

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

AUSTRALIA

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I N Q U I R I E S

- 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 3222 6374.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents details from the 2002–03 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. In addition, to maintain the confidentiality of respondent's data in this collection, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory hospitals have been aggregated

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.

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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

This publication presents data for the private hospital sector in 2002–03. Comparable data for public hospitals is available in *Australian Hospitals 2002–03*, produced by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). According to data in that publication, during 2002–03 nearly four out of every ten hospital patients in Australia were admitted to private hospitals, representing nearly one-third of all days of hospitalisation.

There were 536 private hospitals in operation during 2002–03. These comprised 271 acute hospitals, 25 psychiatric hospitals and 240 free-standing day hospital facilities (tables 2 and 3).

During 2002–03, private hospitals in Australia:

- treated 2.6 million admitted patients (patient separations)
- provided 7.2 million days of hospitalisation to these patients (patient days)
- employed 47,500 staff (full-time equivalent)
- earned \$5,758m in income (revenue)
- spent \$5,401m for recurrent purposes (recurrent expenditure)
- invested \$314m in buildings and other capital assets (capital expenditure).

HOSPITALS

The number of private acute and psychiatric hospitals decreased by 5 during 2002–03 to 296, continuing the downward trend of the past decade (table 1).

The growth in the number of private free-standing day hospital facilities, which has been evident for several years, continued during 2002–03, with an increase of 4 facilities to 240. The number of extra beds provided in these facilities, 146, was an 8% increase on the previous year.

BEDS

The average number of beds available in acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2002–03 was 24,454, a decrease of 1% from the previous year. The average number of beds available per hospital rose from 82 in 2001–02 to 83 in 2002–03.

Almost 74% of available beds in private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2002–03 were in hospitals within the Capital City Statistical Divisions, where 64% of Australia's population lived. (See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 19, concerning population estimates.)

In 2002–03, private acute and psychiatric hospitals had an occupancy rate of 75.6%, a marginal increase over the previous year (75.2%) (table 1). The highest bed occupancy rate was in Victoria with 77.4% and the lowest was 72.2% for Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory combined. The occupancy rate was higher in hospitals located in the Capital City Statistical Divisions (77.3%), compared with 70.9% in the Rest of State and Territory (table 5).

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals operated by religious or charitable institutions provided 37% of the available beds during 2002–03 and had the highest occupancy rate at 77.5% (table 6). The majority of these types of hospitals are large with 50 (68%) having an average of more than 50 beds available (table 4).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

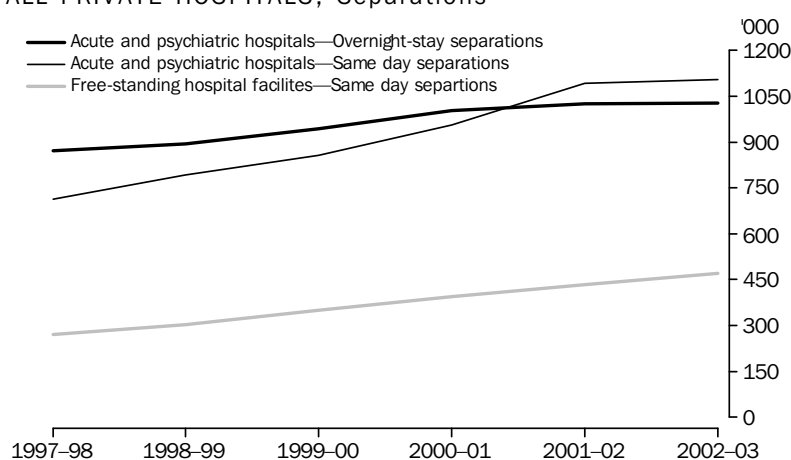
PATIENT SEPARATIONS

In 2002–03, there were 2.1 million patient separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals. Total patient separations in these hospitals for 2002–03 increased only marginally (1%) when compared with increases over the two previous years which were 7% and 9%, respectively. The average annual growth rate for the last five years has been 6%.

Same day separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals (1.1m) in 2002–03 were higher, for the second consecutive year, than overnight-stay separations (1.0m).

Patient separations from free-standing day hospital facilities during 2002–03 numbered 471,700, representing a 9% increase over the previous year. The average annual growth rate for the five years ending 2002–03 was 12% (table 2).

ALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Separations



PATIENT DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL

During 2002–03, 6.7m patient days were provided in private acute and psychiatric hospitals, down 1% from 2001–02.

The average length of stay for all patients (same-day and overnight-stay) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals remained steady at 3.2 days, which has gradually decreased from 4.2 days in 1992–93.

For overnight-stay patients only, the average length of stay dropped to 5.5 days from 5.6 days in 2001–02 (table 1).

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Age and sex

Females accounted for 55% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 58% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2002–03 (table 28). Overall, there were 145 separations per 1,000 population for females compared with 118 separations per 1,000 population for males.

Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 35% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 33% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2002–03 (table 28).

Insurance status

During 2002–03, 81% of admitted patient separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals carried hospital insurance. This proportion is an increase of 1% over 2001–02 and continues to increase from the low point of 73% recorded in 1998–99 (table 27).

