



#### Reliance Restricted

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Ernst & Young was engaged on the instructions of Cairns & Hinterland Hospital and Health Service ("CHIHPS") to analyse CHHHS's FY17 budget build ("Project"), in accordance with the engagement contract dated 11 July 2016, and addendary dated 14 September 2016 and 29 September 2016.

The results of Ernst & Young's work, including the assumptions and qualifications made in preparing the report, are set out in Ernst & Young's report dated [30 September 2016] ("Report"). You should read the Report in its entirety including the applicable scope of the work and any limitations. A reference to the Report includes any part of the Report. No further work has been undertaken by Ernst & Young since the date of the Report to update it.

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#### Jonathan Lunn

Partner

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# Any person intending to read this Report should first read this letter

### Reliance Restricted

Mr Michael Walsh Administrator Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service 85 Spence Street Cairns QLD 4870

# Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service

Dear Sir

### Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service

In accordance with your instructions, we have performed the work set out in our engagement contract dated 11 July 2016 and addenda dated 14 September 2016 and 29 September 2016 (the "Engagement Agreement") in connection with an independent assessment of the 2016/17 budget build process adopted by management of Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service ("CHIHHS") (the "Independent Assessment").

30 September 2016

### Purpose of our report and restrictions on its use

This Report was prepared on the specific instructions of CHITHS coldly for the purpose of the Independent Assessment and should not be used or relied upon for any other purpose.

This Report and its contents may not be guoted, referred to or shown to any other parties except as provided in the Engagement Agreement.

We accept no responsibility or liability to any person other than to CVIHHS, or to such party to whom we have agreed in writing to accept a duty of care in respect of this Report, and accordingly if such other persons choose to rely upon any of the contents of this Report they do so at their own risk.

### Nature and scope of the services

The nature and scope of the services, including the basis and limitations, are detailed in the Engagement Agreement.

Our work in connection with this engagement is of a different nature to that of an audit or a review of information, as those terms are understood in applicable Australian auditing standards. All the information we have received is the responsibility of CHHHS management ("Management"). We have not sought to establish the reliability of the information given to us except as specifically stated in the Report. Consequently, we give no assurance on such information.

[The contents of our Report have been reviewed by CHHHS's management to confirm to us the factual accuracy of the Report.]

Whilst each part of our Report addresses different aspects of our work, the entire Report should be read for a full understanding of our findings and advice.

our work commenced on 11 July 2016 and was completed on 30 September 2016. Therefore, our Report does not take account of events or circumstances arising after 30 September 2016 and we have no responsibility to update the Report for such events or circumstances.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our services to CHHHS. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions about this engagement or if we may be of any further assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Yours faithfully,

DRAFT

DRAFT

Chris Parkes

Jonathan Lunn

Ernst & Young

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- Budgeted revenue
- Budgeted costs
- Organisational sustainability plan
- Additional deficit reduction initiatives
- Budget build principles and recommendations



### Dashboard

### Dashboard

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Current 2016/17 budgeted deficit

(\$80.5m)

More on page 7

This is the current 2016/17 budgeted deficit based on the latest available information received from CHHHS management.

Deficit is based on budgeted revenue of \$820.0m and costs of \$900.5m and assumes no action taken by Management.

Estimated 2016/17 Organisational Sustainability Plan savings (risk adjusted)

\$17.7m

More on page 25

An organisationsal sustainability plan commenced in June 2016 to identify cost savings across a number of initiatives, to be realised in 2016/17.

These savings initiatives have been estimated at \$22.7m and risk adjusted to \$17.7m.

Additional 2016/17 savings schemes

\$13.4m-\$15.6m

More on page 32

To further reduce the deficit, Management has identified a number of additional options to change services, reduce overheads and increase revenue, with estimated cost savings of \$13.4m - \$15.6m in 2016/17.

# **Budget build process overview**

#### Dashboard

- Executive summary

Set out below is a summary of the key phases adopted by Management as part of the 2016/17 budget build process.

