

# 12 Profile of specialised mental health facilities

## 12.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of available data on the facilities delivering specialised mental health care in Australia. These facilities include *public* and *private psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units or wards in public acute hospitals, community mental health services* and *government* and *non-government-operated residential mental health services*. Information is presented on the number of facilities, number of available beds and staff employed. 2005–06 data are sourced from the National Mental Health Establishments Database, while historical information is taken from the National Survey of Mental Health Services, previously undertaken by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. Private hospital information is sourced from the Private Health Establishments Collection (ABS). For information relating to the scope of the National Mental Health Establishments Database, see Appendix 1.

### Key concepts

A **public psychiatric hospital** is an establishment devoted primarily to the treatment and care of admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders that is controlled by a state or territory health authority and offers free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients.

A **private psychiatric hospital** is an establishment devoted primarily to the treatment and care of admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders. In this report, they have been defined as those that are licensed/approved by a state or territory health authority and which cater primarily for admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders (ABS 2007b). A **public acute hospital** is an establishment that provides at least minimal medical, surgical or obstetric services for admitted patient treatment and/or care and provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing service as well as other necessary professional services. They must be licensed by the state or territory health department or be controlled by government departments. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short.

**Psychiatric units or wards** are specialised units/wards, within hospitals, that are dedicated to the treatment and care of admitted patients with psychiatric, mental or behavioural disorders.

**Community mental health services** include hospital outpatient clinics and non-hospital community mental health services, such as crisis or mobile assessment and treatment services, day programs, outreach services and consultation/liaison services.

**Government-operated residential mental health services** are specialised residential mental health services which:

- are operated by a state or territory government;
- employ mental health-trained staff on-site;
- provide rehabilitation, treatment or extended care to residents for whom the care is intended to be on an overnight basis and in a domestic-like environment; and
- encourage the resident to take responsibility for their daily living activities.

(continued)

**Non-government-operated residential mental health services** are specialised residential mental health services which meet the same criteria as government-operated residential mental health services. These services while funded by governments, are operated by non-government agencies. Only non-government operated residential mental health services in receipt of government funding are reported in this chapter.

## 12.2 Mental health facilities

There are six key types of specialised mental health facilities involved in the provision of mental health-related services. Their distribution is detailed in Table 12.1. Nationally, in 2005–06 there were 15 stand alone public psychiatric hospitals and 26 stand alone private psychiatric hospitals, with a further 136 public acute hospitals providing a dedicated psychiatric unit or ward.

**Table 12.1: Number of specialised mental health facilities<sup>(a)</sup>, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public psychiatric hospitals	8	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	15
Public acute hospitals with a specialised psychiatric unit or ward	46	34	27	11	8	6	2	2	136
Government-operated residential mental health services <sup>(b)</sup>	19	47	0	2	3	5	1	0	77
Non-government-operated residential mental health services <sup>(b)</sup>	5	29	0	8	1	4	6	2	55
Community mental health services	384	223	134	45	92	23	13	13	927
Private psychiatric hospitals <sup>(c)</sup>	9	6	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	26
<b>Total facilities</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,236</b>

(a) These figures differ from *Australian hospital statistics 2005–06* (AIHW 2007a) due to differences in definitions and jurisdictional reporting.

(b) 'Services' refers to the number of actual residential mental health service units, not the number of organisations providing the services.

(c) Excludes two publicly funded private hospitals reported by WA as being out of scope of the ABS definition of a private psychiatric hospital.

n.a. Individual state values are not available for publication but have been included in totals.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database and Private Health Establishments Collection (ABS).

