



PRIVATE HOSPITALS

AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Andrew Cumpsty on Brisbane 07 32226374.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents details from the 2000–01 national census of private hospitals. Three categories of hospitals are identified: acute hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and free-standing day hospital facilities. There are relatively few psychiatric hospitals and some of these are owned by the same parent company. To maintain the confidentiality of their data, psychiatric hospitals are combined with acute hospitals in most tables in this publication.

For confidentiality reasons, also, the details for the three private acute hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory are included with the details for private acute and psychiatric hospitals in New South Wales and the details for the private acute hospital in the Northern Territory are included with such details for South Australian hospitals.

Any differences between the data given in this publication and the data shown in other reports on hospital activity are due to differences in scope and coverage, relative completeness of the data sources and differing error resolution procedures.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACHS	Australian Council on Healthcare Standards
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AN-DRG	Diagnosis Related Groups
ICD-10-AM	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification
ICD-9-CM	International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification
PHEC	Private Health Establishments Collection

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

For 2000–01 the private hospital sector contribution to institutionalised health care continues to be significant. Nearly four out of every ten hospital patients in Australia (38%) were admitted to private hospitals. Nearly one-third (31%) of all days of hospitalisation was provided in private hospitals in 2000–01, up from 25% in the previous year.

There were 516 private hospitals in operation during 2000–01. These comprised 275 acute hospitals, 24 psychiatric hospitals and 217 free-standing day hospital facilities (tables 2 and 3).

During 2000–01, private hospitals in Australia:

- treated 2.4 million admitted patients (patient separations)
- provided 6.9 million days of hospitalisation to these patients (patient days)
- employed 46,000 staff (full-time equivalent)
- earned \$4,742m in income (revenue)
- spent \$4,467m for recurrent purposes (recurrent expenditure)
- invested \$452m in buildings and other capital assets (capital expenditure).

HOSPITALS

The number of private acute and psychiatric hospitals continues to decline. In 2000–01 there were 299 of these hospitals, three fewer than in the previous year (table 1). This decline is the net result of the closure of 8 hospitals and the opening of 5 new hospitals.

The strong growth in the number of private free-standing day hospital facilities, which has been evident for several years, continued during 2000–01, with an increase of 10 facilities to 217 during the year. This increase provided an extra 107 beds overall. Most of this recent growth occurred in New South Wales with an increase of 6 new facilities. Since 1991–1992, the total number of private free-standing day hospital facilities has increased by 201.4% (table 2).

At 30 June 2001, 89% of private acute and psychiatric hospitals were accredited by Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) and 54% of private free-standing day hospital facilities were also accredited.

BEDS

The average number of beds available in acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2000–01 was 24,465, an increase of 3.4% on the previous year. The average number of beds per hospital continued to grow, from 78 in 1999–2000 to 82 in 2000–01, indicative of the continued trend towards larger hospitals.

Almost 73% of available beds in private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2000–01 were in hospitals within the Capital City Statistical Divisions, in which 64% of Australia's population lives. There was an average of 1.5 beds available in these hospitals per 1,000 population in the Capital City Statistical Divisions compared with 1.0 beds per 1,000 population in the rest of Australia.

Queensland and Tasmania have more private hospitals outside their Capital City Statistical Divisions than within. Queensland is the only state to have more private hospital beds outside the Capital City Statistical Division.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

BEDS *continued*

In 2000–01, private acute and psychiatric hospitals had an occupancy rate of 73.1%, an increase from 72.0% in the previous year (table 1). Bed occupancy rates in 2000–01 ranged from 70% for the combination of New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory to 76% for South Australia and Northern Territory combined (table 5).

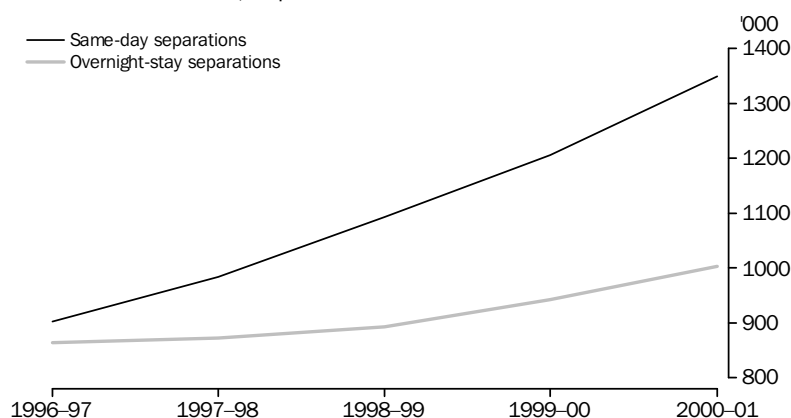
PATIENT SEPARATIONS

In 2000–01, there were 2.0 million patient separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals. Total patient separations for 2000–01 increased by 9% from 1999–2000, compared to an increase of 7% between 1998–99 to 1999–2000.

The latest increase in separations comprised a 12% increase in same-day patients and a 6% increase in overnight-stay patients. The proportion of same-day patients has increased significantly since 1991–92 (37% to 49%), almost equalling the proportion of overnight-stay patients in 2000–01.

Patient separations from free-standing day hospital facilities during 2000–01 numbered 393,800. This is a 13% increase on the previous year although there was a larger increase (16%) in 1999–2000.

ALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Separations



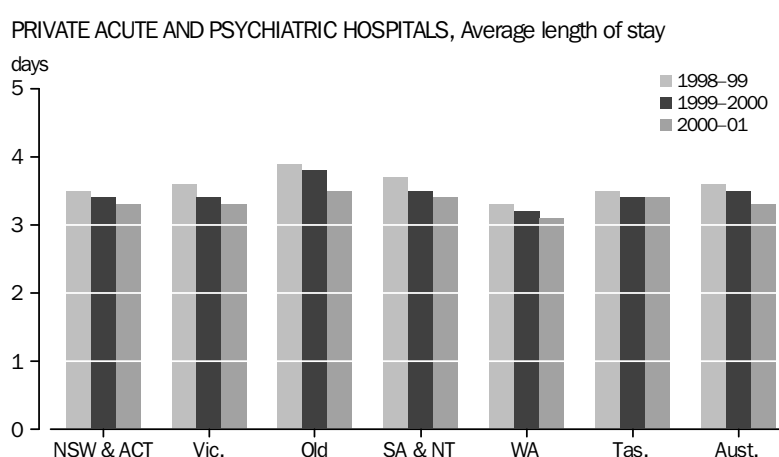
PATIENT DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL

During 2000–01, 6.5 million patient days were provided in private acute and psychiatric hospitals, an increase of 4.7% from 1999–2000 (table 1).

