

# 2 Overview of Australian hospitals

## Introduction

This chapter describes the public and private hospital sectors in terms of the number of hospitals and the availability of hospital beds. Summary statistics for admitted and non-admitted patients are also presented for each sector. Information is included on the number of separations for patients and their aggregated and average length of stay, presented on the basis of the sector of the hospital and the type of hospital within the sector.

The summary information on public hospitals is derived from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database. Information on private hospitals has been provided by the states and territories for 2004–05 and is preliminary. The final data will be included on the AIHW's website when they become available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS's) Private Health Establishments Collection. Summary statistics for private and public hospitals are presented at a national level for the years 2000–01 to 2004–05 and for states and territories for 2004–05.

Summary separation, patient day, average length of stay and average cost weight information is derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database for public and private hospitals. National statistics for the years 2000–01 to 2004–05 and state and territory statistics for 2004–05 are presented.

The hospital sectors and types reported in this chapter are public acute hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals, private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals. Data are also presented for all public hospitals combined, all acute hospitals (that is, excluding public psychiatric hospitals), all private hospitals and all hospitals. For reasons of confidentiality, the patient-level data for private hospitals in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have been suppressed. The distinction between private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals has also been suppressed for these jurisdictions by excluding them from the totals for private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals and only including them in the total for all private hospitals. Further information on the hospitals included is provided in Appendix 4.

There is some variation between jurisdictions in how hospitals that predominantly provide public hospital services and that are privately owned and/or operated are reported. Most of these are reported as public hospitals but some are reported as private hospitals, as detailed in Appendix 4.

Also as detailed in Appendix 4, there is some variation in the scope of the National Hospital Morbidity Database among the states and territories. There is also some variation in the way in which separations with *Newborn* care were reported and in the inclusion of periods of hospital in the home care, as described in Chapter 7 and Appendix 3. These variations should be considered when comparing states and territories, the public and private sectors, and reporting years.

Data on occasions of service for non-admitted patients in public hospitals, derived from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database, are also presented, as are similar data for private hospitals, provided from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection.

## Hospitals and hospital beds

A range of data on hospitals, available beds, expenditure and revenue is presented in Table 2.1 for the period 2000–01 to 2004–05. Over the 4-year period, a number of jurisdictions changed from accounting on a cash basis to accrual accounting, and a number of other changes to reporting arrangements occurred so comparisons across years must be made with caution.

There were 759 public hospitals and 534 private hospitals in 2004–05, compared with 761 public hospitals and 525 private hospitals in 2003–04 (Table 2.1). Changes in the numbers of hospitals can be due to changes in administrative or reporting arrangements and not necessarily to changes in the number of hospital campuses or buildings (see Appendix 4). For example, New South Wales made a number of changes to reporting arrangements between 2002–03 and 2003–04 such that there was an increase in reporting units although there was no change in the number of actual facilities.

Change in the number of available beds is a more reliable indicator of shifts in the availability of hospital services than change in the number of hospitals. However, the concept of an available bed (the definition of which is under review) is also becoming less important, particularly in the light of increasing same day hospitalisations, and the provision of hospital in the home care. The comparability of bed numbers can also be affected by the casemix of hospitals with, for example, different proportions of beds available for special and more general purposes. Public hospitals provided 55,122 beds (67.1% of the national total) in 2004–05, and 26,988 beds were provided in private hospitals (32.9% of the national total).

In 2004–05 the Western Australian Department of Health purchased two private hospitals and amalgamated them with existing public hospitals. In Tasmania, one hospital that mainly provided public patient services was categorised as a private hospital until 2003–04 and was reported as a public hospital in 2004–05, and as part of another public hospital for the purposes of reporting establishment-level data. These changes resulted in increases in the numbers of available beds reported for public hospitals in those states, but not increases in the numbers of hospital establishments reported.

Public sector bed numbers are the average number of beds available through the course of the year. Private sector data for 2004–05 were collated on a different basis from earlier years. Data for 2000–01 to 2003–04 are from the ABS's *Private hospitals Australia 2003–04* (ABS 2005a) publication and from earlier editions of *Private hospitals Australia*, which report numbers of beds on an average available beds basis. Victorian private hospital beds were reported on an available bed basis. All other private hospital beds were reported on a licensed bed basis, which may overstate the number of beds available. These differences in reporting arrangements may make cross-year comparisons less valid.

Nationally, bed numbers in the public sector experienced a decrease from 52,410 in 2000–01 to 51,461 in 2001–02, and then increased to 55,112 in 2004–05. Over the same period, the private sector grew from 26,153 beds in 2000–01 to 27,407 in 2001–02, fell to 26,364 in 2002–03 and has increased slightly to 26,988 in 2004–05.

Information on the number of hospitals and hospital beds available by state and territory is provided in Table 2.2 for both public and private hospitals. The number of available beds in hospitals ranged from 3.3 per 1,000 population in Australian Capital Territory to 4.9 per 1,000 population in Tasmania in 2004–05.

## Expenditure and revenue

Recurrent expenditure in 2004–05 was \$21.8 billion in current price terms (not adjusted for inflation), an increase of 8.8% from 2003–04 to 2004–05 for public hospitals. In constant price terms (that is, adjusted for inflation) (referenced to 2003–04), national expenditure for public hospitals was \$21.0 billion in 2004–05, and represented a real increase in expenditure of 5.1% over 2004–05 (Table 2.1).

Total revenue for public hospitals increased by an average of 4.9% per year in constant price term between 2000–01 and 2004–05. For 2004–05 Queensland reported 60% higher revenue than in 2003–04. This is primarily due to changes in Queensland's revenue recognition practices in 2004–05 that result in the inclusion of revenue from other government agencies.

## Admitted patients by sector and hospital type

### Separations

There were 7,018,850 separations reported from public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2004–05 (Table 2.4), an increase of 177,625 (2.6%) compared with 2003–04 (Table 2.3). Public hospital separations increased by 1.8% (75,908) compared with 2003–04 and there was a 3.9% (101,717) increase in separations reported for the private sector.

