

# 7 Specialised mental health care resources

This chapter presents an overview of available data on the characteristics of psychiatrist and mental health nursing labour forces and PBS expenditure on mental health-related medications. It also describes the characteristics of establishments delivering specialised mental health care in Australia. The establishments described include public community mental health establishments, public and private psychiatric hospitals, and psychiatric units or wards in public acute care hospitals.

## Specialised mental health care labour forces

This section presents information on the characteristics of psychiatrists and mental health nurses, using data from the National Medical Labour Force Survey and the National Nursing Labour Force Survey. Expenditure on private psychiatrist services is sourced from the Medicare data collection.

State and territory health authority expenditure on psychiatrists is composed mainly of salaries for staff psychiatrists and fees for consultant psychiatrists providing services in public hospitals and public community mental health services. The state and territory expenditure on psychiatrists is included in the data presented in the *Medical officers salary and wages* data and *Payments to visiting medical officers* data presented in the community mental health establishments and the public psychiatric and public acute hospital, and public community mental health services sections below. However, state and territory expenditure for psychiatrists cannot be isolated from the expenditure on other types of medical practitioners.

### Psychiatrists

The information presented in this section is based on data collated in the National Medical Labour Force Survey. The survey includes data on psychiatrists and trainee psychiatrists practising in both the public and private sectors. The expenditure on private psychiatrist services is sourced from the DHA and HIC Medicare data collections. Background information on *Medical Labour Force 2001* (AIHW 2003d) and the Medicare data collections is presented in Appendix 1.

National medical labour force survey data on the number of specialists practising as psychiatrists and psychiatry trainees are presented in Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3. For the purposes of the survey, a psychiatrist was defined as a medical practitioner who had been accepted by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) as a member of the college. Psychiatrists-in-training were defined as medical practitioners who had been accepted by the RANZCP into a training position supervised by a member of the college. Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training may work as clinicians or non-clinicians. The work of non-clinicians may include administration, teaching, research and public health.

**Table 7.1: Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training by sex, and per 100,000 population, states and territories, 2001**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Psychiatrists<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>									
<b>Clinicians</b>									
Male	378	472	205	124	130	34	24	n.p.	1,376
Female	156	187	88	47	61	12	8	n.p.	561
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>534</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,937</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	8.1	13.7	8.1	11.3	10.1	9.7	16.3	3.4	10.0
<b>Non-clinicians</b>									
Male	29	39	18	11	9	2	1	0	108
Female	27	13	5	3	3	0	1	0	52
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>56</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>160</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	.08	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0	0.8
<b>Psychiatrists-in-training<sup>(a)(e)</sup></b>									
<b>Clinicians</b>									
Male	108	89	30	33	34	5	7	0	305
Female	115	68	37	33	39	5	4	5	305
<i>Total</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>610</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	3.4	3.3	1.8	4.4	3.8	1.9	5.6	1.6	3.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>									
Male	0	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0	8
Female	4	6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0	13
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>22</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0	0.1

(continued)

**Table 7.1 (continued): Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training by sex, and per 100,000 population, states and territories, 2001**

	Total psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training <sup>(a)</sup>								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Clinicians</b>									
Male	486	561	235	157	164	38	31	9	1,681
Female	271	255	125	80	101	17	12	7	866
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>757</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,547</b>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	11.5	17.0	9.9	15.6	13.9	11.6	21.9	5.0	13.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>									
Male	29	42	n.p.	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	117
Female	31	19	n.p.	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	65
<b>Total<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	n.p.	<b>16</b>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	<b>182</b>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.9	1.3	n.p.	1.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	0.9
<i>Total Clinicians and Non-clinicians<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>817</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>2,729</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	12.4	18.3	n.p.	16.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13.5	14.1

(a) These medical practitioner numbers were estimated using Medical Labour Force Survey data, which have been weighted to match the available registration data by assuming that the characteristics of non-respondents and respondents were the same.

(b) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) as a member of the college. Excludes medical practitioners practising psychiatry as a second or third speciality.

(c) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(d) The rate per 100,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at 31 December 2001.

(e) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the RANZCP into a training position supervised by a member of the college.

n.p. Not published for confidentiality reasons.

Source: AIHW 2003d.

**Table 7.2: Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training by sex, and per 100,000 population, Australia, 1995 to 2001**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Psychiatrists<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Male	1,280	1,347	1,319	1,367	1,396	1,441	1,376
Female	422	483	492	483	592	543	561
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>1,703</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>1,811</i>	<i>1,850</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>1,984</i>	<i>1,937</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.0
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Male	111	101	97	97	83	111	108
Female	27	21	23	41	35	53	52
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>137</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>160</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(c)</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
<b>Psychiatrists-in-training<sup>(a)(e)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Male	320	290	328	312	300	313	305
Female	213	235	236	209	239	243	305
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>533</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>610</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Male	9	7	10	6	10	10	8
Female	7	8	14	4	10	9	13
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training<sup>(a)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Male	1,601	1,637	1,648	1,679	1,695	1,755	1,681
Female	635	717	728	693	831	786	866
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>2,236</i>	<i>2,354</i>	<i>2,376</i>	<i>2,372</i>	<i>2,526</i>	<i>2,541</i>	<i>2,547</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	12.4	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Male	120	108	107	103	93	121	117
Female	33	29	37	45	45	63	65
<i>Total<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>153</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>182</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
<b>Total Clinicians and Non-clinicians<sup>(c)</sup></b>							
	<b>2,388</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,728</b>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.1	14.2	14.1

(a) These medical practitioner numbers were estimated using Medical Labour Force Survey data, which have been weighted to match the available registration data by assuming that the characteristics of non-respondents and respondents were the same.

(b) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) as a member of the college. Excludes medical practitioners practising psychiatry as a second or third speciality.

(c) Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(d) The rate per 100,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at 31 December 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 Estimated Resident Population.

(e) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the RANZCP into a training position supervised by a member of the college.

Source: AIHW 2003d.

**Table 7.3: Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training, and per 100,000 population, by Remoteness Area of main place of work, Australia, 1995 to 2001**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Psychiatrists<sup>(a)(b)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	1,411	1,526	1,550	1,582	1,713	1,706	1,656
Inner regional	151	167	171	169	181	150	168
Outer regional	42	48	44	56	54	57	49
Remote and very remote	5	7	7	8	10	6	4
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>1,703</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>1,811</i>	<i>1,850</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>1,984</i>	<i>1,937</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.0
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	114	110	113	125	110	160	147
Inner regional	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4	4	10
Outer regional	n.p.	3	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0
Remote and very remote	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>137</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>160</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
<b>Psychiatrists-in-training<sup>(a)(e)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	456	422	476	479	483	477	535
Inner regional	15	31	22	16	21	36	32
Outer regional	11	n.p.	n.p.	8	14	17	10
Remote and very remote	0	n.p.	n.p.	3	4	3	3
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>533</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>610</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	n.p.	n.p.	17	n.p.	17	n.p.	22
Inner regional	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
Outer regional	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

(continued)

**Table 7.3 (continued): Psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training, and per 100,000 population, by Remoteness Area of main place of work, Australia, 1995 to 2001**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Total psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training<sup>(a)</sup></b>							
<b>Clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	1,867	1,948	2,026	2,062	2,196	2,183	2,191
Inner regional	165	199	193	185	203	186	200
Outer regional	52	56	55	64	68	74	59
Remote and very remote	5	9	8	11	15	10	7
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	2,236	2,354	2,375	2,372	2,527	2,540	2,547
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	12.4	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.1
<b>Non-clinicians</b>							
Major cities of Australia	126	123	130	132	127	176	169
Inner regional	10	4	5	5	6	5	10
Outer regional	5	3	4	n.p.	n.p.	0	0
Remote and very remote	2	2	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	0
<i>Total all regions<sup>(c)</sup></i>	153	137	144	148	138	183	182
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
<i>Total Clinicians and Non-clinicians<sup>(c)</sup></i>	2,388	2,490	2,519	2,520	2,665	2,723	2,728
Per 100,000 population <sup>(d)</sup>	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.1	14.2	14.1

(a) These medical practitioner numbers were estimated using Medical Labour Force Survey data, which have been weighted to match the available registration data by assuming that the characteristics of non-respondents and respondents were the same.

