

2 Overview of Australian hospitals

Introduction

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

The summary information on public hospitals is derived from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database. Information on private hospitals has been provided by the states and territories for 2005–06 and is preliminary. The final data are included on the AIHW's website as they become available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Private Health Establishments Collection. Summary statistics for private and public hospitals are presented at a national level for the years 2001–02 to 2005–06 and for states and territories for 2005–06.

Summary separation, patient day, average length of stay and average cost weight information is derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database for public and private hospitals. National statistics for the years 2001–02 to 2005–06 and state and territory statistics for 2005–06 are presented.

The hospital sectors and types reported in this chapter are public acute hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals, private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals. Data are also presented for all public hospitals combined, all acute hospitals (that is, excluding public psychiatric hospitals), all private hospitals and all hospitals. For reasons of confidentiality, the patient-level data for private hospitals in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have been suppressed. Further information on the hospitals included is provided in Appendix 2.

There is some variation between jurisdictions in how hospitals that predominantly provide public hospital services and that are privately owned and/or operated are reported. Most of these are reported as public hospitals but some are reported as private hospitals, as detailed in Appendix 2.

Also as detailed in Appendix 2, there is some variation in the scope of the National Hospital Morbidity Database among the states and territories. There is also some variation in the way in which separations with *Newborn* care were reported and in the inclusion of periods of hospital-in-the-home care, as described in Chapter 7 and Appendix 1. These variations should be considered when comparing states and territories, the public and private sectors, and reporting years.

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

Hospitals and hospital beds

A range of data on hospitals, available beds, expenditure and revenue is presented in Table 2.1 for the period 2001–02 to 2005–06. Over the 4-year period, a number of jurisdictions changed from accounting on a cash basis to accrual accounting, and a number of other changes to reporting arrangements occurred. Therefore, comparisons across years must be made with caution.

There were 755 public hospitals and 536 private hospitals in 2005–06, compared with 759 public hospitals and 532 private hospitals in 2004–05 (Table 2.1). Changes in the numbers of hospitals can be due to changes in administrative or reporting arrangements and not necessarily to changes in the number of hospital campuses or buildings (see Appendix 2). For example, New South Wales made a number of changes to reporting arrangements between 2002–03 and 2003–04 such that there was an increase in reporting units although there was no change in the number of actual facilities.

Change in the number of available beds is a more reliable indicator of shifts in the availability of hospital services than change in the number of hospitals. However, the concept of an available bed (the definition of which is under review) is also becoming less important, particularly in the light of increasing same-day hospitalisations and the provision of hospital-in-the-home care. The comparability of bed numbers can also be affected by the casemix of hospitals with, for example, different proportions of beds available for special and more general purposes. Public hospitals provided 54,601 beds (66.7% of the national total) in 2005–06, and 27,217 beds were provided in private hospitals (33.3% of the national total).

In 2005–06 two hospitals in Melbourne were amalgamated resulting in one less hospital establishment for Victoria. In 2004–05 the Western Australian Department of Health purchased two private hospitals and amalgamated them with existing public hospitals. In Tasmania, one hospital that provided mainly public patient services was categorised as a private hospital until 2003–04 and has been reported as a public hospital since 2004–05, and as part of another public hospital for the purposes of reporting establishment level data. The changes in Western Australia and Tasmania resulted in increases in the numbers of available beds reported for public hospitals, but did not increase the numbers of hospital establishments reported.

Public sector bed numbers are the average number of beds available through the course of the year. Private sector data for 2001–02 to 2004–05 are from the ABS's *Private hospitals Australia 2004–05* (ABS 2006) and from earlier editions of *Private hospitals Australia*, which report numbers of beds on an average available beds basis. Private sector hospital counts and bed numbers for most jurisdictions in 2005–06 are based on preliminary information provided by the states and territories. Bed numbers are provided on a licensed beds basis which may overstate the number of beds available. These differences in reporting arrangements may affect the comparability of results across years.

Nationally, bed numbers in the public sector experienced an increase from 51,461 in 2001–02 to 55,112 in 2004–05, and then decreased to 54,601 in 2005–06. Over the same period, bed numbers in the private sector have fluctuated, falling slightly overall from 27,407 beds in 2001–02 to 27,217 in 2005–06.

Information on the number of hospitals and hospital beds available by state and territory is provided in Table 2.2 for both public and private hospitals. The number of available beds in hospitals ranged from 3.4 per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 4.6 per 1,000 population in Tasmania in 2005–06.

Expenditure and revenue

Recurrent expenditure for public hospitals in 2005–06 was \$24.0 billion in current price terms (not adjusted for inflation), an increase of 10.2% from 2004–05. In constant price terms (that is, adjusted for inflation) the real increase in national expenditure for public hospitals was 5.6% between 2004–05 and 2005–06 (Table 2.1).

Total revenue for public hospitals increased in constant price terms by an average of 5.0% per year between 2001–02 and 2005–06.

Admitted patients by sector and hospital type Separations

There were 7,311,983 separations reported from public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2005–06 (Table 2.4), an increase of 293,133 (4.2%) compared with 2004–05 (Table 2.3). Public hospital separations increased by 4.4% (189,651) compared with 2004–05, and there was a 3.8% (103,482) increase in separations reported for the private sector.

The increases in separations should be interpreted in the light of coverage changes (see Appendix 2).

There was no change in the coverage of private hospitals for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. A small number of private hospitals were missing data for short periods in 2004–05 in both Victoria and South Australia, but coverage was essentially complete for both states in 2004–05 and 2005–06. In Tasmania in 2004–05, one hospital that provided mainly public patient services (and is separately reported in the National Hospital Morbidity Database) changed from reporting as a private hospital to reporting as a public hospital. In addition, approximately 21% of Tasmanian private hospital separations were not reported in 2004–05, equivalent to 0.5% of private hospital separations nationally. Data for Tasmania were complete for 2005–06. Coverage for Western Australian private hospitals was complete for both 2004–05 and 2005–06.

