

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 peer group, which classifies hospitals to broadly similar groups in terms of their range of admitted patient activity and their geographical location. There were 755 public hospitals and 54,601 beds reported for 2005–06.

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.

Public hospital peer groups

Public hospital peer groups were developed to allow for more meaningful analysis of the data than comparison at the jurisdiction level would allow. The public hospital peer groups were designed to explain variability in hospital costs by grouping hospitals according to the type and level of their admitted patient activity, and their geographical location. Table 3.1 presents information on hospital and bed numbers and a range of other statistics about the public hospital peer groups for each state and territory can be found in Chapter 4. Detailed information on the public hospital peer group classification is included in Appendix 2.

For 2005–06, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals* group. Although the 79 hospitals in this group accounted for only 10.5% of public acute and psychiatric hospitals, they covered 53.6% of beds (Table 3.1).

The *Small acute hospitals* peer group accounted for the largest number of public hospitals in 2005–06. There were 150 small acute hospitals which represented 19.9% of hospitals in 2005–06; however, they accounted for only 6.1% of available beds.

Distribution of hospitals according to bed numbers

Grouping hospitals by number of available beds shows that there were more small hospitals, particularly in those jurisdictions that cover large geographical areas. The majority of beds were in larger hospitals and in more densely populated areas. Although 71.9% of hospitals had fewer than 50 beds, these small hospitals accounted for only 18.6% of available beds (Table 3.2). The largest hospital had 976 beds, and the median hospital size was 25 beds.

Further detail about the characteristics and numbers of public hospitals is included in Appendix 2 and, by public hospital peer group, in Table 4.2.

Geographical distribution of beds

The Remoteness Area classification is used in Table 3.3 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 1.

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* (34,047).

Nationally, there were 2.7 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 2.2 beds per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.2 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 2.5 beds per 1,000 population nationally in *Major cities*, to 2.8 beds per 1,000 population in regional areas and 4.9 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 Victoria and the 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 3.4. 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 Transplantation 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 8 *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 65 *Obstetric/maternity services* in *Major cities*, 162 in *Regional areas* and 25 in *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/maternity service* 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 4 on Service Related Groups.

Staffing

Information on the number of full-time equivalent staff employed in public hospitals and average salaries by state and territory is presented in Table 3.5. 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, 221,379 full-time equivalent staff were employed in the public hospital sector in 2005–06. *Nurses* constituted 44.7% (99,008) 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 22,858 *Salaried medical officers* employed in public hospitals throughout Australia, representing 10.3% 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 3.6 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 in 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 (such as 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.

The average salary for full-time equivalent *Nurses* in 2005–06 was \$67,592 nationally, an increase of 4.3% on the average salary of \$64,792 in 2004–05 (AIHW 2006a). The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$136,789, a 10.5% increase over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for *Nurses* ranged from \$63,715 in South Australia to \$79,486 in the Northern Territory. For *Salaried medical officers*, they ranged from \$118,284 in South Australia to \$169,145 in the Northern Territory.

Some of the variation in average salaries reported for *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff* is likely to be a result of different reporting practices and use of 'outsourcing' services. The degree of outsourcing of higher paid versus lower paid staffing functions will be a factor that affects the comparison of averages. For example, outsourcing the provision of domestic services but retaining domestic service managers to oversee the activities of the contractors tends to result in higher average salaries for the domestic service staff.

Recurrent expenditure by hospitals

Information on gross recurrent expenditure, categorised into *Salary and wages expenditure* and *Non-salary expenditure*, is presented in Table 3.6. Nationally, total recurrent expenditure excluding depreciation by public acute and psychiatric hospitals was \$24.0 billion in 2005–06.

The largest share of expenditure for 2005–06 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 62.1% of the \$24.0 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), *Superannuation*, *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 3.6. The data show that there is variation between states and territories in reporting, ranging from 5.6% of total expenditure in Queensland to 0.9% in the Northern Territory. Depreciation data were incomplete for South Australia and Tasmania.

Hospital revenue

Public hospital revenue from patients and other sources (excluding general revenue payments received from state or territory governments) is reported in Table 3.7. 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 \$2.16 billion in revenue in 2005–06. This was equivalent to 9.0% 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 11.7% of expenditure (excluding depreciation), whereas revenue in South Australia represented 4.3% 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.

There is also some inconsistency in the treatment of income from asset sales. Western Australia netted out asset sales in its capital expenditure accounts. 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 3.6 is largely expenditure by hospitals and not necessarily all expenditure on hospital services by each state or territory government. Revenue reported in Table 3.7 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 3.6 except if the privately owned and/or operated hospital has been reported as a public hospital (see Appendix 2). Expenditure on public patients hospitalised in other jurisdictions is also not identified in Table 3.6 for the purchasing jurisdiction, although it is largely reflected as expenditure in other jurisdictions' columns in Table 3.6. It is also not included in Table 3.7, 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 3.6.

