

4A Health delivery mechanisms attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 4A.5. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.

4A.1 All jurisdictions' data — public acute care hospitals

Descriptors

Table 4A.1 Hospitals, 1996-97 (number)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public acute hospitals	212	120	183	87	80	14	3	5	704
Public psychiatric hospitals	8	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	23
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>727</i>
Private free-standing day hospitals	81	22	21	9	12	3	5	0	153
Private other ^a	87	101	50	27	41	10	2	1	319
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>472</i>
Total	388	245	262	126	134	28	10	6	1 199

^a Private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.2 Full time equivalent staff numbers, 1996-97

<i>Full time equivalent staff numbers</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent of total</i>
Salaried medical officers	14 210	8.1
Nurses	77 390	44.3
Other personal care staff	5 389	3.1
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	22 360	12.8
Administrative and clerical staff	24 418	14.0
Domestic and other staff	30 927	17.7
Total staff	174 695	100.0

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.3 Public acute and psychiatric hospitals by size, 1996-97 (number)

<i>Hospital size</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-10 beds	11	18	79	39	8	5	0	0	160
11-50 beds	116	50	77	31	54	6	1	2	337
51-100 beds	34	24	8	8	9	0	0	1	84
101-200 beds	32	9	11	6	4	2	1	1	66
201-500 beds	20	16	12	4	4	1	0	1	58
500+ beds	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	0	22
Total	220	122	191	90	81	15	3	5	727

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.4 Recurrent expenditure on public acute care and psychiatric hospitals, 1996-97

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public										
Total	\$m	4 424	2 904	2 004	1 143	983	295	255	152	12 161
Expenditure per capita ^a	\$	709	634	595	642	666	623	826	821	660
Private ^b	\$m	906 ^c	875	629	299	265 ^d	114	na	na	3 087
All hospitals	\$m	5 330	3 779	2 633	1 442	1 248	409	255	152	15 248

^a Based on estimated resident population at 31 December 1996. ^b Included private acute and psychiatric hospitals. ^c Included data for ACT. ^d Included data for NT. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Private Hospitals Australia*, cat. no. 4390.0); AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.5 Separations from public acute care hospitals, 1996-97 ('000)

	<i>NSW^a</i>	<i>Vic^b</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^c</i>
Total separations	1 227	882	646	345	325	76	56	48	3 622
Same-day separations	484	391	269	144	137	32	27	23	1 520
Non-admitted occasions of service	12 000	6 881	6 859	2 737	2 271	570	393	319	32 031

^a Included the Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals. ^b The data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The number of separations published by the AIHW was 898 281; there were 403 290 same day separations. ^c Australian total is based on data for Victoria supplied by the AIHW.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 4A.6 Top 10 AN-DRGs by volume (including same-day cases) in public hospitals^a, 1996-97

<i>AN-DRG</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Separations</i>	<i>Per cent of total separations</i>
572	Admit for renal dialysis	345 718	9.8
780	Chemotherapy	130 056	3.7
674	Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis	111 531	3.2
332	Other gastroscopy for non-major digestive disease without complications and co-morbidities	72 077	2.0
335	Other colonoscopy without complications and co-morbidities	48 793	1.4
187	Bronchitis & asthma age <50 without complications and co-morbidities	40 907	1.2
683	Abortion with D&C, aspiration curettage or hysterotomy	38 125	1.1
686	Other antenatal with moderate or no complicating diagnosis	36 107	1.0
484	Other skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast procedures	36 031	1.0
177	Chronic obstructive airways disease	35 570	1.0

^a Data for all separations in public hospitals where the episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.7 Top 10 AN-DRGs by volume (excluding same-day cases) in public hospitals^a, 1996-97

<i>AN-DRG</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Separations</i>	<i>Per cent of total separations^b</i>
674	Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis	107 817	5.3
187	Bronchitis/asthma age in admitted patients aged 50 years and under without complications and co-morbidities	35 369	1.7
177	Chronic obstructive airways disease	33 146	1.6
252	Heart failure and shock	29 892	1.5
367	Cholecystectomy without common bile duct exploration	22 594	1.1
122	Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy	20 112	1.0
320	Inguinal & femoral hernia procedures age >9	na	na
099	Lens procedures without vitrectomy & without complications and co-morbidities	9 360	0.4
455	Medical back problems age<75 without complications and co-morbidities	17 265	0.8
421	Knee procedures	na	na

^a Data for all separations in public hospitals where the episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported. ^b Per cent of total separations, *excluding* same day separations. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Effectiveness

Quality

Table 4A.8 **Public hospital beds accredited by the ACHS (per cent)^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^b</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1994	80	na	25	59	80	69	99	0	na
1995	76	83	48	76	71	87	100	0	na
1996	76	85	44	66	70	86	100	0	na
1997	81	86	67	60	82	87	100	0	72

^a As at 30 June. ^b NT is working towards accreditation for its public hospital beds. **na** Not available.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Appropriateness

Table 4A.9 **Separations from public acute hospitals, 1996-97 (number per 1000 people)**

	<i>NSW^a</i>	<i>Vic^b</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^c</i>
Same day separations	77.6	85.3	79.8	80.9	92.8	68.5	86.4	125.1	82.5
Non-same day separations	119.0	107.2	111.9	112.5	127.2	92.3	95.8	135.4	114.1
Total	196.6	192.5	191.7	193.4	219.9	160.8	182.2	260.6	196.6

^a Included separations from the Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals. ^b Data excluded non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The number of separations per 1000 people published by the AIHW was 196.1; there were 88.0 same day separations per 1000 people.

