

3 Public hospital establishments

Introduction

This chapter describes the public hospital sector in terms of the number of hospitals, availability of hospital beds, staff employed and specialised services provided. It also provides information on public hospital expenditure and revenue. The main source of data is the National Public Hospital Establishments Database (NPHEd). Data on specialised services, expenditure, staffing and revenue for some small hospitals were incomplete.

Hospitals and bed numbers

Table 3.1 presents information on the numbers of hospitals and beds and the distribution of hospitals by their peer group, which classifies hospitals into broadly similar groups in terms of their range of admitted patient activity and their geographical location. There were 762 public hospitals and 56,500 beds reported for 2007–08.

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. A more reliable indicator of the availability of hospital services may be the numbers of hospital beds. However, the concept of an available bed is also becoming less important, for example, in the light of increasing same-day hospitalisations and provision of hospital-in-the-home care. The comparability of bed numbers can also be affected by the casemix of hospitals with, for example, differing proportions of beds available for specialised and more general purposes.

Public hospital peer groups

Public hospital peer groups were developed to allow for more meaningful analysis of the data than comparison at the jurisdiction level would allow. The public hospital peer groups were designed to explain variability in hospital costs by grouping hospitals according to the type and level of their admitted patient activity, and their geographical location. Table 3.1 presents information on hospital and bed numbers. A range of other statistics about the public hospital peer groups for each state and territory is provided in *Chapter 4*. Detailed information on the public hospital peer group classification is included in *Appendix 1*.

For 2007–08, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals* group (Table 3.1). Although the 83 hospitals in this group accounted for only 10.9% of public acute and psychiatric hospitals, they covered 56.4% of beds.

The *Small acute hospitals* peer group accounted for the largest number of public hospitals in 2007–08. While the 151 *Small acute hospitals* represented 19.8% of hospitals in 2007–08, they accounted for only 5.8% of available beds.

Distribution of hospitals according to bed numbers

Grouping hospitals by number of available beds shows that there were more small hospitals, particularly in those jurisdictions that cover large geographical areas (Table 3.2). The majority of beds were in larger hospitals and in more densely populated areas. Although 71.7% of hospitals had fewer than 50 beds, these small hospitals accounted for only 16.9% of available beds. The largest hospital had 1,051 beds, and the median hospital size was 24 beds.

Further detail about the characteristics and numbers of public hospitals is included in *appendixes 1 and 2* and, by public hospital peer group, in Table 4.2.

Geographical distribution of beds

The remoteness area classification is used in Table 3.3 to present information on the geographical distribution of public hospitals and available beds, and on the number of available beds per 1,000 population. Information on the remoteness area classification is included in *Appendix 1*.

On a remoteness area basis, the highest number of hospitals was in *Outer regional* areas (224) and the largest number of beds was in *Major cities* (36,000).

Nationally, there were 2.7 public hospital beds per 1,000 population. The number of public hospital beds in a jurisdiction per 1,000 population resident in the jurisdiction ranged from 2.5 in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory to 3.2 in South Australia.

The number of public hospital beds per 1,000 population ranged from 2.5 in *Major cities*, to 3.0 in *Regional* areas and 4.5 in *Remote* and *Very remote* areas. This distribution of beds reflects a similar distribution to separation rates for public hospitals by remoteness area (see Table 8.12).

This analysis by remoteness area is of less relevance to geographically smaller jurisdictions and those jurisdictions with small populations residing in *Remote* and *Very remote* areas (such as Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory). Thus, the ratio of services to the population does not necessarily indicate the accessibility of hospital services. Hospitals based in central locations can also serve patients who reside in other areas of a state or territory or in other jurisdictions. The patterns of bed availability across regions may also reflect a number of factors including patterns of availability of other health-care services and patterns of disease and injury (such as the relatively poor health of Indigenous people, who have higher population concentrations in remote areas).

Specialised services

Data relating to the availability of specialised services (such as *Intensive care units*, *Obstetric/maternity services* and *Transplantation units*) in public acute hospitals for all states and territories are presented in Table 3.4.

