

3 Public hospital establishments

Introduction

This chapter describes the public hospital sector in terms of the number of hospitals, availability of hospital beds, staff employed and specialised services provided. It also provides information on public hospital expenditure and revenue. The main source of data is the National Public Hospital Establishments Database. Data on specialised services, expenditure, staffing and revenue for some small hospitals were incomplete.

Hospitals and bed numbers

Table 3.1 presents information on the numbers of hospitals and beds and the distribution of hospitals by their size, which has been determined by the number of available beds. There were 759 public hospitals and 55,112 beds reported for 2004–05.

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. A more reliable indicator of the availability of hospital services may be the numbers of hospital beds. However, the concept of an available bed is also becoming less important, for example in the light of increasing same day hospitalisations and provision of hospital in the home care. The comparability of bed numbers can also be affected by the casemix of hospitals with, for example, differing proportions of beds available for specialised and more general purposes.

Based on numbers of available beds, there were more small hospitals, particularly in those jurisdictions that cover large geographic areas. The majority of beds were in larger hospitals and in more densely populated areas. Although 70.1% of hospitals had fewer than 50 beds, these small hospitals accounted for only 17.9% of available beds. The largest hospital had 881 beds, and the median hospital size was 25 beds.

Further detail about the characteristics and numbers of public hospitals is included in Appendix 4 and, by public hospital peer group, in Table 4.2.

Geographical distribution of beds

The Remoteness Area classification is used in Table 3.2 to present information on the geographical distribution of public hospitals and available beds, and on the number of available beds per 1,000 population. Information on the Remoteness Area classification is included in Appendix 3.

On a Remoteness Area basis, the highest number of hospitals was in *Outer regional* areas (224) and the largest number of beds was in *Major cities* (34,125).

Nationally, there were 2.8 public hospital beds per 1,000 population. The ratio of public hospital beds in a jurisdiction to the population resident in the jurisdiction ranged from

2.1 beds per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.3 beds per 1,000 population in South Australia.

On a Remoteness Area basis, the ratio of public hospital beds in an area to the population resident in the area ranged from 2.6 beds per 1,000 population nationally in *Major cities*, to 3.0 beds per 1,000 population in regional areas and 5.3 beds per 1,000 population in *Remote* and *Very remote* areas. This distribution of beds is reflected in separation rates for public hospitals by geographical area (see Table 8.12).

This analysis by Remoteness Area is of less relevance to geographically smaller jurisdictions and those jurisdictions with small populations residing in *Remote* areas (such as the Victoria and Australian Capital Territory). Thus, the ratio of services to the population does not necessarily indicate the accessibility of hospital services. Hospitals based in central locations can also serve patients who reside in other areas of a state or territory or in other jurisdictions. The patterns of bed availability may also reflect a number of factors including patterns of availability of other health care services, patterns of disease and injury and the relatively poor health of Indigenous people, who have higher population concentrations in *Remote* areas.

Specialised services

Data relating to the availability of specialised services (such as *Intensive care unit*, *Obstetric/maternity service* and *Transplantation units*) in public acute hospitals for all states and territories are presented in Table 3.3. By far, the most common specialised services offered by hospitals were *Domiciliary care services* and services provided by *Obstetric/maternity* and *Nursing home care units*. In contrast, *Acute spinal cord injury unit* and *Pancreas, heart and liver transplant services* were provided by only a few hospitals, reflecting the highly specialised nature of those services.

Most specialised services were in hospitals located in *Major cities*, for example, all 7 *Acute spinal cord injury units* were located in *Major cities*. However, other services were more spread with 2 of the 13 *Burns units (level III)* located in *Regional* areas, and 66 *Obstetric/maternity services* in *Major cities*, 167 in *Regional* areas and 25 in *Remote* and *Very remote* areas.

Data on specialised services were not available for a few hospitals so the services may be under-enumerated.