After adjusting for the separations in Tasmanian private hospitals that were not reported in 2004–05, the growth between 2004–05 and 2005–06 was estimated as 3.3% for private hospitals. The growth for all hospitals combined was estimated as 4.0%.

The private sector accounted for 38.9% of the 7.31 million separations in 2005–06 (2,845,907), compared with 39.1% (2,742,425) in 2004–05. Private free-standing day hospital facilities, excluding Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, accounted for 541,942 or 19.0% of private sector separations in 2005–06, compared with 515,124 or 18.8% in 2004–05.

Same-day and overnight separations

The proportion of admitted patients being treated on a same-day basis, that is, admitted and separated on the same date, continued to increase in the year 2005–06 (Table 2.3). Same-day separations have been distinguished from other separations in this report to illustrate the proportions of total separations which they represent, and also to demonstrate the effect on average lengths of stay when patients receiving this type of hospital care are classified as

admitted. In the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) definition of admitted patients, same-day patients are not included, and therefore the reported average lengths of stay in OECD publications (OECD 2005) are greater than those presented in this publication.

In 2005–06, 4,043,180 separations were on a same-day basis, an increase of 5.1%, compared with 2004–05 (Table 2.3). There was an increase of 5.5% in public hospitals and 4.6% in private hospitals. After adjusting for coverage change (which may not have been the same for same-day and overnight separations) the increases were estimated as 4.1% in private hospitals and 4.9% overall.

Same-day separations made up 55.3% of separations overall, compared with 54.8% (3,847,178) in 2004–05, and there were increases in the proportions of same-day patients in both public hospitals (from 49.1% to 49.6%) and private hospitals (from 63.7% to 64.2%).

There was some variation among the states and territories in the proportion of same-day separations in 2005–06 (Table 2.4). For public hospitals, New South Wales (43.5%), South Australia (48.7%), Tasmania (48.9%) and Queensland (48.9%) each had a lower proportion than the national average (49.6%), whereas the Northern Territory (59.6%), the Australian Capital Territory (54.7%) and Victoria (55.9%) had markedly higher proportions. In the private sector, New South Wales (67.1%) and Queensland (65.4%) reported higher proportions than average (64.2%).

There was a 3.1% increase in overnight separations between 2004–05 and 2005–06, from 3,171,672 to 3,268,803. There was an increase of 3.4% in public hospitals (from 2,177,036 to 2,250,330), and a 2.4% increase in the private sector (from 994,636 to 1,018,473). After adjusting for change in private hospital coverage (which may not have been the same for same-day and overnight separations) increases were estimated at 1.8% in private hospitals and 2.9% overall. Overnight separations for private free-standing day hospital facilities were mainly from sleep centres (mainly AR-DRG E63Z *Sleep apnoea*).

Separation rates

Unadjusted for coverage change, the age-standardised separation rate per 1,000 population increased by 2.6% between 2004–05 and 2005–06 for public acute hospitals (Table 2.3) and by 4.1% for private hospitals.

Among the states and territories, the Northern Territory reported the highest age-standardised public acute hospital separation rate in 2005–06 (483.0 per 1,000 population; Table 2.4). Private hospital separation rates ranged from 107.6 per 1,000 population in New South Wales to 176.4 per 1,000 population in Queensland. These rates relate to resident populations, and therefore do not take into account interstate and overseas patient flows.

These rates are likely to have been affected by whether or not separate episodes of care (see Glossary) within a hospital stay were counted as individual separations, the way in which hospital stays for patients aged 9 days or less on admission (*Newborn* episodes) were reported, and the reporting of hospital-in-the-home care (see Chapter 7 and Appendix 1 for details). Changes over time and differences between sectors and jurisdictions can also be affected by variation in admission practices. For example, in New South Wales public hospitals, there has been a reclassification over recent years of chemotherapy patients from admitted patients to non-admitted patients (outpatients), and there were changes in admission practices for same-day procedures in South Australian public hospitals in 2004–05.

The age-standardised separation rate for public psychiatric hospitals varied widely, from 0.1 per 1,000 population in Victoria and Queensland to 1.7 per 1,000 population in New South Wales. This variation reflects differences in the extent to which public psychiatric services have been provided in public acute hospitals and non-hospital facilities (AIHW 2007). There are no public psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Average cost weight of separations

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

In Tables 2.3 and 2.4, average cost weights are presented based on the latest available cost weights and the relevant AR-DRG versions applying to each year. Version 5.0 public cost weights (2004–05) were used for the public sector, and private version 4.2 (2002–03) were used for the private sector. In one part of Table 2.3 and of Table 2.4, public sector cost weights were used for both public and private hospitals to enable comparison between the sectors on the same basis, because the public and private sector cost weights are not comparable. Further information about the AR-DRG classification and cost weights is included in Appendix 1.

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

Table 2.4 indicates that, within the public sector, most states and territories had average cost weights fairly close to the national average (1.00) for public acute hospitals. The Northern Territory was a notable exception, with an average cost weight of 0.74. This reflects the high proportion of public hospital separations in the Northern Territory that were for *Admit for renal dialysis* (AR-DRG L61Z), an AR-DRG with a relatively low cost weight.

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

In Table 2.4, the average public cost weight for private free-standing day hospital facilities in 2005–06 was markedly lower (0.47) than for other private hospitals (1.02) (both figures exclude Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory), reflecting the lower complexity and day-only nature of most admissions to these hospitals in 2005–06. The average cost weights for other private hospitals ranged from 0.94 in Western Australia to 1.10 in South Australia. Nationally, the average cost weight for private hospitals using private sector cost weights was 0.91.

Patient days

Patient days represent the number of full or partial day stays for patients who separated from hospital during the reporting period, and the aggregated length of stay for all patients

(see Glossary). A total of 24,330,653 patient days was reported for 2005–06, 69.8% in the public sector and 30.2% in the private sector (Table 2.4).