The increases in separations should be interpreted in the light of coverage changes (see Appendix 4).

There was no change in the coverage of private hospitals for New South Wales, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. A small number of hospitals were missing data for short periods in 2003–04 and 2004–05 in both Victoria and South Australia. Private hospitals in Victoria were estimated to be under-enumerated by 0.3% in 2003–04 and data were essentially complete for 2004–05. Coverage was essentially complete for both years for South Australia. In Tasmania, one hospital that mainly provided public patient services (and is separately reported in the National Hospital Morbidity Database) changed from being reported as a private hospital to being reported as a public hospital. In addition, approximately 21% of Tasmanian private hospital separations were not reported in 2004–05, equivalent to 0.5% of private hospital separations nationally. Data for Tasmania were complete for 2003–04. Coverage for Western Australian private hospitals was complete for both 2003–04 and 2004–05. In 2004–05, two private hospitals were purchased by the Western Australian Department of Health and amalgamated with existing public hospitals.

After adjusting for the change in classification of the Tasmanian hospital (by adding the 2004–05 separations for the hospital to the private sector 2004–05 separations and subtracting it from the public sector) and adjusting for the coverage change in Victorian private hospitals (by adjusting the 2003–04 Victorian data using the estimated under-enumeration proportion above) the growth between 2003–04 and 2004–05 was estimated as 4.4% for private hospitals overall. The growth for all public hospitals was estimated as 1.7% and for public acute hospitals it was estimated as 1.8%. The growth for all hospitals combined was estimated as 2.8%.

The private sector accounted for 39.1% of the 7.02 million separations in 2004–05 (2,742,425), compared with 38.6% (2,640,708) in 2003–04. Private free-standing day hospital facilities,

excluding Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, accounted for 515,124 or 18.8% of private sector separations in 2004–05, compared with 486,386 or 18.4% in 2003–04.

## Same day and overnight separations

The proportion of admitted patients being treated on a same day basis, that is, admitted and separated on the same date, continued to increase in the year 2004–05 (Table 2.3). Same day separations have been distinguished from other separations in this report to illustrate the proportions of total separations which they represent, and also to demonstrate the effect on average lengths of stay when patients receiving this type of hospital care are classified as admitted. In the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition of admitted patients, same day patients are not included, and therefore the reported average lengths of stay in OECD publications (OECD 2005) are greater than those presented in this publication.

In 2004–05, 3,847,178 separations were on a same day basis, an increase of 3.7%, compared with 2003–04 (Table 2.3). There was an increase of 2.1% in public hospitals (and public acute hospitals) and 5.7% in private hospitals. After adjusting for coverage change (which may not have been the same for same day and overnight separations) and the recategorisation of the Tasmanian hospital, increases were estimated as 2.0% in public hospitals and 6.1% in private hospitals. Same day separations comprised 54.8% of separations overall, compared with 54.3% (3,711,408) in 2003–04, and there were increases in the proportions of same day patients in both public hospitals (from 49.0% to 49.1%) and private hospitals (from 62.6% to 63.7%).

There was some variation among the states and territories in the proportion of same day separations in 2004–05 (Table 2.4). For public hospitals, New South Wales (43.1%), South Australia (47.2%), Tasmania (48.2%) and Queensland (48.5%) each had a lower proportion than the national average (49.1%), whereas the Northern Territory (59.2%), the Australian Capital Territory (53.1%) and Victoria (55.4%) had markedly higher proportions. In the private sector, New South Wales (66.1%), Queensland (64.8%) and Victoria (64.1%) reported higher proportions than average (63.7%).

South Australia has recently tightened practices around the admission of patients for Type C procedures in public hospitals. Under some funding arrangements, such procedures are normally meant to be performed on a non-admitted basis. However a medical officer can certify that an admission is necessary on medical and other grounds. This change in practice in South Australia would have had the effect of reducing the number of same day separations in 2004–05, compared with 2003–04, and also of reducing total separations, patient days and the proportion of admitted patients treated on a same day basis.

There was a 1.3% increase in overnight separations between 2003–04 and 2004–05, from 3,129,817 to 3,171,672. There was an increase of 1.6% in public hospitals (from 2,143,360 to 2,177,036), and a 0.8% increase in the private sector (from 986,457 to 994,636). After adjusting for coverage change (which may not have been the same for same day and overnight separations), and the recategorisation of the Tasmanian hospital, increases were estimated at 1.5% in public hospitals (and public acute hospitals) and 1.6% in private hospitals. Overnight separations for private free-standing day hospital facilities were mainly from sleep centres (mainly AR-DRG E63Z *Sleep apnoea*).

## Separation rates

Unadjusted for coverage change, the age-standardised separation rate per 1,000 population increased by 0.2% between 2003–04 and 2004–05 for public acute hospitals (Table 2.3) and by 4.6% for private hospitals.

Among the states and territories, the Northern Territory reported the highest age-standardised public acute hospital separation rate in 2004–05 (456.2 per 1,000 population; Table 2.4). Private hospital separation rates ranged from 106.6 per 1,000 population in New South Wales to 172.4 per 1,000 population in Queensland. These rates relate to resident populations, and therefore do not take into account interstate and overseas patient flows.

These rates are likely to have been affected by whether or not separate episodes of care (see glossary) within a hospital stay were counted as individual separations, the way in which hospital stays for patients aged 9 days or less on admission (*Newborn* episodes) were reported, and the reporting of hospital in the home care (see Chapter 7 and Appendix 3 for details). Changes over time and differences between sectors and jurisdictions can also be affected by variation in admission practices. For example, in New South Wales public hospitals, there has been a reclassification over recent years of chemotherapy patients from admitted patients to non-admitted patients (outpatients), and there were changes in admission practices for same day procedures in South Australian public hospitals in 2004–05 (see above).

The age-standardised separation rate for public psychiatric hospitals varied widely, from 0.1 per 1,000 population in Victoria and Queensland, to 1.6 per 1,000 population in New South Wales. This variation reflects differences in the extent to which public psychiatric services have been provided in public acute hospitals and non-hospital facilities (AIHW 2005b). There are no public psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

## Average cost weight of separations

The average cost weight information provides a guide to the expected resource use for separations, with a value of 1.00 representing the theoretical average for all separations.

