

2 Overview of Australian hospitals

Introduction

This chapter describes the public and private hospital sectors in terms of the number of hospitals and the availability of hospital beds. Summary statistics for admitted and non-admitted patients are also presented for each sector. Information is included on the number of separations for patients and their aggregated and average length of stay, presented on the basis of the sector of the hospital and the type of hospital within the sector. Chapters 6 to 11 present information on the basis of characteristics of admitted patients and their hospital stays.

The summary information on public hospitals is derived from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database. Information on private hospitals has been provided by the states and territories for 2001-02 and is preliminary. The final data will be included in the Institute's Internet site when it becomes available from the Australian Bureau of Statistic's Private Health Establishments Collection. Summary statistics for private and public hospitals are presented at a national level for the years 1997-98 to 2001-02 and for states and territories for 2001-02.

Summary separation, patient day, average length of stay and average cost weight information are derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database for public and private hospitals. National statistics for the years 1997-98 to 2001-02 and state and territory statistics for 2001-02 are presented.

The hospital sectors and types reported in this chapter are public acute hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals, private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals. Data are also presented for all public hospitals combined, all acute hospitals (that is, excluding public psychiatric hospitals), all private hospitals and all hospitals. For confidentiality reasons, private free-standing day hospital facilities were not separately identified for Tasmania. Therefore, totals for Australia for private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals do not include Tasmania. Further information on the hospitals included is provided in Appendix 4.

As detailed in Chapter 1, there is some variation in the scope of the National Hospital Morbidity Database among the states and territories. There is also some variation in the way in which separations with *Newborn* care were reported and in the inclusion of periods of hospital in the home care, as described in Appendix 3. These variations should be considered when comparing states and territories, the public and private sectors and reporting years.

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

Hospitals and hospital beds

A range of data on hospitals, available beds, expenditure and revenue are presented in Table 2.1 for the period 1997–98 to 2001–02. Over the 4-year period, a number of jurisdictions changed from accounting on a cash basis to accrual accounting and a number of other changes to reporting arrangements occurred so comparisons across years must be made with care.

There were 746 public hospitals and 560 private hospitals in 2001–02 compared with 749 public hospitals and 516 private hospitals in 2000–01 (Table 2.1). Changes in the numbers of hospitals can be due to changes in administrative or reporting arrangements and not necessarily to changes in the number of hospital campuses or buildings (see Appendix 4). Therefore, changes in the number of available beds is a more reliable indicator of shifts in the availability of hospital services. However, the concept of an available bed is also becoming less important in the overall context of hospital activity, particularly in the light of increasing same day hospitalisations and provision of hospital in the home care. Public hospitals provided 51,461 beds (65% of the national total) in 2001–02, compared with 27,407 beds provided in private hospitals (35% of the national total).

Private sector data for 2001–02 were collated on a different basis from previous years. Data for 2000–01 and prior years is from the ABS's *Private Hospitals Australia 2002* (ABS 2002) publication and from earlier editions of *Private Hospitals Australia*, which report numbers of beds on an average available beds basis. Data for 2001–02 were provided by the states and territories and will be updated on the Internet when the ABS data become available. All states except Victoria and the Northern Territory reported on the basis of licenced beds, which may overstate the number of beds available. Victoria and the Northern Territory reported on the basis of average available beds. These differences in reporting arrangements may make cross year comparisons less valid.

Nationally, bed numbers in the public sector decreased by an average of 2% per year, from 55,737 in 1997–98 to 51,461 in 2001–02. Over the same period, the private sector grew by 2.9% per year, from 24,439 beds in 1997–98 to 27,407 in 2001–02. Western Australia significantly revised their average available beds data for public hospitals for 2000–01, and the change has been incorporated in the figures reported in Table 2.1.

Recurrent expenditure in 2001–02 was \$16,848 million in current prices. In current price terms recurrent expenditure increased by 8.4% from 2000–01 to 2001–02 for public hospitals. In constant prices (referenced to 2000–01), national expenditure was \$16,321 million in 2001–02, and represents a real increase in expenditure of 5.0% over 2000–01. Data on recurrent expenditure for public hospitals for 1998–99 and earlier years in Table 2.1 are not comparable with data from 1999–00 because New South Wales only included expenditure through community health program funding administered by hospitals from 1999–00. Revenue for public hospitals increased by 6.3% in constant prices between 2000–01 and 2001–02.

Information on the number of hospitals and hospital beds available by state and territory is provided in Table 2.2 for both public and private hospitals. The number of available beds in hospitals ranged from 3.3 per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory to 5.0 per 1,000 population in South Australia.

Admitted patients by sector and hospital type

Separations

There were 6,394,498 separations reported from public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals in 2001–02 (Table 2.4), an increase of 256,100 (4.2%), compared with 2000–01 (Table 2.3). Public hospital separations increased by 2.6% (100,702), compared with 2000–01 and there was a 6.8% (155,398) increase in the private sector.

The increase of 6.8% for private hospital separations should be interpreted in light of coverage changes. There were slight changes in the coverage of private hospitals for Tasmania (one extra hospital) and South Australia in 2001–02 compared to 2000–01. The increase in the number of private hospital separations for these states over this period was 8.3% and 7.3% respectively. There was a significant reduction in the coverage for Victoria, with a decrease in reported separations of 0.1%; the Victorian Department of Human Services reports that this coverage change is likely to have resulted in an underestimate of the number of separations in the Victorian private sector by 9%. There was no change in the coverage of private hospitals for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory between these years. Appendix 4 describes the coverage for each state and territory for 2001–02.

The effects of changes in coverage cannot be accurately estimated, so excluding the states with coverage changes may result in a better estimate of the change in the number of private hospital separations. Excluding Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania (34.9% of all private hospital separations in 2001–02), there was an increase of 137,124 (9.5%) separations in the private sector between 2000–01 and 2001–02. Thus the change in private hospital activity presented in Table 2.3 may be an underestimate of the actual change. Increases in private hospital separations reported from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection (which has more complete coverage) were 8.1% between 1998–99 and 1999–00 and 9.5% between 1999–00 and 2000–01 (ABS 2002).