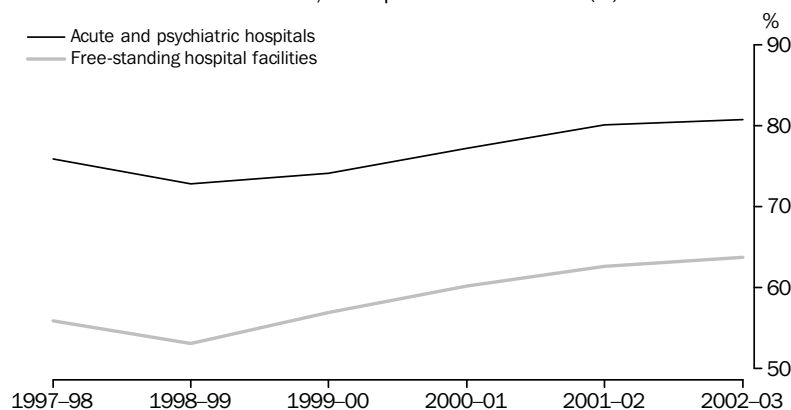
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Insurance status continued

Similarly for free-standing day hospital facilities, 64% of admitted patient separations carried hospital insurance, an increase of 1% over 2001–02 with the proportion steadily increasing from the low point of 53% in 1998–99 (table 27).

The proportion of patient separations covered by hospital insurance for all private hospitals was 78%, marginally higher than the 77% of patient separations covered by hospital insurance in 2001–02 (table 27).

ALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Hospital insurance (a)



(a) For definition of insurance status see Glossary.

Procedures performed

For 2002–03 there were 5.6 million procedures performed on the 2.6 million patients admitted to private hospitals. Of these procedures, 4.6 million were performed in acute and psychiatric hospitals and the remainder in free-standing day hospital facilities (table 30).

For acute and psychiatric hospitals, non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, accounted for 42.7% of all procedures performed in 2002–03, up from 40.5% in the previous year. 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 3 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision-Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)*.

The next most common procedures in acute and psychiatric hospitals were on the digestive system (11%), the musculoskeletal system (6.6%) and dermatological and plastic procedures (4.5%).

For private free-standing day hospital facilities, non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, accounted for 37.5% of all procedures performed on patients in 2002–03, with procedures on the digestive system (22.4%), dermatological and plastic procedures (8.4%) and the eye and adnexa (8.0%) being the other relatively more frequent procedures (table 30).

STAFF

The number of full-time equivalent staff employed at private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 2002–03 was 45,600, a decrease of 2% from the previous year (table 1). The average number of staff per occupied bed remained at 2.5 (table 10).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

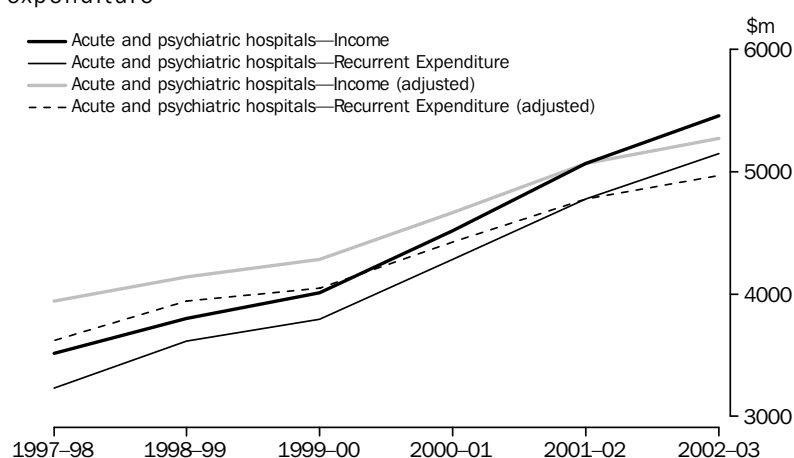
STAFF *continued*

During 2002–03, there were approximately 2,000 full-time equivalent staff in free-standing day hospital facilities, an increase of 9% over the previous year (table 2). This continues the upward trend of recent years.

INCOME

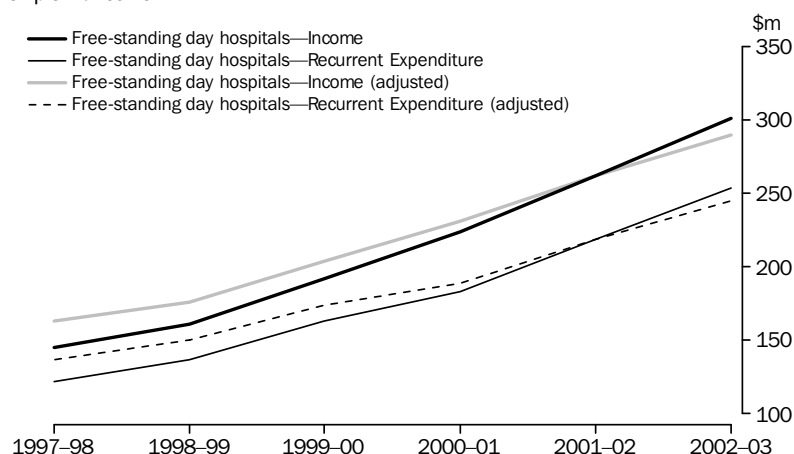
Income received by private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 2002–03 amounted to \$5,456m, an increase of 8% over the previous year. Over the five years to 2002–03, the average annual increase in income was 9% (table 1). When costs are adjusted to remove the effects of price changes over the period, the increases are 4% from the previous year and a 6% average annual increase over the five years to 2002–03. (See Explanatory Notes paragraph 16, concerning chain volume measures.)

ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Income and expenditure



Free-standing day hospital facilities received \$301m in income during 2002–03. This was a 15% increase on the previous year, consistent with a 16% average annual increase in income over the five years to 2002–03 (table 2). In adjusted terms these increases were 11% and 12%, respectively. (See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16, concerning chain volume measures.) The increases in income reflect the continuing 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.

PRIVATE FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES, Income and expenditure



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EXPENDITURE

Recurrent expenditure for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2002–03 amounted to \$5,147m, an 8% increase over the previous year. Over the five years to 2002–03, the average annual increase in recurrent expenditure was 10% (7% when adjusted for price changes over the period) (table 1). (See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16, concerning chain volume measures).