The existence of a specialised unit does not necessarily imply the delivery of large numbers of services in that unit. For example, there were some smaller hospitals with an obstetric unit that had less than one delivery a week on average. There were also a few hospitals that did not report having an obstetric unit but reported one or more deliveries a day.

For information on service-related definitions of specialised services, see Appendix 5 on Service Related Groups.

Staffing

Information on the number of full-time equivalent staff employed in public hospitals by state and territory is presented in Table 3.4, as the average available staff for the year. The collection of data by staffing category is not consistent among states and territories – for some jurisdictions, best estimates were reported for some staffing categories. New South

Wales and Victoria were unable to provide information for each nurse category, although data on total nurse numbers were provided.

Nationally, 211,645 full-time equivalent staff were employed in the public hospital sector in 2004–05. *Nurses* constituted 44.4% (93,992) of public hospital staff; *Registered nurses* were the largest group in those states and territories that reported a breakdown of the nursing categories.

There were 21,394 *Salaried medical officers* employed in public hospitals throughout Australia, representing 10.1% of the public hospital labour force. Information on numbers of visiting medical officers (VMOs), who are contracted by hospitals to provide services to public patients and paid on a sessional or fee-for-service basis in public hospitals, is not available. (See Table 3.5 for data on expenditure on VMOs.)

Variation in some staffing categories (in particular, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff*) is most likely due to different reporting practices within the states. Queensland, in particular, has noted that there is little difference between these categories, and that an employee may perform different functions within these two categories on different days. New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia did not provide data on *Other personal care staff* as these staff are included in the *Diagnostic and allied health* and *Domestic and other staffing* categories.

The outsourcing of services with a large labour-related component (for example, food services and domestic services) can have a large impact on the staffing figures. Differences in outsourcing may explain some of the differences in full-time equivalent staff in some staffing categories and also some of the differences between the states and territories.

Recurrent expenditure by hospitals

Information on gross recurrent expenditure, categorised into *Salary and wages expenditure* and *Non-salary expenditure*, is presented in Table 3.5. Nationally, total recurrent expenditure excluding depreciation by public acute and psychiatric hospitals was \$21.8 billion in 2004–05.

The largest share of expenditure for 2004–05 was for salary payments. Even when payments to VMOs and payments for outsourced services, which include large labour components, are excluded, salary payments accounted for 61.7% of the \$21.8 billion spent within the public hospital system. Salary payments include salaries and wages, payments to staff on paid leave, workers' compensation leave and salaries paid to contract staff where the contract was for the supply of labour and where full-time equivalent staffing data were available.

Medical and surgical supplies (which include consumable supplies only and not equipment purchases), *administrative expenses* and *drug supplies* were the major non-salary expenses for public hospitals nationally. Data for Queensland include payments for pathology provided by the state-wide pathology services.

Depreciation has also been reported in Table 3.5. The data show that there is variation between states and territories in reporting, ranging from 6.4% of total expenditure in Queensland to 1.0% in the Northern Territory. No data were available on depreciation for Tasmania and the data were incomplete for South Australia.

Hospital revenue

Public hospital revenue from patients and other sources (excluding general revenue payments received from state or territory governments) is reported in Table 3.6. In this table, states and territories have reported revenue against three categories: *Patient revenue*, *Recoveries* (that is, income from the use of hospital facilities by salaried medical officers or private practitioners exercising their rights of private practice, and other recoveries), and *Other revenue* (such as from charities). In data reported for Queensland, *Patient revenue* includes revenue for items such as pharmacy and ambulance, which could be considered as *Recoveries*.

Australian public hospitals received \$1.91 billion in revenue in 2004–05. This was equivalent to 8.8% of total recurrent expenditure (excluding depreciation). Revenue as a proportion of total expenditure varied among the states and territories. Public hospital revenue in Tasmania represented 12.0% of expenditure, whereas revenue in South Australia represented 4.4% of expenditure.

There is some variation among the states and territories in the treatment of revenue data. For example, Victoria's *Other revenue* includes Commonwealth grants. In contrast, the Northern Territory does not include Commonwealth grants in its revenue figures. In 2004–05 Queensland has 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.

