

# ***Hospital Services Report***

***June quarter 2003***

## Notes

This document contains the most up-to-date information available at the time of preparation.

This *Hospital Services Report* is available on the Department of Human Services Internet site located at:

<http://www.health.vic.gov.au/hsr/index.htm>

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# ***Introduction***

Consumers, health care providers and government all need information on the quality of health services. Public access to information assists consumers to understand the health care system, it assists providers of health services in planning and increases the accountability of the Department of Human Services to the people in the state of Victoria, Australia.

The *Hospital Services Report* was introduced in 1995. This edition includes data for the June quarter 2003, which covers the months of April, May and June.

The information included in this report is often requested from the Department. Since technical information of this nature is very difficult to interpret, each graph and table needs to be carefully considered in the context of the complexity of the health care system. Department staff, hospital staff, general practitioners and other health care professionals may be able to assist you to interpret this report.

A number of graphs and tables refer to major metropolitan hospitals. A list of the major metropolitan hospitals can be found in the glossary.

# ***Special Feature: The New Australian Health Care Agreement***

Recent media coverage has highlighted the differing views of the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments about the demand pressures facing public hospitals and the related issue of the funding required to meet these demands.

The Victorian Government has recently signed a new 5-year Australian Health Care Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. This 5-year Agreement determines the amount of funding that the Commonwealth Government contributes towards public hospitals.

The June quarter 2003 edition of the Hospital Services Report provides information on access to Victorian public hospitals covering the last quarter of the previous 1998-2003 Agreement. It is timely, therefore, to review how Victorian public hospitals have been performing over the past five years against the indicators publicly reported in the Hospital Services Report. Data are also presented on the relative share of funding contributed by the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments over this period.

Victorian public hospitals have achieved significant improvements in their performance to meet the demand challenges associated with an ageing and growing population, new technology and greater consumer expectations. This translates to improved access and more services for Victorians as evidenced by the following performance measures.

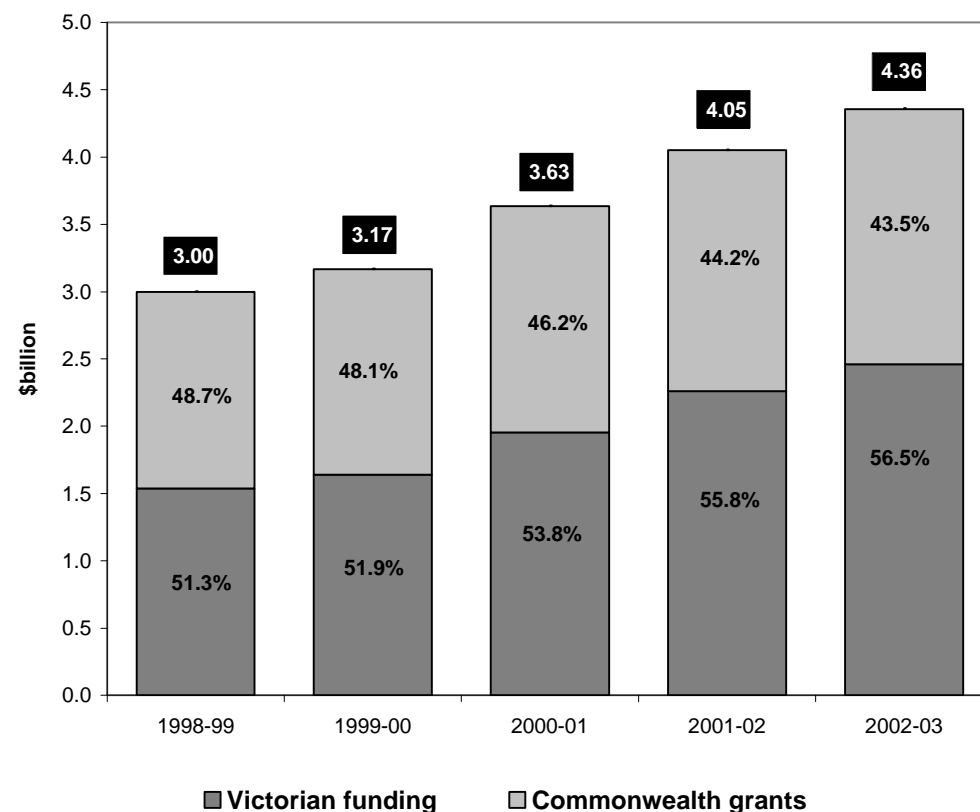
- The total number of patients admitted to Victorian public hospitals has grown by 22% from 916,000 in 1998/99 to 1,113,000 in 2002/03.
- Public hospital emergency departments treated 758,000 people in 2002/03, up by 21% from 624,000 patients in 1998/1999.
- Against this context of major growth in admitted patients and emergency department presentations, public hospitals have managed to treat emergency department patients more quickly, while reducing the number of episodes of ambulance bypass.
- In both the June 1999 and June 2003 quarters all Triage Category 1 patients presenting to emergency departments were treated immediately. 81% of Triage Category 2 patients were treated within the Australasian College of Emergency Medicine recommended time of 10 minutes in the June quarter 1999. This improved to 87% in the June quarter 2003. The establishment of the Hospital Demand Management Strategy has enabled public hospitals to reduce the number of episodes of ambulance bypass from a high of 756 in the June quarter 2001 to 178 in the June quarter 2003.
- Although the total number of people on waiting lists increased for the first two years of the previous Agreement, waiting lists have reduced since the election of the Bracks Government in November 1999. The number of people on waiting lists has declined from 42,121 in the June quarter 2000 to 38,640 in the June quarter 2003.
- Importantly, there has also been significant improvement in the timeliness of treatment for the most urgent waiting list patients. In both the June 1999 and June 2003 quarters 100% of urgent Category 1 waiting list patients were treated within 30 days. Similarly, 81% of Category 2 semi-urgent waiting list patients were treated within 90 days in the June quarter 2003, compared with 77% in the June quarter 2001 (this measure was first included in the Hospital Services Report in December 2000).

To meet these demand pressures, total government funding over the past five years has grown from \$3.00 billion in 1998/99 to an estimated \$4.36 billion in 2002/03. The chart shows that over the term of the last Australian Health Care Agreement, the Victorian Government's share of funding for public hospitals increased from 51.3% to 56.5%, while the Commonwealth Government's share showed a corresponding decrease from 48.7% to 43.5%. In 2002/03 the Victorian Government contributed \$2.46 billion, while the Commonwealth Government contribution was lower at \$1.90 billion.

Looking to the future, a particular concern is the \$350 million shortfall in Commonwealth funding for Victorian public hospitals over the next five years. This is Victoria's share of the \$1.4 billion funding gap between the Commonwealth Budget Forward Estimates in March 2003 (based on \$918 million over 4 years extrapolated to a fifth year) and the funding offer underpinning the new Australian Health Care Agreement signed in August 2003. This is critical to Victoria's ability to not only continue to improve performance on the key measures outlined above, but to meet emerging challenges such as more GP-type patients presenting to emergency departments.

The Victorian Government stands by its record of achievement on both public hospital performance and its funding of public hospitals. Over the next five years, special editions of the Hospital Services Report will provide regular updates on the demand for public hospital services, the relative funding contributions of the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments, and the impact of Commonwealth programs on public hospitals. This will include the impact of the Commonwealth's policies on private health insurance, access to residential aged care and access to affordable general practice services. These reports will continue the Victorian Government's commitment to public accountability for the performance of public hospitals characterised by the quarterly publication of the Hospital Services Report since 1995.

**Public hospital recurrent funding: Commonwealth grants and Victorian funding, 1998-99 to 2002-03**



Source: *Independently verified data provided to the Commonwealth Minister for Health and Ageing to meet AHCA signing pre-conditions, August 2003*

