
10 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 10A.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2013 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2013 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2013 Report, p. 10.1' this is page 1 of chapter 10 of the 2013 Report, and '2013 Report, table 10A.1' is attachment table 1 of attachment 10A of the 2013 Report. A full list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Public hospitals chapter (chapter 10) in the *Report on Government Services 2013* (2013 Report) reports on the performance of public hospitals in each Australian state and territory. Data are reported for Indigenous 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.

The public hospitals chapter in the 2013 Report focuses on services provided to admitted patients and emergency services provided to non-admitted patients in public hospitals. These services comprise the bulk of public hospital activity and, in the case of services to admitted patients, have the most reliable data relative to other hospitals data. Data in the chapter include subacute and non-acute care services.

In some instances, data for stand-alone psychiatric hospitals are included in this chapter. However, under the National Mental Health Strategy, the provision of psychiatric treatment is shifting away from specialised psychiatric hospitals to mainstream public hospitals and the community sector. The performance of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units of public hospitals is examined more closely in the ‘Mental health management’ chapter (chapter 12).

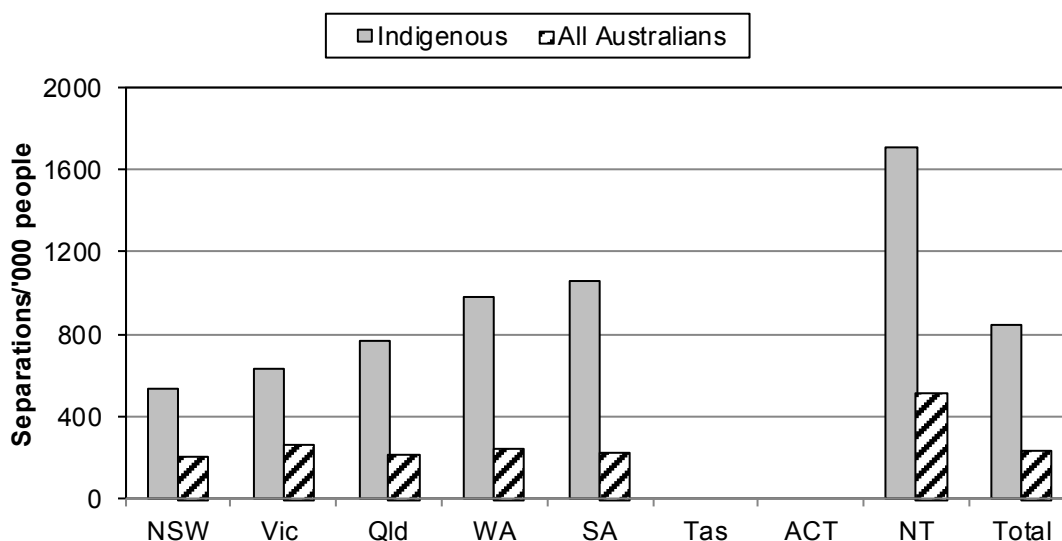
Size and scope of sector

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 proportion of separations by age group of the patient; the number of separations and incidence of treatment, by procedure and Indigenous status of the patient; the number of hospital staff; and types of public hospital activity.

Admitted patient care for Indigenous patients

The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. Efforts to improve Indigenous identification are ongoing. In 2010-11, on an age standardised basis, 848.0 public hospital separations (including same day separations) for Indigenous Australians were reported per 1000 Indigenous people in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined. This rate was markedly higher than the corresponding rate of 227.9 per 1000 for these jurisdictions’ combined total population (figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1 Estimates of public hospital separations, by Indigenous status of patient, 2010-11^{a, b, c}



^a The rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. ^b Identification of Indigenous Australians is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. ^c Data are reported for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have an acceptable quality of Indigenous identification. The total comprises these jurisdictions only.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.11; 2013 Report, figure 10.9, p. 10.11.

Hospital episodes of care involving dialysis accounted for 44 per cent of all hospitalisations for Indigenous Australians (compared with 12 per cent for non-Indigenous Australians) in the period July 2008 to June 2010. The hospitalisation rate for Indigenous Australians for dialysis was 11 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. After adjusting for age differences, the hospitalisation rate (excluding dialysis) for Indigenous Australians in the two years to June 2010 was 435 per 1000 of the population compared with 305 per 1000 of the population for non-Indigenous Australians (1.4 times as high) (AHMAC 2012).

In 2010-11, separations for Indigenous Australians accounted for around 3.8 per cent of total separations and 5.9 per cent of separations in public hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined (table 10A.10). Indigenous Australians made up only around 3.0 per cent of the population in these jurisdictions (table AA.2 and 2013 Report, table AA.15). Most separations involving Indigenous Australians (91.9 per cent) in these jurisdictions occurred in public hospitals (table 10A.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 10.1). 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) has 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 of the 2013 Report 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 Indigenous Australians. Both agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). Performance indicators reported in this chapter are aligned with the health performance indicators in the NHA. The NHA was reviewed in 2011 and 2012 resulting in changes that have been reflected in this Report, as relevant.

