

Health expenditure bulletin

**No. 16
Australia's health services
expenditure to 1998–99**

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HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURE SERIES

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June 2000

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. HWE 15

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ISSN 1329-2137 (Health expenditure bulletin)
ISSN 1323-5850 (Health and Welfare Expenditure Series)

Suggested citation

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. Health expenditure bulletin no. 16: Australia's health services expenditure to 1998–99. Canberra: AIHW (Health and Welfare Expenditure Series).

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Published by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Printed by Panther Publishing and Printing

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Introduction

This bulletin is the sixteenth in the series of health expenditure bulletins produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) since 1986. It provides estimates of total health services expenditure in Australia, at the aggregate level, on a per person basis and by source of funds, from 1989–90 to 1997–98, together with preliminary estimates for 1998–99. The preliminary estimates for 1998–99 are based essentially on reported growth rates for the different sectors funding health care and are, therefore, subject to revision when more detailed ‘area of expenditure’ estimates become available.

As is the usual practice, the bulletin provides detailed national information on particular areas of expenditure such as hospitals, medical services, dental services and pharmaceuticals. In this issue, these detailed national tables cover the years 1996–97 and 1997–98. The bulletin also includes, for the second time, a series of experimental health expenditure matrices for the States and Territories—this time covering the years 1996–97 and 1997–98 (see ‘Technical notes’ for cautions regarding the use of the State tables, page 10).

The tables in the bulletin express expenditure in terms of current and constant prices. Constant price expenditure adjusts for the effect of inflation using chain volume measures. As the reference year for the chain volume measures is 1997–98, the constant price numbers indicate what expenditure would be if 1997–98 prices applied in all years.

Total health services expenditure to 1998–99

Health services expenditure in Australia was estimated to be \$50.3 billion in 1998–99, an increase of \$3.3 billion on the 1997–98 estimate of \$47.0 billion (Table 1). The real rate of growth in 1998–99 was 5.3%, which was the highest annual growth rate in health expenditure over the last decade and significantly higher than the average annual rate of growth over the whole period from 1989–90 to 1998–99 of 4.1% per year.

Much of the growth came in areas such as pharmaceuticals and medical services where the Commonwealth Government has primary funding responsibility. This was part of the reason the Commonwealth funding share increased significantly. The introduction of the Private Health Insurance Incentives Scheme (PHIIS) and then the private health insurance rebate scheme also led to an increase in the Commonwealth funding share, with a consequent reduction in the funding share of the household sector (see ‘Funding of health services expenditure’, page 4).

Per person expenditure on health services (removing the influence of changes in the size of the population from the analysis) was \$2,671 in 1998–99—an increase of \$148 since 1997–98 (Table 2). The growth in per person real health expenditure in 1998–99 was 4.1% compared to an average of 2.8% for the whole period from 1989–90 to 1998–99.

Table 1: Total health services expenditure, current and constant prices^(a), and annual growth rates, 1989–90 to 1998–99

Year	Amount (\$m)		Growth rate over previous year (%)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1989–90	28,800	34,609	..	..
1990–91	31,270	35,313	8.6	2.0
1991–92	33,087	36,377	5.8	3.0
1992–93	34,993	38,304	5.8	5.3
1993–94	36,787	39,798	5.1	3.9
1994–95	38,967	41,324	5.9	3.8
1995–96	41,783	43,392	7.2	5.0
1996–97	44,482	45,330	6.5	4.5
1997–98	47,030	47,030	5.7	3.7
1998–99 ^(b)	50,346	49,503	7.1	5.3
Average annual growth rates				
1989–90 to 1992–93			6.7	3.4
1992–93 to 1997–98			6.1	4.2
1989–90 to 1998–99			6.4	4.1

(a) Constant price health services expenditure for 1989–90 to 1998–99 is expressed in chain volume measures, referenced to the year 1997–98.

(b) Based on preliminary AIHW and ABS estimates.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table 2: Health services expenditure per person, current and constant prices^(a), and annual growth rates, 1989–90 to 1998–99

Year	Amount (\$)		Growth rate (%)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1989–90	1,700	2,043	..	..
1990–91	1,820	2,056	7.1	0.6
1991–92	1,902	2,091	4.5	1.7
1992–93	1,990	2,178	4.6	4.1
1993–94	2,071	2,240	4.1	2.9
1994–95	2,170	2,301	4.8	2.7
1995–96	2,296	2,385	5.8	3.7
1996–97	2,414	2,460	5.1	3.2
1997–98	2,523	2,523	4.5	2.6
1998–99 ^(b)	2,671	2,626	5.8	4.1
Average annual growth rates				
1989–90 to 1992–93			5.4	2.2
1992–93 to 1997–98			4.9	3.0
1989–90 to 1998–99			5.1	2.8

(a) Health services expenditure for 1989–90 to 1998–99 is expressed in chain volume measures, referenced to the year 1997–98.

(b) Based on preliminary AIHW and ABS estimates.

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; AIHW Population Database.

Health services expenditure and GDP

The relationship between expenditure on health services and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) gives some indication of the affordability of the nation's health system. Australia's health services expenditure to GDP ratio increased from 8.3% in 1997–98 to 8.5% in 1998–99 (Table 3).

Australia's health services expenditure to GDP ratio had been growing slowly from 8.1% in 1991–92 to 8.3% in 1997–98. Growth in health expenditure exceeded growth in GDP in four of the six years of the period between 1991–92 and 1997–98. The higher than average real growth in health expenditure between 1997–98 and 1998–99 of 5.3% (Table 1), combined with a slight slowing in GDP growth caused the ratio to increase significantly to 8.5% in 1998–99. The nominal growth rate for health services expenditure in 1998–99 (7.1%) was almost 50% higher than the GDP growth of 4.8%.

Table 3: Total health services expenditure and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), current prices, and annual growth rates, 1989–90 to 1998–99

Year	Total health services expenditure		Gross Domestic Product		Health services expenditure to GDP ratio
	Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)	Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)	%
1989–90	28,800	..	383,494	..	7.5
1990–91	31,270	8.6	396,236	3.3	7.9
1991–92	33,087	5.8	406,890	2.7	8.1
1992–93	34,993	5.8	427,772	5.1	8.2
1993–94	36,787	5.1	450,050	5.2	8.2
1994–95	38,967	5.9	474,646	5.5	8.2
1995–96	41,783	7.2	508,246	7.1	8.2
1996–97	44,482	6.5	533,709	5.0	8.3
1997–98	47,030	5.7	565,963	6.0	8.3
1998–99	^(a) 50,346	7.1	593,412	4.8	8.5
Average annual growth rates					
		6.7		3.7	
		6.1		5.8	
		6.4		5.0	

(a) Based on preliminary AIHW and ABS estimates.

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; ABS *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. No. 5206.0). Dec. 1999.

Funding of health services expenditure

Responsibility for funding health services in Australia is shared between all levels of government and the non-government sector. The non-government sector's funding of health services mostly consists of expenditure by households and through the private health insurance industry. Expenditure by the private health insurance industry is, over time, financed by premiums paid by those households with insurance coverage.

In 1998–99, the government sector funding contribution was \$35,267 million (Table 4). This was 70.0% of total health expenditure and represents an increase on the 68.9% contribution by governments in 1997–98, and on the proportions earlier in the 1990s (Table 6).

This increase in the government proportion was largely in the Commonwealth Government's share, which went from 44.6% in 1996–97 to 47.1% in 1998–99. This was due to a substantial increase in Commonwealth funding of State health services in 1998–99 (see 'Government sector funding of health services', page 6) and the introduction of the PHIIS and its replacement scheme—the private health insurance rebate. The primary aim of both these schemes was to encourage people to take up and maintain private health insurance cover. They are subsidies by the Commonwealth to private health insurance funds and are therefore included in Commonwealth-funded expenditure of health services. They have also been deducted from expenditure by the private health insurance funds on health services.

The PHIIS was introduced on 1 July 1997 and was targeted to assist low- to medium-income earners to take out and maintain private health insurance cover. It was estimated to cost \$459 million in 1997–98. During the first six months of 1998–99, before it was replaced by the private health insurance rebate, the cost to the Commonwealth of the PHIIS was \$197 million.