Information on the 30 AR-DRGs with the largest changes in the number of separations in either the public or private sectors (or both) between 1999–00 and 2001–02 is included in Table 11.17. The increase in separations for private hospitals described above was reflected in increases in a range of AR-DRGs for the private sector. The AR-DRG with the greatest increase between 2000–01 and 2001–02 was D40Z *Dental extraction and restoration*, for which an increase of 12,334 separations (7.9% of the total increase for private hospitals) was reported. Other AR-DRGs for which relatively large increases were reported for the private sector were R63Z *Chemotherapy* (an increase of 10,034 separations) and G44C *Other colonoscopy, same day* (an increase of 8,807 separations).

The number of separations reported for public psychiatric hospitals (18,316) in 2001–02 increased by 184 (1.0%) compared with 2000–01. There has been an average annual decrease since 1997–98 of 5.1%.

The private sector accounted for 37.9% of the 6.39 million separations in 2001–02 (2,426,189), compared with 37.0% (2,270,791) in 2000–01. Private free-standing day hospital facilities, excluding Tasmania, accounted for 376,600 or 15.5% of private sector separations in 2001–02, compared with 332,448 or 15.1% in 2000–01.

Same day and overnight separations

The year 2001–02 saw a continuation of the recent annual increases in the proportions of admitted patients being treated on a same day basis, that is, admitted and separated on the same date.

Same day separations have been distinguished from other separations in this report to illustrate the proportions of total separations which they represent, and also to demonstrate the effect on average lengths of stay when patients receiving this type of hospital care are classified as admitted. In most countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), same day patients are not counted as admitted patients, and reported average lengths of stay are therefore greater than those calculated for Australia (OECD 2002).

In Australia in 2001–02, 3,341,338 separations were on a same day basis, an increase of 7.2%, compared with 2000–01. There was an increase of 5.6% in public hospitals and 9.3% in private hospitals. These separations comprised 52.3% of separations overall, compared with 50.8% (3,117,751) in 2000–01, and there were increases in the proportions of same day patients in both public acute hospitals (from 46.4% to 47.7%) and private hospitals (from 58.5% to 59.9%).

In contrast to a 0.9% decrease in the previous year, there was a 1.1% increase in overnight separations between 2000–01 and 2001–02, from 3,020,647 to 3,053,160. There was a slight increase of 0.1% in public hospitals (from 2,078,876 to 2,080,067), and a 3.3% increase in the private sector (from 941,771 to 973,093). Overnight separations for private free-standing day hospital facilities were mainly from sleep centres (mainly AR-DRG E63Z *Sleep apnoea*).

There was some variation among the states and territories in the proportion of separations that were same day separations. For public acute hospitals, New South Wales had a lower proportion than the national average (41.9%), whereas the Northern Territory (54.3%), the Australian Capital Territory (53.7%) and Victoria (53.1%) had markedly higher proportions. In the private sector, New South Wales (62.1%) and Queensland (62.2%) reported higher proportions than average. The Australian Capital Territory (48.3%) reported lower proportions, perhaps reflecting the lack of coverage of private free-standing day hospital facilities for this jurisdiction.

Separation rates

The age-standardised separation rate per 1,000 population increased by 0.5% between 2000–01 and 2001–02 for public acute hospitals (Table 2.3). For private hospitals, it increased by 4.1%, unadjusted for coverage change, and by 7.0% in the jurisdictions for which there was no coverage change for private hospitals.

Among the states and territories, the Northern Territory reported the highest age-standardised public acute hospital separation rate in 2001–02 (394.3 per 1,000 population; Table 2.4) and Tasmania reported the lowest (164.6 per 1,000 population). Private hospital separation rates ranged from 93.9 per 1,000 population in the Australian Capital Territory (for which separations from same day facilities were not included in the database) to 165.5 per 1,000 population in Queensland. For all hospitals combined, the Northern Territory reported the highest age-standardised separation rate (394.3 per 1,000 population), despite its private hospitals not being included in the database. These rates relate to resident populations, so do not take into account interstate patient flows.

These rates are likely to have been affected by whether or not separate episodes of care (see Glossary) within a hospital stay were counted as individual separations, the way in which

hospital stays for patients aged 9 days or less on admission (*Newborn* episodes) were counted, and the reporting of hospital in the home care (see Appendix 3 for details).

The age-standardised separation rate for public psychiatric hospitals varied widely, from 0.1 per 1,000 population in Victoria and Queensland, to 1.9 per 1,000 population in New South Wales and South Australia. This variation reflects differences in the extent to which public psychiatric services have been provided in public acute hospitals, non-hospital facilities and in the community.

Average cost weight of separations

In Table 2.4, average cost weights are presented for 2001–02 based on version 4.2 Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Group (AR-DRG) into which each separation was classified on the basis of demographic and clinical characteristics of the patient. Separations were only included where the care type was reported as *Acute*, or was not reported, or where the care type was *Newborn* and the separation had at least one qualified day. Thus separations for *Rehabilitation*, *Palliative care*, *Geriatric evaluation and management*, *Psychogeriatric care*, *Maintenance care*, *Other admitted patient care*, and *Newborn care* with no qualified days were excluded.

The average cost weight information provides a guide to the relative complexity and resource use of admissions within hospitals, with a value of 1.00 representing the theoretical average for all separations. Cost weights for 2000–01 (AR-DRG version 4.2) were used, as 2001–02 cost weights were not available at the time of publication of this report. In one part of Table 2.4, public sector cost weights were used for both public and private hospitals to enable comparison between the sectors on the same basis. Data are also presented for private hospitals using private sector cost weights. Further information about the AR-DRG classification and cost weights is included in Chapter 11.

Table 2.4 indicates that, within the public sector, most states and territories had average cost weights close to the national average for public acute hospitals. The Northern Territory was the only exception, with an average cost weight of 0.76. This reflects the high proportion (33.4%) of separations in the Northern Territory that were for *Admit for renal dialysis* (AR-DRG L61Z), an AR-DRG with a relatively low cost weight (see Chapter 11).

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

The average cost weight for private free-standing day hospital facilities was markedly lower (0.51) than for other private hospitals (0.91), reflecting the lesser complexity and day-only nature of most admissions in these hospitals. The average cost weights for the other private hospitals ranged from 0.93 in Western Australia to 1.07 in the Australian Capital Territory.

