

4 Hospital performance indicators

Introduction

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

Previous *Australian Hospital Statistics* reports have included hospital performance indicator information reported using the framework developed by the National Health Ministers' Benchmarking Working Group (NHMBWG 1999). Over the last couple of years, the National Health Performance Committee has worked to develop a new framework to report performance of the Australian health system which has been adopted by Health Ministers (NHPC 2001). This edition of *Australian Hospital Statistics* therefore uses this National Health Performance Framework to present performance indicator information.

This chapter presents summary information on the National Health Performance Framework, and then describes the performance indicators presented in this chapter and elsewhere in this report, as they relate to the framework. A substantial proportion of the performance indicator information in this report is included in this chapter; however, some is included elsewhere, for example for elective surgery waiting times (Chapter 5).

The performance indicators presented in this chapter relate to costs per casemix-adjusted separation, average salary expenditure, hospital accreditation, separation rates for selected diagnoses and procedures, average lengths of stay for the top 10 overnight-stay AR-DRGs, relative stay indexes and emergency department waiting times.

The National Health Performance Framework

The National Health Performance Framework developed by the NHPC is presented in Table 4.A (NHPC 2001).

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 first and second tiers of the framework relate only indirectly to the provision of hospital services, and hospital data will not often be used as indicators for them. However, the third tier is more directly relevant to assessment of the provision of hospital and other health care services. It has been grouped 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? Is it the same for everyone?’ The latter question underlines the focus throughout the framework on equity.

Unlike the NHMBWG framework for indicators, the National Health Performance Framework does not include a dimension identified as ‘quality’. Instead, quality has been considered by the NHPC as an integral and overarching part of the health system performance tier of the framework. It notes that the dimensions considered in determining the quality of the system are very similar to those measuring health system performance, and that the overall performance of the system cannot be assessed through a single

Table 4.A: The National Health Performance Framework

| Health status and outcomes | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <i>How healthy are Australians? Is it the same for everyone? Where is the most opportunity for improvement?</i> | | | | |
| <i>Health Conditions</i> | <i>Human Function</i> | <i>Life Expectancy and Wellbeing</i> | | <i>Deaths</i> |
| Prevalence of disease, disorder, injury or trauma or other health-related states. | Alterations to body, structure or function (impairment), activities (activity limitation) and participation (restrictions in participation). | Broad measures of physical, mental, and social wellbeing of individuals and other derived indicators such as Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy (DALE). | | Age- and/or condition-specific mortality rates. |
| Determinants of health | | | | |
| <i>Are the factors determining health changing for the better? Is it the same for everyone? Where and for whom are they changing?</i> | | | | |
| <i>Environmental Factors</i> | <i>Socioeconomic Factors</i> | <i>Community Capacity</i> | <i>Health Behaviours</i> | <i>Person-related Factors</i> |
| Physical, chemical and biological factors such as air, water, food and soil quality resulting from chemical pollution and waste disposal. | Socioeconomic factors such as education, employment, per capita expenditure on health, and average weekly earnings. | Characteristics of communities and families such as population density, age distribution, health, literacy, housing, community support services and transport. | Attitudes, beliefs knowledge and behaviours e.g. patterns of eating, physical activity, excess alcohol consumption and smoking. | Genetic-related susceptibility to disease and other factors such as blood pressure, cholesterol levels and body weight. |
| Health system performance | | | | |
| <i>How well is the health system performing in delivering quality health actions to improve the health of all Australians? Is it the same for everyone?</i> | | | | |
| <i>Effective</i> | | <i>Appropriate</i> | | <i>Efficient</i> |
| Care, intervention or action achieves desired outcome. | | Care/intervention/action provided is relevant to the client’s needs and based on established standards. | | Achieving desired results with most cost-effective use of resources. |
| <i>Responsive</i> | | <i>Accessible</i> | | <i>Safe</i> |
| Service provides respect for persons and is client orientated and includes respect for dignity, confidentiality, participation in choices, promptness, quality of amenities, access to social support networks, and choice of provider. | | Ability of people to obtain health care at the right place and right time irrespective of income, physical location and cultural background. | | The avoidance or reduction to acceptable limits of actual or potential harm from health care management or the environment in which health care is delivered. |
| <i>Continuous</i> | | <i>Capable</i> | | <i>Sustainable</i> |
| Ability to provide uninterrupted, coordinated care or service across programs, practitioners, organisations and levels over time. | | An individual’s or service’s capacity to provide a health service based on skills and knowledge. | | System or organisation’s capacity to provide infrastructure such as workforce, facilities and equipment, and be innovative and respond to emerging needs (research, monitoring). |

Source: NHPC 2001.

dimension. Thus, a system that is performing well could be defined as delivering interventions of a high quality, assessed using indicators relating to each of the third tier dimensions.

The health system performance tier can be used for reporting not only on the performance of hospitals, but also for a range of service delivery types within the health care system, and at different organisational levels. The NHPC describes four major sectors that form a continuum within this range: population health, primary care, acute care (the major role of hospitals), and continuing care. While some indicators can measure the effects of interventions within one sector, some may measure the effect of interventions in more than one sector.

Performance indicators in this report

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

Effective

There are no indicators available for effectiveness of the acute care sector. However, Tables 4.6 and 4.7 present data on separation rates for asthma and type 2 diabetes, considered to be indicators of the performance of the primary care sector in managing these conditions.

Appropriate

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

The separation rates for selected procedures in Tables 4.6 and 4.7 are also indicators of appropriateness (as noted by the NHMBWG for most of them). However, separation rates for some of the procedures may also be indicators of accessibility or of one or more dimensions relating to primary care. For example, separation rates for lens insertion, angioplasty, coronary artery bypass graft, knee replacement and hip replacement may also be indicators of appropriateness, and the NHPC describes separation rates for myringotomy and tonsillectomy as indicators of the performance of the primary care sector. For all of these, statistics are presented by the State or Territory and the rural/remote/metropolitan (RRMA) status of the area of usual residence of the patient, for equity considerations.

Data presented in Tables 7.11 and 7.12 on the State or Territory and the RRMA status of the area of usual residence of the patient may also be indicators of accessibility of services, for example for the public and private sectors.

Efficient

The cost per casemix-adjusted separation statistics in Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 are indicators of efficiency, as are the statistics on average salaries (Table 4.4), average lengths of stay for the top 10 overnight-stay AR-DRGs and relative stay indexes. However, variation in length of stay, for example, may be a reflection of different types of service provision, such as between the public and private sectors, and thus not only an indicator of efficiency.

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

| Table(s) | Indicator | Level(s) of care to which it relates | Presentation that relates to equity |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Effective | | | |
| 4.6, 4.7 | Separation rates for asthma | Primary care | Presented by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.6) and by RRMA of usual residence (Table 4.7) |
| 4.6, 4.7 | Separation rates for type 2 diabetes | Primary care | Presented by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.6) and by RRMA of usual residence (Table 4.7) |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |
| Appropriate | | | |
| 2.4 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospitalisation, and for the public and private sectors |
| 6.2 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospitalisation, by Medicare eligibility status and funding source and for the public and private sectors |
| 7.7, 7.8 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital, hospital sector and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status |
| 7.11, 7.12 | Separation rates | Acute care | Presented by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 7.11) and by RRMA of usual residence (Table 7.12) and for the public and private sectors |
| 4.6, 4.7 | Separation rates for: Myringotomy Tonsillectomy Caesarean section Angioplasty Coronary artery bypass graft Hip replacement Revision of hip replacement Knee replacement Lens insertion Hysterectomy Cholecystectomy Prostatectomy Appendectomy Arthroscopy Endoscopy | Acute care | Presented by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient (Table 4.6) and by RRMA of usual residence (Table 4.7) |
| Efficient | | | |
| 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 | Cost per casemix-adjusted separation | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital (Table 4.1), and by hospital peer group (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) |
| 4.4 | Average salary by staffing category | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital |
| 4.8 | Average length of stay for top 10 overnight DRGs | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital, and for the public and private sectors |
| 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.9, 4.10, 11.1, 11.2 | Relative stay index | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital (Table 4.1), by public hospital peer group (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) and, for the public and private sectors, by Medicare eligibility status and funding source (Tables 4.9, 4.10), and by MDC (Tables 11.1, 11.2) |

(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 |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Responsive | | | |
| 4.11 | Emergency department waiting times (proportions waiting longer than clinically desirable) | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital |
| Accessible | | | |
| 5.1, 5.3, 5.6 | Waiting times for elective surgery (times waited at the 50th and 90th percentiles) | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital, and by hospital peer group (Table 5.1), by surgical speciality (Table 5.3), by indicator procedure (Table 5.6) |
| Safe | | | |
| 10.1 | Separations with adverse events | Acute care | Presented for the public and private sectors |
| Continuous | | | |
| 6.14 | Separation for patients aged over 70 years, by care type and mode of separation | Continuing care | Nil |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |
| Capable | | | |
| 4.5 | Accreditation of hospitals and beds | Acute care | Presented by State and Territory of hospital, and for the public and private sectors |
| Sustainable | | | |
| No indicators available for acute care | | | |

Responsive

Statistics on the proportions of patients waiting longer than is clinically desirable for emergency department waiting times (Table 4.11) are indicators of responsiveness, although they can also be regarded as indicators of accessibility. State and Territory data can be used to consider equity.

Accessible

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

Safe

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

Continuous

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

Capable

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

Sustainable

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

Cost per casemix-adjusted separation

The cost per casemix-adjusted separation is an indicator of the efficiency of the acute care sector. It has been published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* since the 1996–97 reference years, and included within frameworks of indicators by the NHMBWG (NHMBWG 1999), the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (SCRCSSP 2002) and the NHPC (NHPC 2002). It is a measure of the average recurrent expenditure for each admitted patient, adjusted using AR-DRG cost weights for the relative complexity of the patient's clinical condition and for the hospital services provided. Details of the methods used in this analysis are presented in Appendix 4 of this report, and in *Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–00* (AIHW 2001a).

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

- the proportion of recurrent expenditure that relates to admitted patients (the numerator) is estimated in different ways in different hospitals, and so is not always comparable;
- capital costs (including depreciation where available) are not included in numerators (see Table 3.5 for available data on depreciation, and Appendix 4 for SCRCSSP estimates of cost per casemix-adjusted separation including capital costs);
- only cost weights applicable to acute care separations are available, so these have been applied to all separations, including the 3% that were not acute. (Appendix 4 includes details of the separations in this analysis, by care type, and also separate data for acute care separations only for Victoria and Tasmania.);

- the proportion of patients other than public patients can vary, and the estimation of medical costs for these patients (undertaken to adjust expenditure to resemble what it would be if all patients had been public patients) is subject to error; and
- the 2000–01 AR-DRG version 4.2 cost weights were not available for this report, so the 1999–00 AR-DRG version 4.1 cost weights were used (DHAC 2001).

The scope of the analysis is hospitals that mainly provide acute care. These are the hospitals in the public hospital peer groups of *Principal referral and specialist women's and children's*, *Large hospitals*, *Medium hospitals* and *Small acute hospitals* (see Appendix 5). Excluded are small non-acute hospitals, multi-purpose services, hospices, rehabilitation hospitals, mothercraft hospitals, other non-acute hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, and hospitals in the *Unpeered and other* peer group. Also excluded are hospitals that cannot be classified due to atypical events such as being opened or closed mid-year. This scope restriction improves the comparability of data among the jurisdictions and increases the accuracy of the analysis. The included hospitals accounted for 95.5% of separations in public acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2000–01 (Table 4.2), and 91.9% of recurrent expenditure.