Box 10.1 Objectives for public hospitals

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

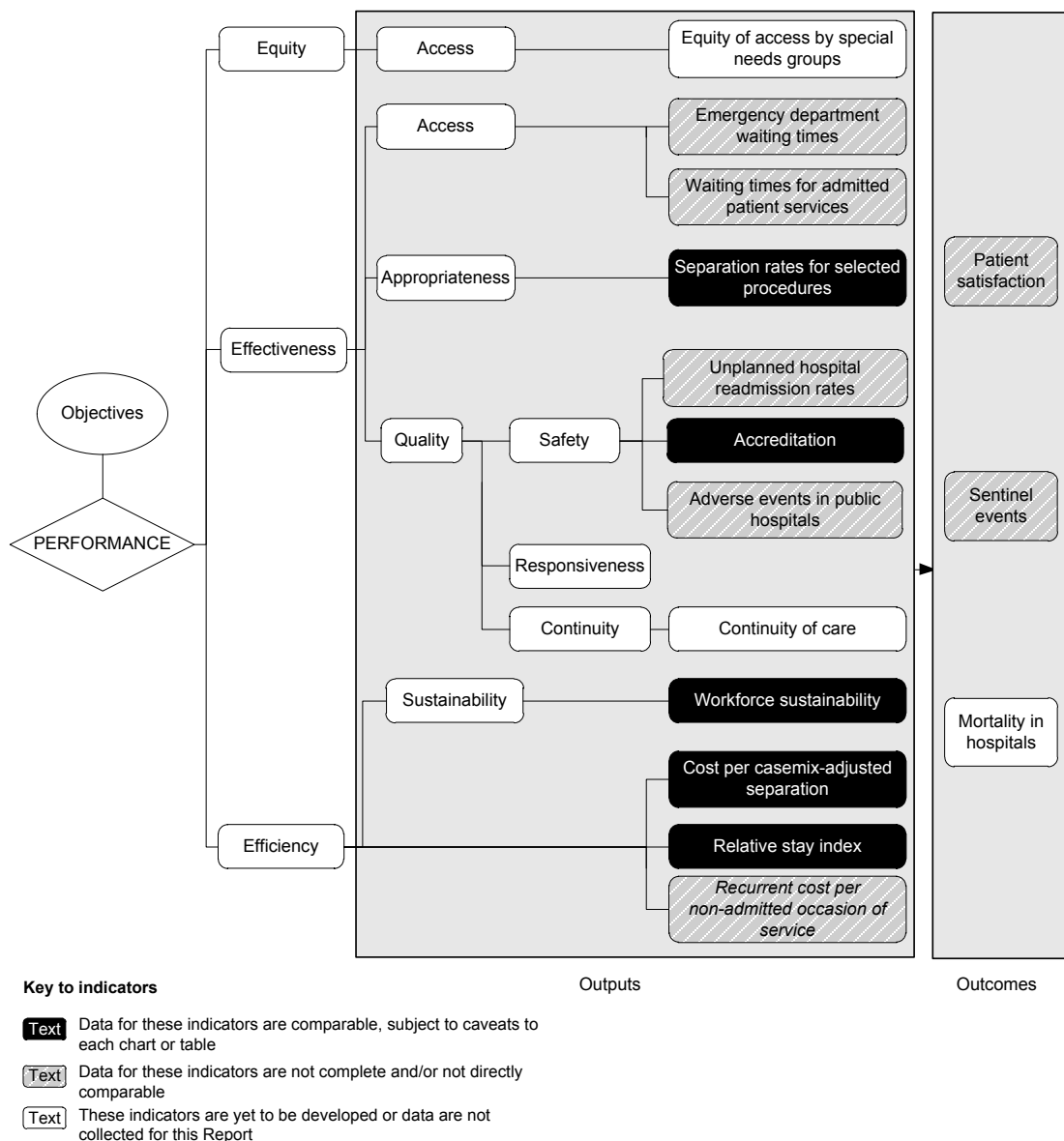
- safe and of high quality
- appropriate and responsive to individual needs
- affordable, timely and accessible
- equitably and efficiently delivered.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of public hospital services (figure 10.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2013 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see 2013 Report, section 1.6). Data for Indigenous Australians are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here. It is important to

interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework. The framework shows which data are comparable. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report’s statistical appendix 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 Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Figure 10.2 Public hospitals performance indicator framework



Source: 2013 Report, figure 10.11, p. 10.16.

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 10.2).

Box 10.2 Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ measures the performance of agencies providing services for three identified special needs groups: Indigenous 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 a non-English speaking background.

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 10.3).

Box 10.3 Emergency department waiting times

‘Emergency department waiting times’ 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.

These waiting times are measured using the nationally agreed method of calculation to subtract 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.

(Continued next page)

Box 10.3 (Continued)

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 (HDSC 2008).

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

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

The comparability of emergency department waiting times data across jurisdictions can be influenced by differences in data coverage (2013 Report, table 10.2) and clinical practices — in particular, the allocation of cases to urgency categories.

Emergency department waiting times by Indigenous status and remoteness, for peer group A and B hospitals are reported in the attachment (table 10A.19 and 2013 Report, table 10A.20). Nationally, there was little difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous 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 10A.19).

Waiting times for admitted patient services

‘Waiting times for admitted patient services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide accessible services (box 10.4). 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 10.4 **Waiting times for admitted patient services**

'Waiting times for admitted patient services' is defined by three measures:

- '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.
 - Information about data quality for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.
- '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:
 - 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 (table 10.3).
- Information about data quality for this measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

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Box 10.4 (Continued)

- Waiting times for admission following emergency department care is currently expected to measure the percentage of patients who present to a public hospital emergency department and are admitted to the same hospital, whose time in the emergency department was less than 8 hours. This indicator is being developed as part of the NHA reporting process. Waiting times for admission following emergency department care has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Waiting times for elective surgery

Attachment 10A includes data on elective surgery waiting times by hospital peer group, specialty of surgeon and indicator procedure. It also includes waiting times by remoteness and by Indigenous status (2013 Report, tables 10A.21–10A.25). Those living in regional areas had longer waiting times than those in major cities at the 50th and 90th percentiles at the national level (2013 Report, table 10A.24). Nationally, Indigenous Australians had longer waiting times for elective surgery than non-Indigenous Australians at the 50th percentile and 90th percentile (table 10A.23).

Effectiveness — quality

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 10.5). 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 10.5 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 not complete or directly comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

