

**PRIVATE HOSPITALS**

AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Andrew Cumpsty on Brisbane (07) 3222 6374.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents details from the 2001–02 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.

State level data has been provided, where possible, for each state and territory in this publication. Previous releases have combined SA and NT, and NSW and ACT.

Two new income tables (hospital type and size) are included in the publication this year. This now means that income and recurrent expenditure can be compared by state, hospital type and hospital size. The insurance table for all hospitals has been modified to show a time series to better monitor the effects of changes in policies designed to stimulate usage of private health services.

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



ABBREVIATIONS

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

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data for the private hospital sector in 2001–02. Comparable data for public hospitals is available in *Australian Hospitals 2001-02*, produced by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). According to data in that publication, during 2001–02 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 537 private hospitals in operation during 2001–02. These comprised 277 acute hospitals, 24 psychiatric hospitals and 236 free-standing day hospital facilities (tables 2 and 3).

During 2001–02, 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 48,500 staff (full-time equivalent)
- earned \$5,328m in income (revenue)
- spent \$4,996m for recurrent purposes (recurrent expenditure)
- invested \$474m in buildings and other capital assets (capital expenditure).

HOSPITALS

Although the number of private acute and psychiatric hospitals increased during 2001–02, their numbers have followed a downward trend over the past decade. In 2001–02 there were 301 of these hospitals, two more than in the previous year (table 1). This increase is the net result of the opening of 10 new hospitals and the closure of 8 hospitals.

The strong growth in the number of private free-standing day hospital facilities which has been evident for several years, continued during 2001–02, with an increase of 19 hospital facilities to 236 during the year (table 2). This increase provided an extra 76 beds overall. Most of this growth occurred in Queensland with 11 new hospital facilities.

At 30 June 2002, 89% of private acute and psychiatric hospitals were accredited by Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS), but only 57% of private free-standing day hospital facilities had the same accreditation (table 32).

BEDS

The average number of beds available in acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2001–02 was 24,748, an increase of 1.2% over the previous year. The average number of beds available per hospital remained constant at 82 for 2001–02.

Slightly more than 73% of available beds in private acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2001–02 were in hospitals within the Capital City Statistical Divisions, where 64% of Australia's population lived at 30 June 2002.

In 2001–02, private acute and psychiatric hospitals had an occupancy rate of 75.2%, an increase from 73.1% in the previous year (table 1). In the larger states bed occupancy rates in 2001–02 varied, with South Australia (79.2%) recording the highest.

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals operated by religious or charitable institutions provided 38% of the available beds during 2001–02. The majority of these type of hospitals are large with 54 (71%) having an average of more than 50 beds available (table 4).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

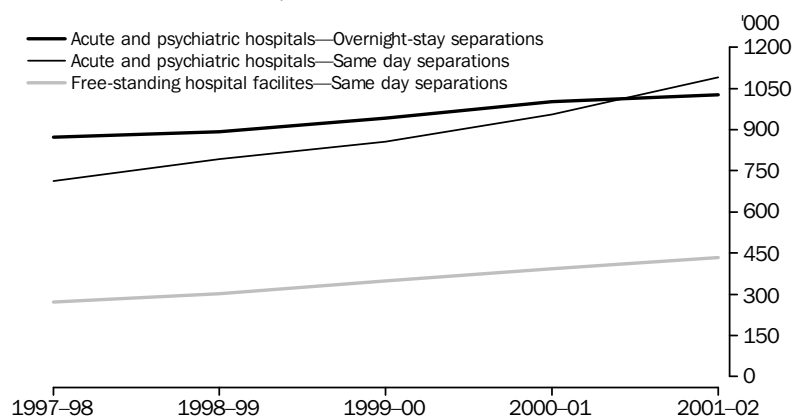
PATIENT SEPARATIONS

In 2001–02, there were 2.1 million patient separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals. Total patient separations for 2001–02 increased by 8% from 2000–01, compared with an increase of 9% between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. The average annual growth rate for the 5 years to 2001–02 was 7%.

The 8% increase in separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals comprised a 14% increase in same-day patients and a 2% increase in overnight-stay patients. This 14% increase in same day separations in 2001–02 was higher than the average annual growth for the 5 years of 10%. The increase in overnight-stay separations, however, was lower than the average annual growth over the same period of 4%. The proportion of same-day patient separations has increased significantly in recent years with same-day patients (52%) now exceeding overnight-stay patients (48%) (table 1).

Patient separations from free-standing day hospital facilities during 2001–02 numbered 433,300. This is a 10% increase on the previous year, although lower than a 13% increase between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. The average annual growth rate for the 5 years ending 2001–02 was 14% (table 2).

ALL PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Separations



PATIENT DAYS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL

During 2001–02, 6.8 million patient days were provided in private acute and psychiatric hospitals, an increase of 4.1% from 2000–01.

The average length of stay for all patients (same-day and overnight-stay) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals was 3.2 days, compared with 3.3 in the previous year. Since 1991–92, the average length of stay has gradually decreased from 4.2 to 3.2 days. For overnight-stay patients, the average length of stay remained at 5.6 days, the same as the previous year (table 1).

Across the larger states the average ranged from 3.4 days in both Queensland and South Australia to 3.0 days in Western Australia (table 5).

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Age and sex

Females accounted for 55% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 57% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2001–02 (table 28).

Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 34% of all separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals and 31% of separations from private free-standing day hospital facilities during 2001–02 (table 28).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

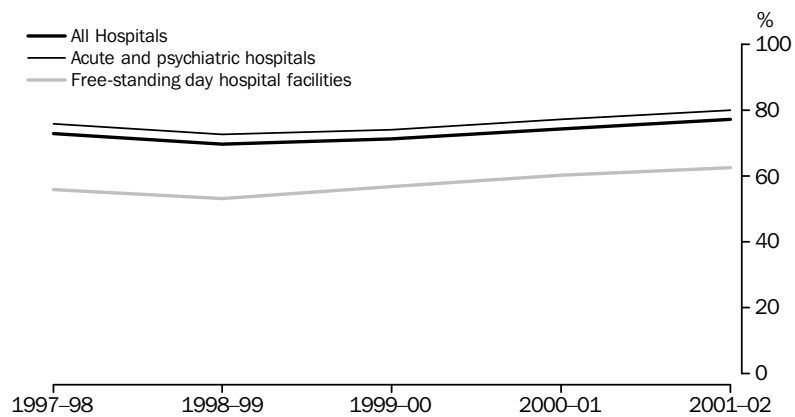
Insurance status

During 2001–02, 80% of admitted patient separations from private acute and psychiatric hospitals carried hospital insurance. This proportion has increased from 76% in 1997–98. In 1998–99 the figure dropped to a lowpoint of 73% (table 27).