Cost budget preparation

### **Developing cost budget**

- Commenced Jan 2016
- Bottom up basis
- Used in-house budget tool
- ▶ Led by CHHHS Finance, with input from all CHHHS divisions

**Organisational** Sustainability plan

### Identifying efficiency savings

- Commenced Jun 2016
- Target savings identified across 34 initiatives
- Led by CHHHS PMO
- Supported by EY

Cost budget analysis

## Sense check and validation of cost budget

- Commenced Jul 2016
- Review of draft cost budget to understand variances from prior year
- Led by CHHHS Finance

▶ EY's role in relation to the budget build process was as follows:

- ▶ Analyse the drivers of the variance between 2015/16 actual operating deficit and 2016/17 budgeted operating deficit.
- Understand the key assumptions adopted in relation to budgeting labour and non labour expenses in 2016/17.
- Analyse various savings plans proposed by management.
- Provide observations and recommendations on changes to management's 2016/17 budget build process.

Revenue budget formulation

### **Growth assumptions** and revenue forecast

- ▶ Commenced Aug 2016
- No growth in activity funded services compared to 2015/16
- ▶ Led by CHHHS Finance

et finalisat

# **Budget amendments** to reduce deficit

- Commenced Aug 2016
- Unfunded services considered
- Deficit confirmed as \$80.5m (pre impact of Organisational Sustainability Plan)
- Led by CE, CFO, COO

**Deficit reduction** 

### 40+ options identified and preliminary costings estimated

- Commenced Aug 2016
- Identified by management

6

- Subset of these options selected as "Additional Savings Schemes"
- ▶ Led by CE, CFO, COO

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#### Item

# 2016/17 budgeted deficit of \$80.5m

### **Findings**

- Budgeted deficit has been based on a bottom up cost build budgeting process.
- ► Cost increases are the primary driver of the \$80.5m budget deficit in 2016/17, which is \$60.5m higher than the 2015/16 reported deficit.
- ▶ The 2015/16 reported deficit included \$13.3m of non-recurrent funding provided by the Department of Health. Removing this non-recurrent funding results in an adjusted operating deficit in 2015/16 of \$33.3m.

# Supplementary financial analysis

Currency: A\$m

Labour expenses

Operating expenses

Depreciation and amortsation

Operating surplus (deficit)

Adjusted operating surplus (deficit)

Less non-recurrent funding

Revenue

Total costs

## Page

Variance	p.	9
(15.3)		
(32.8)		
(11.0)		

(1.4)

(45.2)

(60.5)

13.3

(47.2)

# Budgeted revenue of \$820m

- ▶ Base funding received from the Department of Health of \$772.9m as per the Service Agreement dated July 2016.
- Own source revenue ("OSR") in addition to the Service Agreement has been budgeted by each division within CHHHS. The total OSR sudgeted in 2016/17 of \$108.3m is 8.7% higher than the total OSR received in 2015/16.
- ▶ Included in the OSR amount is an additional \$17.5m relating to an expected increase in funding for the full year cost of the new Hepatitis C drugs program introduced in 2015/16.
- ▶ ABF relates to budgeted activity growth of 4.1% over threshold targets that have been set for CHHHS. Activity targets for 2016/17 are 125,266 Queensland Weighted Activity Units ("QWAU").

	Per Service Add	itional to Service	
Currency: A\$m	Agreement	Agreement	Total
ABF funding	494.8	10.2	505.0
Own source revenue	79.6	28.7	108.3
Block funding	84.8	-	84.8
Department of Health funding	113.7	8.2	121.9
Total revenue	772.9	47.1	820.0

2015/16

835.3

(588.6)

(229.4)

(37.3)

(855.3)

(20.0)

(13.3)

(33.3)

2016/17

820.0

(621.4)

(240.4)

(38.7)

(900.5)

(80.5)

(80.5)

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#### Supplementary financial analysis **Findings** Item ▶ Costs are budgeted to increase from \$855.3m in **Budgeted costs of** 2015/16 v 2016/17 cost base 2015/16 to \$900.5m in 2016/17. \$900.5m Source: Management information & EY analysis ▶ The increase of \$45.2m (5.3%) from 2015/16 actuals to 2016/17 budget is due predominantly to 통 880 the full year impact of new services introduced in 2015/16 (\$[23.4]m), Digital Hospital recurrent running costs (\$6.8m), Hepatitis C program (\$17.5m) and Enterprise Bargaining increases (\$16.4m), offset by non-recurring digital hospital

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p. 16

17.5

# Organisational sustainability plan

► CHHHS management identified initiatives to partially address the budgeted deficit position through the establishment of an Organisational Sustainability Plan ("OSP") which was implemented in July 2016.

project costs incurred in 2015/16 (\$31.8m).