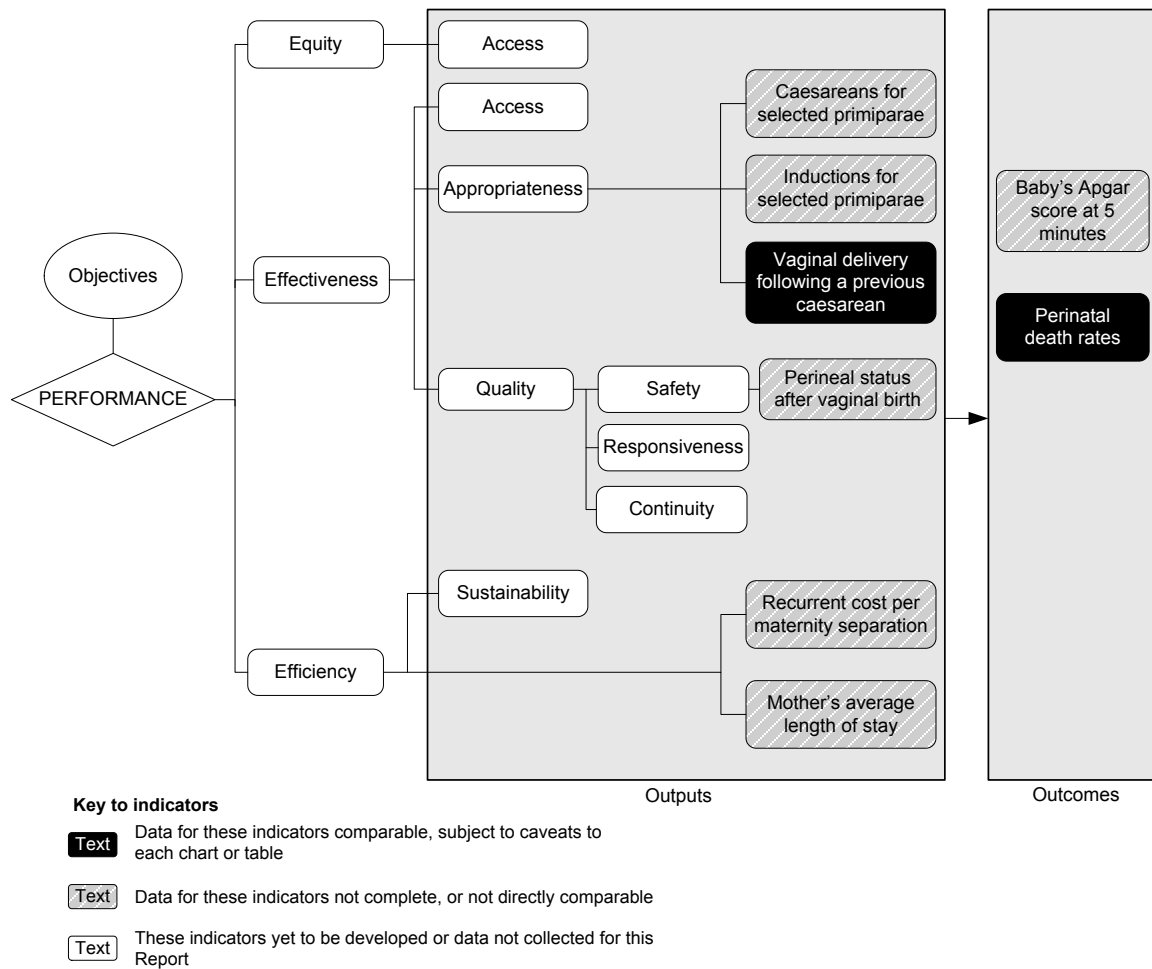
Unplanned hospital readmission rates in public hospitals in 2010-11 are reported in 2013 Report, table 10.5. Unplanned hospital readmission rates are reported by Indigenous status and remoteness in table 10A.44.

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 10.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2013 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 of the 2013 Report discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see 2013 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 appendix 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 Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Figure 10.3 Maternity services performance indicator framework



Source: 2013 Report, figure 10.24, p. 10.61.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (see 2013 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 10.6).

Box 10.6 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 10.8 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 registered 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 between 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.

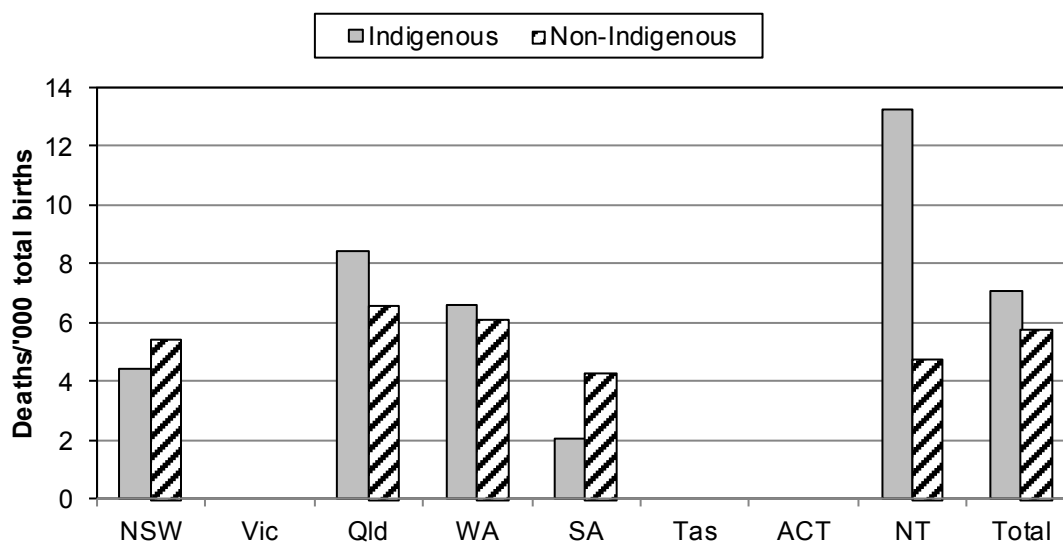
Information about data quality for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Fetal death rate

Fetal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Data for other jurisdictions are not included due to small numbers or poor coverage rates (ABS 2004). For three of the five

jurisdictions for which data are available, the fetal death rates for Indigenous Australians are higher than those for non-Indigenous Australians (figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4 **Fetal death rate by Indigenous status of mother 2006–2010^a**



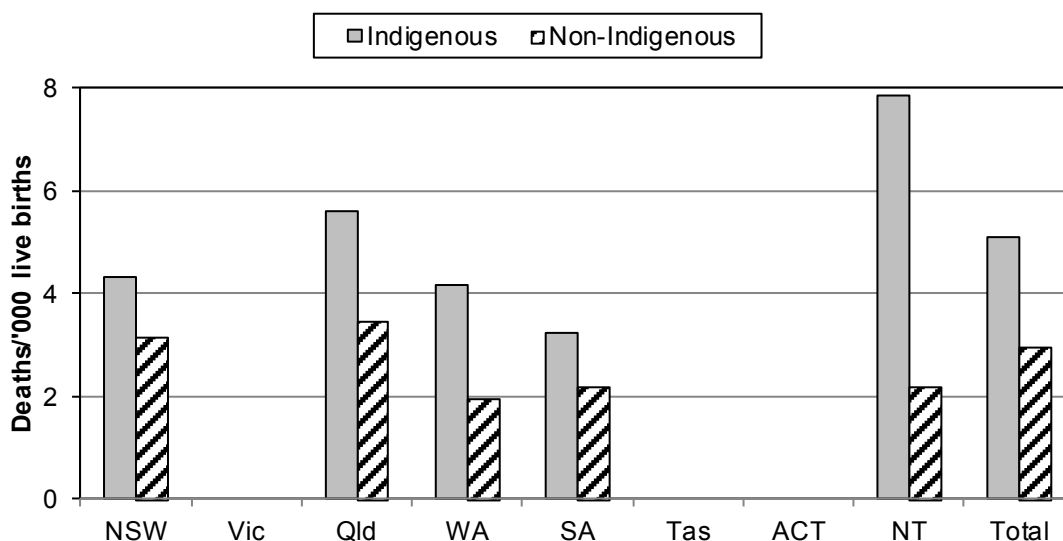
^a Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These jurisdictions have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths. The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published. Data are not available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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 10A.111; 2013 Report, figure 10.33, p. 10.74.