(b) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists as a member of the college. Excludes medical practitioners practising psychiatry as a second or third speciality.

(c) Includes not stated for Remoteness Area.

(d) The rate per 100,000 population is a crude rate based on the Estimated Resident Population at 31 December 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 estimated resident population.

(e) A medical practitioner who has been accepted by the RANZCP into a training position supervised by a member of the college.

n.p. Not published for confidentiality reasons.

Source: AIHW 2003d.

In 2001, it was estimated that there were 2,097 specialists practising psychiatry as their main speciality in Australia (10.8 psychiatrists per 100,000 population) (Table 7.1). The estimated number of psychiatrists-in-training in Australia was 632 (3.2 psychiatrists-in-training per 100,000 population).

The states or territories with the largest number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population were Victoria (13.6) and South Australia (12.6). The Northern Territory had the lowest rate of psychiatrists, with 5.5 per 100,000 population (Table 7.1), followed by Queensland (8.0) and New South Wales (8.1) per 100,000 population.

There was a 36.5% increase in the number of female psychiatrists in contrast with the 6.7% increase in the number of male psychiatrists from 1995 to 2001 (Table 7.2). From 1995 to 2001, the number of psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training increased by 14.2%, from 2,388 to 2,728. In 2001, it was estimated that there were 14.1 psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training per 100,000 population in Australia, the equal second highest proportion over the 7-year period. The increase in the number of psychiatrists from 1995 to 2001 was slightly lower than the increase in the number of psychiatrists-in-training (14.0% and 15.3% respectively).

For the majority of psychiatrists (85.5%), their main place of work was in a major city (Table 7.3 and Figure 2.21). There has been little or no variation in this pattern since 1995. The majority of psychiatrists and psychiatrists-in-training in Australia were clinicians (2,547 or 13.1 per 100,000 population) compared with a total of 182 non-clinicians (Table 7.1).

Based on Medicare Benefits Schedule fee income, the estimated number of full-time-equivalent private psychiatrists for 2002–03 was 1,030.3 (Table 7.4). The majority of these full-time-equivalent private psychiatrists were located in metropolitan regions (914 or 88.7%). South Australia (7.3) and Victoria (7.1) were the jurisdictions with the largest number of full-time-equivalent private psychiatrists per 100,000 population.

In 2002–03, a total of \$197.5 million of Medicare funds were used to reimburse services provided by private psychiatrists (Table 7.5). The benefits paid to private psychiatrists represented 2.4% of total Medicare expenditure (\$8,115.5 million) and 18.3% of expenditure on specialist services (\$1,076.6 million) for 2002–03. A total of \$9,981 per 1,000 population was paid during 2002–03. The per capita benefits paid to private psychiatrists in Victoria and South Australia were above the national average, consistent with data presented above on the distribution of private psychiatrists (Table 7.4) and the number of private psychiatry services provided in each jurisdiction (Table 3.13). Similarly the per capita benefits paid to private psychiatrists in Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were well below the national average.

Following a period of growth, the total Medicare funds (current prices) paid for private psychiatrist services have gradually declined since the mid-1990s (Table 7.6). Medicare funds in current prices are now at similar levels to those paid in 1992–93.

## **Mental health nurses**

Mental health nurses are defined as nurses who indicate that their main area of nursing is in the psychiatric or mental health field. Information on the number of mental health nurses by state and territory is presented in Table 7.7. This information is based on the AIHW national nursing labour force collection from 1993 to 2001. The number of mental health nurses remained fairly stable between 1993 and 1996. However, in 1997, there was an increase of 9.2% in the mental health nursing workforce, from 11,255 in 1996 to 12,294. In 2001, there were 12,077 mental health nurses, representing an 8.5% increase from 1993, although the per capita rate remains similar to 1993.

**Table 7.4: Medicare-funded full-time-equivalent private psychiatrists, and per 100,000 population, by metropolitan, rural and remote region, states and territories, 2002–03**

<b>Full-time-equivalent psychiatrists</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>WA and NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>								
Metropolitan <sup>(a)</sup>	308.3	331.7	139.7	109.2	15.4	11.7	52.6	914.0
Rural and remote	19.8	12.9	19.5	2.4	5.1	0	2.0	116.3
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>1,030.3</b>
<b>Per 100,000 population<sup>(b)</sup></b>								
Metropolitan <sup>(a)</sup>	6.1	9.0	6.3	9.8	7.8	3.6	3.5	6.9
Rural and remote	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.1
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>

(a) Includes other metropolitan region.

(b) The rate per 1,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002.

Source: DHA.

Table 7.5: Medicare expenditure (\$'000) on services provided by private psychiatrists by schedule item, states and territories, 2002-03