- ▶ Benefits from the OSP are not factored into the \$80.5m budgeted deficit.
- ▶ These savings initiatives have been estimated to reduce the 2016/17 deficit by a risk adjusted amount of \$17.7m.
- ▶ As at the end of August 2016, CHHHS have calculated \$2.6m of savings realised under the OSP.

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# 2016/17 Key budget assumptions and comparison to 2015/16 actuals

Dashboard

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### 2015/16 Actual deficit v 2016/17 budget deficit

Currency: A\$m	Notes	2015/16	2016/17	Variance
Revenue	1	835.3	820.0	(15.3)
Labour expenses	2	(588.6)	(621.4)	(32.8)
Operating expenses	3	(229.4)	(240.4)	(11.0)
Depreciation and amortisation	4	(37.3)	(38.7)	(1.4)
Total costs		(855.3)	(900.5)	(45.2)
Operating surplus (deficit)		(20.0)	(80.5)	(60.5)
Less non-recurrent funding		(13.3)		18.3
Adjusted operating surplus (deficit)		(33.3)	(80.5)	( JAZA)
			100.0	17.4

Source: Management information

# 2 Labour expenses

- ▶ 2016/17 labour expenses are based on the following key assumptions:
  - An increase in average employees across all divisions of 321 FTE from 2015/16 to 2016/17.
  - Most clinical positions are 100% backfilled and locum costs are built on a case by case basis.
  - ▶ \$16.4m increase relating to enterprise bargaining escalation funded through the 2016/17 Service Agreement.
  - ▶ 143 budgeted positions are unoccupied for Jul Aug 2016, and are occupied thereafter.

# Operating expenses

- 2016/17 operating expenses (non-labour) are based on the following key assumptions:
- ▶ 2016/17 operating expenses were obtained by extrapolating the first 8 months of 2015/16 actuals adjusted for material one off occurrences, part year services and escalation factors.
- ► Electricity costs will increase by 12% from 2015/16 to 2016/17.
- ▶ A general inflation factor of 2.5%.

### Revenue

- 1 ► 2016/17 revenue is based on the following key assumptions:
  - Base funding received from the Department of Health ("DoH") of \$772.9m as per the Service Agreement dated July 2016.
  - Additional \$47.1m revenue budgeted over Service Agreement funding, which predominantly relates to own source revenue and growth funding.
  - ▶ 241 fewer units of activity, as measured by National Weighted Activity Units ("NWAU"), are budgeted to be delivered in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16. [OPEN: insert comment to explain rebasing and variance]
  - ▶ \$31.8m received in 2015/16 will not be recurring in 2016/17 since this was project funding to start up the Digital Hospital initiative.

# 4 Deprecation and amortisation

- ▶ 2016/17 depreciation and amortisation are based on the following key assumptions:
  - Depreciation expense is calculated both on the current asset base and to reflect new assets commissioned.
  - Amortisation is charged in respect of software.
  - Depreciation and amortisation is fully funded through Department of Health funding.

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# **Budgeted revenue**





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### Funding sources, CHHHS budget 2016/17

	Per Service	Additional to	
Currency: A\$m	Agreement	Service Agreement	Total
ABF funding	494.8	10.2	505.0
Own source revenue	79.6	28.7	108.3
Block funding	84.8	-	84.8
Department of Health funding	113.7	8.2	121.9
Total revenue	772.9	47.1	820.0

Source: Management information

# CHHHS budgeted revenue sources in 2016/17

- As CHHHS is an organisation that is primarily funded through State and Commonwealth contracted funding, our work focused on understanding the nature of the contractual runding and key revenue assumptions adopted by management.
- CHHHS funding allocations are outlined in the Queensland Government document Cairry and Hinterland Hospital and Health Services Service Agreement 2016/2017 2018//2019 ("Service Agreement") and some funding is contingent upon CHHHS meeting various performance criteria.