Neonatal death rate

Neonatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Data for other jurisdictions are not included due to small numbers or poor coverage rates (ABS 2004). In the jurisdictions for which data are available, the neonatal death rates for Indigenous Australians are higher than those for non-Indigenous Australians (figure 10.5).

Figure 10.5 Neonatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother 2006–2010^a



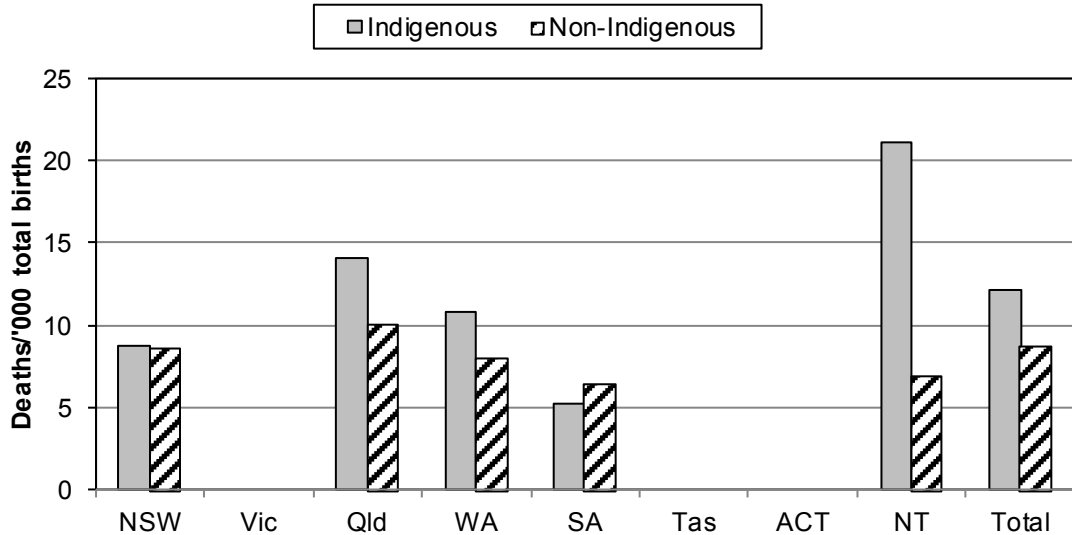
^a Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These jurisdictions have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths. The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published. Data are not available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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 10A.111; 2013 Report, figure 10.34, p. 10.75.

Perinatal death rate

Perinatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Data for other jurisdictions are not included due to small numbers or poor coverage rates (ABS 2004). In the jurisdictions for which data are available, perinatal death rates for Indigenous Australians are higher than those for non-Indigenous Australians in all but one jurisdiction (figure 10.6).

Figure 10.6 **Perinatal death rate by Indigenous status of mother 2006–2010^a**



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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 10A.111; 2013 Report, figure 10.36, p. 10.77.

Future directions

Priorities for future reporting on public hospitals and maternity services include the following:

Priorities for future reporting on public hospitals and maternity services include the following:

- Improving the quality of data on Indigenous Australians. Work on improving Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data across states and territories is ongoing.

Definitions of key terms and indicators

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.
Elective surgery waiting times	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.
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 Indigenous health.
ICD-10-AM	The Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. This is the current classification of diagnoses and procedures in Australia.
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.
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).
Separation rate	Hospital separations per 1000 people or 100 000 people.
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).

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 a '10A' prefix (for example, table 10A.1 is table 1 in the Public hospitals attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Table 10A.10	Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient
Table 10A.11	Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)
Table 10A.19	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory
Table 10A.23	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days)
Table 10A.44	Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11
Table 10A.111	Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths

References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Deaths, Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.
- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2012, *The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 Report*, AHMAC, Canberra.
- HDSC (Health Data Standards Committee) 2008, *National health data dictionary. Version 14*. Cat. no. HWI 101. AIHW, Canberra.

10A Public hospitals — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Public hospitals attachment of the 2013 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2013 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2013 Report, table 10A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 10A of the 2013 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/gsp).

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Table 10A.10	Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient
Table 10A.11	Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)
Table 10A.19	Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory
Table 10A.23	Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days)
Table 10A.44	Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11
Table 10A.111	Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths

TABLE 10A.10

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

	<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 (c)</i>
2006-07										
Public hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	50 557	11 444	60 193	42 251	17 278	np	np	57 863	239 586
Non-Indigenous people	no.	1 394 539	1 296 086	710 634	408 645	362 120	np	np	27 914	4 199 938
Not reported	no.	17 033	6 712	13 803	–	11 249	np	np	36	48 833
Total	no.	1 462 129	1 314 242	784 630	450 896	390 647	np	np	85 813	4 488 357
Private hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	1 138	480	3 855	8 294	457	np	np	np	14 224
Non-Indigenous people	no.	797 112	755 411	654 547	280 869	225 520	np	np	np	2 713 459
Not reported	no.	10 126	5 526	83 612	–	3 347	np	np	np	102 611
Total	no.	808 376	761 417	742 014	289 163	229 324	np	np	np	2 830 294
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	3.5	0.9	7.7	9.4	4.4	np	np	67.4	5.3
Private hospitals	%	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.2	np	np	np	0.5
All hospitals	%	2.3	0.6	4.2	6.8	2.9	np	np	np	3.5
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Indigenous people	%	97.8	96.0	94.0	83.6	97.4	np	np	np	94.4
Non-Indigenous people	%	63.6	63.2	52.1	59.3	61.6	np	np	np	60.8
2007-08										
Public hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	53 136	12 351	64 885	42 686	17 332	2 611	1 861	61 563	251 953
Non-Indigenous people	no.	1 399 247	1 327 050	749 576	415 516	339 248	91 216	77 705	28 687	4 259 324
Not reported	no.	14 354	11 771	17 504	–	11 750	2 443	1 561	8	55 387
Total	no.	1 466 737	1 351 172	831 965	458 202	368 330	96 270	81 127	90 258	4 566 664
Private hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	1 053	619	4 420	12 131	1 114	np	np	np	19 337
Non-Indigenous people	no.	843 085	791 528	701 790	313 287	228 226	np	np	np	2 877 916