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 2005–06, Western Australia spent \$178.0 million on the purchase of public hospital services from private hospitals, which is equivalent to 8% of total recurrent expenditure by public hospitals (Table 3.6). In 2005–06 New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia reported \$53.6 million, \$0.2 and \$2.8 million expenditure, respectively. Queensland reported nil recurrent expenditure on purchasing public patient services from private hospitals and data were not available for the other states.

The reporting of expenditure is affected by how public and private hospitals are defined (see Appendix 2). 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 3.6 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 2004–05* (AIHW 2006b). 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.

Some states and territories have not fully implemented accrual accounting procedures and systems therefore 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, by hospital peer groups, states and territories, 2005-06

	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Principal referral: major cities (>20,000 acute weighted separations) & regional (>16,000 acute weighted separations)	25	17	14	3	4	3	1	2	69
Specialist women's & children's (>10,000 acute weighted separations)	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	10
<i>Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's hospitals</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>79</i>
Large major cities (>10,000 acute weighted separations)	10	8	2	2	2	0	1	0	25
Large regional (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations)	4	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	18
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>43</i>
Medium (major cities 5,000 to 10,000 and regional 5,000 to 8,000 acute weighted separations)	15	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	29
Medium (major cities and regional 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations)	23	17	10	3	7	0	0	0	60
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>89</i>
Small regional acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)	37	29	18	4	17	5	0	0	110
Small remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	3	0	18	12	3	1	0	3	40
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>150</i>
Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)	27	7	23	7	20	2	0	0	86
Multi-purpose service	18	9	9	37	6	2	0	0	81
Hospice	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Rehabilitation	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Mothercraft	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
Other non-acute	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Total Non-acute</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>199</i>
Psychiatric ^(c)	9	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	19
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)	33	37	71	13	12	10	0	0	176
Total hospitals	230	143	177	91	79	27	3	5	755

(continued)

Table 3.1: (continued): Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds, by hospital peer groups, states and territories, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Available or licensed beds^(d)									
Principal referral: major cities (>20,000 acute weighted separations) & regional (>16,000 acute weighted separations)	9,596	6,295	5,903	1,627	1,656	1,043	510	459	27,088
Specialist women's & children's (>10,000 acute weighted separations)	515	504	365	457	317	..	..	..	2,157
<i>Total Principal referral and specialist women's & children's hospitals</i>	10,111	6,799	6,268	2,084	1,973	1,043	510	459	29,245
Large major cities (>10,000 acute weighted separations)	1,810	1,055	313	295	424	..	194	..	4,091
Large regional (>8,000 acute weighted separations) & remote (>5,000 acute weighted separations)	565	776	513	321	..	..	..	..	2,175
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	2,375	1,831	826	616	424	..	194	..	6,266
Medium (major cities 5,000 to 10,000 and regional 5,000 to 8,000 acute weighted separations)	1,348	376	..	430	322	..	..	..	2,476
Medium (major cities and regional 2,000 acute or acute weighted to 5,000 acute weighted separations)	1,025	908	624	144	358	..	..	..	3,059
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	2,373	1,284	624	574	680	..	..	..	5,535
Small regional acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations less than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)	906	503	402	102	397	73	..	..	2,382
Small remote acute (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	77	..	421	239	84	10	..	110	942
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	983	503	823	341	481	83	..	110	3,324
Small non-acute (<2,000 acute and acute weighted separations more than 40% not acute or outlier patient days)	763	252	565	196	510	36	..	..	2,322
Multi-purpose service	423	90	114	553	152	10	..	..	1,342
Hospice	183	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	193
Rehabilitation	228	..	..	189	198	..	..	..	616
Mothercraft	92	67	40	..	..	..	10	..	209
Other non-acute	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478
<i>Total Non-acute</i>	2,167	409	719	938	860	56	10	..	5,160
Psychiatric ^(c)	1,185	115	477	197	313	79	..	..	2,366
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)	585	1,333	369	234	144	41	..	..	2,706
Total available beds	19,779	12,273	10,106	4,984	4,874	1,302	714	569	54,601

(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) Psychiatric hospitals consist of a mix of short-term acute, long-term, psychogeriatric and forensic 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. Not applicable.