For free-standing day hospital facilities 63% of admitted patient separations carried hospital insurance with the proportion increasing from 56% in 1997–98. In 1998–99 the proportion dropped to a lowpoint of 53% (table 27).

The proportion of patient separations with hospital insurance for all private hospitals was 77% (table 27).

PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Hospital insurance



Procedures performed

For 2001–02 there were 5.2 million procedures performed on the 2.6 million patients admitted to private hospitals. Of these procedures, 4.4 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, nec (Blocks 1820–1916) account for 40.5% of all procedures performed in private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2001–02. Examples of cognitive and non-invasive interventions are services such as dietary education and exercise therapy (often used for development of treatment plans, programs, case reviews or follow up to previous procedures performed). For further details of the classification refer to *Volume 1 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision-Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)*.

The next most common procedures in acute and psychiatric hospitals were on the digestive system (11.4%), the musculoskeletal system (6.9%) and gynaecological procedures (4.7%).

For private free-standing day hospital facilities, non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, nec account for 34.1% of all procedures performed on patients, with procedures on the digestive system (24.3%), the eye and adnexa (8.3%) and dermatological and plastic procedures (8.3%) 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 2001–02 was 46,700, an increase of 2,000 on the previous year (table 1). The average number of staff per occupied bed was 2.5 (table 10).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

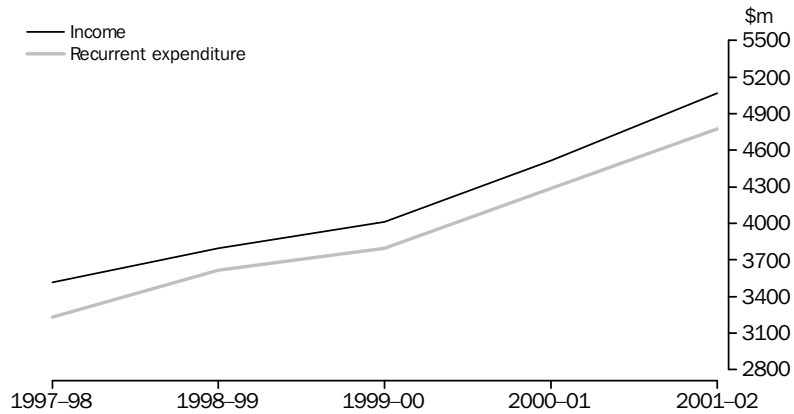
STAFF *continued*

During 2001–02, there were approximately 1,800 full-time equivalent staff in free-standing day hospital facilities, an increase of 13% on the previous year (table 2). This is in contrast to the previous year where staff numbers increased by 4%.

INCOME

Income received by private acute and psychiatric hospitals in Australia during 2001–02 amounted to \$5,066m, an increase of 12% over the previous year. Over the five years to 2001–02, the average annual increase in income was 8% (table 1).

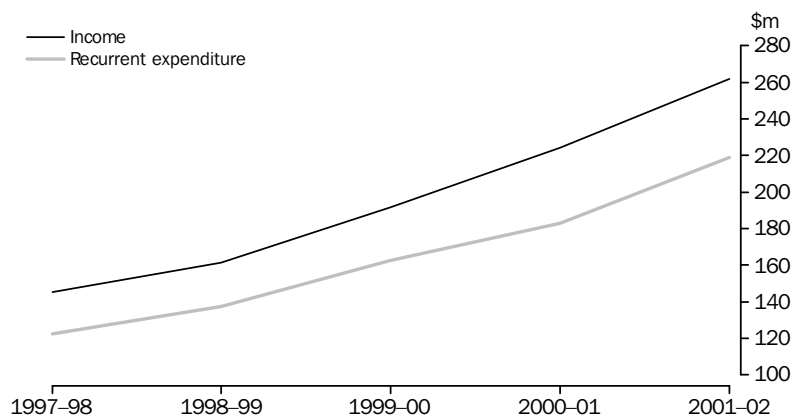
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income and expenditure



Free-standing day hospital facilities received \$262m in income during 2001–02. This was a 17% increase on the previous year, consistent with a 17% average annual increase in income over the five years to 2001–02 (table 2).

These 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.

FREE-STANDING DAY HEALTH FACILITIES, Income and expenditure



EXPENDITURE

Recurrent expenditure for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2001–02 amounted to \$4,777m, an 11% increase over the previous year. When costs are adjusted to remove the effects of price changes over the period, the increase is 8%. (See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16, concerning chain volume measures). Over the five years to 2001–02, the average annual increase in recurrent expenditure was 9% (6% when adjusted for price changes) (table 1).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

EXPENDITURE *continued*

In 2001–02, private acute and psychiatric hospitals wages and salaries (including on-costs such as employer contributions to superannuation and payroll tax) accounted for 55% of total recurrent expenditure (table 14). Other large components were drug, medical and surgical supplies (21% of total) and administrative expenses (8%).

The average expenditure per patient day in 2001–02 was \$703 compared with \$657 in 2000–01. These average costs have increased from \$552 in 1997–98 (table 1).

Typically, the average cost per patient day increases as hospital size increases. This is a reflection of the greater complexity of procedures undertaken at the larger hospitals. The more complex procedures necessitate greater use of highly trained staff, expensive equipment, drugs and medical supplies. In 2001–02, recurrent expenditure per patient day at private acute and psychiatric hospitals with over 200 beds was \$826 compared with the average of \$451 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 (\$779) in 2001–02 (table 15). Other non-profit hospitals and hospitals operated for profit had lower average costs per patient day (\$694 and \$649 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 2001–02 increased 5% to \$447m, but remained well short of the record high of \$528m during 1998–99 (table 1). Capital expenditure in 2001–02 represented 9% of the total income for that year.

Recurrent expenditure recorded for free-standing day hospital facilities in 2001–02 was \$219m. This represents an increase of 20% on the previous year (16% when adjusted for price changes). This compares with the average annual increase of 18% (15% when adjusted for price changes) over the 5 year period to 2001–02. The average expenditure per patient separation increased from \$465 in 2000–01 to \$506 (table 2).

Gross capital expenditure for free-standing day hospital facilities during 2001–02 was \$27m (table 2).