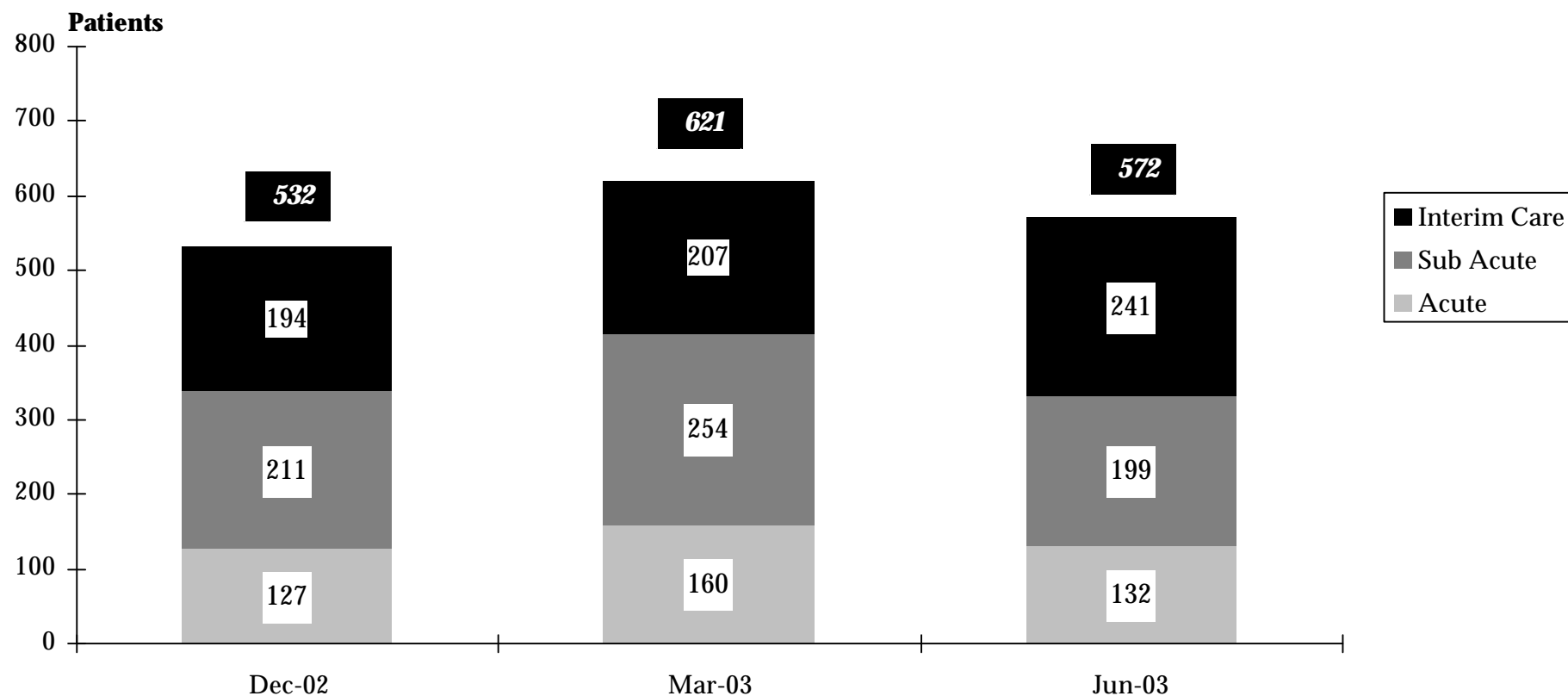
Note: *2002/03 figure is an estimate.*

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# 1. Patients waiting for residential aged care placement

## How many patients are waiting for residential aged care placements?

Figure 1.1 Number of acute and sub acute patients waiting for residential aged care placement <sup>1 2</sup>



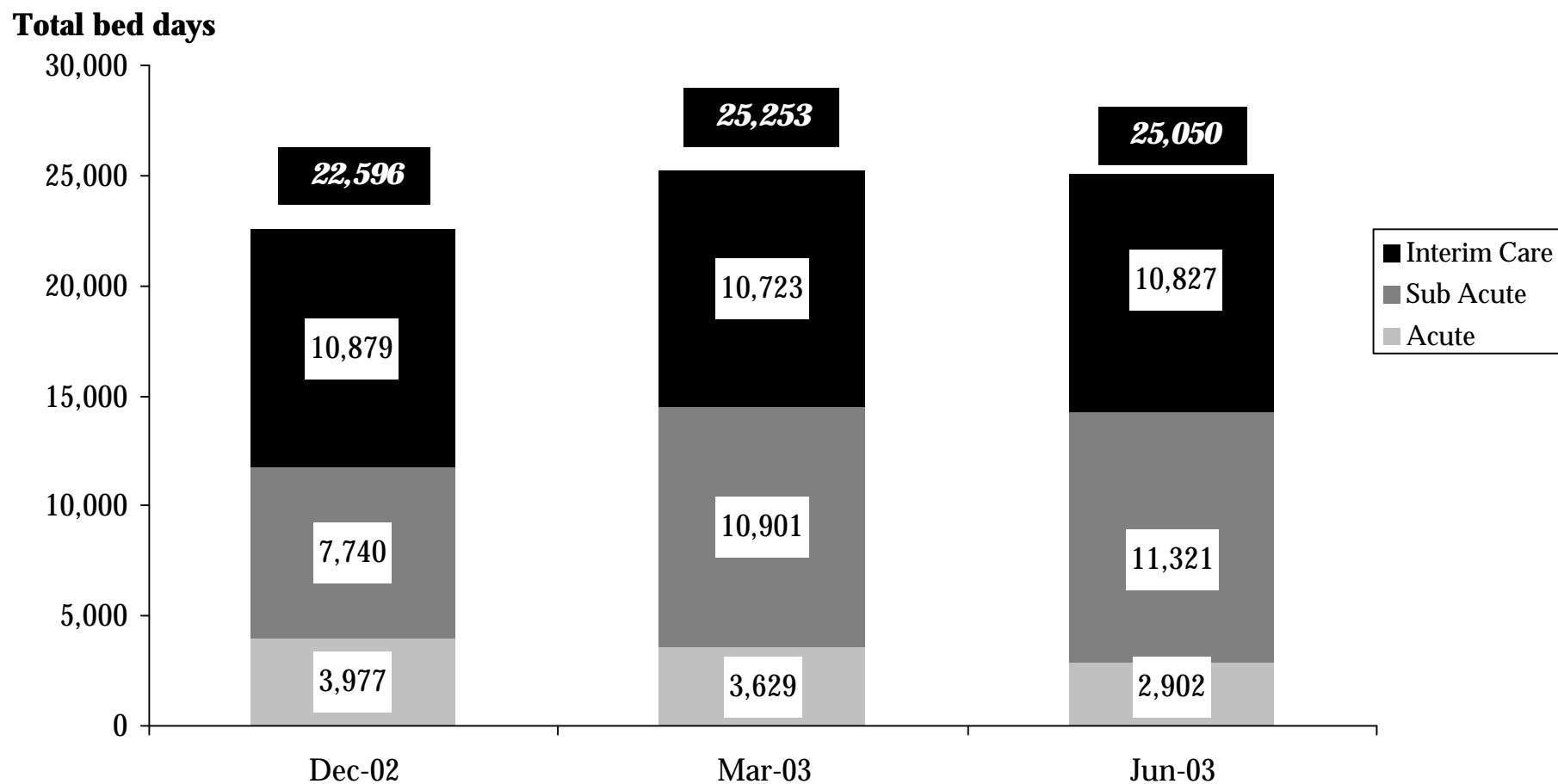
<sup>1</sup> Hospitals reporting sub acute are Angliss, Anne Caudle, Bundoora Extended Care, Bethlehem, Broadmeadows, Caritas Christi, Caulfield General, Dandenong, Goulburn Valley, Grace McKellar, Kingston, Latrobe Regional, Maroondah, Mt Eliza, Melbourne Extended Care Rehabilitation Service, Peter James, Queen Elizabeth Centre, Royal Talbot, St George's, Sunshine and Williamstown.

<sup>2</sup> Hospitals reporting acute are The Alfred, Angliss, Austin Hospital, Ballarat, Barwon Health, Bendigo, Box Hill, Dandenong, Frankston, Goulburn Valley, Latrobe Regional, Maroondah, Monash Medical Centre (Clayton & Moorabbin), The Northern, Rosebud, Royal Melbourne, Sandringham, St Vincent's, Sunshine, Western and Williamstown.

Source: Department of Human Services Bed Census.

## How many bed days are spent waiting for residential aged care placements?

Figure 1.2 Number of bed days patients wait for residential aged care placement <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Notes for Figure 1.1 apply.

Source: Department of Human Services Bed Census.

## 2. Hospital Admitted Patient Activity

### How many patients are admitted to hospital?

**Table 2.1 Admitted patients by individual hospital** <sup>1 2</sup>

Hospital	June quarter 2002	March quarter 2003	June quarter 2003	% Change June 2002 to June 2003
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b> <sup>3</sup>				
Angliss Hospital	5,709	5,695	5,680	-0.5%
Austin Hospital	17,147	16,747	17,353	1.2%
Box Hill Hospital	9,472	9,684	10,639	12.3%
Dandenong Hospital	7,410	7,335	7,412	0.0%
Frankston Hospital	10,240	10,554	11,083	8.2%
Maroondah Hospital	4,981	4,949	5,118	2.8%
Monash Medical Centre	19,231	19,648	20,767	8.0%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	19,946	20,035	21,317	6.9%
St Vincent's Hospital	11,470	10,957	11,604	1.2%
Sunshine Hospital	7,969	6,823	7,247	-9.1%
The Alfred	13,649	13,949	14,120	3.5%
The Northern Hospital	7,011	6,909	7,085	1.1%
Western Hospital	8,072	8,703	8,845	9.6%
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>				
Caulfield General Medical Centre	415	494	514	23.9%
Mercy Public Hospital, East Melbourne	4,413	4,544	4,577	3.7%
Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute	3,825	4,045	4,265	11.5%
Royal Children's Hospital	7,951	7,060	8,346	5.0%
Royal Women's Hospital	6,700	7,020	7,228	7.9%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	3,987	3,920	4,050	1.6%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	3,258	2,971	3,421	5.0%
Other metropolitan hospitals	12,558	12,554	12,867	2.5%

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to the number of WIES-fundable separations (ie. the number of patients that have been discharged from hospital).

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

<sup>3</sup> Major metropolitan hospitals contain the campuses listed in the Glossary.