There is also some inconsistency in the treatment of income from asset sales. Western Australia netted out asset sales in its capital expenditure accounts, and South Australia netted out land sales in its capital expenditure accounts and reported sales from other surplus goods in the revenue figures. Both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory reported revenue from asset disposal as part of *Other revenue*. Victoria and Queensland account for asset sales in their capital expenditure accounts. The income from asset disposal (apart from major assets such as land, buildings and some motor vehicles) is usually not very significant as capital assets are generally retained until they are either worn out or obsolete, making their residual value comparatively small. Sometimes there is even a net cost incurred in disposing of an asset.

Other expenditure and revenue related to hospitals

Expenditure reported in Table 3.5 is largely expenditure by hospitals and not necessarily all expenditure on hospital services by each state or territory government. Revenue reported in Table 3.6 is largely revenue received by individual hospitals, and does not necessarily include all revenue received by each state or territory government for provision of public hospital services.

For example, expenditure on public hospital services purchased by the state or territory government (at the state or area health service level) from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is not included in Table 3.5 except if the privately owned and/or operated hospital has been reported as a public hospital (see Appendix 4). Expenditure on public patients hospitalised in other jurisdictions is also not identified in Table 3.5 for the purchasing jurisdiction, although it is largely reflected as expenditure in other jurisdictions' columns in Table 3.5. It is also not included in Table 3.6, which excludes general revenue payments from

the state and territory governments. Expenditure by public hospitals, through inter-hospital contracts, is assumed to be included within the expenditure reported for hospitals in Table 3.5.

Data on the purchase (at the state- or area health service-level) of public hospital services provided by privately owned and/or operated hospitals has been reported by some states and territories. In 2004–05, Western Australia spent \$160.8 million on the purchase of public hospital services from private hospitals, which is equivalent to 8% of total recurrent expenditure by public hospitals (Table 3.5). New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia reported \$38.1 million, \$0.2 and \$2.1 million expenditure, respectively. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory reported nil recurrent expenditure on purchasing public patient services from private hospitals. Data were provided for Tasmania, but not published, due to commercial-in-confidence considerations. Data were not available for Queensland.

The reporting of expenditure is affected by how public and private hospitals are defined (see Appendix 4). For example, the expenditure reported in this section for Western Australia excludes the expenditure for two hospitals largely contracted to provide public services (Peel and Joondalup hospitals) because they are reported as private hospitals. Expenditure for similar hospitals in other states (for example, the Mildura Base Hospital in Victoria) is included in Table 3.5 because they are reported as public hospitals.

Notes on financial data

Financial data reported from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database are not comparable with data reported in the annual AIHW publication of *Health expenditure Australia 2003–04* (AIHW 2005c). In the latter, trust fund expenditure is included (whereas it is not generally included in the data here), and hospital expenditure may be defined to cover activity not covered by this data collection.

Capital formation expenditure is not reported in this publication. Not all jurisdictions were able to report using the *National health data dictionary* (NHDC 2003) categories and the comparability of the data may not be adequate for reporting.

It should also be noted that, because some states and territories have not fully implemented accrual accounting procedures and systems, expenditure and revenue presented in the current report are mixtures of expenditure/payments and revenue/receipts, respectively. Depreciation represents a significant portion of expenditure and expenditure totals are reported including and excluding depreciation to ensure comparable figures are available across jurisdictions.

