

# 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. 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 to broadly similar groups in terms of their range of admitted patient activity and their geographical location. There were 758 public hospitals and 55,904 beds reported for 2006–07.

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 can be found in Chapter 4. Detailed information on the public hospital peer group classification is included in Appendix 2.

For 2006–07, the dominant hospital peer group category was the *Principal referral and Specialist women's and children's hospitals* group. Although the 84 hospitals in this group accounted for only 11.1% of public acute and psychiatric hospitals, they covered 55.6% of beds (Table 3.1).

The *Small acute hospitals* peer group accounted for the largest number of public hospitals in 2006–07. While the 150 *Small acute hospitals* represented 19.8% of hospitals in 2006–07, they accounted for only 6.0% 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 71.2% of hospitals had fewer than 50 beds, these small hospitals accounted for only 17.4% of available beds. The largest hospital had 982 beds, and the median hospital size was 24 beds.

Further detail about the characteristics and numbers of public hospitals is included in Appendix 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 (35,147).

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 2.3 in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.1 in South Australia.

The number of public hospital beds per 1,000 population ranged from 2.5 beds per 1,000 population in Major Cities, to 3.0 in Regional areas and 4.9 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 unit*, *Obstetric/maternity service* 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 unit* 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; all 9 *Acute spinal cord injury units* were located in Major Cities. However, other services were more dispersed with 24 of the 75 *Intensive care units* located in regional and remote areas, and 186 of the 250 *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, 234,717 full-time equivalent staff were employed in the public hospital sector in 2006–07. *Nurses* constituted 44.3% (103,960) 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 24,526 *Salaried medical officers* employed in public hospitals throughout Australia, representing 10.4% 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 and Victoria 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* 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 2006–07 was \$70,533 nationally, an increase of 4.4% on the average salary of \$67,592 in 2005–06 (AIHW 2007a). The average salary for full-time equivalent *Salaried medical officers* was \$146,455, a 7.1% increase over the previous year.

There was some variation in the average salaries among the jurisdictions. Average salaries for *Nurses* ranged from \$68,295 in Queensland to \$84,055 in the Northern Territory. For

*Salaried medical officers*, they ranged from \$131,510 in Tasmania to \$166,013 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 \$26.3 billion in 2006–07.

The largest share of expenditure for 2006–07 was for salary payments. Even when payments to VMOs and payments for outsourced services are excluded, salary payments accounted for 62.4% of the \$26.3 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), *Superannuation*, *Administrative expenses* 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 5.6% of total expenditure in Queensland to 0.8% in the Northern Territory. Depreciation data were incomplete for South Australia.

## 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 \$2.42 billion in revenue in 2006–07. This was equivalent to 9.2% 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 11.7% of expenditure (excluding depreciation), whereas revenue in the Northern Territory represented 3.8% of expenditure.

There is some variation among the states and territories in the treatment of revenue data. For example, Victoria's *Other revenue* includes Commonwealth grants. In contrast, the Northern Territory does not include Commonwealth 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 2006–07 New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and Victoria reported \$50.9 million, \$10.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$1.5 million expenditure, respectively. In 2006–07, Western Australia spent \$16 million on the purchase of public hospital services from private hospitals excluding Joondalup and Peel private hospitals (which was reported by the two new public hospital reporting units from 2006–07). The Australian Capital Territory and Queensland reported nil recurrent expenditure on purchasing public patient services from private hospitals and data were not available for the other states.

The reporting of expenditure is affected by how public and private hospitals are defined (see Appendix 2). For example, in 2006–07 the expenditure reported in Table 3.6 for Western Australia includes two new reporting units for Peel and Joondalup hospitals to cover the contracted provision of public services (they also report as private hospitals). Expenditure for similar hospitals in other states (for example, the Mildura Base Hospital in Victoria) is also included in Table 3.6 because they were reported as public hospitals.