**Table 2.1 Admitted patients by individual hospital (continued)**

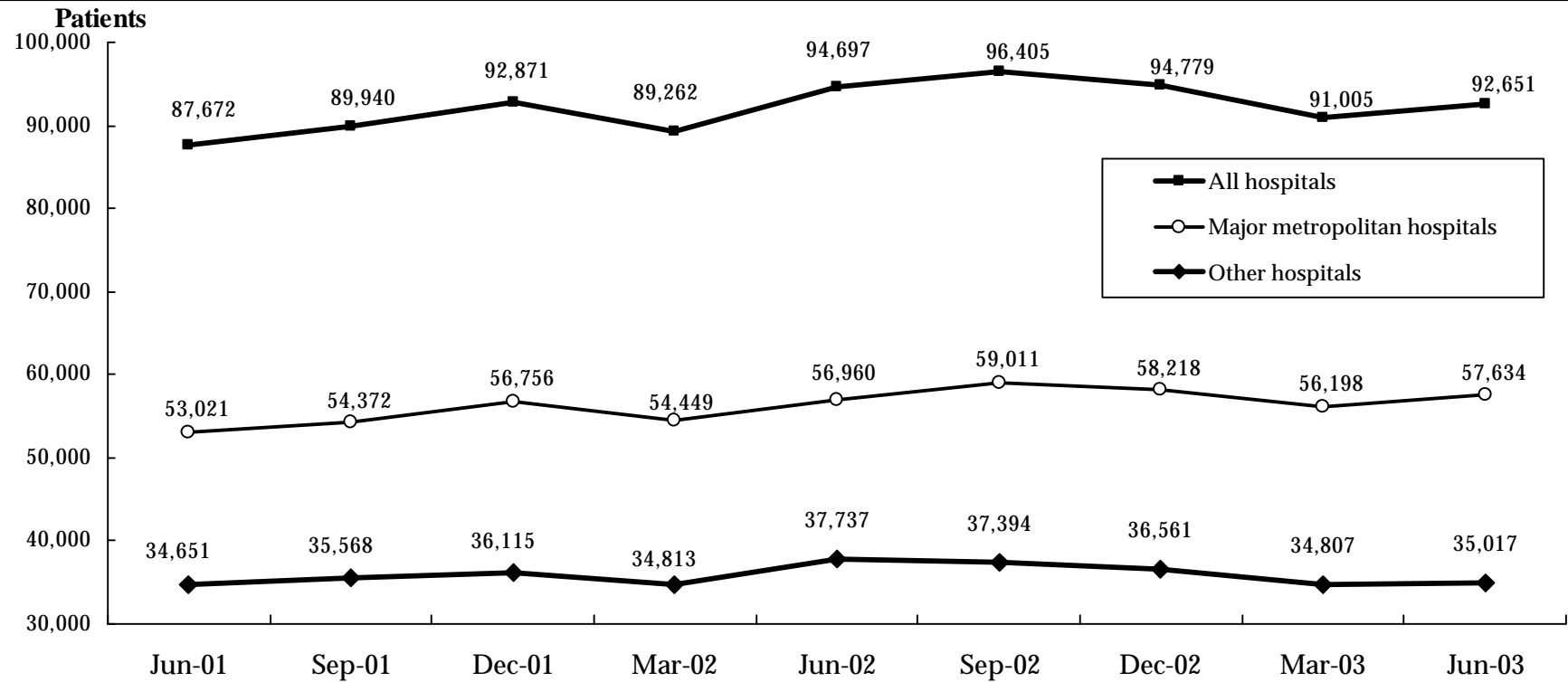
Hospital	June quarter 2002	March quarter 2003	June quarter 2003	% Change June 2002 to June 2003
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>				
Ballarat Health Services	6,078	5,784	5,916	-2.7%
Barwon Health	13,234	12,990	12,913	-2.4%
Bendigo Health Care Group	6,035	5,980	6,206	2.8%
Goulburn Valley Health	4,858	5,088	5,221	7.5%
Latrobe Regional Hospital	5,465	5,332	5,589	2.3%
<b>Other rural hospitals</b>				
Central Gippsland Health Service	2,514	2,515	2,666	6.0%
Northeast Health Wangaratta	3,126	3,131	3,118	-0.3%
South West Healthcare	3,660	3,546	3,792	3.6%
Wimmera Health Care Group	2,249	2,156	2,298	2.2%
Wodonga Regional Health Service	4,232	3,875	3,787	-10.5%
Other rural hospitals	36,395	35,301	36,115	-0.8%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>273,260</b>	<b>270,294</b>	<b>281,159</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (17 August 2003 update).

### 3. Access to Emergency Services

#### How many emergency patients are admitted to hospital?

Figure 3.1 Patients admitted to public hospitals requiring emergency care<sup>1 2 3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Major metropolitan hospitals contain the campuses listed in the Glossary.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to the number of WIES-fundable separations.

<sup>3</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (17 August 2003 update).

# How many emergency patients are admitted to hospital?

**Table 3.1 Emergency admissions**<sup>1 2 3</sup>

Hospital	June quarter 2002	March quarter 2003	June quarter 2003	% Change March 2003 to June 2003	% Change June 2002 to June 2003
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>					
Angliss Hospital	2,146	2,155	2,096	-2.7%	-2.3%
Austin Hospital	4,600	5,167	5,475	6.0%	19.0%
Box Hill Hospital	4,520	4,712	4,899	4.0%	8.4%
Dandenong Hospital	4,871	4,677	4,497	-3.8%	-7.7%
Frankston Hospital	5,550	5,621	5,716	1.7%	3.0%
Maroondah Hospital	3,020	2,850	2,948	3.4%	-2.4%
Monash Medical Centre	6,031	6,176	6,452	4.5%	7.0%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	5,962	5,591	6,012	7.5%	0.8%
St Vincent's Hospital	3,903	3,626	3,944	8.8%	1.1%
Sunshine Hospital	3,937	2,893	3,043	5.2%	-22.7%
The Alfred	4,858	4,346	4,145	-4.6%	-14.7%
The Northern Hospital	3,664	3,661	3,760	2.7%	2.6%
Western Hospital	3,898	4,723	4,647	-1.6%	19.2%
<b>Major hospitals total</b>	<b>56,960</b>	<b>56,198</b>	<b>57,634</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>Other hospitals total</b>	<b>37,737</b>	<b>34,807</b>	<b>35,017</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>94,697</b>	<b>91,005</b>	<b>92,651</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

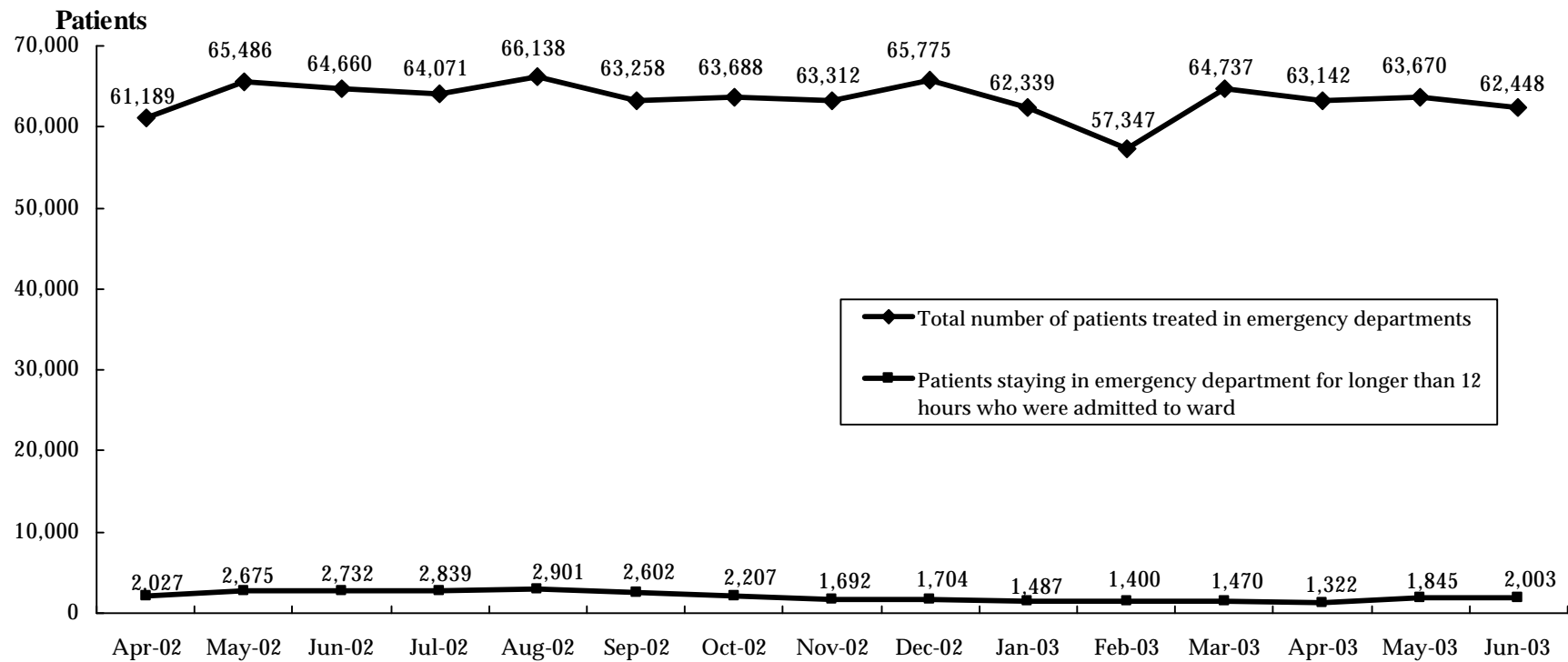
<sup>2</sup> Data exclude elective, maternity, newborn and statistical admissions.

