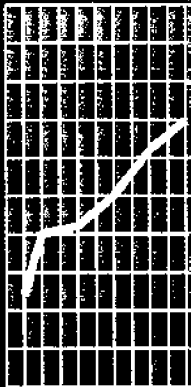
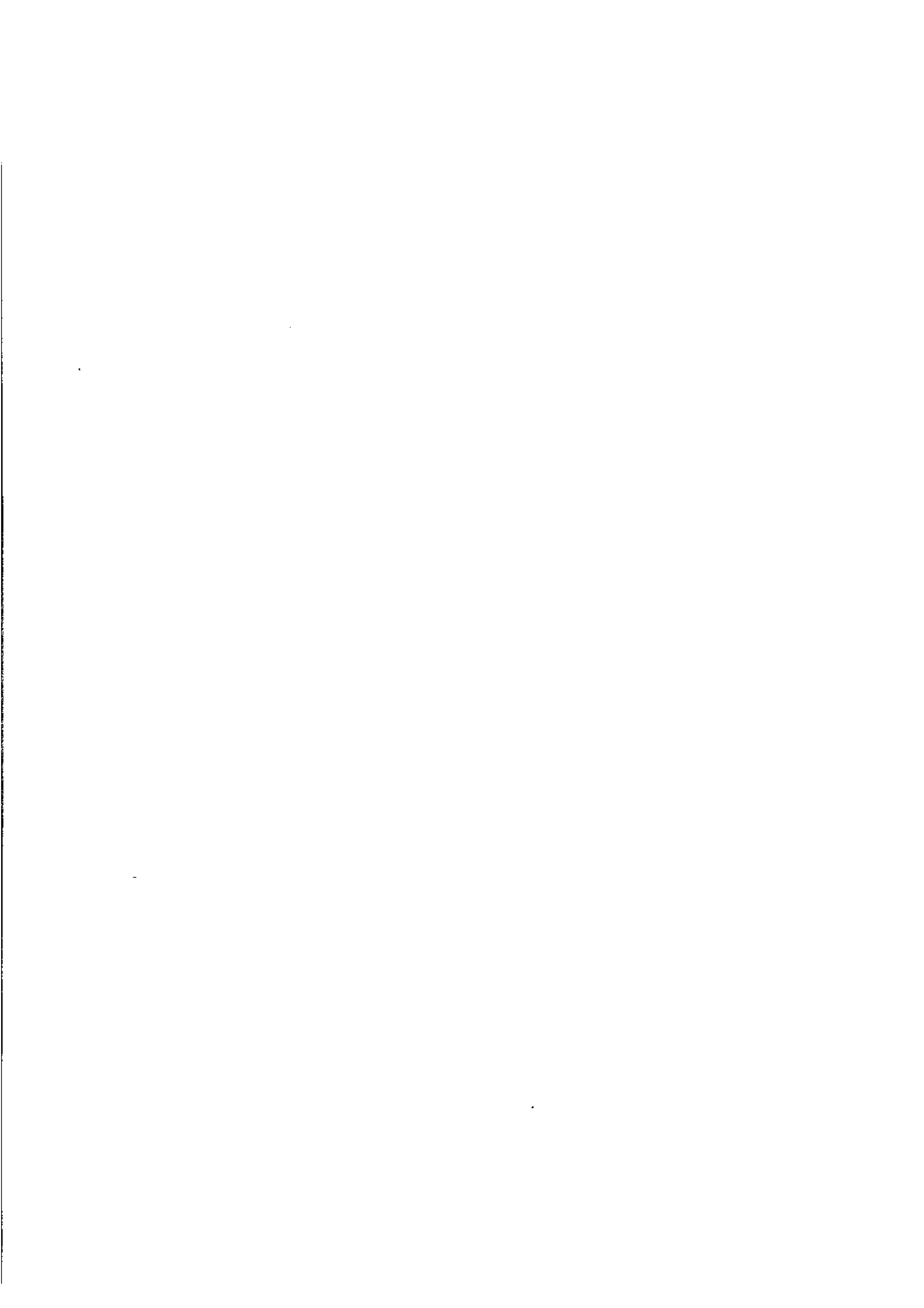




1993-94

Private Hospitals Australia





EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 NOVEMBER 1995

**PRIVATE HOSPITALS
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

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Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- *for further information about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Keith Carter on Brisbane (07) 3222 6374.*
 - *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.*
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS

A total of 440 private hospitals operated throughout Australia during 1993-94. This total is made up of 302 acute hospitals, 27 psychiatric hospitals and 111 free-standing day hospital facilities.

Free-standing day hospital facilities carry out surgical and medical procedures on patients not requiring overnight accommodation and care. They have experienced very considerable growth in the last few years, increasing from 72 in 1991-92 to 111 in 1993-94. Two-thirds of this increase has occurred in New South Wales.

In contrast, the growth in the numbers of private acute and psychiatric hospitals has been much smaller. These hospitals increased from 319 in 1991-92 to 329 in 1993-94.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS: NUMBERS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA

State/Territory	Acute and psychiatric hospitals ¹		Free-standing day hospital facilities		Total private hospitals	
	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94
NSW	90	91	37	63	127	154
Vic.	111	113	22	24	133	137
Qld	49	51	4	9	53	60
SA	37	38	1	3	38	41
WA	21	24	4	7	25	31
Tas.	8	9	—	1	8	10
NT	1	1	—	—	1	1
ACT	2	2	4	4	6	6
Australia	319	329	72	111	391	440

¹ Note that details of day surgery theatres and endoscopy rooms which are integral parts of private acute and psychiatric hospitals are included with the details for these hospitals rather than with those for free-standing day hospital facilities.

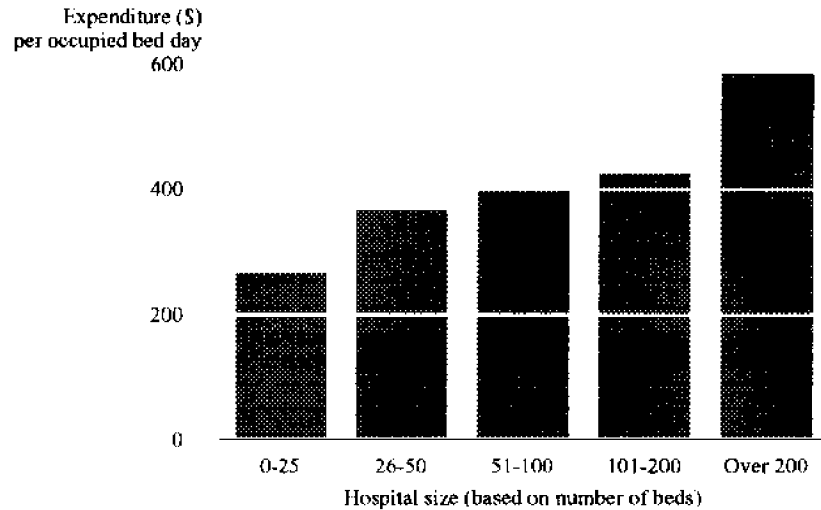
FINANCES

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals

Total operating expenditure for all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 1993-94 was \$2,225.9 million. This compares with \$2,049.4 million in 1992-93 and with \$1,954.6 million in 1991-92.