**Table 12.2: Number of specialised mental health facilities<sup>(a)</sup>, 2001–02 to 2005–06**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Average annual change (per cent)
Public psychiatric hospitals	21	19	20	20	15	–8.1
Public acute hospitals with a specialised psychiatric unit or ward	110	128	124	122	136	5.4
Government-operated residential mental health services	53	50	52	46	77	9.8
Private psychiatric hospitals	24	25	25	26	26	2.0
<b>Total facilities</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5.1</b>

(a) Historical data for public hospitals and government operated residential services were sourced from the National Public Hospitals Establishments and Community Mental Health Establishments databases and therefore there may differ from 2005–06 data due to definitions and reporting requirements.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database, National Public Hospitals Establishments Database, Community Mental Health Establishments Database and Private Health Establishments Collection (ABS).

While there has been an annual average decline of 8.1% in the number of public psychiatric hospitals (Table 12.2), there has been an increase in the number of specialised psychiatric units or wards in public acute hospitals (5.4% average annual change).

## 12.3 State and territory mental health services

### Mental health hospital beds

The number of available mental health beds refers to the average number of beds that are immediately available for use by an admitted patient within the mental health establishment over the financial year and is estimated using monthly figures (METeOR identifier 270133). Nationally, there were 6,271 mental health-related hospital beds. Almost two thirds of these beds (63.9% or 4,008 beds) were in specialised psychiatric units or wards within public acute hospitals, while the remaining 2,263 beds were in public psychiatric hospitals (Table 12.3).

The total number of available specialised mental health beds increased over the past five years with an average annual rate of change of 1.5%, with some of the increase in specialised psychiatric unit or ward beds numbers being offset by a decline in public psychiatric hospitals beds (Table 12.4).

**Table 12.3: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,072	116	375	245	455	0	0	0	2,263
Public acute hospitals with a specialised psychiatric unit or ward	1,151	1,045	1,014	403	188	125	50	32	4,008
<b>Total beds</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6,271</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

**Table 12.4: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds, 2001–02 to 2005–06**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Average annual change (per cent)
Public psychiatric hospitals	2,328	2,360	2,335	2,339	2,263	-0.7
Public acute hospitals with a specialised psychiatric unit or ward	3,580	3,713	3,753	3,863	4,008	2.9
<b>Total beds</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database and National Mental Health Report (DoHA 2005 and 2008b).

### Target population

Public sector specialised mental health services are categorised into four target population groups. *Child and Adolescent* services focus on those aged under 18 years, while *Older Person* programs focus on those aged over 65 years. *Forensic* health services concentrate on clients whose health condition has led them to commit, or be suspected of, a criminal offence or make it likely that they will reoffend without adequate treatment or containment. This includes prison-based services, but excludes services that are primarily for children and adolescents and for older people even where they include a forensic component. The remaining category, *General*, targets the adult population, aged 18 to 64. General mental

health services may also provide assistance to children, adolescents or older people (METeOR identifier 288957).

In some states, specialist mental health beds for aged persons are jointly funded by the Australian and state and territory governments under the *Aged Care Act 1997*. However, not all states or territories report such jointly-funded beds through the Mental Health Establishments Database.

Table 12.5 outlines the number of hospital beds by target population group. Approximately 29.8% of the total 6,271 beds are for the target population groups of Child and Adolescent, Older Persons and Forensic. Not all target populations are specifically catered for in each state and territory.

**Table 12.5: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds, by target population, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Child and adolescent	82	64	70	28	12	0	0	0	256
Older persons	289	213	185	143	205	0	0	0	1,035
Forensic	190	116	170	38	40	17	0	8	579
General adult	1,662	768	964	439	386	108	50	24	4,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6,271</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

South Australia had the highest number of specialised mental health beds per 100,000 population, at 41.2 (Table 12.6). New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia were similar to the national average of 30.5 beds. Victoria (22.8) was a little below the national average, with the Northern and Australian Capital Territories having approximately half the national number of beds per 100,000 population.

