

# Queensland Ambulance Service

Public Performance Indicators financial year third quarter - July 2015 to March 2016



## Care for patients

Local Ambulance Service Network	% Cardiac Patients Receiving 12 Lead ECG <sup>1</sup>	Clinically Meaningful Pain Reduction % Cardiac Patients <sup>1</sup>	Clinically Meaningful Pain Reduction % Trauma Patients	% Emergency & Urgent Patients Treated & Not Transported	Total Audits Completed	Clinical Audit & Review CART 3 & 4 Variations
Cairns & Hinterland	94.7	92.7	95.7	13.2	4,135	1
Cape York & Torres Strait	100.0	42.9	100.0	24.1	306	0
Central Queensland	94.6	85.9	92.7	12.9	3,733	2
Central West	85.7	100.0	88.5	12.2	258	0
Darling Downs	94.2	88.1	94.6	14.1	4,489	3
Gold Coast	98.9	88.3	94.7	12.4	6,240	13
Mackay	98.5	92.4	90.2	18.1	2,743	2
Metro North	95.2	86.9	89.7	14.1	10,307	2
Metro South	95.2	83.9	89.8	14.3	10,884	4
North West	94.7	89.5	93.0	15.9	798	0
South West	77.8	77.8	87.3	10.2	585	0
Sunshine Coast	98.0	93.7	92.4	11.7	5,879	1
Townsville	98.5	85.5	89.4	14.3	3,854	0
West Moreton	97.6	84.7	88.8	16.0	3,636	1
Wide Bay	96.6	92.2	91.8	14.5	3,253	3
Statewide	96.2	87.3	91.5	13.9	61,100	32

<sup>1</sup> In more remote areas small case volume may affect the values shown.



## Care for staff

Local Ambulance Service Network	Clinical Attrition % (ROGS definition)	Crew Safety Index <sup>1</sup>	% Eligible Officers with Current Performance Development Plans	Injury Downtime Rate %
Cairns & Hinterland	2.4	6.8	71.2	0.2
Cape York & Torres Strait	0.0	13.2	59.4	0.0
Central Queensland	2.7	5.2	67.9	0.9
Central West	0.0	8.8	83.3	0.3
Darling Downs	2.0	3.1	90.1	0.8
Gold Coast	1.8	7.7	81.8	0.4
Mackay	1.3	2.1	76.7	1.1
Metro North	3.0	3.9	65.8	0.8
Metro South	2.3	8.0	64.6	0.7
North West	0.0	14.9	93.5	0.5
South West	0.0	0.0	90.7	0.4
Sunshine Coast	0.8	5.5	81.7	0.2
Townsville	2.3	13.8	82.5	1.1
West Moreton	0.6	4.0	57.3	1.0
Wide Bay	0.6	7.2	72.8	2.3
Statewide	1.9	6.3	73.2	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Statewide figures represent a percentage of all staff, with exception of 'Crew Safety Index' which presents physical and/or verbal abuse per 100,000 hrs worked in LASN Operations.



## Daily activity

Local Ambulance Service Network	Emergency & Urgent Incidents <sup>1</sup>		Non-Emergency Medically Authorised Incidents <sup>1</sup>		Total Incidents <sup>1</sup>		Total Patients Transported by Road <sup>1</sup>	
	Jul-Mar 2014-15	Jul-Mar 2015-16	Jul-Mar 2014-15	Jul-Mar 2015-16	Jul-Mar 2014-15	Jul-Mar 2015-16	Jul-Mar 2014-15	Jul-Mar 2015-16
Cairns & Hinterland	122	131	40	50	162	181	136	153
Cape York & Torres Strait	5	5	3	3	8	8	5	5
Central Queensland	91	93	34	35	126	128	109	112
Central West	4	4	2	2	5	5	5	5
Darling Downs	109	114	47	45	156	159	136	135
Gold Coast	214	226	44	45	258	271	219	227
Mackay	60	63	17	17	77	80	65	66
Metro North	370	386	162	154	532	540	463	472
Metro South	402	417	156	151	559	568	472	491
North West	21	22	7	6	28	28	22	22
South West	8	7	5	5	13	12	12	10
Sunshine Coast	163	173	67	66	230	240	202	211
Townsville	129	134	47	47	175	180	147	152
West Moreton	109	117	28	27	137	144	113	121
Wide Bay	101	108	27	31	129	139	110	116
Statewide	1,909	1,998	685	683	2,596	2,682	2,216	2,298

<sup>1</sup> Figures are rounded to whole numbers.