### Funding sources, CHHHS budget 2016/17

	Per Service	Additional to	
Currency: A\$m	Agreement	Service Agreement	Total
ABF funding	494.8	10.2	505.0
Own source revenue	79.6	28.7	108.3
Block funding	84.8	-	84.8
Department of Health funding	113.7	8.2	121.9
Total revenue	772.9	47.1	820.0

Source: Management information

Activity budget, 2016/17

WAU budget		125,266	96,130	3,972
Block funding		11,418		-
ABF	1	113,848	96,130	3,972
1	Notes	(Units: QWAU)	(Units: NWAU)	(Units: NWAU)
		Agreement	overstatement)	Agreement
		Per Service	(adjusted for	Service
			Agreement	Additional to
			Per Service	$\sim$ (

Source: Management information and Service Agreement

#### Notes to table

1. NWAU target is shown net of a pending adjustment of 1,892 NWAU agreed with the Department of Health

Activity	levels	2015/16	and	2016/17

Number of activity units	2015/16	2016/17	Variance
QWAU target per Service Agreement	98,728	125,266	26,538
NWAU target per Service Agreement	94,248	96,130	1,882
NWAU growth over target	6,094	3,972	(2,122)
NWAU delivered	100,342	100,102	(240)
% NWAU growth over target	6.5%	4.1%	2.3%

Source: Management information and Service Agreement

#### Notes to table

1. A rebasing of QWAU took place in 2016/17 into 'Q19' QWAU. QWAU in this table are stated on a like for like basis in 'Q19' units

### Key sources of funding for CHHHS comprise:

1. Activity based funding ("ABF"

Per Service Agreement

- ABF outlined in the Service Agreement includes both State and Commonwealth funding to cover provision of Inpatient, Critical Care, Emergency Department, Mental Health and Outpatient services. It excludes Clinical Education and Training ("CET"), as notwithstanding that CET contributes to activity levels, the nature of the payment for CET is not activity based.
- ABF's provided for activity measured in units of Queensland Weighted Activity Units ("QWAU") that is delivered up to the level specified in the Service Agreement.

### Additional to the Service Agreement

- ▶ ABF additional to the Service Agreement, known as Efficient Growth Funding, is funding from the Commonwealth for services over a threshold level of activity that have been provided at ABF facilities.
- Efficient Growth Funding is measured in units of NWAU and eligibility is contingent upon CHHHS delivering on its QWAU activity purchased under the Service Agreement.
- ▶ Efficient Growth Funding is paid at \$2,140.05 per NWAU, calculated as 45% of the NWAU price of \$4,755.66.
- ► The 2016/17 budget includes Efficient Growth Funding of \$10.2m in respect of:
  - Services delivered representing 3,972 NWAU in 2016/17, valued at \$8.5m (based on 45% of the NWAU price).
  - ▶ \$1.7m in relation to services delivered in 2015/16 that exceeded the 2015/16 year end accrual for Efficient Growth Funding.

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### Funding sources, CHHHS budget 2016/17

	Per Service	Additional to	
Currency: A\$m	Agreement	Service Agreement	Total
ABF funding	494.8	10.2	505.0
Own source revenue	79.6	28.7	108.3
Block funding	84.8	-	84.8
Department of Health funding	113.7	8.2	121.9
Total revenue	772.9	47.1	820.0

Source: Management information

[OPEN] insert reconciliation of 2015/16 OSR to 2016/17 OSR and include explanation of reduction in OSR in 2016/17 after effect of Hepatitis Odrugs is adjusted. Also include risk weighted \$3.64m OSR from Organisational Sustainability Plan.

[Also include a separate page detailing build up of total budgeted activity levels

# Key sources of funding for CHHHS comprise:

2. Own source revenue ("OSR")

OSR is derived from services to privately funded patients including funding through private health insurance and the Medicare Benefits Scheme ("MBS").

Per Service Agreement

- OSIR included in the Service Agreement of \$79.6m comprises:
  - OSR contribution in ABF funded services (\$31.0m)
  - Locally receipted funds including grants (\$13.6m)
  - Locally receipted OSR from other activities (\$35.0m).

Additional to the Service Agreement

- ▶ OSR in addition to the Service Agreement has been budgeted by each division. The total OSR budgeted in 2016/17 of \$108.3m is 8.7% more than the total OSR received in 2015/16 of \$99.6m.
- ▶ Included in this amount is an additional \$17.5m relating to an expected increase in MBS funding. This is driven by the full year effect of Hepatitis C drugs available through MBS from part way through 2015/16.
- ▶ CHHHS prepared its OSR estimate on a bottom up basis by division which has made it difficult to classify the balance of the additional OSR, but it is likely that this is spread across a number of categories including grants and private health insurance.

