### National public health expenditure report 2004–05

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# National public health expenditure report 2004–05

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### Contents

Pre	face	viii
Acl	knowledgments	ix
Exe	ecutive summary	x
1	Expenditure on public health activities in Australia	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Structure of report	2
1.3	Introduction	2
1.4	Government funding of public health activities	4
1.5	Government expenditure on public health activities	5
1.6	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	15
2	Australian Government Health and Ageing portfolio	20
2.1	Introduction	20
2.2	Overview of results	20
2.3	Funding of public health activities	25
2.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	36
2.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	
3	Expenditure by the New South Wales Department of Health	
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Overview of results	
3.3	Expenditure on public health activities	41
3.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	45
3.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	47
4	Expenditure by the Victorian Department of Human Services	48
4.1	Introduction	48
4.2	Overview of results	48
4.3	Expenditure on public health activities	50
4.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	54
4.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	56

5	Expenditure by Queensland Health	57
5.1	Introduction	57
5.2	Overview of results	57
5.3	Expenditure on public health activities	59
5.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	65
5.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	67
6	Expenditure by Western Australian health authorities	68
6.1	Introduction	68
6.2	Overview of results	68
6.3	Expenditure on public health activities	70
6.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	74
6.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	76
7	Expenditure by the South Australian Department of Health	77
7.1	Introduction	77
7.2	Overview of results	77
7.3	Expenditure on public health activities	79
7.4	Revisions to previously published estimates for 1999-00 to 2003-04	83
7.5	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	83
7.6	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	85
8	Expenditure by the Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services	86
8.1	Introduction	86
8.2	Overview of results	86
8.3	Expenditure on public health activities	
8.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	92
8.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	94
9	Expenditure by Australian Capital Territory health authorities	95
9.1	Introduction	95
9.2	Overview of results	95
9.3	Expenditure on public health activities	97
9.4	Revision to previously published estimates for 2003-04	101
9.5	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	101

10	Expenditure by the Northern Territory Department of Health and Cor Services	•
10.1	Introduction	
10.2	Overview of results	
10.3	Expenditure on public health activities	
10.4	Growth in expenditure on public health activities	
10.5	Expenditure on 'Public health-related activities'	
11	Technical notes	
11.1	Deflators	
11.2	Jurisdictions' technical notes	
App	oendix A: National public health expenditure time series data	121
App	pendix B: Definition of public health activities	
Glo	ssary	136
Ref	erences	
Abł	previations and symbols	140
List	of tables	142
List	of figures	

### Preface

Public health activities undertaken or funded by governments are important aspects of the Australian health care system. Such activities are aimed at preventing illness and enhancing the wellbeing and quality of life of a nation's population. What is spent now on public health activities lowers the future demand for more expensive health interventions.

This is the fifth in a series of reports that has published expenditure data on public health activities in Australia. Each of these reports has been compiled by the AIHW with the cooperation of the Australian Government and state health authorities. Like the other reports in the series, this report has been funded by the Population Health Division of the Australian Government of Health and Ageing.

This publication presents the most recent estimates of funding and recurrent expenditure on public health activities for the financial year 2004–05 along with selected time series data back to 1999–00. As there have been no substantial changes made to the public health expenditure activity classification, this has provided a high degree of consistency and comparability of estimates over an extended period.

These statistics are an important source of information on public health expenditure. They are of interest to governments, health analysts, academics and the wider community in the formulation of policy and in the planning and management of public health.

Because of the revisions to previously published estimates, any comparisons of expenditure over time should be based on the funding and expenditure information provided in this publication rather than by reference to earlier publications.

A review of the public health expenditure data collection is to be undertaken over the coming months. The key objectives are to review the scope of the current data collection, and to assess the quality of the data and the validity of the methods currently used to compile the expenditure estimates including the activity classification. As part of this review process, we would appreciate any comments from users on the appropriateness of the statistics currently published and areas of emerging interest. This will assist in getting a better understanding of the value of this report and ways to make it more relevant to users.

Penny Allbon Director Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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### **Executive summary**

This is the fifth report on public health funding and recurrent expenditure by the Australian Government and the state and territory governments.

The report presents statistics on public health in Australia for 2004–05 and time series data back to 1999–00.

Public health funding refers to the total funding provided by an agency for public health purposes, and public health expenditure relates to the agency directly incurring the costs of programs (see Box 1, page 2).

