

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

Source: NHPF 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			

(continued)

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
Appropriate			
2.4	Separation rates	Acute care	Presented by state and territory of hospitalisation, and for the public and private sectors
7.3	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
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			
5.3, 5.4	Emergency department waiting times (proportions waiting longer than clinically desirable times waited at the 50th and the 90th percentiles)	Acute care	Presented as a time series (Table 5.3) and by state and territory of hospital and by public hospital peer group (Table 5.4)

(continued)

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
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)
Safe			
4.14	Separations with adverse events	Acute care	Presented for the public and private sectors
Continuous			
7.13, 7.14	Separations with non-acute care, by mode of separation, age group, sex and patient election status. No indicators available for acute care	Continuing care	Presented by patient election status (Table 7.13) and age group and sex (Table 7.14).
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 (AIHW 1998), and included within frameworks of indicators by the National Health Ministers' Benchmarking Working Group (NHMBWG 1999), the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP 2006) 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 are not included in numerators although for the first time this year, in addition to the cost per casemix adjusted separation (excluding depreciation), extra rows including depreciation in the calculation of costs are included for those jurisdictions that have supplied it (see also 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 and Tasmania)
- the proportion of patients other than public patients can vary, and the estimation of medical costs for these patients (undertaken to adjust expenditure to resemble what it would be if all patients had been public patients) is subject to error
- the cost weights are based on AR-DRG version 5.0 2003-04 public sector estimated cost weights (DoHA 2005a) applied to AR-DRG version 5.1 DRGs, as 2004-05 AR-DRG cost weights (which will be based on AR-DRG version 5.0) were not available at the time of publication.

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 or separation data were incomplete, although most of these hospitals would have been excluded for other reasons (for example, they are small non-acute hospitals). Hospitals subject to atypical events such as being opened or closed mid-year would also usually be 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 97.4% of separations in public acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2004-05, and 91.4% 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 2004-05. At the national level, the average cost per casemix-adjusted separation was \$3,410. A large portion of the costs was attributed to non-medical salaries and medical labour costs; nationally these costs were \$1,789 and \$646 respectively, per casemix-adjusted separation.

For the first time this year depreciation has been added to the calculation for those jurisdictions that supplied it. Depreciation was only supplied for a subset of South Australian hospitals and was not supplied by Tasmania. The results are to increase the national total by about 4% to \$3,539. Queensland increased by 6 percent and the Northern Territory by 1 percent. The other jurisdictions increased by 3 or 4 percent.

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 2004–05, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and specialist women's and children's hospitals* group. They accounted for 69.9% of public acute and psychiatric hospital expenditure and 68.7% of separations (Table 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for this group was \$3,440, which is 0.9% higher than the overall average cost (\$3,410) 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 excluding depreciation varied among the jurisdictions, for example, from \$3,152 in Queensland to \$3,739 in the Northern Territory. Including depreciation it varied from \$3,355 in Queensland to \$3,772 in the Northern Territory

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 2004–05 was \$64,792 nationally, an increase of 5.2% on the average salary of \$61,575 in 2003–04 (AIHW 2005a). The average

salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$123,789, a 2.8% increase over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for *Nurses* ranged from \$58,570 in Tasmania to \$72,155 in the Northern Territory. For *Salaried medical officers*, they ranged from \$109,804 in Queensland to \$151,668 in the Northern Territory. 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 tends 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, 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 Private Health Establishments Collection for 2003–04 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, 635 public hospitals with 53,144 public hospital beds (96% of the total) were known to be accredited at 30 June 2005 (Table 4.4). These hospitals delivered 98% of both separations and patient days. The proportion of public hospital patient days in accredited hospitals varied from 100% in Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to 84% in Tasmania.

A total of 406 private hospitals and 25,321 private hospital beds (81% of hospitals but 96% of the beds) were accredited in 2003–04.

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 non-hospital health services.

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 66% nationally, ranging from 61% for Queensland to 79% for the ACT.

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 Western Australia was 1.45 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 1.01 with a 95% confidence interval of 0.97–1.05, indicating that the difference was not statistically significant. The separation rate for the Australian Capital Territory was 1.98 per 1,000 population, with an SRR of 1.38 and a 95% confidence interval of 1.26–1.50, 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 1.31 separations per 1,000 population. The SRR was 0.97 and the 95% confidence interval was 0.96–0.98 indicating a statistically significant difference.

Table 4.7 presents these data by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage using the ABS's Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas 2001 (termed SEIFA 2001 (ABS 2004b)) Index of Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage 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 socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage and the hospital separation rate varied among the procedures so, for example *Hysterectomies* were more frequent in the *Most disadvantaged* and *Second most disadvantaged* quintiles, with an SRR of 1.1, and *Myringotomies* were most common in the *Most advantaged* quintile, with an SRR of 1.1. Although those in the *Most disadvantaged* quintile had more *Coronary artery bypass grafts* than those in the *Most advantaged* quintile, they had fewer *Coronary angioplasties*.

The number of caesarean sections depends on the birth rate as well as the population size 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 is 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 (34.5 caesarean sections per 100 births in Table 4.7), residents of major cities (31.3 caesarean sections per 100 births in Table 4.6) and residents of Western Australia (33.2 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 24.4 to 30.3 between 2000–01 and 2004–05.

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. The ICD-10-AM code specifications and the categories included for PPHs may therefore be subject to change in future reports.

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.

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 rates for individual conditions.

There were 653,954 selected potentially preventable hospitalisations in Australia in 2004–05, 9.4% of all separations, which translates to a rate of 31.5 per 1,000 population. The rates ranged from 19.3 per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 45.0 per 1,000 population in the Northern Territory. The separation rate for *Vaccine-preventable* PPHs in the Northern Territory was 2.7 times the national rate, and the separation rate for Tasmania was 0.6 times the national rate.

Table 4.9 highlights that rates were higher for the more remote areas for most PPHs. For example, the rate for *Diabetes complications* in *Major cities* was 9.0 per 1,000 population, 9.6 for *Inner regional*, 12.3 for *Outer regional*, 24.5 for *Remote* and 22.0 for *Very remote* areas.

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 version 5.1 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
- policy interest as evidenced by:
 - inclusion of similar groups in other tables in *Australian hospital statistics*, such as 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.

While the DRGs were selected using AR-DRG Version 5.0, these are seen as equivalent to AR-DRG Version 5.1 for most purposes (see appendix 3).

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.

The average length of stay of the chosen AR-DRGs ranged from 14.8 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 infections or inflammations without complications*, was 3.7 days for all hospitals in Australia, 3.4 days for public hospitals and 5.1 days for private hospitals. There was some variation between states and territories with Western Australian hospitals reporting an average length of stay of 3.5 days and South Australian hospitals 3.8 days (including both sectors).

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 version 5.1 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.

The RSIs presented in this report differ from those presented in earlier years in that they are based on AR-DRG version 5.1 rather than AR-DRG version 4.2. See Appendix 3 for details of the current methodology.

This report uses two methods of standardisation and three comparator sets. 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. The RSIs in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 are based on comparisons with the averages for public hospitals only for the current year. The RSIs in Tables 4.12 and 4.13 are based on comparisons with the averages for all hospitals for the current year. The RSIs in Table 2.3 are based on comparisons with the average across all hospitals for all 5 years presented combined.

In addition to the indirect method, Tables 2.3 and 4.13 present 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 and the private sector in South Australia has been suppressed (in addition to the usual suppression of private sector data). In the Northern

Territory public sector and the private sector in South Australia, fewer than 600 of the 632 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 (Table A3.13). 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 1.18 in the Northern Territory to 0.94 in 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 1.09 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 with the private sector.

Table 4.13 also presents RSI information for the medical, surgical and other categories of AR-DRGs (DoHA 2004b). In the public sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 0.96 directly and indirectly standardised, and the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 1.03 indirectly standardised and 1.04 directly standardised. In the private sector, the RSI for medical AR-DRGs was 1.14 indirectly standardised and 1.16 directly standardised, and the RSI for surgical AR-DRGs was 0.96 indirectly and 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 because they include information on ICD-10-AM diagnoses, places of occurrence and external causes of injury and poisoning which indicate that 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 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 2004–05, there were 339,551 separations with an ICD-10-AM code for an adverse event, 4.8 per 100 separations. There were 238,388 separations in the public sector (5.6 per 100 separations) and 101,162 separations in the private sector (3.7 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 218,232 separations, 90,371 separations were reported with *Adverse effects of drugs, medicaments and biological substances* (Y40–Y59) and 66,503 separations were reported with *Complications of internal prosthetic devices, implants and graft* (T82–T85).

Table 4.1: Cost per casemix-adjusted separation (a) and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals(b), states and territories, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Total
Total separations ('000)(a)	1,279	1,200	705	345	345	83	64	76	4,095
Acute separations ('000)(d)	1,256	1,167	679	340	334	82	62	75	3,994
Proportion of separations not acute (%)	1.8	2.7	3.6	1.5	3.1	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.5
Average cost weight(e)	1.11	0.96	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.09	0.75	1.03
Casemix-adjusted separations ('000)(b)	1,423	1,147	719	348	357	89	69	57	4,209
Total admitted patient days ('000)(e)	4,788	4,089	2,380	1,163	1,195	322	229	224	14,391
Admitted patient days for acute patients ('000)(d)	4,399	3,311	2,060	1,060	1,062	278	198	215	12,584
Proportion of bed days not acute (%)	8.1	19.0	13.4	8.8	11.1	13.9	13.4	4.0	12.6
Total recurrent expenditure excluding depreciation(\$m)	6,991	5,493	3,034	1,737	1,497	426	387	282	19,847
Total recurrent expenditure including depreciation (\$m)	7,289	5,688	3,224	1,794	n.a.	n.a.	400	285	20,627
Admitted patient cost proportion(g)	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.70
Admitted patient recurrent expenditure excluding depreciation (\$m)	4,834	3,826	2,166	1,208	1,070	315	284	219	13,923
Admitted patient recurrent expenditure including depreciation (\$m)	5,039	3,962	2,301	1,249	n.a.	n.a.	293	221	14,470
Public patient day proportion(h)	0.79	0.85	0.91	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.95	0.84
Newborn episodes with no qualified days ('000)	57	37	29	13	10	3	3	2	154
Relative stay index(i)	1.02	0.94	0.96	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.18	0.99
Average cost data for selected hospitals									
Non-medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$)									
Nursing	938	927	808	899	860	966	1,077	1,007	906
Diagnostic/allied health(j)	243	301	189	249	189	218	283	254	246
Administrative	281	256	171	273	225	182	352	311	250
Other staff	185	192	246	250	112	272	143	340	199
Superannuation	189	191	178	189	159	217	280	177	187
Total non-medical labour costs	1,835	1,867	1,591	1,859	1,545	1,856	2,136	2,089	1,789
Other recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$)									
Domestic services	74	70	86	106	79	45	144	133	79
Repairs/maintenance	84	67	64	91	115	64	73	70	78
Medical supplies(k)	368	295	350	278	206	374	363	260	322
Drug supplies	179	181	181	214	159	150	135	198	180
Food supplies	44	34	24	26	18	35	43	32	34
Administration	174	227	223	150	83	333	243	196	192
Other	74	76	29	81	269	146	153	262	89
Total other recurrent costs excluding depreciation	998	949	957	947	929	1,148	1,154	1,151	975
Depreciation(l)	144	118	188	116	n.a.	n.a.	139	37	130
Total excluding medical labour costs and depreciation	2,833	2,816	2,548	2,806	2,474	3,004	3,289	3,241	2,763

(continued)

Table 4.1 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals^(b), states and territories, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(c)	Total
Medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$)									
Public patients									
Salaried/sessional staff	386	451	401	545	382	440	543	540	424
Visiting medical officer payments	179	71	63	123	144	95	266	44	120
Private patients (estimated) ⁽ⁱ⁾	153	93	44	83	101	103	139	32	102
<i>Total medical labour costs</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>646</i>
Total cost per casemix-adjusted separation excluding depreciation	3,551	3,430	3,057	3,557	3,100	3,642	4,237	3,856	3,410
Total cost per casemix-adjusted separation including depreciation	3,696	3,548	3,245	3,673	n.a.	n.a.	4,376	3,893	3,539

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

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

(d) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute* and unspecified and *newborn* episodes of care with qualified days.