There was an increase of 2.8% (452,287) in patient days for public acute hospitals in 2005–06, compared with 2004–05 (Table 2.3). For private hospitals, patient days increased by 2.4% (171,171), unadjusted for coverage change. Patient days for public acute and private hospitals combined (unadjusted for coverage change) increased by 2.7% (623,458), and for all hospitals combined they increased by 2.1% (502,041). After adjusting for coverage change, increases were estimated at 1.8% in private hospitals, 2.5% for public acute and private hospitals combined, and 1.9% for all hospitals combined.

Patient days in public psychiatric hospitals decreased from 782,313 in 2004–05 to 660,896 in 2005–06 (15.5%) (Table 2.4). As separations from public psychiatric hospitals can include some very long stay patients, and the pattern of these separations can vary over time, patient day counts can also fluctuate markedly for these hospitals. In 2004–05, all long-stay patients in one public psychiatric hospital in New South Wales were statistically discharged and readmitted. This would have had the effect of increasing the number of patient days reported in 2004–05.

Unadjusted for coverage change, the number of age-standardised patient days per 1,000 population for public acute and private hospitals combined increased by 0.5% between 2004–05 and 2005–06 (Table 2.3). Public acute hospital patient days per 1,000 population increased by 0.7%, unadjusted for coverage change, and private hospital patient days per 1,000 population stayed about the same.

The Northern Territory reported the highest number of patient days per 1,000 population for public acute hospitals in 2005–06 (1504.7 per 1,000 population; Table 2.4). The highest age-standardised population rate for patient days in private hospitals was reported by Queensland (467.5 per 1,000 population).

Average length of stay

The average length of stay for public acute and private hospitals combined decreased by 1.7% between 2004–05 and 2005–06 (Table 2.3). For private hospitals, the average length of stay was 2.6 days in 2005–06. The average length of stay for public psychiatric hospitals decreased from 49.4 days in 2004–05 to 42.5 days in 2005–06, reflecting the increase in patient days in 2004–05 reported for these hospitals, as described above.

With same-day separations excluded (as is the practice for OECD reporting), average lengths of stay in all hospitals combined decreased by 1.5% in 2005–06. For public psychiatric hospitals, the average length of stay decreased from 57.8 days in 2004–05 to 48.2 days in 2005–06 (Table 2.3). The average lengths of stay are within the range of those reported from 2001 to 2003 for acute care for other OECD countries (OECD 2005).

Relative stay index

Relative stay index (RSI) information is presented for the period 2001–02 to 2005–06 in Table 2.3. The RSI is calculated as the actual number of patient days for separations in selected AR-DRGs (version 5.0/5.1) divided by the expected number of patient days (based on national figures for the 5 years combined) and standardised for casemix. An RSI greater than 1 indicates that an average patient's length of stay is higher than would be expected given the casemix of the group of separations of interest. An RSI of less than 1 indicates that

the length of stay was less than would have been expected. More details on the methods of calculating the RSIs are given in Chapter 4 and Appendix 1.

In public hospitals, the directly standardised RSI in 2005–06 (0.97) was 1.1% higher than in 2004–05. Directly standardised RSIs were higher in private hospitals than in public hospitals for all years. For all hospitals, the directly standardised RSI decreased from 1.02 in 2001–02 to 0.97 in 2005–06. This corresponds to an average annual decrease over the period of 1.2%.

Non-admitted patients

Information on non-admitted patient occasions of service and group sessions provided by public acute and psychiatric hospitals for 2005–06 is provided in Table 2.5 by state and territory. Similar information from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection is presented for private hospitals for 2004–05 in Table 2.6. Data for private hospitals for 2005–06 were not available at the time of writing this report.

The most common non-admitted patient occasions of service delivered to individuals through public acute hospitals in 2005–06 (Table 2.5) were *Outpatient care*, followed by *Pathology* and *Accident and emergency services*. *Pharmacy*, *Radiology & organ imaging* and *Community health* were also frequently provided. However, *Pharmacy* included a large number of occasions of service for Justice Health in New South Wales which may not be typical of *Pharmacy*.

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

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

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

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

In 2004–05, private hospitals reported about 1,780,200 non-admitted patient occasions of service to the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection. Nationally, there were about 451,700 non-admitted patient occasions of service reported for *Accident and emergency* in private hospitals (Table 2.6).

Remoteness Area of hospital

Table 2.7 presents data on accident and emergency non-admitted occasions of service in public hospitals by Remoteness Area of the hospital.

There was a total of 6,327,784 accident and emergency occasions of service reported for 2005–06, including 3,439,844 (54.4%) in *Major cities* and 1,541,786 (24.4%) in *Inner regional* areas.

Table 2.7 also presents the ratio of the number of occasions of service provided in the area to the number of residents in the area. This represents an approximation of the use of accident and emergency services by the resident population, as services provided in one area may be provided to persons residing in other Remoteness Area categories. The analysis by Remoteness Area is of less relevance to geographically smaller jurisdictions and those jurisdictions with smaller populations residing in remote areas (such as Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory). For Victoria, it was not possible to separately identify accident and emergency occasions of service in hospital campuses located in remote areas.

The ratio varied from 256 per 1,000 population in *Major cities* to 385 per 1,000 population in *Regional* areas and 854 per 1,000 population in *Remote* areas. The pattern of use may reflect a number of factors including the availability of other health care services (such as primary care practitioners), patterns of occurrence of accidents causing injury, and the relatively poor health of Indigenous people who have higher population concentrations in remote areas.