The private health insurance rebate provided a non-income-tested 30% rebate on private health insurance contributions. It was, therefore, available to all Australians who took up or maintained private health insurance cover. The total cost to the Commonwealth of the private health insurance rebate during the second half of 1998–99 was \$858 million. The combined cost to the Commonwealth of both schemes during 1998–99 was \$1,055 million. Most of this expenditure (\$782 million) is in the form of a direct subsidy to the health insurance funds but \$273 million is in the form of tax rebates (Table 5) and is recorded as tax expenditure.

Government funding of health varied from 66.7% to 70.0% in the period 1989–90 to 1998–99. The relative shares of the Commonwealth Government and the State and local governments fluctuated considerably over this period. The Commonwealth share went from 42.2% in 1989–90 to a peak of 45.6% in 1995–96, down to 44.6% in 1996–97 and then up to 47.1% in 1998–99. The State Governments' share showed somewhat of a reverse pattern—first declining consistently from 26.1% in 1989–90 to 21.4% in 1993–94, but then increasing each year to 23.4% in 1997–98, before falling again to 22.9% in 1998–99 (Table 5).

The decline in the non-government share from 33.1% in 1996–97 to 30.0% in 1998–99, was largely due to the combined effects of the PHIIS and the private health insurance rebate on expenditure by the private health insurance funds.

Because most expenditure by the private health insurance funds is concentrated on private hospitals, the effect of the PHIIS and the health insurance rebate has also been concentrated

in that area. It is estimated that during 1998–99 about 52.0% of the PHIS and health insurance rebate could be related to expenditure on private hospitals. Expenditure on public hospitals, on the other hand, would have accounted for about 6.0% of the subsidies. The other major areas of expenditure which benefited from the health insurance subsidies during 1998–99 were dental services and private health insurance administration, 12.4% and 12.2% respectively.

Table 4: Total health services expenditure, current prices, by source of funds, 1989–90 to 1998–99 (\$ million)

Year	Government sector					Non-government sector ^(a)	Total health services expenditure
	Commonwealth ^(a)				Total		
	General	PHIS or private health insurance rebate	Total	State & local			
1989–90	12,164		12,164	7,513	19,677	9,122	28,800
1990–91	13,200		13,200	7,958	21,158	10,112	31,270
1991–92	14,167		14,167	8,138	22,305	10,783	33,087
1992–93	15,291		15,291	8,202	23,494	11,499	34,993
1993–94	16,683		16,683	7,868	24,550	12,237	36,787
1994–95	17,551		17,551	8,460	26,010	12,957	38,967
1995–96	19,033		19,033	9,260	28,293	13,490	41,783
1996–97	19,818		19,818	9,959	29,777	14,705	44,482
1997–98	20,940	459	21,399	10,990	32,389	14,641	47,030
1998–99 ^(b)	22,665	1,055	23,720	11,547	35,267	15,079	50,346

(a) Commonwealth Government and non-government sector expenditure includes tax expenditures (see Table 5 for health services tax expenditures).

(b) Based on AIHW and ABS preliminary estimates.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table 5: Commonwealth taxation expenditures, current and constant prices^(a), 1989–90 to 1998–99 (\$ million)

Year	Current prices		Constant prices	
	Health expenditure	PHIS/Rebate on health insurance premiums	Health expenditure	PHIS/Rebate on health insurance premiums
1989–90	61		76	
1990–91	85		99	
1991–92	82		93	
1992–93	91		102	
1993–94	95		104	
1994–95	91		98	
1995–96	141		148	
1996–97	137		140	
1997–98	124	207	124	207
1998–99	142	^(b) 273	139	^(c) 268

(a) Constant price health services expenditure for 1989–90 to 1998–99 is expressed in chain volume measures, referenced to the year 1997–98.

(b) Includes PHIS (\$67 million) plus rebate on private health insurance premiums (\$206 million).

(c) Includes PHIS (\$66 million) plus rebate on private health insurance premiums (\$202 million).

Sources: AIHW Health Expenditure Database; Commonwealth Department of the Treasury 1999, Tax Expenditures Statement.

Table 6: Government and non-government sector expenditure, current prices, as a proportion of total health services expenditure, 1989–90 to 1998–99 (per cent)

Year	Government sector					Non-government sector ^(a)	Total health services expenditure
	General	Commonwealth ^(a) PHIS or private health insurance rebate	Total	State & local	Total		
1989–90	42.2		42.2	26.1	68.3	31.7	100.0
1990–91	42.2		42.2	25.5	67.7	32.3	100.0
1991–92	42.8		42.8	24.6	67.4	32.6	100.0
1992–93	43.7		43.7	23.4	67.1	32.9	100.0
1993–94	45.3		45.3	21.4	66.7	33.3	100.0
1994–95	45.0		45.0	21.7	66.7	33.3	100.0
1995–96	45.6		45.6	22.2	67.7	32.3	100.0
1996–97	44.6		44.6	22.4	66.9	33.1	100.0
1997–98	44.5	1.0	45.5	23.4	68.9	31.1	100.0
1998–99 ^(b)	45.0	2.1	47.1	22.9	70.0	30.0	100.0

(a) Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government and the non-government sector has been adjusted for tax expenditures (see Table 5 for health services tax expenditures).

(b) Based on preliminary AIHW and ABS estimates.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Government sector funding of health services

Between 1989–90 and 1998–99, real expenditure by the Commonwealth Government grew at an average of 5.5% per year (Table 7). At the same time, State and local governments' real expenditure grew at an average of 2.7% per year, while the non-government sector experienced average real growth of 3.1% per year.

The Commonwealth Government's real expenditure increased by 9.6% in 1998–99. Even when discounted for the effects of the introduction of the rebate on private health insurance premiums, the rate of increase in Commonwealth expenditure was still relatively high (7.2%) and was greater than for any year since 1993–94. Three areas of expenditure—public hospitals (19.3%), medical services (17.4%), and pharmaceuticals (9.8%)—accounted for almost half (46.5%) of the current price growth in Commonwealth non-tax expenditure that was not due to the private health insurance rebates during 1998–99. A further 17.0% of the 'non-rebate' growth in Commonwealth expenditure was due to a large increase (23.2%) in expenditure by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

The introduction of the Australian Health Care Agreements to replace a number of Commonwealth–State health agreements contributed to the high rate of growth in Commonwealth expenditure on public hospitals in 1998–99. Total spending by the Commonwealth under the new agreements represented an increase, in current prices, of almost 11.0% on the amount spent in 1997–98 under the agreements that they replaced. Most of that additional funding went to public hospitals.

State and local Government expenditure increased, in real terms, by 3.0% between 1997–98 and 1998–99. This was lower than the 8.2% growth rate for the previous year and was due in part to a change in relative shares of the funding of public hospitals by the States and Commonwealth in 1998–99. Commonwealth funding to public hospitals increased in real terms by 6.8%, while the gross operating costs of public hospitals grew by 3.1%.

Table 7: Total health services expenditure, constant prices^(a), and annual growth rates, by source of funds, 1989–90 to 1998–99

Year	Government sector				Non-government sector total ^(b)		All sectors total	
	Commonwealth ^(b)		State & local		Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)	Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)
	Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)	Amount (\$m)	Growth rate (%)				
1989–90	14,488	..	8,864	..	11,257	..	34,609	..
1990–91	14,666	1.2	8,912	0.5	11,735	4.2	35,313	2.0
1991–92	15,363	4.8	8,877	–0.4	12,137	3.4	36,377	3.0
1992–93	16,613	8.1	8,867	–0.1	12,823	5.7	38,304	5.3
1993–94	17,962	8.1	8,427	–5.0	13,409	4.6	39,798	3.9
1994–95	18,563	3.3	8,916	5.8	13,845	3.3	41,324	3.8
1995–96	19,732	6.3	9,572	7.4	14,088	1.8	43,392	5.0
1996–97	20,175	2.2	10,153	6.1	15,002	6.5	45,330	4.5
1997–98	21,399	6.1	10,990	8.2	14,641	–2.4	47,030	3.7
1998–99 ^(c)	23,461	9.6	11,321	3.0	14,777	0.9	49,503	5.3
Average annual growth rates^(d)								
1989–90 to 1992–93		4.7		0.0		4.4		3.4
1992–93 to 1997–98		5.2		4.4		2.7		4.2
1989–90 to 1998–99		5.5		2.8		3.1		4.1

(a) Constant price health services expenditure for 1989–90 to 1998–99 is expressed in chain volume measures, referenced to the year 1997–98.