Data on specialised services were not available for a few hospitals so the services may be under-enumerated. By far, the most common specialised services offered by hospitals were *Domiciliary care services* and services provided by *Obstetric/maternity* and *Nursing home care units*. In contrast, *Acute spinal cord injury units*, *In-vitro fertilisation units* and *Pancreas, heart and*

liver transplantation services were provided by only a few hospitals, reflecting the highly specialised nature of those services.

Most specialised services were in hospitals located in *Major cities*; for example, 11 out of the 12 *Burns units* in Australia were located in *Major cities*. However, other services were more dispersed, with 23 of the 75 *Intensive care units* located in regional and remote areas, and 183 of the 248 *Obstetric/maternity services* in regional and remote areas.

The existence of a specialised unit does not necessarily imply the delivery of large numbers of services in that unit. For example, there were some smaller hospitals with an *Obstetric/maternity service* unit that had less than one delivery a week on average. There were also a few hospitals that did not report having an obstetric unit but reported one or more deliveries a day.

For information on service-related definitions of specialised services, see *Appendix 4* on Service Related Groups.

Staffing

Information on the number of full-time equivalent staff employed in public hospitals and average salaries by state and territory is presented in Table 3.5. The collection of data by staffing category is not consistent among states and territories – for some jurisdictions, best estimates were reported for some staffing categories. New South Wales and Victoria were unable to provide information for each nurse category, although data on total nurse numbers were provided.

Nationally, over 240,000 full-time equivalent staff were employed in the public hospital sector in 2007–08. *Nurses* constituted 44.6% (over 107,000) of public hospital staff; *Registered nurses* were the largest group in those states and territories that reported a breakdown of the nursing categories.

There were around 27,000 *Salaried medical officers* employed in public hospitals throughout Australia, representing 11.2% of the public hospital labour force. Information on numbers of visiting medical officers (VMOs), who are contracted by hospitals to provide services to public patients and paid on a sessional or fee-for-service basis in public hospitals, is not available (see Table 3.6 for data on expenditure on VMOs).

Variation in some staffing categories (in particular, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff*) is most likely due to different reporting practices in the states. Queensland, in particular, has noted that there is little difference between these categories, and that an employee may perform different functions within these two categories on different days. New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania did not provide data on *Other personal care staff* (and Western Australia provided incomplete data) as these staff are included in the *Diagnostic and allied health professionals* and *Domestic and other staffing* categories.

The outsourcing of services with a large labour-related component (such as food services and domestic services) can have a substantial impact on staffing figures. Differences in outsourcing may explain some of the differences in full-time equivalent staff in some staffing categories and also some of the differences between the states and territories.

The average salary for full-time equivalent *Nurses* in 2007–08 was around \$74,200 nationally, an increase of 5.3% on the average salary of \$71,000 in 2006–07 (AIHW 2008a). The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$151,200, a 3.2% increase over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for *Nurses* ranged from \$71,300 in Tasmania to \$89,700 in the Northern Territory. For *Salaried medical officers*, they ranged from \$138,000 in New South Wales to \$181,000 in the Northern Territory.

Some of the variation in average salaries reported for *Diagnostic and allied health professionals*, *Other personal care staff* and *Domestic and other staff* is likely to be a result of different reporting practices and use of outsourced services. The degree of outsourcing of higher paid versus lower paid staffing functions will affect the comparison of averages. For example, outsourcing the provision of domestic services but retaining domestic service managers to oversee the activities of the contractors tends to result in higher average salaries for the domestic service staff.

Recurrent expenditure by hospitals

Information on gross recurrent expenditure, categorised into *Salary and wages expenditure* and *Non-salary expenditure*, is presented in Table 3.6. Nationally, total recurrent expenditure excluding depreciation by public acute and psychiatric hospitals was over \$28.9 billion in 2007–08.

The largest share of expenditure for 2007–08 was for salary payments. Even when payments to VMOs and payments for outsourced services are excluded, salary payments accounted for 62% of the \$28.9 billion spent within the public hospital system. Salary payments include salaries and wages, payments to staff on paid leave, workers compensation leave and salaries paid to contract staff where the contract was for the supply of labour and where full-time equivalent staffing data were available.

Medical and surgical supplies (which include consumable supplies only and not equipment purchases), *Administrative expenses*, *Superannuation payments* and *Drug supplies* were the major non-salary expenses for public hospitals nationally. Data for Queensland include payments for pathology provided by the state-wide pathology services.

