



TRENDWATCH

CHARTBOOK 2010

Trends Affecting Hospitals and Health Systems



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TRENDWATCH CHARTBOOK 2010

Trends Affecting Hospitals and Health Systems

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Prepared by Avalere Health
for the American Hospital Association

TrendWatch, produced by the American Hospital Association, highlights important trends in the hospital and health care field. Avalere Health supplies research and analytic support. TrendWatch products include a series of reports, released each year, that provide up-to-date information on health and hospital trends, and this Chartbook.

The American Hospital Association (AHA) is the national organization that represents and serves all types of hospitals, health care networks, and their patients and communities. Close to 5,000 institutional, 600 associate, and 40,000 personal members come together to form the AHA.

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American Hospital Association
Liberty Place, Suite 900
325 Seventh Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004-2802
202.638.1100
www.aha.org



Avalere Health LLC
1350 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036
202.207.1300
www.avalerehealth.net

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GLOSSARY

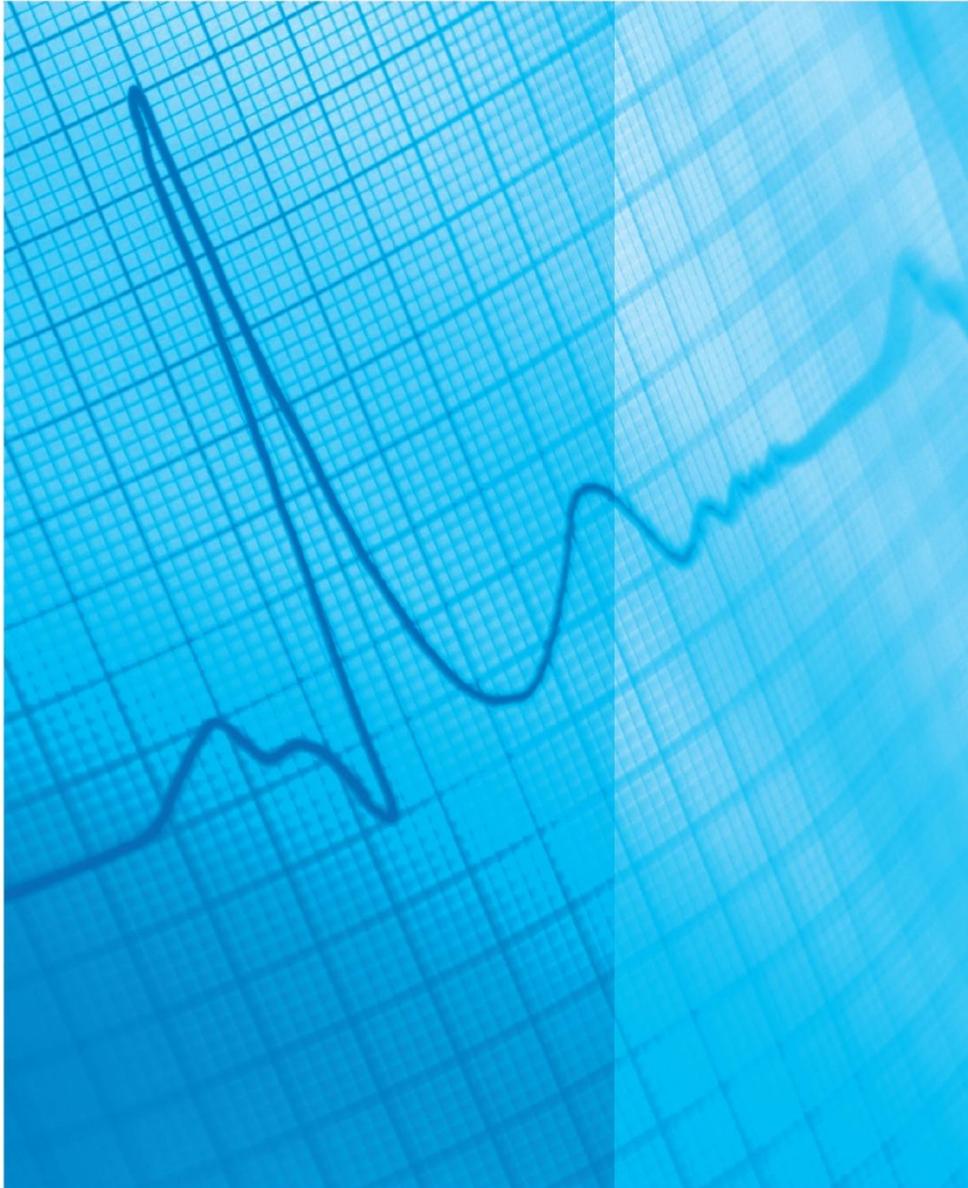
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CHAPTER 1

Trends in the Overall
Health Care Market

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CHAPTER 1.0: Trends in the Overall Health Care Market

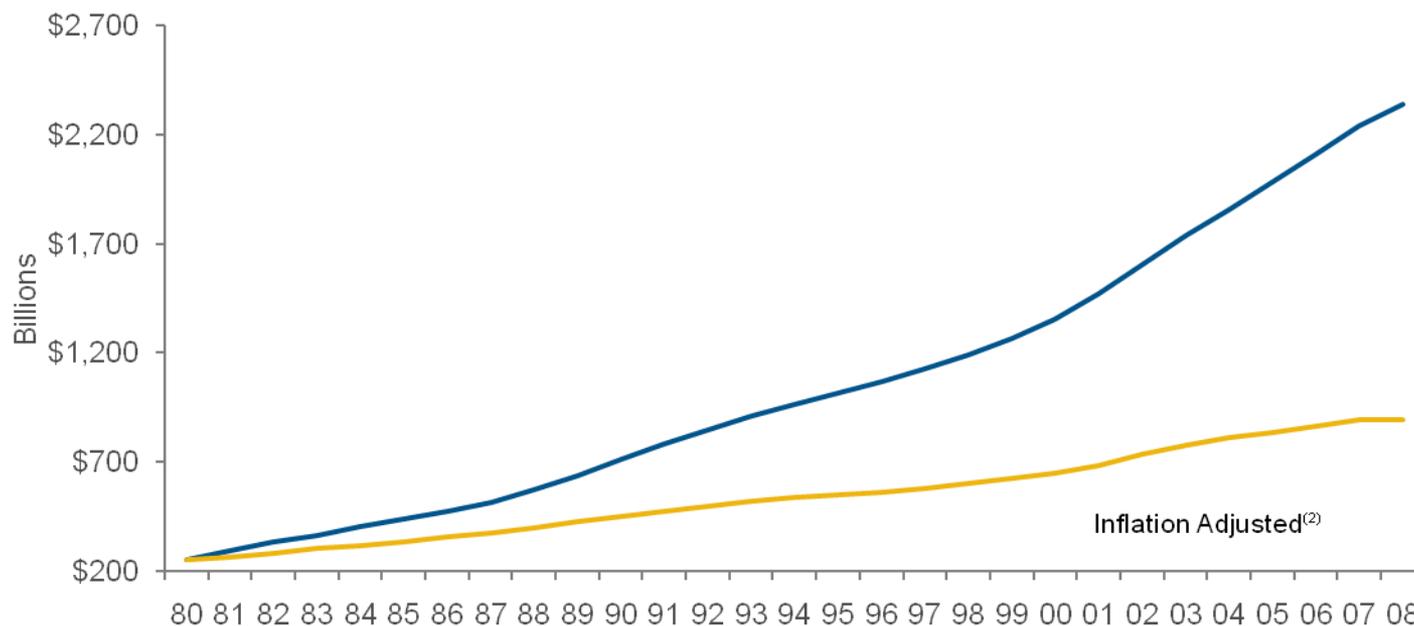
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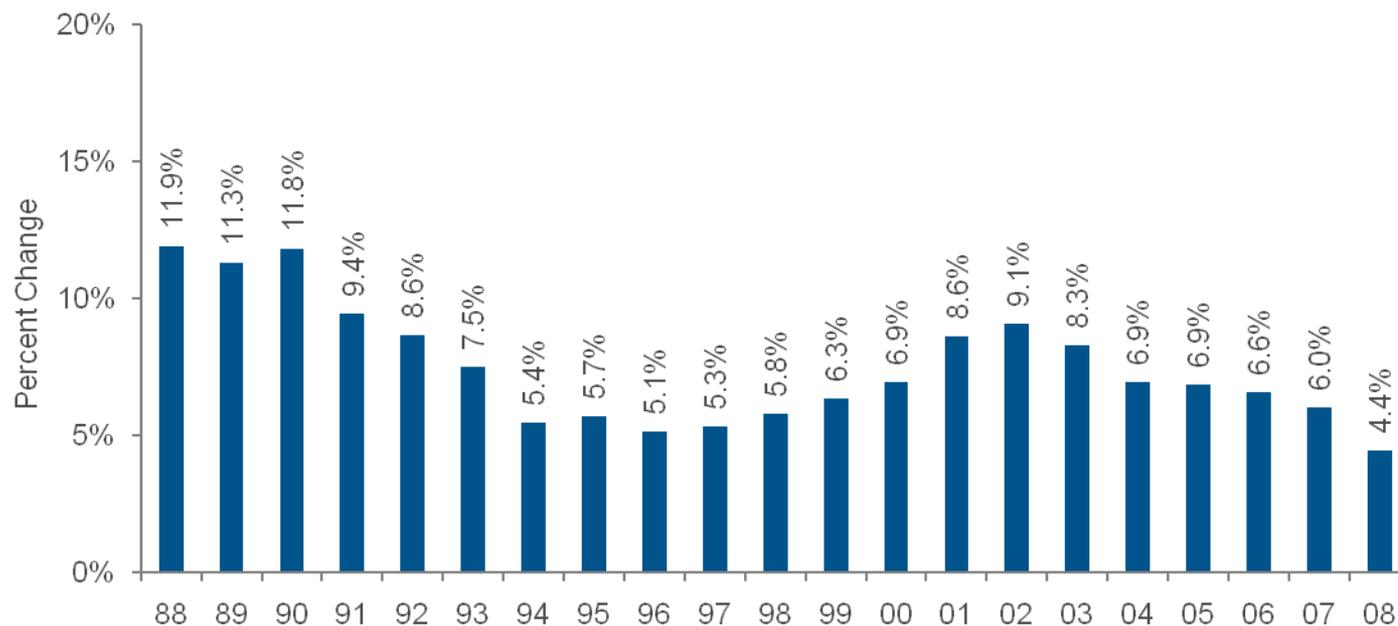


Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

⁽²⁾ Expressed in 1980 dollars; adjusted using the overall Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers.

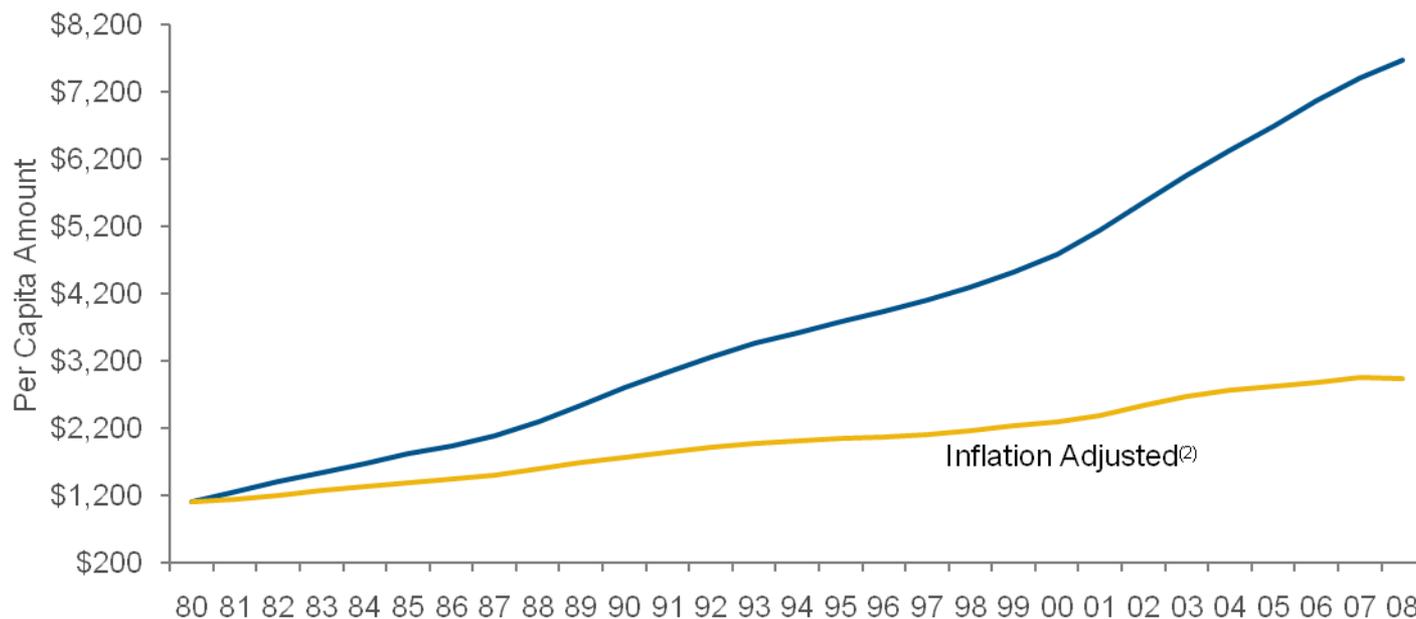
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

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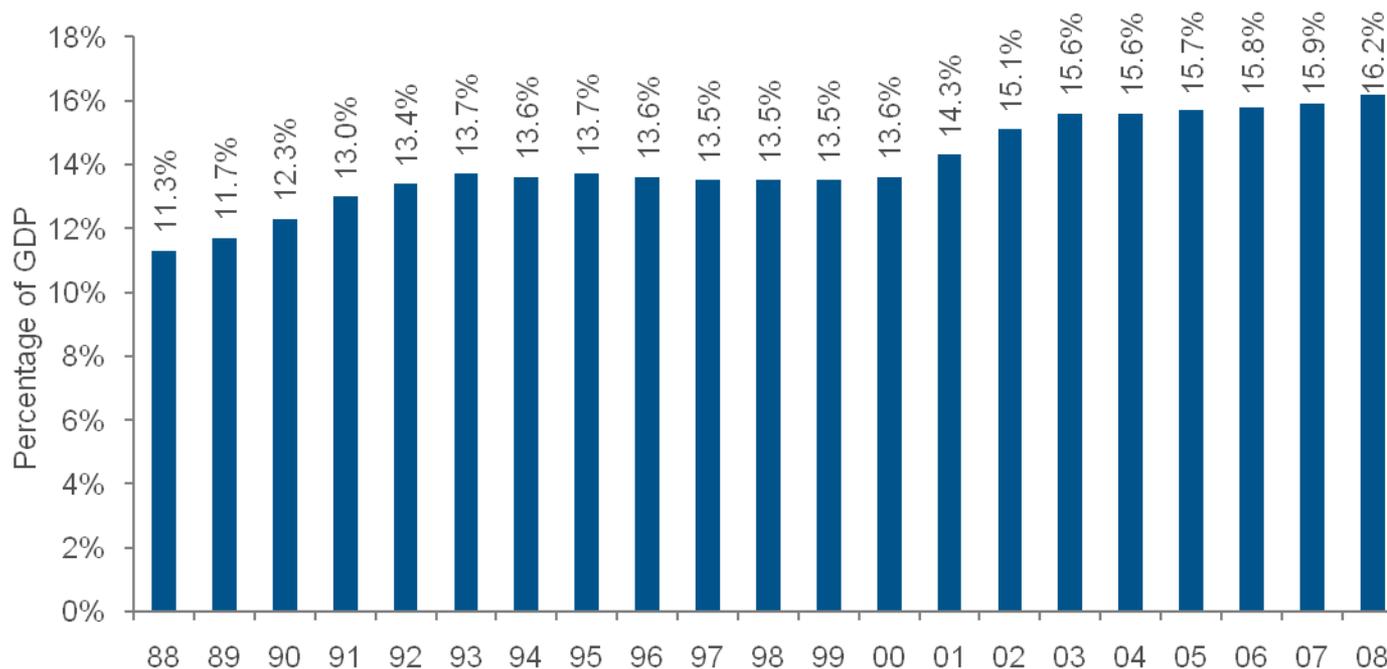
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

- (1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.
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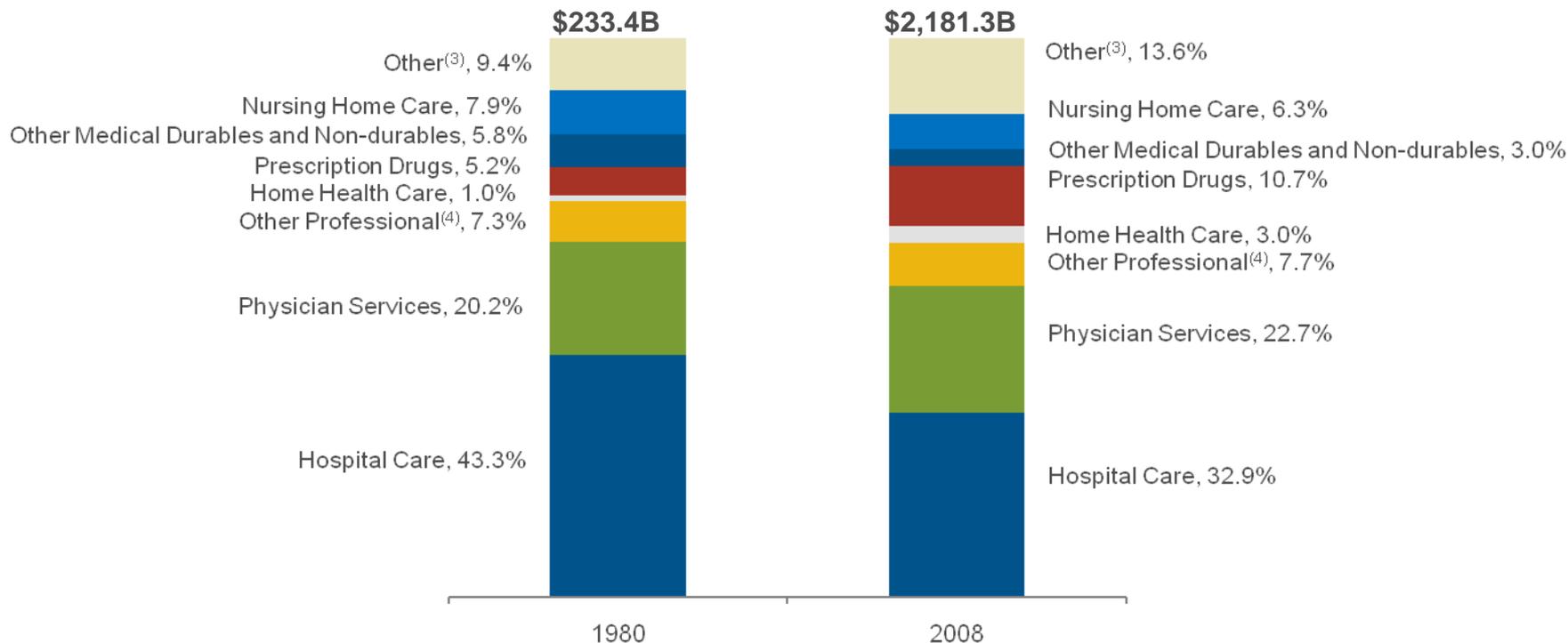
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

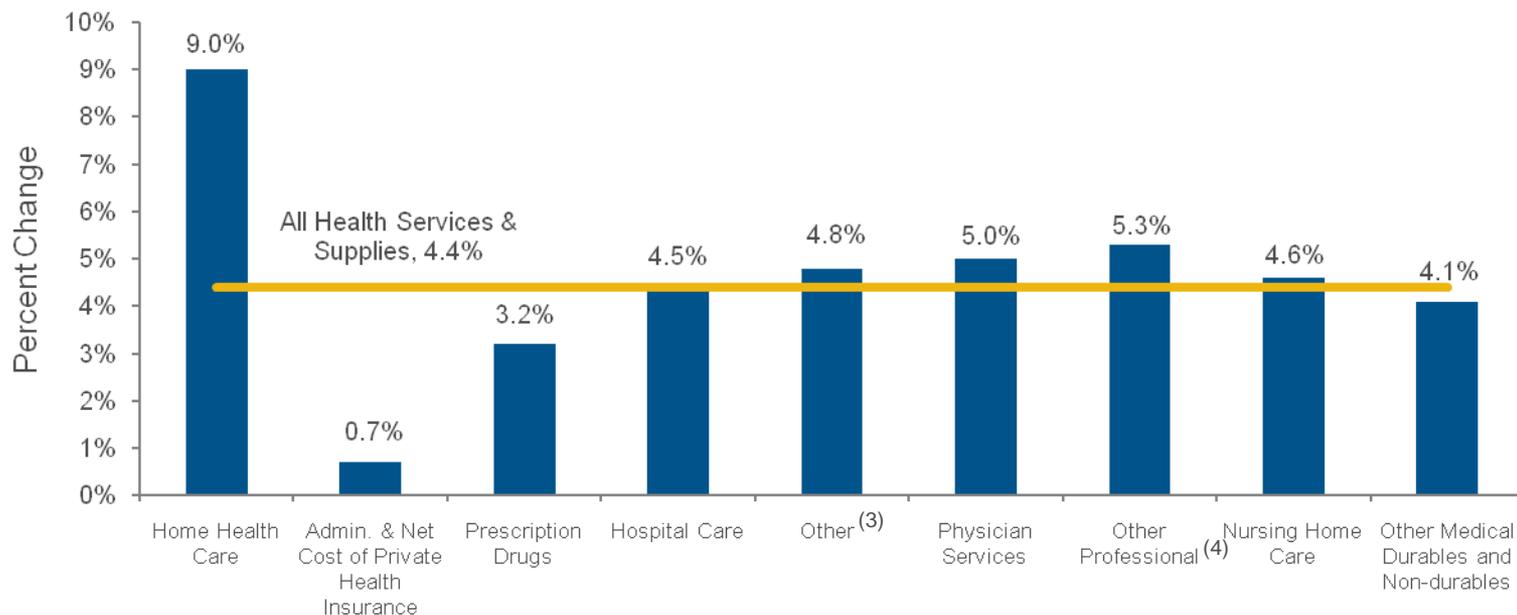
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

- (1) Excludes medical research and medical facilities construction.
- (2) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.
- (3) "Other" includes net cost of insurance and administration, government public health activities, and other personal health care.
- (4) "Other professional" includes dental and other non-physician professional services.

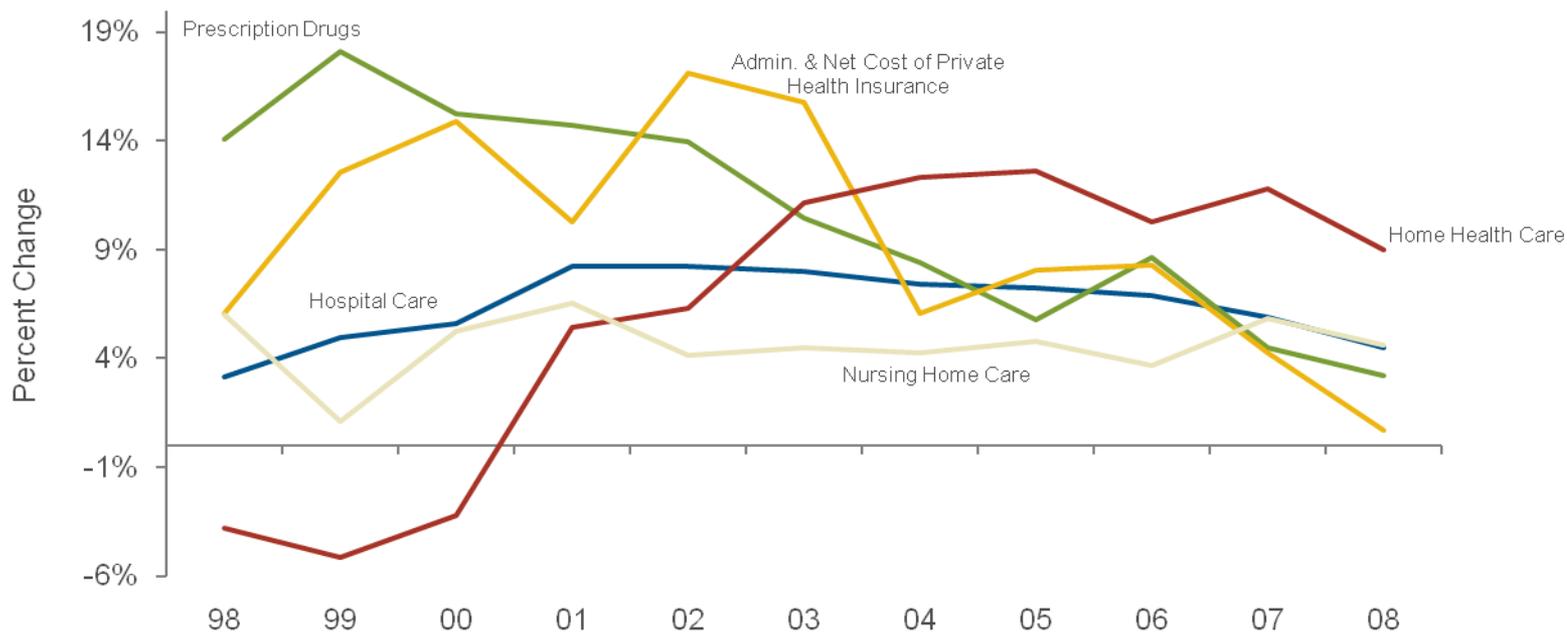
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

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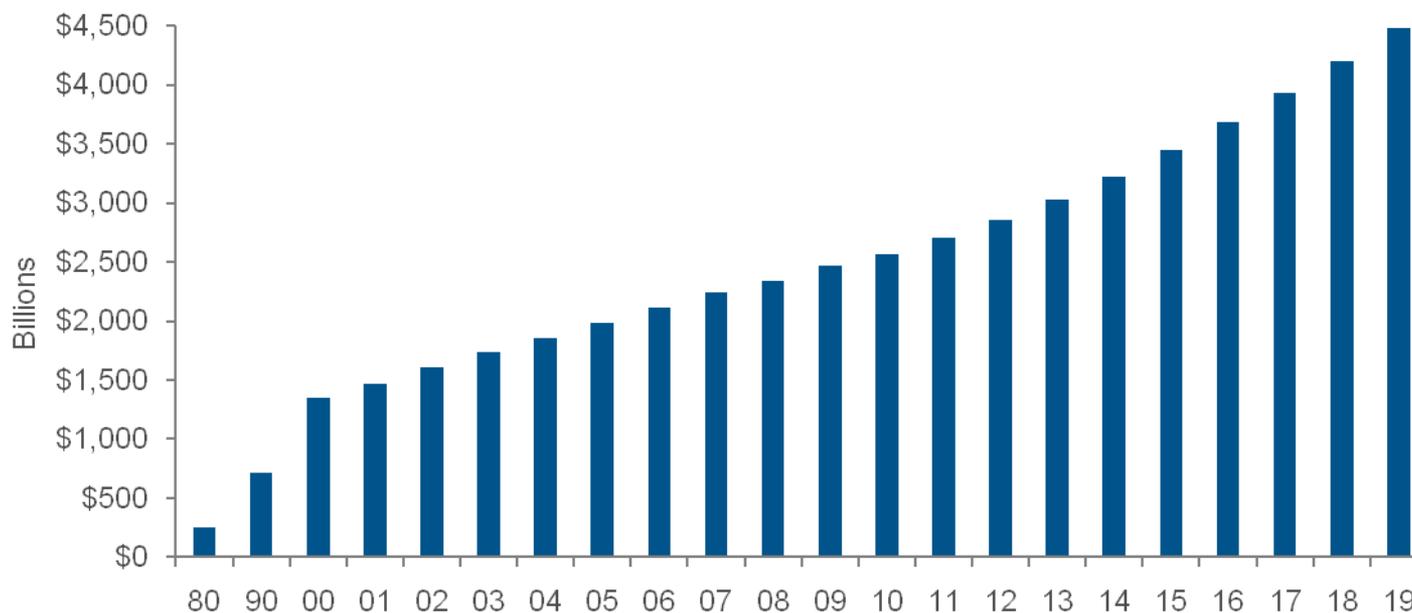
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

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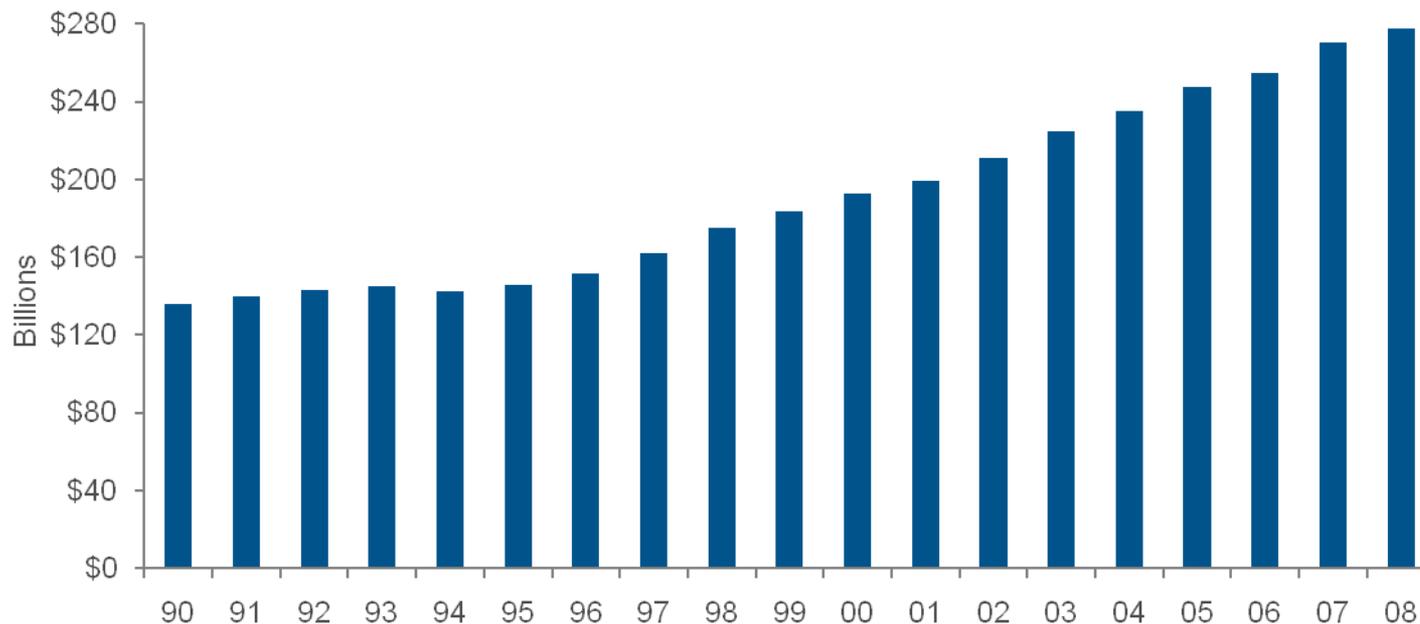


Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released February 4, 2010.

(1) Years 2009 – 2019 are projections.

(2) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

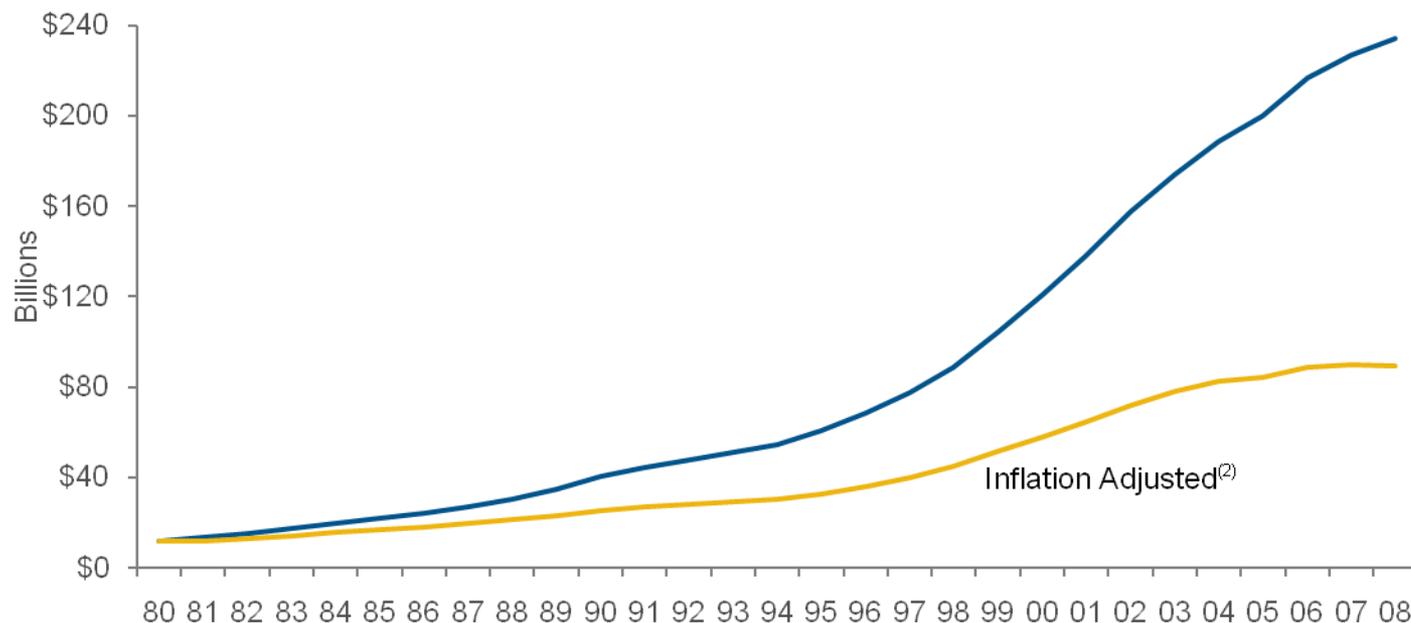
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

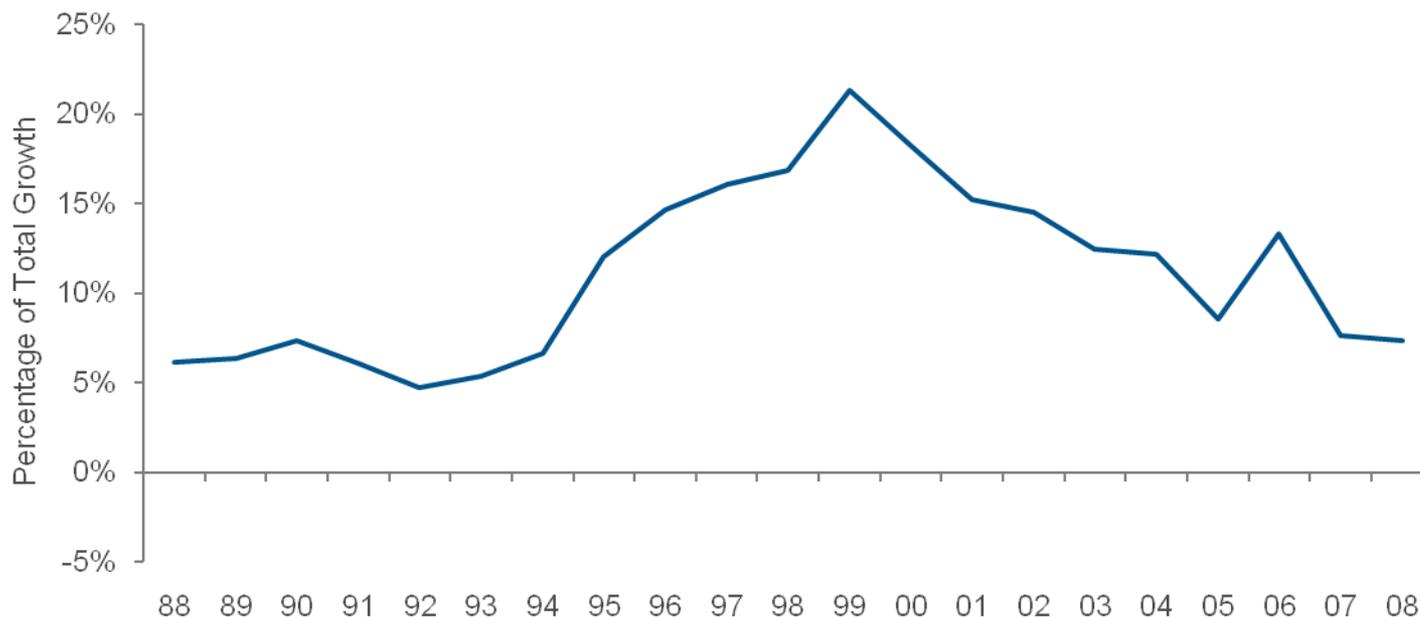
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

- (1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.
- (2) Expressed in 1980 dollars; adjusted using the overall Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

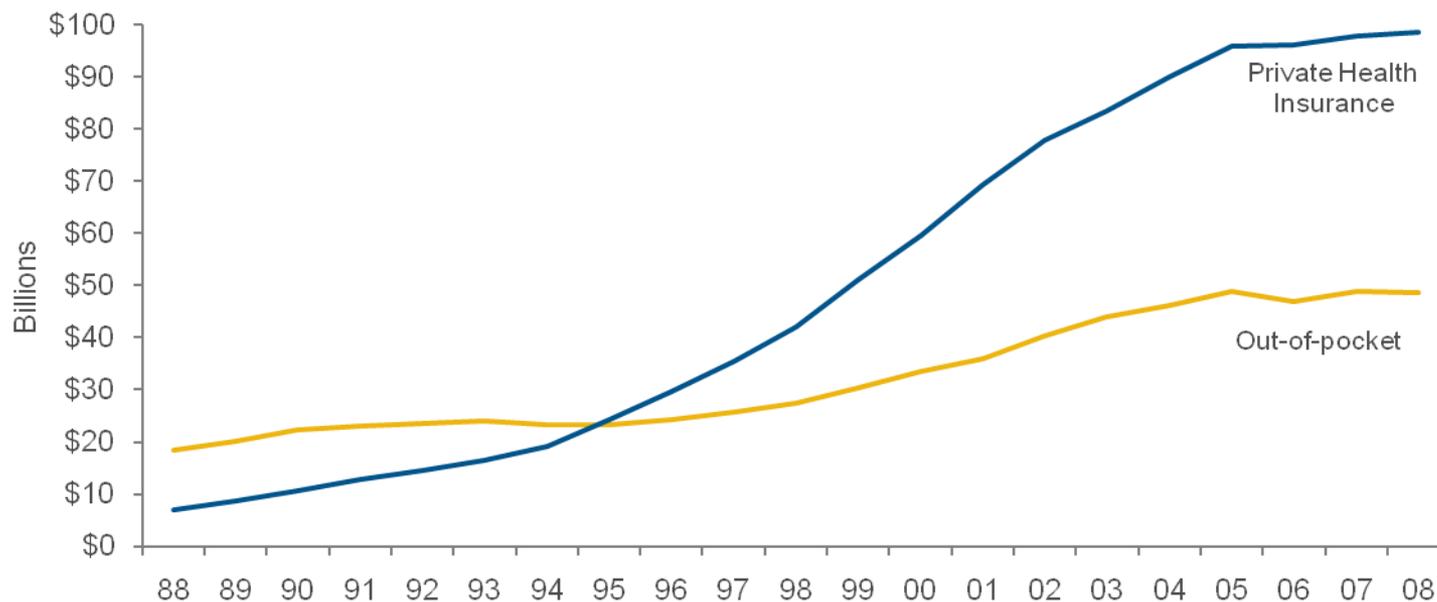
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