(e) Average cost weight from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, using the 2003–04 AR-DRG v 5.0 cost weights (DoHA 2005) for separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute*, *Unspecified* and *Newborn* episodes of care with qualified days.

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

(g) Of the selected hospitals, three small hospitals have had their *Admitted patient cost proportion* 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. Based on AR-DRG version 5.1.

(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) Depreciation reported for a subset of South Australian hospitals and not reported for Tasmania.

(l) Estimated private patient medical costs calculated as the sum of *Salary/sessional* and *Visiting medical officer* 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 per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2004–05

	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	23	15	14	3	4	2	1	2	64
Average beds per hospital	411	563	390	552	404	405	495	230	444
Separations per hospital	33,298	60,158	35,917	58,857	48,206	34,602	47,496	32,258	42,526
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	471	484	428	529	495	500	548	397	469
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	4,593,272	4,248,310	2,263,099	n.p.	n.p.	333,174	n.p.	237,656	13,834,703
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	4,784,360	4,386,759	2,397,434	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	239,791	14,353,617
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.18	0.98	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.09	0.78	1.07
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.04	0.94	0.97	n.p.	n.p.	0.96	n.p.	1.17	0.99
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,622	3,368	3,102	n.p.	n.p.	3,490	n.p.	3,739	3,401
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,767	3,475	3,284	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	3,772	3,525
Specialist women's & children's (>10,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	10
Average beds per hospital	188	240	132	480	337	..	..	..	226
Separations per hospital	17,068	30,925	12,909	35,917	29,930	..	..	..	21,763
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	242	245	196	368	314	..	..	..	248
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	363,238	352,663	224,600	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	1,367,361
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	385,178	367,599	236,238	n.p.	n.a.	..	..	..	1,425,409
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.19	1.13	1.14	1.20	1.06	..	..	..	1.15
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.08	0.94	0.91	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	1.02
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,171	3,882	4,025	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	3,901
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	4,402	4,039	4,230	n.p.	n.a.	..	..	..	4,060
Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's hospitals									
Number of hospitals	26	17	17	4	5	2	1	2	74
Average beds per hospital	385	525	345	534	390	405	495	230	414
Separations per hospital	31,425	56,719	31,857	53,122	44,550	34,602	47,496	32,258	39,720
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	445	456	387	489	459	500	548	397	439
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	4,956,511	4,600,973	2,487,699	1,208,299	1,081,927	333,174	n.p.	237,656	15,202,064
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	5,169,539	4,754,358	2,633,671	1,246,443	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	239,791	15,779,026
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.18	0.99	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.07	n.p.	0.78	1.08
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.05	0.94	0.97	1.04	1.01	0.96	n.p.	1.17	1.00
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,654	3,403	3,171	3,512	3,124	3,490	n.p.	3,739	3,440
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,804	3,513	3,355	3,620	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	3,772	3,566
Large major cities (>10,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	11	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	20
Average beds per hospital	202	86	140	154	210	..	174	..	179
Separations per hospital	14,270	16,895	13,998	15,830	16,448	..	16,142	..	14,972
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	323	126	277	276	325	..	334	..	294
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	766,334	166,234	100,932	111,089	153,291	..	n.p.	..	1,389,129
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	800,315	176,818	106,307	114,127	n.a.	..	n.p.	..	1,448,516
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.09	0.84	1.02	0.78	1.15	..	n.p.	..	1.02
Relative stay index ^(g)	0.97	0.80	0.91	1.02	0.93	..	n.p.	..	0.96
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,322	4,495	2,204	3,468	3,259	..	n.p.	..	3,372
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,463	4,759	2,321	3,562	n.a.	..	n.p.	..	3,510
Large regional (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	5	6	4	3	0	1	0	0	19
Average beds per hospital	154	122	119	108	..	242	..	..	134
Separations per hospital	12,459	13,962	12,589	11,074	..	11,255	..	..	12,679
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	336	304	271	286	..	328	..	..	304
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	280,225	308,111	167,459	120,782	..	n.p.	..	..	955,915
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	290,488	318,386	178,075	125,868	..	n.a.	..	..	992,155
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.06	0.86	0.88	0.89	..	n.p.	..	..	0.94
Relative stay index ^(g)	0.95	0.95	0.88	0.99	..	n.p.	..	..	0.95
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,476	3,189	2,749	3,513	..	n.p.	..	..	3,300
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,598	3,293	2,921	3,657	..	n.a.	..	..	3,422
Total Large hospitals									
Number of hospitals	16	8	6	5	2	1	1	0	39
Average beds per hospital	187	113	126	127	210	242	174	..	157
Separations per hospital	13,704	14,695	13,059	12,976	16,448	11,255	16,142	..	13,855
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	327	260	273	282	325	328	334	..	299
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	1,046,559	474,345	268,391	231,870	153,291	n.p.	n.p.	..	2,345,044
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	1,090,803	495,204	284,382	239,995	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	..	2,440,672
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.08	0.86	0.92	0.83	1.15	n.p.	n.p.	..	0.98
Relative stay index ^(g)	0.97	0.91	0.89	1.00	0.93	n.p.	n.p.	..	0.95
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,367	3,522	2,542	3,488	3,259	n.p.	n.p.	..	3,343
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,502	3,672	2,692	3,607	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	..	3,475

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2004–05

	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	15	5	1	4	4	0	0	0	29
Average beds per hospital	99	68	94	111	76	..	..	..	92
Separations per hospital	7,406	7,870	7,078	7,905	9,184	..	..	..	7,789
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	216	224	239	170	226	..	..	..	213
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	480,999	141,594	n.p.	129,358	119,309	..	..	..	892,580
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	497,265	147,910	n.p.	132,546	n.a.	..	..	..	925,518
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.01	0.81	0.86	0.90	0.75	..	..	..	0.91
Relative stay index ^(g)	0.97	0.93	n.p.	1.01	0.99	..	..	..	0.97
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,176	3,262	n.p.	3,599	2,941	..	..	..	3,197
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,279	3,403	n.p.	3,686	n.a.	..	..	..	3,311
Medium (major cities and regional 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	26	14	13	4	9	0	0	0	66
Average beds per hospital	50	44	51	47	48	..	..	..	48
Separations per hospital	3,569	3,900	3,603	3,105	3,547	..	..	..	3,615
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	141	132	138	116	146	..	..	..	138
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	350,048	175,686	130,637	44,816	86,687	..	..	..	787,873
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	365,993	184,089	143,902	46,513	n.a.	..	..	..	829,061
Average cost weight ^(f)	0.81	0.73	0.79	0.82	0.85	..	..	..	0.79
Relative stay index ^(g)	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,380	3,511	2,397	3,668	2,809	..	..	..	3,149
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,528	3,675	2,634	3,803	n.a.	..	..	..	3,307
Total Medium hospitals									
Number of hospitals	41	19	14	8	13	0	0	0	95
Average beds per hospital	68	50	54	79	56	..	..	..	62
Separations per hospital	4,973	4,945	3,851	5,505	5,281	..	..	..	4,889
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	169	156	146	143	171	..	..	..	161
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	831,047	317,280	151,957	174,174	205,996	..	..	..	1,680,453
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	863,259	331,998	167,582	179,058	n.a.	..	..	..	1,754,579
Average cost weight ^(f)	0.92	0.77	0.80	0.87	0.80	..	..	..	0.85
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.01	0.95	..	..	..	0.99
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,256	3,400	2,415	3,617	2,878	..	..	..	3,174
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,378	3,553	2,657	3,717	n.a.	..	..	..	3,310
Small regional acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)									
Number of hospitals	32	21	19	1	14	3	0	0	90
Average beds per hospital	28	22	21	24	22	12	..	..	23
Separations per hospital	1,107	1,135	919	1,302	1,025	561	..	..	1,045
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	60	52	48	77	58	27	..	..	54
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	143,904	100,411	53,231	n.p.	38,554	6,915	..	..	348,037
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	150,796	106,081	58,152	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	366,123
Average cost weight ^(f)	0.86	0.80	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.78	..	..	0.81
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.02	1.12	0.96	n.p.	1.01	1.44	..	..	1.05
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,572	4,245	2,695	n.p.	2,983	3,730	..	..	3,503
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,736	4,478	2,939	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	3,679
Remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations)									
Number of hospitals	3	0	21	13	4	3	0	3	47
Average beds per hospital	29	..	22	24	29	8	..	37	24
Separations per hospital	1,064	..	640	1,716	1,464	289	..	3,792	1,214
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	49	..	35	78	68	14	..	114	54
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	13,403	..	72,776	117,171	17,164	6,453	..	44,741	271,708
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	14,316	..	79,733	123,465	n.a.	n.a.	..	45,311	286,442
Average cost weight ^(f)	0.64	..	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.69	..	0.62	0.75
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.04	..	1.08	0.94	0.94	1.16	..	1.20	1.02
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	4,340	..	3,305	4,289	2,776	3,923	..	4,691	3,945
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,630	..	3,617	4,517	n.a.	n.a.	..	4,751	4,155
Total Small acute hospitals									
Number of hospitals	35	21	40	14	18	6	0	3	137
Average beds per hospital	28	22	22	24	23	10	..	37	24
Separations per hospital	1,103	1,135	773	1,687	1,123	425	..	3,792	1,103
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	59	52	41	78	60	21	..	114	54
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	157,307	100,411	126,007	122,193	55,718	13,368	..	44,741	619,745
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	165,112	106,081	137,884	128,874	n.a.	n.a.	..	45,311	652,565
Average cost weight ^(f)	0.84	0.80	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.75	..	0.62	0.79
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.03	1.12	1.01	0.96	0.99	1.35	..	1.20	1.04
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,622	4,245	2,963	4,266	2,920	3,788	..	4,691	3,672
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,795	4,478	3,238	4,496	n.a.	n.a.	..	4,751	3,861

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (Table 4.1)									
Number of hospitals	118	65	77	31	38	9	2	5	345
Average beds per hospital	142	173	107	121	93	123	335	114	133
Separations per hospital	10,837	18,455	9,152	11,130	9,066	9,223	31,819	15,178	11,870
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	219	214	154	180	164	161	441	227	194
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	6,991,424	5,493,009	3,034,054	1,736,535	1,496,932	425,881	387,076	282,396	19,847,307
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	7,288,712	5,687,641	3,223,520	1,794,370	n.a.	n.a.	400,209	285,102	20,626,842
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.11	0.96	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.09	0.75	1.03
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.02	0.94	0.96	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.18	0.99
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ^(h)	3,551	3,430	3,057	3,557	3,100	3,642	4,237	3,856	3,410
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep incl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,696	3,548	3,245	3,673	n.a.	n.a.	4,376	3,893	3,539
Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)									
Number of hospitals	33	9	26	11	18	4	0	0	101
Average beds per hospital	28	25	24	29	30	18	..	..	27
Separations per hospital	660	553	687	792	584	478	..	..	651
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	105,444	58,869	74,220	72,771	52,156	10,227	..	..	373,687
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	109,756	61,067	81,275	75,782	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	391,364
Multi-purpose service									
Number of hospitals	18	7	9	37	4	2	0	0	77
Average beds per hospital	24	13	14	14	38	5	..	..	18
Separations per hospital	286	786	644	278	776	109	..	..	390
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	47,476	35,214	25,547	74,343	17,252	5,284	..	..	205,116
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	49,958	37,189	28,058	78,312	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	216,240
Hospice									
Number of hospitals	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Average beds per hospital	60	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	47
Separations per hospital	875	..	..	..	..	251	..	..	719
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	49,268	..	..	..	..	n.p.	..	..	51,496
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	50,263	..	..	..	..	n.a.	..	..	52,492
Rehabilitation									
Number of hospitals	5	0	0	..	1	0	0	0	6
Average beds per hospital	44	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	61
Separations per hospital	491	..	..	..	1,202	..	..	..	610
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	75,607	..	..	..	n.p.	..	..	..	103,046
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	78,440	..	..	..	n.a.	..	..	..	105,879
Mothercraft									
Number of hospitals	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
Average beds per hospital	28	21	40	..	..	..	10	..	25
Separations per hospital	1,815	2,295	1,932	..	..	..	n.a.	..	1,783
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	14,388	10,339	n.p.	..	..	..	n.p.	..	30,360
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	14,650	10,831	n.p.	..	..	..	n.p.	..	31,114
Other non-acute									
Number of hospitals	12	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Average beds per hospital	41	74	..	207	..	..	..	..	56
Separations per hospital	849	1,102	..	16,214	..	..	..	..	1,907
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	113,237	33,607	..	n.p.	..	..	..	..	210,803
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	115,449	34,126	..	n.p.	..	..	..	..	215,809
Total Non-acute									
Number of hospitals	74	21	36	49	23	7	1	0	211
Average beds per hospital	31	25	22	22	36	13	10	..	27
Separations per hospital	644	932	711	718	644	340	n.a.	..	688
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	405,419	138,030	103,298	211,073	96,847	17,739	n.p.	..	974,508
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	418,516	143,212	112,866	220,328	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	..	1,012,898