Table 2.1: Summary of hospitals, Australia, 2001–02 to 2005–06

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	% change ^(a)	
						Ave since 2001–02	Since 2004–05
Hospitals^(b)							
Public hospitals	746	748	761	759	755	0.3	–0.5
Public acute hospitals	724	729	741	739	736	0.4	–0.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	22	19	20	20	19	–3.6	–5.0
Private hospitals	560	549	525	532	536	–1.1	0.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	246	248	234	247	252	0.6	2.0
Other private hospitals	314	301	291	285	284	–2.5	–0.4
Public acute and private hospitals	1,284	1,278	1,266	1,271	1,272	–0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>1,286</i>	<i>1,291</i>	<i>1,291</i>	<i>–0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Available or licensed beds^(c)							
Public hospitals	51,461	52,314	53,475	55,112	54,601	1.5	–0.9
Public acute hospitals	49,004	49,791	50,915	52,626	52,236	1.6	–0.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	2,457	2,523	2,561	2,487	2,366	–0.9	–4.9
Private hospitals	27,407	26,364	26,589	26,424	27,217	–0.2	3.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	1,851	1,910	1,947	2,078	1,965	1.5	–5.4
Other private hospitals	25,556	24,454	24,642	24,346	25,252	–0.3	3.7
Public acute and private hospitals	76,411	76,155	77,504	79,050	79,453	1.0	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>78,868</i>	<i>78,678</i>	<i>80,064</i>	<i>81,536</i>	<i>81,818</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Beds per 1,000 population							
Public hospitals	2.64	2.65	2.68	2.73	2.67	0.3	–2.1
Public acute hospitals	2.51	2.52	2.55	2.60	2.55	0.4	–1.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	–2.1	–6.0
Private hospitals	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.31	1.33	–1.3	1.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.3	–6.6
Other private hospitals	1.31	1.24	1.23	1.20	1.23	–1.4	2.5
Public acute and private hospitals	3.91	3.86	3.88	3.91	3.88	–0.2	–0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>–0.2</i>	<i>–0.8</i>
Non-admitted occasions of service^(d) ('000)							
Public acute hospitals	39,523	40,706	43,622	42,643	44,749	3.2	4.9
Other private hospitals	1,748	1,919	1,910	1,780	n.a.	0.5	–6.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>41,271</i>	<i>42,625</i>	<i>45,531</i>	<i>44,424</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>–2.4</i>
Total recurrent expenditure, constant prices^(e) (\$ million)							
Public hospitals	18,697	19,582	20,719	21,762	22,984	5.3	5.6
Public acute hospitals	18,227	19,126	20,234	21,255	22,370	5.3	5.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	470	456	485	507	614	6.9	21.1
Private hospitals	6,245	6,180	6,226	6,114	n.a.	–0.5	–1.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	274	291	300	305	n.a.	2.7	1.6
Other private hospitals	5,971	5,889	5,926	5,838	n.a.	–0.6	–1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,941</i>	<i>25,762</i>	<i>26,945</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Total recurrent expenditure, current prices^(f) (\$ million)							
Public hospitals	16,848	18,256	20,004	21,762	23,991	9.2	10.2
Public acute hospitals	16,424	17,831	19,535	21,255	23,350	9.2	9.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	423	425	468	507	641	10.9	26.4
Private hospitals	4,996	5,401	5,859	6,114	n.a.	5.2	4.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	219	254	282	305	n.a.	8.6	8.0
Other private hospitals	4,777	5,147	5,576	5,838	n.a.	5.1	4.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,843</i>	<i>23,641</i>	<i>25,863</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of hospitals, Australia, 2001–02 to 2005–06

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	% change ^(a)	
						Ave since 2001–02	Since 2004–05
Total revenue, constant prices^(e) (\$ million)							
Public hospitals	1,700	1,613	1,699	1,911	2,068	5.0	8.2
Public acute hospitals	1,678	1,592	1,675	1,884	2,042	5.0	8.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	21	21	25	27	25	4.3	–6.5
Private hospitals	6,660	6,588	6,667	6,624	n.a.	–0.1	–0.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	328	344	362	376	n.a.	3.5	3.8
Other private hospitals	6,332	6,243	6,305	6,249	n.a.	–0.3	–0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,360</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>8,366</i>	<i>8,535</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Total revenue, current prices^(f) (\$ million)							
Public hospitals	1,532	1,503	1,641	1,911	2,158	9.0	12.9
Public acute hospitals	1,512	1,484	1,617	1,884	2,132	9.0	13.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	19	19	24	27	26	8.2	–2.4
Private hospitals	5,328	5,758	6,273	6,624	n.a.	5.6	5.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	262	301	341	376	n.a.	9.4	10.4
Other private hospitals	5,066	5,456	5,933	6,249	n.a.	5.4	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,860</i>	<i>7,261</i>	<i>7,914</i>	<i>8,535</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>

- (a) The average since 2001–02 is the average annual change between 2001–02 and the latest available year of data. The change since 2004–05 is the percentage change between 2004–05 and 2005–06 or the change between the two latest available years of data if the 2005–06 data are unavailable.
- (b) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses.
- (c) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same-day admitted patient services and other specialised services.
- (d) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals. Reporting arrangements have varied significantly across years.
- (e) Constant price values referenced to 2004–05. Constant price values are adjusted for inflation and are expressed in terms of prices in the reference year. ABS Government Final Consumption Expenditure, State and Local – Hospitals & Nursing Homes deflator used for public hospitals. ABS Household Final Consumption Expenditure Hospital Services deflator used for private hospitals.
- (f) Current prices refer to amounts as reported, unadjusted for inflation. Current price amounts are less comparable between years than constant price amounts.

n.a. Not available.

Source: For 2005–06, most private hospital data are preliminary, sourced from the states and territories, except private free-standing day hospital bed numbers in New South Wales and South Australia, which for 2004–05 are sourced from ABS 2006.