Nationally, the average cost weight for private hospitals using private sector cost weights was 0.88 compared with 0.91 using public cost weights.

Patient days

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

patients (see Glossary). A total of 23,223,762 patient days was reported for 2001–02, 70.0% in the public sector and 30.0% in the private sector.

There was an increase in patient days reported of 0.6% for public acute hospitals (85,356) in 2001–02, compared with 2000–01. For private hospitals, patient days increased by 3.3%, unadjusted for coverage change, and by 6.8% in the jurisdictions for which there was no coverage change for private hospitals. Patient days for public acute and private hospitals combined (unadjusted for coverage change) increased by 1.4% (305,420) and for all hospitals combined, they increased by 3.4% (754,809).

Public psychiatric hospital patient days increased dramatically, from 726,036 in 2000–01 to 1,175,467 in 2001–02 (61.9%). This increase was particularly marked for New South Wales and Queensland, and reflected markedly long average lengths of stay in Queensland and Tasmania in particular. As separations from public psychiatric hospitals can include some very long stay patients, and the pattern of these separations can vary over time, patient day counts can also fluctuate markedly for these hospitals.

The number of age-standardised patient days per 1,000 population in 2001–02 decreased by 1.4% for public acute and private hospitals combined, compared with 2000–01. Public acute hospital patient days per 1,000 decreased by 2.3%. For private hospitals, the numbers remained steady, unadjusted for coverage change, and increased by 2.7% in the jurisdictions for which there was no coverage change for private hospitals.

Of the states and territories, the Northern Territory reported the highest number of patient days per 1,000 population for public acute hospitals in 2001–02 (1,327.4 per 1,000 population) and Tasmania reported the lowest (668.7 per 1,000 population). The highest age-standardised population rate for patient days in private hospitals was reported by Queensland (492.4 per 1,000 population). The lowest age-standardised rate for public psychiatric hospitals for 2001–02 was 5.4 patient days per 1,000 population in Victoria and the highest was 114.0 per 1,000 population in New South Wales.

Age standardised, the highest rate for all hospitals combined was reported by the Northern Territory (1,327.4 per 1,000 population) and the lowest by the Australian Capital Territory (1,113.3 per 1,000 population).

Average length of stay

The average length of stay for public acute and private hospitals combined decreased by 2.7% between 2000–01 and 2001–02 (3.6 days and 3.7 days respectively). For public acute hospitals, there was a decrease between 2000–01 and 2001–02 from 3.9 to 3.8 days. For private hospitals, the average length of stay was 2.9 days in 2001–02, a reduction from 3.0 days in the previous year. The average length of stay for public psychiatric hospitals increased from 40.0 days in 2000–01 to 64.2 days in 2001–02, reflecting the increased patient days reported for these hospitals, as described above.

New South Wales reported the longest average length of stay for public acute hospitals (4.1 days) and the Northern Territory reported the shortest (3.2 days). For private hospitals other than free-standing day hospital facilities, Queensland reported the greatest average length of stay (3.4 days) and Western Australia reported the shortest (3.0 days). With same day separations excluded (as is the practice in most OECD countries), average lengths of stay have not reduced markedly over the last few years (Table 2.3). The average length of stay increased from 6.4 in 2000–01 to 6.5 days in 2001–02. For private hospitals other than private free-standing day hospital facilities, the average length of stay decreased from 5.8 days in 2000–01 to 5.7 in 2001–02. The average lengths of stay are within the range of those reported

for 1999 and 2000 average lengths of stay for acute care for other OECD countries (OECD 2002).

Non-admitted patients

Information on non-admitted patient occasions of service and group sessions provided by public acute and psychiatric hospitals for 2001–02 is provided in Table 2.5 by state and territory. Similar information from the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection is presented for private hospitals for 2000–01 in Table 2.7. Data for private hospitals for 2001–02 were not available at the time of publication of this report.

Just under 40 million non-admitted patient occasions of service were delivered to individuals through public acute hospitals in 2001–02 (Table 2.5). The largest group of these was *Other medical/surgical/obstetric encounters* (22.3% of the total), followed by *Pathology* (14.6%) and *Accident and emergency services* (14.6%). *Allied health* and *Community health* were also frequently provided services, together accounting for 25% of non-admitted patient services. These categories include services such as: physiotherapy, speech therapy, dietary advice, baby clinics, aged care assessment teams and immunisation clinics.

In addition to the services provided to individuals, 444,409 group sessions were delivered through public acute hospitals. These services include group activities conducted in the same categories against which individual non-admitted patient services are recorded.

Users of these data should note that there is considerable variation among states and territories and between reporting years, in the way in which non-admitted patient occasions of service data are collected. Differing admission practices between the states and territories will also lead to variation among jurisdictions in the services reported in Table 2.5. Connected with that, states and territories may also differ in the extent to which these types of services are provided in non-hospital settings (such as community health centres), which are beyond the scope of this data collection. For 2001–02, the Northern Territory reports that radiology occasions of service were underestimated and pathology data were available for only 3 of their 5 public hospitals.

Emergency department data are presented for patients subsequently admitted and patients not subsequently admitted. Queensland was the only jurisdiction not able to supply data for patients who were subsequently admitted. There are some differences in the way that subsequent admissions were identified among the states and territories. Victoria identified subsequently admitted patients by matching emergency department data to admissions data. New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory identified patients as subsequently admitted if, in the emergency department data, they were recorded as being admitted directly from the emergency department. For Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, subsequently admitted patients were identified using both methods. Matching the emergency department data with admissions data may have resulted in a higher rate of subsequently admitted patients for the jurisdictions using this method, compared to the other jurisdictions.

Patients who did not wait for treatment were included in these data for Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, but not for the other jurisdictions.

There were differences in the scope of the data here and the data reported for the emergency department waiting times collection in chapter 4 (Table 4.13). The differences in reporting are discussed in Appendix 3.

Data on the number of non-admitted patient occasions of service provided through public psychiatric hospitals are also presented. There were 254,010 services provided in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, the only states or territories for which these data were supplied (Table 2.5). These services include emergency and outpatient care and outreach/community care provided to individuals or groups.