(continued)

Table 4.2 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Psychiatric^(h)									
Number of hospitals	10	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	20
Average beds per hospital	116	115	119	205	461	23	..	..	124
Separations per hospital	1,095	390	131	1,602	2,135	82	..	..	792
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	241,024	n.p.	85,157	n.p.	n.p.	7,206	..	..	506,624
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	252,163	n.p.	92,133	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	528,921
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)									
Number of hospitals	29	7	60	11	11	7	0	0	125
Average beds per hospital	15	9	4	13	15	4	..	..	9
Separations per hospital	222	558	49	130	337	105	..	..	153
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	212,315	110,246	51,098	33,304	17,864	8,413	..	..	433,240
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	218,592	114,341	55,991	34,067	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	449,526
Total									
Number of hospitals	231	94	177	92	73	26	3	5	701
Average beds per hospital	90	127	55	56	68	50	226	114	79
Hospital numbers reported in Table 2.2	232	144	177	92	79	27	3	5	759
Separations per hospital	5,817	13,015	4,146	4,166	5,002	3,322	21,213	15,178	6,099
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	7,850,182	5,773,826	3,273,608	2,032,712	1,700,537	459,240	389,177	282,396	21,761,679
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	8,177,983	5,978,966	3,484,509	2,101,897	n.a.	n.a.	402,310	285,102	22,618,188
Average Cost weight	1.11	0.95	1.01	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.09	0.75	1.02
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.03	0.95	0.96	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.18	1.00
Teaching hospitals (excluding psychiatric)									
Number of hospitals	20	15	21	4	6	3	2	2	73
Average beds per hospital	385	536	299	534	365	350	335	230	391
Separations per hospital	32,204	59,786	27,469	53,122	39,675	26,819	31,819	32,258	38,039
AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(c)	437	426	353	489	430	443	441	397	411
Total exp. excl dep(\$'000) ^(d)	4,155,552	4,303,525	2,638,715	1,208,299	1,182,722	412,513	387,076	237,656	14,526,057
Total exp. incl dep(\$'000) ^(e)	4,339,410	4,451,469	2,793,489	1,246,443	n.a.	n.a.	400,209	239,791	15,083,214
Average cost weight ^(f)	1.20	0.99	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.08	1.09	0.78	1.08
Relative stay index ^(g)	1.06	0.93	0.97	1.04	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.17	1.00
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep excl dep ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,690	3,476	3,152	3,512	3,238	3,641	4,237	3,739	3,466
Cost/casemix-adjusted sep inc dep ^(j)	3,846	3,592	3,334	3,620	n.a.	n.a.	4,376	3,772	3,596

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

(c) The number of different version 5.1 AR-DRGs provided by a hospital for which there were at least five acute separations.

(d) Total expenditure excluding depreciation.

(e) Total expenditure including depreciation. Depreciation reported for a subset of South Australian hospitals and not reported for Tasmania.

(f) 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 2003–04 AR-DRG version 5.0 cost weights (DoHA 2005).

(g) Relative stay index based on observed vs expected length of stay based on age and AR-DRG Version 5.1, 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.

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

(i) Average cost per casemix adjusted separation excluding depreciation.

(j) Average cost per casemix adjusted separation including depreciation. Depreciation reported for a subset of South Australian hospitals and not reported for Tasmania.

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, 2004–05

Staffing category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^{(b)(c)(d)}	Qld	WA	SA ^(b)	Tas ^{(c)(e)}	ACT	NT	Total ^(f)
Salaried medical officers	115,839	135,001	109,804	149,631	116,700	122,889	137,629	151,668	123,789
Nurses	66,663	65,427	60,247	64,876	64,950	58,570	67,966	72,155	64,792
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	42,089	n.a.	n.a.	36,689	44,882	56,874	41,790
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	57,529	46,311	59,831	59,597	53,864	62,844	65,446	67,131	53,773
Administrative & clerical staff	55,340	48,459	43,946	48,179	44,435	38,122	52,509	58,306	49,969
Domestic & other staff	39,765	49,068	41,182	41,448	37,249	37,516	33,395	45,804	42,055
Total staff	64,322	63,858	59,863	65,740	62,006	57,629	69,387	72,090	63,469

(a) Where average full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2005 were used.

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

(c) Data for one hospital in Victoria are not included at staffing category level but included in total. Salary data for this hospital were only supplied at total level.

(d) Full time equivalent staff numbers may be slightly under-enumerated with a corresponding overstatement of average salaries.

(e) Data for five hospitals in Tasmania are not included, four did not supply FTE staff or salary data, one supplied salary but no FTE staff data.

(f) 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 2004–05, private hospitals 2003–04

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
Accredited hospitals	184	143	153	68	74	5	3	5	635
Non-accredited hospitals	48	1	24	24	5	22	0	0	124
Hospitals accredited (%)	79	99	86	74	94	19	100	100	84
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	232	144	177	92	79	27	3	5	759
Accredited beds	19,743	11,925	9,499	4,762	4,888	1,078	679	570	53,144
Non-accredited beds	989	20	259	382	96	222	0	0	1,968
Beds accredited (%)	95	100	97	93	98	83	100	100	96
<i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i>	20,731	11,946	9,758	5,144	4,985	1,300	679	570	55,113
Separations from accredited hospitals	1,315,096	1,221,572	721,696	367,414	363,140	80,561	63,638	75,891	4,209,008
Separations from non-accredited hospitals	29,150	1,857	12,065	15,846	2,031	5,826	0	0	66,775
Proportion of separations in accredited hospitals	98	100	98	96	99	93	100	100	98
<i>Total separations</i>	1,344,246	1,223,429	733,761	383,260	365,171	86,387	63,638	75,891	4,275,783
Patient days from accredited hospitals	5,636,955	4,294,150	2,704,466	1,401,428	1,473,626	319,569	229,110	224,060	16,283,364
Patient days from non-accredited hospitals	186,610	4,883	40,677	55,146	26,165	59,301	0	0	372,782
Proportion of patient days in accredited hospitals	97	100	99	96	98	84	100	100	98
<i>Total patient days</i>	5,823,565	4,299,033	2,745,143	1,456,574	1,499,791	378,870	229,110	224,060	16,656,146
Private hospitals									
Accredited hospitals	133	101	n.a.	29	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	406
Non-accredited hospitals	45	34	n.a.	7	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	119
Hospitals accredited (%)	75	75	n.a.	81	76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	178	135	100	36	54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	525
Accredited beds	6,809	6,382	n.a.	2,954	1,898	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,321
Non-accredited beds	508	292	n.a.	67	176	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,268
Beds accredited (%)	93	96	n.a.	98	92	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95
<i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i>	7,317	6,674	6,165	3,021	2,074	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,589
Total									
Accredited hospitals	317	244	n.a.	97	115	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,041
Non-accredited hospitals	93	35	n.a.	31	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	243
Hospitals accredited (%)	154	174	n.a.	154	170	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81
<i>Total hospitals</i>	410	279	277	128	133	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,284
Accredited beds	6,809	6,382	n.a.	2,954	1,898	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78,465
Non-accredited beds	20,251	12,217	n.a.	4,829	5,064	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,236
Beds accredited (%)	1,082	116	n.a.	480	188	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96
<i>Total available beds for admitted patients</i>	7,412	6,774	6,262	3,114	2,172	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81,701

(a) Where average available beds for the year were not available, bed numbers at 30 June 2005 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 but included in the Total.