Table 2.2: Number of hospitals^(a) and available or licensed beds, by hospital sector and type, states and territories, 2005-06

	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Public acute hospitals	221	142	173	90	78	24	3	5	736
Public psychiatric hospitals	9	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	19
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	230	143	177	91	79	27	3	5	755
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	88	66	51	16	23	2	5	1	252
Other private hospitals ^(d)	86	79	56	23	31	5	3	1	284
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	174	145	107	39	54	7	8	2	536
Total hospitals	404	288	284	130	133	34	11	7	1,291
Available or licensed beds^(e)									
Public acute hospitals	18,595	12,158	9,629	4,787	4,561	1,223	714	569	52,236
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,185	115	477	197	313	79	0	0	2,366
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	19,779	12,273	10,106	4,984	4,874	1,302	714	569	54,601
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	790	478	318	212	134	9	24	n.a.	1,965
Other private hospitals ^(d)	6,191	6,160	5,977	3,322	2,158	933	361	150	25,252
<i>Total beds available in private hospitals</i>	6,981	6,638	6,295	3,534	2,292	942	385	150	27,217
Total available beds	26,760	18,911	16,401	8,518	7,166	2,244	1,099	719	81,818
Available or licensed beds per 1,000 population									
Public acute hospitals	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	n.a.	0.1
Other private hospitals ^(d)	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.2
<i>Total beds in private hospitals</i>	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.3
Total beds per 1,000 population	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.5	4.0

(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 methodology used to count available acute public beds in New South Wales changed for 2005-06. As a result New South Wales available acute public bed numbers for 2005-06 are not comparable with earlier years.

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

(d) Includes private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

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

Source: For 2005-06, most private hospital data are preliminary, sourced from the states and territories, except private free-standing day hospital bed numbers in New South Wales and South Australia which for 2004-2005 are sourced from ABS 2006.

Table 2.3: Summary of separation^(a), patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2001–02 to 2005–06^(b)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	% change ^(c)	
						Ave since 2001–02	Since 2004–05
Separations ('000)							
Public hospitals	3,966	4,091	4,201	4,276	4,466	3.0	4.4
Public acute hospitals	3,949	4,074	4,183	4,261	4,451	3.0	4.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	17	17	17	16	16	-2.2	-1.7
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	2,433	2,554	2,641	2,742	2,846	4.0	3.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	377	455	486	515	547	9.8	6.3
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1,958	1,991	2,043	2,134	2,298	4.1	7.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	6,382	6,629	6,824	7,003	7,296	3.4	4.2
Total	6,399	6,645	6,842	7,019	7,312	3.4	4.2
Overnight separations ('000)							
Public hospitals	2,076	2,091	2,143	2,177	2,250	2.0	3.4
Public acute hospitals	2,062	2,077	2,129	2,164	2,237	2.1	3.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	14	14	14	13	14	-0.6	1.5
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	973	986	986	995	1,018	1.1	2.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	4	4	3	3	2	-10.7	-8.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	937	951	934	952	1,016	2.1	6.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	3,035	3,063	3,116	3,158	3,255	1.8	3.1
Total	3,049	3,076	3,130	3,172	3,269	1.8	3.1
Same-day separations ('000)							
Public hospitals	1,889	2,000	2,057	2,099	2,216	4.1	5.5
Public acute hospitals	1,887	1,997	2,054	2,097	2,214	4.1	5.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	3	3	3	2	2	-7.8	-20.2
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	1,460	1,569	1,654	1,748	1,827	5.8	4.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	373	451	483	512	545	10.0	6.4
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1,049	1,081	1,109	1,181	1,282	5.2	8.5
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	3,346	3,566	3,708	3,845	4,041	4.8	5.1
Total	3,349	3,569	3,711	3,847	4,043	4.8	5.1
Same-day separations as a % of total							
Public hospitals	47.6	48.9	49.0	49.1	49.6	1.0	1.0
Public acute hospitals	47.8	49.0	49.1	49.2	49.7	1.0	1.1
Public psychiatric hospitals	15.7	17.0	18.5	14.9	12.1	-6.3	-18.8
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	60.0	61.4	62.6	63.7	64.2	1.7	0.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.5	99.6	0.1	0.1
Other private hospitals ^(e)	52.8	53.2	54.3	55.4	55.8	1.4	0.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	52.4	53.8	54.3	54.9	55.4	1.4	0.9
Total	52.3	53.7	54.3	54.8	55.3	1.4	0.9
Separations per 1,000 population							
Public hospitals	202.6	205.7	207.8	208.1	213.6	1.3	2.6
Public acute hospitals	201.8	204.8	206.9	207.3	212.8	1.3	2.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	-2.5	-3.6
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	125.1	129.0	130.9	133.9	139.4	2.7	4.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	20.2	23.9	25.1	26.1	27.2	7.8	4.4
Other private hospitals ^(e)	104.7	105.1	105.8	107.8	112.1	1.7	4.0
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	326.9	333.9	337.8	341.2	352.2	1.9	3.2
Total	327.7	333.5	337.3	340.2	348.0	1.5	2.3