The scope for 2000–01 is the same (defined in terms of peer groups) as for 1999–00 and 1998–99 but different from the scopes used for 1996–97 and 1997–98 (AIHW 1998, 1999a, 2000a, 2001a). However, a small number of hospitals can be classified to peer groups included in the analysis in some years, but to other peer groups excluded from the analysis in other years; this mainly applies to the *Small hospitals* and non-acute peer groups.

Table 4.1 shows the cost per casemix-adjusted separation for the States and Territories for 2000–01. At the national level, the cost per casemix-adjusted separation was \$2,834, an increase of 4.9% over the estimated cost of \$2,701 for 1999–00. Large portions of the 2000–01 costs were attributed to non-medical salaries and medical labour costs; nationally these costs were \$1,522 and \$525, respectively, per casemix-adjusted separation. Compared with 1999–00, these represent increases of 5.8% (over \$1,438) for non-medical salaries and 5.4% (over \$498) for medical labour costs.

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 are recognised by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Public hospital peer groups

Public hospital peer groups have been developed for presenting data on costs per casemix-adjusted separation. The aim was to allow more meaningful comparison of the data than comparison at the jurisdiction level would allow. The peer groups were therefore designed to explain variability in the average cost per casemix-adjusted separation. They also group hospitals into broadly similar groups in terms of their range of admitted patient activities, and their geographical location. Further detail on the derivation of the groups is in Appendix 5.

For 2000–01, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's group*. They accounted for 67.2% of public acute and psychiatric hospital expenditure and 65.1% of separations (Table 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for this group was \$2,867 which is 1.2% higher than the overall average

cost (\$2,834) for the hospitals in scope for this analysis. It was \$2,733 for medium hospitals, 3.6% less than the overall national average.

Table 4.2 also presents a range of other statistics about the peer groups, such as the number of hospitals in each, average length of stay, relative stay index (see below and in Appendix 4), and the cost per casemix-adjusted separation at the 25th and 75th percentile. The average number of AR-DRGs (with either any or 5 or more acute separations) reported for each hospital is also presented; it provides information on the breadth of activity of each type of hospital, as measured using AR-DRGs.

Table 4.3 presents cost per casemix-separation data and other statistics by peer group for each State and Territory. The cost per casemix-adjusted separation varied among the jurisdictions, for example, from \$2,765 for *Principal referral* hospitals in Queensland, to \$2,945 in the New South Wales.

Average salary expenditure

Average salaries paid to public hospital full-time equivalent staff by States and Territories are presented in Table 4.4. They were originally identified as indicators of efficiency by the NHMBWG. A number of jurisdictions 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.

The average salary for full-time equivalent *Nurses* in 2000–01 was \$52,602 nationally, an increase of 3.6% on the average salary in 1999–00. The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$103,487, an increase of 6.4% over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for nurses ranged from \$47,652 in South Australia to \$58,589 in Victoria. For salaried medical officers, they ranged from \$81,656 in South Australia to \$125,505 in Victoria. However, the relatively high average salaries for Victoria may partly be the result of under-reporting of FTE staff (see Chapter 3).

Some States and Territories were not able to provide data separately for *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff*. Thus, some of the variation in average salaries reported for these categories is likely to be a result of different reporting practices. The variations in the averages are also affected by different practices in 'outsourcing' services, for example for domestic and catering functions. The degree of outsourcing of higher-paid versus lower-paid staffing functions will be a factor that affects the comparison of averages. For example, outsourcing the provision of domestic services but retaining domestic service managers to oversee the activities of the contractors would tend to result in higher average salaries for the domestic service staff.

Hospital accreditation

Hospital accreditation was included as a process indicator of quality within the NHMBWG framework, and has been identified as an indicator of capability within the National Health Performance Framework. The indicator originally related to accreditation under the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) Equip program, partly because data on ACHS accreditation were the only relevant data available nationally. However, other organisations also undertake hospital accreditation, including the Australian Quality Council (AQC) and the Quality Improvement Council (QIC), and hospitals can also be

certified as compliant with quality standards such as ISO 9000 quality family. The data presented in Table 4.5 therefore include accreditation through ACHS EquiP and other types of accreditation for public hospitals. For private hospitals, the data have been sourced from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection for 1999–00 and relate only to ACHS EquiP accreditation. Accreditation at any point in time does not assume a fixed or continuing status as accredited.

For Australia as a whole, 566 public hospitals and 47,976 public hospital beds (91% of the total) were known to be accredited in 2000–01. 368 private hospitals and 23,268 private hospital beds (92% of the total) were accredited in 1999–00. The proportion of accredited beds varied by jurisdiction, from 100% in the Australian Capital Territory to 53% in the Northern Territory for public hospitals, and from 89% in Western Australia to 98% in Tasmania for private hospitals.

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

Separation rates for selected procedures and diagnoses

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

Most of the procedures were originally selected as indicators of appropriateness by the NHMBWG because of the frequency with which they are undertaken, because they are often elective and discretionary, and there are sometimes treatment alternatives available (NHMBWG 1998). Revision of hip replacement has been included for the first time in *Australian Hospital Statistics* this year as rates for this procedure may provide information on the performance of the original hip replacements. Separation rates for asthma and type 2 diabetes (as principal diagnoses) have been included, as they have been identified by the NHPC as indicators of effectiveness of the primary care sector. Separation rates for type 2 diabetes as any diagnosis (principal or additional) have also been included, as 89.3% of separations with diagnoses of diabetes have the diagnosis recorded as an additional diagnosis (263,749), rather than as the principal diagnosis (31,452). ICD-10-AM codes used to define the diagnoses and procedures are listed in Appendix 3.

As for other separation rates, these data should be interpreted with caution, as they would reflect not only hospital system performance, but also variation in underlying needs for hospitalisation, variation in admission and data recording practices, and variation in the availability of non-hospital services. In addition, the National Hospital Morbidity Database does not include data for some private hospitals (in particular the private hospital in the Northern Territory and other hospitals as noted in Appendix 5). This may result in under estimation of separation rates for some of the diagnoses and procedures, particularly those more common for private hospitals. The separation rates are age-standardised, however, to take into account the different age structures of the populations of the States and Territories.

Table 4.6 presents age-standardised separation rates for each diagnosis and procedure for the State or Territory of usual residence of the patient, accompanied by the age-standardised rate for all other jurisdictions excluding the reference State or Territory. For example, the rate for *Hip replacement* for residents of Tasmania was 1.35 separations per 1,000 population.

The rate for the other States and Territories combined was 1.07 per 1,000 population. Thus, the rate for Tasmanian residents was 25.5% higher than the rate for all the other jurisdictions combined. This difference was statistically significant (that is, there is a less than 1% probability that the difference between Tasmania and the other jurisdictions occurred by chance).

Table 4.7 presents similar statistics by the rural/remote/metropolitan (RRMA) status of the area of usual residence of the patient. For example, the rate for *Angioplasty* for residents of capital cities was 1.12 separations per 1,000 population. The rate for the other areas combined was 0.94 per 1,000 population. Thus, the rate for metropolitan residents was 19% higher than the rate for all the other areas combined. This difference was statistically significant (that is, there is a less than 1% probability that the difference between metropolitan areas and the other RRMA areas occurred by chance).

Caesarean section rates were highest for residents of 'Small rural centres' and Queensland, and lowest for residents of other metropolitan centres and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of caesarean sections is dependent on the birth rate as well as the population. The number of in-hospital births has therefore been included in the tables, and the number of caesarean sections reported for separations for which in-hospital birth was reported. Comparability is, however, still complicated by potential under-identification of in-hospital births in this analysis, variation in numbers of non-hospital births, and in the age at which the mothers are giving birth. Residents of capital cities (25.2 caesarean sections per 100 births) and Western Australia (26.8 per 100 births) had the highest rate on this basis.

Separation rates for *Asthma* were highest for residents of 'Other remote areas' (4.18 per 1,000 population) and South Australia (3.98 per 1,000 population). For *Diabetes* as a principal diagnosis, the highest rates were reported for residents of the Northern Territory (5.14) and remote centres (3.36); the national rate was 1.48. For *Diabetes (any diagnosis)*, the highest rates were for residents of the Northern Territory (27.03) and remote centres (37.72), and the national rate was 13.7 per 1,000 population.

Average lengths of stay for the top 10 AR-DRGs

The average length of stay for the most commonly reported AR-DRGs for overnight separations has been identified as an indicator of efficiency. Table 4.8 presents data on the average length of stay for separations (excluding same day separations) for the 10 AR-DRGs for which the highest number of overnight separations were reported for 2000–01. These data are not equivalent to the data presented in the tables in Chapter 11 as same day separations and separations with lengths of stay over 365 days are excluded.

The top volume AR-DRG was O60D *Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis*, with 134,388 separations. There were between 28,154 and 39,457 separations each for the other top 10 AR-DRGs.

The table illustrates variation in the average length of stay for some AR-DRGs across the States and Territories and between the sectors. Of the top 10, AR-DRG F62B *Heart failure and shock without catastrophic complications and comorbidities* had the longest average length of stay of 6.7 days nationally, with considerable variation between sectors and across jurisdictions, ranging from 5.2 days in the public sector in the Northern Territory, to 10.1 days in the private sector in Australian Capital Territory. Compared with 1999–00, national average lengths of stay were shorter for AR-DRGs such as O01D *Caesarean delivery without complicating diagnosis* (5.5 days in 1999–00 and 5.3 days in 2000–01) and AR-DRG F62B *Heart*

failure and shock without catastrophic complications and comorbidities (6.9 days in 1999–00 and 6.7 days in 2000–01).

For all of these top 10 DRGs, the average length of stay was longer in the private hospitals than the public hospitals. For example, the average length of stay for AR-DRG F74Z *Chest pain* was 2.2 days: 2.1 days in the public sector and 2.6 days in the private sector.

Relative stay index

Relative stay indexes (RSIs) have been identified as indicators of efficiency. They are calculated as the actual number of patient days for separations in selected AR-DRGs, divided by the number of patient days expected (based on national figures) adjusted for casemix. The adjustment for casemix (based on the AR-DRG and age of the patient for each separation) allows comparisons to be made that take into account variation in types of services provided, but does not take into account other influences on length of stay, such as Indigenous status (AIHW 2001d).

An RSI index 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. Further detail on the method used to calculate the RSIs is in Appendix 4.

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 present RSI information using public and private sector data together to calculate expected lengths of stay. Overall, the RSI for private hospitals (1.04) was higher than for public hospitals (0.98), and RSI for all hospitals varied from 0.98 for hospitals in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, to 1.21 for hospitals in the Northern Territory. RSI also varied by Medicare eligibility and funding source, with national figures ranging from 0.98 for public patients to 1.09 for not Medicare eligible patients and 1.15 for patients whose funding source was not reported.

Table 4.10 presents RSI information for the medical, surgical and other categories of AR-DRGs (DHAC 1998, 2000a, 2000b). In the public sector, RSI for medical AR-DRGs (0.96) was lower than for surgical AR-DRGs (1.02). In the private sector, the opposite was the case, with an RSI of 1.13 for medical AR-DRGs and an RSI of 0.98 for surgical AR-DRGs. There were similar patterns for most States and Territories.

Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 present RSI information for public hospitals, using 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 1.22 in the Northern Territory to 0.95 in Queensland (Table 4.1). These jurisdictions also reported the highest and lowest cost per casemix-adjusted separation, respectively. Table 4.2 presents RSIs for each of the public hospital peer groups. Large hospitals (0.96) and medium hospitals (0.98) had RSIs lower than expected, and a number of non-acute hospitals had RSIs higher than expected (for example, 1.14 for small non-acute hospitals). RSIs for the major peer group for each State and Territory are presented in Table 4.3. For example, the RSI for large hospitals ranged from 0.91 in Queensland to 0.97 in New South Wales. The States with the lowest RSIs for these hospitals (Queensland and Victoria) also had the lowest cost per casemix-adjusted separation (\$2,359 and \$2,762, respectively).

Emergency department waiting times

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

The triage category indicates the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care (NHDC 2000). It is usually assigned by triage nurses to patients at, or shortly after, the time of presentation to the emergency department, in response to the question 'This patient should wait for medical care no longer than...?'. The National Triage Scale has five categories that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds)
- Emergency: within 10 minutes
- Urgent: within 30 minutes
- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

The *National Health Data Dictionary* standard for measuring the waiting time is to subtract the time at which the patient presents at the emergency department from the time of commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. The time at which the patient presents is the time at which they are registered clerically, or the time at which they are triaged, whichever occurs earlier. Patients who do not wait for care after having been registered and/or triaged are excluded from the data.

Overall, the proportion of patients receiving emergency department care within the required time was 65%, varying from 49% in South Australia to 78% in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 4.11). The proportion receiving care on time varied by triage category, from 98% for resuscitation patients to 60% for semi-urgent patients.

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

The comparability of the data may also be influenced by variation in the coverage of the emergency department waiting times data. Information provided by the States and Territories indicates that coverage ranged from 100% in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory to 54% in Victoria (Table 4.11).

The comparability of the data may also be influenced by the comparability of the triage categories among the States and Territories. Although the triage category is not a measure of the need for admission to hospital, the proportions of patients in each category that were admitted can be used as an indication of the comparability of the triage categorisation. The proportion of patients admitted varied from State to State, particularly for the resuscitation and emergency triage categories, but less for the semi-urgent and non-urgent categories (Table 4.11). This may indicate that the data for the former two categories are less comparable than data for the latter two categories.

Table 4.1: Cost^(a) per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals, ^(b) States and Territories, 2000-01

| Variable | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT ^(c) | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| Total separations ('000) ^(d) | 1,169 | 1,003 | 661 | 340 | 333 | 68 | 61 | 59 | 3,693 |
| Acute separations ('000) ^(d) | 1,144 | 973 | 634 | 334 | 325 | 67 | 60 | 58 | 3,595 |
| Proportion of separations not acute (%) | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Average cost weight ^(e) | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.78 | 1.00 |
| Casemix-adjusted separations ('000) ^(d) | 1,239 | 961 | 646 | 317 | 332 | 76 | 59 | 46 | 3,677 |
| Total admitted patient days ('000) ^(a) | 4,455 | 3,690 | 2,216 | 1,216 | 1,188 | 290 | 211 | 194 | 13,434 |
| Admitted patient days for acute patients ('000) ^(d) | 4,099 | 3,054 | 1,967 | 1,057 | 1,055 | 258 | 199 | 184 | 11,872 |
| Proportion of bed days not acute (%) | 8.0 | 17.2 | 11.0 | 13.1 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 11.6 |
| Total recurrent expenditure (\$m) | 4,972 | 3,863 | 2,258 | 1,326 | 1,095 | 303 | 262 | 199 | 14,277 |
| Inpatient fraction ^(b) | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.81 | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.71 |
| Total admitted patient recurrent expenditure (\$m) | 3,419 | 2,633 | 1,701 | 921 | 888 | 216 | 193 | 152 | 10,123 |
| Public patient day proportion ^(b) | 0.79 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.84 | 0.79 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.84 |
| Newborn episodes with no qualified days ('000) | 54.0 | 37.0 | 29.4 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 151.0 |
| Relative stay index | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 0.99 |
| Data for excluded hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations for excluded hospitals ('000) ^{(b)(e)} | 63 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 169 |
| Per cent of all separations (%) | 5.1 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | .. | 4.4 |
| Expenditure for excluded hospitals (\$m) | 547 | 178 | 203 | 156 | 144 | 30 | 1 | .. | 1,258 |
| Inpatient fraction for excluded hospitals | 0.77 | 0.54 | 0.72 | 0.80 | 0.91 | 0.81 | 1.00 | .. | 0.75 |
| Unadjusted cost per separation | 6,670 | 3,695 | 5,246 | 5,429 | 5,400 | 8,634 | 878 | .. | 5,595 |
| Average cost data for selected hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing | 735 | 776 | 765 | 728 | 711 | 749 | 815 | 924 | 752 |
| Diagnostic/ allied health ^(j) | 223 | 313 | 167 | 217 | 192 | 178 | 187 | 170 | 233 |
| Administrative | 211 | 213 | 187 | 226 | 213 | 182 | 254 | 227 | 209 |
| Other staff | 193 | 134 | 238 | 208 | 117 | 353 | 121 | 426 | 184 |
| Superannuation ^(j) | 147 | 133 | 153 | 161 | 142 | 102 | 198 | 56 | 143 |
| Total non-medical labour costs | 1,509 | 1,568 | 1,510 | 1,540 | 1,374 | 1,563 | 1,575 | 1,803 | 1,522 |

(continued)

Table 4.1 (continued): Cost^(a) per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, selected public acute hospitals, ^(b) States and Territories, 2000-01

| Variable | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas ^(c) | ACT | NT ^(e) | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Other recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic services | 65 | 64 | 81 | 173 | 75 | 131 | 140 | 164 | 81 |
| Repairs/maintenance | 67 | 59 | 53 | 91 | 87 | 92 | 66 | 89 | 67 |
| Medical supplies ^(f) | 232 | 211 | 251 | 199 | 174 | 297 | 304 | 199 | 224 |
| Drug supplies | 145 | 130 | 161 | 170 | 145 | 166 | 110 | 171 | 146 |
| Food supplies | 33 | 35 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 29 | 41 | 33 | 29 |
| Administration | 166 | 172 | 124 | 165 | 193 | 80 | 189 | 159 | 161 |
| Other | 75 | 85 | 25 | 73 | 144 | 114 | 242 | 166 | 79 |
| <i>Total other recurrent costs</i> | <i>781</i> | <i>755</i> | <i>719</i> | <i>690</i> | <i>835</i> | <i>909</i> | <i>1,092</i> | <i>981</i> | <i>787</i> |
| Total excluding medical labour costs | 2,290 | 2,324 | 2,229 | 2,430 | 2,209 | 2,472 | 2,667 | 2,784 | 2,309 |
| Medical labour costs per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Public patients | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaried/sessional staff | 317 | 346 | 337 | 352 | 322 | 334 | 381 | 492 | 335 |
| VMO payments | 152 | 69 | 67 | 120 | 143 | 33 | 233 | 32 | 109 |
| Private patients (estimated) ^(h) | 128 | 62 | 42 | 67 | 90 | 96 | 116 | 32 | 82 |
| <i>Total medical labour costs</i> | <i>596</i> | <i>477</i> | <i>446</i> | <i>539</i> | <i>555</i> | <i>463</i> | <i>731</i> | <i>556</i> | <i>525</i> |
| Total cost per casemix-adjusted separation^(a) | 2,886 | 2,801 | 2,675 | 2,969 | 2,763 | 2,935 | 3,397 | 3,339 | 2,834 |

(a) Excludes depreciation.

(b) Psychiatric hospitals, drug and alcohol services, mothercraft hospitals, unpeered and other, hospices, rehabilitation facilities, small non-acute hospitals and multi-purpose services are excluded from this table. The data are based on hospital establishments for which expenditure data were provided, including networks of hospitals in some jurisdictions. Some small hospitals with incomplete expenditure data were not included. See Appendix 5 for further information.

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

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

(e) Average cost weight from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, based on acute and unspecified separations and newborn episodes of care with qualified days, using the 1998-00 AR-DRG v 4.1 cost weights (DHAC 2001). Updated versions of this table based on 2000-01 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights will be posted on www.aihw.gov.au when available.

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

(g) Of the selected hospitals, one small remote hospital in South Australia and one Small rural acute and one Medium group 2 hospitals in Western Australia have had their IFRAC estimated by the HASAC ratio.

(h) Eligible public patient days as a proportion of total patient days, excluding newborns with no qualified days.

(i) Superannuation payments for 4 of the 5 Northern Territory hospitals are included under Superannuation payments. For the other hospital, they are included with the salary and wages expenditure categories.

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

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

... net applicable.

Table 4.2: Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group, Australia, ^{(a)(b)} 2000-01

| | Number of hospitals | Separations | | Average length of stay | Average cost weight | Recurrent expenditure (\$'000,000) | Percent of total | Relative Stay Index (public based) | Number of Any acute separations | Number of AR-DRGs acute seps. 5 or more | Cost per casemix-adjusted separation (\$) | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | ('000) | Percent of total | | | | | | | | Average | Q3 | Q1 |
| Principal referral | 56 | 2,301.9 | 59.5 | 1.04 | 3.8 | 9,431.0 | 60.7 | 1.00 | 576.3 | 469.2 | 2,948 | 2,968 | 2,652 |
| Specialist women's & children's | 10 | 214.2 | 5.5 | 1.09 | 3.1 | 1,012.5 | 6.5 | 1.00 | 360.0 | 238.9 | 3,068 | 3,256 | 2,965 |
| Total Principal referral and Women's & children's | 66 | 2,516.0 | 65.1 | 1.04 | 3.7 | 10,443.5 | 67.2 | 1.00 | 543.5 | 434.3 | 2,867 | 3,056 | 2,709 |
| Large metropolitan | 20 | 270.8 | 7.0 | 1.01 | 3.6 | 988.8 | 6.4 | 0.94 | 442.3 | 280.9 | 2,667 | 3,169 | 2,243 |
| Large rural & remote | 21 | 263.4 | 6.8 | 0.89 | 3.3 | 867.5 | 5.6 | 0.98 | 486.8 | 297.3 | 2,798 | 3,036 | 2,576 |
| Total Large hospitals | 41 | 534.3 | 13.8 | 0.95 | 3.5 | 1,856.3 | 11.9 | 0.96 | 465.1 | 289.3 | 2,727 | 3,103 | 2,430 |
| Medium metro & rural group 1 | 32 | 248.9 | 6.4 | 0.88 | 3.5 | 821.8 | 5.3 | 0.98 | 402.5 | 212.9 | 2,840 | 3,145 | 2,480 |
| Medium metro & rural group 2 | 70 | 237.8 | 6.1 | 0.84 | 3.4 | 668.4 | 4.3 | 0.99 | 313.7 | 137.9 | 2,608 | 2,882 | 2,297 |
| Total Medium hospitals | 102 | 486.6 | 12.6 | 0.86 | 3.4 | 1,490.1 | 9.6 | 0.98 | 341.6 | 161.4 | 2,733 | 2,998 | 2,368 |
| Small rural acute | 90 | 93.0 | 2.4 | 0.83 | 3.9 | 262.1 | 1.7 | 1.03 | 187.8 | 56.3 | 2,723 | 3,290 | 2,385 |
| Remote acute | 54 | 62.9 | 1.6 | 0.76 | 3.0 | 225.2 | 1.4 | 1.03 | 171.4 | 53.9 | 3,168 | 4,419 | 2,192 |
| Total Small acute hospitals | 144 | 155.9 | 4.0 | 0.80 | 3.5 | 487.3 | 3.1 | 1.03 | 181.7 | 55.4 | 2,897 | 3,562 | 2,357 |
| Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (see Table 4.1) | 353 | 3,692.8 | 95.5 | 1.00 | 3.6 | 14,277.3 | 91.8 | 0.99 | 328.4 | 184.0 | 2,834 | 3,147 | 2,430 |
| Small non-acute | 99 | 63.0 | 1.8 | 0.86 | 9.8 | 281.0 | 1.6 | 1.13 | 145.9 | 35.3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Multi-purpose service | 66 | 30.4 | 0.8 | 0.78 | 8.1 | 146.1 | 0.9 | 1.07 | 114.2 | 22.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hospice | 3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2.31 | 15.2 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 1.57 | 0.3 | 0.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Rehabilitation | 6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 1.54 | 29.9 | 83.7 | 0.5 | 2.30 | 0.3 | 0.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mothercraft | 8 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 0.73 | 3.3 | 19.5 | 0.1 | 1.07 | 19.0 | 10.4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other non-acute | 15 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 1.50 | 19.5 | 114.5 | 0.7 | 1.31 | 39.8 | 9.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total Non-acute Psychiatric^(c) | 197 | 132.4 | 3.4 | 0.84 | 10.1 | 680.9 | 4.4 | 1.12 | 115.9 | 26.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Unpeered and other acute | 108 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 0.76 | 7.8 | 180.9 | 1.2 | 1.32 | 17.3 | 8.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total peer grouped hospitals (excluding psychiatric) | 676 | 3,859.8 | 99.8 | 0.99 | 4.0 | 15,535.3 | 99.94 | 1.00 | 220.8 | 109.4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Teaching hospitals | 56 | 2,182.8 | 56.4 | 1.05 | 3.8 | 9,379.2 | 60.34 | 1.00 | 514.0 | 413.5 | 2,922 | 3,237 | 2,725 |

(a) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.