## Notes on financial data

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 2005–06* (AIHW 2007b). 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* (NHDC 2003) 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<sup>(a)</sup> and available beds, by hospital peer group<sup>(b)</sup>, states and territories, 2006–07**

	NSW	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Hospitals</b>									
Principal referral: Major cities and Regional	26	18	15	4	4	3	1	2	73
Specialist women's & children's	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	11
<i>Total Principal referral and Specialist women's &amp; children's hospitals</i>	29	20	18	6	5	3	1	2	84
Large: Major cities	8	7	2	2	2	0	1	0	22
Large: Regional	4	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	18
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	12	14	5	6	2	0	1	0	40
Medium: Major cities (<10,000 acute weighted separations) and Regional (<8,000 acute weighted separations)	16	6	2	5	4	0	0	0	33
Medium: Major cities and Regional (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	23	18	10	2	7	0	0	0	60
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	39	24	12	7	11	0	0	0	93
Small regional acute	40	26	20	4	14	6	0	0	110
Small remote acute	4	0	16	12	4	1	0	3	40
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	44	26	36	16	18	7	0	3	150
Small non-acute	25	8	21	7	22	1	0	0	84
Multi-purpose service	18	9	9	37	3	2	0	0	78
Hospice	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
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 Non-acute</i>	66	20	31	45	27	4	1	0	194
Psychiatric <sup>(d)</sup>	9	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	19
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)	29	39	71	14	15	10	0	0	178
<b>Total hospitals</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>758</b>

(continued)

**Table 3.1 (continued): Number of public acute and psychiatric hospitals<sup>(a)</sup> and available beds, by hospital peer group<sup>(b)</sup>, states and territories, 2006–07**

	NSW	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Available or licensed beds<sup>(e)</sup></b>									
Principal referral: Major cities and Regional	10,201	6,590	6,350	1,947	1,719	1,085	575	490	28,958
Specialist women's & children's	533	469	386	445	313	..	..	..	2,146
<i>Total Principal referral and Specialist women's &amp; children's hospitals</i>	<i>10,734</i>	<i>7,059</i>	<i>6,736</i>	<i>2,392</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>1,085</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>31,104</i>
Large: Major cities	1,346	876	324	353	442	..	200	..	3,540
Large: Regional	589	789	361	470	..	..	..	..	2,209
<i>Total Large hospitals</i>	<i>1,935</i>	<i>1,665</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,749</i>
Medium: Major cities (<10,000 acute weighted separations) and Regional (<8,000 acute weighted separations)	1,472	393	148	516	276	..	..	..	2,805
Medium: Major cities and Regional (<5,000 acute weighted separations)	948	942	575	101	359	..	..	..	2,925
<i>Total Medium hospitals</i>	<i>2,420</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,730</i>
Small regional acute	1,048	480	397	116	318	93	..	..	2,451
Small remote acute	94	..	327	264	102	10	..	110	907
<i>Total Small acute hospitals</i>	<i>1,142</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>3,358</i>
Small non-acute	653	349	516	205	568	22	..	..	2,313
Multi-purpose service	407	91	110	530	85	10	..	..	1,233
Hospice	188	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	198
Rehabilitation	200	..	..	187	198	..	..	..	584
Mothercraft	108	80	40	..	..	..	10	..	238
Other non-acute	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
<i>Total Non-acute</i>	<i>2,018</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,028</i>
Psychiatric <sup>(d)</sup>	1,169	134	458	201	301	79	..	..	2,341
Unpeered and other acute (includes hospitals with fewer than 200 separations)	507	1,240	362	225	215	44	..	..	2,593
<b>Total available beds</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>12,434</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>55,904</b>

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

(b) Definitions of peer groups can be found in Appendix 2.

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

(d) 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<sup>(a)</sup> and available beds<sup>(b)</sup>, by hospital size, states and territories, 2006–07**

Hospital size <sup>(c)</sup>	NSW	Vic <sup>(d)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Hospitals</b>									
10 or fewer beds	20	40	74	21	7	17	1	0	180
More than 10 to 50 beds	128	48	66	52	57	7	0	2	360
More than 50 to 100 beds	30	19	13	7	6	0	0	1	76
More than 100 to 200 beds	23	16	11	9	3	0	1	1	64
More than 200 to 500 beds	20	17	8	4	4	2	0	1	56
More than 500 beds	7	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>Available beds</b>									
10 or fewer beds	80	223	264	141	45	104	10	..	866
More than 10 to 50 beds	3,338	1,213	1,488	1,131	1,501	164	..	50	8,885
More than 50 to 100 beds	2,231	1,439	864	482	425	..	..	60	5,501
More than 100 to 200 beds	3,611	2,282	1,709	1,401	529	..	200	165	9,897
More than 200 to 500 beds	6,050	4,896	2,349	1,168	1,224	478	..	325	16,488
More than 500 beds	4,615	2,381	3,680	1,236	1,172	607	575	..	14,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>12,434</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>55,904</b>