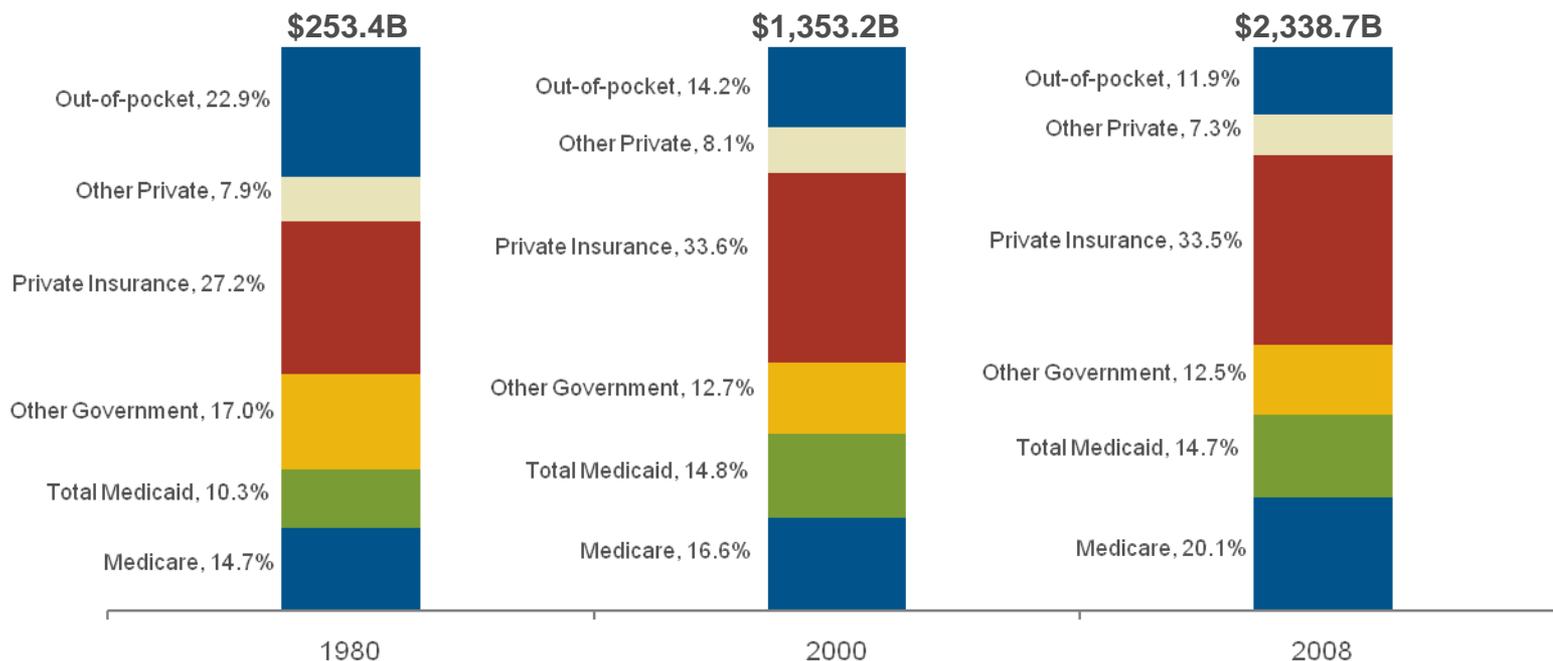
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

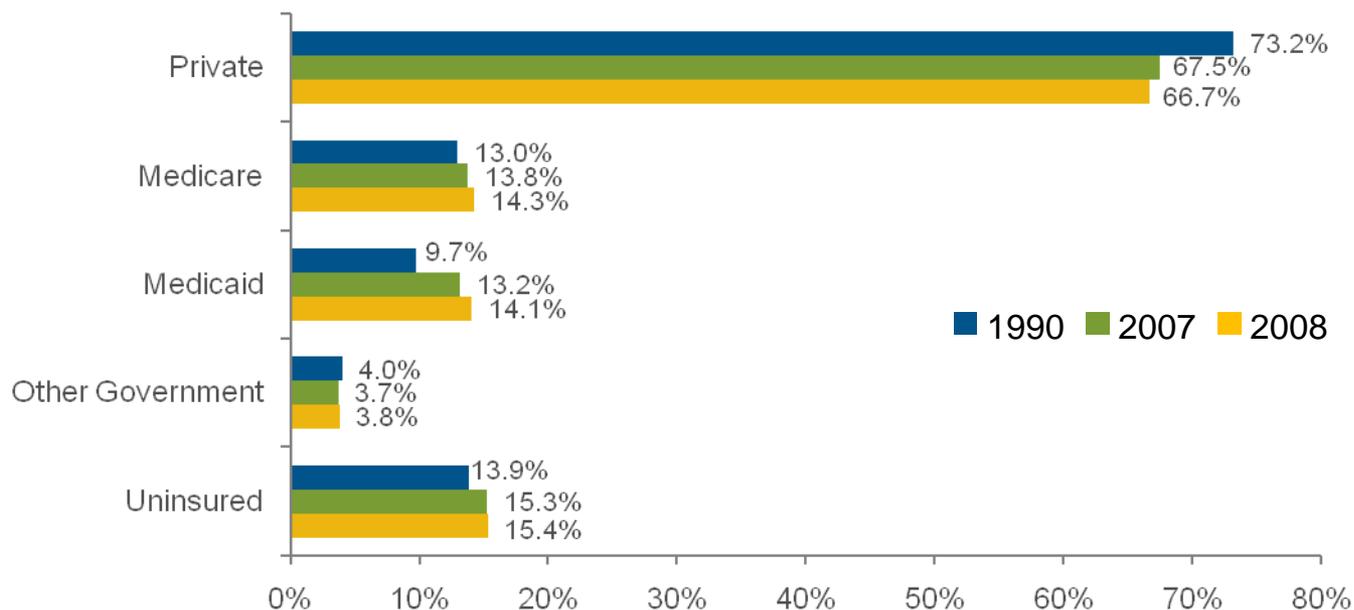
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

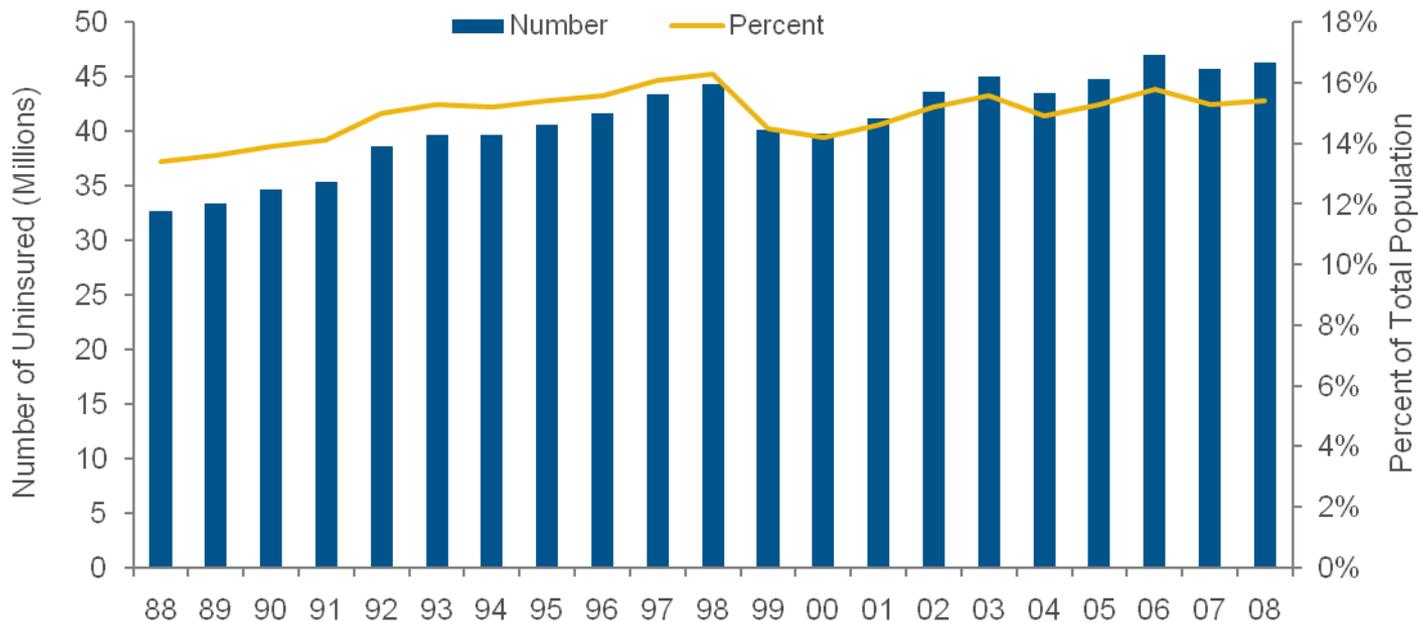
⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

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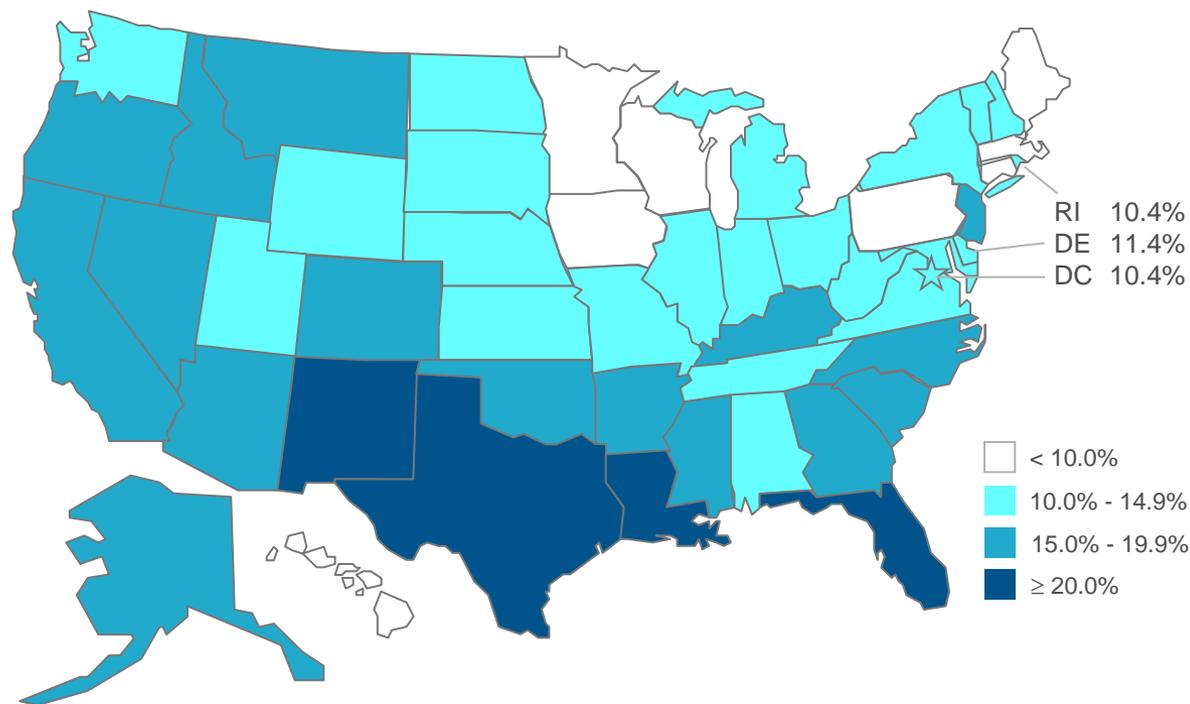
Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 Annual and Social Economic Supplement. Data released March 2009. Table HI05. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State and Age for All People: 2008. Link: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032009/health/h05_000.htm.

Chart 1.15: Number and Percent Uninsured, 1988 – 2008



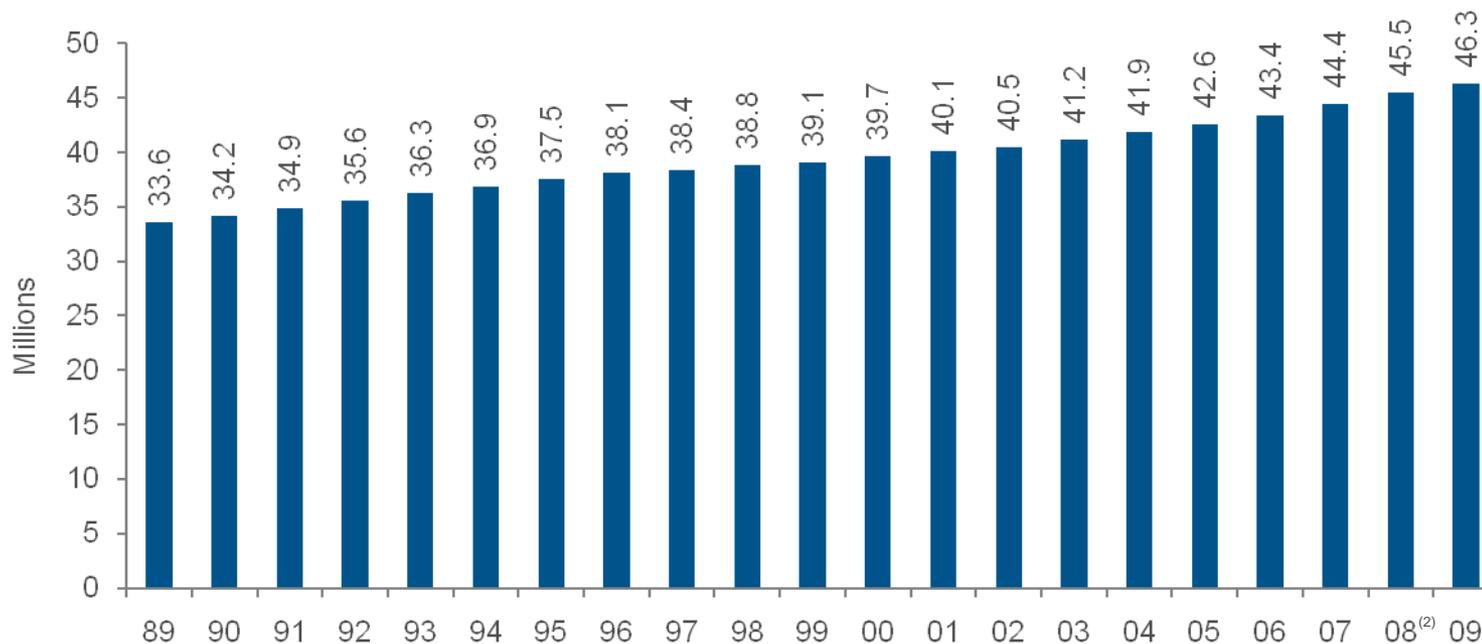
Source: US Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008. Data released September 2009. Table 6. People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008.
Link: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08/p60no236_table7.pdf.

Chart 1.16: Average Percent Uninsured by State, 2006 – 2008



Source: US Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008. Data released August 2009. Link: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08/hlthtables08.html>.

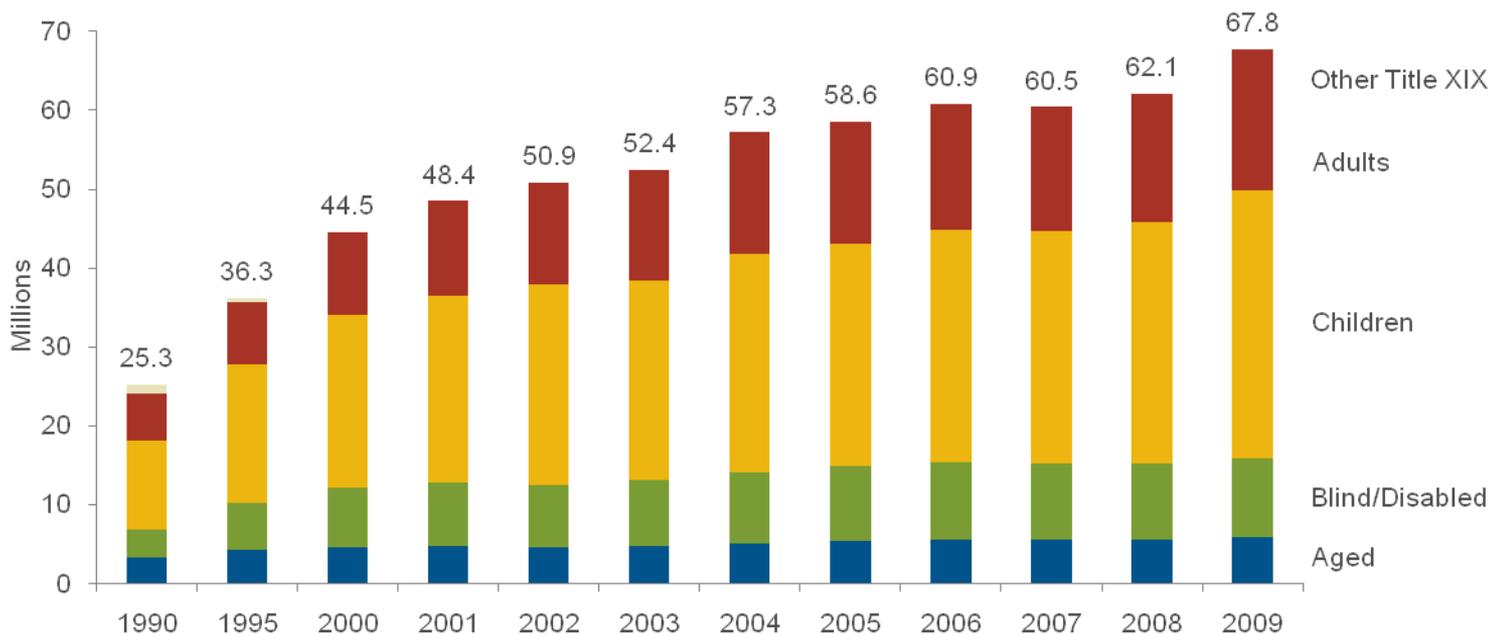
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare Enrollment: National Trends, 1966 – 2005; Medicare Aged and Disabled Enrollees by Type of Coverage. Link: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnRpts/Downloads/HISMI05.pdf> (for years 1988 – 2000). CMS, Office of the Actuary. Email correspondence with CMS staff (for years 2001 – 2009).

- (1) Hospital insurance (Part A) enrollees and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) enrollees; includes all persons (aged and disabled).
- (2) 2008 figure reflects revised data obtained through email correspondence.

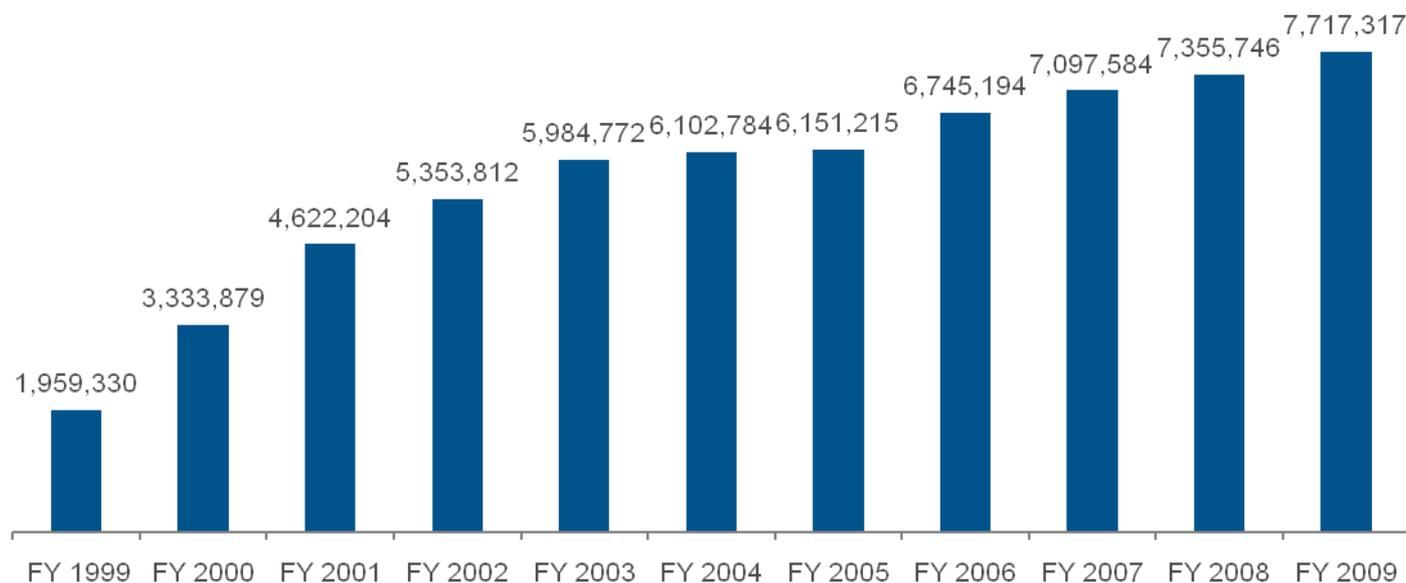
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Source: Congressional Budget Office. Data released January 2009. Spending and Enrollment Detail for CBO's January 2009 Baseline: Medicaid. Link: <http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/2009b/medicaidBaseline.pdf>.
 Congressional Budget Office. Data released February 2009. Spending and Enrollment Detail for CBO's March 2009 Baseline: Medicaid. Link: <http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/2009b/medicaid.pdf>.

⁽¹⁾ Does not include CHIP Enrollees.

Chart 1.19: National CHIP Enrollment,^(1, 2) FY 1999 – FY 2009

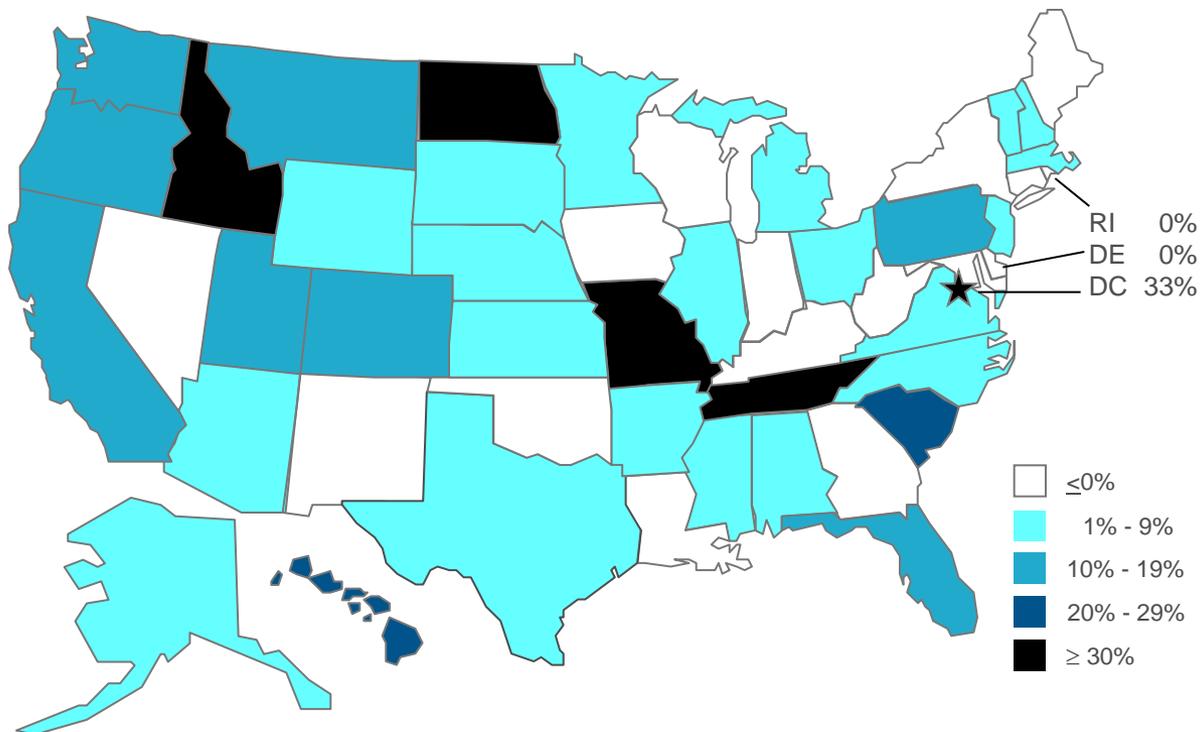


Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released February 2010. Number of Children Ever Enrolled by Program Type. Link: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/downloads/CHIEverEnrolledYearGraph.pdf>.

(1) Number of children enrolled at any point in the year.

(2) 2008 figure reflects revised data released by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on February 1, 2010.

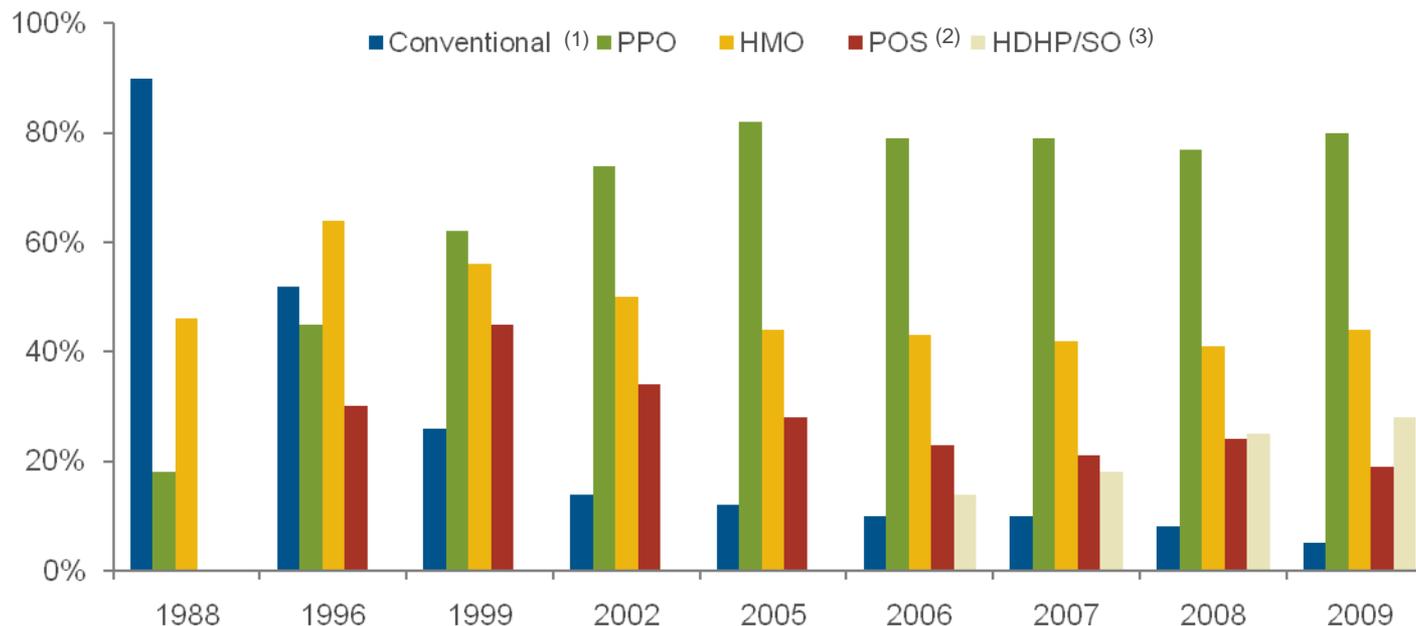
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released January 2009. Number of Children Ever Enrolled by Program Type.

⁽¹⁾ 2007 figures reflect revised data released by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on January 20, 2009.

Chart 1.21: Percentage of Employees with Employer-based Coverage Who Can Choose Conventional, PPO, HMO, POS, and HDHP/SO Plans, 1988 – 2009



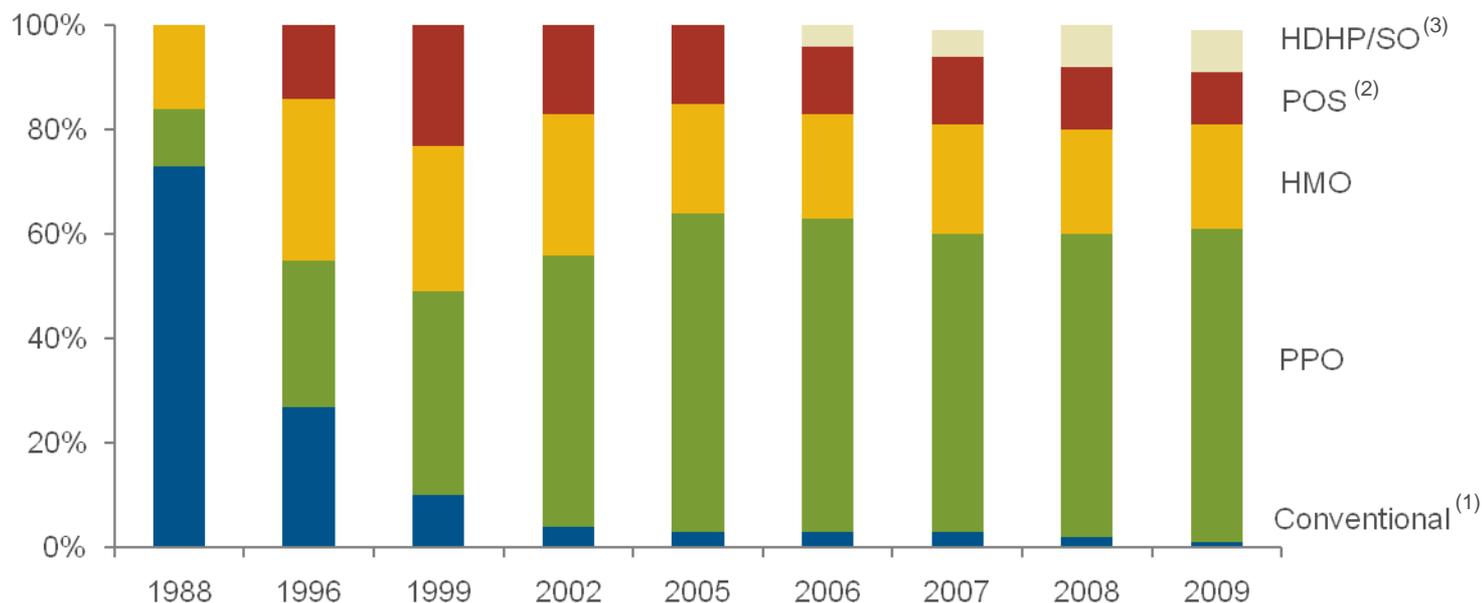
Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2009. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009. Link: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7936.pdf>. KPMG Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits: 1988, 1996.

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Chart 1.22: Distribution of Employer-sponsored Health Insurance Enrollment by Type of Plan, 1988 – 2009



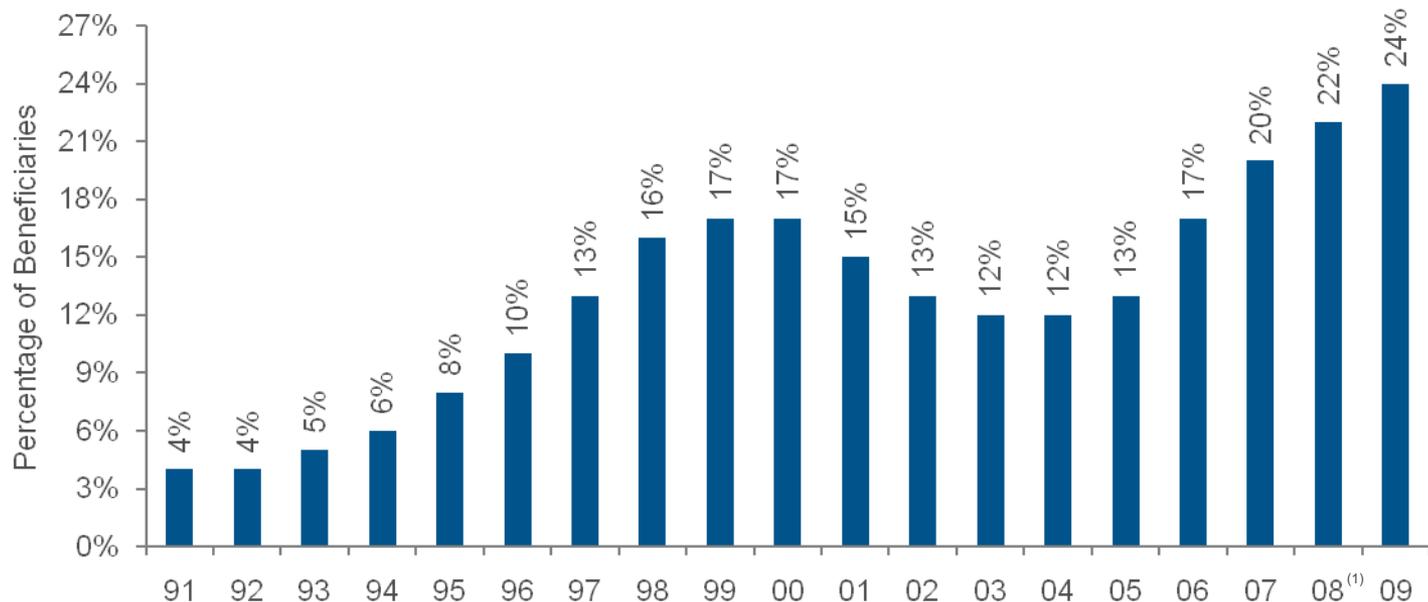
Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2009. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009. Link: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7936.pdf>. KPMG Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits: 1988, 1996.

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Chart 1.23: Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicare Managed Care, 1991 – 2009



Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Email correspondence with CMS staff in January 2010.

⁽¹⁾ 2008 figure reflects revised data obtained through email correspondence.

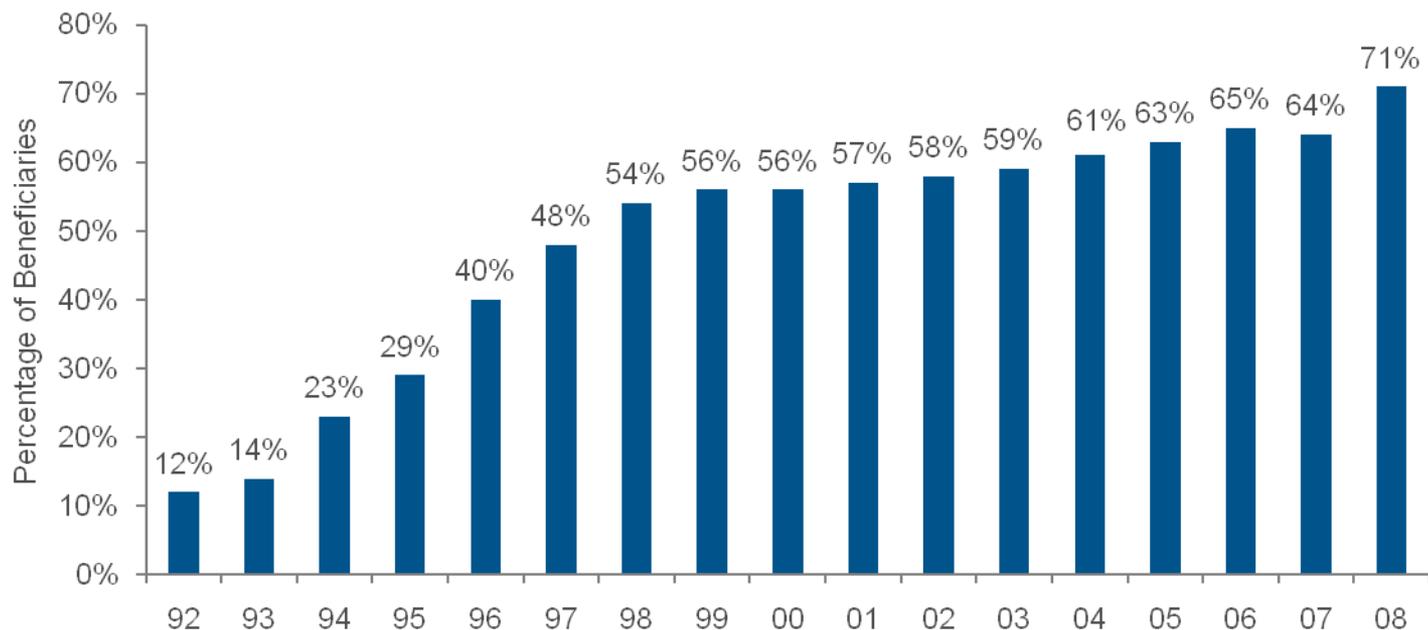
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Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

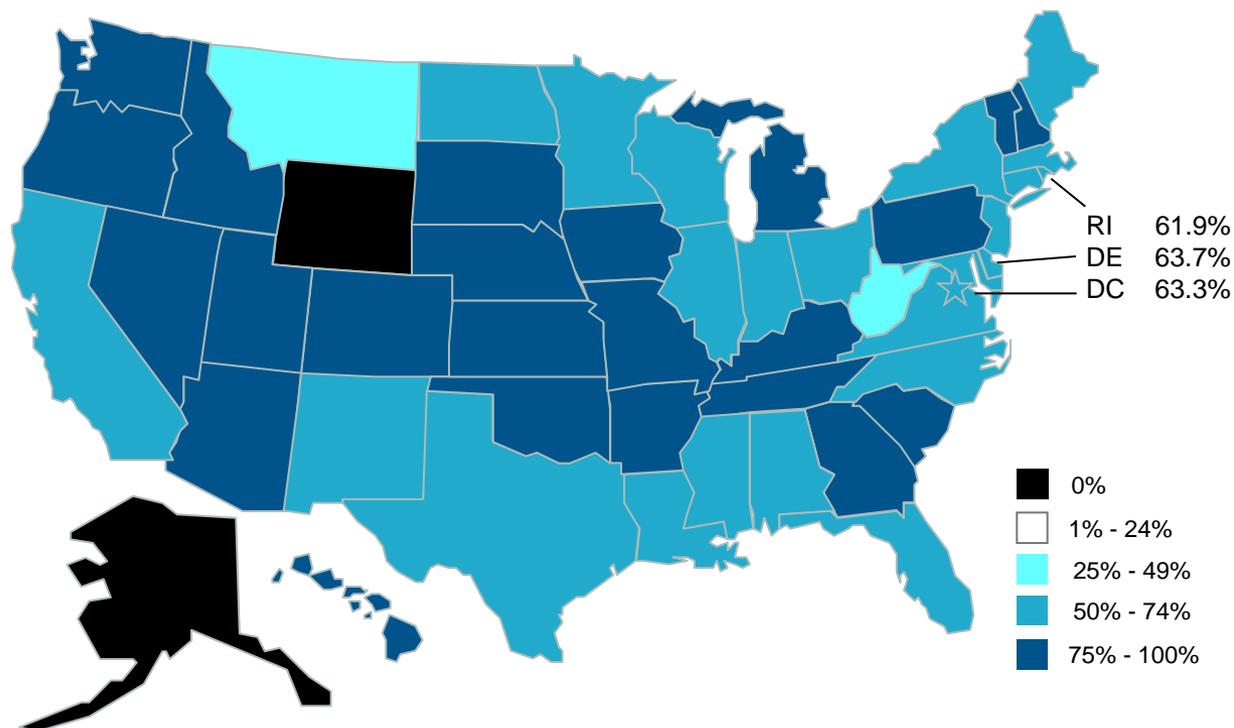
- (1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.
- (2) Data reflects spending on benefits commonly covered by Medicare and Private Health Insurance.

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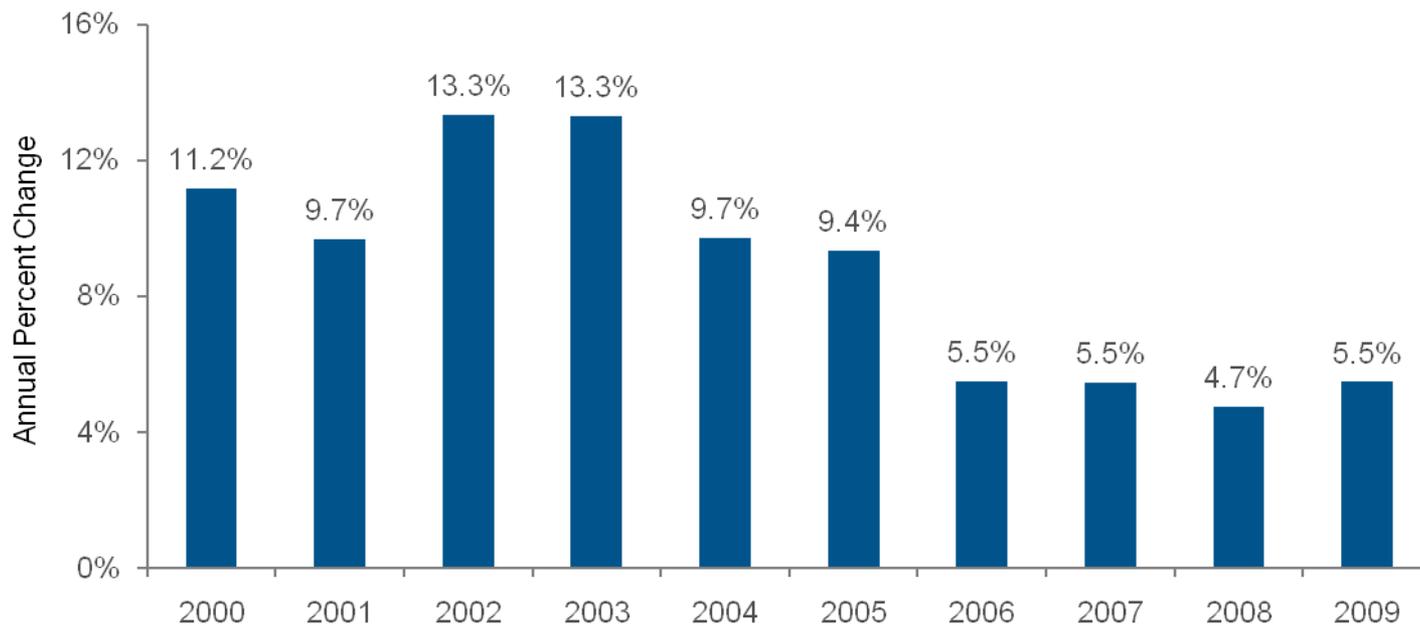
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment Report as of June 30, 2008.

