



1994-95

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Private Hospitals

Australia

Statistics



**PRIVATE HOSPITALS
AUSTRALIA, 1994-95**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The contribution by the private hospital sector to institutionalised health care in Australia is significant. Approximately one quarter of all days spent in hospitals by patients throughout Australia are in respect of patients in private hospitals.

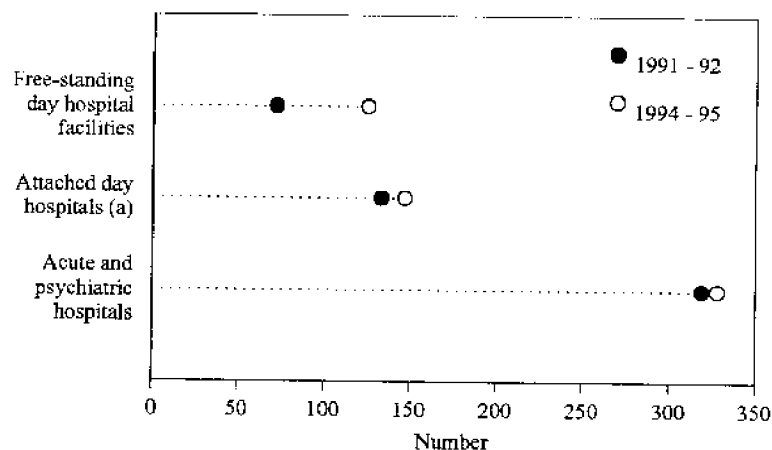
NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS

A total of 453 private hospitals operated throughout Australia during 1994-95. This total was made up of 301 acute hospitals, 27 psychiatric hospitals (Table 3) and 125 free-standing day hospital facilities (Table 2).

Free-standing day hospital facilities carry out surgical and medical procedures on patients not requiring overnight accommodation and care. They have experienced considerable growth in recent years, increasing from 72 in 1991-92 to 125 in 1994-95. Nearly two-thirds of this increase (64.2%) has occurred in New South Wales.

In contrast, the growth in the number of private acute and psychiatric hospitals has been much smaller. These hospitals increased from 319 in 1991-92 to 328 in 1994-95. However, in the same period the number of day hospital facilities (day surgery theatres and endoscopy rooms) operating within these hospitals increased from 125 to 147.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS: NUMBERS BY TYPE



(a) Day surgery theatres and endoscopy rooms which are integral parts of acute and psychiatric hospitals. Elsewhere in this publication, details of these theatres and rooms are included with the details for acute and psychiatric hospitals.

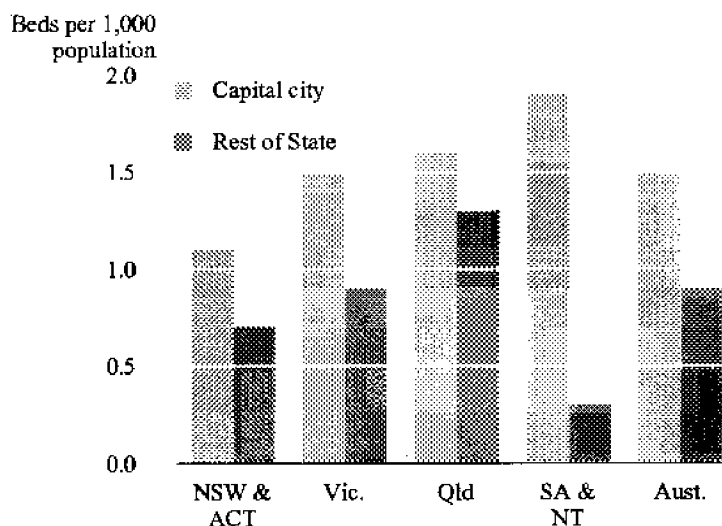
BED SUPPLY

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals

The average number of available beds during the year for overnight accommodation in acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia increased by 1,129 (5.3%) to 22,370 beds between 1993-94 and 1994-95 (Table 1). The biggest increases were for Queensland (380 beds) and for Western Australia (317 beds).

Almost three-quarters (74.3%) of available beds in 1994-95 were in hospitals located within capital city statistical divisions (Table 3), in which less than 63% of Australia's population reside. In considering this disproportionate supply of private hospital beds in capital city statistical divisions it should be recognised that some large specialised hospitals in the capital cities may service the entire State or even wider areas. South Australia and the Northern Territory combined have the largest variation in bed supply (based on available beds per 1,000 resident population) between capital city statistical division and rest of State, while Queensland has the smallest.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: AVERAGE AVAILABLE BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1994-95



The distribution of hospitals by size varies considerably across States (Table 3). At least one-third of the hospitals in Victoria, and in South Australia and the Northern Territory combined, had a capacity of 25 or fewer beds, compared with only 4.3% of hospitals in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined. In Queensland, 38.5% of hospitals had more than 100 beds and the corresponding proportions were 10.6% for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined and 12.6% for Victoria.

Free-standing day hospital facilities

Beds for overnight accommodation are not provided at free-standing day hospital facilities as patients undergo day-only surgical and medical procedures. However, 939 beds, chairs, recliners, etc. were in use at these facilities during 1994-95 mainly for post-operative use (Table 23).

USAGE, OCCUPANCY
AND LENGTH OF STAY

In 1994-95 there were 1,536,567 separations of admitted patients from all private hospitals in Australia; 1,346,704 from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 189,863 from free-standing day hospital facilities. The contribution by free-standing day hospital facilities has shown a steady increase since their inception a number of years ago. In 1991-92, 9.6% of all separations from private hospitals were from free-standing day hospital facilities. This proportion rose to 12.4% in 1994-95.

Acute and psychiatric
hospitals

The number of occupied bed days in 1994-95, representing the total number of days in hospital for all patients who were discharged or otherwise separated from hospital during the year, was 5,421,900 (Table 5).

The occupancy rate in 1994-95 was 66.4% which indicates that, on average throughout the year, one out of every three available beds was unoccupied. Generally, occupancy rates increase with increasing size of hospital. For example, the occupancy rate for hospitals with 26 to 50 beds in 1994-95 was 56.7% and the rate for the largest hospitals (over 200 beds) was 76.5% (Table 7).

For 1994-95, the average length of stay per admitted patient was 4.0 days for all private acute and psychiatric hospitals (Table 7). For hospitals with 25 beds or fewer this average was 5.7 days compared with 4.6 days for hospitals with 26 to 50 beds. For larger hospitals, the average length of stay was 3.9 days for hospitals with 51 to 200 beds and 4.0 days for hospitals with over 200 beds.

Free-standing day
hospital facilities

There were 189,863 patients treated in and separated from these facilities in 1994-95 (Table 23). This represents an increase of 4.2% over the number of separations in 1993-94 and is small in comparison with the increase of 21.9% recorded between 1992-93 and 1993-94. General surgery centres, ophthalmic centres and specialist endoscopy centres showed increases of 3.7%, 5.7% and 14.3%, respectively in 1994-95. 'Other' centres (including clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders) showed a small decrease of 0.8%, however, largely due to closure of some fertility management clinics in New South Wales.