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

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

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

n.a. Not applicable.

Table 4.3: Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group^(a), States and Territories, 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | QLD | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------|
| Principal referral: metropolitan (>20,000 acute weighted separations) & rural (>16,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 20 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Average beds per hospital | 392 | 585 | 402 | 598 | 474 | 382 | 504 | 297 | 458 |
| Separations per hospital | 34,261 | 51,680 | 34,488 | 58,221 | 55,117 | 29,175 | 49,712 | 31,187 | 41,105 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 466 | 478 | 428 | 522 | 532 | 484 | 553 | 430 | 469 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 3,168,686 | 2,908,156 | 1,487,301 | n.p. | n.p. | 248,700 | n.p. | n.p. | 9,431,030 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 1.04 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.96 | n.p. | n.p. | 0.99 | n.p. | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,134 | 2,708 | 2,806 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,994 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,878 |
| Cost per patient day | 803 | 694 | 798 | n.p. | n.p. | 703 | n.p. | n.p. | 761 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,945 | 2,802 | 2,765 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,794 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,848 |
| Specialist women's & children's >10,000 acute weighted separations | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Average beds per hospital | 166 | 536 | 155 | 493 | 300 | .. | .. | .. | 245 |
| Separations per hospital | 16,448 | 52,105 | 11,639 | 35,965 | 30,191 | .. | .. | .. | 21,416 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 223 | 417 | 153 | 368 | 322 | .. | .. | .. | 239 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 259,370 | n.p. | 209,995 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 1,012,489 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.15 | 1.09 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.01 | .. | .. | .. | 1.09 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.08 | n.p. | 0.92 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,296 | n.p. | 3,490 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 3,223 |
| Cost per patient day | 1,010 | n.p. | 1,177 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 1,034 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,083 | n.p. | 3,196 | n.p. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 3,068 |
| Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 23 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| Average beds per hospital | 362 | 582 | 340 | 572 | 430 | 382 | 504 | 297 | 425 |
| Separations per hospital | 31,938 | 51,709 | 28,775 | 52,657 | 48,886 | 29,175 | 49,712 | 31,187 | 38,122 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 435 | 474 | 359 | 484 | 480 | 484 | 553 | 430 | 434 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 3,428,056 | 3,153,668 | 1,697,296 | 900,104 | 696,911 | 248,700 | n.p. | n.p. | 10,443,519 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 1.04 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 0.99 | n.p. | n.p. | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,145 | 2,733 | 2,875 | 2,778 | 2,870 | 2,994 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,907 |
| Cost per patient day | 814 | 713 | 831 | 763 | 830 | 703 | n.p. | n.p. | 780 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,953 | 2,812 | 2,811 | 2,828 | 2,793 | 2,794 | n.p. | n.p. | 2,867 |
| Large metropolitan (>10,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| Average beds per hospital | 143 | 81 | 151 | .. | 203 | .. | 162 | .. | 148 |
| Separations per hospital | 12,852 | 12,626 | 13,363 | .. | 17,795 | .. | 11,255 | .. | 13,542 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 297 | 104 | 269 | .. | 342 | .. | 281 | .. | 281 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 550,715 | 115,681 | 77,738 | .. | 190,636 | .. | n.p. | .. | 988,775 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.02 | 0.93 | 1.02 | .. | 1.03 | .. | 1.11 | .. | 1.01 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.96 | 0.84 | 0.83 | .. | 0.93 | .. | n.p. | .. | 0.94 |
| Cost per separation | 2,519 | 2,508 | 2,169 | .. | 2,853 | .. | n.p. | .. | 2,590 |
| Cost per patient day | 659 | 1,117 | 711 | .. | 704 | .. | n.p. | .. | 711 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,573 | 2,893 | 2,147 | .. | 2,964 | .. | n.p. | .. | 2,667 |
| Large rural (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Average beds per hospital | 140 | 141 | 156 | 111 | .. | 131 | .. | 153 | 141 |
| Separations per hospital | 12,347 | 11,753 | 14,508 | 10,681 | .. | 8,202 | .. | 19,498 | 12,545 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 328 | 273 | 300 | 281 | .. | 282 | .. | 323 | 297 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 269,844 | 262,258 | 160,645 | 72,776 | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | 867,538 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.78 | 0.87 | .. | 1.18 | .. | 0.71 | 0.89 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.96 | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | 0.98 |
| Cost per separation | 2,755 | 2,375 | 1,907 | 2,572 | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | 2,444 |
| Cost per patient day | 760 | 715 | 668 | 904 | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | 749 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,833 | 2,738 | 2,465 | 3,021 | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | 2,798 |
| Total Large hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 18 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 41 |
| Average beds per hospital | 142 | 128 | 154 | 111 | 203 | 131 | 162 | 153 | 144 |
| Separations per hospital | 12,684 | 11,947 | 14,126 | 10,681 | 17,795 | 8,202 | 11,255 | 19,498 | 13,031 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 307 | 235 | 290 | 281 | 342 | 282 | 281 | 323 | 289 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 820,559 | 377,939 | 238,383 | 72,776 | 190,636 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1,856,313 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 1.02 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 1.03 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 0.71 | 0.95 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 0.93 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 0.96 |
| Cost per separation | 2,596 | 2,406 | 1,989 | 2,572 | 2,853 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2,518 |
| Cost per patient day | 691 | 784 | 682 | 904 | 704 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 729 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,657 | 2,762 | 2,359 | 3,021 | 2,964 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2,727 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group, States and Territories, 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | QLD | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----|--------|-----------|
| Medium (metropolitan 5,000 to 10,000 and rural 5,000 to 8,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 11 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Average beds per hospital | 84 | 79 | 95 | 145 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | 97 |
| Separations per hospital | 6,909 | 7,701 | 7,373 | 9,398 | 7,929 | .. | .. | .. | 7,777 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 216 | 223 | 200 | 206 | 219 | .. | .. | .. | 213 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 307,981 | 110,449 | 107,327 | 204,858 | 91,102 | .. | .. | .. | 821,758 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.98 | 0.82 | 0.94 | 0.80 | 0.82 | .. | .. | .. | 0.88 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 0.97 | .. | .. | .. | 0.98 |
| Cost per separation | 2,860 | 2,105 | 1,948 | 2,508 | 2,311 | .. | .. | .. | 2,445 |
| Cost per patient day | 775 | 725 | 629 | 629 | 806 | .. | .. | .. | 708 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,034 | 2,633 | 2,109 | 3,172 | 2,861 | .. | .. | .. | 2,840 |
| Medium (metropolitan and rural 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 29 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Average beds per hospital | 43 | 48 | 55 | 52 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Separations per hospital | 3,242 | 3,555 | 3,466 | 3,355 | 3,522 | .. | .. | .. | 3,397 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 138 | 133 | 136 | 124 | 153 | .. | .. | .. | 138 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 306,802 | 162,857 | 79,896 | 39,632 | 79,186 | .. | .. | .. | 668,374 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.88 | .. | .. | .. | 0.84 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.93 | .. | .. | .. | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 2,337 | 2,050 | 1,544 | 2,551 | 1,954 | .. | .. | .. | 2,104 |
| Cost per patient day | 652 | 652 | 488 | 821 | 551 | .. | .. | .. | 623 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,781 | 2,704 | 1,995 | 3,253 | 2,310 | .. | .. | .. | 2,608 |
| Total Medium hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 40 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| Average beds per hospital | 55 | 55 | 68 | 111 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| Separations per hospital | 4,251 | 4,497 | 4,769 | 7,200 | 4,781 | .. | .. | .. | 4,771 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 160 | 154 | 157 | 176 | 171 | .. | .. | .. | 161 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 614,784 | 273,308 | 187,223 | 244,530 | 170,288 | .. | .. | .. | 1,490,132 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.85 | .. | .. | .. | 0.86 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 0.95 | .. | .. | .. | 0.98 |
| Cost per separation | 2,570 | 2,072 | 1,752 | 2,515 | 2,123 | .. | .. | .. | 2,278 |
| Cost per patient day | 708 | 679 | 559 | 656 | 658 | .. | .. | .. | 667 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,903 | 2,677 | 2,069 | 3,183 | 2,565 | .. | .. | .. | 2,733 |
| Small rural acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 26 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Average beds per hospital | 22 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 16 | .. | .. | 23 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,145 | 1,088 | 941 | 731 | 1,134 | 594 | .. | .. | 1,033 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 62 | 57 | 52 | 40 | 66 | 32 | .. | .. | 56 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 91,002 | 57,755 | 54,098 | 17,742 | 33,208 | 8,296 | .. | .. | 262,102 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.83 | .. | .. | 0.83 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.04 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.11 | .. | .. | 1.03 |
| Cost per separation | 2,225 | 2,370 | 1,952 | 2,839 | 1,855 | 2,909 | .. | .. | 2,183 |
| Cost per patient day | 543 | 574 | 545 | 723 | 518 | 690 | .. | .. | 560 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,722 | 2,991 | 2,466 | 3,730 | 2,307 | 3,588 | .. | .. | 2,723 |
| Remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 4 | 0 | 30 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 |
| Average beds per hospital | 26 | .. | 20 | 25 | 14 | .. | .. | 37 | 23 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,500 | .. | 810 | 1,554 | 520 | .. | .. | 2,763 | 1,165 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 68 | .. | 41 | 70 | 32 | .. | .. | 104 | 54 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 18,067 | .. | 80,755 | 90,741 | 3,686 | .. | .. | 31,938 | 225,187 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.7 | .. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.2 | .. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Cost per separation | 2,031 | .. | 1,857 | 2,876 | 2,588 | .. | .. | 2,780 | 2,385 |
| Cost per patient day | 608 | .. | 606 | 1,037 | 965 | .. | .. | 889 | 799 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 3,027 | .. | 2,484 | 3,678 | 3,118 | .. | .. | 3,758 | 3,168 |
| Total Small acute hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 30 | 19 | 51 | 22 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 144 |
| Average beds per hospital | 23 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 16 | .. | 37 | 23 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,192 | 1,088 | 864 | 1,292 | 1,058 | 594 | .. | 2,763 | 1,083 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 62 | 57 | 45 | 60 | 32 | 32 | .. | 104 | 55 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(c) | 109,069 | 57,755 | 134,853 | 108,484 | 36,895 | 8,296 | .. | 31,938 | 487,289 |
| Average cost weight ^(d) | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.83 | .. | 0.74 | 0.80 |
| Relative stay index ^(e) | 1.07 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.11 | .. | 1.23 | 1.03 |
| Cost per separation | 2,193 | 2,370 | 1,900 | 2,869 | 1,900 | 2,909 | .. | 2,780 | 2,265 |
| Cost per patient day | 553 | 574 | 577 | 962 | 539 | 690 | .. | 889 | 641 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,763 | 2,991 | 2,477 | 3,692 | 2,354 | 3,588 | .. | 3,758 | 2,897 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group, States and Territories, 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | QLD | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Total hospitals in cost per casemix-adjusted separation analysis (Table 4.1) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 111 | 65 | 88 | 39 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 363 |
| Average beds per hospital | 124 | 177 | 96 | 110 | 96 | 157 | 333 | 112 | 124 |
| Separations per hospital | 10,529 | 15,427 | 7,508 | 8,706 | 8,994 | 11,369 | 30,484 | 11,795 | 10,461 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 214 | 211 | 138 | 148 | 171 | 224 | 417 | 213 | 184 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) ^(a) | 4,972,469 | 3,862,668 | 2,257,755 | 1,325,894 | 1,094,730 | 303,253 | 261,648 | 198,837 | 14,277,253 |
| Average cost weight ^(c) | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.78 | 1.00 |
| Relative stay index ^(c) | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 0.99 |
| Cost per separation | 2,925 | 2,625 | 2,575 | 2,711 | 2,668 | 3,161 | 3,164 | 2,577 | 2,741 |
| Cost per patient day | 767 | 714 | 770 | 757 | 760 | 744 | 914 | 782 | 753 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,886 | 2,801 | 2,675 | 2,969 | 2,763 | 2,935 | 3,397 | 3,339 | 2,834 |
| Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 40 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Average beds per hospital | 27 | 32 | 26 | 38 | 32 | 21 | .. | .. | 29 |
| Separations per hospital | 666 | 846 | 750 | 990 | 559 | 558 | .. | .. | 687 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 116,818 | 32,715 | 49,168 | 33,352 | 41,568 | 7,364 | .. | .. | 280,985 |
| Average length of stay | 11.5 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 22.7 | .. | .. | 9.8 |
| Multi-purpose service | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 15 | 7 | 9 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Average beds per hospital | 20 | 13 | 22 | 17 | 35 | 5 | .. | .. | 19 |
| Separations per hospital | 314 | 856 | 683 | 349 | 776 | 141 | .. | .. | 460 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 32,229 | 24,822 | 19,433 | 53,620 | 12,302 | 3,728 | .. | .. | 146,134 |
| Average length of stay | 24.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 79.1 | .. | .. | 8.1 |
| Hospice | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,563 |
| Average beds per hospital | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Separations per hospital | 965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 36,056 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Average length of stay | 15.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.2 |
| Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Average beds per hospital | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| Separations per hospital | 441 | .. | .. | .. | 850 | .. | .. | .. | 509 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 67,544 | .. | .. | .. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 83,667 |
| Average length of stay | 27.1 | .. | .. | .. | n.p. | .. | .. | .. | 29.9 |
| Mothercraft | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Average beds per hospital | 34 | 28 | 40 | .. | 12 | .. | 18 | .. | 28 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,849 | 2,945 | 2,030 | .. | 882 | .. | .. | .. | 1,930 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 6,647 | 7,972 | n.p. | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | .. | 19,487 |
| Average length of stay | 4.9 | 2.6 | n.p. | .. | n.p. | .. | n.p. | .. | 3.3 |
| Other non-acute | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Average beds per hospital | 40 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| Separations per hospital | 738 | 991 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 772 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 90,199 | 24,344 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114,543 |
| Average length of stay | 18.3 | 25.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.4 |
| Total Non-acute | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 78 | 21 | 30 | 36 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 197 |
| Average beds per hospital | 30 | 29 | 25 | 21 | 35 | 14 | 18 | .. | 28 |
| Separations per hospital | 638 | 1,163 | 772 | 474 | 616 | 391 | n.a. | .. | 672 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 349,493 | 89,853 | 71,482 | 86,973 | 70,610 | 11,092 | n.p. | .. | 680,872 |
| Average length of stay | 14.5 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 30.8 | n.p. | .. | 10.1 |