Code	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	ACT	WA and NT	Total
<b>Patient attendances</b>									
<b>Consulting rooms</b>									
300, 310	15 minutes or less	719.7	284.4	131.8	82.0	48.0	39.9	112.1	1,417.9
302, 312	16 to 30 minutes	6,221.1	4,616.7	3,301.5	1,344.0	560.5	279.5	1,225.4	17,545.9
304, 314	31 to 45 minutes	12,041.7	13,281.8	8,594.1	4,309.7	1,369.1	349.6	2,462.8	42,408.8
306, 316	46 to 75 minutes	33,775.5	35,473.1	12,710.8	10,966.9	1,216.3	868.2	4,201.4	99,212.2
308, 318	Over 75 minutes	2,157.6	1,730.6	962.1	869.3	252.2	196.9	380.6	6,549.3
319	Selected cases (>45 mins)	4,447.9	4,358.5	1,306.3	1,186.6	55.6	166.0	212.0	11,732.9
	<i>Total</i>	<i>59,363.5</i>	<i>59,745.2</i>	<i>27,006.7</i>	<i>18,758.5</i>	<i>3,501.7</i>	<i>1,900.1</i>	<i>8,591.4</i>	<i>178,867.0</i>
<b>Hospital</b>									
320	15 minutes or less	39.1	177.1	93.2	36.4	23.2	5.2	81.5	455.7
322	16 to 30 minutes	741.3	1,146.4	1,672.0	387.2	144.1	22.4	491.9	4,605.4
324	31 to 45 minutes	1,284.7	1,194.7	872.6	372.7	151.8	20.3	371.8	4,268.6
326	46 to 75 minutes	1,437.8	1,154.0	631.3	302.4	88.6	20.5	336.9	3,971.4
328	Over 75 minutes	270.7	143.2	98.0	53.1	19.1	10.0	69.1	663.1
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3,773.7</i>	<i>3,815.3</i>	<i>3,367.2</i>	<i>1,151.8</i>	<i>426.7</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>1,351.2</i>	<i>13,964.3</i>
<b>Other location</b>									
330	15 minutes or less	35.9	10.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	10.3	58.4
332	16 to 30 minutes	114.2	85.3	9.5	7.3	0.9	0.1	11.0	228.3
334	31 to 45 minutes	204.5	120.8	13.6	17.6	2.4	0.2	7.8	366.8
336	46 to 75 minutes	274.2	217.4	61.5	42.9	2.9	0.7	8.6	608.2
338	Over 75 minutes	202.5	29.9	9.2	49.0	0.8	0.3	17.3	309.2
	<i>Total</i>	<i>831.3</i>	<i>464.3</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>1,571.0</i>
<b>Other services</b>									
342, 344, 346	Group psychotherapy	614.1	1,231.2	160.9	102.5	17.7	2.4	56.4	2,185.1
348, 350, 352	Interview with non-patient	47.9	48.5	41.9	25.6	3.6	4.5	26.5	198.6
14224	Electroconvulsive therapy <sup>(a)</sup>	177.0	177.3	212.4	59.3	17.4	2.3	49.3	694.9
353, 355, 356, 357, 358, 364, 366, 367, 369, 370	Telepsychiatry	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0	0	0.1	1.8
	<i>Total</i>	<i>839.4</i>	<i>1,457.3</i>	<i>415.8</i>	<i>187.5</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>3,080.4</i>
<b>Total expenditure (\$'000)</b>		<b>64,808.0</b>	<b>65,482.2</b>	<b>30,884.1</b>	<b>20,215.2</b>	<b>3,974.2</b>	<b>1989.0</b>	<b>10,130.0</b>	<b>197,482.6</b>
Per 1,000 population <sup>(b)</sup>		9,714.3	13,355.7	8,234.6	13,263.4	8,377.5	6,163.9	4,738.4	9,980.6

(a) The data for the electroconvulsive therapy item may include data for medical practitioners other than psychiatrists.

(b) The rate per 1,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at December 2002.

Source: DHA.

**Table 7.6: Medicare expenditure on services provided by private psychiatrists (current prices), 1990–91 to 2002–03<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Total expenditure (\$'000) <sup>(b)</sup>	138,927.3	152,905.3	169,530.3	183,411.9	189,810.3	197,546.2	193,009.8	190,529.8	191,871.7	193,381.3	196,493.0	196,466.2	197,482.6
Per 1,000 population (\$) <sup>(c)</sup>	8,141	8,847	9,690	10,382	10,633	10,933	10,543	10,287	10,246	10,213	10,149	10,060	9,981

(a) The year in which the Medicare claim was processed. This is not necessarily the year in which the service was provided.

(b) Includes expenditure on electroconvulsive therapy which may be administered by medical practitioners other than psychiatrists.

(c) The rate per 1,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at December for the given year.

Source: DHA.

**Table 7.7: Mental health nurses<sup>(a)</sup>, and per 100,000 population, states and territories, 1993 to 2001**

Year <sup>(b)</sup>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
									Number	Per 100,000 population
2001	3,999	3,442	1,847	959	1,209	311	217	92	12,077	62.2
1999	4,218	2,893	2,210	1,109	1,281	245	138	80	12,174	63.6
1997	4,254	3,060	2,222	1,123	1,134	299	127	75	12,294	66.0
1996	3,649	3,083	2,013	1,103	1,010	214	115	68	11,255	61.1
1995	3,532	3,183	1,900	1,091	1,149	216	121	58	11,250	61.8
1994	3,516	3,201	2,019	873	1,311	222	122	88	11,352	63.2
1993	3,520	3,191	1,822	826	1,344	231	126	75	11,135	62.7

(a) Mental health nurse numbers were estimated using Nursing Labour Force Survey data, weighted to match the available registration data by assuming that the characteristics of non-respondents and respondents were the same.

(b) Data are unavailable for 1998 and 2000 as the survey has been conducted biennially since 1997.

Source: AIHW 2003e.

**Table 7.8: Mental health nurses<sup>(a)</sup>, by Remoteness Area of main place of work, 1994 to 2001**

Year <sup>(b)</sup>	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote		Not stated		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
2001	7,621	63.1	2,570	21.3	556	4.6	75	0.6	34	0.3	1,221	10.1	12,077
1999	7,977	65.5	2,501	20.5	655	5.4	69	0.6	19	0.2	953	7.8	12,174
1997	7,547	61.4	2,619	21.3	563	4.6	56	0.5	15	0.1	1,495	12.2	12,294
1996	7,560	67.2	1,563	13.9	287	2.5	23	0.2	12	0.1	1,810	16.1	11,255
1995	6,791	60.4	2,258	20.1	472	4.2	49	0.4	17	0.2	1,662	14.8	11,250
1994 <sup>(c)</sup>	5,795	51.0	1,881	16.6	248	2.2	30	0.3	1	0.0	3,397	29.9	11,352

(a) Mental health nurse numbers were estimated using Nursing Labour Force Survey data, weighted to match the available registration data by assuming that the characteristics of non-respondents and respondents were the same.

(b) Data are unavailable for 1998 and 2000 as the survey has been conducted biennially since 1997. Remoteness categories are not available for 1993.

(c) Remoteness categories not reported for all nurses in Queensland.

Source: AIHW 2003e.

Information on the number of mental health nurses by Remoteness Area is presented in Table 7.8. Similar to psychiatrists, the main place of work for the majority of mental health nurses was in a major city, followed by inner regional areas. Additional information on this collection is presented in Appendix 1.

## **Expenditure on mental health-related medications**

The purchase costs of many medications prescribed by private psychiatrists, general practitioners and non-psychiatrist medical specialists are fully or partially reimbursed through the PBS. This section presents PBS expenditure data for prescriptions from general practitioners and other specialists for mental health-related medications, and all prescriptions by private psychiatrists. PBS medication data are classified using the ATC classification. For the purpose of this report, mental health-related medications for non-psychiatrists were defined using the ATC codes for antipsychotic (ATC code N05A), anxiolytic (N05B), hypnotic and sedative (N05C) and antidepressant (N06A) medications.

PBS expenditure data for all prescriptions from private psychiatrists and mental health-related medications prescribed by general practitioners and non-psychiatrist medical specialists are presented in Tables 7.9 and 7.10. There was more PBS expenditure on mental health-related medications prescribed by general practitioners (\$398.0 million) than on those prescribed by private psychiatrists (\$101.5 million). PBS expenditure on mental health-related medications prescribed by other specialists accounted for \$21.1 million.

Of all PBS funds relating to general practitioner mental health-related prescriptions, 60.0% were for antidepressant medication. For private psychiatrist prescriptions, antipsychotic medications accounted for the majority of PBS funds paid (51.0%), followed by antidepressants (36.4%). A similar pattern appears for non-psychiatrist medical specialists.

The Northern Territory had the lowest rate of PBS expenditure for mental health-related medications prescribed by these medical practitioners, at \$9,200 per 1,000 population. South Australia (\$31,400 per 1,000 population) and Victoria (\$29,300 per 1,000 population) had the highest rates of PBS expenditure for these medications.