Depreciation has also been reported in Table 3.6. The data show that there is variation between states and territories in reporting, ranging from 4.3% of total expenditure in Queensland to 0.9% in the Northern Territory.

Hospital revenue

Public hospital revenue from patients and other sources (excluding general revenue payments received from state or territory governments) is reported in Table 3.7. Revenue is reported against three categories: *Patient revenue*, *Recoveries* (that is, income from the use of hospital facilities by salaried medical officers or private practitioners exercising their rights of private practice, and other recoveries), and *Other revenue* (such as from charities).

Australian public hospitals received \$2.70 billion in revenue in 2007–08. This was equivalent to 9.3% of total recurrent expenditure (excluding depreciation). Revenue as a proportion of total expenditure varied among the states and territories. Public hospital revenue in Tasmania represented 11.9% of expenditure (excluding depreciation), whereas revenue in the Northern Territory represented 4.1% of expenditure.

There is some variation among the states and territories in the treatment of revenue data. For example, Victoria's *Other revenue* includes Australian Government grants. In contrast, the Northern Territory does not include Australian Government grants in its revenue figures.

There is also some inconsistency in the treatment of income from asset sales. Western Australia netted out asset sales in its capital expenditure accounts. South Australia netted out land sales in its capital expenditure accounts and reported sales from other surplus goods in the revenue figures. Both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory reported revenue from asset disposal as part of *Other revenue*. Victoria and Queensland account for asset sales in their capital expenditure accounts. The income from asset disposal (apart from major assets such as land, buildings and some motor vehicles) is usually not very significant as capital assets are generally retained until they are either worn out or obsolete, making their residual value comparatively small. Sometimes there is even a net cost incurred in disposing of an asset.

Other expenditure and revenue related to hospitals

Expenditure reported in Table 3.6 is largely expenditure by hospitals and not necessarily all expenditure on hospital services by each state or territory government. Revenue reported in Table 3.7 is largely revenue received by individual hospitals, and does not necessarily include all revenue received by each state or territory government for provision of public hospital services.

For example, expenditure on public hospital services purchased by the state or territory government (at the state or area health service level) from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is not included in Table 3.6 except if the privately owned and/or operated hospital has been reported as a public hospital (see *Appendix 2*). Expenditure on public patients hospitalised in other jurisdictions is also not identified in Table 3.6 for the purchasing jurisdiction, although it is largely reflected as expenditure in other jurisdictions' columns in Table 3.6. It is also not included in Table 3.7, which excludes general revenue payments from the state and territory governments. Expenditure by public hospitals through inter-hospital contracts is assumed to be included within the expenditure reported for hospitals in Table 3.6.

Data on the purchase (at the state or area health service level) of public hospital services provided by privately owned and/or operated hospitals has been reported by some states and territories. In 2007–08 New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria reported \$51.9 million, \$21.8 million, \$3.0 million and \$1.5 million expenditure, respectively. Data were not available for the other states and territories.

Notes on financial data

Changes in accounting practices can affect the comparability of financial data over time. For example in 2007–08, South Australia changed from cash accounting to accrual accounting and Tasmania changed accrual accounting policy. Tasmania also included corporate overheads in expenditure which may or may not be fully included by other states or territories.

A small number of establishments in 2007–08 did not report any financial data, or reported incomplete financial data. In the cost per casemix-adjusted separations analysis in *Chapter 4*,

entities for which there was incomplete expenditure information were omitted (see *Appendix 1*).

Financial data reported from the National Public Hospital Establishments Database are not comparable with data reported in the annual AIHW publication of *Health expenditure Australia 2006–07* (AIHW 2008c). In the latter, trust fund expenditure is included (whereas it is not generally included in the data here), and hospital expenditure may be defined to cover activity not covered by this data collection.

Capital formation expenditure is not reported in this publication. Not all jurisdictions were able to report using the *National health data dictionary* (HDSC 2006) categories and the comparability of the data may not be adequate for reporting.

Depreciation represents a significant portion of expenditure, and expenditure totals are reported including and excluding depreciation to ensure comparable figures are available across jurisdictions.