Table 3.2: Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds^(b), by hospital size, states and territories, 2005-06

Hospital size ^(c)	NSW	Vic ^(d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	17	35	71	18	8	17	1	0	167
More than 10 to 50 beds	133	52	70	56	56	7	0	2	376
More than 50 to 100 beds	30	21	13	5	6	0	0	1	76
More than 100 to 200 beds	24	16	10	8	3	0	1	1	63
More than 200 to 500 beds	19	15	10	2	5	3	0	1	55
More than 500 beds	7	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	18
Total	230	143	177	91	79	27	3	5	755
Available beds									
10 or fewer beds	67	198	232	134	54	101	10	..	796
More than 10 to 50 beds	3,511	1,262	1,649	1,229	1,485	158	..	50	9,343
More than 50 to 100 beds	2,265	1,575	913	334	475	..	..	60	5,622
More than 100 to 200 beds	3,781	2,409	1,540	1,203	509	..	194	162	9,799
More than 200 to 500 beds	5,745	4,524	3,221	900	1,706	1,043	..	297	17,435
More than 500 beds	4,411	2,306	2,551	1,184	645	..	510	..	11,606
Total	19,779	12,273	10,106	4,984	4,874	1,302	714	569	54,601

(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 3.3: Number of hospitals^(a), available beds and ratio of available beds in area to 1,000 population resident in area^(b), by Remoteness Area, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005–06

Region	NSW	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Major cities	71	47	19	19	13	..	3	..	172
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	22	16	3	..	2	93
Very remote	6	..	43	13	6	2	..	2	72
<i>Total remote</i>	20	2	77	35	22	5	..	4	165
Total all regions	230	143	177	91	79	27	3	5	755
Available beds^(d)									
Major cities	13,210	8,760	4,961	3,342	3,060	..	714	..	34,047
Inner regional	4,492	2,799	2,175	334	454	917	0	..	11,170
Outer regional	1,776	701	2,126	758	905	357	..	297	6,920
<i>Total regional</i>	6,268	3,500	4,301	1,092	1,359	1,274	0	297	18,090
Remote	253	14	385	377	356	19	..	222	1,626
Very remote	48	..	459	172	99	9	..	50	838
<i>Total remote</i>	301	14	844	549	455	28	..	272	2,464
Total all regions	19,779	12,273	10,106	4,984	4,874	1,302	714	569	54,601
Ratio of available beds in area to 1,000 population resident in area									
Major cities	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	..	2.2	..	2.5
Inner regional	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	0.0	..	2.6
Outer regional	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.1	2.2	..	2.7	3.3
<i>Total regional</i>	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.6	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.8
Remote	6.6	2.4	4.1	4.2	7.7	2.2	..	5.2	5.0
Very remote	6.1	..	8.6	3.4	7.4	3.6	..	1.0	4.7
<i>Total remote</i>	6.5	2.4	5.7	3.9	7.6	2.5	..	2.9	4.9
Total all regions	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7

(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) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised using 30 June 2005 population as detailed in Appendix 1.

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

(d) 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 3.4: Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2005–06

Specialised services	NSW^(b)	Vic^(c)	Qld	WA	SA^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Acute renal dialysis unit	19	11	11	4	4	2	1	2	54
Major city	15	8	4	4	4	..	1	..	36
Regional	4	3	7	0	0	2	0	1	17
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Acute spinal cord injury unit	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
Major city	3	1	2	1	1	..	0	..	8
AIDS unit	7	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	18
Major city	7	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	15
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Alcohol and drug unit	46	14	15	1	3	0	0	1	80
Major city	23	7	4	1	1	..	0	..	36
Regional	23	7	10	0	2	0	0	0	42
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	11	7	5	3	2	1	1	0	30
Major city	8	7	3	3	2	..	1	..	24
Regional	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Coronary care unit	46	28	22	3	9	3	2	2	115
Major city	31	15	10	3	6	..	2	..	67
Regional	15	13	11	0	3	3	0	1	46
Remote	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1	2
Diabetes unit	24	18	10	6	5	3	1	1	68
Major city	23	15	8	6	5	..	1	..	58
Regional	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	10
Domiciliary care service	147	97	43	65	45	0	0	1	398
Major city	36	27	8	11	7	..	0	..	89
Regional	105	70	17	33	26	0	0	0	251
Remote	6	0	18	21	12	0	..	1	58
Geriatric assessment unit	57	35	9	25	16	1	1	0	144
Major city	34	23	4	7	5	..	1	..	74
Regional	23	12	4	16	10	1	0	0	66
Remote	0	0	1	2	1	0	..	0	4
Hospice care unit	40	23	10	16	17	1	1	0	108
Major city	13	8	6	1	5	..	1	..	34
Regional	26	15	4	12	9	1	0	0	67
Remote	1	0	0	3	3	0	..	0	7
Infectious diseases unit	12	12	7	3	4	1	1	1	41
Major city	12	12	5	3	4	..	1	..	37
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Intensive care unit (level III)	36	18	11	5	5	2	1	2	80
Major city	21	13	8	5	5	..	1	..	53
Regional	15	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	26
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	49	56	23	10	13	2	1	4	158
Major city	22	19	5	6	6	..	1	..	59
Regional	24	37	14	3	5	2	0	1	86
Remote	3	0	4	1	2	0	..	3	13