In addition to reimbursement under the PBS, the Australian Government provides funding under section 100 of the *National Health Act 1953* for certain drugs for chronic conditions which, because of their clinical use or other special features, are limited to supply through hospitals. This is known as the Highly Specialised Drugs Program. During 2001–02 there were 46 drugs subsidised under the program, including Clozapine, an antipsychotic drug used to treat schizophrenia. In 2001–02 expenditure on Clozapine was \$25.6 million, 93.4% of which was through public hospitals.

## **Public community mental health establishments**

This section describes community mental health establishments in terms of the number of establishments, availability of beds, staff employed and expenditure. The data in this section relate only to 24-hour-staffed public community mental health care establishments, as data on non-government community mental health establishments and public establishments staffed less than 24 hour are not available.

**Table 7.9: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme-funded expenditure (\$'000) on pharmaceuticals prescribed by psychiatrists by pharmaceutical group, states and territories<sup>(a)</sup>, 2002–03**

ATC code	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	245	232	176	38	61	18	10	1	781
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	17	15	14	6	4	2	1	0	58
C	Cardiovascular system	383	280	185	77	98	29	12	2	1,066
D	Dermatologicals	13	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	31
G	Genitourinary system and sex hormones	88	74	67	8	25	4	6	0	271
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excluding sex hormones	13	22	11	4	4	1	0	0	54
J	General anti-infectives for systematic use	68	72	45	23	11	1	5	1	227
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	57	25	26	1	16	5	5	1	137
M	Musculoskeletal system	110	132	57	21	27	10	5	1	364
<b>N</b>	<b>Central nervous system</b>									
N05A	Antipsychotics	18,931	15,732	7,643	2,559	4,942	833	1,007	144	51,792
N05B	Anxiolytics	298	456	196	43	111	44	7	1	1,156
N05C	Hypnotics and sedatives	56	77	43	13	25	9	1	0	224
N06A	Antidepressants	10,809	11,169	6,592	3,154	3,814	811	509	77	36,936
	Other	2,330	2,260	1,249	1,208	739	168	95	23	8,072
	<i>Total</i>	<i>32,424</i>	<i>29,694</i>	<i>15,723</i>	<i>6,978</i>	<i>9,631</i>	<i>1,865</i>	<i>1,618</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>98,179</i>
P	Antiparasitic products	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
R	Respiratory system	85	96	58	13	21	6	5	1	285
S	Sensory organs	15	12	8	2	13	1	0	0	51
	<b>Total (\$'000)<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>33,529</b>	<b>30,672</b>	<b>16,384</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>101,536</b>
	Per 1,000 population (\$) <sup>(c)</sup>	5.0	6.3	4.4	3.7	6.5	4.1	5.2	1.3	5.1

(a) State/territory is determined according to the address of the pharmacy supplying the item.

(b) Includes ATC unknown or various (Chapters V and Z).

(c) The rate per 1,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at 31 December 2002.

Source: DHA.

**Table 7.10: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme-funded expenditure (\$'000) on mental health-related pharmaceuticals prescribed by non-psychiatrists by mental health-related pharmaceutical group, states and territories<sup>(a)</sup>, 2002–03**

ATC code	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>General practitioners</b>										
N05A	Antipsychotics	44,773	38,448	23,659	9,961	12,946	2,655	1,831	473	134,745
N05B	Anxiolytics	3,949	4,077	2,695	1,041	1,291	641	118	32	13,846
N05C	Hypnotics and sedatives	3,283	2,745	1,884	1,076	996	369	90	24	10,467
N06A	Antidepressants	69,552	59,544	49,375	26,705	21,643	7,296	4,027	819	238,961
	<i>Total (\$'000)</i>	<i>121,556</i>	<i>104,815</i>	<i>77,613</i>	<i>38,783</i>	<i>36,876</i>	<i>10,961</i>	<i>6,065</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>398,018</i>
	Per 1,000 population (\$) <sup>(b)</sup>	18.2	21.4	20.7	20.0	24.2	23.1	18.8	6.8	20.1
<b>Non-psychiatrist specialists</b>										
N05A	Antipsychotics	3,132	6,061	2,150	888	443	111	190	160	13,135
N05B	Anxiolytics	81	86	53	29	32	7	2	1	291
N05C	Hypnotics and sedatives	86	88	52	36	24	5	3	1	293
N06A	Antidepressants	1,998	2,090	1,500	1,041	499	124	122	46	7,419
	<i>Total (\$'000)</i>	<i>5,296</i>	<i>8,325</i>	<i>3,755</i>	<i>1,994</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>21,137</i>
	Per 1,000 population (\$) <sup>(b)</sup>	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>General practitioners, non-psychiatrist specialists and psychiatrists<sup>(c)</sup></b>										
	<b>Total (\$'000)</b>	<b>160,381</b>	<b>143,812</b>	<b>97,751</b>	<b>47,952</b>	<b>47,788</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>520,691</b>
	Per 1,000 population (\$) <sup>(b)</sup>	24.0	29.3	26.1	24.7	31.4	27.7	24.9	9.2	26.3

(a) State/territory is determined according to the address of the pharmacy supplying the item.

(b) The rate per 1,000 population is a crude rate based on the estimated resident population at 31 December 2002.

(c) Data for psychiatrists are presented in Table 7.9.

Source: DHA.

**Table 7.11: Summary of public and private psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup> and public community mental health establishments<sup>(b)</sup>, Australia, 1997–98 to 2001–02**

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02
<b>Public psychiatric hospitals</b>					
Number of establishments	24	21	22	23	22
Available beds <sup>(c)</sup>	3,112	2,943	2,759	2,478	2,457
Full-time-equivalent staff	6,128	6,395	6,274	5,601	5,545
<i>Constant prices<sup>(d)</sup></i>					
Salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000)	247,251	291,657	284,672	272,768	303,693
Non-salary expenditure (\$'000)	90,159	109,383	124,694	131,003	141,531
Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000)	337,410	401,041	397,126	403,771	445,224
Revenue (\$'000)	20,009	20,294	18,524	21,297	19,260
<i>Current prices<sup>(d)</sup></i>					
Salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000)	276,877	318,056	303,812	281,494	303,693
Non-salary expenditure (\$'000)	100,962	119,284	133,078	135,194	141,531
Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000)	377,839	437,340	423,827	416,688	445,224
Revenue (\$'000)	22,406	22,131	19,769	21,978	19,260
<b>Public acute hospitals</b>					
Number of establishments with a specialised psychiatric unit or ward	104	115	107	111	108
Available beds in psychiatric units or wards	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,985
<b>Private psychiatric hospitals<sup>(e)</sup></b>					
Number of establishments	23	26	24	24	24
Available beds <sup>(b)</sup>	1,344	1,471	1,369	1,369	1,387
Full-time-equivalent staff	1,514	1,660	1,572	1,566	1,707
Recurrent expenditure in constant prices (\$'000) <sup>(d)</sup>	99,249	113,342	114,781	129,353	143,653
Recurrent expenditure in current prices (\$'000) <sup>(d)</sup>	111,141	123,601	122,498	133,491	143,653
<b>Public community mental health establishments<sup>(f)</sup></b>					
Number of establishments <sup>(b)</sup>	n.a.	208	232	233	246
Available beds <sup>(c)</sup>	n.a.	1,301	1,171	1,306	1,249
Full-time-equivalent staff	n.a.	8,679	8,570	8,933	9,785
<i>Constant prices<sup>(d)</sup></i>					
Total salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	390,445	431,271	493,183	563,495
Total non-salary expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	154,261	169,150	183,378	214,636
Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	545,082	600,421	679,012	778,131
<i>Current prices<sup>(d)</sup></i>					
Total salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	421,192	453,492	505,310	563,495
Total non-salary expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	166,409	177,865	187,887	214,636
Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000)	n.a.	588,006	631,358	695,709	778,131

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

(b) The count of public community mental health establishments can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of service outlets.

