
11 Public hospitals

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' prefix (for example, in this chapter, table 11A.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2015 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2015 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2015 Report, p. 11.1' this is page 1 of chapter 11 of the 2015 Report, and '2015 Report, table 11A.1' is attachment table 1 of attachment 11A of the 2015 Report. A list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the full attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

The Public hospitals chapter (chapter 11) in the *Report on Government Services 2015* (2015 Report) reports on the performance of public hospitals in Australia. Data are reported for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that chapter — those data are compiled and presented here.

Public hospitals are important providers of government funded health services in Australia. This chapter reports on the performance of State and Territory public hospitals, focusing on acute care services. It also reports separately on a significant component of the services provided by public hospitals — maternity services.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data in the public hospitals chapter

The public hospitals chapter in the 2015 Report contains the following data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- estimates of public hospital separations, by Indigenous status of patient
- fetal death rate by Indigenous status of mother
- neonatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother
- perinatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother.

The public hospitals attachment contains additional data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians including:

- separations by hospital sector
- separations per 1000 people
- patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time
- waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals
- separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals
- unplanned hospital readmission rates
- falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals
- perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths.

Size and scope of sector

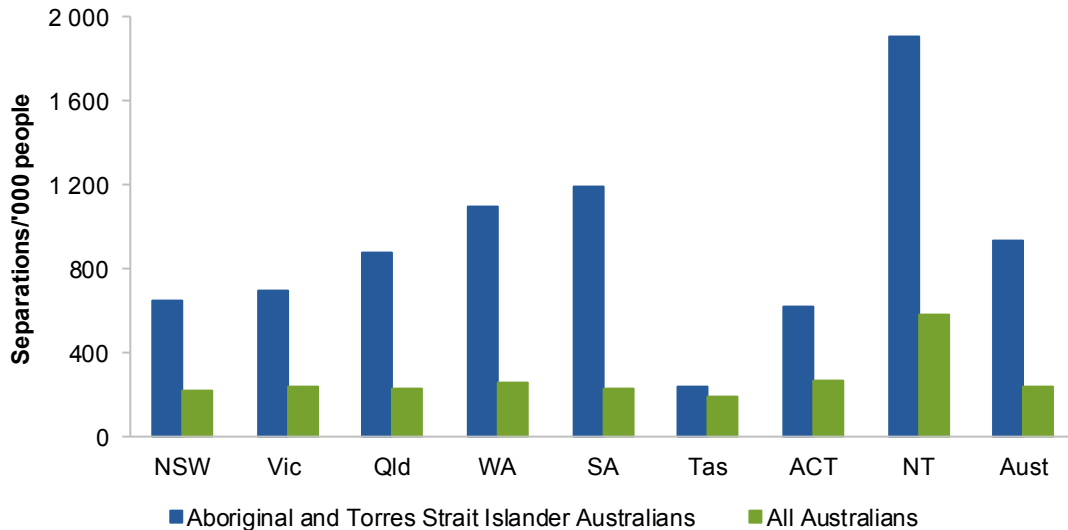
There are several ways to measure the size and scope of Australia's public hospital sector. This chapter reports on: the number and size of hospitals; the number and location of public hospital beds; the number and type of public hospital separations; the number of separations by age group of the patient; the number of separations and incidence of treatment, by the Indigenous status of the patient; the number of hospital staff; and types of public hospital activity.

Admitted patient care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

The completeness of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. Efforts to improve identification are ongoing. In 2012-13, on an age standardised basis, 938.6 public hospital separations (including same day separations) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians were reported per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. This

rate was markedly higher than the corresponding rate of 237.0 per 1000 for all Australians (figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1 **Public hospital separations, 2012-13^{a, b}**



^a The rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. ^b Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 11A.11; 2015 Report, figure 11.9, p. 11.11.

Hospital episodes of care involving dialysis accounted for a large portion of same day separations, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for dialysis was 12 times as high as the rate for other Australians. When dialysis is excluded, the same day hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2012-13 (152.8 per 1000 of the population) was less than that for other Australians (168.7 per 1000 of the population) (AIHW 2014).

In 2012-13, separations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians accounted for around 4.1 per cent of total separations and 6.4 per cent of separations in public hospitals (table 11A.10). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians made up only around 3 per cent of the population nationally, although this rate varied significantly from 0.9 per cent in Victoria to 29.8 per cent in the NT (table 2A.14, and 2015 Report, table 2A.1). Most separations involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (91.7 per cent) in these jurisdictions occurred in public hospitals (table 11A.10).

Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals

Public hospitals performance is reported against objectives that are common to public hospitals in all jurisdictions (box 11.1). The Health sector overview explains the performance indicator framework for health services as a whole, including the subdimensions of quality and sustainability that have been added to the standard Review framework.

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations).

The *National Healthcare Agreement* (NHA) covers the area of health and aged care, and health indicators in the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) establish specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Both agreements include sets of performance indicators. Performance indicators reported in this chapter are aligned with health performance indicators in the most recent version of the NHA, where relevant.

Box 11.1 Objectives for public hospitals

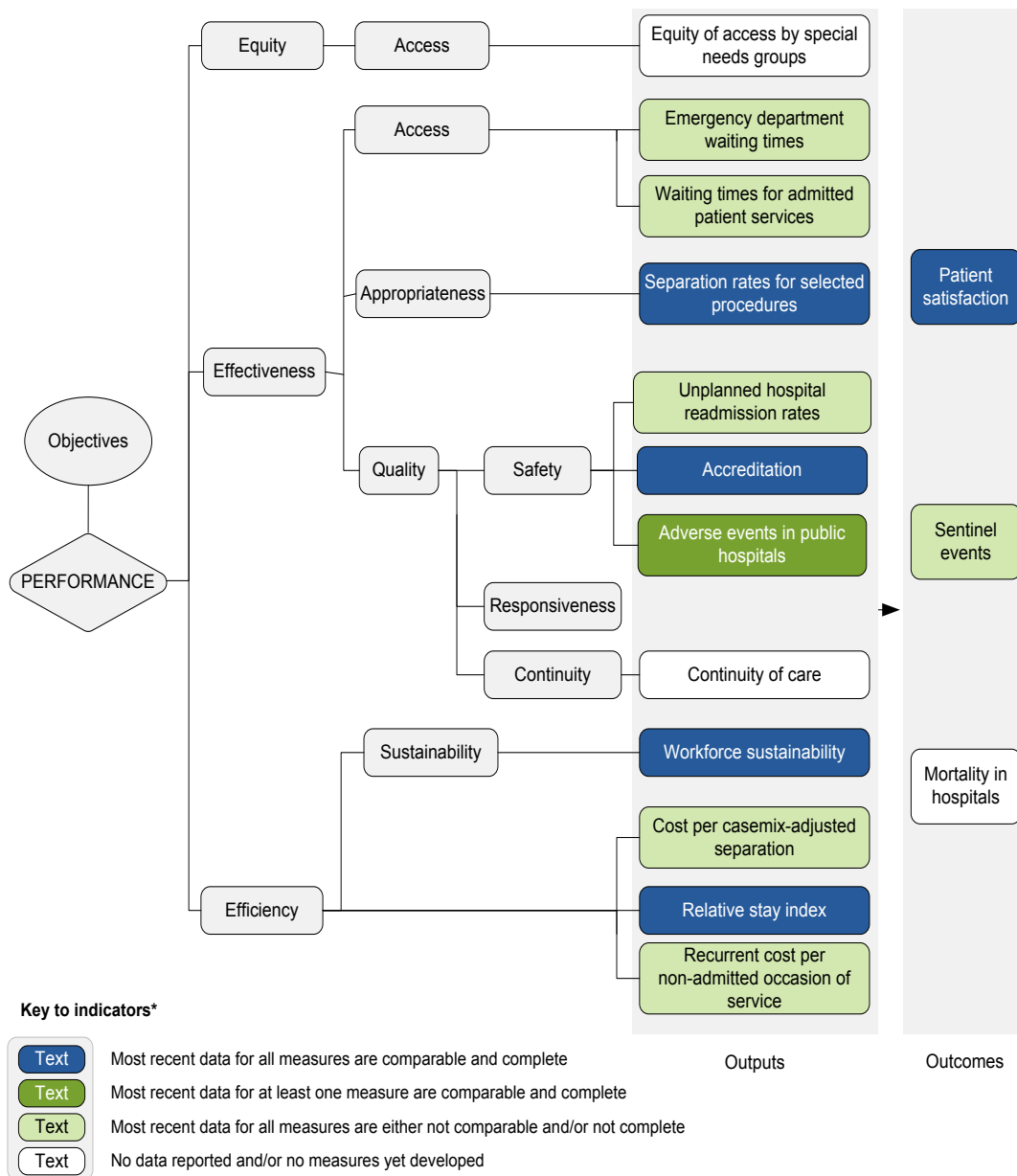
The common government objectives for public hospitals are to provide acute and specialist services that are:

- safe and of high quality
- appropriate and responsive to individual needs
- affordable, timely and accessible
- equitably and efficiently delivered.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of public hospital services (figure 11.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6). Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here.

The Report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

Figure 11.2 Public hospitals performance indicator framework



* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

Source: 2015 Report, figure 11.11, p. 11.15.

Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide accessible services (box 11.2).

Box 11.2 **Equity of access by special needs groups**

'Equity of access by special needs groups' measures the performance of agencies providing services for identified special needs groups including: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians; people living in communities outside the capital cities (that is, people living in other metropolitan areas, or rural and remote communities); and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Chapter 1 outlines special needs groups in more detail.

Equity of access by special needs groups has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports. Data for the emergency department waiting times and waiting times for admitted patient services indicators are reported by Indigenous status and remoteness.

Emergency department waiting times

'Emergency department waiting times' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide accessible services (box 11.3).

Box 11.3 **Emergency department waiting times**

'Emergency department waiting times' is defined by the following two measures:

- Emergency department waiting times by triage category
- Proportion of emergency department presentations with length of stay of 4 hours or less.

Emergency department waiting times by triage category

Emergency department waiting times by triage category is calculated by subtracting the time at which the patient presents at the emergency department (that is, the time at which the patient is clerically registered or triaged, whichever occurs earlier) from the time of commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. Patients who do not wait for care after being triaged or clerically registered are excluded from the data.

'Emergency department waiting times by triage category' is defined as the proportion of patients seen within the benchmarks set by the Australasian Triage Scale. The Australasian Triage Scale is a scale for rating clinical urgency, designed for use in hospital-based emergency services in Australia and New Zealand.

The benchmarks, set according to triage category, are as follows:

- triage category 1: need for resuscitation — patients seen immediately
- triage category 2: emergency — patients seen within 10 minutes
- triage category 3: urgent — patients seen within 30 minutes
- triage category 4: semi-urgent — patients seen within 60 minutes
- triage category 5: non-urgent — patients seen within 120 minutes.