Table 2.6 presents data on the supply of accident and emergency non-admitted occasions of service in public hospitals by Remoteness Area of the hospital. The ratio of services provided in the area to the number of residents in the area is presented as an approximation of population utilisation, though services provided in one area may be provided to persons residing in other Remoteness Area categories. The ratio varied from 236 per 1,000 population in major cities to 377 per 1,000 population in regional areas and 881 per 1,000 population in remote areas. The pattern of utilisation may reflect a number of factors including patterns of disease and injury, patterns of availability of other health care services, and the poor health of Indigenous people, who have higher population concentrations in remote areas (ABS & AIHW 2001).

There are also fewer accident and emergency non-admitted patient occasions of service per 1,000 population for private hospitals in regional and remote areas. The ratio of services provided to the population resident in the area ranged from 28 per 1,000 population in major cities to 23 per 1,000 population in regional areas and 7 per 1,000 population in remote areas in 2000-01 (ABS unpublished Private Health Establishments Collection data).

In 2000-01, private hospitals reported 1,814,000 non-admitted patient occasions of service to the ABS's Private Health Establishments Collection, ranging from 59,800 for South Australia and the Northern Territory combined, to 714,000 for Victoria. Nationally, there were 504,900 non-admitted patient occasions of service reported for *Accident and emergency* in private hospitals (Table 2.7).

Table 2.1: Summary of hospitals, Australia, 1997–98 to 2001–02^(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	% change ^(b)	
						Ave since 1997–98	Latest two years
Hospitals^(c)							
Public hospitals	760	749	748	749	746	0.6	-0.4
Public acute hospitals	736	728	726	726	724	0.6	-0.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	24	21	22	23	22	-1.1	-4.3
Private hospitals	492	502	509	516	560	4.4	8.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	175	190	207	217	246	12.6	13.4
Other private hospitals	317	312	302	299	314	-0.4	5.0
Public acute and private hospitals	1,228	1,230	1,235	1,242	1,284	2.2	3.4
Total	1,252	1,251	1,257	1,265	1,306	2.1	3.2
Available or licenced beds^(d)							
Public hospitals	55,737	53,885	52,947	52,410	51,461	-2.0	-1.8
Public acute hospitals	52,625	50,942	50,188	49,932	49,004	-1.8	-1.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	3,112	2,943	2,759	2,478	2,457	-5.7	-0.8
Private hospitals	24,439	25,206	25,246	26,153	27,407	2.9	4.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	1,348	1,460	1,581	1,688	1,851	8.3	9.7
Other private hospitals	23,091	23,746	23,665	24,465	25,556	2.6	4.5
Public acute and private hospitals	77,064	76,148	75,434	76,085	76,411	-0.2	0.4
Total	80,176	79,091	78,193	78,563	78,868	-0.4	0.4
Beds per 1,000 population							
Public hospitals	3.00	2.86	2.78	2.72	2.63	-3.2	-3.1
Public acute hospitals	2.83	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.51	-2.9	-3.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.13	-6.9	-2.2
Private hospitals	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.36	1.40	1.7	3.4
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	6.9	8.2
Other private hospitals	1.24	1.26	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.3	3.1
Public acute and private hospitals	4.14	4.05	3.96	3.95	3.91	-1.4	-0.9
Total	4.31	4.20	4.11	4.08	4.04	-1.6	-0.9
Non-admitted occasions of service^(e) ('000)							
Public acute hospitals	32,605	34,251	34,759	40,099	39,523	4.9	-1.4
Other private hospitals	1,670	1,712	1,814	1,688	..	0.4	-6.9
Total	34,276	35,963	36,573	41,787	..	6.8	14.3
Total recurrent expenditure, constant prices^(f) (\$million)^(g)							
Public hospitals	14,137	14,454	15,138	15,545	16,321	3.7	5.0
Public acute hospitals	13,727	13,991	14,700	15,128	15,910	3.8	5.2
Public psychiatric hospitals	410	462	438	417	410	-0.0	-1.6
Private hospitals	3,640	3,964	4,089	4,467	..	7.1	9.2
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	133	145	168	183	..	11.3	8.9
Other private hospitals	3,507	3,819	3,921	4,284	..	6.9	9.3
Total	17,777	18,417	19,227	20,012	..	4.0	4.1
Total recurrent expenditure, current prices^(h) (\$million)^(g)							
Public hospitals	13,026	13,677	14,647	15,545	16,848	6.6	8.4
Public acute hospitals	12,648	13,240	14,224	15,128	16,424	6.7	8.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	378	437	424	417	423	2.9	1.6
Private hospitals	3,354	3,751	3,957	4,467	..	10.0	12.9
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	122	137	163	183	..	14.4	12.5
Other private hospitals	3,232	3,614	3,794	4,284	..	9.9	12.9
Total	16,380	17,428	18,604	20,012	..	6.9	7.6
Total revenue, constant prices^(f) (\$million)							
Public hospitals	1,160	1,242	1,264	1,377	1,484	6.3	7.8
Public acute hospitals	1,136	1,219	1,244	1,355	1,465	6.6	8.1
Public psychiatric hospitals	24	23	20	22	19	-6.4	-15.1
Private hospitals	3,975	4,184	4,345	4,742	..	6.1	9.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	158	171	198	224	..	12.5	13.2
Other private hospitals	3,817	4,013	4,146	4,518	..	5.8	8.9
Total	5,135	5,426	5,609	6,118	..	6.0	9.1
Total revenue, current prices^(h) (\$million)							
Public hospitals	1,069	1,176	1,223	1,377	1,532	9.4	11.3
Public acute hospitals	1,046	1,154	1,204	1,355	1,512	9.6	11.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	22	22	20	22	19	-3.7	-12.4
Private hospitals	3,662	3,959	4,204	4,742	..	9.0	12.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	145	161	192	224	..	15.6	17.0
Other private hospitals	3,517	3,798	4,012	4,518	..	8.7	12.6
Total	4,731	5,135	5,427	6,118	..	8.9	12.7

(a) Some data amended since previously reported.

(b) The average since 1997–98 is the average annual change between 1997–98 and the latest available year of data. The latest two year change is the change between the two latest available years of data.

(c) Apparent differences in the number of hospitals reported are, in many instances, caused by changes in administrative or reporting arrangements rather than by actual differences in the number of buildings. See Appendix 4 for further information.