(c) Average beds for the year.

(d) Expenditure and revenue data are listed in both current and constant prices. Constant price values are referenced to 2001–02. Constant price values are adjusted for inflation and are expressed in terms of prices for the reference year.

(e) ABS defined private psychiatric hospitals as those that are licensed/approved by each state or territory health authority and for which 50% or more of the total patient days were for psychiatric patients.

(f) No data available for 1997–98 from the National Community Mental Health Establishments Database (NCMHED).

n.a. Not available.

Source: NPHEd, PHEC, NCMHED.

**Table 7.12: Public community mental health establishments, establishments with residential care services, available beds and available beds per 100,000 population, states and territories, 2001–02**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Establishments <sup>(a)</sup>	19	39	101	18	31	30	2	6	246
Establishments with residential care services	9	31	0	2	1	9	1	0	53
Available beds <sup>(b)</sup>	161	883	0	22	20	140	23	0	1,249
Available beds per 100,000 population <sup>(c)</sup>	2.4	18.3	0	1.1	1.3	29.6	7.2	0	6.4

(a) The number of establishments reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of service outlets. For details on the establishments reporting to NCMHED, refer to <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

(b) Average available beds where possible; otherwise available beds at 30 June 2002.

(c) Rates are crude rates based on the Estimated Resident Population 31 December 2001.

Source: NCMHED.

The Community Mental Health Establishment Database (NCMHED) collates available bed, separation, staff and expenditure data for each public community mental health care establishment in Australia, from routine administrative collections. Further information on the NCMHED can be found in Appendix 1. The NCMHED is not the only source of staffing, resource and expenditure data on Australia's community mental health establishments. The National Survey of Mental Health Services also collects data on these services, presented in the *National Mental Health Report* series (DHA 2002). A description of the similarities and differences between the data collated by the survey and NCMHED is presented in Appendix 5.

Table 7.11 presents a summary of establishments, number of available beds, staffing and expenditure from NCMHED since 1998. Information from the NCMHED on the number of establishments by state and territory in 2001–02 is presented in Table 7.12. A list of the establishments that report to NCMHED can be found on the Internet at <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

Note that the definitions of the establishments varied between jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, such as Tasmania and Queensland, the establishments were equivalent to individual service units, which can include hospital-based mental health outpatient and outreach services. In other jurisdictions, such as Western Australia, entire health regions or areas were defined as establishments. For these reasons, the number of establishments reported does not necessarily reflect the number of physical buildings or service outlets from which community mental health care was provided. There were 1,249 available beds reported to the NCMHED for 2001–02.

Data on the number of FTE staff employed in community mental health establishments by state and territory are presented in Table 7.13. The FTE staff data presented are the average available staff for the year. Note that data collection by staff category is not consistent across all states and territories, with some jurisdictions providing best estimates. A total of 9,785 FTE staff were employed in community mental health establishments for 2001–02.

FTE staffing data by staff category were able to be supplied to the NCMHED by New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. For these jurisdictions, the majority of the FTE staff were *Nurses* (36.1% or 2,027 FTE staff) and *Diagnostic and allied health professionals* (33.5% or 1,886 FTE staff). The community mental health care workforce of these six jurisdictions also included *Administrative and clerical staff* (17.2% or 966 FTE staff), *Salaried medical officers* (7.2% or 404 FTE staff) and *Domestic and other staff* (4.5% or 252 FTE staff).

The recurrent expenditure on community mental health establishments in 2001–02 was \$778.1 million (Table 7.15). The salary category made up 72.4% (\$563.5 million) of total expenditure (Table 7.14). Salary payments include salaries and wages, payments to staff on paid leave, workers' compensation, and salaries paid to contract staff for supply of labour. Non-salary expenditure includes expenses for medical supplies (excluding equipment purchases), administrative expenses, drug and food supplies, patient transport and repairs and maintenance.

New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, the Australia Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were able to supply their salary and wage data by staffing category. The proportion of salary and wage expenditure paid by the five jurisdictions to *Total nurses* and *Diagnostic and allied health professionals* was 37.6% (\$99.3 million) and 31.6% (\$83.6 million) respectively. *Salaried medical officers* payments and *Administrative and clerical* payments each accounted for 13.3% (\$35.2 million) of the salary expenditure.

**Table 7.13: Full-time-equivalent staff<sup>(a)</sup>, public community mental health establishments<sup>(b)</sup>, states and territories, 2001–02**

<b>Full-time-equivalent staff</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
Salaried medical officers	178	n.a.	115	n.a.	80	12	10	9	404
Nurses									
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	399	n.a.	n.a.	134	63	29	625
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	37	11	0	55
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>2,027</i>
Other personal care staff	0	n.a.	14	n.a.	7	62	6	0	89
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	891	n.a.	552	n.a.	273	65	84	21	1,886
Administrative and clerical staff	573	n.a.	194	n.a.	113	32	32	22	966
Domestic and other staff	205	n.a.	12	n.a.	8	27	0	0	252
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9,785</b>

(a) Where average full-time-equivalent staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2002 were used.

(b) For details on the services reporting to the NCMHED, refer to <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NCMHED.

**Table 7.14: Salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000), public community mental health establishments,<sup>(a)</sup> states and territories, 2001-02**

<b>Recurrent expenditure category</b>	<b>NSW<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
Salaried medical officers	20,119	n.a.	11,645	n.a.	n.a.	1,505	1,082	881	35,232
Nurses									
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	21,049	n.a.	n.a.	7,249	4,473	1,596	34,367
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	254	n.a.	n.a.	1,439	540	0	2,233
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>62,649</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>21,303</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>8,688</i>	<i>5,013</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>99,249</i>
Other personal care staff	0	n.a.	478	n.a.	n.a.	2,095	260	0	2,833
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	47,199	n.a.	27,420	n.a.	n.a.	3,554	4,231	1,219	83,623
Administrative and clerical staff	25,230	n.a.	7,081	n.a.	n.a.	1,089	866	929	35,195
Domestic and other staff	7,060	n.a.	404	n.a.	n.a.	761	0	0	8,225
<b>Total salaries and wages</b>	<b>162,257</b>	<b>203,383</b>	<b>68,331</b>	<b>59,785</b>	<b>35,970</b>	<b>17,692</b>	<b>11,452</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>563,495</b>

(a) For details on the establishments reporting to NCMHED, refer to <www.aihw.gov.au>.

(b) Costing data for this collection is supplied from the Program and Product Cost Data Collection which is not reconciled with the National Survey of Mental Health Services. They are not regarded as reliable by the Centre for Mental Health. While efforts continue, to align and reconcile these sources, it is recommended that the National Mental Health Report is used to reference financial data for Mental Health Services in NSW.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NCMHED.