Table 3.1: Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds^(b), by hospital size, states and territories, 2004–05

Hospital size ^(c)	NSW	Vic ^(d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
10 or less beds	19	35	70	22	7	17	1	0	171
More than 10 to 50 beds	125	52	69	49	57	7	0	2	361
More than 50 to 100 beds	32	20	15	9	6	0	0	1	83
More than 100 to 200 beds	31	18	11	6	3	0	1	1	71
More than 200 to 500 beds	18	18	9	4	5	2	1	1	58
More than 500 beds	7	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	15
Total	232	144	177	92	79	27	3	5	759
Available beds									
10 or less beds	75	212	256	168	45	101	10	..	867
More than 10 to 50 beds	3,372	1,258	1,674	1,002	1,506	148	..	50	9,010
More than 50 to 100 beds	2,202	1,476	996	575	452	..	..	60	5,761
More than 100 to 200 beds	4,822	2,659	1,715	851	507	..	174	165	10,894
More than 200 to 500 beds	5,732	5,764	2,786	1,338	1,849	550	495	295	18,809
More than 500 beds	4,527	578	2,331	1,209	626	501	..	..	9,772
Total	20,731	11,946	9,758	5,144	4,985	1,300	679	570	55,112

(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.

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

(c) Size is based on the average number of available beds.

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

.. Not applicable.

Table 3.2: Number of hospitals^(a), available beds and ratio of available beds in area to 1,000 population resident in area, by Remoteness Area, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2004–05

Region	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Major cities	73	48	19	19	13	..	3	..	175
Inner regional	76	58	26	9	16	9	0	..	194
Outer regional	63	36	55	28	28	13	..	1	224
<i>Total regional</i>	139	94	81	37	44	22	0	1	418
Remote	14	2	34	23	16	3	..	2	94
Very remote	6	..	43	13	6	2	..	2	72
<i>Total remote</i>	20	2	77	36	22	5	..	4	166
Total all regions	232	144	177	92	79	27	3	5	759
Available beds^(c)									
Major cities	13,658	8,463	4,725	3,430	3,170	..	679	..	34,125
Inner regional	4,815	2,781	2,040	338	462	915	0	..	11,351
Outer regional	1,917	688	2,073	740	894	357	..	295	6,964
<i>Total regional</i>	6,732	3,469	4,113	1,078	1,356	1,272	0	295	18,315
Remote	282	14	416	451	364	19	..	225	1,771
Very remote	58	..	504	185	96	9	..	50	901
<i>Total remote</i>	340	14	920	636	460	28	..	275	2,672
Total all regions	20,731	11,946	9,758	5,144	4,985	1,300	679	570	55,112
Ratio of available beds in area to 1,000 population resident in area									
Major cities	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	..	2.1	..	2.6
Inner regional	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.4	3.0	0.0	..	2.7
Outer regional	4.0	2.7	3.1	4.0	5.0	2.2	..	2.7	3.4
<i>Total regional</i>	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.0
Remote	7.3	2.4	4.5	5.0	7.9	2.3	..	5.4	5.5
Very remote	7.3	..	9.4	3.7	7.0	3.5	..	1.0	5.0
<i>Total remote</i>	7.3	2.4	6.3	4.5	7.7	2.6	..	3.0	5.3
Total all regions	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.8

(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.