(continued)

Table 3.4 (continued): Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2005–06

Specialised services	NSW^(b)	Vic^(c)	Qld	WA	SA^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	12	10	9	3	4	1	1	0	40
Major city	12	10	7	3	4	..	1	..	37
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Neonatal intensive care unit (level III)	12	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	26
Major city	11	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	22
Regional	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
Neurosurgical unit	13	8	6	3	3	1	1	0	35
Major city	13	8	5	3	3	..	1	..	33
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Nursing home care unit	72	79	19	37	41	0	0	0	248
Major city	1	12	1	1	0	..	0	..	15
Regional	61	67	14	23	30	0	0	0	195
Remote	10	0	4	13	11	0	..	0	38
Obstetric/maternity service	76	59	44	32	30	3	2	5	251
Major city	27	14	7	8	6	..	2	..	64
Regional	48	45	29	16	20	3	0	1	162
Remote	1	0	8	8	4	0	..	4	25
Oncology unit	39	33	11	8	7	3	2	0	103
Major city	20	15	8	5	7	..	2	..	57
Regional	19	18	3	3	0	3	0	0	46
Psychiatric unit/ward	48	35	18	17	8	3	2	2	133
Major city	31	24	9	14	8	..	2	..	88
Regional	17	11	9	3	0	3	0	1	44
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	57	30	17	9	10	3	2	2	130
Major city	34	18	9	7	5	..	2	..	75
Regional	23	12	8	2	5	3	0	1	54
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Sleep centre	13	7	6	2	4	1	0	0	33
Major city	12	7	4	2	4	..	0	..	29
Regional	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Specialist paediatric service	48	30	17	11	8	3	2	3	122
Major city	26	15	7	6	4	..	2	..	60
Regional	22	15	10	3	4	3	0	1	58
Remote	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	2	4
Transplantation unit—bone marrow	13	7	6	3	1	1	1	0	32
Major city	13	7	5	3	1	..	1	..	30
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Transplantation unit—heart (including heart/lung)	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Major city	1	2	1	1	0	..	0	..	5
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	8	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	19
Major city	8	6	1	3	1	..	0	..	19
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(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 3.5: Average full-time equivalent staff^(a) and average salaries, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

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	7,760	5,738	4,072	2,118	1,994	472	400	304	22,858
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	13,553	8,028	6,850	2,036	1,418	1,043	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	2,265	699	1,855	251	266	136	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29
Total nurses	35,427	25,152	15,818	8,727	8,734	2,287	1,684	1,179	99,008
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	835	n.a.	n.a.	105	171	14	n.a.
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	11,024	11,828	3,663	2,459	2,100	426	441	291	32,232
Administrative & clerical staff	11,833	9,385	4,582	3,303	2,939	647	600	415	33,704
Domestic & other staff	11,185	7,047	6,412	3,827	2,257	1,021	173	530	32,452
Total staff	77,229	59,151	35,381	20,434	18,026	4,957	3,468	2,733	221,379
Average salaries									
Salaried medical officers	127,728	145,300	142,753	150,710	118,284	127,285	134,922	169,145	136,789
Total nurses	69,969	66,539	64,550	68,333	63,715	65,735	72,321	79,486	67,592
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	44,326	n.a.	n.a.	46,331	43,761	62,221	50,745
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	63,359	47,886	63,925	62,386	56,532	69,893	67,845	71,892	57,450
Administrative & clerical staff	56,221	48,130	47,961	49,888	45,646	50,962	56,117	55,113	51,186
Domestic & other staff	41,162	47,564	44,477	44,358	39,217	37,761	42,980	49,990	43,496
Total staff	68,551	65,666	67,223	69,020	62,900	63,850	73,309	79,146	67,251

(a) Where average full-time equivalent staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2006 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, fulltime equivalent staff numbers may be slightly understated as data were unavailable for one hospital. 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 two small hospitals in Tasmania were not supplied.

n.a. Not available.

.. Not applicable.