**Table 7.15: Non-salary and total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), public community mental health establishments<sup>(a)</sup>, states and territories, 2001–02**

<b>Recurrent expenditure category</b>	<b>NSW<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
Payments to visiting medical officers	6,940	n.a.	5,224	n.a.	n.a.	166	716	130	13,176
Superannuation	12,829	n.a.	6,787	n.a.	n.a.	1,725	1,361	387	23,089
Drug supplies	3,903	n.a.	1,699	n.a.	n.a.	507	33	26	6,168
Medical and surgical supplies	1,096	n.a.	136	n.a.	n.a.	48	4	1	1,285
Food supplies	1,345	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.	677	101	12	2,211
Domestic services	2,349	n.a.	1,140	n.a.	n.a.	603	118	98	4,308
Repairs and maintenance	5,789	n.a.	754	n.a.	n.a.	67	49	73	6,732
Patient transport	908	n.a.	30	n.a.	n.a.	17	20	5	980
Administrative expenses	26,224	n.a.	9,416	n.a.	n.a.	5,722	613	1,026	43,001
Interest payments	23	n.a.	0.12	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	23
Depreciation	8,206	n.a.	873	n.a.	n.a.	0	4	n.a.	9,083
Other recurrent expenditure	11,919	n.a.	2,007	n.a.	n.a.	259	3,637	1,246	19,068
<i>Total non-salary expenditure<sup>(c)</sup></i>	<i>81,531</i>	<i>53,446</i>	<i>28,142</i>	<i>22,912</i>	<i>9,154</i>	<i>9,791</i>	<i>6,656</i>	<i>3,004</i>	<i>214,636</i>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>243,788</b>	<b>256,829</b>	<b>96,473</b>	<b>82,697</b>	<b>45,124</b>	<b>27,483</b>	<b>18,108</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>778,131</b>

(a) For details on the services reporting to the NCMHED, refer to <www.aihw.gov.au>.

(b) Costing data for this collection is supplied from the Program and Product Cost Data Collection which is not reconciled with the National Survey of Mental Health Services. They are not regarded as reliable by the Centre for Mental Health. While efforts continue, to align and reconcile these sources, it is recommended that the National Mental Health Report is used to reference financial data for Mental Health Services in NSW.

(c) Includes total for establishments which were not able to provide data by recurrent expenditure category.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NCMHED.

## Psychiatric and acute care hospitals

Public and private sector psychiatric and acute care hospitals provide admitted patient and non-admitted patient mental health care. For a complete picture of hospital-based mental health care, data from both psychiatric and acute care hospitals have been presented in this section. In order to present data on the different hospital types, this chapter has drawn on data from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database (NPHEd) and the ABS's PHEC. More details on each collection are presented in Appendix 1. While there currently are more mental health-specific data available on psychiatric hospitals than acute care hospitals, this does not indicate the relative importance or contribution of the two hospital types.

The NPHEd is not the only source of mental health-related staffing, resource and expenditure data on Australia's public hospitals. The National Survey of Mental Health Services also collects data on these hospitals, which are presented in the National Mental Health Report series (DHA 2002). A description of the similarities and differences between the data collated by the survey and the NPHEd is presented in Appendix 5.

### Public psychiatric hospitals

This section describes public psychiatric hospitals in terms of number of hospitals, availability of beds, staff employed, expenditure and revenue. The public psychiatric hospital data were obtained from the NPHEd, which holds a record for each public hospital in Australia and is collated from routine administrative collections. The information presented below relates only to those establishments classified as public psychiatric hospitals.

In 2001–02, there were 22 public psychiatric hospitals in Australia providing 14.1% of the separations with specialised psychiatric care and 44.9% of the total psychiatric care days (Tables 4.2 and 4.3). The number of separate establishments reported was similar to that reported in the previous four years (Table 7.11).

When comparing between jurisdictions, note that the hospital reported by Victoria is a specialist forensic service, whereas the hospitals reported by other jurisdictions include a broader range of services. A list of the public psychiatric hospitals that were reported to NPHEd is presented on the AIHW web site.

A more reliable indicator of public psychiatric hospital service delivery is the number of available beds. The number of available beds for the 2001–02 year was 2,457 compared with 2,478 available beds for the 2000–01 year (Table 7.11). This represents a relative stabilisation in available bed numbers, after declining over the past decade.

The majority of public psychiatric hospital beds were located in major cities (72.1%). There were no public psychiatric hospital beds in remote and very remote areas (Table 7.16).

Data on the number of staff employed in public psychiatric hospitals by state and territory are presented in Table 7.17. The data on FTE staff refer to the average available staff for the year. Note that data collection by staff category was not consistent across all states and territories, with some jurisdictions providing best estimates. An average of 5,545 FTE staff were employed in Australian public psychiatric hospitals in 2001–02 compared with 5,601 FTE staff reported for 2000–01 (1.0% decrease).

The majority of the FTE staff were *Nursing staff* (52.9% or 2,935 FTE staff), followed by *Domestic and other staff* (19.0% or 1,054 FTE staff). *Salaried medical officers* and *Diagnostic and*

allied health professionals made up 5.3% (296 FTE staff) and 10.2% (566 FTE staff) of the public psychiatric hospital workforce respectively.

**Box 7.1 Expenditure and staffing data for public psychiatric hospital-based services provided to non-admitted patients**

*The expenditure and staffing data for public psychiatric hospital-based services provided to non-admitted patients and some community-based services (e.g. psychiatric outpatient services and community outreach services) are included in both the public hospital data and the public community mental health establishments data. Public hospitals report to NPHEd expenditure and staffing data for specialised mental health community, outpatient and outreach services under their management. Many of these mental health community, outpatient and outreach services also report these data separately to NCMHED. For this reason, the expenditure and staffing totals for public psychiatric hospitals and public community mental health services should not be added together.*

*Available on the AIHW web site is a list of the public psychiatric hospitals contributing to NPHEd and the community mental health establishments contributing to NCMHED. Dual listing of some establishments provides some evidence of overlap (e.g. Wolston Park Hospital in Queensland).*

Tables 7.18 and 7.19 present information on the recurrent expenditure on public psychiatric hospitals, including salary and non-salary categories. Salary payments include salaries and wages, payments to staff on paid leave, workers' compensation and amounts paid to contract staff for supply of labour. Non-salary expenditure includes payments for medical/surgical supplies (excluding equipment purchases), administrative expenses and drug supplies.

The recurrent expenditure on public psychiatric hospitals in 2001–02 was \$445.2 million. The equivalent figure for the 2000–01 collection period was \$416.7 million, hence there was an increase of 6.8% between 2000–01 and 2001–02.

The total recurrent expenditure reported to NPHEd for 2001–02 is higher than that reported to the National Survey of Mental Health Services (NSMHS) for 1999–2000 (DHA 2002). This difference reflects the different hospital classifications used by jurisdictions to report public hospital data to NPHEd and NSMHS and the classification of some non-admitted patient services managed by public psychiatric hospitals as community-based services in the NSMHS. For additional detail on this point see Appendix 5.

The salary category made up 68.2% (\$303.7 million) of the recurrent expenditure of public psychiatric hospitals. In jurisdictions other than Victoria (for which detailed data were not available), salary and wage payments to *Nursing staff* made up 52.7% (\$159.9 million) of the expenditure on salary and wages. Salary and wages payments for *Domestic and other staff* and *Salaried medical officers* made up 12.9% (\$39.2 million) and 10.0% (\$30.2 million) respectively.