(continued)

Table 4.3 (continued): Cost per casemix-adjusted separation and selected other statistics, by public hospital peer group, States and Territories, 2000–01

| | NSW | Vic | QLD | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Psychiatric^(f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Average beds per hospital | 116 | 95 | 137 | 273 | 488 | 0 | .. | .. | 136 |
| Separations per hospital | 1,206 | 341 | 174 | 2,683 | 3,191 | 125 | .. | .. | 1,001 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 173,087 | n.p. | 86,636 | n.p. | n.p. | 10,010 | .. | .. | 396,249 |
| Average length of stay | 37.4 | n.p. | 157.8 | n.p. | n.p. | 30.2 | .. | .. | 40.1 |
| Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 16 | 7 | 59 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Average beds per hospital | 13 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Separations per hospital | 158 | 159 | 69 | 328 | 457 | 113 | .. | .. | 153 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 24,377 | 70,060 | 44,596 | 21,194 | 12,194 | 8,470 | .. | .. | 180,891 |
| Cost per separation | 7,424 | 6,890 | 2,077 | 4,486 | 1,561 | 10,654 | .. | .. | 3,828 |
| Cost per patient day | 380 | 688 | 430 | 953 | 343 | 583 | .. | .. | 493 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 214 | 94 | 181 | 86 | 75 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 676 |
| Average beds per hospital | 81 | 130 | 55 | 64 | 68 | 58 | 228 | 112 | 78 |
| Hospital numbers reported in | 219 | 145 | 183 | 90 | 80 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 749 |
| Separations per hospital | 5,756 | 10,943 | 3,805 | 4,217 | 4,760 | 3,950 | 20,322 | 11,795 | 5,710 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 5,519,425 | 4,040,239 | 2,460,469 | 1,481,418 | 1,239,035 | 332,825 | 263,017 | 198,837 | 15,535,264 |
| Cost per separation | 3,117 | 2,652 | 2,683 | 2,884 | 2,853 | 3,374 | 3,164 | 2,577 | 2,867 |
| Cost per patient day | 682 | 701 | 757 | 751 | 686 | 652 | 914 | 782 | 709 |
| Teaching hospitals (excluding psychiatric) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of hospitals | 17 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 56 |
| Average beds per hospital | 400 | 573 | 351 | 512 | 430 | 298 | 333 | 153 | 434 |
| Separations per hospital | 35,565 | 52,400 | 28,871 | 42,662 | 48,886 | 22,184 | 30,484 | 19,498 | 38,976 |
| AR-DRGs (5+) per hospital ^(b) | 440 | 437 | 327 | 391 | 480 | 416 | 417 | 323 | 414 |
| Total expenditure (\$'000) | 2,941,666 | 2,980,329 | 1,200,479 | 947,462 | 696,911 | 294,957 | 261,648 | 55,758 | 9,379,210 |
| Average cost weight ^(c) | 1.14 | 0.99 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 0.71 | 1.05 |
| Relative stay index ^(c) | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 1.08 | 1.15 | 1.00 |
| Cost per separation | 3,232 | 2,722 | 3,262 | 2,955 | 2,870 | 3,167 | 3,164 | 2,186 | 2,992 |
| Cost per patient day | 839 | 727 | 912 | 742 | 830 | 746 | 914 | 756 | 798 |
| Cost per casemix-adjusted sep. | 2,989 | 2,800 | 3,043 | 2,971 | 2,793 | 2,922 | 3,397 | 3,103 | 2,922 |

- (a) The data are based on hospital establishments for which expenditure data were provided, including networks of hospitals in some jurisdictions. Some small hospitals with incomplete expenditure data were not included. See Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 for further information.
- (b) The number of different AR-DRGs provided by a hospital for which there were at least 5 acute separations.
- (c) Expenditure data exclude depreciation.
- (d) Average cost weight from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, based on acute and unspecified separations and newborn episodes of care with qualified days, using the 1999–00 AR-DRG v 4.1 cost weights (DHAC 2001). Updated versions of this table based on 2000–01 AR-DRG v 4.2 cost weights will be posted on www.aihw.gov.au when available.
- (e) Based on public hospitals only. See Appendix 4 for details on the methodology.
- (f) Psychiatric hospitals consist of a mix of short term acute, long term, psychogeriatric and forensic psychiatric hospitals.
- n.p. not published.
- .. not applicable.

Table 4.4: Average salary (\$) of full-time equivalent staff,^(a) public acute and psychiatric hospitals, States and Territories, 2000-01 (\$)

| Staffing category | NSW ^(b) | Vic ^(c) | Qld | WA | SA ^(b) | Tas ^(d) | ACT | NT | Total ^(e) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Salaried medical officers | 98,152 | 125,505 | 95,858 | 104,031 | 81,656 | 104,610 | 106,667 | 123,628 | 103,487 |
| Nurses | 50,548 | 58,589 | 52,061 | 51,517 | 47,652 | 50,792 | 49,851 | 57,868 | 52,602 |
| Other personal care staff | n.a. | 27,085 | 35,647 | 31,342 | n.a. | n.a. | 34,998 | 37,727 | 31,298 |
| Diagnostic & allied health professionals | 49,626 | 64,576 | 53,146 | 45,665 | 47,891 | 54,185 | 55,498 | 68,288 | 54,565 |
| Administrative & clerical staff | 43,106 | 45,279 | 38,764 | 39,182 | 36,428 | 37,489 | 45,847 | 43,382 | 41,867 |
| Domestic & other staff | 34,956 | 37,866 | 34,406 | 35,712 | 30,318 | 44,536 | 33,922 | 44,231 | 35,558 |
| Total staff | 50,961 | 60,916 | 50,780 | 50,965 | 47,180 | 52,247 | 54,271 | 58,804 | 53,118 |