(d) Prior to 2001–02 all data reported on an available bed basis. For 2001–02 public, Victorian private and Northern Territory private hospital beds reported on an available bed basis and all other private hospital beds reported on a licenced beds basis.

(e) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals. Reporting arrangements have varied significantly across years.

(f) Constant price values referenced to 2000–01. Constant price values are adjusted for inflation and are expressed in terms of prices in the reference year.

(g) From 1999–00, New South Wales included community health program expenditure administered by hospitals. This causes discontinuity between 1998–99 and 1999–00. Victoria has included insurance payments of \$41m made by Department of Human Services Victoria on behalf of hospitals for the first time this year.

(h) Current prices refer to amounts as reported, unadjusted for inflation. Current price amounts are less comparable between years than constant price amounts.

.. not available

Source for 2000–01 and earlier private hospital data is ABS 2002 and earlier editions of *Private Hospitals Australia*. Private hospital data for 2001–02 are preliminary, provided by the states and territories.

Table 2.2: Number of hospitals^(a) and available or licenced beds, by hospital sector and type, states and territories, 2001–02

	NSW	Vic ^(b)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Public acute hospitals	209	143	175	87	79	23	3	5	724
Public psychiatric hospitals	9	1	6	2	1	3	0	0	22
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	218	144	181	89	80	26	3	5	746
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	92	57	49	14	26	2	5	1	246
Other private hospitals ^(c)	99	80	57	28	37	9	3	1	314
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	191	137	106	42	63	11	8	2	560
Total hospitals	409	281	287	131	143	37	11	7	1,306
Available or licenced beds^(d)									
Public acute hospitals	16,327	11,546	9,376	4,885	4,571	1,069	670	560	49,004
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,075	95	504	257	486	40	n.a.	n.a.	2,457
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	17,402	11,641	9,880	5,142	5,057	1,109	670	560	51,461
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	711	642	266	73	115	9	33	2	1,851
Other private hospitals ^(c)	6,683	5,804	6,130	3,158	2,342	995	339	105	25,556
<i>Total beds available in private hospitals</i>	7,394	6,446	6,396	3,231	2,457	1,004	372	107	27,407
Total available beds	24,796	18,087	16,276	8,373	7,514	2,113	1,042	667	78,868
Available or licenced beds per 1,000 population									
Public acute hospitals	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	0.1
<i>Total beds available in public hospitals</i>	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.6
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private hospitals ^(c)	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.3
<i>Total beds available in private hospitals</i>	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.4
Total available beds per 1,000 population	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.4	4.0

(a) The number of hospitals reported can be affected by administrative and/or reporting arrangements and is not necessarily a measure of the number of physical hospital buildings or campuses. See Appendix 4 for more detail.

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

(c) Includes private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

(d) Public, Victorian private and Northern Territory private hospital beds reported on an available bed basis. All other private hospital beds reported on a licenced beds basis. n.a. not applicable.

Private hospital data for 2001–02 are preliminary, provided by the states and territories.

Table 2.3: Summary of separation, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 1997–98 to 2001–02^(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	% change ^(b)	
						Ave since 1997–98	Since 2000–01
Separations ('000)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	3,770	3,860	3,873	3,868	3,968	1.3	2.6
Public acute hospitals	3,748	3,839	3,855	3,849	3,950	1.3	2.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	23	20	18	18	18	-5.1	1.0
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	1,793	1,875	2,026	2,271	2,426	7.9	6.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	248	261	280	332	377	11.0	13.3
Other private hospitals ^(g)	1,545	1,614	1,746	1,873	1,979	6.4	5.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	5,541	5,715	5,881	6,120	6,376	3.6	4.2
Total	5,563	5,735	5,899	6,138	6,394	3.5	4.2
Overnight separations ('000)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	2,145	2,141	2,106	2,079	2,080	-0.8	0.1
Public acute hospitals	2,125	2,123	2,091	2,064	2,064	-0.7	0.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	20	18	16	15	16	-6.2	4.7
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	840	847	889	942	973	3.7	3.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	0	2	2	3	4	n.a.	40.7
Other private hospitals ^(g)	840	845	886	907	937	2.8	3.2
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	2,965	2,970	2,979	3,006	3,038	0.6	1.1
Total	2,985	2,988	2,995	3,021	3,053	0.6	1.1
Same day separations ('000)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	1,625	1,719	1,767	1,789	1,888	3.8	5.6
Public acute hospitals	1,622	1,716	1,764	1,786	1,886	3.8	5.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	2	2	2	3	3	2.8	-16.2
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	953	1,028	1,137	1,329	1,453	11.1	9.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	248	260	278	330	373	10.7	13.1
Other private hospitals ^(g)	705	769	860	966	1,042	10.3	7.9
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	2,575	2,745	2,902	3,115	3,339	6.7	7.2
Total	2,578	2,747	2,904	3,118	3,341	6.7	7.2
Same day separations as a % of total							
Public hospitals ^(d)	43.1	44.5	45.6	46.2	47.6	2.5	2.9
Public acute hospitals	43.3	44.7	45.8	46.4	47.7	2.5	2.9
Public psychiatric hospitals	10.6	11.3	13.3	17.6	14.6	8.3	-17.1
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	53.1	54.8	56.1	58.5	59.9	3.0	2.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	100.0	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.0	-0.3	-0.2
Other private hospitals ^(g)	45.6	47.6	49.2	51.6	52.7	3.7	2.1
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	46.5	48.0	49.3	50.9	52.4	3.0	2.9
Total	46.3	47.9	49.2	50.8	52.3	3.1	2.9
Separations per 1,000 population^(c)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	205.5	207.3	205.1	201.7	202.8	-0.3	0.5
Public acute hospitals	204.3	206.2	204.2	200.8	201.8	-0.3	0.5
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	-5.9	0.6
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	99.6	102.5	108.8	119.8	124.8	5.8	4.1
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	13.9	14.4	15.1	18.1	20.2	9.8	11.4
Other private hospitals ^(g)	85.9	88.2	93.8	98.8	104.4	5.0	5.6
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	303.2	307.9	312.2	319.7	326.6	1.9	2.2
Total	304.4	309.0	313.1	320.6	327.5	1.8	2.1