Chart 1.26: Percentage of Medicaid Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicaid Managed Care by State, 2008



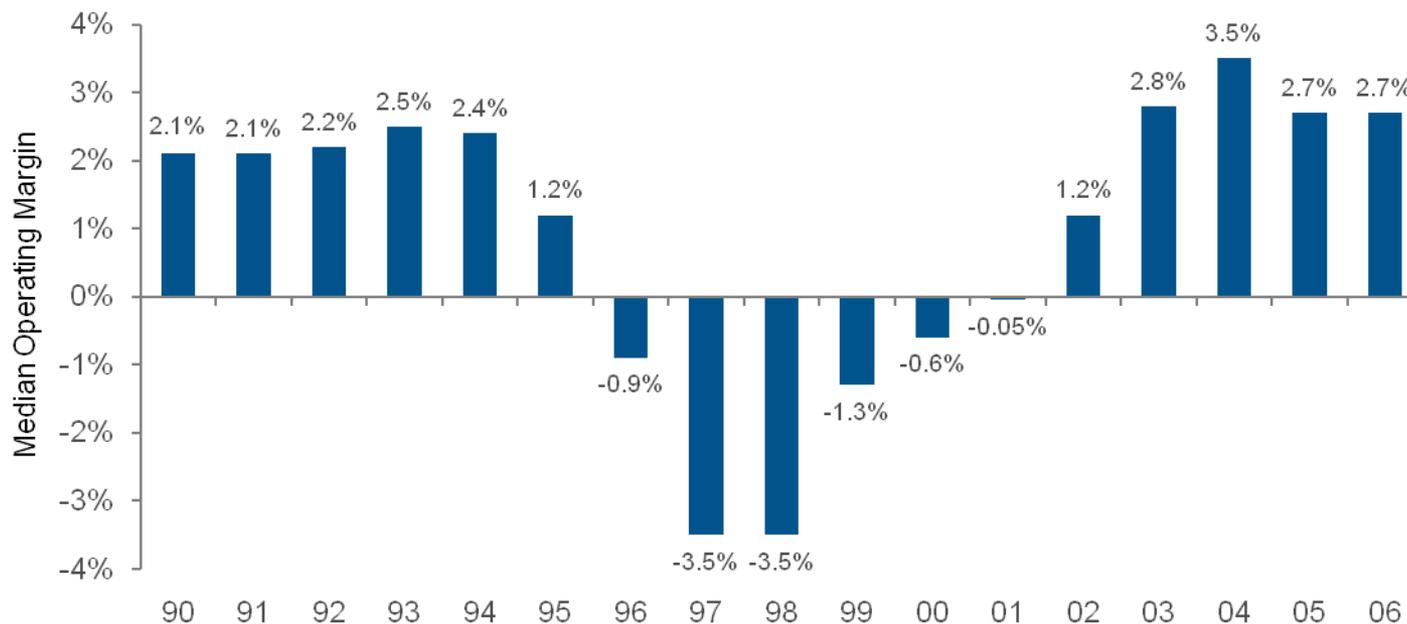
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment Report as of June 30, 2008.

Chart 1.27: Annual Change in Health Insurance Premiums for Family Coverage, 2000 – 2009



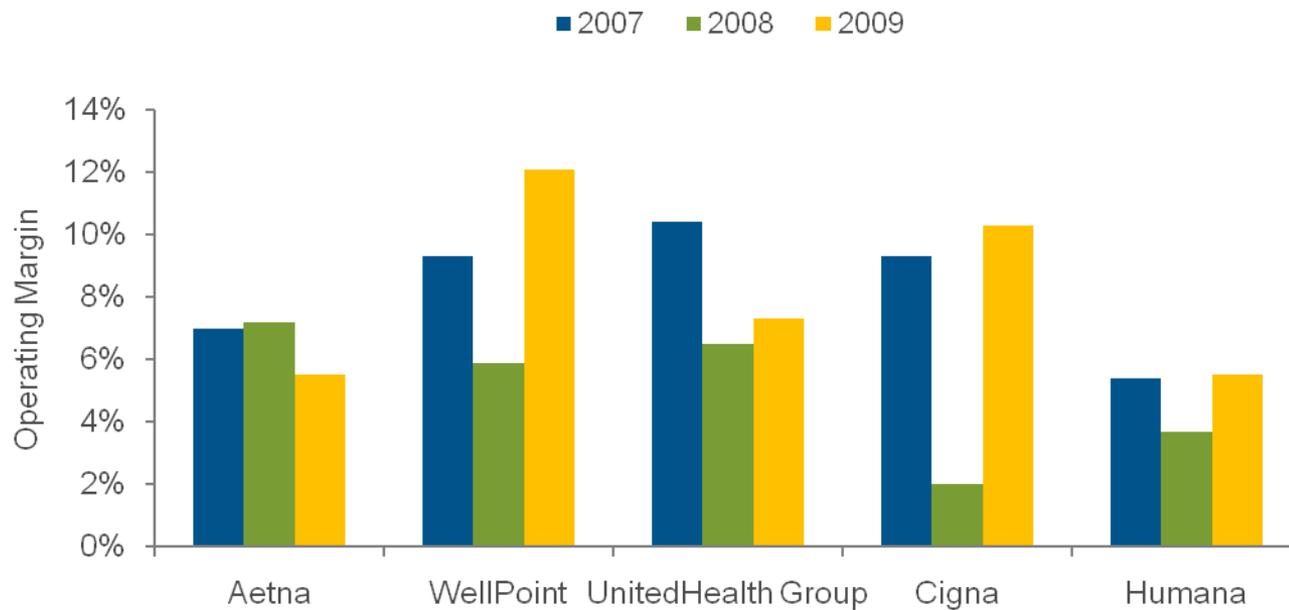
Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2009. Employer Health Benefits: 2009. Link: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7936.pdf>.

Chart 1.28: HMO Plan Median Operating Margins, 1990 – 2006



Source: Health Leaders-Interstudy, The Health Leaders-Interstudy Competitive Edge: Part II: Managed Care Industry Report, using data as of January 1, 2007.

Chart 1.29: Operating Margins of the Top Insurers, 2007 – 2009



Source: Hoovers. Data for all years updated as of March 2010. Link: www.hoovers.com.



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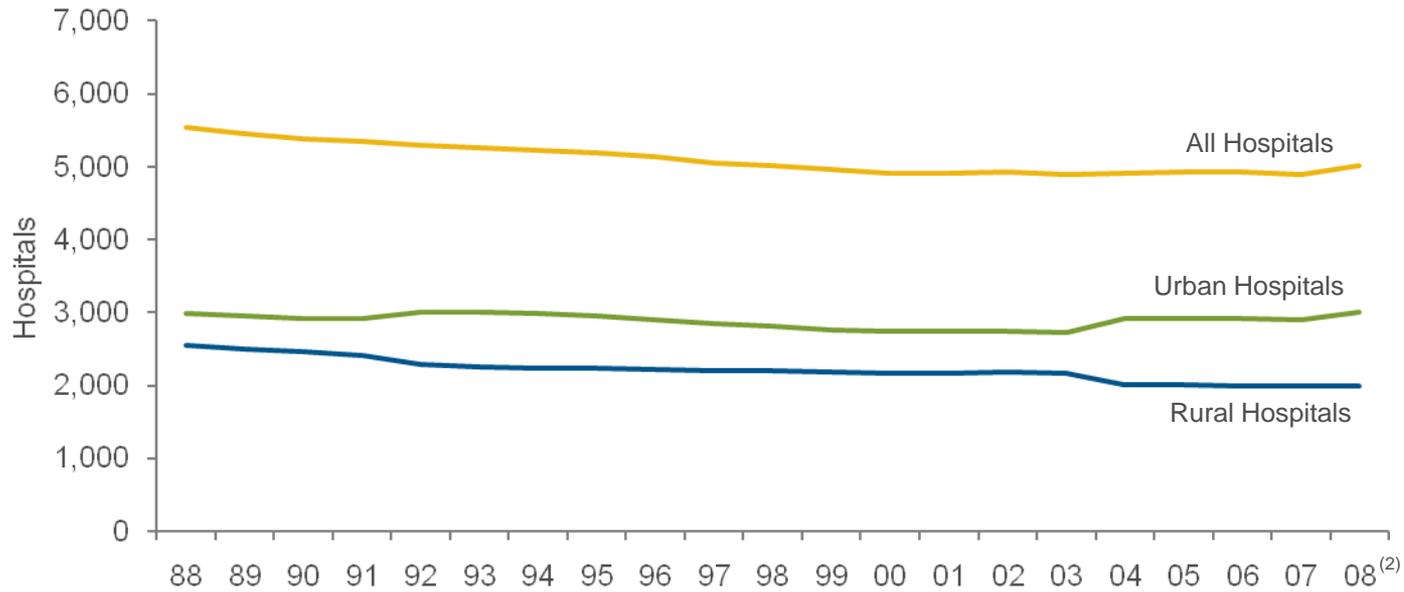
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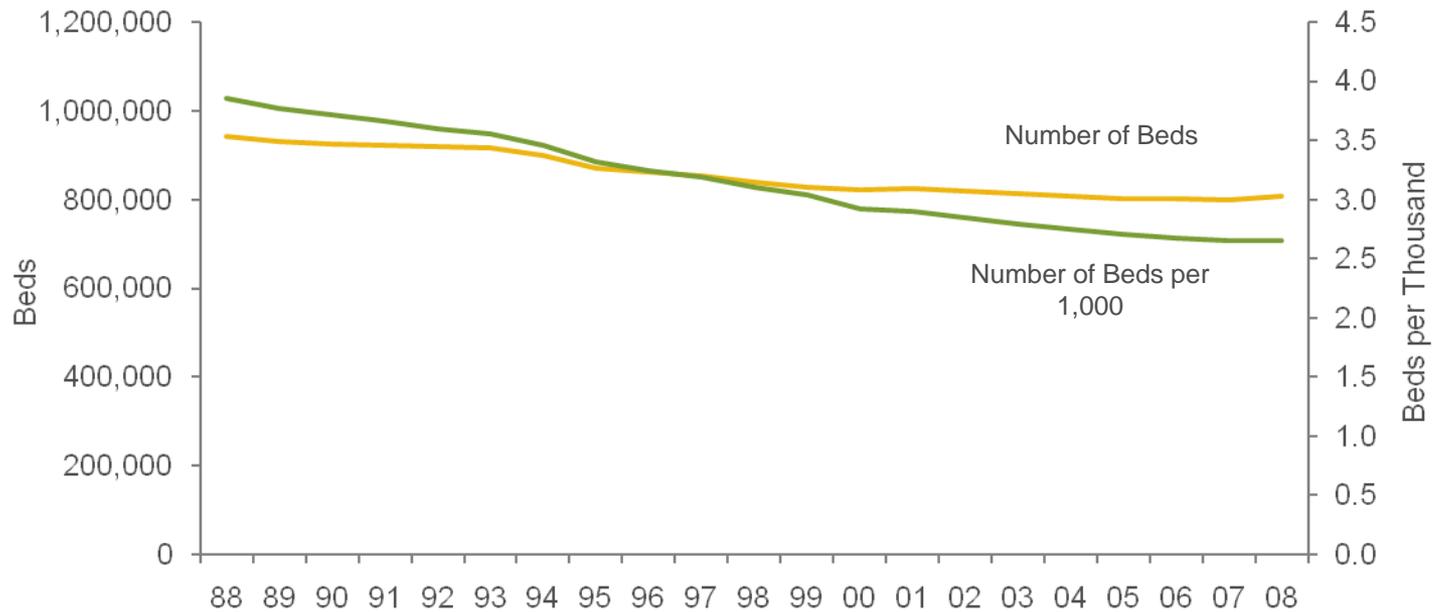


Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

(1) All nonfederal, short-term general, and specialty hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public.

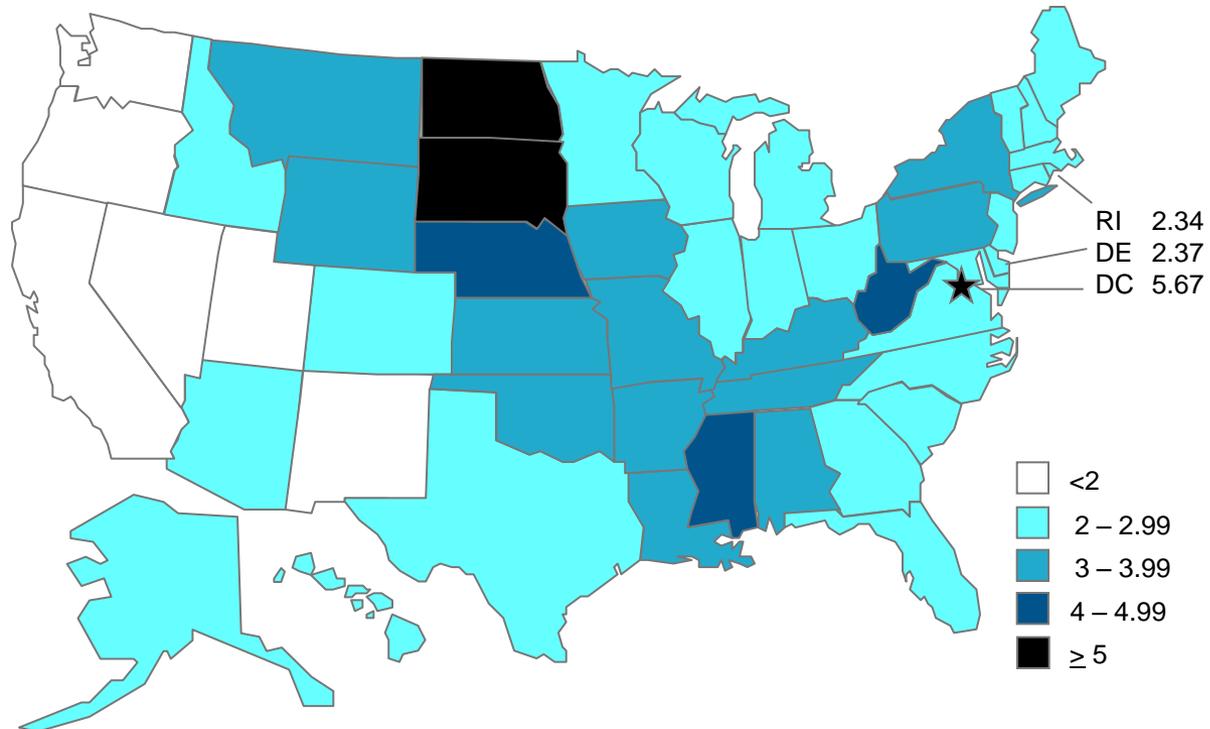
(2) Data on the number of urban and rural hospitals in 2004 and beyond were collected using coding different from previous years to reflect new Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services wage area designations.

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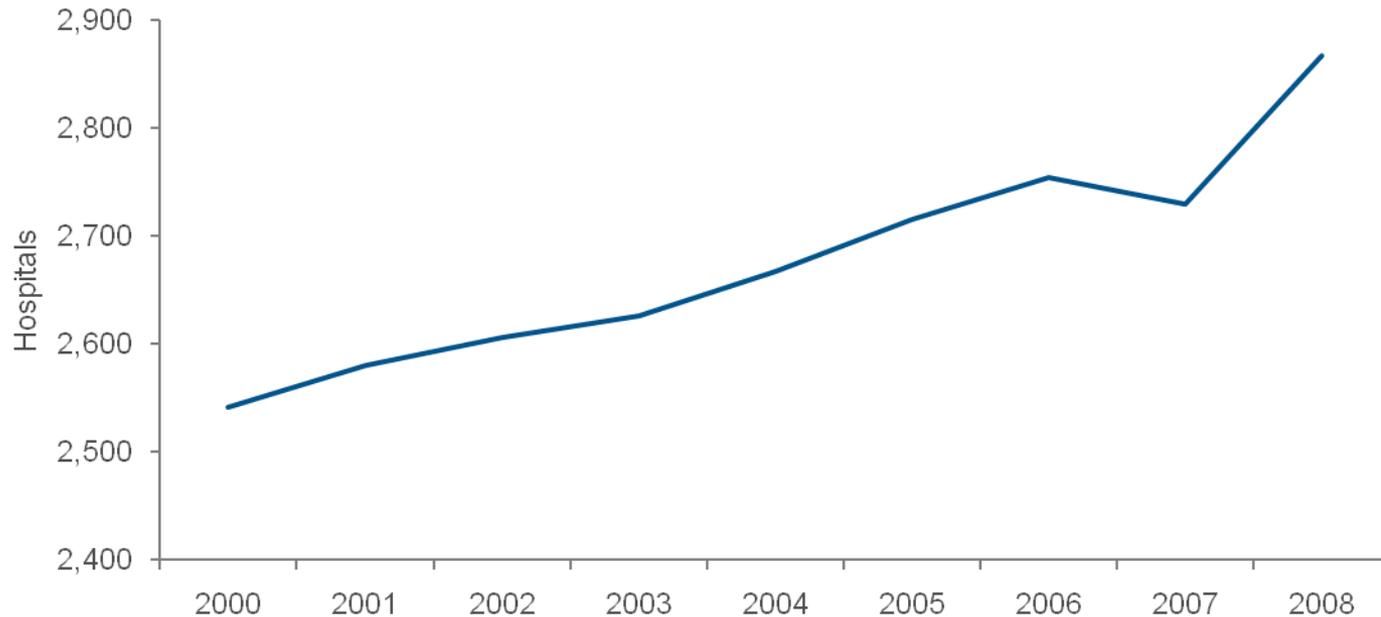
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Chart 2.3: Beds per 1,000 by State, 2008



Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

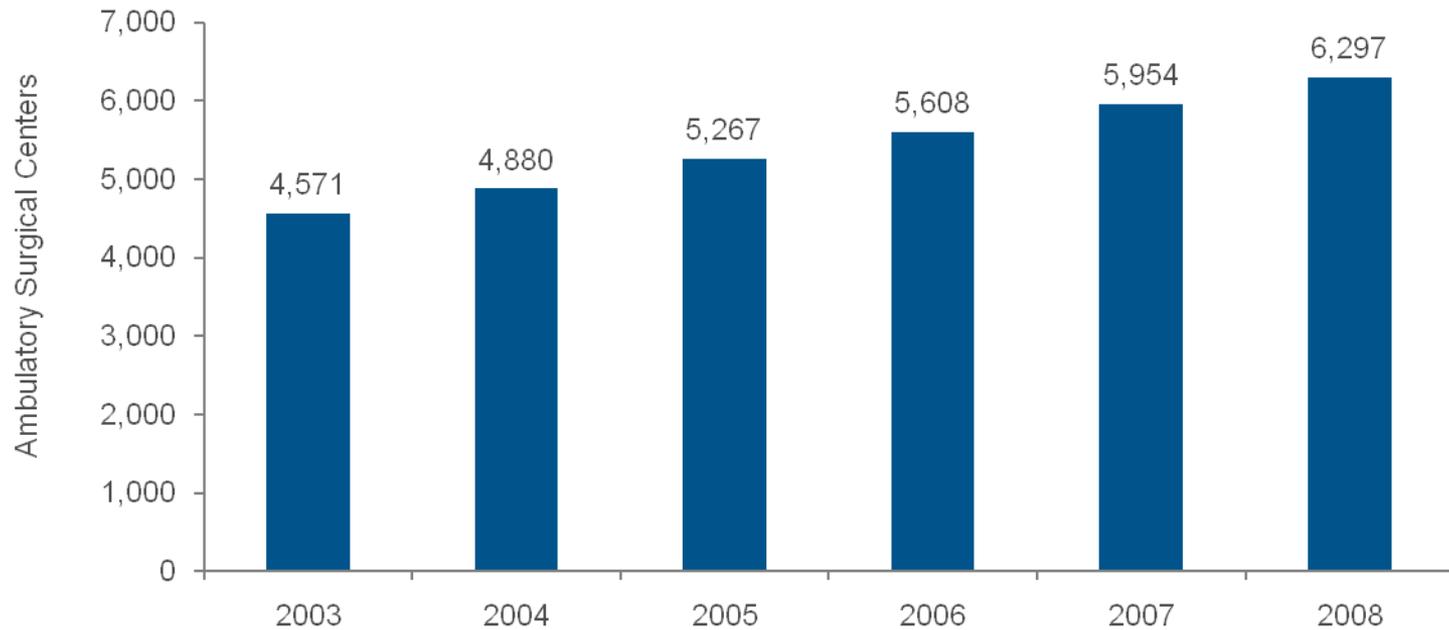
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Hospitals that are part of a corporate body that may own and/or manage health provider facilities or health-related subsidiaries as well as non-health-related facilities including freestanding and/or subsidiary corporations.

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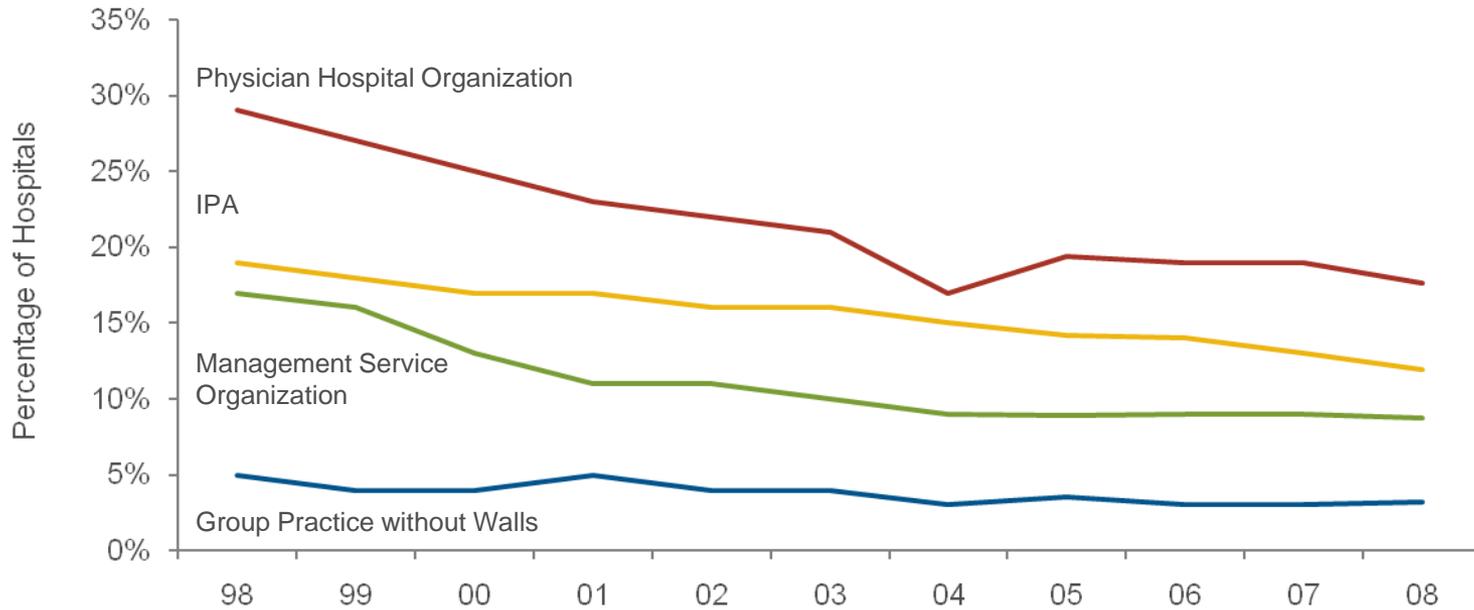


Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2009). Provider of Service File.

Link: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/nonidentifiabledatafiles/04_providerofservicesfile.asp.

⁽¹⁾ Includes facilities that are approved but not eligible to participate in the Medicare program.

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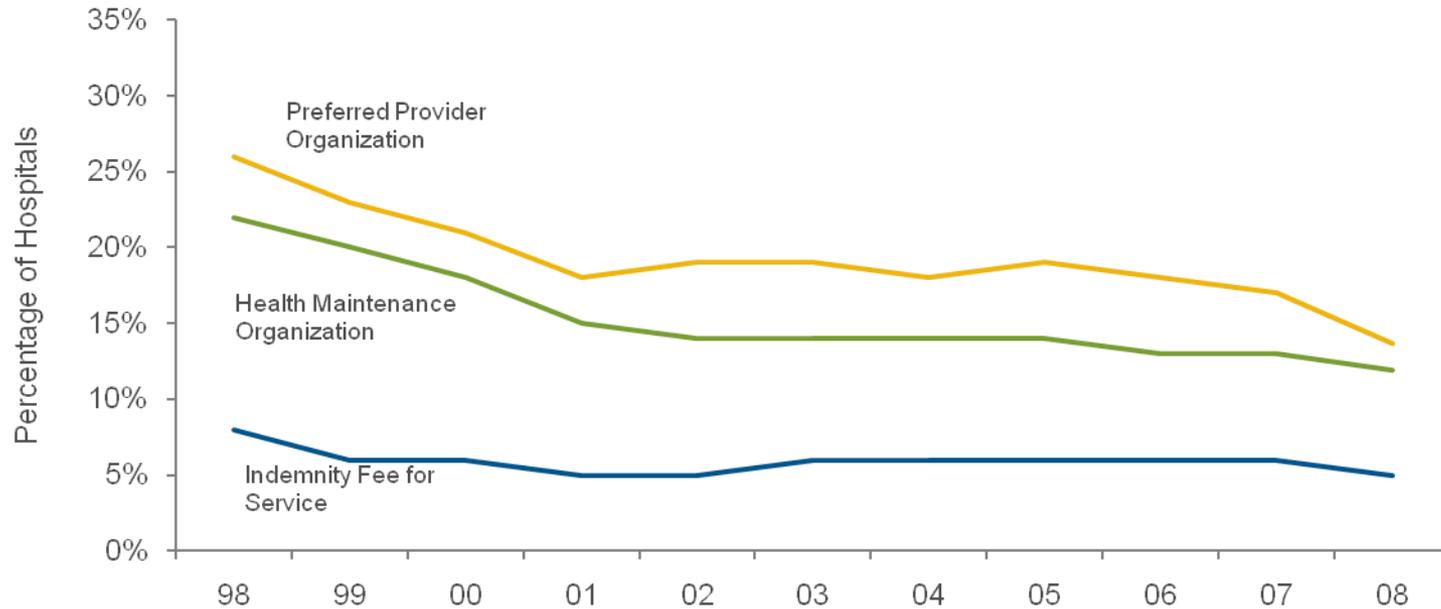


Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ A hospital is considered to have a physician relationship if the relationship exists as part of the hospital or a system or network of which the hospital is a part.

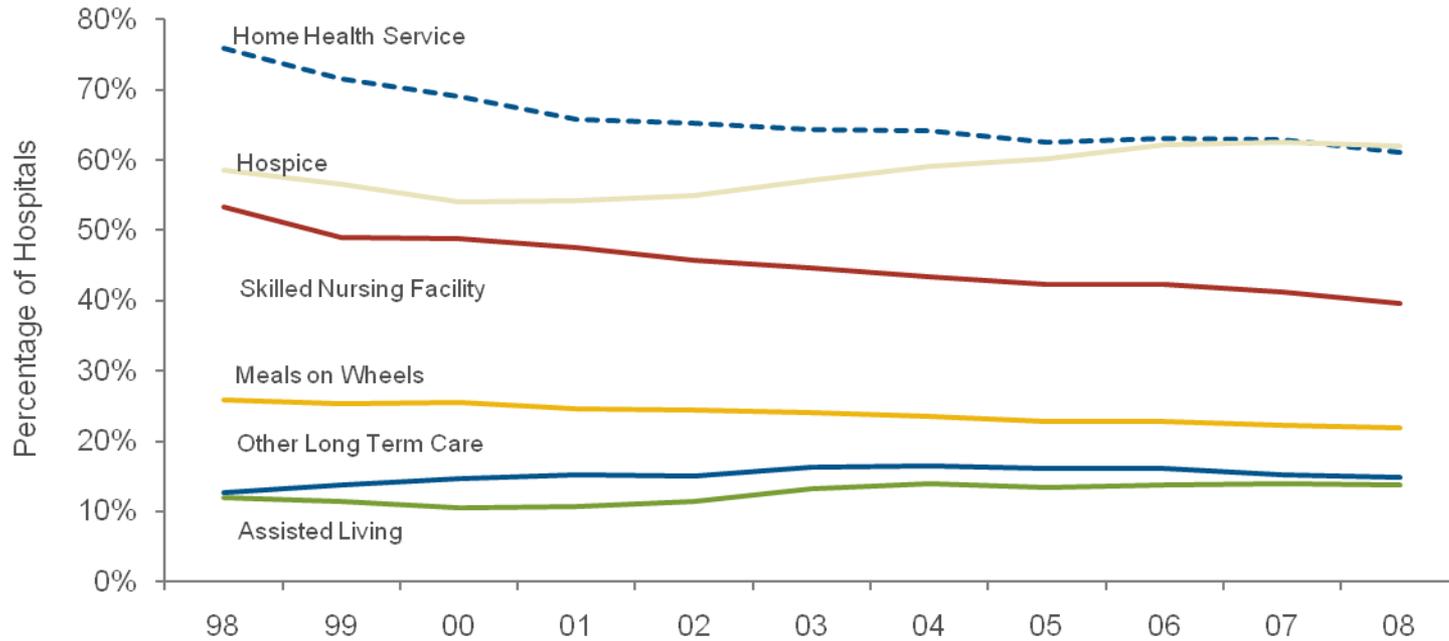
Previously Chart 2.7 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Chart 2.7: Percentage of Hospitals with Insurance Products by Type of Insurance, 1998 – 2008



Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. Previously Chart 2.8 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Chart 2.8: Percentage of Hospitals Offering “Non-hospital” Services,⁽¹⁾ 1998 – 2008

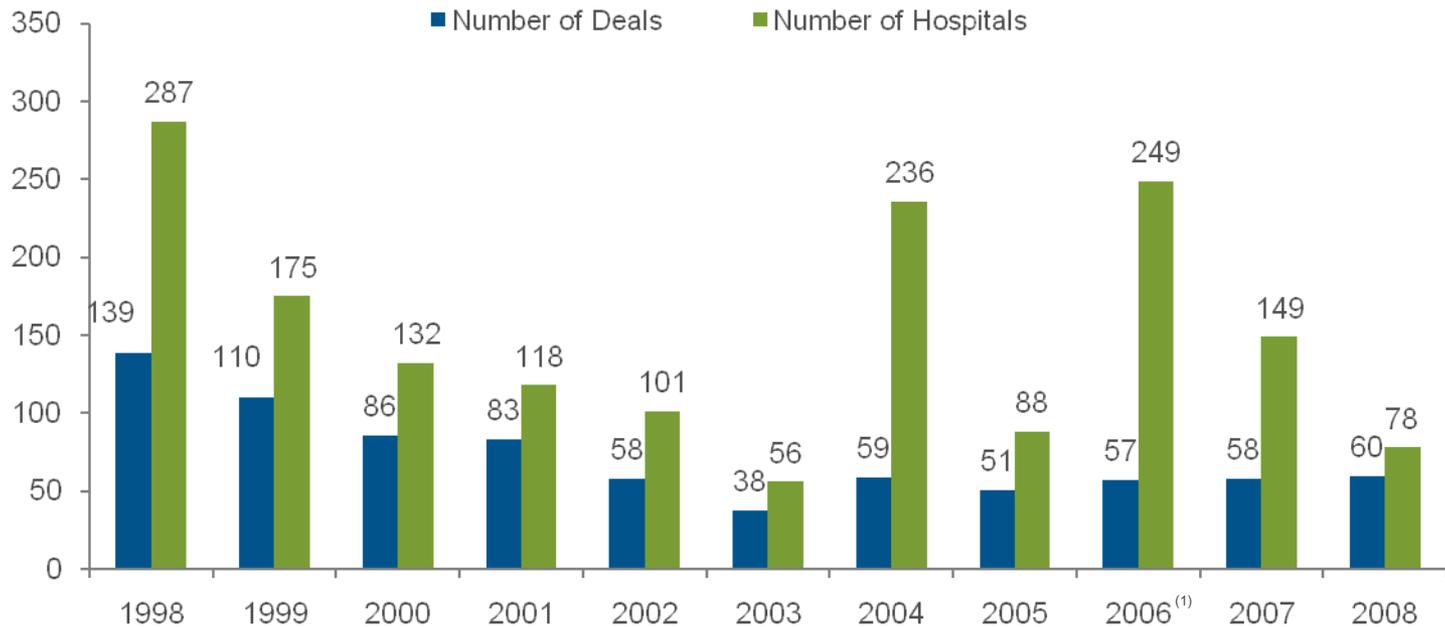


Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Includes services offered in hospital, health system, network or joint venture.

Previously Chart 2.9 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Chart 2.9: Announced Hospital Mergers and Acquisitions, 1998 – 2008



Source: Irving Levin Associates, Inc., *The Health Care Acquisition Report*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009.
Previously Chart 2.10 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

⁽¹⁾ In 2006, the privatization of HCA, Inc. affected 176 acute-care hospitals. The acquisition was the largest health care transaction ever announced.



CHAPTER 3

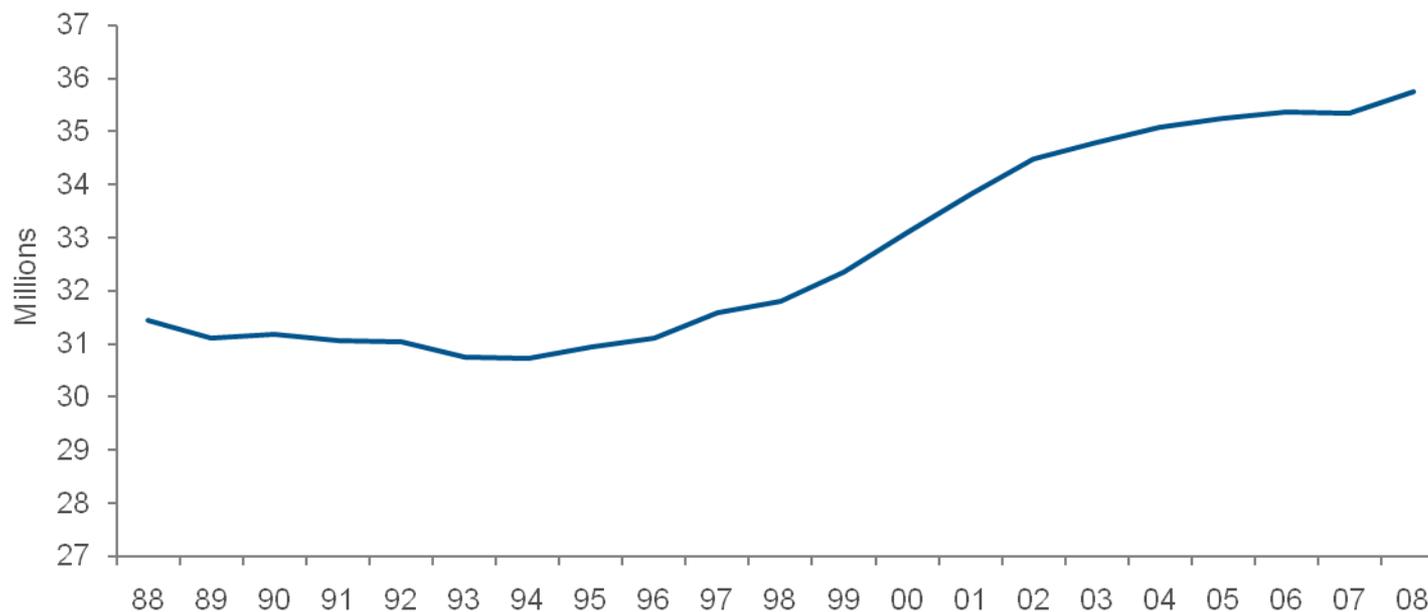
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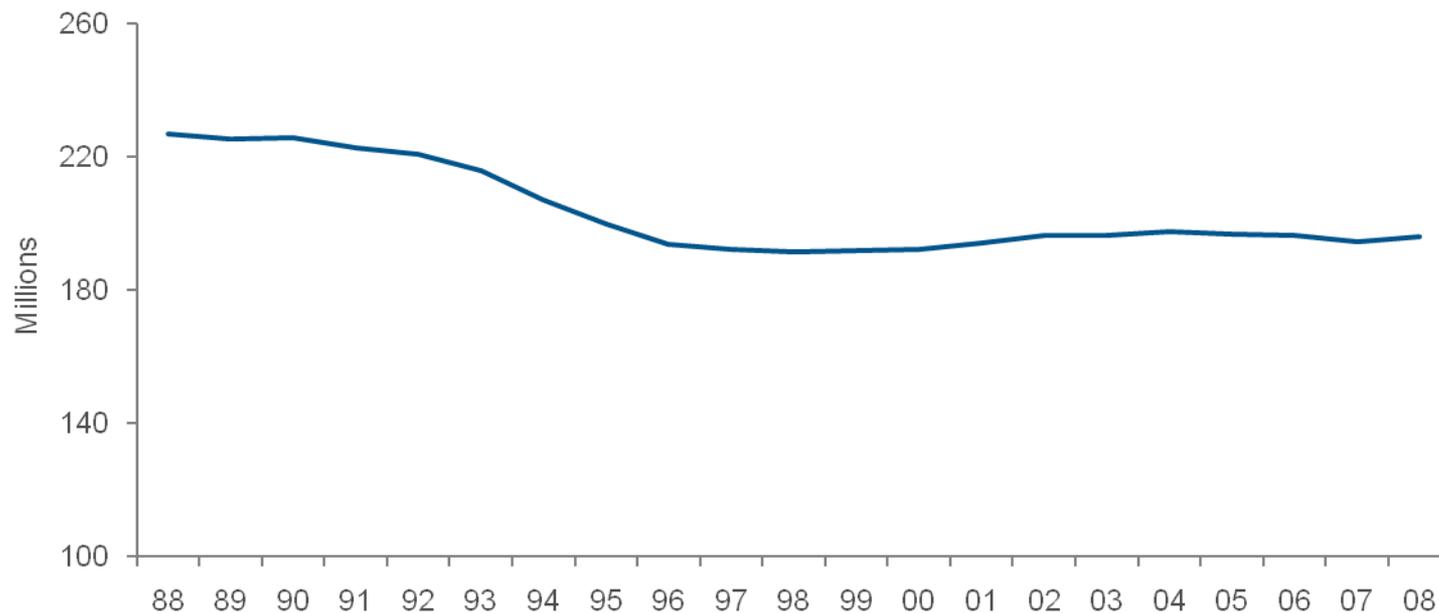
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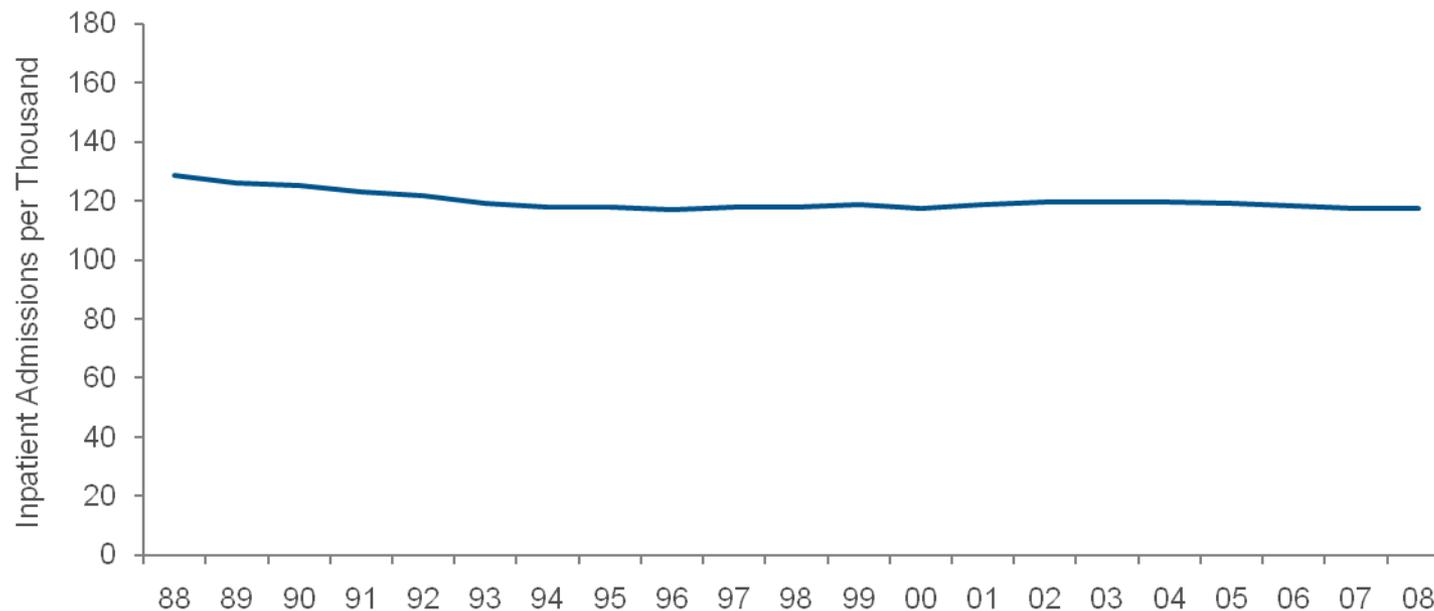
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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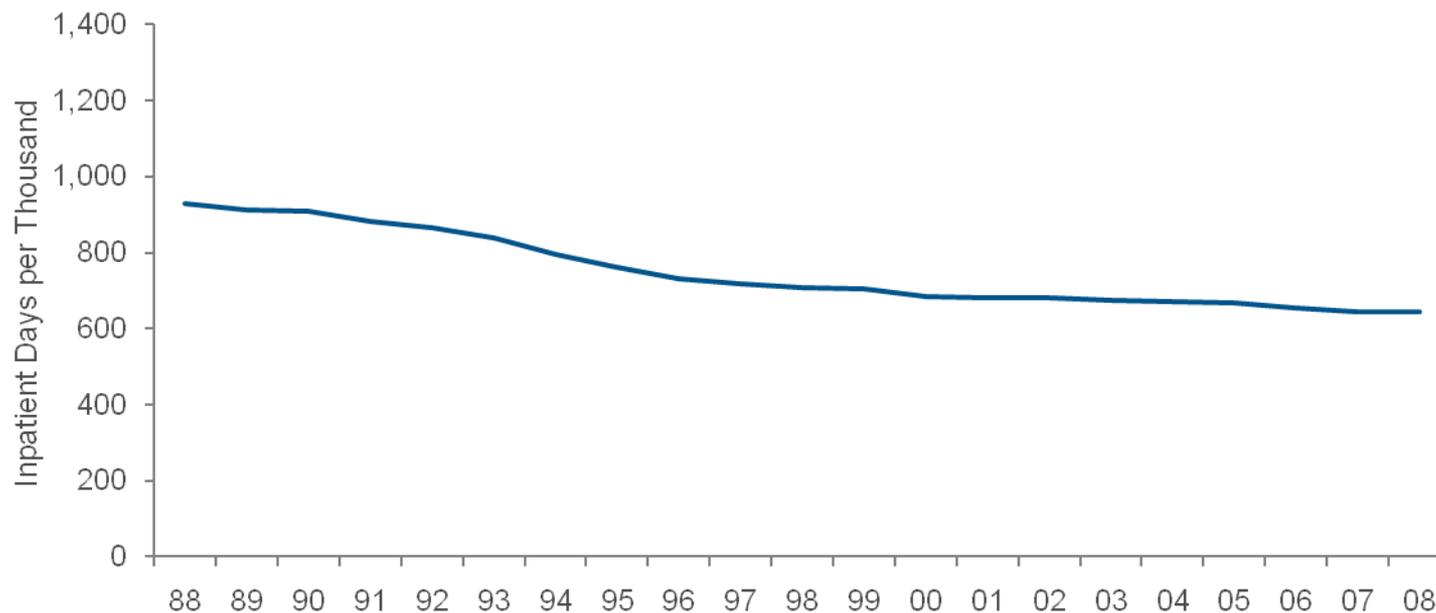
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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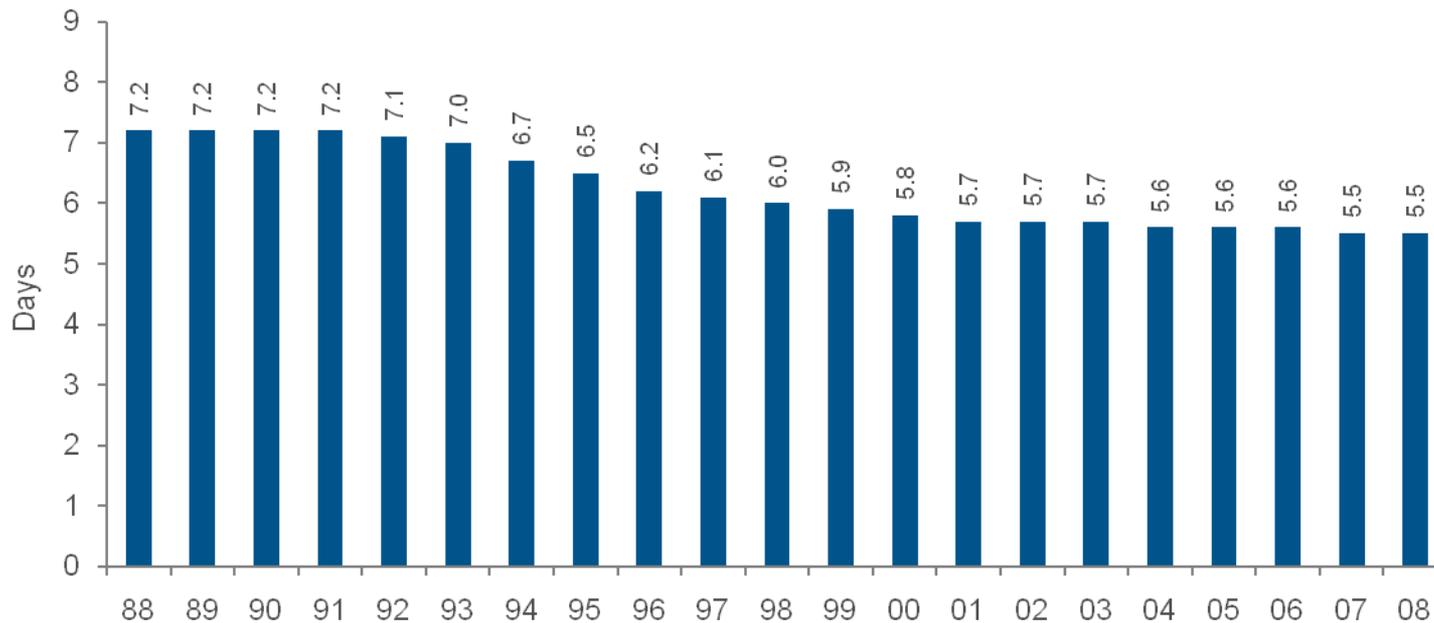
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