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Box 11.3 (continued)

A high or increasing proportion of patients seen within the benchmarks set for each triage category is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Proportion of emergency department presentations with length of stay of 4 hours or less

'Proportion of Emergency department presentations with length of stay of 4 hours or less' is defined as the percentage of presentations to public hospital emergency departments where the time from presentation to physical departure is less than or equal to four hours. It is a measure of the duration of the emergency department service rather than a waiting time for emergency department care.

A high or increasing proportion of patients with a length of stay of four hours or less is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Emergency department waiting times by triage category

The comparability of emergency department waiting times data across jurisdictions can be influenced by differences in data coverage (2015 Report, table 11.2) and clinical practices — in particular, the allocation of cases to urgency categories.

Emergency department waiting times by Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status for peer group A and B hospitals are reported in the attachment (tables 11A.20 and 2015 Report, tables 11A.21–22). Nationally, there was little difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians in the percentages of patients treated within national benchmarks across the triage categories, although there were variations across states and territories for some triage categories (table 11A.20).

Waiting times for admitted patient services

‘Waiting times for admitted patient services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide accessible services (box 11.4). Elective surgery patients who wait longer are likely to suffer discomfort and inconvenience, and more urgent patients can experience poor health outcomes as a result of extended waits.

Box 11.4 **Waiting times for admitted patient services**

‘Waiting times for admitted patient services’ is defined by the following three measures:

- Overall elective surgery waiting times
- Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category
- Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission.

Overall elective surgery waiting times

‘Overall elective surgery waiting times’ are calculated by comparing the date on which patients are added to a waiting list with the date on which they are admitted. Days on which the patient was not ready for care are excluded. ‘Overall waiting times’ are presented as the number of days within which 50 per cent of patients are admitted and the number of days within which 90 per cent of patients are admitted. The proportion of patients who waited more than 12 months is also shown.

For overall elective surgery waiting times, a low or decreasing number of days waited at the 50th and 90th percentiles, and a low or decreasing proportion of people waiting more than 365 days are desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category

‘Elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category’ reports the proportion of patients who were admitted from waiting lists after an extended wait. The three generally accepted clinical urgency categories for elective surgery are:

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Box 11.4 (continued)

- category 1 — admission is desirable within 30 days for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it may become an emergency
- category 2 - admission is desirable within 90 days for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency
- category 3 — admission at some time in the future is acceptable for a condition causing minimal or no pain, dysfunction or disability, which is unlikely to deteriorate quickly and which does not have the potential to become an emergency. The desirable timeframe for this category is admission within 365 days.

The term 'extended wait' is used for category 3 patients waiting longer than 12 months for elective surgery, as well as for category 1 and 2 patients waiting more than the agreed desirable waiting times of 30 days and 90 days respectively.

For elective surgery waiting times by clinical urgency category, a low or decreasing proportion of patients who have experienced extended waits at admission is desirable. However, variation in the way patients are classified to urgency categories should be taken into account. Rather than comparing jurisdictions, the results for individual jurisdictions should be viewed in the context of the proportions of patients assigned to each of the three urgency categories (2015 Report, table 11.3).

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission

'Presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission' is defined as the percentage of presentations to public hospital emergency departments where the time from presentation to admission to hospital is less than or equal to four hours.

A high or increasing proportion of presentations to emergency departments with a length of stay of 4 hours or less ending in admission is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Attachment 11A includes data on elective surgery waiting times by hospital peer group, specialty of surgeon and indicator procedure. It also includes waiting times by Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status (table 11A.26, 2105 Report, tables 11A.24–25 and tables 11A.27–29). Nationally, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians had longer waiting times for elective surgery than other Australians at the 50th percentile and 90th percentile (table 11A.26).

Separation rates for selected procedures

‘Separation rates for selected procedures’ is an indicator of the appropriateness of hospital services (box 11.5).

Box 11.5 Separation rates for selected procedures

‘Separation rates for selected procedures’ is defined as separations per 1000 people for certain procedures in public hospitals. The procedures are selected for their frequency, for sometimes being elective and discretionary, and because alternative treatments are sometimes available.

Higher/lower or increasing/decreasing rates are not necessarily associated with inappropriate care. However, large jurisdictional variations in rates for particular procedures can require investigation to determine whether service levels are appropriate.

Care needs to be taken when interpreting differences in the separation rates for the selected procedures. Variations in rates can be attributable to variations in the prevalence of the conditions being treated, or to differences in clinical practice across states and territories. Higher rates can be acceptable for certain conditions and not for others. Higher rates of angioplasties, for example, can represent appropriate levels of care, whereas higher rates of hysterectomies or tonsillectomies can represent an over-reliance on procedures. Some of the selected procedures, such as angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft, are alternative treatment options for people diagnosed with similar conditions.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Data for private hospitals are reported in table 11A.48. Table 11A.48 also reports selected separations for all hospitals by Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status. Table 11A.49 reports additional information for the selected separations for all hospitals such as numbers of separations and the standardised separation rate ratio.

Safety — unplanned hospital readmission rates

‘Unplanned hospital readmission rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are safe and of high quality (box 11.6). Patients might be re-admitted unexpectedly if the initial care or treatment was ineffective or unsatisfactory, if post-discharge planning was inadequate, or for reasons outside the control of the hospital (for example poor post-discharge care).

Box 11.6 Unplanned hospital readmission rates

‘Unplanned hospital readmission rates’ is defined as the rate at which patients unexpectedly return to hospital within 28 days for further treatment of the same condition. It is calculated as the number of separations that were unplanned or unexpected readmissions to the same hospital following a separation in which a selected surgical procedure was performed and which occurred within 28 days of the previous date of separation, expressed per 1000 separations in which one of the selected surgical procedures was performed. Selected surgical procedures are knee replacement, hip replacement, tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, hysterectomy, prostatectomy, cataract surgery and appendectomy. Unplanned readmissions are those having a principal diagnosis of a post-operative adverse event for which a specified ICD-10-AM diagnosis code has been assigned.

Low or decreasing rates for this indicator are desirable. Conversely, high rates for this indicator suggest the quality of care provided by hospitals, or post-discharge care or planning, should be examined, because there may be scope for improvement.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Unplanned hospital readmission rates are reported by hospital peer group, Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic status in table 11A.51.

Safety — adverse events in public hospitals

‘Adverse events in public hospitals’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide public hospital services that are safe and of high quality (box 11.7). Adverse events in public hospitals can result in serious consequences for individual patients, place a significant burden on the health system and are influenced by the safety of hospital practices and procedures. Sentinel events, which are a subset of adverse events that result in death or very serious harm to the patient, are reported separately in this chapter as an outcome indicator.

Box 11.7 **Adverse events in public hospitals**

'Adverse events in public hospitals' is defined by the following three measures:

- healthcare-associated infections
- adverse events treated in hospitals
- falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals.

Healthcare-associated infections

'Healthcare-associated infections' is the number of *Staphylococcus aureus* (including Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA]) bacteraemia (SAB) patient episodes associated with public hospitals, expressed as a rate per 10 000 patient days for public hospitals reporting for the SAB indicator.

A patient episode of SAB is defined as a positive blood culture for SAB. Only the first isolate per patient is counted, unless at least 14 days has passed without a positive blood culture, after which an additional episode is recorded.

SAB is considered to be healthcare-associated if the first positive blood culture is collected more than 48 hours after hospital admission or less than 48 hours after discharge, or if the first positive blood culture is collected 48 hours or less after admission and one or more of the following key clinical criteria was met for the patient episode of SAB:

- SAB is a complication of the presence of an indwelling medical device
- SAB occurs within 30 days of a surgical procedure where the SAB is related to the surgical site
- an invasive instrumentation or incision related to the SAB was performed within 48 hours
- SAB is associated with neutropenia ($<1 \times 10^9/L$) contributed to by cytotoxic therapy.

Cases where a known previous blood culture has been obtained within the last 14 days are excluded. Patient days for unqualified newborns are included. Patient days for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

A low or decreasing healthcare-associated infections rate is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

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Box 11.7 (continued)

Adverse events treated in hospitals

'Adverse events treated in hospitals' are incidents in which harm resulted to a person during hospitalisation. They are measured by separations that had an adverse event, including infections, falls resulting in injuries and problems with medication and medical devices that occurred during a hospitalisation. Hospitalisation is identified by diagnoses, places of occurrence and external causes of injury and poisoning that can indicate that an adverse event was treated and/or occurred during the hospitalisation.

Low or decreasing adverse events treated in hospitals is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals

'Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals' is defined as the number of separations with an external cause code for fall and a place of occurrence of health service area, expressed as a rate per 1000 hospital separations.

It is not possible to determine if the place of occurrence was a public setting, only that it was a health service area.

A low or decreasing rate of falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Data are reported by Indigenous status and remoteness in table 11A.55.

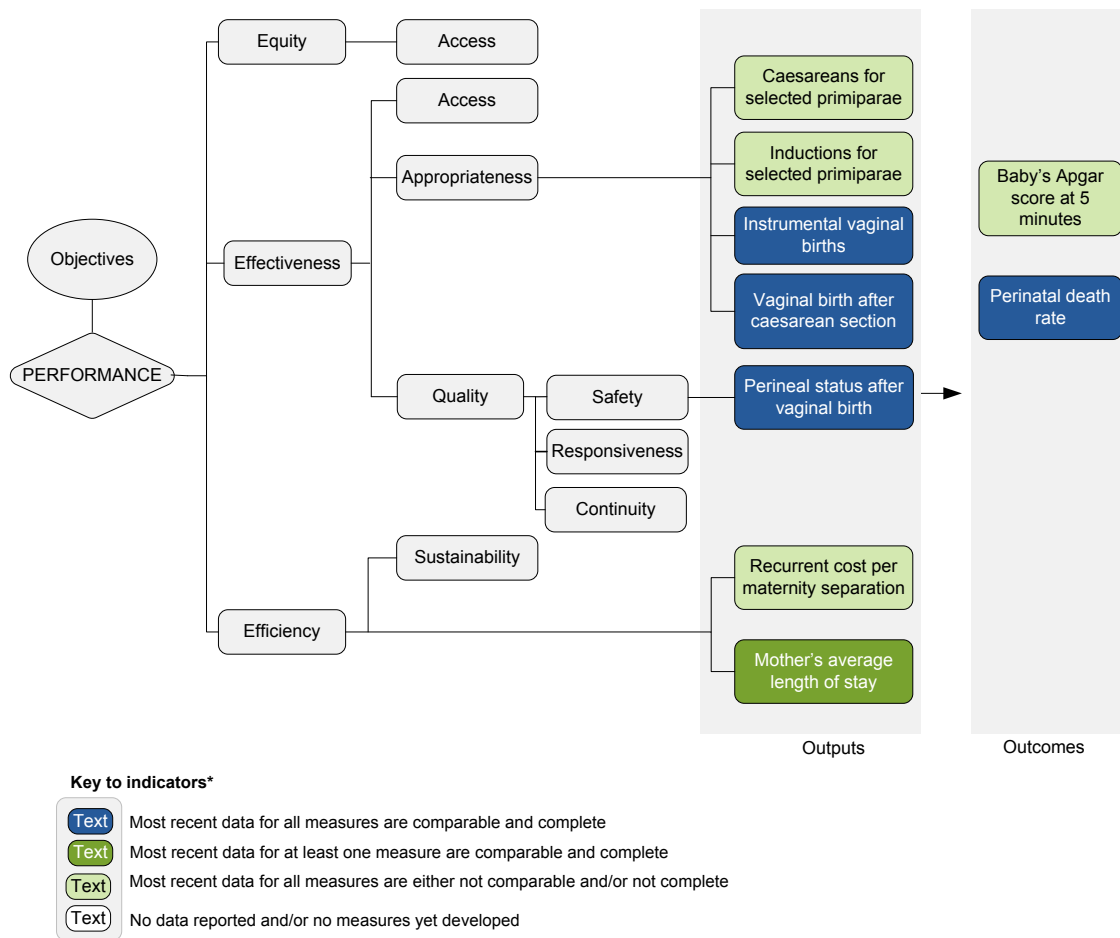
Framework of performance indicators for maternity services

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of maternity services (figure 11.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (2015 Report, section 1.6). The Health sector overview explains the performance indicator framework for health services as a

whole, including the subdimensions of quality and sustainability that have been added to the standard Review framework.