(b) Commonwealth Government and non-government sector expenditure has been adjusted for tax expenditures (see Table 5 for health services tax expenditures).

(c) Based on preliminary AIHW and ABS estimates.

(d) Periods covered by these average annual growth rates relate to periods of the Commonwealth–State Medicare Agreements.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Health services expenditure by type of expenditure

The major division of health services expenditure is between recurrent expenditure and capital outlays. The former is made up largely of operational costs such as salaries and wages, provisions, maintenance and other operating costs, and the latter refers to investments in infrastructure such as hospital buildings and plant and equipment.

Since 1991–92 more than half of all recurrent health services expenditure has been directed to what are commonly classified as non-institutional health services. The more important of the non-institutional health services are medical services, pharmaceuticals, dental services and other professional services. However, they also include health-related services, such as administration and research, which may be related to institutional services as well as non-institutional services.

The trend away from expenditure on institutional services towards services provided in a non-institutional setting, which had begun during the 1980s, continued for much of the period after 1989–90. However, from 1994–95 the momentum of that trend slowed considerably and in the latest year for which detailed data are available (1997–98) the proportion of recurrent expenditure devoted to institutional services increased marginally (Table 8).

Table 8: Proportion of recurrent health services expenditure, current prices, by area of expenditure, 1989–90 to 1997–98 (per cent)

Area of expenditure	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Total hospitals	40.6	40.1	39.7	38.6	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.4
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	32.3	31.3	30.7	29.8	28.8	28.5	28.3	28.5	29.2
Recognised public hospitals	30.6	29.6	29.1	28.2	27.8	27.8	28.3	28.5	29.2
Repatriation hospitals	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	—	—	—
Private hospitals	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Nursing homes	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Ambulance	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
Other institutional (nec)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>
Medical services	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.6	19.3
Other professional services	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8
Total pharmaceuticals	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.4	11.0	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.1
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.7
All other pharmaceuticals	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5
Aids and appliances	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Other non-institutional services	14.4	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.0
Community and public health	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.8
Dental services	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
Administration	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3
Research	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>52.6</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Expenditure on hospitals as a proportion of all recurrent health services expenditure was 40.6% in 1989–90, and by 1997–98 this had fallen to 38.4%. At the same time, expenditure on medical services and pharmaceuticals both rose as a proportion of recurrent expenditure from 18.4% to 19.3% and from 9.3% to 12.1%, respectively.

Real growth in total health services expenditure averaged 4.1% per year between 1989–90 and 1998–99. However, growth in the latter part of this period (i.e. from 1992–93 to 1997–98) was higher (4.2%) than the 3.4% that was experienced in the first three years from 1989–90 to 1992–93 (Table 7).

Recurrent expenditure grew at an average of 3.8% between 1989–90 and 1997–98 (Table 9). The largest components of recurrent health services expenditure are hospitals, medical services and pharmaceuticals. In 1997–98, expenditure in these three areas accounted for 69.8% of all recurrent outlays on health services. Recurrent expenditure in hospitals experienced growth in the period 1989–90 to 1997–98 (3.4%) that was below that of recurrent expenditure overall. This had a dampening effect on growth in total recurrent expenditure on health over the whole period. Expenditure on medical services (4.9%) and pharmaceuticals (6.4%), on the other hand, grew at faster rates than total recurrent expenditure between 1989–90 and 1997–98. During the last two years of the period, from 1995–96 to 1997–98, growth in expenditure on hospitals (5.3% and 4.7%) was higher than its average over the whole period (3.4%) while growth in expenditure on both medical services (2.9% and 1.9%) and pharmaceuticals (4.1% and 4.0%) was lower than their respective average rates of growth between 1989–90 and 1997–98 (4.9% and 6.4% respectively).

Table 9: Growth in recurrent health services expenditure, constant prices^(a), by area of expenditure, 1989–90 to 1997–98 (per cent)

Area of expenditure	Annual growth rates									Average annual growth rate
	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1989–90
	to 1990–91	to 1991–92	to 1992–93	to 1993–94	to 1994–95	to 1995–96	to 1996–97	to 1997–98	to 1997–98	
Total hospitals	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	4.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.4	
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.7	3.2	4.9	5.3	5.6	2.8	
Recognised public hospitals	0.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	4.7	7.1	5.3	5.6	3.5	
Repatriation hospitals	6.1	0.2	-6.2	-29.0	-35.1	-93.4	3.6	-8.9	-35.9	
Private hospitals	11.8	8.4	5.8	6.8	9.6	8.9	7.8	2.8	7.7	
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.7	-2.0	-10.3	-5.1	-4.2	-7.3	-11.1	-6.5	-5.7	
Nursing homes	7.4	0.9	0.2	-0.1	1.0	5.6	4.9	3.3	2.9	
Ambulance	-0.8	6.0	4.2	0.8	-7.6	11.8	-3.0	24.1	4.1	
Other institutional (nec)	6.9	6.8	0.1	66.3	5.2	7.6	—	—	—	
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	
Medical services	1.2	6.3	10.2	6.0	5.7	4.9	2.9	1.9	4.9	
Other professional services	5.4	-1.1	5.7	1.9	4.1	1.2	17.8	0.9	4.3	
Total pharmaceuticals	4.9	6.3	9.9	8.3	7.1	6.7	4.1	4.0	6.4	
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	-4.8	5.6	19.6	14.0	6.8	14.5	4.6	1.8	7.5	
All other pharmaceuticals	18.4	7.0	-0.9	0.6	7.5	-5.0	3.4	7.9	4.7	
Aids and appliances	6.3	4.9	2.5	4.4	-3.0	-1.3	2.3	-3.7	1.5	
Other non-institutional services	-1.4	2.1	7.2	2.3	2.7	5.4	1.0	1.4	2.7	
Community and public health	-13.9	-2.6	16.2	10.0	-5.4	14.6	2.4	-0.1	2.2	
Dental services	4.6	0.4	13.4	1.6	1.5	4.2	3.0	-2.2	3.2	
Administration	7.2	10.7	-9.6	-6.6	18.6	-2.9	-5.0	11.2	2.5	
Research	2.0	5.5	1.3	11.1	8.9	5.8	5.2	-6.3	4.1	
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	
Total recurrent expenditure	2.3	3.5	4.9	3.5	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.2	3.8	

(a) Constant price health services expenditure for 1989–90 to 1997–98 is expressed in chain volume measures, referenced to the year 1997–98.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Technical notes

Experimental health expenditure tables, by State and Territory

In this edition the national health expenditure matrix, which has formed the basis of health expenditure estimates for all issues of the *Health Expenditure Bulletin* since 1986, has been published on a State and Territory basis. These State and Territory tables are experimental at this stage and, while they give some indication of the relative levels of effort of health service providers in different States and Territories, they should not be used to compare the levels of activities in different States and Territories. The publication of these experimental estimates is part of the process of developing a set of numbers that will enable States and Territories to be compared. These numbers will then allow individual States and Territories to obtain an appreciation of the impact of policy decisions taken at the State and Territory level on the overall levels of expenditure on health services within those States and Territories. However, until these experimental estimates are refined, extreme caution should be exercised in their use.

The details of the allocation rules used in estimating health expenditure by State and Territory and by source of funds are available from Tony Hynes (telephone: (02) 6244 1160; e-mail: tony.hynes@aihw.gov.au).

Methods used to produce estimates

Experimental State and Territory expenditure tables

Many of the cell allocations in the various State and Territory tables are calculated using proxies for the allocation of expenditure that are not, at this stage, fully tested for accuracy as indicators of expenditure allocation. Still other expenditures are allocated according to the locations of the organisations incurring the expenditure, not according to the State where the health services are purchased. For example, expenditure on public hospitals in a particular State by workers' compensation insurance companies is assumed to be equal to expenditure on public hospitals incurred by companies registered to operate within that State. Similarly, in the case of expenditure by private health insurance organisations, their expenditures in a State are assumed to be equal to expenditures by organisations registered to operate in that State. In fact, the funds have a considerable number of members who live interstate or who use services in other States.