**Table 12.6: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds per 100,000 population, by target population, states and territories, 2005–06<sup>(a)</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Child and adolescent	4.6	4.9	6.3	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Older persons	31.7	31.5	38.0	60.0	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9
Forensic	3.8	3.1	5.8	2.6	3.4	4.7	0.0	5.6	3.8
General adult	40.6	24.8	39.3	35.2	41.3	37.6	23.3	18.1	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>

(a) Crude rate based on state and territory estimated resident population by targeted age groups, at 31 December 2005.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

While there were small declines in the number of beds targeted for children and adolescents and older persons (–1.8% average annual change) over the 2001–02 to 2005–06 period, there was a similar increase in the general adult beds and a larger increase in forensic beds (1.8% and 8.1%, respectively). This led to a small overall increase of 1.5% annually in total beds from 5,908 in 2001–02 to 6,271 in 2005–06 (Table 12.7).

**Table 12.7: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds, by target population, 2001–02 to 2005–06**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Average annual change (per cent)
Child and adolescent	275	270	282	284	256	-1.8
Older persons	1,113	1,083	1,058	1,037	1,035	-1.8
Forensic	424	486	538	541	579	8.1
General adult	4,096	4,234	4,210	4,340	4,401	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database and National Mental Health Report (DoHA 2005 and 2008b).

### Program type

The provision of public sector specialised mental health care is typically characterised as being either acute or non-acute, based on the principal purpose(s) of the program rather than the classification of the individual patients. Acute care admitted patient programs involve short-term treatment, characterised by recent onset of severe clinical symptoms of mental disorder that have potential for prolonged dysfunction or risk to self and/or others. Non-acute care refers to all other admitted patient programs, including rehabilitation and extended care services (METeOR identifier 288889).

**Table 12.8: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds, by target population and program, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Child and adolescent</b>									
Acute	42	64	55	28	12	0	0	0	201
Non-acute	40	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	55
<b>Older persons</b>									
Acute	162	213	47	119	78	0	0	0	619
Non-acute	127	0	138	24	127	0	0	0	416
<b>Forensic</b>									
Acute	78	56	0	19	8	17	0	8	186
Non-acute	112	60	170	19	32	0	0	0	393
<b>General adult</b>									
Acute	1,116	668	574	348	263	81	50	24	3,124
Non-acute	546	100	390	91	123	27	0	0	1,277
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6,271</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

The split between acute and non-acute hospital beds varies substantially, depending on the target population. At the national level, child and adolescent (256 beds) and general adult programs (4,401 beds) are orientated towards the provision of acute services, with 78.5% and 71.0%, respectively, of those total program beds allocated as acute (Table 12.8). Older person program beds are slightly more evenly allocated, with acute beds accounting for 59.8% of the total 1,035 beds. However, forensic programs differ markedly from the other specialist program types, with the majority of their 579 beds being classified as non-acute (67.9%).

On a per capita basis, Western Australia (49.9) had the highest number of acute older person beds per 100,000, while South Australia (54.2) had the highest number of non-acute older person beds per 100,000 (Table 12.9).

**Table 12.9: Public sector specialised mental health hospital beds per 100,000 population, by target population and program, states and territories, 2005–06<sup>(a)</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Child and adolescent</b>									
Acute	2.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Non-acute	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Older persons</b>									
Acute	17.8	31.5	9.7	49.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3
Non-acute	13.9	0.0	28.4	10.1	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
<b>Forensic</b>									
Acute	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.6	1.2
Non-acute	2.2	1.6	5.8	1.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
<b>General adult</b>									
Acute	27.3	21.6	23.4	27.9	28.2	28.2	23.3	18.1	25.1
Non-acute	13.3	3.2	15.9	7.3	13.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>

(a) Crude rate based on state and territory estimated resident population at 31 December 2005.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

## Residential mental health service beds

There were 126 services involved in the provision of 2,093 mental health-related residential care beds (Table 12.10). The majority (1,430 or 68.3%) of these beds were provided by government-operated services. There were 1,496 residential beds operating with mental health-trained staffed on the premises for the entire 24-hour period, with the remaining 597 beds provided by residential facilities with mental health-trained staff on site for between 6 and 24 hours per day, totalling at least 50 hours per week. Tasmania (35.6), Victoria (24.9) and the Australian Capital Territory (24.1) have the highest rates of residential beds per 100,000 population (Table 12.11).