The Report’s statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

Figure 11.3 **Maternity services performance indicator framework**



Source: 2015 Report, figure 11.26, p. 11.67.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (see 2015 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

Perinatal death rate

‘Perinatal death rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver maternity services that are safe and of high quality (box 11.8).

Box 11.8 Perinatal death rate

‘Perinatal death rate’ is defined by the following three measures:

- Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants weighing at least 400 grams or of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks. The fetal death rate is calculated as the number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined). The rate of fetal deaths is expressed per 1000 total births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.
- Neonatal death is the death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth (see section 11.8 in the 2015 Report for a definition of a live birth). The neonatal death rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered. The rate of neonatal deaths is expressed per 1000 live births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.
- A perinatal death is a fetal or neonatal death. The perinatal death rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined). It is expressed per 1000 total births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother.

Low or decreasing death rates are desirable and can indicate high quality maternity services. The neonatal death rate tends to be higher among premature babies, so a lower neonatal death rate can also indicate a lower percentage of pre-term births.

Differences in the fetal death rate across jurisdictions are likely to be due to factors outside the control of admitted patient maternity services (such as the health of mothers and the progress of pregnancy before hospital admission). To the extent that the health system influences fetal death rates, the health services that can have an influence include outpatient services, general practice services and maternity services. In jurisdictions where the number of fetal deaths is low, small annual fluctuations in the number affect the annual rate of fetal deaths.

As for fetal deaths, a range of factors contribute to neonatal deaths. However, the influence of maternity services for admitted patients is greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths, through the management of labour and the care of sick and premature babies.

Data reported for this indicator are:

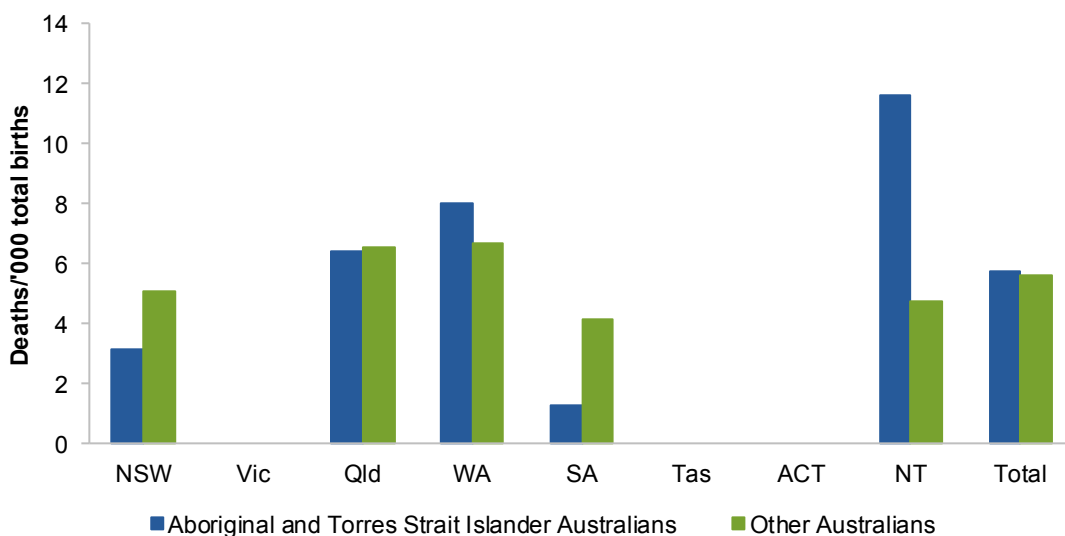
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were not available for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services.

Fetal death rate

Fetal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in mortality data (ABS 2004). There was significant variation in the fetal death rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for the five jurisdictions for which data are available (figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4 Fetal death rate by Indigenous status of mother 2008–2012^a



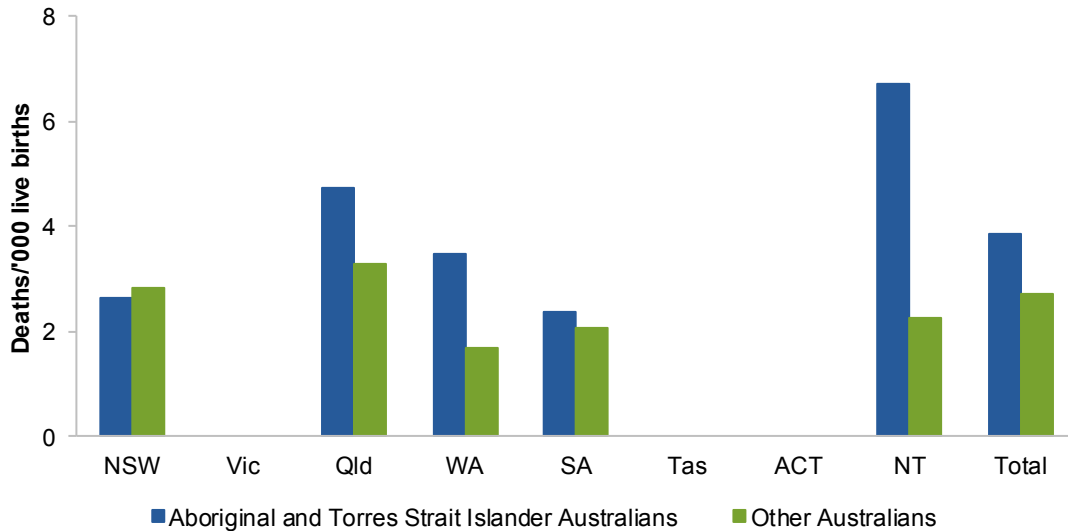
^a Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence of mother for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These jurisdictions have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths. Data are not available for other jurisdictions. The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 11A.121; 2015 Report, figure 11.35, p. 11.83.

Neonatal death rate

Neonatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in mortality data (ABS 2004). In four of the jurisdictions for which data are available, the neonatal death rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are higher than those for other Australians (figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5 **Neonatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother
2008–2012^a**



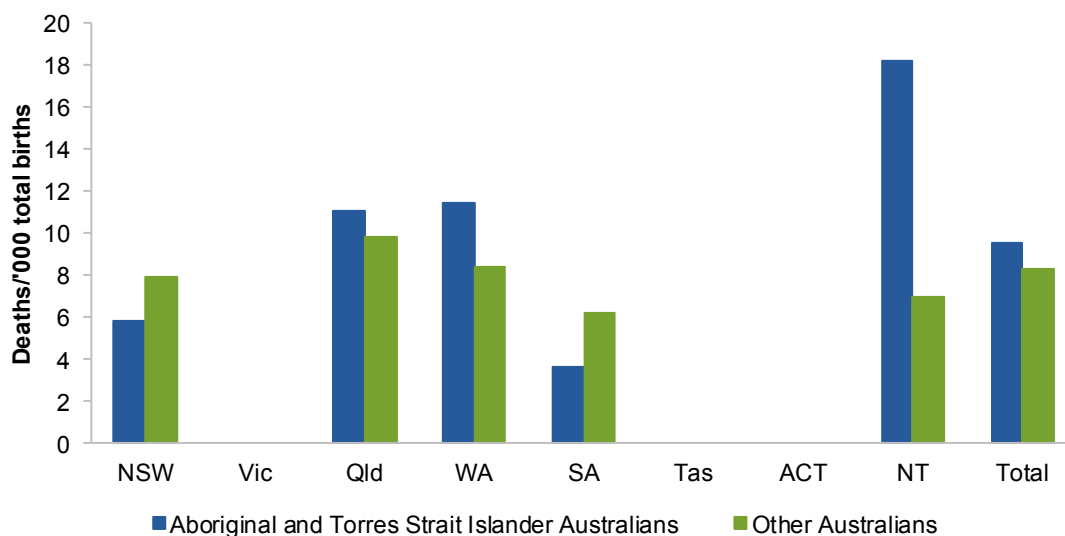
^a Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence of mother for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These jurisdictions have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths. Data are not available for other jurisdictions. The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 11A.121; 2015 Report, figure 11.37, p. 11.84.

Perinatal death rate

Perinatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in mortality data (ABS 2004). In three of the jurisdictions for which data are available, perinatal death rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are higher than those for other Australians (figure 11.6).

Figure 11.6 **Perinatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother 2008–2012^a**



^a Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence of mother for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These jurisdictions have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths. Data are not available for other jurisdictions. The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 11A.121; 2015 Report, figure 11.39, p. 11.86.

Future directions in performance reporting

Priorities for future reporting on public hospitals and maternity services include improving the quality of data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Work on improving the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in hospital admitted patient data across states and territories is ongoing.

Definitions of key terms

Acute care	Clinical services provided to admitted or non-admitted patients, including managing labour, curing illness or treating injury, 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 hospital stay.
Admitted patient	A patient who has undergone a formal admission process in a public hospital to begin an episode of care. Admitted patients can receive acute, subacute or non-acute care services.
Fetal death	Delivery of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Excludes infants that weigh less than 400 grams or that are of a gestational age of less than 20 weeks.
Fetal death rate	The number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (that is, by live births registered and fetal deaths combined).
General practice	The organisational structure with one or more GPs and other staff such as practice nurses. A general practice provides and supervises healthcare for a 'population' of patients and can include services for specific populations, such as women's health or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health.
Length of stay	The period from admission to separation less any days spent away from the hospital (leave days).
Live birth	Birth of a child who, after delivery, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Includes all registered live births regardless of birthweight.
Neonatal death	Death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth. Defined in Australia as the death of an infant that weighs at least 400 grams or that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Neonatal death rate	Neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered.
Non-acute care	Includes maintenance care and newborn care (where the newborn does not require acute care).
Non-admitted patient	A patient who has not undergone a formal admission process, but who may receive care through an emergency department, outpatient or other non-admitted service.
Perinatal death	Fetal death or neonatal death of an infant that weighs at least 400 grams or that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Perinatal death rate	Perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (that is, live births registered and fetal deaths combined).
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 eligible non-admitted patients and can provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients. Charges to non-admitted patients and admitted patients on discharge can be levied in accordance with the Australian Health Care Agreements (for example, aids and appliances).
Separation	A total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change in the type of care for an admitted patient (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Includes admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis).