^c Australian total was based on data for Victoria as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

**Table 4A.10 Separations for certain procedures, all hospitals 1996-97
(number per 1000 people)^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Angioplasty</i>									
Separation rate	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.77	0.87	0.81	0.47	0.54	0.73
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	0.75	0.66	0.78	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.72	
<i>Coronary artery bypass graft</i>									
Separation rate	1.03	0.90	0.90	0.53	0.88	0.78	0.79	0.53	0.91
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	0.84	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90	
<i>Hip replacement</i>									
Separation rate	0.94	1.09	0.87	1.02	1.09	1.36	1.21	0.38	1.00
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.03	0.97	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	
<i>Appendicectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.39	1.53	1.38	1.50	1.34	1.55	1.17	0.85	1.43
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.43	
<i>Hysterectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.76	1.82	1.81	1.84	2.26	2.31	1.94	1.17	1.84
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.84	1.85	
<i>Tonsillectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.60	2.16	1.87	1.81	2.49	1.32	1.65	0.48	1.86
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.99	1.76	1.85	1.86	1.80	1.87	1.86	1.87	
<i>Cholecystectomy</i>									
Separation rate	2.24	2.19	2.22	1.78	2.42	2.09	2.09	1.39	2.18
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	2.15	2.18	2.17	2.23	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.19	
<i>Caesarean section</i>									
Separation rate	2.65	2.72	3.05	2.70	3.19	3.03	2.54	2.42	2.79
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	2.86	2.81	2.73	2.80	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.79	
<i>Lens insertion</i>									
Separation rate	5.10	4.91	6.23	4.94	3.84	3.79	2.45	4.30	5.05
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	5.02	5.10	4.81	5.06	5.18	5.09	5.08	5.05	
<i>Endoscopy</i>									
Separation rate	25.2	25.3	25.1	20.6	20.0	22.2	13.4	13.6	24.0
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1	

^a Rate per 1000 persons age- and sex- standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Efficiency

Table 4A.11 **Cost per casemix-adjusted separation, selected public acute hospitals, 1996-97^a**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vicⁱ</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas^j</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^k</i>
Total separations ^b	'000	1 169	834	646	344	324	76	56	48	3 552
Average cost weight ^c		1.04	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.02	1.03	0.97	0.80	1.02
Acute casemix-adjusted separations ^d	'000	1 221	823	637	334	331	78	55	38	3 622
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	3 912	2 439	1 871	1 091	917	284	254	152	11 327
Inpatient fraction ^e		0.77	0.74	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.77
Public patient bed day proportion ^f		0.78	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.95	0.83
Unqualified neonates	'000	58	38	32	15	13	4	2	1	163
Separations for excluded hospitals ^{a, b}	'000	65	72	2	4	1	1	0	0	90
Recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation										
<i>Non-medical labour costs</i>										
Nursing	\$	705	648	685	679	650	714	863	898	690
Diagnostic/allied health	\$	187	172	170	199	163	182	277	160	182
Administrative	\$	167	171	150	218	177	150	253	166	173
Other staff	\$	220	206	254	333	156	250	168	285	229
Superannuation ^g	\$	113	97	128	116	115	144	277	116	116
<i>Total non-medical labour costs</i>	\$	1 392	1 293	1 387	1 545	1 261	1 440	1 838	1 625	1 390
<i>Other recurrent costs</i>										
Domestic services	\$	49	63	72	111	66	66	108	88	66
Repairs/maintenance	\$	53	51	53	115	100	49	94	28	63
Medical supplies	\$	158	133	179	196	156	219	279	108	162
Drug supplies	\$	113	104	129	116	106	92	143	171	115
Food supplies	\$	49	31	24	30	21	30	48	32	35
Administration	\$	93	107	131	83	142	161	270	290	114
Other	\$	151	71	16	133	36	224	225	330	100
<i>Total other recurrent costs</i>	\$	666	562	605	784	626	842	1 167	1 047	656
<i>Total non-medical costs</i>	\$	2 058	1 855	1 992	2 329	1 887	2 281	3 005	2 672	2 046
<i>Medical labour costs</i>										
Public patients										
Salaried/sessional staff	\$	258	286	265	223	219	251	345	381	265
VMO payments	\$	155	61	57	122	128	65	237	100	107
Private patients ^h	\$	115	102	41	57	75	63	103	25	78
<i>Total medical labour costs</i>	\$	528	449	363	402	422	379	685	506	450
<i>Total including medical labour costs</i>	\$	2 586	2 304	2 354	2 731	2 309	2 527	3 689	3 179	2 496

(Continued on next page)

Table 4A.11 Continued

^a Excluded psychiatric hospitals, drug and alcohol services, mothers' and babies' facilities, dental hospitals and same day facilities. ^b Included same day separations and excluded unqualified neonates. ^c Average cost weight based on acute and unspecified separations only (excluding unqualified neonates) using the 1996-97 revised AN-DRG version 3.1 cost weights. ^d Equals Total separations*Average cost weight. ^e Inpatient fractions were estimated using the HASAC method for 1 hospital in NSW, 14 in Queensland, 9 in SA and all hospitals in the NT and the ACT. ^f Eligible public patient bed days as a proportion of total patient bed days, excluding unqualified neonates. ^g Superannuation for WA and the NT was estimated using the average of the other jurisdictions. ^h Equals (salary/sessional + VMO payments)*(1-the public patient proportion). Estimated for all private, compensable and ineligible patients. ⁱ Data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for Victoria supplied by the AIHW was \$2353. ^j Only Tasmanian public hospitals are liable for payroll tax which is 6.6 per cent of payroll, including superannuation. To improve comparability, payroll tax (estimated by the Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services to be \$133 per casemix-adjusted separation) was subtracted from the cost per casemix-adjusted separation estimate supplied by the AIHW (\$2660). Only the total has been affected, as it was not possible to adjust the components to remove the effect of payroll tax. ^k Australian total based on data for Victoria and Tasmania as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 4A.12 Indicative estimate of the cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation for public acute care hospitals, 1996-97