NET OPERATING MARGIN

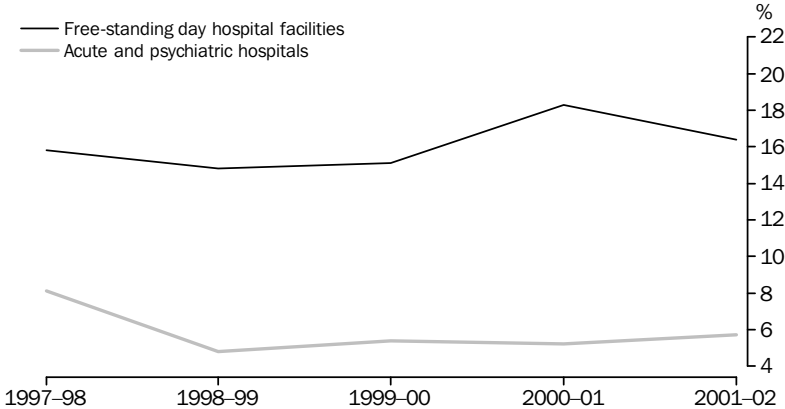
Net operating margin is derived by subtracting recurrent expenditure from income and expressing the result as a proportion of income. The net operating margin for acute and psychiatric hospitals during 2001–02 was 6%, slightly higher than the previous year of 5%, but in line with the margin for the five years to 2001–02 of 6%.

For free-standing day hospital facilities, the net operating margins were much higher. In 2001–02, the margin was 16%, down from 18% the previous year, but in line with the margin for the five years to 2001–02 of 16%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

NET OPERATING MARGIN
continued

PRIVATE HOSPITALS, Net operating margin



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FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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	1991-92	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Hospitals							
New South Wales	90	87	89	87	86	87	87
Victoria	111	101	97	95	86	85	84
Queensland	49	50	51	52	56	54	56
South Australia	37	41	40	37	32	32	32
Western Australia	21	27	26	28	28	28	29
Tasmania	8	10	11	9	10	9	9
Northern Territory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Australia	319	319	317	312	302	299	301
Beds(a)							
Capital City Statistical Divisions	15 690	17 014	16 968	17 246	17 202	17 837	18 119
Rest of Australia	5 055	5 952	6 123	6 500	6 463	6 628	6 629
Total	20 745	22 966	23 091	23 746	23 665	24 465	24 748
Separations							
Same-day patients ('000)	311.4	675.9	713.0	791.5	857.0	956.1	1 091.6
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	845.8	863.5	872.3	892.7	942.1	1 002.7	1 025.9
Total ('000)	1 157.2	1 539.4	1 585.3	1 684.2	1 799.1	1 958.8	2 117.5
Patient days							
Same-day patients ('000)	311.4	675.9	713.0	791.5	857.0	956.1	1 091.6
Overnight-stay patients ('000)	4 579.9	5 177.7	5 145.8	5 249.2	5 374.9	5 569.4	5 702.7
Total ('000)	4 891.3	5 853.6	5 858.8	6 040.7	6 231.9	6 525.6	6 794.3
Average length of stay							
Overnight-stay patients (days)	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
All patients (days)	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Occupancy rate							
Overnight-stay patients (%)	60.3	61.8	61.1	60.6	62.1	62.4	63.1
All patients (%)	64.4	69.8	69.5	69.7	72.0	73.1	75.2
Staff(b)	31 097	40 908	41 566	43 053	43 120	44 720	46 709
Income							
Total (\$'000)	2 177 035	3 374 271	3 517 030	3 797 681	4 012 135	4 517 550	5 065 971
Patient revenue(c) (%)	95.3	93.7	92.4	90.8	90.6	92.7	94.5
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	1 954 646	3 087 710	3 231 530	3 613 591	3 794 034	4 284 272	4 776 566
Wages and salaries, including on-costs (d) (%)	60.8	59.2	58.8	58.0	57.2	55.6	54.7
Per patient day (\$)	400	527	552	598	609	657	703
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	212 331	307 159	376 415	527 763	325 254	426 087	446 990

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

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

(c) As a proportion of total income.

(d) As a proportion of total recurrent expenditure.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES, Summary table

	1991-92	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Hospitals							
New South Wales	37	81	84	83	83	89	93
Victoria	22	22	30	41	50	51	52
Queensland	4	21	26	30	33	36	47
South Australia	1	12	14	15	18	19	23
Western Australia	4	9	12	11	13	13	12
Tasmania	—	3	3	4	4	3	3
Northern Territory	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	4	5	6	6	6	5	5
Australia	72	153	175	190	207	217	236
Hospitals by type(a)							
General surgery	24	57	55	33	23	20	18
Specialist endoscopy	26	37	42	50	53	62	71
Ophthalmic	13	25	29	33	43	46	52
Plastic/cosmetic	na	na	na	na	na	27	31
Other(b)	9	34	49	74	88	62	64
Total	72	153	175	190	207	217	236
Beds/chairs(c)	556	1 163	1 348	1 460	1 581	1 688	1 764
Separations ('000)	123.4	226.3	271.7	302.1	349.0	393.8	433.3
Operating theatres at 30 June	61	158	175	180	197	202	215
Procedure rooms at 30 June	69	134	148	162	168	180	179
Staff(d)	429	1 011	1 220	1 319	1 537	1 594	1 797
Income							
Total (\$'000)	45 486	119 215	145 278	161 400	191 614	224 239	262 028
Patient revenue(e) (%)	90.0	94.7	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.9	96.3
Recurrent expenditure							
Total (\$'000)	35 360	95 410	122 311	137 480	162 710	183 115	219 091
Wages and salaries, including on-costs(f) (%)	41.1	40.1	41.7	41.5	41.2	42.3	42.1
Per separation (\$)	287	422	450	455	466	465	506
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	6 052	21 017	26 967	21 629	26 489	26 380	27 285

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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	ACT	Aust.
HOSPITALS									
Type									
Acute	79	78	52	30	26	8	1	3	277
Psychiatric	8	6	4	2	3	1	—	—	24
Total	87	84	56	32	29	9	1	3	301
Location									
Capital City Statistical Divisions	57	62	23	23	24	3	1	3	196
Rest of state/territory	30	22	33	9	5	6	—	—	105
Hospital size(a)									
0–25 beds	9	17	9	9	8	3	—	—	55
26–50 beds	27	27	10	11	np	np	—	—	82
51–100 beds	32	22	15	6	8	np	—	np	87
101–200 beds	16	13	14	4	np	np	1	np	52
Over 200 beds	3	5	8	np	5	np	—	—	25
BEDS									
Available beds(b)									
Acute hospitals	6 059	5 953	5 479	np	2 695	np	np	332	23 361
Psychiatric hospitals	444	359	288	np	149	np	—	—	1 387
Total	6 503	6 312	5 767	np	2 844	np	np	332	24 748
Location									
Capital City Statistical Divisions	4 584	5 272	2 894	1 856	np	np	np	332	18 119
Rest of state/territory	1 919	1 040	2 873	158	np	np	—	—	6 629
PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL (%)									
Hospitals	29	28	19	11	10	3	—	1	100
Available Beds	26	26	23	np	11	np	np	1	100

— 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 available beds (average for the year).