#### Government funding of public health activities

- It is estimated that government funding for public health activities during 2004–05 was \$1,436.3 million (Table 1.1). Of this, the Australian Government's share of funding was estimated at \$863.3 million (60.1%). The state and territory governments' share was \$573.0 million (39.9%) (Table 1.1).
- The Australian Government funded \$395.3 million (27.5%) was in the form of Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) to support state and territory governments' programs aimed at achieving agreed public health outcomes (see diagram on page xiii).

#### Government expenditure on public health activities

Government expenditure relates to the public health expenditure incurred on a regular basis by the Australian Government and the state and territory governments. This excludes capital expenditure. The expenditure is reported in terms of who directly incurs the expenditure rather than who ultimately pays for that expenditure:

- In 2004–05, state and territory health departments spent \$968.3 million (or 67.4% of total government expenditure) on public health activities. The remaining \$468.0 million (32.6%) was spent by the Australian Government on health programs and activities for which it was directly responsible (see diagram on page xiii).
- The highest expenditure in 2004–05 was on *Organised immunisation* which amounted to \$338.3 million or 23.6% of the total expenditure by jurisdictions (Table 1.3). Other significant expenditures were reported on:
  - *Selected health promotion* \$232.8 million (16.2%)
  - *Communicable disease control* \$232.0 million (16.1%)
  - *Prevention of hazardous and harmful drug use* \$194.2 million (13.5%).

## Total public health expenditure as a proportion of total recurrent health expenditure

• Total recurrent expenditure on health goods and services (excluding capital formation and depreciation) in Australia in 2004–05 was estimated at \$82,176 million (Table 1.5). Of this, \$56,010 million was funded by governments with the balance being funded by private sources. Total government expenditure on public health in Australia in 2004–05

represented 1.7% of total recurrent expenditure and 2.6% of recurrent government expenditure (Table 1.5; Table 1.6). These proportions have remained virtually constant since 1999–00.

- On a state and territory basis, the share of total government expenditure on public health activities from all funding sources, as a proportion of total recurrent health expenditure, varied considerably across jurisdictions in 2004–05, ranging from 6.84% in the Northern Territory to 1.56% in Victoria (Table 1.6).
- On a state and territory basis, the share of total government expenditure on public health activities from government funding sources, as a proportion of total recurrent health expenditure, varied considerably across jurisdictions in 2004–05, ranging from 8.57% in the Northern Territory to 2.39% in Victoria (Table 1.6).

#### Growth in expenditure on public health

In order to measure the real changes in expenditure over time on public health activities, the expenditure estimates have been recalculated in 2003–04 prices:

- Expenditure on public health grew by 9.7%, in real terms, between 2003–04 and 2004–05 with expenditure on *Organised immunisation* reflecting the highest real growth rate (21.6%) followed by *Prevention of hazardous and harmful drug use* (11.5%) and *Cervical screening* (11.1%) (Table 1.9).
- Expenditure over the period 1999–00 to 2004–05 has grown at an average rate of 5.8% per annum in real terms (Table 1.9). The highest average real growth rates were recorded for *Organised immunisation* (13.6%) and *Prevention of hazardous and harmful drug use* (6.8%).
- At a jurisdictional level, the highest growth in real terms over the period 1999–00 to 2004–05 was recorded by the Australian Government (8.6%) followed by Queensland (7.2%) and Victoria (5.0%) (Table 1.10).

Jurisdiction	1999–00 to 2000–01	2000–01 to 2001–02	2001–02 to 2002–03	2002–03 to 2003–04	2003–04 to 2004–05	1999–00 to 2004–05 <sup>(b)</sup>
Australian Government	8.4	3.5	-1.0	4.3	30.4	8.6
New South Wales	2.2	6.3	2.6	7.7	3.3	4.4
Victoria	20.0	2.2	14.8	-6.8	-2.9	5.0
Queensland	6.7	9.4	13.6	1.2	5.3	7.2
Western Australia	4.9	8.3	9.2	0.8	-1.4	4.3
South Australia	5.3	2.1	16.6	-6.5	-0.5	3.1
Tasmania	6.5	5.6	13.7	-6.3	-5.9	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	-6.0	-0.9	5.1	0.1	7.4	1.0
Northern Territory	-8.1	-1.7	-6.6	15.6	18.9	3.0
Total	7.2	4.5	6.4	1.4	9.7	5.8

### Growth in expenditure on public health activities, constant prices<sup>(a)</sup>, by jurisdiction, 1999–00 to 2004–05

(a) Constant price expenditure has been expressed in 2003–04 prices (see Section 11.1).

(b) Average annual growth rate.