**Table 12.10: Number of residential mental health services beds, states and territories, 2005–06<sup>(a)</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Government-operated	296	962	0	18	33	91	30	0	1,430
Non-government-operated	144	304	0	62	10	83	50	10	663
24-hour staffing	249	967	0	36	30	174	40	0	1,496
Non-24-hour staffing	191	299	0	44	13	0	40	10	597
Older persons	141	621	0	0	0	42	10	0	814
General adult <sup>(a)</sup>	299	645	0	80	43	132	70	10	1,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,093</b>

(a) A small number of residential beds reported by NSW as *Child and adolescent* residential services beds were included in General Adult at the request of NSW Health.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

**Table 12.11: Residential mental health services beds per 100,000 population, by program type, states and territories, 2005–06<sup>(a)</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Older persons	15.5	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	32.0	0.0	30.6
General adult	7.3	20.8	0.0	6.4	4.6	45.9	32.7	7.5	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>

(a) Crude rate based on state and territory estimated resident population at 31 December 2005.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

## Program type

With the exception of New South Wales, which has a small number of children and adolescent beds (see footnote (a) in Table 12.10), there are only older person and general adult programs provided in residential services. General adult beds account for the majority (61.1%) of these beds, a figure which has been increasing on average by 2.0% per annum since 2001–02 (Table 12.12).

**Table 12.12: Residential mental health services beds, by hours staffed and program type, 2001–02 to 2005–06<sup>(a)</sup>**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Average annual change (per cent)
24-hour staffing	1,387	1,407	1,439	1,427	1,496	1.9
Non-24-hour staffing	545	598	596	563	597	2.3
Older persons	782	794	808	784	814	1.0
General adult <sup>(a)</sup>	1,150	1,211	1,227	1,206	1,279	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>2.0</b>

(a) A small number of residential beds reported by NSW as Child and Adolescent residential services beds were included in General Adult at the request of NSW Health.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database and National Mental Health Report (DoHA 2005 and 2008b).

## Community mental health services

In 2005–06, there were 927 community mental health care services throughout Australia. Of these 21.4% (198 service units) were specialised child and adolescent facilities, 9.6% (89) were targeted at older persons, 2.2% (20) were forensic services, with the remaining 66.8% (620) servicing the general adult population (Table 12.13).

**Table 12.13: Community mental health care services, by program type, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Child and adolescent	83	30	44	15	20	3	1	2	198
Older persons	27	25	15	12	4	5	1		89
Forensic	4	1	6	1	4	1	1	2	20
General adult	270	167	69	17	64	14	10	9	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>927</b>

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

## Staffing of state and territory specialist mental health facilities

The staff numbers reported in the following tables refer to the average number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff reported for the financial year in public psychiatric hospitals, specialised psychiatric units or wards in public acute hospitals, ambulatory mental health services, and government and non-government-operated residential mental health services.

Nurses account for the majority of the national workforce in mental health facilities, totalling 12,754 FTE or 51.6% (Tables 12.14 and 12.15), with registered nurses accounting for the larger proportion (10,826 FTE). However, when viewed from a state basis, the Australian Capital Territory had a lower overall percentage of nurses in their mental health-related workforce.

Rates per 100,000 population of salaried medical officers range from 8.8 in Tasmania to 12.3 in South Australia, while the rates for nurses varies substantially with differences of 26.7 FTE per 100,000 population across the states and territories (Table 12.16).