(b) Average for the year.

	NOT FOR PROFIT			
	<i>For profit</i>	<i>Religious or charitable</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
HOSPITALS				
New South Wales	70	17	—	87
Victoria	58	8	18	84
Queensland	23	27	6	56
South Australia	10	7	15	32
Western Australia	17	np	np	29
Tasmania	np	4	np	9
Northern Territory	1	—	—	1
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	—	3
Australia	183	76	42	301
Location				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	137	44	15	196
Rest of Australia	46	32	27	105
Hospital size(b)				
0–25 beds	18	13	24	55
26–50 beds	63	9	10	82
51–100 beds	63	17	7	87
101–200 beds	31	21	—	52
Over 200 beds	8	16	1	25
.....				
BEDS				
Available beds(c)				
Capital City Statistical Divisions	10 138	6 775	1 206	18 119
Rest of Australia	3 435	2 695	499	6 629
Total	13 573	9 470	1 705	24 748

— 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(a)

	Separations		Patient Days		Average length of stay	Bed occupancy rate
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
1999-2000						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	508.1	28.2	1 708.7	27.4	3.4	71.2
Victoria	492.2	27.4	1 672.5	26.8	3.4	74.0
Queensland	370.8	20.6	1 420.1	22.8	3.8	73.9
South Australia and Northern Territory	156.3	8.7	549.3	8.8	3.5	70.6
Western Australia	214.1	11.9	684.5	11.0	3.2	66.6
Tasmania	57.7	3.2	196.8	3.2	3.4	72.3
Australia	1 799.1	100.0	6 231.9	100.0	3.5	72.0
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 334.6	74.2	4 657.7	74.7	3.5	74.0
Rest of Australia	464.5	25.8	1 574.2	25.3	3.4	66.6
2000-01						
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	532.8	27.2	1 759.6	27.0	3.3	70.2
Victoria	524.9	26.8	1 733.9	26.6	3.3	76.1
Queensland	427.7	21.8	1 501.5	23.0	3.5	73.6
South Australia and Northern Territory	174.6	8.9	591.8	9.1	3.4	76.0
Western Australia	235.8	12.0	722.7	11.1	3.1	70.6
Tasmania	63.0	3.2	216.1	3.3	3.4	71.2
Australia	1 958.8	100.0	6 525.6	100.0	3.3	73.1
Location						
Capital City Statistical Divisions	1 457.0	74.4	4 889.2	74.9	3.4	75.1
Rest of Australia	501.8	25.6	1 636.3	25.1	3.3	67.6
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	np	np	np	np	np	np
Northern Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np
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

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

(a) From 2001-02, states and territories are shown individually.

6

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	1 172.2	55.4	3 707.3	54.6	3.2	74.8
Not for profit						
Religious or charitable	825.1	39.0	2 662.2	39.2	3.2	77.0
Other(a)	120.2	5.7	424.8	6.3	3.5	68.3
Total	2 117.5	100.0	6 794.3	100.0	3.2	75.2

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Hospital size(a)

	<u>Separations</u>		<u>Patient days</u>		<u>Average length of stay</u>	<u>Occupancy rate</u>
	'000	%	'000	%	Days	%
0–25 beds	42.7	2.0	137.3	2.0	3.2	55.2
26–50 beds	230.1	10.9	753.6	11.1	3.3	65.1
51–100 beds	506.2	23.9	1 614.6	23.8	3.2	69.7
101–200 beds	677.1	32.0	2 042.1	30.1	3.0	79.0
Over 200 beds	661.4	31.2	2 246.8	33.1	3.4	82.4
Total	2 117.5	100.0	6 794.3	100.0	3.2	75.2

(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	ACT	Aust.
Operating theatres									
Hospitals with these theatres	61	52	40	19	20	np	np	np	201
Theatres	232	190	165	73	89	np	np	np	783
Average number of sessions(b)	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.4	7.8	np	np	np	8.1
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	31.6	29.4	27.3	27.3	30.9	np	np	np	29.6
Nurses(c)	1 431.2	1 113.6	1 132.7	309.3	463.5	np	np	np	4 680.0
Day surgery theatres(d)									
Hospitals with these theatres	23	26	27	9	10	np	—	np	102
Theatres	32	50	46	14	17	np	—	np	167
Average number of sessions(b)	6.9	7.2	6.7	7.2	5.6	np	—	np	6.8
Average theatre time used(b) (hours)	22.6	29.8	17.6	18.0	16.2	np	—	np	21.7
Nurses(c)	121.3	212.1	196.4	47.4	51.6	9.5	—	—	638.3

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Per theatre per week.

(c) Full-time equivalent.

(d) Excluding free-standing day hospital facilities.

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	50	5
Victoria	21	12	42	6
Queensland	20	12	28	8
South Australia	10	np	9	3
Western Australia	12	5	17	3
Tasmania	np	np	np	3
Northern Territory	1	—	1	—
Australian Capital Territory	np	1	np	—
Australia	89	49	156	28
Beds-last Wednesday in June	341	na	na	na
Available beds/chairs	na	1 925	3 082	na
Nurses-last pay period in June(d)	1 197	1 056	3 298	465

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

(c) Bona fide emergency departments.

(d) Full-time equivalent.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
.....									
NUMBER OF STAFF									
Nursing staff									
Registered	5 311	6 146	5 206	1 789	2 512	np	np	np	22 185
Other(b)	1 961	1 604	1 676	758	674	np	np	np	7 030
Total	7 272	7 750	6 883	2 547	3 186	np	np	np	29 215
Salaried medical officers and other									
diagnostic health professionals	771	852	435	173	354	np	—	np	2 695
Administrative and clerical	1 538	1 595	1 775	516	810	np	np	np	6 510
Domestic and other staff	2 047	2 226	1 694	805	1 137	np	np	np	8 289
Total	11 629	12 423	10 786	4 042	5 487	np	np	np	46 709

.....									
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF PER OCCUPIED BED									
Nursing staff									
Registered nursing staff	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	np	np	np	1.2
Other nursing staff(b)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	np	np	np	0.4
Total	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	np	np	np	1.6
Other(c)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	np	np	np	0.9
Total	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	np	np	np	2.5

.....