<sup>3</sup> Data refer to the number of WIES-fundable separations (ie. the number of patients that have been discharged from hospital).

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (17 August 2003 update).

## How many patients stay for an extended period in the emergency department?

Figure 3.2 Patients staying in emergency departments for over 12 hours while waiting for a hospital bed<sup>1 2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The period of 'stay' is calculated from the time the patient arrives in the emergency department to the time when the patient leaves the emergency department.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

# How many patients are treated in each hospital emergency department?

**Table 3.2 Patients treated in hospital emergency departments, by Individual Hospitals**<sup>1 2</sup>

Hospital	June quarter 2002	March quarter 2003	June quarter 2003	% Change June 2002 to June 2003
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>				
Angliss Hospital	9,224	9,246	9,129	-1.0%
Austin Hospital	10,083	9,638	9,938	-1.4%
Box Hill Hospital	9,155	9,218	9,234	0.9%
Dandenong Hospital	11,307	10,966	11,514	1.8%
Frankston Hospital	10,701	11,246	11,049	3.3%
Maroondah Hospital	8,229	8,318	8,228	-0.0%
Monash Medical Centre	13,392	12,177	12,997	-2.9%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	11,947	11,369	11,684	-2.2%
St Vincent's Hospital	7,710	7,814	7,962	3.3%
Sunshine Hospital	13,643	13,081	13,754	0.8%
The Alfred	9,257	9,900	9,667	4.4%
The Northern Hospital	11,525	11,963	12,622	9.5%
Western Hospital	7,328	7,988	7,645	4.3%
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>				
Royal Children's Hospital	16,242	11,741	14,306	-11.9%
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>				
Ballarat Health Services	8,879	8,727	8,765	-1.3%
Barwon Health	10,205	9,853	9,546	-6.5%
Bendigo Health Care Group	8,073	7,408	7,865	-2.6%
Goulburn Valley Health	7,313	7,162	6,822	-6.7%
Latrobe Regional Hospital	7,122	6,608	6,533	-8.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,335</b>	<b>184,423</b>	<b>189,260</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data include all emergency department patients, that is, they include patients who are subsequently admitted to hospital and patients who are treated in the emergency department without being admitted to hospital.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

**Table 3.3 Patients staying in selected public hospital emergency departments for over 12 hours while waiting for a hospital bed<sup>1 2 3</sup>**

Hospital	June quarter 2002		March quarter 2003		June quarter 2003	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Angliss Hospital	123	9%	85	7%	93	7%
Austin Hospital	422	13%	129	4%	247	8%
Box Hill Hospital	553	22%	282	10%	309	11%
Dandenong Hospital	584	25%	325	14%	328	13%
Frankston Hospital	407	15%	198	6%	192	6%
Maroondah Hospital	278	14%	257	14%	361	20%
Monash Medical Centre	829	29%	604	20%	634	19%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	1,070	33%	929	29%	845	24%
St Vincent's Hospital <sup>4</sup>	804	41%	107	5%	155	7%
Sunshine Hospital	171	9%	35	3%	67	5%
The Alfred	750	35%	415	17%	391	16%
The Northern Hospital	638	32%	293	13%	578	25%
Western Hospital	266	13%	193	8%	306	13%
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Royal Children's Hospital	17	1%	13	1%	23	1%
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>						
Ballarat Health Services	32	2%	14	1%	20	1%
Barwon Health	274	7%	307	8%	316	9%
Bendigo Health Care Group	125	6%	119	8%	171	11%
Goulburn Valley Health	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latrobe Regional Hospital	91	8%	52	5%	134	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>11%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The period of 'stay' is calculated from the time the patient arrives in the emergency department to the time when the patient leaves the emergency department.

<sup>2</sup> Data represent the number of emergency department patients admitted to ward who spend more than 12 hours in the emergency department prior to being admitted as a proportion of all emergency department patients admitted to ward.

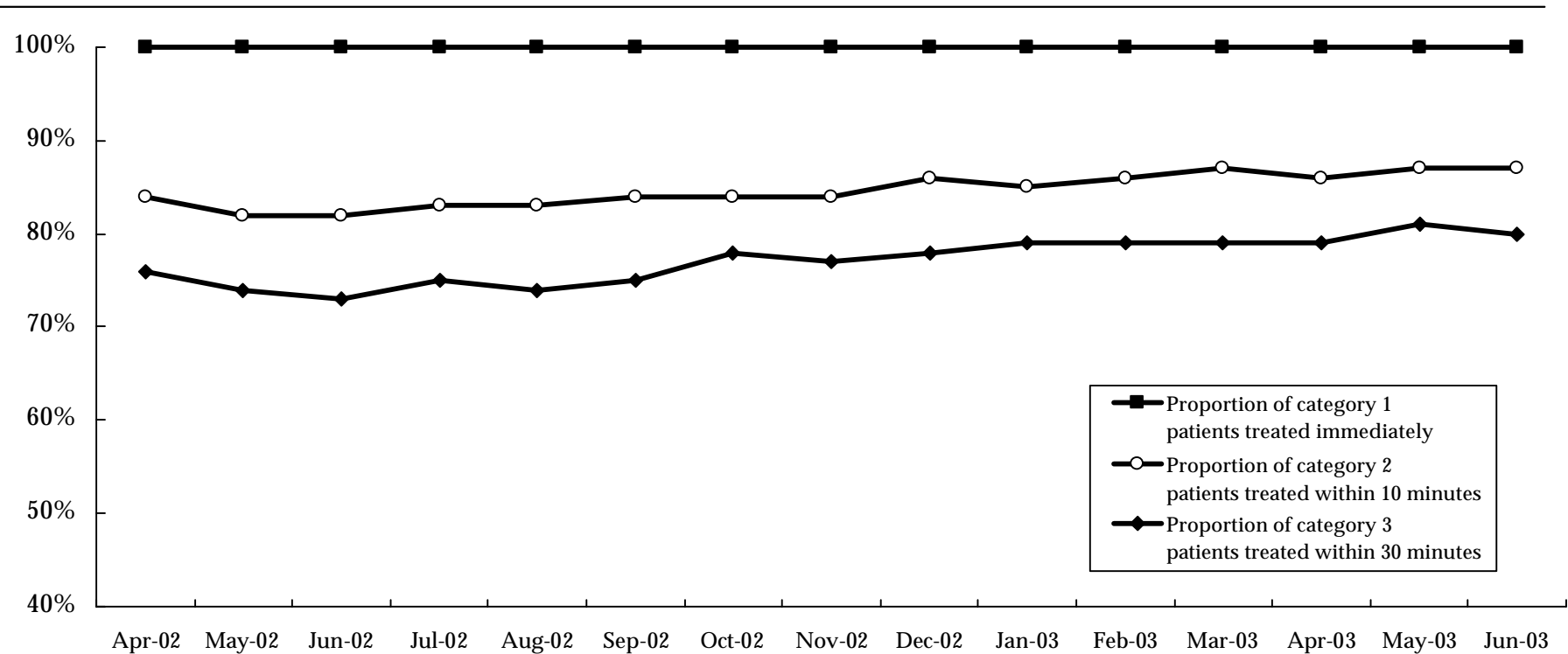
<sup>3</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

<sup>4</sup> St Vincent's Hospital data for 2001/02 are not accurate due to issues that have arisen while implementing a new information system. This has been fixed for 2002/03.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

## How many emergency department patients are treated within ideal time?

Figure 3.3 Emergency department achievement of ACEM waiting times by triage category<sup>1 2 3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Waiting times are calculated as the time between presentation at the emergency department and commencement of treatment. The following Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM) patient categories and recommended treatment times are used:

Category 1: Resuscitation case requiring immediate treatment, for example, major trauma, cardiac arrest, unconsciousness, shock.

Category 2: Emergency case requiring treatment within 10 minutes, for example, severe trauma, chest pain, severe pain, severe breathing difficulty.

Category 3: Urgent case requiring treatment within 30 minutes, for example, moderate trauma, infection, breathing difficulty.

<sup>2</sup> The business rule for 'treatment time' changed in July 2002, now taking into account treatment by nurses.