These are estimates of total expenditure within each State and Territory. The estimates for a particular State or Territory are not estimates of expenditure on health services provided to residents of that State or Territory. Thus, the expenditure for the Australian Capital Territory (Tables A13 and A14) partly reflect the large number of residents of New South Wales treated within the Australian Capital Territory.

Publication of these experimental tables is aimed at generating discussion that will lead to refinement and acceptance of the estimating processes. Consequently, the AIHW values feedback that would improve the relevance and reliability of these tables.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government

Many of the data relating to the Commonwealth Government's health expenditure programs are not readily available on a State and Territory basis. Other indicators have to be used to derive estimates on a State and Territory basis for those areas of expenditure.

Grants to service providers that are aimed at enhancing or modifying medical practice are allocated according to the proportion of vocationally registered general practitioners in each State and/or Territory. In the case of Commonwealth Government expenditures on community and public health services, where those expenditures are not identified as part of Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) to the States and Territories, they are allocated according to the allocation of SPPs. In the case of community health services the proxy for allocation is the ratio of total identified outlays by the Commonwealth for each State and Territory. In the case of public health services, the allocation factor used is the ratio of public health grants to each State and Territory.

Expenditure by State and local governments

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates of total recurrent health expenditure funded by State and local governments in each State and Territory are used to determine the overall estimate of State and local government recurrent expenditure on health. Some minor adjustments are made to take account of research expenditure that is counted by the ABS as having primarily education purposes, but which are, essentially, health research activities.

However, although the total State government-funded health expenditure number appears fairly reliable, the allocation between different areas of health expenditure is not always as accurate.

Of less certainty is the distribution of expenditure between public hospital services, nursing homes, community and public health services, administration and research. The Institute receives estimates of expenditure from the different State and Territory Governments for public hospitals, nursing homes and dental services, which are fairly consistent. ABS public finance database estimates are used for administration, ambulance and pharmaceuticals, and the ABS Research and Experimental Development Survey provides information about research. Estimates of expenditure by the States and Territories on community and public health services are then derived by subtraction. Thus, this is a residual category, and therefore has been somewhat volatile.

Note also that the estimates of expenditure on public hospitals in this bulletin reflect the level of expenditure on services provided within hospitals, including those community and public health services that are operated by public hospitals. The estimate of community and public health services includes only expenditure on community and public health services that is not included as part of the gross operating expenditures of public hospitals. This complicates State comparisons, as the proportion of community and public health services carried out by hospitals varies from State to State.

Expenditure by the non-government sector

Non-government sector expenditure is split into three columns in the various State matrices. These are health insurance funds, individuals and other non-government sources.

Expenditure by health insurance funds on health services within a State is assumed to be equal to the level of expenditure by health insurance funds that are registered to operate in that State. In the case of the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales, it is assumed that their combined total expenditure is equal to the level of expenditure by health insurance funds registered in New South Wales. That is then split between New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory according to the relative numbers of hospital beds available. In 1997–98, expenditure by health insurance funds has been reduced by the extent of the Commonwealth subsidy under the Private Health Insurance Incentives and the Private Insurance Rebate Schemes.

For most areas of expenditure, estimates of expenditure by individuals are derived from the ABS estimates of Final Consumption Expenditure by Households (HFCE) or Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE). Where HFCE is used, estimates derived elsewhere in respect of expenditure by health insurance funds, workers' compensation insurers and compulsory motor vehicle third-party insurers are deducted to arrive at an estimate of expenditure by individuals. Where PFCE is used, in addition to these estimates, estimates of personal benefit payments and transfers from governments are also deducted to arrive at an estimate of expenditure by individuals.

Definitions, sources and notes

General

The AIHW collects information for estimates of health expenditure from a wide range of sources. The ABS, the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, and State and Territory health authorities provided most of the basic data used in this bulletin. Other major data sources include DVA, the Private Health Insurance Administration Council, Comcare and the major workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third-party insurers in each State and Territory.

The term 'recognised public hospital' is used in this bulletin to refer to those hospitals operated by, or on behalf of, State and Territory Governments that have in the past been recognised for the purposes of the Commonwealth and State Medicare agreements.

The 'Medical services' category in Tables 8–11 and Appendix Tables A1–A16 covers medical services provided on a fee-for-service basis, including medical services provided to private patients in hospitals. It also includes some expenditures on private medical services that are not based on fee-for-service. However, it does not include expenditure on medical salaries or visiting medical officers at public hospitals.

The 'Commonwealth' column in Tables 10 and 11 and Appendix Tables A1–A16 includes expenditure by DVA on behalf of eligible veterans and their dependants.

'Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals' are pharmaceuticals in the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS) for which the Commonwealth paid a benefit. Pharmaceuticals listed in the PBS for which a prescription is required, but where all the costs are met by the patient ('under \$20' pharmaceuticals), are included in 'all other pharmaceuticals'. Also included in 'all other pharmaceuticals' are over-

the-counter medicines such as aspirin, cough and cold medicines, vitamins and minerals, and some herbal and other remedies.

Health expenditure figures shown in Tables 10 and 11 and Appendix Tables A1–A16 do not include any parts of expenditure that are primarily of a welfare services nature, even where that expenditure has a health component. Also excluded are most costs associated with the training of health personnel in universities. However, in some cases, such as hospital-based training of health professionals, where the cost of training cannot be separated from the operational costs, training costs would be included as part of the operational costs.

Constant price values have been derived from current price estimates using ‘chain volume measures’ to indicate changes in the volumes of particular health services. Those chain volume measures are expressed in dollar values rather than as index numbers, using the values of the reference year (in this case, 1997–98). A full explanation of chain volume indexes is contained in the ABS publication *Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (ABS 1999b).

In this publication, Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) for particular components of health expenditure are used to derive ‘constant price’ estimates of expenditure on individual areas of health expenditure.

For the purposes of this analysis, the particular series of IPDs are based on chain volume indexes with a reference year of 1997–98. Therefore, the values derived from these calculations are shown in 1997–98 prices.

Box 1: Sources and definitions—further information

Further details of the sources and definitions used in this bulletin are contained in the AIHW publication Australian Health Expenditure 1970–71 to 1984–85 (available from Tony Hynes, Health and Welfare Expenditure Unit, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, phone (02) 6244 1160).

Price indexes

The major indexes used in deriving constant price estimates in this publication are listed in Appendix Table A17.

An IPD is an index obtained by dividing a current price value by its corresponding chain volume estimate expressed in terms of the reference year prices. Thus, IPDs are derived measures and are not normally the direct measures of price change by which current price estimates are converted to volume measures. However, in the absence of the full range of volume estimates that relate to particular areas of expenditure, it is necessary to use IPDs to derive approximates of constant price expenditure on particular areas. In this edition:

- the IPD for general government public gross fixed capital expenditure is used to deflate government capital health expenditure and government consumption of health-related capital stock;
- the IPD for private gross fixed capital expenditure on non-dwelling construction is used to deflate private capital health expenditure;
- the IPD for government final consumption expenditure on hospital and nursing home care is used to deflate most institutional services and facilities that are provided by or purchased through the public sector;