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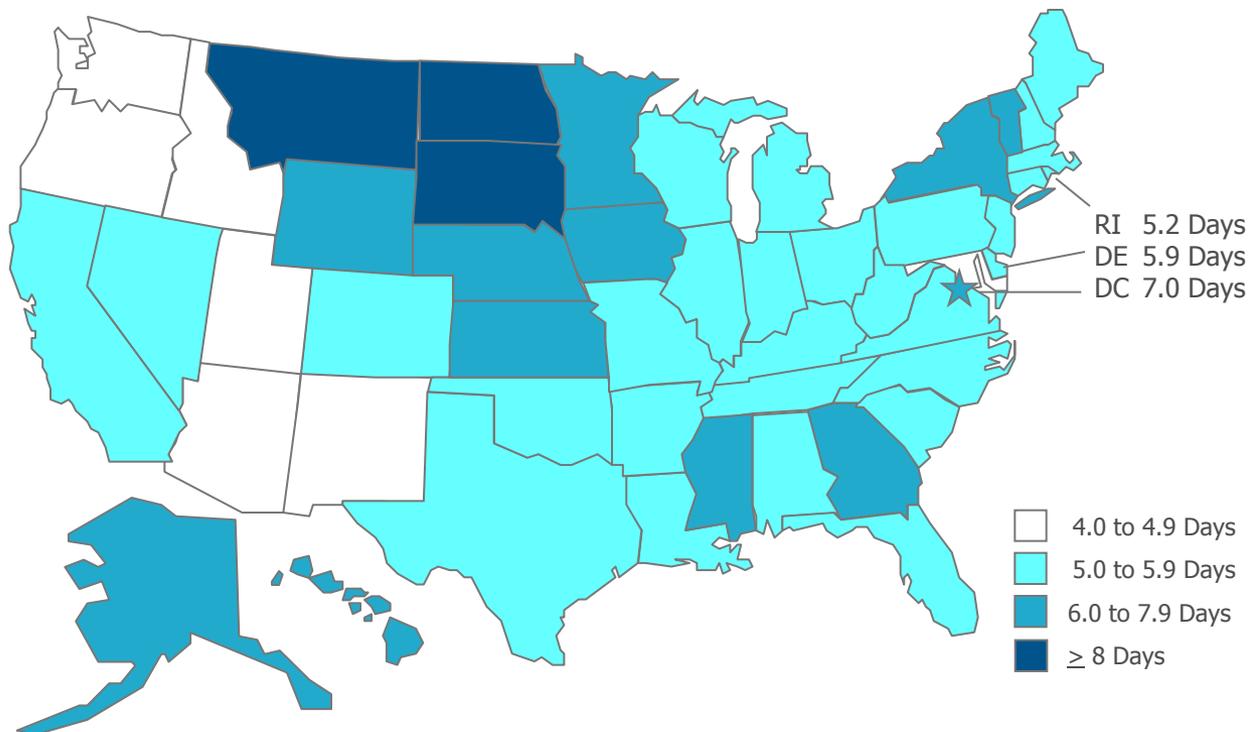
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

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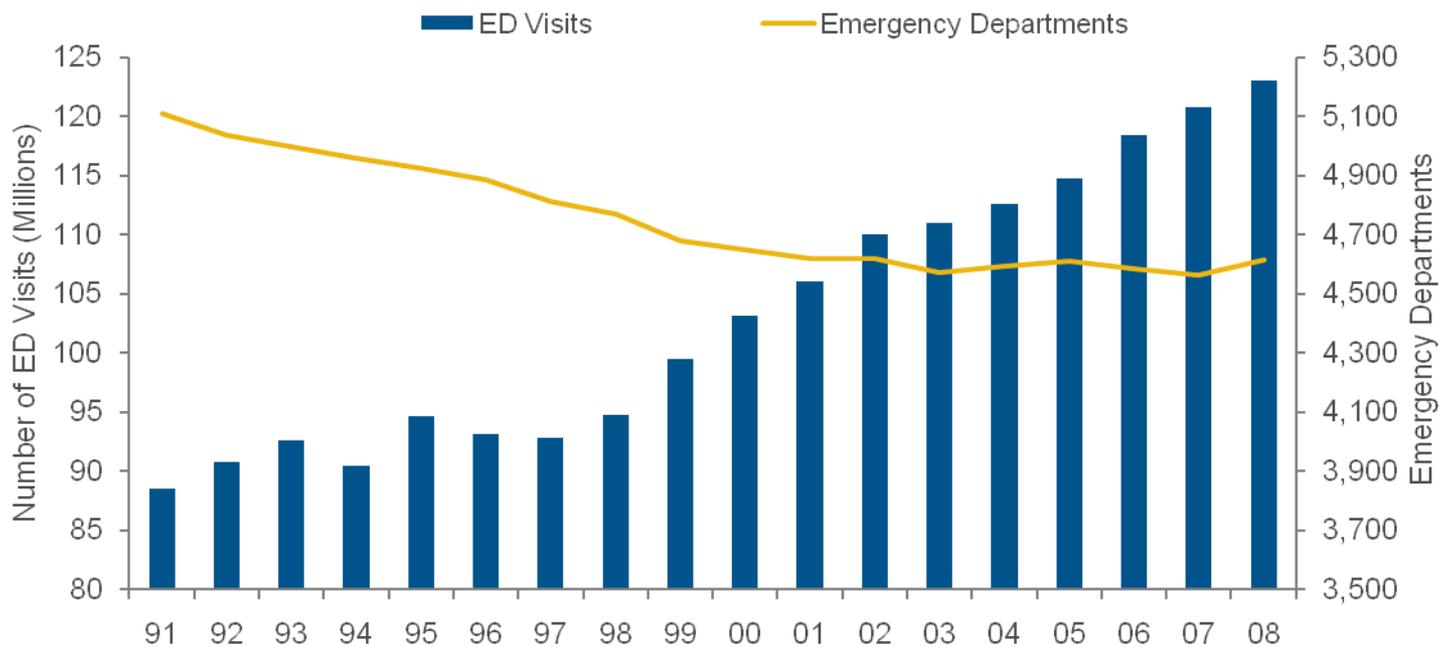
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

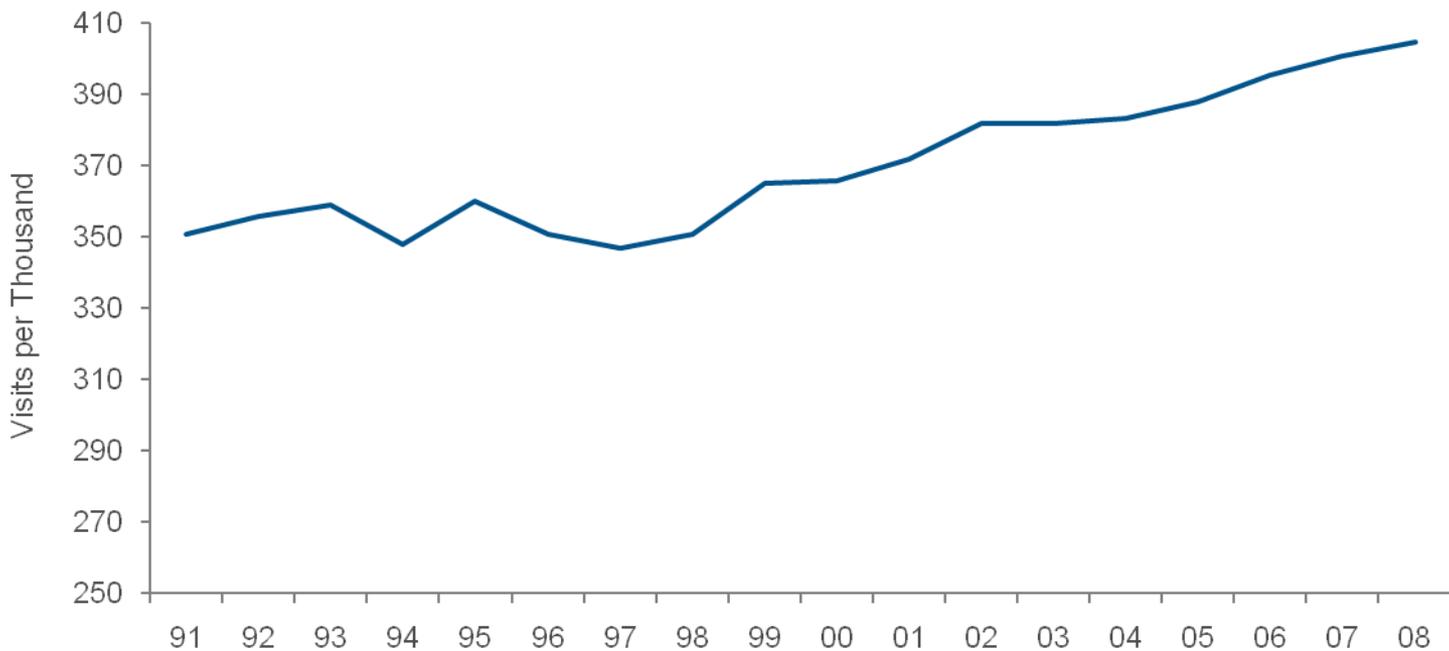
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

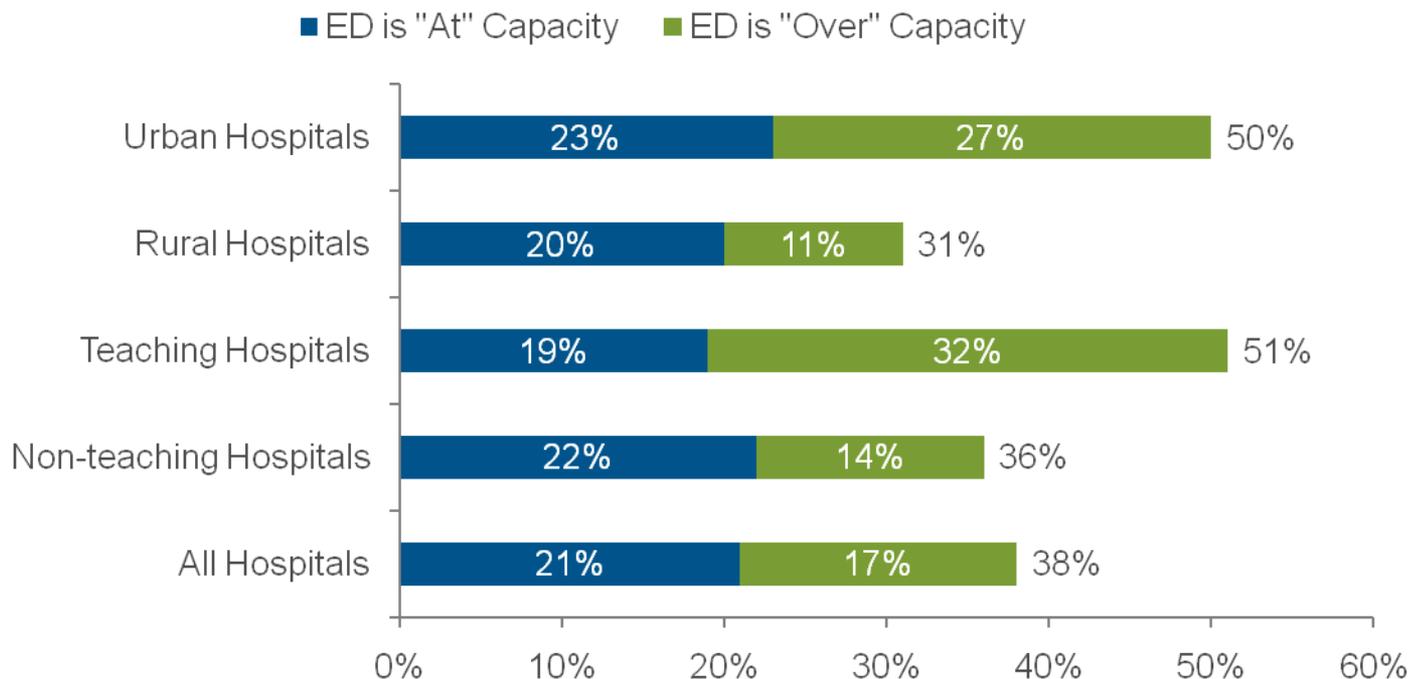
⁽¹⁾ Defined as hospitals reporting ED visits in the AHA Annual Survey.

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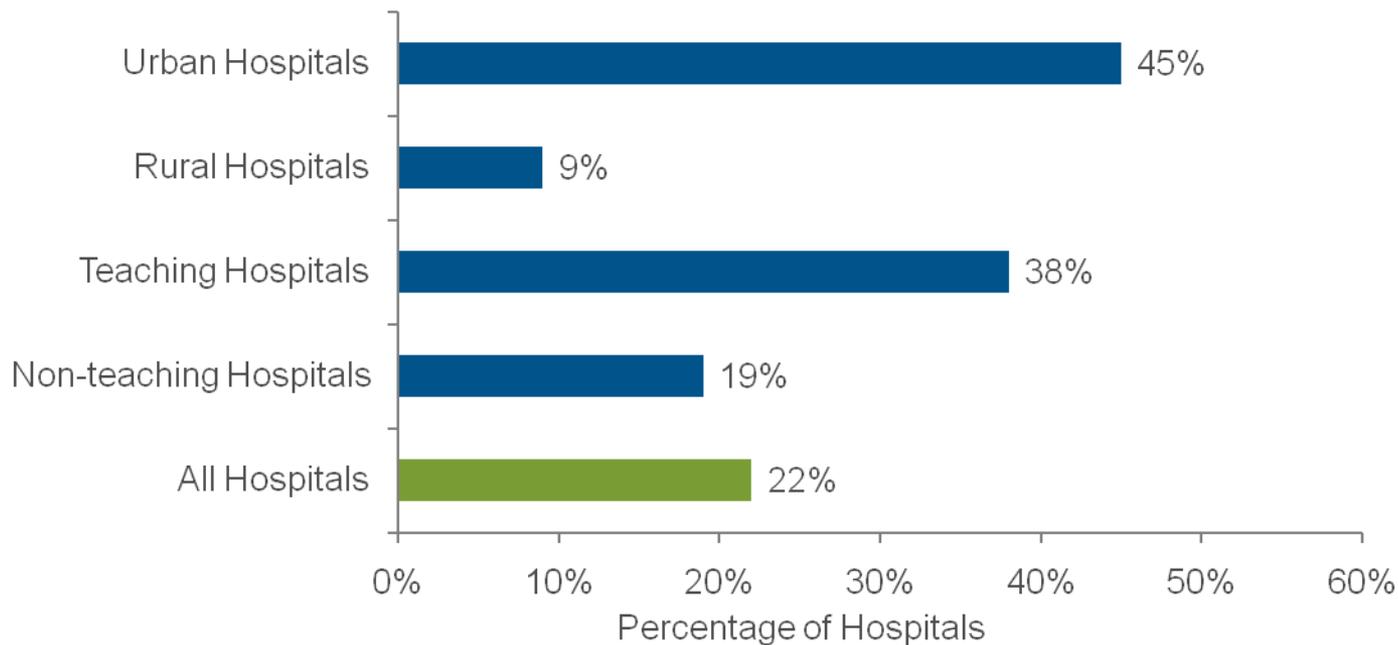
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

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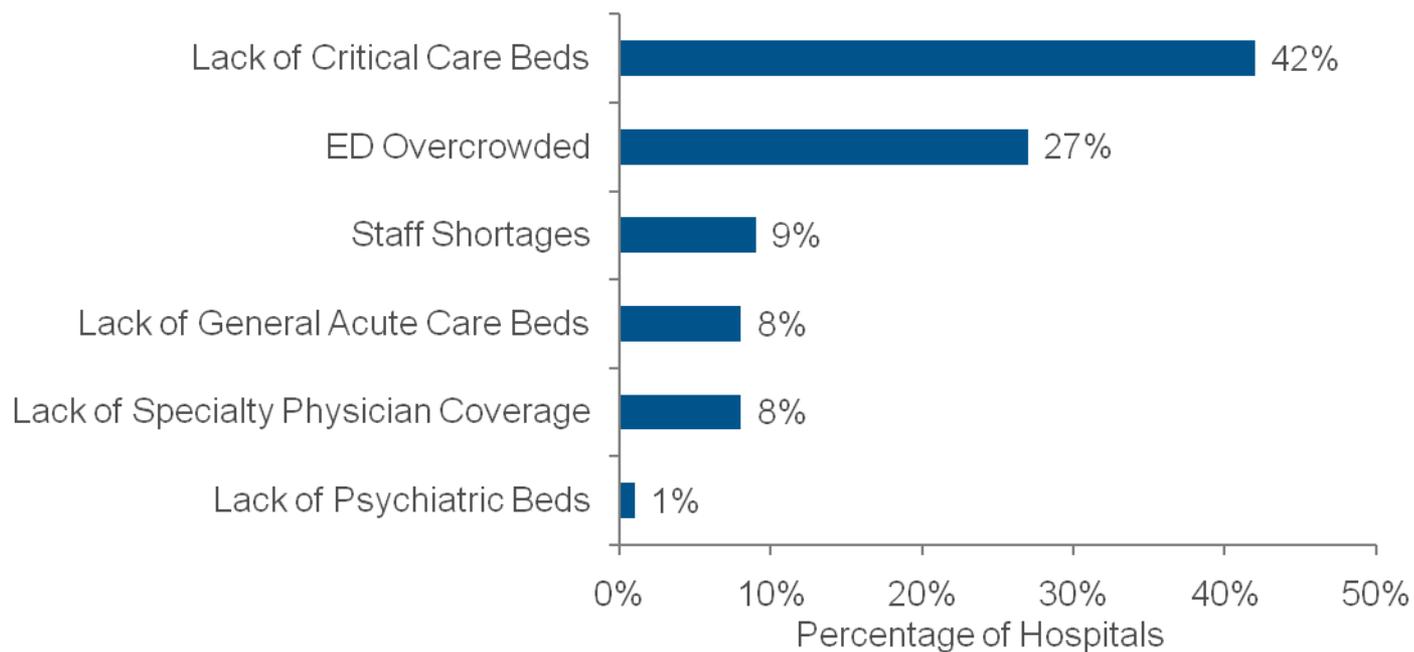
Source: American Hospital Association 2010 Rapid Response Survey, Telling the Hospital Story.

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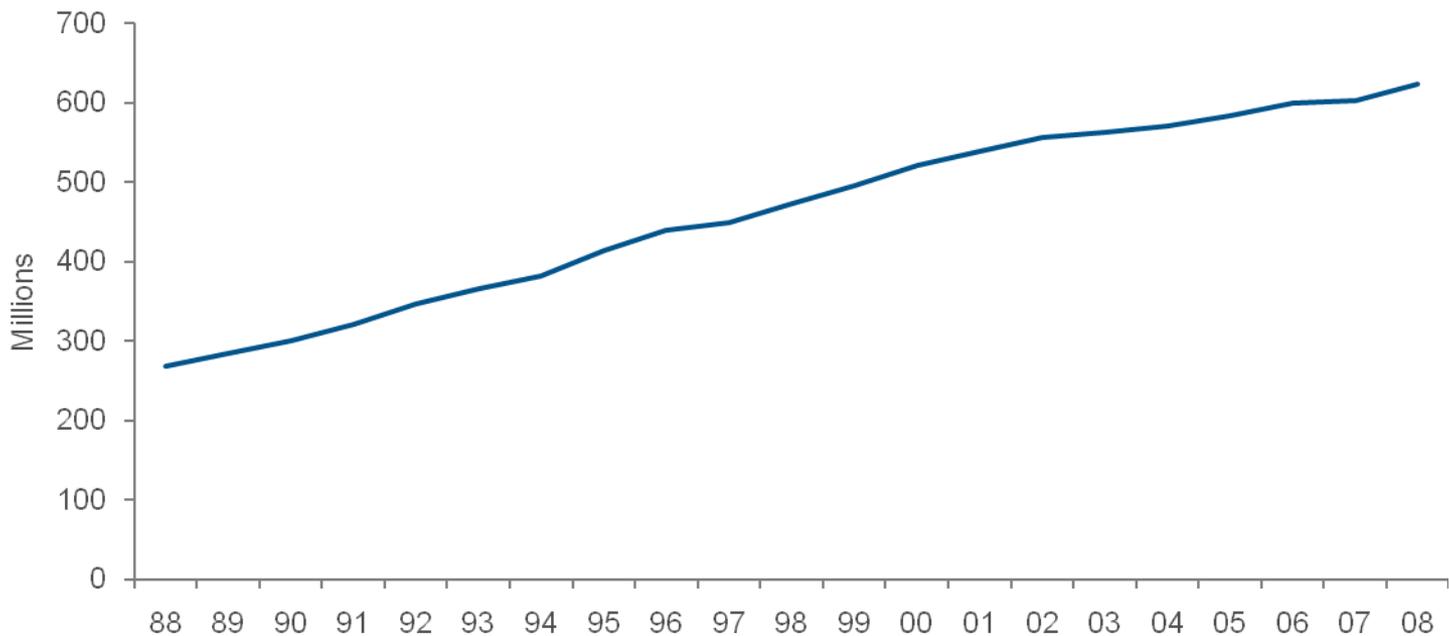
Source: American Hospital Association 2010 Rapid Response Survey, Telling the Hospital Story.

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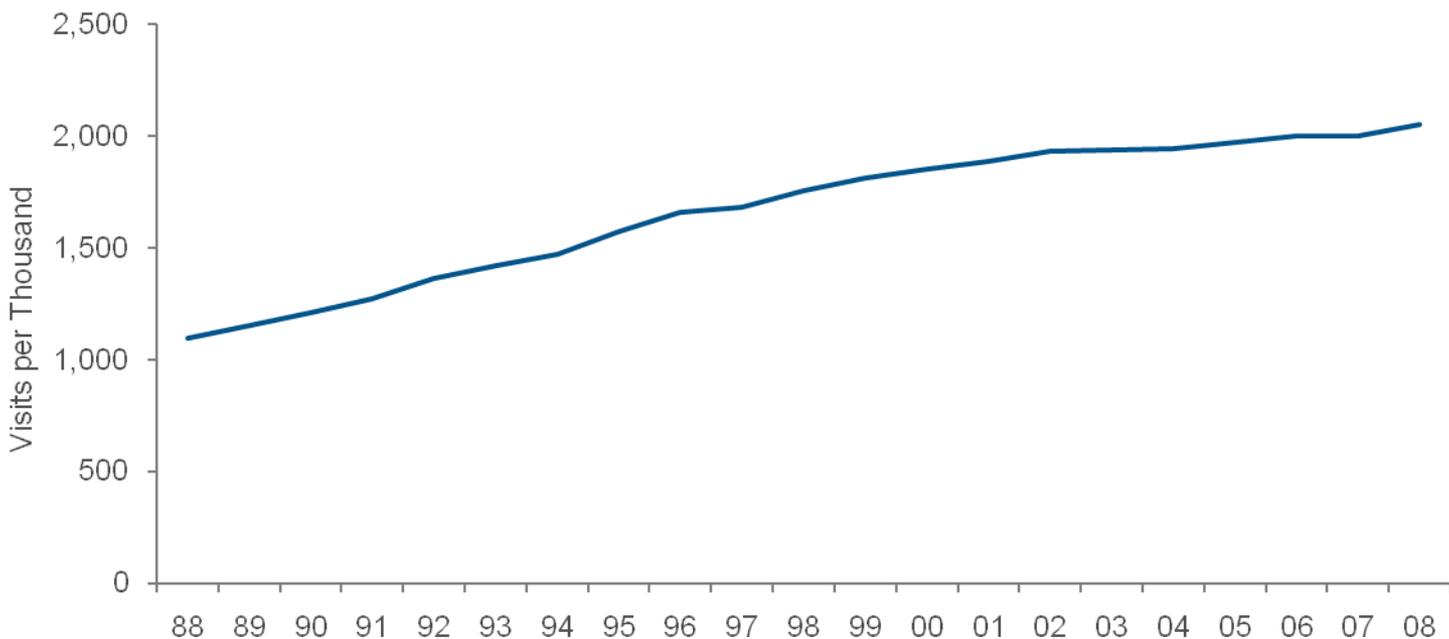
Source: American Hospital Association 2010 Rapid Response Survey, Telling the Hospital Story.

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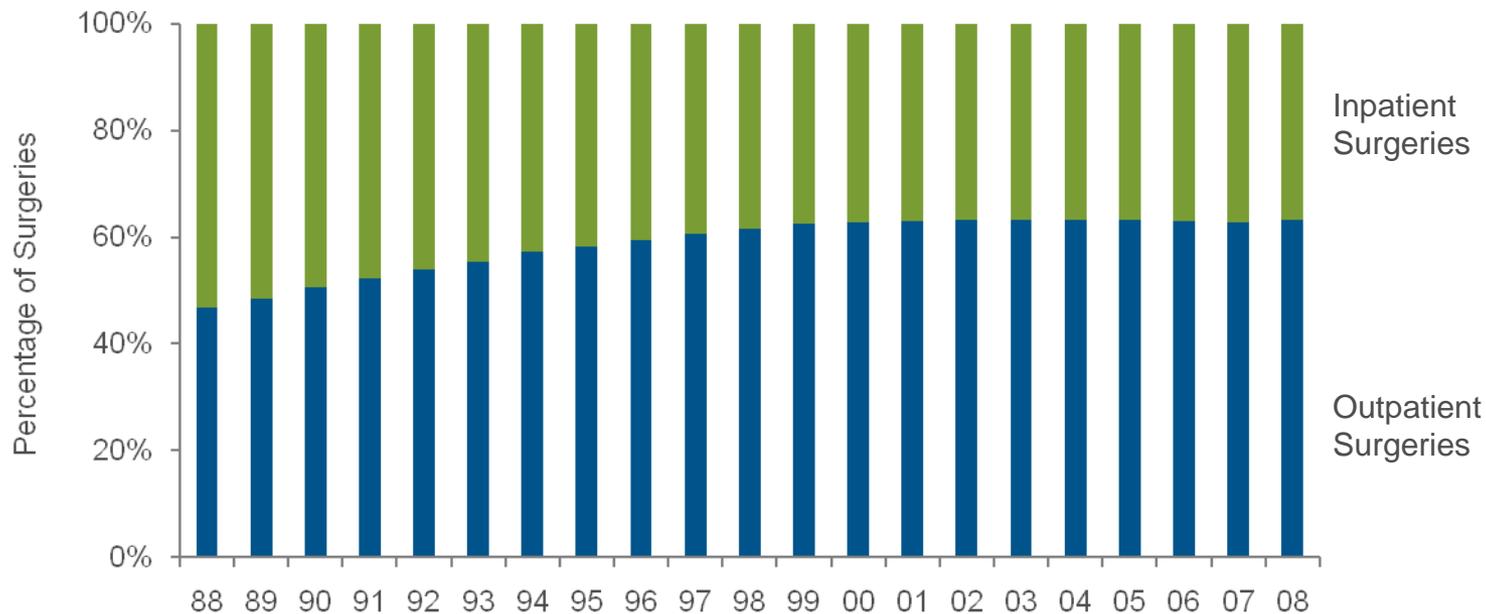
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.



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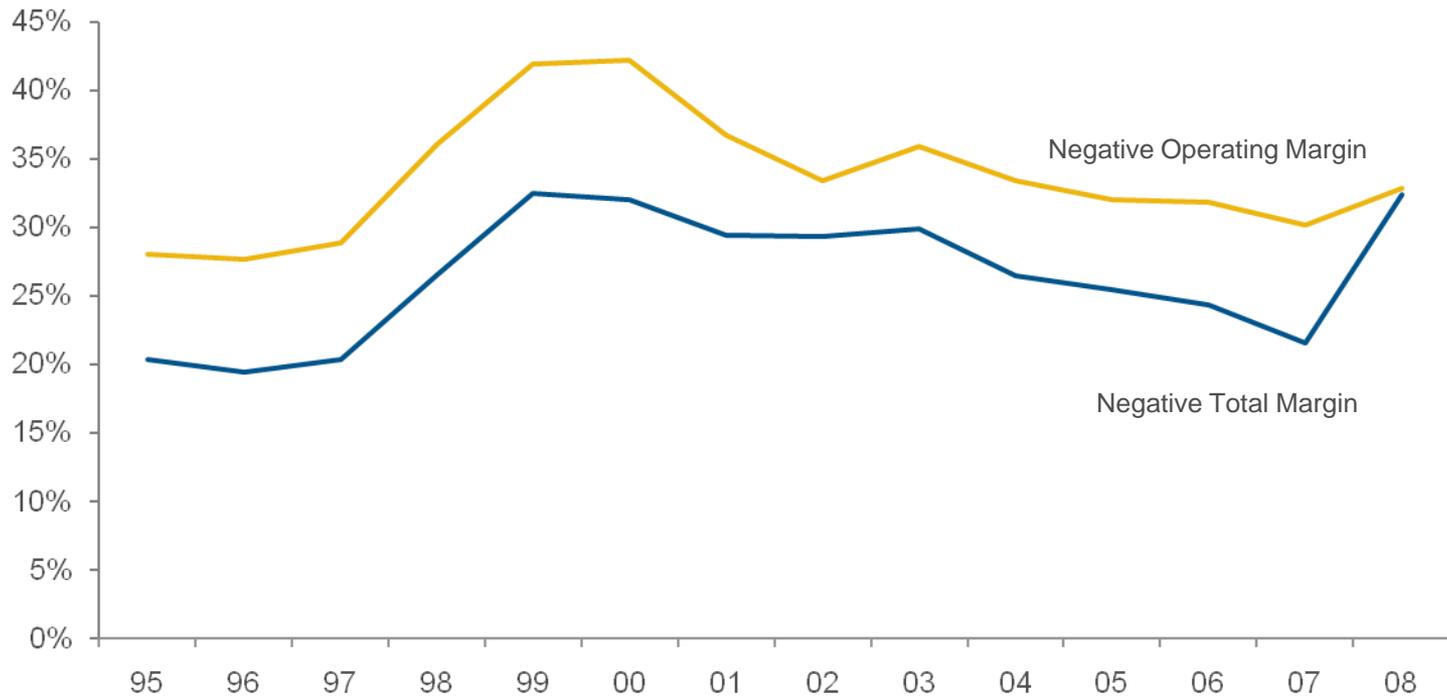
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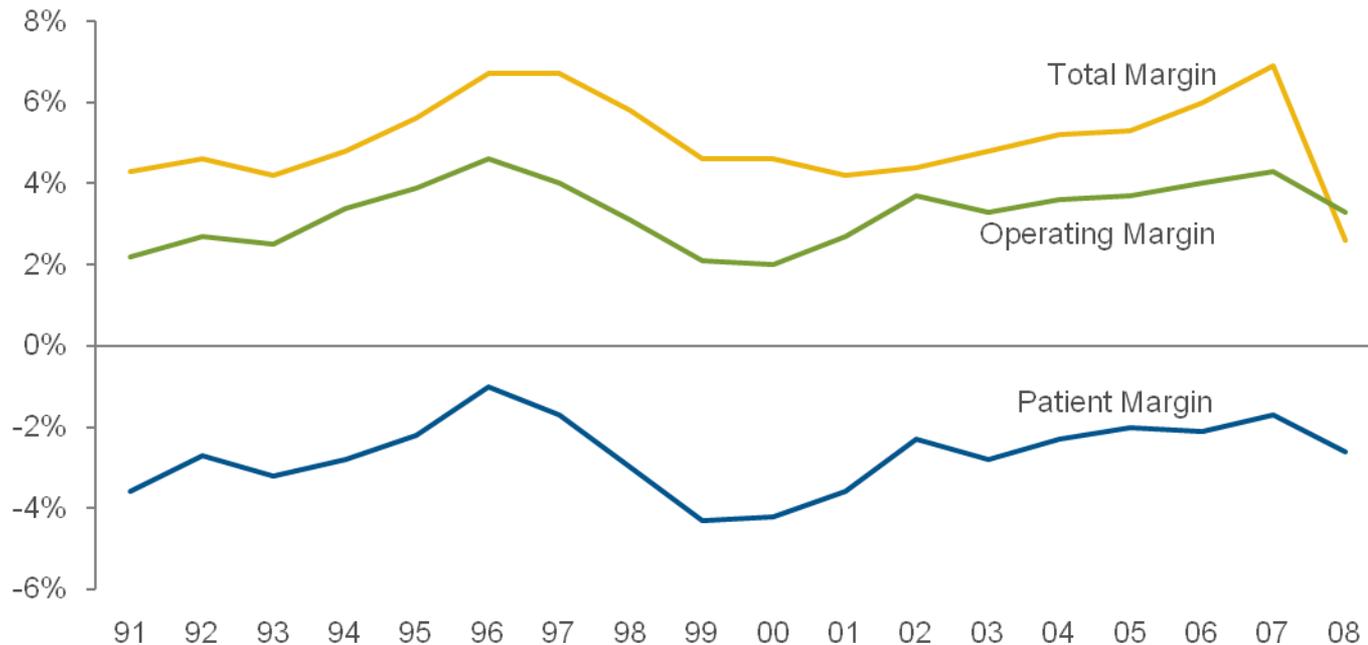
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

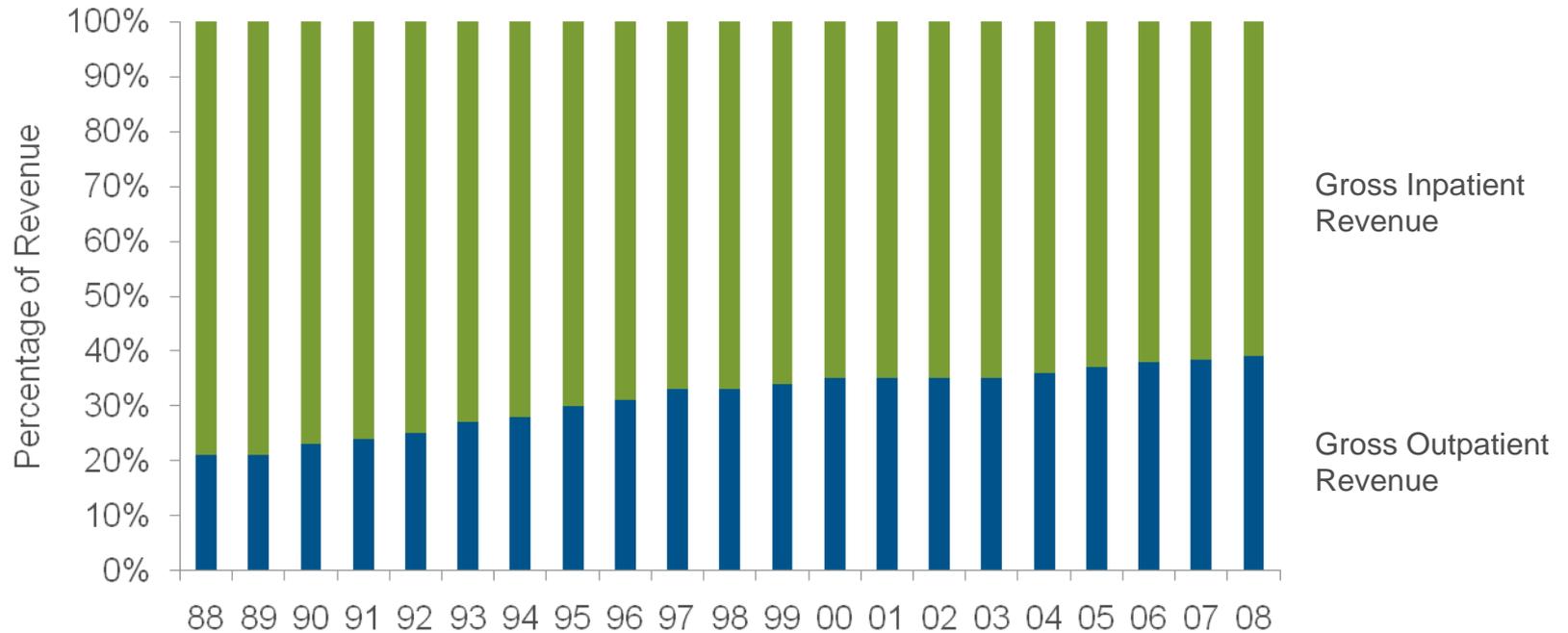
Chart 4.2: Aggregate Total Hospital Margins,⁽¹⁾ Operating Margins,⁽²⁾ and Patient Margins,⁽³⁾ 1991 – 2008



Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

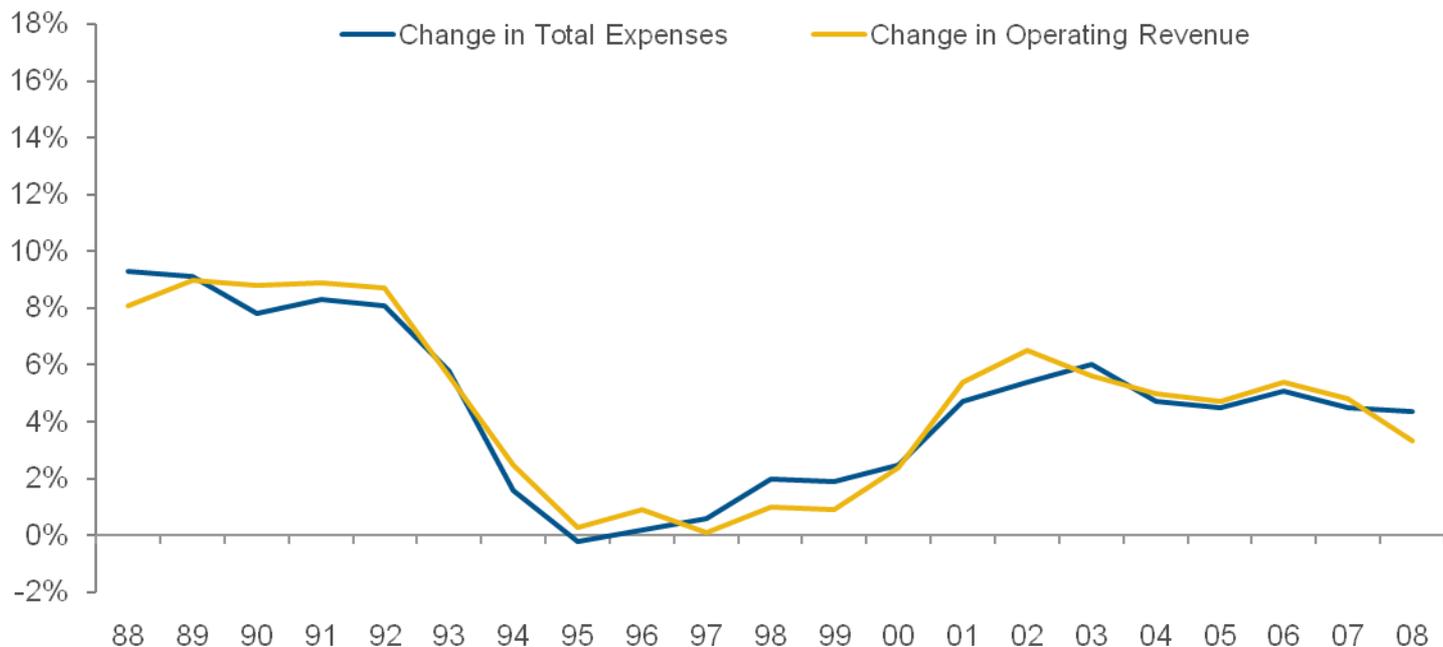
- (1) Total Hospital Margin is calculated as the difference between total net revenue and total expenses divided by total net revenue.
- (2) Operating Margin is calculated as the difference between operating revenue and total expenses divided by operating revenue.
- (3) Patient Margin is calculated as the difference between net patient revenue and total expenses divided by net patient revenue.