Table 3.1: Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds, by hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2007-08

	NSW	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Principal referral: Major cities and Regional	26	18	15	4	4	2	1	2	72
Specialist women's and children's	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	11
<i>Total Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals</i>	29	20	18	6	5	2	1	2	83
Large: Major cities	8	7	2	2	2	0	1	0	22
Large: Regional and Remote	7	8	3	4	0	1	0	0	23
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	15	15	5	6	2	1	1	0	45
Medium: Major cities (<10,000 acute weighted separations) and Regional (<8,000 acute weighted separations)	12	5	3	5	4	0	0	0	29
Medium: Major cities and Regional (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	27	17	9	2	9	0	0	0	64
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	39	22	12	7	13	0	0	0	93
Small acute: Regional	38	29	21	4	14	5	0	0	111
Small acute: Remote	3	0	16	13	4	1	0	3	40
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	41	29	37	17	18	6	0	3	151
Small non-acute	27	6	20	4	19	1	0	0	77
Multi-purpose services	18	9	9	38	3	2	0	0	79
Hospice	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rehabilitation	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Mothercraft	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
Other non-acute	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Total Sub-acute and non-acute</i>	65	18	30	43	24	4	1	0	185
Psychiatric ^(d)	9	1	4	1	2	3	0	0	20
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with <200 separations)	30	43	71	14	16	11	0	0	185
Total hospitals	228	148	177	94	80	27	3	5	762

(continued)

Table 3.1 (continued): Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds, by hospital peer group^(b), states and territories, 2007–08

	NSW	Vic ^(c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Available or licensed beds^(e)									
Principal referral: Major cities and Regional	10,322	6,808	6,740	1,974	1,786	873	619	506	29,627
Specialist women's and children's	535	457	439	484	307	..	..	..	2,222
<i>Total Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals</i>	<i>10,857</i>	<i>7,265</i>	<i>7,179</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>2,092</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>31,850</i>
Large: Major cities	1,326	915	324	358	458	..	222	..	3,602
Large: Regional and Remote	896	897	380	496	..	134	..	..	2,803
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>1,812</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6,405</i>
Medium: Major cities (<10,000 acute weighted separations) and Regional (<8,000 acute weighted separations)	1,107	334	205	534	320	..	..	..	2,499
Medium: Major cities and Regional (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	1,296	902	477	106	410	..	..	..	3,191
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	<i>2,402</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,690</i>
Small acute: Regional	943	538	450	112	312	73	..	..	2,428
Small acute: Remote	63	..	259	308	102	10	..	110	852
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	<i>1,006</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>3,280</i>
Small non-acute	696	303	477	107	496	20	..	..	2,099
Multi-purpose services	411	91	114	319	84	10	..	..	1,028
Hospice	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
Rehabilitation	197	..	..	189	198	..	..	..	584
Mothercraft	86	79	40	..	..	..	10	..	215
Other non-acute	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491
<i>Total Non-acute</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,428</i>
Psychiatric ^(d)	1,158	154	458	206	275	79	..	..	2,330
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with <200 separations)	480	1,204	288	213	234	66	..	..	2,485
Total available beds	20,006	12,682	10,651	5,405	4,981	1,275	851	616	56,467

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

(b) Definitions of peer groups are provided in *Appendix 1*.

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

(d) Psychiatric hospitals consist of a mix of short-term acute, long-term, psychogeriatric and forensic psychiatric hospitals.

(e) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same-day admitted patient services and other specialised services.

Table 3.2: Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals^(a) and available beds^(b), by hospital size, states and territories, 2007–08

Hospital size ^(c)	NSW	Vic ^(d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
10 or fewer beds	23	42	79	40	7	17	1	0	209
More than 10 to 50 beds	126	48	63	33	58	7	0	2	337
More than 50 to 100 beds	29	21	11	5	6	0	0	1	73
More than 100 to 200 beds	23	19	10	8	2	1	0	1	64
More than 200 to 500 beds	20	14	9	6	5	1	1	1	57
More than 500 beds	7	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	22
Total	228	148	177	94	80	27	3	5	762
Available beds									
10 or fewer beds	94	217	283	267	45	104	10	..	1,020
More than 10 to 50 beds	3,335	1,194	1,444	787	1,543	164	..	50	8,517
More than 50 to 100 beds	2,170	1,544	726	338	468	..	..	60	5,306
More than 100 to 200 beds	3,614	2,843	1,612	1,147	329	134	..	171	9,850
More than 200 to 500 beds	6,168	4,407	2,612	1,632	1,380	266	222	335	17,023
More than 500 beds	4,625	2,477	3,974	1,234	1,216	607	619	..	14,752
Total	20,006	12,682	10,651	5,405	4,981	1,275	851	616	56,467

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

(b) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same-day admitted services and other specialised services.