Triage category	The urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care: category 1 — resuscitation (immediate within seconds) category 2 — emergency (within 10 minutes) category 3 — urgent (within 30 minutes) category 4 — semi-urgent (within 60 minutes) category 5 — non-urgent (within 120 minutes).
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List of attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' prefix (for example, table 11A.1 is table 1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services).

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References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Deaths, Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2000, 2001, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Cat. nos HSE 11, 14, 41, 71, 84, 107, 117, 134 and 145 AIHW, Canberra.

11A Public hospitals — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Public hospitals attachment of the 2015 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2015 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2015 Report, table 11A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 11A of the 2015 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Public hospitals chapter of the Compendium.

Data in this Compendium are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services).

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TABLE 11A.10

Table 11A.10 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
2008-09										
Public hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	56 753	12 680	68 708	40 978	18 453	2 452	1 987	66 189	263 761
Other Australians	no.	1 434 823	1 357 081	797 701	426 455	339 592	89 994	86 244	29 165	4 384 817
Not reported	no.	14 393	9 863	16 931	–	16 495	2 446	1 638	2	57 684
Total	no.	1 505 969	1 379 624	883 340	467 433	374 540	94 892	89 869	95 356	4 706 262
Private hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	1 459	710	4 426	14 443	1 018	np	np	np	22 056
Other Australians	no.	885 960	800 180	733 180	347 719	240 286	np	np	np	3 007 325
Not reported	no.	19 795	10 130	76 335	–	14 196	np	np	np	120 456
Total	no.	907 214	811 020	813 941	362 162	255 500	np	np	np	3 149 837
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	3.8	0.9	7.8	8.8	4.9	2.6	2.2	69.4	5.6
Private hospitals	%	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.0	0.4	np	np	np	0.7
All hospitals	%	2.4	0.6	4.3	6.7	3.1	np	np	np	3.6
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	%	97.5	94.7	93.9	73.9	94.8	np	np	np	92.3
Other Australians	%	61.8	62.9	52.1	55.1	58.6	np	np	np	59.3
2009-10										
Public hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	59 468	14 034	73 598	45 197	19 702	3 018	1 893	69 431	281 430
Other Australians	no.	1 469 511	1 401 247	834 350	460 712	344 117	96 445	84 771	30 259	4 540 196
Not reported	no.	13 989	9 382	15 022	–	19 236	2 210	1 692	4	57 633

TABLE 11A.10

Table 11A.10 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
Total	no.	1 542 968	1 424 663	922 970	505 909	383 055	101 673	88 356	99 694	4 879 259
Private hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	1 535	1 142	3 699	16 405	771	np	np	np	23 552
Other Australians	no.	936 936	871 026	764 773	364 895	239 686	np	np	np	3 177 316
Not reported	no.	22 235	13 608	76 481	–	29 558	np	np	np	141 882
Total	no.	960 706	885 776	844 953	381 300	270 015	np	np	np	3 342 750
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	3.9	1.0	8.0	8.9	5.1	3.0	2.1	69.6	5.8
Private hospitals	%	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	np	np	np	0.7
All hospitals	%	2.4	0.7	4.4	6.9	3.1	np	np	np	3.7
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	%	97.5	92.5	95.2	73.4	96.2	np	np	np	92.3
Other Australians	%	61.1	61.7	52.2	55.8	58.9	np	np	np	58.8
2010-11										
Public hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	62 385	16 416	78 263	50 135	20 826	2 837	2 128	72 920	300 945
Other Australians	no.	1 507 520	1 468 985	872 535	498 137	351 331	94 652	90 172	31 513	4 730 021
Not reported	no.	12 899	10 640	13 551	–	17 997	1 844	1 445	1	55 088
Total	no.	1 582 804	1 496 041	964 349	548 272	390 154	99 333	93 745	104 434	5 086 054
Private hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	1 885	2 696	3 491	17 809	609	np	np	np	26 490
Other Australians	no.	980 483	862 310	790 644	399 952	244 411	np	np	np	3 277 800
Not reported	no.	29 519	10 464	65 067	–	38 261	np	np	np	143 311

TABLE 11A.10

Table 11A.10 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
Total	no.	1 011 887	875 470	859 202	417 761	283 281	np	np	np	3 447 601
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	3.9	1.1	8.1	9.1	5.3	2.9	2.3	69.8	5.9
Private hospitals	%	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.3	0.2	np	np	np	0.8
All hospitals	%	2.5	0.8	4.5	7.0	3.2	np	np	np	3.8
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	%	97.1	85.9	95.7	73.8	97.2	np	np	np	91.9
Other Australians	%	60.6	63.0	52.5	55.5	59.0	np	np	np	59.1
2011-12										
Public hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	69 850	18 741	84 708	55 720	22 831	3 258	2 191	79 649	336 948
Other Australians	no.	1 579 067	1 511 411	905 093	532 423	366 676	94 973	94 151	33 707	5 117 501
Not reported	no.	11 685	13 621	11 414	–	17 808	1 401	1 113	1	57 043
Total	no.	1 660 602	1 543 773	1 001 215	588 143	407 315	99 632	97 455	113 357	5 511 492
Private hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	2 639	1 718	3 959	19 586	535	np	np	np	29 170
Other Australians	no.	1 032 182	909 183	832 185	416 733	265 931	np	np	np	3 557 459
Not reported	no.	35 319	6 909	65 044	–	23 514	np	np	np	158 048
Total	no.	1 070 140	917 810	901 188	436 319	289 980	np	np	np	3 744 677
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	4.2	1.2	8.5	9.5	5.6	3.3	2.2	70.3	6.1
Private hospitals	%	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.2	np	np	np	0.8
All hospitals	%	2.7	0.8	4.7	7.4	3.4	np	np	np	4.0
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										

TABLE 11A.10

Table 11A.10 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (d)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	%	96.4	91.6	95.5	74.0	97.7	np	np	np	92.0
Other Australians	%	60.5	62.4	52.1	56.1	58.0	np	np	np	59.0
2012-13										
Public hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	75 512	17 735	90 486	56 789	23 492	3 646	2 046	83 122	352 828
Other Australians	no.	1 632 944	1 398 497	942 770	550 013	372 687	101 444	89 574	35 182	5 123 111
Not reported	no.	8 333	13 221	10 755	7	17 577	1 268	3 092	3	54 256
Total	no.	1 716 789	1 429 453	1 044 011	606 809	413 756	106 358	94 712	118 307	5 530 195
Private hospitals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	no.	3 135	1 545	4 019	21 149	600	np	np	np	31 810
Other Australians	no.	1 045 488	936 139	866 174	430 793	281 789	np	np	np	3 674 987
Not reported	no.	33 877	5 697	63 468	–	15 770	np	np	np	136 534
Total	no.	1 082 500	943 381	933 661	451 942	298 159	np	np	np	3 843 331
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	4.4	1.2	8.7	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.2	70.3	6.4
Private hospitals	%	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.7	0.2	np	np	np	0.8
All hospitals	%	2.8	0.8	4.8	7.4	3.4	np	np	np	4.1
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	%	96.0	92.0	95.7	72.9	97.5	np	np	np	91.7
Other Australians	%	61.0	59.9	52.1	56.1	56.9	np	np	np	58.2

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among the jurisdictions.

Table 11A.10 **Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
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(c) There was a change in Victorian admission policy from 1 July 2012 that has impacted the separation time series.

(d) Total includes data only for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW various years, *Australian hospital statistics*, Health Services Series, AIHW, Canberra.

TABLE 11A.11

Table 11A.11 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2003-04									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	710.9	789.3	853.9	np	np	1 286.2	np
All people	np	np	189.3	191.0	235.9	np	np	428.9	np
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	70.7	198.3	51.2	np	np	np	np
All people	np	np	167.8	149.8	124.8	np	np	np	np
2004-05									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	733.6	821.5	822.2	np	np	1 441.0	907.0
All people	193.3	238.3	188.1	195.2	225.3	np	np	456.2	208.1
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All people	106.6	136.1	172.4	155.7	126.5	np	np	np	133.9
2005-06									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	495.6	np	745.4	845.2	875.0	np	np	1 548.0	792.1
All people	203.2	243.4	186.2	196.4	228.4	np	np	479.1	213.6
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All people	108.6	136.4	175.2	157.2	129.2	np	np	np	np
2006-07									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	528.0	624.3	756.7	876.5	929.3	np	np	1 584.8	787.5
All people	206.0	246.7	190.2	218.4	232.6	np	np	480.1	218.8
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All people	112.9	141.3	177.9	138.4	132.5	np	np	np	141.4
2007-08									
Public hospitals									

TABLE 11A.11

Table 11A.11 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	550.5	629.8	785.7	869.4	908.9	np	np	1 670.7	807.7
All people	202.8	247.8	195.7	215.1	216.4	np	np	486.4	217.6
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.0	53.7	82.0	315.3	91.3	np	np	np	95.1
All people	117.6	145.5	181.5	150.9	138.3	np	np	np	147.0
2008-09									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	511.5	535.8	732.5	817.3	950.5	np	np	1 656.0	763.3
All people	205.6	249.5	204.4	215.8	217.7	np	np	495.5	221.3
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	17.3	44.1	64.6	373.1	67.4	np	np	np	81.7
All people	122.9	145.3	186.6	165.3	143.4	np	np	np	145.6
2009-10									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	522.5	558.1	752.8	901.8	1 005.2	np	np	1 663.8	813.4
All people	207.1	251.4	206.7	225.4	219.9	np	np	500.2	224.3
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15.4	62.5	47.4	411.8	52.0	np	np	np	84.0
All people	127.7	155.4	188.0	168.8	149.0	np	np	np	152.6
2010-11									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	540.7	636.4	765.2	986.6	1 059.5	np	np	1 704.3	848.0
All people	207.3	258.0	211.5	238.3	218.2	np	np	510.6	227.9
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	18.5	135.5	40.5	453.0	37.7	np	np	np	93.2
All people	131.3	149.6	186.5	180.4	152.8	np	np	np	152.3
2011-12									
Public hospitals									

Table 11A.11 Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas (d)	ACT (d)	NT (d)	Total (e)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	589.5	715.3	794.9	1 074.5	1 129.1	223.5	652.5	1 778.7	877.4
All people	216.1	264.9	220.3	248.8	227.6	179.9	278.8	544.7	236.4
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	24.6	91.9	43.7	488.0	33.2	np	np	np	95.5
All people	137.7	155.9	195.2	183.1	155.5	np	np	np	158.2
2012-13									
Public hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	650.2	701.3	874.8	1 095.8	1 193.5	244.5	626.6	1 906.4	938.6
All people	223.2	244.7	229.7	256.7	231.1	191.0	271.9	579.7	237.0
Private Hospitals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	29.6	79.0	45.1	523.1	42.9	np	np	np	103.1
All people	139.2	160.0	202.5	189.6	159.2	np	np	np	162.3

(a) Directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(b) Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients has varied among jurisdictions and over time. From 2011-12 Indigenous data are of acceptable quality for all states and territories in public hospitals. From 2006-07 data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. For 2005-06 NSW, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. Prior to this Queensland, SA, WA and the NT (public only) were of acceptable quality. Data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time may include a component due to improved identification. Indigenous status should therefore be interpreted cautiously.