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Funding sources, CHHHS budget 2016/17

Total revenue	772.9	47.1	820.0
Department of Health funding	113.7	8.2	121.9
Block funding	84.8		84.8
Own source revenue	79.6	28.7	108.3
ABF funding	494.8	10.2	505.0
Currency: A\$m	Agreement	Service Agreement	Total
	Per Service	Additional to	

Source: Management information

### Department of Health funding additional to Service Agreement

•	
Department of Health Funding additional to Service	
Agreement	2016/17
State / Hepatitis B program	0.3
State / ATSIB Cultural Capability Framework	0.2
State / Regional Public Health oversight of the North Queensland	\ \
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sexually Transmissible	( )
Infections Action Plan 2016-2021	0.9
State / Rapid Response Targeted Community Screening	0.5
State / PREp program	1.0
State / Clinical Prioritisation Criteria (CPC)	0.5
State / Mental Health Indigenous Liaison Officer	0.1
State / Backlog incentive funds	1.0
Commonwealth / Rheumatic Heart Funding	0.9
Commonwealth / Mosquito control	1.0
Other	1.9
Total	8.2

Source: Management information

Notes to table

### 3. Block funding

Block funding (both State and Commonwealth) covers teaching training and research, community mental health services and hospitals which would not be viable under the ABF funding model.

Per Service Agreement

- Block fundinglincluded in the Service Agreement comprises:
  - Blook funded hospitals (\$40.3m)
  - ► Community mental health services (\$24.7m)
  - Teaching, training and research (\$19.8m).

### . Department of Health funding

Per Service Agreement

▶ Department of Health funding covers items not covered by the National Health Reform Agreement (an agreement entered into by all states, territories and the Commonwealth in relation to Australia's health system) including Prevention, Promotion and Protection, and depreciation.

Additional to Service Agreement

The table on the left shows funding that is budgeted to be received as additional Department of Health funding which is not included in the Service Agreement.

[OPEN: CHHHS to advise nature of \$1.9m 'Other' funding, may need to be removed]

 <sup>&#</sup>x27;Other' relates to revenue that was originally double counted in formulating revenue estimates. This is now unallocated and if not received is a risk to delivering budgeted revenue.

# Revenue assumptions and basis for assumptions

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### Revenue assumptions

Management has made the following assumptions in developing the 2016/17 revenue budget:

- ▶ Performance criteria as outlined in the Service Agreement are satisfied. We understand that CHHHS did not forgo any revenue through falling short of performance criteria in 2015/16.
- ▶ \$8.5m Efficient Growth Funding is received in relation to deliver of 3,972 NWAU over target.
- ▶ Revenue relating to long stay patients at period end is not accrued.
- Own source revenue continues to be earned at a comparable rate to 2015/16 and any elections made by doctors under Rights of Private Practice principles do not affect this<sup>1</sup>.
- ▶ Enterprise Bargaining increases are fully funded, i.e. CHHHS is fully covered for EB increases for established positions regardless of whether the positions are occupied at the date of determining the quantum of funding.

# Supporting information

- Management has provided the following information in support of the principal revenue assumption regarding NVVAU delivered over Service Agreement purchased activity levels:
  - Actual growth funding earned in 2015/16 was \$14.0m of which \$1.7m was under-accrued in 2015/16 so will be recognised in 2016/17.

### Other considerations

- ▶ Factors which rendered a 2015/16 vs 2016/17 comparison of funding by division or cost centre impractical included:
  - The allocation of revenue being performed on different bases in 2015/16 and 2016/17, with 2016/17 being the first year in which CHHHS undertook to allocate revenue according to purchased (as opposed to delivered) activity.
  - ▶ Rebasing of QWAU between Q18 QWAU in 2015/16 and Q19 QWAU in 2016/17, with different health care activities earning different levels of QWAU relative to each other, between the two years.
- Activity is measured in Weighted Activity Units ("WAU") which relate to services provided. CHHHS' cost structure and chart of accounts is not structured on the same basis and any one Service Related Group ("SRG") activity may be delivered across multiple different cost centres and divisions, as the patient progresses through treatment. This makes it impractical to evaluate metrics related to WAU generated (such as cost per WAU) across different services.