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Summary of separation^(a), patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2001–02 to 2005–06 ^(b)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	% change ^(c)	
						Ave since 2001–02	Since 2004–05
Average public cost weight of separations^(g)							
Public hospitals	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.2	0.0
Public acute hospitals	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.2	0.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.76	1.69	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.4	0.0
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	–0.3	–0.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	–0.6	0.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02	–0.0	0.0
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.0	–0.0
Total	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.0	–0.0
Average private cost weight of separations^(h)							
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.91	1.5	6.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	–0.4	0.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.2	0.0
Patient days ('000)							
Public hospitals	16,237	16,425	16,419	16,662	16,993	1.1	2.0
Public acute hospitals	15,223	15,506	15,742	15,880	16,332	1.8	2.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,015	919	677	782	661	–10.2	–15.5
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	6,964	7,115	7,165	7,166	7,338	1.3	2.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	377	455	486	515	548	9.8	6.3
Other private hospitals ^(e)	6,366	6,450	6,356	6,400	6,790	1.6	6.1
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	22,186	22,622	22,907	23,046	23,670	1.6	2.7
Total	23,201	23,541	23,583	23,829	24,331	1.2	2.1
Patient days per 1,000 population^(h)							
Public hospitals	827.8	821.1	805.3	802.2	800.9	–0.8	–0.2
Public acute hospitals	775.9	774.7	771.7	763.5	768.8	–0.2	0.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	51.9	46.4	33.6	38.6	32.1	–11.3	–16.8
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	357.0	356.9	351.4	344.0	344.1	–0.9	0.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	20.2	23.9	25.1	26.1	27.3	7.8	4.4
Other private hospitals ^(e)	334.9	331.8	325.3	319.3	326.2	–0.7	2.2
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1,133.0	1,131.6	1,123.1	1,107.5	1,112.9	–0.4	0.5
Total	1,182.5	1,175.6	1,154.5	1,143.9	1,142.7	–0.9	–0.1
Average length of stay (days)							
Public hospitals	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	–1.8	–2.4
Public acute hospitals	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	–1.2	–0.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	60.9	55.1	39.6	49.4	42.5	–8.6	–14.1
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	–2.6	–0.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	–0.0	0.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	–2.0	–1.5
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	–1.7	–1.7
Total	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	–2.1	–2.1
Average length of stay, excluding same-day separations (days)							
Public hospitals	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	–1.2	–2.0
Public acute hospitals	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	–0.7	–1.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	71.9	66.2	48.3	57.8	48.2	–9.5	–16.7
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	–1.3	0.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.6
Other private hospitals ^(e)	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	–1.7	–1.4
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	–0.7	–1.1
Total	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	–1.1	–1.5

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Summary of separation^(a), patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 2001–02 to 2005–06^(b)

	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	% change ^(c)	
						Ave since 2001–02	Since 2004–05
Indirectly standardised relative stay index⁽ⁱ⁾							
Public hospitals	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.98	..	..
Public acute hospitals	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.98	..	..
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(d)	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.29	..	..
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.99	..	..
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.75	..	..
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.01	1.05	..	..
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.00	..	..
Total	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.00	..	..
Directly standardised relative stay index^(j)							
Public hospitals	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.97	–0.9	1.1
Public acute hospitals	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.97	–0.9	1.8
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(d)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.04	–1.3	–0.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.05	–1.3	0.3
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.97	–1.2	1.0
Total	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.97	–1.2	1.3

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

(b) For 2001–02 to 2005–06, data on separations and patient days for public patients, private patients and other categories of patients in the public and private sector are presented in Table 7.1.

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

(d) Includes private psychiatric hospitals. Coverage of private hospitals is incomplete for some states and territories. See Appendix 2 for details.

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

(f) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals.

(g) AR-DRG version 5.0 national public sector estimated cost weights 2004–05 were applied to AR-DRG version 5.0 DRGs for all rows in this category.

(h) AR-DRGs version 4.2 and private national cost weights for 2002–03 were used for all rows in this category.

(i) Relative stay index based on all hospitals combined for the 5-year period using the indirect method. The indirectly standardised relative stay index is not technically comparable between cells but is a comparison of the hospital group with the 5-year average based on the casemix of that group. See Appendix 1 for details on the methodology.

(j) Relative stay index based on all hospitals combined for the 5-year period using the direct method. The directly standardised relative stay index is comparable between cells. See Appendix 1 for details on the methodology.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 2.4: Summary of separation^(a), average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Separations									
Public hospitals	1,420,463	1,272,844	750,317	394,960	377,667	94,304	72,136	83,385	4,466,076
Public acute hospitals	1,409,443	1,272,462	749,966	393,460	375,601	94,056	72,136	83,385	4,450,509
Public psychiatric hospitals	11,020	382	351	1,500	2,066	248	..	..	15,567
Private hospitals	765,899	719,981	711,531	319,393	220,197	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,845,907
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	169,771	121,241	170,791	40,085	40,054	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	547,470
Other private hospitals ^(b)	596,128	598,740	540,740	279,308	180,143	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,298,437
Public acute & private hospitals	2,175,342	1,992,443	1,461,497	712,853	595,798	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,296,416
Total	2,186,362	1,992,825	1,461,848	714,353	597,864	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,311,983
Overnight separations									
Public hospitals	801,956	561,692	383,507	194,894	193,708	48,190	32,669	33,714	2,250,330
Public acute hospitals	792,462	561,312	383,157	193,512	191,878	47,942	32,669	33,714	2,236,646
Public psychiatric hospitals	9,494	380	350	1,382	1,830	248	..	..	13,684
Private hospitals	251,644	259,439	245,866	124,781	91,782	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,018,473
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	2,009	4	0	421	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2,440
Other private hospitals ^(b)	249,635	259,435	245,866	124,360	91,782	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,016,033
Public acute & private hospitals	1,044,106	820,751	629,023	318,293	283,660	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,255,119
Total	1,053,600	821,131	629,373	319,675	285,490	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3,268,803
Same-day separations									
Public hospitals	618,507	711,152	366,810	200,066	183,959	46,114	39,467	49,671	2,215,746
Public acute hospitals	616,981	711,150	366,809	199,948	183,723	46,114	39,467	49,671	2,213,863
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,526	2	1	118	236	0	..	..	1,883
Private hospitals ^(b)	514,255	460,542	465,665	194,612	128,415	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,827,434
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	167,762	121,237	170,791	39,664	40,054	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	545,030
Other private hospitals ^(b)	346,493	339,305	294,874	154,948	88,361	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,282,404
Public acute & private hospitals	1,131,236	1,171,692	832,474	394,560	312,138	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4,041,297
Total	1,132,762	1,171,694	832,475	394,678	312,374	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4,043,180
Same-day separations as a % of total									
Public hospitals	43.5	55.9	48.9	50.7	48.7	48.9	54.7	59.6	49.6
Public acute hospitals	43.8	55.9	48.9	50.8	48.9	49.0	54.7	59.6	49.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	13.8	0.5	0.3	7.9	11.4	0.0	..	..	12.1
Private hospitals ^(b)	67.1	64.0	65.4	60.9	58.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	64.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	98.8	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	99.6
Other private hospitals ^(b)	58.1	56.7	54.5	55.5	49.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	55.8
Public acute & private hospitals	52.0	58.8	57.0	55.3	52.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	55.4
Total	51.8	58.8	56.9	55.2	52.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	55.3