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), 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(d)
Appendicectomy									
Separations ^(e)	8,534	6,428	5,887	3,306	2,098	602	456	329	27,664
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	67	68	61	70	64	68	79	77	66
Separation rate ^(f)	1.28	1.30	1.50	1.65	1.40	1.29	1.36	1.56	1.38
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	0.94	1.08	1.19	1.02	0.93	0.99	1.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.95	0.92–0.96	1.05–1.11	1.15–1.23	0.98–1.06	0.86–1.00	0.90–1.08	1.01–1.25	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)									
Separations ^(e)	34,618	30,657	18,987	14,748	13,737	1,954	2,074	1,574	118,777
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	2	1	0	0	5	7	24	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	19	20	17	21	18	24	12	14	19
Separation rate ^(f)	5.04	6.02	4.78	7.28	8.63	3.98	6.23	8.10	5.77
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.87	1.04	0.83	1.26	1.49	0.69	1.08	1.40	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.88	1.03–1.05	0.82–0.84	1.24–1.28	1.47–1.51	0.66–0.72	1.03–1.13	1.33–1.47	
Caesarean section									
Separations ^(e)	24,374	18,867	16,756	8,386	5,623	1,337	1,128	967	77,591
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	58	56	53	50	57	57	51	69	55
Separation rate ^(f)	3.72	3.82	4.40	4.32	4.04	3.25	3.33	4.18	3.96
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	0.97	1.11	1.09	1.02	0.82	0.84	1.06	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	0.96–0.98	1.09–1.13	1.07–1.11	0.99–1.05	0.78–0.86	0.79–0.89	0.99–1.13	
In-hospital birth separations	86,735	61,807	51,802	25,237	17,378	5,171	4,055	3,278	255,953
Proportion of births to public patients (%)	67	64	67	64	67	63	60	77	66
In-hospital birth separation rate ^(h)	13.2	12.5	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.5	11.8	14.2	13.0
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(g)	28.1	30.5	32.3	33.2	32.4	25.9	27.8	29.5	30.3
Public hospitals	25.3	27.5	26.1	26.1	28.2	24.5	24.5	26.8	26.3
Public patients	24.1	26.9	25.6	25.9	27.3	23.3	23.6	26.6	25.5
Private patients	35.1	35.6	39.2	31.3	37.8	35.1	43.6	30.6	35.6
Private hospitals	36.8	37.1	46.3	43.7	43.5	29.0	33.4	40.8	40.0
Cholecystectomy									
Separations ^(e)	15,298	11,754	9,182	4,420	3,942	1,029	609	292	46,618
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	1	0	0	1	6	8	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	51	55	46	53	53	54	42	70	51
Separation rate ^(f)	2.20	2.29	2.34	2.21	2.42	2.05	1.91	1.64	2.26
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.01	1.03	0.98	1.07	0.91	0.85	0.73	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–1.00	0.99–1.03	1.01–1.05	0.95–1.01	1.04–1.10	0.85–0.97	0.78–0.92	0.65–0.81	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals^(c), 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(d)
Coronary angioplasty									
Separations ^(e)	12,051	8,953	4,989	2,918	2,656	687	528	161	32,993
Separations not within state of residence (%)	9	1	1	0	1	4	5	100	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	42	46	37	46	52	55	49	68	44
Separation rate ^(f)	1.67	1.70	1.26	1.47	1.51	1.25	1.84	1.15	1.56
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	1.09	0.81	0.94	0.97	0.80	1.18	0.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.05-1.09	1.07-1.11	0.79-0.83	0.91-0.97	0.93-1.01	0.74-0.86	1.08-1.28	0.63-0.85	
Coronary artery bypass graft									
Separations ^(e)	5,059	3,655	3,153	828	1,159	293	124	119	14,408
Separations not within state of residence (%)	9	1	1	1	1	6	10	100	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	50	49	51	46	48	48	76	51
Separation rate ^(f)	0.70	0.69	0.80	0.42	0.65	0.53	0.45	0.87	0.68
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	1.01	1.18	0.62	0.95	0.78	0.66	1.28	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00-1.06	0.98-1.04	1.14-1.22	0.58-0.66	0.90-1.00	0.69-0.87	0.54-0.78	1.05-1.51	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy									
Separations ^(e)	178,585	169,300	113,301	53,553	41,477	8,282	3,362	2,973	572,562
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	1	0	0	1	6	7	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	27	18	42	39	32	53	48	29
Separation rate ^(f)	25.36	32.70	28.63	26.79	24.52	15.74	11.08	18.99	27.46
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.19	1.04	0.98	0.89	0.57	0.40	0.69	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92-0.92	1.18-1.20	1.03-1.05	0.97-0.99	0.88-0.90	0.56-0.58	0.39-0.41	0.67-0.71	
Hip replacement									
Separations ^(e)	9,472	7,596	4,516	2,893	2,625	787	411	87	28,480
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	1	2	0	1	3	6	37	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	40	39	39	43	38	43	40	46	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.30	1.41	1.17	1.50	1.42	1.42	1.56	0.79	1.34
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.06	0.87	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.16	0.59	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95-0.99	1.04-1.08	0.84-0.90	1.08-1.16	1.02-1.10	0.99-1.13	1.05-1.27	0.47-0.71	
Revision of hip replacement									
Separations ^(e)	1,146	951	622	341	264	75	52	12	3,480
Separations not within state of residence (%)	8	2	2	0	1	0	12	83	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	33	31	35	39	34	43	42	33	34
Separation rate ^(f)	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.16
Proportion of hip replacements	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.12
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.08	0.98	1.09	0.87	0.83	1.20	0.54	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90-1.02	1.01-1.15	0.90-1.06	0.97-1.21	0.77-0.97	0.64-1.02	0.87-1.53	0.23-0.85	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals^(c), 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(d)
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69									
Separations ^(e)	8,969	6,451	5,625	3,322	2,712	622	436	239	28,478
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	0	1	9	10	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	40	48	37	43	43	48	27	41	42
Separation rate ^(f)	1.32	1.27	1.42	1.62	1.72	1.27	1.31	1.20	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	0.92	1.02	1.17	1.24	0.91	0.95	0.87	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.97	0.90–0.94	0.99–1.05	1.13–1.21	1.19–1.29	0.84–0.98	0.86–1.04	0.76–0.98	
Age and sex restricted adjusted separation rate ^(h)	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.9
Knee replacement									
Separations ^(e)	11,477	6,358	5,558	2,815	2,767	602	539	112	30,382
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	2	1	0	0	2	5	55	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	35	31	30	35	30	34	33	22	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.58	1.20	1.43	1.45	1.54	1.08	1.98	0.94	1.44
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.10	0.83	1.00	1.01	1.07	0.75	1.38	0.65	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.08–1.12	0.81–0.85	0.97–1.03	0.97–1.05	1.03–1.11	0.69–0.81	1.26–1.50	0.53–0.77	
Lens insertion									
Separations ^(e)	60,309	40,160	34,432	15,701	13,272	1,671	1,619	649	168,320
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	2	0	0	2	4	14	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	27	11	43	29	7	46	57	26
Separation rate ^(f)	8.22	7.46	9.02	8.34	7.08	2.99	6.38	7.02	7.95
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	0.94	1.14	1.05	0.89	0.38	0.80	0.88	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.04	0.93–0.95	1.13–1.15	1.03–1.07	0.87–0.91	0.36–0.40	0.76–0.84	0.81–0.95	
Myringotomy (with insertion of tube)									
Separations ^(e)	8,613	8,612	5,459	3,729	4,319	497	329	156	31,819
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	1	1	0	0	2	5	10	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	35	45	29	37	34	24	30	59	36
Separation rate ^(f)	1.33	1.83	1.42	1.95	3.12	1.06	1.08	0.65	1.64
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.81	1.11	0.86	1.19	1.90	0.65	0.66	0.40	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.79–0.83	1.09–1.13	0.84–0.88	1.15–1.23	1.84–1.96	0.59–0.71	0.59–0.73	0.34–0.46	
Tonsillectomy									
Separations ^(e)	11,038	8,611	6,321	3,345	3,279	366	382	194	33,651
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	1	1	5	12	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	36	51	24	47	40	21	34	43	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.71	1.81	1.63	1.71	2.33	0.79	1.17	0.83	1.73
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.05	0.94	0.99	1.35	0.46	0.68	0.48	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.01	1.03–1.07	0.92–0.96	0.96–1.02	1.30–1.40	0.41–0.51	0.61–0.75	0.41–0.55	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals^(c), 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(d)
Prostatectomy									
Separations ^(e)	9,174	8,085	4,532	2,452	2,040	697	317	147	27,541
Separations not within state of residence (%)	5	2	2	0	1	1	11	7	
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	31	37	22	37	36	34	27	43	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.26	1.51	1.15	1.26	1.11	1.24	1.14	1.56	1.29
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.17	0.89	0.97	0.86	0.96	0.88	1.20	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.99	1.14–1.20	0.86–0.92	0.93–1.01	0.82–0.90	0.89–1.03	0.78–0.98	1.01–1.39	

(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, and in particular about 20% of private hospital separations in Tasmania were not included in the National Hospital Mobility Database. 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, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia ^(d)
Appendicectomy						
Separations ^(e)	17,753	5,994	3,163	456	242	27,664
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	63	71	73	80	89	66
Separation rate ^(f)	1.33	1.46	1.59	1.43	1.29	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.05	1.15	1.03	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.97	1.02–1.08	1.11–1.19	0.94–1.12	0.81–1.05	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)						
Separations ^(e)	75,907	26,233	13,543	1,909	654	118,777
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	15	24	27	23	35	19
Separation rate ^(f)	5.61	6.10	6.56	6.01	4.00	5.81
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.05	1.13	1.03	0.69	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.97	1.04–1.06	1.11–1.15	0.98–1.08	0.64–0.74	
Caesarean section						
Separations ^(e)	54,326	13,534	7,409	1,249	801	77,591
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	51	67	65	69	82	55
Separation rate ^(f)	3.97	3.85	4.18	3.92	3.99	3.96
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.97	1.06	0.99	1.01	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.99–1.01	0.95–0.99	1.04–1.08	0.94–1.04	0.94–1.08	
In-hospital birth separations	173,389	48,341	25,994	4,392	2,942	255,953
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	61.4	75.4	73.4	76.7	88.0	65.8
Separation rate ^(f)	12.62	13.81	14.77	14.04	14.75	13.05
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(g)	31.3	28.0	28.5	28.4	27.2	30.3
Public hospitals	26.6	25.4	25.8	26.4	25.6	26.3
Private patients	25.8	24.6	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.5
Private hospitals	38.0	33.7	30.3	31.2	29.3	35.6
Cholecystectomy	40.2	39.2	39.8	42.2	43.3	40.0
Separations ^(e)	30,338	10,447	4,842	579	280	46,618
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	48	55	60	65	80	51
Separation rate ^(f)	2.24	2.40	2.32	1.86	1.72	2.28
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.05	1.02	0.82	0.76	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.00	1.03–1.07	0.99–1.05	0.75–0.89	0.67–0.85	

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals^(c), Australia, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia ^(d)
Coronary angioplasty						
Separations ^(e)	22,844	6,676	2,905	344	133	32,993
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	42	45	54	58	73	44
Separation rate ^(f)	1.70	1.39	1.30	1.15	0.97	1.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.08	0.88	0.82	0.73	0.61	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.07–1.09	0.86–0.90	0.79–0.85	0.65–0.81	0.51–0.71	
Coronary artery bypass graft						
Separations ^(e)	9,171	3,373	1,564	182	76	14,408
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	48	53	59	63	84	51
Separation rate ^(f)	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.64	0.58	0.69
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.01	1.01	0.93	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97–1.01	0.98–1.04	0.96–1.06	0.79–1.07	0.65–1.03	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy						
Separations ^(e)	398,243	116,045	49,252	4,733	1,887	572,562
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	24	37	45	51	62	29
Separation rate ^(f)	29.50	25.38	22.74	15.71	13.02	27.71
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	0.92	0.82	0.57	0.47	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.06–1.06	0.91–0.93	0.81–0.83	0.55–0.59	0.45–0.49	
Hip replacement						
Separations ^(e)	17,876	7,082	3,034	286	69	28,480
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	38	40	46	36	51	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.31	1.46	1.37	1.07	0.66	1.36
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.97	1.08	1.01	0.79	0.49	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–0.98	1.05–1.11	0.97–1.05	0.70–0.88	0.37–0.61	
Revision of hip replacement						
Separations ^(e)	2,164	867	393	29	7	3,480
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	33	34	38	41	29	34
Separation rate ^(f)	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.17
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.07	1.08	0.66	0.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–1.00	1.00–1.14	0.97–1.19	0.42–0.90	0.12–0.80	
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69						
Separations ^(e)	17,932	6,507	3,350	382	153	28,478
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	37	49	53	48	69	42
Separation rate ^(f)	1.34	1.53	1.60	1.15	0.92	1.40
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.09	1.14	0.82	0.66	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.97	1.06–1.12	1.10–1.18	0.74–0.90	0.56–0.76	
Age and sex restricted adjusted separation rate ^(h)	3.80	4.34	4.54	3.26	2.61	3.97

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals^(c), Australia, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia ^(d)
Knee replacement						
Separations ^(e)	18,467	7,726	3,614	341	98	30,382
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	34	38	35	37	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.38	1.58	1.61	1.23	0.90	1.45
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.09	1.11	0.85	0.62	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–0.96	1.07–1.11	1.07–1.15	0.76–0.94	0.50–0.74	
Lens insertion						
Separations ^(e)	108,686	38,936	18,027	1,539	650	168,320
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	24	29	32	50	64	26
Separation rate ^(f)	8.03	7.98	8.24	6.07	6.25	8.04
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.99	1.03	0.76	0.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.99–1.01	0.98–1.00	1.01–1.05	0.72–0.80	0.72–0.84	
Myringotomy (with insertion of tube)						
Separations ^(e)	21,614	6,515	2,994	396	195	31,819
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	31	48	50	54	69	36
Separation rate ^(f)	1.73	1.57	1.43	1.08	0.89	1.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	0.95	0.87	0.65	0.54	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.04–1.06	0.93–0.97	0.84–0.90	0.59–0.71	0.46–0.62	
Prostatectomy						
Separations ^(e)	17,928	6,382	2,778	273	94	27,541
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	36	39	42	60	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.33	1.30	1.23	1.02	0.86	1.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.01	0.99	0.94	0.78	0.66	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.02	0.97–1.01	0.91–0.97	0.69–0.87	0.53–0.79	
Tonsillectomy						
Separations ^(e)	21,267	8,204	3,358	517	188	33,651
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	34	46	50	46	60	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.67	2.00	1.65	1.49	0.86	1.73
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.15	0.96	0.86	0.50	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.95–0.97	1.13–1.17	0.93–0.99	0.79–0.93	0.43–0.57	

(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, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Appendicectomy						
Separations ^(e)	5,485	5,677	5,536	5,598	5,332	27,664
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	79	74	72	61	46	66
Separation rate ^(f)	1.43	1.47	1.33	1.40	1.30	1.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	1.06	0.96	1.01	0.94	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.06	1.03–1.09	0.93–0.99	0.98–1.04	0.91–0.97	
Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies)						
Separations ^(e)	22,067	24,418	23,752	23,983	24,241	118,777
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	30	25	19	14	8	19
Separation rate ^(f)	5.47	6.21	5.72	5.93	5.73	5.82
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.07	0.98	1.02	0.98	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.95	1.06–1.08	0.97–0.99	1.01–1.03	0.97–0.99	
Caesarean section						
Separations ^(e)	13,636	14,834	16,174	16,460	16,284	77,591
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	76	67	60	48	30	55
Separation rate ^(f)	4.04	4.13	3.99	4.01	3.79	3.97
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.01	0.96	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.04	1.02–1.06	0.99–1.03	0.99–1.03	0.95–0.97	
In-hospital birth separations	50,133	50,716	55,512	51,643	47,266	255,953
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	82.5	75.5	70.4	58.5	40.5	65.8
Separation rate ^(f)	14.85	14.14	13.69	12.60	10.90	13.07
Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(g)	27.2	29.2	29.1	31.9	34.5	30.3
Public hospitals	25.5	26.3	25.7	26.9	27.8	26.3
Private patients	25.0	25.8	25.0	26.0	25.8	25.5
Private hospitals	34.2	32.5	34.7	36.8	39.5	35.6
Private hospitals	37.5	41.3	39.7	40.2	40.4	40.0
Cholecystectomy						
Separations ^(e)	10,317	9,920	9,772	8,911	7,605	46,618
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	65	58	54	43	30	51
Separation rate ^(f)	2.54	2.50	2.37	2.22	1.81	2.28
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.11	1.10	1.04	0.97	0.79	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.09–1.13	1.08–1.12	1.02–1.06	0.95–0.99	0.77–0.81	