	Unit	NSW	Vic ^b	Qld ^c	WA	SA ^d	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Buildings</i>									
Depreciated replacement value	\$m	2 909	2 153	1 421	2 161	938	193	293	na
Opportunity cost ^a	\$m	204	172	114	173	75	15	23	na
Depreciation	\$m	93	57	1 235	94	23	4	10	na
Acute casemix-adjusted separations	'000	1 221	na	637	334	254	78	55	38
User charge per separation	\$	243	na	2 118	799	386	244	608	na
<i>Equipment</i>									
Depreciated replacement value	\$m	547	417	248	321	261	38	21	na
Opportunity cost ^a	\$m	38	33	20	26	21	3	2	na
Depreciation	\$m	90	118	49	31	27	6	11	na
Acute casemix-adjusted separations	'000	1 221	na	637	334	254	78	55	38
User charge per separation	\$	105	na	108	171	189	115	236	na

^a 8 per cent of depreciated replacement value. ^b Capital values as at 30 June 1997. These data relate to acute care facilities, mental health facilities, aged care nursing homes and hostels, community health centres and other capital assets. The number of casemix-adjusted separations were not available for all services and therefore it was not possible to calculate the user charge per casemix-adjusted separation. ^c Depreciation for buildings was 'accumulated depreciation' and therefore the user charge per separation was significantly higher than for jurisdictions which reported nonaccumulated depreciation. ^d As at 30 June 1998. Refers to Adelaide metropolitan hospitals only. Depreciation was accumulated depreciation over the life of the asset. **na** Not available.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 4A.13 Average length of stay, public acute care and private hospitals (days)

	<i>Including same day cases</i>			<i>Excluding same day cases</i>		
	<i>Public^a</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total^b</i>	<i>Public^a</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total^b</i>
1993-94	5.1	3.9	4.8	7.3	6.1	7.0
1994-95	4.8	3.7	4.5	7.0	6.0	6.8
1995-96	4.4	3.7	4.2	6.6	6.4	6.5
1996-97	4.2	3.5	4.0	6.5	6.0	6.4

^a 'Public' refers to public acute care hospitals. ^b 'Total' refers to public acute care and private hospitals only.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.14 Average length of stay in public acute care hospitals, by jurisdiction, 1996-97 (days)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic^a</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^b</i>
Including same day separations	4.5	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.2
Excluding same day separations	6.8	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.3	8.1	6.7	6.3	6.5

^a Data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The average length of stay for Victorian hospitals using data provided by the AIHW was 4.1 days and 6.6 days (excluding same day separations). ^b Australian total is based on data for Victoria supplied by the AIHW.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 4A.15 Average length of stay in public hospitals for the five AN-DRGs with the highest number of separations 1996-97 (days)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis</i>									
Public	3.33	3.52	3.21	3.53	3.35	3.29	3.01	3.60	3.37
Private	5.27	5.61	5.38	5.15	5.00	4.35	5.37	na	5.31
Total	3.68	4.06	3.75	3.96	3.78	3.75	3.54	3.60	3.81
<i>Chronic obstructive airways disease</i>									
Public	8.46	7.11	7.79	8.31	7.64	9.72	10.19	6.46	7.98
Private	10.82	9.99	10.70	11.56	9.88	9.16	8.12	na	10.44
Total	8.65	7.69	8.55	8.89	8.06	9.56	9.76	6.46	8.39
<i>Bronchitis and asthma in persons aged 50 years and younger without complications</i>									
Public	2.28	1.97	2.33	2.29	2.33	2.27	2.38	2.69	2.24
Private	2.41	2.55	2.92	2.25	3.63	2.80	2.57	na	2.74
Total	2.28	2.02	2.41	2.29	2.41	2.41	2.38	2.69	2.28
<i>Heart failure & shock</i>									
Public	8.44	7.57	7.63	8.16	7.29	9.23	9.08	6.86	7.97
Private	10.92	10.04	9.97	10.19	9.68	9.94	11.86	na	10.14
Total	8.67	8.17	8.25	8.48	7.83	9.46	9.39	6.86	8.38
<i>Cholecystectomy without common bile duct exploration</i>									
Public	3.91	3.44	2.93	4.02	3.46	3.69	3.90	4.50	3.59
Private	3.20	3.71	3.34	3.87	3.83	3.76	3.77	na	3.48
Total	3.63	3.53	3.11	3.97	3.61	3.73	3.86	4.50	3.55
<i>Tonsillectomy &/or Adenoidectomy</i>									
Public	1.69	1.28	1.19	1.38	1.43	1.47	1.44	1.73	1.40
Private	1.29	1.34	1.12	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.22	na	1.29
Total	1.50	1.30	1.16	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.35	1.73	1.35
<i>Inguinal & Femoral hernia procedures age>9</i>									
Public	2.97	2.18	2.09	2.57	2.73	2.25	2.62	2.27	2.52
Private	2.75	2.54	2.21	2.79	2.97	2.49	2.53	na	2.60
Total	2.85	2.35	2.16	2.67	2.85	2.41	2.57	2.27	2.56
<i>Lens procedures without Vitrectomy & without complications and co-morbidities</i>									
Public	1.48	1.34	1.45	1.90	1.56	2.10	1.37	2.89	1.49
Private	1.32	1.36	1.58	1.54	1.15	1.55	1.41	na	1.40
Total	1.36	1.35	1.55	1.66	1.28	1.58	1.39	2.89	1.43
<i>Medical back problems aged < 75 years without complications and co-morbidities</i>									
Public	5.12	4.08	3.96	4.69	4.12	4.99	4.23	4.99	4.52
Private	5.84	5.33	4.49	4.38	3.22	4.52	7.23	na	4.89
Total	5.35	4.71	4.16	4.59	3.69	4.66	5.15	4.99	4.67
<i>Knee procedures</i>									
Public	3.08	2.37	1.96	2.06	2.27	2.06	2.84	3.08	2.39
Private	1.84	2.04	1.96	2.03	2.01	1.67	1.77	na	1.95
Total	2.10	2.13	1.96	2.04	2.07	1.75	2.04	3.08	2.06

^a Excluded same day cases. ^b Separations for which the type of episode of care was reported as either 'acute' or 'not reported'. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

4A.2 Single jurisdiction data — public acute care hospitals

The jurisdictions-specific data presented below are not comparable.