The average operating expenditure per occupied bed day in 1993-94 was \$430, an increase of 7.5% on the 1991-92 average. These unit costs in 1993-94 ranged from an average of \$267 for smaller hospitals (with 25 beds or less) to \$586 for the larger hospitals (with over 200 beds). It should be noted that these unit costs are based on total costs for inpatient and outpatient services. In the case of inpatient services, the more expensive procedures using expensive medical equipment and highly specialised staff tend to be carried out at the larger hospitals. It is also the larger hospitals which tend to spend significant funds on non-inpatient services.

**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS:
EXPENDITURE PER OCCUPIED BED DAY BY HOSPITAL SIZE, 1993-94**



Just over 60% of total operating expenditure at all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 1993-94 was in respect of wages and salaries including on-costs. Expenditure on drugs, medical and surgical supplies represented 11.5% of total expenditure and administrative expenses accounted for another 8.7%.

Revenue received by all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 1993-94 amounted to \$2,491.7 million. Most of this revenue (95.1%) was received in the form of patients' fees.

In 1993-94, the expenditure on capital items by all private acute and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$369.5 million. This is an increase of 42.9% on the previous year's figure. Hospitals in Western Australia showed the strongest increase (up from \$10.8 million in 1992-93 to \$80.5 million in 1993-94). Only Queensland showed a drop in capital expenditure; from \$94.8 million in 1992-93, down to \$55.0 million in 1993-94.

Free-standing day hospital facilities

Operating expenditure at all free-standing day hospital facilities in Australia during 1993-94 was \$61.1 million in 1993-94. This represents an increase of 24.9% over the previous year's figure, reflecting the considerable growth in these facilities. Some 39.7% of the total expenditure in 1993-94 was for wages and salaries including on-costs, 20.2% was for drugs, medical and surgical supplies and 19.0% was for administrative expenses.

The average operating expenditure per patient separation was \$335 in 1993-94 compared with \$327 in the previous year.

Total revenue of free-standing day hospital facilities during 1993-94 was \$76.5 million of which 94.2% was received as patients' fee.

BEDS AVAILABLE,
HOSPITAL SIZE AND
OCCUPANCY RATES

Private acute and
psychiatric hospitals

The average number of available beds during the year for overnight accommodation in private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia increased by 2.4% to 21,241 between 1991-92 and 1993-94. Just over one-quarter (25.6%) of the available beds in 1993-94 were in hospitals located outside capital city statistical divisions. This proportion was highest for Queensland (52.5%) and lowest for South Australia and Northern Territory combined (6.4%). For New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined and for Victoria these proportions were 25.6% and 17.3%, respectively.

The proportions of private acute and psychiatric hospitals according to size (based on the average number of available beds during the year) vary considerably across States. At least one-third of the hospitals in Victoria, in South Australia and Northern Territory combined and in Tasmania were smaller hospitals (with 25 or less beds) whereas only 5.4% of hospitals in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory combined were smaller hospitals. In Queensland, 37.3% of hospitals had more than 100 beds and the corresponding proportions were 10.8% for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined and 12.4% for Victoria.

Free-standing day
hospital facilities

Beds for over-night accommodation are not provided at free-standing day hospital facilities as patients undergo day-only surgical and medical procedures. However, 917 beds, chairs, recliners, etc were in use at these facilities during 1993-94 mainly for post-operative use.

Occupancy rates

The occupancy rate calculated in respect of all private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 1993-94 was 66.7 percent which indicates that, on average throughout the year, 1 out of every 3 available beds was unoccupied. This rate has shown some growth in recent years: in 1992-93 the occupancy rate was 65.8% and in 1991-92 it was 64.4%.

INPATIENT SEPARATIONS AND
OCCUPIED BED DAYS

In 1993-94 there were 1,432,840 inpatient separations from all private hospitals in Australia; 1,250,662 from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 182,178 from free-standing day hospital facilities. The contribution by free-standing day hospital facilities has shown a steady increase since 1991-92 (when ABS first compiled statistics). In 1991-92, 9.6% of all separations from private hospitals were from free-standing day hospital facilities. This proportion increased to 11.1% in 1992-93 and further increased to 12.7% in 1993-94.

Acute and psychiatric
hospitals

The number of occupied bed days in 1993-94, representing the total number of days in hospital for all patients who were discharged or otherwise separated from hospital during the year, was 5,172,400, an increase of 3.3% on the previous year's total. For 1993-94, the average length of stay per inpatient was 4.1 days for all private acute and psychiatric hospitals. For hospitals with 25 beds or fewer this average was 7.0 days compared with 4.7 days for hospitals with 26-50 beds. For larger hospitals the average length of stay was 3.9 days for hospitals with 51 to 200 beds and 4.0 days for hospitals with over 200 beds.

Free-standing day
hospital facilities

The number of these facilities in Australia showed an increase of 18.1% between 1992-93 and 1993-94 while the numbers of patients treated and separated from these facilities increased by 21.9% (to 182,178). All the four categories of day hospital facilities showed increases in the numbers of patient separations; general surgery centres and ophthalmic centres showed increases of 17.7% and 14.7%, respectively. Specialist endoscopy centres showed a more modest 5.2% increase but 'other' centres (including clinics specialising in fertility control, plastic surgery and sleep disorders) showed a very large increase of 108.2%. This increase was largely due to new fertility control clinics, especially in New South Wales.

PATIENT CLASSIFICATION

The majority of patients treated in private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia are surgical patients. In 1993-94, surgical patients represented 68.9% of all separations from these hospitals. Other separations were classed as obstetric (4.7%), psychiatric (2.6%), rehabilitation (1.2%) and medical and other (22.5%, nearly all of whom were classed as medical). Almost 94% of patients treated at free-standing day hospital facilities in 1993-94 were surgical patients and most of the remaining patients were classed as medical.