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage^(c), all hospitals, Australia, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Coronary angioplasty						
Separations ^(e)	6,388	6,556	6,806	6,251	6,926	32,993
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	57	49	45	39	30	44
Separation rate ^(f)	1.42	1.58	1.65	1.59	1.66	1.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.05	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88–0.92	0.98–1.02	1.03–1.07	0.98–1.04	1.03–1.07	
Coronary artery bypass graft						
Separations ^(e)	3,351	3,058	2,834	2,677	2,461	14,408
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	62	56	53	45	33	51
Separation rate ^(f)	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.59	0.69
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.06	1.00	1.00	0.86	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.10	1.02–1.10	0.96–1.04	0.96–1.04	0.83–0.89	
Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy						
Separations ^(e)	106,937	110,051	108,241	119,424	126,276	572,562
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	40	38	32	22	15	29
Separation rate ^(f)	25.04	27.19	26.23	29.90	30.07	27.74
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	0.98	0.95	1.08	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	0.97–0.99	0.94–0.96	1.07–1.09	1.07–1.09	
Hip replacement						
Separations ^(e)	6,180	5,758	5,416	5,215	5,849	28,480
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	49	44	43	35	26	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.35	1.38	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.36
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.02	0.98	0.98	1.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.02	0.99–1.05	0.95–1.01	0.95–1.01	0.97–1.03	
Revision of hip replacement						
Separations ^(e)	779	699	620	674	699	3,480
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	41	36	42	28	22	34
Separation rate ^(f)	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	1.01	0.92	1.03	1.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–1.10	0.94–1.08	0.85–0.99	0.95–1.11	0.93–1.07	

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage^(c), all hospitals, Australia, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69						
Separations ^(e)	6,091	6,072	6,104	5,415	4,678	28,478
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	57	50	43	33	19	42
Separation rate ^(f)	1.55	1.55	1.46	1.32	1.12	1.40
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.11	1.11	1.04	0.95	0.80	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.08–1.14	1.08–1.14	1.01–1.07	0.92–0.98	0.78–0.82	
Age and sex restricted standardised separation rate ^(h)	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.0
Knee replacement						
Separations ^(e)	7,203	6,541	5,909	5,154	5,483	30,382
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	42	37	35	26	19	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.56	1.56	1.45	1.34	1.33	1.46
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	1.07	1.00	0.92	0.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.05–1.09	1.04–1.10	0.97–1.03	0.89–0.95	0.89–0.93	
Lens insertion						
Separations ^(e)	38,173	34,465	31,096	30,569	33,751	168,320
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	33	32	29	20	15	26
Separation rate ^(f)	8.31	8.23	7.69	7.89	7.98	8.05
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	1.02	0.96	0.98	0.99	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.04	1.01–1.03	0.95–0.97	0.97–0.99	0.98–1.00	
Myringotomy (with insertion of tube)						
Separations ^(e)	5,832	6,535	6,532	6,645	6,186	31,819
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	48	40	28	13	36
Separation rate ^(f)	1.46	1.65	1.56	1.75	1.82	1.65
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.11	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.91	0.98–1.02	0.93–0.97	1.03–1.09	1.08–1.14	
Prostatectomy						
Separations ^(e)	5,765	5,522	5,028	5,309	5,873	27,541
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	43	38	37	27	17	32
Separation rate ^(f)	1.24	1.31	1.23	1.37	1.41	1.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.00	0.94	1.04	1.08	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.97	0.97–1.03	0.91–0.97	1.01–1.07	1.05–1.11	

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected procedures^(b), by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage^(c), all hospitals, Australia, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Tonsillectomy						
Separations ^(e)	6,857	7,313	7,416	6,122	5,862	33,651
Proportion of separations public patients (%)	53	48	42	30	16	39
Separation rate ^(f)	1.76	1.87	1.77	1.58	1.60	1.73
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.02	1.08	1.03	0.92	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.00–1.04	1.06–1.10	1.01–1.05	0.90–0.94	0.91–0.95	

(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 ABS 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, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(c)
Vaccine-preventable conditions									
Influenza and pneumonia									
Separations ^(d)	3,895	2,222	2,071	1,232	752	181	115	258	10,735
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	4	2	6	4	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.55	0.43	0.53	0.63	0.46	0.35	0.41	1.42	0.52
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	0.82	1.02	1.21	0.88	0.68	0.78	2.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.03–1.10	0.79–0.85	0.98–1.07	1.15–1.28	0.82–0.95	0.58–0.77	0.64–0.92	2.40–3.07	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions									
Separations ^(d)	1,141	951	405	317	195	36	15	85	3,153
Separations not within state of residence (%)	1	0	1	0	1	44	15	8	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.17	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.40	0.15
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.08	1.21	0.66	1.04	0.81	0.49	0.30	2.60	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.15	1.13–1.29	0.60–0.72	0.92–1.15	0.70–0.92	0.33–0.65	0.15–0.45	2.05–3.16	
Total vaccine-preventable conditions									
Separations ^(d)	5,029	3,170	2,474	1,546	944	217	130	342	13,869
Proportion of total separations ^(d) (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.2
Separations not within state of residence (%)	1	0	1	0	1	44	15	8	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.72	0.61	0.63	0.79	0.58	0.43	0.45	1.82	0.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.07	0.91	0.94	1.17	0.87	0.63	0.67	2.70	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.04–1.10	0.88–0.94	0.90–0.98	1.11–1.23	0.81–0.92	0.55–0.72	0.56–0.79	2.42–2.99	
Acute conditions									
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis									
Separations ^(d)	1,041	865	578	427	190	74	81	53	3,310
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	2	3	0	2	4	5	4	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.27	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	1.06	0.90	1.30	0.76	0.96	1.51	1.68	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–1.00	0.99–1.14	0.82–0.97	1.17–1.42	0.65–0.86	0.74–1.18	1.18–1.84	1.22–2.13	
Cellulitis									
Separations ^(d)	9,895	8,061	5,925	2,641	2,239	594	382	622	30,387
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	2	1	2	5	3	2	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.41	1.56	1.51	1.35	1.33	1.15	1.27	3.40	1.47
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	1.06	1.03	0.92	0.91	0.79	0.86	2.32	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–0.98	1.04–1.08	1.01–1.06	0.88–0.95	0.87–0.94	0.72–0.85	0.78–0.95	2.14–2.50	
Convulsions and epilepsy									
Separations ^(d)	10,956	7,478	6,030	2,821	2,480	683	423	579	31,497
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	2	3	1	3	7	13	5	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.63	1.50	1.55	1.43	1.64	1.44	1.32	2.79	1.57
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.04	0.96	0.98	0.91	1.05	0.92	0.84	1.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02–1.06	0.94–0.98	0.96–1.01	0.88–0.95	1.01–1.09	0.85–0.98	0.76–0.92	1.63–1.92	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(c)
Dehydration and gastroenteritis									
Separations ^(d)	13,435	12,935	8,569	3,893	4,094	742	341	300	44,395
Separations not within state of residence (%)		1	2	1	1	2	8	5	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.92	2.50	2.19	1.97	2.46	1.46	1.12	1.92	2.14
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.17	1.02	0.92	1.15	0.68	0.52	0.90	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88-0.91	1.15-1.19	1.00-1.04	0.89-0.95	1.11-1.18	0.63-0.73	0.47-0.58	0.79-1.00	
Dental conditions									
Separations ^(d)	13,577	14,474	10,413	6,605	4,308	793	482	394	51,135
Separations not within state of residence (%)		1	1	0	0	2	3	8	
Separation rate ^(e)	2.04	2.96	2.67	3.35	2.87	1.67	1.54	1.89	2.57
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.80	1.15	1.04	1.30	1.12	0.65	0.60	0.74	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.78-0.81	1.13-1.17	1.02-1.06	1.27-1.34	1.08-1.15	0.61-0.70	0.55-0.65	0.67-0.81	
Ear, nose and throat infections									
Separations ^(d)	10,474	7,132	6,907	3,424	3,330	563	401	459	32,719
Separations not within state of residence (%)		2	2	1	1	1	5	3	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.59	1.48	1.78	1.77	2.35	1.20	1.27	1.98	1.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.96	0.89	1.07	1.06	1.41	0.72	0.76	1.19	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94-0.97	0.87-0.91	1.05-1.10	1.03-1.10	1.36-1.46	0.66-0.78	0.69-0.84	1.08-1.30	
Gangrene									
Separations ^(d)	1,036	1,138	890	387	335	94	15	95	3,994
Separations not within state of residence (%)		0	1	1	2	1	0	3	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.05	0.67	0.19
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.76	1.12	1.20	1.03	1.00	0.93	0.28	3.53	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.71-0.80	1.06-1.19	1.12-1.28	0.93-1.13	0.89-1.11	0.74-1.12	0.14-0.42	2.82-4.25	
Pelvic inflammatory disease									
Separations ^(d)	1,600	1,324	1,055	544	368	92	69	123	5,191
Separations not within state of residence (%)		1	2	1	1	0	10	3	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.57	0.26
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.03	1.04	1.05	0.96	0.78	0.78	2.19	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88-0.97	0.97-1.08	0.98-1.11	0.96-1.14	0.86-1.06	0.62-0.93	0.60-0.97	1.80-2.57	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total(c)
Perforated/bleeding ulcer									
Separations ^(d)	1,710	1,392	822	551	435	113	73	19	5,123
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	2	1	0	2	3	6	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.29	0.24	0.21	0.27	0.15	0.24
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.98	1.08	0.87	1.19	0.99	0.86	1.11	0.61	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93-1.02	1.02-1.13	0.82-0.93	1.09-1.28	0.90-1.08	0.70-1.02	0.85-1.36	0.34-0.89	
Pyelonephritis									
Separations ^(d)	13,884	11,556	8,173	4,152	3,299	706	421	464	42,699
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.95	2.21	2.11	2.14	1.91	1.36	1.46	3.01	2.05
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	1.08	1.03	1.04	0.93	0.66	0.71	1.47	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94-0.97	1.06-1.10	1.01-1.05	1.01-1.08	0.90-0.97	0.61-0.71	0.65-0.78	1.34-1.60	
Total acute conditions									
Separations ^(d)	77,571	66,312	49,341	25,438	21,064	4,453	2,688	3,107	250,326
Proportion of total separations ^(d) (%)	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.6
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	2	1	1	3	6	4	
Separation rate ^(e)	11.31	13.11	12.67	12.97	13.36	9.03	8.76	16.66	12.31
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.09	0.73	0.71	1.35	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91-0.93	1.06-1.07	1.02-1.04	1.04-1.07	1.07-1.10	0.71-0.75	0.68-0.74	1.31-1.40	
Chronic conditions									
Angina									
Separations ^(d)	13,244	10,671	10,721	3,353	3,427	990	377	350	43,186
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	2	2	1	2	3	6	4	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.82	1.99	2.73	1.73	1.86	1.78	1.41	2.67	2.03
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	0.98	1.35	0.85	0.92	0.88	0.69	1.31	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.88-0.91	0.96-1.00	1.32-1.37	0.82-0.88	0.89-0.95	0.82-0.93	0.62-0.76	1.18-1.45	
Asthma									
Separations ^(d)	12,973	9,200	6,850	3,557	3,626	472	310	297	37,334
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	2	3	1	1	3	10	6	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.97	1.89	1.76	1.82	2.50	1.00	1.01	1.43	1.89
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.04	1.00	0.93	0.96	1.32	0.53	0.53	0.76	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.02-1.06	0.98-1.02	0.91-0.96	0.93-1.00	1.28-1.37	0.48-0.58	0.47-0.59	0.67-0.84	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease									
Separations ^(d)	19,448	13,535	11,144	4,891	4,944	1,400	392	834	56,651
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	
Separation rate ^(e)	2.65	2.52	2.88	2.56	2.71	2.52	1.51	6.93	2.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	0.94	1.08	0.96	1.01	0.94	0.57	2.60	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98-1.01	0.93-0.96	1.06-1.10	0.93-0.99	0.99-1.04	0.89-0.99	0.51-0.62	2.42-2.77	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(c)
Congestive cardiac failure									
Separations ^(c)	13,394	11,577	7,961	3,608	3,757	904	365	322	41,918
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	
Separation rate ^(e)	1.79	2.10	2.07	1.90	1.95	1.60	1.45	2.84	1.94
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.08	1.06	0.98	1.00	0.82	0.75	1.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90-0.93	1.06-1.10	1.04-1.09	0.94-1.01	0.97-1.03	0.77-0.88	0.67-0.82	1.30-1.62	
Diabetes complications									
Separations ^(c)	48,468	53,262	36,240	44,444	14,131	5,742	1,300	1,860	205,642
Separations not within state of residence (%)	6	1	1	0	2	1	6	12	
Separation rate ^(e)	6.71	10.08	9.29	22.50	8.04	10.72	4.74	13.30	9.77
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.69	1.03	0.95	2.30	0.82	1.10	0.49	1.36	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.68-0.69	1.02-1.04	0.94-0.96	2.28-2.32	0.81-0.84	1.07-1.13	0.46-0.51	1.30-1.42	
Hypertension									
Separations ^(c)	2,186	1,379	1,439	488	535	121	32	34	6,220
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	1	1	1	1	7	14	10	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.30	0.26	0.37	0.25	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.19	0.29
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.03	0.88	1.25	0.85	1.02	0.76	0.39	0.66	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98-1.07	0.83-0.93	1.19-1.32	0.78-0.93	0.93-1.10	0.63-0.90	0.26-0.53	0.44-0.88	
Iron deficiency anaemia									
Separations ^(c)	5,921	7,362	3,464	2,569	1,538	439	170	141	21,653
Separations not within state of residence (%)	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.82	1.40	0.89	1.32	0.88	0.82	0.63	1.00	1.03
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.80	1.36	0.86	1.28	0.85	0.80	0.61	0.97	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.78-0.82	1.32-1.39	0.83-0.89	1.23-1.32	0.81-0.90	0.72-0.87	0.52-0.70	0.81-1.13	
Nutritional deficiencies									
Separations ^(c)	42	27	19	31	3	3	1	5	132
Separations not within state of residence (%)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.95	0.80	0.74	2.44	0.31	0.98	0.49	2.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.66-1.23	0.50-1.10	0.41-1.07	1.58-3.30	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.36-5.50	
Rheumatic heart disease^(f)									
Separations ^(c)	631	500	658	200	156	33	28	178	2,389
Separations not within state of residence (%)	7	1	0	1	6	3	17	63	
Separation rate ^(e)	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.81	0.11
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.77	0.83	1.48	0.89	0.77	0.54	0.89	7.09	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.71-0.83	0.76-0.90	1.37-1.60	0.77-1.02	0.65-0.90	0.35-0.72	0.56-1.21	6.05-8.13	