Data on public psychiatric hospital revenue, excluding general revenue payments received from state or territory governments, are presented in Table 7.20. The revenue received by Australian public psychiatric hospitals (other than in Tasmania) was \$19.3 million for 2001–02 compared with \$22.0 million for 2000–01. This amount is equivalent to 4.3% of the total recurrent expenditure. A relatively large proportion of the total revenue for public psychiatric hospitals was collected as patient revenue (79.2% or \$15.3 million). In comparison, the proportion of total revenue that was collected as patient revenue for all public hospitals was 58.0% (AIHW 2003c). The recoveries, which include income from the use of hospital facilities by salaried medical officers or private practitioners, was 5.2% (\$1.0 million) of the collected revenue.

**Table 7.16: Public psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup>, available beds and available beds per 1,000 population by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2001–02**

Region	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
<b>Public psychiatric hospitals</b>							
Major cities of Australia	6	1	3	2	1	..	13
Inner regional	3	0	1	0	0	3	7
Outer regional	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Available beds<sup>(b)</sup></b>							
Major cities of Australia	759	95	175	257	486	..	1,772
Inner regional	316	0	217	0	0	40	573
Outer regional	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,457</b>
<b>Available beds per 100,000 population<sup>(c)</sup></b>							
Major cities of Australia	16.2	2.7	9.2	110.7	44.8	..	13.8
Inner regional	23.4	0	23.1	0	0	24.9	14.2
Outer regional	0	0	17.4	0	0	0	5.6
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>

(a) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses. There are no public psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. For details on the hospitals reporting to NPHEd, refer to <www.aihw.gov.au>.

(b) Average available beds where possible; otherwise available beds at 30 June 2002.

(c) Rates are crude rates based on the Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2001.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NPHEd.

**Table 7.17: Full-time-equivalent staff<sup>(a)</sup>, public psychiatric hospitals<sup>(b)</sup>, states, 2001–02**

<b>Staffing category</b>	<b>NSW<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>Vic<sup>(d)</sup></b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Salaried medical officers	126	16	32	40	81	n.a.	296
Nurses							
Registered nurses	n.a.	144	487	286	457	n.a.	1,373
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	0	108	72	106	n.a.	286
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>2,935</i>
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	240	20	107	79	120	n.a.	566
Administrative and clerical staff	308	27	139	70	116	n.a.	661
Domestic and other staff	511	9	237	133	163	n.a.	1,054
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>5,545</b>

(a) The data on public psychiatric hospitals can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements, for example the inclusion of data for community-based services managed by hospitals. There are no public psychiatric hospitals in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. For details on the hospitals reporting to NPHEd, refer to <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

(b) Where average full-time-equivalent staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2002 were used.

(c) New South Wales *Other personal care staff* are included in *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*.

(d) For Victoria, FTEs may be slightly understated.

.. Not applicable.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NPHEd.

**Table 7.18: Salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000), public psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup>, states, 2001-02**

	NSW <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Salaried medical officers	15,099	n.a.	3,402	5,996	5,632	117	30,246
Nurses							
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	28,128	16,710	27,133	3,472	75,443
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	4,627	2,995	5,076	824	13,522
<i>Total nurses</i>	<i>70,966</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>32,755</i>	<i>19,705</i>	<i>32,209</i>	<i>4,296</i>	<i>159,931</i>
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	1,397	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,397
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	12,797	n.a.	5,602	3,700	5,983	30	28,112
Administrative and clerical staff	14,728	n.a.	5,990	2,974	4,428	92	28,212
Domestic and other staff	17,764	n.a.	8,840	5,272	5,228	2,057	39,161
<b>Total salaries and wages<sup>(d)</sup></b>	<b>131,354</b>	<b>16,635</b>	<b>57,986</b>	<b>37,647</b>	<b>53,480</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>303,693</b>

(a) The data on public psychiatric hospitals can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements, for example the inclusion of data for community-based services managed by hospitals. For details on the hospitals reporting to NPHED, refer to <www.aihw.gov.au>.

(b) New South Wales expenditure recorded against special purposes and trust funds is not included. *Other personal care staff* are included in *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*.

(c) Victorian reporting arrangements do not allow for the breakdown of recurrent expenditure for its single public psychiatric hospital.

(d) Includes recurrent expenditure not allocatable to a salary expenditure category.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NPHED.

**Table 7.19: Non-salary expenditure and total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), public psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup>, states, 2001-02**

	NSW <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld <sup>(d)</sup>	WA <sup>(e)</sup>	SA	Tas	Total
Payments to visiting medical officers	1,512	n.a.	1,160	0	1,724	0	4,395
Superannuation	12,375	n.a.	5,614	3,210	4,095	651	25,944
Drug supplies	5,060	n.a.	1,372	1,427	1,581	184	9,623
Medical and surgical supplies	1,512	n.a.	533	131	224	42	2,443
Food supplies	4,154	n.a.	1,286	1,055	1,387	468	8,350
Domestic services	3,824	n.a.	3,740	1,040	1,835	311	10,750
Repairs and maintenance	3,784	n.a.	974	912	3,362	21	9,056
Patient transport	91	n.a.	9	60	787	14	961
Administrative expenses	15,422	n.a.	6,472	2,107	2,063	2,980	29,043
Interest payments	10	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	10
Depreciation	10,631	694	9,524	1,106	n.a.	n.a.	21,955
Other recurrent expenditure	3,202	n.a.	744	3,071	4,592	122	11,731
<b>Total non-salary expenditure<sup>(f)</sup></b>	<b>61,580</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>31,428</b>	<b>14,118</b>	<b>21,649</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>141,531</b>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>192,933</b>	<b>24,598</b>	<b>89,414</b>	<b>51,765</b>	<b>75,129</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>445,224</b>

(a) The data on public psychiatric hospitals can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements, for example the inclusion of data for community-based services managed by hospitals. For details on the hospitals reporting to NPHED, refer to <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

(b) New South Wales expenditure recorded against special purposes and trust funds is not included.

(c) Victorian reporting arrangements do not allow for the breakdown of recurrent expenditure for its single public psychiatric hospital.

(d) Queensland *Interest payments* are included in *Administrative expenses*.

(e) Western Australian *Superannuation* may vary substantially from previous years, which were largely based on cash rather than accrual accounting.

(f) Includes recurrent expenditure not allocatable to a salary expenditure category.

n.a. Not available.

Source: NPHED.

**Table 7.20: Revenue (\$'000), public psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup>, states, 2001-02**

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Patient revenue <sup>(c)</sup>	9,226	0	2,714	746	1,609	965	15,260
Recoveries	903	0	19	5	0	82	1,009
Other revenue	1,406	665	300	227	388	5	2,991
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>11,536</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>19,260</b>

(a) For details on the hospitals reporting to NPHED, refer to <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

(b) Revenue based on one separately reporting forensic public psychiatric hospital.

(c) Patient revenue includes revenue for items such as pharmacy and ambulance, which may be considered as recoveries.

Source: NPHED.