(c) Size is based on the average number of available beds.

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

Table 3.3: Number of hospitals^(a), available beds and number of available beds per 1,000 population resident in area^(b), by remoteness area^(c), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2007-08

Region	NSW	Vic ^(d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Hospitals									
Major cities	69	52	19	22	14	..	3	..	179
Inner regional	76	58	26	9	16	9	0	..	194
Outer regional	63	36	55	28	28	13	..	1	224
<i>Total regional</i>	139	94	81	37	44	22	0	1	418
Remote	14	2	34	22	16	3	..	2	93
Very remote	6	..	43	13	6	2	..	2	72
<i>Total remote</i>	20	2	77	35	22	5	..	4	165
Total all regions	228	148	177	94	80	27	3	5	762
Available beds^(e)									
Major cities	13,440	9,155	5,577	3,823	3,169	..	851	..	36,015
Inner regional	4,554	2,775	2,262	469	450	996	0	..	11,507
Outer regional	1,721	737	2,124	659	909	248	..	335	6,733
<i>Total regional</i>	6,275	3,513	4,386	1,128	1,360	1,244	0	335	18,240
Remote	256	14	360	305	351	22	..	231	1,539
Very remote	36	..	328	149	101	9	..	50	673
<i>Total remote</i>	292	14	688	454	452	31	..	281	2,212
Total all regions	20,006	12,682	10,651	5,405	4,981	1,275	851	616	56,467
Number of available beds per 1,000 population resident in area									
Major cities	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	..	2.6	..	2.5
Inner regional	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.1	0	..	2.8
Outer regional	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	5.0	1.5	..	2.9	3.4
<i>Total regional</i>	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.7	2.6	0	2.9	3.0
Remote	7.7	2.9	4.0	3.3	7.7	2.9	..	5.0	4.8
Very remote	7.6	..	6.4	3.1	7.5	3.5	..	1.0	4.0
<i>Total remote</i>	7.7	2.9	4.9	3.2	7.7	3.0	..	2.9	4.5
Total all regions	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7

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

(b) Rate per 1,000 population was directly age-standardised using 30 June 2006 population as detailed in Appendix 1.

(c) Remoteness area of hospital was based on the ABS 2001 remoteness area classification.

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

(e) The comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the casemix of hospitals including the extent to which hospitals provide same-day admitted services and other specialised services.

Table 3.4: Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by remoteness area, states and territories, 2007–08

Specialised services	NSW^(b)	Vic^(c)	Qld	WA	SA^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Acute renal dialysis unit	22	12	13	4	4	2	1	2	60
Major cities	15	9	6	3	4	..	1	..	38
Regional	7	3	7	1	0	2	0	1	21
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Acute spinal cord injury unit	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	10
Major cities	3	2	2	1	1	..	0	..	9
AIDS unit	9	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	18
Major cities	9	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	16
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Alcohol and drug unit	75	14	11	2	3	1	1	1	108
Major cities	25	7	4	2	1	..	1	..	40
Regional	49	7	5	0	2	1	0	0	64
Remote	1	0	2	0	0	0	..	1	4
Burns unit (level III)	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	12
Major cities	3	2	2	2	2	..	0	..	11
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cardiac surgery unit	12	8	4	4	2	1	1	0	32
Major cities	10	8	3	4	2	..	1	..	28
Regional	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Clinical genetics unit	10	6	4	3	2	1	1	0	27
Major cities	7	6	3	3	2	..	1	..	22
Regional	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Coronary care unit	46	25	20	4	7	3	2	2	109
Major cities	31	15	10	4	6	..	2	..	68
Regional	15	10	10	0	1	3	0	1	40
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Diabetes unit	23	18	10	5	5	3	1	1	66
Major cities	21	15	7	5	5	..	1	..	54
Regional	2	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	12
Domiciliary care service	158	96	39	58	47	0	0	1	399
Major cities	37	28	5	7	7	..	0	..	84
Regional	110	68	12	31	26	0	0	0	247
Remote	11	0	22	20	14	0	..	1	68
Geriatric assessment unit	71	35	10	22	12	3	2	0	155
Major cities	37	22	5	6	5	..	2	..	77
Regional	33	13	5	14	6	3	0	0	74
Remote	1	0	0	2	1	0	..	0	4
Hospice care unit	45	24	9	29	16	1	1	1	126
Major cities	13	11	5	0	5	..	1	..	35
Regional	28	13	3	20	7	1	0	1	73
Remote	4	0	1	9	4	0	..	0	18
Infectious diseases unit	12	12	9	4	3	1	1	1	43
Major cities	12	12	6	4	3	..	1	..	38
Regional	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Intensive care unit (level III)	36	17	9	4	4	2	1	2	75
Major cities	23	13	7	4	4	..	1	..	52
Regional	13	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	22
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
In-vitro fertilisation unit	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Major cities	2	3	0	0	2	..	0	..	7
Regional	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maintenance renal dialysis centre	56	59	23	12	14	2	1	4	171
Major cities	22	23	6	7	6	..	1	..	65
Regional	30	36	14	4	6	2	0	1	93
Remote	4	0	3	1	2	0	..	3	13