Table 10: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector			Non-government sector				Total expenditure
	Common-wealth	State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
Total hospitals	5,758	5,870	11,628	2,797	384	1,025	4,206	15,834
Recognised public hospitals	5,379	5,541	10,920	360	88	606	1,053	11,973
Private hospitals	354	—	354	2,437	288	415	3,139	3,493
Repatriation hospitals	16	—	16	—	—	—	1	16
Public psychiatric hospitals	9	329	338	—	9	5	13	352
Nursing homes	2,298	156	2,454	—	695	—	695	3,148
Ambulance	46	210	256	93	126	33	252	509
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>8,102</i>	<i>6,236</i>	<i>14,338</i>	<i>2,890</i>	<i>1,205</i>	<i>1,058</i>	<i>5,153</i>	<i>19,492</i>
Medical services	6,713	—	6,713	229	818	438	1,485	8,198
Other professional services	203	—	203	225	990	191	1,406	1,609
Total pharmaceuticals	2,718	11	2,729	44	2,245	37	2,327	5,056
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2,718	—	2,718	—	550	—	550	3,268
All other pharmaceuticals	—	11	11	44	1,696	37	1,777	1,788
Aids and appliances	154	—	154	184	467	37	688	842
Other non-institutional services	1,246	1,981	3,227	1,128	1,551	12	2,691	5,918
Community and public health ^(c)	728	1,365	2,093	1	—	3	4	2,097
Dental services	97	297	394	596	1,551	9	2,157	2,551
Administration	421	319	740	530	—	—	530	1,271
Research	462	102	565	—	—	119	119	683
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>11,496</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>13,591</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>6,072</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>8,716</i>	<i>22,307</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	19,598	8,331	27,929	4,700	7,277	1,892	13,869	41,799
Capital expenditure	58	1,122	1,180	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 972	2,152
Capital consumption	25	506	531	..	..	..	^(e) ..	531
Total health expenditure	19,681	9,959	29,640	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,842	44,482

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table 11: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector			Non-government sector				Total expenditure
	Commonwealth ^(b)	State and local	Total	Health insurance funds ^(b)	Individuals	Other ^(c)	Total	
Total hospitals	6,343	6,437	12,780	2,607	418	1,095	4,120	16,900
Recognised public hospitals	5,771	6,080	11,851	311	79	595	986	12,836
Private hospitals	550	—	550	2,295	321	493	3,109	3,658
Repatriation hospitals	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Public psychiatric hospitals	7	357	365	—	18	7	25	390
Nursing homes	2,575	137	2,712	—	608	—	608	3,320
Ambulance	90	281	370	106	129	38	273	643
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>9,007</i>	<i>6,855</i>	<i>15,862</i>	<i>2,712</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>20,863</i>
Medical services	6,970	—	6,970	217	897	419	1,533	8,503
Other professional services	219	—	219	214	1,046	173	1,434	1,653
Total pharmaceuticals	2,785	16	2,801	34	2,463	37	2,534	5,335
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2,783	—	2,783	—	593	—	593	3,377
All other pharmaceuticals	2	16	18	34	1,869	37	1,941	1,959
Aids and appliances	174	—	174	177	435	38	649	823
Other non-institutional services	1,380	2,086	3,466	1,080	1,611	8	2,699	6,165
Community and public health ^(d)	775	1,357	2,132	1	—	—	1	2,133
Dental services	76	328	404	568	1,611	8	2,187	2,591
Administration	529	401	930	511	—	—	511	1,441
Research	427	96	523	—	—	129	129	652
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>11,956</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>14,154</i>	<i>1,721</i>	<i>6,452</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>8,978</i>	<i>23,132</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	20,964	9,053	30,016	4,434	7,606	1,938	13,978	43,994
Capital expenditure	70	1,400	1,470	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(e) 994	2,464
Capital consumption	34	538	572	..	..	..	^(f) ..	572
Total health expenditure	21,068	10,990	32,058	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,972	47,030

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) PHIS subsidies of \$252 million paid directly to funds are included in the Commonwealth column and are subtracted from the health insurance funds column. PHIS benefits paid in the form of tax rebates (\$207 million) are not designated as Commonwealth funded expenditure in this table but are included as Commonwealth funded expenditure in Table 5.

(c) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(d) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(e) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(f) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

- special deflators were constructed for expenditure on medical services and benefit-paid pharmaceuticals; and
- the IPDs for final consumption expenditure by households are used to deflate privately funded expenditure on most areas.

The 'hospital and nursing home care' index from the government final consumption expenditure deflators is a measure of changes in wage costs, visiting medical officer payments and other costs in the hospital area. Other costs include drug costs, medical and surgery costs, food costs, domestic service costs and costs of repairs and maintenance, patient transport, fuel, light and power, and other non-salary costs.

The deflators for final household consumption expenditure measure changes in the price of services of private doctors, dentists, chemists and other private health professionals.

The total health expenditure in constant prices is obtained by adding up individual expenditures in constant prices. The total health expenditure price index is an IPD, which is calculated as the ratio of total health expenditure in current prices to total health expenditure in constant prices for its corresponding year.

Revision of estimates

Other professional services

The 1996–97 estimate for total expenditure on other professional services has been revised upwards by \$202 million since the publication of *Health Expenditure Bulletin No. 15*. This revision was due to a change in the way 'Final consumption by households' was treated in calculating the estimate for the funding of other professional services by non-government sources.

Abbreviations and symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
nec	not elsewhere classified
—	nil or rounded down to zero
..	not applicable

Other notes

Figures in the tables in this bulletin may not add exactly due to rounding.

Average annual growth rates are calculated as an exponential mean.

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Table A1: Total health services expenditure, current prices, New South Wales, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996-97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	261	1,597	1,879	2,363	4,242	853	34	488	1,376	5,617
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	182	1,597	1,779	2,182	3,961	163	-17	328	474	4,435
Recognised public hospitals	166	1,597	1,763	2,182	3,945	163	-17	328	473	4,418
Repatriation hospitals	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
Private hospitals	95	—	95	—	95	690	46	156	892	987
Public psychiatric hospitals	5	—	5	182	187	—	6	4	10	196
Nursing homes	20	917	937	26	963	—	274	—	274	1,237
Ambulance	10	1	11	51	63	62	20	17	99	162
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>2,827</i>	<i>2,441</i>	<i>5,268</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>7,016</i>
Medical services	153	2,309	2,462	—	2,462	75	281	187	543	3,004
Other professional services	22	51	72	—	72	84	337	74	494	566
Total pharmaceuticals	73	944	1,017	—	1,017	198	805	16	840	782
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	73	944	1,017	—	1,017	—	200	—	200	141
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	19	604	16	640	640
Aids and appliances	3	50	53	—	53	82	103	16	202	255
Other non-institutional services	42	369	411	465	876	444	604	5	1,053	3,004
Community and public health ^(c)	19	230	249	262	511	—	—	1	2	1,588
Dental services	14	19	33	81	114	236	604	5	1,053	958
Administration	9	120	129	122	251	207	—	—	207	458
Research	1	121	122	30	152	—	—	34	34	186
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>3,844</i>	<i>4,137</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>4,632</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>2,057</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>3,093</i>	<i>7,797</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	604	6,360	6,964	2,935	9,899	1,619	2,384	838	4,841	14,813
Capital expenditure	—	13	13	421	434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 260	694
Capital consumption	—	9	9	213	221	..	..	..	^(e) ..	221
Total health expenditure	604	6,382	6,986	3,569	10,555	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,102	15,729

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A2: Total health services expenditure, current prices, New South Wales, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997-98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	300	1,739	2,038	2,678	4,716	777	82	416	1,275	5,991
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	169	1,692	1,862	2,537	4,399	147	2	231	381	4,779
Recognised public hospitals	154	1,692	1,846	2,537	4,383	147	2	231	380	4,764
Repatriation hospitals	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
Private hospitals	126	47	172	—	172	631	71	181	882	1,054
Public psychiatric hospitals	5	—	5	141	145	—	9	4	12	158
Nursing homes	—	980	980	38	1,018	—	237	—	237	1,256
Ambulance	10	11	21	102	123	76	15	18	109	232
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2,730</i>	<i>3,039</i>	<i>2,818</i>	<i>5,858</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>1,621</i>	<i>7,479</i>
Medical services	161	2,394	2,555	—	2,555	68	311	166	546	3,101
Other professional services	25	54	78	—	78	78	363	62	504	582
Total pharmaceuticals	82	956	1,038	—	1,038	17	865	15	896	1,934
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	82	955	1,037	—	1,037	—	215	—	215	1,252
All other pharmaceuticals	—	1	1	—	1	17	650	15	681	682
Aids and appliances	—	58	58	—	58	78	118	17	213	272
Other non-institutional services	16	424	440	334	774	420	628	3	1,051	1,825
Community and public health ^(c)	—	232	232	168	400	—	—	—	—	400
Dental services	16	11	28	94	122	224	628	3	855	978
Administration	—	181	181	72	252	195	—	—	195	448
Research	—	115	115	27	142	—	—	37	37	179
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>4,001</i>	<i>4,285</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>4,646</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>2,285</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>3,247</i>	<i>7,893</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	594	6,730	7,324	3,180	10,504	1,515	2,620	734	4,868	15,372
Capital expenditure	—	20	20	366	386	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 397	783
Capital consumption	—	6	6	207	213	..	..	..	^(e) ..	213
Total health expenditure	594	6,756	7,350	3,753	11,103	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,265	16,368