## Service delivery

Local Ambulance Service Network	Response Time (mins)				Response Time (%)			% of Non-Emergency Incidents Attended to by the Appointment Time <sup>1</sup>
	50th Percentile	90th Percentile	50th Percentile	90th Percentile	% < 30 mins	% < 60 mins	2B	
Cairns & Hinterland	8.1	17.0	11.8	27.1	89.2	97.1	96.3	
Cape York & Torres Strait	10.6	24.3	13.7	26.2	93.9	98.2	88.9	
Central Queensland	7.5	16.0	10.0	21.5	94.9	99.3	80.4	
Central West	7.1	44.3	7.5	18.3	85.5	97.8	60.0	
Darling Downs	7.9	20.5	10.5	25.3	87.8	97.2	84.7	
Gold Coast	8.9	16.2	16.0	37.2	53.8	83.8	86.9	
Mackay	8.1	19.2	10.5	24.4	91.7	98.6	82.2	
Metro North	8.8	16.8	16.9	41.4	56.8	84.1	83.5	
Metro South	8.9	16.4	16.0	38.3	58.7	83.8	86.2	
North West	7.1	11.9	9.1	17.0	95.2	98.7	0.0	
South West	6.9	35.6	7.1	29.8	95.6	95.6	82.8	
Sunshine Coast	8.7	18.0	12.9	29.6	75.5	92.2	79.7	
Townsville	7.9	14.3	11.9	23.6	86.6	97.3	84.5	
West Moreton	9.1	18.3	14.6	35.0	62.1	84.2	87.0	
Wide Bay	8.5	19.2	11.3	26.8	81.0	93.4	73.3	
Statewide	8.6	17.0	13.9	34.1	72.1	90.4	85.5	

<sup>1</sup> In more remote areas small case volume may affect the values shown.

No. of Triple Zero (000) Calls Received by Operations Centres Statewide	552,464
Triple Zero (000) Calls Answered <= 10 secs	91.4%



## Value for money

Local Ambulance Service Network	Population	Cost per Incident (Emergency, Urgent & Non-Emergency Medically Authorised) <sup>1</sup>	Average Cost Per Capita <sup>1</sup>
Cairns & Hinterland	245K	\$655	\$159
Cape York & Torres Strait	26K	\$2,016	\$231
Central Queensland	227K	\$805	\$162
Central West	12K	\$2,138	\$348
Darling Downs	277K	\$773	\$159
Gold Coast	560K	\$533	\$89
Mackay	182K	\$956	\$146
Metro North	942K	\$482	\$100
Metro South	1,088M	\$495	\$93
North West	33K	\$1,043	\$323
South West	27K	\$1,613	\$287
Sunshine Coast	384K	\$598	\$130
Townsville	241K	\$577	\$153
West Moreton	264K	\$616	\$117
Wide Bay	212K	\$631	\$140
Statewide	4.719M	\$599	\$120

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary costing model only. Financial data allocations subject to further review.

The 2014-2015 Road Ambulance Budget and 2014-2015 Road Ambulance Activity are used in the calculations.