<sup>1.</sup> Rights of private practice govern the mechanism by which a medical specialist may be remunerated for providing treatment



# **Budgeted costs**



# Costs are budgeted to increase by \$45.2m in 2016/17 from actual costs in 2015/16

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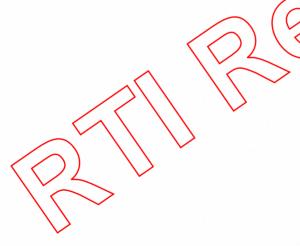
### 2015/16 Actual deficit v 2016/17 budget deficit

Currency: A\$m	2015/16	2016/17	Variance
Revenue	835.3	820.0	(15.3)
Labour expenses	(588.6)	(621.4)	(32.8)
Operating expenses	(229.4)	(240.4)	(11.0)
Depreciation and amortisation	(37.3)	(38.7)	(1.4)
Total costs	(855.3)	(900.5)	(45.2)
Operating surplus (deficit)	(20.0)	(80.5)	(60.5)
Less temporary funding	(13.3)	-	13.3
Adjusted operating surplus (deficit)	(33.3)	(80.5)	(47.2)

Source: Management information & EY analysis

# CHHHS budgeted cost sources in 2016/17

- This section considers CHHHS's budgeted cost base in 2016/17. Budgeted costs were built using a "bottom-up" approach by each of the seven divisions of CHHHS.
- Labour costs include all internal and external labour costs inclusive of oncosts, allowances, leave entiriements, contractors and other miscellaneous employee related expenses.
- Pperating expenses represent all non-labour related expense categories.
- Pursuant to the Service Agreement CHHHS deprecation and amortisation expense is calculated both on the current asset base and to reflect new assets commissioned, and is funded by an equivalent revenue receipt included within Department of Health funding).



# The movement in labour costs from 2015/16 to 2016/17 is driven by an increase in headcount and an increase pursuant to the Enterprise Bargaining Agreements

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#### Labour by category 2015/16 v 2016/17

			2015/16	2016/17
Currency: A\$m	2015/16 (\$)	2016/17 (\$)	Average FTE	Average FTE
Nursing	240.3	243.9	2,250	2,430
Medical	140.3	146.0	577	646
Admin	68.5	67.8	773	781
Health Practitioners	65.0	66.8	559	598
Operational	50.7	52.3	746	758
VMO	5.1	6.2	13	13
Professional	5.3	4.9	33	39
Trades	2.7	3.2	36	43
Technical	0.2	0.2	2	2
Total by category	578.1	591.3	4,989	5,310
Unallocated EB increase	-	16.4		_
Unallocated maternity leave expense	-	2.3		
Total labour costs including unallocated EB increase	578.1	610.0		
Other Employee Related Expenses	5.2	4.9		1
Workcover Premiums	5.3	6.5		1
Total labour costs	588.6	821.4		11
0.50		$\overline{}$		-

Source: Management information & EY analysis

# Management's approach to budgeting labour

- ▶ Labour comprised more than 69% of CHHHS' cost base in 2015/16.
- ▶ Included in the labour cost by category table above is the budgeted cost of both Queensland Health employees and external labour (locums and temporary contractors etc.)
- ▶ At the time of our engagement (July 2016) divisional budgets had already been created in the budget tool with different divisions adopting different approaches; thus our approach centred on understanding the key assumptions and referencing the CHHHS primary control documents:
  - ▶ CHHHS Finance pre-populated the budget tool with occupied positions as recorded in the CHHHS Positions Occupied ("PosOcc") report. This report identifies c 5,200 approved positions (as at Aug 2016) and the budget tool records each individual position, including details such as salary, commencement and termination date of position (where applicable) and backfill assumptions.