(c) In WA, separations for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses are included from 2006-07 public hospitals figures but not in those for previous years.

(d) Private hospital data are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

(e) The totals include data only for the states and territories that had acceptable data quality. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.20

Table 11A.20 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust (total number)
2010-11											
Total (Peer group A and B hospitals)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											<i>no.</i>
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	1 756
Triage category 2	%	78	78	82	73	76	69	78	66	76	18 995
Triage category 3	%	66	72	66	60	64	52	43	53	62	73 151
Triage category 4	%	68	68	70	69	67	62	46	46	64	95 079
Triage category 5	%	84	87	91	92	85	84	75	78	86	17 759
Total (e)	%	71	72	71	68	69	61	52	52	67	206 745
Total number (e), (f)	<i>no.</i>	48 288	15 779	56 129	32 709	9 458	5 022	2 484	36 876	206 745	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	38 803
Triage category 2	%	83	81	78	70	77	72	78	64	79	520 941
Triage category 3	%	70	69	59	48	65	55	48	48	63	1 735 462
Triage category 4	%	71	64	66	63	70	63	48	49	66	2 103 236
Triage category 5	%	85	85	90	91	88	83	75	86	86	414 120
Total (e)	%	74	70	66	61	71	62	55	52	69	4 812 695
Total number (e), (f)	<i>no.</i>	1 466 460	1 247 994	948 290	561 493	308 658	124 578	98 505	56 717	4 812 695	

TABLE 11A.20

Table 11A.20 Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust (total number)
2011-12											
Total (Peer group A and B hospitals)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	98	100	100	n.p.	100	100	1 816
Triage category 2	%	81	77	83	76	78	81	74	63	78	22 148
Triage category 3	%	67	74	67	58	65	62	49	50	63	82 090
Triage category 4	%	70	70	70	70	69	70	47	43	65	100 151
Triage category 5	%	86	89	88	93	88	87	80	76	87	17 267
Total (e)	%	72	74	71	69	71	70	54	49	67	223 473
Total number (e), (f)	no.	53 731	17 161	62 162	35 140	9 361	5 543	2 592	37 783	223 473	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	38 308
Triage category 2	%	82	83	82	75	78	77	76	62	81	566 549
Triage category 3	%	70	71	62	49	66	64	50	41	65	1 838 313
Triage category 4	%	72	66	69	65	73	71	47	39	68	2 154 946
Triage category 5	%	87	86	90	93	89	89	81	80	88	394 921
Total (e)	%	74	71	68	63	72	71	55	44	70	4 993 197
Total number (e), (f)	no.	1 521 631	1 289 776	988 249	612 517	291 474	124 576	107 132	57 842	4 993 197	
2012-13											
Total (Peer group A and B hospitals)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											

TABLE 11A.20

Table 11A.20 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	np	100	100	2 093
Triage category 2	%	81	81	85	84	72	84	73	65	80	26 396
Triage category 3	%	70	72	72	62	61	63	41	53	66	90 758
Triage category 4	%	74	70	74	70	68	69	44	45	67	106 794
Triage category 5	%	89	88	90	93	86	90	73	77	89	18 737
Total (e)	%	75	73	76	72	68	70	49	52	70	244 778
Total number (e), (f)	no.	62 422	18 291	68 010	39 160	10 335	6 114	2 697	37 754	244 783	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40 713
Triage category 2	%	83	84	84	80	74	83	74	64	82	628 221
Triage category 3	%	71	71	67	48	62	65	43	44	66	1 945 355
Triage category 4	%	75	67	74	63	73	70	46	43	70	2 215 585
Triage category 5	%	91	86	92	91	89	90	79	82	89	371 924
Total (e)	%	76	72	73	62	70	71	51	48	72	5 201 798
Total number (e), (f)	no.	1 608 553	1 317 276	1 047 668	610 384	321 873	130 194	107 000	59 022	5 201 970	
2013-14											
Total (Peer group A and B hospitals)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	np	np	100	100	2 265
Triage category 2	%	83	84	83	86	72	85	81	62	80	29 415
Triage category 3	%	73	73	72	68	61	62	48	54	68	95 511

TABLE 11A.20

Table 11A.20 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
Triage category 4	%	77	71	75	77	70	72	52	49	71	113 665
Triage category 5	%	92	88	92	95	87	90	82	77	91	19 746
Total (e)	%	78	75	76	77	68	71	57	54	73	260 602
Total number (e), (f)	<i>no.</i>	71 416	20 554	71 776	38 481	10 551	6 329	3 205	38 298	260 610	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40 464
Triage category 2	%	84	84	81	86	73	85	83	58	82	667 920
Triage category 3	%	75	73	68	56	61	66	50	41	69	2007 602
Triage category 4	%	78	70	75	69	73	71	57	45	73	2252 209
Triage category 5	%	93	87	93	94	89	90	86	81	91	379 573
Total (e)	%	79	74	74	69	69	72	61	47	74	5 347 768
Total number (e), (f)	<i>no.</i>	1 675 541	1 369 222	1 051 233	611 473	330 514	133 254	115 931	60 831	5 347 999	

(a) The proportion of presentations for which the waiting time to commencement of clinical care was within the time specified in the definition of the triage category. Records were excluded from the calculation of waiting time statistics if the triage category was unknown, if the patient did not wait or was dead on arrival, or if the waiting time was missing or otherwise invalid.

(b) It should be noted that the data presented here are not necessarily representative of the hospitals not included in the NNAPEDCD. Peer group A and B hospitals provided over 80 per cent of Emergency Department services.

(c) The quality of the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients in National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database has not been assessed. Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients is not considered to be complete, and completeness may vary among the states and territories.

(d) For National Healthcare agreement purposes, the Mersey Community hospital in Tasmania is reported as a Large hospital (Peer Group B).

(e) The totals exclude records for which the waiting time to service was invalid, and records for which the episode end status was either 'Did not wait to be attended by a health care professional' or 'Dead on arrival, not treated in emergency department'.

Table 11A.20 **Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust (total number)</i>
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(f) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database.

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
2010-11																		
All hospitals																		
50th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	265	41	68	43	70	np	np	133	125	226	56	47	34	87	239	141	148	86
Cholecystectomy	56	41	62	42	58	79	np	99	58	61	49	51	28	49	68	68	56	52
Coronary artery bypass graft	13	np	20	26	19	np	np	–	20	15	22	7	14	22	25	12	–	16
Cystoscopy	28	24	31	26	46	24	np	110	29	23	23	28	27	35	28	70	74	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	48	np	37	np	np	–	–	133	65	65	62	61	35	55	33	120	62	59
Hysterectomy	59	np	37	21	74	72	np	82	51	55	48	41	44	54	46	58	60	48
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	50	35	51	32	np	33	np	76	49	70	54	58	33	43	57	78	55	57
Myringoplasty	332	np	76	85	186	np	43	154	120	317	83	67	92	179	180	351	112	105
Myringotomy	70	38	48	44	np	108	np	21	48	67	49	33	43	47	123	148	22	44
Prostatectomy	67	np	76	np	–	np	np	np	59	62	28	45	33	48	78	82	60	46
Septoplasty	311	np	92	np	143	np	–	np	189	312	105	56	92	137	222	393	np	146
Tonsillectomy	176	110	81	87	74	154	352	59	98	190	96	54	78	71	112	334	65	90
Total hip replacement	153	np	60	np	np	np	np	np	134	146	107	78	77	117	197	253	141	105
Total knee replacement	310	np	110	np	np	np	np	np	227	294	144	109	94	136	399	326	220	169
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	128	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	108	100	103	63	67	204	85	333	94	94
Total (d)	50	35	34	31	33	40	67	43	39	47	36	29	29	38	36	75	30	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	362	83	309	193	301	np	np	364	354	361	179	333	158	349	425	301	282	342
Cholecystectomy	218	168	151	206	132	400	np	300	171	232	131	139	160	99	457	250	223	156
Coronary artery bypass graft	79	np	75	63	92	np	np	–	76	77	87	56	63	83	83	49	–	72

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Cystoscopy	114	78	136	203	141	44	np	223	124	105	99	126	177	97	112	368	224	111
Haemorrhoidectomy	362	np	129	np	np	–	–	250	250	301	240	155	212	220	366	279	239	247
Hysterectomy	267	np	135	82	274	342	np	182	225	302	135	141	127	168	212	202	224	196
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	296	296	130	139	np	401	np	313	252	326	155	161	164	140	591	289	197	246
Myringoplasty	370	np	166	282	321	np	43	551	441	384	354	192	233	354	694	672	469	365
Myringotomy	177	99	118	97	np	187	np	138	119	300	138	105	115	109	197	364	105	129
Prostatectomy	114	np	442	np	–	np	np	np	173	230	158	168	120	91	195	749	135	161
Septoplasty	374	np	431	np	245	np	–	np	380	381	378	262	345	301	694	691	np	371
Tonsillectomy	366	324	190	213	290	317	564	348	354	366	330	181	210	263	293	612	396	343
Total hip replacement	358	np	447	np	np	np	np	np	357	362	335	272	236	316	629	595	261	351
Total knee replacement	366	np	374	np	np	np	np	np	370	371	392	350	306	350	717	573	404	368
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	300	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	358	350	422	302	267	409	421	597	462	359
Total (d)	337	204	155	188	167	353	363	283	260	331	176	148	158	210	349	368	212	243

2011-12

All hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	272	60	67	87	84	198	162	168	126	231	60	49	35	78	244	162	176	89
Cholecystectomy	64	63	63	43	31	111	np	86	60	60	55	45	27	42	89	57	52	51
Coronary artery bypass graft	24	21	20	65	32	np	np	–	24	23	18	5	22	18	21	21	–	15
Cystoscopy	36	23	33	44	31	29	83	71	35	26	22	25	28	32	28	52	47	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	31	np	40	46	np	np	np	121	46	71	63	57	33	38	65	83	135	58
Hysterectomy	66	59	50	35	48	109	np	47	54	57	57	53	40	40	51	60	92	52