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and by the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A3: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Victoria, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	220	1,107	1,327	1,357	2,683	782	184	246	1,213	3,896
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	155	1,107	1,262	1,346	2,609	84	69	133	285	2,894
Recognised public hospitals	155	1,107	1,262	1,346	2,609	84	69	133	285	2,894
Private hospitals	63	—	63	—	63	699	117	113	929	992
Public psychiatric hospitals	1	—	1	10	12	—	-1	—	-1	10
Nursing homes	11	539	550	44	594	—	161	—	161	755
Ambulance	6	—	6	59	64	7	49	8	64	128
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>1,645</i>	<i>1,882</i>	<i>1,459</i>	<i>3,341</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>1,438</i>	<i>4,779</i>
Medical services	97	1,593	1,690	—	1,690	63	203	74	339	2,030
Other professional services	12	35	47	—	47	40	313	40	393	440
Total pharmaceuticals	38	629	666	11	677	5	495	10	510	1,187
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	38	629	666	—	666	—	135	—	135	801
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	11	11	5	360	10	375	386
Aids and appliances	—	33	33	—	33	29	127	8	164	197
Other non-institutional services	20	263	284	345	629	230	618	3	850	1,479
Community and public health ^(c)	6	156	161	375	537	—	—	1	1	538
Dental services	7	15	23	43	66	102	618	2	722	788
Administration	7	92	99	-74	26	127	—	—	127	153
Research	1	144	145	43	188	—	—	44	44	232
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>2,697</i>	<i>2,865</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>3,265</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>1,710</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>2,254</i>	<i>5,565</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	405	4,343	4,748	1,858	6,606	1,156	2,104	432	3,692	10,345
Capital expenditure	—	14	14	172	186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 320	506
Capital consumption	—	7	7	74	81	..	..	..	^(e) ..	81
Total health expenditure	405	4,364	4,769	2,104	6,873	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,013	10,932

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A4: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Victoria, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
Total hospitals	219	1,206	1,424	1,460	2,884	734	182	324	1,240	4,124
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	140	1,174	1,314	1,460	2,774	66	58	189	313	3,087
Recognised public hospitals	140	1,174	1,314	1,460	2,774	66	58	189	313	3,087
Private hospitals	78	31	110	—	110	668	124	134	926	1,036
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Nursing homes	—	642	642	34	676	—	140	—	140	816
Ambulance	6	1	7	67	74	6	53	8	67	141
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>2,073</i>	<i>1,560</i>	<i>3,634</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>1,447</i>	<i>5,080</i>
Medical services	101	1,633	1,735	—	1,735	61	219	75	355	2,089
Other professional services	14	37	51	—	51	37	328	38	403	454
Total pharmaceuticals	43	635	678	14	693	4	536	11	551	1,244
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	43	635	678	—	678	—	145	—	145	823
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	14	15	4	391	11	406	421
Aids and appliances	—	41	41	—	41	27	106	9	141	182
Other non-institutional services	8	310	319	453	771	217	638	2	857	1,628
Community and public ^(c)	—	177	177	390	567	—	—	—	—	568
Dental services	8	8	16	41	57	94	638	2	734	791
Administration	—	125	125	21	147	123	—	—	123	269
Research	—	134	134	37	170	—	—	48	48	218
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>2,791</i>	<i>2,957</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>3,461</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>2,355</i>	<i>5,816</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	391	4,640	5,030	2,064	7,094	1,084	2,202	515	3,801	10,896
Capital expenditure	—	15	15	293	308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 151	459
Capital consumption	—	4	4	85	89	..	..	..	^(e) ..	89
Total health expenditure	391	4,659	5,050	2,442	7,491	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,953	11,444

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A5: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Queensland, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	142	923	1,064	984	2,048	517	77	79	673	2,721
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	8	923	931	895	1,825	40	15	27	92	1,918
Recognised public hospitals	8	923	931	895	1,825	40	15	27	92	1,964
Private hospitals	132	—	132	—	132	477	57	51	585	716
Public psychiatric hospitals	2	—	2	89	91	—	5	1	6	97
Nursing homes	8	324	333	40	372	—	114	—	114	486
Ambulance	7	5	12	54	66	9	30	2	41	107
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1,252</i>	<i>1,409</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>2,486</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>3,314</i>
Medical services	94	1,112	1,206	—	1,206	43	155	28	226	1,432
Other professional services	12	28	39	—	39	37	174	15	226	265
Total pharmaceuticals	37	434	472	—	472	8	400	2	409	881
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	37	434	472	—	472	—	96	—	96	567
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	8	304	2	313	313
Aids and appliances	—	28	28	—	28	30	106	1	137	165
Other non-institutional services	19	227	246	296	542	162	145	1	308	850
Community and public health ^(c)	4	159	163	178	341	—	—	—	—	341
Dental services	9	11	19	91	111	88	145	1	234	345
Administration	7	58	64	26	91	74	—	—	74	164
Research	—	61	61	10	72	—	—	15	15	86
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>2,052</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>2,358</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1,282</i>	<i>3,679</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	319	3,142	3,461	1,384	4,845	807	1,161	142	2,110	6,994
Capital expenditure	—	10	10	317	327	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 230	557
Capital consumption	—	5	5	107	111	..	..	..	^(e) ..	111
Total health expenditure	319	3,157	3,476	1,807	5,283	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,339	7,662

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A6: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Queensland, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	154	1,015	1,169	1,022	2,191	494	69	114	677	2,868
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	8	992	1,000	928	1,929	34	8	46	89	2,017
Recognised public hospitals	8	992	1,000	928	1,929	34	8	46	89	2,017
Private hospitals	144	23	167	—	167	459	57	66	583	750
Public psychiatric hospitals	2	—	2	93	95	—	4	2	6	101
Nursing homes	—	403	403	23	426	—	99	—	99	525
Ambulance	7	17	25	62	87	9	36	2	47	134
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>1,435</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>3,527</i>
Medical services	102	1,171	1,274	—	1,274	42	171	32	245	1,519
Other professional services	13	30	43	—	43	35	179	15	230	273
Total pharmaceuticals	43	449	491	—	491	6	449	1	456	948
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	43	448	491	—	491	—	105	—	105	596
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	6	343	1	351	351
Aids and appliances	—	32	32	—	32	28	90	1	119	151
Other non-institutional services	10	227	237	415	652	159	151	1	311	932
Community and public health ^(c)	—	132	132	305	436	—	—	—	—	436
Dental services	10	6	15	96	111	84	151	1	236	347
Administration	—	90	90	15	105	75	—	—	75	149
Research	—	57	57	12	68	—	—	16	16	84
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1,965</i>	<i>2,133</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>2,560</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1,377</i>	<i>3,937</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	329	3,401	3,730	1,533	5,263	773	1,244	183	2,200	7,464
Capital expenditure	—	11	11	505	516	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 173	689
Capital consumption	—	3	3	132	135	..	..	..	^(e) ..	135
Total health expenditure	329	3,415	3,744	2,170	5,915	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,374	8,288