INSURANCE STATUS

A high proportion of private hospital patients are covered by hospital insurance offered by registered health insurance funds, general insurance companies or employer health plans. In 1993-94, 81.7% of inpatients separated from private acute and psychiatric hospitals had hospital insurance and 57.6% of patients separated from free-standing day hospital facilities had this insurance.

1

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Number of hospitals				
NSW and ACT		92	92	93
Vic.		111	113	113
Qld		49	49	51
SA and NT		38	40	39
WA		21	21	24
Tas.		8	8	9
<i>Australia</i>		319	323	329
Number of beds¹				
Capital city statistical divisions		15 690	15 663	15 809
Rest of State or Territory		5 055	5 197	5 432
<i>Total</i>		20 745	20 860	21 241
Number of separations	'000s	1 157.2	1 202.2	1 250.7
Number of occupied bed days	'000s	4 891.3	5 006.3	5 172.4
Average length of stay	days	4.2	4.2	4.1
Occupancy rate	%	64.4	65.8	66.7
Patient classification				
(proportion of total separations)				
Surgery	%	68.2	69.4	68.9
Obstetrics	%	5.0	4.6	4.7
Psychiatric	%	2.9	2.3	2.6
Rehabilitation	%	0.9	1.3	1.2
Nursing home type	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
Medical and other ²	%	22.9	22.2	22.5
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of staff²				
Nursing				
Registered		14 594	15 514	16 361
Other		3 920	3 844	3 671
Other		12 584	13 135	13 725
<i>Total</i>		31 097	32 493	33 758
Revenue				
Total	\$'000s	2 177 035	2 325 497	2 491 674
Patient revenue ³	%	95.3	95.7	95.1
Operating expenditure				
Total	\$'000s	1 954 646	2 049 427	2 225 893
Wages and salaries, including on-costs ⁴	%	60.8	61.3	60.3
Per occupied bed day	\$	400	409	430
Gross capital expenditure				
	\$'000s	212 331	258 563	369 474

¹ Available beds (average for the year).

² Full-time equivalent (average for the year).

³ As a proportion of total revenue.

⁴ As a proportion of total operating expenditure.

⁵ Only a small number of in-patients were classified as 'other'.

2

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Number of hospitals				
NSW and ACT		41	61	67
Vic.		22	23	24
Qld		4	5	9
SA and NT		1	1	3
WA		4	4	7
Tas.		—	—	1
<i>Australia</i>		72	94	111
Number of hospitals by type				
General surgery		24	37	46
Specialist endoscopy		26	29	30
Ophthalmic		13	14	16
Other ¹		9	14	19
<i>Total</i>		72	94	111
Number of operating theatres at 30 June		61	90	111
Number of procedure rooms at 30 June		69	90	103
Number of beds/chairs ²		556	763	917
Number of separations		123 396	149 390	182 178
Patient classification				
(proportion of total separations)				
Surgery	%	93.8	94.5	94.0
Obstetrics	%	0.6	0.1	0.1
Psychiatric	%	—	—	—
Medical and other ³	%	5.6	5.4	5.9
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of staff⁴				
Nursing				
Registered		195	226	282
Other		36	54	79
Other		198	264	293
<i>Total</i>		429	544	653
Revenue				
Total	\$'000s	45 486	60 825	76 502
Patient revenue ⁵	%	90.0	96.1	94.2
Operating expenditure				
Total	\$'000s	35 360	48 916	61 092
Wages and salaries, including on-costs ⁶	%	41.1	40.0	39.7
Per separation	\$	287	327	335
Gross capital expenditure				
	\$'000s	6 052	18 888	15 1317

¹ Including clinics specialising in fertility control, plastic surgery and sleep disorders

² Available beds (average for the year).

³ Comprising mainly medical patients.

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

⁵ As a proportion of total revenue.

⁶ As a proportion of total operating expenditure.

3

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBERS, SIZE AND BEDS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 1993-94

	<i>NSW and ACT</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA and NT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS							
Type of hospital							
Acute	83	106	48	35	22	8	302
Psychiatric	10	7	3	4	2	1	27
<i>Total</i>	93	113	51	39	24	9	329
Capital city statistical divisions	70	79	19	32	22	5	227
Rest of State or Territory	23	34	32	7	2	4	102
Hospital size¹							
0-25 beds	5	39	10	14	2	3	73
26-50 beds	41	37	7	11	8	—	104
51-100 beds	37	23	15	8	10	4	97
101-200 beds	8	9	16	4	3	2	42
Over 200 beds	2	5	3	2	1	—	13
NUMBER OF BEDS ²							
Available beds							
Acute hospitals	5 563	5 695	4 178	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	19 832
Psychiatric hospitals	491	336	225	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1 409
<i>Total</i>	6 054	6 031	4 403	2 282	1 881	590	21 241
Capital city statistical divisions	4 506	4 988	2 093	2 136	n.p.	n.p.	5 809
Rest of State or Territory	1 548	1 043	2 310	146	n.p.	n.p.	5 432
Approved beds	6 685	6 414	5 055	2 509	2 195	711	23 569
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL (%)							
Hospitals	28.3	34.3	15.5	11.9	7.3	2.7	100.0
Beds ¹	28.5	28.4	20.7	10.7	8.9	2.8	100.0

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

² Average for the year.

4

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBERS, SIZE AND BEDS BY HOSPITAL CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Not for profit			Total
	For profit	Religious or charitable	Other	
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS				
NSW and ACT	72	18	3	93
Vic.	53	16	44	113
Qld	19	24	8	51
SA and NT	13	5	21	39
WA	14	9	1	24
Tas.	3	3	3	9
Australia	174	75	80	329
Capital city statistical divisions	138	49	40	227
Rest of State or Territory	36	26	40	102
Hospital size¹				
0-25 beds	21	10	42	73
26-50 beds	69	12	23	104
51-100 beds	67	20	10	97
101-200 beds	16	22	4	42
Over 200 beds	1	11	1	13
Total	174	75	80	329
NUMBER OF BEDS ²				
Available beds				
Capital city statistical divisions	7 628	6 108	2 073	15 809
Rest of State or Territory	2 447	2 224	761	5 432
Total	10 075	8 332	2 834	21 241
Approved beds	11 108	9 433	3 028	23 569

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

² Average for the year.