In 2000–01, the average length of stay for all patients (same-day and overnight-stay) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals was 3.3 days, compared with 3.5 in the previous year. Across the states and territories the average ranged from 3.5 days in Queensland to 3.1 days in Western Australia (table 5). For overnight-stay patients, the average length of stay in 2000–01 was 5.6 days, a slight decrease from 5.7 days in 1999–2000 (table 1).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

PATIENT DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL *continued*



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Age and sex

Females accounted for 55% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 56% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2000–01 (table 25).

Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 35% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 32% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2000–01 (table 25).

Insurance status

During 2000–01, the proportion for private acute and psychiatric hospitals was 77.2%, and 60.2% for free-standing day hospital facilities (table 24).

Procedures performed

From 2000–01, the ABS collected all procedures (as per National Health Data Dictionary) for admitted patients.

For 2000–01 there were 4.5 million procedures performed on the 2.4 million patients admitted to private hospitals. Of these procedures, 3.9 million were performed in acute and psychiatric hospitals and the remainder in free-standing day hospital facilities (table 27).

Non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, nec (Blocks 1820–1916) account for 39.7% of all procedures performed in private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2000–01. Examples of cognitive and non-invasive interventions are services such as dietary education and exercise therapy (often used for development of treatment plans, programs, case reviews or follow up to previous procedures performed). For further details of the classification refer to *Volume 1 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision—Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)*. The next most common procedures were on the digestive system (12.1%), the musculoskeletal system (7.1%) and gynaecological procedures (4.8%). For private free-standing day hospital facilities, non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, nec account for 30.3% of all procedures performed on patients, followed by procedures on the digestive system (27.7%), the eye and adnexa (8.6%) and dermatological and plastic procedures (8.6%) (table 27).

STAFF

The number of full-time equivalent staff employed at private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 2000–01 was 44,700, an increase of 600 on the previous year. The average number of staff per occupied bed remains constant at 2.5 (table 10).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

STAFF *continued*

During 2000–01, free-standing day hospital facilities full-time equivalent staff numbered 1,600, an increase of 4% on the previous year. This occurred at the same time as a 13% increase in the number of patient separations from 1999–2000 (table 2).

INCOME

Income received by private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 2000–01 amounted to \$4,518m, an increase of 13% over the previous year (table 1). Over the five years to 2000–01, the average annual increase in income was 8%.

Free-standing day hospital facilities received \$224m in income during 2000–01 (table 2). This was a 17% increase on the previous year. The average annual increase in income over the five years to 2000–01 was 18%.

These substantial increases in income reflect the strong growth in patient activity, for both private acute and psychiatric hospitals and private free-standing day hospitals over the last year, and the expansion in available facilities.

EXPENDITURE

Recurrent expenditure for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2000–01 amounted to \$4,284m, a 13% increase over the previous year (table 1). When costs are adjusted to remove the effects of price changes over the period, the increase is 9%.

(See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 23, concerning chain volume measures). Over the five years to 2000–01, the average annual increase in recurrent expenditure was 9% (6% when adjusted for price changes).

In 2000–01, wages and salaries (including on-costs such as employer contributions to superannuation and payroll tax) accounted for 56% of total recurrent expenditure (table 12). Other large components were drug, medical and surgical supplies (18% of total) and administrative expenses (8%).

The average expenditure per patient day in 2000–01 was \$657 compared with \$609 in 1999–2000. These average costs have increased from \$527 over the five years to 2000–01 (table 1).

Typically, the average cost per patient day increases as hospital size increases. This is a reflection of the greater complexity of procedures undertaken at the larger hospitals. The more complex procedures necessitate greater use of highly trained staff, expensive equipment, drugs and medical supplies. In 2000–01, recurrent expenditure per patient day at hospitals with over 200 beds was \$747 compared to the average of \$461 for hospitals with 25 or fewer beds (table 14).

There are also considerable differences in the average recurrent expenditure per patient day among the various hospital types. Religious or charitable hospitals had the highest average costs per patient day (\$738) in 2000–01 (table 13). Other nonprofit hospitals and hospitals operated for profit had considerably lower average costs per patient day (\$640 and \$601, respectively). A higher proportion of religious or charitable hospitals are large hospitals (more than 200 beds) (see table 4).

Gross capital expenditure for private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2000–01 increased 31% to \$426m, but remained well short of the record high of \$528m during 1998–1999 (table 1). Capital expenditure in 2000–01 represented 9% of the total income for that year, compared with 8% in 1999–2000.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EXPENDITURE *continued*

Recurrent expenditure recorded in 2000–01 for free-standing day hospital facilities was \$183m. This represents an increase of 13% on the previous year (9% when adjusted for price changes). This compares with the average annual increase of 18% (15% when adjusted for price changes) over the 5 year period to 2000–01. The average expenditure per patient separation was \$465 (table 2).

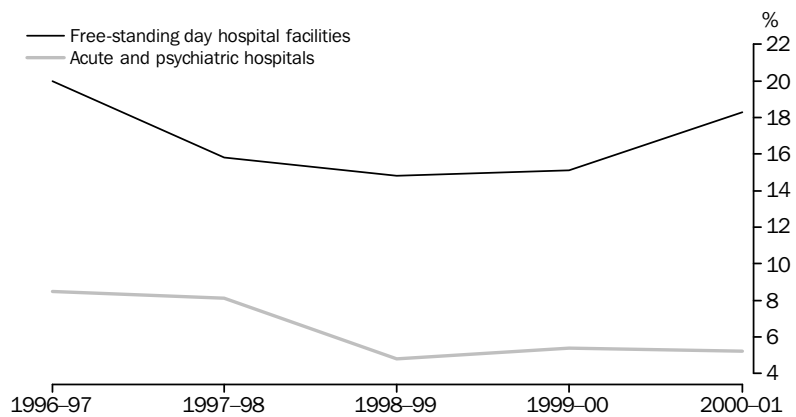
Gross capital expenditure for free-standing day hospital facilities during 2000–01 was \$26m. (table 2).

NET OPERATING MARGIN

Net operating margin is derived by subtracting recurrent expenditure from income and expressing the result as a proportion of income. This margin for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2000–01 was 5.2%, the same as the previous year. The net operating margin for the five years to 2000–01 was 6% (table 1).

For free-standing day hospital facilities, the net operating margins were much higher. In 2000–01, the margin was 18%. The margin for the five years to 2000–01 was 17% (table 2).

PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Net operating margin



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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Summary table

	1991-92	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Hospitals							
New South Wales	90	91	87	89	87	86	87
Victoria	111	104	101	97	95	86	85
Queensland	49	50	50	51	52	56	54
South Australia	37	42	41	40	37	32	32
Western Australia	21	23	27	26	28	28	28
Tasmania	8	10	10	11	9	10	9
Northern Territory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Australia	319	323	319	317	312	302	299
Beds(a)							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	15 690	16 821	17 014	16 968	17 246	17 202	17 837
Rest of Australia	5 055	5 936	5 952	6 123	6 500	6 463	6 628
Total	20 745	22 757	22 966	23 091	23 746	23 665	24 465
Separations							
Same-day patients ('000)	311.4	597.1	675.9	713.0	791.5	857.0	956.1
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	845.8	855.2	863.5	872.3	892.7	942.1	1 002.7
Total ('000)	1 157.2	1 452.3	1 539.4	1 585.3	1 684.2	1 799.1	1 958.8
Patient days							
Same-day patients ('000)	311.4	597.1	675.9	713.0	791.5	857.0	956.1
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	4 579.9	5 247.1	5 177.7	5 145.8	5 249.2	5 374.9	5 569.4
Total ('000)	4 891.3	5 844.2	5 853.6	5 858.8	6 040.7	6 231.9	6 525.6
Average length of stay							
Overnight-stay patients (days)	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
All patients (days)	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
Occupancy rate							
Overnight-stay patients (%)	60.3	63.2	61.8	61.1	60.6	62.1	62.4
All patients (%)	64.4	70.4	69.8	69.5	69.7	72.0	73.1
Staff(b)	31 097	39 100	40 908	41 566	43 053	43 120	44 720
Income							
Total (\$'000)	2 177 035	3 083 859	3 374 271	3 517 030	3 797 681	4 012 135	4 517 550
Patient revenue(c) (%)	95.3	94.3	93.7	92.4	90.8	90.6	92.7
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	1 954 646	2 823 781	3 087 710	3 231 530	3 613 591	3 794 034	4 284 272
Wages and salaries, including on-costs(d) (%)	60.8	58.7	59.2	58.8	58.0	57.2	55.6
Per patient day (\$)	400	483	527	552	598	609	657
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	212 331	381 853	307 159	376 415	527 763	325 254	426 087

(a) Available beds (average for the year).

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

(c) As a proportion of total income.

(d) As a proportion of total recurrent expenditure.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES, Summary table

	1991-92	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Hospitals							
New South Wales	37	73	81	84	83	83	89
Victoria	22	23	22	30	41	50	51
Queensland	4	17	21	26	30	33	36
South Australia	1	10	12	14	15	18	19
Western Australia	4	10	9	12	11	13	13
Tasmania	—	2	3	3	4	4	3
Northern Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Australian Capital Territory	4	5	5	6	6	6	5
Australia	72	140	153	175	190	207	217
Hospitals by type(a)							
General surgery	24	54	57	55	33	23	20
Specialist endoscopy	26	37	37	42	50	53	62
Ophthalmic	13	23	25	29	33	43	46
Plastic/cosmetic	na	na	na	na	na	na	27
Other(b)	9	26	34	49	74	88	62
Total	72	140	153	175	190	207	217
Beds/chairs(c)							
Separations ('000)	123.4	208.8	226.3	271.7	302.1	349.0	393.8
Operating theatres at 30 June	61	139	158	175	180	197	202
Procedure rooms at 30 June	69	130	134	148	162	168	180
Staff(d)	429	890	1 011	1 220	1 319	1 537	1 594
Income							
Total (\$'000)	45 486	99 305	119 215	145 278	161 400	191 614	224 239
Patient revenue(e) (%)	90.0	94.8	94.7	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.9
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	35 360	80 238	95 410	122 311	137 480	162 710	183 115
Wages and salaries, including on-costs(f) (%)	41.1	42.8	40.1	41.7	41.5	41.2	42.3
Per separation (\$)	287	384	422	450	455	466	465
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	6 052	16 775	21 017	26 967	21 629	26 489	26 380

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16, re: category changes.

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

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

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

(e) As a proportion of total income.

(f) As a proportion of total recurrent expenditure.

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
HOSPITALS							
Type							
Acute	81	80	50	31	25	8	275
Psychiatric	9	5	4	2	3	1	24
Total	90	85	54	33	28	9	299
Location							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	62	62	22	24	24	3	197
Rest of state/territory	28	23	32	9	4	6	102
Hospital size(a)							
0–25 beds	8	20	7	9	6	3	53
26–50 beds	29	25	11	11	6	1	83
51–100 beds	33	23	15	6	9	2	88
101–200 beds	17	13	11	5	2	2	50
Over 200 beds	3	4	10	2	5	1	25
BEDS							
Available beds(b)							
Acute hospitals	6 393	5 937	5 302	np	np	np	23 096
Psychiatric hospitals	471	304	289	np	np	np	1 369
Total	6 864	6 241	5 591	2 133	2 805	831	24 465
Location							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	4 989	5 197	2 679	1 981	np	np	17 837
Rest of state/territory	1 875	1 044	2 912	152	np	np	6 628
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL (%)							
Hospitals	30	28	18	11	9	3	100
Available beds(b)	28	26	23	9	11	3	100

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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

(b) Average for the year.

	NOT FOR PROFIT			
	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
HOSPITALS				
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	71	18	1	90
Victoria	57	10	18	85
Queensland	23	26	5	54
South Australia and Northern Territory	11	8	14	33
Western Australia	17	9	2	28
Tasmania	3	4	2	9
Australia	182	75	42	299
Location				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	139	45	13	197
Rest of Australia	43	30	29	102
Hospital size(b)				
0–25 beds	16	12	25	53
26–50 beds	64	11	8	83
51–100 beds	63	17	8	88
101–200 beds	31	19	—	50
Over 200 beds	8	16	1	25
.....				
BEDS				
Available beds(c)				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	10 194	6 535	1 108	17 837
Rest of Australia	3 370	2 678	580	6 628
Total	13 564	9 213	1 688	24 465

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.

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

(c) Average for the year.