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

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

Table 3.3: Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2004–05

Specialised services	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA	SA ^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Acute renal dialysis unit	18	9	10	4	4	2	1	2	50
Major city	14	8	3	4	4	..	1	..	34
Regional	4	1	7	0	0	2	0	1	15
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Acute spinal cord injury unit	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Major city	3	1	1	1	1	..	0	..	7
AIDS unit	8	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	19
Major city	8	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	16
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Alcohol and drug unit	33	15	10	1	3	1	0	1	64
Major city	23	7	5	1	1	..	0	..	37
Regional	10	8	4	0	2	1	0	0	25
Remote	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1	2
Burns unit (level III)	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	13
Major city	3	2	2	2	2	..	0	..	11
Regional	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cardiac surgery unit	10	7	3	4	2	1	1	0	28
Major city	10	7	2	4	2	..	1	..	26
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Clinical genetics unit	10	6	6	2	2	1	1	0	28
Major city	8	6	4	2	2	..	1	..	23
Regional	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
Coronary care unit	48	28	23	3	11	3	2	2	120
Major city	30	14	9	3	6	..	2	..	64
Regional	18	14	13	0	5	3	0	1	54
Remote	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1	2
Diabetes unit	25	18	10	5	5	3	1	1	68
Major city	23	15	8	5	5	..	1	..	57
Regional	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	11
Domiciliary care service	150	96	40	54	46	0	0	1	387
Major city	36	27	7	8	8	..	0	..	86
Regional	109	69	16	30	25	0	0	0	249
Remote	5	0	17	16	13	0	..	1	52
Geriatric assessment unit	45	34	8	24	14	1	1	0	127
Major city	32	22	3	6	5	..	1	..	69
Regional	13	12	4	16	8	1	0	0	54
Remote	0	0	1	2	1	0	..	0	4
Hospice care unit	34	22	8	16	16	1	1	0	98
Major city	15	7	5	0	5	..	1	..	33
Regional	19	15	3	13	8	1	0	0	59
Remote	0	0	0	3	3	0	..	0	6
Infectious diseases unit	10	12	7	3	4	1	1	1	39
Major city	10	12	5	3	4	..	1	..	35
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Intensive care unit (level III)	38	17	11	4	5	2	1	2	80
Major city	24	13	8	4	4	..	1	..	54
Regional	14	4	3	0	1	2	0	1	25
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
In-vitro fertilisation unit	2	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
Major city	2	2	0	1	2	..	0	..	7
Regional	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	41	57	21	10	12	2	1	3	147
Major city	21	20	5	6	6	..	1	..	59
Regional	19	37	12	3	4	2	0	1	78
Remote	1	0	4	1	2	0	..	2	10

(continued)

Table 3.3 (continued): Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2004–05

Specialised services	NSW^(b)	Vic^(c)	Qld	WA	SA^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	11	10	9	3	4	1	1	0	39
Major city	11	10	7	3	4	..	1	..	36
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Neonatal intensive care unit (level III)	11	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	25
Major city	10	4	3	1	2	..	1	..	21
Regional	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
Neurosurgical unit	13	8	6	3	4	1	1	0	36
Major city	12	8	5	3	4	..	1	..	33
Regional	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Nursing home care unit	56	78	11	33	42	0	0	0	220
Major city	1	11	0	1	1	..	0	..	14
Regional	48	67	7	17	29	0	0	0	168
Remote	7	0	4	15	12	0	..	0	38
Obstetric/maternity service	80	61	46	31	30	3	2	5	258
Major city	28	14	7	8	7	..	2	..	66
Regional	51	47	31	16	18	3	0	1	167
Remote	1	0	8	7	5	0	..	4	25
Oncology unit	29	34	10	6	7	3	2	0	91
Major city	20	16	7	4	7	..	2	..	56
Regional	9	18	3	2	0	3	0	0	35
Psychiatric unit/ward	42	31	18	16	8	3	2	2	122
Major city	29	22	9	13	8	..	2	..	83
Regional	13	9	9	3	0	3	0	1	38
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Refractory epilepsy unit	5	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	16
Major city	5	6	0	3	2	..	0	..	16
Rehabilitation unit	55	28	15	8	12	3	1	2	124
Major city	34	16	7	7	5	..	1	..	70
Regional	21	12	8	1	7	3	0	1	53
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Sleep centre	13	6	5	2	4	1	0	0	31
Major city	12	6	4	2	4	..	0	..	28
Regional	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Specialist paediatric service	46	30	16	9	9	3	2	3	118
Major city	26	15	7	5	4	..	2	..	59
Regional	20	15	9	2	4	3	0	1	54
Remote	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	2	5
Transplantation unit—bone marrow	12	7	6	3	2	1	1	0	32
Major city	12	7	5	3	2	..	1	..	30
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Transplantation unit—heart (including heart/lung)	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Major city	1	2	1	1	0	..	0	..	5
Regional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transplantation unit—liver	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
Major city	2	2	2	1	1	..	0	..	8
Transplantation unit—pancreas	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Major city	1	1	1	1	0	..	0	..	4
Transplantation unit—renal	10	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	21
Major city	9	6	1	3	1	..	0	..	20
Regional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

(a) Excludes psychiatric hospitals. Rows for Regional and Remote with no units omitted from table.