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by state or territory of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total ^(c)
Total chronic conditions									
Separations ^(d)	109,382	101,685	73,815	61,269	29,958	9,685	2,779	3,779	392,791
Proportion of total separations ^(d) (%)	5.1	5.3	5.3	8.9	5.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.6
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	1	0	2	1	5	10	
Separation rate ^(e)	15.21	19.27	18.97	31.22	17.16	17.99	10.21	27.21	18.71
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.81	1.03	1.01	1.67	0.92	0.96	0.55	1.45	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.81–0.82	1.02–1.04	1.01–1.02	1.66–1.68	0.91–0.93	0.94–0.98	0.53–0.57	1.41–1.50	
Total selected potentially preventable hospitalisations									
Separations ^(d)	191,070	170,442	125,045	87,858	51,734	14,298	5,580	7,119	653,954
Proportion of total separations ^(d) (%)	9.0	8.9	9.0	12.7	9.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.4
Separations not within state of residence (%)	4	1	2	0	2	2	5	7	
Separation rate ^(e)	27.11	32.85	32.12	44.77	30.97	27.34	19.36	45.00	31.54
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.86	1.04	1.02	1.42	0.98	0.87	0.61	1.43	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.86	1.04–1.05	1.01–1.02	1.41–1.43	0.97–0.99	0.85–0.88	0.60–0.63	1.39–1.46	

(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. About 20% of private hospital separations in Tasmania were not included in the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

(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, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total ^(c)
Vaccine-preventable conditions						
Influenza and Pneumonia						
Separations ^(d)	6,199	2,447	1,376	315	297	10,735
Separation rate ^(e)	0.46	0.55	0.65	1.03	1.81	0.52
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.88	1.04	1.24	1.97	3.46	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.90	1.00–1.08	1.17–1.31	1.75–2.19	3.07–3.85	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations ^(d)	2,415	356	222	63	70	3,153
Separation rate ^(e)	0.18	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.37	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.15	0.54	0.70	1.18	2.35	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.10–1.20	0.48–0.60	0.61–0.79	0.89–1.47	1.80–2.90	
Total vaccine-preventable						
Separations ^(d)	8,604	2,798	1,597	378	364	13,869
Proportion of total separations(%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Separation rate ^(e)	0.64	0.63	0.76	1.22	2.17	0.68
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.94	0.93	1.12	1.79	3.19	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.96	0.89–0.96	1.06–1.17	1.61–1.97	2.86–3.52	
Acute conditions						
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis						
Separations ^(d)	2,110	687	395	62	51	3,310
Separation rate ^(e)	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.00	1.19	1.19	1.81	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.96–1.04	0.93–1.07	1.07–1.30	0.89–1.48	1.32–2.31	
Cellulitis						
Separations ^(d)	17,729	6,803	4,000	900	805	30,387
Separation rate ^(e)	1.31	1.52	1.91	2.95	4.86	1.48
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.03	1.29	1.99	3.28	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.87–0.90	1.00–1.05	1.25–1.33	1.86–2.12	3.06–3.51	
Convulsions and epilepsy						
Separations ^(d)	19,047	6,539	3,957	983	806	31,497
Separation rate ^(e)	1.44	1.57	1.96	2.98	4.59	1.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.91	0.99	1.24	1.89	2.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.92	0.97–1.02	1.20–1.28	1.77–2.00	2.70–3.11	
Dehydration and gastroenteritis						
Separations ^(d)	27,390	9,935	5,586	788	503	44,395
Separation rate ^(e)	2.01	2.27	2.71	2.64	3.31	2.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.05	1.25	1.22	1.53	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.94	1.03–1.07	1.22–1.29	1.14–1.31	1.40–1.67	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total ^(c)
Dental conditions						
Separations ^(d)	30,868	12,231	6,259	1,018	594	51,135
Separation rate ^(e)	2.37	2.94	3.06	2.94	2.91	2.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.14	1.19	1.14	1.13	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.93	1.12–1.16	1.16–1.22	1.07–1.21	1.04–1.22	
Ear, nose and throat infections						
Separations ^(d)	19,359	6,939	4,659	981	678	32,719
Separation rate ^(e)	1.50	1.71	2.31	2.89	3.36	1.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.02	1.38	1.73	2.01	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	1.00–1.05	1.34–1.42	1.62–1.84	1.86–2.16	
Gangrene						
Separations ^(d)	2,340	857	547	103	136	3,994
Separation rate ^(e)	0.17	0.19	0.26	0.34	0.88	0.19
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.89	1.00	1.37	1.79	4.63	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.93	0.93–1.07	1.25–1.48	1.44–2.14	3.85–5.41	
Pelvic inflammatory disease						
Separations ^(d)	3,267	1,062	589	116	130	5,191
Separation rate ^(e)	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.69	0.26
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.04	1.19	1.42	2.65	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.95	0.98–1.10	1.10–1.29	1.16–1.68	2.20–3.11	
Perforated/bleeding ulcer						
Separations ^(d)	3,501	1,034	497	50	23	5,123
Separation rate ^(e)	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.04	0.88	0.92	0.72	0.72	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.01–1.07	0.83–0.93	0.84–1.00	0.52–0.92	0.43–1.01	
Pyelonephritis						
Separations ^(d)	28,128	8,519	4,467	788	665	42,699
Separation rate ^(e)	2.07	1.88	2.14	2.74	4.45	2.07
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	0.91	1.03	1.32	2.15	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.99–1.01	0.89–0.93	1.00–1.06	1.23–1.42	1.99–2.31	
Total acute conditions						
Separations ^(d)	153,649	54,592	30,939	5,789	4,389	250,326
Proportion of total separations(%)	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.9	3.6
Separation rate ^(e)	11.53	12.73	15.07	18.23	25.48	12.39
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.03	1.22	1.47	2.06	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.93–0.94	1.02–1.04	1.20–1.23	1.43–1.51	2.00–2.12	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total ^(c)
Chronic conditions						
Angina						
Separations ^(d)	24,327	12,009	5,526	747	416	43,186
Separation rate ^(e)	1.78	2.49	2.50	2.63	3.15	2.05
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.87	1.21	1.22	1.28	1.54	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.86–0.88	1.19–1.24	1.19–1.25	1.19–1.37	1.39–1.68	
Asthma						
Separations ^(d)	24,106	7,470	4,348	799	474	37,334
Separation rate ^(e)	1.88	1.78	2.10	2.40	2.68	1.90
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	0.94	1.11	1.26	1.41	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.98–1.00	0.92–0.96	1.07–1.14	1.18–1.35	1.28–1.54	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease						
Separations ^(d)	32,929	13,707	7,753	1,253	777	56,651
Separation rate ^(e)	2.43	2.81	3.51	4.62	6.20	2.70
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.90	1.04	1.30	1.71	2.30	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.89–0.91	1.02–1.06	1.27–1.33	1.62–1.81	2.13–2.46	
Congestive cardiac failure						
Separations ^(d)	25,566	9,798	5,238	682	459	41,918
Separation rate ^(e)	1.84	2.00	2.41	2.61	3.81	1.97
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.02	1.22	1.32	1.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.95	1.00–1.04	1.19–1.26	1.23–1.42	1.76–2.11	
Diabetes complications						
Separations ^(d)	121,691	45,685	27,182	7,588	3,120	205,642
Separation rate ^(e)	9.04	9.56	12.30	24.47	21.96	9.87
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	0.97	1.25	2.48	2.22	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.91–0.92	0.96–0.98	1.23–1.26	2.42–2.54	2.15–2.30	
Hypertension						
Separations ^(d)	2,845	1,562	1,395	243	132	6,220
Separation rate ^(e)	0.21	0.33	0.64	0.88	0.95	0.30
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.70	1.10	2.13	2.93	3.17	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.67–0.73	1.05–1.15	2.02–2.25	2.56–3.30	2.63–3.71	
Iron deficiency anaemia						
Separations ^(d)	15,251	4,332	1,688	160	129	21,653
Separation rate ^(e)	1.13	0.93	0.79	0.56	0.87	1.04
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.09	0.89	0.76	0.54	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.07–1.10	0.87–0.92	0.72–0.80	0.46–0.62	0.69–0.98	

(continued)

Table 4.9 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by Remoteness Area of usual residence, all hospitals, 2004–05

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total ^(c)
Nutritional deficiencies						
Separations ^(d)	73	33	11	2	9	132
Separation rate ^(e)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.77–1.23	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	
Rheumatic heart disease^(f)						
Separations ^(d)	1,269	529	289	104	178	2,389
Separation rate ^(e)	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.34	0.93	0.12
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.75	0.92	1.08	2.83	7.75	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.71–0.79	0.84–0.99	0.96–1.21	2.29–3.38	6.61–8.89	
Total chronic conditions						
Separations ^(d)	234,314	90,000	50,581	11,224	5,395	392,791
Proportion of total separations(%)	5.1	6.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	5.6
Separation rate ^(e)	17.40	19.00	23.10	37.23	38.32	1.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	11.01	12.03	14.62	23.56	24.25	
95% confidence interval of SRR	10.97–11.06	11.95–12.10	14.49–14.75	23.13–24.00	23.61–24.90	
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations						
Separations ^(d)	394,820	146,834	82,669	17,257	10,008	653,954
Proportion of total separations(%)	8.6	10.2	11.4	15.8	13.5	9.4
Separation rate ^(e)	29.44	32.24	38.73	56.25	65.08	31.83
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.92	1.01	1.22	1.77	2.04	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.92–0.93	1.01–1.02	1.21–1.23	1.74–1.79	2.00–2.08	

