

# Domain 2 – Health system

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# Domain 2 – Health system

## Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721640

**Description:** *Is the health system (by itself, and with others) working to prevent illness, injury and disease? Is it delivering safe, effective, and accessible coordinated care appropriate for each individual? Is the health system efficient and sustainable?*

This domain captures the activities and qualities of the health care system. It can be applied across all sectors, settings and organisational levels, as needed. The dimensions identified within this domain highlight the need for health care delivery to be safe, accessible, and of high quality. Measures within this domain can be viewed from both patient and provider perspectives and capture both activity levels (where relevant), outputs and the outcomes of care. These activities and qualities include issues of effectiveness, safety, appropriateness, continuity of care, accessibility, efficiency and sustainability.

## Dimensions of this framework

### • [1. Effectiveness](#)

## Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721641

**Description:** Health care is broadly regarded as 'effective' when it achieves the desired outcomes for patients, clinicians and the community. Effective health care may include public health programs such as national immunisation schedules and cancer screening. It may also include improvements to health standards and primary care that lead to fewer hospital admissions and deaths.

## Indicators in this framework

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.2–Females with an antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.5–Survival of people diagnosed with cancer, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.6–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 31/03/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3a–Cancer screening rates, National Bowel Cancer Screening Program participation rate, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.4–Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3b–Cancer screening rates, BreastScreen Australia participation rate, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.1–Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3c–Cancer screening rates, National Cervical Screening Program participation rate, 2020](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 07/09/2023

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3a–Cancer screening rates, National Bowel Cancer Screening Program participation rate, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.6–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 02/02/2024
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3c–Cancer screening rates, National Cervical Screening Program participation rate, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3b–Cancer screening rates, BreastScreen Australia participation rate, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.5–Survival of people diagnosed with cancer, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Qualified 31/05/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.1–Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.2–Females with an antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3a–Cancer screening rates, National Bowel Cancer Screening Program participation rate, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3b–Cancer screening rates, BreastScreen Australia participation rate, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3c–Cancer screening rates, National Cervical Screening Program participation rate, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.4–Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.5–Survival of people diagnosed with cancer, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.6–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 01/12/2020
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.1–Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule, 2021](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 07/09/2023
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.6–Potentially avoidable deaths, 2024](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 02/02/2024
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3a–Cancer screening rates, National Bowel Cancer Screening Program participation rate, 2024](#)  
[Health](#), Recorded 28/02/2024
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3c–Cancer screening rates, National Cervical Screening Program participation rate, 2024](#)  
[Health](#), Recorded 28/02/2024
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.1.3b–Cancer screening rates, BreastScreen Australia participation rate, 2024](#)  
[Health](#), Recorded 28/02/2024

## • [2. Safety](#)

### Identifying and definitional attributes

Item type: Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721642

**Description:** Health care safety is measured by how effectively harm, or the risk of harm, to patients is minimised; for example, by measuring the frequency of healthcare-related infections (such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, or 'golden staph') or rate of seclusion in mental health services. By avoiding or reducing the risk of harm in the health system, adverse or unanticipated events in hospital can be prevented.

#### Indicators in this framework

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.2.1–Adverse events treated in hospitals, 2020 Health, Standard 13/10/2021](#)
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.2.1–Adverse events treated in hospitals, 2019 Health, Superseded 13/10/2021](#)

### • [3. Appropriateness](#)

#### Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721644

**Description:** Healthcare is considered 'appropriate' when it puts the patient's needs and expectations first and is culturally appropriate. In addition, consumers are treated with dignity, confidentiality and encouraged to participate in choices related to their care. Appropriate healthcare may be measured by patient reported experiences (PREMs).

Indicators within this dimension will be included in future releases of the AHPF.

### • [4. Continuity of care](#)

#### Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721645

**Description:** Continuity of care is the ability to provide uninterrupted care or service across programs, practitioners and levels over time. This can be measured by indicators such as unplanned hospital readmission rates.

#### Indicators in this framework

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.4.1–Unplanned hospital readmission rates, 2020 Health, Standard 13/10/2021](#)
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.4.1–Unplanned hospital readmission rates, 2019 Health, Superseded 13/10/2021](#)

### • [5. Accessibility](#)

#### Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721646

**Description:** Health care is considered 'accessible' when it is available at the right place and time, taking account of different population needs and the affordability of care. Accessibility of the health system can be measured by patient waiting times and bulk-billing rates for general practitioners (GPs).

## Indicators in this framework

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.8–Waiting times for emergency department care: time spent in the emergency department, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.2–Waiting times for elective surgery: waiting times in days, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.2–Waiting times for elective surgery: waiting times in days, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.3–Waiting times for elective surgery: proportion admitted within clinically recommended time, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.4–Waiting times for elective surgery: percentage waited more than 365 days, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.5–Waiting times for emergency department care: proportion seen on time, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.6–Waiting times for emergency department care: waiting times to commencement of clinical care, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.7–Waiting times for emergency department care: percentage of patients whose length of emergency department stay is 4 hours or less, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.8–Waiting times for emergency department care: time spent in the emergency department, 2019](#)  
Health, Superseded 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.6–Waiting times for emergency department care: waiting times to commencement of clinical care, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.7–Waiting times for emergency department care: percentage of patients whose length of emergency department stay is 4 hours or less, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.3–Waiting times for elective surgery: proportion admitted within clinically recommended time, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.4–Waiting times for elective surgery: percentage waited more than 365 days, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.5.5–Waiting times for emergency department care: proportion seen on time, 2020](#)  
Health, Standard 13/10/2021

## • 6. Efficiency & Sustainability

### Identifying and definitional attributes

**Item type:** Framework Dimension

**METEOR identifier:** 721647

**Description:**

Health care is considered efficient when the right care is delivered at minimum cost. One way efficiency can be measured is by the cost per hospital separation. A sustainable health system maintains, renews and innovates resources to continually improve efficiency and respond to emerging needs. Net growth in the health workforce is an indicator of sustainability of the health care system.

**Indicators in this framework**

- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.6.2–Net growth in health workforce, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 13/10/2021
- [Australian Health Performance Framework: PI 2.6.1–Cost per weighted separation and total case weighted separations, 2020](#)  
[Health](#), Qualified 16/03/2022