For private acute and psychiatric hospitals, wages and salaries (including on-costs such as employer contributions to superannuation and payroll tax) as a proportion of recurrent expenditure has decreased from 55% in 2001–02 to 53% in 2002–03. This proportion has continued to decrease from 61% in 1992–93 (table 1). Other large components were drug, medical and surgical supplies (24% of total) and administrative expenses (8%) (table 14).

The average expenditure per patient day in 2002–03 was \$763 compared with \$703 in 2001–02. These average costs have increased from \$552 in 1997–98 (table 1).

The average cost per patient day continues to increase 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 2002–03, recurrent expenditure per patient day at private acute and psychiatric hospitals with over 200 beds was \$895 compared with the average of \$490 for hospitals with 25 or fewer beds (table 16).

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 (\$848) in 2002–03 (table 15). Other non-profit hospitals and hospitals operated for profit had lower average costs per patient day (\$730 and \$710, respectively). A higher proportion of religious or charitable hospitals are large hospitals (more than 200 beds).

Gross capital expenditure for private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2002–03 decreased 35% from the previous year to \$290m, significantly lower than the record high of \$528m during 1998–99 (table 1). Capital expenditure in 2002–03 represented 5% of the total income for the year.

Recurrent expenditure recorded for free-standing day hospital facilities in 2002–03 was \$254m. This represents an increase of 16% over the previous year (12% when adjusted for price changes) and mirrors the average annual increase over the five year period to 2002–03. The average expenditure per patient separation increased from \$506 in 2001–02 to \$539 in 2002–03 (table 2). Gross capital expenditure for free-standing day hospital facilities during 2002–03 was \$24m (table 2).

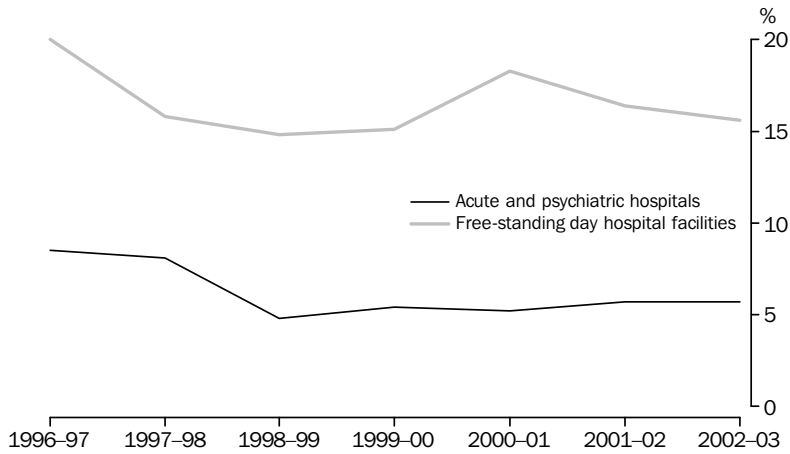
NET OPERATING MARGIN

Net operating margin is derived by subtracting recurrent expenditure from income and expressing the result as a proportion of income. The net operating margin for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2002–03 was 6%, steady at the level of the previous year but above the margin for the five years to 2002–03 of 5%. For free-standing day hospital facilities, the net operating margins were much higher. In 2002–03, the margin was 16%, in line with both the margin for the previous year and for the five years to 2002–03.

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NET OPERATING MARGIN
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ALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Net Operating Margin



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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Summary table

	1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Hospitals							
New South Wales	90.0	89	87	86	87	87	85
Victoria	113	97	95	86	85	84	84
Queensland	49	51	52	56	54	56	55
South Australia	39	40	37	32	32	32	32
Western Australia	21	26	28	28	28	29	27
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	11	14	13	14	13	13	13
Australia	323	317	312	302	299	301	296
Beds(a)							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	15 663	16 968	17 246	17 202	17 837	18 119	18 034
Rest of Australia	5 197	6 123	6 500	6 463	6 628	6 629	6 420
Total	20 860	23 091	23 746	23 665	24 465	24 748	24 454
Separations							
Same-day patients ('000)	313	713	792	857	956	1 092	1 104
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	890	872	893	942	1 003	1 026	1 026
Total ('000)	1 203	1 585	1 684	1 799	1 959	2 117	2 130
Patient days							
Same-day patients ('000)	313	713	792	857	956	1 092	1 104
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	4 693	5 146	5 249	5 375	5 569	5 703	5 644
Total ('000)	5 006	5 859	6 041	6 232	6 526	6 794	6 748
Average length of stay							
Overnight-stay patients (days)	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
All patients (days)	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Occupancy							
Overnight-stay patients (%)	61.6	61.1	60.6	62.1	62.4	63.1	63.2
All patients (%)	65.8	69.5	69.7	72.0	73.1	75.2	75.6
Staff(b)	32 493	41 566	43 053	43 120	44 720	46 709	45 556
Income							
Total (\$'000)	2 325 497	3 517 030	3 797 681	4 012 135	4 517 550	5 065 971	5 456 451
Patient revenue(c) (%)	95.7	92.4	90.8	90.6	92.7	94.5	95.4
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	2 049 427	3 231 530	3 613 591	3 794 034	4 284 272	4 776 566	5 147 409
Wages and salaries, including on-costs(d) (%)	61.3	58.8	58.0	57.2	55.6	54.7	52.6
Per patient day (\$)	409	552	598	609	657	703	763
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	258 563	376 415	527 763	325 254	426 087	446 990	290 291

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

(c) As a proportion of total income.