TYPE OF PATIENTS/
PROCEDURES AND
INSURANCE STATUS

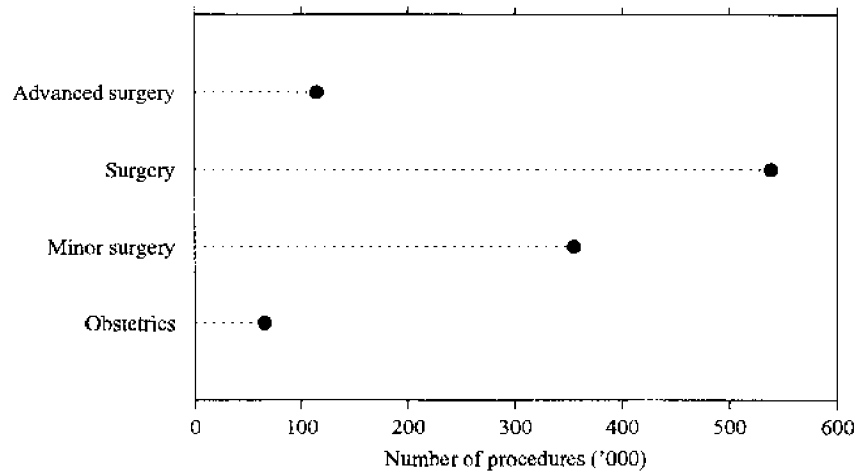
Patient classification

The majority of patients treated in private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia are surgical patients. In 1994-95, surgical patients represented 68.4% of all separations from these hospitals. Other separations were obstetric (4.8%), psychiatric (2.9%), rehabilitation (1.4%) and medical and other (22.3%, nearly all of which were classed as medical) (Table 15). Almost 95% of patients treated at free-standing day hospital facilities in 1994-95 were surgical patients and most of the remaining patients were classed as medical.

Procedures

There were 1,074,885 surgical and obstetric procedures performed on patients who were separated from private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 1994-95. Of this number, 93.8% were surgical procedures and 6.2% were obstetric procedures. Surgical procedures are further categorised as advanced surgery, surgery and minor surgery (Table 18).

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF PROCEDURES PERFORMED, 1994-95



Investigative endoscopies (listed as Medicare Benefits Schedule item numbers 30473 and 32090) were the most commonly performed procedures in free-standing day hospital facilities, accounting for 38.5% of the 224,338 procedures performed in 1994-95 (Table 27).

Insurance status

A high proportion of private hospital patients are covered by hospital insurance offered by registered health insurance funds, general insurance companies or employer health plans. In 1994-95, 81.5% of patients who separated from private acute and psychiatric hospitals held private hospital insurance, as did 55.3% of patients separated from free-standing day hospital facilities (Table 29).

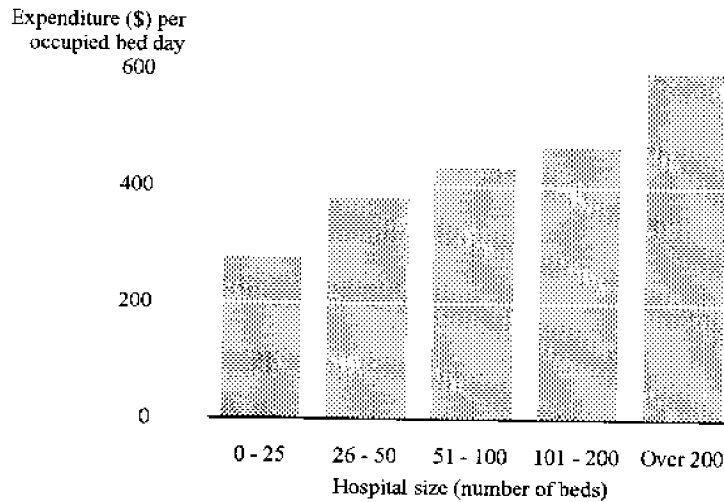
EXPENDITURE

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals

Total operating expenditure for all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 1994-95 was \$2,503.1m (Table 1). The corresponding totals for the two previous years are as follows: 1993-1994, \$2,226m ; 1992-93, \$2,049m .

The average operating expenditure per occupied bed day in 1994-95 was \$462, an increase of 7.4% on the 1993-94 average. These unit costs in 1994-95 ranged from an average of \$277 for smaller hospitals (with 25 or fewer beds) to \$599 for the larger hospitals (with over 200 beds) (Table 14). It should be noted that these unit costs are based on total costs for services to both admitted patients and non-admitted patients. Generally, larger hospitals tend to provide the more complex procedures involving expensive medical equipment and highly specialised staff. It is also the larger hospitals which tend to spend significant funds on services to non-admitted patients.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS:
EXPENDITURE PER OCCUPIED BED DAY BY HOSPITAL SIZE, 1994-95



There is also significant variation in average cost per occupied bed day across States. These range from \$402 for Queensland to \$539 for Tasmania (Table 12).

Free-standing day hospital facilities

Operating expenditure at all free-standing day hospital facilities in Australia during 1994-95 was \$70.0m (Table 26), up from \$61.1m in the previous year. The average operating expenditure per patient separation was \$369 in 1994-95. This average cost was highest for ophthalmic clinics (\$669) and lowest for specialist endoscopy centres (\$218).

All private hospitals

Just under 60% of total operating expenditure at all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 1994-95 was in respect of wages and salaries including on-costs (Table 12). In contrast, the corresponding proportion for free-standing day hospital facilities was 40.9% (Table 26). A major factor for this difference is that acute and private hospitals are staffed 24 hours each day whereas day hospitals mainly operate only during normal business hours. Drugs, medical and surgical supplies are major cost items which accounted for 12.0% of expenditure at acute and psychiatric hospitals compared with 20.5% at day hospital facilities. Similarly, administrative expenses comprise 8.9% of expenditure at acute and psychiatric hospitals and 19.0% at day hospitals.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Number of hospitals				
NSW		90	91	92
Vic.		113	113	111
Qld		49	51	52
SA		39	38	39
WA		21	24	22
Tas.		8	9	9
NT		1	1	1
ACT		2	2	2
Australia		323	329	328
Number of beds¹				
Capital city statistical divisions		15 663	15 809	16 632
Rest of State or Territory		5 197	5 432	5 738
Total		20 860	21 241	22 370
Number of separations	'000	1 202.2	1 250.7	1 346.7
Number of occupied bed days	'000	5 006.3	5 172.4	5 421.9
Average length of stay	days	4.2	4.1	4.0
Occupancy rate	%	65.8	66.7	66.4
Patient classification				
(proportion of total separations)				
Surgery	%	69.4	68.9	68.4
Obstetrics	%	4.6	4.7	4.8
Psychiatric	%	2.3	2.6	2.9
Rehabilitation	%	1.3	1.2	1.4
Nursing home type	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
Medical and other ²	%	22.2	22.5	22.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of staff³				
Total		32 493	33 758	36 589
Revenue				
Total	\$'000	2 325 497	2 491 674	2 763 174
Patient revenue ⁴	%	95.7	95.1	94.7
Operating expenditure				
Total	\$'000	2 049 427	2 225 893	2 503 067
Wages and salaries, including on-costs ⁵	%	61.3	60.3	59.1
Per occupied bed day	\$	409	430	462
Gross capital expenditure	\$'000	258 563	369 474	354 211

¹ Available beds (average for the year).