Chart 4.3: Distribution of Outpatient vs. Inpatient Revenues, 1988 – 2008



Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

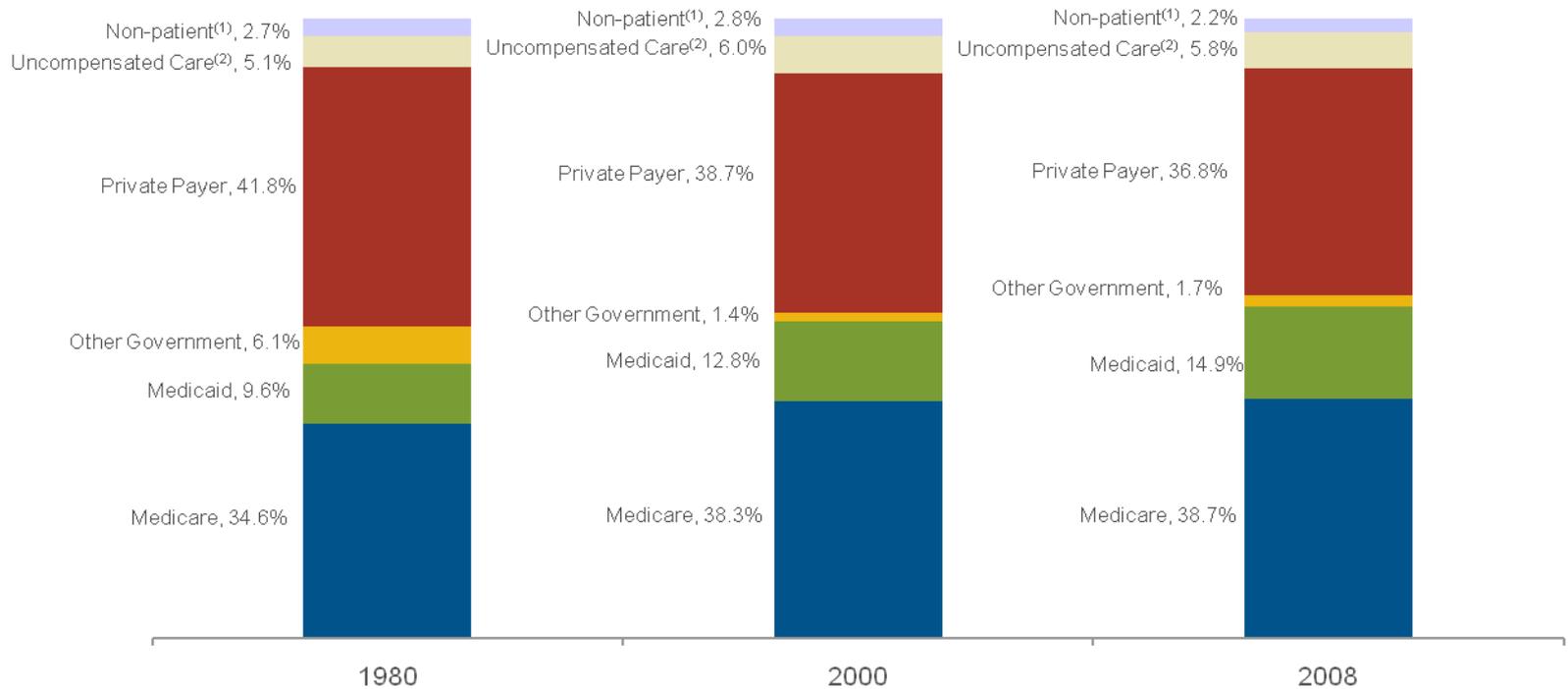
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Chart 4.5: Distribution of Hospital Cost by Payer Type, 1980, 2000, and 2008

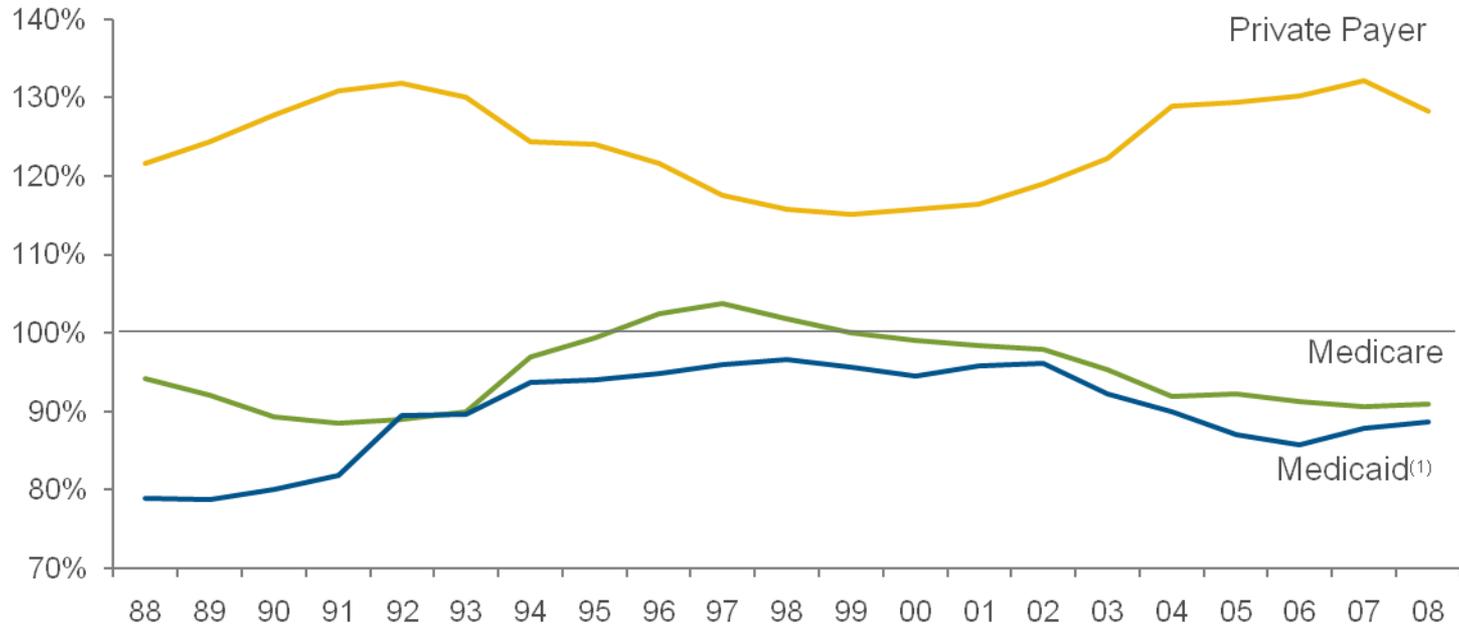


Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

(1) Non-patient represents costs for cafeterias, parking lots, gift shops and other non-patient care operating services and are not attributed to any one payer.

(2) Uncompensated care represents bad debt expense and charity care, at cost.

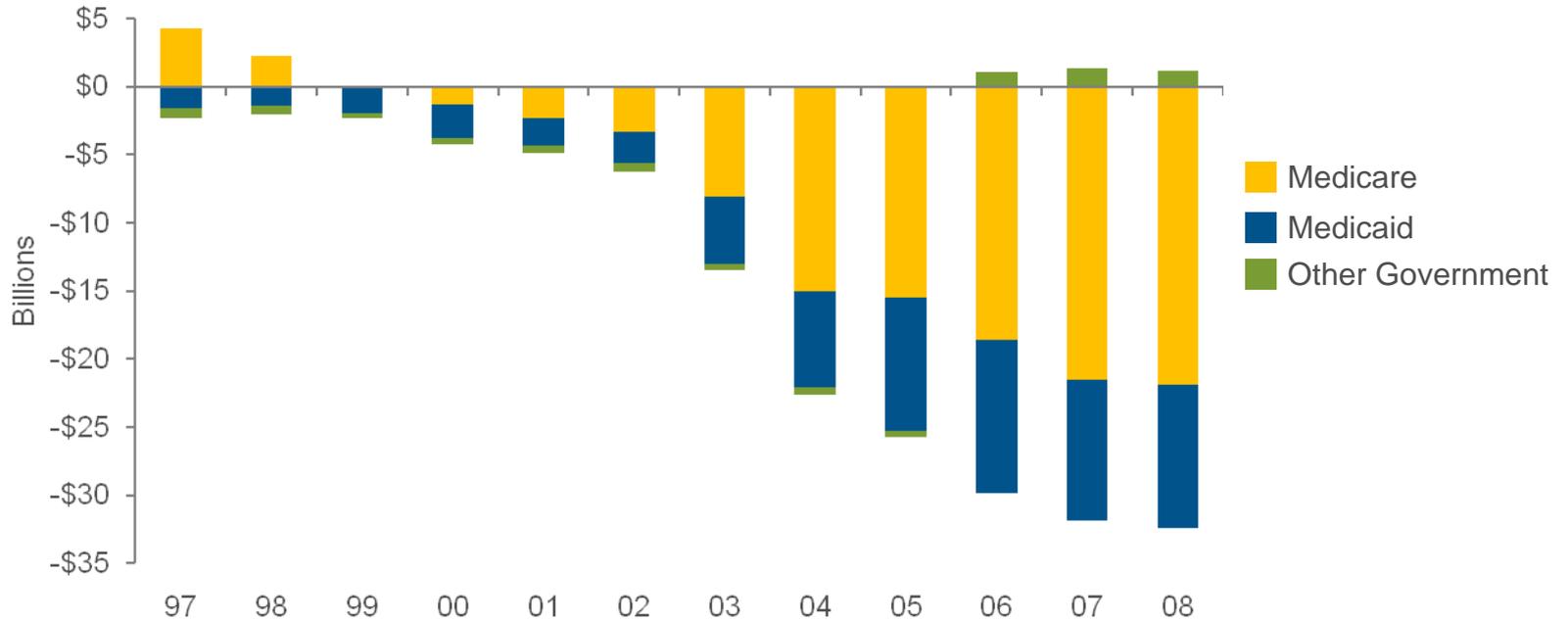
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Includes Medicaid Disproportionate Share payments.

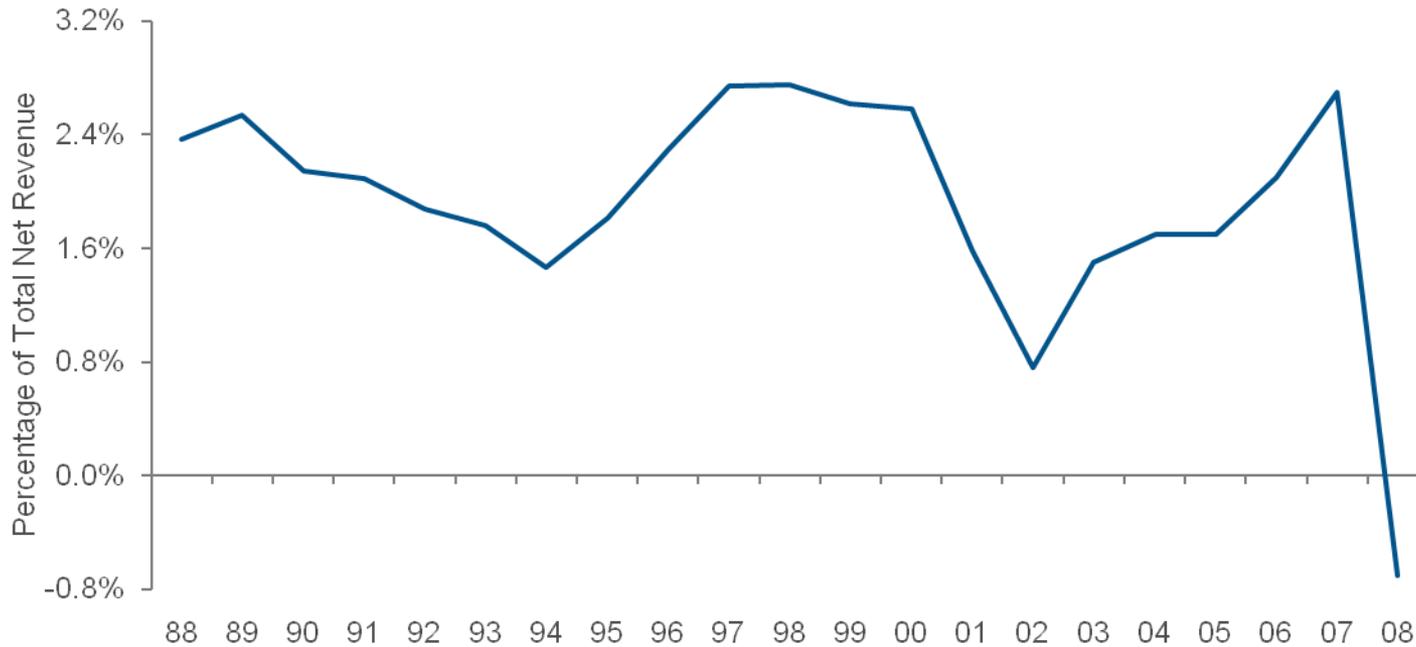
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Costs reflect a cap of 1.0 on the cost-to-charge ratio.

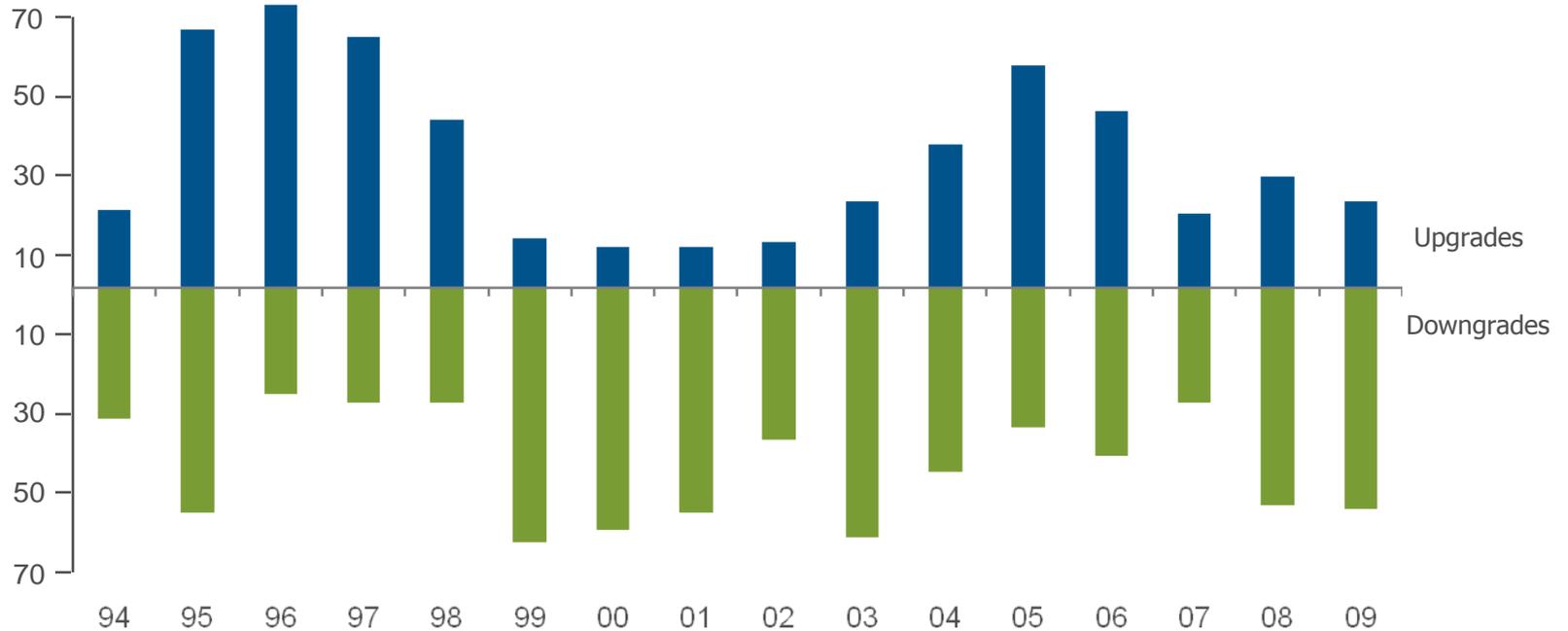
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Non-operating gains include income from non-operating activities, including investments, endowments and extraordinary gains, as well as the value of non-realized gains from investments.

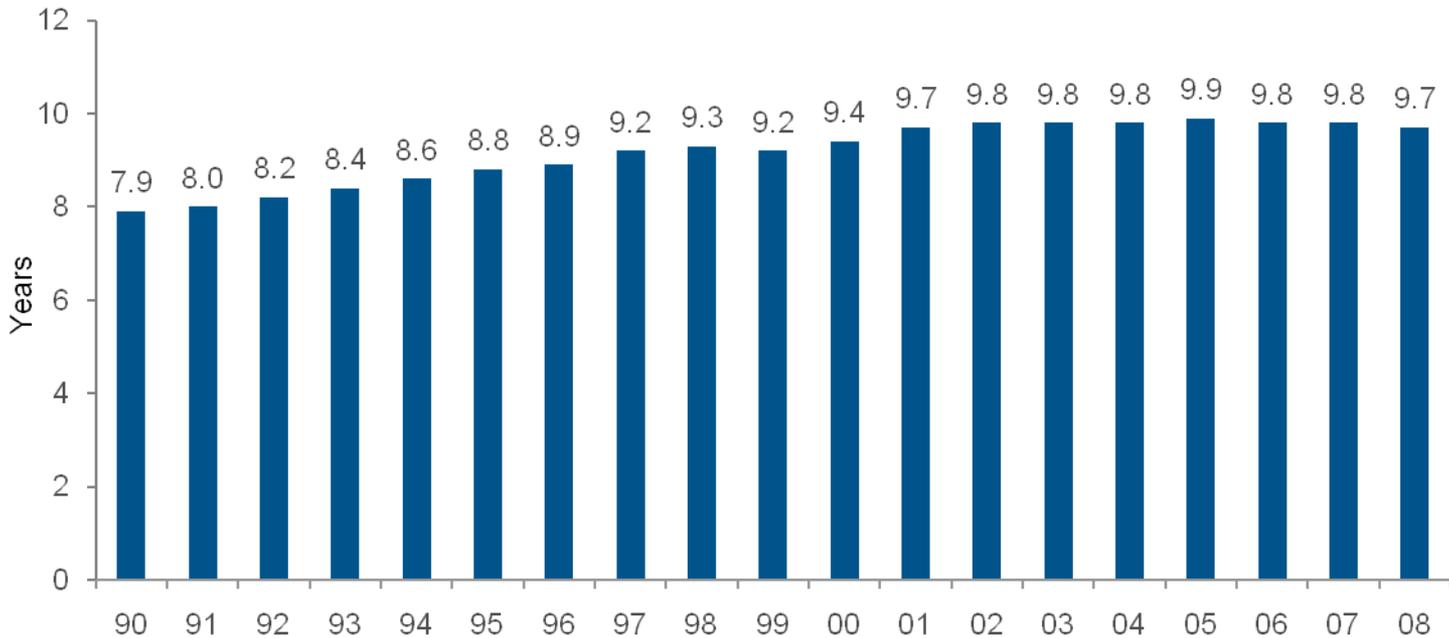
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Source: Moody's U.S. Public Finance. *2009 U.S. Not-For-Profit Healthcare Year-End Rating Review*.
Data released January 2010.

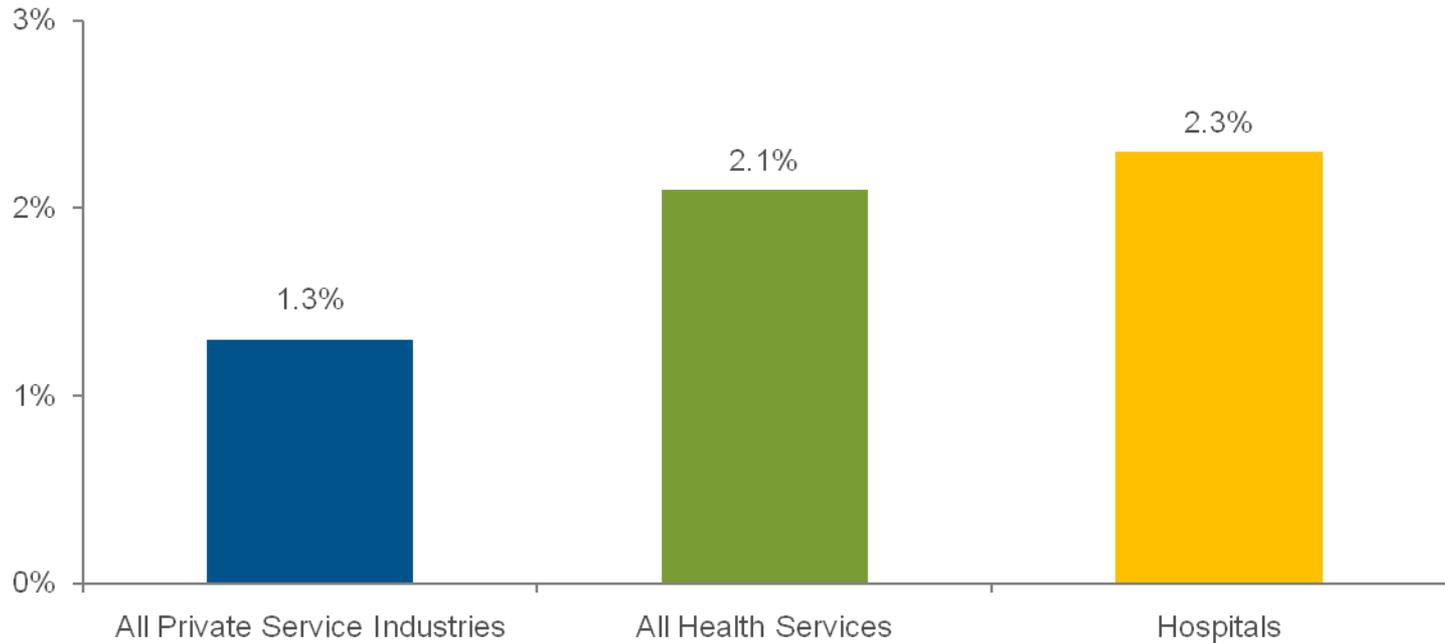
⁽¹⁾ Includes stand-alone hospitals, health systems, and human service providers.

Chart 4.10: Median Average Age of Plant, 1990 – 2008



Source: Ingenix, *Almanac of Hospital Financial and Operating Indicators*, 2005, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and CHIPS, *The Almanac of Hospital and Financial Operating Indicators*, 1994 and 1996-7.

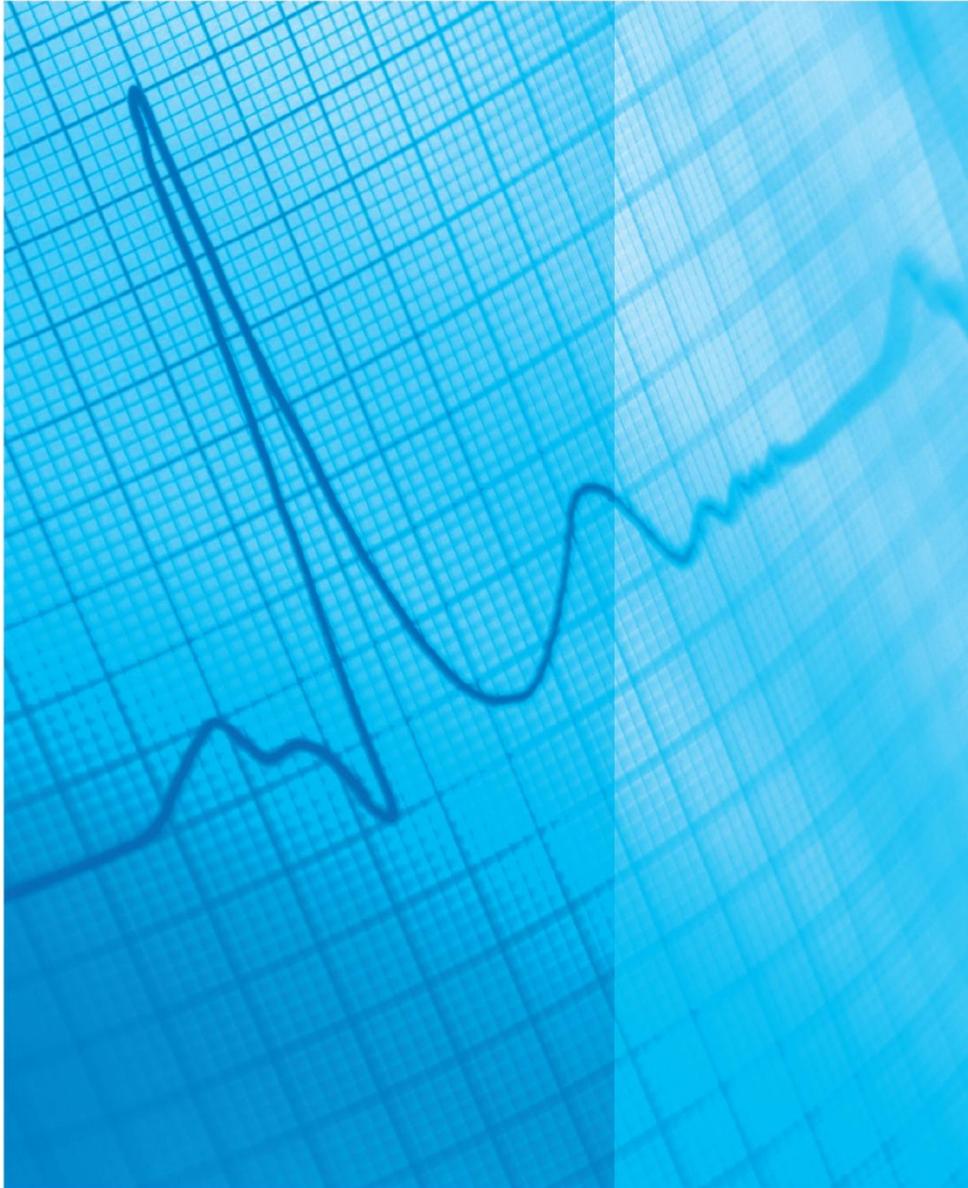
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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Index, 12 months ending December 2009. Link: www.bls.gov.

(1) Total compensation.

(2) Data are for 12 months ending December 2009.



CHAPTER 5

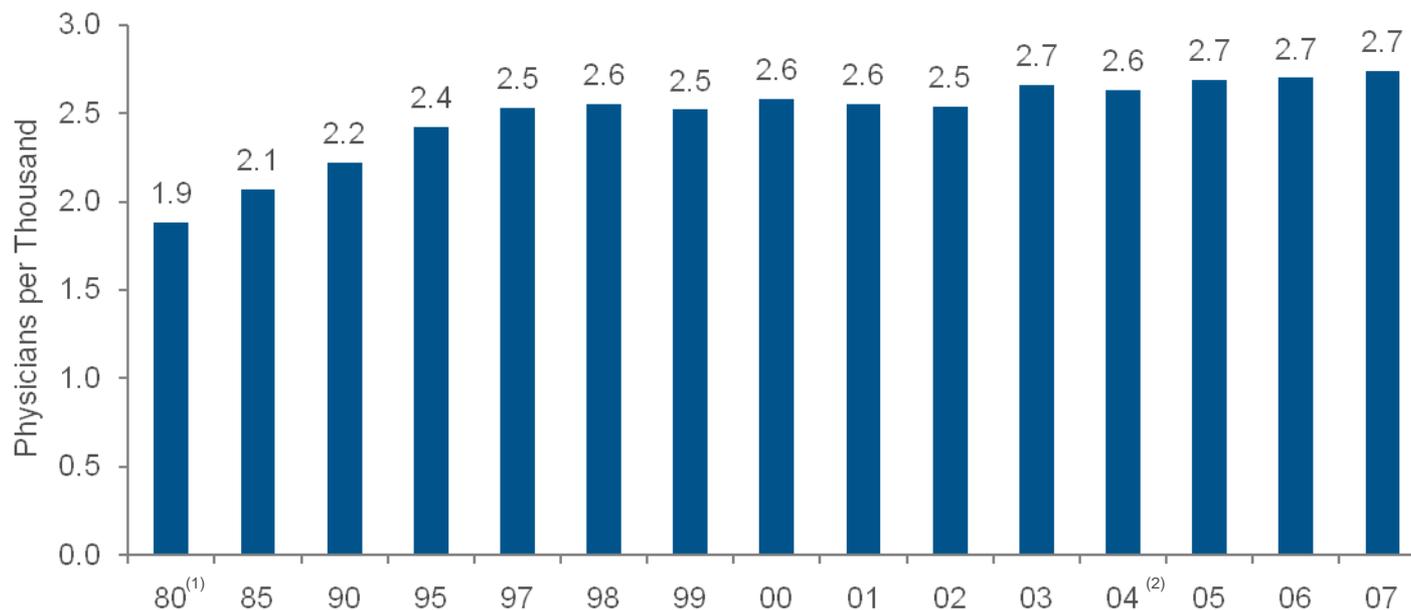
Workforce

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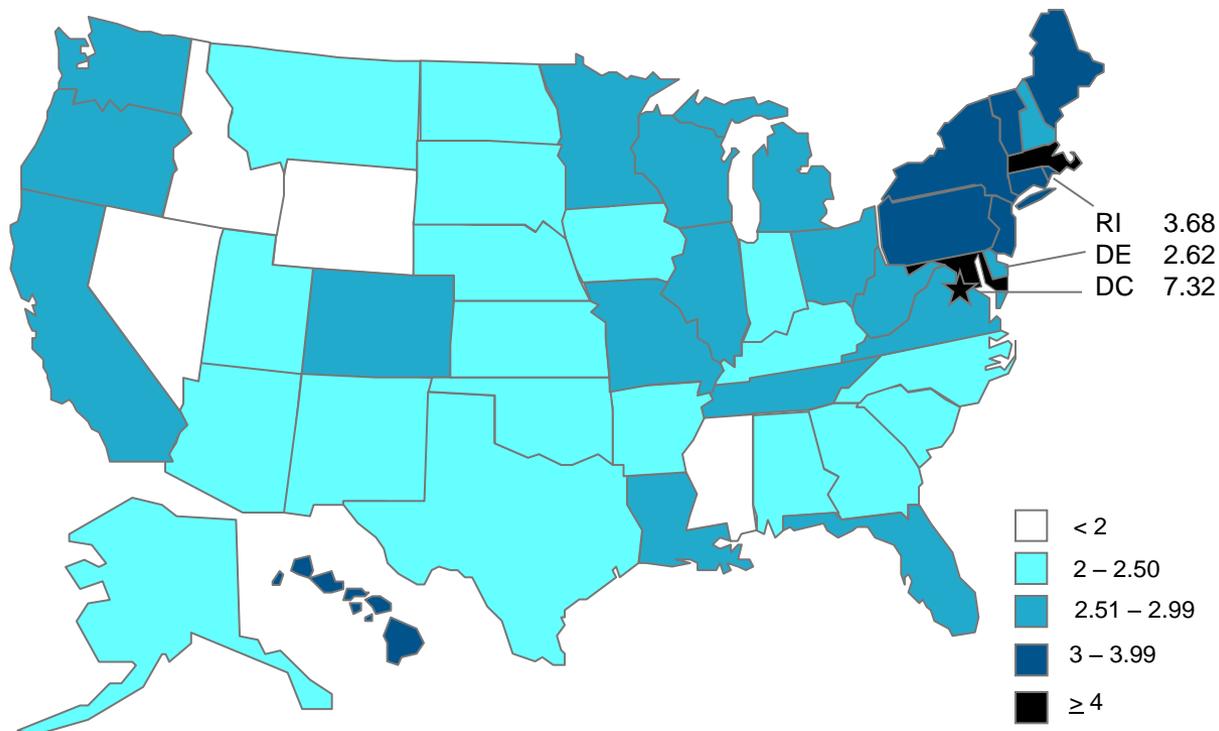


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 1982, 1996-97, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.* Hyattsville, MD.

(1) 1980 does not include doctors of osteopathy.

(2) 2004 and later years include both federal and non-federal physicians. Prior to 2003, data included non-federal physicians only.