(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, 2004-05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Vaccine preventable						
Influenza and pneumonia						
Separations ^(e)	2,637	2,298	2,183	1,734	1,794	10,735
Separation rate ^(f)	0.63	0.57	0.53	0.44	0.44	0.53
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.20	1.08	1.01	0.84	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.16-1.25	1.04-1.13	0.97-1.05	0.80-0.88	0.80-0.88	
Other vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations ^(e)	645	517	607	612	746	3,153
Separation rate ^(f)	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	0.84	0.94	0.98	1.15	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97-1.13	0.77-0.92	0.87-1.02	0.90-1.05	1.07-1.24	
Total vaccine-preventable conditions						
Separations ^(e)	3,276	2,815	2,786	2,341	2,536	13,869
Proportion of total separations(%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Separation rate ^(f)	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.59	0.62	0.68
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.17	1.03	1.00	0.87	0.91	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.13-1.21	0.99-1.07	0.96-1.03	0.83-0.90	0.88-0.95	
Acute conditions						
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis						
Separations ^(e)	692	657	614	694	651	3,310
Separation rate ^(f)	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.05	1.02	0.89	1.06	0.97	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.97-1.13	0.94-1.10	0.82-0.97	0.98-1.14	0.90-1.05	
Cellulitis						
Separations ^(e)	7,562	6,416	5,907	5,388	5,029	30,387
Separation rate ^(f)	1.83	1.60	1.44	1.35	1.19	1.48
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.23	1.08	0.97	0.91	0.80	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.20-1.26	1.06-1.11	0.94-0.99	0.89-0.94	0.78-0.83	
Convulsions and epilepsy						
Separations ^(e)	7,683	6,629	6,475	5,670	4,914	31,497
Separation rate ^(f)	1.97	1.70	1.56	1.44	1.24	1.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.25	1.07	0.99	0.91	0.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.22-1.27	1.05-1.10	0.96-1.01	0.89-0.93	0.76-0.81	
Dehydration and gastroenteritis						
Separations ^(e)	10,507	8,955	8,270	8,617	7,927	44,395
Separation rate ^(f)	2.57	2.26	2.02	2.14	1.84	2.16
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.19	1.04	0.93	0.99	0.85	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.16-1.21	1.02-1.07	0.91-0.95	0.97-1.01	0.83-0.87	

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage^(c), all hospitals, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Dental conditions						
Separations ^(e)	10,913	11,192	10,299	9,367	9,285	51,135
Separation rate ^(f)	2.78	2.86	2.47	2.39	2.40	2.58
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.08	1.11	0.96	0.93	0.93	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.06–1.10	1.09–1.13	0.94–0.98	0.91–0.95	0.91–0.95	
Ear, nose and throat infections						
Separations ^(e)	8,000	7,616	6,674	5,686	4,679	32,719
Separation rate ^(f)	2.06	1.96	1.60	1.46	1.27	1.67
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.23	1.17	0.96	0.87	0.76	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.20–1.26	1.14–1.20	0.93–0.98	0.85–0.90	0.73–0.78	
Gangrene						
Separations ^(e)	972	831	846	772	566	3,994
Separation rate ^(f)	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.19
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.17	1.06	1.07	1.00	0.68	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.10–1.25	0.99–1.14	1.00–1.14	0.93–1.07	0.62–0.74	
Pelvic inflammatory disease						
Separations ^(e)	1,083	1,092	1,025	1,074	899	5,191
Separation rate ^(f)	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.26
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.15	1.11	0.95	1.01	0.81	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.08–1.21	1.05–1.18	0.90–1.01	0.95–1.07	0.76–0.86	
Perforated/bleeding ulcer						
Separations ^(e)	1,066	1,069	1,058	916	1,007	5,123
Separation rate ^(f)	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.25
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.99	1.06	1.06	0.94	0.94	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.94–1.05	1.00–1.12	0.99–1.12	0.88–1.00	0.88–1.00	
Pyelonephritis						
Separations ^(e)	9,641	8,993	8,513	8,040	7,441	42,699
Separation rate ^(f)	2.30	2.23	2.08	2.02	1.73	2.07
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.11	1.08	1.01	0.97	0.83	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.09–1.13	1.05–1.10	0.98–1.03	0.95–1.00	0.82–0.85	
Total acute conditions						
Separations ^(e)	58,093	53,425	49,664	46,191	42,376	250,326
Proportion of total separations(%)	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.6
Separation rate ^(f)	14.43	13.52	12.03	11.65	10.40	12.41
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.16	1.09	0.97	0.94	0.84	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.15–1.17	1.08–1.10	0.96–0.98	0.93–0.95	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, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Chronic conditions						
Angina						
Separations ^(e)	12,784	10,715	8,235	6,760	4,601	43,186
Separation rate ^(f)	2.85	2.58	2.02	1.71	1.06	2.06
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.38	1.25	0.98	0.83	0.51	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.36–1.41	1.23–1.28	0.96–1.00	0.81–0.85	0.50–0.53	
Asthma						
Separations ^(e)	8,922	8,129	7,950	6,837	5,405	37,334
Separation rate ^(f)	2.25	2.07	1.91	1.76	1.49	1.90
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.18	1.09	1.01	0.93	0.78	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.16–1.21	1.07–1.11	0.98–1.03	0.91–0.95	0.76–0.80	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease						
Separations ^(e)	16,024	13,000	11,275	8,993	7,255	56,651
Separation rate ^(f)	3.50	3.11	2.78	2.30	1.70	2.70
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.30	1.15	1.03	0.85	0.63	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.28–1.32	1.13–1.17	1.01–1.05	0.83–0.87	0.61–0.64	
Congestive cardiac failure						
Separations ^(e)	10,660	9,258	8,035	7,127	6,749	41,918
Separation rate ^(f)	2.36	2.21	1.99	1.79	1.48	1.48
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.60	1.50	1.35	1.21	1.00	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.57–1.63	1.47–1.53	1.32–1.38	1.18–1.24	0.98–1.02	
Complications of diabetes						
Separations ^(e)	55,291	45,339	46,091	34,239	24,445	205,642
Separation rate ^(f)	12.40	10.99	11.26	8.74	5.80	9.89
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.25	1.11	1.14	0.88	0.59	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.24–1.26	1.10–1.12	1.13–1.15	0.87–0.89	0.58–0.59	
Hypertension						
Separations ^(e)	2,035	1,480	937	890	849	6,220
Separation rate ^(f)	0.47	0.36	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.30
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.56	1.20	0.77	0.75	0.67	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.49–1.63	1.14–1.26	0.72–0.82	0.70–0.80	0.62–0.71	
Iron deficiency anaemia						
Separations ^(e)	4,216	4,311	4,281	4,549	4,237	21,653
Separation rate ^(f)	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.14	0.99	1.04
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	0.93	1.01	1.00	1.09	0.95	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.90–0.96	0.98–1.04	0.97–1.03	1.06–1.13	0.92–0.97	

(continued)

Table 4.10 (continued): Separation statistics^(a) for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations^(b), by quintile of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage^(c), all hospitals, 2004–05

	Most disadvantaged	Second most disadvantaged	Middle quintile	Second most advantaged	Most advantaged	Total ^(d)
Nutritional deficiencies						
Separations ^(e)	29	33	30	23	14	132
Separation rate ^(f)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.06	1.25	1.11	0.92	0.55	
95% confidence interval of SRR	0.67–1.44	0.82–1.67	0.71–1.50	0.54–1.29	0.26–0.84	
Rheumatic heart disease^(g)						
Separations ^(e)	636	455	499	401	391	2,389
Separation rate ^(f)	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.12
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.28	0.96	1.05	0.88	0.82	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.18–1.38	0.87–1.05	0.96–1.14	0.80–0.97	0.74–0.90	
Total chronic conditions						
Separations ^(e)	104,328	87,412	82,757	66,332	51,291	392,791
Proportion of total separations(%)	7.1	6.2	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.6
Separation rate ^(f)	23.57	21.22	20.23	16.89	12.20	18.92
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.25	1.12	1.07	0.89	0.64	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.24–1.25	1.11–1.13	1.06–1.08	0.89–0.90	0.64–0.65	
Total selected potentially preventable hospitalisations						
Separations ^(e)	164,846	143,050	134,533	114,361	95,805	653,954
Proportion of total separations(%)	11.2	10.2	9.8	8.4	7.1	9.4
Separation rate ^(f)	38.60	35.30	32.78	29.01	23.12	31.86
Standardised separation rate ratio (SRR)	1.21	1.11	1.03	0.91	0.73	
95% confidence interval of SRR	1.21–1.22	1.10–1.11	1.02–1.03	0.91–0.92	0.72–0.73	

(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 5.1, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2004-05

AR-DRG	Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
E62C Respiratory infections/inflamations W/O CC ALOS (days)	Public	3.56	3.11	3.19	3.30	3.36	3.98	3.22	3.93	3.35
	Private	5.30	5.45	4.89	4.17	5.44	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.09
	Total	3.69	3.55	3.63	3.52	3.77	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.65
Separations	Public	8,983	6,382	4,578	2,232	2,020	533	374	577	25,679
	Private	707	1,488	1,604	761	500	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,221
	Total	9,690	7,870	6,182	2,993	2,520	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	30,900
E65B Chronic obstructive airway disease W/O catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	5.22	4.19	4.88	5.07	4.56	5.66	4.61	4.75	4.85
	Private	8.38	7.34	7.42	6.97	6.94	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.46
	Total	5.49	4.80	5.55	5.67	4.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.32
Separations	Public	8,042	5,096	4,460	1,784	1,999	660	206	420	22,667
	Private	768	1,228	1,606	813	438	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,030
	Total	8,810	6,324	6,066	2,597	2,437	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,697
E69C Bronchitis and asthma age<50 W/O CC ALOS (days)	Public	1.67	1.53	1.61	1.84	1.75	1.76	1.65	2.00	1.65
	Private	2.09	2.59	2.32	2.02	3.45	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.32
	Total	1.68	1.57	1.70	1.86	1.81	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.69
Separations	Public	10,207	6,536	4,620	2,373	2,648	337	242	224	27,187
	Private	179	223	671	418	91	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,611
	Total	10,386	6,759	5,291	2,791	2,739	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	28,798
F62B Heart failure and shock W/O catastrophic CC ALOS (days)	Public	5.64	4.62	4.96	5.56	5.58	6.88	4.54	4.32	5.24
	Private	9.35	7.94	7.68	7.55	7.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.99
	Total	6.06	5.45	5.80	6.13	5.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.85
Separations	Public	7,554	5,872	4,027	1,759	1,960	550	253	210	22,185
	Private	978	1,939	1,784	704	621	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,243
	Total	8,532	7,811	5,811	2,463	2,581	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	28,428
F71B Non-major arrhythmia and conduction disorders W/O catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	2.33	2.19	2.24	2.05	2.22	2.62	2.10	2.10	2.25
	Private	2.30	2.43	2.54	1.79	2.21	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.32
	Total	2.33	2.25	2.35	1.94	2.22	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.27
Separations	Public	8,947	6,948	4,774	1,951	1,964	605	399	208	25,796
	Private	1,690	2,432	2,664	1,296	998	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9,395
	Total	10,637	9,380	7,438	3,247	2,962	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	35,191

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)^(a) for selected AR-DRGs version 5.1, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2004-05