In Tables 2.3 and 2.4, average cost weights are presented based on the latest available cost weights and the relevant AR-DRG versions applying to each year. The latest available cost weights were used: version 5.0 cost weights for 2003–04 for the public sector, and version 4.2 for 2002–03 for the private sector. In one part of Table 2.3 and of Table 2.4, public sector cost weights were used for both public and private hospitals to enable comparison between the sectors on the same basis, as the public and private sector cost weights are not comparable. Further information about the AR-DRG classification and cost weights is included in Appendix 3.

Separations were only included if the care type was reported as *Acute*, or was not reported, or where the care type was *Newborn* and the separation had at least one qualified day. Thus separations for *Rehabilitation*, *Palliative care*, *Geriatric evaluation and management*, *Psychogeriatric care*, *Maintenance care*, *Other admitted patient care*, and *Newborn care with no qualified days* were excluded.

Table 2.4 indicates that, within the public sector, most states and territories had average cost weights fairly close to the national average (1.00) for public acute hospitals. The Northern

Territory was a notable exception, with an average cost weight of 0.75. This reflects the high proportion of public hospital separations in the Northern Territory that were for *Admit for renal dialysis* (AR-DRG L61Z), an AR-DRG with a relatively low cost weight.

The validity of comparisons of average cost weights is limited by differences in the extent to which each jurisdiction's acute care psychiatric services are integrated into its public hospital system. For example, in Victoria, almost all public psychiatric hospitals are mainstreamed, and are therefore included in the public acute hospital data. Cost weights are of less use as a measure of resource requirements for these services because the relevant AR-DRGs are less homogeneous than for other acute services.

In Table 2.4, the average public cost weight for private free-standing day hospital facilities in 2004–05 was markedly lower (0.48) than for other private hospitals (1.02) (both figures exclude Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory), reflecting the lower complexity and day-only nature of most admissions in these hospitals in 2004–05. The average cost weights for other private hospitals ranged from 0.94 in Western Australia to 1.11 in South Australia. Nationally, the average cost weight for private hospitals using private sector cost weights was 0.85.

## Patient days

Patient days represent the number of full or partial day stays for patients who separated from hospital during the reporting period, and the aggregated length of stay for all patients (see Glossary). A total of 23,828,612 patient days was reported for 2004–05, 69.9% in the public sector and 30.1% in the private sector (Table 2.4).

There was an increase of 0.9% (138,074) in patient days for public acute hospitals in 2004–05, compared with 2003–04 (Table 2.3). For private hospitals, patient days stayed about same, increasing by 1,724, unadjusted for coverage change. Patient days for public acute and private hospitals combined (unadjusted for coverage change) increased by 0.6% (139,798), and for all hospitals combined they increased by 1.0% (245,399). After adjusting for coverage change and the recategorisation of the Tasmanian hospital, increases were estimated at 1.4% in public hospitals, 0.9% in private hospitals, 0.8% for public acute and private hospitals combined, and 1.3% for all hospitals combined.

Patient days in public psychiatric hospitals increased from 676,712 in 2003–04 to 782,313 in 2004–05 (15.6%) (Table 2.4). As separations from public psychiatric hospitals can include some very long stay patients, and the pattern of these separations can vary over time, patient day counts can also fluctuate markedly for these hospitals. In 2004–05, all long-stay patients in one public psychiatric hospital in New South Wales were statistically discharged and readmitted. This would have had the effect of increasing the number of patient days reported.

Unadjusted for coverage change, the number of age-standardised patient days per 1,000 population for public acute and private hospitals combined decreased by 1.4% between 2003–04 and 2004–05 (Table 2.3). Public acute hospital patient days per 1,000 population decreased by 1.1%, unadjusted for coverage change, and private hospital patient days per 1,000 population decreased by 2.1%.

The Northern Territory reported the highest number of patient days per 1,000 population for public acute hospitals in 2004–05 (1413.4 per 1,000 population; Table 2.4). The highest age-standardised population rate for patient days in private hospitals was reported by Queensland (465.7 per 1,000 population).

## Average length of stay

The average length of stay for public acute and private hospitals combined decreased by 2.0% between 2003–04 and 2004–05 (Table 2.3). For private hospitals, the average length of stay was 2.6 days in 2004–05. The average length of stay for public psychiatric hospitals increased from 39.6 days in 2003–04 to 49.4 days in 2004–05, reflecting the increased patient days reported for these hospitals, as described above.

With same day separations excluded (as is the practice for OECD reporting), average lengths of stay in all hospitals combined decreased by 0.8% in 2004–05. For public psychiatric hospitals, the average length of stay increased from 48.3 days in 2003–04 to 57.8 days in 2004–05 (Table 2.3). The average lengths of stay are within the range of those reported from 2000 to 2003 for acute care for other OECD countries (OECD 2005).

## Relative stay index

Relative stay index (RSI) information is presented for the period 2000–01 to 2004–05 in Table 2.3. The RSI is calculated as the actual number of patient days for separations in selected AR-DRGs (version 5.0/5.1) divided by the expected number of patient days (based on national figures for the 5 years combined) and standardised for casemix. An RSI greater than 1 indicates that an average patient's length of stay is higher than would be expected given the casemix of the group of separations of interest. An RSI of less than 1 indicates that the length of stay was less than would have been expected. More details on the methods of calculating the RSIs are in Chapter 4 and Appendix 3.

In public hospitals, the directly standardised RSI in 2004–05 (0.96) was 2.2% lower than in 2003–04. Directly standardised RSIs were higher in private hospitals than in public hospitals for all years. For all hospitals, the directly standardised RSI decreased from 1.03 in 2000–01 to 0.96 in 2004–05. This corresponds to an average annual decrease over the period of 1.7%.