## Public acute hospitals

In 2001–02, public acute hospitals provided 63.0% of the separations with specialised psychiatric care and 38.4% of the total psychiatric care days (Tables 4.2 and 4.3). In 2001–02, there were 108 public acute hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards in Australia (Table 7.21).

New South Wales and Victoria had the largest number of public acute hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards (35 and 30 respectively). The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory each had two public acute care hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards. The majority of public acute hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards were located in major cities (55.6%).

In 2001–02, public acute hospitals reported an average of 2,985 available beds in psychiatric units and wards. Of these beds, 66.0% were in hospitals in major cities. However the largest number of these beds per 100,000 population was in inner regional areas (21.4 beds per 100,000 population).

## Private psychiatric hospitals

In 2001–02, private hospitals provided 22.9% of the separations with specialised psychiatric care and 16.8% of the total psychiatric care days (Tables 4.2, 4.3 and 3.21). Private hospitals are designated by the ABS as psychiatric where they are licensed or approved as such by the relevant state or territory health authority and for which 50% or more of the patient days were for psychiatric patients. There were 24 private hospitals designated as psychiatric during 2001–02, 2000–01 and 1999–2000 (Table 7.11). The average number of available private psychiatric hospital beds for 2001–02 (1,387) was higher than the previous two years (Table 7.11).

There was an increase in the number of FTE staff compared with the previous year. In 2001–02, the average number of FTE staff employed by private sector psychiatric hospitals was 1,707 (Table 7.23). This was a 9.0% increase on the 2000–01 figure of 1,566.

There were increases for both expenditure and revenue. In 2001–02, the recurrent expenditure for private psychiatric hospitals in Australia was \$143.7 million, an increase of 7.6% from \$133.5 million in 2000–01 (Tables 7.11 and 7.25). Private psychiatric hospital expenditure was 24.4% of the total psychiatric hospital expenditure in Australia. The total revenue for private psychiatric hospitals for 2001–02 exceeded total expenditure at \$173.3 million (Table 7.26).

**Table 7.21: Public acute care hospitals with psychiatric units or wards,<sup>(a)</sup> by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2001–02**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Public acute care hospitals with psychiatric units or wards</b>									
Major cities of Australia	23	10	9	8	8	..	2	..	60
Inner regional	9	19	6	1	0	2	..	0	37
Outer regional	3	1	3	1	0	1	..	1	10
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Available beds</b>									
Major cities of Australia	724	211	485	327	176	..	47	..	1,970
Inner regional	140	430	230	7	0	54	..	..	861
Outer regional	2	12	80	9	0	20	..	25	148
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	6	6
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,985</b>
<b>Available beds per 100,000 population</b>									
Major cities of Australia	15.4	6.0	25.5	43.5	16.2	..	14.7	..	15.3
Inner regional	10.4	42.2	24.5	3.1	0	53.7	..	..	21.4
Outer regional	0.4	4.7	12.4	4.8	0	12.4	..	23.4	7.3
Remote and very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	6.6	1.8
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: NPHED.

**Table 7.22: Private psychiatric hospitals, available beds and available beds per 1,000 population, states<sup>(a)</sup>, 2001–02**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	Total
Private psychiatric hospitals	8	6	4	2	3	1	24
Available beds <sup>(b)</sup>	444	359	288	n.a.	149	n.a.	1,387
Available beds per 100,000 population <sup>(c)</sup>	6.7	7.4	7.8	n.a.	7.8	n.a.	7.1

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

(b) Average available beds.

(c) Rates are crude rates based on the Estimated Resident Population 31 December 2001.

n.a. Not available, but included in the total.

Source: PHEC.

**Table 7.23: Full-time-equivalent staff<sup>(a)</sup>, private psychiatric hospitals, states<sup>(b)</sup>, 2001–02**

Full-time-equivalent staff	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	Total
Salaried medical officers	14	4	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	21
Total nurses <sup>(c)</sup>	285	288	182	n.a.	59	n.a.	919
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	77	44	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	186
Administrative and clerical staff	119	62	47	n.a.	22	n.a.	273
Domestic and other staff <sup>(d)</sup>	112	66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	307
<b>Total full-time-equivalent staff</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1,707</b>

(a) Average full-time-equivalent staff.

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

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

(d) Includes *Orderlies/porters, Catering and kitchen, Domestic, Engineering and maintenance* and *Other* categories.

n.a. Not available, but included in the total.

Source: PHEC.

**Table 7.24: Salaries and wages expenditure (\$'000), private psychiatric hospitals, states<sup>(a)</sup>, 2001–02**

<b>Recurrent expenditure category</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Salaried medical officers	1,066	372	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	1,853
Total nurses <sup>(b)</sup>	14,937	15,530	9,602	n.a.	3,386	n.a.	49,406
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	4,051	2,135	1,763	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,414
Administrative and clerical staff	5,333	2,687	2,460	n.a.	1,071	n.a.	12,508
Domestic and other staff <sup>(c)</sup>	3,361	2,194	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,692
<b>Total salaries and wages</b>	<b>28,748</b>	<b>22,918</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>82,873</b>

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

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

(c) Includes *Orderlies/porters, Catering and kitchen, Domestic, Engineering and maintenance* and *Other* categories.

n.a. Not available, but included in the total.

Source: PHEC.

**Table 7.25: Non-salary expenditure (\$'000), and total recurrent expenditure (\$'000), private psychiatric hospitals, states<sup>(a)</sup>, 2001–02**

<b>Recurrent expenditure category</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Superannuation	1,966	1,707	1,076	n.a.	572	n.a.	6,096
Payroll tax	667	1,169	712	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,237
On-costs excluding superannuation and payroll tax <sup>(b)</sup>	1,452	817	455	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,611
Drug supplies	n.a.	513	240	n.a.	23	n.a.	2,012
Medical and surgical supplies	n.a.	350	291	n.a.	42	n.a.	967
Surgically implanted prostheses and homograft items	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Food supplies	2,546	1,306	658	n.a.	385	n.a.	5,477
Domestic services	744	751	330	n.a.	187	n.a.	2,370
Repairs and maintenance	793	486	219	n.a.	140	n.a.	1,835
Patient transport	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51
Administrative expenses	9,918	5,966	2,302	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,710
Interest payments	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Depreciation	1,343	n.a.	796	n.a.	178	n.a.	4,407
Contract services (excluding medical practitioners)	3,134	1,146	2,299	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,801
Other recruitment expenditure	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	111
<b>Total non-salary expenditure</b>	<b>24,756</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>60,780</b>
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>53,504</b>	<b>38,695</b>	<b>25,596</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>11,809</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>143,653</b>

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

(b) Includes workers' compensation premiums, uniforms and personal costs.

n.a. Not available, but included in the total.

Source: PHEC.

**Table 7.26: Revenue (\$'000), private psychiatric hospitals, states<sup>(a)</sup>, 2001–02**

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Patient revenue <sup>(b)</sup>	56,485	45,505	31,603	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	164,753
Recoveries	n.a.	2,633	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,003
Other <sup>(c)</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	n.a.	2,582
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>60,729</b>	<b>48,196</b>	<b>32,348</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>173,338</b>

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

(b) Patient revenue includes revenue for items such as pharmacy and ambulance, which may be considered as recoveries.

(c) Other revenue includes investment income, income from charities, bequests, visitors' meals and accommodation and kiosk sales.

n.a. Not available, but included in the total.

Source: PHEC.