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A7: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Western Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	52	509	561	527	1,089	247	63	84	394	1,483
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	8	509	518	486	1,004	31	26	40	97	1,101
Recognised public hospitals	8	509	518	486	1,004	31	26	40	97	1,101
Private hospitals	43	—	43	—	43	216	36	44	296	339
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	—	—	41	41	—	1	—	1	42
Nursing homes	4	170	173	14	187	—	54	—	54	241
Ambulance	3	6	9	18	27	12	6	2	20	46
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>1,302</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>1,770</i>
Medical services	27	528	555	—	555	19	67	49	135	690
Other professional services	4	14	18	—	18	29	61	26	116	134
Total pharmaceuticals	11	207	219	—	219	4	228	5	237	455
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	11	207	219	—	219	—	47	—	47	266
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	4	181	5	189	189
Aids and appliances	—	16	16	—	16	16	52	4	72	88
Other non-institutional services	8	93	101	321	421	139	46	1	187	608
Community and public health ^(c)	1	55	56	127	184	—	—	—	—	184
Dental services	4	5	8	35	43	93	46	1	140	184
Administration	3	33	36	158	195	46	—	—	46	241
Research	—	41	42	5	47	—	—	8	8	54
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>737</i>	<i>2,031</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	109	1,583	1,693	884	2,577	467	550	180	1,205	3,800
Capital expenditure	—	3	3	65	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 37	105
Capital consumption	—	1	1	39	40	..	..	..	^(e) ..	40
Total health expenditure	109	1,588	1,697	988	2,685	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,242	3,946

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A8: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Western Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	55	568	624	667	1,291	243	37	106	385	1,676
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	9	554	563	606	1,168	28	12	53	92	1,260
Recognised public hospitals	9	554	563	606	1,168	28	12	53	92	1,260
Private hospitals	47	14	61	—	61	215	24	52	291	352
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	—	—	61	62	—	1	1	2	63
Nursing homes	—	202	202	13	215	—	48	—	48	263
Ambulance	3	17	20	18	38	13	6	3	21	59
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>1,998</i>
Medical services	28	552	581	—	581	17	75	49	141	722
Other professional services	5	14	19	—	19	30	63	24	117	136
Total pharmaceuticals	13	211	224	—	224	3	257	5	266	490
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	13	211	224	—	224	—	52	—	52	276
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	3	205	5	214	214
Aids and appliances	—	17	17	—	17	18	52	4	74	91
Other non-institutional services	4	142	146	387	533	137	48	1	186	719
Community and public health ^(c)	—	92	92	171	262	—	—	—	—	262
Dental services	4	4	7	33	41	92	48	1	141	182
Administration	—	46	46	183	230	45	—	—	45	275
Research	—	38	38	6	44	—	—	9	9	53
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>2,211</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	108	1,763	1,871	1,091	2,962	460	586	200	1,247	4,208
Capital expenditure	—	5	5	77	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 169	252
Capital consumption	—	2	2	40	41	..	..	..	^(e) ..	41
Total health expenditure	108	1,769	1,878	1,208	3,086	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,416	4,501

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A9: Total health services expenditure, current prices, South Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	74	515	588	352	941	260	13	43	317	1,258
Public hospitals ^(c)	65	515	580	352	932	25	7	19	51	983
Private hospitals	8	—	8	—	8	236	6	24	267	275
Nursing homes	5	205	209	27	237	—	66	—	66	302
Ambulance	4	3	6	13	20	2	11	2	15	35
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>1,197</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>1,595</i>
Medical services	24	492	516	—	516	22	61	70	153	670
Other professional services	4	11	15	—	15	29	67	21	116	131
Total pharmaceuticals	12	216	228	—	228	6	209	2	218	446
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	12	216	228	—	228	—	45	—	45	273
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	6	164	2	173	173
Aids and appliances	—	17	17	—	17	19	55	3	77	94
Other non-institutional services	8	92	100	148	248	119	79	1	198	446
Community and public health ^(d)	1	49	51	57	108	—	—	—	—	108
Dental services	3	6	9	27	36	61	79	1	140	176
Administration	3	37	40	63	104	58	—	—	58	162
Research	—	48	48	9	58	—	—	11	11	69
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>1,855</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	130	1,598	1,729	551	2,279	458	545	139	1,156	3,450
Capital expenditure	—	4	4	105	110	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(e) 84	194
Capital consumption	—	2	2	42	44	..	..	..	^(f) ..	44
Total health expenditure	130	1,605	1,735	698	2,433	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,211	3,689

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Public recognised and public psychiatric hospitals cannot be separated for reasons of confidentiality.

(d) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(e) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(f) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A10: Total health services expenditure, current prices, South Australia, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	66	541	607	438	1,045	234	9	51	293	1,337
Public hospitals ^(c)	56	530	587	438	1,025	21	6	19	46	1,070
Private hospitals	9	11	20	—	20	212	3	32	247	267
Nursing homes		240	240	26	266	—	57	—	57	323
Ambulance	4	9	13	16	29	3	7	6	16	45
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>1,340</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>1,706</i>
Medical services	27	507	533	—	533	22	65	66	153	687
Other professional services	5	12	17	—	17	28	72	17	117	134
Total pharmaceuticals	14	217	231	—	231	3	229	2	234	466
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	14	217	231	—	231	—	48	—	48	279
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	3	181	2	186	186
Aids and appliances	—	16	16	—	16	19	44	2	66	82
Other non-institutional services	4	118	121	137	258	116	82	1	199	457
Community and public health ^(d)	—	73	73	38	111	—	—	—	—	111
Dental services	4	3	6	29	35	59	82	1	142	177
Administration	—	42	42	69	111	57	—	—	57	168
Research	—	45	45	9	53	—	—	12	12	65
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>1,890</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	119	1,706	1,824	625	2,449	424	565	157	1,147	3,596
Capital expenditure	—	5	5	129	134	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(e) 71	205
Capital consumption	—	2	2	45	46	..	..	..	^(f) ..	46
Total health expenditure	119	1,713	1,831	799	2,630	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,217	3,847

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Public recognised and public psychiatric hospitals cannot be separated for reasons of confidentiality.

(d) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(e) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(f) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A11: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Tasmania, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	25	144	169	106	274	87	20	38	145	420
Public hospitals ^(c)	17	144	160	106	266	7	n.a.	22	30	295
Private hospitals	9	—	9	—	9	80	20	16	116	124
Nursing homes	1	70	71	6	77	—	20	—	20	97
Ambulance	1	—	1	10	12	—	6	1	7	19
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>539</i>
Medical services	13	144	157	—	157	6	23	15	45	202
Other professional services	2	4	6	—	6	5	15	10	29	35
Total pharmaceuticals	7	69	77	—	77	2	60	1	63	139
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	7	69	77	—	77	—	15	—	15	91
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	1	48	48
Aids and appliances	—	4	4	—	4	6	11	1	18	23
Other non-institutional services	5	41	46	193	239	29	18	1	48	287
Community and public health ^(d)	2	25	27	195	222	—	—	—	—	222
Dental services	1	2	3	11	14	13	18	—	31	45
Administration	2	15	16	–13	4	16	—	—	16	20
Research	—	7	7	–1	6	—	—	1	1	7
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>693</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	55	483	539	314	853	135	167	68	370	1,232
Capital expenditure	—	2	2	15	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(e) 40	57
Capital consumption	—	1	1	10	11	..	..	..	^(f) ..	11
Total health expenditure	55	486	542	339	881	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	410	1,300

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Public recognised and public psychiatric hospitals cannot be separated for reasons of confidentiality.

(d) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(e) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(f) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A12: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Tasmania, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	26	159	185	68	253	77	23	40	139	392
Public hospitals ^(c)	15	155	171	68	239	6	—	25	31	270
Private hospitals	11	4	14	—	14	71	23	14	108	122
Nursing homes	—	77	77	3	80	—	18	—	18	98
Ambulance	1	1	2	12	13	—	7	—	8	21
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>511</i>
Medical services	15	145	160	—	160	5	24	14	43	204
Other professional services	3	4	7	—	7	5	17	8	30	36
Total pharmaceuticals	8	71	79	—	79	1	69	1	72	151
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	8	—	—	—	—	1	54	1	56	56
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	1	1	54	1	56	56
Aids and appliances	—	5	5	—	5	6	13	1	20	24
Other non-institutional services	1	37	38	157	195	27	20	—	47	242
Community and public health ^(d)	—	23	23	129	152	—	—	—	—	152
Dental services	1	1	2	24	26	13	20	—	33	59
Administration	—	13	13	5	17	14	—	—	14	31
Research	—	6	6	1	6	—	—	1	1	7
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>665</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	54	504	558	240	813	121	191	66	378	1,191
Capital expenditure	—	2	2	12	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(e) 22	36
Capital consumption	—	1	1	9	10	..	..	..	^(f) ..	10
Total health expenditure	54	507	560	262	837	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	400	1,237

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Public recognised and public psychiatric hospitals cannot be separated for reasons of confidentiality.