From a historical perspective, all staffing categories have seen increases in their total FTE numbers over the 2001–02 to 2005–06 period. Notably, salaried medical officers increased at an average annual rate of 4.2% per annum, diagnostic and allied health professionals increase by an average 3.8%, while nurses increased by approximately 3.5% per year (Table 12.17).

**Table 12.14: Full-time-equivalent staff by staffing category, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Salaried medical officers									
Consultant psychiatrists and psychiatrists	366.5	231.1	170.8	99.7	78.2	24.5	10.8	7.7	989.3
Psychiatry registrars and trainees	315.0	235.6	199.8	88.9	88.4	14.4	17.0	6.4	965.5
Other medical officers	55.0	96.5	31.1	58.8	25.0	4.0	4.5	5.6	280.5
<i>Total salaried medical officers</i>	<i>736.5</i>	<i>563.2</i>	<i>401.7</i>	<i>247.4</i>	<i>191.6</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>2,235.3</i>
Nurses									
Registered	3,567.1	2,697.5	1,894.2	1,283.0	878.7	294.8	126.1	84.1	10,825.5
Enrolled	557.3	601.2	302.9	160.7	224.4	50.2	23.3	8.0	1,928.0
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>4,124.4</i>	<i>3,298.7</i>	<i>2,197.1</i>	<i>1,443.7</i>	<i>1,103.1</i>	<i>345.0</i>	<i>149.4</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>12,753.5</i>
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	1,483.2	1,209.8	837.1	552.1	379.4	84.6	112.1	35.1	4,693.4
Other personal care	120.3	157.0	187.7	88.6	14.4	150.7	13.2	5.0	736.9
Carer consultants	2.7	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8
Consumer consultants	27.3	19.6	9.8	0.5	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	62.6
Other staff <sup>(a)</sup>	1,593.8	755.5	651.5	590.8	442.3	99.3	41.7	26.9	4,201.8
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>8,088.2</b>	<b>6,015.5</b>	<b>4,285.3</b>	<b>2,923.1</b>	<b>2,133.6</b>	<b>722.5</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>24,698.3</b>

(a) Other staff includes 'Administrative and clerical' and 'domestic and other staff' categories.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

**Table 12.15: Full-time-equivalent staff by staffing category, states and territories, 2005–06 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Salaried medical officers	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.5	9.0	5.9	9.2	11.0	9.1
Nurses									
Registered	44.1	44.8	44.2	43.9	41.2	40.8	36.0	47.0	43.8
Enrolled	6.9	10.0	7.1	5.5	10.5	6.9	6.7	4.5	7.8
Total nurses	51.0	54.8	51.3	49.4	51.7	47.8	42.7	51.5	51.6
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	18.3	20.1	19.5	18.9	17.8	11.7	32.0	19.6	19.0
Other personal care	1.5	2.6	4.4	3.0	0.7	20.9	3.8	2.8	3.0
Carer consultants	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Consumer consultants	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other staff <sup>(a)</sup>	19.7	12.6	15.2	20.2	20.7	13.7	11.9	15.0	17.0
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Other staff includes 'administrative and clerical' and 'domestic and other staff' categories.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

**Table 12.16: Full-time-equivalent staff per 100,000 population by staffing category<sup>(a)</sup>, states and territories, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Salaried medical officers	10.8	11.1	9.9	12.1	12.3	8.8	9.7	9.4	10.9
Nurses									
Registered	52.5	53.0	46.8	62.9	56.3	60.3	37.9	40.3	52.7
Enrolled	8.2	11.8	7.5	7.9	14.4	10.3	7.0	3.8	9.4
Total nurses	60.7	64.8	54.3	70.8	70.7	70.6	44.9	44.1	62.0
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	21.8	23.8	20.7	27.1	24.3	17.3	33.7	16.8	22.8
Other personal care	1.8	3.1	4.6	4.3	0.9	30.8	4.0	2.4	3.6
Carer consultants	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Consumer consultants	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>120.1</b>

(a) Crude rate based on state and territory estimated resident population at 31 December 2005.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database.