TABLE 10A.10

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

	<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 (c)</i>
Not reported	no.	13 782	10 144	74 089	–	14 257	np	np	np	112 272
Total	no.	857 920	802 291	780 299	325 418	243 597	np	np	np	3 009 525
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)										
Public hospitals	%	3.6	0.9	7.8	9.3	4.7	2.7	2.3	68.2	5.5
Private hospitals	%	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.7	0.5	np	np	np	0.6
All hospitals	%	2.3	0.6	4.3	7.0	3.0	np	np	np	3.6
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)										
Indigenous people	%	98.1	95.2	93.6	77.9	94.0	np	np	np	92.9
Non-Indigenous people	%	62.4	62.6	51.6	57.0	59.8	np	np	np	59.7
2008-09										
Public hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	56 753	12 680	68 708	40 978	18 453	2 452	1 987	66 189	263 761
Non-Indigenous people	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										
Indigenous people	no.	1 459	710	4 426	14 443	1 018	np	np	np	22 056
Non-Indigenous people	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)										
Indigenous people	%	97.5	94.7	93.9	73.9	94.8	np	np	np	92.3
Non-Indigenous people	%	61.8	62.9	52.1	55.1	58.6	np	np	np	59.3

TABLE 10A.10

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

	<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 (c)</i>
2009-10										
Public hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	59 468	14 034	73 598	45 197	19 702	3 018	1 893	69 431	281 430
Non-Indigenous people	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
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										
Indigenous people	no.	1 535	1 142	3 699	16 405	771	np	np	np	23 552
Non-Indigenous people	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)										
Indigenous people	%	97.5	92.5	95.2	73.4	96.2	np	np	np	92.3
Non-Indigenous people	%	61.1	61.7	52.2	55.8	58.9	np	np	np	58.8
2010-11										
Public hospitals										
Indigenous people	no.	62 385	16 416	78 263	50 135	20 826	2 837	2 128	72 920	300 945
Non-Indigenous people	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										
Indigenous people	no.	1 885	2 696	3 491	17 809	609	np	np	np	26 490
Non-Indigenous people	no.	980 483	862 310	790 644	399 952	244 411	np	np	np	3 277 800

TABLE 10A.10

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

	<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 (c)</i>
Not reported	no.	29 519	10 464	65 067	–	38 261	np	np	np	143 311
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)										
Indigenous people	%	97.1	85.9	95.7	73.8	97.2	np	np	np	91.9
Non-Indigenous people	%	60.6	63.0	52.5	55.5	59.0	np	np	np	59.1

- (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 Indigenous patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among the jurisdictions.
- (c) 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 2012, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2010-11*, Health Services Series No. 43, Cat no. HSE 117, AIHW, Canberra.

TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2001-02									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	676.5	752.7	743.6	np	np	1 129.6	np
Total population	np	np	192.5	190.7	229.7	np	np	394.3	np
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	23.6	71.3	13.1	np	np	na	np
Total population	np	np	165.5	143.0	123.0	np	np	na	np
2002-03									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	685.2	809.4	788.1	np	np	1 223.3	np
Total population	np	np	189.4	195.4	231.0	np	np	422.5	np
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	64.1	109.7	16.2	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	162.8	148.1	130.0	np	np	np	np
2003-04									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	710.9	789.3	853.9	np	np	1 286.2	np
Total population	np	np	189.3	191.0	235.9	np	np	428.9	np
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	70.7	198.3	51.2	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	167.8	149.8	124.8	np	np	np	np
2004-05									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	733.6	821.5	822.2	np	np	1 441.0	907.0
Total population	193.3	238.3	188.1	195.2	225.3	np	np	456.2	208.1
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	106.6	136.1	172.4	155.7	126.5	np	np	np	133.9
2005-06									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	495.6	np	745.4	845.2	875.0	np	np	1 548.0	792.1
Total population	203.2	243.4	186.2	196.4	228.4	np	np	479.1	213.6
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	108.6	136.4	175.2	157.2	129.2	np	np	np	np
2006-07									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	528.0	624.3	756.7	876.5	929.3	np	np	1 584.8	787.5
Total population	206.0	246.7	190.2	218.4	232.6	np	np	480.1	218.8
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	112.9	141.3	177.9	138.4	132.5	np	np	np	141.4

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TABLE 10A.11

Table 10A.11 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2007-08									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	550.5	629.8	785.7	869.4	908.9	np	np	1 670.7	807.7
Total population	202.8	247.8	195.7	215.1	216.4	np	np	486.4	217.6
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	15.0	53.7	82.0	315.3	91.3	np	np	np	95.1
Total population	117.6	145.5	181.5	150.9	138.3	np	np	np	147.0
2008-09									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	511.5	535.8	732.5	817.3	950.5	np	np	1 656.0	763.3
Total population	205.6	249.5	204.4	215.8	217.7	np	np	495.5	221.3
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	17.3	44.1	64.6	373.1	67.4	np	np	np	81.7
Total population	122.9	145.3	186.6	165.3	143.4	np	np	np	145.6
2009-10									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	522.5	558.1	752.8	901.8	1 005.2	np	np	1 663.8	813.4
Total population	207.1	251.4	206.7	225.4	219.9	np	np	500.2	224.3
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	15.4	62.5	47.4	411.8	52.0	np	np	np	84.0
Total population	127.7	155.4	188.0	168.8	149.0	np	np	np	152.6
2010-11									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	540.7	636.4	765.2	986.6	1 059.5	np	np	1 704.3	848.0
Total population	207.3	258.0	211.5	238.3	218.2	np	np	510.6	227.9
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	18.5	135.5	40.5	453.0	37.7	np	np	np	93.2
Total population	131.3	149.6	186.5	180.4	152.8	np	np	np	152.3

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

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

(c) The AIHW has advised that data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT are of acceptable quality. Nevertheless 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.

(d) 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.

(e) The totals include 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

Table 10A.11 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i> (e)
(f)	Data quality of Indigenous status in the private sector is considered to be unacceptable and therefore data have been suppressed for the private sector.								

np Not published.

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

TABLE 10A.19

Table 10A.19 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)											
Indigenous											<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 10A.19

Table 10A.19 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)											
Indigenous											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	98	100	100	np	100	100	1 816
Triage category 2	%	81	77	83	76	78	81	74	63	78	22 109
Triage category 3	%	67	74	67	58	65	62	49	50	63	81 910
Triage category 4	%	70	70	70	70	69	70	47	43	65	99 846
Triage category 5	%	86	89	88	93	88	87	80	76	87	17 194
Total (e)	%	72	74	71	69	71	70	54	49	67	222 876
Total number (e), (f)	no.	53 731	16 537	62 162	35 167	9 361	5 543	2 592	37 783	222 876	
Other Australians											
Triage category 1	%	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	38 258
Triage category 2	%	82	83	82	75	78	77	76	62	81	565 495
Triage category 3	%	70	71	62	49	66	64	50	41	65	1 833 775
Triage category 4	%	72	66	69	65	73	71	47	39	68	2 147 913
Triage category 5	%	87	86	90	93	89	89	81	80	88	392 395
Total (e)	%	74	71	68	63	72	71	55	44	70	4 977 996
Total number (e), (f)	no.	1 521 631	1 274 197	988 249	612 895	291 474	124 576	107 132	57 842	4 977 996	

(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.