(continued)

Table 3.4 (continued): Number of public acute hospitals^(a) with specialised services, by remoteness area, states and territories, 2007–08

Specialised services	NSW^(b)	Vic^(c)	Qld	WA	SA^(c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit	10	10	9	5	4	1	1	0	40
Major cities	10	10	7	5	4	..	1	..	37
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Neonatal intensive care unit (level III)	12	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	25
Major cities	11	4	2	1	2	..	1	..	21
Regional	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
Neurosurgical unit	13	8	6	3	3	1	1	0	35
Major cities	13	8	5	3	3	..	1	..	33
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Nursing home care unit	73	77	13	39	43	0	0	0	245
Major cities	1	12	0	0	0	..	0	..	13
Regional	58	65	8	21	32	0	0	0	184
Remote	14	0	5	18	11	0	..	0	48
Obstetric/maternity service	78	58	40	32	31	2	2	5	248
Major cities	28	14	7	8	6	..	2	..	65
Regional	49	44	27	17	20	2	0	1	160
Remote	1	0	6	7	5	0	..	4	23
Oncology unit	43	36	11	10	8	3	2	0	113
Major cities	21	16	8	6	7	..	2	..	60
Regional	22	20	3	4	1	3	0	0	53
Psychiatric unit/ward	45	35	18	18	9	3	2	3	133
Major cities	27	27	9	15	8	..	2	..	88
Regional	18	8	9	3	1	3	0	1	43
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	2
Refractory epilepsy unit	5	5	1	3	2	0	0	0	16
Major cities	5	5	1	3	2	..	0	..	16
Rehabilitation unit	58	32	18	19	9	3	2	2	143
Major cities	33	19	8	12	6	..	2	..	80
Regional	25	13	10	7	3	3	0	1	62
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
Sleep centre	11	8	6	3	5	1	0	0	34
Major cities	11	7	4	3	4	..	0	..	29
Regional	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
Specialist paediatric service	46	30	18	9	8	3	2	2	118
Major cities	25	15	8	5	4	..	2	..	59
Regional	21	15	10	3	3	3	0	1	56
Remote	0	0	0	1	1	0	..	1	3
Transplantation unit—bone marrow	14	7	5	3	1	1	1	0	32
Major cities	14	7	4	3	1	..	1	..	30
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Transplantation unit—heart (including heart/lung)	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Major cities	1	2	1	2	0	..	0	..	6
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transplantation unit—liver	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Major cities	2	2	2	2	1	..	0	..	9
Transplantation unit—pancreas	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Major cities	1	1	0	1	0	..	0	..	3
Transplantation unit—renal	8	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	20
Major cities	8	6	2	3	1	..	0	..	20
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Excludes psychiatric hospitals. Rows for Regional and Remote with no units omitted from table.

(b) Data for a small number of hospitals in New South Wales were not available, so the number of services is therefore slightly under-enumerated.