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	47	76	57	16	33	80	np	53	43	73	60	51	29	34	57	73	79	56
Myringoplasty	314	np	86	92	8	np	–	90	91	315	106	78	77	74	114	393	92	109
Myringotomy	86	48	55	57	34	92	99	43	57	76	49	29	47	43	90	113	40	48
Prostatectomy	98	np	45	54	np	np	–	np	56	57	33	39	34	36	43	45	63	42
Septoplasty	262	np	178	np	np	np	np	np	135	322	98	56	100	137	200	321	110	154
Tonsillectomy	150	95	83	118	78	169	133	62	95	230	97	57	78	63	98	168	74	91
Total hip replacement	292	101	188	np	np	np	–	np	182	195	109	88	96	133	224	196	107	120
Total knee replacement	334	np	134	87	np	np	np	np	256	300	135	118	118	172	495	226	121	185
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	136	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	144	99	106	77	65	123	64	230	223	99
Total (d)	57	42	32	34	30	44	71	49	41	50	36	28	30	34	37	59	40	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	362	232	394	217	261	480	292	295	355	360	173	368	193	324	554	291	268	346
Cholecystectomy	239	204	164	147	112	645	np	274	201	248	161	126	139	103	525	169	267	172
Coronary artery bypass graft	86	36	75	181	131	np	np	–	104	85	84	55	61	78	73	71	–	75
Cystoscopy	101	120	97	188	83	134	138	194	131	102	100	96	158	93	135	224	157	107
Haemorrhoidectomy	174	np	127	112	np	np	np	234	195	304	262	163	182	122	797	314	227	246
Hysterectomy	283	184	138	93	98	217	np	145	175	306	171	167	123	176	198	229	162	205
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	325	448	208	148	359	331	np	156	265	338	173	147	151	141	524	198	330	270
Myringoplasty	376	np	323	263	296	np	–	400	349	376	352	286	238	302	565	529	381	365
Myringotomy	331	112	137	172	163	180	280	131	161	322	141	102	113	98	197	270	105	135
Prostatectomy	191	np	169	77	np	np	–	np	169	183	185	139	139	88	106	188	129	160
Septoplasty	365	np	326	np	np	np	np	np	360	372	367	296	358	316	601	543	413	369
Tonsillectomy	363	328	290	336	327	373	267	280	354	370	327	223	238	254	331	330	320	355

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Total hip replacement	372	281	289	np	np	np	–	np	378	364	300	301	266	335	660	441	239	356
Total knee replacement	378	np	328	328	np	np	np	np	377	370	352	361	342	362	868	488	477	370
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	352	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	358	342	384	349	379	363	667	627	562	361
Total (d)	339	232	177	169	162	352	286	248	260	336	186	150	157	194	348	285	219	247

2012-13

All hospitals

50th percentile

Cataract extraction	269	np	80	76	np	np	np	174	140	238	52	43	44	81	277	157	150	88
Cholecystectomy	55	np	39	np	np	np	np	np	48	56	60	46	29	30	70	66	56	50
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	15	28	19	8	13	15	43	np	–	16
Cystoscopy	34	np	27	30	np	np	np	np	30	25	21	24	22	30	34	34	48	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	68	79	56	35	19	68	np	86	59
Hysterectomy	np	np	57	np	np	np	np	np	59	59	59	55	35	43	69	55	np	53
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	49	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	41	72	71	65	34	29	104	85	54	61
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	97	np	np	–	150	121	311	132	82	83	np	np	np	np	124
Myringotomy	np	np	53	39	np	np	np	np	54	68	50	35	54	41	71	64	np	49
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	54	28	36	31	36	np	65	np	39
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	238	328	129	75	124	99	269	np	np	196
Tonsillectomy	237	np	79	np	np	np	np	np	105	259	105	51	89	68	98	176	74	98
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	158	196	105	78	92	108	380	136	np	115
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	297	296	141	152	105	153	616	177	np	195
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	97	145	56	70	87	np	157	np	97

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Total (d)	56	44	28	34	28	47	39	52	40	49	36	27	30	34	41	51	35	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	360	np	334	214	np	np	np	399	357	356	248	217	208	301	755	305	239	339
Cholecystectomy	303	np	167	np	np	np	np	np	197	234	188	139	112	90	399	217	190	181
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	88	85	85	68	44	54	127	np	–	76
Cystoscopy	111	np	108	99	np	np	np	np	127	103	96	100	137	97	185	168	146	107
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	310	284	211	121	90	750	np	222	257
Hysterectomy	np	np	168	np	np	np	np	np	240	315	213	172	120	130	237	189	np	217
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	284	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	225	338	232	181	120	119	636	235	145	286
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	279	np	np	–	400	348	383	375	330	279	np	np	np	np	367
Myringotomy	np	np	106	165	np	np	np	np	177	337	170	102	128	95	251	254	np	139
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	211	179	170	146	107	np	139	np	167
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	399	378	571	377	390	330	584	np	np	390
Tonsillectomy	362	np	246	np	np	np	np	np	358	366	355	212	261	271	455	377	371	359
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	372	362	308	346	271	317	831	373	np	357
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	406	368	365	462	312	343	964	445	np	373
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	353	403	308	342	339	np	545	np	356
Total (d)	342	247	173	174	167	328	217	259	277	335	223	162	158	182	409	278	174	264
2013-14																		
All hospitals																		
50th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	232	np	69	55	np	np	np	126	107	218	41	51	43	78	171	125	111	78

TABLE 11A.26

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Cholecystectomy	54	np	41	np	np	np	np	np	46	55	47	42	27	34	71	67	45	46
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	18	25	21	10	20	21	18	np	–	18
Cystoscopy	32	np	24	31	np	np	np	np	29	27	21	23	18	31	31	29	47	23
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	64	69	52	40	21	np	np	61	58
Hysterectomy	np	np	64	np	np	np	np	np	57	55	63	56	33	47	70	64	np	52
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	58	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	45	69	57	56	35	33	84	62	42	56
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	74	np	np	np	157	117	320	140	85	84	np	np	np	np	132
Myringotomy	np	np	70	41	np	np	np	np	58	71	62	43	57	35	72	79	np	54
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	64	60	34	40	26	41	np	np	np	43
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	324	138	86	136	139	np	381	np	218
Tonsillectomy	203	95	81	np	np	np	np	np	105	237	104	55	100	70	115	338	70	98
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	129	191	112	76	69	103	364	111	np	106
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	244	290	160	145	83	161	535	150	np	194
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	122	126	64	83	61	np	73	np	97
Total (d)	54	40	30	31	29	55	61	50	41	49	35	28	29	35	45	47	31	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	359	np	319	183	np	np	np	377	346	351	205	288	192	310	716	302	232	332
Cholecystectomy	154	np	138	np	np	np	np	np	147	227	148	121	90	83	342	211	147	148
Coronary artery bypass graft	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	78	79	90	93	66	81	76	np	–	83
Cystoscopy	133	np	106	118	np	np	np	np	140	106	89	98	104	99	135	135	187	100
Haemorrhoidectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	224	262	237	116	89	np	np	160	221
Hysterectomy	np	np	159	np	np	np	np	np	185	268	254	165	104	145	225	205	np	212
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	339	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	282	335	193	155	104	105	439	223	134	246

Table 11A.26 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (b)</i>									<i>Other Australians (c)</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>	<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>
Myringoplasty	np	np	np	221	np	np	np	440	379	412	435	345	265	np	np	np	np	383
Myringotomy	np	np	271	156	np	np	np	np	232	325	194	169	180	87	182	220	np	186
Prostatectomy	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	184	162	198	145	92	97	np	np	np	157
Septoplasty	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	365	447	383	362	336	np	765	np	385
Tonsillectomy	358	335	339	np	np	np	np	np	353	360	356	303	295	280	322	480	353	354
Total hip replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	377	357	317	363	204	313	761	434	np	354
Total knee replacement	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	389	362	390	426	277	321	878	486	np	365
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	353	410	332	299	182	np	306	np	353
Total (d)	335	224	233	155	146	356	320	245	275	328	222	183	141	181	406	269	158	262

(a) Data are suppressed where there are fewer than 10 elective surgery admissions in the category.

(b) The quality of the data reported for Indigenous status in the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection (NESWTDC) has not been formally assessed; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting these data. Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed. The Australian totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander Australians and Other Australians do not include data for Tasmania and the ACT for 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) Other Australians includes records for which the Indigenous status was Not reported.

(d) Total includes all removals for elective surgery procedures, including but not limited to the procedures listed above.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) linked National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.

TABLE 11A.48

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Cataract extraction									
Hospital sector									
Public	2.7	3.0	1.6	4.7	3.4	2.0	4.1	6.7	2.8
Private	6.1	5.5	7.9	6.3	5.0	np	np	np	6.2
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	8.6	7.1	7.4	9.0	11.0	np	np	np	8.7
Other Australians	8.6	8.5	9.3	10.7	8.3	np	np	np	8.9
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	8.3	8.3	9.7	11.9	7.9	..	6.1	..	8.8
Inner regional	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.0	8.2	11.2	np	..	9.3
Outer regional	9.4	9.1	9.8	9.5	10.8	10.0	..	9.9	9.8
Remote	8.6	11.7	6.9	9.3	8.6	16.1	..	8.0	8.7
Very remote	15.1	..	12.3	6.1	6.9	6.9	..	11.4	10.1
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	10.1	8.8	8.7	21.3	6.9	8.7	44.9	7.1	9.3
2	6.0	9.3	12.7	12.4	11.0	24.0	23.1	18.6	8.8
3	11.2	8.8	10.9	7.2	8.8	9.2	23.7	9.0	9.7
4	8.8	9.3	7.7	11.3	9.2	12.5	6.6	8.7	9.0
5–Highest	8.8	6.7	8.4	12.9	5.6	..	5.7	23.3	8.3
Total	8.7	8.5	9.5	11.0	8.4	np	np	np	9.1
Cholecystectomy									
Hospital sector									
Public	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
Private	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	np	np	np	0.9
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	3.6	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.4	np	np	np	3.1
Other Australians	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	np	np	np	2.3
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	..	2.1	..	2.2
Inner regional	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	np	..	2.4
Outer regional	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.5	..	1.6	2.4
Remote	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.2	..	1.8	2.2
Very remote	4.3	..	2.7	1.3	2.6	1.9	..	1.8	2.0
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.0	2.3	2.1	27.2	1.5	2.7
2	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	5.1	7.8	4.4	2.4
3	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	7.6	1.8	2.4

TABLE 11A.48

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
4	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.2	2.2
5-Highest	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.2	..	2.0	2.8	1.8
Total	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	np	np	np	2.3
Coronary angioplasty									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.0	..	0.9
Private	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	np	np	..	0.7
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	5.2	np	np	..	2.2
Other Australians	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	np	np	..	1.5
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	..	2.1	..	1.6
Inner regional	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	np	..	1.4
Outer regional	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	..	..	1.5
Remote	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.2	..	..	1.3
Very remote	3.1	..	1.9	1.1	3.5	1.5	..	..	1.5
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1-Lowest	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.2	1.0	118.3	..	1.5
2	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	32.7	..	1.5
3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	13.9	..	1.6
4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	2.2	..	1.5
5-Highest	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.9	..	1.9	..	1.4
Total	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	np	np	..	1.5
Coronary artery bypass graft									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	..	0.3
Private	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	np	np	..	0.2
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	4.0	0.3	2.4	..	1.1
Other Australians	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	np	np	..	0.5
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	..	0.4	..	0.5
Inner regional	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	np	..	0.5
Outer regional	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	..	..	0.5
Remote	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	..	..	0.6
Very remote	0.9	..	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.3	..	..	0.7
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									