<sup>3</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

# How many emergency department patients are treated within ideal time?

**Table 3.4 Patients treated in selected public hospital emergency departments in triage category 1, 2 or 3 within ACEM recommended waiting times: June quarter 2003<sup>1 2</sup>**

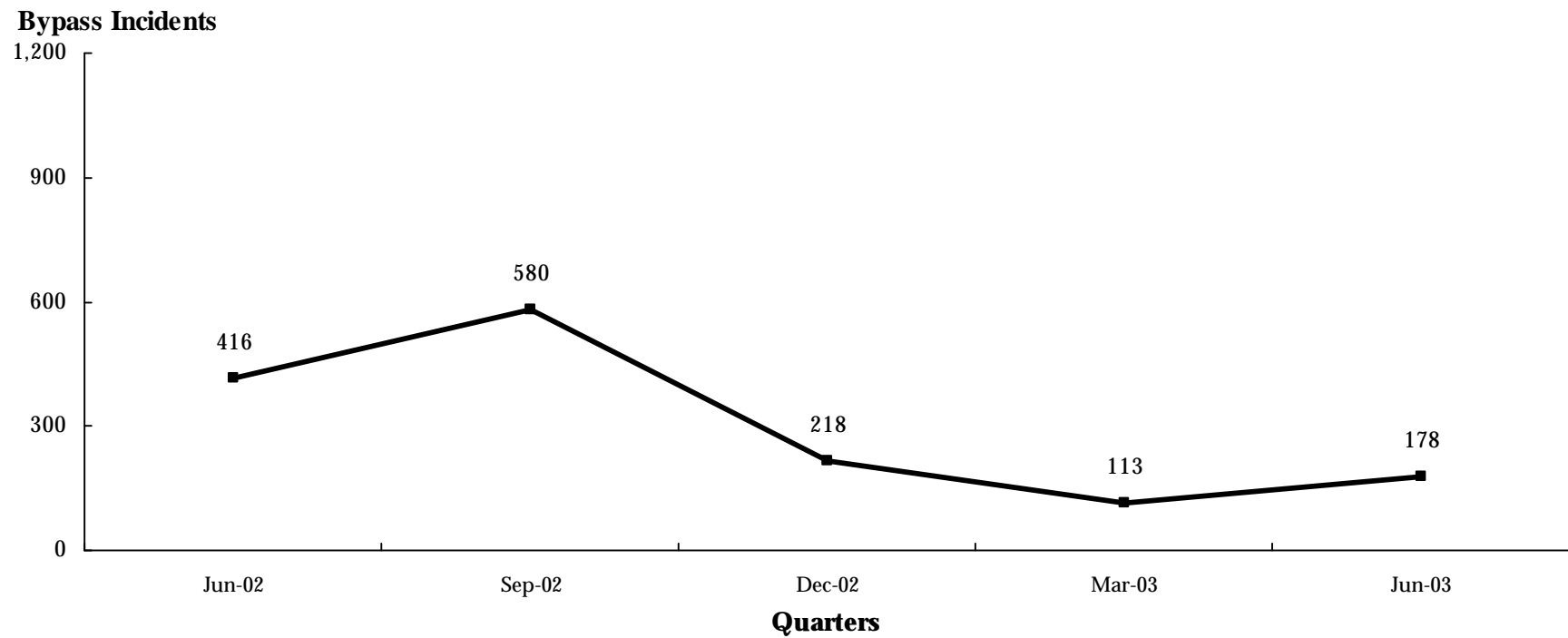
Hospital	Triage Category 1		Triage Category 2		Triage Category 3	
	Total patients	Treated immediately	Total patients	Treated in 10 minutes	Total patients	Treated in 30 minutes
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Angliss Hospital	23	100%	525	80%	2,376	82%
Austin Hospital	96	100%	813	80%	3,495	75%
Box Hill Hospital	92	100%	781	79%	3,520	58%
Dandenong Hospital	76	100%	945	91%	3,176	84%
Frankston Hospital	92	100%	2,535	94%	4,922	79%
Maroondah Hospital	63	100%	668	84%	2,476	74%
Monash Medical Centre	167	100%	1,675	89%	4,505	81%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	192	100%	1,297	79%	3,590	76%
St Vincent's Hospital	108	100%	658	85%	3,189	78%
Sunshine Hospital	32	100%	618	96%	4,283	81%
The Alfred	212	100%	1,271	80%	3,555	83%
The Northern Hospital	106	100%	901	99%	3,308	98%
Western Hospital	111	100%	840	93%	2,617	92%
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Royal Children's Hospital	44	100%	371	86%	3,909	76%
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>						
Ballarat Health Services	47	100%	222	82%	1,631	90%
Barwon Health	57	100%	864	60%	2,660	53%
Bendigo Health Care Group	46	100%	623	100%	2,400	100%
Goulburn Valley Health	15	100%	346	84%	1,648	88%
Latrobe Regional Hospital	42	100%	344	89%	1,550	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16,297</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>58,810</b>	<b>80%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM). The business rule for 'treatment time' changed in July 2002/03, now taking into account treatment from nurses.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

## How often do hospital emergency departments go on 'bypass'?

Figure 3.4 Periods of ambulance bypass of public hospitals <sup>1 2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Hospital emergency departments can request to go on ambulance bypass when the emergency department has reached maximum capacity and the treatment of patients already in the emergency department could be significantly compromised with the arrival, by ambulance, of further patients. Each individual period of ambulance bypass is for two hours or less.

<sup>2</sup> Bypass policy allows for critically ill or injured patients to be taken to the nearest hospital emergency department regardless of bypass status.

Source: Metropolitan Ambulance Service.

## How often do hospital emergency departments go on 'bypass'?

**Table 3.5 Periods of ambulance bypass, by Individual Hospital <sup>1 2</sup>**

Hospital	Jun-02 Qtr	Sep-02 Qtr	Dec-02 Qtr	Mar-03 Qtr	Jun-03 Qtr
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>					
Angliss Hospital	3	7	2	6	9
Austin Hospital	23	33	9	6	11
Box Hill Hospital	17	17	6	8	13
Dandenong Hospital	27	41	12	7	30
Frankston Hospital	42	39	13	14	25
Maroondah Hospital	11	26	11	3	8
Monash Medical Centre	106	104	39	13	23
Royal Melbourne Hospital	60	116	74	30	8
St Vincent's Hospital	17	27	1	0	6
Sunshine Hospital	28	21	7	3	5
The Alfred	15	31	2	2	2
The Northern Hospital	21	38	11	3	11
Western Hospital	46	80	31	18	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>178</b>

<sup>1</sup> Hospital emergency departments can request to go on ambulance bypass when the emergency department has reached maximum capacity and the treatment of patients already in the emergency department could be significantly compromised with the arrival, by ambulance, of further patients.

<sup>2</sup> Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) response times are now being reported in MAS Response Report: A Quarterly Statistical Review of MAS, Melbourne. Copies of the Response Report can be obtained from MAS, Corporate Planning and Corporate Communications Unit, phone (03) 9840 3648.

Source: Metropolitan Ambulance Service.

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## 4. Access to Critical Care Services

### How many hospital beds are available for patients who need intensive care?

**Table 4.1 Average number of public hospital intensive care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Month <sup>1 2</sup>**

	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03
Available <sup>3</sup>	5.1	4.0	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.1	3.8	3.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.5	2.3	1.5
Total Open <sup>4</sup>	95.0	97.9	97.9	99.7	93.8	100.1	98.6	98.8	96.7	95.0	103.2	103.1	99.9	107.3	109.6
Available (incl Barwon Health) <sup>5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.7	4.5	4.2	5.9	5.6	4.9	4.8	2.8	1.9
Total Open ICU (incl Barwon Health) <sup>5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	106.7	101.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	103.3	101.4	110.2	110.8	108.1	115.2	117.7
Total Open ICU & HDU (incl Barwon Health) <sup>6</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	131.6	126.5	132.4	129.4	134.4	130.5	129	135.5	138.2	134.9	142.5	141.7

<sup>1</sup> Based upon hospital census taken at 9.00a.m. daily.

<sup>2</sup> The data in this table represents an average for each month and varies from Table 4.3 which gives averages for the quarter.

<sup>3</sup> Available beds are unoccupied beds which are staffed, functional and available to receive new patients.

<sup>4</sup> Total open beds are all functioning and staffed beds, regardless of whether they are occupied.

<sup>5</sup> Change in counting from July 2002 to include Barwon Health intensive care.

<sup>6</sup> Change in counting from July 2002 to include all unit beds ie. Intensive Care and Stepdown Beds and Barwon Health.

Source: Office of the Coordinator of Emergency and Critical Care Services.

### How many hospital beds are available for patients who need coronary care?

**Table 4.2 Average number of public hospital coronary care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Month <sup>1</sup>**

	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03
Available	7.8	5.1	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.9	7.3	4.7	7.9	8.5	8.4	6.7	5.1	5.6
Total Open	72.9	74.4	72.5	66.4	68.0	67.7	66.1	68.2	69.0	70.3	70.9	72.3	70.6	70.3	69.7
Available (incl Barwon Health)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	3.9	3.9	5.6	7.9	5.2	8.8	9.3	9.2	7.2	5.5	6.1
Total Open (incl Barwon Health)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72.4	74.0	73.7	72.1	74.2	75.0	76.3	76.9	78.3	76.6	76.3	75.7

<sup>1</sup> Notes under Table 4.1 apply.

Source: Office of the Coordinator of Emergency and Critical Care Services.

## How many hospital beds are available for patients who need intensive care?

**Table 4.3 Average number of public hospital intensive care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Hospital: June quarter 2003 <sup>1</sup>**

Hospital	Available <sup>2</sup>	Total Open ICU <sup>3</sup>	Total Open ICU & HDU <sup>3</sup>
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>			
Angliss Hospital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austin Hospital	0.1	11.0	12.2
Box Hill Hospital	0.1	5.4	7.2
Dandenong Hospital	0.3	7.0	7.0
Frankston Hospital	0.4	5.9	8.0
Maroondah Hospital	0.3	3.9	6.6
Monash Medical Centre	0.3	12.7	12.7
Royal Melbourne Hospital	0.1	17.0	20.5
St Vincent's Hospital	0.4	8.8	8.8
Sunshine Hospital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
The Alfred	0.3	22.3	27.3
The Northern Hospital	0.1	5.3	7.6
Western Hospital	0.4	6.4	9.1
<b>Other hospitals</b>			
Barwon Health	0.4	8.1	12.8
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	3.2	113.7	139.7

<sup>1</sup> Based upon hospital census taken at 9.00a.m. daily.

