

Attachment 1

Proposed health system performance indicators (AIHW 2008)

Better health

1. Life expectancy at birth (including the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians)
2. Infant and young child mortality (including the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians)
3. Incidence and prevalence of important preventable diseases and injury
4. Potentially avoidable deaths

Focus on prevention

5. Proportion of persons overweight and obese
6. Proportion of persons underweight
7. Proportion of persons who are daily smokers
8. Proportion of adults with high blood pressure
9. Proportion of adults with high blood cholesterol
10. Proportion of adults who are physically inactive
11. Low fruit and vegetable consumption
12. Proportion of persons at risk of long-term harm from alcohol
13. Proportion of children with all developmental health checks
14. Cancer screening rates for national programs
15. Low birthweight infants, by Indigenous status
16. Immunisation rates
17. Public health program expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure

Access

18. Access to GP type services provided through MBS
19. Access to specialists
20. Access to acute care public and private hospital services
21. Access to sub-acute hospital services by care type (rehabilitation, palliative, GEM, psychogeriatric, maintenance, other) and whether public and private
22. Access to emergency department services by triage category
23. Access to prescription drugs
24. Access to dental services
25. Access to pathology and imaging services
26. Access to allied health services
27. Access to alcohol and other drug treatment services 84
28. Access to community mental health services
29. Access to optometry services
30. Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations (for ambulatory care sensitive conditions)
31. Potentially avoidable hospital emergency department attendances
32. Waiting times for elective surgery
33. Waiting times in emergency departments
34. Waiting times for GPs
35. Waiting times for public dentistry
36. Proportion of the population with severe mental illness receiving mental health care

37. Residential and community aged care services
38. Hospital use by patients waiting for residential aged care
39. Out-of-pocket costs as a proportion of cost of service (GP and specialist medical services, pharmaceuticals and dental services)
40. Deferment of required treatment due to cost

High quality--Appropriate

41. Proportion of people with diabetes mellitus who have received an annual cycle of care within general practice
42. Proportion of people with diabetes mellitus who have an HbA1c (glycosylated haemoglobin) below 7%.
43. Proportion of pregnancies with an antenatal visit in the first trimester
44. Cancer survival
45. In-hospital mortality for selected procedures
46. Asthmatics with a written asthma plan
47. Unplanned hospital readmissions
48. Health and aged care service providers that are accredited

High quality--Safe

49. Adverse drug events
50. Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia in acute care hospitals
51. Pressure ulcers in care settings
52. Fall resulting in patient harm in care settings
53. Intentional self-harm in hospitals²
54. Independent peer review of surgical deaths
55. Admitted adult patients who are assessed for risk of venous thromboembolism

Integration and continuity of care

56. Discharge summaries transmitted electronically
57. Discharge plans for patients with complex care needs
58. General practices with register and recall systems for patients with chronic disease
59. Post-discharge community care for mental health patients

Patient-centred

60. Patient experience

Efficiency/value for money

61. Cost per case mix-adjusted acute care separation for acute care hospitals
62. Total cost per medical specialist (MBS) service

Sustainable

63. Graduates in pharmacy, medicine and nursing as a percentage of the total pharmacy, medical and nursing workforce
64. Percentage of health practitioners aged 55 years and over
65. Commonwealth/States/Territories expenditure on health & aged care as a % of GDP
66. Number of accredited and filled clinical training positions
67. Capital expenditure as a proportion of total health and aged care expenditure
68. Proportion of GDP (or health expenditure) spent on health research and development