(a) Where average full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2000 were used.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.5: Number of hospitals and available beds^(a) by accreditation status, States and Territories, 1999-00 (private hospitals) and 2000-01 (public hospitals)

| | NSW ^(b) | Vic ^(c) | Qld ^(d) | WA ^(e) | SA ^(f) | Tas | ACT ^(g) | NT ^(h) | Total |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| ACHS accredited hospitals | 138 | 125 | 77 | 50 | 59 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 455 |
| Other accredited hospitals | 50 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 14 | n.a. | 1 | 0 | 111 |
| Total accredited hospitals | 188 | 131 | 117 | 50 | 73 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 566 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 31 | 14 | 66 | 40 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 183 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 86 | 90 | 64 | 56 | 91 | 13 | 100 | 20 | 76 |
| Total public hospitals | 219 | 145 | 183 | 90 | 80 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 749 |
| ACHS accredited beds | 14,147 | 11,572 | 8,244 | 4,129 | 4,516 | 835 | 668 | 297 | 44,466 |
| Other accredited beds | 2,010 | 144 | 904 | 0 | 434 | n.a. | 18 | 0 | 3,510 |
| Total accredited beds | 16,157 | 11,716 | 9,148 | 4,129 | 4,950 | 895 | 684 | 297 | 47,976 |
| Non-accredited beds | 1,377 | 516 | 819 | 1,307 | 138 | 195 | 0 | 263 | 4,615 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 92 | 96 | 92 | 76 | 97 | 82 | 100 | 53 | 91 |
| Total available beds for admitted patients | 17,534 | 12,232 | 9,967 | 5,436 | 5,088 | 1,090 | 684 | 560 | 52,591 |
| Private hospitals⁽ⁱ⁾ | | | | | | | | | |
| Accredited hospitals | 138 | 89 | 70 | 23 | 37 | 11 | n.p. | n.p. | 368 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 40 | 47 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 3 | n.p. | n.p. | 141 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 78 | 65 | 79 | 56 | 73 | 79 | n.p. | n.p. | 72 |
| Total private hospitals | 178 | 136 | 89 | 41 | 51 | 14 | n.p. | n.p. | 509 |
| Accredited beds ^(h) | 6,781 | 5,906 | 5,165 | 2,601 | 2,069 | 746 | n.p. | n.p. | 23,268 |
| Non-accredited beds ^(h) | 448 | 603 | 419 | 334 | 158 | 16 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,978 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 94 | 91 | 92 | 89 | 93 | 98 | n.p. | n.p. | 92 |
| Total available beds for admitted patients | 7,229 | 6,509 | 5,584 | 2,935 | 2,227 | 762 | n.p. | n.p. | 25,246 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Accredited hospitals | 326 | 220 | 187 | 73 | 110 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 934 |
| Non-accredited hospitals | 71 | 61 | 85 | 58 | 21 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 324 |
| Hospitals accredited (%) | 82 | 78 | 69 | 56 | 84 | 37 | 100 | 20 | 74 |
| Total hospitals | 397 | 281 | 272 | 131 | 131 | 38 | 3 | 5 | 1,258 |
| Accredited beds | 22,938 | 17,622 | 14,313 | 6,730 | 7,019 | 1,641 | 684 | 297 | 71,244 |
| Non-accredited beds | 1,825 | 1,119 | 1,238 | 1,641 | 296 | 211 | 0 | 263 | 6,593 |
| Beds accredited (%) | 93 | 94 | 92 | 80 | 96 | 89 | 100 | 53 | 92 |
| Total available beds for admitted patients | 24,763 | 18,741 | 15,551 | 8,371 | 7,315 | 1,852 | 684 | 560 | 77,837 |

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

(b) Of the 'other accredited hospitals', 48 were accredited by AQC and 2 were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

(c) Of the 'other accredited' hospitals, 2 were accredited using QIC and 4 were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

(d) All of the 40 'other accredited' hospitals were accredited using QIC.

(e) Of the 40 hospitals accredited by ACHS, 3 were also certified ISO9000 family compliant and one was also accredited by AQC.

(f) One of the ACHS accredited hospitals was also accredited with AQC. Of the 'other accredited' hospitals 1 was accredited using QIC, and 13 were certified ISO9000 family compliant.

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

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

n.p. not published

Note. Private hospital data are provided from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Private Health Establishments Collection and ACHS accreditation data are provided by the Australian Council on

Healthcare Standards. Updated private hospital data will be available from the ABS or from updated tables on the internet version of this publication.

Table 4.6: Separation statistics, ^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by State or Territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Appendicectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,139 | 6,715 | 5,352 | 3,229 | 1,956 | 724 | 441 | 216 | 26,779 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 95 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.32 | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.73 | 1.37 | 1.62 | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.44 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.50 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.40 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.44 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -12.3 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 23.1 | -4.7 | 13.0 | -2.8 | -25.2 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | ** | ** | * | ** | — | ** | |
| Coronary artery bypass graft | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 6,308 | 4,266 | 3,105 | 1,055 | 1,239 | 394 | 126 | 75 | 16,567 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 93 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 87 | 0 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.83 | 0.55 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.65 | 0.79 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | 16.4 | 1.3 | 6.1 | -30.9 | -14.4 | -10.3 | -39.3 | -18.4 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | ** | ** | ** | * | ** | — | |
| Angioplasty | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 7,493 | 6,368 | 3,187 | 2,022 | 1,817 | 621 | 337 | 105 | 21,951 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 91 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 93 | 0 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.03 | 1.19 | 0.84 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.22 | 0.75 | 1.04 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.04 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -1.1 | 20.8 | -22.9 | 0.8 | -3.4 | 7.8 | 17.2 | -30.2 | |
| Significance of difference | — | ** | ** | — | — | — | ** | ** | |
| Caesarean section | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 19,141 | 14,338 | 12,851 | 6,533 | 4,488 | 1,327 | 845 | 592 | 60,122 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 97 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 3.15 | 3.13 | 3.86 | 3.63 | 3.41 | 3.40 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 3.34 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 3.43 | 3.41 | 3.22 | 3.30 | 3.33 | 3.34 | 3.35 | 3.35 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -6.0 | -8.1 | 20.0 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | -19.0 | -18.6 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | — | — | ** | ** | |
| In-hospital birth separations | 82,387 | 58,862 | 48,404 | 24,367 | 17,185 | 5,837 | 3,923 | 2,926 | 243,920 |
| In-hospital birth separation rate ^(e) | 13.7 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(f) | 22.8 | 24.3 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 22.7 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 24.4 |
| Cholecystectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 15,234 | 11,482 | 9,076 | 4,291 | 3,926 | 1,129 | 626 | 192 | 45,964 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 97 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 90 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.43 | 2.21 | 2.38 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 1.23 | 2.25 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.26 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -4.2 | -0.7 | 9.7 | -2.1 | 6.2 | 0.3 | -11.1 | -45.8 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | ** | — | ** | — | ** | ** | |

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics, ^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by State or Territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|---|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 177,301 | 144,988 | 115,348 | 52,936 | 41,028 | 10,912 | 3,567 | 1,837 | 547,960 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 89 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 24.88 | 27.71 | 30.28 | 27.02 | 23.63 | 20.40 | 12.05 | 12.09 | 26.29 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 27.01 | 25.81 | 25.39 | 26.21 | 26.53 | 26.44 | 26.50 | 26.39 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -7.9 | 7.4 | 19.3 | 3.1 | -10.9 | -22.8 | -54.5 | -54.2 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Hip replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 7,756 | 6,398 | 3,497 | 2,362 | 2,375 | 779 | 350 | 66 | 23,588 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 94 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 55 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.03 | 1.15 | 0.90 | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 0.67 | 1.08 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.08 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -7.4 | 8.6 | -19.2 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 25.5 | 24.9 | -37.9 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Revision of hip replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 971 | 816 | 445 | 297 | 279 | 110 | 57 | 9 | 2,986 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 92 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 93 | 33 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.09 | 0.14 |
| Proportion of Hip replacements | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.13 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -9.0 | 10.3 | -17.6 | 13.0 | 2.5 | 42.5 | 67.9 | -34.5 | |
| Significance of difference | * | * | ** | — | — | ** | ** | — | |
| Hysterectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 10,666 | 8,090 | 6,435 | 3,960 | 3,143 | 1,042 | 628 | 125 | 34,091 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 96 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 90 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.50 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 2.06 | 1.88 | 0.82 | 1.62 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.69 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.91 | 1.62 | 1.63 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -11.1 | -7.0 | 2.9 | 22.3 | 16.5 | 27.6 | 16.1 | -62.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | * | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Lens insertion | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 46,792 | 31,856 | 25,389 | 12,310 | 10,806 | 3,560 | 1,032 | 470 | 132,333 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 97 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 88 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 6.07 | 5.62 | 6.59 | 6.49 | 5.32 | 5.91 | 4.07 | 5.59 | 5.99 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 5.95 | 6.12 | 5.86 | 5.95 | 6.06 | 5.99 | 6.01 | 5.99 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | 2.1 | -8.1 | 12.4 | 9.2 | -12.2 | -1.4 | -32.4 | -6.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | — | ** | — | |

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics, ^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by State or Territory of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) 2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Myringotomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,998 | 9,896 | 5,671 | 4,101 | 4,419 | 530 | 438 | 146 | 34,202 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 95 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 91 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.48 | 2.28 | 1.67 | 2.32 | 3.36 | 1.20 | 1.49 | 0.63 | 1.92 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 2.14 | 1.80 | 1.97 | 1.87 | 1.80 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.93 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -30.6 | 26.5 | -15.3 | 23.9 | 86.1 | -37.7 | -22.4 | -67.4 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Knee replacement | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 8,305 | 4,264 | 3,421 | 2,030 | 2,118 | 483 | 279 | 62 | 20,364 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 95 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 40 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.13 | 0.79 | 0.93 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 0.86 | 1.09 | 0.63 | 1.00 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 0.92 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.00 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | 23.1 | -25.6 | -8.4 | 10.8 | 15.4 | -14.3 | 9.1 | -37.1 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | --- | ** | |
| Prostatectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 7,850 | 7,207 | 3,657 | 1,811 | 2,195 | 746 | 281 | 55 | 23,818 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 94 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 93 | 76 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.06 | 1.32 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.16 | 1.31 | 1.09 | 0.68 | 1.12 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -7.5 | 25.6 | -15.1 | -14.3 | 4.3 | 17.4 | -2.5 | -39.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | --- | ** | --- | ** | |
| Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies) | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 31,958 | 29,629 | 16,352 | 14,034 | 12,806 | 2,384 | 1,521 | 712 | 109,406 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 96 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 91 | 48 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 4.74 | 5.96 | 4.42 | 7.20 | 8.18 | 4.95 | 4.78 | 3.71 | 5.49 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 5.87 | 5.33 | 5.73 | 5.31 | 5.26 | 5.51 | 5.50 | 5.51 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -19.3 | 11.8 | -22.9 | 35.7 | 55.4 | -10.1 | -13.2 | -32.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Tonsillectomy | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 9,212 | 7,750 | 5,874 | 3,389 | 2,880 | 516 | 350 | 96 | 30,069 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 97 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 90 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.54 | 1.77 | 1.73 | 1.88 | 2.18 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 0.43 | 1.69 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.76 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -12.3 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 13.0 | 32.2 | -29.8 | -32.0 | -74.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | --- | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued): Separation statistics, (c) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by State or Territory of usual residence, all hospitals, (b)
2000-01

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total ^(c) |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Asthma (principal diagnosis) | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(b) | 17,005 | 10,865 | 8,687 | 4,957 | 5,533 | 627 | 534 | 485 | 48,696 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 95 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.73 | 2.38 | 2.49 | 2.71 | 3.98 | 1.39 | 1.80 | 2.33 | 2.64 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 2.59 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.53 | 2.67 | 2.65 | 2.64 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | 5.4 | -12.5 | -6.9 | 3.3 | 57.6 | -48.0 | -31.9 | -11.8 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | * | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Type 2 diabetes (principal diagnosis) | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(b) | 7,896 | 9,835 | 4,643 | 3,748 | 3,558 | 852 | 320 | 598 | 31,452 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 95 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 69 | 96 | 37 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.06 | 1.79 | 1.21 | 1.98 | 1.92 | 1.47 | 1.22 | 5.14 | 1.46 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 1.68 | 1.35 | 1.52 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.44 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -37.1 | 32.7 | -20.3 | 39.9 | 35.2 | 0.7 | -16.8 | 256.9 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | — | ** | ** | |
| Type 2 diabetes (principal or additional diagnosis) | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(b) | 89,450 | 80,084 | 54,431 | 30,471 | 27,611 | 7,211 | 2,518 | 3,400 | 295,201 |
| Separations within State of residence (%) | 96 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 90 | |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 11.96 | 14.58 | 14.19 | 15.78 | 14.56 | 12.62 | 9.46 | 27.03 | 13.70 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other States | 14.62 | 13.39 | 13.59 | 13.48 | 13.62 | 13.73 | 13.76 | 13.60 | |
| Difference, State/Territory & other States (%) | -18.2 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 16.9 | 6.9 | -8.1 | -31.2 | 98.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

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

(b) Some private hospitals are not included. See Appendix 5 for details.