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

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

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Income									
Patient revenue(a) (\$'000)	1 312 254	1 277 236	1 039 308	361 319	558 311	np	np	np	4 787 177
Recoveries (\$'000)	30 486	48 467	35 263	8 022	32 988	np	np	np	159 484
Other(b) (\$'000)	24 784	41 212	29 027	5 768	10 161	np	np	np	119 310
Total (\$'000)	1 367 525	1 366 915	1 103 598	375 109	601 460	np	np	np	5 065 971
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	96.0	93.4	94.2	96.3	92.8	np	np	np	94.5

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

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

(a) Including prostheses.

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PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Income—Hospital type

	NOT FOR PROFIT			Total
	For profit	Religious or charitable	Other(a)	
Income				
Patient revenue(b) (\$'000)	2 537 925	1 979 382	269 870	4 787 177
Recoveries (\$'000)	83 054	63 469	12 961	159 484
Other(c) (\$'000)	33 064	74 542	11 704	119 310
Total (\$'000)	2 654 043	2 117 393	294 535	5 065 971
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	95.6	93.5	91.6	94.5

(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.

HOSPITALS WITH BEDS NUMBERING

	0-25	26-50	51-100	101-200	Over 200	Total
Income						
Patient revenue(b) (\$'000)	54 878	388 668	1 024 684	1 491 809	1 827 138	4 787 177
Recoveries (\$'000)	np	np	27 702	42 584	66 691	159 484
Other(c) (\$'000)	np	np	14 512	32 279	63 537	119 310
Total (\$'000)	70 562	404 474	1 066 897	1 566 671	1 957 366	5 065 971
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)						
	77.8	96.1	96.0	95.2	93.3	94.5

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
.....									
Recurrent expenditure(a)									
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	674 088	740 921	564 679	201 526	300 503	np	np	np	2 612 952
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	304 834	262 688	212 677	68 998	107 058	np	np	np	1 004 399
Food supplies (\$'000)	22 196	24 540	22 301	7 330	10 362	np	np	np	91 109
Other domestic services (\$'000)	22 501	24 174	23 598	9 006	10 858	np	np	np	95 859
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	108 577	92 735	81 229	21 633	43 724	np	np	np	375 061
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	18 647	23 514	15 797	5 647	7 625	np	np	np	74 762
Other(c) (\$'000)	139 413	136 998	121 606	36 562	67 906	np	np	np	522 424
Total (\$'000)	1 290 256	1 305 570	1 041 888	350 703	548 037	np	np	np	4 776 566
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	52.2	56.8	54.2	57.5	54.8	np	np	np	54.7
Average recurrent expenditure(d)									
Per separation (\$)	2 327	2 373	2 190	2 033	2 124	np	np	np	2 256
Per patient day (\$)	736	755	636	603	720	np	np	np	703
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	88 289	134 547	142 446	33 469	40 670	np	np	np	446 990
.....									

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

(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			
	For profit	Religious or charitable	Other(a)	Total
.....				
Recurrent expenditure(b)				
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	1 323 445	1 116 656	172 851	2 612 952
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	521 287	426 448	56 664	1 004 399
Food supplies (\$'000)	44 667	41 123	5 319	91 109
Other domestic services (\$'000)	41 772	49 343	4 744	95 859
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	215 874	146 416	12 770	375 061
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	29 164	41 064	4 535	74 762
Other(d) (\$'000)	231 549	253 067	37 808	522 424
Total (\$'000)	2 407 757	2 074 117	294 692	4 776 566
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	55.0	53.8	58.7	54.7
Average recurrent expenditure(e)				
Per separation (\$)	2 054	2 514	2 452	2 256
Per patient day (\$)	649	779	694	703
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	143 855	243 955	59 179	446 990

- (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)	39 227	210 518	534 423	798 001	1 030 784	2 612 952
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(c) (\$'000)	5 310	64 824	188 797	347 375	398 092	1 004 399
Food supplies (\$'000)	1 559	8 989	20 529	26 244	33 787	91 109
Other domestic services (\$'000)	1 791	7 557	18 591	25 370	42 550	95 859
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	6 847	41 584	94 233	110 302	122 096	375 061
Repairs and maintenance (\$'000)	1 025	6 755	15 066	17 677	34 240	74 762
Other(d) (\$'000)	6 124	40 831	99 343	180 873	195 253	522 424
Total (\$'000)	61 883	381 058	970 982	1 505 841	1 856 802	4 776 566
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	63.4	55.2	55.0	53.0	55.5	54.7
Average recurrent expenditure(e)						
Per separation (\$)	1 449	1 656	1 918	2 224	2 807	2 256
Per patient day (\$)	451	506	601	737	826	703
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	2 844	53 088	92 529	128 992	169 538	446 990

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

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

(c) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

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

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

PRIVATE ACUTE & PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Insurance status(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
SEPARATIONS ('000)									
Hospital insurance	459.2	439.5	411.0	155.2	182.7	np	np	np	1 697.1
No hospital insurance	92.9	83.9	63.9	8.6	75.4	np	np	np	338.1
Not stated	2.4	26.9	0.8	8.6	—	np	—	np	82.3
Total	554.5	550.3	475.7	172.5	258.1	np	np	np	2 117.5
SEPARATIONS (%)									
Hospital insurance	82.8	79.9	86.4	90.0	70.8	np	np	np	80.1
No hospital insurance	16.8	15.2	13.4	5.0	29.2	np	np	np	16.0
Not stated	0.4	4.9	0.2	5.0	—	np	—	np	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	np	np	100.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)									
Hospital insurance	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.8	np	np	np	3.2
No hospital insurance	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.2	np	np	np	3.4
Not stated	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.0	—	np	—	np	3.6
Total	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	np	np	np	3.2