New South Wales

Table 4A.16 Public and private hospital beds accredited, 1997 (per cent)^a

	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	81	93	84
Metropolitan	86	92	88
Nonmetropolitan	71	99	75
Teaching	86	..	86
Nonteaching	78	93	83

^a As at 30 June. .. Not applicable.

Table 4A.17 Patients seen within triage benchmarks, 1996-97

<i>Triage category</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage 1 – Resuscitation	92
Triage 2 – Emergency	73
Triage 3 – Urgent	68
Triage 4 – Semi-urgent	73
Triage 5 – Non-urgent	93

Table 4A.18 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)

	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Primary and community based</i>	<i>Outpatient</i>
Principal referral	66	92	89
Paediatric specialist	94	25	120
Major metropolitan	40	72	75
Major nonmetropolitan	83	72	89
District group 1	56	80	94
District group 2	75	77	71
Community acute	85	68	61
Ungrouped acute	59	51	52
<i>NSW acute summary</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>83</i>

Victoria

Table 4A.19 **Emergency re-admission, 1996-97^a**

	<i>Per cent</i>
All hospitals	10.3

^a Represents the percentage of patients readmitted within 28 days to the same hospital/campus without the medical practitioner having a plan or intention to readmit the patient. The measure does not take account of whether it was for the same or an unrelated matter.

Table 4A.20 **Emergency patients seen within triage benchmarks, 1996-97^a**

<i>Triage category</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage 1 – Resuscitation	100
Triage 2 – Emergency	78
Triage 3 – Urgent	76

^a Based on a survey of the 20 largest hospitals.

Table 4A.21 **Patient satisfaction, July–September 1997^a**

	<i>Per cent</i>
Overall satisfaction with hospital	
Patients very satisfied	76
Patients fairly satisfied	20
Total patients satisfied	96
Patients not too satisfied	2
Patients not satisfied at all	2
Total patients not satisfied	4
Patients who would recommend the hospital to family and friends	96
Patient perceptions of quality of care	
Excellent	55
Very good	32
Good	10
Fair	2
Poor	1

^a Based on a survey of 9918 inpatients.

Source: Quint and Fergusson (1997).

Table 4A.22 Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable (number)^a

	<i>Category 1 patients^a</i>		<i>Category 2 patients^b</i>	
	Patients on the waiting list ^c	Overdue patients ^d	Patients on the waiting list ^c	Overdue patients ^d
September 1996	194	4	8 607	3 478
December 1996	177	2	8 797	3 598
March 1997	170	0	8 193	3 083
June 1997	179	0	7 927	2 638

^a Very early admission desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission is desirable within 30 days. ^b Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. ^c Excluded patients booked to receive treatment within the desirable period. ^d Included patients on the waiting list or booking list who have waited for longer than the desirable period of time (that is, 30 days for category 1 patients and 90 days for category 2 patients).

Table 4A.23 Cost per non-admitted occasion of service (\$)

	<i>1995-96^b</i>	<i>1996-97^c</i>
Average cost per encounter ^a	105	104

^a An encounter includes the clinic visit and all ancillary services (imaging, pathology and pharmacy) provided within a 30 day period either side of the clinic visit. ^b Based on six months activity and cost data from eight hospitals. ^c Based on 12 months activity and cost data from seven major teaching hospitals.

Queensland

Table 4A.24 Emergency patients treated on time, 1996-97^a

<i>Triage category^b</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage category 1	98.3
Triage category 2	74.1
Triage category 3	74.0

^a This information related to two metropolitan hospitals only. ^b Triage category 1 patients are defined as 'resuscitation' and require treatment immediately. Triage category 2 patients are defined as 'emergency' and require treatment within 10 minutes. Triage category 3 patient are defined as 'urgent' and require treatment within 30 minutes.

Table 4A.25 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97

	\$
Teaching hospitals	73.25
Nonteaching hospitals	49.04
Metropolitan hospitals	87.85
Nonmetropolitan hospitals	52.15

Western Australia

Table 4A.26 Indicator of patient satisfaction, 1996-97 (per cent)^a

	<i>Tertiary metropolitan</i>	<i>Secondary metropolitan</i>	<i>All public</i>
Overall indicator of satisfaction	79.96	82.40	84.60

^a The indicator of satisfaction is the mean score out of 100 representing patient assessment of relevant categories of hospital service. The methodology used to calculate the 1996-97 data is different to that used to calculate the data contained in the *Report on Government Services 1998*.

Table 4A.27 Quality of care indicators, 1996-97^a

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Post-operative wound (clean)</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals ^b	2.02
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.36
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	3.06
<i>Post-operative wound (contaminated)</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	na
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	2.51
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	4.72
<i>Hospital-acquired bacteraemia</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	0.38
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.93
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.38
<i>Emergency re-admission</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	2.12
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	2.56
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	3.24

^a The number of hospitals/health services in the sample differed for each indicator. The sample sizes were: for the rate of post-operative wound infection (clean) metropolitan teaching (2), metropolitan nonteaching (6), nonmetropolitan nonteaching (12); for post-operative wound infection (contaminated) metropolitan nonteaching (6), nonmetropolitan nonteaching (7); for hospital-acquired bacteraemia metropolitan teaching (5), metropolitan nonteaching (5) and nonmetropolitan nonteaching (32); and for emergency re-admission metropolitan teaching (4), metropolitan nonteaching (7) and nonmetropolitan nonteaching (29). ^b Combined rate for clean and contaminated wounds. ^{na} Not available.

Table 4A.28 Emergency patients treated on time, 1996-97 (per cent)^a

	<i>Category 1</i>	<i>Category 2</i>	<i>Category 3</i>	<i>Category 4</i>	<i>Category 5</i>
Metropolitan teaching hospitals ^a	100.00	95.50	85.50	79.00	87.50
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals ^b	73.07	72.73	77.50	75.83	94.27
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals ^c	90.69	81.68	85.57	87.17	92.29

^a Based on a survey of two hospitals. ^b Based on a survey of three hospitals. ^c Based on a survey of 39 hospitals.