<sup>2</sup> Available beds are unoccupied beds which are staffed, functional and available to receive new patients.

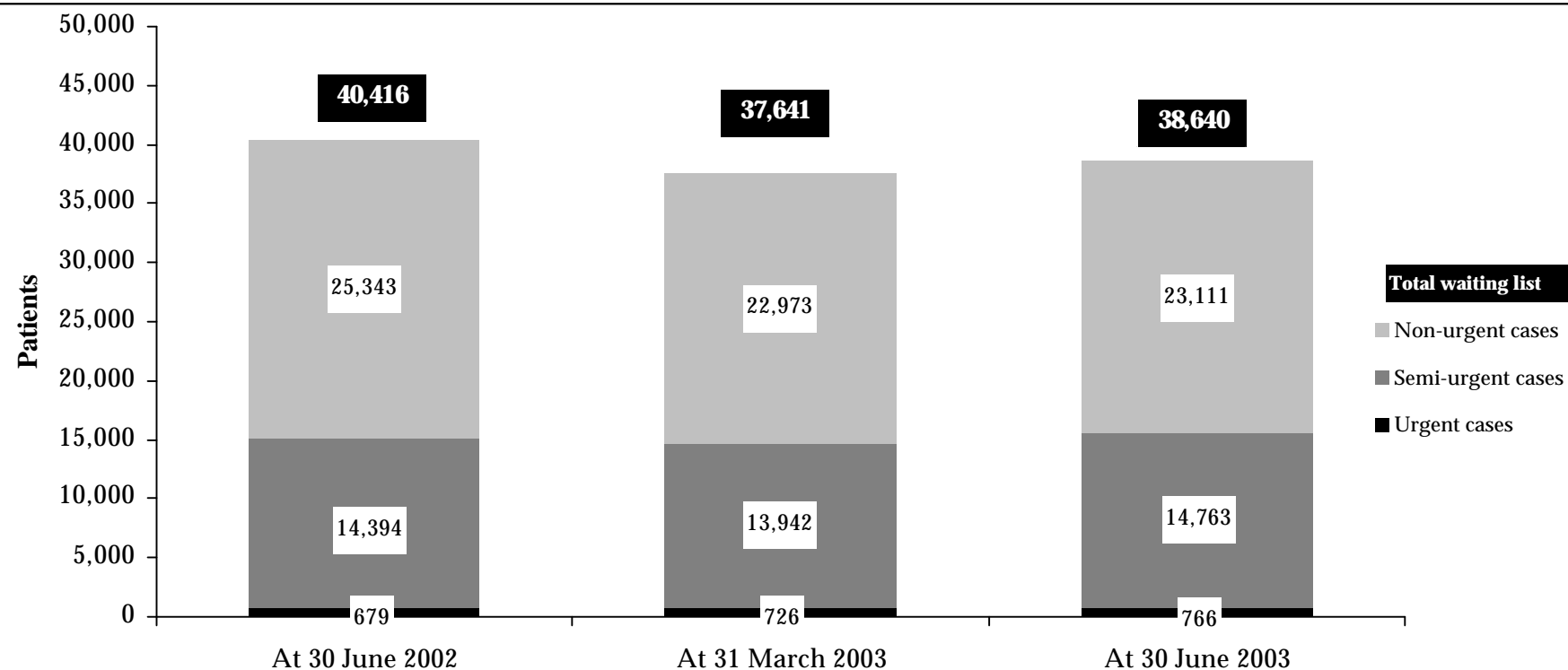
<sup>3</sup> Total open beds are all functioning and staffed beds, regardless of whether they are occupied.

<sup>4</sup> The data in this table represents an average for the quarter and varies from tables 4.1 and 4.2 which are averages for each month.

## 5. Access To Elective Surgery

### How many people are on hospital waiting lists for elective surgery?

Figure 5.1 Waiting list by urgency<sup>1 2 3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Waiting list numbers include all patients booked and waiting for elective surgery, in line with national definitions.

<sup>2</sup> The waiting list patient categories are:

- Urgent cases (waiting list category 1): Admission within 30 days desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it may become an emergency.
- Semi-urgent cases (waiting list category 2): Admission within 90 days desirable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency.
- Non-urgent cases (waiting list category 3): Admission at some time in the future acceptable for a condition causing minimal or no pain, dysfunction or disability which is very unlikely to deteriorate quickly and which does not have the potential to become an emergency.

<sup>3</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

# How many people are on hospital waiting lists for elective surgery?

**Table 5.1 Waiting lists by Urgency, by Individual Hospital** <sup>1 2</sup>

Hospital	Urgent cases			Semi-urgent cases			Non-urgent cases		
	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>									
Angliss Hospital	27	20	42	177	188	231	224	121	222
Austin Hospital	59	70	69	1,145	1,000	1,148	1,205	1,230	1,200
Box Hill Hospital	38	47	42	553	675	603	740	864	830
Dandenong Hospital	53	40	41	1,067	1,219	1,228	2,427	2,063	2,024
Frankston Hospital	64	57	63	2,292	2,015	1,903	1,174	902	782
Maroondah Hospital	19	22	13	157	98	221	855	919	1,007
Monash Medical Centre	76	88	82	1,367	1,285	1,511	2,991	2,493	2,597
Royal Melbourne Hospital	38	32	60	846	1,004	1,091	1,502	1,624	1,592
St Vincent's Hospital	39	42	42	745	758	843	877	825	802
Sunshine Hospital	5	8	13	256	197	205	550	683	710
The Alfred	85	82	84	1,325	939	886	1,145	844	728
The Northern Hospital	39	22	49	859	964	1,055	1,863	1,809	1,921
Western Hospital	20	35	28	529	660	730	887	787	859
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>									
Royal Children's Hospital	26	24	17	190	224	174	1,380	1,416	1,362
Royal Women's Hospital	17	6	13	182	155	244	197	155	161
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	6	12	13	164	178	215	341	337	307
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	10	19	12	499	385	423	2,180	1,321	1,382

<sup>1</sup> Waiting list numbers include all patients booked and waiting for elective surgery, in line with national definitions.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

**Table 5.1 Waiting lists by Urgency, by Individual Hospital (continued)**

Hospital	Urgent cases			Semi-urgent cases			Non-urgent cases		
	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>									
Ballarat Health Services	1	6	0	253	234	216	1,051	928	883
Barwon Health	7	11	14	651	679	690	1,660	1,436	1,361
Bendigo Health Care Group	9	32	23	395	408	427	709	669	687
Goulburn Valley Health	17	18	25	325	267	278	191	204	209
Latrobe Regional Hospital	9	16	12	114	164	159	465	508	621
<b>Other rural hospitals</b>									
Northeast Health Wangaratta	5	2	1	105	80	83	301	389	403
West Gippsland Hospital	10	15	8	198	166	199	428	446	461
<b>Total</b>	679	726	766	14,394	13,942	14,763	25,343	22,973	23,111

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

# What is the throughput of people waiting for elective surgery?

**Table 5.2 Admissions and cancellations, by Individual Hospital <sup>1 2</sup>**

Hospital	Patients on Waiting Lists			Admissions from Waiting Lists			Patients Cancelled from Waiting Lists		
	at 30 Jun 2002	at 31 Mar 2003	at 30 Jun 2003	During the Quarter			During the Quarter		
				Jun-02	Mar-03	Jun-03	Jun-02	Mar-03	Jun-03
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>									
Angliss Hospital	428	329	495	743	727	853	135	75	50
Austin Hospital	2,409	2,300	2,417	2,077	1,942	2,084	497	373	388
Box Hill Hospital	1,331	1,586	1,475	1,346	1,128	1,463	216	282	234
Dandenong Hospital	3,547	3,322	3,293	1,187	1,366	1,549	217	265	260
Frankston Hospital	3,530	2,974	2,748	1,389	1,499	1,551	556	323	351
Maroondah Hospital	1,031	1,039	1,241	780	752	816	118	211	127
Monash Medical Centre	4,434	3,866	4,190	1,814	1,910	2,128	439	334	291
Royal Melbourne Hospital	2,386	2,660	2,743	1,943	1,400	1,719	615	379	388
St Vincent's Hospital	1,661	1,625	1,687	1,197	1,023	1,034	212	231	206
Sunshine Hospital	811	888	928	1,172	1,086	1,170	230	106	140
The Alfred	2,555	1,865	1,698	1,374	1,329	1,344	412	453	385
The Northern Hospital	2,761	2,795	3,025	1,139	1,224	1,311	272	180	213
Western Hospital	1,436	1,482	1,617	1,258	956	985	221	206	258
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>									
Royal Children's Hospital	1,596	1,664	1,553	2,344	2,256	2,562	176	167	205
Royal Women's Hospital	396	316	418	725	734	619	189	134	137
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	511	527	535	671	483	508	229	122	99
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	2,689	1,725	1,817	2,803	2,553	2,929	341	259	275

<sup>1</sup> Waiting list numbers include all patients booked and waiting for elective surgery, in line with national definitions.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