² Only a small number of admitted patients were classified as 'other'.

³ Full-time equivalent (average for the year).

⁴ As a proportion of total revenue.

⁵ As a proportion of total operating expenditure.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Number of hospitals				
NSW		57	63	71
Vic.		23	24	23
Qld		5	9	11
SA		1	3	7
WA		4	7	8
Tas.		—	1	1
NT		—	—	—
ACT		4	4	4
Australia		94	111	125
Number of hospitals by type				
General surgery		37	46	47
Specialist endoscopy		29	30	36
Ophthalmic		14	16	20
Other ¹		14	19	22
<i>Total</i>		94	111	125
Number of operating theatres at 30 June		90	111	122
Number of procedure rooms at 30 June		90	103	108
Number of beds/chairs ²		763	917	939
Number of separations		149 390	182 178	189 863
Patient classification				
(proportion of total separations)				
Surgery	%	94.5	94.0	94.7
Obstetrics	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
Psychiatric	%	—	—	—
Medical and other ³	%	5.4	5.9	5.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of staff⁴				
<i>Total</i>		544	653	755
Revenue				
Total	\$'000	60 825	76 502	85 805
Patient revenue ⁵	%	96.1	94.2	96.4
Operating expenditure				
Total	\$'000	48 916	61 092	70 044
Wages and salaries, including on-costs ⁶	%	40.0	39.7	40.9
Per separation	\$	327	335	369
Gross capital expenditure	\$'000	18 888	15 317	16 717

¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

² Available beds/chairs (average for the year).

³ Comprising mainly medical patients.

⁴ Full-time equivalent (average for the year).

⁵ As a proportion of total revenue.

⁶ As a proportion of total operating expenditure.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBERS, SIZE AND BEDS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 1994-95

Particulars	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS							
Type of hospital							
Acute	84	104	49	36	20	8	301
Psychiatric	10	7	3	4	2	1	27
Total	94	111	52	40	22	9	328
Capital city statistical divisions	71	77	20	33	20	5	226
Rest of State or Territory	23	34	32	7	2	4	102
Hospital size¹							
0-25 beds	4	38	9	14	2	2	69
26-50 beds	40	34	7	12	5	1	99
51-100 beds	40	25	16	8	9	3	101
101-200 beds	8	10	16	4	4	3	45
Over 200 beds	2	4	4	2	2	—	14
NUMBER OF BEDS ²							
Available beds							
Acute hospitals	5 762	5 736	4 556	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	20 940
Psychiatric hospitals	507	339	227	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1 430
Total	6 269	6 075	4 783	2 387	2 198	658	22 370
Capital city statistical divisions	4 590	4 971	2 372	2 250	n.p.	n.p.	18 632
Rest of State or Territory	1 679	1 104	2 411	137	n.p.	n.p.	5 738
Approved beds²	6 825	6 434	5 374	2 603	2 387	730	24 353
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL (%)							
Hospitals	28.7	33.8	15.9	12.2	6.7	2.7	100.0
Beds ¹	28.0	27.2	21.4	10.7	9.8	2.9	100.0

¹ Based on available beds (average for the year).

² Average for the year.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBERS, SIZE AND BEDS BY HOSPITAL CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Particulars	For profit	Not for profit		Total
		Religious or charitable	Other ¹	
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS				
NSW and ACT	71	20	3	94
Vic.	56	15	40	111
Qld	20	24	8	52
SA and NT	13	5	22	40
WA	14	7	1	22
Tas.	3	3	3	9
Australia	177	74	77	328
Capital city statistical divisions	140	48	38	226
Rest of State or Territory	37	26	39	102
Hospital size²				
0-25 beds	20	9	40	69
26-50 beds	68	9	22	99
51-100 beds	68	22	11	101
101-200 beds	18	24	3	45
Over 200 beds	3	10	1	14
Total	177	74	77	328
NUMBER OF BEDS ³				
Available beds				
Capital city statistical divisions	8 392	6 239	2 001	16 632
Rest of State or Territory	2 679	2 295	764	5 738
Total	11 071	8 534	2 765	22 370
Approved beds³	11 871	9 551	2 931	24 353

¹ Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.

² Based on available beds (average for the year).

³ Average for the year.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

State/Territory	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000	%	'000	%		
1992-93						
NSW and ACT	352.7	29.3	1 356.2	27.1	3.8	62.0
Vic.	343.2	28.5	1 496.1	29.9	4.4	67.6
Qld	236.9	19.7	1 033.4	20.6	4.4	67.5
SA and NT	125.5	10.4	580.1	11.6	4.6	69.4
WA	104.5	8.7	400.4	8.0	3.8	62.6
Tas.	39.3	3.3	140.1	2.8	3.6	67.2
Australia	1 202.2	100.0	5 006.3	100.0	4.2	65.8
Capital city statistical divisions	902.1	75.0	3 793.0	75.8	4.2	66.3
Rest of State or Territory	300.1	25.0	1 213.3	24.2	4.0	64.0
1993-94						
NSW and ACT	361.1	28.9	1 401.6	27.1	3.9	63.4
Vic.	344.5	27.5	1 485.0	28.7	4.3	67.5
Qld	261.0	20.9	1 117.5	21.6	4.3	69.5
SA and NT	129.4	10.3	594.9	11.5	4.6	71.4
WA	113.8	9.1	422.7	8.2	3.7	61.6
Tas.	40.9	3.3	150.7	2.9	3.7	70.0
Australia	1 250.7	100.0	5 172.4	100.0	4.1	66.7
Capital city statistical divisions	934.2	74.7	3 886.4	75.1	4.2	67.4
Rest of State or Territory	316.4	25.3	1 286.1	24.9	4.1	64.9
1994-95						
NSW and ACT	384.3	28.5	1 432.9	26.4	3.7	62.6
Vic.	365.6	27.1	1 521.4	28.1	4.2	68.6
Qld	293.0	21.8	1 212.5	22.4	4.1	69.5
SA and NT	132.3	9.8	584.8	10.8	4.4	67.1
WA	129.5	9.6	515.3	9.5	4.0	64.2
Tas.	42.1	3.1	154.9	2.9	3.7	64.5
Australia	1 346.7	100.0	5 421.9	100.0	4.0	66.4
Capital city statistical divisions	1 009.5	75.0	4 073.7	75.1	4.0	67.1
Rest of State or Territory	337.2	25.0	1 348.2	24.9	4.0	64.4

6 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, BY HOSPITAL CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Hospital classification	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000	%	'000	%		
For profit	651.3	48.4	2 550.1	47.0	3.9	63.1
Not for profit						
Religious or charitable	549.2	40.8	2 226.8	41.1	4.1	71.5
Other ¹	146.3	10.9	645.1	11.9	4.4	63.9
Total	1 346.7	100.0	5 421.9	100.0	4.0	66.4

¹ Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.

7 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, BY HOSPITAL SIZE, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Hospital size ¹	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000	%	'000	%		
0-25 beds	42.9	3.2	244.7	4.5	5.7	65.5
26-50 beds	168.6	12.5	770.4	14.2	4.6	56.7
51-100 beds	434.3	32.2	1 681.7	31.0	3.9	61.8
101-200 beds	436.1	32.4	1 655.6	30.5	3.8	71.6
Over 200 beds	264.9	19.7	1 089.5	19.7	4.0	76.5
Total	1 346.7	100.0	5 421.9	100.0	4.0	66.4

¹ Based on available beds (average for the year).