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

(d) As a proportion of total recurrent expenditure.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES, Summary Table

	1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Hospitals							
New South Wales	57	84	83	83	89	93	98
Victoria	23	30	41	50	51	52	56
Queensland	5	26	30	33	36	47	44
South Australia	1	14	15	18	19	23	23
Western Australia	4	12	11	13	13	12	12
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	4	9	10	10	9	9	7
Australia	94	175	190	207	217	236	240
Hospitals by type(a)							
General surgery	37	55	33	23	20	18	13
Specialist endoscopy	29	42	50	53	62	71	76
Ophthalmic	14	29	33	43	46	52	52
Plastic/cosmetic	na	na	na	na	27	31	29
Other(b)	14	49	74	88	62	64	70
Total	94	175	190	207	217	236	240
Beds/chairs(c)	763	1 348	1 460	1 581	1 688	1 764	1 910
Separations ('000)	149.4	271.7	302.1	349.0	393.8	433.3	471.7
Operating theatres at 30 June	90	175	180	197	202	215	217
Procedure rooms at 30 June	90	148	162	168	180	179	188
Staff(d)	543	1 220	1 319	1 537	1 594	1 797	1 955
Income							
Total (\$'000)	60 825	145 278	161 400	191 614	224 239	262 028	301 080
Patient revenue(e) (%)	96.1	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.9	96.3	95.7
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	48 916	122 311	137 480	162 710	183 115	219 091	254 024
Wages and salaries, including on-costs(f) (%)	40.0	41.7	41.5	41.2	42.3	42.1	41.1
Per separation (\$)	327	450	455	466	465	506	539
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	18 888	26 967	21 628	26 489	26 380	27 285	23 533

na not available

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12 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	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
HOSPITALS							
Type							
Acute	76	78	51	np	24	np	271
Psychiatric	9	6	4	np	3	np	25
Total	85	84	55	32	27	13	296
Location							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	56	62	23	23	22	7	193
Rest of state/territory	29	22	32	9	5	6	103
Hospital size(a)							
0–25 beds	7	18	9	10	6	3	53
26–50 beds	28	27	9	np	np	np	80
51–100 beds	30	21	16	6	9	5	87
101–200 beds	17	13	13	4	np	np	52
Over 200 beds	3	5	8	np	5	np	24
BEDS							
Available beds(b)							
Acute hospitals	6 044	5 814	5 287	np	2 751	np	22 991
Psychiatric hospitals	531	358	290	np	155	np	1 463
Total	6 575	6 172	5 577	1 979	2 906	1 245	24 454
Location							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	4 633	5 147	2 900	1 834	np	np	18 034
Rest of state/territory	1 942	1 025	2 677	145	np	np	6 420
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL (%)							
Hospitals	29	28	19	11	9	4	100
Available beds	27	25	23	8	12	5	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.							

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Numbers & beds—Hospital type

	NOT FOR PROFIT			
	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
HOSPITALS				
New South Wales	68	17	—	85
Victoria	57	9	18	84
Queensland	25	24	6	55
South Australia	10	7	15	32
Western Australia	np	11	np	27
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	np	6	np	13
Australia	180	74	42	296
Location				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	134	44	15	193
Rest of Australia	46	30	27	103
Hospital size(b)				
0–25 beds	np	13	np	53
26–50 beds	60	11	9	80
51–100 beds	64	16	7	87
101–200 beds	33	19	—	52
Over 200 beds	np	15	np	24
.....				
BEDS				
Available beds(c)				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	10 233	6 612	1 189	18 034
Rest of Australia	3 602	2 336	482	6 420
Total	13 835	8 948	1 671	24 454

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(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 HOSPITALS, States & territories

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient Days</u>		<u>Average length of stay</u>	<u>Bed occupancy rate</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
2001-02						
New South Wales	554.5	26.2	1 752.1	25.8	3.2	73.8
Victoria	550.3	26.0	1 728.4	25.4	3.1	75.0
Queensland	475.7	22.5	1 637.4	24.1	3.4	77.8
South Australia	172.5	8.1	582.0	8.6	3.4	79.2
Western Australia	258.1	12.2	761.5	11.2	3.0	73.4
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	106.5	5.0	332.9	4.9	3.1	69.7
Australia	2 117.5	100.0	6 794.3	100.0	3.2	75.2
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 566.6	74.0	5 054.7	74.4	3.2	76.4
Rest of Australia	550.8	26.0	1 739.6	25.6	3.2	71.9
2002-03						
New South Wales	559.2	26.2	1 769.5	26.2	3.2	73.7
Victoria	556.5	26.1	1 743.0	25.8	3.1	77.4
Queensland	469.6	22.0	1 570.3	23.3	3.3	77.1
South Australia	171.4	8.0	556.2	8.2	3.2	77.0
Western Australia	267.2	12.5	780.7	11.6	2.9	73.6
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	106.5	5.0	328.0	4.9	3.1	72.2
Australia	2 130.4	100.0	6 747.7	100.0	3.2	75.6
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 588.6	74.6	5 086.3	75.4	3.2	77.3
Rest of Australia	541.9	25.4	1 661.3	24.6	3.1	70.9

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Hospital Type

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient days</u>		<u>Average length of stay</u>	<u>Occupancy rate</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
For profit	1 207.1	56.7	3 784.8	56.1	3.1	75.0
Not for profit						
Religious or charitable	802.7	37.7	2 530.4	37.5	3.2	77.5
Other(a)	120.7	5.7	432.4	6.4	3.6	70.9
Total	2 130.4	100.0	6 747.7	100.0	3.2	75.6

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

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Hospital size(a)

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient days</u>		<u>Average length of stay</u>	<u>Occupancy rate</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
0–25 beds	42.9	2.0	132.6	2.0	3.1	58.6
26–50 beds	236.2	11.1	739.3	11.0	3.1	65.2
51–100 beds	501.3	23.5	1 614.1	23.9	3.2	70.0
101–200 beds	671.3	31.5	2 004.0	29.7	3.0	77.0
Over 200 beds	678.7	31.9	2 257.7	33.5	3.3	85.0
Total	2 130.4	100.0	6 747.7	100.0	3.2	75.6