TABLE 10A.19

Table 10A.19 **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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(c) The quality of the identification of Indigenous patients in National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database has not been assessed. Identification of Indigenous 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'.

(f) The totals include records for which the triage category was not assigned or not reported.

Source: AIHW (2012), *Australian hospital statistics 2011–12: emergency department care*, Health services series no. 45. Cat. no. HSE 126. Canberra.

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Indigenous (b)</i>									<i>Non-Indigenous (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 (d)	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 (e)	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 (d)	79	np	75	63	92	np	np	–	76	77	87	56	63	83	83	49	–	72

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Indigenous (b)</i>									<i>Non-Indigenous (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 (e)	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	271	60	68.5	89.5	84	193	161.5	162	129	224	61	50	37	78	248	162	177	90
Cholecystectomy	61	63	58.5	41	31	101	np	80	57	60	53.5	43	27	42	88	57	51	50
Coronary artery bypass graft	17.5	21	20.5	59	30.5	np	np	0	22	23	18	8	24	17	21.5	21	0	15
Cystoscopy	34	23	24	49.5	32	29	82.5	69	35	25	21	24	29	32	27	54.5	45	25
Haemorrhoidectomy	32.5	np	47	46	np	np	np	127	47	71	63	52	34	36	65	87.5	131.5	58
Hysterectomy	68.5	61	51	28	48	110	np	50	54	57	57	55	40	39	51	60	91.5	53
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	49	76	58	16	33	66	np	55	46	74	60	54	29	33	57	72.5	80	57

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Indigenous (b)</i>									<i>Non-Indigenous (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	305	np	85	91	8	np	0	92	90.5	315	108	80.5	77	74	114	398.5	92	113
Myringotomy	85.5	48	55.5	57	36.5	92	112	44.5	56	76	49	29	46	43	90.5	117.5	40.5	48
Prostatectomy	85.5	np	37.5	44	np	np	0	np	50.5	56	32	38	34	36.5	44	45	55.5	42
Septoplasty	274.5	np	155	np	np	np	np	np	136	321	101	57	100.5	135	200	323	110	160.5
Tonsillectomy	157.5	96	85.5	118	78	157	133	62	99	227	98	58	77	63	98	191.5	74	97
Total hip replacement	292	70	176	np	np	np	0	np	173	192	99	80	95	130.5	226.5	193	102.5	115
Total knee replacement	334	69	131.5	87	np	np	np	np	242.5	302	123	119.5	119	172.5	476	221	123	183
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	146	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	166	98	111.5	76	66	119	64	256	223	102
Total (d)	56	42	28	35	29	44	74	45	40	49	36	27	30	34	37	63	36	36
90th percentile																		
Cataract extraction	362	232	396.5	211	261	480	292	319	356	359	192	362	189	323	551	291	268	344
Cholecystectomy	225	220	157	159	108	645	np	271	198	253	160.5	125	144	104	513	169	265	175
Coronary artery bypass graft	79	36	76	172	130	np	np	0	96	85	83	54	63	78	72	71	0	76
Cystoscopy	97	117	90	252	83	134	138	196	132	101	97	93	175	93	129	230	157	108
Haemorrhoidectomy	177.5	np	281	112	np	np	np	234	224	310	263	154	182	121	794	306	226.5	245
Hysterectomy	281.5	184	125	93	98	217	np	145	179.5	307	171	168	123	174	199	229	165	208
Inguinal herniorrhaphy	336	448	233	148	359	226	np	156	274	342	175	150	152	140	516	196	330	277
Myringoplasty	376	np	326	259	296	np	0	400	346	376	355	285	238	295	565	588	381	366.5
Myringotomy	331	112	141	172	163	180	280	148	169	322	145	105	113	98	197	269	106.5	141
Prostatectomy	191	np	254	77	np	np	0	np	176	178	187	139	135	90	97	188	129	160
Septoplasty	365	np	326	np	np	np	np	np	365	372	371	298	358	316	601	560	413	370
Tonsillectomy	364	349	296	336	323	371	267	280	356	370	333	246	238	253.5	331	338	320	358
Total hip replacement	369	232	288	np	np	np	0	np	376	365	288	284	266	337	664.5	434	233	356

TABLE 10A.23

Table 10A.23 **Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by State and Territory (days) (a)**

	<i>Indigenous (b)</i>									<i>Non-Indigenous (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 knee replacement	386	211	325	328	np	np	np	np	384.5	371	343	362	342	362	868	448	490	371
Varicose veins stripping & ligation	352	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	358	343	413	356	385	363	667	665.5	562	366
Total (d)	338	232	170	171	159	348	292	240	259	335	189	146	159	192	349	296	210	250

(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 Australian Capital Territory should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed. The Australian totals for Indigenous and Other Australians do not include data for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

(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 (2012), *Australian hospital statistics 2011–12: elective surgery waiting times*. Health services series no. 46. Cat. no. HSE 127. Canberra: AIHW.

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
	<i>rate per 1000 separations</i>									<i>no.</i>
Knee replacement										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	29.8	21.4	38.3	54.9	28.9	np	np	np	28.6	188
Peer group B	13.7	24.0	32.8	np	np	np	..	..	18.8	40
Other peer groups	6.7	22.2	–	15.8	np	–	np	np	11.2	14
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other Australians	21.5	22.0	37.5	31.4	19.6	28.5	np	np	24.6	230
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	16.6	21.2	39.4	22.6	26.1	–	np	–	22.3	129
Inner regional	34.7	24.1	33.8	35.6	np	np	np	–	28.9	77
Outer regional	23.9	19.2	39.1	np	np	np	np	np	24.5	32
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	23.4	19.2	28.4	np	21.5	29.6	np	np	23.5	69
Quintile 2	30.5	21.8	48.3	26.6	np	np	np	np	29.1	76
Quintile 3	19.3	23.9	36.8	27.1	np	np	np	np	25.9	51
Quintile 4	np	24.2	46.2	np	np	np	np	np	18.6	28
Quintile 5	19.4	20.2	34.7	np	np	–	np	np	20.0	18
Hip replacement										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	21.3	19.9	12.3	24.9	19.0	np	np	np	18.3	91
Peer group B	8.6	33.0	25.6	np	np	np	..	..	15.5	21
Other peer groups	np	np	–	np	np	–	np	np	8.1	7