8 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: OPERATING AND DAY SURGERY THEATRES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, LAST WEEK OF PAY PERIOD BEFORE 30 JUNE 1995

Theatres	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Operating theatres							
Hospitals with these theatres	69	73	35	24	20	7	228
Number of theatres	206	179	142	69	74	23	693
Average number of sessions ¹	8.2	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.5
Average theatre time used (hours) ¹	28.0	33.3	30.1	29.3	26.2	24.7	29.6
Nurses (FTE) ² during last pay period before 30 June 1995	1 237.3	934.7	842.7	404.0	371.5	115.2	3 905.4
Day surgery theatres³							
Hospitals with these theatres	15	29	25	10	11	5	95
Number of theatres	20	47	39	14	19	8	147
Average number of sessions ¹	5.9	5.1	5.7	5.4	6.9	3.5	5.6
Average theatre time used (hours) ¹	15.8	15.4	16.4	14.6	21.7	6.9	16.0
Nurses (FTE) ² during last pay period before 30 June 1995	79.3	127.3	105.5	34.4	53.6	13.3	413.4

¹ Per theatre per week.

² Full-time equivalent.

³ Excluding free-standing day hospitals.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SPECIALISED WARDS AND UNITS, NUMBERS, BEDS AND NURSING STAFF, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Particulars	Labour wards	Psychiatric wards ²	Special care units ²	Accident/emergency units
Number of hospitals with specialised wards or units				
NSW and ACT	19	13	29	1
Vic.	41	11	31	11
Qld	20	7	22	4
SA and NT	17	4	10	2
WA	11	6	11	2
Tas.	2	1	5	1
Australia	110	42	108	21
Beds on last Wednesday in June 1995	327	1 549	972	106
Nurses (FTE) ³ during last pay period before 30 June 1995	968	889	1 363	101

¹ Including alcohol and drug rehabilitation or treatment units.
² Comprising intensive care units, coronary care units, neonatal intensive care units and high dependency units.
³ Full-time equivalent.

10

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STAFF AND AVERAGE PER BED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Particulars	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
NUMBER OF STAFF (FTE)							
Nursing staff	5 741.4	5 914.5	4 736.9	2 354.8	2 047.8	716.9	21 512.2
Registered	4 613.2	5 353.2	3 843.3	1 954.0	1 749.8	598.1	18 111.6
Other	1 128.3	561.2	893.6	400.8	298.0	118.8	3 400.6
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	500.5	665.5	232.2	32.8	154.5	23.4	1 608.9
Administrative and clerical	1 278.0	1 307.7	951.4	415.9	467.0	173.2	4 593.3
Domestic and other staff	2 255.6	2 614.8	1 897.8	765.0	1 018.1	324.0	8 875.2
Total	9 775.6	10 502.4	7 818.3	3 567.5	3 687.4	1 237.4	36 588.6
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF PER OCCUPIED BED							
Nursing staff	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Registered	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Total	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5

11 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: REVENUE CATEGORIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Particulars	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Revenue (\$'000)							
Patient revenue	744 403	756 448	518 272	247 918	260 959	88 228	2 616 228
Recoveries	31 070	23 317	11 491	10 778	11 435	1 488	89 579
Other ¹	16 502	14 762	12 079	3 536	8 280	2 207	57 367
Total	791 976	794 527	541 842	262 232	280 675	91 923	2 763 174
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	94.0	95.2	95.7	94.5	93.0	96.0	94.7

¹ Comprising investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitor's meals and accommodation and kiosk sales.

12 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Particulars	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Operating expenditure (\$'000) ¹							
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	402 364	438 379	293 980	146 706	145 810	51 555	1 478 793
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	106 125	79 034	51 955	26 121	29 700	8 281	301 217
Food supplies	14 651	19 057	11 148	5 705	5 712	1 734	58 007
Other domestic services	17 190	16 048	13 539	6 285	7 002	2 505	62 569
Administrative expenses	64 403	72 025	42 177	17 747	19 205	7 789	223 346
Repairs and maintenance	17 034	19 306	10 850	6 101	2 966	1 624	57 881
Other ²	96 343	78 294	63 958	30 669	42 032	9 959	321 255
Total	718 109	722 142	487 607	239 334	252 426	83 447	2 503 067
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	56.0	60.7	60.3	61.3	57.8	61.8	59.1
Average expenditure ³							
Per separation (\$)	1 869	1 975	1 664	1 809	1 949	1 984	1 859
Per occupied bed day (\$)	501	475	402	409	490	539	462
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	72 289	129 101	94 220	25 553	22 094	10 953	354 211

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

² Comprising interest, depreciation and contract services.

³ Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of admitted patient services they provide. Also, non-admitted patient expenditure is included and only some hospitals provide these services.

Particulars	For profit	Not for profit		Total
		Religious or charitable	Other ¹	
Operating expenditure (\$'000) ²				
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	623 340	690 643	164 810	1 478 793
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	130 318	146 665	24 234	301 217
Food supplies	26 078	25 768	6 161	58 007
Other domestic services	25 190	29 990	7 388	62 569
Administrative expenses	100 269	103 440	19 636	223 346
Repairs and maintenance	21 337	30 738	5 806	57 881
Other ³	126 826	162 937	31 492	321 255
Total	1 053 358	1 190 182	259 527	2 503 067
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	59.2	58.0	63.5	59.1
Average expenditure ⁴				
Per separation (\$)	1 617	2 167	1 774	1 859
Per occupied bed day (\$)	413	534	402	462
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	150 107	175 827	28 277	354 211

¹ Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.

² See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

³ Comprising interest, depreciation and contract services.

⁴ Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of admitted patient services they provide. Also, non-admitted patient expenditure is included and only some hospitals provide these services.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES BY HOSPITAL SIZE¹, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Particulars	Hospitals with beds numbering					Total
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	
Operating expenditure (\$'000) ²						
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	44 591	175 633	427 567	455 097	375 906	1 478 793
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	3 922	27 837	81 373	102 095	85 990	301 217
Food supplies	2 099	7 644	17 236	16 635	14 392	58 007
Other domestic services	1 986	7 243	17 431	19 660	16 247	62 569
Administrative expenses	6 947	29 594	74 137	60 447	52 221	223 346
Repairs and maintenance	1 412	5 804	17 930	15 839	16 896	57 881
Other ³	6 892	37 612	90 748	107 380	78 623	321 255
Total	67 849	291 367	726 423	777 154	640 273	2 503 067
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	65.7	60.3	58.9	58.6	58.7	59.1
Average expenditure ⁴						
Per separation (\$)	1 583	1 729	1 673	1 782	2 417	1 859
Per occupied bed day (\$)	277	378	432	469	599	462
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	7 047	36 050	81 887	121 760	107 467	354 211

¹ Based on number of available beds (average for year).

² See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

³ Comprising interest, depreciation and contract services.