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

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Operating theatres							
Hospitals with these theatres	61	51	37	19	20	9	197
Theatres	233	194	165	73	94	44	803
Average number of sessions(b)	8.1	8.2	8.7	6.6	8.2	7.5	8.1
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	32.1	31.5	29.5	28.2	33.1	29.9	31.0
Nurses(c)	1 447.6	1 120.4	1 122.2	379.2	479.0	271.9	4 820.2
Day surgery theatres(d)							
Hospitals with these theatres	22	28	25	12	9	7	103
Theatres	33	55	46	17	15	11	177
Average number of sessions(b)	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.0	6.7	5.5	6.6
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	20.3	27.4	20.2	16.3	20.2	21.9	22.2
Nurses(c)	137.8	236.6	183.9	54.4	73.4	27.2	713.2

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

(c) Full-time equivalent.

(b) Per theatre per week.

(d) Excluding free-standing day hospital facilities.

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	20	14	48	5
Victoria	20	11	41	6
Queensland	20	12	28	8
South Australia	7	np	8	np
Western Australia	11	5	16	3
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	6	np	10	np
Australia	84	48	151	28

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

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

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

(c) Bona fide emergency departments.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF STAFF							
Nursing staff							
Registered	5 228	6 137	5 259	1 814	2 535	1 174	22 147
Other(b)	2 175	1 556	1 494	510	736	340	6 812
Total	7 403	7 693	6 753	2 324	3 272	1 515	28 959
Salaried medical officers and other							
diagnostic health professionals	778	862	465	108	345	124	2 682
Administrative and clerical	1 432	1 437	1 871	555	748	308	6 350
Domestic and other staff	1 887	2 066	1 434	717	1 031	431	7 565
Total	11 499	12 058	10 522	3 704	5 396	2 377	45 556

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF PER OCCUPIED BED							
Nursing staff							
Registered nursing staff	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other nursing staff(b)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Other(c)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

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

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Income							
Patient revenue(a) (\$'000)	1 444 659	1 373 562	1 112 616	396 684	622 609	257 483	5 207 613
Recoveries (\$'000)	24 147	38 791	34 546	7 184	34 039	4 550	143 256
Other(b) (\$'000)	24 334	32 034	27 521	6 243	9 596	5 854	105 582
Total (\$'000)	1 493 139	1 444 386	1 174 683	410 111	666 244	267 887	5 456 451
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	96.8	95.1	94.7	96.7	93.5	96.1	95.4

(a) Including prostheses.

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

	NOT FOR PROFIT			
	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Income				
Patient revenue(b) (\$'000)	2 839 839	2 069 454	298 320	5 207 613
Recoveries (\$'000)	73 130	56 665	13 461	143 256
Other(c) (\$'000)	35 466	59 377	10 739	105 582
Total (\$'000)	2 948 435	2 185 496	322 520	5 456 451
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	96.3	94.7	92.5	95.4

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

(b) Including prostheses.

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

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income—Hospital size(a)

HOSPITALS WITH BEDS NUMBERING

	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	Total
Income						
Patient revenue(b) (\$'000)	55 449	405 286	1 089 407	1 644 945	2 012 526	5 207 613
Recoveries (\$'000)	1 906	9 957	27 235	36 348	67 810	143 256
Other(c) (\$'000)	4 787	4 031	10 545	29 247	56 972	105 582
Total (\$'000)	62 142	419 273	1 127 187	1 710 541	2 137 308	5 456 451
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	89.2	96.7	96.6	96.2	94.2	95.4

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

(b) Including prostheses.

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

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Expenditure—States & territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Recurrent expenditure(a)							
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	704 976	756 008	584 565	204 779	315 826	142 212	2 708 366
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	370 486	304 498	253 047	101 285	126 806	54 196	1 210 317
Food supplies (\$'000)	23 451	25 418	23 299	4 652	10 844	5 217	92 881
Other domestic services (\$'000)	24 764	21 007	19 792	6 531	11 941	5 444	89 478
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	107 491	105 807	95 863	29 087	47 621	27 754	413 623
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	28 881	21 355	20 602	4 942	11 161	4 194	91 135
Other(c) (\$'000)	142 612	141 151	117 768	47 555	71 488	21 035	541 608
Total (\$'000)	1 402 661	1 375 244	1 114 935	398 830	595 687	260 052	5 147 409
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	50.3	55.0	52.4	51.3	53.0	54.7	52.6
Average recurrent expenditure(d)							
Per separation (\$)	2 508	2 471	2 374	2 327	2 229	2 442	2 416
Per patient day (\$)	793	789	710	717	763	793	763
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	62 933	113 643	66 199	9 514	23 606	14 396	290 291

(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>Total</i>
	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	
Recurrent expenditure(b)				
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	1 407 951	1 125 454	174 961	2 708 366
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	644 239	499 882	66 195	1 210 317
Food supplies (\$'000)	48 156	38 246	6 479	92 881
Other domestic services (\$'000)	43 139	40 935	5 405	89 478
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	225 974	168 017	19 632	413 623
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	55 944	30 729	4 462	91 135
Other(d) (\$'000)	259 995	243 245	38 368	541 608
Total (\$'000)	2 685 398	2 146 508	315 503	5 147 409
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	52.4	52.4	55.5	52.6
Average recurrent expenditure(e)				
Per separation (\$)	2 225	2 674	2 615	2 416
Per patient day (\$)	710	848	730	763
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	133 326	118 681	38 284	290 291

(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)	40 462	220 626	559 893	820 785	1 066 600	2 708 366
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	5 272	72 085	205 307	429 784	497 869	1 210 317
Food supplies (\$'000)	1 506	9 335	21 678	24 712	35 650	92 881
Other domestic services (\$'000)	1 775	8 341	19 201	23 827	36 334	89 478
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	8 249	45 258	96 221	124 504	139 390	413 623
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	990	7 818	21 723	30 093	30 510	91 135
Other(d) (\$'000)	6 646	36 439	102 195	182 083	214 246	541 608

Total (\$'000) **64 900** **399 902** **1 026 220** **1 635 788** **2 020 599** **5 147 409**

Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)

62.3 55.2 54.6 50.2 52.8 52.6

Average recurrent expenditure(e)

Per separation (\$)	1 511	1 693	2 047	2 437	2 977	2 416
Per patient day (\$)	490	541	636	816	895	763

Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)

5 041 13 072 80 256 60 194 131 728 290 291

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

(d) Including interest, depreciation, contract services and transport.