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other Australians	16.4	20.9	14.3	14.9	np	np	np	np	16.9	113
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	13.2	27.8	7.2	17.6	np	..	np	..	15.9	66
Inner regional	26.1	15.0	36.1	np	np	np	np	..	21.4	43
Outer regional	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	10.8	10
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	11.0	22.5	np	–	np	np	np	np	14.3	27
Quintile 2	18.9	16.3	26.9	np	np	np	np	np	17.5	34
Quintile 3	27.8	18.9	np	np	np	np	np	np	18.4	25
Quintile 4	np	26.5	np	np	np	np	np	np	14.7	18
Quintile 5	19.4	24.6	np	np	np	–	np	np	19.6	15
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	25.2	27.9	32.4	68.7	40.1	39.2	np	np	29.8	411
Peer group B	15.4	23.2	np	11.2	np	np	..	..	22.0	64
Other peer groups	15.1	16.4	np	9.9	8.7	np	np	np	13.8	41
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	19.7	np	19.9	np	np	np	np	np	22.7	23
Other Australians	23.1	24.0	32.0	33.3	31.0	33.8	20.0	np	26.4	468
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	25.7	22.0	40.3	33.6	38.7	np	22.0	np	29.4	332
Inner regional	20.6	25.6	12.3	36.7	np	42.8	np	–	22.0	124

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Outer regional	np	25.1	27.7	25.6	19.7	np	np	np	22.2	50
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	18.3	8
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	18.8	17.1	27.8	32.8	25.1	35.6	np	np	22.4	122
Quintile 2	22.5	27.1	24.2	28.3	33.0	np	np	np	25.4	127
Quintile 3	27.0	23.0	30.8	41.9	37.4	np	np	np	27.5	111
Quintile 4	22.8	20.0	35.7	25.3	37.7	np	np	np	27.1	88
Quintile 5	28.3	40.8	42.9	36.1	37.3	np	26.2	np	35.2	66
Hysterectomy										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	33.1	27.7	31.7	47.5	42.8	np	np	65.2	31.9	210
Peer group B	14.6	31.9	57.0	np	np	np	..	..	35.1	57
Other peer groups	19.1	27.5	np	23.3	np	np	np	np	15.7	17
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	62.3	17
Other Australians	29.8	29.0	30.3	35.0	27.8	42.5	np	np	29.6	255
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	27.1	28.2	32.3	37.1	45.0	np	np	–	29.9	159
Inner regional	36.7	24.7	42.0	np	np	np	np	–	30.5	77
Outer regional	20.8	48.3	26.1	np	np	np	np	np	28.7	35
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	55.8	12
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	28.3	26.2	40.4	np	22.1	45.5	–	np	31.8	84
Quintile 2	27.4	34.8	16.7	np	np	np	np	np	27.4	61
Quintile 3	37.7	34.3	36.7	41.7	np	np	np	np	35.0	66

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Quintile 4	31.6	22.9	38.7	np	np	np	np	np	30.2	47
Quintile 5	17.1	18.0	37.6	np	86.2	–	np	np	25.6	25
Prostatectomy										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	28.1	20.9	23.0	56.6	36.5	np	np	np	26.6	133
Peer group B	np	29.3	np	np	np	np	..	..	29.1	30
Other peer groups	np	11.7	np	–	np	–	np	np	12.2	11
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	np	6
Other Australians	26.4	20.9	26.2	38.7	22.0	np	np	np	24.3	160
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	28.0	18.8	32.2	33.5	27.5	np	np	–	25.8	104
Inner regional	26.2	26.4	20.8	np	np	np	np	–	24.3	47
Outer regional	27.3	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	22.4	19
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	26.6	22.1	25.6	np	23.4	41.0	np	np	26.9	56
Quintile 2	27.7	17.2	33.7	np	np	np	np	np	24.2	43
Quintile 3	31.0	24.8	21.0	56.6	np	np	np	np	26.7	36
Quintile 4	22.9	26.2	21.7	np	np	np	np	np	21.8	23
Quintile 5	27.1	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	24.5	16
Cataract surgery										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	3.8	3.5	4.1	11.0	8.0	np	np	np	4.0	84
Peer group B	np	5.3	np	2.7	np	np	..	..	4.0	35

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Other peer groups	3.3	2.5	np	1.5	np	np	np	np	2.7	47
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other Australians	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	–	–	np	3.7	163
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.3	6.2	–	np	–	4.6	123
Inner regional	1.8	2.0	np	3.4	np	np	np	–	2.0	24
Outer regional	2.4	np	5.0	np	np	np	np	np	1.9	13
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	5.5	6
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	4.0	3.3	5.6	np	3.0	np	np	np	3.7	52
Quintile 2	2.5	4.0	5.3	3.2	6.4	np	np	np	3.5	46
Quintile 3	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.2	np	np	np	np	3.2	27
Quintile 4	2.8	4.5	np	4.8	np	np	np	np	3.4	23
Quintile 5	5.8	4.7	np	7.4	np	–	np	np	3.9	18
Appendicectomy										
Hospital peer group										
Peer group A	24.8	27.4	18.4	37.9	22.8	18.3	37.7	40.5	24.4	442
Peer group B	22.9	21.2	26.2	np	np	np	..	..	23.1	78
Other peer groups	30.5	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	24.1	28
Indigenous status (d)										
Indigenous	54.5	np	22.9	np	np	np	np	np	34.1	26
Other Australians	23.7	25.8	19.4	30.7	23.3	17.3	38.5	41.8	23.5	488
Remoteness of residence (e)										
Major cities	22.1	28.5	20.4	32.6	23.1	np	41.7	np	24.3	355

TABLE 10A.44

Table 10A.44 **Unplanned hospital readmission rates, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, hospital peer group, remoteness and SEIFA IRSD quintiles, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Inner regional	32.0	18.9	24.4	39.2	34.5	20.8	np	np	24.8	126
Outer regional	30.5	30.2	8.7	20.3	np	20.5	np	np	21.0	47
Remote & Very remote	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	27.1	12
SEIFA of residence (f)										
Quintile 1	26.7	29.5	19.1	np	18.5	22.5	np	np	24.1	119
Quintile 2	28.8	22.9	16.4	37.2	27.8	np	np	np	24.8	119
Quintile 3	24.1	24.1	20.8	33.1	np	np	np	63.3	23.2	106
Quintile 4	21.3	26.8	17.7	21.8	23.9	np	43.5	np	23.2	103
Quintile 5	19.3	27.5	25.7	34.5	37.0	np	36.5	np	25.9	93