Table 4A.29 Category 1^a elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable (per cent)^b

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^c
Cardiothoracic	33	29	0	14	9
Ear, nose and throat	52	56	0	62	43
General	54	54	0	18	11
Gynaecology	100	100	0	0	0
Vascular surgery	73	35	25	7	13
Neurosurgery	55	26	0	0	17
Ophthalmology	86	77	0	23	27
Orthopaedics	76	54	50	53	25
Plastic	65	72	26	35	14
Urology	80	87	43	36	18
Other	33	31	25	63	30

^a Very early admission desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. ^b Public tertiary hospitals patients only. The data for 1995 and 1996 covered 51 per cent of elective surgery admissions. The data for 1997 covered 71 per cent of elective surgery admissions.

Source: HDWA (1997).

Table 4A.30 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)

	Outpatient ^a	Accident and emergency
Teaching hospitals	117.69	170.00
Nonteaching metropolitan	54.70	na
Nonteaching, nonmetropolitan	69.72	na

^a Outpatient cost for some nonteaching hospitals include Emergency Department costs. **na** Not available.

South Australia

Table 4A.31 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals, 1997

	Per cent
Hospital-acquired infection rates	
Post-operative wound (clean)	1.46
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	2.68
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	0.27
Emergency re-admission	4.57

Table 4A.32 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Cost per service</i>
<i>Metropolitan hospitals</i>	73
Allied health	50
Medical	80
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	51
Paediatrics	57
Radiology	73
Surgical	42
Psychiatry	75
Accident and Emergency	134
Radiotherapy	108
Dental	64
Groups	82
<i>Country hospitals</i>	24

Tasmania

Table 4A.33 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals, 1996-97

	<i>Per cent</i>
Unplanned re-admission rate	1.01
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	0.30

Table 4A.34 Category 1 elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable, 1997^{a, b, c}

	<i>Number of patients on the waiting list</i>	<i>Number of overdue patients</i>	<i>Per cent overdue</i>
1997	270	112	42

^a At 30 June. ^b Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. ^c Data covered 93 per cent of elective surgery admissions.

Table 4A.35 Selected patient satisfaction results, 1996 (per cent)^a

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>General indicators</i>						
Hospital indicators	43	34	17	5	1	0
Outcome of hospital stay	39	33	18	6	1	3
Hospital image	29	34	23	8	3	3
<i>Care treatment and communication</i>						
Considerations of needs	49	26	19	4	2	0
Coordination of care	52	24	17	5	1	1
Ease of getting information	37	34	18	6	4	1
Instructions	42	32	16	6	2	2
Informing family and friends	28	31	23	7	3	8
<i>Staff</i>						
Doctors — skills	40	25	20	5	2	8
Doctors — information and communication	35	27	19	5	6	8
Doctors — coordination	34	29	17	9	2	9
Nurses — skills	57	21	17	4	1	0
Nurses — information and communication	51	26	16	4	3	0
Housekeeping staff	28	44	18	5	1	4
<i>Comfort/Meals</i>						
Privacy	23	29	25	7	8	8
Condition of room	37	34	21	6	2	0
Restful atmosphere	20	27	33	12	8	0
Supplies and furnishings	25	33	33	5	2	2
Quality of food	17	21	32	13	15	2

^a Based on 172 responses to a survey conducted by one hospital during November 1996.

Australian Capital Territory

Table 4A.36 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals

	Unit	1996-97
Hospital acquired infection rates		
Post-operative wound (clean)	%	0.97
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	%	0.63
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	%	0.55
Unplanned re-admissions ^a	%	2.72
Patient satisfaction ^b		4.00

^a Rate of unplanned re-admission within 28 days of separation for all conditions. ^b Patient satisfaction is computed on an index of 5.00 where 1.00 is unsatisfied and 5.00 is fully satisfied.

Table 4A.37 Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable^a

	Category 1 patients ^b			Category 2 patients ^{c, d}		
	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue
<i>30 June 1997</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	4	0	0	54	7	13
General	21	0	0	152	38	25
Neurosurgery	3	0	0	51	22	43
Ophthalmology	0	0	0	17	11	65
Orthopaedic	10	0	0	533	266	50
Plastic	7	1	14	52	24	46
Urology	30	4	13	219	136	62
Vascular	6	0	0	6	2	33
Other	45	1	2	289	77	27
Total	126	6	5	1 373	583	42
<i>30 June 1996</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	2	0	0	78	30	38
General	3	0	0	233	104	45
Neurosurgery	3	1	33	59	18	31
Ophthalmology	1	1	100	24	4	17
Orthopaedic	14	5	36	514	277	54
Plastic	7	0	0	32	15	47
Urology	23	13	57	218	160	73
Vascular	6	3	50	6	4	67
Other	43	4	9	276	72	26
Total	102	27	26	1 440	684	48

^a Data for 1996 and 1997 covered 100 per cent of elective surgery admissions. ^b Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. ^c Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. ^d For patients reassigned from category 1 to category 2, the total time waited in both clinical categories was used for one hospital and total time waited in the most recent category was used for the other hospital.

Northern Territory

Table 4A.38 **Quality of care, access and cost per non-admitted occasion of service, 1996-97^a**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Emergency re-admission rate	%	4.04
Hospital-acquired infection rates		
Post-operative wound (clean)	%	3.30
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	%	6.45
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	%	0.50
Overall patient satisfaction index	%	79.29
Cost per non-admitted occasion of service	\$	70.00

^a Data related to one hospital.