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC, State & location

	Separations		Patient days		Average length of stay	Bed occupancy rate
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
1998-99						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	467.3	27.7	1 634.0	27.1	3.5	68.6
Victoria	480.0	28.5	1 702.6	28.2	3.6	73.4
Queensland	340.8	20.2	1 336.9	22.1	3.9	73.4
South Australia and Northern Territory	148.9	8.8	543.8	9.0	3.7	67.8
Western Australia	192.9	11.5	634.2	10.5	3.3	60.0
Tasmania	54.4	3.2	189.2	3.1	3.5	66.6
Australia	1 684.2	100.0	6 040.7	100.0	3.6	69.7
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 244.4	73.9	4 481.3	74.2	3.6	71.2
Rest of Australia	439.8	26.1	1 559.4	25.8	3.6	65.7
1999-2000						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	508.1	28.2	1 708.7	27.4	3.4	71.2
Victoria	492.2	27.4	1 672.5	26.8	3.4	74.0
Queensland	370.8	20.6	1 420.1	22.8	3.8	73.9
South Australia and Northern Territory	156.3	8.7	549.3	8.8	3.5	70.6
Western Australia	214.1	11.9	684.5	11.0	3.2	66.6
Tasmania	57.7	3.2	196.8	3.2	3.4	72.3
Australia	1 799.1	100.0	6 231.9	100.0	3.5	72.0
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 334.6	74.2	4 657.7	74.7	3.5	74.0
Rest of Australia	464.5	25.8	1 574.2	25.3	3.4	66.6
2000-01						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	532.8	27.2	1 759.6	27.0	3.3	70.2
Victoria	524.9	26.8	1 733.9	26.6	3.3	76.1
Queensland	427.7	21.8	1 501.5	23.0	3.5	73.6
South Australia and Northern Territory	174.6	8.9	591.8	9.1	3.4	76.0
Western Australia	235.8	12.0	722.7	11.1	3.1	70.6
Tasmania	63.0	3.2	216.1	3.3	3.4	71.2
Australia	1 958.8	100.0	6 525.6	100.0	3.3	73.1
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 457.0	74.4	4 889.2	74.9	3.4	75.1
Rest of Australia	501.8	25.6	1 636.3	25.1	3.3	67.6

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Hospital type

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient days</u>		<i>Average length of stay</i>	<i>Occupancy rate</i>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
For profit	1 085.4	55.4	3 579.3	54.9	3.3	72.3
Not for profit						
Religious or charitable	758.6	38.7	2 513.3	38.5	3.3	74.7
Other(a)	114.7	5.9	433.0	6.6	3.8	70.3
Total	1 958.8	100.0	6 525.6	100.0	3.3	73.1

(a) Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Hospital size(a)

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient days</u>		<i>Average length of stay</i>	<i>Occupancy rate</i>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
0-25 beds	43.0	2.2	144.4	2.2	3.4	58.9
26-50 beds	210.9	10.8	714.6	11.0	3.4	61.1
51-100 beds	476.6	24.3	1 595.6	24.5	3.3	68.1
101-200 beds	610.2	31.2	1 886.9	28.9	3.1	75.3
Over 200 beds	618.0	31.6	2 184.1	33.5	3.5	81.9
Total	1 958.8	100.0	6 525.6	100.0	3.3	73.1

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Operating & day surgery theatres(a)

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Operating theatres							
Hospitals with these theatres	62	54	41	20	20	6	203
Theatres	242	201	167	79	91	23	803
Average number of sessions(b)	8.1	7.5	7.2	8.5	7.7	6.4	7.7
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	29.7	29.0	23.3	25.6	30.1	25.2	27.7
Nurses(c)	1 346.6	1 191.5	988.7	356.8	407.5	145.2	4 436.3
Day surgery theatres(d)							
Hospitals with these theatres	20	26	22	9	10	6	93
Theatres	27	52	39	13	16	8	155
Average number of sessions(b)	8.1	6.2	6.1	8.3	5.9	6.4	6.6
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	27.4	26.0	12.7	21.8	16.7	6.0	20.6
Nurses(c)	114.1	196.3	155.1	29.3	50.3	14.7	559.8

(a) Details are for last week of pay period before 30 June.

(b) Per theatre per week.

(c) Full-time equivalent.

(d) Excluding free-standing day hospital facilities.

9

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Specialised wards & units

	Labour wards	Psychiatric wards(a)	Special care units(b)	Emergency departments(c)
Hospitals with specialised wards or units				
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	22	15	51	5
Victoria	23	12	48	6
Queensland	21	12	29	8
South Australia and Northern Territory	13	3	13	5
Western Australia	12	6	15	2
Tasmania	4	2	7	3
Australia	95	50	163	29
Beds—last Wednesday in June	358	na	na	na
Available beds/chairs	na	1 912	3 135	na
Nurses—last pay period in June(d)	1 164	1 061	3 087	458

na not available

(a) Including alcohol and drug rehabilitation or treatment units.

(b) Intensive care units, coronary care units, neonatal care units, high dependency units, hospice care units and post-acute rehabilitation units.

(c) Bona fide emergency departments.

(d) Full-time equivalent.

10

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Number of staff & average staff per bed(a)

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
NUMBER OF STAFF							
Nursing staff							
Registered	5 884	6 342	5 249	1 932	2 537	861	22 805
Other(b)	1 738	886	1 487	497	577	180	5 364
Total	7 621	7 227	6 737	2 428	3 115	1 041	28 169
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	759	720	442	86	266	74	2 346
Administrative and clerical	1 647	1 740	1 518	636	913	200	6 654
Domestic and other staff	2 184	1 869	1 482	680	1 091	245	7 552
Total	12 211	11 556	10 179	3 831	5 385	1 559	44 720

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF PER OCCUPIED BED							
Nursing staff							
Registered nursing staff	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
Other nursing staff(b)	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Other(c)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5

(a) Full-time equivalent.

(b) Including other personal care staff e.g. warders, orderlies, hospital attendants.

(c) Including salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals, administrative, domestic and other staff.

11

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Income							
Patient revenue(a) (\$'000)	1 224 463	1 127 641	872 935	324 435	503 395	133 893	4 186 762
Recoveries (\$'000)	54 855	50 253	36 913	19 670	26 145	1 951	189 788
Other(b) (\$'000)	30 393	41 430	42 360	5 715	16 566	4 535	140 999
Total (\$'000)	1 309 711	1 219 325	952 208	349 820	546 106	140 379	4 517 550
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	93.5	92.5	91.7	92.7	92.2	95.4	92.7

(a) Including prostheses.

(b) Including investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitors' meals and accommodation and kiosk sales.

	<i>NSW and ACT</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA and NT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Recurrent expenditure(a)							
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	657 312	654 302	522 834	192 618	271 516	82 574	2 381 156
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	258 203	207 554	154 089	52 943	84 453	22 103	779 345
Food supplies (\$'000)	20 925	27 687	16 122	7 104	9 289	2 647	83 775
Other domestic services (\$'000)	21 437	20 667	21 181	7 881	11 714	3 232	86 112
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	93 679	100 001	58 318	25 899	40 933	16 936	335 767
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	19 818	19 014	13 996	6 960	7 999	2 582	70 369
Other(c) (\$'000)	166 499	145 496	109 886	49 878	64 752	11 237	547 748
Total (\$'000)	1 237 874	1 174 722	896 426	343 283	490 655	141 311	4 284 272
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	53.1	55.7	58.3	56.1	55.3	58.4	55.6
Average recurrent expenditure(d)							
Per separation (\$)	2 323	2 238	2 096	1 967	2 081	2 243	2 187
Per patient day (\$)	703	678	597	580	679	654	657
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	138 842	68 213	180 776	16 994	17 288	3 974	426 087

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11. Expenditure on non-admitted patient services is included by default because such expenditure is not separately available.