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

(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 which report data separately to the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

**Table 3.3: Number of hospitals<sup>(a)</sup>, available beds and number of available beds per 1,000 population resident in area<sup>(b)</sup>, by Remoteness Area, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2006-07**

Region	NSW	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Hospitals</b>									
Major Cities	69	48	19	22	13	..	3	..	174
Inner Regional	76	58	26	10	16	9	0	..	195
Outer Regional	63	36	55	28	28	13	..	1	224
<i>Total regional</i>	139	94	81	38	44	22	0	1	419
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
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>Available beds<sup>(d)</sup></b>									
Major Cities	13,404	8,938	5,183	3,744	3,092	..	785	..	35,147
Inner Regional	4,510	2,770	2,237	478	443	996	0	..	11,433
Outer Regional	1,726	716	2,148	796	902	326	..	325	6,940
<i>Total regional</i>	6,236	3,486	4,385	1,274	1,345	1,322	0	325	18,373
Remote	247	10	363	384	349	22	..	225	1,600
Very Remote	38	..	423	157	109	9	..	50	785
<i>Total remote</i>	285	10	786	541	458	31	..	275	2,385
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>12,434</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>55,904</b>
<b>Number of available beds per 1,000 population resident in area</b>									
Major Cities	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	..	2.4	..	2.5
Inner Regional	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	0.0	..	2.8
Outer Regional	3.9	2.9	3.5	4.2	5.0	2.0	..	2.8	3.5
<i>Total regional</i>	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.0
Remote	7.4	2.1	4.1	4.2	7.7	2.9	..	4.9	5.0
Very Remote	8.0	..	8.2	3.2	8.1	3.5	..	1.0	4.6
<i>Total remote</i>	7.5	2.1	5.6	3.8	7.8	3.0	..	2.9	4.9
<b>Total all regions</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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

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

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

(d) 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<sup>(a)</sup> with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2006–07**

<b>Specialised services</b>	<b>NSW<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>Vic<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Acute renal dialysis unit</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>
Major City	15	8	5	3	4	..	1	..	36
Regional	3	3	7	1	0	2	0	1	17
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Acute spinal cord injury unit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
Major City	3	2	2	1	1	..	0	..	9
<b>AIDS unit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
Major City	7	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	14
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Alcohol and drug unit</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>
Major City	22	8	4	1	1	..	1	..	37
Regional	50	7	8	0	2	0	0	0	67
Remote	1	0	2	0	0	0	..	1	4
<b>Burns unit (level III)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
Major City	3	2	2	2	2	..	0	..	11
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Cardiac surgery unit</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
Major City	10	7	2	4	2	..	1	..	26
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Clinical genetics unit</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
Major City	8	6	3	3	2	..	1	..	23
Regional	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
<b>Coronary care unit</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>109</b>
Major City	31	15	9	4	6	..	2	..	67
Regional	14	11	10	0	2	3	0	1	41
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Diabetes unit</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>
Major City	21	15	8	5	5	..	1	..	55
Regional	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	11
<b>Domiciliary care service</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>404</b>
Major City	38	28	7	10	7	..	0	..	90
Regional	108	69	12	33	25	0	0	0	247
Remote	11	0	22	20	13	0	..	1	67
<b>Geriatric assessment unit</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>
Major City	37	23	5	8	5	..	2	..	80
Regional	28	13	4	16	6	3	0	0	70
Remote	3	0	0	1	1	0	..	0	5
<b>Hospice care unit</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>
Major City	13	10	5	1	5	..	1	..	35
Regional	27	13	6	14	7	1	0	1	69
Remote	4	0	0	3	4	0	..	0	11
<b>Infectious diseases unit</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>
Major City	12	12	6	3	4	..	1	..	38
Regional	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Intensive care unit (level III)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>
Major City	21	13	7	4	5	..	1	..	51
Regional	14	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	23
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>In-vitro fertilisation unit</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
Major City	2	2	0	0	2	..	0	..	6
Regional	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Maintenance renal dialysis centre</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>170</b>
Major City	22	20	7	7	6	..	1	..	63
Regional	28	38	15	4	5	2	0	1	93
Remote	3	0	4	2	2	0	..	3	14