## Non-admitted patients

Information on non-admitted patient occasions of service and group sessions provided by public acute and psychiatric hospitals for 2004–05 is provided in Table 2.5 by state and territory. Similar information from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection is presented for private hospitals for 2003–04 in Table 2.6. Data for private hospitals for 2004–05 were not available at the time of publication of this report.

The most common non-admitted patient occasions of service delivered to individuals through public acute hospitals in 2004–05 (Table 2.5) were *Other medical/surgical/obstetric*, followed by *Pathology* and *Accident and emergency services*. *Allied health* and *Community health occasions of service* were also frequently provided. These categories include services such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, dietary advice, baby clinics, aged care assessment teams and immunisation clinics.

In addition to the services provided to individuals, group sessions were delivered through public acute hospitals. These services include group activities conducted in the same categories for which individual non-admitted patient services are recorded.

Users of these data should note that there is considerable variation among states and territories and between reporting years in the way in which non-admitted patient occasions

of service data are collected. Differing admission practices between the states and territories will also lead to variation among jurisdictions in the services reported in Table 2.5. States and territories may also differ in the extent to which these types of services are provided in non-hospital settings (such as community health centres), which are beyond the scope of this data collection.

There were differences in the scope and definition of the data reported in this chapter for *Accident and emergency* occasions of service and the emergency department data presented in Chapter 5. The differences are discussed in Chapter 5.

Data on the number of non-admitted patient occasions of service provided through public psychiatric hospitals are also presented for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, the states or territories for which these data were supplied (Table 2.5). These services include emergency and outpatient care and outreach/community care provided to individuals or groups.

In 2003–04, private hospitals reported about 1,909,500 non-admitted patient occasions of service to the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection. Nationally, there were about 472,100 non-admitted patient occasions of service reported for *Accident and emergency* in private hospitals (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.1: Summary of hospitals, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05**

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	per cent change <sup>(a)</sup>	
						Ave since 2000–01	Latest 2 years
<b>Hospitals<sup>(b)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	749	746	748	761	759	0.3	-0.3
Public acute hospitals	726	724	729	741	739	0.4	-0.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	23	22	19	20	20	-3.4	0.0
Private hospitals	516	560	549	525	534	0.9	1.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	217	246	248	234	244	3.0	4.3
Other private hospitals	299	314	301	291	290	-0.8	-0.3
Public acute and private hospitals	1,242	1,284	1,278	1,266	1,273	0.6	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,265</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>1,286</i>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<b>Available or licensed beds<sup>(c)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	52,410	51,461	52,314	53,475	55,112	1.3	3.1
Public acute hospitals	49,932	49,004	49,791	50,915	52,626	1.3	3.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	2,478	2,457	2,523	2,561	2,487	0.1	-2.9
Private hospitals	26,153	27,407	26,364	26,589	26,988	0.8	1.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	1,688	1,851	1,910	1,947	1,833	2.1	-5.8
Other private hospitals	24,465	25,556	24,454	24,642	25,155	0.7	2.1
Public acute and private hospitals	76,085	76,411	76,155	77,504	79,614	1.1	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>78,563</i>	<i>78,868</i>	<i>78,678</i>	<i>80,064</i>	<i>82,100</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>Beds per 1,000 population</b>							
Public hospitals	2.72	2.64	2.65	2.68	2.76	0.4	3.1
Public acute hospitals	2.59	2.51	2.52	2.55	2.63	0.4	3.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	-0.8	-2.9
Private hospitals	1.36	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.35	-0.1	1.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	1.2	-5.8
Other private hospitals	1.27	1.31	1.24	1.23	1.26	-0.2	2.1
Public acute and private hospitals	3.95	3.91	3.86	3.88	3.98	0.2	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>Non-admitted occasions of service<sup>(d)</sup> ('000)</b>							
Public acute hospitals	40,099	39,523	40,706	43,622	42,643	1.5	-2.2
Other private hospitals	1,814	1,748	1,919	1,910	n.a.	1.3	-0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>41,787</i>	<i>41,271</i>	<i>42,625</i>	<i>45,531</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure, constant prices<sup>(e)</sup> (\$ million)</b>							
Public hospitals	17,185	18,049	18,919	20,004	20,986	5.1	4.9
Public acute hospitals	16,725	17,595	18,478	19,535	20,501	5.2	4.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	461	453	441	468	485	1.3	3.5
Private hospitals	5,735	5,870	5,814	5,859	n.a.	0.5	0.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	235	257	273	282	n.a.	4.7	3.3
Other private hospitals	5,500	5,613	5,541	5,576	n.a.	0.3	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>22,920</i>	<i>23,919</i>	<i>24,733</i>	<i>25,863</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure, current prices<sup>(f)</sup> (\$ million)</b>							
Public hospitals	15,545	16,848	18,256	20,004	21,758	8.8	8.8
Public acute hospitals	15,128	16,424	17,831	19,535	21,255	8.9	8.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	417	423	425	468	503	4.8	7.3
Private hospitals	4,467	4,996	5,401	5,859	n.a.	7.0	8.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	183	219	254	282	n.a.	11.4	11.2
Other private hospitals	4,284	4,777	5,147	5,576	n.a.	6.8	8.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,012</i>	<i>21,843</i>	<i>23,641</i>	<i>25,863</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>
<b>Total revenue, constant prices<sup>(g)</sup> (\$ million)</b>							
Public hospitals	1,522	1,641	1,558	1,641	1,843	4.9	12.4
Public acute hospitals	1,498	1,620	1,538	1,617	1,818	5.0	12.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	24	21	20	24	26	1.5	9.0
Private hospitals	6,087	6,261	6,198	6,273	n.a.	0.8	1.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	288	308	324	341	n.a.	4.3	5.1
Other private hospitals	5,799	5,953	5,873	5,933	n.a.	0.6	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,609</i>	<i>7,902</i>	<i>7,756</i>	<i>7,914</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>Total revenue, current prices<sup>(h)</sup> (\$ million)</b>							
Public hospitals	1,377	1,532	1,503	1,641	1,911	8.5	16.5
Public acute hospitals	1,355	1,512	1,484	1,617	1,884	8.6	16.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	22	19	19	24	27	5.1	13.0
Private hospitals	4,742	5,328	5,758	6,273	n.a.	7.2	9.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	224	262	301	341	n.a.	11.0	13.2
Other private hospitals	4,518	5,066	5,456	5,933	n.a.	7.1	8.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,118</i>	<i>6,860</i>	<i>7,261</i>	<i>7,914</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>9.0</i>

(a) The average since 2000–01 is the average annual change between 2000–01 and the latest available year of data. The latest 2-year change is the change between the two latest available years of data.