(b) Data for a small number of hospitals in New South Wales were not available, so the number of services is therefore slightly under-enumerated.

(c) May be a slight underestimate as some small multi-campus rural services were reported at network rather than campus level. Consequently, if two campuses within the group had a specialised type of service, they were counted as one.

.. Not applicable.

Table 3.4: Average full-time equivalent staff^(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2004-05

Staffing category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA ^(e)	SA ^(b)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT	Total
Full-time equivalent staff numbers									
Salaried medical officers	7,276	5,557	3,787	1,996	1,700	442	373	263	21,394
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	12,838	7,489	6,168	1,906	1,280	998	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	2,158	923	1,714	237	234	33	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	..	..	26	43	..	..	69
Total nurses	33,573	24,372	14,996	8,412	7,908	2,186	1,514	1,031	93,992
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	732	n.a.	n.a.	187	163	15	n.a.
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	10,239	11,378	3,456	2,325	1,993	422	409	280	30,502
Administrative & clerical staff	11,878	9,104	4,162	3,307	2,810	601	639	394	32,895
Domestic & other staff	11,313	6,861	6,184	3,774	2,047	869	191	530	31,769
Total staff	74,279	57,272	33,317	19,813	16,457	4,707	3,288	2,512	211,645

(a) Where average full-time equivalent staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2005 were used. Staff contracted to provide products (rather than labour) are not included.

(b) *Other personal care staff* are included in *Diagnostic & allied health professionals* and *Domestic & other staff*.

(c) For Victoria, full time equivalent staff numbers may be slightly understated. *Other personal care staff* are included in *Domestic & other staff*.

(d) Queensland pathology services provided by staff employed by the state pathology service are not reported here.

(e) Many hospitals were unable to provide a split between nurse categories and these have been reported as Registered nurses.

(f) Data for five small hospitals in Tasmania were not supplied.

n.a. Not available.

.. Not applicable.

Table 3.5: Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2004-05

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT ^(g)	Total
Salary and wages expenditure									
Salaries and medical officers	842,864	747,073	415,818	298,599	198,391	54,342	51,280	39,858	2,648,225
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	806,188	502,743	426,544	115,024	90,489	72,514	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	97,291	42,984	84,857	10,924	12,369	1,828	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	..	..	2,207	2,059	..	..	4,266
Total nurses	2,238,040	1,563,729	903,479	545,727	513,608	128,007	102,858	74,342	6,089,790
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	30,828	n.a.	n.a.	6,846	7,327	862	45,863
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	569,058	526,401	206,748	138,589	107,326	26,534	26,757	18,768	1,640,181
Administrative & clerical staff	657,315	439,876	182,886	159,314	124,868	22,921	33,556	22,981	1,643,717
Domestic & other staff	449,866	335,570	254,658	156,418	76,238	32,612	6,382	24,275	1,336,019
Salary expenditure category, not further categorised	..	24,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,617
Total salary & wages expenditure	4,777,143	3,657,265	1,994,417	1,298,647	1,020,432	271,262	228,160	181,086	13,428,412
Non-salary expenditure									
Payments to visiting medical officers	393,516	119,934	65,498	69,820	78,871	11,514	25,160	3,220	767,533
Superannuation payments	441,152	327,135	195,401	112,500	91,365	28,308	26,566	13,058	1,235,485
Drug supplies	389,448	299,743	188,304	119,470	82,851	18,632	12,708	14,634	1,125,790
Medical & surgical supplies	782,613	491,133	359,035	151,685	105,618	45,578	34,272	19,217	1,989,151
Food supplies	106,500	27,125	58,325	17,960	11,800	5,284	4,111	2,355	233,460
Domestic services	173,062	121,279	95,484	63,633	44,954	6,736	13,708	9,812	528,668
Repairs & maintenance	193,712	114,159	70,505	54,983	69,976	18,312	6,905	5,203	533,755
Patient transport	50,055	29,681	20,440	16,821	14,842	2,979	938	11,279	147,035
Administrative expenses	423,835	397,394	243,724	89,587	46,760	33,546	23,113	14,468	1,272,427
Interest payments	3,234	0	0	12,285	1,343	n.a.	13	n.a.	16,875
Depreciation	327,801	205,140	210,901	69,185	27,644	n.a.	13,134	2,705	856,510
Other recurrent expenditure	115,913	149,853	13,674	21,428	131,726	16,000	13,523	8,063	470,180
Expenditure, not further categorised	..	7,924	..	..	..	1,089	..	..	9,013
Total non-salary expenditure excluding depreciation	3,073,040	2,116,560	1,279,190	730,172	680,106	187,978	161,017	101,309	8,329,372
Total non-salary expenditure including depreciation	3,400,841	2,321,700	1,490,091	799,357	n.a.	n.a.	174,151	104,014	9,185,882
Total expenditure excluding depreciation	7,850,183	5,773,825	3,273,607	2,028,819	1,700,538	459,240	389,177	282,395	21,757,784
Public acute hospitals	7,609,157	5,742,514	3,188,451	1,981,514	1,610,021	452,034	389,177	282,395	21,255,263
Psychiatric hospitals	241,026	31,311	85,156	47,305	90,517	7,206	..	..	502,521
Total expenditure including depreciation	8,177,984	5,978,965	3,484,508	2,098,004	n.a.	n.a.	402,311	285,100	n.a.
Public acute hospitals	7,925,819	5,946,424	3,392,376	2,049,367	n.a.	n.a.	402,311	244,990	n.a.
Psychiatric hospitals	252,165	32,541	92,132	48,637	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	n.a.