5

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

State/Territory	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000s	%	'000s	%		
NSW and ACT	361.1	28.9	1 401.6	27.1	3.9	63.4
Vic.	344.5	27.5	1 485.0	28.7	4.3	67.5
Qld	261.0	20.9	1 117.5	21.6	4.3	69.5
SA and NT	129.4	10.3	594.9	11.5	4.6	71.4
WA	113.8	9.1	422.7	8.2	3.7	61.6
Tas.	40.9	3.3	150.7	2.9	3.7	70.0
Australia	1 250.7	100.0	5 172.4	100.0	4.1	66.7
Capital city statistical divisions	934.2	74.7	3 886.4	75.1	4.2	67.4
Rest of State or Territory	316.4	25.3	1 286.1	24.9	4.1	64.9

6

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, BY HOSPITAL CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Hospital classification	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000s	%	'000s	%		
For profit	586.9	46.9	2,344.5	45.3	4.0	63.8
Not for profit						
Religious or charitable	516.6	41.3	2,158.1	41.7	4.2	71.0
Other	147.2	11.8	669.8	12.9	4.5	64.8
Total	1 250.7	100.0	5 172.4	100.0	4.1	66.7

7

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS, AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND BED OCCUPANCY RATES, BY HOSPITAL SIZE, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Hospital size ¹	Separations		Occupied bed days		Avg. length of stay days	Occupancy rate %
	'000s	%	'000s	%		
0-25 beds	37.9	3.0	266.2	5.1	7.0	66.7
26-50 beds	174.4	13.9	817.1	15.8	4.7	57.1
51-100 beds	413.7	33.1	1 632.9	31.6	3.9	62.2
101-200 beds	375.5	30.0	1 467.3	28.4	3.9	71.4
Over 200 beds	249.1	19.9	988.9	19.1	4.0	79.5
Total	1 250.7	100.0	5 172.4	100.0	4.1	66.7

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

8

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: OPERATING AND DAY SURGERY THEATRES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, LAST WEEK OF PAY PERIOD BEFORE 30 JUNE 1994

Theatres	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Operating theatres							
Hospitals with these theatres	67	74	35	25	20	7	228
Number of theatres	191	172	128	68	73	21	653
Average number of sessions ¹	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.3	7.5
Average theatre time used (hours) ¹	28.9	25.3	24.0	29.0	27.1	20.6	26.5
Nurses (FTE) ² during last pay period before 30 June 1994	1 142.0	898.8	696.9	386.2	353.7	117.4	3 595.0
Day surgery theatres³							
Hospitals with these theatres	16	25	28	9	9	5	92
Number of theatres	21	43	40	15	18	8	145
Average number of sessions ¹	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.8	7.0	3.9	5.4
Average theatre time used (hours) ¹	17.0	18.7	16.2	14.1	27.7	8.2	17.8
Nurses (FTE) ² during last pay period before 30 June 1994	79.8	140.9	132.2	28.6	62.1	13.3	456.9

¹ Per theatre per week.

² Full-time equivalent.

³ Excluding free-standing day hospitals.

9

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SPECIALISED WARDS AND UNITS, NUMBERS, BEDS AND NURSING STAFF, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	<i>Labour wards</i>	<i>Psychiatric wards</i>	<i>Special care units¹</i>	<i>Accident/emergency units</i>
Number of hospitals with specialised wards or units				
NSW and ACT	14	16	33	—
Vic.	45	14	27	7
Qld	21	8	21	3
SA and NT	16	4	11	4
WA	11	5	9	2
Tas.	2	1	5	—
<i>Australia</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>16</i>
Beds on last Wednesday in June 1993	318	1 744	849	60
Nurses (FTE) ² during last pay period before 30 June 1994	851	642	1 112	77

¹ Comprising intensive care units, coronary care units, neonatal intensive care units and high dependency units.

² Full-time equivalent.

10

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STAFF AND AVERAGE PER BED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

	<i>NSW and ACT</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA and NT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF STAFF (FTE)							
Nursing staff	5 271.8	5 586.1	4 428.2	2 348.8	1 756.2	641.8	20 032.9
Registered	4 042.4	5 004.8	3 454.3	1 907.4	1 405.5	547.0	16 361.5
Other	1 229.4	581.3	973.9	441.4	350.7	94.8	3 671.5
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	404.2	573.9	111.4	35.0	167.8	17.9	1 310.2
Administrative and clerical	1 113.0	1 312.4	778.7	411.7	393.4	115.4	4 124.6
Domestic and other staff	2 144.1	2 529.0	1 712.8	789.4	815.0	299.6	8 289.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>8 933.1</i>	<i>10 001.4</i>	<i>7 031.0</i>	<i>3 584.9</i>	<i>3 132.5</i>	<i>1 074.7</i>	<i>33 757.6</i>
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF PER OCCUPIED BED							
Nursing staff	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Registered	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: REVENUE CATEGORIES¹, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

	<i>NSW and ACT</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA and NT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Revenue (\$'000s)							
Patient revenue	677 856	704 426	457 577	243 282	208 707	76 773	2 368 622
Recoveries	27 513	21 435	8 494	7 013	7 698	1 196	73 350
Other	13 831	13 700	11 480	3 885	5 491	1 314	49 702
Total	719 200	739 562	477 551	254 180	221 897	79 283	2 491 674
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	94.3	95.2	95.8	95.7	94.1	96.8	95.1

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES¹, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA 1993-94

	<i>NSW and ACT</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA and NT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Operating expenditure (\$'000s)							
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	364 608	417 320	255 124	145 829	117 584	42 366	1 342 831
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	89 311	71 148	42 066	23 237	23 506	7 272	256 539
Food supplies	13 892	17 801	9 853	5 624	4 757	1 663	53 589
Other domestic services	17 292	16 641	11 538	6 618	6 043	1 945	60 077
Administrative expenses	64 370	57 619	32 557	19 131	16 121	4 315	194 112
Repairs and maintenance	12 975	17 373	9 116	5 083	2 959	997	48 503
Other	85 612	70 434	48 541	26 494	31 661	7 501	270 242
Total	648 061	668 335	408 794	232 015	202 631	66 058	2 225 893
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	56.3	62.4	62.4	62.9	58.0	64.1	60.3
Average expenditure ²							
Per separation (\$)	1 795	1 940	1 566	1 794	1 780	1 615	1 780
Per occupied bed day (\$)	462	450	366	390	479	438	430
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000s)	97 656	82 711	55 037	38 349	80 530	15 190	369 474

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

² Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of inpatient services they provide. Also, non-inpatient expenditure is included and only some hospitals provide these services.