*(continued)*

**Table 3.4 (continued): Number of public acute hospitals<sup>(a)</sup> with specialised services, by Remoteness Area, states and territories, 2006–07**

<b>Specialised services</b>	<b>NSW<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>Vic<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA<sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Major plastic/reconstructive surgery unit</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
Major City	12	10	7	3	4	..	1	..	37
Regional	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
<b>Neonatal intensive care unit (level III)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>
Major City	11	4	2	1	2	..	1	..	21
Regional	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
<b>Neurosurgical unit</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
Major City	13	8	5	3	3	..	1	..	33
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Nursing home care unit</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246</b>
Major City	2	12	1	0	0	..	0	..	15
Regional	59	66	8	22	31	0	0	0	186
Remote	13	0	5	16	11	0	..	0	45
<b>Obstetric/maternity service</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250</b>
Major City	27	14	7	8	6	..	2	..	64
Regional	46	45	28	17	21	3	0	1	161
Remote	1	0	6	8	6	0	..	4	25
<b>Oncology unit</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>
Major City	21	16	8	6	7	..	2	..	60
Regional	20	19	3	4	1	3	0	0	50
<b>Psychiatric unit/ward</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>130</b>
Major City	27	27	9	15	8	..	2	..	88
Regional	17	8	9	3	0	3	0	1	41
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Refractory epilepsy unit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
Major City	5	6	1	3	2	..	0	..	17
<b>Rehabilitation unit</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>136</b>
Major City	34	18	9	9	5	..	2	..	77
Regional	22	13	10	6	3	3	0	1	58
Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1
<b>Sleep centre</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
Major City	11	7	4	3	4	..	0	..	29
Regional	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	6
<b>Specialist paediatric service</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>120</b>
Major City	25	15	7	6	4	..	2	..	59
Regional	22	15	10	3	3	3	0	1	57
Remote	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	1	4
<b>Transplantation unit—bone marrow</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>
Major City	13	7	4	3	1	..	1	..	29
Regional	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Transplantation unit—heart (including heart/lung)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
Major City	1	2	1	1	0	..	0	..	5
Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Transplantation unit—liver</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
Major City	2	2	2	2	1	..	0	..	9
<b>Transplantation unit—pancreas</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Major City	1	1	0	1	0	..	0	..	3
<b>Transplantation unit—renal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
Major City	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) May be a slight underestimate 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<sup>(a)</sup> and average salaries, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2006–07**

Staffing category	NSW <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld <sup>(d)</sup>	WA <sup>(e)</sup>	SA	Tas <sup>(f)</sup>	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Full-time equivalent staff numbers</b>									
Salaried medical officers	7,636	6,058	4,965	2,460	2,118	519	423	347	24,526
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	15,077	9,092	6,932	2,008	1,468	1,072	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	2,444	406	1,813	237	291	141	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	10	..	76	..	..	..	86
<b>Total nurses</b>	<b>36,462</b>	<b>26,431</b>	<b>17,531</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>8,821</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>103,960</b>
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	925	5	733	89	171	15	n.a.
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	11,680	12,223	4,464	2,739	1,919	459	455	302	34,241
Administrative & clerical staff	12,334	10,007	5,556	3,988	3,199	733	590	436	36,843
Domestic & other staff	11,477	6,724	7,110	4,237	1,977	968	170	540	33,203
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>79,589</b>	<b>61,443</b>	<b>40,551</b>	<b>22,926</b>	<b>18,769</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>234,717</b>
<b>Average salaries (\$)</b>									
Salaried medical officers	139,236	153,502	149,264	157,963	133,681	131,510	142,156	166,013	146,455
Total nurses	71,491	71,309	68,295	71,126	66,112	68,755	73,209	84,055	70,533
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	46,406	n.a.	56,968	190,468	50,916	64,116	57,457
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	63,424	46,777	62,806	68,182	57,955	74,015	71,245	72,613	57,802
Administrative & clerical staff	58,096	46,250	46,763	51,775	42,732	47,767	55,891	63,311	50,972
Domestic & other staff	41,413	57,225	43,643	46,336	38,155	41,366	44,452	50,497	45,689
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>70,393</b>	<b>68,911</b>	<b>69,833</b>	<b>72,129</b>	<b>65,617</b>	<b>69,540</b>	<b>75,828</b>	<b>83,198</b>	<b>69,916</b>