(b) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses.

(c) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same day admitted patient services and other specialised services.

(d) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals. Reporting arrangements have varied significantly across years.

(e) Constant price values referenced to 2003–04. Constant price values are adjusted for inflation and are expressed in terms of prices in the reference year. ABS Government Final Consumption Expenditure, State and Local - Hospitals & Nursing Homes deflator used for public hospitals. ABS Household Final Consumption Expenditure hospital services deflator used for private

(f) Current prices refer to amounts as reported, unadjusted for inflation. Current price amounts are less comparable between years than constant price amounts.

n.a. Not available.

Source: For 2004–05, most private hospital data are preliminary, sourced from the states and territories except Northern Territory's private hospital bed numbers are sourced from Hospital & Health Services (2005) and private free-standing day hospital bed numbers in New South Wales and South Australia are sourced from ABS 2003–2004.

**Table 2.2: Number of hospitals<sup>(a)</sup> and available or licensed beds, by hospital sector and type, states and territories, 2004–05**

	NSW	Vic <sup>(b)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Hospitals</b>									
Public acute hospitals	222	143	173	91	78	24	3	5	739
Public psychiatric hospitals	10	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	20
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	232	144	177	92	79	27	3	5	759
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	93	58	49	14	21	2	6	1	244
Other private hospitals <sup>(c)</sup>	84	83	55	24	32	8	3	1	290
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	177	141	104	38	53	10	9	2	534
<b>Total hospitals</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,293</b>
<b>Available or licensed beds<sup>(d)</sup></b>									
Public acute hospitals	19,570	11,831	9,282	4,939	4,524	1,231	679	570	52,626
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,161	115	476	205	461	69	0	0	2,487
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	20,731	11,946	9,758	5,144	4,985	1,300	679	570	55,112
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	777	477	287	125	133	9	25	n.a.	1,833
Other private hospitals <sup>(c)</sup>	6,281	6,110	5,977	3,030	2,222	1,063	364	108	25,155
<i>Total beds available in private hospitals</i>	7,058	6,587	6,264	3,155	2,355	1,072	389	108	26,988
<b>Total available beds</b>	<b>27,789</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>8,299</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>82,100</b>
<b>Available or licensed beds per 1,000 population</b>									
Public acute hospitals	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	n.a.	0.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(c)</sup>	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.2
<i>Total beds in private hospitals</i>	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.3
<b>Total beds per 1,000 population</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>

(a) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses. Hospitals are counted at the end of the financial year.

(b) The count of public hospitals in Victoria is a count of the campuses which report data separately to the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

(c) Includes private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

(d) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same day admitted patient services and other specialised services. n.a. Not available.

Source: For 2004–05, most private hospital data are preliminary, sourced from the states and territories except Northern Territory's private hospital bed numbers which are sourced from Hospital & Health Services (2005) and private free-standing day hospital bed numbers in New South Wales and South Australia which are sourced from ABS 2003–2004.

**Table 2.3: Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05<sup>(b)</sup>**

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	% change <sup>(c)</sup>	
						Ave since 2000–01	Since 2003–04
<b>Separations ('000)</b>							
Public hospitals	3,882	3,966	4,091	4,201	4,276	2.4	1.8
Public acute hospitals	3,864	3,949	4,074	4,183	4,261	2.5	1.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	18	17	17	17	16	-2.7	-7.4
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	2,272	2,433	2,554	2,641	2,742	4.8	3.9
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	332	377	455	486	515	11.6	5.9
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	1,849	1,958	1,991	2,043	2,134	3.6	4.4
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	6,136	6,382	6,629	6,824	7,003	3.4	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Overnight separations ('000)</b>							
Public hospitals	2,086	2,076	2,091	2,143	2,177	1.1	1.6
Public acute hospitals	2,071	2,062	2,077	2,129	2,164	1.1	1.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	15	14	14	14	13	-2.1	-3.3
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	943	973	986	986	995	1.4	0.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	3	4	4	3	3	-0.7	-15.8
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	940	937	951	934	952	0.3	2.0
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	3,014	3,035	3,063	3,116	3,158	1.2	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Same day separations ('000)</b>							
Public hospitals	1,796	1,889	2,000	2,057	2,099	4.0	2.1
Public acute hospitals	1,793	1,887	1,997	2,054	2,097	4.0	2.1
Public psychiatric hospitals	3	3	3	3	2	-7.1	-25.3
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	1,329	1,460	1,569	1,654	1,748	7.1	5.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	330	373	451	483	512	11.7	6.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	1,000	1,049	1,081	1,109	1,181	4.3	6.5
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	3,122	3,346	3,566	3,708	3,845	5.3	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Same day separations as a % of total</b>							
Public hospitals	46.3	47.6	48.9	49.0	49.1	1.5	0.2
Public acute hospitals	46.4	47.8	49.0	49.1	49.2	1.5	0.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	17.7	15.7	17.0	18.5	14.9	-4.3	-19.4
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	58.5	60.0	61.4	62.6	63.7	2.2	1.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	99.2	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.5	0.1	0.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	51.5	52.8	53.2	54.3	55.4	1.8	2.0
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	50.9	52.4	53.8	54.3	54.9	1.9	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Separations per 1,000 population</b>							
Public hospitals	201.8	202.6	205.7	207.8	208.1	0.8	0.2
Public acute hospitals	200.9	201.8	204.8	206.9	207.3	0.8	0.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	-3.8	-8.2
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	119.8	125.1	129.0	130.9	133.9	2.8	2.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	18.2	20.2	23.9	25.1	26.1	9.5	4.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	101.2	104.7	105.1	105.8	107.8	1.6	1.9
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	335.4	326.9	333.9	337.8	341.2	0.4	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>327.7</b>	<b>333.5</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>