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES ¹ BY HOSPITAL CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Not for profit			Total
	For profit	Religious or charitable	Other	
Operating expenditure (\$'000s)				
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	537 774	639 736	165 322	1 342 831
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	103 775	129 477	23 287	256 539
Food supplies	22 805	24 272	6 512	53 589
Other domestic services	22 857	29 375	7 845	60 077
Administrative expenses	90 347	83 224	20 540	194 112
Repairs and maintenance	17 154	26 304	5 045	48 503
Other	98 001	144 234	28 006	270 242
<i>Total</i>	892 713	1 076 623	256 557	2 225 893
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	60.2	59.4	64.4	60.3
Average expenditure ²				
Per separation (\$)	1 521	2 084	1 742	1 780
Per occupied bed day (\$)	381	499	383	430
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000s)	135 386	187 676	46 412	369 474

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

² Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of inpatient services they provide. Also, non-inpatient expenditure is included and only some hospitals provide these services.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES¹ BY HOSPITAL SIZE², AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Hospitals with beds numbering					Total
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	
Operating expenditure (\$'000s)						
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	47 947	180 629	396 373	374 927	342 955	1 342 831
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	3 660	25 559	67 785	80 174	79 361	256 539
Food supplies	2 109	7 759	16 803	13 432	13 485	53 589
Other domestic services	2 057	7 532	17 521	17 250	15 716	60 077
Administrative expenses	7 342	33 199	65 341	44 710	43 521	194 112
Repairs and maintenance	1 403	6 089	12 247	12 075	16 689	48 503
Other	6 439	37 986	76 193	81 639	67 985	270 242
Total	70 957	298 753	652 263	624 208	579 713	2 225 893
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	67.6	60.5	60.8	60.1	59.2	60.3
Average expenditure ³						
Per separation (\$)	1 873	1 713	1 577	1 662	2 327	1 780
Per occupied bed day (\$)	267	366	399	425	586	430
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000s)	6 319	101 225	98 709	75 290	87 930	369 474

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

² Based on available beds (average for year).

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, SEPARATIONS, OCCUPIED BED DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Patient classification	Number of hospitals ¹	Separations	Occupied bed days	Average length of stay in days
Advanced surgery	204	98 561	758 228	7.7
Surgery and minor surgery	243	763 199	1 571 255	2.1
Obstetrics	113	58 850	365 590	6.2
Psychiatric	38	32 953	366 411	11.1
Rehabilitation	33	14 425	220 641	15.3
Nursing home type	55	1 455	192 286	132.2
Medical and other	301	281 219	1 698 015	6.0
Total	329	1 250 662	5 172 426	4.1

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN DAYS) OF INPATIENTS BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

Patient classification	Hospitals with beds numbering						
	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Advanced surgery	7.2	8.4	7.9	7.9	6.7	8.0	7.7
Surgery and minor surgery	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
Obstetrics	6.1	6.7	5.8	n.p.	5.9	n.p.	6.2
Psychiatric	10.4	10.2	10.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	11.1
Rehabilitation	12.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	15.3
Nursing home type	247.4	n.p.	n.p.	406.1	n.p.	n.p.	132.2
Medical and other	6.1	6.0	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.3	6.0
All inpatients	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.1

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN DAYS) OF INPATIENTS, BY PATIENT CLASSIFICATION AND HOSPITAL SIZE¹, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Patient classification	Hospitals with beds numbering					Total
	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	
Advanced surgery	5.6	5.4	7.5	7.7	8.8	7.7
Surgery and minor surgery	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1
Obstetrics	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2
Psychiatric	11.5	12.0	10.4	n.p.	n.p.	11.1
Rehabilitation	15.1	19.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15.3
Nursing home type	278.5	171.5	n.p.	n.p.	—	132.2
Medical and other	8.6	7.7	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.0
All inpatients	7.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1

¹ Based on available beds (average for year).

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PROCEDURES BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Type of procedure	Number of hospitals ¹	Procedures	
		Number	%
Advanced surgery	204	109 704	10.9
Surgery	232	514 042	51.2
Minor surgery	226	322 435	32.1
Obstetrics	113	58 271	5.8
Total	329	1 004 452	100.0

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

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: SEPARATIONS AND LENGTH OF STAY BY INSURANCE STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
SEPARATIONS (Number)							
Insured							
Basic only	17 162	16 706	11 162	2 190	n.p.	n.p.	60 772
Basic plus supplementary	261 208	236 475	137 794	61 688	n.p.	n.p.	753 438
Not stated ¹	2 736	15 368	77 138	48 003	52 392	11 340	206 977
Total insured	281 106	268 549	226 094	111 881	98 698	34 859	1 021 187
Other							
Uninsured	63 180	26 672	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6 039	146 173
Not stated ¹	16 815	49 280	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	83 302
Total	361 101	344 501	260 998	129 351	113 813	40 898	1 250 662
PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS (%)							
Insured							
Basic only	4.8	4.8	4.3	1.7	n.p.	n.p.	4.9
Basic plus supplementary	72.3	68.6	52.8	47.7	n.p.	n.p.	60.2
Not stated ¹	0.8	4.5	29.6	37.1	46.0	27.7	16.5
Total insured	77.8	78.0	86.6	86.5	86.7	85.2	81.7
Other							
Uninsured	17.5	7.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	14.8	11.7
Not stated ¹	4.7	14.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)							
Insured							
Basic only	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.9	n.p.	n.p.	3.9
Basic plus supplementary	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.5	n.p.	n.p.	4.1
Not stated ¹	3.8	6.7	5.0	5.3	3.7	4.1	4.8
Total insured	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.2
Other							
Uninsured	3.1	2.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.9	3.1
Not stated ¹	4.3	5.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	4.8
Total	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.1

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 13.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS WITH SPECIALISED UNITS OR WARDS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

Specialised services	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Neonatal intensive care unit	10	9	7	2	2	1	31
Separate intensive care unit (ICU)	7	3	3	2	1	1	17
Separate coronary care unit (CCU)	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Combined ICU/CCU	5	6	7	—	3	1	22
High dependency unit	22	23	10	11	5	5	76
Obstetric/maternity service	18	32	20	10	9	2	91
Specialist paediatric service	2	5	7	1	—	1	16
Cardiac surgery unit	1	2	3	1	—	—	7
Neurosurgical unit	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute spinal cord injury unit	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Burns unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Transplantation units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute renal dialysis unit	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	1	3	2	1	—	—	7
Infectious diseases unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric unit/ward ¹	11	11	6	4	5	1	38
Oncology unit	—	6	5	—	2	—	13
Rehabilitation unit ²	10	8	4	1	—	1	24
Refractory epilepsy unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinical genetics unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleep centre	4	2	3	—	—	—	9
AIDS unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In-vitro fertilisation unit	1	1	1	—	1	—	4
Alcohol and drug unit	6	5	2	1	1	—	15
Nursing home care unit ²	—	1	1	2	—	1	5
Geriatric assessment unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domiciliary care service	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Hospice/palliative care unit	3	—	2	1	3	1	10
Dedicated day surgery unit	17	18	18	5	3	4	65
Other specialised services	1	2	3	1	—	1	8
Total³	62	65	34	22	20	8	211

¹ Designated as such by registered health benefit funds.