(c) Excludes non-residents and unknown State of residence.

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

(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991 using December 2000 population estimates as divisors.

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

— not significant, * significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%.

Table 4.7: Separation statistics,^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by RRMA of usual residence, all hospitals,^(b) Australia, 2000-01

| | Capital cities | Other metropolitan centres | Large rural centres | Small rural centres | Other rural areas | Remote centres | Other remote areas | Australia ^(c) |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Appendicectomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 16,202 | 1,903 | 1,930 | 2,058 | 3,912 | 349 | 406 | 26,779 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.54 | 1.25 | 1.45 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.61 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.44 | 1.45 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -15.6 | -7.4 | 20.6 | 25.2 | 20.4 | 7.1 | -13.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | — | ** | |
| Coronary artery bypass graft | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 10,415 | 1,512 | 957 | 1,301 | 2,087 | 110 | 180 | 16,567 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.81 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.63 | 0.80 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.80 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | 5.4 | 11.2 | -3.1 | 5.8 | -15.7 | -5.9 | -21.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | — | — | ** | — | ** | |
| Angioplasty | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 14,499 | 1,846 | 1,135 | 1,405 | 2,671 | 140 | 245 | 21,951 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.12 | 1.08 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 1.05 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 0.94 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.05 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | 19.2 | 3.6 | -12.7 | -12.7 | -18.4 | -23.1 | -23.2 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Caesarean section | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 39,443 | 4,385 | 3,528 | 3,625 | 7,042 | 820 | 1,258 | 60,122 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 3.26 | 3.28 | 3.47 | 3.72 | 3.79 | 3.39 | 3.91 | 3.35 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 3.57 | 3.35 | 3.34 | 3.33 | 3.31 | 3.35 | 3.34 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -8.6 | -2.1 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 16.9 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | * | ** | ** | — | ** | |
| In-hospital birth separations | 155,064 | 18,605 | 15,698 | 15,458 | 29,451 | 3,934 | 5,645 | 243,920 |
| In-hospital birth separation rate ^(e) | 12.9 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 13.7 |
| Separations per 100 in-hospital birth separations ^(f) | 25.2 | 23.4 | 22.3 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 24.4 |
| Cholecystectomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 27,954 | 3,961 | 3,170 | 3,328 | 6,508 | 413 | 620 | 45,964 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.17 | 2.50 | 2.69 | 2.51 | 2.43 | 2.05 | 1.96 | 2.27 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 2.46 | 2.25 | 2.24 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.28 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -12.0 | 10.9 | 20.0 | 11.1 | 8.1 | -9.6 | -14.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | * | ** | |

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics,^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by RRMA of usual residence, all hospitals,^(b) Australia,

| | Capital cities | Other metropolitan centres | Large rural centres | Small rural centres | Other rural areas | Remote centres | Other remote areas | Australia ^(c) |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Diagnostic gastrointestinal endoscopy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 359,143 | 41,102 | 35,009 | 36,412 | 65,553 | 4,453 | 6,162 | 547,960 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 27.62 | 24.86 | 28.74 | 25.56 | 22.90 | 23.58 | 19.85 | 26.53 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 24.63 | 26.67 | 26.39 | 26.60 | 27.11 | 26.55 | 26.63 | 26.63 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | 12.1 | -6.8 | 8.9 | -3.9 | -15.5 | -11.2 | -25.5 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Hip replacement | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 13,957 | 1,845 | 1,521 | 2,042 | 3,875 | 122 | 214 | 23,588 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.15 | 1.27 | 1.26 | 0.91 | 0.79 | 1.09 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.17 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -11.1 | -6.6 | 6.2 | 17.6 | 18.1 | -16.2 | -28.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | * | ** | ** | * | ** | |
| Revision of hip replacement | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 1,717 | 260 | 202 | 263 | 485 | 25 | 30 | 2,986 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.11 | 0.14 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -16.7 | 6.4 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 49.0 | -19.6 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | — | — | * | ** | — | — | |
| Hysterectomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 20,356 | 2,692 | 2,213 | 2,782 | 5,237 | 348 | 457 | 34,091 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.53 | 1.71 | 1.84 | 2.12 | 1.89 | 1.49 | 1.36 | 1.64 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.84 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.64 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -17.1 | 4.6 | 13.6 | 31.9 | 17.8 | -8.8 | -17.3 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | * | ** | ** | ** | — | ** | |
| Lens insertion | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 79,653 | 11,493 | 8,758 | 11,676 | 18,236 | 971 | 1,509 | 132,333 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 5.92 | 6.23 | 6.52 | 6.89 | 5.82 | 8.00 | 5.78 | 6.06 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 6.27 | 6.04 | 6.03 | 5.99 | 6.10 | 6.04 | 6.06 | 6.06 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -5.5 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 15.1 | -4.6 | 32.4 | -4.6 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics, ^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by RRMA of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) Australia,

| | Capital cities | Other metropolitan centres | Large rural centres | Small rural centres | Other rural areas | Remote centres | Other remote areas | Australia ^(c) |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Myringotomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 22,587 | 2,357 | 2,055 | 2,065 | 4,332 | 358 | 438 | 34,202 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.04 | 1.75 | 1.87 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.37 | 1.10 | 1.92 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.71 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.94 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | 19.3 | -9.5 | -2.8 | -11.0 | -9.8 | -29.1 | -43.0 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Knee replacement | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 11,801 | 1,988 | 1,433 | 1,925 | 3,447 | 122 | 234 | 20,964 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 0.92 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 1.01 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.14 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -19.0 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 15.0 | -2.6 | -11.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Prostatectomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 14,310 | 1,847 | 1,490 | 1,917 | 3,863 | 114 | 273 | 23,818 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.11 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 1.18 | 1.26 | 0.93 | 1.05 | 1.13 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -4.8 | -8.9 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 12.1 | -17.6 | -7.5 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | | | ** | * | | |
| Arthroscopic procedures (includes arthroscopies) | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 67,276 | 8,071 | 7,144 | 8,176 | 15,783 | 1,309 | 1,613 | 109,406 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 5.29 | 5.28 | 6.22 | 6.53 | 6.29 | 5.88 | 4.96 | 5.53 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 6.01 | 5.55 | 5.49 | 5.47 | 5.44 | 5.53 | 5.54 | 5.54 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -12.0 | -4.9 | 13.3 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 6.4 | -10.4 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | * | ** | |
| Tonsillectomy | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 18,242 | 2,149 | 2,259 | 2,212 | 4,386 | 348 | 468 | 30,069 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.63 | 1.60 | 2.06 | 1.92 | 1.88 | 1.43 | 1.29 | 1.69 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.81 | 1.70 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -9.9 | -5.6 | 23.2 | 14.7 | 12.7 | -15.9 | -23.9 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

(continued)

Table 4.7 (continued): Separation statistics, ^(a) for selected procedures and diagnoses, by RRMA of usual residence, all hospitals, ^(b) Australia,

| | Capital cities | Other metropolitan centres | Large rural centres | Small rural centres | Other rural areas | Remote centres | Other remote areas | Australia ^(c) |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Asthma (principal diagnosis) | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 28,812 | 2,855 | 2,797 | 3,934 | 7,858 | 946 | 1,478 | 48,696 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 2.49 | 2.04 | 2.51 | 3.27 | 3.19 | 4.07 | 4.18 | 2.64 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 2.92 | 2.69 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 2.63 | 2.62 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -14.6 | -24.2 | -5.5 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 54.8 | 59.8 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Type 2 diabetes (principal diagnosis) | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 18,781 | 2,102 | 1,825 | 2,365 | 4,764 | 569 | 1,035 | 31,452 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 1.43 | 1.18 | 1.41 | 1.49 | 1.55 | 3.33 | 3.36 | 1.48 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 1.56 | 1.50 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.45 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -8.5 | -21.7 | -4.7 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 128.4 | 132.6 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | * | — | ** | ** | ** | |
| Type 2 diabetes (principal or additional diagnosis) | | | | | | | | |
| Separations ^(d) | 173,271 | 22,007 | 19,171 | 24,931 | 41,301 | 6,751 | 7,690 | 295,201 |
| Separation rate ^(e) | 13.15 | 12.42 | 14.92 | 15.82 | 13.42 | 37.72 | 25.21 | 13.84 |
| Separation rate ^(e) for other RRMAs | 15.06 | 13.96 | 13.77 | 13.69 | 13.92 | 13.61 | 13.65 | |
| Difference, RRMA & other areas rate (%) | -12.7 | -11.0 | 6.3 | 15.5 | -3.6 | 177.2 | 84.7 | |
| Significance of difference | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

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

(b) Some private hospitals are not included. See Appendix 5 for details.

(c) Includes Unknown RRMA. Excludes non-residents.

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

(e) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991 using June 2000 population estimates as divisors. Hence totals will not match other totals presented elsewhere in this publication that use December 2000 population divisors.

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

— not significant, * significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%.

Table 4.8: Average length of stay (days) for the 10 AR-DRGs (version 4.2) with the highest number of separations,^(a) excluding same day separations, by hospital sector, States and Territories, 2000-01