(b) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

(c) Including interest, depreciation and contract services.

(d) Average expenditure figures can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of services they provide.

NOT FOR PROFIT
.....

	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
--	-------------------	--	-----------------	--------------

.....				
Recurrent expenditure(b)				
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	1 215 621	1 007 278	158 257	2 381 156
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	400 090	331 718	47 538	779 345
Food supplies (\$'000)	41 059	33 881	8 835	83 775
Other domestic services (\$'000)	40 406	40 974	4 732	86 112
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	176 639	140 680	18 448	335 767
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	32 783	32 197	5 389	70 369
Other(d) (\$'000)	246 141	267 690	33 917	547 748
Total (\$'000)	2 152 737	1 854 418	277 116	4 284 272

Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	56.5	54.3	57.1	55.6
Average recurrent expenditure(e)				
Per separation (\$)	1 983	2 444	2 415	2 187
Per patient day (\$)	601	738	640	657
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	148 974	258 009	19 104	426 087

-
- (a) Comprising bush nursing, community and memorial hospitals.
 - (b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11. Expenditure on non-admitted patient services is included by default because such expenditure is not separately available.
 - (c) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.
 - (d) Including interest, depreciation, contract services and transport.
 - (e) Average expenditure figures can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of services they provide.

HOSPITALS WITH BEDS NUMBERING

	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	Total
Recurrent expenditure(b)						
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	43 595	194 006	504 538	724 687	914 329	2 381 156
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	5 737	48 224	153 322	269 254	302 808	779 345
Food supplies (\$'000)	1 409	8 415	17 930	22 705	33 316	83 775
Other domestic services (\$'000)	1 923	7 796	17 864	25 130	33 398	86 112
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	6 084	37 393	75 556	97 873	118 861	335 767
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	1 351	6 603	15 317	21 444	25 655	70 369
Other(d) (\$'000)	6 478	36 007	109 427	193 712	202 124	547 748
Total (\$'000)	66 577	338 444	893 953	1 354 805	1 630 492	4 284 272
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	65.5	57.3	56.4	53.5	56.1	55.6
Average recurrent expenditure(e)						
Per separation (\$)	1 548	1 605	1 876	2 220	2 638	2 187
Per patient day (\$)	461	474	560	718	747	657
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	12 458	42 555	30 305	122 756	218 012	426 087

- (a) Based on number of available beds (average for the year).
- (b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11. Expenditure on non-admitted patient services is included by default because such expenditure is not separately available.
- (c) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.
- (d) Including interest, depreciation, contract services and transport.
- (e) Average expenditure figures can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of services they provide.

NSW and ACT Vic. Qld SA and NT WA Tas. Aust.

SEPARATIONS ('000)

Hospital insurance	427.8	399.9	340.2	156.1	162.6	26.0	1 512.6
No hospital insurance	102.3	99.0	85.8	np	73.2	np	381.9
Not stated	2.7	25.9	1.8	np	—	np	64.3
Total	532.8	524.9	427.7	174.6	235.8	63.0	1 958.8

SEPARATIONS (%)

Hospital insurance	80.3	76.2	79.5	89.4	69.0	41.2	77.2
No hospital insurance	19.2	18.9	20.1	np	31.0	np	19.5
Not stated	0.5	4.9	0.4	np	—	np	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)

Hospital insurance	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.3
No hospital insurance	3.4	3.2	3.9	np	3.3	np	3.4
Not stated	3.5	4.4	2.3	np	—	np	3.9
Total	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Neonatal intensive care unit	19	15	18	4	8	3	67
Separate intensive care unit (ICU)	13	7	10	6	2	—	38
Separate coronary care unit (CCU)	10	6	5	3	2	1	27
Combined ICU/CCU	11	7	7	1	3	2	31
High dependency unit	15	25	8	9	2	5	64
Obstetric/maternity service	26	24	18	9	11	5	93
Specialised paediatric service	8	7	8	—	2	1	26
Cardiac surgery unit	6	9	6	2	1	—	24
Neurosurgical unit	1	5	3	—	1	1	11
Acute spinal cord injury unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	1	3	1	1	1	—	7
Transplantation units	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute renal dialysis unit	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	3	7	6	1	2	—	19
Infectious diseases unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric unit/ward(a)	14	9	11	3	6	2	45
Oncology unit	15	20	17	7	5	2	66
Rehabilitation unit(a)	16	14	10	2	2	—	44
Comprehensive epilepsy centre	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Clinical genetics unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleep centre	16	16	11	2	2	3	50
AIDS unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes unit	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
In-vitro fertilisation unit	3	3	4	1	2	1	14
Alcohol and drug unit	3	6	3	1	—	—	13
Nursing home care unit(b)	—	1	2	4	—	—	7
Geriatric assessment unit	1	1	—	2	1	—	5
Domiciliary care service	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
Hospice/palliative care unit	4	1	4	1	7	1	18
Dedicated day surgery unit	41	40	27	12	12	5	137
Other specialised services	6	8	5	1	2	—	22
All hospitals(c)	75	71	43	24	26	8	247

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Designated as such by registered health benefits funds.

(b) Including those which are an integral part of the hospital only.

(c) Many hospitals have more than one type of specialised unit or ward and so are counted in more than one row.

17

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Type of centre(a)

	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Plastic/cosmetic</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of hospitals						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	12	21	21	9	31	94
Victoria	5	27	6	5	8	51
Queensland	2	9	11	4	10	36
South Australia and Northern Territory	—	3	4	8	5	20
Western Australia	1	2	2	—	8	13
Tasmania	—	—	2	1	—	3
Australia	20	62	46	27	62	217
Operating theatres at 30 June	30	19	61	27	65	202
Procedure rooms at 30 June	8	81	18	14	59	180
Average number of sessions(c)	6	4	3	3	4	4
Average theatre/room time used(c) (hours)	19	19	13	10	21	17
Average number beds/chairs	220	506	296	121	545	1 688
Separations ('000)	44.5	139.5	60.5	21.4	128.0	393.8
Average number of separations per bed/chair	202	276	204	177	235	233

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16 re: category changes.

(c) Per theatre/room per week.

18

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Full-time equivalent staff—Type of centre(a)

	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Plastic/cosmetic</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nursing staff(c)	126.2	222.3	182.0	65.6	289.2	885.3
Administrative and clerical	59.4	170.4	99.6	40.6	141.7	511.7
Other(d)	17.2	39.0	50.5	6.9	83.6	197.1
Total	202.8	431.7	332.1	113.0	514.4	1 594.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16 re: category changes.

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

(c) Including other personal care staff e.g. warders, orderlies and hospital attendants.