(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) Other personal care staff are included in *Diagnostic & allied health professionals* and *Domestic & 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 & other staff*.

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

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

(f) Data for two small hospitals in Tasmania were not supplied.

**Table 3.6: Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)<sup>(a)</sup>, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2006-07**

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld <sup>(d)</sup>	WA	SA <sup>(e)</sup>	Tas <sup>(f)</sup>	ACT	NT <sup>(g)</sup>	Total
<b>Salary and wages expenditure</b>									
Salaried medical officers	1,063,190	929,972	741,120	388,566	283,181	68,235	60,079	57,671	3,592,015
Registered nurses	n.a.	n.a.	1,069,091	652,894	480,881	141,154	113,906	92,798	n.a.
Enrolled nurses	n.a.	n.a.	127,683	22,624	99,964	13,285	14,895	9,162	n.a.
Student nurses	..	..	541	..	2,385	..	..	..	2,926
Trainee/pupil nurses	n.a.	..	..	n.a.	..	..	..	0	n.a.
<b>Total nurses</b>	<b>2,606,732</b>	<b>1,884,761</b>	<b>1,197,315</b>	<b>675,519</b>	<b>583,229</b>	<b>154,758</b>	<b>128,801</b>	<b>101,960</b>	<b>7,333,076</b>
Other personal care staff	n.a.	n.a.	42,906	n.a.	41,760	16,990	8,691	945	111,292
Diagnostic & allied health professionals	740,762	571,742	280,362	186,718	111,237	33,982	32,436	21,920	1,979,158
Administrative & clerical staff	716,527	462,835	259,812	206,502	136,706	35,030	32,991	27,581	1,877,984
Domestic & other staff	475,285	384,753	310,317	196,324	75,439	40,028	7,535	27,283	1,516,964
Salary expenditure category, not further categorised	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<b>Total salary &amp; wages expenditure</b>	<b>5,602,497</b>	<b>4,234,063</b>	<b>2,831,830</b>	<b>1,653,629</b>	<b>1,231,553</b>	<b>349,024</b>	<b>270,534</b>	<b>237,361</b>	<b>16,410,490</b>

(continued)

**Table 3.6 (continued): Recurrent expenditure (\$'000)<sup>(a)</sup>, public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2006–07**