² Only those included within the hospital.

³ Number of hospitals reporting any of the above services.

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS WITH DESIGNATED WARDS, UNITS OR CLINICS PROVIDING NON-INPATIENT CARE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

Designated ward/unit/clinic	Number of hospitals						
	NSW and ACT	Vic.	Qld	SA and NT	WA	Tas.	Australia
Accident and emergency ¹	3	22	10	7	3	1	46
Medical/surgical/diagnostic							
Dialysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radiology and organ imaging	5	10	1	1	3	—	20
Endoscopy	2	4	3	2	3	2	16
Pathology	1	4	—	—	1	—	6
Other	4	1	4	4	3	1	17
Psychiatric	5	2	1	4	2	—	14
Alcohol and drug	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Dental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Allied health services	3	7	1	2	1	1	15
Community health services	1	1	3	—	1	—	6
District nursing services	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Non-medical and social services	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other	4	3	3	2	3	—	15
Total²	18	30	13	13	12	3	89

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

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS: OCCASIONS OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY SELECTED DESIGNATED WARDS, UNITS OR CLINICS FOR NON-INPATIENT CARE, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Designated ward/unit/clinic	Occasions of service '000s
Accident and emergency	136.9
Medical/surgical/diagnostic	
Dialysis	—
Radiology and organ imaging	236.6
Endoscopy	13.2
Pathology	83.9
Other	17.1
Psychiatric	17.4
Alcohol and drug	n.p.
Dental	—
Pharmacy	n.p.
Allied health services	285.2
Community health services	25.6
District nursing services	n.p.
Non medical and social services	n.p.
Other	13.4
Total	903.0

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: NUMBER OF FACILITIES, THEATRES, PROCEDURE ROOMS, BEDS, CHAIRS AND SESSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of facilities					
NSW and ACT	25	17	11	14	67
Vic.	9	11	3	1	24
Qld	7	1	—	1	9
SA and NT	1	1	—	1	3
WA	4	—	1	2	7
Tas.	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Australia</i>	46	30	16	19	111
Number of operating theatres at 30 June 1994	75	n.p.	17	n.p.	111
Number of procedure rooms at 30 June 1994	22	42	8	31	103
Average number of sessions ²	4	4	4	6	4
Average theatre/room time used (hours) ²	14	20	18	31	19
Average number of beds/chairs	485	226	66	140	917
Number of separations	69 422	68 727	10 027	34 002	182 178
Average number of separations per bed/chair	143	304	152	243	199

¹ Including clinics specialising in fertility control, plastic surgery and sleep disorders.

² Per theatre/room per week.

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STAFF, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nursing staff	170.0	96.7	22.4	70.9	359.9
Administrative and clerical	64.4	88.9	19.2	38.9	211.5
Other	19.4	6.5	9.9	45.7	81.5
Total	253.8	192.1	51.7	155.5	653.1

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: REVENUE CATEGORIES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	<i>General surgery</i>	<i>Specialist endoscopy</i>	<i>Ophthalmic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue (\$'000s)					
Patient revenue	27 977	17 281	6 122	20 657	72 036
Other revenue	1 702	1 693	344	725	4 466
Total	29 679	18 974	6 466	21 382	76 502
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	94.3	91.1	94.7	96.6	94.2

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Other	Total
Operating expenditure (\$'000s)					
Wages and salaries, including on-costs	8 861	7 076	2 105	6 226	24 268
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	4 571	1 525	1 977	4 283	12 356
Administrative expenses	6 433	2 251	881	2 068	11 632
Other	5 460	3 095	1 683	2 599	12 836
Total	25 324	13 947	6 645	15 176	61 092
Wages and salaries					
including on-costs as a proportion of total expenditure (%)	35.0	50.7	31.7	41.0	39.7
Average expenditure ²					
Per separation (\$)	365	203	663	446	335
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000s)					
	7 066	1 751	2 468	4 032	15 317

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 12.

² Care should be taken in comparing average expenditure figures as these can vary considerably between hospitals depending on the type of inpatient services they provide.

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: MOST COMMONLY PERFORMED PROCEDURES, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Procedures performed	Number	Proportion %
Oesophagoscopy, gastroscopy, duodenoscopy or panendoscopy, one or more such procedures (MBS item number 30473)	43 854	21.1
Fibreoptic colonoscopy — examination of colon beyond the hepatic flexure (MBS item number 32090)	34 249	16.5
Evacuation of the contents of the gravid uterus by curettage or suction curettage (MBS item number 35643)	18 750	9.0
Insertion of artificial lens (MBS item number 42701)	9 918	4.8
Lens extraction (MBS item number 42698)	9 850	4.7
Fibreoptic colonoscopy — examination of colon beyond the hepatic flexure with removal of one or more polyps (MBS item number 32093)	8 172	3.9
Tumour, cyst, ulcer or scar, (excluding a scar removed during the surgical approach at an operation), up to 3 centimetres in diameter, where the removal is by surgical excision and suture (MBS item numbers 30117 and 30118)	5 862	2.8
Uterus, curettage of, (including curettage for incomplete miscarriage) under general anaesthesia, or under epidural or spinal (intrathecal) nerve block (MBS item numbers 35639 and 35640)	3 160	1.5
Knee, arthroscopic surgery of, involving one or more of: meniscectomy, removal of loose body, lateral release, or chondroplasty (MBS item number 49560)	2 736	1.3
Oocyte retrieval by any means for the purposes of assisted reproductive technologies (MBS item number 13212)	2 591	1.2
All other procedures	68 244	32.9
Total	207 386	100.0

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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS BY TYPE OF ANAESTHESIA, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Type of anaesthesia	General surgery %	Specialist endoscopy %	Ophthalmic %	Other %	Total %
Nil	2.2	1.3	—	15.9	4.3
Local	15.3	3.5	35.1	28.8	14.5
Total	17.4	4.9	35.1	44.7	18.8
Other types of anaesthesia					
General	48.4	n.p.	1.3	n.p.	27.6
Regional	4.0	n.p.	55.2	n.p.	4.8
Intravenous	14.4	87.5	n.p.	n.p.	39.0
Neuroleptic	11.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.0
Multiple	4.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.9
Total other	82.6	95.1	64.9	55.3	81.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS BY INSURANCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Acute and psychiatric hospitals %	Day hospitals facilities %	Total private hospitals %
Insured			
Basic only	4.9	5.1	4.9
Basic plus supplementary	60.2	45.6	58.4
Not stated ¹	16.5	6.9	15.3
Total insured	81.7	57.6	78.6
Other			
Uninsured	11.7	40.7	15.4
Not stated ¹	6.7	1.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 13.