(continued)

Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation^(a), average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Separations per 1,000 population^(d)									
Public hospitals	201.5	243.8	188.0	196.4	229.7	186.3	238.4	483.0	213.6
Public acute hospitals	199.8	243.7	187.9	195.7	228.4	185.8	238.4	483.0	212.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5	..	..	0.8
Private hospitals ^(b)	107.6	136.5	176.4	157.2	129.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	139.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	23.9	23.2	42.3	19.7	23.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	26.1
Other private hospitals ^(b)	83.7	113.3	134.2	137.6	106.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	107.8
Public acute & private hospitals	307.4	380.1	364.3	352.9	358.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	352.2
Total	309.1	380.2	364.4	353.7	359.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	348.0
Average public cost weight of separations^(d)									
Public hospitals	1.07	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.03	0.74	1.00
Public acute hospitals	1.06	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.05	1.03	0.74	1.00
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.65	2.37	2.83	2.28	2.49	2.70	..	..	1.87
Private hospitals ^(b)	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.91
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.54	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.47	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.47
Other private hospitals ^(b)	1.06	0.99	1.01	0.94	1.10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02
Public acute & private hospitals	1.02	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.99	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.96
Total	1.02	0.93	0.94	0.93	1.00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
Average private cost weight of separations^(e)									
Private hospitals ^(b)	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.98	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.91
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.54	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.47	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.37
Other private hospitals ^(b)	1.06	0.99	1.01	0.94	1.10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97
Patient days									
Public hospitals	5,976,834	4,355,501	2,747,008	1,454,003	1,571,537	399,530	244,304	244,309	16,993,026
Public acute hospitals	5,646,957	4,324,111	2,635,757	1,403,953	1,457,910	374,829	244,304	244,309	16,332,130
Public psychiatric hospitals	329,877	31,390	111,251	50,050	113,627	24,701	..	..	660,896
Private hospitals ^(b)	1,884,794	1,884,070	1,880,652	828,784	575,472	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,337,627
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	169,771	121,241	170,791	40,085	40,054	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	547,583
Other private hospitals ^(b)	1,715,023	1,762,829	1,709,861	788,699	535,418	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6,790,044
Public acute & private hospitals	7,531,751	6,208,181	4,516,409	2,232,737	2,033,382	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	23,669,757
Total	7,861,628	6,239,571	4,627,660	2,282,787	2,147,009	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24,330,653

(continued)

Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation^(a), average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Patient days per 1,000 population^(c)									
Public hospitals	829.1	816.6	689.0	727.7	908.5	765.2	823.2	1,504.7	800.9
Public acute hospitals	780.8	810.4	661.3	703.1	838.3	716.3	823.2	1,504.7	768.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	48.3	6.3	27.7	24.5	70.2	48.8	..	..	32.1
Private hospitals ^(b)	259.5	350.2	467.5	412.4	325.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	344.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	23.9	23.2	42.3	19.7	23.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	26.1
Other private hospitals ^(b)	235.6	327.0	425.3	392.7	302.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	319.3
Public acute & private hospitals	1,040.3	1,160.6	1,128.9	1,115.5	1,164.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,112.9
Total	1,088.6	1,166.8	1,156.6	1,140.0	1,234.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,142.7
Average length of stay (days)									
Public hospitals	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.8
Public acute hospitals	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.7
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(f)	29.9	82.2	317.0	33.4	55.0	99.6	..	..	42.5
Private hospitals ^(b)	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.0
Other private hospitals ^(b)	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.0
Public acute & private hospitals	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.2
Total	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.3
Average length of stay, excluding same-day separations (days)									
Public hospitals	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.3	6.3	5.8	6.6
Public acute hospitals	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.3
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(f)	34.6	82.6	317.9	36.1	62.0	99.6	..	..	48.2
Private hospitals ^(b)	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.0
Other private hospitals ^(b)	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.5
Public acute & private hospitals	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.0
Total	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.2

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

(b) Includes private psychiatric hospitals.

(c) Figures are directly age-standardised to the June 2005 Australian population as detailed in Appendix 1.

(d) Separations for which the care type was reported as *Acute*, or as *Newborn* with qualified patient days, or was *Not reported*. AR-DRG version 5.0 national public sector estimated cost weights 2004–05 were applied to AR-DRG version 5.0 DRGs for all rows in Average public cost weight of separations.

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

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

n.p. Not published.

.. Not applicable.