(a) Recurrent expenditure on purchase of public hospitals services at the state or area health service level from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is not included, but is reported for some jurisdictions in the text of Chapter 3.

(b) New South Wales hospital expenditure recorded against special purposes and trust funds is excluded. Other personal care staff are included in *Diagnostic & allied health professionals* and *Domestic & other staff*.

(c) Victorian data for one hospital were supplied at *Total salary, Depreciation* and *Total non-salary* level only. These data were reported as *Salary expenditure category, not further categorised and Expenditure, not further categorised*. Other personal care staff are included in *Domestic & other staff*.

(d) Pathology services were purchased from a statewide pathology service rather than being provided by hospital employees.

(e) South Australian Other personal care staff are included in *Diagnostic & allied health professionals* and *Domestic & other staff*. Interest payments are included in *Administrative expenses*. Termination payments are included in *Other recurrent expenditure*. Depreciation data are only reported for a subset of hospitals.

(f) Tasmanian data for one hospital was not supplied. Three small hospitals reported total expenditure only, here reported as *Expenditure, not further categorised*.

(g) Interest payments were not reported.

.. Not applicable.

n.a. Not available.

Table 3.6: Revenue (\$'000), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2004-05

Revenue source	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(a)	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT	NT	Total
Patient revenue	501,471	197,837	107,935	68,567	56,061	32,016	21,723	9,490	995,100
Recoveries	169,725	62,966	30,137	21,528	0	12,227	6,172	3,478	306,233
Other revenue ^(c)	166,945	260,954	121,800	26,755	18,420	10,775	3,845	375	609,869
Total revenue	838,141	521,757	259,872	116,850	74,481	55,018	31,740	13,343	1,911,202
Public acute hospitals	822,638	519,831	253,738	115,462	72,651	55,018	31,740	13,343	1,884,421
Psychiatric hospitals	15,503	1,926	6,134	1,388	1,830	0	..	..	26,781

(a) Patient revenue includes revenue for items such as pharmacy and ambulance, which may be considered to be Recoveries.

(b) Tasmanian data for seven small hospitals were not supplied but most of these are likely to have no revenue.

(c) Includes investment income, income from charities, bequests and accommodation provided to visitors.

.. Not applicable.