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For definition of insurance status see Glossary.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Neonatal intensive care unit	17	15	17	np	9	4	1	np	67
Separate intensive care unit (ICU)	12	9	11	4	np	—	—	np	40
Separate coronary care unit (CCU)	7	7	5	3	np	np	—	np	26
Combined ICU/CCU	10	4	6	np	3	np	—	—	26
High dependency unit	17	17	5	6	np	np	1	—	53
Obstetric/maternity service	22	20	18	6	12	np	1	np	86
Specialised paediatric service	7	8	8	—	np	np	—	—	28
Cardiac surgery unit	7	7	7	1	—	—	1	—	23
Neurosurgical unit	np	5	np	—	—	np	—	—	9
Acute spinal cord injury unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	—	np	1	np	—	—	—	—	4
Transplantation units	—	np	np	—	—	—	—	—	np
Acute renal dialysis unit	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	3	6	6	—	2	—	—	—	17
Infectious diseases unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric unit/ward(a)	14	10	11	3	5	np	—	np	46
Oncology unit	12	19	20	6	6	np	1	np	69
Rehabilitation unit(a)	17	14	8	np	np	—	—	—	42
Comprehensive epilepsy centre	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clinical genetics unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleep centre	15	15	11	np	np	3	1	—	49
AIDS unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes unit	—	np	—	np	—	—	—	—	3
In-vitro fertilisation unit	np	3	3	—	np	np	1	—	12
Alcohol and drug unit	4	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	13
Residential aged care service unit(b)	—	np	np	4	—	—	—	—	7
Geriatric assessment unit	1	4	1	np	np	—	—	—	9
Domiciliary care service	1	np	np	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hospice/palliative care unit	4	np	4	np	7	np	1	—	19
Dedicated day surgery unit	40	38	30	10	13	np	1	np	139
Other specialised services	7	8	6	np	np	—	—	—	24
All hospitals(c)	70	68	44	22	28	8	1	3	244

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

	HOSPITALS									Occasions of service '000
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Accident and emergency(a)	6	15	11	9	5	4	—	—	50	478.2
Medical/surgical/diagnostic										
Dialysis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	np
Radiology and organ imaging	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	129.9
Endoscopy	np	—	1	1	np	—	—	—	5	6.3
Pathology	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	201.3
Other	4	7	8	5	11	—	—	1	36	220.6
Mental health	4	np	3	3	3	—	—	np	16	52.9
Alcohol and drug	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	6.2
Dental	—	—	—	—	np	—	—	—	np	na
Pharmacy	np	np	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	np
Allied health services	8	16	3	4	4	1	—	—	36	409.5
Community health services	5	4	1	1	np	np	—	—	14	96.5
District nursing services	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	44.9
Other outreach services	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	8	9.7
Other	8	2	3	3	9	—	—	—	25	62.7
All hospitals(b)	25	38	24	19	22	6	—	1	135	1 748.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 np not available for publication but included in totals
 where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 na not available

(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)

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Plastic/cosmetic	Other(b)	Total
Number of hospitals						
New South Wales	10	22	24	10	27	93
Victoria	4	30	np	np	7	52
Queensland	4	13	12	5	13	47
South Australia	—	3	5	9	6	23
Western Australia	—	np	np	—	9	12
Tasmania	—	—	np	np	—	3
Northern Territory	—	—	—	—	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	—	np	np	1	1	5
Australia	18	71	52	31	64	236
Operating theatres at 30 June	35	25	67	36	52	215
Procedure rooms at 30 June	5	84	22	10	58	179
Average number of sessions(c)	5	4	4	3	5	4
Average theatre/room time used(c) (hours)	20	17	16	14	19	17
Average number beds/chairs	248	536	344	153	483	1 764
Separations ('000)	43.9	160.2	70.9	30.3	127.9	433.3
Average number of separations per bed/chair	177	299	206	198	265	246

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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)

	General surgery	Specialist endoscopy	Ophthalmic	Plastic/cosmetic	Other(b)	Total
Nursing staff(c)	129.8	262.6	209.6	95.7	274.2	971.9
Administrative and clerical	44.7	202.6	113.0	55.0	176.7	592.0
Other(d)	23.6	50.4	59.7	10.9	89.0	233.6
Total	198.0	515.6	382.3	161.6	539.9	1 797.4

(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 diagnostic and health professionals, domestic and maintenance staff.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Nursing staff(a)	401.0	167.8	260.3	58.8	43.8	np	np	np	971.9
Administrative and clerical	253.8	97.1	159.9	39.5	19.2	np	np	np	592.0
Other(b)	120.8	23.2	54.6	13.5	10.4	np	np	np	233.6
Total	775.6	288.0	474.8	111.8	73.4	np	np	np	1 797.4

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 diagnostic and health professionals, domestic and maintenance staff.

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Income—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>
Income						
Patient revenue (\$'000)	23 899	62 508	75 683	20 601	69 670	252 361
Other(c) (\$'000)	205	5 364	866	982	2 251	9 667
Total (\$'000)	24 103	67 873	76 549	21 582	71 921	262 028
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	99.2	92.1	98.9	95.5	96.9	96.3

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

(b) Including fertility and sleep disorders clinics.

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

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITALS, Income—States & territories

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Income									
Patient revenue (\$'000)	109 809	38 170	66 882	15 965	11 056	np	np	np	252 361
Other(a) (\$'000)	2 890	3 048	3 163	456	37	np	—	np	9 667
Total (\$'000)	112 700	41 218	70 045	16 421	11 093	np	np	np	262 028
Patient revenue as a proportion of total revenue (%)	97.4	92.6	95.5	97.2	99.7	np	np	np	96.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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)	9 280	26 658	18 710	7 610	29 932	92 191
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(d) (\$'000)	5 631	7 843	18 644	3 541	14 146	49 804
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	2 805	11 311	9 714	4 098	12 479	40 408
Other(e) (\$'000)	3 429	9 698	9 065	3 463	11 033	36 689
Total (\$'000)	21 145	55 511	56 132	18 712	67 591	219 091
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	43.9	48.0	33.3	40.7	44.3	42.1
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(f) (\$)	482	347	791	617	528	506
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	7 537	7 706	5 816	655	5 571	27 285

(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 and contract services.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Recurrent expenditure(a)									
Wages and salaries including on-costs (\$'000)	40 994	13 917	23 459	6 593	3 648	np	np	np	92 191
Drug, medical and surgical supplies(b) (\$'000)	22 054	6 582	14 251	2 453	2 374	np	np	np	49 804
Administrative expenses (\$'000)	18 328	5 775	11 282	2 205	1 275	np	np	np	40 408
Other(c) (\$'000)	16 137	5 653	8 767	2 717	1 969	np	np	np	36 689
Total (\$'000)	97 512	31 927	57 759	13 968	9 266	np	np	np	219 091
Wages and salaries including on-costs as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure (%)	42.0	43.6	40.6	47.2	39.4	np	np	np	42.1
Average recurrent expenditure per separation(d) (\$)	643	336	469	455	544	np	np	np	506
Gross capital expenditure (\$'000)	8 588	10 851	4 100	2 233	967	np	np	np	27 285

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

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

(b) Including surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items.