(c) Data for Victoria may underestimate the number of specialised services as some small multi-campus rural services were reported at network rather than campus level. Consequently if two campuses within the group had a specialised type of service, they were counted as one.

Table 3.5: Average full-time equivalent staff^(a) and average salaries, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2007-08

Staffing category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA ^(e)	SA ^(f)	Tas ^(g)	ACT	NT	Total
Full-time equivalent staff numbers									
Salaried medical officers	8,353	6,783	5,622	2,667	2,190	512	526	342	26,996
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	16,763	9,172	7,219	1,993	1,612	1,074	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	2,437	420	1,847	226	333	137	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	19	..	65	..	..	..	84
Total nurses	36,723	27,024	19,219	9,593	9,152	2,222	1,945	1,212	107,089
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	923	n.a.	787	n.a.	181	15	n.a.
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	12,470	12,412	4,860	2,906	2,043	527	474	321	36,013
Administrative and clerical staff	11,099	10,802	6,177	4,053	3,071	660	614	432	36,909
Domestic and other staff	9,627	6,578	7,462	4,194	1,848	995	173	558	31,434
Total staff	78,271	63,600	44,264	23,412	19,091	4,914	3,913	2,880	240,344
Average salaries (\$)									
Salaried medical officers	137,766	152,284	159,069	178,762	141,196	158,685	142,171	181,065	151,211
Total nurses	73,702	75,503	72,044	77,422	72,152	71,293	76,261	89,656	74,237
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	50,635	n.a.	41,722	n.a.	49,758	67,279	47,020
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	64,367	53,505	67,317	71,333	72,019	64,432	74,449	76,490	62,259
Administrative and clerical staff	59,834	44,809	51,662	56,719	52,568	49,529	58,995	58,693	52,910
Domestic and other staff	51,188	62,953	46,252	53,021	35,312	41,612	45,284	53,233	51,491
Total staff	74,318	72,887	74,939	80,258	72,089	70,775	79,590	87,235	74,623

(a) Where average full-time equivalent staff numbers were not available, staff numbers at 30 June 2006 were used. Staff contracted to provide products (rather than labour) are not included.

(b) In New South Wales, *Other personal care staff* are included in *Diagnostic and allied health professionals* and *Domestic and other staff*.

(c) For Victoria, full-time equivalent staff numbers may be slightly understated as data were unavailable for one hospital. *Other personal care staff* are included in *Domestic and other staff*.

(d) Queensland pathology services provided by staff employed by the state pathology service are not reported here.

(e) Many hospitals in Western Australia were unable to provide a split between Nurse categories and these have been reported as *Registered nurses*.

(f) In South Australia, *Total nurses* included *Trainee nurses*.

(g) For Tasmania in 2007-08, *Total nurses* included *Trainee nurses*. *Other personal care staff* was not supplied and these amounts are included in other staffing categories. Data for two small hospitals in Tasmania were not supplied.

Table 3.6: Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)^(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2007–08

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT ^(g)	Total
Salary and wages expenditure									
Salaried medical officers	1,150,788	1,032,894	894,249	476,836	309,288	81,293	74,731	61,979	4,082,057
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	1,244,038	718,944	552,152	145,823	130,865	99,335	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	139,537	23,731	103,260	12,234	17,488	9,290	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	1,063	..	4,887	..	..	..	5,950
Total nurses	2,706,571	2,040,397	1,384,638	742,675	660,299	158,412	148,353	108,625	7,949,968
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	46,754	n.a.	32,833	34	9,001	1,002	89,624
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	802,635	664,109	327,195	207,274	147,125	33,925	35,320	24,590	2,242,171
Administrative and clerical staff	664,099	484,039	319,129	229,860	161,434	32,705	36,233	25,373	1,952,870
Domestic and other staff	492,791	414,130	345,115	222,350	65,251	41,422	7,834	29,685	1,618,578
Total salary and wages expenditure	5,816,884	4,635,568	3,317,080	1,878,995	1,376,228	347,790	311,471	251,253	17,935,269

(continued)

Table 3.6 (continued): Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)^(a), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2007-08