- While we noted some inaccuracies in the PosOcc report (primarily related to established positions i.e. approves positions), the benefit of labour costs being prepopulated by CHHHS Figure provided consistency in the upload to the CHHHS budget tool.
- ► Each division reported and analysed its average full time equivalent ("FTE") movements between 2015/16 actual FTEs and 2016/17 budgeted FTEs, and its average salary per employee, by employee category.
- As at 23 September 2016, labour cost budgeted increases of \$16.4m driven by Enterprise Bargaining ("EB") agreements have not been allocated across the labour cost base.
- The budget tool requires labour to be captured on a position by position basis and has limited reporting functionality. As a result it was difficult to establish a general set of assumptions that had been applied to labour costs, although we were advised that a level of backfill had been applied to the majority of clinical positions. Due to different divisions adopting different assumptions around the level of backfill, and different methodologies for tasks such as recording locums, management engaged in further analysis of the labour cost base:
- ▶ CHHHS operates over 500 cost centres and a review of movements in labour costs from 2015/16 actuals to 2016/17 budget by cost centre was used to identify smaller cost movements. (The average labour cost per cost centre is c. \$1.1m).
- Management, supported by Business Analysts who had built the budget, actively engaged in reviewing labour movements by cost centre. An important element of the budget setting process was the involvement of divisional management from other divisions in all reviews, to draw on interdivisional knowledge, and provide peer review.

The movement in labour costs from 2015/16 to 2016/17 is driven by an increase in headcount and an increase pursuant to the Enterprise **Bargaining Agreements** 

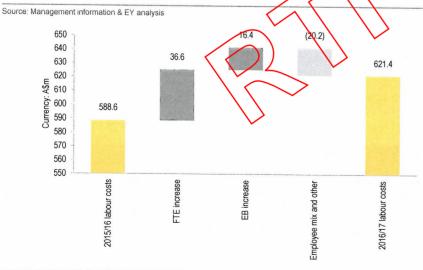
- Budgeted revenue
- 3 Budgeted costs

- 4 Organisational sestainability plan
- 6 Budget build process and recommendations

#### Labour by category 2015/16 v 2016/17

			2015/16	2016/17
Currency: A\$m	2015/16 (\$)	2016/17 (\$)	Average FTE	Average FTE
Nursing	240.3	243.9	2,250	2,430
Medical	140.3	146.0	577	646
Admin	68.5	67.8	773	781
Health Practitioners	65.0	66.8	559	598
Operational	50.7	52.3	746	758
VMO	5.1	6.2	13	13
Professional	5.3	4.9	33	39
Trades	2.7	3.2	36	43
Technical	0.2	0.2	2	2
Total by category	578.1	591.3	4,989	5,310
Unallocated EB increase		16.4		
Unallocated maternity leave expense	-	2.3		
Total labour costs including unallocated EB increase	578.1	610.0		
Other Employee Related Expenses	5.2	4.9		
Workcover Premiums	5.3	6.5		1/1
Total labour costs	588.6	621.4		· _
Source: Management information & EY analysis				

#### Labour movement 2015/16 v 2016/17



Key drivers of the budgeted increase in labour costs are summarised in the adjacent table and bridge:

- ▶ FTE increases are budgeted across all Jabour categories in 2016/17, with the exception of VMOs and Technical categories, which are budgeted to remain constant. Notable increase in FTEs by category are:
  - ▶ Nursing FTEs are forecast to increase by 8.0% and incorporate the minimum nurse-to-patient ratios that were introduced in Queensland in July 2016.
  - ▶ Medical and Health Practitioner FTEs are forecast to increase by 12.1% and 7.0% respectively reflecting the full year impacts of new services introduced in 2015/16 and a low vacancy rate budgeted in 2016/17.
- The unallocated maternity leave expense represents an estimated budget for maternity leave that was allocated to labour categories as incurred in 2015/16.
- The adjacent bridge shows the movement in total labour expenses from 2015/16 to 2016/17 attributable to FTE increases. EB increases and a change in the employee mix incorporating all internal labour, overtime, contractors, other employee related expenses and leave entitlements:
- ▶ \$36.6m increase relates to budgeted FTE growth of 6.4% (321 FTEs) driven predominantly by the Nursing, Medical and Health Practitioner categories discussed above
- ▶ \$16.4m increase reflecting budgeted escalation in labour costs driven by Enterprise Bargaining agreements. EB escalation is yet to be allocated to the labour cost categories by CHHHS management.
- ▶ \$20.2m decrease due to a change in the employee mix from 2015/16, including a reduction in locum costs and overtime.
- ▶ Limitations existed in the analysis of FTEs and external labour movements. Through discussions with divisions it was identified that there were inconsistencies in the budgeting of locums distorting the labour mix analysis.
- ▶ We note the increase in labour costs by category (pre EB increase) of 2.3% is higher than the 1.6% increase in activity budgeted to be delivered in NWAU. We note that the Organisational Sustainability Plan seeks to address this variance by plans designed to achieve reductions in overtime and locum costs (excluded from the \$80.5m budget deficit).