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**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES:
PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

Age group (years)	Acute and psychiatric hospitals			Day hospital facilities			Total private hospitals		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males %	Females %	Persons %
0-14	9.1	5.0	6.8	4.1	2.3	3.0	8.5	4.7	6.3
15-44	29.8	44.2	38.1	30.7	46.9	40.4	29.9	44.6	38.4
45-64	30.2	25.3	27.4	36.2	26.9	30.6	30.9	25.5	27.8
Over 65	30.8	25.3	27.7	28.8	21.6	24.5	30.5	24.8	27.2
Total¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons	42.7	57.3	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0

¹ Including not stated.

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**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES:
PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

Principal diagnosis	Acute and psychiatric hospitals %	Day hospital facilities %	Total private hospitals %
Infectious Diseases	0.6	0.3	0.6
Neoplasms	8.3	9.5	8.4
Endocrine disorders	0.8	0.1	0.8
Diseases of blood	0.6	0.8	0.6
Mental disorders	3.3	—	3.0
Diseases of nervous system	7.5	9.0	7.6
Diseases of circulatory system	6.6	4.4	6.3
Diseases of respiratory system	4.9	0.3	4.4
Diseases of digestive system	15.1	32.8	17.0
Diseases of genitourinary system	11.0	6.3	10.5
Complications of pregnancy	6.6	12.9	7.3
Diseases of skin	1.9	2.4	1.9
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	11.7	3.1	10.8
Congenital anomalies	0.7	0.6	0.7
Conditions of perinatal period	0.7	—	0.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	3.9	6.2	4.1
Injury and poisoning	5.0	0.8	4.5
Supplementary classifications	10.8	10.5	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of separations included ¹	100.0	84.4	98.0

¹ A number of hospitals were unable to provide any information on principal diagnoses. The statistics in this table are based only on those hospitals which were able to provide this information.

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**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES:
PROPORTION OF SEPARATIONS BY PRINCIPAL PROCEDURE, AUSTRALIA 1993-94**

<i>Principal procedure</i>	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total private hospitals</i>
	%	%	%
Operations on			
Nervous system	3.0	0.5	2.7
Endocrine system	0.3	—	0.2
Eye	5.3	8.0	5.7
Ear	2.5	1.1	2.3
Nose, mouth, pharynx	9.6	4.5	8.9
Respiratory system	0.8	n.p.	n.p.
Cardiovascular system	5.4	n.p.	n.p.
Hemic and lymphatic system	0.4	0.2	0.4
Digestive system	20.6	45.8	24.0
Urinary system	4.3	1.0	3.9
Male genital organs	3.7	1.1	3.3
Female genital organs	10.1	19.3	11.4
Obstetric procedures	5.0	n.p.	n.p.
Musculoskeletal system	14.8	3.5	13.3
Breast	2.2	0.4	1.9
Other operations on skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.4	4.7	4.4
Diagnostic radiology and related techniques	2.2	n.p.	n.p.
Other miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	5.4	5.2	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of hospitals included ²	86.3	86.5	86.4

² A number of hospitals were unable to provide any information on principal procedures. The statistics in this table are based only on those hospitals which were able to provide this information.

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**PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES:
NUMBER OF ENDOSCOPIES, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

<i>Type of endoscopy</i>	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>			<i>Day hospital facilities</i>	
	<i>Same day inpatients</i>	<i>Other inpatients</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Inpatients</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gastro-intestinal	73 908	12 848	86 756	67 192	153 948
Other	25 015	19 530	44 545	5 212	49 757
Total	98 923	32 378	131 301	72 404	203 705

PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS AND FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES: MODE OF INPATIENT SEPARATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993-94

Particulars	Died	Discharge or transfer to		Left against advice	Other ¹	Total
		Nursing home	Other hospital			
Acute and psychiatric hospitals						
NSW and ACT	1 166	992	3 570	1 243	354 130	361 101
Vic.	3 022	1 929	5 572	413	333 565	344 501
Qld	3 000	1 268	3 167	16	253 547	260 998
SA and NT	1 136	1 757	3 776	172	122 510	129 351
WA	799	140	1 131	—	111 743	113 813
Tas.	212	53	472	11	40 150	40 898
<i>Australia</i>	9 335	6 139	17 688	1 855	1 215 645	1 250 662
Day hospital facilities	n.p.	257	3 357	n.p.	178 321	182 178
Total	n.p.	6 396	21 045	n.p.	1 393 966	1 432 840

¹ Including usual residence, own accommodation and welfare institution, discharge or transfer to another health care accommodation, status change, statistical discharge and not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains 1993-94 statistical information obtained from a census of all private hospitals in Australia. It contains details about the facilities, activities, staffing and finances of all private acute and psychiatric hospitals and free-standing day hospital facilities.

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

3 Three tables previously published have been omitted in this issue because the information (utilisation by day of the week and daily accommodation fees) is no longer collected from hospitals. Three new tables for free-standing day hospital facilities (staff, revenue and operating expenditure) have been added as well as two new tables providing historical comparisons of the main data.

SCOPE

4 Included are all private acute and psychiatric hospitals licensed by State health authorities and all free-standing day hospital facilities approved by the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health which operated for all or any part of the year 1993-94.

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

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

COVERAGE

6 All private hospitals in Australia which operated for all or only part of the year 1993-94 were included in this collection.

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

DEFINITIONS

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

DATA QUALITY

9 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.

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

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATIONS

14 Inpatient principal diagnosis and principal procedure are reported using the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision – Clinical Modification (ICD9–CM).

15 The locations of all private health establishments are coded according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Edition 2.3.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

16 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

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

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

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

17 The following related publications issued by AIHW are available from the AIHW Publications Unit, GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601.