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA ^(e)	Tas ^(f)	ACT	NT ^(g)	Total
Non-salary expenditure									
Payments to visiting medical officers	496,296	118,495	95,635	95,310	111,842	15,889	30,445	3,695	967,607
Superannuation payments	468,496	408,610	303,943	153,242	122,781	38,900	39,501	17,652	1,553,127
Drug supplies	475,250	399,644	268,736	163,235	103,982	34,844	16,207	18,110	1,480,008
Medical and surgical supplies	958,188	642,561	541,089	197,782	157,557	77,222	47,690	26,590	2,648,678
Food supplies	93,671	84,833	36,202	23,840	18,351	6,673	1,813	3,704	269,086
Domestic services	248,180	175,922	150,776	76,018	58,658	50	19,548	10,578	739,729
Repairs and maintenance	223,163	137,522	104,475	75,458	61,195	9,566	6,386	9,219	626,984
Patient transport	84,609	39,732	31,388	22,421	20,799	4,350	956	15,714	219,971
Administrative expenses	620,630	448,767	291,504	124,861	46,047	61,587	27,933	17,829	1,639,158
Interest payments	86,645	0	0	10,974	0	0	73	0	97,692
Depreciation	302,658	294,645	232,927	77,935	80,069	17,988	15,650	3,391	1,025,263
Other recurrent expenditure	107,630	227,760	3,383	81,120	248,947	30,146	19,980	12,157	731,123
Total non-salary expenditure excluding depreciation	3,862,759	2,683,844	1,827,132	1,024,261	950,160	279,229	210,532	135,248	10,973,164
Total non-salary expenditure including depreciation	4,165,417	2,978,489	2,060,059	1,102,196	1,030,228	297,218	226,182	138,639	11,998,427
Total expenditure excluding depreciation	9,679,643	7,319,412	5,144,211	2,903,256	2,326,388	627,020	522,003	386,501	28,908,434
Public acute hospitals	9,315,680	7,275,525	5,033,344	2,830,516	2,213,634	627,020	522,003	386,501	28,204,223
Psychiatric hospitals	363,964	43,887	110,867	72,740	112,754	n.a.	..	..	704,210
Total expenditure including depreciation	9,982,301	7,614,056	5,377,139	2,981,191	2,406,456	645,008	537,653	389,891	n.a.
Public acute hospitals	9,610,578	7,568,750	5,260,338	2,907,129	2,290,622	n.a.	537,653	389,891	n.a.
Psychiatric hospitals	371,723	45,307	116,801	74,062	115,835	n.a.	..	..	n.a.

(a) Recurrent expenditure on purchase of public hospital services at the state or area health service level from privately owned and/or operated hospitals is not included, but is reported for some jurisdictions in the text of Chapter 3.

(b) New South Wales hospital expenditure recorded against special purposes and trust funds is excluded. Other personal care staff are included in Diagnostic and allied health professionals and Domestic and other staff.

(c) Victorian *Other personal care staff* are included in *Domestic and other staff*.

(d) Pathology services were purchased from a state-wide pathology service rather than being provided by hospital employees in Queensland.

(e) South Australian *Interest payments* are included in *Administrative expenses*. Termination payments are included in *Other recurrent expenditure*.

(f) Tasmanian data for three public psychiatric hospitals, were not supplied. *Total nurses* included payments to *Trainee nurses*.

(g) *Interest payments* for the Northern Territory were not reported.

Table 3.7: Revenue (\$'000), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2007-08

Revenue source	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(a)	WA	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT	NT	Total
Patient revenue	611,937	243,231	228,277	114,269	106,313	41,879	32,251	11,160	1,389,316
Recoveries	228,635	119,638	39,648	28,040	9,955	23,734	8,579	4,777	463,006
Other revenue ^(c)	248,132	410,942	98,970	30,726	37,952	8,785	3,605	4	839,117
Total revenue	1,088,705	773,812	366,895	173,034	154,220	74,399	44,435	15,941	2,691,439
Public acute hospitals	1,074,692	772,551	359,819	172,813	146,371	74,399	44,435	15,941	2,661,019
Psychiatric hospitals	14,013	1,261	7,076	221	7,849	n.a.	..	..	30,420

(a) Patient revenue in Queensland includes revenue for items such as pharmacy and ambulance, which may be considered to be Recoveries.

(b) Tasmanian data for three public psychiatric hospitals were not supplied but most of these are likely to have no revenue.

(c) Includes investment income, income from charities, bequests and accommodation provided to visitors.