(continued)

Table 2.3 (continued): Summary of separation, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, Australia, 1997–98 to 2001–02^(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	% change ^(b)	
						Ave since 1997–98	Since 2000–01
Patient days ('000)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	16,560	16,274	16,243	15,732	16,266	-0.4	3.4
Public acute hospitals	15,152	14,989	15,087	15,006	15,091	-0.1	0.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	1,409	1,285	1,156	726	1,175	-4.4	61.9
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	5,995	6,045	6,361	6,737	6,957	3.8	3.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	248	261	280	332	377	11.0	13.3
Other private hospitals ^(g)	5,747	5,784	6,081	6,192	6,359	2.6	2.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	21,146	21,034	21,448	21,743	22,048	1.0	1.4
Total	22,555	22,319	22,604	22,469	23,224	0.7	3.4
Patient days per 1,000 population^(c)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	918.4	885.9	868.6	825.0	829.4	-2.5	0.5
Public acute hospitals	842.0	817.1	807.7	787.4	769.3	-2.2	-2.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	76.3	68.8	60.8	37.6	60.2	-5.8	60.0
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	337.8	333.8	344.3	356.7	356.7	1.4	0.0
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	13.9	14.4	15.1	18.1	20.2	9.8	11.4
Other private hospitals ^(g)	324.1	319.5	329.3	336.6	334.6	0.8	-0.6
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	1,177.8	1,148.8	1,149.9	1,141.8	1,126.0	-1.1	-1.4
Total	1,254.1	1,217.6	1,210.8	1,179.4	1,183.8	-1.4	0.4
Average length of stay (days)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	-1.7	0.8
Public acute hospitals	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	-1.4	-2.0
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(e)	62.4	63.4	64.4	40.0	64.2	0.7	60.3
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	-3.8	-3.3
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other private hospitals ^(g)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	-3.6	-2.8
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	-2.4	-2.7
Total	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	-2.7	-0.8
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)							
Public hospitals ^(d)	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	-0.2	3.1
Public acute hospitals	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.1	-0.1
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(e)	69.7	71.4	74.1	48.4	75.0	1.8	55.0
Private hospitals ^{(f)(g)}	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	-1.5	-1.5
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(g)	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	n.a.	3.7
Other private hospitals ^(g)	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	-1.4	-1.5
Public acute & private hospitals ^(h)	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	-0.4	-0.6
Total	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	-0.7	1.7

(a) For 1997–98 to 2001–02 data on separations and patient days for public patients, private patients and other categories of patients in the public and private sector are presented in Table 6.5.

(b) Annual average change.

(c) Figures are rates per 1,000 directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. For private hospitals, rates were derived using populations of the reporting states and territories only, without adjustment for incomplete reporting.

(d) Includes the Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals for 1997–98 only.

(e) Caution should be used with average length of stay for public psychiatric hospitals. The figures include a small percentage of long stay patients who can affect the average markedly. The median length of stay in 2001–02 was 7 days and the median length of stay excluding same day separations was 9 days.

(f) Includes private psychiatric hospitals. Coverage of private hospitals is incomplete for some states and territories. See Appendix 4 for details.

(g) The hospital type was not specified for Tasmanian private hospitals reporting to the NHMD for 2000–01 and 2001–02. Thus, data for Tasmania are included in the total for Private hospitals but not for the private hospital sub-categories.

(h) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals.

.. not available.

n.a. not applicable.

Table 2.4: Summary of separation, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2001–02

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Separations									
Public hospitals	1,263,717	1,089,864	694,721	352,759	362,334	79,487	61,945	63,482	3,968,309
Public acute hospitals	1,251,447	1,089,471	694,262	350,589	359,498	79,299	61,945	63,482	3,949,993
Public psychiatric hospitals	12,270	393	459	2,170	2,836	188	n.a.	n.a.	18,316
Private hospitals ^{(a)(e)}	692,542	579,836	593,074	265,132	197,770	70,649	27,186	..	2,426,189
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	149,316	60,791	122,205	26,086	18,202	..	..	..	376,600
Other private hospitals ^(e)	543,226	519,045	470,869	239,046	179,568	..	27,186	..	1,978,940
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1,943,989	1,669,307	1,287,336	615,721	557,268	149,948	89,131	63,482	6,376,182
Total	1,956,259	1,669,700	1,287,795	617,891	560,104	150,136	89,131	63,482	6,394,498
Overnight separations									
Public hospitals	734,699	510,713	366,165	183,340	185,930	41,539	28,653	29,028	2,080,067
Public acute hospitals	724,865	510,320	365,707	181,194	183,296	41,357	28,653	29,028	2,064,420
Public psychiatric hospitals	9,834	393	458	2,146	2,634	182	n.a.	n.a.	15,647
Private hospitals ^{(a)(e)}	262,731	231,110	224,065	116,516	92,176	32,436	14,059	..	973,093
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	3,386	0	0	443	13	..	..	..	3,842
Other private hospitals ^(e)	259,345	231,110	224,065	116,073	92,163	..	14,059	..	936,815
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	987,596	741,430	589,772	297,710	275,472	73,793	42,712	29,028	3,037,513
Total	997,430	741,823	590,230	299,856	278,106	73,975	42,712	29,028	3,053,160
Same day separations									
Public hospitals	529,018	579,151	328,556	169,419	176,404	37,948	33,292	34,454	1,888,242
Public acute hospitals	526,582	579,151	328,555	169,395	176,202	37,942	33,292	34,454	1,885,573
Public psychiatric hospitals	2,436	0	1	24	202	6	n.a.	n.a.	2,669
Private hospitals ^{(a)(e)}	429,811	348,726	369,009	148,616	105,594	38,213	13,127	..	1,453,096
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	145,930	60,791	122,205	25,643	18,189	..	..	..	372,758
Other private hospitals ^(e)	283,881	287,935	246,804	122,973	87,405	..	13,127	..	1,042,125
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	956,393	927,877	697,564	318,011	281,796	76,155	46,419	34,454	3,338,669
Total	958,829	927,877	697,565	318,035	281,998	76,161	46,419	34,454	3,341,338
Same day separations as a % of total									
Public hospitals	41.9	53.1	47.3	48.0	48.7	47.7	53.7	54.3	47.6
Public acute hospitals	42.1	53.2	47.3	48.3	49.0	47.8	53.7	54.3	47.7
Public psychiatric hospitals	19.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	7.1	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	14.6
Private hospitals ^{(a)(e)}	62.1	60.1	62.2	56.1	53.4	54.1	48.3	..	59.9
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	97.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	99.9	..	..	..	99.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	52.3	55.5	52.4	51.4	48.7	..	48.3	..	52.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	49.2	55.6	54.2	51.6	50.6	50.8	52.1	54.3	52.4
Total	49.0	55.6	54.2	51.5	50.3	50.7	52.1	54.3	52.3