**Table 5.2 Admissions and cancellations, by Individual Hospital (continued)**

Hospital	Patients on Waiting Lists			Admissions from Waiting Lists			Patients Cancelled from Waiting Lists		
	at 30 Jun 2002	at 31 Mar 2003	at 30 Jun 2003	During the Quarter			During the Quarter		
				Jun-02	Mar-03	Jun-03	Jun-02	Mar-03	Jun-03
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>									
Ballarat Health Services	1,305	1,168	1,099	647	555	560	229	93	139
Barwon Health	2,318	2,126	2,065	1,127	1,187	1,334	203	186	228
Bendigo Health Care Group	1,113	1,109	1,137	1,205	1,060	1,065	122	134	99
Goulburn Valley Health	533	489	512	609	697	728	90	91	87
Latrobe Regional Hospital	588	688	792	1,026	802	945	82	71	99
<b>Other rural hospitals</b>									
Northeast Health Wangaratta	411	471	487	569	490	501	40	36	68
West Gippsland Hospital	636	627	668	535	522	576	56	52	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,416</b>	<b>37,641</b>	<b>38,640</b>	<b>29,680</b>	<b>27,681</b>	<b>30,334</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>4,764</b>

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

# How many people are on hospital waiting lists for longer than the ideal time?

**Table 5.3 People on elective surgery waiting lists for longer than ideal time, by Individual Hospital <sup>1 2</sup>**

Hospital	Urgent cases waiting over 30 days			Semi-urgent cases waiting over 90 days		
	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Angliss Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin Hospital	0	0	0	476	395	435
Box Hill Hospital	0	0	0	89	97	78
Dandenong Hospital	0	0	0	633	757	808
Frankston Hospital	0	0	0	1,440	1,288	1,092
Maroondah Hospital	0	0	0	35	7	32
Monash Medical Centre	0	0	0	663	665	688
Royal Melbourne Hospital	0	0	0	342	426	488
St Vincent's Hospital	0	0	0	325	286	293
Sunshine Hospital	0	0	0	27	11	29
The Alfred	0	0	0	836	493	368
The Northern Hospital	0	0	0	264	386	382
Western Hospital	0	0	0	196	312	302
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>						
Royal Children's Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Women's Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	0	0	0	19	19	54
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	0	0	0	110	31	29

<sup>1</sup> Waiting list numbers include all patients booked and waiting for elective surgery, in line with national definitions.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

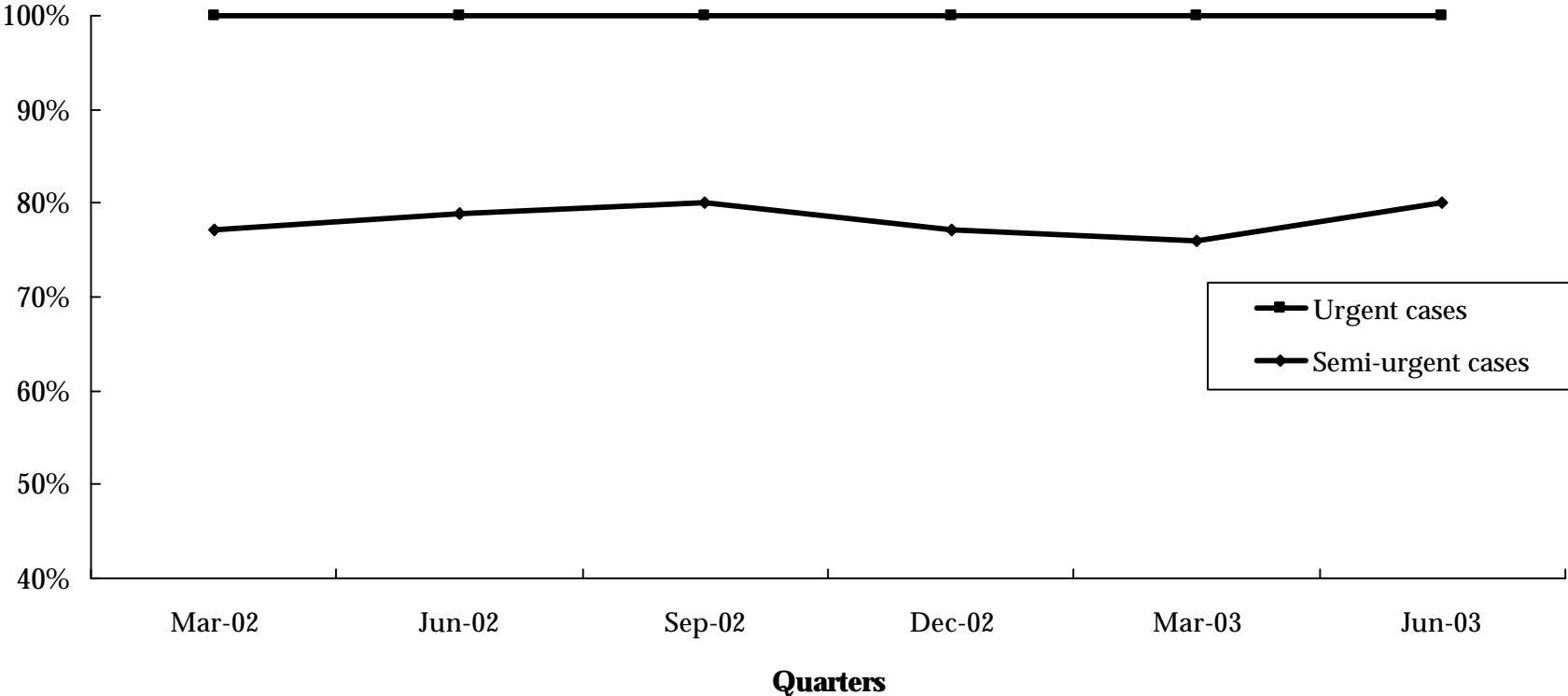
**Table 5.3 People on elective surgery waiting lists for longer than ideal time, by Individual Hospital (continued)**

Hospital	Urgent cases waiting over 30 days			Semi-urgent cases waiting over 90 days		
	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003	30 Jun 2002	31 Mar 2003	30 Jun 2003
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>						
Ballarat Health Services	0	0	0	73	85	82
Barwon Health	0	0	0	321	310	287
Bendigo Health Care Group	0	0	0	207	215	229
Goulburn Valley Health	0	0	0	37	44	40
Latrobe Regional Hospital	0	0	0	0	3	13
<b>Other rural hospitals</b>						
Northeast Health Wangaratta	0	0	0	20	3	7
West Gippsland Hospital	0	0	0	48	36	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,161</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>5,769</b>

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

# What percentage of patients are admitted within clinically ideal times?

Figure 5.2 Percentage of patients from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

## What percentage of patients are admitted within clinically ideal times?

**Table 5.4 Percentage of people from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency, by Individual Hospital <sup>1</sup>**

Hospital	Urgent cases admitted within 30 days during the quarter				Semi-urgent cases admitted within 90 days during the quarter			
	March 2003		June 2003		March 2003		June 2003	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Major metropolitan hospitals</b>								
Angliss Hospital	78	100.00%	100	100.00%	385	99.48%	464	100.00%
Austin Hospital	571	100.00%	669	100.00%	634	68.91%	693	74.04%
Box Hill Hospital	278	100.00%	302	100.00%	529	78.25%	752	83.93%
Dandenong Hospital	296	100.00%	337	100.00%	206	54.79%	254	54.39%
Frankston Hospital	300	100.00%	306	100.00%	432	48.92%	463	51.39%
Maroondah Hospital	203	100.00%	245	100.00%	199	86.15%	232	93.55%
Monash Medical Centre	596	100.00%	728	100.00%	545	62.36%	709	76.73%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	647	100.00%	724	100.00%	335	64.05%	467	70.65%
St Vincent's Hospital	254	100.00%	244	100.00%	492	73.00%	527	75.61%
Sunshine Hospital	53	100.00%	81	100.00%	291	86.61%	321	92.51%
The Alfred	505	100.00%	495	100.00%	388	60.25%	432	63.44%
The Northern Hospital	214	100.00%	225	100.00%	467	62.18%	536	68.98%
Western Hospital	199	100.00%	184	100.00%	446	75.85%	390	71.43%
<b>Other metropolitan hospitals</b>								
Royal Children's Hospital	382	100.00%	459	100.00%	400	100.00%	567	100.00%
Royal Women's Hospital	156	100.00%	152	100.00%	452	99.12%	368	100.00%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	106	100.00%	82	100.00%	207	88.84%	237	91.86%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	115	100.00%	167	100.00%	1,263	96.19%	1,528	98.01%