## National comparison 2014-2015

Council of Australian Governments Report on Government Services (ROGS) 2016 <sup>1</sup>	OAS	National
Patient Satisfaction - Overall	98%	98%
Satisfaction with Treatment	98%	98%
Satisfaction with Paramedic Attitude	98%	98%
Cost per Incident	\$651.74	\$837.48
Cost per Capita	\$129.84	\$119.45
Total Incidents	946K	3.370M
Incidents per 1,000 People	199	144
Response to Incident Ratio	1.16	1.24
Total Patients Attended	903K	3.200M
Patients Transported	812K	2.761M
Patients Not Transported	91K	440
Patients Not Transported	10%	14%
ED Patients Arriving by Ambulance	435.0K	1.794M
Triage Category 1 - Resuscitation	85.4%	84.1%
Triage Category 2 - Emergency	52.5%	45.5%
Triage Category 3 - Urgent	39.4%	33.8%
Triage Category 4 - Semi Urgent	17.8%	14.9%
Triage Category 5 - Non Urgent	5.6%	3.8%
Cardiac Arrest Survival Rate	25.0%	28.4% <sup>2</sup>
Total Salaried Staff	4,029	15,976
Ambulance Operatives	87.9%	81.0%
Operational Workforce Attrition	2.6%	3.6%
Paramedics per 100,000 Population	61.5	46.7

<sup>1</sup> ROGS 2016 relates to 2014-2015 data and activity.

<sup>2</sup> The National range of Cardiac Arrest Survival Rates is shown; rates can vary due to differences in calculation methodology.



## Public Performance Indicators Explanatory notes



### Care for patients

#### % Cardiac Patients Receiving 12 lead ECG

This measure evaluates the identification and management of cardiac related conditions. All patients aged 16 years and above with a cardiac related final assessment and an initial pain score equal to or greater than seven points (on a ten point scale) are included. The figure presented provides the percentage of these patients that receive a 12 lead ECG to aid diagnosis and management.

#### Clinical Audit & Review

Clinical audit is a quality improvement activity that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through systematic review of patient care records to measure compliance to clinical practice standards. Of the total audits undertaken, a small number of cases are identified as demonstrating either a significant (Level 3) or major (Level 4) variation to expected levels of clinical practice, skills performance and/or clinical judgement.

#### Clinically Meaningful Pain Reduction % Cardiac Patients

This measure provides an indication of the effective management of severe cardiac pain by the ambulance service. The outcome measure, 'clinically meaningful pain reduction', is defined as a minimum two point reduction (on a ten point scale) in pain score from pre- to post-treatment.

The denominator for this indicator includes a count of all patients aged 16 years and above with a cardiac related final assessment and an initial pain score equal to or greater than seven points (on a ten point scale) who are administered an analgaesic agent (GTN, Fentanyl or Morphine). The numerator contains a count of the number of these patients who report a clinically meaningful reduction in pain.

#### Clinically Meaningful Pain Reduction % Trauma Patients

This measure provides an indication of the effective management of severe traumatic injury related pain by the ambulance service. The outcome measure, a 'clinically meaningful pain reduction', is defined as a minimum two point reduction (on a ten point scale) in pain score from pre- to post-treatment.

The denominator for this indicator includes a count of all patients aged 16 years and above with a trauma related final assessment and an initial pain score equal to or greater than seven points who are administered an analgaesic agent (Morphine, Fentanyl, Methoxyflurane or Ketamine). The numerator contains a count of the number of these patients who report a clinically meaningful reduction in pain.

#### % Emergency & Urgent Patients Treated & Not Transported

This measure provides the percentage of emergency (Code 1) and urgent (Code 2) patients who request an ambulance service via the Triple Zero (000) system and receive treatment by a QAS paramedic but are not transported by the ambulance service to a healthcare facility for additional assessment and care. This is presented as a percentage of all emergency and urgent patients who are attended to by QAS.



### Care for staff

#### Clinical Attrition % (ROGS Definition)

This measures the level of employee attrition in the operational workforce. It is calculated as the number of fulltime equivalent (FTE) employees who exit the organisation, as a proportion of the number of FTE employees. It is based on staff FTE defined as 'operational positions where paramedic qualifications are either essential or desirable to the role'.