Table 2.5: Non-admitted patient occasions of service^(a), by type of non-admitted patient care, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005–06

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(b)	Total ^(c)
Public acute hospitals									
Individual occasions of service									
Accident & emergency	2,137,364	1,408,742	1,303,608	628,737	495,847	134,187	99,622	119,677	6,327,784
Outpatient care									
Allied health	832,338	1,061,255	516,493	902,086	226,643	90,196	41,057	11,096	3,681,164
Dental	597,645	179,830	333,175	11,476	10,853	1,324	0	0	1,134,303
Dialysis	10,079	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	10,079
Endoscopy & related procedures	11,012	0	11,481	..	0	1,344	2,154	0	25,991
Other medical/surgical/obstetric ^(d)	4,205,058	1,528,252	2,173,613	617,115	899,319	316,168	223,380	111,094	10,073,999
<i>Total Outpatient occasions of service</i>	<i>5,656,132</i>	<i>2,769,337</i>	<i>3,034,762</i>	<i>1,530,677</i>	<i>1,136,815</i>	<i>409,032</i>	<i>266,591</i>	<i>122,190</i>	<i>14,925,536</i>
Mental health	818,134	701,116	98,987	39,088	26,590	..	3,092	0	1,687,007
Alcohol & drug	1,241,840	24,789	125,868	0	0	0	0	0	1,392,497
Pharmacy ^(e)	3,369,886	429,489	541,316	193,776	0	73,725	959	29,563	4,638,714
Community health	1,732,159	290,605	154,057	760,066	13,828	..	7,941	0	2,958,656
District nursing ^(f)	1,464,844	193,083	78,737	179,124	19,594	0	0	0	1,935,382
Pathology	2,465,722	704,936	2,865,829	467,232	..	206,186	36,306	81,071	6,827,282
Radiology & organ imaging	763,466	577,203	806,253	391,368	248,558	83,353	68,276	58,440	2,996,917
Other outreach	427,019	2,595	144,338	174,257	272,024	20,746	18,105	0	1,059,084
Total individual occasions of service	20,076,566	7,101,895	9,153,755	4,364,325	2,213,256	927,229	500,892	410,941	44,748,859
Group sessions									
Outpatient care									
Allied health	19,627	11,961	6,684	15,344	6,016	n.a.	3,027	n.a.	62,659
Dental	105	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	..	n.a.	105
Other medical/surgical/obstetric ^(d)	53,545	3,885	3,095	13	7,186	n.a.	1,402	n.a.	69,126
<i>Total Outpatient occasions of service</i>	<i>73,277</i>	<i>15,846</i>	<i>9,779</i>	<i>15,357</i>	<i>13,202</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>4,429</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>131,890</i>
Mental health	35,007	n.a.	724	3,919	1,620	n.a.	637	n.a.	41,907
Alcohol & drug	1,830	n.a.	111	..	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	1,941
Community health	47,190	325	3,153	33,672	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	84,340
District nursing	6,103	n.a.	391	3,391	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	9,885
Other outreach	6,452	181	749	5,624	101,682	n.a.	97	n.a.	114,785
Other	186	n.a.	0	..	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	186
Total group sessions	170,045	16,352	14,907	61,963	116,504	n.a.	5,163	n.a.	384,934

(continued)

Table 2.5 (continued): Non-admitted patient occasions of service(a), by type of non-admitted patient care, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(b)	Total ^(c)
Public psychiatric hospitals									
Emergency & outpatient individual sessions	124,557	3,277	0	16,098	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	143,932
Emergency & outpatient group sessions	7,144	0	0	1,819	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	8,963
Outreach/community individual sessions	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	0
Outreach/community group sessions	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	0
Total services	131,701	3,277	0	17,917	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	152,895

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

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

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

(d) Other includes the outpatient services of *Gynaecology, Obstetrics, Cardiology, Endocrinology, Oncology, Respiratory, Gastroenterology, Medical, General practice primary care, Paediatric, Plastic surgery, Urology, Orthopaedic surgery, Ophthalmology, Ear, nose and throat, Chemotherapy, Paediatric surgery and Renal medical.*

(e) Justice Health (formerly known as Corrections Health) in New South Wales reported a large number of occasions of service which may not be typical of *Pharmacy*.

(f) Justice Health (formerly known as Corrections Health) in New South Wales reported a large number of occasions of service which may not be typical of *District nursing*.

n.a. Not available.

.. Not applicable.

Table 2.6: Non-admitted patient occasions of service ('000), by type of non-admitted patient care, private hospitals, states and territories, 2004-05

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accident and emergency ^(a)	50.8	102.1	135.2	n.a.	40.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	451.7
Outpatient services ^(b)	160.2	707.9	172.6	n.a.	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,085.7
Other non-admitted services ^(c)	161.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	203.4
Other	13.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.3
Total	385.7	837.8	322.4	143.5	51.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,780.2

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS Private Health Establishments Collection, unpublished data.

Table 2.7: Accident and emergency non-admitted patient occasions of service, Remoteness Area of hospital, public acute hospitals, states and territories, 2005-06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accident and emergency services									
Major cities	1,250,687	936,463	513,892	300,397	338,783	..	99,622	..	3,439,844
Inner regional	640,371	358,523	360,681	59,965	51,228	71,018	..	..	1,541,786
Outer regional	207,297	113,756	300,980	114,453	69,370	57,747	..	51,559	915,162
<i>Total regional</i>	<i>847,668</i>	<i>472,279</i>	<i>661,661</i>	<i>174,418</i>	<i>120,598</i>	<i>128,765</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>51,559</i>	<i>2,456,948</i>
Remote	28,173	n.a.	79,115	87,515	24,651	4,240	..	46,097	269,791
Very remote	10,836	..	48,940	66,407	11,815	1,182	..	22,021	161,201
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>39,009</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>128,055</i>	<i>153,922</i>	<i>36,466</i>	<i>5,422</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>68,118</i>	<i>430,992</i>
Total	2,137,364	1,408,742	1,303,608	628,737	495,847	134,187	99,622	119,677	6,327,784
Ratio of accident and emergency services provided in area to 1,000 population resident in area^(a)									
Major cities	258	255	245	212	306	..	306	..	256
Inner regional	458	332	345	222	258	228	..	..	358
Outer regional	428	441	436	613	390	353	..	464	442
<i>Total regional</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>385</i>
Remote	737	n.a.	838	983	530	496	..	1,087	830
Very remote	1,378	..	917	1,315	880	471	..	442	897
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>854</i>
Total	316	280	328	313	322	276	306	588	311

(a) The ratio of services provided in the area to the number of residents in the area only approximates population use as services provided in the area may be provided to persons residing in other Remoteness Area categories or states.

.. Not applicable.