Table 4A.39 **Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable^a**

	<i>Category 1 patients^b</i>			<i>Category 2 patients^{c,d}</i>		
	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue
<i>30 June 1998</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	6	2	33	55	28	51
General	23	8	35	135	36	27
Obstetrics and gynaecology	40	13	33	72	19	26
Ophthalmology	2	2	100	12	4	33
Orthopaedic	15	10	67	58	28	48
Plastic	1	1	100	6	5	83
Urology	1	1	100	1	1	100
Other	4	0	0	3	0	0
Total	92	37	40	342	121	35
<i>30 June 1996</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	30	24	80	69	34	49
General	35	19	54	147	75	51
Obstetrics and gynaecology	17	9	53	67	32	48
Ophthalmology	4	2	50	19	1	5
Orthopaedic	16	13	81	136	87	64
Plastic	1	1	100	5	3	60
Urology	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	2	1	50
Total	103	68	66	446	233	52

^a Data covered 100 per cent of elective surgery admissions. ^b Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. ^c Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. ^d For patients reassigned from category 1 to category 2, the total time waited related to the time waiting as a category 2 patient only.

4A.3 All jurisdictions' data — general practice

Effectiveness

Outcomes

Table 4A.40 Location of immunisation by vaccine type, 1995 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	Doctor's surgery	Local council	Baby health clinic	School/ kindergarten	Hospital	Other health service	Other	Not known
Diphtheria/tetanus/whooping cough	63.3	22.5	17.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.0*
Polio	62.4	22.5	18.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.1*
Measles	61.4	18.7	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Mumps	61.1	19.0	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Rubella	61.2	19.2	14.5	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.2*
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	73.6	14.3	10.0	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.2*
Diphtheria/tetanus booster	64.3	15.1	12.8	3.8	2.5	2.7	0.9	0.4*

^a As at April. ^b Fully immunised children aged 3 months to 6 years. ^c Components may add to more than 100 as respondents may have reported more than one location of vaccination. * Relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Children's Immunisation Australia: April 1995*, cat. no. 4352.0).

Table 4A.41 Fully immunised children aged 3 months to 6 years, by sex, 1995 (per cent)^a

	Diphtheria/tetanus	Whooping cough	Polio	Measles ^b	Mumps ^b	Rubella ^b	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
Males	67.9	59.5	81.8	91.2	88.6	71.0	49.9
Females	69.4	60.4	83.4	92.0	90.6	80.3	50.5
Total	68.6	59.9	82.6	91.6	89.6	75.5	50.2

^a As at April. ^b Excluded children aged 1 year or less.

Source: ABS (*Children's Immunisation Australia: April 1995*, cat. no. 4352.0).

Table 4A.42 Children aged 1 year who were fully immunised (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^a</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>September 1997</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	77.6	81.6	81.5	72.0	80.9	80.7	82.7	59.1	78.9
Polio	77.2	81.7	81.9	72.3	80.8	81.6	82.3	59.4	78.9
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	46.8	81.7	82.5	72.4	80.8	80.9	81.3	66.6	79.0
All conditions	74.7	79.9	79.4	70.5	78.9	79.2	80.6	55.0	76.7
<i>December 1997</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	78.4	83.1	84.3	76.7	80.5	82.9	85.8	67.0	80.7
Polio	78.1	83.1	84.6	76.9	80.6	83.3	85.4	66.8	80.7
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	77.9	82.9	85.1	76.9	80.6	82.9	82.4	70.8	80.7
All conditions	75.7	81.5	82.5	75.1	78.6	81.7	81.9	61.6	78.6
<i>March 1998</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	80.9	84.5	85.1	78.7	82.7	84.0	84.7	64.3	82.4
Polio	80.7	84.7	85.4	79.1	82.9	84.5	84.6	65.5	82.5
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	80.2	84.3	85.9	78.6	80.8	83.2	81.9	69.3	82.1
All conditions	78.5	83.0	83.2	77.0	79.3	82.3	81.0	59.2	80.2
<i>June 1998</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	84.9	87.9	87.9	84.8	88.0	87.9	88.0	81.2	86.5
Polio	84.7	88.0	87.7	85.0	88.3	88.0	87.7	80.5	86.4
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	83.9	87.4	88.5	84.6	86.6	87.4	86.2	81.9	86.0
All conditions	82.3	86.2	85.8	83.2	85.3	86.2	85.0	76.0	84.3

^a NT rate is unreliable due to problems matching NT children with records on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register. This results in exclusion of fully immunised children from NT coverage estimates.

Source: HIC (1998).

Table 4A.43 Participation rates of women in cervical cancer screening programs, 1996 and 1997 (per cent)

	<i>NSW^a</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^b</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA^c</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^d</i>	<i>NTE</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Women aged 20–24 years	44.6	49.8	na	58.1	55.5	66.3	52.1	60.1	49.9
Women aged 25–29 years	59.8	67.8	na	70.9	68.7	71.7	66.0	67.1	65.0
Women aged 30–34 years	62.4	71.5	na	73.1	69.5	71.4	68.3	67.1	67.6
Women aged 35–39 years	63.4	75.0	na	73.4	70.7	69.6	68.6	67.0	69.2
Women aged 40–44 years	62.0	74.1	na	71.8	68.8	68.6	69.2	66.6	68.0
Women aged 45–49 years	60.9	74.2	na	70.0	67.8	67.5	70.3	69.8	67.3
Women aged 50–54 years	64.1	82.0	na	71.8	71.1	67.6	75.7	67.2	71.5
Women aged 55–59 years	53.2	69.8	na	62.1	62.0	58.0	66.1	62.5	60.7
Women aged 60–64 years	44.2	59.7	na	55.0	54.5	50.3	60.1	48.4	51.7
Women aged 65–69 years	32.8	48.8	na	42.1	42.5	38.3	43.9	37.4	40.1
Women aged 70–74 years	24.4	25.5	na	19.5	33.9	15.6	19.9	22.7	25.0
Women aged 75–79 years	..	12.3	na	8.7	..	7.1	9.2	14.9	5.0
Women aged 80–84 years	..	6.6	na	4.6	..	3.9	5.0	12.3	2.7
Women aged 85 years +	..	na	na	na	..	na	na	na	na
All women	50.9	61.1	na	61.7	56.9	57.8	62.5	67.1	56.3
Women aged 20–69 years	56.7	68.0	na	67.4	64.9	65.9	65.1	65.1	62.4

^a Data estimated for January–July 1996. All women aged years or more are grouped in the category women aged 70–74 years. ^b There is no Pap smear register in Queensland. ^c All women aged years or more are grouped in the category women aged 70–74 years. ^d The ACT register contains only women with an ACT address. ^e Data estimated for January–March 1996. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (1998c).