#### Crew Safety Index

This measure provides an indication of the rate of exposure of operational paramedics to deliberate physical violence and verbal abuse by patients and/or bystanders. This is calculated as the number of reported cases of occupational violence (recorded within the Safety Health and Environment (SHE) reporting system) per 100,000 hours worked (calculated as the sum of total duty hours + overtime hours + hours of callout on emergency availability).

#### % Eligible Officers with Current Performance Development Plans

This measure provides the proportion of operational personnel with current performance development plans recorded within the Learning Management System (LMS), as a percentage of operational personnel (ROGS definition). Performance development plans support a culture where supervisors and employees are accountable for their performance. Outstanding performance is recognised and opportunities are provided for ongoing professional development.

#### Injury Downtime Rate %

Injury downtime rate measures lost time at work due to injury as a percentage of total hours worked. It is a way for QAS to assess the effect of its staff rehabilitation strategies.



### Daily activity

#### Emergency & Urgent Incidents

This measure provides an average daily count of the number of emergency and urgent ambulance incidents attended by QAS.

- Emergency (Code 1) incidents are potentially life threatening events that necessitate the use of ambulance warning devices (lights and sirens).
- Urgent (Code 2) incidents may require an undelayed response but do not necessitate the use of ambulance warning devices (lights and sirens).

#### Non-Emergency Medically Authorised Incidents

This measure provides an average daily count of the number of non-emergency incidents (Code 3 and Code 4) attended by an ambulance or patient transport service unit without the use of ambulance warning devices (lights and sirens). A non-emergency case is a patient seen by a medical practitioner and deemed by the medical practitioner as non-emergency but requiring ambulance transport.

#### Total Incidents

This measure provides an average daily count of emergency, urgent and non-emergency events that resulted in one or more responses by the ambulance service.

#### Total Patients Transported by Road

This measure provides an average daily count of patients transported by the ambulance service in a road-based vehicle.



### Service delivery

#### Response Time Performance for Emergency & Urgent Responses (mins) 50th Percentile / 90th Percentile

A response is the dispatch of an ambulance service vehicle. Response time is the period from the time when the call is received to when the first ambulance service vehicle arrives at the scene.

Code 1 & 2A Response times (in minutes) for the 50th and 90th percentiles are presented in this report:

- 50th percentile - Time within which 50 per cent of emergency incidents are responded to.
- 90th percentile - Time within which 90 per cent of emergency incidents are responded to.

#### Response Time Performance for Urgent Responses

Response time performance measurements for codes 2B and 2C are shown as the percentage of first arrivals on scene within 30 minutes (for Code 2B) and 60 minutes (for Code 2C) - these are benchmarks set by QAS to guide performance management.

#### Percentage of Non-Emergency Incidents Attended to by the Appointment Time

This measure reports the proportion of medically authorised road transports (code 3) (excluding Queensland Health and aero-medical transports) which arrive on time for a designated appointment, or are met for returned transport within two hours of notification of completion of appointment (code 4). Some LASNs are affected by small case numbers.



### Value for money

#### Population

Population estimate calculations for QAS Local Ambulance Service Networks are based upon the June 2014 population estimates sourced from the Statistical Analysis Linkage Team, Health Statistics Unit, Queensland Department of Health.

#### Average Cost Per Capita

Calculated as total QAS Road Ambulance Budget divided by estimated population, this measure provides an indication of the relative cost of providing ambulance services to communities across the State.

#### Cost Per Incident (Emergency, Urgent & Non-Emergency Medically Authorised)

This measure of cost efficiency is calculated by dividing the total annual QAS Road Ambulance Budget by the total Road Ambulance Activity (sum of all emergency, urgent and non-emergency incidents) attended during that period.



### National comparison 2014-2015

#### Government Services report

All reported elements are sourced from the Report on Government Services - <http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs>

ROGS cost per incident and cost per capita are based on the total ambulance service organisations' expenditure.