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

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

ALL HOSPITALS, Separations—Insurance status(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (%)					
Hospital insurance	75.9	72.8	74.1	77.2	80.1
No hospital insurance	22.1	24.6	21.8	19.5	16.0
Not stated	2.0	2.6	4.1	3.3	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES (%)					
Hospital insurance	55.9	53.1	56.9	60.2	62.6
No hospital insurance	42.5	44.3	39.1	35.5	29.9
Not stated	1.5	2.6	4.1	4.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL HOSPITALS (%)					
Hospital insurance	73.0	69.8	71.3	74.4	77.2
No hospital insurance	25.1	27.6	24.6	22.2	18.3
Not stated	2.0	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL SEPARATIONS ('000)					
Acute and psychiatric hospitals	1 585.3	1 684.2	1 799.1	1 958.8	2 117.5
Free-standing day hospital facilities	271.7	302.1	349.0	393.8	433.3
All hospitals	1 857.0	1 986.3	2 148.1	2 352.5	2 550.7

(a) For definition of insurance status see Glossary.

	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	3.4	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	3.1	1.6	2.2
5-14	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.2
15-24	5.8	6.2	6.0	4.4	9.4	7.1	5.6	6.8	6.2
25-34	6.6	14.7	11.0	7.2	13.5	10.5	6.7	14.5	10.9
35-44	10.3	14.9	12.8	12.0	14.8	13.2	10.5	14.9	12.8
45-54	15.4	16.1	15.8	17.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	16.1	15.8
55-64	17.8	13.8	15.6	19.9	15.9	17.0	18.1	14.2	15.8
65-74	16.8	13.1	14.8	18.9	14.2	15.6	17.2	13.3	14.9
75 and over	21.0	17.4	19.0	17.6	14.5	15.3	20.4	16.9	18.3
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons	44.8	54.9	100.0	40.0	56.8	100.0	44.0	55.3	100.0
NUMBER ('000)									
All separations	949.4	1 163.4	2 117.5	173.2	246.2	433.3	1 122.6	1 409.6	2 550.7

(a) Including not stated.

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free- standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	np	np
Neoplasms	8.9	10.4	9.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	0.8	0.9	0.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.3	0.7	1.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	5.1	—	4.2
Diseases of the			
Nervous system	2.6	1.1	2.3
Eye and adnexa	3.1	12.9	4.8
Ear and mastoid process	1.1	0.5	1.0
Circulatory system	6.7	3.0	6.1
Respiratory system	3.9	0.6	3.3
Digestive system	14.8	26.2	16.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.5	2.5	1.7
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.9	2.1	8.6
Genitourinary system	7.4	2.7	6.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	5.2	7.1	5.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.5	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0.5	0.3	0.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	4.8	8.8	5.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	4.0	0.8	3.4
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	17.4	18.9	17.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Separations	2 117.5	433.3	2 550.7

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

	<i>Acute and psychiatric hospitals</i>	<i>Free- standing day hospital facilities</i>	<i>Total hospitals</i>
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
.....			
Procedures on			
Nervous system	3.2	0.8	2.8
Endocrine system	0.2	—	0.2
Eye and adnexa	1.9	8.3	2.9
Ear and mastoid process	0.6	np	np
Nose, mouth and pharynx	2.1	1.0	1.9
Dental services	3.6	5.2	3.8
Procedures on			
Respiratory system	0.9	0.1	0.8
Cardiovascular system	4.3	1.6	3.9
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.3	0.2	0.3
Digestive system	11.4	24.3	13.4
Urinary system	4.5	2.7	4.2
Male genital organs	1.1	0.4	1.0
Gynaecological procedures	4.7	7.0	5.1
Obstetric procedures	3.3	—	2.8
Procedures on musculoskeletal system	6.9	1.6	6.0
Dermatological and plastic procedures	4.3	8.3	4.9
Procedures on breast	0.8	0.3	0.7
Chemotherapeutic and radiation oncology procedures	2.6	3.2	2.7
Non-invasive, cognitive and interventions nec	40.5	34.1	39.5
Imaging services	2.8	np	np
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

.....

NUMBER ('000)

.....

Procedures	4 365.7	803.3	5 169.0
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER TO

	<i>Usual residence(a)</i>	<i>Residential aged care(b)</i>	<i>Other hospital</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Left against advice</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS							
New South Wales	537.1	1.3	9.4	2.7	1.1	2.8	554.5
Victoria	529.5	2.1	13.4	3.5	0.4	1.3	550.3
Queensland	461.6	1.8	4.7	4.3	0.2	3.1	475.7
South Australia	163.1	np	4.6	1.4	np	np	172.5
Western Australia	249.8	0.4	4.0	2.2	0.3	1.4	258.1
Tasmania	np	—	np	np	np	np	np
Northern Territory	np	np	np	np	—	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Australia</i>	<i>2 046.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2 117.5</i>

FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES

<i>Total</i>	<i>424.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>433.3</i>
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ALL HOSPITALS

Total	2 470.9	7.6	44.9	14.5	2.5	10.4	2 550.7
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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

ALL HOSPITALS, Accreditation status(a)

	<i>Accredited hospitals</i>		<i>Non-accredited hospitals</i>		<i>All hospitals</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	
ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS					
New South Wales	79	90.8	8	9.2	87
Victoria	74	88.1	10	11.9	84
Queensland	53	94.6	3	5.4	56
South Australia	28	87.5	4	12.5	32
Western Australia	23	79.3	6	20.7	29
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	9
Northern Territory	1	100.0	—	—	1
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	3
Australia	269	89.4	32	10.6	301
FREE-STANDING DAY HOSPITAL FACILITIES					
New South Wales	57	61.3	36	38.7	93
Victoria	23	44.2	29	55.8	52
Queensland	28	59.6	19	40.4	47
South Australia	14	60.9	9	39.1	23
Western Australia	5	41.7	7	58.3	12
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	3
Northern Territory	1	100.0	—	—	1
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	5
Australia	135	57.2	101	42.8	236
ALL HOSPITALS					
New South Wales	136	75.6	44	24.4	180
Victoria	97	71.3	39	28.7	136
Queensland	81	78.6	22	21.4	103
South Australia	42	76.4	13	23.6	55
Western Australia	28	68.3	13	31.7	41
Tasmania	np	np	np	np	12
Northern Territory	2	100.0	—	—	2
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	np	np	8
Australia	404	75.2	133	24.8	537