Access

Table 4A.44 Bulk billed services provided by vocationally registered GPs (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1993-94	80.3	74.5	76.7	75.5	70.1	61.9	62.6	64.2	76.2
1994-95	81.4	76.1	78.5	76.5	71.2	63.4	62.7	65.7	77.5
1995-96	82.9	77.8	80.3	79.1	73.3	65.7	63.2	68.6	79.3
1996-97	82.7	78.5	81.1	79.8	73.9	66.3	64.6	68.8	79.7
1997-98	82.0	77.6	80.8	78.2	73.4	64.2	64.5	66.1	78.9

Source: HIC (1998).

Table 4A.45 Total unreferrred attendances that were bulk billed (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1993-94	81.0	75.8	76.9	76.0	71.5	62.9	64.3	65.4	77.0
1994-95	82.2	77.5	78.8	77.1	72.5	64.3	64.8	67.6	78.5
1995-96	83.7	79.1	80.6	79.5	74.3	66.2	64.9	70.1	80.1
1996-97	83.6	79.9	81.3	80.2	74.9	66.8	65.9	69.6	80.6
1997-98	82.9	79.1	81.1	78.4	74.1	65.1	66.1	67.9	79.8

Source: HIC (1998).

Table 4A.46 Full time equivalent non-specialist medical practitioners, by region (number)

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan centre</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural centre</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote area</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	9 784	1 097	798	825	1 359	110	117	14 090
1992-93	10 218	1 145	830	867	1 414	108	117	14 697
1993-94	10 656	1 195	864	899	1 437	109	118	15 279
1994-95	10 901	1 225	889	924	1 453	114	122	15 629
1995-96	11 172	1 252	908	929	1 472	118	120	15 971

Source: DHFS (1997a and 1997b).

Table 4A.47 Recognised GPs billing Medicare by region (number)

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan centre</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural centre</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote area</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1994-95</i>								
Female	3 970	335	303	235	395	41	41	5 320
Total	11 877	1 256	1 027	1 062	1 809	156	175	17 362
<i>1995-96</i>								
Female	4 135	348	319	249	444	45	41	5 581
Total	12 076	1 293	1 068	1 080	1 874	158	162	17 711

Source: DHFS (1997a and 1997b).

4A.4 All jurisdictions' data — health preface

Table 4A.48 Total health expenditure by source, 1996-97

	Unit	Commonwealth Government	State and local governments	Total Government	Non-government ^a	Total expenditure
Level of expenditure	\$million	19 651	10 019	29 670	13 535	43 204
Share of total	%	45.5	23.2	68.7	31.3	100.0

^a Included expenditure by individuals, health insurance funds, and workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.49 Total health services recurrent expenditure, 1995-96 (\$ million)

	Commonwealth Government	State and Territory Government and local government	Private	Total
Public hospitals	5 188	5 425	1 025	11 653
Medical services	6 497	0	1 375	7 872
Pharmaceutical services	2 504	11	2 142	4 657
Private hospitals	295	0	2 888	3 183
Nursing homes	2 055	223	677	2 954
Dental services ^a	152	0	1 722	1 874
Other professional services	195	0	1 155	1 350
Public and community health ^a	521	0	4	525
Other	6 411	2 194	1 480	4 883
Total	18 630	7 853	12 468	38 951

^a State and Territory Governments and local governments funded public and community health and dental services, but it was not possible to identify these expenditures separately; they were included in 'Other' expenditure.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.50 Government recurrent health expenditure (\$ million)

	Public hospitals	Medicare Benefits Schedule	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme	Other health expenditure	Total health expenditure
1989-90	7 768	3 934	1 264	5 309	18 275
1990-91	8 271	4 384	1 245	5 697	19 597
1991-92	8 704	4 781	1 319	6 022	20 826
1992-93	8 906	5 241	1 601	6 239	21 987
1993-94	8 942	5 700	1 770	6 581	22 993
1994-95	9 682	6 086	2 086	6 574	24 428
1995-96	10 240	6 497	2 515	7 231	26 483

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.51 Government recurrent health expenditure (\$ million in 1995-96 dollars)^a

	<i>Public hospitals</i>	<i>Medicare Benefits Schedule</i>	<i>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme</i>	<i>Other health expenditure</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
1989-90	8 780	4 447	1 429	6 001	20 656
1990-91	9 035	4 789	1 360	6 223	21 406
1991-92	9 360	5 142	1 418	6 476	22 397
1992-93	9 465	5 570	1 702	6 631	23 367
1993-94	9 393	5 987	1 859	6 913	24 153
1994-95	9 973	6 269	2 149	6 772	25 163
1995-96	10 240	6 497	2 515	7 231	26 483

^a Deflated using GDP(E) deflators.

Sources: ABS (*National Accounts Australia*, cat. no. 5206.0); AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.52 Government recurrent health expenditure per capita (in 1995-96 dollars)^a

	<i>Public hospitals</i>	<i>Medicare Benefits Schedule</i>	<i>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme</i>	<i>Other health expenditure</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
1989-90	514.5	260.6	83.7	351.6	1 210.4
1990-91	522.7	277.1	78.7	360.0	1 238.5
1991-92	535.2	294.0	81.1	370.3	1 280.6
1992-93	536.1	315.5	96.4	375.5	1 323.4
1993-94	526.6	335.6	104.2	387.5	1 354.0
1994-95	552.4	347.2	119.0	375.1	1 393.8
1995-96	559.2	354.8	137.4	394.9	1 446.3

^a Deflated using GDP(E) deflators.