Hospital Utilisation and Costs Study, 1990–91, Volume 1, – A survey of public hospitals and related data

Hospital Utilisation and Costs Study, 1989–90, Volume 2, – The use of acute hospitals – A summary of hospital morbidity

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 4.0, 1995

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

UNPUBLISHED
STATISTICS

19 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available (see page 29). Inquiries should be directed to Keith Carter on (07) 3222 6374.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGE

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

APPENDIX – DEFINITIONS

TYPE OF HOSPITAL

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL ACTIVITY DATA ITEMS

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

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

Other inpatients are inpatients who are discharged after the day of admission (i.e. stay at least one night in hospital).

A separation occurs when an inpatient:

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

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

Occupancy rate is calculated by dividing occupied bed days by the product of average number of beds and the number of days in the year (365 in 1993–94) and expressing this as a percentage,

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

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

Occasions of service. Any service provided to a non-inpatient 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.

ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL
RESOURCE DATA ITEMS

Occasions of service. Any service provided to a non-inpatient 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.

A group session occurs when two or more patients receive services at the same time from the same hospital staff.

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

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

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

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

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

Occupied beds are calculated by dividing total occupied bed days by the number of days in the year (365 in 1993-94).

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

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

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

Administrative and clerical staff includes computing and finance staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATIENT LEVEL
DATA ITEMS

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHICAL
CLASSIFICATION

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

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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS ON PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Two series of additional tables, containing detailed information for private acute and psychiatric hospitals and free-standing day hospital facilities, are available for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and will be available for 1993-94 in December 1995. The series are described below.

FOR PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

Series 1.1 — State dissections: Comprises 44 tables showing separate figures for Australia as a whole and for the following categories:

- New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory combined
- Victoria
- Queensland
- South Australia and Northern Territory combined
- Western Australia
- Tasmania

The tables cover a wide range of information including statistics on beds, staffing, costs and revenues, types of patients, specialised services (beds, patients, staffing), types of procedures performed, services for non-inpatients, patient insurance and broad morbidity data.

FOR FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Series 2.1 — State dissections: Comprises 28 tables showing separate figures for Australia as a whole and for the following categories:

- New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory combined
- Victoria
- Balance

The tables cover a wide range of information including statistics on staffing, costs and revenues, types of patients, specialised services, types of procedures performed, patient insurance and broad morbidity data.

PRICE

The prices for the 1993-94 tables are as follows: Series 1.1 - \$230; Series 2.1 - \$90. They can be provided in either hard copy form or on a 3.5" floppy disk.

INQUIRIES

Any inquiries concerning the above tables or any other statistics relating to private hospitals can be referred to Keith Carter (phone 008 806 415).



For more information . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

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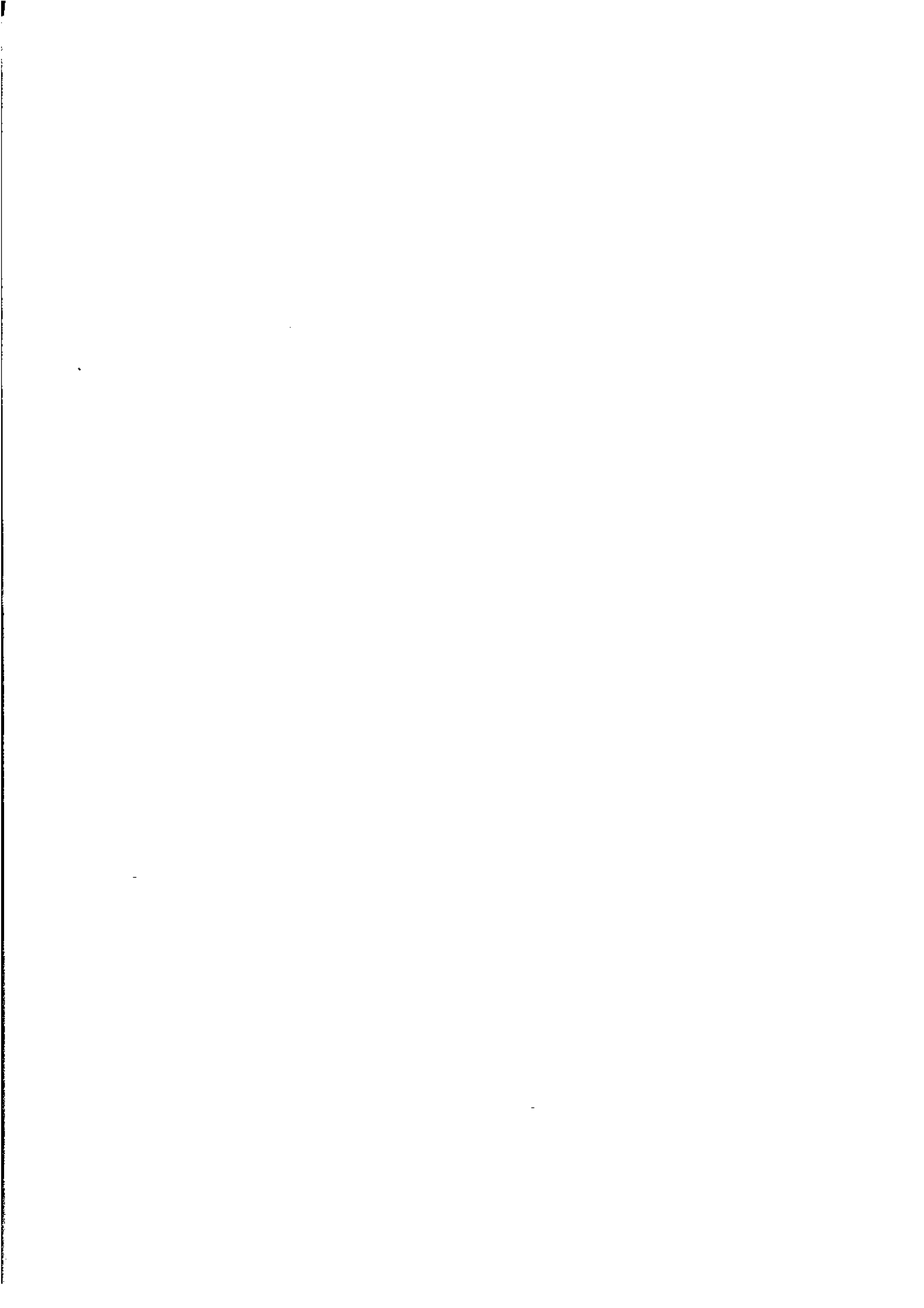
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