Table 3.6: Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)^(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT ^(g)	Total
Salary and wages expenditure									
Salaried medical officers	991,210	833,774	581,296	319,232	235,865	60,040	54,029	51,420	3,126,866
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	911,712	569,091	462,014	136,812	107,407	85,322	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	109,320	27,246	93,113	13,530	14,366	8,415	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	..	..	1,591	..	..	..	1,591
Trainee/pupil nurses	n.a.	..	..	n.a.	..	..	..	0	n.a.
Total nurses	2,478,830	1,673,617	1,021,032	596,337	556,718	150,342	121,773	93,737	6,692,386
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	37,017	6,853	n.a.	4,874	7,467	890	57,101
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	698,442	566,393	234,131	153,405	118,725	29,753	29,905	20,928	1,851,682
Administrative & clerical staff	665,236	451,679	219,739	164,780	134,171	32,947	33,661	22,855	1,725,068
Domestic & other staff	460,386	335,184	285,192	169,755	88,528	38,546	7,436	26,475	1,411,502
Salary expenditure category, not further categorised	..	23,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,366
Total salary & wages expenditure	5,294,104	3,884,206	2,378,407	1,410,362	1,133,813	316,503	254,271	216,305	14,887,971

(continued)

Table 3.6 (continued): Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)^(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT ^(g)	Total
Non-salary expenditure									
Payments to visiting medical officers	436,271	127,222	85,930	75,163	86,588	19,782	25,500	3,151	859,607
Superannuation payments	480,871	346,851	217,140	130,381	99,766	33,245	30,695	15,065	1,354,014
Drug supplies	432,157	315,719	211,806	134,335	92,038	19,519	13,403	16,841	1,235,818
Medical & surgical supplies	764,155	565,334	408,529	165,396	113,024	50,855	37,065	22,852	2,127,210
Food supplies	115,769	64,871	30,145	18,905	12,655	6,200	4,324	2,510	255,379
Domestic services	185,689	136,808	111,958	65,531	47,184	5,657	14,422	11,299	578,548
Repairs & maintenance	213,033	123,109	84,384	54,197	69,483	9,755	5,342	5,991	565,294
Patient transport	58,731	33,552	24,645	18,129	17,082	3,323	851	11,887	168,200
Administrative expenses	464,366	390,036	271,562	83,998	48,672	46,206	22,436	13,920	1,341,196
Interest payments	5,975	0	0	11,523	1,887	n.a.	18	n.a.	19,403
Depreciation	350,200	242,828	227,837	67,672	19,390	15,663	13,314	2,853	939,757
Other recurrent expenditure	126,741	225,654	2,559	24,315	142,524	25,577	14,773	9,569	571,712
Expenditure, not further categorised	..	10,863	..	..	..	15,665	..	..	26,528
Total non-salary expenditure excluding depreciation	3,283,758	2,340,019	1,448,658	781,873	730,903	235,784	168,829	113,085	9,102,909
Total non-salary expenditure including depreciation	3,633,958	2,582,847	1,676,495	849,545	n.a.	251,447	182,143	115,938	10,042,666
Total expenditure excluding depreciation	8,577,862	6,224,225	3,827,065	2,192,235	1,864,716	552,287	423,100	329,390	23,990,880
Public acute hospitals	8,216,266	6,191,038	3,736,517	2,141,430	1,770,280	541,762	423,100	329,390	23,349,783
Psychiatric hospitals	361,596	33,187	90,548	50,805	94,436	10,525	..	..	641,097
Total expenditure including depreciation	8,928,062	6,467,053	4,054,902	2,259,907	n.a.	567,950	436,414	332,243	n.a.
Public acute hospitals	8,551,914	6,432,631	3,958,422	2,207,769	n.a.	n.a.	436,414	332,243	n.a.
Psychiatric hospitals	376,148	34,422	96,480	52,138	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 reported only for a subset of hospitals.

(f) Tasmanian data for one hospital were 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 3.7: Revenue (\$'000), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

Revenue source	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(a)	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT	NT	Total
Patient revenue	556,622	200,061	176,231	87,478	60,668	41,670	25,462	11,176	1,159,368
Recoveries	231,837	82,819	33,740	24,579	115	19,015	6,353	3,729	402,187
Other revenue ^(c)	150,714	311,838	70,183	35,829	19,640	3,963	4,413	13	596,593
Total revenue	939,173	594,718	280,154	147,886	80,423	64,648	36,228	14,918	2,158,148
Public acute hospitals	926,730	592,859	273,634	144,849	78,396	64,174	36,228	14,918	2,131,788
Psychiatric hospitals	12,443	1,859	6,520	3,037	2,027	474	..	..	26,360

(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.