TABLE 11A.48

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1–Lowest	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	33.5	..	0.6
2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	7.8	..	0.5
3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.5	..	0.5
4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	..	0.5
5–Highest	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	0.4	..	0.4
Total	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	np	np	..	0.5
Cystoscopy									
Hospital sector									
Public	1.6	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.6	3.0	2.0	2.3
Private	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.3	3.5	np	np	1.1	3.1
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	3.4	6.0	3.1	4.5	3.4	np	np	np	3.6
Other Australians	4.1	5.9	5.4	7.6	6.2	np	np	np	5.4
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	4.1	6.0	5.6	8.5	6.5	..	5.0	..	5.6
Inner regional	4.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.1	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	3.9	4.8	5.4	6.4	6.0	4.0	..	3.4	4.9
Remote	3.9	7.3	3.7	6.2	5.3	3.5	..	2.1	4.6
Very remote	6.6	..	3.9	3.9	5.9	3.0	..	2.7	4.0
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	4.5	5.8	5.0	14.0	4.6	3.7	98.6	2.3	5.0
2	2.8	6.0	7.0	7.9	8.0	10.9	20.7	6.1	5.1
3	5.0	6.1	6.1	5.2	6.3	5.1	22.6	2.2	5.7
4	4.5	7.1	4.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	5.6	2.8	5.8
5–Highest	4.1	4.7	5.2	9.6	4.8	..	4.6	8.1	5.2
Total	4.1	5.9	5.5	7.7	6.2	np	np	np	5.4
Haemorrhoidectomy									
Hospital sector									
Public	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7
Private	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	np	np	np	1.3
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.0	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	np	np	np	1.2
Other Australians	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	np	np	np	2.0
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	..	0.9	..	1.9
Inner regional	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.0	np	..	2.4
Outer regional	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.1	..	3.0	2.2
Remote	2.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.7	..	2.0	1.5

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Very remote	2.6	..	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.6	..	1.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	5.8	1.2	2.2
2	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.3	5.7	2.1
3	3.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0
4	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.7	1.9
5–Highest	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	..	0.9	4.9	1.8
Total	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	np	np	np	2.0
Hip replacement									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6
Private	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	np	np	np	0.9
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	np	np	np	0.8
Other Australians	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	np	np	np	1.5
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	..	1.8	..	1.5
Inner regional	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	np	..	1.6
Outer regional	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	..	0.8	1.7
Remote	1.4	3.4	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	..	0.7	1.5
Very remote	1.5	..	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.6	..	0.8	1.1
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.3	1.5	46.4	0.6	1.5
2	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.6	19.0	1.4	1.5
3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	7.4	1.0	1.6
4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.7	1.6
5–Highest	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.2	..	1.7	1.3	1.5
Total	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	np	np	np	1.5
Hysterectomy, females aged 15–69 (g)									
Hospital sector									
Public	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Private	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	np	np	np	1.3
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.5	np	np	np	2.1
Other Australians	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	np	np	np	2.2
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	..	2.0	..	2.1

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Inner regional	2.5	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	np	..	2.7
Outer regional	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.8	..	1.7	2.7
Remote	2.4	5.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.1	..	1.2	2.3
Very remote	2.5	..	3.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	..	1.5	2.2
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.8	40.6	1.3	2.4
2	1.6	2.9	3.6	2.3	3.3	6.1	7.2	2.2	2.4
3	2.7	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.5	8.7	1.0	2.5
4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.2
5–Highest	1.8	1.4	2.2	3.5	1.4	..	2.1	2.4	2.0
Total	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	np	np	np	2.3
Inguinal herniorrhaphy									
Hospital sector									
Public	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Private	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	np	np	np	1.2
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	np	np	np	1.4
Other Australians	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	np	np	np	2.2
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.9	..	2.0	..	2.2
Inner regional	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	np	..	2.1
Outer regional	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	..	2.2	2.3
Remote	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	..	1.8	2.0
Very remote	4.7	..	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	..	0.9	1.8
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.7	1.6	1.7	43.0	1.0	2.1
2	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6	4.6	5.5	4.0	2.1
3	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	6.3	2.3	2.2
4	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2
5–Highest	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.1	1.4	..	2.1	3.5	2.1
Total	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	np	np	np	2.2
Knee replacement									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Private	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	np	np	np	1.3
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	np	np	np	1.2

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Other Australians	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	np	np	np	1.9
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.8	..	1.7	..	1.8
Inner regional	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	np	..	2.0
Outer regional	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.4	..	1.0	2.2
Remote	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	..	0.9	1.9
Very remote	3.3	..	1.7	1.1	2.7	0.9	..	0.6	1.5
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.2	1.6	2.0	4.9	1.8	1.2	45.6	0.5	2.0
2	1.3	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.7	16.4	2.0	1.9
3	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.6	9.0	0.8	2.0
4	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.8
5–Highest	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.3	..	1.7	1.1	1.6
Total	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	np	np	np	1.9
Myringotomy									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Private	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	np	np	np	1.2
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	np	np	np	1.8
Other Australians	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	np	np	np	1.8
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.2	..	1.9	..	1.9
Inner regional	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.6	np	..	1.8
Outer regional	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.2	..	1.2	1.6
Remote	2.1	4.2	1.7	2.3	2.7	0.7	..	0.8	1.9
Very remote	2.6	..	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	..	0.6	1.8
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.1	77.6	0.8	1.6
2	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.8	2.9	8.0	1.8	1.7
3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.7	8.5	0.7	1.9
4	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.4	4.3	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.9
5–Highest	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.9	2.2	..	1.9	1.8	2.1
Total	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	np	np	np	1.8
Prostatectomy (h)									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9
Private	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	np	np	np	1.8
Indigenous status (d)									

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	np	np	np	1.6
Other Australians	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.9	np	np	np	2.6
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.3	..	2.8	..	2.8
Inner regional	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.1	3.3	np	..	2.7
Outer regional	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4	..	0.7	2.6
Remote	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.6	..	0.7	1.9
Very remote	6.4	..	3.1	0.5	1.3	4.2	..	0.4	2.0
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.3	1.9	2.1	51.9	0.6	2.5
2	1.8	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.9	5.4	24.1	2.1	2.5
3	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	3.1	14.1	0.3	2.8
4	2.8	3.6	2.0	2.7	2.9	4.6	2.7	0.5	2.9
5–Highest	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	..	2.8	1.1	2.8
Total	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	np	np	np	2.7
Septoplasty									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Private	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	np	np	np	0.8
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	np	np	np	0.4
Other Australians	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	np	np	np	1.1
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	..	0.8	..	1.2
Inner regional	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	np	..	1.0
Outer regional	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.6	..	0.7	1.0
Remote	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	..	0.4	0.6
Very remote	1.0	..	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	..	0.1	0.5
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	15.8	0.2	1.0
2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.3	4.1	1.5	1.1
3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	4.0	0.7	1.1
4	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2
5–Highest	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	..	0.8	0.9	1.3
Total	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	np	np	np	1.1
Tonsillectomy									
Hospital sector									

TABLE 11A.48

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Public	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Private	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	np	np	np	1.5
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	2.2	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.8	np	np	np	1.6
Other Australians	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	np	np	np	2.5
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.9	..	3.1	..	2.4
Inner regional	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.9	np	..	2.8
Outer regional	2.7	4.5	2.2	2.4	3.9	1.7	..	1.6	2.7
Remote	2.4	6.2	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.7	..	1.6	2.2
Very remote	4.2	..	1.5	1.1	2.7	3.5	..	0.9	1.4
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.6	2.2	1.3	146.8	0.9	2.3
2	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.9	4.2	10.7	3.6	2.5
3	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.0	13.0	1.8	2.5
4	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.9	4.1	2.0	3.2	1.2	2.5
5–Highest	2.5	1.8	2.2	4.4	2.1	..	3.1	2.4	2.5
Total	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	np	np	np	2.5
Varicose veins, stripping and ligation									
Hospital sector									
Public	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Private	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	np	np	np	0.4
Indigenous status (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Other Australians	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	np	np	np	0.6
Remoteness of residence (e)									
Major cities	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	..	0.9	..	0.6
Inner regional	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	np	..	0.6
Outer regional	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	..	0.4	0.5
Remote	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	..	0.2	0.4
Very remote	0.6	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	..	0.3	0.3
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (f)									
1–Lowest	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	10.6	0.2	0.5
2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.2	1.0	0.6
3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6
4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
5–Highest	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	..	1.0	0.7	0.7

Table 11A.48 Separation statistics for selected hospital procedures per 1000 people, all hospitals 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Total	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	np	np	np	0.6

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement were excluded.

(b) Rates per 1000 population were directly age-standardised.

(c) The procedures and diagnoses are defined using ICD-10-AM codes.

(d) Other Australians includes records for which the Indigenous status was Not reported.

(e) Disaggregation by remoteness area is by usual residence, not remoteness of hospital. However, state/territory data are reported by jurisdiction of the hospital, regardless of the jurisdiction of residence.

(f) Socioeconomic status of area of residence is based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD), with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. These socioeconomic groups represent approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but do not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory. Disaggregation by socioeconomic group is based on the patient's usual residence, not the location of the hospital.

(g) For Hysterectomy, the rate per 1000 population was calculated for the estimated resident female population aged 15 to 69 years.

(h) For Prostatectomy, the rate per 1000 population was calculated for the estimated resident male population.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012-13*, Health Services Series No. 54, Cat no. HSE 145, AIHW, Canberra.

Table 11A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Knee replacement		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	25.0	181
Peer group B	np	30
Other peer groups	np	16
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	5
Other Australians	22.2	222
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	19.4	111
Inner regional	np	69
Outer regional	np	42
Remote & Very remote	np	4
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	np	83
Quintile 2	np	56
Quintile 3	np	46
Quintile 4	np	27
Quintile 5	np	14
Hip replacement		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	20.1	110
Peer group B	np	11
Other peer groups	np	9
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	-	0
Other Australians	17.7	130
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	np	76
Inner regional	np	32
Outer regional	np	21
Remote & Very remote	np	1
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	np	44
Quintile 2	np	34
Quintile 3	np	23
Quintile 4	np	20
Quintile 5	np	9

Table 11A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	41.3	571
Peer group B	np	62
Other peer groups	np	40
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	37
Other Australians	33.5	636
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	36.9	438
Inner regional	30.1	162
Outer regional	np	60
Remote & Very remote	np	13
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	31.2	189
Quintile 2	32.5	174
Quintile 3	30.2	122
Quintile 4	36.9	115
Quintile 5	np	73
Hysterectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	33.3	221
Peer group B	np	38
Other peer groups	np	18
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	15
Other Australians	30.0	262
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	29.1	149
Inner regional	np	81
Outer regional	np	44
Remote & Very remote	np	2
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	np	85
Quintile 2	np	76
Quintile 3	np	56
Quintile 4	np	34
Quintile 5	np	25

Table 11A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Prostatectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	35.0	164
Peer group B	np	17
Other peer groups	np	17
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	np
Other Australians	30.9	194
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	np	99
Inner regional	np	76
Outer regional	np	19
Remote & Very remote	np	4
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	np	68
Quintile 2	np	60
Quintile 3	np	33
Quintile 4	np	22
Quintile 5	np	15
Cataract surgery		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	np	88
Peer group B	np	38
Other peer groups	np	41
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	6
Other Australians	3.3	161
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	4.4	117
Inner regional	np	26
Outer regional	np	16
Remote & Very remote	np	6
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	np	48
Quintile 2	np	35
Quintile 3	np	35
Quintile 4	np	28
Quintile 5	np	19

Table 11A.51 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>
Appendicectomy		
Hospital peer group		
Peer group A	24.3	505
Peer group B	np	57
Other peer groups	np	22
Indigenous status (d)		
Indigenous	np	32
Other Australians	22.7	552
Remoteness of residence (e)		
Major cities	22.3	367
Inner regional	24.5	132
Outer regional	np	62
Remote & Very remote	np	15
SEIFA of residence (f)		
Quintile 1	28.4	164
Quintile 2	24.4	136
Quintile 3	22.0	111
Quintile 4	np	98
Quintile 5	np	67

(a) This indicator is limited to public hospitals.