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

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

(c) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

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

SEPARATIONS ('000)

Hospital insurance	466.8	445.9	401.8	157.2	193.0	56.6	1 721.3
No hospital insurance	89.2	77.0	66.8	6.1	74.2	15.6	329.1
Not stated	3.2	33.6	1.0	8.1	—	34.2	80.1
Total	559.2	556.5	469.6	171.4	267.2	106.5	2 130.4

SEPARATIONS (%)

Hospital insurance	83.5	80.1	85.6	91.7	72.2	53.2	80.8
No hospital insurance	16.0	13.8	14.2	3.6	27.8	14.7	15.4
Not stated	0.6	6.0	0.2	4.7	—	32.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)

Hospital insurance	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1
No hospital insurance	3.4	3.7	2.7	np	3.3	np	3.3
Not stated	3.5	3.6	4.7	np	—	np	3.5
Total	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) For definition of insurance status see Glossary.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Neonatal intensive care unit	17	14	17	3	8	6	65
Separate intensive care unit (ICU)	11	9	10	np	np	np	37
Separate coronary care unit (CCU)	7	8	7	np	np	np	29
Combined ICU/CCU	8	4	6	np	np	np	24
High dependency unit	17	13	3	5	np	np	46
Obstetric/maternity service	20	19	18	6	11	6	80
Specialised paediatric service	8	5	7	—	np	np	24
Cardiac surgery unit	8	7	7	np	—	np	24
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	3	5	4	—	3	—	15
Psychiatric unit/ward(a)	14	10	11	np	5	np	46
Oncology unit	12	19	20	6	6	7	70
Rehabilitation unit(a)	18	15	7	np	np	np	44
Sleep centre	15	15	12	np	np	np	50
Residential aged care service unit(b)	—	np	np	4	—	—	7
Geriatric assessment unit	np	5	np	np	np	—	11
Domiciliary care service	np	5	np	—	—	np	8
Hospice/palliative care unit	3	np	3	np	7	np	17
Dedicated day surgery unit	41	37	31	11	11	9	140
Other specialised units/wards(c)	15	25	19	6	4	6	75
All hospitals(d)	67	65	46	22	26	12	238

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

(c) For definition of other specialised units/wards see Glossary.

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

HOSPITALS

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.	Occasions of service
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000
Accident and emergency(a)	6	15	11	9	5	4	50	481.0
Medical/surgical/diagnostic								
Dialysis	np	np	—	—	—	—	np	np
Radiology and organ imaging	np	6	—	—	—	np	12	190.7
Endoscopy	np	np	np	np	np	np	8	31.7
Pathology	np	4	np	—	—	np	8	289.3
Other	6	6	np	5	9	np	33	235.0
Mental health	4	np	np	np	np	np	13	48.8
Alcohol and drug	np	—	—	—	np	—	np	np
Pharmacy	np	—	—	—	—	—	np	np
Allied health services	9	16	np	4	np	—	34	365.8
Community health services	4	4	np	np	np	np	14	106.6
District nursing services	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	43.5
Other outreach services	np	np	np	—	np	—	7	12.1
Other	5	np	5	np	8	np	25	73.9
All hospitals (b)	25	37	23	17	18	8	128	1 919.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Including hospitals which do not have a formal accident and emergency unit but which treated accident and emergency patients during the year.

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

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	7	26	25	9	31	98
Victoria	np	31	np	6	9	56
Queensland	np	12	12	5	np	44
South Australia	—	3	4	9	7	23
Western Australia	—	np	np	—	8	12
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	—	np	3	—	np	7
Australia	13	76	52	29	70	240
Operating theatres at 30 June	29	33	68	36	51	217
Procedure rooms at 30 June	3	81	23	14	67	188
Average number of sessions(c)	4	4	3	4	5	4
Average theatre/room time used(c) (hours)	18	20	14	14	20	18
Average number beds/chairs	218	598	355	158	581	1 910
Separations ('000)	36.8	171.9	73.9	37.5	151.6	471.7
Average number of separations per bed/chair	169	287	208	237	261	247

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12 re category changes.

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

(c) Per theatre/room per week.

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)	116.3	311.3	239.6	111.2	366.5	1 145.0
Administrative and clerical	32.5	219.0	123.3	63.5	194.8	633.0
Other(d)	11.8	32.4	45.0	9.7	78.5	177.4
Total	160.6	562.6	408.0	184.4	639.7	1 955.4

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12 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 salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals, domestic and other staff.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Nursing staff(a)	472.9	197.0	310.8	73.8	54.1	36.4	1 145.0
Administrative and clerical	263.8	105.1	176.4	46.1	np	np	633.0
Other(b)	102.1	18.2	32.8	14.2	np	np	177.4
Total	838.8	320.2	520.0	134.1	77.8	64.4	1 955.4

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 salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals, domestic and other staff.