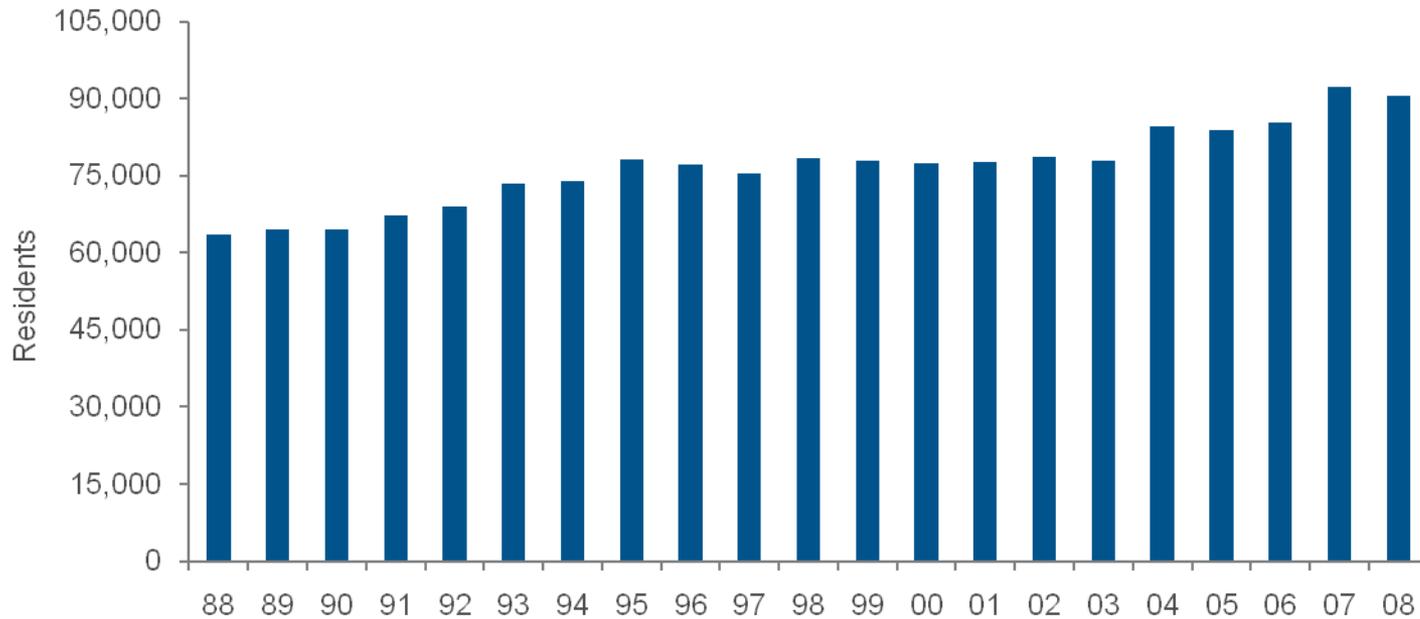
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Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

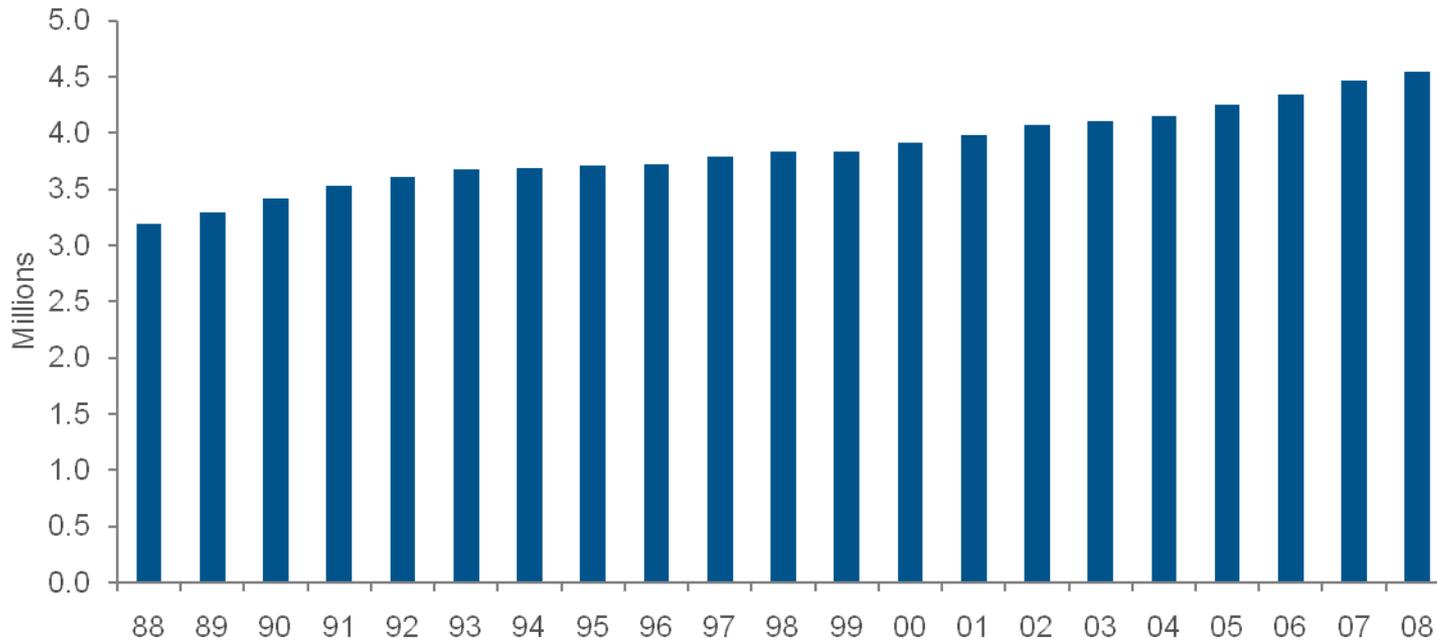
⁽¹⁾ Includes active federal and non-federal doctors of medicine and active doctors of osteopathy.

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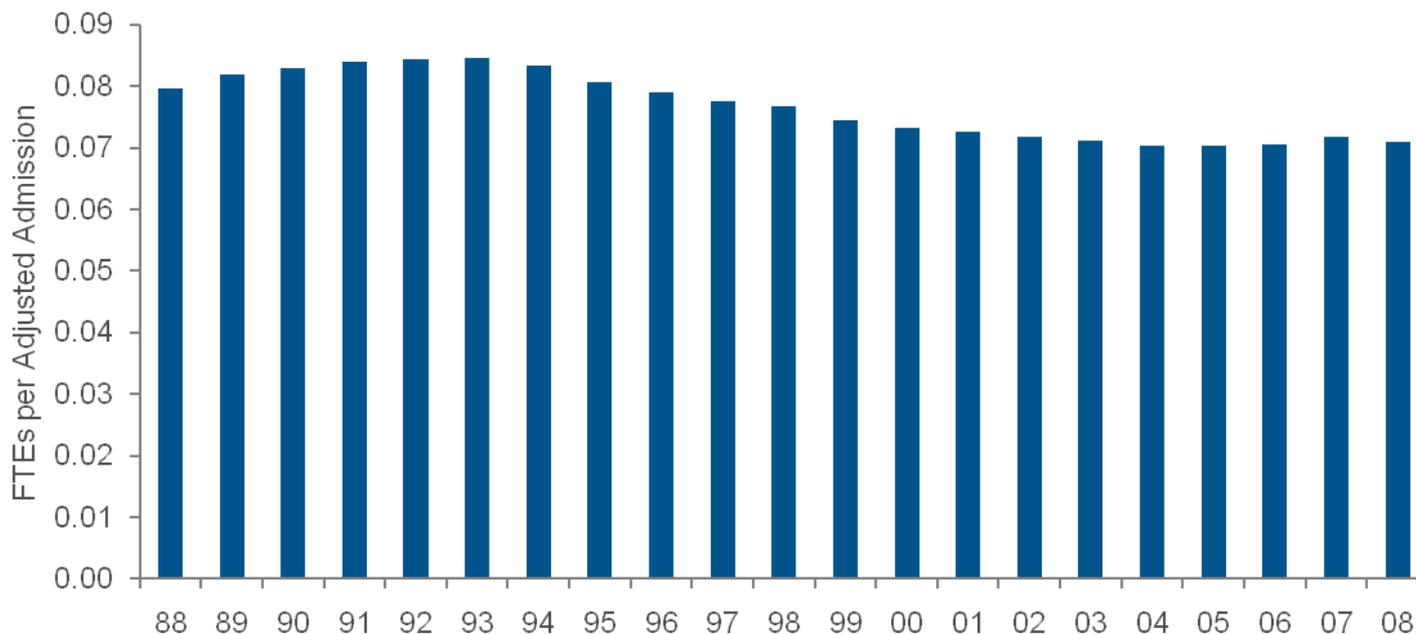
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Chart 5.4: Total Full-time Equivalent Employees Working in Hospitals, 1988 – 2008



Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

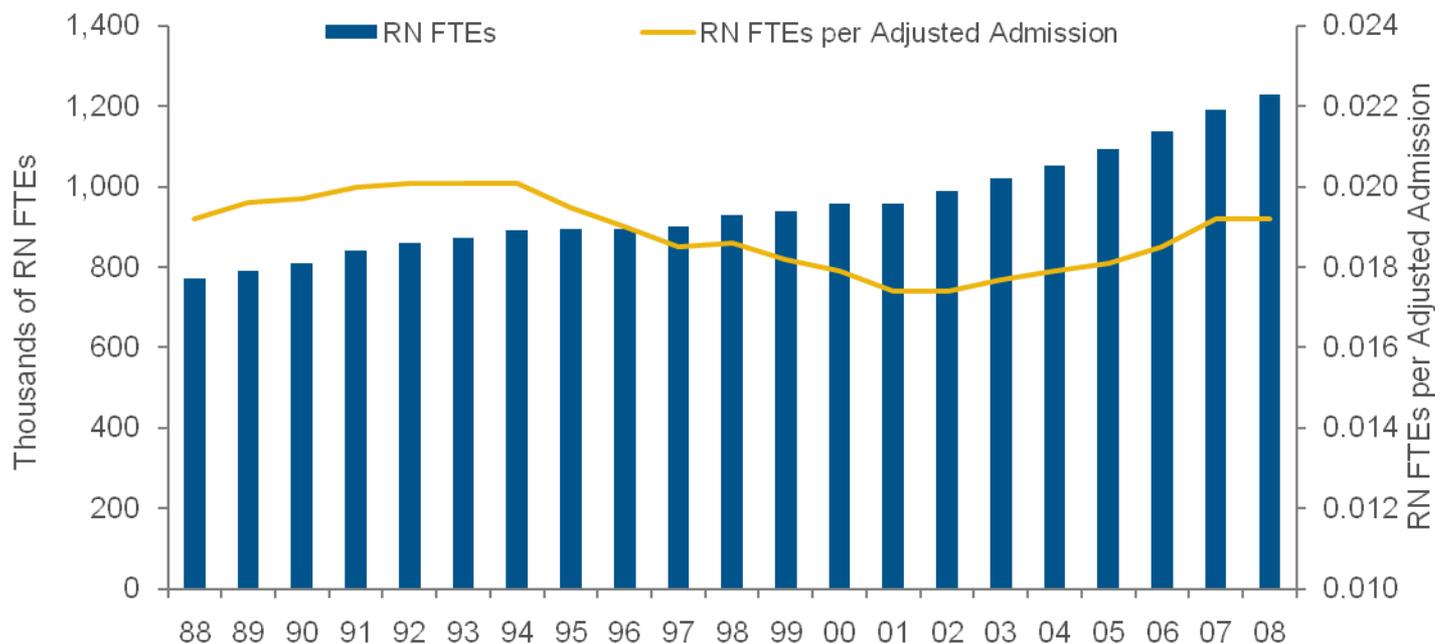
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

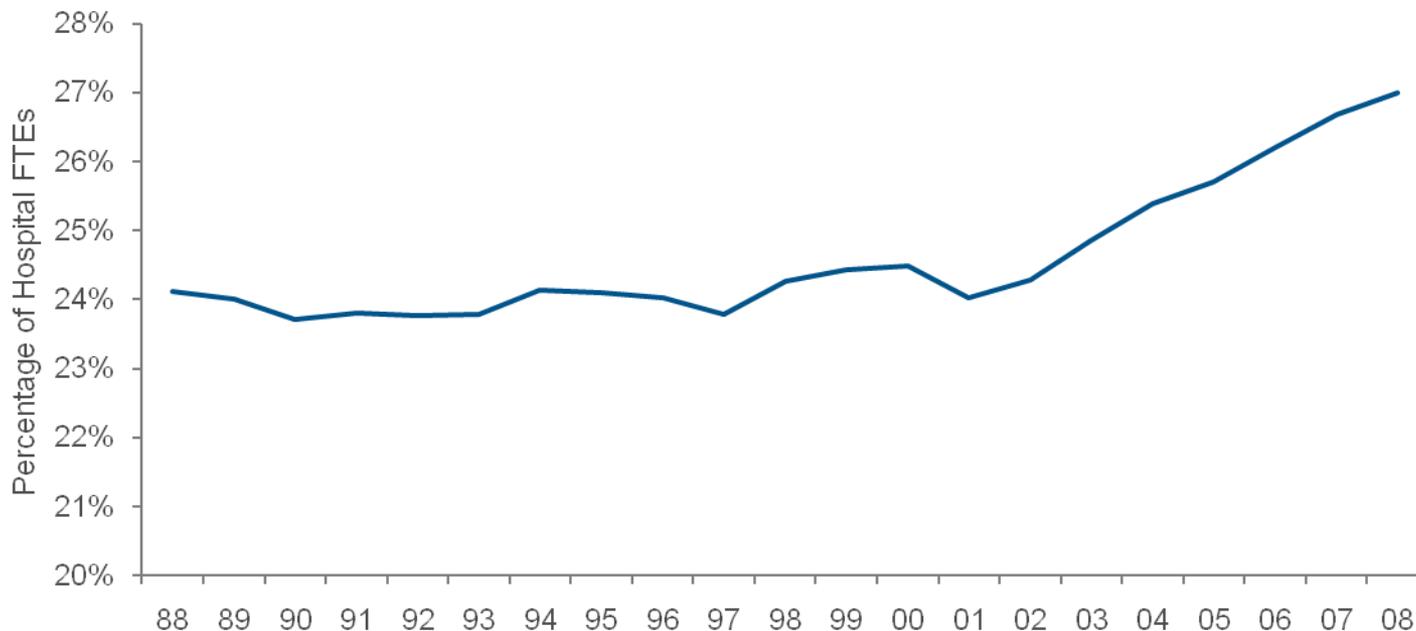
⁽¹⁾ An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

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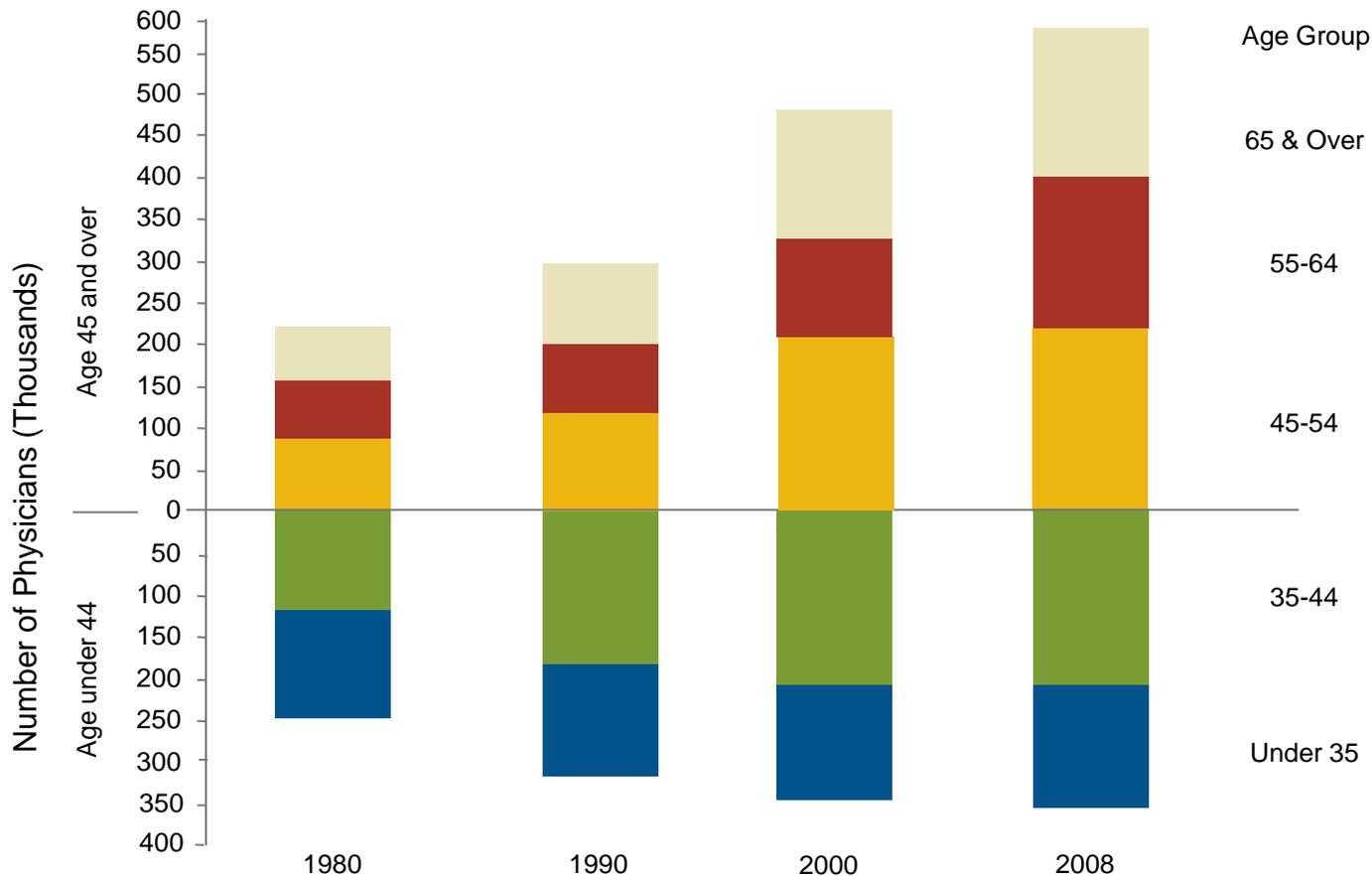
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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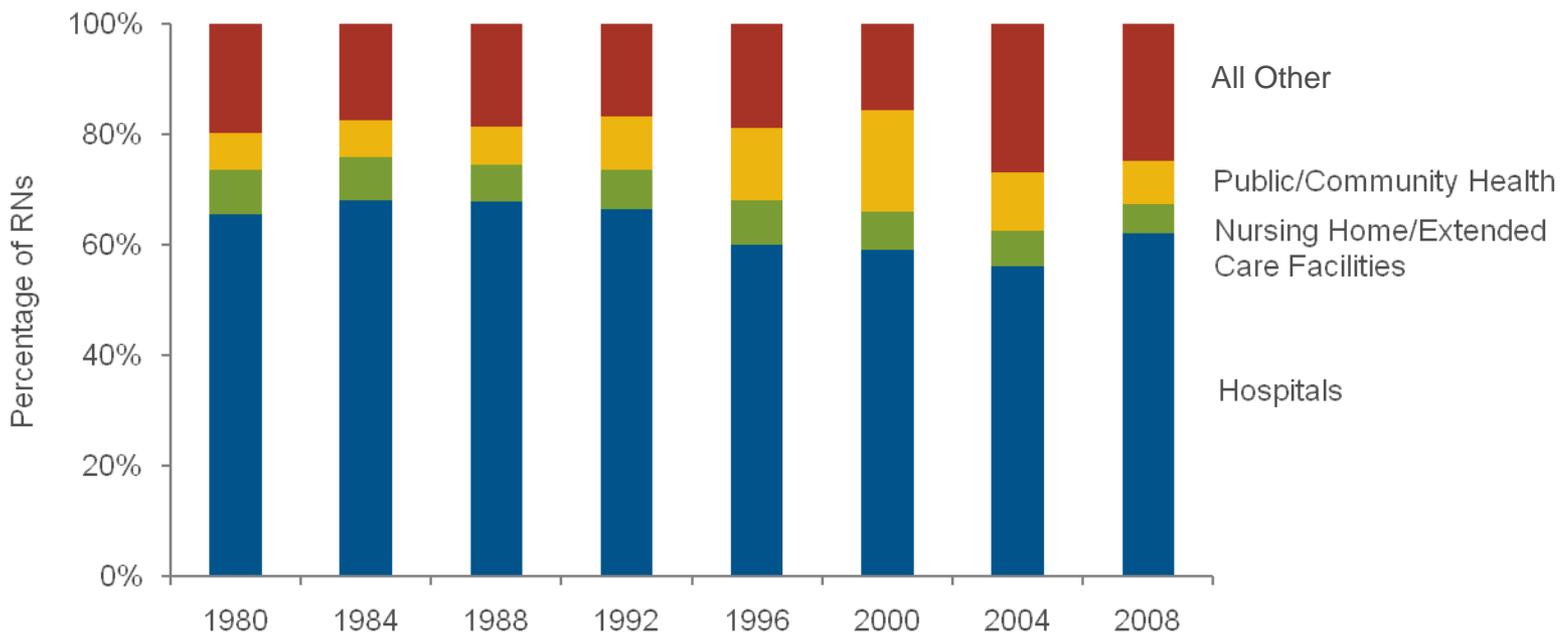
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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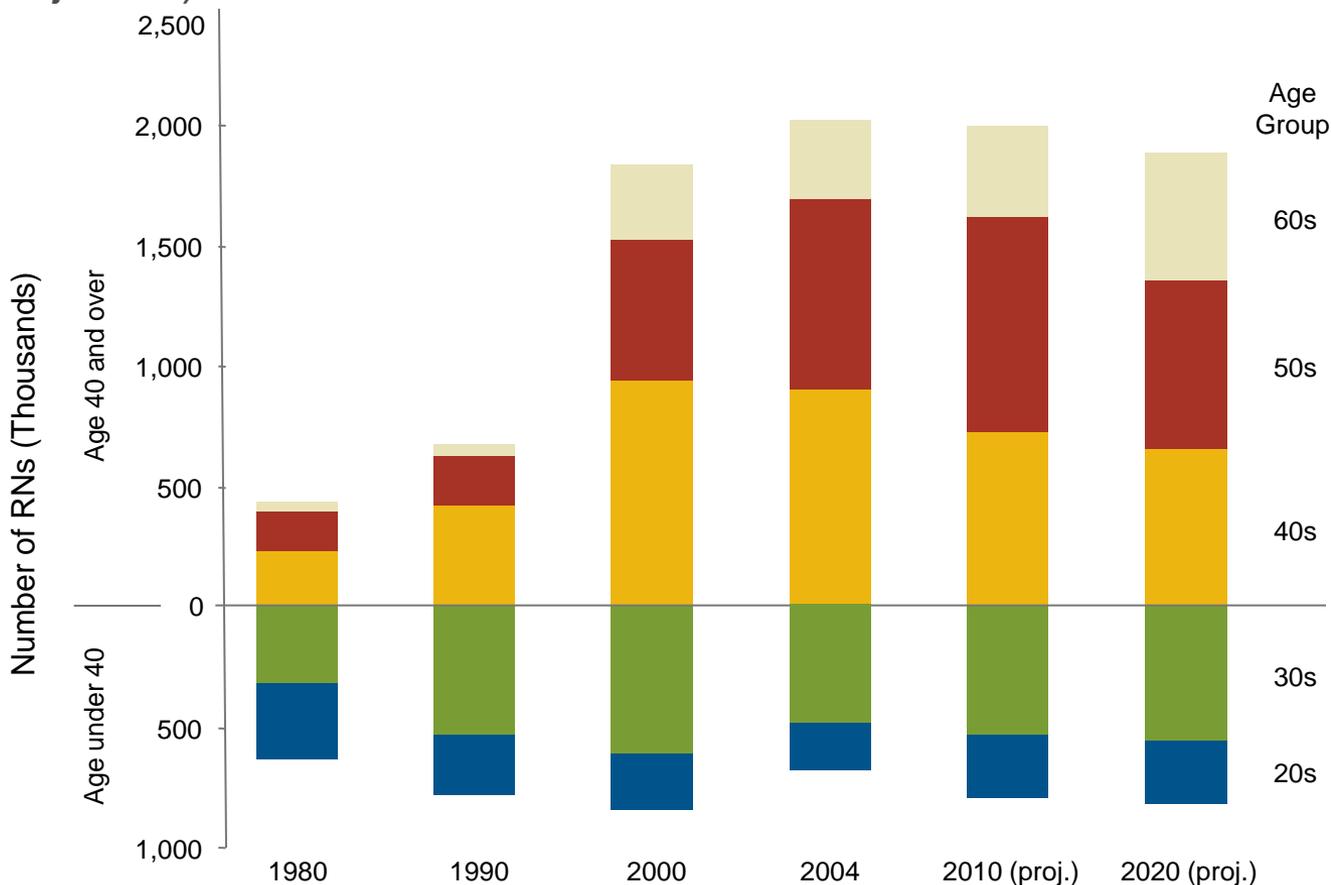
Source: American Medical Association. (2010 Edition). *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US*.

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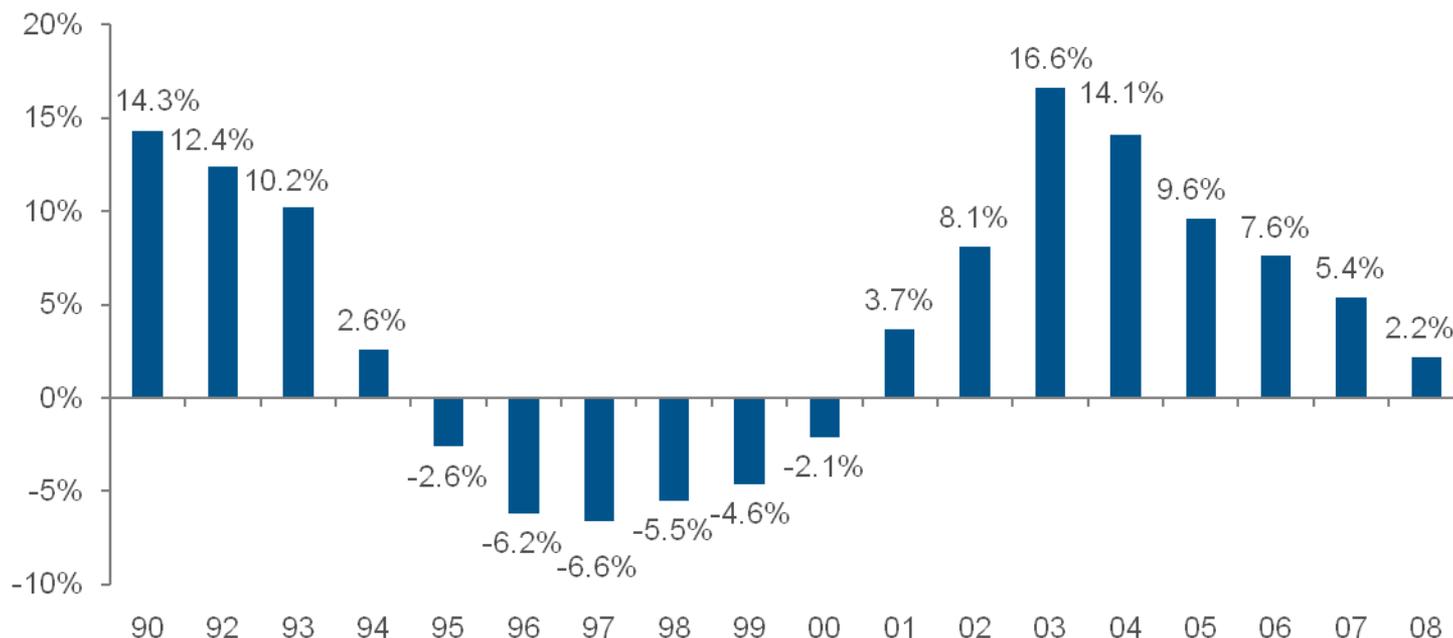
Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (1980-2008). *Findings from the National Survey of Registered Nurses*. Link: <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/rnsurvey/>.

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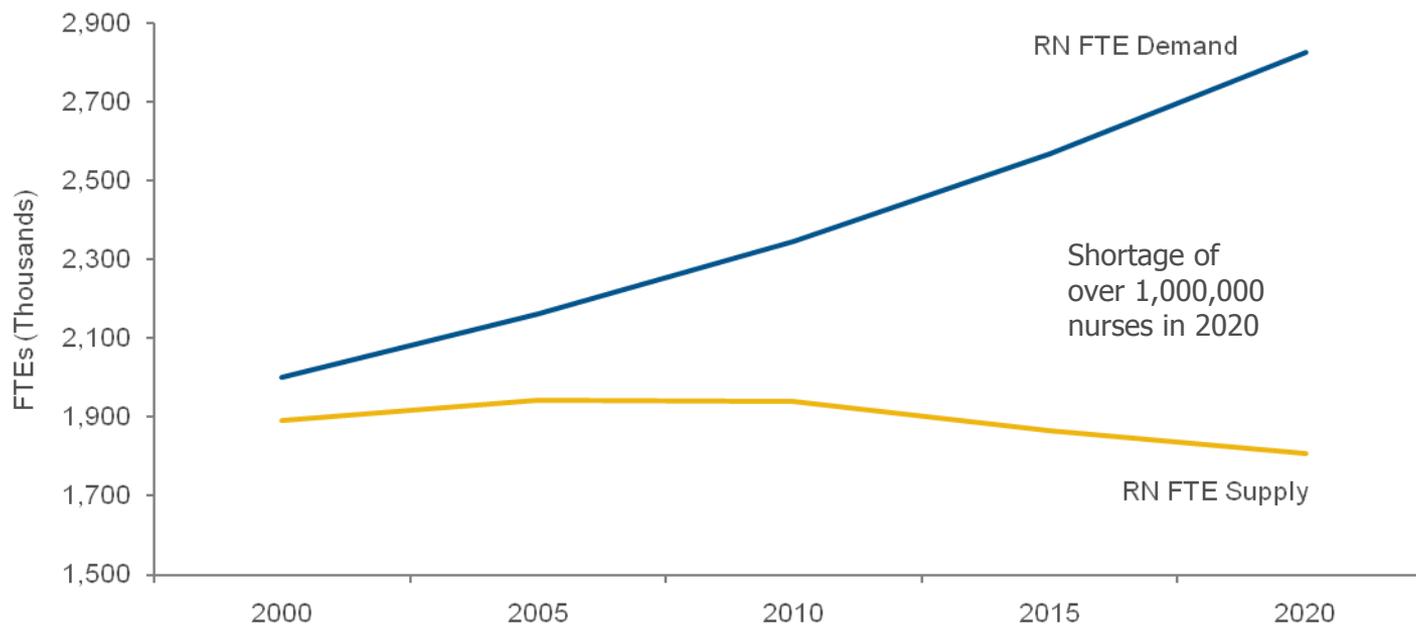
Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (1980-2004). *Findings from the National Survey of Registered Nurses*. Link: <https://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/nursing.htm>. 2010 and 2020 projections derived from The Lewin Group analysis of the *National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2000*.

Chart 5.11: Annual Percentage Change in Entry Level Baccalaureate Nursing Enrollment, 1990 – 2008

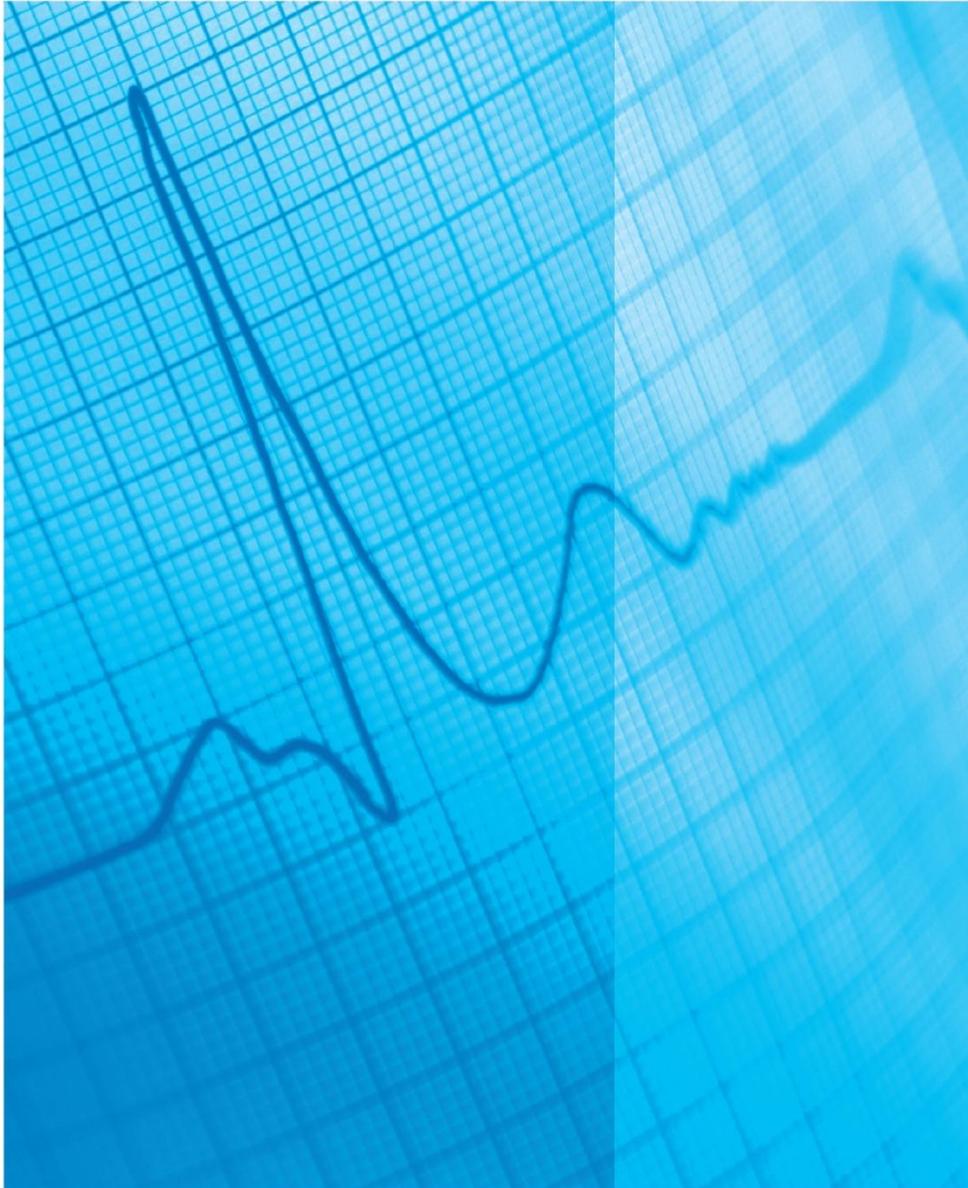


Source: American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (1994-2008). *Percent Change in Enrollments in Entry-Level Baccalaureate Nursing Programs: 1994-2008*. Link: <http://www.aacn.nche.edu/Media/pdf/EnrollChanges.pdf>, and Berlin, L.E. et al. *Enrollment and Graduations in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing*. Washington, DC: AACN.

Chart 5.12: National Supply and Demand Projections for FTE RNs, 2000 – 2020



Source: National Center For Health Workforce Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (2004). *What Is Behind HRSA's Projected Supply, Demand, and Shortage of Registered Nurses?* Link: <ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/bhpr/workforce/behindshortage.pdf>.



CHAPTER 6

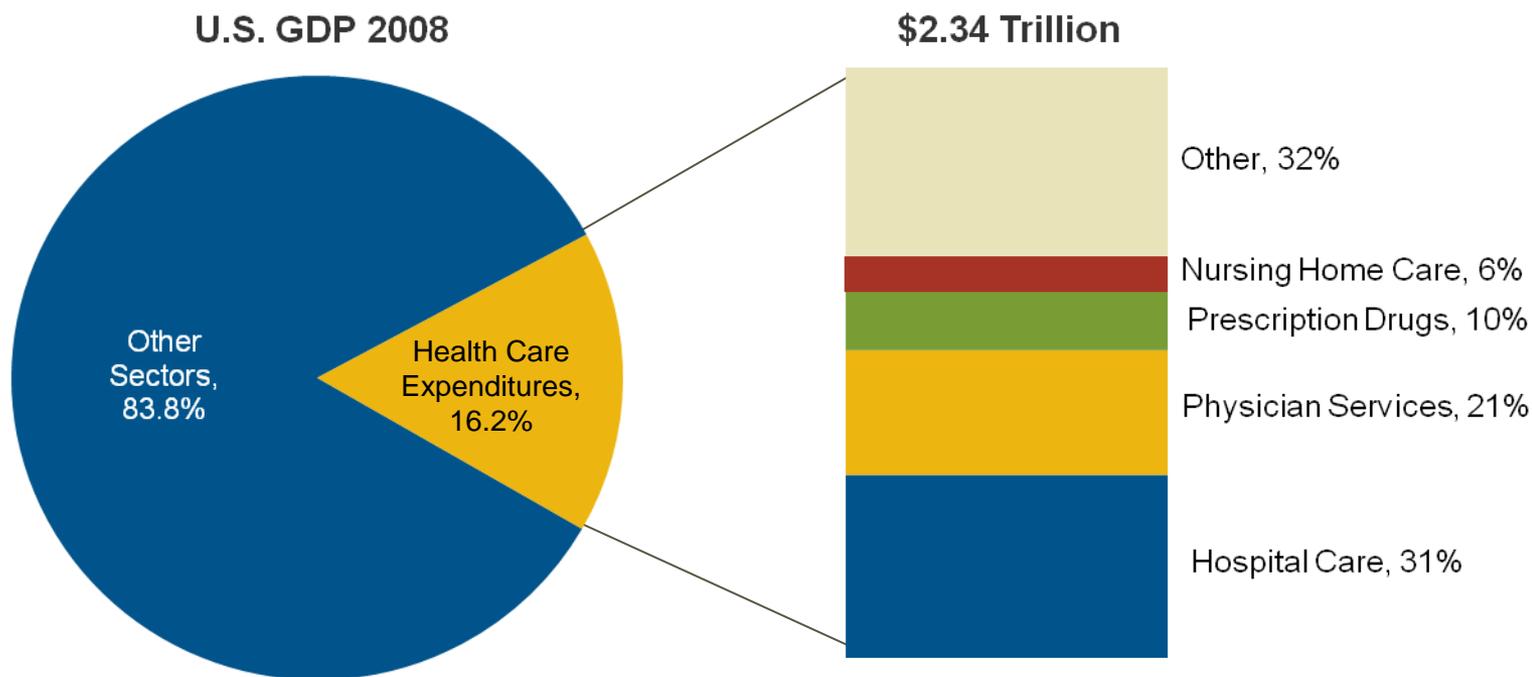
The Economic Contribution
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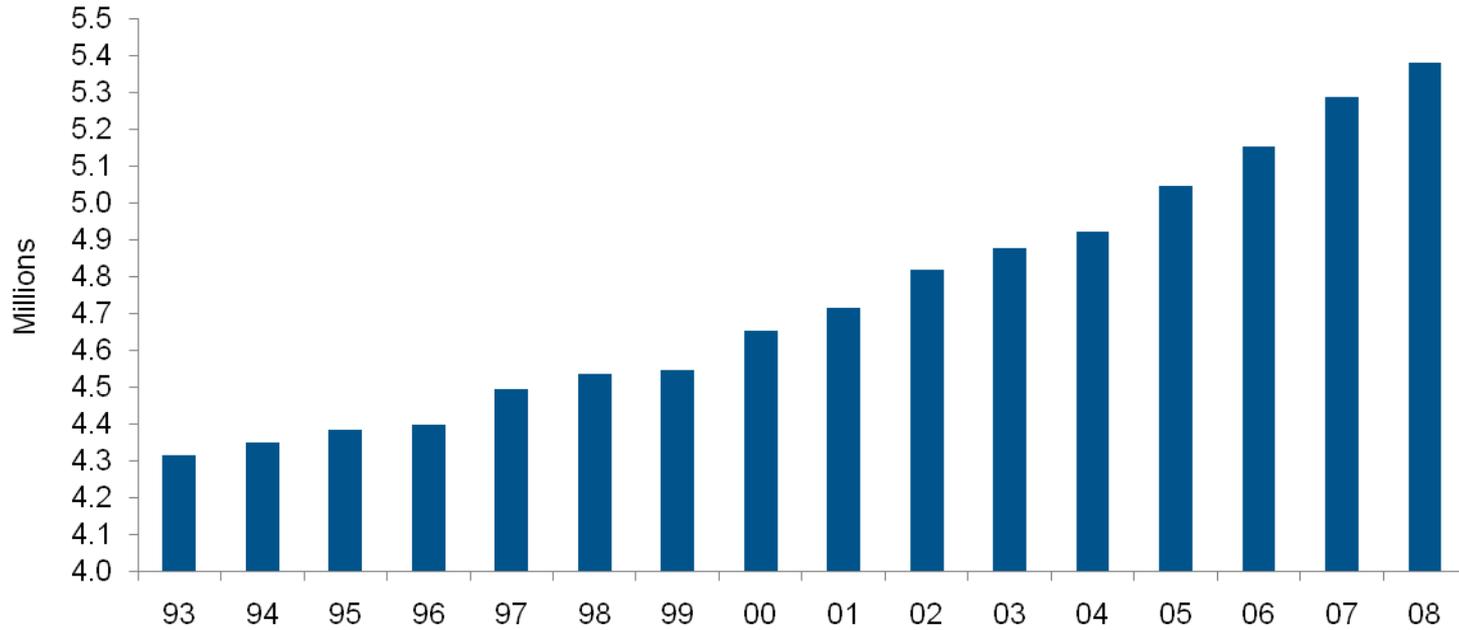
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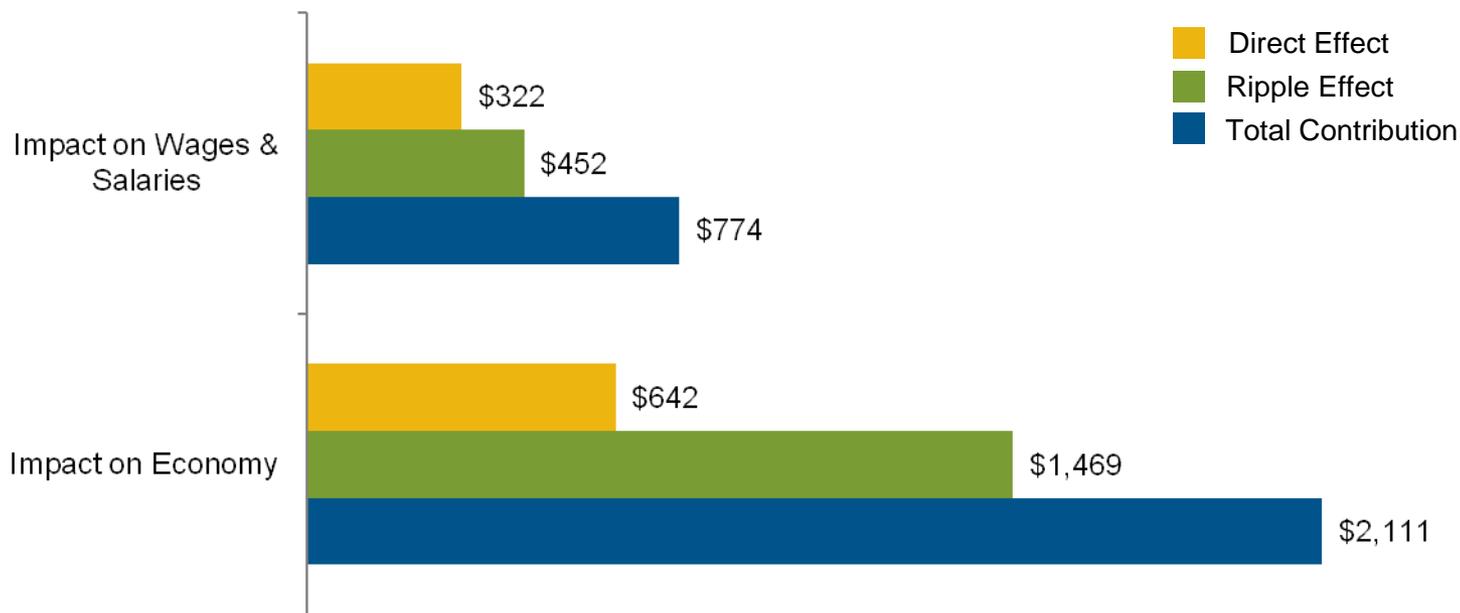
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

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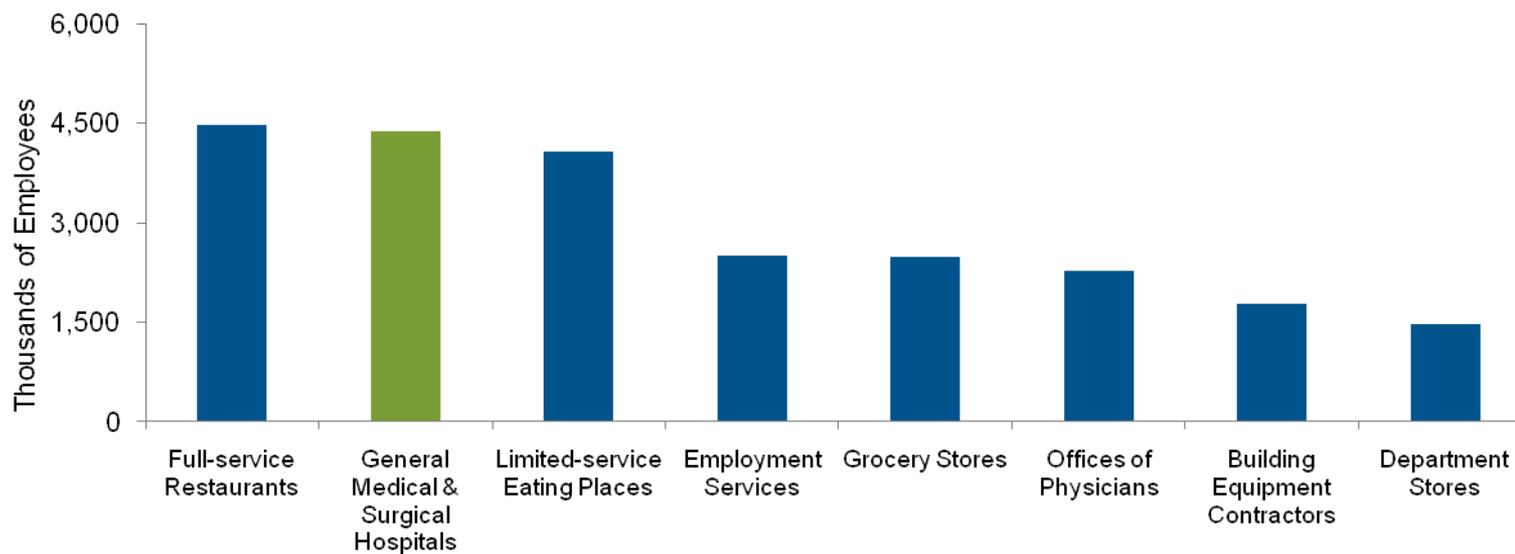
Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

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Source: Avalere Health, using BEA RIMS-II (1997/2006) multipliers, released in 2008, applied to 2008 American Hospital Association Annual Survey data. Note: Multipliers (2002/2007) released in 2010 and used for Chart 6.12 no longer include the national level multipliers needed for this chart.