(d) Including diagnostic and health professionals, domestic and maintenance staff.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Full-time equivalent staff—States & territories

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Nursing staff(a)	397.9	157.8	224.4	50.6	41.4	13.3	885.3
Administrative and clerical	239.7	80.2	129.7	36.9	np	np	511.7
Other(b)	106.9	24.9	44.5	10.4	np	np	197.1
Total	744.5	262.9	398.6	97.9	68.4	21.7	1 594.1

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Including other personal care staff e.g. warders, orderlies and hospital attendants.

(b) Including diagnostic and health professionals, domestic and maintenance staff.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Income—Type of centre(a)

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Plastic/cosmetic	Other(b)	Total
Income						
Patient revenue (\$'000)	21 826	50 953	64 570	14 579	63 196	215 125
Other(c) (\$'000)	946	3 591	902	748	2 927	9 114
Total (\$'000)	22 772	54 545	65 473	15 327	66 123	224 239
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	95.8	93.4	98.6	95.1	95.6	95.9

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16 re: category changes.

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

(c) Including investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitors' meals and accommodation and kiosk sales.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Income							
Patient revenue (\$'000)	105 463	32 178	51 452	12 977	np	np	215 125
Other(a) (\$'000)	4 162	2 718	1 677	470	np	np	9 114
Total (\$'000)	109 626	34 896	53 129	13 447	np	np	224 239
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)							
	96.2	92.2	96.8	96.5	np	np	95.9

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Including investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitors meals and accomodation and kiosk sales.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Expenditure—Type of centre(a)

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Plastic/ cosmetic	Other(b)	Total
Recurrent expenditure(c)						
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	9 011	20 127	15 834	5 430	27 134	77 536
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(d) (\$'000)	4 185	6 321	14 644	2 535	13 369	41 053
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	2 539	9 234	7 527	2 297	11 685	33 282
Other(e) (\$'000)	3 329	7 865	8 516	2 485	9 049	31 244
Total (\$'000)	19 064	43 547	46 521	12 747	61 237	183 115
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)						
	47.3	46.2	34.0	42.6	44.3	42.3
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(f) (\$)						
	428	312	769	597	479	465
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)						
	2 367	6 878	4 479	454	12 201	26 380

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16 re: category changes.

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

(c) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

(d) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

(e) Including repairs and maintenance, interest, depreciation and contract services.

(f) Average expenditure figures can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of services they provide.

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Aust.
Recurrent expenditure(a)							
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	37 683	12 297	18 398	5 075	np	np	77 536
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	19 897	5 416	11 285	1 909	np	np	41 053
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	15 186	5 438	9 385	1 644	np	np	33 282
Other(c) (\$'000)	14 945	5 252	5 950	2 030	np	np	31 244
Total (\$'000)	87 712	28 403	45 019	10 658	8 801	2 523	183 115
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	43.0	43.3	40.9	47.6	np	np	42.3
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(d) (\$)	585	303	429	447	521	569	465
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	18 170	3 934	2 619	571	np	np	26 380

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

(b) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

(c) Including repairs and maintenance, interest, depreciation and contract services.

(d) Average expenditure figures can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of services they provide.

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Insurance status

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free- standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
Hospital insurance	77.2	60.2	74.4
No hospital insurance	19.5	35.5	22.2
Not stated	3.3	4.3	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Separations	1 958.8	393.8	2 352.5
.....			

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Age & sex

	<u>ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS</u>			<u>FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES</u>			<u>TOTAL HOSPITALS</u>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(a)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(a)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(a)</i>
.....									
PROPORTION (%)									
Age group (years)									
0–14	6.4	3.8	5.0	2.5	1.6	1.9	5.8	3.5	4.5
15–44	22.7	35.0	29.4	23.3	37.2	30.4	22.8	35.4	29.6
45–64	31.9	29.1	30.4	37.5	31.3	32.9	32.8	29.5	30.8
65 and over	39.0	32.0	35.2	36.8	29.9	31.9	38.7	31.7	34.6
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Proportion of persons	45.4	54.6	100.0	41.0	56.2	100.0	44.6	54.9	100.0
.....									
NUMBER ('000)									
All separations	889.0	1 069.3	1 958.8	161.3	221.2	393.8	1 050.3	1 290.5	2 352.5
.....									

(a) Including not stated.

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free- standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	np	np
Neoplasms	8.9	10.7	9.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	0.7	0.8	0.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.2	0.7	1.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	4.8	—	4.0
Diseases of the			
Nervous system	2.6	1.0	2.3
Eye and adnexa	3.3	12.9	4.9
Ear and mastoid process	1.2	0.6	1.1
Circulatory system	6.8	3.1	6.2
Respiratory system	3.9	0.5	3.3
Digestive system	15.4	29.3	17.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	2.3	1.7
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.9	1.9	8.6
Genitourinary system	7.6	5.6	7.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4.9	6.8	5.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.4	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0.4	0.4	0.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	4.6	7.8	5.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	4.4	0.8	3.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	16.5	14.6	16.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Separations	1 958.8	393.8	2 352.5
.....			

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision - Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 21–23.

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free- standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
..... PROPORTION (%)			
Procedures on			
Nervous system	3.2	0.7	2.8
Endocrine system	0.1	—	0.1
Eye and adnexa	1.9	8.6	2.9
Ear and mastoid process	0.7	0.4	0.6
Nose, mouth and pharynx	2.0	0.9	1.8
Dental services	3.2	4.5	3.4
Procedures on			
Respiratory system	0.9	0.2	0.8
Cardiovascular system	4.3	np	np
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.3	np	np
Digestive system	12.1	27.7	14.5
Urinary system	4.7	2.3	4.4
Male genital organs	1.0	0.4	0.9
Gynaecological procedures	4.8	7.3	5.2
Obstetric procedures	3.2	—	2.7
Procedures on musculoskeletal system	7.1	1.6	6.3
Dermatological and plastic procedures	4.4	8.6	5.0
Procedures on breast	0.8	0.4	0.7
Chemotherapeutic and radiation oncology procedures	2.6	3.6	2.8
Non-invasive, cognitive and interventions nec	39.7	30.3	38.3
Imaging services	2.9	np	np
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

..... NUMBER ('000)			
Procedures	3 864.3	682.0	4 546.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Separations for principal procedures are no longer collected. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 15. For definition of procedures see Glossary.

DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER

	<i>Usual residence(a)</i>	<i>Residential aged care(b)</i>	<i>Other hospital</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Left against advice</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000

ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	516.8	1.5	8.8	2.7	0.7	2.3	532.8
Victoria	503.8	2.5	13.5	4.0	0.2	1.0	524.9
Queensland	414.0	1.9	4.7	4.2	0.4	2.4	427.7
South Australia and Northern Territory	165.8	2.1	4.7	1.6	—	0.2	174.6
Western Australia	227.9	0.6	np	2.0	np	np	235.8
Tasmania	62.3	0.1	np	0.3	np	np	63.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 890.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1 958.8</i>

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

<i>Total</i>	<i>386.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>393.8</i>
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ALL HOSPITALS

Total	2 276.8	8.8	42.5	14.9	1.7	7.9	2 352.5
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Including own accommodation/welfare institution (includes prisons, hostels and group homes providing primarily welfare services).