(continued)

**Table 2.3 (continued): Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05<sup>(b)</sup>**

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	% change <sup>(c)</sup>	
						Ave since 2000–01	Since 2003–04
<b>Average public cost weight of separations<sup>(g)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.02	–0.0	1.8
Public acute hospitals	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	–0.0	1.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.71	1.82	1.83	1.75	1.92	3.0	9.6
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.91	–0.8	–0.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	–0.5	–0.6
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	–0.1	–0.1
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	–0.3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>–0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Average private cost weight of separations<sup>(h)</sup></b>							
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	–0.3	–0.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	–0.1	–1.0
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.6	0.2
<b>Patient days ('000)</b>							
Public hospitals	15,726	16,237	16,425	16,419	16,662	1.5	1.5
Public acute hospitals	15,010	15,223	15,506	15,742	15,880	1.4	0.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	716	1,015	919	677	782	2.2	15.6
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	6,743	6,964	7,115	7,165	7,166	1.5	0.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	333	377	455	486	515	11.6	5.9
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	6,410	6,366	6,450	6,356	6,400	–0.0	0.7
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	21,753	22,186	22,622	22,907	23,046	1.5	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,469</b>	<b>23,201</b>	<b>23,541</b>	<b>23,583</b>	<b>23,829</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Patient days per 1,000 population<sup>(h)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	820.0	827.8	821.1	805.3	802.2	–0.5	–0.4
Public acute hospitals	782.8	775.9	774.7	771.7	763.5	–0.6	–1.1
Public psychiatric hospitals	37.1	51.9	46.4	33.6	38.6	1.0	15.0
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	356.8	357.0	356.9	351.4	344.0	–0.9	–2.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	18.1	20.2	23.9	25.1	26.1	9.6	4.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	336.7	334.9	331.8	325.3	319.3	–1.3	–1.8
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	1,134.9	1,133.0	1,131.6	1,123.1	1,107.5	–0.6	–1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172.0</b>	<b>1,182.5</b>	<b>1,175.6</b>	<b>1,154.5</b>	<b>1,143.9</b>	<b>–0.6</b>	<b>–0.9</b>
<b>Average length of stay (days)</b>							
Public hospitals	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	–1.0	–0.3
Public acute hospitals	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	–1.0	–1.0
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	40.1	60.9	55.1	39.6	49.4	5.3	24.8
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	–3.1	–3.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	–2.4	–3.6
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	–1.8	–2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>–1.8</b>	<b>–1.5</b>
<b>Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)</b>							
Public hospitals	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	0.0	–0.2
Public acute hospitals	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	–0.0	–0.9
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	48.6	71.9	66.2	48.3	57.8	4.5	19.8
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	–1.3	–2.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.3
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	–1.2	–2.4
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	–0.4	–1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>–0.3</b>	<b>–0.8</b>

(continued)

**Table 2.3 (continued): Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2000–01 to 2004–05<sup>(b)</sup>**

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	% change <sup>(c)</sup>	
						Ave since 2000–01	Since 2003–04
<b>Indirectly standardised relative stay index<sup>(f)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	..	..
Public acute hospitals	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.94	..	..
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.30	..	..
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.00	..	..
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	..	..
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.01	..	..
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.96</b>	..	..
<b>Directly standardised relative stay index<sup>(f)</sup></b>							
Public hospitals	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.96	–1.5	–2.2
Public acute hospitals	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.95	–1.5	–2.1
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Private hospitals <sup>(d)(e)</sup>	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.05	–1.6	–3.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(e)</sup>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other private hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.05	–1.6	–3.3
Public acute & private hospitals <sup>(f)</sup>	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	–1.7	–2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>–1.7</b>	<b>–2.5</b>

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(b) For 2000–01 to 2004–05, data on separations and patient days for public patients, private patients and other categories of patients in the public and private sector are presented in Table 7.1.

(c) Annual average change, not adjusted for changes in coverage and recategorisation. Change for Private freestanding day facilities and Other private hospitals excludes Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) Includes private psychiatric hospitals. Coverage of private hospitals is incomplete for some states and territories. See Appendix 4 for details.

(e) The hospital type was not specified for Tasmanian private hospitals reporting to the National Hospital Morbidity Database for 2000–01, 2001–02, 2002–03 and 2003–04. Thus, data for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are included in the total for private hospitals but not the private hospital subcategories to protect the privacy of Tasmanian subcategorised data for private free standing and other private hospitals. However, they were included in the total for private hospitals.

(f) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals.

(g) AR-DRG version 5.0 national public sector estimated cost weights 2003–04 were applied to AR-DRG version 5.0 DRGs for 2000–01 to 2003–04 and AR-DRG version 5.1 DRGs for 2004–05 for all rows in Average public cost weight of separations.

(h) AR-DRGs version 4.2 and private national cost weights for 2002–03 were used for all rows in Average private cost weight of separations.

(i) Relative stay index based on all hospitals combined for the 5-year period using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the 5-year average based on the casemix of that group. See Appendix 3 for details on the methodology.

(j) Relative stay index based on all hospitals combined for the 5-year period using the direct method. The directly standardised relative stay index is comparable between cells. See Appendix 3 for details on the methodology.

.. Not applicable.

n.p. Not published, because there were too few AR-DRGs in the group.