⁴ Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of admitted patient services they provide. Also, non-admitted patient expenditure is included and only some hospitals provide these services.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Patient classification	Number of hospitals ¹	Separations	Occupied bed days	Average length of stay in days
Advanced surgery	209	104 267	786 377	7.5
Surgery and minor surgery	241	817 268	1 679 918	2.1
Obstetrics	119	64 812	391 678	6.0
Psychiatric	39	39 167	377 012	9.6
Rehabilitation	42	19 071	241 044	12.6
Nursing home type	64	1 859	197 724	106.4
Medical and other	299	300 260	1 748 169	5.8
Total	328	1 346 704	5 421 922	4.0

¹ For each patient class the number of hospitals shown is the number of hospitals which reported treating that class of patient. Hospitals usually treat more than one class of patient.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN DAYS) OF ADMITTED PATIENTS BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Patient classification	<i>Hospitals with beds numbering</i>						
	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Advanced surgery	7.2	8.1	7.6	7.6	6.6	8.9	7.5
Surgery and minor surgery	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Obstetrics	6.0	6.4	5.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.0
Psychiatric	9.0	9.5	9.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9.6
Rehabilitation	n.p.	23.9	4.8	17.7	—	n.p.	12.6
Nursing home type	n.p.	115.7	127.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	106.4
Medical and other	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.4	5.5	5.8
All admitted patients	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.0

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN DAYS) OF ADMITTED PATIENTS BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION AND HOSPITAL SIZE¹, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Patient classification	<i>Hospitals with beds numbering</i>					Total
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	
Advanced surgery	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.4	8.9	7.5
Surgery and minor surgery	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
Obstetrics	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.0
Psychiatric	n.p.	11.1	9.4	9.6	n.p.	9.6
Rehabilitation	n.p.	21.0	16.3	n.p.	n.p.	12.6
Nursing home type	155.7	46.7	74.7	n.p.	n.p.	106.4
Medical and other	5.8	8.9	6.2	4.9	5.2	5.8
All admitted patients	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0

¹ Based on number of available beds (average for year).

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PROCEDURES BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Type of procedure	Number of hospitals ¹	Procedures	
		No.	%
Advanced surgery	209	114 393	10.6
Surgery	231	539 003	50.1
Minor surgery	219	355 382	33.1
Obstetrics	119	66 107	6.2
Total	328	1 074 885	100.0

¹ For each type of procedure the number of hospitals shown is the number of hospitals which reported carrying out that type of procedure. Hospitals usually carry out more than one type of procedure.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS AND LENGTH OF STAY BY INSURANCE STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Particulars	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
SEPARATIONS (No.)							
Insured							
Basic only	23 455	10 327	14 445	3 847	n.p.	n.p.	68 016
Basic plus supplementary	271 755	286 506	171 621	82 385	n.p.	n.p.	863 704
Not stated ¹	—	9 447	56 477	29 946	58 422	12 034	166 326
All insured	295 210	306 280	242 543	116 178	102 280	35 555	1 098 046
Other							
Uninsured	81 308	38 633	49 197	13 709	21 336	6497	210 680
Not stated ¹	7 760	20 672	1 285	2 385	5 876	—	37 978
Total	384 278	365 585	293 025	132 272	129 492	42 052	1 346 704
PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS (%)							
Insured							
Basic only	6.1	2.8	4.9	2.9	n.p.	n.p.	5.1
Basic plus supplementary	70.7	78.4	58.6	62.3	n.p.	n.p.	64.1
Not stated ¹	—	2.6	19.3	22.6	45.1	28.6	12.4
All insured	76.8	83.8	82.8	87.8	79.0	84.6	81.5
Other							
Uninsured	21.2	10.6	16.8	10.4	16.5	15.4	15.6
Not stated ¹	2.0	5.7	0.4	1.8	4.5	—	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)							
Insured							
Basic only	3.7	3.8	6.6	4.6	n.p.	n.p.	4.5
Basic plus supplementary	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	n.p.	n.p.	4.1
Not stated ¹	—	7.3	4.2	6.0	3.7	3.7	4.5
All insured	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.1
Other							
Uninsured	3.0	2.2	4.0	2.9	5.0	4.3	3.3
Not stated ¹	3.8	5.4	3.7	4.8	2.8	—	4.6
Total	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.0

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

Specialised services	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Neonatal intensive care unit	12	10	10	2	3	2	39
Separate intensive care unit (ICU)	9	4	4	2	1	1	21
Separate coronary care unit (CCU)	2	4	2	2	—	1	11
Combined ICU/CCU	7	7	9	—	4	1	28
High dependency unit	16	24	8	10	5	5	68
Obstetric/maternity service	21	29	20	11	9	2	92
Specialist paediatric service	2	5	5	—	1	1	14
Cardiac surgery unit	1	3	4	1	—	—	9
Neurosurgical unit	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Acute spinal cord injury unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Transplantation units	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute renal dialysis unit	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	2	3	2	1	—	—	8
Infectious diseases unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric unit/ward ¹	11	11	6	4	6	1	39
Oncology unit	—	8	5	1	2	—	16
Rehabilitation unit ²	12	8	6	2	—	1	29
Refractory epilepsy unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical genetics unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleep centre	6	5	5	—	—	—	16
AIDS unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In-vitro fertilisation unit	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Alcohol and drug unit	6	5	2	1	1	—	15
Nursing home care unit ³	—	2	—	3	—	1	6
Geriatric assessment unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domiciliary care service	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Hospice/palliative care unit	3	—	2	1	3	1	10
Dedicated day surgery unit	20	22	19	5	6	4	76
Other specialised services	1	1	2	1	—	1	6
Total ³	69	74	38	27	20	9	237

¹ Designated as such by registered health benefits funds.

² Only those included within the hospital.

³ Number of hospitals reporting any of the above services.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS WITH DESIGNATED WARDS, UNITS OR CLINICS PROVIDING NON-ADMITTED PATIENT CARE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Designated ward/unit/clinic	Number of hospitals						
	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Accident and emergency ¹	4	23	12	7	3	2	51
Medical/surgical/diagnostic							
Dialysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiology and organ imaging	4	9	2	1	4	—	20
Endoscopy	2	4	3	1	5	1	16
Pathology	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Other	2	1	6	3	4	1	17
Psychiatric	4	1	2	4	3	—	14
Alcohol and drug	1	2	—	1	—	—	4
Dental	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pharmacy	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Allied health services	4	7	1	3	1	1	17
Community health services	2	2	3	—	—	—	7
District nursing services	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
Non-medical and social services	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Other	3	5	3	1	4	—	16
Total ²	14	27	16	12	14	2	85

¹ Including hospitals which did not have a formal accident and emergency unit but treated accident and emergency patients during the year.