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Plastic/cosmetic	Other(b)	Total
Income						
Patient revenue (\$'000)	np	69 116	83 160	27 881	np	288 017
Other(c) (\$'000)	np	7 970	1 276	1 423	np	13 063
Total (\$'000)	20 953	77 086	84 436	29 305	89 300	301 080
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	99.8	89.7	98.5	95.1	97.4	95.7

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

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

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

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12 re category changes.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Income							
Patient revenue (\$'000)	127 163	43 498	77 085	17 095	np	np	288 017
Other(a) (\$'000)	4 683	3 529	3 904	780	np	np	13 063
Total (\$'000)	131 846	47 027	80 989	17 875	12 954	10 389	301 080
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	96.4	92.5	95.2	95.6	np	np	95.7

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 accommodation 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)	8 583	28 874	21 642	9 630	35 617	104 346
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(d) (\$'000)	4 984	10 098	23 094	4 371	16 832	59 379
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	3 652	11 525	11 820	4 507	13 870	45 374
Other(e) (\$'000)	3 651	12 986	9 251	4 572	14 465	44 925
Total (\$'000)	20 871	63 482	65 808	23 080	80 784	254 024
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	41.1	45.5	32.9	41.7	44.1	41.1
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(f) (\$)	567	369	891	616	533	539
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	416	3 568	6 018	493	13 038	23 533

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12 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, contract services and payments to sessional medical officers.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas., NT and ACT	Aust.
Recurrent expenditure(a)							
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	46 868	16 328	26 339	7 616	3 795	3 399	104 346
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	27 320	7 834	16 428	2 550	2 912	2 336	59 379
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	22 394	6 666	10 659	2 910	1 381	1 364	45 374
Other(c) (\$'000)	19 859	7 489	10 788	3 302	2 326	1 161	44 925
Total (\$'000)	116 442	38 318	64 213	16 378	10 414	8 260	254 024
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	40.2	42.6	41.0	46.5	36.4	41.2	41.1
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(d) (\$)	711	362	471	488	588	570	539
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	13 420	3 935	3 332	2 102	446	298	23 533

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

(b) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

(c) Including repairs and maintenance, interest, depreciation, contract services and payments to sessional medical officers.

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

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Insurance status(a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (%)					
Hospital insurance	72.8	74.1	77.2	80.1	80.8
No hospital insurance	24.6	21.8	19.5	16.0	15.4
Not stated	2.6	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES (%)					
Hospital insurance	53.1	56.9	60.2	62.6	63.8
No hospital insurance	44.3	39.1	35.5	29.9	30.6
Not stated	2.6	4.1	4.3	7.4	5.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
ALL HOSPITALS (%)					
Hospital insurance	69.8	71.3	74.4	77.2	77.7
No hospital insurance	27.6	24.6	22.2	18.3	18.2
Not stated	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL SEPARATIONS ('000)					
Acute and psychiatric hospitals	1 986.3	2 148.1	2 352.5	2 550.7	2 602.1
Free-standing day hospital facilities	302.1	349.0	393.8	433.3	471.7
All hospitals	1 684.2	1 799.1	1 958.8	2 117.5	2 130.4

(a) For definition of insurance status see Glossary.

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Age & sex

	ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS			FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES			TOTAL HOSPITALS		
	Males	Females	Persons(a)	Males	Females	Persons(a)	Males	Females	Persons(a)
PROPORTION (%)									
Age group (years)									
0–4	3.3	1.8	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.9	1.6	2.2
5–14	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.1
15–24	5.7	6.2	5.9	4.5	9.9	7.6	5.5	6.9	6.2
25–34	6.3	14.2	10.6	6.7	13.2	10.4	6.4	14.0	10.6
35–44	9.8	14.6	12.4	11.3	14.4	13.1	10.1	14.5	12.5
45–54	14.6	15.6	15.1	17.2	15.1	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.3
55–64	18.6	14.6	16.3	19.9	16.3	17.7	18.8	14.9	16.6
65–74	17.2	13.1	14.9	19.3	14.4	16.4	17.5	13.4	15.2
75 and over	21.9	18.1	19.8	18.2	15.1	16.3	21.3	17.6	19.2
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons	45.0	54.8	100.0	42.0	57.6	100.0	44.4	55.3	100.0
NUMBER ('000)									
All separations	958.0	1 166.9	2 130.4	198.2	271.6	471.7	1 156.2	1 438.4	2 602.1

(a) Including not stated.

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Principal diagnosis(a)

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free-standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
PROPORTION (%)			
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.3	0.6
Neoplasms	9.1	10.8	9.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	0.8	1.0	0.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.3	0.9	1.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	5.2	—	4.3
Diseases of the			
Nervous system	2.7	1.1	2.4
Eye and adnexa	3.1	13.4	4.9
Ear and mastoid process	1.0	0.6	0.9
Circulatory system	6.6	3.1	5.9
Respiratory system	3.8	0.6	3.2
Digestive system	14.5	26.1	16.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.5	2.3	1.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.8	2.3	8.4
Genitourinary system	7.1	2.0	6.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	5.1	7.5	5.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.4	—	0.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0.4	0.3	0.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	5.1	5.7	5.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3.8	0.7	3.2
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	18.1	21.3	18.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

NUMBER ('000)

Separations	2 130.4	471.7	2 602.1
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— 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, paragraph 17.