(d) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(e) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(f) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A13: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Australian Capital Territory, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	7	78	85	126	211	37	3	20	59	296
Recognised public hospitals	3	78	81	126	207	9	-2	14	21	254
Private hospitals	4	—	4	—	4	29	3	6	38	42
Nursing homes	—	16	16	—	16	—	5	—	5	21
Ambulance	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	1	3	7
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>298</i>
Medical services	6	88	94	—	94	—	22	11	33	127
Other professional services	—	3	3	—	3	—	19	5	24	27
Total pharmaceuticals	2	30	32	—	32	—	20	1	20	52
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2	30	32	—	32	—	9	—	9	41
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12	12
Aids and appliances	—	2	2	—	2	—	12	1	13	15
Other non-institutional services	18	19	36	66	102	—	36	—	36	139
Community and public health ^(c)	1	11	12	62	74	—	—	—	—	74
Dental services	—	1	1	4	5	—	36	—	36	41
Administration	16	7	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Research	—	33	33	4	37	—	—	4	4	41
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>401</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	33	269	302	199	501	37	115	43	195	699
Capital expenditure	—	10	10	13	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) —	24
Capital consumption	—	—	—	16	16	..	..	..	^(e) ..	16
Total health expenditure	33	279	312	229	541	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	195	739

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A14: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Australian Capital Territory, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	8	88	96	142	238	37	16	26	78	316
Recognised public hospitals	4	88	92	142	233	9	–3	17	23	256
Private hospitals	4	—	4	—	4	28	18	9	55	60
Nursing homes	—	23	23	—	23	—	7	—	7	30
Ambulance	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	—	3	7
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>353</i>
Medical services	8	90	98	—	98	—	23	12	36	133
Other professional services	—	2	3	—	3	—	19	7	26	28
Total pharmaceuticals	2	31	34	—	34	—	23	1	23	57
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2	31	34	—	34	—	9	—	9	43
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14	14
Aids and appliances	—	3	3	—	3	—	5	1	5	8
Other non-institutional services	—	36	36	38	74	—	38	—	38	113
Community and public health ^(c)	—	9	9	10	20	—	—	—	—	20
Dental services	—	—	—	4	5	—	38	—	38	43
Administration	—	27	27	23	50	—	—	—	—	50
Research	—	31	31	3	34	—	—	5	5	39
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>378</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	19	304	323	186	509	37	134	51	222	731
Capital expenditure	—	11	11	13	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) 8	32
Capital consumption	—	16	16	15	31	..	..	..	^(e) ..	31
Total health expenditure	19	331	350	214	564	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	230	794

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A15: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Northern Territory, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1996–97 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	1	84	85	56	140	12	4	13	30	170
Recognised public hospitals	—	84	84	56	140	1	2	10	13	152
Private hospitals	1	—	1	—	1	12	2	3	17	18
Nursing homes	—	7	7	—	7	—	2	—	2	9
Ambulance	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>182</i>
Medical services	—	33	33	—	33	1	6	4	11	44
Other professional services	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	2	7	8
Total pharmaceuticals	—	9	9	—	9	—	29	—	30	38
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	—	9	9	—	9	—	3	—	3	11
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	27
Aids and appliances	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	4	6
Other non-institutional services	—	21	21	148	169	5	5	—	10	180
Community and public health ^(c)	—	9	9	107	117	—	—	—	—	117
Dental services	—	—	—	5	5	2	5	—	8	13
Administration	—	12	12	36	47	3	—	—	3	50
Research	—	4	4	2	6	—	—	2	2	8
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>284</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	2	162	163	205	368	21	54	23	98	467
Capital expenditure	—	1	1	14	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) —	15
Capital consumption	—	—	—	6	6	..	..	..	^(e) ..	6
Total health expenditure	2	162	164	225	389	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97	488

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A16: Total health services expenditure, current prices, Northern Territory, by area of expenditure and source of funds^(a), 1997–98 (\$ million)

Area of expenditure	Government sector					Non-government sector				Total health expenditure
	Commonwealth			State and local	Total	Health insurance funds	Individuals	Other ^(b)	Total	
	DVA	Other	Total							
Total hospitals	1	92	92	57	149	12	1	19	32	181
Recognised public hospitals	—	91	91	57	147	1	—	16	16	164
Private hospitals	1	1	2	—	2	11	1	4	16	17
Nursing homes	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ambulance	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	5
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>188</i>
Medical services	—	34	35	—	35	1	7	6	13	48
Other professional services	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	2	8	9
Total pharmaceuticals	—	9	9	2	11	—	34	—	35	46
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	—	9	9	—	9	—	3	—	3	12
All other pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	2	2	—	31	—	32	34
Aids and appliances	—	2	2	—	2	1	8	2	11	12
Other non-institutional services	—	43	43	164	208	4	6	—	10	218
Community and public health ^(c)	—	37	37	147	184	—	—	—	—	184
Dental services	—	—	—	6	6	2	6	—	8	14
Administration	—	6	6	12	18	2	—	—	2	20
Research	—	3	3	2	5	—	—	3	3	8
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>341</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	1	190	191	225	416	19	62	32	113	529
Capital expenditure	—	1	1	14	15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	^(d) —	15
Capital consumption	—	—	—	6	6	..	..	..	^(e) ..	6
Total health expenditure	1	190	192	245	437	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	550

(a) This table shows the amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government, State and Territory Governments, local government authorities and the non-government sector to fund expenditure on health services. It does not show gross outlays on health services by the different levels of government or by the non-government sector.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health services by providers of Workers' Compensation and Compulsory Motor Vehicle Third Party insurance cover.

(c) Expenditure on 'Community and public health' includes expenditure classified as 'Other non-institutional nec'.

(d) Capital outlays for the non-government sector cannot be allocated according to 'source of funds'.

(e) Private capital consumption (depreciation) expenditure is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: AIHW Health Expenditure Database.

Table A17: Total health price index and industry-wide indexes (reference year 1997–98 = 100), 1989–90 to 1998–99

	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Total health price index	83.2	88.6	91.0	91.4	92.4	94.3	96.3	98.1	100.0	101.7
Final consumption expenditure by Governments										
Hospital/nursing home care	84.2	89.0	91.2	92.2	93.0	94.6	96.5	98.2	100.0	102.8
Total, non-defence FCE	82.6	86.8	91.3	93.4	94.1	94.8	96.8	98.5	100.0	102.4
Final consumption expenditure by households										
Doctors and other health professionals	85.1	93.3	94.8	93.1	94.2	95.6	97.1	98.3	100.0	102.7
Dental services	68.5	74.1	78.5	81.2	84.5	88.3	92.3	96.2	100.0	103.3
Medicaments/aids and appliances	76.1	81.1	85.2	85.8	87.7	91.6	94.2	98.2	100.0	100.0
Total health FCE	75.4	81.4	84.6	85.5	87.5	91.1	93.6	96.9	100.0	102.3
PFCE on pharmaceuticals ^(a)	76.5	81.5	85.5	86.1	88.0	91.9	94.5	98.5	100.0	100.4
Other Implicit price deflators										
Public gross fixed capital expenditure ^(b)										
Commonwealth	132.3	131.6	133.9	131.1	128.4	120.6	123.9	104.3	100.0	92.0
State and local	89.1	93.0	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.8	99.1	98.6	100.0	101.5
Private capital	100.1	100.1	99.1	101.6	103.1	103.0	103.1	100.7	100.0	99.8
Gross domestic product	86.9	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.5	95.3	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.4

(a) This 'pharmaceuticals' index is an IPD, calculated by AIHW, reflecting changes in the prices of private final consumption pharmaceutical goods. It is private sources of funding for expenditure on 'pharmaceuticals' and 'aids and appliances'.

(b) Implicit price deflator deflates for general government (non-defence) gross fixed capital formation.

Source: See Technical Notes.