² Number of hospitals reporting any of the above designated wards, units or clinics.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: OCCASIONS OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY SELECTED DESIGNATED WARDS, UNITS OR CLINICS FOR NON-ADMITTED PATIENT CARE, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Designated ward/unit/clinic	Occasions of service '000
Accident and emergency	168.2
Medical/surgical/diagnostic	
Dialysis	—
Radiology and organ imaging	280.6
Endoscopy	22.0
Pathology	104.0
Other	22.9
Psychiatric	22.2
Alcohol and drug	n.p.
Dental	n.p.
Pharmacy	n.p.
Allied health services	371.6
Community health services	26.8
District nursing services	16.9
Non-medical and social services	n.p.
Other	16.2
Total	1 084.4

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: NUMBER OF FACILITIES, THEATRES, PROCEDURE ROOMS, BEDS, CHAIRS AND SESSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of facilities					
NSW and ACT	25	21	14	15	75
Vic.	8	11	3	1	23
Qld	7	2	1	1	11
SA and NT	3	1	—	3	7
WA	4	1	1	2	8
Tas.	—	—	1	—	1
Australia	47	36	20	22	125
Number of operating theatres at 30 June 1995	76	3	22	21	122
Number of procedure rooms at 30 June 1995	24	47	8	29	108
Average number of sessions ²	4	5	3	6	5
Average theatre/room time used (hours) ²	13	18	14	29	18
Average number of beds/chairs	462	280	74	143	939
Number of separations	72 018	72 669	11 457	33 719	189 863
Average number of separations per bed/chair	156	279	155	236	202

¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

² Per theatre/room per week.

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STAFF, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nursing staff	192.3	105.2	28.5	83.4	409.5
Administrative and clerical	72.8	96.9	26.0	48.5	244.2
Other ²	18.9	8.6	15.0	58.9	101.3
Total	284.0	210.7	69.4	190.8	755.0

¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

² Comprising diagnostic and health professionals, orderlies, domestic and maintenance staff.

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: REVENUE CATEGORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue (\$'000)					
Patient revenue	30 818	20 437	8 482	23 009	82 746
Other revenue ²	488	1 695	267	609	3 059
Total	31 306	22 132	8 749	23 618	85 805
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	98.4	92.3	96.9	97.4	96.4

¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

² Comprising investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitor's meals and accommodation and kiosk sales.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
Operating expenditure (\$'000) ²					
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	10 219	8 048	2 835	7 558	28 661
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	5 301	1 858	2 129	5 042	14 331
Administrative expenses	7 127	2 346	1 110	2 691	13 275
Other ²	5 739	3 565	1 589	2 886	13 778
Total	28 387	15 817	7 664	18 177	70 044
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	36.0	50.9	37.0	41.6	40.9
Average expenditure⁴ Per separation (\$)	394	218	669	539	369
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	9 183	2 424	2 958	2 152	16 717
¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.					
² See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.					
³ Comprising domestic services, repairs and maintenance, interest, depreciation and contract services.					
⁴ Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of patient services they provide.					

<i>Procedures performed</i>	<i>Procedures</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Oesophagoscopy, gastroscopy, duodenoscopy or panendoscopy, one or more such procedures (MBS item number 30473)	48 168	21.5
Fibre optic colonoscopy — examination of colon beyond the hepatic flexure (MBS item number 32090)	38 246	17.0
Evacuation of the contents of the gravid uterus by curettage or suction curettage (MBS item number 35643)	14 648	6.5
Lens extraction (MBS item number 42698)	12 031	5.4
Insertion of artificial lens (MBS item number 42701)	11 850	5.3
Fibre optic colonoscopy — examination of colon beyond the hepatic flexure with removal of one or more polyps (MBS item number 32093)	8 391	3.7
Tumour, cyst, ulcer or scar, (excluding a scar removed during the surgical approach at an operation), up to 3 centimetres in diameter, where the removal is by surgical excision and suture (MBS item numbers 30117 and 30118)	5 782	2.6
Knee, arthroscopic surgery of, involving one or more of: meniscectomy, removal of loose body, lateral release, or chondroplasty (MBS item number 49560)	3 564	1.6
Uterus, curettage of, (including curettage for incomplete miscarriage) under general anaesthesia, or under epidural or spinal (intrathecal) nerve block (MBS item numbers 35639 and 35640)	3 232	1.4
Selective coronary arteriography — with heart catheterisation (MBS item number 38218)	2 967	1.3
Oocyte retrieval by any means for the purposes of assisted reproductive technologies (MBS item number 13212)	2 920	1.3
All other procedures	72 539	32.3
Total	224 338	100.0

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SEPARATIONS BY TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
PER CENT					
Nil or local					
Nil	1.2	1.1	—	19.7	4.4
Local	15.1	3.1	30.6	29.1	13.9
Total	16.3	4.2	30.6	48.8	18.3
Other types of anaesthesia					
General	n.p.	n.p.	1.5	40.2	24.2
Regional	n.p.	n.p.	50.7	n.p.	4.6
Intravenous	21.1	86.4	n.p.	n.p.	43.2
Neuroleptic	12.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8.6
Multiple	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	1.1
All other	83.7	95.8	69.4	51.2	81.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER					
All separations	72 018	72 669	11 457	33 719	189 863

¹ Comprising clinics specialising in fertility management, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SEPARATIONS BY INSURANCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

<i>Insurance status</i>	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Day hospitals facilities</i>	<i>All private hospitals</i>
PER CENT			
Insured			
Basic only	5.1	5.0	5.0
Basic plus supplementary	64.1	39.9	61.1
Not stated ¹	12.4	10.4	12.1
All insured	81.5	55.3	78.3
Other			
Uninsured	15.6	42.7	19.0
Not stated	2.8	2.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER			
All separations	1 346 704	189 863	1 536 567

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

30

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SEPARATIONS BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Age group (years)	Acute and psychiatric hospitals			Day hospital facilities			Total private hospitals		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PER CENT									
0-14	8.3	4.7	6.3	3.9	2.3	3.0	7.8	4.4	5.9
15-44	27.7	42.5	36.1	30.1	46.1	39.5	28.0	43.0	36.5
45-64	30.3	26.1	27.9	36.6	27.8	31.4	31.1	26.3	28.3
Over 65	33.7	26.7	29.8	29.3	23.7	26.0	33.2	26.3	29.3
Total^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons	43.5	56.5	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0
NUMBER									
All separations	586 118	760 585	1 346 704	78 289	111 574	189 863	664 407	872 159	1 536 567

^a Including not stated.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SEPARATIONS BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Principal diagnosis	Acute and psychiatric hospitals		Day hospital facilities	Total private hospitals
	PER CENT			
Infectious diseases	0.6		0.3	0.6
Neoplasms	8.8		9.3	8.9
Endocrine disorders	0.7		0.2	0.7
Diseases of blood	0.6		0.7	0.6
Mental disorders	3.5		n.p.	n.p.
Diseases of nervous system	7.4		9.9	7.7
Diseases of circulatory system	6.6		3.8	6.3
Diseases of respiratory system	4.6		0.3	4.0
Diseases of digestive system	15.3		34.9	17.7
Diseases of genitourinary system	10.5		5.1	9.8
Complications of pregnancy	6.3		8.4	6.6
Diseases of skin	1.7		2.2	1.8
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	11.2		2.9	10.2
Congenital anomalies	0.7		0.4	0.6
Conditions of perinatal period	0.7		n.p.	n.p.
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	4.1		11.8	5.0
Injury and poisoning	4.9		0.7	4.4
Supplementary classifications	11.6		8.9	11.3
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0
NUMBER				
All separations	1 346 704		189 863	1 536 567