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free-standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
.....			
Procedures on			
Nervous system	2.8	0.8	2.4
Endocrine system	0.1	—	0.1
Eye and adnexa	1.7	8.0	2.8
Ear and mastoid process	0.6	np	np
Nose, mouth and pharynx	2.0	0.9	1.8
Dental services	3.7	4.6	3.8
Procedures on			
Respiratory system	0.8	0.1	0.7
Cardiovascular system	4.2	1.4	3.7
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.3	0.3	0.3
Digestive system	11.0	22.4	13.0
Urinary system	4.3	3.0	4.1
Male genital organs	1.0	0.4	0.9
Gynaecological procedures	4.4	6.3	4.7
Obstetric procedures	3.2	—	2.6
Procedures on musculoskeletal system	6.6	1.6	5.7
Dermatological and plastic procedures	4.5	8.4	5.1
Procedures on breast	0.7	0.3	0.6
Chemotherapeutic and radiation oncology procedures	2.7	3.2	2.8
Non-invasive, cognitive and interventions nec	42.7	37.5	41.8
Imaging services	2.8	np	np
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
.....			
Procedures	4 621.1	962.2	5 583.3
.....			

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision - Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17.

DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER TO

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

ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

New South Wales	541.8	1.4	10.2	2.7	0.6	2.4	559.2
Victoria	534.8	2.0	13.8	3.4	0.6	2.0	556.5
Queensland	455.9	1.3	4.9	4.5	0.2	2.8	469.6
South Australia	163.5	1.6	4.5	1.5	—	0.3	171.4
Western Australia	259.6	0.4	3.5	np	np	1.4	267.2
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	105.3	0.1	0.3	np	np	0.2	106.5
<i>Australia</i>	2 060.9	6.9	37.3	14.6	1.8	9.0	2 130.4

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

<i>Total</i>	462.3	—	9.3	np	—	np	471.7
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ALL HOSPITALS

Total	2 523.2	6.9	46.6	np	1.8	np	2 602.1
--------------	----------------	------------	-------------	----	------------	----	----------------

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Including discharge or transfer to another health care accommodation, statistical discharge and not stated. For definition of statistical discharge see Glossary.

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

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

	ACHS(b)		BUSINESS EXCELLENCE AUSTRALIA		OTHER(c)		All hospitals
	Accredited hospitals	Non-accredited hospitals	Accredited hospitals	Non-accredited hospitals	Accredited hospitals	Non-accredited hospitals	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS							
New South Wales	81	4	8	77	—	85	85
Victoria	76	8	8	76	6	84	84
Queensland	np	np	3	52	3	54	55
South Australia	28	4	5	27	—	32	32
Western Australia	22	5	np	np	np	np	27
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np	13
Australia	272	24	27	269	16	295	296
FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES							
New South Wales	59	39	35	63	6	97	98
Victoria	27	29	22	34	6	56	56
Queensland	29	15	13	31	np	np	44
South Australia	16	7	6	17	np	np	23
Western Australia	5	7	—	12	3	12	12
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	7	—	—	7	—	7	7
Australia	143	97	76	164	18	239	240
ALL HOSPITALS							
New South Wales	140	43	43	140	6	182	183
Victoria	103	37	30	110	12	140	140
Queensland	np	np	16	83	np	np	99
South Australia	44	11	11	44	np	np	55
Western Australia	27	12	np	np	np	np	39
Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np	20
Australia	415	121	103	433	34	534	536
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated							
(a) As at 30 June. (b) Accredited by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (2003). (c) Accreditation or certification with any other body.							

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This publication contains statistical information for 2002–03 and previous years, obtained from annual censuses of all licensed 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 2002-03*.
- 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 Ageing for the purpose of health insurance benefits.
- 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 2002–03 data, the final total for patient separations was 0.47% lower than that reported by consenting hospitals and 1.51% 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.

DAY HOSPITALS CATEGORIES

12 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 in 2000–01.

CASEMIX

13 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.

14 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.

15 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.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

16 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 2001–2002. In this publication the Laspeyres input cost index for hospitals was used. This was specifically designed to measure price change in hospital recurrent expenditures. The data are consistent with the March quarter 2004 *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

17 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)*.

18 The locations of all private health establishments are coded according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2002 Edition* (cat. no. 1216.0).

19 The proportion of population in Capital City Statistical Divisions is calculated using the mean population for 2002–03, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2003* (cat. no. 3101.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

20 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

21 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Hospitals Australia, 1991–92 (cat. no. 4391.0) – Produced 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, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0) – Released 25 October 2002 (\$33.00)

22 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, 2002–03

Australia's Health, 2004

Health Expenditure Australia, 2000–01

Health and Community Services Labour Force, 2001 – Produced jointly with ABS

Medical Labour Force, 2001

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

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 12, 2003

Nursing Labour Force, 2002

- 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 Ageing – telephone 1800 066 247) or from its web site <www.mentalhealth.gov.au>:

National Mental Health Report, 2002

- Available from the Private Health Insurance Administration Council, Canberra ACT 2600 – telephone 02 6215 7900 or from its website <www.phiac.gov.au>:

Membership and Coverage, – Released quarterly

PHIAC A Report, – Released quarterly

Statistical Trends in Membership and Benefits, – Released quarterly

23 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

24 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>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

Accredited/certified hospitals	Hospitals that are accredited/certified by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS 2003), Business Excellence Australia or any other body. Participation in these schemes are voluntary and are awarded when hospitals demonstrate a continuing adherence to quality assurance standards. Hospital accreditation/certification 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	<p>These are provided for the care and treatment of admitted (same-day and overnight-stay) patients.</p> <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 2002–03).
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	<p>Three categories of income are identified:</p> <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.
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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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 2002–03) 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.
Other specialised units/wards	Includes neurosurgical unit, acute spinal cord injury unit, burns unit, major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit, transplantation units, acute renal dialysis unit, infectious diseases unit, comprehensive epilepsy centre, clinical genetics unit, AIDS unit, diabetes unit, in-vitro fertilisation unit, alcohol and drug unit and other specialised services.
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 ■ dies whilst in care

GLOSSARY *continued*

Separation <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 discharge – type change	The process by which a hospital records a patient discharge when changing type of care. This occurs when the type of care changes from/to acute, rehabilitation, palliative or non-acute care.
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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