(b) Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality where the presentation could identify a patient or service provider or where rates are likely to be highly volatile, for example, where the denominator is very small. See the Data Quality Statement for further details.

(c) Total rates and numbers for Australia do not include WA.

(d) Other Australians' includes separations for non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(e) Disaggregation by remoteness area is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of separations for people living in that remoteness area and hospitalised in the reporting jurisdiction.

(f) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles are based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD), with quintile 1 being the most disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the least disadvantaged. Each SEIFA quintile represents approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but does not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory. Disaggregation by SEIFA is by the patient's usual residence, not the location of the hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients in each SEIFA quintile divided by the total number of separations for people living in that SEIFA quintile and hospitalised in the reporting jurisdiction.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; WA Health (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.55

Table 11A.55 Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, per 1000 separations, 2012-13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)	
									Rate	No.
Hospital sector										
Public	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	5.3	3.8	1.6	4.0	21 920
Private	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	np	np	np	1.5	5 776
Indigenous status (b)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	420
Other Australians	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0	27 050
Remoteness area of residence (c)										
Major cities	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	0.8	3.0	19 197
Inner regional	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.9	1.3	2.9	3.1	5 526
Outer regional	2.8	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	6.5	2.3	2.8	2 486
Remote and Very remote	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.0	np	1.0	1.5	386
Socioeconomic status of area of residence (d)										
1—Lowest	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.9	2.3	1.0	3.2	6 349
2	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.8	2.1	3.2	5 965
3	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.0	3.0	5 791
4	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	4 951
5—Highest	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.6	4 348
Total (d)	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	np	np	np	3.0	27 696

(a) The total includes separations for which the place of usual residence was not reported.

(b) Other Australians includes separations for which the Indigenous status was not reported.

(c) Disaggregation by remoteness area of usual residence, not remoteness of hospital. However, state/territory data are reported by jurisdiction of the hospital, regardless of the jurisdiction of usual residence.

Table 11A.55 **Separations for falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, per 1000 separations, 2012-13**

	<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 (a)</i>
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(d) Disaggregation by socioeconomic group is based on the usual residence of the patient, not the location of the hospital. The socioeconomic status of area of residence is based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). These socioeconomic groups represent approximately 20 per cent of the national population, but do not necessarily represent 20 per cent of the population in each state or territory.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012-13*, Health Services Series No. 54, Cat no. HSE 145, AIHW, Canberra.

TABLE 11A.121

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
2004–2008										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 000	na	19 592	10 065	3 911	na	na	7 811	59 379
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	160	79	23	na	na	97	448
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.9	na	8.2	7.8	5.9	na	na	12.4	7.5
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	428 449	na	260 992	131 187	89 668	na	na	11 088	921 384
Fetal deaths	no.	2 362	na	1 777	835	465	na	na	60	5 499
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.8	6.4	5.2	na	na	5.4	6.0
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	17 911	na	19 432	9 986	3 888	na	na	7 714	58 931
Neonatal deaths	no.	84	na	116	49	15	na	na	65	329
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.7	na	6.0	4.9	3.9	na	na	8.4	5.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	426 087	na	259 215	130 352	89 203	na	na	11 028	915 885
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 401	na	874	275	205	na	na	28	2 783
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	na	3.4	2.1	2.3	na	na	2.5	3.0
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 000	na	19 592	10 065	3 911	na	na	7 811	59 379
Perinatal deaths	no.	173	na	276	128	38	na	na	162	777
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.6	na	14.1	12.7	9.7	na	na	20.7	13.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	428 449	na	260 992	131 187	89 668	na	na	11 088	921 384

TABLE 11A.121

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 763	na	2 651	1 110	670	na	na	88	8 282
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.8	na	10.2	8.5	7.5	na	na	7.9	9.0
2005–2009										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 595	na	21 389	10 700	4 211	na	na	7 835	62 730
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	176	17	87	na	na	107	476
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.8	na	8.2	4.1	8.1	na	na	13.7	7.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	434 765	na	275 458	135 661	92 406	na	na	11 345	949 635
Fetal deaths	no.	2 384	na	1 867	423	845	na	na	63	5 582
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.8	4.6	6.2	na	na	5.6	5.9
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	18 506	na	21 213	10 683	4 124	na	na	7 728	62 254
Neonatal deaths	no.	80	na	128	15	47	na	na	62	332
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.3	na	6.0	3.6	4.4	na	na	8.0	5.3
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	432 381	na	273 591	135 238	91 561	na	na	11 282	944 053
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 420	na	929	217	280	na	na	28	2 874
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	na	3.4	2.4	2.1	na	na	2.5	3.0
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 595	na	21 389	10 700	4 211	na	na	7 835	62 730
Perinatal deaths	no.	169	na	304	32	134	na	na	169	808
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.1	na	14.2	7.7	12.4	na	na	21.6	12.9

TABLE 11A.121

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	434 765	na	275 458	135 661	92 406	na	na	11 345	949 635
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 804	na	2 796	640	1 125	na	na	91	8 456
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.7	na	10.2	7.0	8.3	na	na	8.0	8.9
2006–2010										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512
Fetal deaths	no.	88	na	195	75	9	na	na	105	472
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.4	na	8.5	6.6	2.1	na	na	13.3	7.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	442 824	na	286 640	140 682	94 011	na	na	11 503	975 660
Fetal deaths	no.	2 390	na	1 877	851	399	na	na	54	5 571
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.4	na	6.6	6.1	4.3	na	na	4.7	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	19 782	na	22 847	11 261	4 349	na	na	7 801	66 040
Neonatal deaths	no.	86	na	129	47	14	na	na	62	338
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.3	na	5.6	4.2	3.2	na	na	7.9	5.1
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	440 434	na	284 763	139 831	93 612	na	na	11 449	970 089
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 384	na	979	272	202	na	na	25	2 862
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.1	na	3.4	1.9	2.2	na	na	2.2	3.0
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512

TABLE 11A.121

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
Perinatal deaths	no.	174	na	324	122	23	na	na	167	810
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.8	na	14.1	10.8	5.3	na	na	21.1	12.2
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	442 824	na	286 640	140 682	94 011	na	na	11 503	975 660
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 774	na	2 856	1 123	601	na	na	79	8 433
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.6	na	10.0	8.0	6.4	na	na	6.9	8.6
2007–2011										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	21 964	na	24 830	11 944	4 567	na	na	7 881	71 186
Fetal deaths	no.	84	na	190	87	7	na	na	101	469
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.8	na	7.7	7.3	1.5	na	na	12.8	6.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	452 441	na	295 458	144 647	95 441	na	na	11 781	999 768
Fetal deaths	no.	2 387	na	1 900	929	408	na	na	53	5 677
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.3	na	6.4	6.4	4.3	na	na	4.5	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	21 880	na	24 640	11 857	4 560	na	na	7 780	70 717
Neonatal deaths	no.	91	na	131	42	16	na	na	55	335
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.2	na	5.3	3.5	3.5	na	na	7.1	4.7
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	450 054	na	293 558	143 718	95 033	na	na	11 728	994 091
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 371	na	991	247	198	na	na	29	2 836
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.0	na	3.4	1.7	2.1	na	na	2.5	2.9
Perinatal deaths (j)										

TABLE 11A.121

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	21 964	na	24 830	11 944	4 567	na	na	7 881	71 186
Perinatal deaths	no.	175	na	321	129	23	na	na	156	804
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.0	na	12.9	10.8	5.0	na	na	19.8	11.3
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	452 441	na	295 458	144 647	95 441	na	na	11 781	999 768
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 758	na	2 891	1 176	606	na	na	82	8 513
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.3	na	9.8	8.1	6.3	na	na	7.0	8.5
2008–2012										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 161	na	25 958	12 494	4 642	na	na	7 858	78 113
Fetal deaths	no.	86	na	166	100	6	na	na	91	449
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	3.2	na	6.4	8.0	1.3	na	na	11.6	5.7
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 666	na	297 080	148 640	96 133	na	na	12 011	1 026 530
Fetal deaths	no.	2 406	na	1 942	994	402	na	na	57	5 801
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.1	na	6.5	6.7	4.2	na	na	4.7	5.7
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total live births (i)	no.	27 075	na	25 792	12 394	4 636	na	na	7 767	77 664
Neonatal deaths	no.	72	na	122	43	11	na	na	52	300
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.7	na	4.7	3.5	2.4	na	na	6.7	3.9
Other Australians (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	470 260	na	295 138	147 646	95 731	na	na	11 954	1 020 729
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 324	na	972	252	197	na	na	27	2 772

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	2.8	na	3.3	1.7	2.1	na	na	2.3	2.7
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians										
Total all births (f)	no.	27 161	na	25 958	12 494	4 642	na	na	7 858	78 113
Perinatal deaths	no.	158	na	288	143	17	na	na	143	749
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.8	na	11.1	11.4	3.7	na	na	18.2	9.6
Other Australians (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	472 666	na	297 080	148 640	96 133	na	na	12 011	1 026 530
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 730	na	2 914	1 246	599	na	na	84	8 573
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	7.9	na	9.8	8.4	6.2	na	na	7.0	8.4

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006 (final) 2007 (final), 2008 (final), 2009 (revised), 2010 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.
- (b) Perinatal deaths (including fetal and neonatal deaths) for years 1999-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat.no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths.
- (d) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.
- (e) Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.
- (f) Total all births is the number of live births and fetal deaths combined. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams
- (g) Other Australians includes Indigenous status not stated.
- (h) A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.
- (i) Total live births are all live births registered in the calendar year.
- (j) Perinatal deaths are fetal and neonatal deaths combined. Fetal deaths exclude those records where gestational age was less than 20 weeks or birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams.

Table 11A.121 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Total (d)</i>
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na Not available.

Source: ABS Perinatal deaths, Australia, Cat. no. 3304.0, Canberra (unpublished).