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Average monthly FTEs is budgeted to increase from [x] at June 2016 to [x] at June 2017

- Dashboard
- Executive summary
   Budgeted revenue
- 3 Budgeted costs

- 4 Organisational sustainability plan
- 5 Additional deficit reduction initiatives
- 6 Budget build process and recommendations

[OPEN: Awaiting monthly FTE data for analysis on closing June 16 actual FTE to closing Jun17 budgeted FTE movement]

[Also need to link SDS and MOHRI FTE numbers]

# Operating expenses are budgeted to increase 4.8% on 2015/16 actuals

Dashboard
1 Executive summary
2 Budgeted revenue
3 Budgeted costs

- 4 Organisational sustainability plan
- 5 Additional deficit reduction initiatives
- 6 Budget build process and recommendations

### 2015/16 v 2016/17 operating expenses

Currency: A\$m	2015/16	2016/17	\$ Variance	% Variance
Blood And Clotting	2.4	2.4	(0.0)	(0.3%)
Building Services	1.5	1.6	0.0	3.1%
Catering And Domestic Expenses	12.1	12.6	0.5	4.1%
Clinical Supplies	29.5	30.7	1.2	4.1%
Communications Expense	9.1	9.1	0.1	0.9%
Computers Expense	8.0	5.2	(2.9)	(35.7%)
Consultancies Expense	9.5	0.0	(9.5)	(99.8%)
Drugs	43.4	60.9	17.5	40.4%
Electricity And Other Energy Expense	8.8	9.8	1.1	12.1%
Employment Agency Fees	2.3	2.1	(0.2)	(7.2%)
Non Capitalised Asset Related Expenses	1.7	1.2	(0.5)	(28.8%)
Operating Leases	5.2	5.4	0.2	3.8%
Other Expenses	5.1	7.3	8.2	42.5%
Other Motor Vehicle Expenses	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.8%
Other Supplies And Services	20.9	19.8	(1.1)	(5.1%)
Outsourced Service Delivery	18.3	18.8	0.3	1.6%
Pathology Charges	14.7	15.4	0.7	4.7%
Prosthetics	6.7	6.9	0.2	2.8%
Repairs And Maintenance	15.2	17.0	1.8	11.9%
Travel Expenses	(14.1)	13.4	(0.7)	(5.1%)
Water Supply Expenses	0.3	0.4	0.0	11.2%
Total operating expenses ource: Management information & EY analysis	229,4	240.4	11.0	4.8%

# **Operating expenses**

- ▶ Operating expenses were budgeted based on the first 8 months of actual costs from 2015/16 extrapolated to before a full year. To accurately budget for the 2016/17 operating expenses, divisions made adjustments for estimates of one off expenses incurrectin 2015/16, impacts of new and full year services and adjustments for escalation increases.
- ▶ Operating expenses had a net increase of \$11.0m in 2016/17 driven predominantly by the following material movements:
  - \$2.9 in reduction in computer expenses relating to non-recurring digital hospital expenditure.
  - \$9.5m reduction in consultancies expense relating to consultants used in the implementation phase of the Digital Hospital initiative.
  - \$17.5m increase in drugs driven by the increase in Hepatitis C costs budgeted in 2016/17. The budgeted revenue assumes this cost will be reimbursed in full.
  - ▶ \$1.1m increase in electricity expenses due to a 12% increase in budgeted electricity costs which is materially consistent with terms agreed with the provider for 2016/17.
  - ▶ \$2.2m increase in other expenses relating to a number of account codes across the CHHHS.
  - ▶ \$1.8m increase in repairs and maintenance expense partly driven by maintenance contracts required in 2016/17 for new equipment that was still under warranty in 2015/16.
  - ▶ A 2.5% CPI escalation factor applied to all operating cost categories (other than electricity).