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SEPARATIONS BY PRINCIPAL PROCEDURE, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Principal procedure	Acute and psychiatric hospitals	Day hospital facilities	All private hospitals
	PER CENT		
Operations on			
Nervous system	2.8	0.5	2.5
Endocrine system	0.3	—	0.2
Eye	5.0	9.4	5.6
Ear	2.2	1.4	2.1
Nose, mouth, pharynx	8.3	4.6	7.8
Respiratory system	0.8	n.p.	n.p.
Cardiovascular system	5.8	n.p.	n.p.
Hemic and lymphatic system	0.4	0.2	0.3
Digestive system	20.1	48.9	24.1
Urinary system	4.1	2.6	3.9
Male genital organs	3.1	0.8	2.8
Female genital organs	9.1	14.1	9.8
Obstetric procedures	4.6	n.p.	n.p.
Musculoskeletal system	13.4	3.1	12.0
Breast	2.0	0.5	1.8
Other operations on skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.0	4.8	4.1
Diagnostic radiology and related techniques	2.2	0.6	1.9
Other miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	11.8	6.2	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	NUMBER		
All separations with a principal procedure	1 165 568	189 688	1 355 256

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: NUMBER OF ENDOSCOPIES, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Type of endoscopy	Acute and psychiatric hospitals			Day hospital facilities	All private hospitals
	Same-day patients	Overnight-stay patients	Total	Admitted patients	
Gastro-intestinal	90 133	13 741	103 874	70 497	174 371
Other	27 430	14 910	42 340	6 408	48 748
Total	117 563	28 651	146 214	76 905	223 119

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: MODE OF ADMITTED PATIENT SEPARATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994-95

Particulars	Usual residence ¹	Discharge or transfer to		Died	Left against advice	Other ²	Total
		Nursing home	Other hospital				
Acute and psychiatric hospitals							
NSW and ACT	375 446	1 095	4 092	1 328	1 711	606	384 278
Vic.	352 242	1 785	7 583	3 294	213	468	365 585
Qld	284 906	1 203	2 709	3 200	317	690	293 025
SA and NT	124 410	1 899	3 881	1 143	183	756	132 272
WA	126 106	n.p.	1 651	1 330	—	n.p.	129 492
Tas.	41 145	n.p.	534	220	46	n.p.	42 052
Australia	1 304 255	6 379	20 450	10 515	2 470	2 635	1 346 704
Day hospital facilities	185 630	269	3 601	—	281	82	189 863
Total	1 489 885	6 648	24 051	10 515	2 751	2 717	1 536 567

¹ Includes own accommodation/welfare institution, including prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services.

² Includes discharge or transfer to another health care accommodation, status change, statistical discharge and not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistical information, for 1994–95 and previous years, obtained from annual censuses of all private hospitals in Australia. It contains details about the facilities, activities, staffing and finances of all private acute and psychiatric hospitals and free-standing day hospital facilities.

2 Corresponding statistics for public hospitals are compiled by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). *Hospitals, Australia 1991–92 (4391.0)*, provides a comparison between the public and private hospital sectors in 1991–92 and was released jointly by AIHW and ABS in May 1995.

SCOPE

3 Included are all private acute and psychiatric hospitals licensed by State and Territory health authorities and all free-standing day hospital facilities approved by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services and which operated for all or any part of the reference year.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

4 Data collection forms are sent each year to all private hospitals in Australia for completion and return to ABS. A large component of the required data on admitted patients is sent to ABS by State and Territory health authorities on behalf of hospitals, thus relieving hospitals of the task of collating this information for ABS. All data received are subjected to clerical and computer editing and inconsistencies which are detected are referred to hospitals for resolution. Further clerical editing of aggregates is carried out to detect and resolve any remaining errors.

COVERAGE

5 All private hospitals in Australia which operated for all or only part of the reference year are included in the collection.

6 Updated lists of private hospitals are received from State and Commonwealth health authorities and every effort is made to include all hospitals in scope.

DEFINITIONS

7 The data items and definitions are based on the National Health Data Dictionary published by AIHW, with the addition of data items requested by associations of private hospitals and health authorities. Refer to the appendix for definitions of the main data items used in this publication.

DATA QUALITY

8 Establishments which provided incomplete data were contacted to obtain the missing details. Hospital staff were asked to provide estimates in cases where records for the data item were not kept. If reasonable estimates could not be provided by the establishment then the data item was either left blank or imputed by ABS staff. Imputation was based on data received in previous years and on the results of the data provided by all responding hospitals.

9 The statistics from this collection may be subject to various sources of error. These may be errors in reporting (e.g. because estimates may have been used in the case of actual data not being available, misunderstanding of questions or unwillingness of respondents to reveal all details) or errors arising during processing (e.g. coding, data recording). Every effort is made to reduce errors in the collection to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires and by operating and processing procedures which incorporate external coverage checks, clerical and computer editing of input data, clerical scrutiny of preliminary aggregates and error resolution including referral back to the source.

10 Hospital morbidity data, providing admitted patients' details such as age, principal diagnosis and procedure, are routinely provided by hospitals to State health authorities. Arrangements were made for State health authorities to provide the ABS with the relevant morbidity data. Any significant inconsistencies between the data collated by health authorities and by hospitals were followed up and resolved.

11 Differences in accounting policy and practices lead to some inconsistencies in the financial data provided by hospitals. Measurement of expenditure is affected by management policy on such things as depreciation rates, bad debt and goodwill write-off. Further inconsistency occurs in cases where all property and fixed asset accounts are administered by a parent body or religious order headquarters and details are not available for the individual hospitals.

12 In Tables 19 and 29, although the quality of the figures for total insured is reliable, the further dissection of this category has not been well reported as evidenced by the large figures shown in the not stated category.

CLASSIFICATIONS

13 The principal diagnosis and principal procedure for admitted patients are reported using the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision - Clinical Modification*.

14 The locations of all private health establishments are coded according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification Edition 2.4*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

15 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Hospitals, Australia (4391.0) - Latest issue: 1991-92 (\$22.00) (Issued co-jointly with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare)

Health Insurance Survey, Australia (4335.0) - Latest issue: June 1992 (\$15.30)

Characteristics of Persons Employed in Health Occupations, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (4346.0) - Latest issue: August 1991 (\$15.00)

16 The following related publications are issued by other organisations.

Available from AIHW Distribution Centre, GPO Box 84, Canberra ACT 2601:

Hospital Utilisation and Costs Study, 1991-92, Volume 1: A Survey of Public Hospitals and Related Data

Hospital Utilisation and Costs Study, 1991-92, Volume 2: The Use of Acute Hospitals - The National Hospital Morbidity Report

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 5.0, 1996

Available from the Australian Government Info Shop, 10 Mort Street, Canberra ACT 2601:

First National Report on Health Sector Performance Indicators: Public Hospitals - The State of Play

Australian Casemix Report, 1993-94 (also available for 1992-93 and 1993-94)

Available from the National Mental Health Report Service,
(phone 02 565 3610):

National Mental Health Report, 1995 – Overview

National Mental Health Report, 1995

17 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Release Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the catalogue and the *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED
STATISTICS

18 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be directed to Keith Carter on (07) 3222 6374. The series of unpublished tables on private hospitals produced for previous years will be discontinued because of the low demand and new pricing policies adopted by ABS. Clients will be contacted to ascertain if there is sufficient demand to justify the production of a smaller set of more relevant tables. Please contact Keith Carter if you wish to provide input to this review.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

19 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and sums of the component items.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

20 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available for general use by the community. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGE

n.p. not available for publication
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

APPENDIX – DEFINITIONS

TYPE OF HOSPITAL

An *acute* hospital provides at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care, and provides round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing service as well as other necessary professional services. It must be licensed by the State health authority. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short.