(b) Unless this is the usual place of residence.

(c) Including discharge or transfer to another health care accommodation, statistical discharge and not stated.

ALL HOSPITALS, Accreditation status(a)

	<i>Accredited hospitals</i>		<i>Non-accredited hospitals</i>		<i>All Hospitals</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS					
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	82	91.1	8	8.9	90
Victoria	74	87.1	11	12.9	85
Queensland	50	92.6	4	7.4	54
South Australia and Northern Territory	29	87.9	4	12.1	33
Western Australia	np	np	np	np	28
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	9
Australia	265	88.6	34	11.4	299

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES					
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	59	62.8	35	37.2	94
Victoria	17	33.3	34	66.7	51
Queensland	25	69.4	11	30.6	36
South Australia and Northern Territory	10	50.0	10	50.0	20
Western Australia	np	np	np	np	13
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	3
Australia	116	53.5	101	46.5	217

ALL HOSPITALS					
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	141	76.6	43	23.4	184
Victoria	91	66.9	45	33.1	136
Queensland	75	83.3	15	16.7	90
South Australia and Northern Territory	39	73.6	14	26.4	53
Western Australia	np	np	np	np	41
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	12
Australia	381	73.8	135	26.2	516

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Accredited by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (2001).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This publication contains statistical information for 2000–01 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) in their annual publication, Australian Hospital Statistics 2000–01.
- 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 Aged Care.
- COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**
- 4** Data collection forms are sent each year to all private hospitals in Australia for completion and return to the ABS. A large component of the required data on admitted patients is sent to the ABS by state and territory health authorities on behalf of hospitals, thus relieving hospitals of the task of collating this information for the ABS.
- 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, territory 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 the AIHW, with the addition of data items requested by private hospital associations and health authorities. Refer to the Glossary for definitions of the 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 of questionnaires and by processing procedures designed to detect errors and enable them to be corrected. These procedures include external coverage checks, clerical and computer editing of input data, error resolution including referral back to the source, and clerical scrutiny of preliminary aggregates.
 - 10** Hospital morbidity data, providing admitted patient's details such as age, principal diagnosis and procedure, are routinely provided by hospitals to state and territory health authorities. Arrangements were made, with consent of the hospitals, 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. As a result of this reconciliation of the 2000–01 data, the final total for patient separations was 1.1% lower than that reported by consenting hospitals and 1.8% higher than that compiled from data supplied by state health authorities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA QUALITY *continued*

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 assets accounts are administered by a parent body or religious order headquarters and details are not available for the individual hospitals.

COLLECTION REVIEW

12 Prior to the 2000–01 collection of Private Hospitals data, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) undertook a review of the information collected. The collection had been in operation for 10 years and the review was designed to assess whether the data being collected continued to be relevant to the users. At the same time checks were made to ensure that data were not already collected by other agencies.

13 The Private Health Establishments Collection (PHEC) is quite complex and at times can place a heavy burden on hospitals. The large reduction in the number of data items following the review eased respondent burden placed on hospitals. Approximately 50% of the collection data is now supplied by relevant state/territory health authorities as by-product data.

14 As part of the review the ABS reassessed the data most appropriate for dissemination in the annual publication. Complex data items such as same-day band descriptors and patient overnight classification for benefit purposes, surgical and obstetric procedures and consumer related issues are no longer collected, however, the series of major private hospital statistics, including beds, separations, patient days, special care units, staffing and financial data are still available.

15 In addition, the ABS changed the basis for collecting information on procedures in the Private Health Establishments Collection. Previously, the ABS collected surgical and obstetric procedures performed on all patients and principal procedures for admitted patients, separately. After the review it was decided to collect all procedures (as per National Health Data Dictionary) for admitted patients only. Therefore, data for procedures are not comparable to previous years.

DAY HOSPITALS CATEGORIES

16 Free-standing day hospital facilities are classified by the main income earning activity of the centre. Plastic/cosmetic facilities were collected as a separate category for the first time during 2000–01.

CASEMIX

17 Casemix is an information tool which recognises that there are similarities between groups of hospital patients. A special feature of a Casemix classification is that for each class, patients will have clinical similarities and will be homogeneous with respect to another variable such as the cost of care.

18 In Australia, a system of Diagnosis Related Groups (AN–DRG) is used as a means of classifying patients for Casemix purposes. Each AN–DRG represents a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar total hospital resources for their treatment.

19 This classification is used by most states and territories as a management tool for public hospitals and, to varying degrees, for their funding. The classification is becoming more widely used by private hospitals as a reporting tool. Some contracting between health funds and private hospitals is gradually incorporating charging for patients based on their Casemix classification.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

20 Chain volume measures have been used in the Summary of Findings in this publication to enable analysis of the changes to recurrent expenditure for private hospitals in 'real' terms. It is considered that these measures provide better indicators of movement in real output and expenditures than do constant price estimates. Unlike constant price estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Chain volume measures are derived by revaluing the original current price series of recurrent expenditure for private hospitals by a specifically compiled measure of price change. The reference period for the chain volume measure is 1999–2000. In this publication the index used was specifically designed to measure price change in hospital recurrent expenditures. The data are consistent with the March quarter 2002 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0). Detailed information on chain volume measures and their introduction into the Australian National Accounts are contained in:

Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes, 1997 (cat. no. 5248.0); and
Information Paper: Upgraded Australian National Accounts, 1998 (cat. no. 5253.0)

CLASSIFICATIONS

21 Principal diagnosis and procedure for admitted patients are reported using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision—Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

22 The corresponding data for previous years were coded and reported according to the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision—Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) and hence they are not comparable with the data from 1998–99.

23 Some states (Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania) did not change over to ICD-10-AM coding for 1998–99. Arrangements were made for these states to forward map their data to ICD-10-AM before sending it to the ABS. The South Australian Department of Human Services made available forward mapping tables for this purpose. Some Victorian hospitals continued to use ICD-9-CM but were required to convert their data to ICD-10-AM in-house.

24 The locations of all private health establishments are coded according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2000 Edition* (cat. no. 1216.0).

GENERAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

25 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

26 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
Hospitals Australia, 1991–92 (cat. no. 4391.0)—Issued co-jointly with AIHW, released 1995 (\$22.00)
Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes, 1997 (cat. no. 5248.0)—Released 19 March 1998 (\$10.00)
Information Paper: Upgraded Australian National Accounts, 1998 (cat. no. 5253.0)—Released 4 November 1998 (\$10.00)
National Health Survey: Private Health Insurance, Australia, 1995 (cat. no. 4334.0)—Released 28 May 1998 (\$15.00)
National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 1995 (cat. no. 4364.0)—Released 28 August 1997 (\$23.00)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0)—Expected release late October 2002

National Health Survey: Summary Results, Australian States and Territories, 1995 (cat. no. 4368.0)—Released 23 December 1997 (\$21.00)

27 The following related publications are issued by other organisations.

- Available from the AIHW Distribution Centre, GPO Box 84, Canberra ACT 2601 or from its web site <www.aihw.gov.au>:

Australian Hospital Statistics, 1993–95: An Overview

Australian Hospital Statistics, 2000–2001

Australia's Health, 2002

Health Expenditure Australia, 2000–01

Health and Community Services Labour Force, 1996

Medical Labour Force, 1998

Medical Workforce Supply and Demand in Australia: a discussion paper, 1998

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 9.0, 2000

Nursing Labour Force, 1999

- Available from the New South Wales Health Department, Sydney—telephone 02 9391 9000 or from its web site <www.health.nsw.gov.au>:

Fourth National Report on Health Sector Performance Indicators — by the National Health Ministers' Benchmarking working group, July 2000

- Available from the National Mental Health Report Service (Mental Health Branch, Department of Health and Aged Care—telephone 1800 066 247) or from its web site <www.mentalhealth.gov.au>:

National Mental Health Report, 2000

28 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

29 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be directed to Andrew Cumpsty by telephone on Brisbane 07 3222 6374, or email at <andrew.cumpsty@abs.gov.au>.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

Accredited hospitals	Hospitals that are accredited by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS 2001). Participation in this scheme is voluntary and is awarded when hospitals demonstrate a continuing adherence to the ACHS quality assurance standards. It is regarded as one of the few indicators of hospital quality that is available nationally.
Acute hospitals	These provide at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care and provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must be licensed by the state or territory health authority. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short.
Administrative expenses	Includes management and administrative support expenditure such as rates and taxes, printing, telephone, stationery, insurances and motor vehicle running expenses.
Allied health services	These are provided by units and clinics for the treatment and counselling of patients. They mainly comprise physiotherapy, speech therapy, family planning, dietary advice, optometry and occupational therapy.
Average length of stay in hospital	This is calculated by dividing the aggregate number of patient days by the number of separations associated with those patient days.
Beds	These are provided for the care and treatment of admitted (same-day and overnight-stay) patients. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Available beds</i> are those immediately available (occupied and unoccupied) for the care of admitted patients as required. In the case of free-standing day hospital facilities, they include chairs, trolleys, recliners and cots and are used mainly for post-surgery recovery purposes only.■ <i>Occupied beds</i> are calculated by dividing total patient days by the number of days in the year (365 in 2000–2001).
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.
Free-standing day hospital facilities	These provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis and are approved by the Commonwealth for the purposes of basic table health insurance benefits.
Hospital type	'Not-for-profit' hospitals are those which qualify as a nonprofit organisation with either the Australian Taxation Office or the Australian Securities and Investment Commission. These are further categorised as 'religious or charitable' and 'other'. All other hospitals are classed as 'for profit'.
Income	Three categories of income are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Patient revenue</i> 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).■ <i>Recoveries</i> includes income received from items such as staff meals and accommodation, and facility fees paid by medical practitioners.■ <i>Other income</i> 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Insurance status	Indicates whether or not hospital insurance is held with a registered health insurance fund, or a general insurance company. Patients who have insurance cover only for ancillary services are regarded as not having hospital insurance.
Occasions of service	Any services 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.
Occupancy rate	Is calculated by dividing patient days by the product of average number of beds and the number of days in the year (365 in 2000–2001) and expressed as a percentage. $\text{occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{patient days} \times 100}{\text{average available beds} \times 365}$
Other domestic services	Includes staff services, accommodation, bedding and linen, hardware, crockery, cutlery, laundering and cleaning of uniforms.
Patient	<p>A patient is a person for whom a hospital accepts responsibility for treatment and/or care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ An <i>admitted patient</i> 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 are 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.■ <i>Overnight-stay patients</i> are admitted to and separated from hospital on different dates (i.e. they stay at least one night in hospital).■ <i>Same-day patients</i> are admitted and separated on the same day (i.e. they are in hospital for a period that does not include an overnight stay).■ <i>Non-admitted patients</i> do not undergo a hospital's formal admission process. These include outpatients, accident and emergency patients and off-site (community/outreach) patients.
Patient days	These are 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.
Procedure	<p>A clinical intervention that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ is surgical in nature; and/or■ carries a procedural risk; and/or■ carries an anaesthetic risk; and/or■ requires specialised training; and/or■ requires special facilities or equipment only available in an acute care setting. <p>For admitted patients, procedures undertaken during an episode of care are recorded in accordance with ICD-10-AM (2nd edition).</p>
Psychiatric hospitals	Psychiatric hospitals are licensed/approved by each state or territory health authority and cater primarily for admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders.
Repairs and maintenance	Includes costs of maintaining, repairing, replacing and providing additional equipment, maintaining and renovating buildings, and minor additional works.
Separation	<p>Occurs when an admitted patient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ is discharged■ is transferred to another institution■ leaves against medical advice

GLOSSARY *continued*

Separation <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ dies whilst in care■ statistical discharge, i.e. when type of care changes from/to acute, rehabilitation, palliative or non-acute care, or■ leaves hospital for a period of seven or more days.
Specialised service	A facility or unit dedicated to the treatment or care of patients with particular conditions or characteristics.
Staff	<p>Includes staff employed by the hospital and contract staff employed through an agency in cases where the contract is for the supply of labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Nursing staff</i> comprises registered nurses, enrolled nurses, student nurses, trainee/pupil nurses and other personal care staff (e.g. orderlies, warders and nursing assistants).■ <i>Administrative and clerical staff</i> includes computing staff, finance staff and civil engineers.■ <i>Domestic and other staff</i> includes staff engaged in cleaning, laundry services, the provision of food, trades people and maintenance staff.■ <i>Diagnostic and health professionals</i> includes qualified diagnostic health professionals, allied health professionals and laboratory technicians.■ <i>Full-time equivalent staff</i> 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.
Statistical divisions	These are groupings of the whole or part of legal Local Government Areas. They 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.
Type of centre	Free-standing day hospital centres are categorised by type according to their main economic activity. The following types of centres are separately categorised: General surgery, specialist endoscopy, ophthalmic, plastic/cosmetic and other.
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	Includes wages and salaries, superannuation employer contributions, payroll tax, workers' compensation and workcare premiums, uniforms, education, personnel costs and fringe benefits tax.

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- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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