- (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) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed. The Australian totals for Indigenous/Other Australians do not include data for the ACT and Tasmania. '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.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

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

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 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>
2002–2006										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	13 265	na	13 839	6 650	2 628	na	na	6 163	42 545
Fetal deaths	no.	101	na	136	66	29	na	na	100	460
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	6.0	na	7.8	7.7	8.6	na	na	12.8	7.6
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	334 068	na	182 095	88 594	66 613	na	na	8 742	680 112
Fetal deaths	no.	2 299	na	1 574	824	553	na	na	80	7 953
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.7	6.9	6.5	na	na	7.4	6.5
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Indigenous										
Total live births (i)	no.	16 781	na	17 301	8 560	3 361	na	na	7 728	53 731
Neonatal deaths	no.	66	na	117	47	13	na	na	75	335
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.9	na	6.8	5.5	3.9	na	na	9.7	5.6
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	415 290	na	229 178	112 984	83 202	na	na	10 678	851 332
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 360	na	785	296	214	na	na	32	3 976
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	na	3.4	2.5	2.5	na	na	3.0	3.3
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	13 265	na	13 839	6 650	2 628	na	na	6 163	42 545
Perinatal deaths	no.	167	na	253	113	42	na	na	175	795
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.9	na	14.5	13.1	12.4	na	na	22.4	13.2
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	334 068	na	182 095	88 594	66 613	na	na	8 742	680 112
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 659	na	2 359	1 120	767	na	na	112	11 929

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 **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 death rate	per 1000 total births	8.7	na	10.1	9.4	9.0	na	na	10.4	9.7
2003–2007										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	17 251	na	18 593	9 279	3 515	na	na	7 892	62 993
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	155	79	25	na	na	108	481
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.2	na	8.3	8.5	7.1	na	na	13.7	7.6
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	420 818	na	247 081	124 387	87 324	na	na	10 882	1 261 838
Fetal deaths	no.	2 322	na	1 662	826	509	na	na	76	7 990
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.7	6.6	5.8	na	na	7.0	6.3
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Indigenous										
Total live births (i)	no.	17 162	na	18 438	9 200	3 490	na	na	7 784	62 512
Neonatal deaths	no.	82	na	111	47	16	na	na	74	349
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.8	na	6.0	5.1	4.6	na	na	9.5	5.6
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	418 496	na	245 419	123 561	86 815	na	na	10 806	1 253 848
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 358	na	823	279	207	na	na	30	3 961
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.2	na	3.4	2.3	2.4	na	na	2.8	3.2
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	17 251	na	18 593	9 279	3 515	na	na	7 892	62 993
Perinatal deaths	no.	171	na	266	126	41	na	na	182	830
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.9	na	14.3	13.6	11.7	na	na	23.1	13.2
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	420 818	na	247 081	124 387	87 324	na	na	10 882	1 261 838

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 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.	3 680	na	2 485	1 105	716	na	na	106	11 951
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.7	na	10.1	8.9	8.2	na	na	9.7	9.5
2004–2008										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 000	na	19 592	10 065	3 911	na	na	7 811	66 256
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	160	79	23	na	na	97	473
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.9	na	8.2	7.8	5.9	na	na	12.4	7.1
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	428 449	na	260 992	131 187	89 668	na	na	11 088	1 304 045
Fetal deaths	no.	2 362	na	1 777	835	465	na	na	60	8 008
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.8	6.4	5.2	na	na	5.4	6.1
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Indigenous										
Total live births (i)	no.	17 911	na	19 432	9 986	3 888	na	na	7 714	65 783
Neonatal deaths	no.	84	na	116	49	15	na	na	65	347
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.7	na	6.0	4.9	3.9	na	na	8.4	5.3
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	426 087	na	259 215	130 352	89 203	na	na	11 028	1 296 037
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 401	na	874	275	205	na	na	28	3 974
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	na	3.4	2.1	2.3	na	na	2.5	3.1
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 000	na	19 592	10 065	3 911	na	na	7 811	66 256
Perinatal deaths	no.	173	na	276	128	38	na	na	162	820
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.6	na	14.1	12.7	9.7	na	na	20.7	12.4
Non-Indigenous (g)										

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 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>
Total all births (f)	no.	428 449	na	260 992	131 187	89 668	na	na	11 088	1 304 045
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 763	na	2 651	1 110	670	na	na	88	11 982
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.8	na	10.2	8.5	7.5	na	na	7.9	9.2
2005–2009										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 595	na	21 389	10 770	4 141	na	na	7 835	62 730
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	176	87	17	na	na	107	508
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	4.8	na	8.2	8.1	4.1	na	na	13.7	7.2
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	434 104	na	273 228	129 891	90 186	na	na	11 327	938 736
Fetal deaths	no.	2 384	na	1 867	845	423	na	na	63	8 028
Fetal death rate	per 1000 total births	5.5	na	6.8	6.2	4.6	na	na	5.6	6.0
Neonatal deaths (h)										
Indigenous										
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	47	15	na	na	62	347
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.3	na	6.0	4.4	3.6	na	na	8.0	5.0
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	431 788	na	271 374	129 194	89 769	na	na	11 264	933 389
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 420	na	929	280	217	na	na	28	4 049
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	3.3	na	3.4	2.1	2.4	na	na	2.5	3.0
Perinatal deaths (j)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	18 595	na	21 389	10 770	4 141	na	na	7 835	62 730
Perinatal deaths	no.	169	na	304	134	32	na	na	169	855
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	9.1	na	14.2	12.4	7.7	na	na	21.6	12.2

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 **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>
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total all births (f)	no.	434 104	na	273 228	129 891	90 186	na	na	11 327	938 736
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 804	na	2 796	1 125	640	na	na	91	12 077
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.7	na	10.2	8.3	7.0	na	na	8.0	9.0
2006–2010										
Fetal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
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
Non-Indigenous (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)										
Indigenous										
Total live births (i)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512
Neonatal deaths	no.	86	na	129	47	14	na	na	62	338
Neonatal death rate	per 1000 live births	4.3	na	5.6	4.1	3.2	na	na	7.8	5.1
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Total live births (i)	no.	442 824	na	286 640	140 682	94 011	na	na	11 503	975 660
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)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (f)	no.	19 870	na	23 042	11 336	4 358	na	na	7 906	66 512
Perinatal deaths	no.	174	na	324	122	23	na	na	167	810

TABLE 10A.111

Table 10A.111 **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 death rate	per 1000 total births	8.8	na	14.1	10.8	5.3	na	na	21.1	12.2
Non-Indigenous (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	8.7

- (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) Non-Indigenous 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.

na Not available.

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