A *psychiatric* hospital is devoted primarily to the treatment and care of admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders. Private hospitals are licensed/approved by each State health authority and cater primarily for patients with psychiatric or behavioural disorders.

A *free-standing* day hospital facility provides investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis and is approved by the Commonwealth for the purposes of basic table health insurance benefits.

ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL ACTIVITY DATA ITEMS

An *admitted patient* is a patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process. Babies born in hospital are excluded unless they are provided with medical care other than that which would normally be provided to a newborn, or they remain in hospital after the mother has been discharged, or is the second or subsequent live born infant of a multiple birth, and the mother is currently an admitted patient. Persons accompanying a sick patient (e.g. nursing mothers and parents accompanying sick children) are also excluded.

Same day patients are patients who are admitted and separated on the same day (i.e. they are in hospital for a period that does not include an overnight stay).

Overnight-stay patients are patients who are admitted to and separated from hospital on different dates. (i.e. they stay at least one night in hospital).

Non-admitted patients are patients who do not undergo a hospital's formal admission process. These include outpatients, accident and emergency patients and off-site (community/outreach) patients.

In previous years, overnight-stay patients were called inpatients and non-admitted patients were called non-inpatients.

A *separation* occurs when an admitted patient:

- is discharged;
- is transferred to another institution;
- absconds;
- dies whilst in care;
- changes status e.g. from acute to nursing home type; or
- leaves hospital for a period of 7 or more days.

Occupied bed days is the aggregate number of days of stay (i.e. separation date minus admission date) for all overnight-stay patients who were separated from hospital during the year. Periods of approved leave are subtracted from these calculations. Same-day patients are each counted as having a stay of one day.

Occupancy rate is calculated by dividing occupied bed days by the product of average number of beds and the number of days in the year (365 in 1994–95) and expressing this as a percentage,

$$\text{i.e. occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{occupied bed days} \times 100}{\text{average available beds} \times 365}$$

ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL
RESOURCE DATA ITEMS

Average length of stay in hospital is calculated by dividing the aggregate number of occupied bed days by the number of separations which generated those bed days.

Occasions of service is any service provided to a non-admitted patient in a functional unit (e.g. radiology) of the hospital. Each diagnostic test or simultaneous set of related diagnostic tests is counted as one occasion of service.

Allied health services are provided by units and clinics for treatment and counselling of patients. They mainly comprise physiotherapy, speech therapy, family planning, dietary advice, optometry and occupational therapy.

Procedures comprise advanced surgery, surgery, minor surgery and obstetrics as defined by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services for health fund benefit purposes. Total procedures performed during the year relates to all such procedures regardless of type of patient (admitted or non-admitted patient).

Number of endoscopies includes all episodes, regardless of principal diagnosis, with a principal procedure of cystoscopy, gastroscopy, oesophagoscopy, duodenoscopy, colonoscopy, bronchoscopy, laryngoscopy, laparoscopy or arthroscopy.

Approved beds for acute and psychiatric hospitals are those for which the hospital is licensed to operate under the relevant State/Territory government legislation.

Available beds are those immediately available (occupied and unoccupied) for the care of admitted patients as required. In the case of free-standing day hospital facilities, this includes chairs, trolleys, recliners and cots.

Occupied beds are calculated by dividing total occupied bed days by the number of days in the year (365 in 1994-95).

Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff represents the sum of full-time staff and the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. It is derived by adding the on-job hours worked and hours of paid leave (sick, recreation, long service, workers' compensation leave) by/for a staff member (or contract employee where applicable) divided by the number of hours normally worked by a full-time staff member when on the job (or contract employee where applicable) under the relevant award or agreement.

Staffing categories include staff employed by the hospital and contract staff employed through an agency in cases where the contract is for the supply of labour.

Nursing staff comprises registered nurses, enrolled nurses, student nurses, trainee/pupil nurses and assistants in nursing.

Administrative and clerical staff includes computing and finance staff.

Domestic and other staff includes staff engaged in cleaning and laundry services, the provision of food and in catering functions plus orderlies, porters, hospital attendants and engineering and maintenance staff.

Patient revenue includes revenue received by and due to the hospital in respect of patient liability for accommodation and other fees, regardless of source of payment (Commonwealth, health fund, insurance company, direct from patient) or status of patient (whether admitted or non-admitted patient).

Recoveries includes income received from items such as staff meals and accommodation and facility fees paid by medical practitioners.

Other revenues includes revenue such as investment income from temporarily surplus funds and income from charities, bequests, meals and accommodation provided to visitors and kiosk sales. Revenue payments received from State or Territory governments are excluded.

Wages and salaries (including on-costs) includes wages and salaries, superannuation employer contributions, payroll tax, worker's compensation and workcare premiums, uniforms, education, personnel costs and fringe benefits tax.

Other domestic services includes staff services, accommodation, bedding and linen, hardware, crockery, cutlery, laundering and cleaning of uniforms.

Repairs and maintenance includes costs of maintaining, repairing, replacing and providing additional equipment, maintaining and renovating buildings and minor additional works.

Administrative expenses includes management and administrative support expenditure such as rates and taxes, printing, telephone, stationery, insurances and motor vehicle running expenses.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on land and buildings, computer facilities, major medical equipment, plant and other equipment and expenditure in relation to intangible assets, having regard to guidelines followed as to the differentiation between capital and recurrent costs.

Patient classification includes advanced surgery, surgery, minor surgery and obstetrics as defined by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services for health fund benefits purposes. Psychiatric includes all admitted patients of a registered psychiatric hospital or a psychiatric ward of other hospitals who have a psychiatric diagnosis. Similarly, rehabilitation includes all admitted patients of a registered rehabilitation hospital or a rehabilitation ward of other hospitals who are undergoing active rehabilitation treatment. Nursing home type relates to admitted patients staying 35 days or more for whom an acute care certificate has not been provided at the time of discharge. Medical includes all admitted patients not included above but excludes a small number of patients not covered by the services listed in the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) which operates under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*. The admitted patients not covered by the MBS are categorised as 'other' (and included in 'Medical and other' in the tables) and mainly comprise those receiving certain dental services and those treated for sleep disorders.

Insurance status indicates whether or not hospital insurance is held with a registered health insurance fund, with a general insurance company or with an employer health plan. Patients who have insurance cover only for ancillary services are regarded as not having hospital insurance.

Basic insurance provides some cover for hospital accommodation charges for private hospitals including day hospital facilities.

PATIENT LEVEL
DATA ITEMS

GEOGRAPHICAL
CLASSIFICATION

Supplementary insurance provides additional hospital accommodation benefits to those provided by the basic hospital table. Patients with basic and supplementary insurance are counted once only (under basic plus supplementary).

A *legal local government area (LGA)* is the geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council.

Statistical divisions which are groupings of the whole or part of legal LGAs, are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region. Capital city statistical divisions, shown in some tables of this publication, comprise Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Greater Hobart, Darwin and Canberra.