<sup>1</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

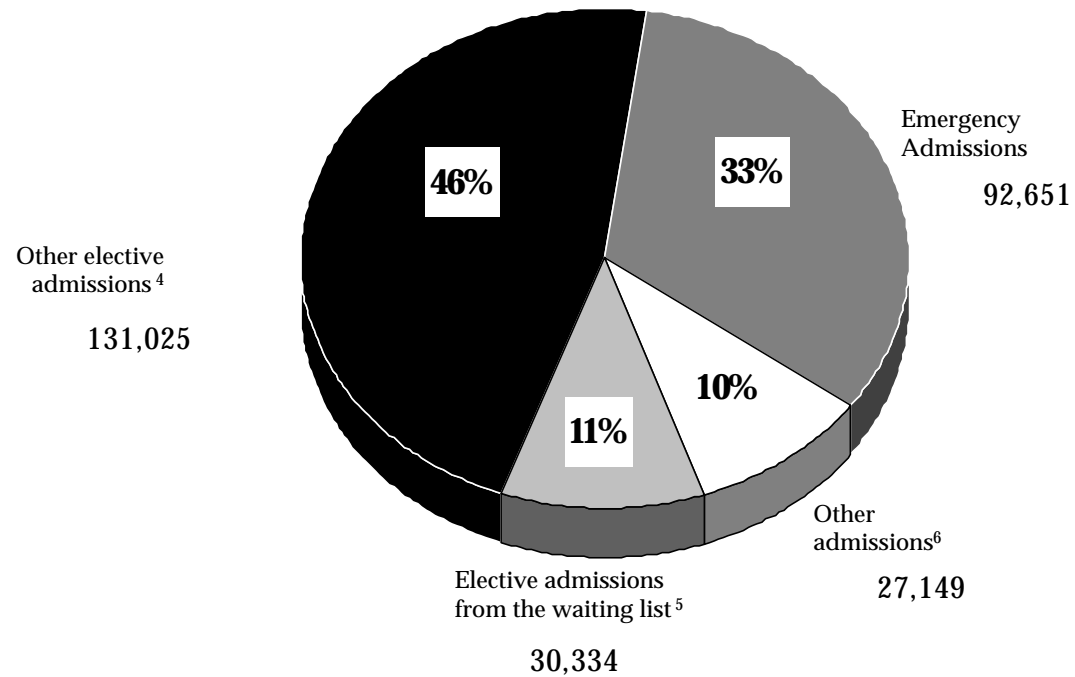
**Table 5.4 Percentage of people from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency, by Individual Hospital (continued)**

Hospital	Urgent cases admitted within 30 days during the quarter				Semi-urgent cases admitted within 90 days during the quarter			
	March 2003		June 2003		March 2003		June 2003	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Major regional hospitals</b>								
Ballarat Health Services	23	100.00%	35	100.00%	231	83.70%	241	84.27%
Barwon Health	80	100.00%	90	100.00%	470	75.81%	558	81.70%
Bendigo Health Care Group	154	100.00%	201	100.00%	221	69.28%	186	67.64%
Goulburn Valley Health	187	100.00%	204	100.00%	290	73.60%	324	80.00%
Latrobe Regional Hospital	63	100.00%	106	100.00%	337	97.40%	381	97.44%
<b>Other rural hospitals</b>								
Northeast Health Wangaratta	26	100.00%	27	100.00%	201	91.36%	211	98.14%
West Gippsland Hospital	77	100.00%	81	100.00%	223	84.79%	234	87.64%
<b>Total</b>	5,563	100.00%	6,244	100.00%	9,644	75.92%	11,075	80.14%

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

## What is the admission source of total hospital activity?

Figure 5.3 Separations by admission type: June quarter 2003 <sup>1 2 3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> 2002/2003 data are provisional.

<sup>3</sup> Data refer to the number of WIES-fundable separations only.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes patients admitted from the elective surgery waiting list.

<sup>5</sup> Patients admitted from the elective surgery waiting list during the quarter (ESIS).

<sup>6</sup> Includes maternity, newborn and statistical (change in patient care type) admissions.

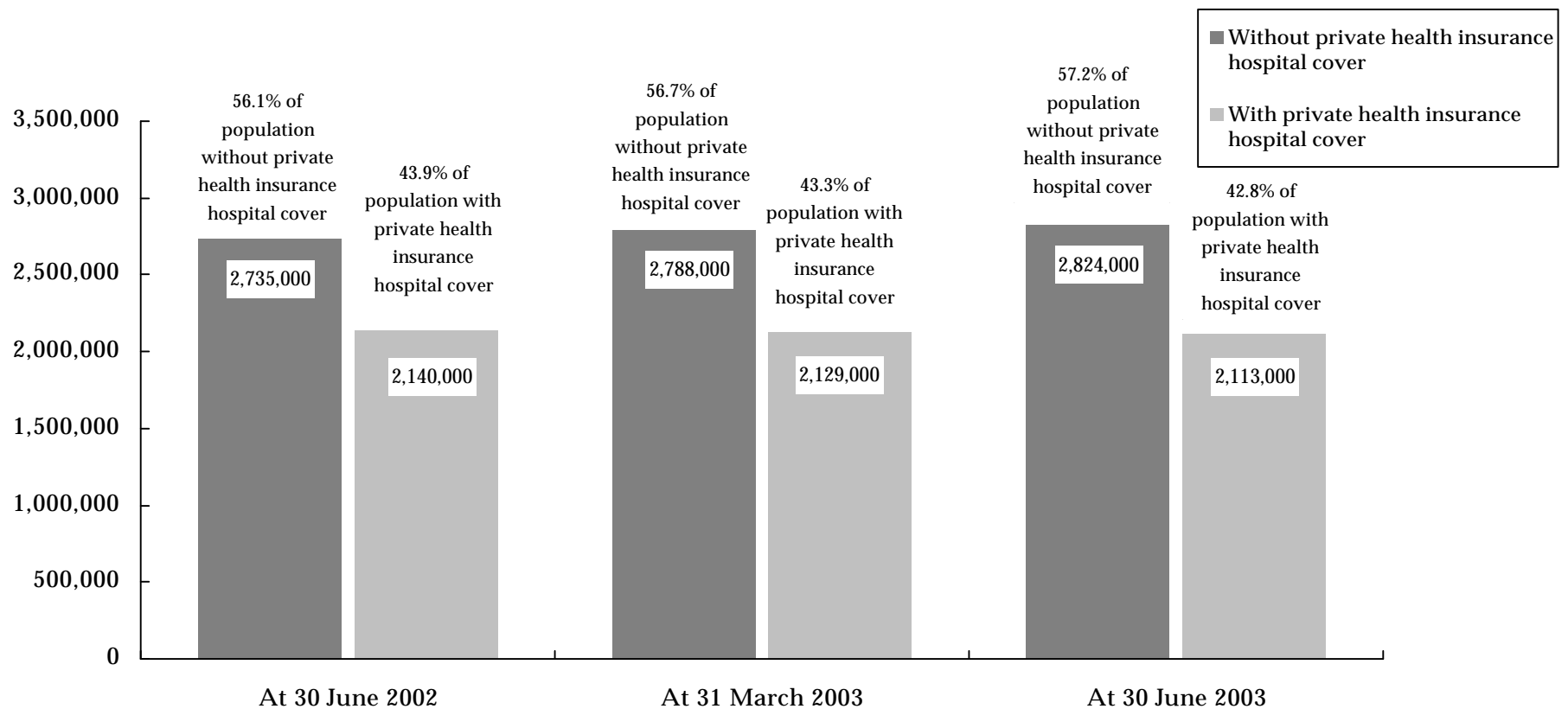
Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (17 August 2003 update).  
Elective Surgery Information System.

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## 6. Private Health Insurance

### How many Victorians have private health insurance hospital cover?

Figure 6.1 Health insurance status of Victorians <sup>1 2 3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data are for all people covered by insurance, that is, contributors, partners and dependants.

<sup>2</sup> Data for current and previous quarters are provisional.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics reflect total persons covered by any level of hospital private health insurance.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council (30 August 2003).

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## 7. Glossary

### *What do the terms used in this report mean?*

#### ***Admitted Patient***

Someone who is an inpatient in a hospital. Sameday patients who are admitted for less than 24 hours are also counted as inpatients but people who attend hospital for outpatient clinics are not.

#### ***Cancellation***

The request for elective surgery has been withdrawn and the patient is removed from this hospital's Waiting List without admission for the awaited procedure. This can occur for clinical reasons, transfer of the patient to another hospital, or at the request of the patient.

#### ***Casemix Funded***

A system of funding hospitals according to the actual number and type of services that they provide. Casemix funding was introduced for most Victorian public hospitals in July 1993.

#### ***Coronary Care***

A hospital unit with specialised staff and equipment to care for patients with heart disease.

#### ***Elective Admission***

A planned admission to hospital. Emergency admissions and transfers from other hospitals are not counted as elective admissions.

#### ***Elective Surgery***

Planned surgery that is not an emergency requiring hospital admission within 24 hours.

#### ***Emergency Admission***

An unplanned admission to hospital due to unexpected illness or injury that requires urgent care.

#### ***Emergency Department***

A hospital department that specialises in providing emergency care for people who are in need of urgent care (ambulance cases for example) and people who choose to seek treatment in an emergency department.

#### ***Intensive Care***

A hospital unit with specialised staff and equipment to provide continuous care for critically ill, injured or post-operative patients.

#### ***Major Metropolitan Hospitals***

Include Angliss Hospital, Austin Hospital (Austin Hospital & Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital), Box Hill Hospital, Dandenong Hospital, Frankston Hospital, Maroondah Hospital, Monash Medical Centre (Clayton Campus & Moorabbin Campus), Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Sunshine Hospital, The Alfred, The Northern Hospital and Western Hospital.

#### ***Separation***

When an admitted patient leaves a hospital. This is the technical way of counting the number of admitted patients treated by a hospital.

#### ***Step Down Bed***

Hospital beds with specialised staff and equipment to care for patients who no longer need coronary or intensive care but are not yet ready to move to a general hospital ward.

#### ***Transfer***

When an inpatient is moved from one hospital to another. This might be in order to obtain a specialised treatment not available at the first hospital or because of the patient's preferences.

#### ***Waiting List Hospital***

A major public hospital that performs elective surgery for public patients and uses a waiting list to properly keep track of people who require elective surgery.