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| O60D Vaginal Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnosis ALOS (days) | Public | 3.03 | 2.99 | 2.65 | 3.26 | 3.06 | 3.77 | 2.90 | 3.56 | 2.98 |
| | Private | 4.53 | 4.75 | 4.63 | 4.74 | 4.85 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 4.66 |
| | Total | 3.37 | 3.45 | 3.13 | 3.79 | 3.47 | n.p. | n.p. | 3.56 | 3.40 |
| Separations | Public | 35,819 | 24,739 | 20,038 | 8,045 | 6,908 | 1,911 | 1,733 | 1,588 | 100,781 |
| | Private | 10,564 | 8,691 | 6,534 | 4,526 | 2,071 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 33,607 |
| | Total | 46,383 | 33,430 | 26,572 | 12,573 | 8,979 | n.p. | n.p. | 1,588 | 134,388 |
| G67B Cerebrovascular, Gastroent & Misc Digestive System Disorders Age>9 W/O Cat/Sev CC ALOS (days) | Public | 2.70 | 2.61 | 2.47 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 3.34 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.63 |
| | Private | 4.24 | 4.08 | 3.44 | 3.38 | 3.52 | 3.23 | 3.73 | n.a. | 3.72 |
| | Total | 2.88 | 2.94 | 2.78 | 2.82 | 2.79 | 3.31 | 3.12 | 2.81 | 2.87 |
| Separations | Public | 11,501 | 8,623 | 6,023 | 3,039 | 2,733 | 487 | 213 | 258 | 30,877 |
| | Private | 1,467 | 1,944 | 2,866 | 1,189 | 790 | 220 | 104 | n.a. | 8,580 |
| | Total | 12,968 | 8,567 | 8,889 | 4,228 | 3,523 | 707 | 317 | 258 | 39,457 |
| O01D Caesarean Delivery W/O Complicating Diagnosis ALOS (days) | Public | 4.90 | 4.78 | 4.14 | 4.89 | 4.98 | 4.94 | 4.74 | 5.91 | 4.72 |
| | Private | 6.22 | 6.24 | 5.75 | 6.80 | 6.61 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 6.22 |
| | Total | 5.36 | 5.33 | 4.83 | 5.85 | 5.58 | n.p. | n.p. | 5.91 | 5.31 |
| Separations | Public | 7,844 | 5,613 | 5,006 | 2,067 | 1,712 | 452 | 401 | 333 | 23,428 |
| | Private | 4,263 | 3,410 | 3,707 | 2,103 | 997 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 14,921 |
| | Total | 12,107 | 9,023 | 8,713 | 4,170 | 2,709 | n.p. | n.p. | 333 | 38,349 |
| F74Z Chest Pain ALOS (days) | Public | 2.25 | 1.85 | 2.02 | 2.07 | 2.13 | 2.37 | 1.86 | 2.36 | 2.08 |
| | Private | 2.78 | 2.59 | 2.69 | 2.33 | 2.11 | 2.43 | 2.76 | 2.55 | 2.55 |
| | Total | 2.29 | 2.01 | 2.17 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.39 | 1.92 | 2.36 | 2.17 |
| Separations | Public | 11,321 | 7,014 | 6,758 | 2,167 | 2,751 | 314 | 327 | 475 | 31,122 |
| | Private | 924 | 1,902 | 1,980 | 833 | 897 | 153 | 25 | n.a. | 6,714 |
| | Total | 12,245 | 8,916 | 8,733 | 3,000 | 3,648 | 467 | 352 | 475 | 37,836 |
| H04B Cholecystectomy W/O Closed CDE W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC ALOS (days) | Public | 2.43 | 2.37 | 1.95 | 2.66 | 2.12 | 2.48 | 1.96 | 3.13 | 2.32 |
| | Private | 2.31 | 2.71 | 2.27 | 2.49 | 2.65 | 2.24 | 2.16 | n.a. | 2.44 |
| | Total | 2.37 | 2.51 | 2.11 | 2.56 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.07 | 3.13 | 2.37 |
| Separations | Public | 6,390 | 5,446 | 3,504 | 1,539 | 1,716 | 364 | 283 | 119 | 19,361 |
| | Private | 5,417 | 3,944 | 3,687 | 1,900 | 1,299 | 272 | 313 | n.a. | 16,832 |
| | Total | 11,807 | 9,390 | 7,191 | 3,439 | 3,015 | 636 | 596 | 119 | 36,193 |

(continued)

Table 4.8 (continued): Average length of stay (days) for the 10 AR-DRGs (version 4.2) with the highest number of separations,^(a) excluding same day separations, by hospital sector, States and Territories, 2000-01

| AR-DRG | Hospital sector | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| E69C Bronchitis and Asthma Age<50 W/O CC | Public | 2.04 | 1.86 | 1.98 | 2.19 | 2.00 | 2.24 | 2.12 | 2.33 | 2.01 |
| | Private | 2.42 | 2.60 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 3.11 | 2.04 | 2.65 | n.a. | 2.42 |
| | Total | 2.06 | 1.92 | 2.02 | 2.20 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.15 | 2.33 | 2.04 |
| Separations | Public | 10,612 | 6,144 | 4,673 | 3,141 | 3,390 | 321 | 372 | 334 | 28,987 |
| | Private | 419 | 489 | 851 | 514 | 230 | 52 | 23 | n.a. | 2,578 |
| | Total | 11,031 | 6,633 | 5,524 | 3,655 | 3,620 | 373 | 395 | 334 | 31,565 |
| G09Z Inguinal and Femoral Hernia Procedures Age>0 | Public | 1.91 | 1.70 | 1.49 | 1.60 | 1.85 | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.81 | 1.76 |
| | Private | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.54 | 1.92 | 2.11 | 2.49 | 1.57 | n.a. | 1.85 |
| | Total | 1.91 | 1.81 | 1.52 | 1.87 | 1.99 | 2.16 | 1.62 | 1.81 | 1.81 |
| Separations | Public | 4,027 | 3,385 | 2,127 | 1,140 | 1,304 | 170 | 163 | 72 | 12,388 |
| | Private | 6,080 | 4,355 | 3,649 | 1,898 | 1,549 | 174 | 356 | n.a. | 18,061 |
| | Total | 10,107 | 7,740 | 5,776 | 3,038 | 2,853 | 344 | 519 | 72 | 30,449 |
| N04Z Hysterectomy for Non-Malignancy | Public | 4.43 | 4.34 | 3.89 | 4.53 | 4.44 | 3.89 | 4.68 | 4.24 | 4.32 |
| | Private | 4.95 | 5.50 | 4.56 | 5.27 | 5.31 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 5.07 |
| | Total | 4.69 | 4.86 | 4.26 | 4.94 | 4.87 | n.p. | n.p. | 4.24 | 4.70 |
| Separations | Public | 4,683 | 4,093 | 2,576 | 1,651 | 1,456 | 348 | 260 | 109 | 15,176 |
| | Private | 4,632 | 3,244 | 3,255 | 2,016 | 1,440 | n.p. | n.p. | n.a. | 15,267 |
| | Total | 9,315 | 7,337 | 5,831 | 3,667 | 2,896 | n.p. | n.p. | 109 | 30,443 |
| J64B Cellulitis (Age>59 W/O Catastrophic or Severe CC) or Age<60 | Public | 4.32 | 5.03 | 3.77 | 3.78 | 3.76 | 4.54 | 4.60 | 4.07 | 4.25 |
| | Private | 5.34 | 5.98 | 5.62 | 4.15 | 4.87 | 4.27 | 5.00 | n.a. | 5.36 |
| | Total | 4.43 | 5.22 | 4.11 | 3.85 | 4.02 | 4.46 | 4.65 | 4.07 | 4.43 |
| Separations | Public | 8,460 | 5,252 | 5,383 | 2,838 | 1,638 | 344 | 274 | 1,194 | 25,383 |
| | Private | 1,080 | 1,289 | 1,217 | 567 | 504 | 141 | 41 | n.a. | 4,839 |
| | Total | 9,540 | 6,541 | 6,600 | 3,405 | 2,142 | 485 | 315 | 1,194 | 30,222 |
| F62B Heart Failure and Shock W/O Catastrophic CC | Public | 6.49 | 5.80 | 5.92 | 6.03 | 6.11 | 7.94 | 6.60 | 5.21 | 6.17 |
| | Private | 9.29 | 8.26 | 8.21 | 7.25 | 7.09 | 8.23 | 10.14 | n.a. | 8.23 |
| | Total | 6.86 | 6.53 | 6.64 | 6.33 | 6.39 | 8.03 | 7.23 | 5.21 | 6.66 |
| Separations | Public | 8,125 | 5,081 | 3,644 | 1,868 | 1,888 | 426 | 231 | 238 | 21,501 |
| | Private | 1,239 | 2,133 | 1,667 | 622 | 741 | 201 | 50 | n.a. | 6,653 |
| | Total | 9,364 | 7,214 | 5,311 | 2,490 | 2,629 | 627 | 281 | 238 | 28,154 |

(a) Separations for which the type of episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported. Excludes separations where the length of stay was greater than 365 days and same day separations.

n.a. not available.

n.p. not published.

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

Table 4.9: Relative stay index, ^(a) by sector, Medicare eligibility status and funding source, States and Territories, 2000-01

| Type of hospital | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public hospitals | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 0.98 |
| Medicare eligible | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.22 | 0.98 |
| Public | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.22 | 0.98 |
| Private | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.06 | 1.17 | 1.00 |
| Compensable | 1.19 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 1.31 | 1.51 | 1.12 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 0.97 | 0.86 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.91 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 0.97 |
| Other private | 1.03 | 0.96 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.88 | 1.00 |
| Not Medicare eligible | 1.15 | 0.90 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.16 | 1.38 | 1.02 | 1.22 | 1.11 |
| Not reported | 2.31 | 2.12 | .. | 1.22 | 4.10 | .. | 0.42 | 0.99 | 1.94 |
| Private hospitals | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.13 | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Medicare eligible | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.08 | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Public | 1.08 | 0.84 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 1.02 | 0.97 | .. | n.a. | 0.96 |
| Private | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.08 | n.a. | 1.05 |
| Compensable | 1.04 | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 1.10 | 0.97 | n.a. | 1.01 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 1.10 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.02 | 1.14 | 1.00 | n.a. | 1.11 |
| Other private | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.09 | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Not Medicare eligible | 1.16 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.94 | .. | 0.83 | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Not reported | 0.80 | .. | 1.05 | 0.84 | .. | .. | 1.15 | n.a. | 1.10 |
| All hospitals | 1.02 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 1.00 |
| Medicare eligible | 1.02 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.22 | 1.00 |
| Public | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.22 | 0.98 |
| Private | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.17 | 1.03 |
| Compensable | 1.13 | 1.07 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 1.23 | 1.51 | 1.06 |
| Department of Veterans' Affairs | 1.02 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 1.05 |
| Other private | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 1.03 |
| Not Medicare eligible | 1.15 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 1.09 | 1.38 | 1.00 | 1.22 | 1.09 |
| Not reported | 2.31 | 2.12 | 1.05 | 0.99 | 4.10 | .. | 1.15 | 0.99 | 1.15 |

(a) Relative stay index based on all hospitals.

.. not applicable.

n.a. not available.

Table 4.10: Relative stay index,^(a) by sector, and medical/surgical/other type of AR-DRG, States and Territories, 2000-01

| Type of hospital | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public hospitals | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 0.98 |
| Medical | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.18 | 0.96 |
| Surgical | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.34 | 1.02 |
| Other | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.34 | 1.02 |
| Private hospitals | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.13 | n.a. | 1.04 |
| Medical | 1.23 | 1.08 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.34 | n.a. | 1.13 |
| Surgical | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.00 | n.a. | 0.98 |
| Other | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 0.94 | n.a. | 0.93 |
| All hospitals | 1.02 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.21 | 1.00 |
| Medical | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.00 |
| Surgical | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.34 | 1.00 |
| Other | 1.04 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.10 | 1.00 |

(a) Relative stay index based on all hospitals.
n.a. not available.

Table 4.11: Emergency department waiting times^(a) by triage category, public hospitals, States and Territories, 2000-01

| Triage category | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA ^(b) | SA | Tas ^(c) | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Proportion of patients seen on time | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - Resuscitation | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 96 |
| 2 - Emergency | 74 | 78 | 70 | 78 | 64 | 55 | 85 | 69 | 73 |
| 3 - Urgent | 59 | 69 | 59 | 64 | 51 | 57 | 82 | 71 | 61 |
| 4 - Semi-urgent | 63 | 56 | 65 | 59 | 46 | 64 | 71 | 54 | 60 |
| 5 - Non-urgent | 87 | 82 | 86 | 75 | 51 | 90 | 83 | 88 | 83 |
| Total | 67 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 49 | 65 | 78 | 68 | 65 |
| Estimated proportion of patients who were admitted | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - Resuscitation | 86 | 65 | 83 | 82 | 79 | 83 | 74 | 63 | 79 |
| 2 - Emergency | 71 | 47 | 68 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 51 | 60 | 63 |
| 3 - Urgent | 50 | 34 | 38 | 49 | 42 | 33 | 37 | 39 | 43 |
| 4 - Semi-urgent | 22 | 16 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 18 |
| 5 - Non-urgent | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 32 | 24 | 24 | 36 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 28 |
| Data coverage | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals (number) | 52 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 111 |
| Estimated proportion of emergency visits (%) | 80 | 54 | 80 | 82 | 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |

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

(b) Estimated proportion of patients who were admitted is based on 4 hospitals.

(c) Estimated proportion of patients who were admitted is based on 3 hospitals.

... not applicable.