Sources: ABS (*National Accounts Australia*, cat. no. 5206.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0); AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.53 Average life expectancy at birth (years)

	<i>1901-10</i>	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1960-62</i>	<i>1980-82</i>	<i>1994-96</i>
Males	55.2	59.2	66.1	67.9	71.2	75.2
Females	58.8	63.3	70.6	74.2	78.3	81.1

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.54 Average life expectancy at birth, 1996 (years)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males	75.0	75.6	75.1	75.4	75.3	74.1	76.6	69.2	75.2
Females	80.9	81.2	80.9	81.3	81.3	80.0	81.6	75.0	81.1

Source: ABS (*Social Trends 1997*, cat. no. 4102.0).

Table 4A.55 Age-standardised death rates (number per 100 000 people)^a

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	1921	1996	1921	1996
Infectious and parasitic diseases ^b	210	12	158	5
Neoplasms	157	234	159	141
Endocrine, nutritional diseases	16	24	26	16
Blood diseases	10	2	13	2
Mental disorders	7	19	3	15
Nervous system diseases	47	19	36	13
Circulatory diseases	387	326	345	211
Respiratory diseases	207	71	160	38
Digestive diseases	59	24	58	15
Genitourinary diseases	126	13	67	10
Complications of pregnancy	24	0
Skin diseases	5	1	5	1
Muskuloskeletal diseases	7	3	9	5
Congenital diseases	9	4	7	3
Perinatal diseases	54	4	40	4
Ill-defined conditions	315	3	250	2
Injury and poisoning	117	61	34	21
All causes	1 733	820	1 394	501

^a Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 1991. ^b Included AIDs and AIDs-related deaths from 1996. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.56 Persons reporting a recent illness, 1995 ('000)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons reporting a recent illness	4 159.8	2 990.8	2 349.3	1 270.0	1 062.5	331.2	221.3	92.5	12 495.2
Persons reporting no recent illness	1 960.7	1 512.3	928.5	462.4	412.3	142.4	83.6	52.8	5 565.1
Total persons	6 120.5	4 503.1	3 277.8	1 732.4	1 474.8	473.6	304.9	145.3	18 060.3

^a Illness referred to a medical condition experienced in the two weeks before interview. It may include long term conditions experienced in the period. ^b Data were standardised for age and sex differences across jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (*National Health Survey: Summary of Results Australia*, cat. no. 4364.0).

4A.5 Definitions

Table 4A.57 Terminology

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Acute care episode	Involves clinical services provided to patients, including performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short stay in hospital, although acute care services may also be provided to non-admitted patients.
Acute care hospital	A hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services.
Admission	The process by which an inpatient commences an episode of care
Ambulatory services	Services provided by an acute care hospital to non-admitted patients.
Average length of stay	Equal to the arithmetic mean of the length of stay for all patient episodes. Estimated by dividing total occupied bed days by total episodes
Bulk billed services	Unreferred attendances for which the medical practitioner billed the Commonwealth Government directly
Casemix adjustment	Adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases are sorted into diagnosis related groups which represent a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.
Co-morbidity	The simultaneous occurrence of two or more diseases or health problems that affect the care of the patient
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.
General practice	A medical practice that offers primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community.
Length of stay	The period from admission to separation less leave days.
Medicare	A program funded by the Commonwealth Government that subsidises private medical services
Non-acute episode	Involves clinical services provided to admitted and non-admitted patients, including planned geriatric respite, palliative care, geriatric evaluation and management and services for nursing home type patients. Clinical services delivery by designated psychiatric or psychogeriatric units, designated rehabilitation units, and mothercraft and dental services are also considered non-acute
Opportunity cost	Calculated as 8 per cent of depreciated replacement value
Pap smear	A test prepared for the study of exfoliated cells from the cervix
Public hospital	A hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices
Same day patients	Patients who are admitted and separated on the same date
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people in order to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case

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Table 4A.57 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Separation	The discharge, transfer or death of a hospital inpatient
Triage category	Category 1 — patients needing resuscitation Category 2 — emergency patients Category 3 — urgent patients Category 4 — semi-urgent patients Category 5 — non-urgent patients
Unreferred attendances	GP services, emergency attendances after hours, other prolonged attendances, group therapy and acupuncture
Waiting times for elective surgery	Category 1 patients — admission within 30 days is desirable Category 2 patients — admission within 90 days is desirable Category 3 patients — all other patients

Table 4A.58 Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Condition of capital	Ratio of depreciated replacement value to total replacement value
Cost per casemix-adjusted separation	Recurrent expenditure*inpatient fraction/casemix-adjusted separations
Cost per non-admitted occasion of service	Recurrent expenditure*(1–inpatient fraction)/non-admitted occasions of service
Death rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people
Labour cost per casemix adjusted separations	Salary and wages*inpatient fraction + visiting medical officer payments/casemix-adjusted separations
Participation rate	The number of women involved in a program as a percentage of all women in the population
Percentage of facilities accredited with the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards	The ratio of accredited beds to all hospital beds in the jurisdiction
Rate of emergency patient re-admission within 28 days	Number of emergency patient re-admissions within 28 days of separation/total number of admissions excluding deaths
Rate of hospital-acquired bacteraemia	Number of separated patients who acquired bacteraemia during a hospital stay/number of separations with a length of stay equal to or greater than two days.
Rate of post-operative wound infection	Number of patients who had evidence of wound infection on or after the fifth post-operative day following clean (contaminated) surgery/ number of patients who underwent clean (contaminated) surgery with a post-operative length of stay equal to or greater than five days.
Rate of unplanned return to operating room	Number of separations with one or more unplanned visits to an operating room subsequent to a previous procedure during the same admission/total number of separations where one or more procedures were performed.
User cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation	(Depreciation + opportunity cost)/casemix-adjusted separations