(continued)

Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2001–02

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Separations per 1,000 population^(a)									
Public hospitals	188.6	222.5	192.5	190.7	229.7	165.0	216.3	394.3	202.8
Public acute hospitals	186.7	222.4	192.4	189.6	227.9	164.6	216.3	394.3	201.8
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	0.9
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	103.4	118.2	165.5	143.0	123.0	145.3	93.9	..	124.8
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	22.3	12.4	34.0	14.0	11.1	..	..	..	20.2
Other private hospitals ^(e)	81.1	105.8	131.5	129.0	111.8	..	93.9	..	104.4
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	290.1	340.6	357.9	332.6	350.8	309.9	310.3	394.3	326.6
Total	292.0	340.6	358.0	333.7	352.7	310.3	310.3	394.3	327.5
Average public cost weight of separations^(b)									
Public hospitals	1.05	0.96	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.76	0.99
Public acute hospitals	1.05	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.99	1.06	0.99	0.76	0.99
Public psychiatric hospitals	1.62	2.33	2.94	2.30	2.64	2.04	n.a.	n.a.	1.88
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.88	1.00	0.95	1.07	..	0.91
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	0.53	0.44	0.51	0.47	0.61	..	..	..	0.51
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.93	1.04	..	1.07	..	0.99
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1.00	0.94	0.94	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.76	0.96
Total	1.00	0.95	0.94	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.76	0.96
Average private cost weight of separations^(b)									
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	0.85	0.94	0.84	0.84	0.95	0.96	1.01	..	0.88
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	0.48	0.43	0.47	0.40	0.49	..	..	..	0.46
Other private hospitals ^(e)	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.99	..	1.01	..	0.96
Patient days									
Public hospitals	5,868,132	4,092,312	2,593,756	1,362,604	1,561,539	361,871	220,017	206,126	16,266,357
Public acute hospitals	5,114,829	4,065,970	2,404,114	1,289,398	1,460,328	330,108	220,017	206,126	15,090,890
Public psychiatric hospitals	753,303	26,342	189,642	73,206	101,211	31,763	n.a.	n.a.	1,175,467
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	1,878,382	1,680,099	1,740,851	755,101	597,336	221,303	84,333	..	6,957,405
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	149,316	60,791	122,205	26,086	18,343	..	..	..	376,741
Other private hospitals ^(e)	1,729,066	1,619,308	1,618,646	729,015	578,993	..	84,333	..	6,359,361
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	6,993,211	5,746,069	4,144,965	2,044,499	2,057,684	551,411	304,350	206,126	22,048,295
Total	7,746,514	5,772,411	4,334,607	2,117,705	2,158,875	583,174	304,350	206,126	23,223,762
Patient days per 1,000 population^(a)									
Public hospitals	870.2	827.3	726.4	752.6	950.1	732.0	804.2	1,327.4	829.4
Public acute hospitals	756.2	821.9	674.3	713.3	884.8	668.7	804.2	1,327.4	769.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	114.0	5.4	52.1	39.3	65.2	63.3	n.a.	n.a.	60.2
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	278.2	339.5	492.4	417.5	360.0	446.5	309.1	..	356.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	22.3	12.4	34.0	14.0	11.2	..	..	..	20.2
Other private hospitals ^(e)	255.9	327.0	458.5	403.5	348.7	..	309.1	..	334.6
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	1,034.4	1,161.3	1,166.7	1,130.8	1,244.8	1,115.2	1,113.3	1,327.4	1,126.0
Total	1,148.4	1,166.7	1,218.8	1,170.1	1,310.0	1,178.5	1,113.3	1,327.4	1,183.8

(continued)

Table 2.4 (continued): Summary of separation, average cost weight, patient day and average length of stay statistics, by hospital type, states and territories, 2001–02

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Average length of stay (days)									
Public hospitals	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.1
Public acute hospitals	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.8
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(c)	61.4	67.0	413.2	33.7	35.7	169.0	n.a.	n.a.	64.2
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	..	2.9
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	1.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	..	3.1	..	3.2
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.5
Total	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.6
Average length of stay, excluding same day separations (days)									
Public hospitals	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.5	7.4	7.8	6.5	5.9	6.9
Public acute hospitals	6.3	6.8	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.4
Public psychiatric hospitals ^(c)	76.4	67.0	414.1	34.1	38.3	174.5	n.a.	n.a.	75.0
Private hospitals ^{(d)(e)}	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.1	..	5.7
Private free-standing day hospital facilities ^(e)	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	..	..	..	1.0
Other private hospitals ^(e)	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.3	..	5.1	..	5.7
Public acute & private hospitals ^(f)	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2
Total	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.5

(a) Figures are directly age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. In the *Total* column, the rates for private hospitals were derived using populations of the reporting states and territories only, without adjustment for incomplete reporting.

(b) Separations for which the care type was reported as acute, or as newborn with qualified patient days, or was not reported. For further details, see Chapter 11. Public national cost weights were used for all rows under *Average public cost weight of separations*. Private national cost weights were used for all rows in *Average private cost weight of separations*.

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

(d) Includes private psychiatric hospitals. Coverage of private hospitals is incomplete for some states and territories. See Appendix 4 for details.

(e) The hospital type was not specified for Tasmanian private hospitals reporting to the NHMD for 2000–01 and 2001–02.

(f) Excludes public psychiatric hospitals, but not for the private hospital sub-categories.

.. not available.

n.a. not applicable.