AR-DRG	Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
G07B Appendicectomy W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	3.00	2.79	2.52	2.67	2.72	2.61	2.99	2.97	2.80
	Private	2.73	2.81	2.32	2.53	2.84	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.59
	Total	2.97	2.80	2.45	2.63	2.75	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.76
Separations	Public	5,944	3,943	2,867	1,799	1,144	375	350	203	16,625
	Private	833	1,083	1,581	807	401	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4,910
	Total	6,777	5,026	4,448	2,606	1,545	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	21,535
G08B Abdominal and other hernia procedures age 1 to 59 or W catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	1.70	1.60	1.44	1.64	1.58	1.49	1.48	1.88	1.60
	Private	1.56	1.55	1.40	1.73	1.67	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.54
	Total	1.62	1.58	1.42	1.69	1.62	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.57
Separations	Public	2,125	1,795	1,308	648	617	135	100	68	6,796
	Private	2,378	1,448	1,850	753	521	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,251
	Total	4,503	3,243	3,158	1,401	1,138	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14,047
G09Z Inguinal and femoral hernia procedures age>0 ALOS (days)	Public	1.47	1.49	1.29	1.36	1.48	1.36	1.40	1.30	1.43
	Private	1.47	1.48	1.30	1.58	1.73	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.46
	Total	1.47	1.48	1.30	1.49	1.61	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.45
Separations	Public	5,471	4,760	2,942	1,587	1,468	352	249	152	16,981
	Private	7,482	5,318	4,998	2,485	1,733	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23,145
	Total	12,953	10,078	7,940	4,072	3,201	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	40,126
H08B Laparoscopic cholecystectomy W/O closed CDE W/O catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	1.88	1.92	1.72	1.96	1.83	1.62	1.60	2.30	1.86
	Private	1.79	2.04	1.87	1.93	2.05	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.89
	Total	1.84	1.97	1.80	1.94	1.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.87
Separations	Public	5,974	4,957	3,243	1,420	1,621	407	223	124	17,969
	Private	5,334	3,756	3,709	1,950	1,284	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16,797
	Total	11,308	8,713	6,952	3,370	2,905	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	34,766
I03C Hip replacement W/O catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	6.96	7.71	7.86	8.20	6.62	7.97	7.18	n.p.	7.45
	Private	7.48	8.05	7.75	8.77	7.50	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.85
	Total	7.27	7.93	7.79	8.59	7.20	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.70
Separations	Public	2,223	1,718	1,152	540	555	219	156	20	6,583
	Private	3,317	3,147	1,863	1,161	1,081	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	11,117
	Total	5,540	4,865	3,015	1,701	1,636	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17,700

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)^(a) for selected AR-DRGs version 5.1, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2004-05

AR-DRG	Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
I04Z Knee replacement and reattachment	ALOS (days)									
	Public	7.15	8.16	7.52	9.44	6.59	7.44	7.78	n.p.	7.57
	Private	7.67	8.19	8.10	10.11	7.38	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8.11
	Total	7.47	8.18	7.91	9.93	7.10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.92
Separations	Public	4.024	2,101	1,834	704	965	216	262	21	10,127
	Private	6,306	4,103	3,631	1,992	1,820	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	18,684
	Total	10,330	6,204	5,465	2,696	2,785	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	28,811
I16Z Other shoulder procedures	ALOS (days)									
	Public	1.82	1.80	1.67	1.75	1.89	1.85	2.00	n.p.	1.80
	Private	1.55	1.65	1.59	1.63	1.76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.63
	Total	1.60	1.68	1.60	1.65	1.78	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.66
Separations	Public	1,310	1,192	742	674	458	66	73	31	4,546
	Private	5,948	5,593	4,083	3,955	2,534	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	22,965
	Total	7,258	6,785	4,825	4,629	2,992	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,511
L63B Kidney and urinary tract infections age>69 W/O catastrophic CC	ALOS (days)									
	Public	5.62	4.64	5.20	5.77	5.35	6.18	4.70	5.67	5.28
	Private	7.83	6.70	6.63	6.29	6.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.79
	Total	5.80	5.10	5.67	5.90	5.69	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.58
Separations	Public	5,136	3,696	2,436	1,197	1,184	236	144	132	14,161
	Private	456	1,061	1,204	398	332	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,529
	Total	5,592	4,757	3,640	1,595	1,516	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17,690
M02B Transurethral prostatectomy W/O catastrophic or severe CC	ALOS (days)									
	Public	3.50	2.96	3.21	3.01	3.54	3.16	4.06	n.p.	3.23
	Private	3.37	3.32	3.15	3.37	3.76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.37
	Total	3.41	3.17	3.17	3.26	3.67	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.32
Separations	Public	1,646	2,128	777	481	587	161	63	42	5,885
	Private	3,497	2,951	2,113	1,054	796	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,858
	Total	5,143	5,079	2,890	1,535	1,383	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16,743
N04Z Hysterectomy for non-malignancy	ALOS (days)									
	Public	4.09	4.03	3.53	3.90	3.99	3.72	4.68	4.19	3.94
	Private	4.20	4.60	3.96	4.61	4.56	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.33
	Total	4.15	4.29	3.79	4.33	4.29	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.15
Separations	Public	3,954	3,453	2,260	1,310	1,273	293	133	91	12,767
	Private	4,706	2,985	3,257	1,956	1,419	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15,123
	Total	8,660	6,438	5,517	3,266	2,692	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,890

(continued)

Table 4.11 (continued): Average length of stay (days)^(a) for selected AR-DRGs version 5.1, by hospital sector, states and territories, 2004–05

AR-DRG	Hospital sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
N06Z Female reproductive system reconstructive procedures ALOS (days)	Public	3.02	2.91	2.40	2.93	2.82	2.98	3.22	n.p.	2.85
	Private	3.22	3.06	2.66	3.61	3.58	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.15
	Total	3.14	2.99	2.57	3.33	3.26	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.03
Separations	Public	2,189	1,784	1,272	801	689	137	55	24	6,951
	Private	3,400	2,086	2,462	1,166	962	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,516
	Total	5,589	3,870	3,734	1,967	1,651	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17,467
O01C Caesarean delivery W moderate complicating diagnosis ALOS (days)	Public	4.51	4.46	3.87	4.65	4.65	4.32	4.57	5.22	4.39
	Private	5.53	5.38	4.94	6.24	5.78	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.47
	Total	4.86	4.83	4.37	5.55	5.11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.84
Separations	Public	12,014	8,826	7,084	2,819	2,433	677	525	465	34,843
	Private	6,379	5,749	6,214	3,694	1,683	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24,768
	Total	18,393	14,575	13,298	6,513	4,116	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	59,611
O60B Vaginal delivery W severe complicating diagnosis ALOS (days)	Public	3.07	2.94	2.61	3.26	2.99	3.00	2.79	3.41	2.96
	Private	4.40	4.32	4.15	4.65	4.55	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.38
	Total	3.38	3.34	3.06	3.76	3.39	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.35
Separations	Public	33,683	23,797	16,224	7,580	6,034	1,868	1,513	1,191	91,890
	Private	10,271	9,649	6,684	4,226	2,064	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	34,837
	Total	43,954	33,446	22,908	11,806	8,098	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	126,727
R61B Lymphoma and non-acute leukaemia W/O catastrophic CC ALOS (days)	Public	5.06	4.01	5.12	5.27	4.29	5.38	7.96	n.p.	4.78
	Private	5.19	3.91	5.26	2.78	4.11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.32
	Total	5.08	3.97	5.22	3.69	4.22	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4.58
Separations	Public	3,099	2,466	1,043	603	822	289	190	24	8,536
	Private	729	2,154	1,973	1,036	492	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,488
	Total	3,828	4,620	3,016	1,639	1,314	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15,024
U63B Major affective disorders age<70 W/O catastrophic or severe CC ALOS (days)	Public	13.75	12.79	12.16	15.40	10.66	13.42	17.83	11.71	13.05
	Private	21.40	17.03	17.31	15.49	16.91	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17.89
	Total	15.93	14.64	14.37	15.44	12.14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14.82
Separations	Public	5,784	3,676	3,141	1,747	2,260	399	241	192	17,440
	Private	2,304	2,846	2,374	1,367	697	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,064
	Total	8,088	6,522	5,515	3,114	2,957	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,504

(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.
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, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Public ^(d)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Private patients	1.04	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.21	1.02
Private health insurance	1.06	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.05	0.96	1.05	0.93	1.03
Self-funded	0.97	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.79	0.79	1.31	0.89
Workers compensation	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.05	1.11	1.02	1.07	1.37	1.09
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.23	0.93	1.18	1.14	1.30	1.21	1.07	1.62	1.11
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.07	0.89	1.00	0.97
Other ^(e)	1.58	1.17	1.07	1.11	0.97	1.63	0.98	1.08	1.23
Patient election status not reported	0.84	0.92	..	..	..	1.06	..	..	0.93
Total	1.01	0.93	0.95	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Private hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	0.84	0.74	0.92	0.93	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Public ^(d)	0.84	0.74	0.92	0.93	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Private patients	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.09	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Private health insurance	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.78	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.85
Workers compensation	0.96	1.07	0.84	0.94	0.97	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	0.91	0.87	1.01	1.10	0.87	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.94
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.17	1.06	1.16	1.34	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.15
Other ^(e)	1.14	0.81	0.89	1.05	0.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Patient election status not reported	..	0.94	..	..	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Total	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.07	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
All hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.02	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Public ^(d)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.02	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Private patients	1.05	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Private health insurance	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.06	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.92	0.85	0.79	0.80	0.79	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.86
Workers compensation	1.03	1.06	0.95	0.97	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.23	0.92	1.18	1.14	1.26	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.09
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.04	1.01	1.12	1.22	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.06
Other ^(e)	1.48	1.13	1.01	1.09	0.94	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.14
Patient election status not reported	0.84	0.92	..	..	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Total	1.02	0.96	0.98	1.05	0.99	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 using AR-DRG version 5.1. 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, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Public ^(d)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Private patients	1.04	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.21	1.02
Private health insurance	1.06	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.05	0.96	1.05	0.93	1.03
Self-funded	0.97	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.85	..	0.79	1.31	0.89
Workers compensation	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.02	1.07	1.37	1.09
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.23	0.93	1.18	1.14	1.30	1.21	1.07	1.62	1.11
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0.97	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.07	0.89	1.00	0.97
Other ^(e)	1.58	1.17	1.07	1.11	0.97	1.63	0.98	1.08	1.23
Patient election status not reported	0.84	0.92	..	..	..	1.06	..	..	0.93
Total	1.01	0.93	0.95	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.17	0.98
Private hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	0.84	0.74	0.92	0.93	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Public ^(d)	0.84	0.74	0.92	0.93	1.02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Private patients	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.09	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Private health insurance	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.78	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.85
Workers compensation	0.96	1.07	0.84	0.94	0.97	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	0.91	0.87	1.01	1.10	0.87	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.94
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.17	1.06	1.16	1.34	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.15
Other ^(e)	1.14	0.81	0.89	1.05	0.92	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Patient election status not reported	..	0.94	..	..	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Total	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.07	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
All hospitals									
Public patients ^(c)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.02	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Public ^(d)	1.00	0.93	0.94	1.02	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
Private patients	1.05	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Private health insurance	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.06	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.04
Self-funded	0.92	0.85	0.79	0.80	0.79	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.86
Workers compensation	1.03	1.06	0.95	0.97	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02
Motor vehicle third party personal claim	1.23	0.92	1.18	1.14	1.26	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.09
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1.04	1.01	1.12	1.22	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.06
Other ^(e)	1.48	1.13	1.01	1.09	0.94	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.14
Patient election status not reported	0.84	0.92	..	..	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.93
Total	1.02	0.96	0.98	1.05	0.99	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 using AR-DRG version 5.1. 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 4.14: Separations^(a) with an adverse event^(b) by hospital sector^(c), Australia, 2004–05

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	72,352	1.7	18,019	0.7	90,371	1.3
Y60–Y82 Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	8,126	0.2	2,908	0.1	11,034	0.2
Y83–Y84 Procedures causing abnormal reactions/complications	143,886	3.4	74,346	2.7	218,232	3.1
Y88 & Y95 Other external causes of adverse events	5,016	0.1	728	0.0	5,744	0.1
Place of occurrence codes						
Y92.22 Health service area	215,030	5.0	94,089	3.4	309,119	4.4
Diagnosis codes						
E89, G97, H59, H95, I97, J95, K91, M96 Selected post-procedural disorders	34,274	0.8	17,463	0.6	51,737	0.7
T81.0 Haemorrhage and haematoma complicating a procedure, n.e.c.	20,524	0.5	12,280	0.4	32,804	0.5
T81.4 Infection following a procedure, n.e.c.	21,883	0.5	9,523	0.3	31,406	0.4
T82–T85 Complications of internal prosthetic devices, implants and grafts	43,425	1.0	23,078	0.8	66,503	0.9
Other diagnoses of complications of medical and surgical care (T80 to T88 and T98.3, not including above)	34,946	0.8	13,492	0.5	48,438	0.7
Total ^(d)	238,388	5.6	101,163	3.7	339,551	4.8

(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.