**Table 2.4: Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2004–05**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Separations</b>									
Public hospitals	1,344,246	1,223,429	733,761	383,260	365,596	86,604	63,638	75,891	4,276,425
Public acute hospitals	1,333,299	1,223,039	733,236	381,658	363,461	86,359	63,638	75,891	4,260,581
Public psychiatric hospitals	10,947	390	525	1,602	2,135	245	..	..	15,844
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	747,198	704,267	676,846	308,715	211,829	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,742,425
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	167,004	115,776	157,141	37,272	37,931	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	515,124
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	580,194	588,491	519,705	271,443	173,898	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,133,731
Public acute & private hospitals	2,080,497	1,927,306	1,410,082	690,373	575,290	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,003,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,091,444</b>	<b>1,927,696</b>	<b>1,410,607</b>	<b>691,975</b>	<b>577,425</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>7,018,850</b>
<b>Overnight separations</b>									
Public hospitals	765,390	545,379	377,526	190,043	192,970	44,891	29,857	30,980	2,177,036
Public acute hospitals	756,451	544,989	377,004	188,472	191,149	44,649	29,857	30,980	2,163,551
Public psychiatric hospitals	8,939	390	522	1,571	1,821	242	..	..	13,485
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	253,357	252,911	238,486	122,421	87,760	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	994,636
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	2,262	5	0	385	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,652
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	251,095	252,906	238,486	122,036	87,760	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	952,283
Public acute & private hospitals	1,009,808	797,900	615,490	310,893	278,909	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,158,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018,747</b>	<b>798,290</b>	<b>616,012</b>	<b>312,464</b>	<b>280,730</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>3,171,672</b>
<b>Same day separations</b>									
Public hospitals	578,856	678,050	356,235	193,217	172,626	41,713	33,781	44,911	2,099,389
Public acute hospitals	576,848	678,050	356,232	193,186	172,312	41,710	33,781	44,911	2,097,030
Public psychiatric hospitals	2,008	0	3	31	314	3	..	..	2,359
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	493,841	451,356	438,360	186,294	124,069	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,747,789
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	164,742	115,771	157,141	36,887	37,931	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	512,472
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	329,099	335,585	281,219	149,407	86,138	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,181,448
Public acute & private hospitals	1,070,689	1,129,406	794,592	379,480	296,381	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,844,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072,697</b>	<b>1,129,406</b>	<b>794,595</b>	<b>379,511</b>	<b>296,695</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>3,847,178</b>
<b>Same day separations as a % of total</b>									
Public hospitals	43.1	55.4	48.5	50.4	47.2	48.2	53.1	59.2	49.1
Public acute hospitals	43.3	55.4	48.6	50.6	47.4	48.3	53.1	59.2	49.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	18.3	0.0	0.6	1.9	14.7	1.2	..	..	14.9
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	66.1	64.1	64.8	60.3	58.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	63.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	99.5
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	56.7	57.0	54.1	55.0	49.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	55.4
Public acute & private hospitals	51.5	58.6	56.4	55.0	51.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	54.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>54.8</b>

(continued)

Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Separations per 1,000 population<sup>(e)</sup></b>									
Public hospitals	193.3	238.3	188.1	195.2	225.3	172.6	214.4	456.2	208.1
Public acute hospitals	191.6	238.2	187.9	194.4	224.0	172.2	214.4	456.2	207.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	..	..	0.8
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	106.6	136.1	172.4	155.7	126.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	133.9
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	23.9	22.5	39.9	18.7	22.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	26.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	82.7	113.6	132.5	136.9	104.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	107.8
Public acute & private hospitals	298.2	374.3	360.4	350.0	350.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	341.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>360.5</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>340.2</b>
<b>Average public cost weight of separations<sup>(e)</sup></b>									
Public hospitals	1.11	0.96	1.01	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.09	0.75	1.02
Public acute hospitals	1.11	0.95	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.09	0.75	1.02
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.68	2.91	2.50	2.43	2.57	2.73	..	..	1.92
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	0.95	0.88	0.89	0.87	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.91
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	0.54	0.40	0.48	0.41	0.47	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.48
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	1.07	0.98	1.02	0.94	1.11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02
Public acute & private hospitals	1.05	0.93	0.95	0.93	1.01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>Average private cost weight of separations<sup>(f)</sup></b>									
Private hospitals <sup>(c)</sup>	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.93	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.85
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.45	0.29	0.37	0.31	0.36	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.37
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	1.01	0.94	0.98	0.88	1.06	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
<b>Patient days</b>									
Public hospitals	5,823,565	4,299,033	2,745,143	1,456,574	1,503,551	381,120	229,110	224,060	16,662,156
Public acute hospitals	5,443,997	4,257,812	2,550,178	1,406,242	1,414,108	354,336	229,110	224,060	15,879,843
Public psychiatric hospitals	379,568	41,221	194,965	50,332	89,443	26,784	..	..	782,313
Private hospitals <sup>(b)</sup>	1,881,263	1,848,067	1,814,652	810,511	560,615	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,166,456
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	167,012	115,776	157,141	37,272	37,931	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	515,132
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	1,714,251	1,732,291	1,657,511	773,239	522,684	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,399,976
Public acute & private hospitals	7,325,260	6,105,879	4,364,830	2,216,753	1,974,723	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23,046,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,704,828</b>	<b>6,147,100</b>	<b>4,559,795</b>	<b>2,267,085</b>	<b>2,064,166</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>23,828,612</b>

(continued)

**Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation<sup>(a)</sup>, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2004–05**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Patient days per 1,000 population<sup>(a)</sup></b>									
Public hospitals	822.5	823.0	706.6	750.1	882.9	741.6	793.6	1,413.4	802.2
Public acute hospitals	766.9	814.7	656.3	725.0	826.2	687.4	793.6	1,413.4	763.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	55.6	8.2	50.2	25.1	56.7	54.2	..	..	38.6
Private hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	264.0	351.3	465.7	414.8	322.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	344.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	23.9	22.5	39.9	18.7	22.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	26.1
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	240.1	328.8	425.8	396.1	300.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	319.3
Public acute & private hospitals	1,031.0	1,166.0	1,122.1	1,139.8	1,149.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,107.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,086.6</b>	<b>1,174.3</b>	<b>1,172.3</b>	<b>1,165.0</b>	<b>1,205.7</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>1,143.9</b>
<b>Average length of stay (days)</b>									
Public hospitals	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.9
Public acute hospitals	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.7
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	34.7	105.7	371.4	31.4	41.9	109.3	..	..	49.4
Private hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.0
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.0
Public acute & private hospitals	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)</b>									
Public hospitals	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.6	6.5	5.8	6.7
Public acute hospitals	6.4	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.4
Public psychiatric hospitals <sup>(e)</sup>	42.2	105.7	373.5	32.0	48.9	110.7	..	..	57.8
Private hospitals <sup>(d)</sup>	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.0
Other private hospitals <sup>(b)(c)</sup>	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.5
Public acute & private hospitals	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>n.p.</b>	<b>6.3</b>

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* and *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(b) Coverage of private hospitals is incomplete for some states and territories. In particular, about 21% Tasmania private hospital separations were not reported. See Appendix 4 for details.