Table 2.5: Non-admitted patient occasions of service^(a), by type of non-admitted patient care, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2001–02

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW ^(b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(c)	Total ^(d)
Public acute hospitals									
Individual occasions of service									
Accident & emergency ^(e)	2,003,438	1,210,195	1,220,435	560,847	468,896	100,772	94,763	95,320	5,754,666
Subsequently admitted	442,553	303,064	n.a.	63,871	94,879	25,007	16,320	21,514	967,208
Not subsequently admitted	994,406	646,013	n.a.	172,689	266,966	59,461	78,443	73,806	2,291,784
Subsequent admission unknown	566,479	261,118	1,220,435	324,287	107,051	16,304	0	0	2,495,674
Dialysis	3,178	n.a.	4,216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,394
Pathology	1,770,297	687,433	2,406,071	618,644	n.a.	186,940	32,097	68,711	5,770,193
Radiology & organ imaging	343,991	574,866	711,059	313,669	234,176	69,322	61,265	73,499	2,381,847
Endoscopy & related procedures	3,970	n.a.	2,469	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,439
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	3,217,693	1,420,352	2,229,646	512,222	885,694	277,358	193,628	84,921	8,821,514
Mental health	105,318	886,159	79,162	141,500	18,828	1,762	7,113	n.a.	1,239,842
Alcohol & drug	351,916	33,931	42,977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	428,824
Dental	233,460	167,200	428,987	8,136	7,780	2,431	n.a.	n.a.	847,994
Pharmacy	783,689	344,663	748,383	145,784	n.a.	49,625	366	4,360	2,076,870
Allied health	2,867,431	1,013,201	583,864	929,564	246,453	114,672	8,145	11,755	5,775,085
Community health	2,762,724	433,120	178,278	750,472	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,124,594
District nursing	829,870	324,075	67,117	169,825	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,390,887
Other outreach	280,191	3,124	118,823	111,230	368,812	n.a.	14,652	n.a.	896,832
Total individual occasions of service	15,557,166	7,098,319	8,821,487	4,261,893	2,230,639	802,882	412,029	338,566	39,522,981
Group sessions									
Other medical/surgical/obstetric	47,288	..	5,699	27	5,713	..	2,049	..	60,776
Mental health	6,022	..	1,640	3,989	1,594	..	2,491	..	15,736
Alcohol & drug	2,094	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	2,094
Allied health	52,590	..	10,765	16,321	7,633	..	725	..	88,034
Community health	96,534	..	3,337	17,038	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	116,909
District nursing	3,749	..	122	2,480	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	6,351
Other outreach	4,478	..	386	2,017	108,129	..	70	..	115,080
Total group sessions	212,913	38,951	21,949	41,872	123,069	..	5,335	..	444,089
Public psychiatric hospitals									
Emergency & outpatient individual sessions	37,874	..	212	5,550	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	43,636
Emergency & outpatient group sessions	1,159	..	69	622	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	1,850
Outreach/community individual sessions	123,698	..	80,553	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	204,251
Outreach/community group sessions	4,273	..	0	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,273
Total services	167,004	..	80,834	6,172	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	254,010

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

(b) Data for *Accident and emergency* include subsequently admitted patients but other non-admitted occasions of service counts do not. Breakdown of service types shows considerable variation in NSW data from 2000–01 to 2001–02. The reason for this is that on 1 July, 2001, NSW adopted the 'Non-admitted patient service type' (NHDD ID 000440) classification for occasions of service. Data are correct as to totals but further checking of the consistency of reporting is underway and amended data may be made available on the internet.

(c) Radiology figures for the Northern Territory are underestimated and pathology figures relate only to 3 of the 5 hospitals.

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

(e) Method for determining which patients were subsequently admitted varies. See text for details.
.. not available.

Table 2.6: Accident and emergency non-admitted patient occasions of service, by remoteness area of hospital, public acute hospitals, states and territories, 2001–02

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accident and emergency services									
Major cities of Australia	1,116,925	788,228	458,302	260,548	314,244	n.a.	94,763	n.a.	3,033,010
Inner regional	611,293	318,693	356,362	46,205	48,714	64,855	0	n.a.	1,446,122
Outer regional	227,056	103,274	265,525	101,840	69,731	28,082	n.a.	36,933	832,441
<i>Total regional</i>	<i>838,349</i>	<i>421,967</i>	<i>621,887</i>	<i>148,045</i>	<i>118,445</i>	<i>92,937</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36,933</i>	<i>2,278,563</i>
Remote	33,199	0	79,070	91,626	24,209	6,372	n.a.	42,048	276,524
Very remote	14,965	n.a.	61,176	60,628	11,998	1,463	n.a.	16,339	166,569
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>48,164</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>140,246</i>	<i>152,254</i>	<i>36,207</i>	<i>7,835</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>58,387</i>	<i>443,093</i>
Total	2,003,438	1,210,195	1,220,435	560,847	468,896	100,772	94,763	95,320	5,754,666
Ratio of accident and emergency services provided in area to 1,000 population resident in area^(a)									
Major cities of Australia	238	223	241	194	290	n.a.	297	n.a.	236
Inner regional	453	313	380	199	260	216	0	n.a.	359
Outer regional	470	409	411	547	390	175	n.a.	346	413
<i>Total regional</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>377</i>
Remote	845	0	855	1,010	531	761	n.a.	1,003	853
Very remote	1,871	n.a.	1,160	1,228	812	560	n.a.	333	933
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>713</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>881</i>
Total	305	252	336	295	310	214	297	482	296

(a) The ratio of services provided in the area to the number of residents in the area only approximates population utilisation as services provided in the area may be provided to persons residing in other remoteness area categories.
n.a. not applicable.

Table 2.7: Non-admitted patient occasions of service ('000), by type of non-admitted patient care, private hospitals, states and territories, 2000–01

Type of non-admitted patient care	NSW & ACT	Vic	QLD	SA & NT	WA	Tas	Total
Accident and emergency ^(a)	73.9	127.2	117.9	45.0	90.3	..	504.9
Outpatient services ^(b)	248.1	562.3	222.8	11.7	75.9	..	1,128.9
Other non-admitted services ^(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	136.2
Other	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	44.0
Total	448.9	714.0	342.2	59.8	183.4	65.8	1,814.0

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

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

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

.. not available

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics' Private Health Establishments Collection, unpublished data.