Recurrent expenditure category	NSW <sup>(b)</sup>	Vic <sup>(c)</sup>	Qld <sup>(d)</sup>	WA	SA <sup>(e)</sup>	Tas <sup>(f)</sup>	ACT	NT <sup>(g)</sup>	Total
<b>Non-salary expenditure</b>									
Payments to visiting medical officers	455,399	108,397	92,902	93,284	101,893	17,625	29,648	3,037	902,184
Superannuation payments	511,566	372,636	261,928	137,813	108,008	36,059	41,568	16,889	1,486,467
Drug supplies	464,049	364,640	238,835	164,977	98,225	20,916	14,877	18,020	1,384,539
Medical & surgical supplies	907,842	589,854	477,723	199,299	130,449	52,238	40,322	24,776	2,422,503
Food supplies	119,512	73,908	33,126	19,954	12,921	6,111	4,260	2,814	272,604
Domestic services	201,604	157,737	120,908	69,194	41,901	5,826	16,176	11,243	624,590
Repairs & maintenance	207,133	127,444	88,623	64,530	59,996	10,019	5,510	6,880	570,135
Patient transport	72,461	36,025	28,006	17,633	17,313	3,097	1,071	14,374	189,980
Administrative expenses	468,452	439,274	262,479	97,072	39,644	52,855	24,448	15,976	1,400,199
Interest payments	6,447	0	0	9,384	1,909	n.a.	76	n.a.	17,815
Depreciation	351,269	267,663	261,161	86,976	8,920	15,793	14,101	2,983	1,008,865
Other recurrent expenditure	115,850	212,144	2,555	58,047	139,763	52,238	15,567	12,093	608,256
Expenditure, not further categorised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total non-salary expenditure excluding depreciation</b>	<b>3,530,313</b>	<b>2,482,059</b>	<b>1,607,083</b>	<b>931,188</b>	<b>752,022</b>	<b>256,983</b>	<b>193,523</b>	<b>126,101</b>	<b>9,879,272</b>
<b>Total non-salary expenditure including depreciation</b>	<b>3,881,582</b>	<b>2,749,722</b>	<b>1,868,244</b>	<b>1,018,164</b>	<b>760,942</b>	<b>272,776</b>	<b>207,624</b>	<b>129,084</b>	<b>10,888,137</b>
<b>Total expenditure excluding depreciation</b>	<b>9,132,810</b>	<b>6,716,122</b>	<b>4,438,913</b>	<b>2,584,816</b>	<b>1,983,575</b>	<b>606,006</b>	<b>464,057</b>	<b>363,462</b>	<b>26,289,762</b>
<b>Public acute hospitals</b>	<b>8,777,057</b>	<b>6,680,774</b>	<b>4,339,990</b>	<b>2,522,500</b>	<b>1,906,832</b>	<b>606,006</b>	<b>464,057</b>	<b>363,462</b>	<b>25,660,678</b>
<b>Psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>355,753</b>	<b>35,348</b>	<b>98,923</b>	<b>62,316</b>	<b>76,743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>629,084</b>
<b>Total expenditure including depreciation</b>	<b>9,484,079</b>	<b>6,983,785</b>	<b>4,700,074</b>	<b>2,671,792</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>621,799</b>	<b>478,158</b>	<b>366,445</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Public acute hospitals</b>	<b>9,114,978</b>	<b>6,947,262</b>	<b>4,594,908</b>	<b>2,608,125</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>478,158</b>	<b>366,445</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>369,101</b>	<b>36,523</b>	<b>105,166</b>	<b>63,667</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

(a) Recurrent expenditure on purchase of public hospitals 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 & allied health professionals and Domestic & other staff*.

(c) Victorian data for one hospital were supplied at *Total salary, Depreciation* and *Total non-salary* level only. These data were reported as *Salary expenditure category, not further categorised* and *Expenditure, not further categorised*. *Other personal care staff* are included in *Domestic & other staff*.

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

(e) South Australian *Interest payments* are included in *Administrative expenses*. Termination payments are included in *Other recurrent expenditure*. *Depreciation* data are reported only for a subset of hospitals.

(f) Tasmanian data for four hospitals were not supplied.

(g) *Interest payments* were not reported.

**Table 3.7: Revenue (\$'000), public acute and psychiatric hospitals, states and territories, 2006-07**

Revenue source	NSW	Vic	Qld <sup>(a)</sup>	WA	SA	Tas <sup>(b)</sup>	ACT	NT	Total
Patient revenue	559,332	217,644	184,980	102,997	72,042	47,206	26,223	9,786	1,220,210
Recoveries	256,115	89,409	34,547	24,368	347	20,809	6,835	4,195	436,625
Other revenue <sup>(c)</sup>	215,024	402,837	79,015	31,744	23,862	2,842	3,248	3	758,575
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,030,471</b>	<b>709,890</b>	<b>298,542</b>	<b>159,109</b>	<b>96,251</b>	<b>70,857</b>	<b>36,306</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>2,415,410</b>
<b>Public acute hospitals</b>	<b>1,018,274</b>	<b>708,074</b>	<b>292,400</b>	<b>156,541</b>	<b>91,616</b>	<b>70,857</b>	<b>36,306</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>2,388,052</b>
<b>Psychiatric hospitals</b>	<b>12,197</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>6,142</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27,358</b>

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

(b) Tasmanian data for some small 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.