(c) Includes private psychiatric hospitals.

(d) Figures are directly age-standardised to the Australian population as detailed in Appendix 3.

(e) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute*, or as *Newborn* with qualified patient days, or was *Not reported*. AR-DRG version 5.0 national public sector estimated cost weights 2003–04 were applied to AR-DRG version 5.1 DRGs for all rows in Average public cost weight of separations.

(f) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute*, or as *Newborn with qualified patient days*, or was *Not reported*. AR-DRGs version 4.2 and national private sector estimated cost weights for 2002–03 were used for all rows in Average private cost weight of separations.

(g) Caution should be used with average length of stay data for public psychiatric hospitals. The figures include a small percentage of long stay patients who can affect the average markedly.

n.p. Not published.

.. Not applicable.

Table 2.5: Non-admitted patient occasions of service<sup>(a)</sup>, by type of non-admitted patient care, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2004–05

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>(b)</sup>	Total <sup>(c)</sup>
<b>Public acute hospitals</b>									
<b>Individual occasions of service</b>									
Accident & emergency	2,007,356	1,318,053	1,282,037	593,068	473,681	121,713	93,716	103,624	5,993,248
Dialysis	14,958	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	14,958
Pathology	2,270,403	685,408	2,621,208	670,314	..	208,875	35,737	77,423	6,569,368
Radiology & organ imaging	700,852	545,297	787,813	368,241	271,510	75,040	65,914	64,108	2,878,775
Endoscopy & related procedures	11,362	0	4,313	..	0	0	0	0	15,675
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	4,032,043	1,541,073	2,208,732	591,688	824,740	260,749	215,066	85,873	9,759,964
Mental health	908,482	698,186	85,842	36,798	23,057	1,829	4,555	0	1,758,749
Alcohol & drug	899,915	25,392	76,689	0	0	0	0	0	1,001,996
Dental	742,728	173,511	344,644	11,630	7,163	1,683	0	0	1,281,359
Pharmacy	874,415	401,798	599,283	177,310	0	67,139	717	27,872	2,148,534
Allied health	1,524,432	1,034,157	518,513	903,320	224,703	96,703	43,416	12,323	4,357,567
Community health	1,984,862	268,563	170,170	816,157	0	492	10,070	0	3,250,314
District nursing <sup>(d)</sup>	2,065,744	166,875	67,120	178,296	0	0	0	0	2,478,035
Other outreach	487,789	4,291	118,393	148,988	315,922	41,272	18,234	0	1,134,889
<b>Total individual occasions of service</b>	<b>18,525,341</b>	<b>6,862,604</b>	<b>8,884,757</b>	<b>4,495,810</b>	<b>2,140,776</b>	<b>875,495</b>	<b>487,425</b>	<b>371,223</b>	<b>42,643,431</b>
<b>Group sessions</b>									
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	35,985	n.a.	4,791	1	7,549	204	1,836	n.a.	50,366
Mental health	24,099	n.a.	1,250	2,006	1,424	0	453	n.a.	29,232
Alcohol & drug	2,399	n.a.	0	0	..	0	..	n.a.	2,399
Allied health	45,028	n.a.	8,912	13,545	6,229	1,278	3,120	n.a.	78,112
Community health	48,233	n.a.	3,150	37,293	..	0	..	n.a.	88,676
District nursing	6,187	n.a.	635	3,402	..	0	..	n.a.	10,224
Other outreach	8,004	n.a.	823	3,951	97,443	0	107	n.a.	110,328
Other	543	n.a.	0	..	..	..	..	n.a.	543
<b>Total group sessions</b>	<b>170,569</b>	<b>26,527</b>	<b>19,561</b>	<b>60,198</b>	<b>112,645</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>396,498</b>
<b>Public psychiatric hospitals</b>									
Emergency & outpatient individual sessions	132,110	3,709	134	11,672	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	147,625
Emergency & outpatient group sessions	4,915	0	0	909	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	5,824
Outreach/community individual sessions	3,092	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	3,092
Outreach/community group sessions	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	0
<b>Total services</b>	<b>140,117</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>156,541</b>

(a) Reporting arrangements have varied significantly across years and across jurisdictions.

(b) Radiology figures for the Northern Territory are underestimated and pathology figures relate only to three of the five hospitals.

(c) Includes only those states and territories for which data are available.

(d) Justice Health (formerly known as Corrections Health) in New South Wales reported 996,917 district nursing occasions of services. Their services may not be typical of district nursing.

n.a. Not available.

.. Not applicable.

**Table 2.6: Non-admitted patient occasions of service ('000), by type of non-admitted patient care, private hospitals, states and territories, 2003-04**

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accident and emergency <sup>(a)</sup>	75.2	103.6	119.1	n.a.	38.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	472.1
Outpatient services <sup>(b)</sup>	251.1	691.3	180.6	29.9	17.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,173.1
Other non-admitted services <sup>(c)</sup>	152.9	24.3	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	182.4
Other	29.8	18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>509.2</b>	<b>838.0</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1,909.5</b>

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

(b) Includes *Dialysis, Radiology and organ imaging, Endoscopy, Pathology, Other medical/surgical/diagnostic, Psychiatric, Alcohol and drug, Dental, Pharmacy and Allied health services.*

(c) Includes *Community health services, District nursing services and Non-medical and social services.*

n.a. Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics' Private Health Establishments Collection, unpublished data.