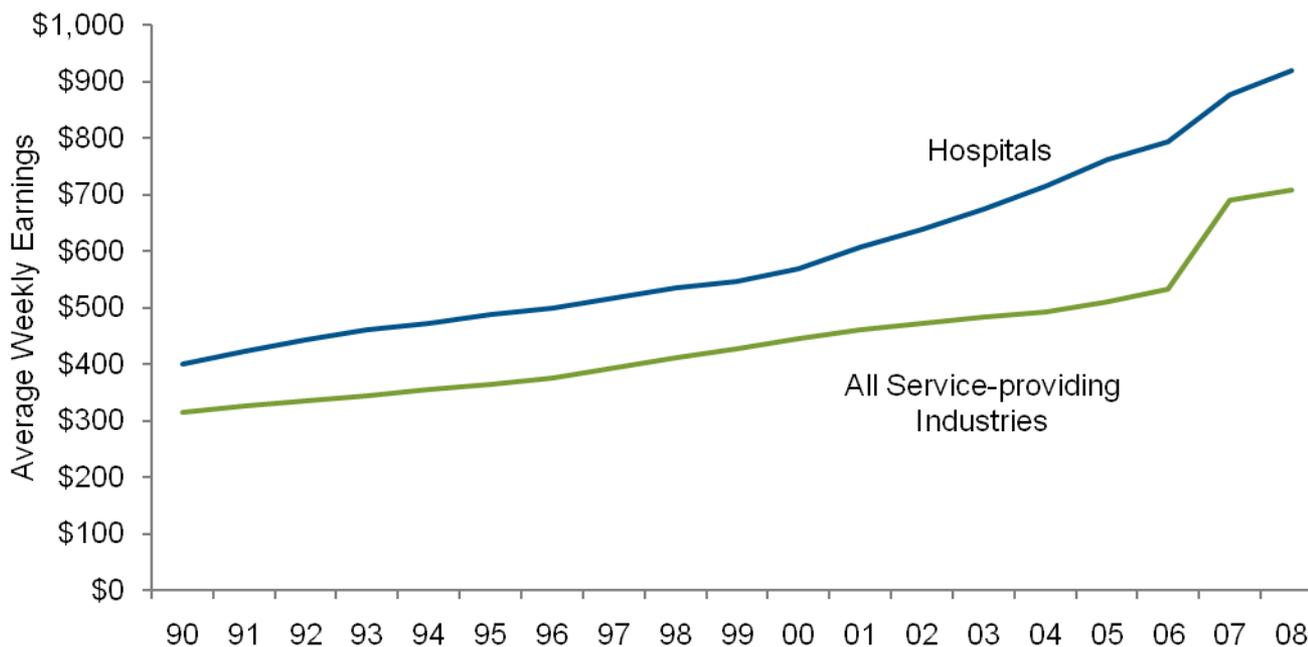
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Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2010.
Link: <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

⁽¹⁾ 2009 figures reflect annual projections.

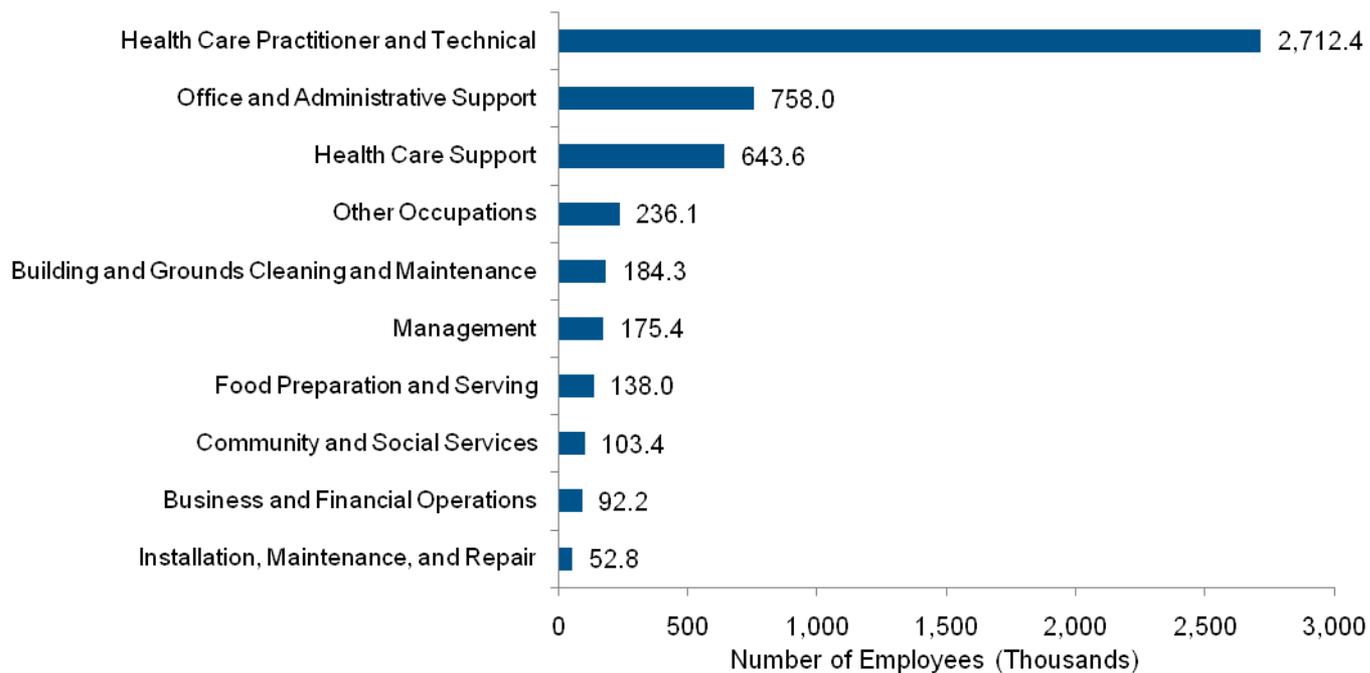
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Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2010.
Link: <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

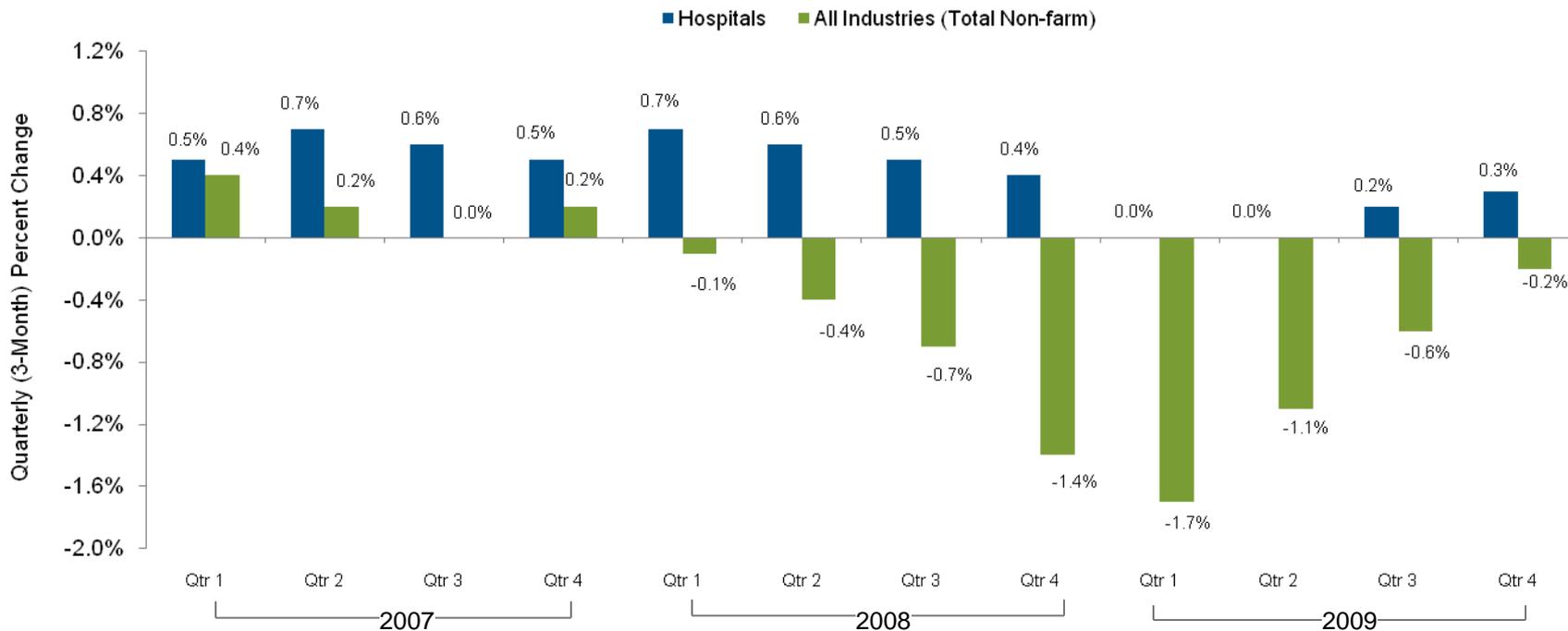
⁽¹⁾ Includes physicians employed by hospitals.

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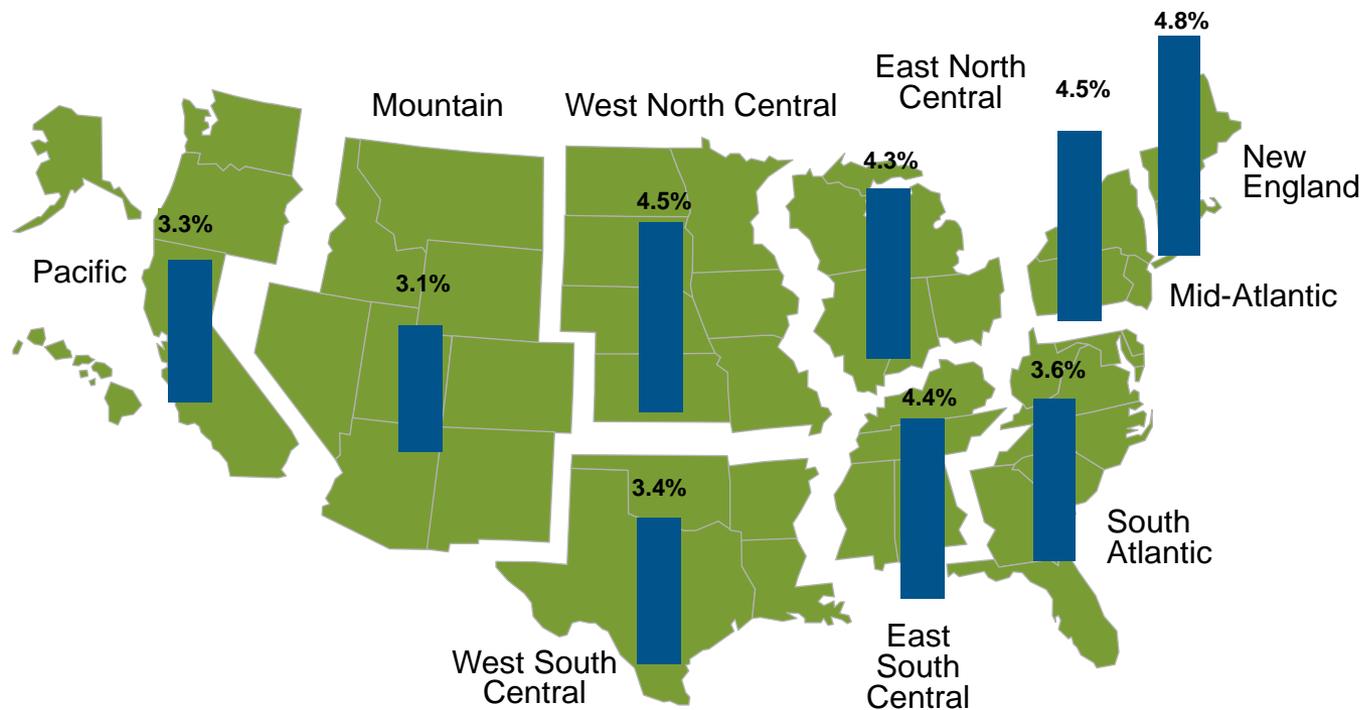
Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008 National Industry-specific Occupational Employment and Wage. Data released February 2010. Link: http://www.bls.gov/oes/2008/may/naics4_622100.htm.

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Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data released February 2010.
Link: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm>.

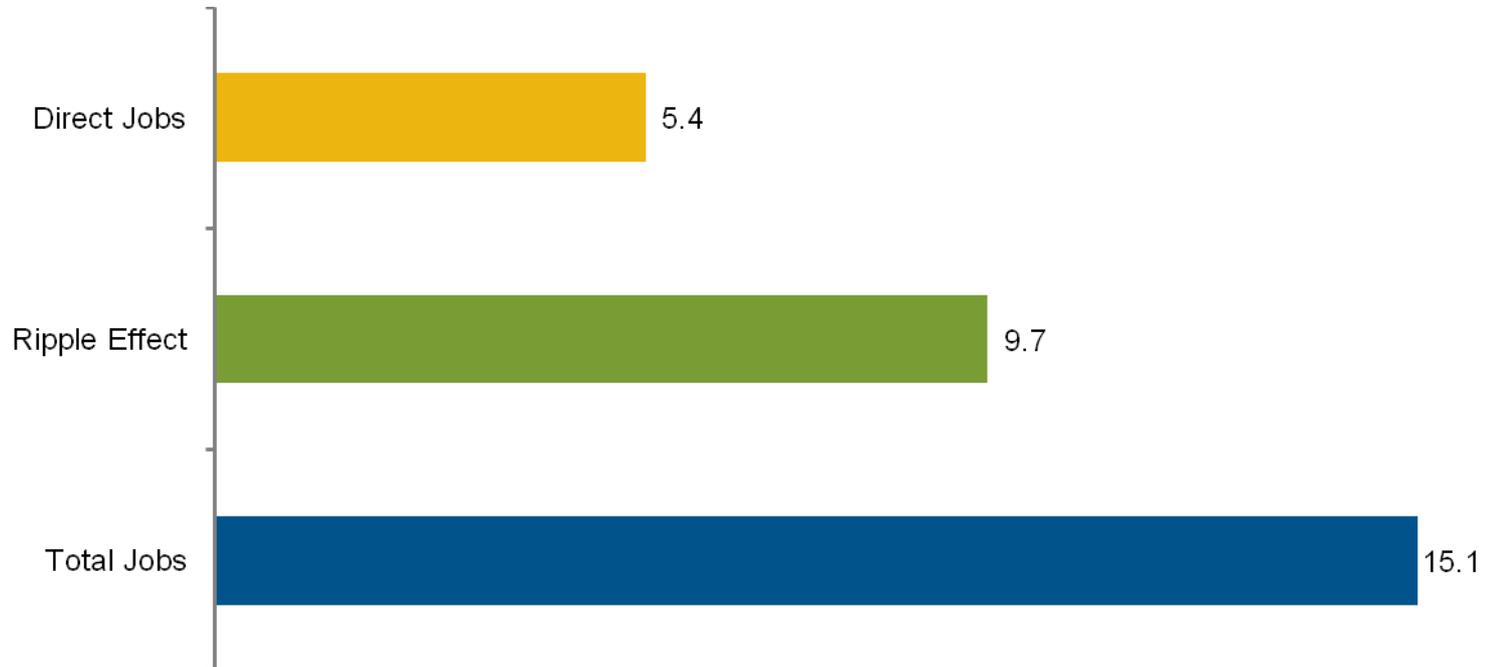
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Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association 2008 Annual Survey data and 2008 total non-farm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

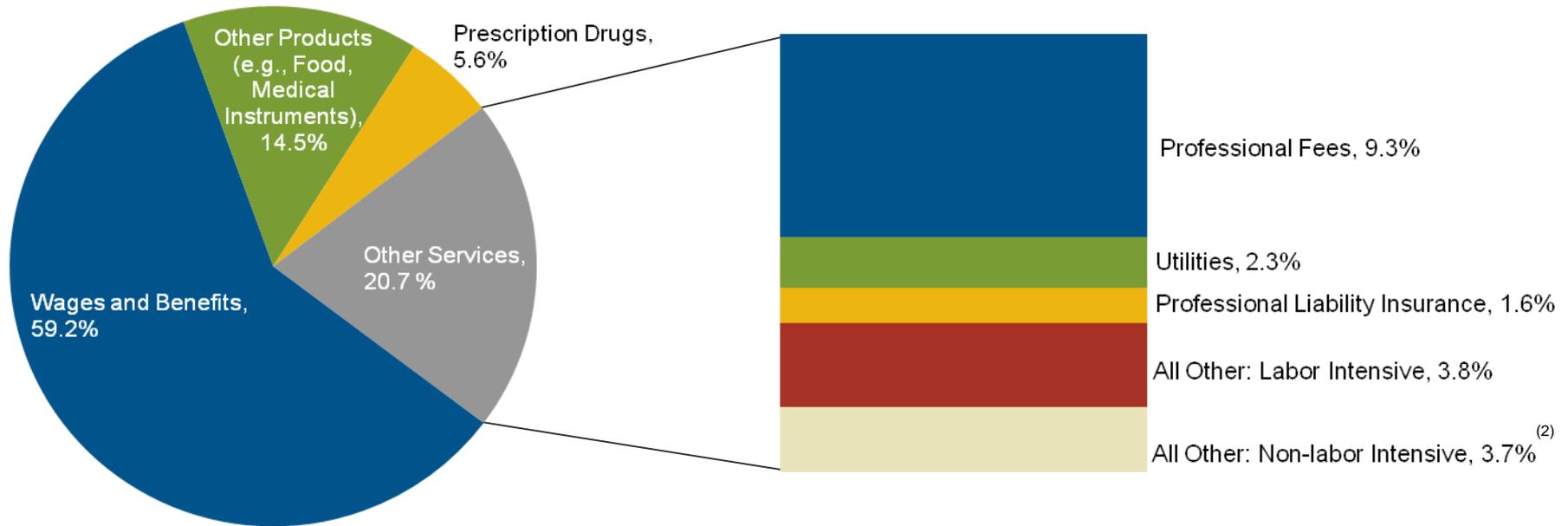
⁽¹⁾ Does not include farm employment.

Chart 6.9: Impact of Community Hospitals on U.S. Jobs (in millions), 2008



Source: Avalere Health, using BEA RIMS-II (1997/2006) multipliers, released in 2008, applied to 2008 American Hospital Association Annual Survey data. Note: Multipliers (2002/2007) released in 2010 and used for Chart 6.12 no longer include the national level multipliers needed for this chart.

Chart 6.10: Percent of Hospital Costs⁽¹⁾ by Type of Expense, 4Q08



Source: AHA analysis of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services data, using base year 2006 weights.

⁽¹⁾ Does not include capital.

⁽²⁾ Includes postage and telephone expenses.

Chart 6.11: Hospital Impact on Sectors of the U.S. Economy
(in \$ billions), 2008

Industry	Economic Impact
Health care and social assistance	\$742.6
Manufacturing	316.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	199.9
Finance and insurance	134.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	87.7
Retail trade	86.2
Wholesale trade	69.1
Information	69.1
Transportation and warehousing	65.7
Administrative and waste management services	65.4
Accommodation and food services	54.2
Other services	52.9
Management of companies and enterprises	42.4
Utilities	37.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31.0
Educational services	17.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15.1
Mining	13.3
Construction	10.5
Total	\$2,110.9

Source: Avalere Health, using BEA RIMS-II (1997/2006) multipliers, released in 2008, applied to 2008 American Hospital Association Annual Survey data. Note: Multipliers (2002/2007) released in 2010 and used for Chart 6.12 no longer include the national level multipliers needed for this chart.

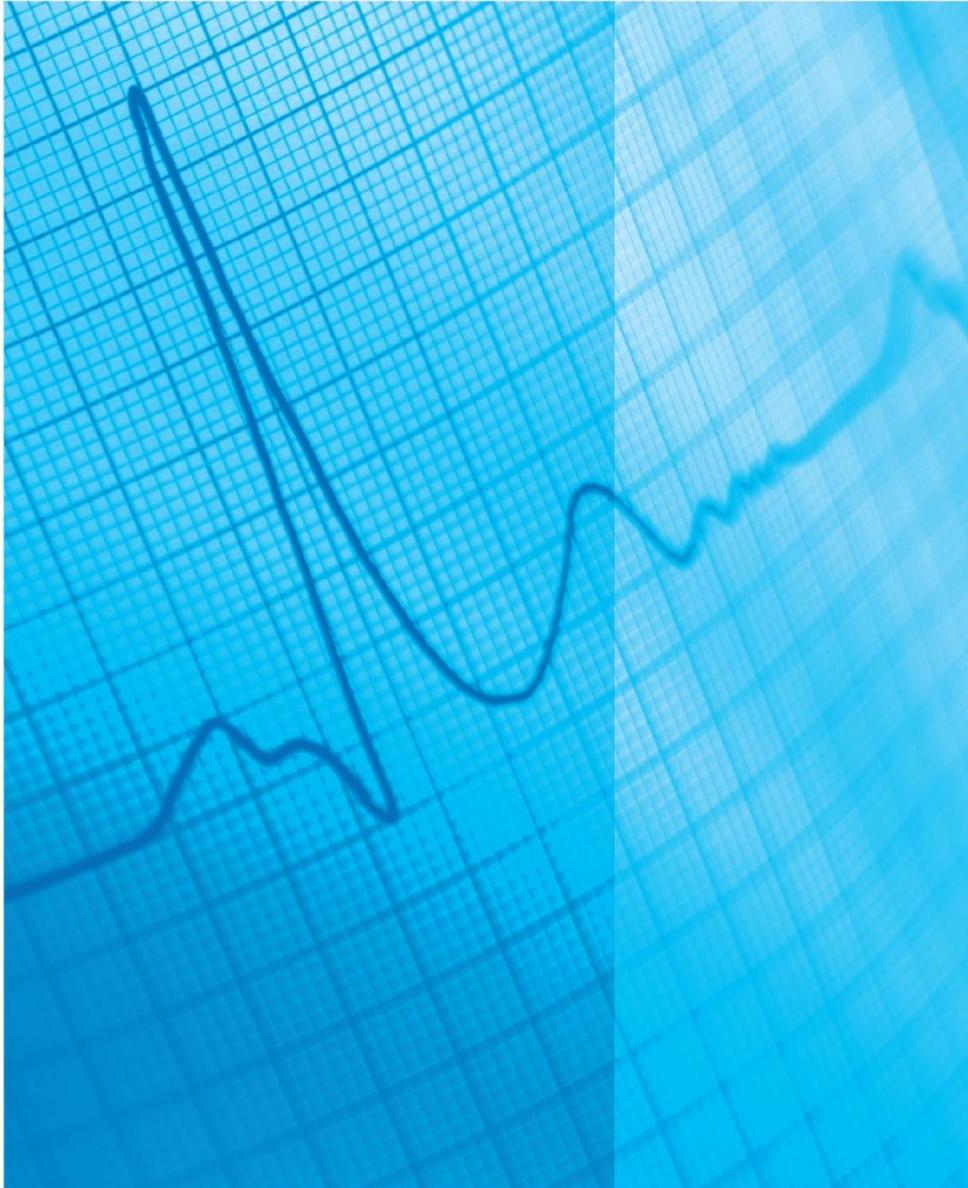
Chart 6.12: Impact of Community Hospitals on U.S. Economy; All States, DC and Total U.S., 2008

State Name	Number of Hospital Jobs (FT and PT)	Multiplier for Employment	Effect of Hospital Jobs on Total Jobs in State Economy	Percent of Total (Non-farm) Employment Supported by Hospital Employment	Hospital Payroll and Benefits (\$ millions)	Multiplier for Earnings	Effect of Hospital Payroll and Benefits on Total Labor Income (\$ millions)	Hospital Expenditures (\$ millions)	Multiplier for Output	Effect of Hospital Expenditures on Total Output in State Economy (\$ millions)
Alabama	82,924	1.9153	158,824	7.97%	\$4,129	1.6722	\$6,905	\$8,173	2.0078	\$16,410
Alaska	11,244	1.7895	20,121	6.25%	\$807	1.4826	\$1,196	\$1,674	1.7328	\$2,901
Arizona	83,840	2.1614	181,212	6.93%	\$5,322	1.7384	\$9,253	\$10,722	2.0828	\$22,332
Arkansas	50,032	1.8107	90,593	7.53%	\$2,401	1.5731	\$3,776	\$4,962	1.8673	\$9,265
California	491,436	2.2124	1,087,253	7.26%	\$34,639	1.9085	\$66,108	\$64,879	2.3629	\$153,302
Colorado	69,292	2.1595	149,636	6.37%	\$4,450	1.8991	\$8,451	\$9,346	2.3312	\$21,786
Connecticut	65,710	1.9041	125,118	7.36%	\$4,419	1.7059	\$7,538	\$8,017	2.0567	\$16,488
Delaware	20,294	1.9527	39,628	9.09%	\$1,206	1.6067	\$1,937	\$2,211	1.9183	\$4,242
District of Columbia	25,710	1.5140	38,925	5.53%	\$1,815	1.3173	\$2,391	\$3,384	1.3451	\$4,552
Florida	274,500	2.0599	565,443	7.31%	\$16,285	1.7775	\$28,946	\$34,653	2.1372	\$74,061
Georgia	141,040	2.1780	307,185	7.49%	\$7,598	1.9011	\$14,445	\$15,535	2.3309	\$36,211
Hawaii	18,262	2.1229	38,768	6.26%	\$1,221	1.6764	\$2,048	\$2,353	2.0035	\$4,715
Idaho	24,064	1.7646	42,463	6.54%	\$1,268	1.5100	\$1,914	\$2,608	1.7597	\$4,589
Illinois	238,705	2.1250	507,248	8.53%	\$13,886	1.9297	\$26,796	\$28,206	2.3965	\$67,597
Indiana	127,002	1.9919	252,975	8.56%	\$7,277	1.7360	\$12,633	\$14,947	2.1140	\$31,598
Iowa	71,229	1.6912	120,462	7.90%	\$3,413	1.5036	\$5,132	\$6,655	1.7688	\$11,771
Kansas	52,432	1.7430	91,389	6.57%	\$2,771	1.5491	\$4,293	\$5,477	1.8460	\$10,110
Kentucky	80,186	1.9762	158,464	8.56%	\$4,256	1.7043	\$7,253	\$9,239	2.0453	\$18,897
Louisiana	86,229	1.8659	160,895	8.30%	\$4,454	1.6193	\$7,212	\$9,035	1.8847	\$17,029
Maine	34,230	2.0724	70,938	11.49%	\$1,891	1.6841	\$3,185	\$3,594	2.0070	\$7,213
Maryland	93,519	1.9948	186,552	7.18%	\$5,598	1.7351	\$9,713	\$11,723	2.0914	\$24,517
Massachusetts	172,940	2.0512	354,735	10.78%	\$10,232	1.8316	\$18,741	\$21,165	2.2304	\$47,207
Michigan	205,249	2.0175	414,090	9.95%	\$12,197	1.7873	\$21,801	\$23,819	2.1522	\$51,263
Minnesota	116,196	2.1343	247,997	8.98%	\$6,857	1.8292	\$12,542	\$12,841	2.2360	\$28,713
Mississippi	58,582	1.8150	106,326	9.27%	\$3,030	1.5470	\$4,687	\$6,143	1.8279	\$11,229
Missouri	133,058	2.0654	274,818	9.85%	\$7,353	1.7935	\$13,187	\$16,809	2.1751	\$36,560
Montana	21,332	1.8048	38,500	8.64%	\$1,106	1.5060	\$1,665	\$2,154	1.7524	\$3,775
Nebraska	42,619	1.6774	71,489	7.41%	\$2,207	1.5112	\$3,336	\$4,660	1.7665	\$8,232
Nevada	25,438	2.0003	50,884	4.03%	\$1,917	1.6122	\$3,091	\$3,945	1.9054	\$7,517
New Hampshire	31,305	1.9474	60,963	9.44%	\$1,911	1.7406	\$3,326	\$3,577	2.0059	\$7,175
New Jersey	137,998	2.1351	294,640	7.28%	\$9,286	1.8758	\$17,418	\$16,787	2.3259	\$39,044
New Mexico	25,399	1.9778	50,234	5.93%	\$1,712	1.5733	\$2,693	\$3,255	1.8291	\$5,954
New York	415,017	1.8552	769,940	8.76%	\$29,607	1.6656	\$49,313	\$51,082	2.0532	\$104,882
North Carolina	166,759	2.1126	352,295	8.52%	\$9,215	1.7939	\$16,530	\$18,430	2.1879	\$40,322
North Dakota	19,460	1.6204	31,533	8.59%	\$1,015	1.4280	\$1,450	\$1,843	1.6398	\$3,022
Ohio	271,163	2.1246	576,113	10.74%	\$15,076	1.8449	\$27,813	\$30,222	2.2453	\$67,857
Oklahoma	55,480	1.9668	109,118	6.85%	\$3,092	1.6704	\$5,164	\$6,715	1.9841	\$13,323
Oregon	58,018	2.1380	124,042	7.22%	\$3,893	1.7366	\$6,761	\$7,438	2.0826	\$15,491
Pennsylvania	286,807	2.0947	600,775	10.36%	\$15,429	1.8911	\$29,177	\$32,876	2.3207	\$76,296
Rhode Island	21,781	1.9436	42,334	8.78%	\$1,506	1.6994	\$2,559	\$2,680	2.0266	\$5,431
South Carolina	74,674	2.0900	156,069	8.10%	\$4,067	1.7386	\$7,070	\$9,180	2.1320	\$19,572
South Dakota	22,555	1.5667	35,337	8.59%	\$1,047	1.4124	\$1,479	\$2,085	1.6353	\$3,409
Tennessee	116,213	2.0766	241,328	8.70%	\$5,847	1.8257	\$10,675	\$12,704	2.2455	\$28,527
Texas	329,892	2.2467	741,168	6.99%	\$19,835	1.9065	\$37,814	\$41,128	2.3750	\$97,680
Utah	41,183	2.2215	91,488	7.30%	\$2,024	1.8642	\$3,774	\$4,595	2.3051	\$10,593
Vermont	13,374	1.8769	25,102	8.17%	\$928	1.5286	\$1,419	\$1,584	1.7553	\$2,780
Virginia	111,927	1.9607	219,455	5.83%	\$6,666	1.7487	\$11,656	\$14,534	2.1569	\$31,348
Washington	100,313	2.1372	214,389	7.25%	\$6,744	1.7640	\$11,896	\$13,077	2.1519	\$28,140
West Virginia	42,707	1.8375	78,474	10.30%	\$2,154	1.5356	\$3,308	\$4,330	1.7631	\$7,635
Wisconsin	111,400	1.9716	219,636	7.63%	\$6,367	1.7246	\$10,980	\$13,708	2.0665	\$28,328
Wyoming	9,183	1.5418	14,158	4.75%	\$512	1.3465	\$689	\$977	1.5294	\$1,494
United States*	5,379,902	2.8048	15,089,549	11.03%	\$321,936	2.4031	\$773,644	\$641,736	3.2896	\$2,111,054

Source: Avalere Health, using BEA RIMS-II (2002/2007) multipliers for hospital NAICS Code 622, released 2010, applied to American Hospital Association Annual Survey data for 2008. Hospital jobs are total part time and full time jobs. Hospital labor income is defined as payroll plus benefits. The percent of total employment supported by direct and indirect hospital employment is based on 2008 BLS data. Expenditures are defined as net patient revenue + other operating revenue.

*Multipliers (2002/2007) released in 2010 no longer include the national level multipliers needed for the U.S. summary row. BEA RIMS-II (1997/2006) multipliers released in 2008 and applied to 2008 AHA annual survey data were used instead.





CHAPTER 7

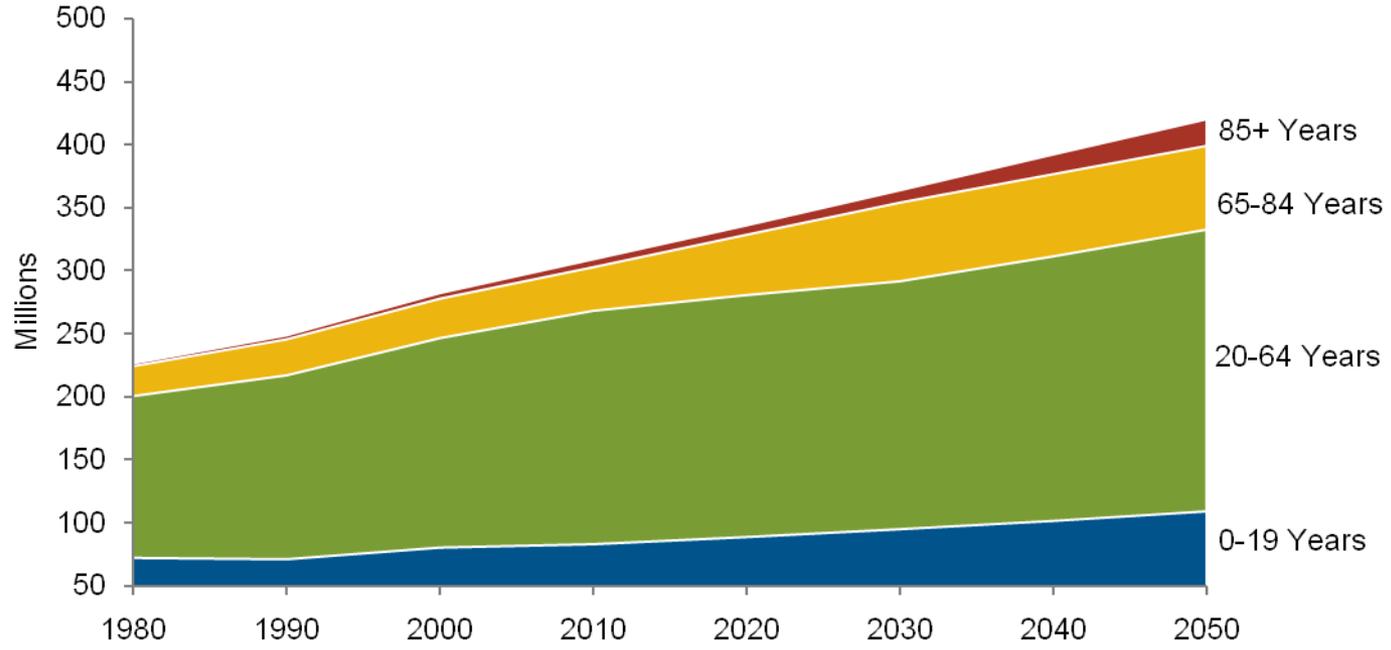
Community Health
Indicators

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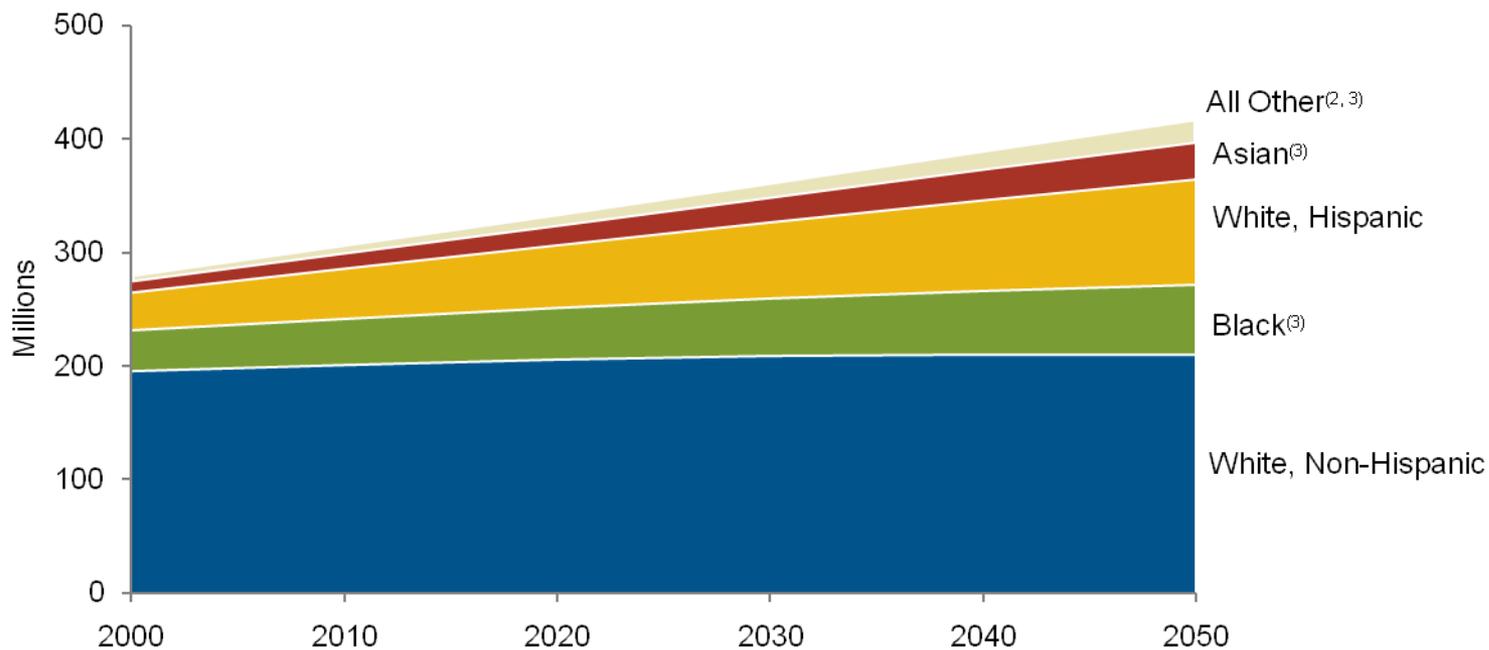
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Chart 7.1: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Age, 1980 – 2050⁽¹⁾



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*. Figures updated based on 2009 estimates.
⁽¹⁾ Years 2010 through 2050 are projections. Projections updated annually.