**Table 12.17: Full-time-equivalent staff by staffing category, 2001–02 to 2005–06**

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	Average annual change (per cent)
Salaried medical officers	1,895.3	1,920.8	1,976.0	1,970.9	2,235.3	4.2
Nurses	11,125.2	11,323.2	11,770.3	12,022.8	12,753.5	3.5
Diagnostic and allied health	4,038.1	4,127.3	4,286.9	4,269.3	4,693.4	3.8
Other staff <sup>(a)</sup>	4,883.2	5,154.7	5,090.8	4,680.1	5,016.1	0.7
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>21,941.8</b>	<b>22,525.9</b>	<b>23,124.1</b>	<b>22,943.1</b>	<b>24,698.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>

(a) Other staff includes 'carer consultants', 'consumer consultants', 'other personal care staff', 'administrative and clerical' and 'domestic and other staff' categories.

Source: National Mental Health Establishments Database and National Mental Health Report (DoHA 2005 and 2008b).

## 12.4 Private psychiatric hospitals

The Private Health Establishments Collection held by the ABS defines private psychiatric hospitals as those licensed or approved by a state or territory health authority and for which 50% or more of the total patient days were for psychiatric patients. In 2005–06, there were 26 private hospitals defined as psychiatric, with an average available beds total of 1,573. Based on data reported in the National Mental Health Report 2007, it is estimated that these beds comprise approximately 90% of total private hospital psychiatric beds (with the remaining 10% not satisfying the 50% total psychiatric patient days criterion specified by the ABS).

New South Wales reported the highest number of private psychiatric hospitals (9), followed by Victoria (6). New South Wales also reported the highest number of available beds (512), while Victoria reported the highest number of beds per 100,000 population (8.6; Table 12.18).

In 2005–06, the average number of FTE staff employed by private psychiatric hospitals was 1,711.1 (Table 12.19). While the total number of FTE staff have remained relatively constant over the five years to 2005–06 (an average annual change of 0.1%), there have been some changes within staffing categories, with a 2.4% average annual decline over the 2002–03 to 2005–06 period in the number of FTE nurses and a 7.4% annual increase in the number of diagnostic and allied health professionals.

**Table 12.18: Private psychiatric hospitals, available beds and available beds per 100,000 population, states<sup>(a)</sup>, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total <sup>(b)</sup>
Private psychiatric hospitals	9	6	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26
Available beds <sup>(c)</sup>	512	437	278	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,573
Available beds per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	7.5	8.6	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.7

(a) There were no private psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory.

(b) Total includes figures not available.

(c) Average available beds.

(d) Crude rate based on the Australian estimated resident population as at 31 December 2005.

n.a. Not available.

Source: Private Health Establishments Collection (ABS).

**Table 12.19: Full-time-equivalent staff by staffing category<sup>(a)</sup>, private psychiatric hospitals, states<sup>(b)</sup>, 2005–06**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total <sup>(c)</sup>
Salaried medical officers	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.30
Nurses <sup>(d)</sup>	298.2	237.6	186.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	878.9
Diagnostic and allied health	68.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	179.6
Administrative and clerical staff	118.1	94.9	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	310.9
Domestic and other staff <sup>(e)</sup>	95.0	89.8	73.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	322.4
<b>Total staff<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>590.8</b>	<b>481.8</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1,711.1</b>

(a) Average full-time-equivalent staff.

(b) There were no private psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory.

(c) Includes totals for hospitals that were not able to provide data by staffing category.

(d) Includes *Nursing administrators, Nurse educators, Other registered nurses, Enrolled nurses, Student nurses, Trainee nurses, Other nursing staff* and *Other personal care staff* categories.

(e) Includes *Catering and kitchen, Domestic, Engineering and maintenance* and *Other* categories.

n.a. Not available.

Source: Private Health Establishments Collection (ABS).