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Accredited by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (2002).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This publication contains statistical information for 2001–02 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 2001-02*.
- 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 2001–02 data, the final total for patient separations was 0.01% lower than that reported by consenting hospitals and 3.11% 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 2000–2001. 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 2002 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0). Detailed information on chain volume measures and their introduction into the Australian National Accounts are contained in:
- Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes, 1997* (cat. no. 5248.0); and
- Information Paper: Upgraded Australian National Accounts, 1998* (cat. no. 5253.0)
- CLASSIFICATIONS **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, 2001 Edition* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- GENERAL
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT **19** 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*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 20** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
- Hospitals Australia, 1991–92* (cat. no. 4391.0)—Issued co-jointly with AIHW, released 1995 (\$22.00)
- Information Paper: Australian National Accounts, Introduction of Chain Volume and Price Indexes, 1997* (cat. no. 5248.0)—Released 19 March 1998 (\$10.00)
- Information Paper: Upgraded Australian National Accounts, 1998* (cat. no. 5253.0)—Released 4 November 1998 (\$10.00)
- National Health Survey: Private Health Insurance, Australia, 1995* (cat. no. 4334.0)—Released 28 May 1998 (\$15.00)
- National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001* (cat. no. 4364.0)—Released 25 October 2002 (\$33.00)

- 21** 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, 2001–02

Australia's Health, 2002

Health Expenditure Australia, 2000–01

Health and Community Services Labour Force, 1996

Medical Labour Force, 2000

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

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 11, 2002

Nursing Labour Force, 2001

- 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

- 22** 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

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

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

Accredited hospitals	Hospitals that are accredited by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS 2002). Participation in this scheme is voluntary and is awarded when hospitals demonstrate a continuing adherence to the ACHS quality assurance standards. It is regarded as one of the few indicators of hospital quality that is available nationally.
Acute hospitals	These provide at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetrical services for admitted patient treatment and/or care and provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must be licensed by the state or territory health authority. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short.
Administrative expenses	Includes management and administrative support expenditure such as rates and taxes, printing, telephone, stationery, insurances and motor vehicle running expenses.
Allied health services	These are provided by units and clinics for the treatment and counselling of patients. They mainly comprise physiotherapy, speech therapy, family planning, dietary advice, optometry and occupational therapy.
Average length of stay in hospital	This is calculated by dividing the aggregate number of patient days by the number of separations associated with those patient days.
Beds	These are provided for the care and treatment of admitted (same-day and overnight-stay) patients. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Available beds</i> are those immediately available (occupied and unoccupied) for the care of admitted patients as required. In the case of free-standing day hospital facilities, they include chairs, trolleys, recliners and cots and are used mainly for post-surgery recovery purposes only.■ <i>Occupied beds</i> are calculated by dividing total patient days by the number of days in the year (365 in 2001–02).
Capital expenditure	Comprises expenditure on land and buildings, computer facilities, major medical equipment, plant and other equipment, and expenditure in relation to intangible assets, having regard to guidelines followed as to the differentiation between capital and recurrent costs.
Free-standing day hospital facilities	These provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis and are approved by the Commonwealth for the purposes of basic table health insurance benefits.
Hospital type	'Not-for-profit' hospitals are those which qualify as a nonprofit organisation with either the Australian Taxation Office or the Australian Securities and Investment Commission. These are further categorised as 'religious or charitable' and 'other'. All other hospitals are classed as 'for profit'.
Income	Three categories of income are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Patient revenue</i> includes revenue received by, and due to, the hospital in respect of patient liability for accommodation and other fees, regardless of source of payment (Commonwealth, health fund, insurance company, direct from patient) or status of patient (whether admitted or non-admitted patient).■ <i>Recoveries</i> includes income received from items such as staff meals and accommodation, and facility fees paid by medical practitioners.■ <i>Other income</i> includes revenue such as investment income from temporarily surplus funds and income from charities, bequests, meals and accommodation provided to visitors, and kiosk sales. Revenue payments received from state or territory governments are excluded.
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 2001–02) and expressed as a percentage. $\text{occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{patient days} \times 100}{\text{average available beds} \times 365}$
Other domestic services	Includes staff services, accommodation, bedding and linen, hardware, crockery, cutlery, laundering and cleaning of uniforms.
Patient	<p>A patient is a person for whom a hospital accepts responsibility for treatment and/or care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ An <i>admitted patient</i> undergoes a hospital's formal admission process. Babies born in hospital are excluded unless they are provided with medical care other than that which would normally be provided to a newborn, or they remain in hospital after the mother has been discharged, or are the second or subsequent live born infant of a multiple birth and the mother is currently an admitted patient. Persons accompanying a sick patient (e.g. nursing mothers and parents accompanying sick children) are also excluded.■ <i>Overnight-stay patients</i> are admitted to and separated from hospital on different dates (i.e. they stay at least one night in hospital).■ <i>Same-day patients</i> are admitted and separated on the same day (i.e. they are in hospital for a period that does not include an overnight stay).■ <i>Non-admitted patients</i> do not undergo a hospital's formal admission process. These include outpatients, accident and emergency patients and off-site (community/outreach) patients.
Patient days	These are the aggregate number of days of stay (i.e. separation date minus admission date) for all overnight-stay patients who were separated from hospital during the year. Periods of approved leave are subtracted from these calculations. Same-day patients are each counted as having a stay of one day.
Procedure	<p>A clinical intervention that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ is surgical in nature; and/or■ carries a procedural risk; and/or■ carries an anaesthetic risk; and/or■ requires specialised training; and/or■ requires special facilities or equipment only available in an acute care setting. <p>For admitted patients, procedures undertaken during an episode of care are recorded in accordance with ICD-10-AM (2nd edition).</p>
Psychiatric hospitals	Psychiatric hospitals are licensed/approved by each state or territory health authority and cater primarily for admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders.
Repairs and maintenance	Includes costs of maintaining, repairing, replacing and providing additional equipment, maintaining and renovating buildings, and minor additional works.
Separation	<p>Occurs when an admitted patient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ is discharged■ is transferred to another institution■ leaves against medical advice■ dies whilst in care■ statistical discharge, i.e. when type of care changes from/to acute, rehabilitation, palliative or non-acute care, or■ leaves hospital for a period of seven or more days.
Specialised service	A facility or unit dedicated to the treatment or care of patients with particular conditions or characteristics.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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	<p>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.</p>
Statistical divisions	<p>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.</p>
Type of centre	<p>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.</p>
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	<p>Includes wages and salaries, superannuation employer contributions, payroll tax, workers' compensation and workcare premiums, uniforms, education, personnel costs and fringe benefits tax.</p>

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