Chart 7.2: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Race, 2000 – 2050⁽¹⁾



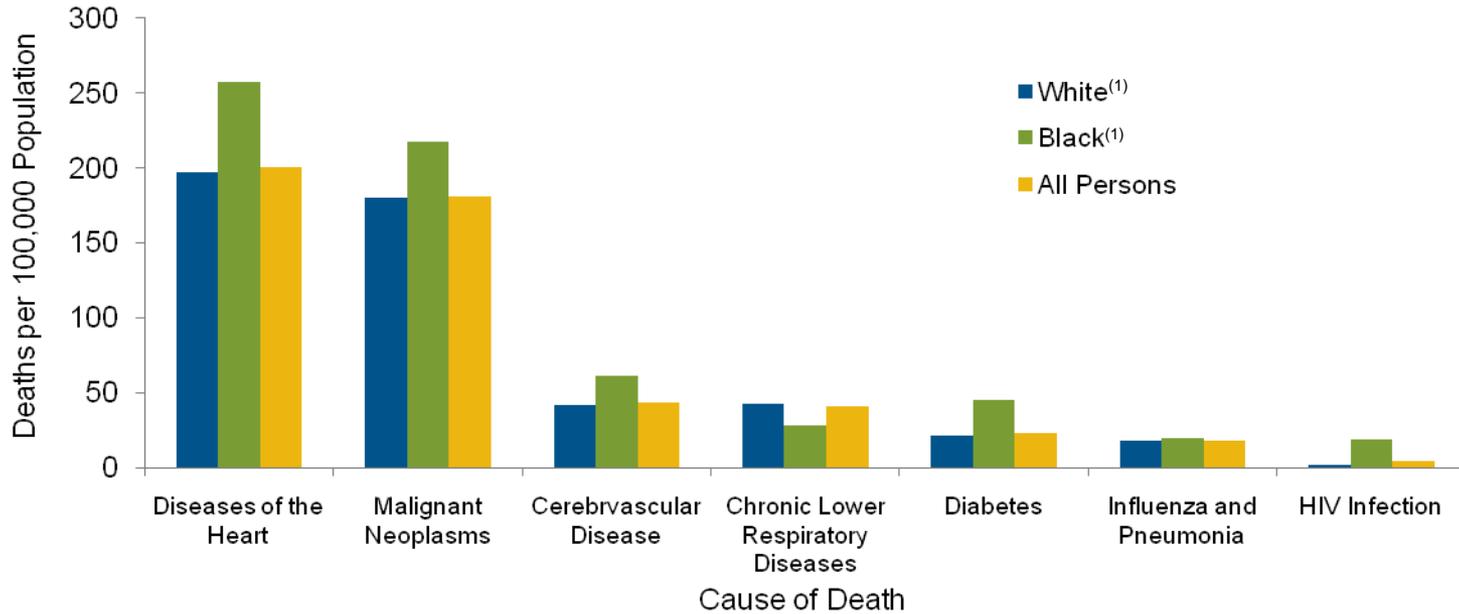
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*. Figures updated based on 2009 estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Years 2010 through 2050 are projections. Projections updated annually.

⁽²⁾ All other includes American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

⁽³⁾ Black, Asian, and all other categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic individuals. 2.8 million individuals of Hispanic origin are included in these groups.

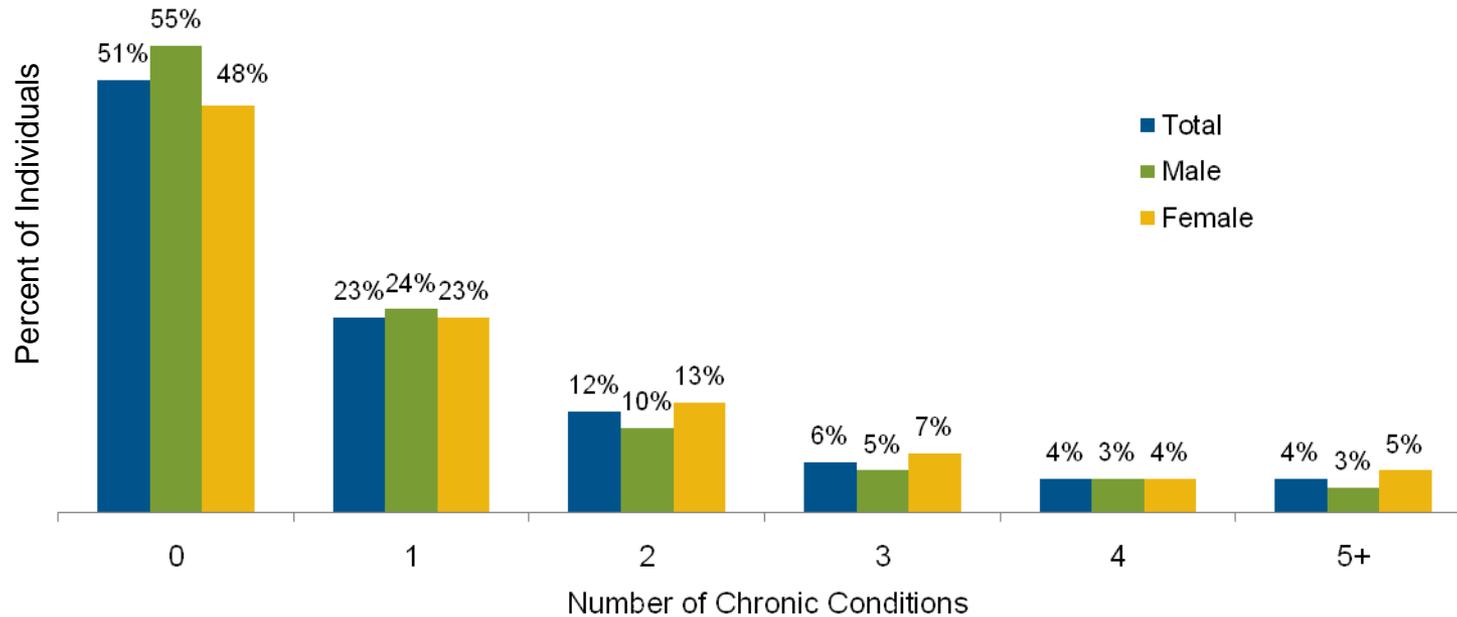
Chart 7.3: Age-adjusted Death Rates, Selected Causes, by Race, 2006



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

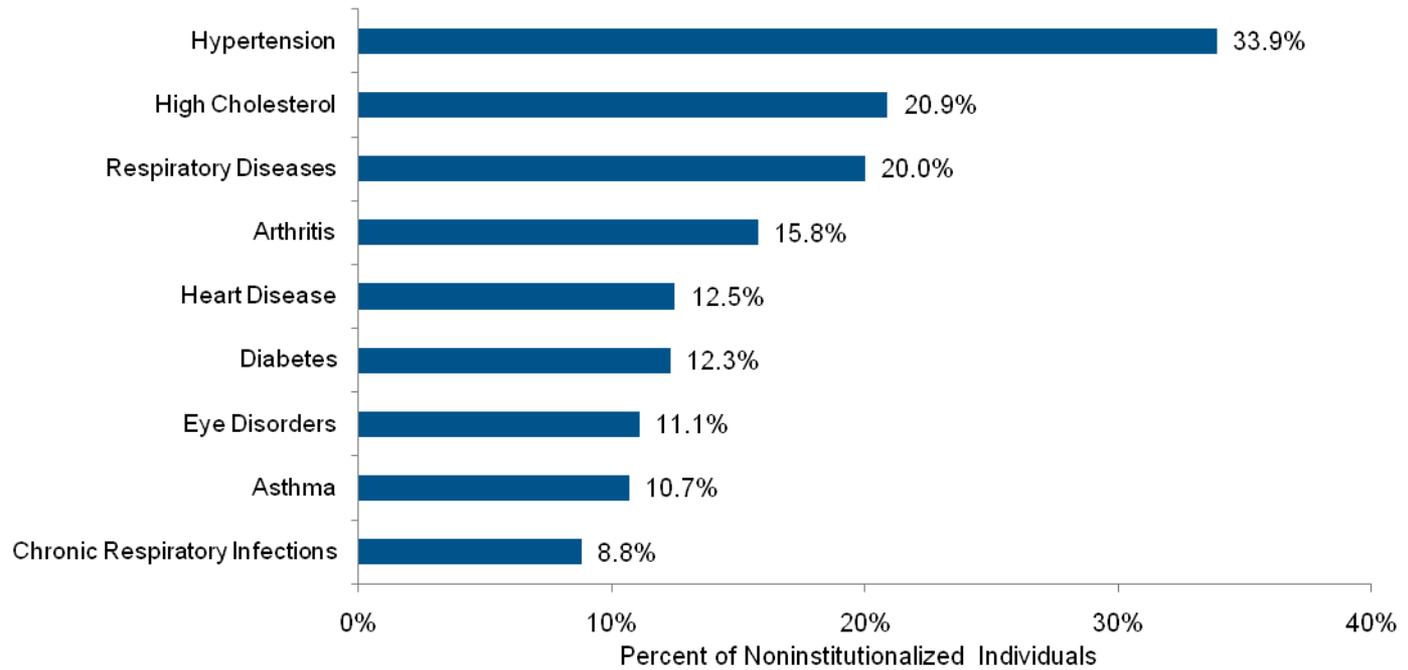
⁽¹⁾ Racial categories include individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Chart 7.4: Percent of People with Chronic Conditions by Number and Sex, 2004



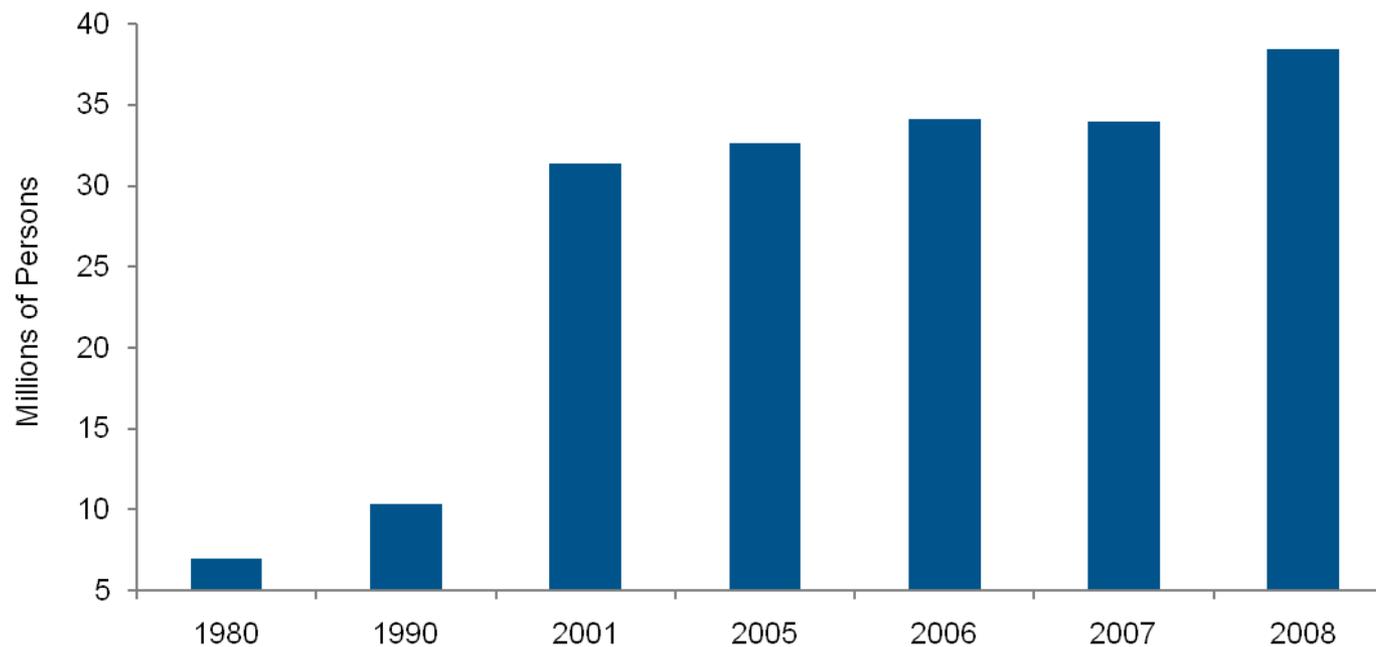
Source: Anderson, G. (2007). *Chronic Conditions: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Chart 7.5: Percent of People with Chronic Conditions by Type, 2004



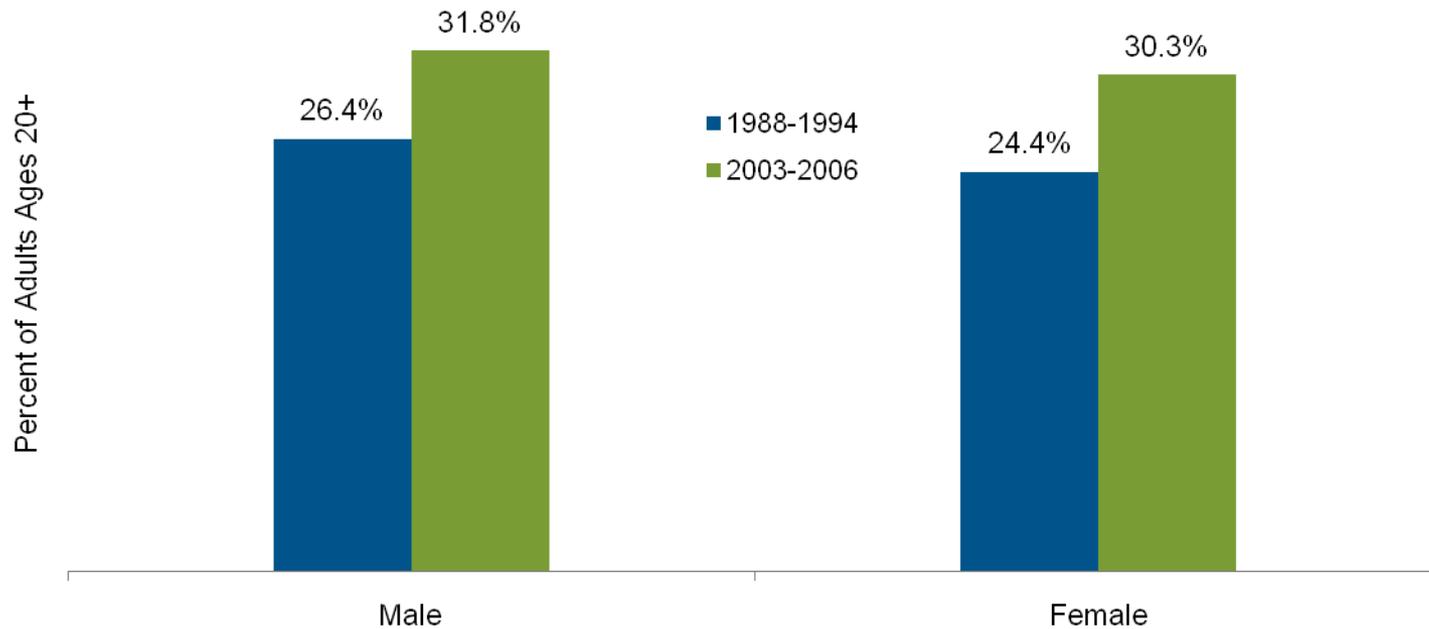
Source: Anderson, G. (2007). *Chronic Conditions: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Chart 7.6: Number of Persons with Asthma, 1980 – 2008



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2002). "Asthma Surveillance – United States, 1980-1999." National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008.

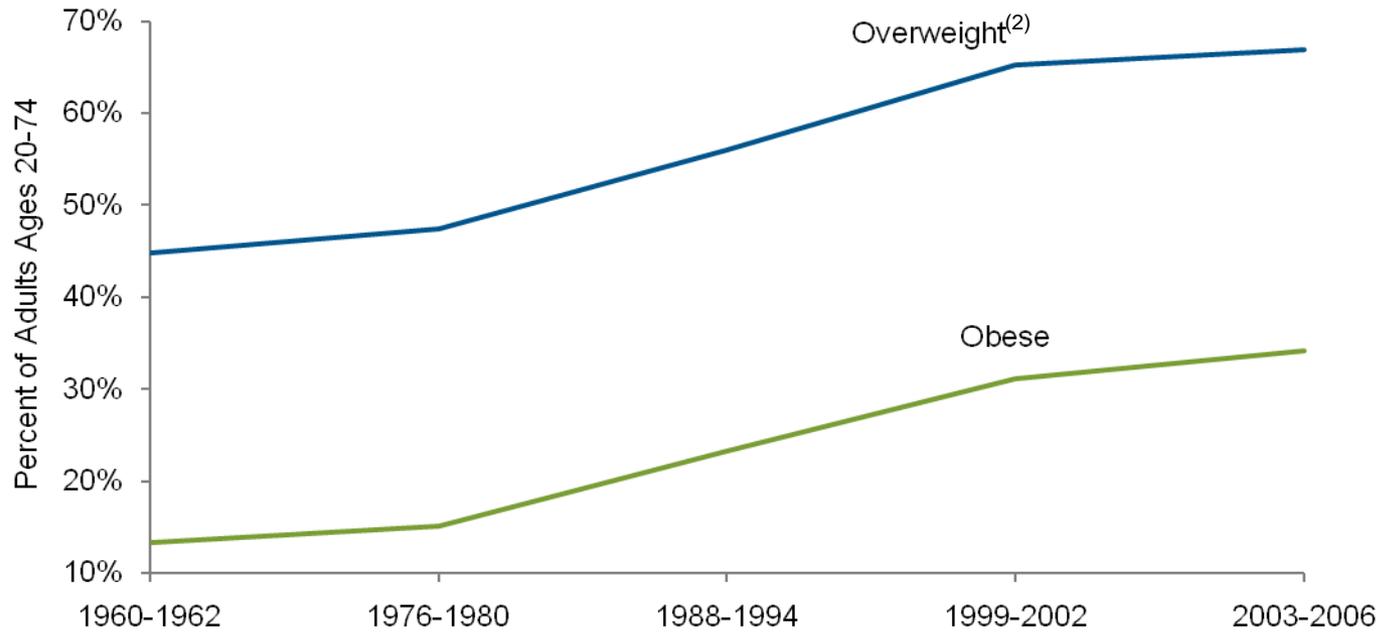
Chart 7.7: Percent of Adults with Hypertension by Sex,⁽¹⁾ 1988 – 1994 and 2003 – 2006



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ Data are age-adjusted to 2000 standard population.

Chart 7.8: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight and Obese,⁽¹⁾ 1960 – 2006

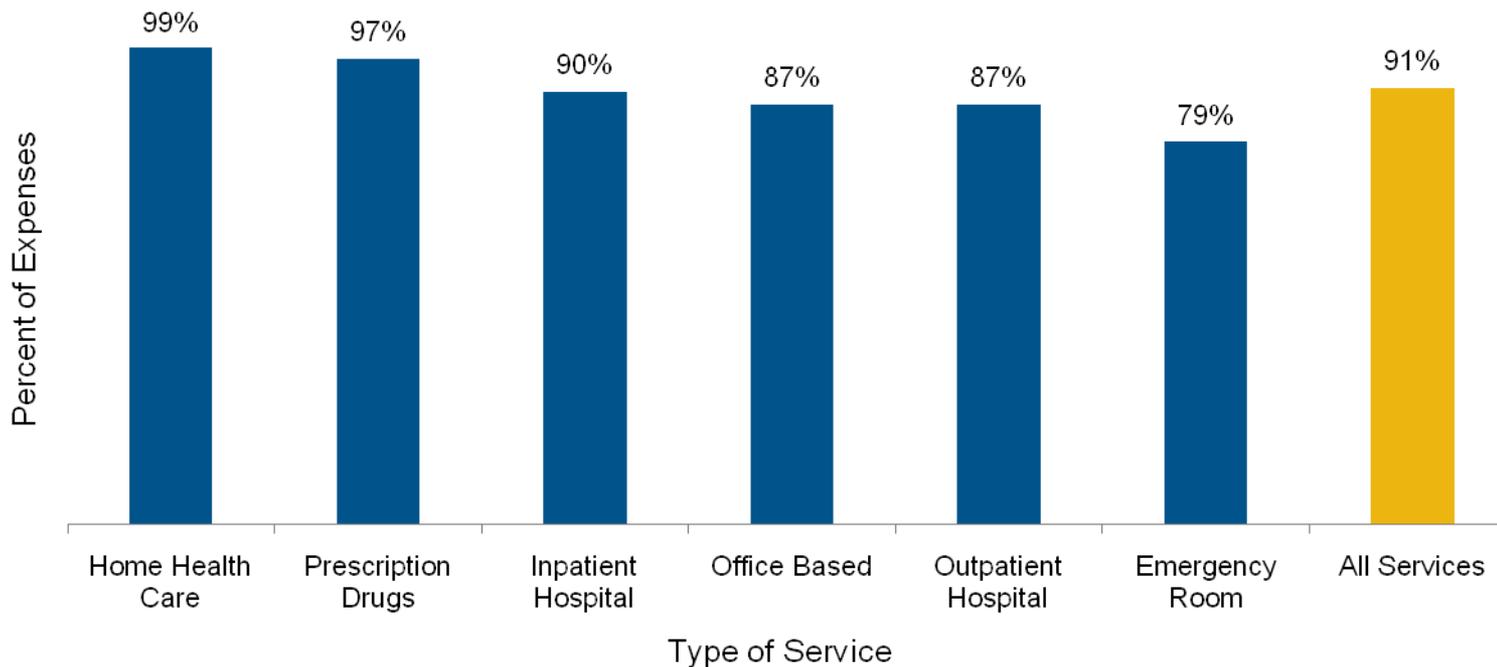


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Data are age-adjusted to 2000 standard population.

(2) Overweight includes obese.

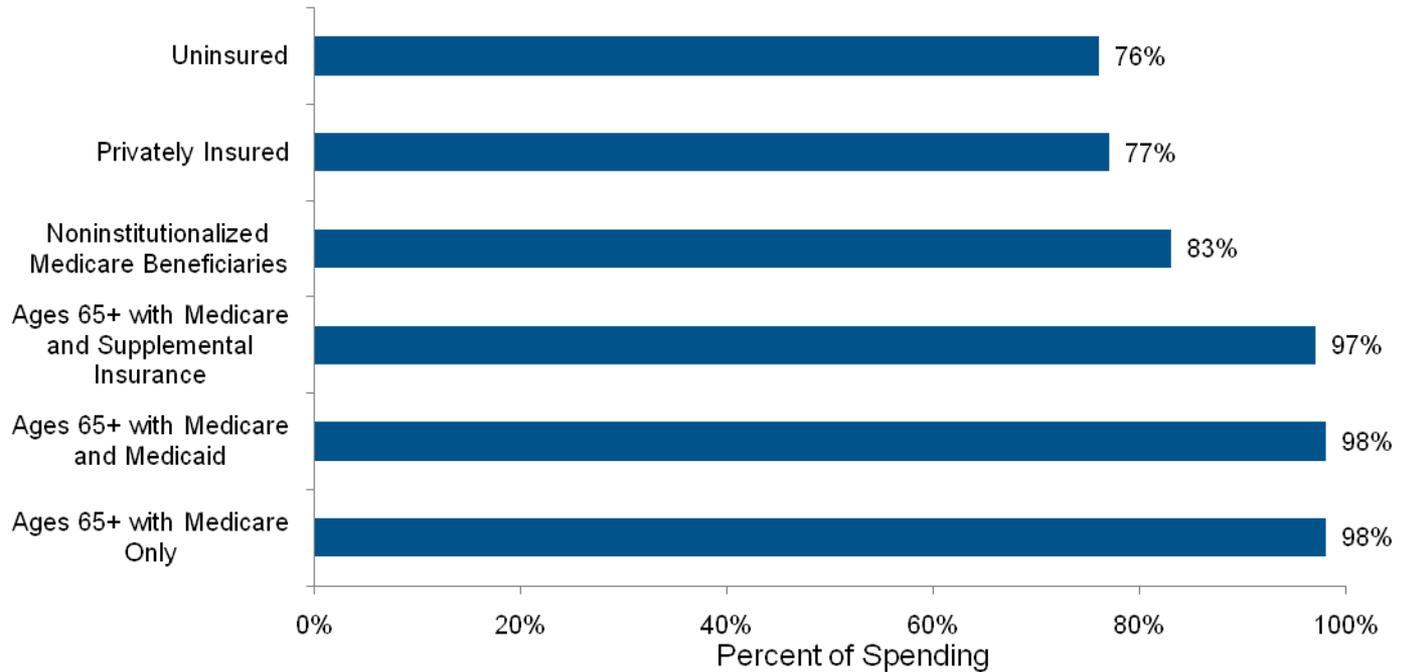
Chart 7.9: Percent of Expenses Attributable to Persons⁽¹⁾ with Chronic Conditions, by Type of Service, 2005



Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends. Based on data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2005. Link: http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_files/publications/st203/stat203.pdf.

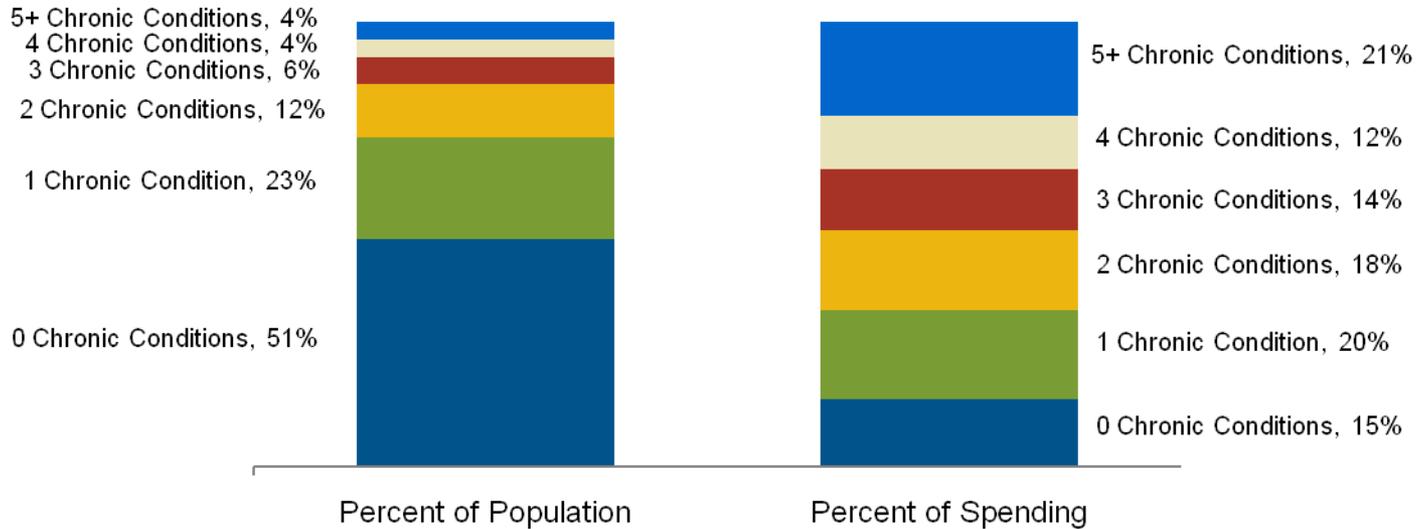
⁽¹⁾ Data are for adults ages 18 years and older.

Chart 7.10: Percent of Spending for Individuals with Chronic Conditions by Insurance Status, 2004



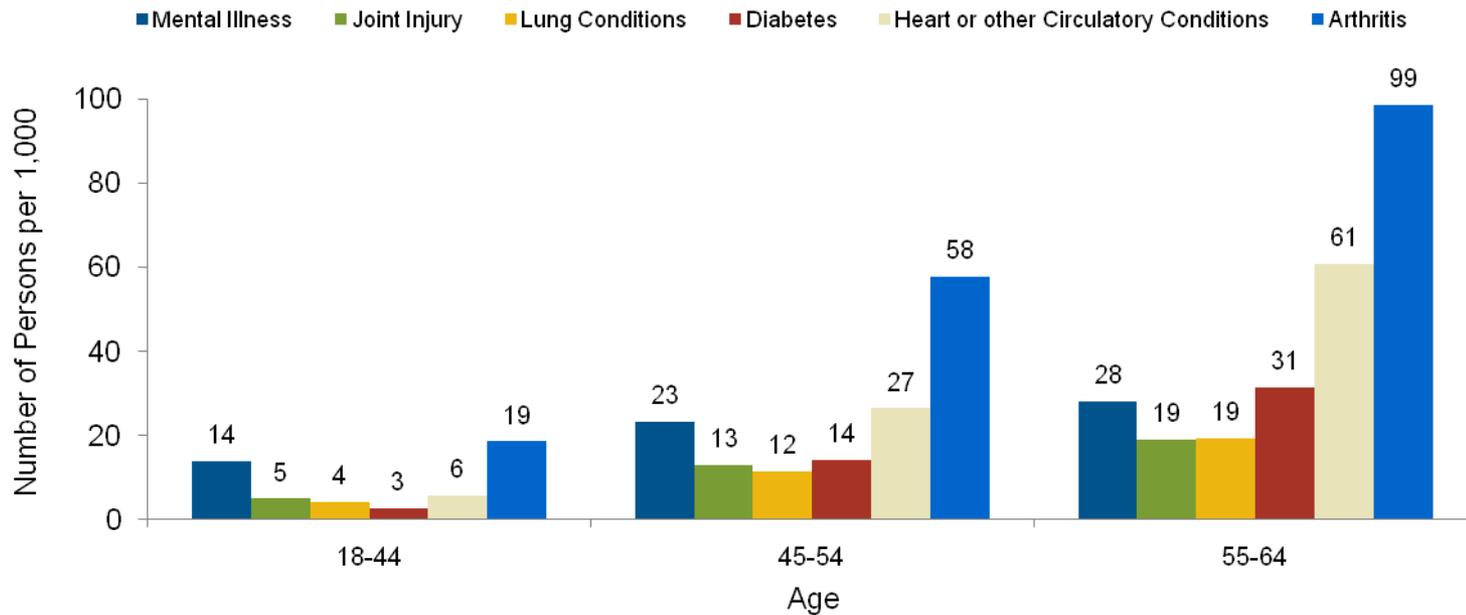
Source: Anderson, G. (2007). *Chronic Conditions: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Chart 7.11: Percent of Population vs. Percent of Spending, by Number of Chronic Conditions, 2004



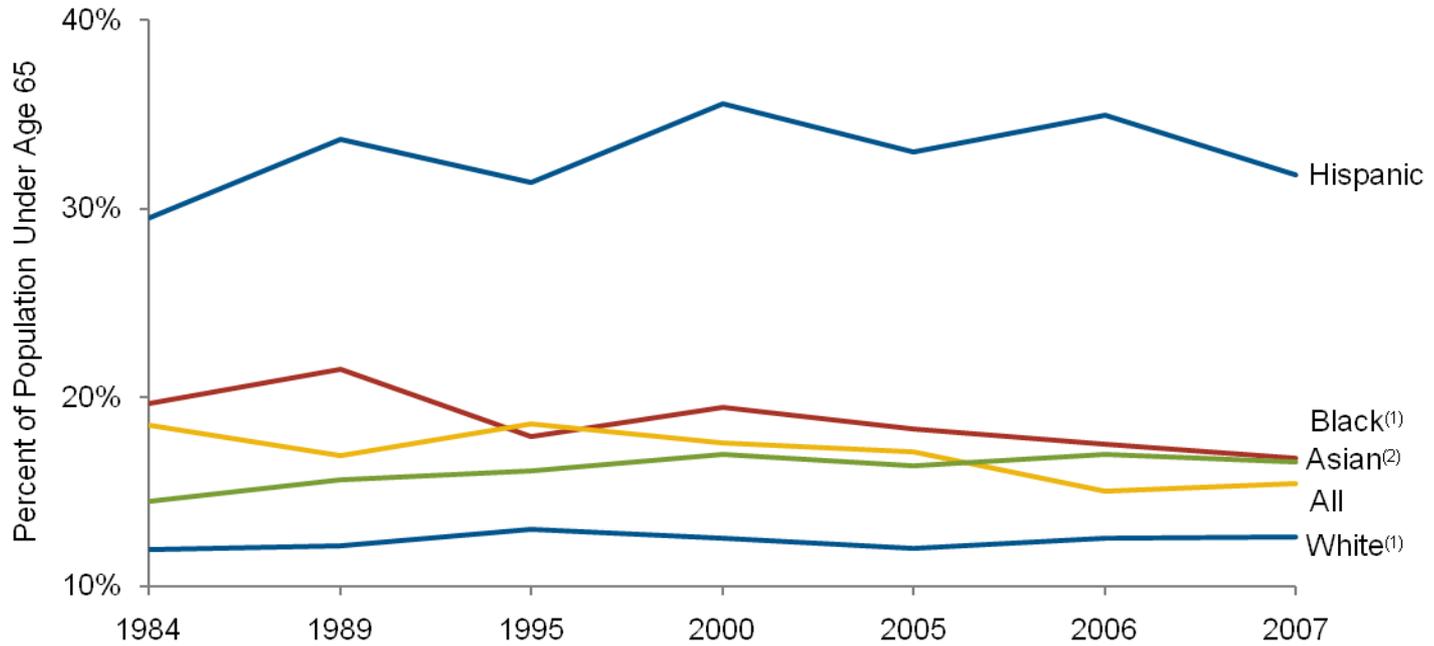
Source: Anderson, G. (2007). *Chronic Conditions: Making the Case for Ongoing Care*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University.

Chart 7.12: Working Age Adults with Activity Limitations Due to Chronic Conditions, by Condition and Age, 2006 – 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

Chart 7.13: Percent Uninsured by Race, 1984 – 2007

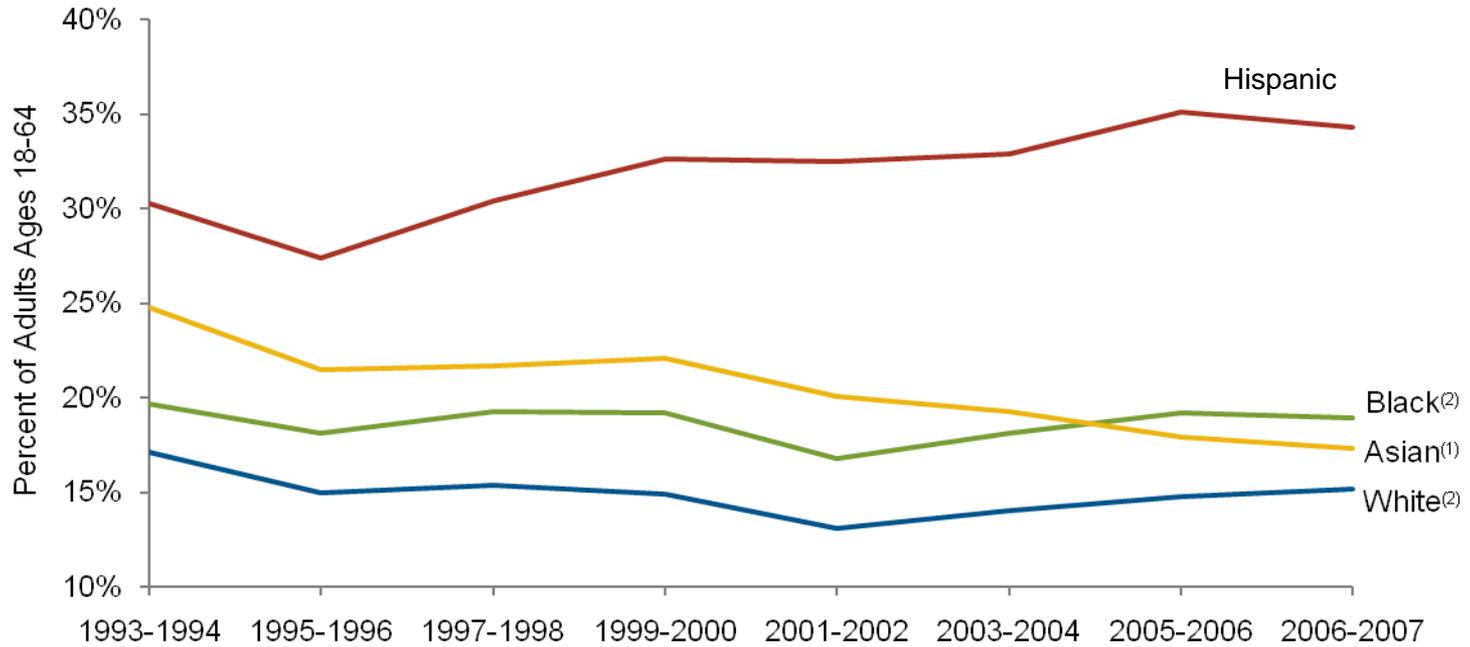


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

(2) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Chart 7.14: Percent of Adults with No Usual Source of Care by Race, 1993 – 2007

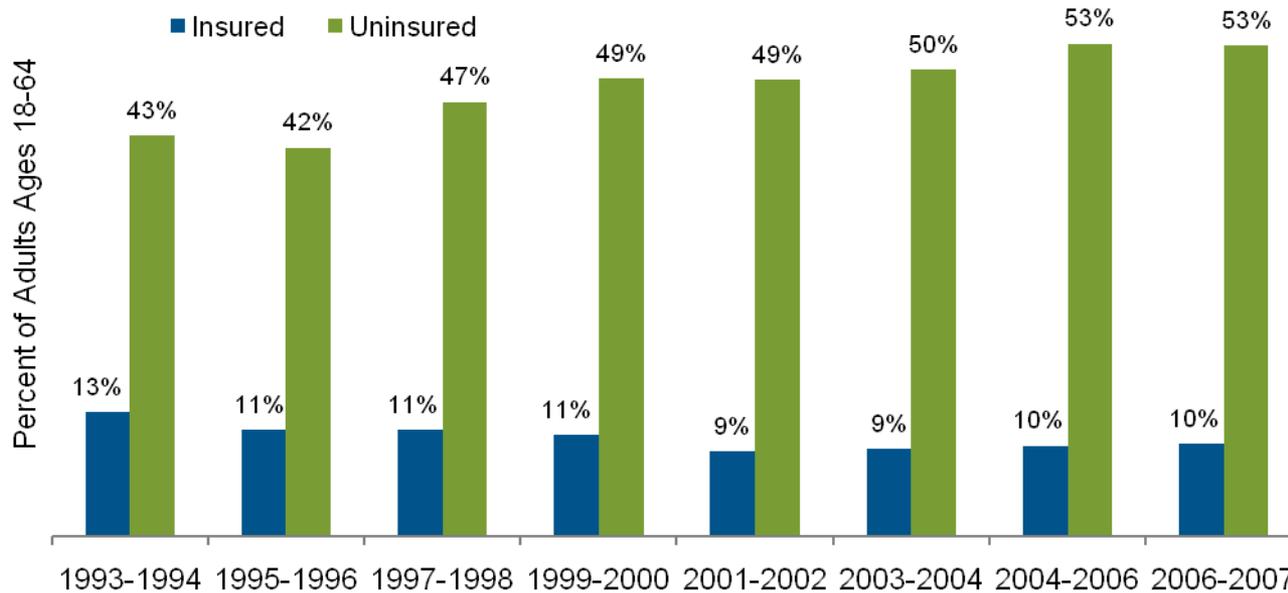


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

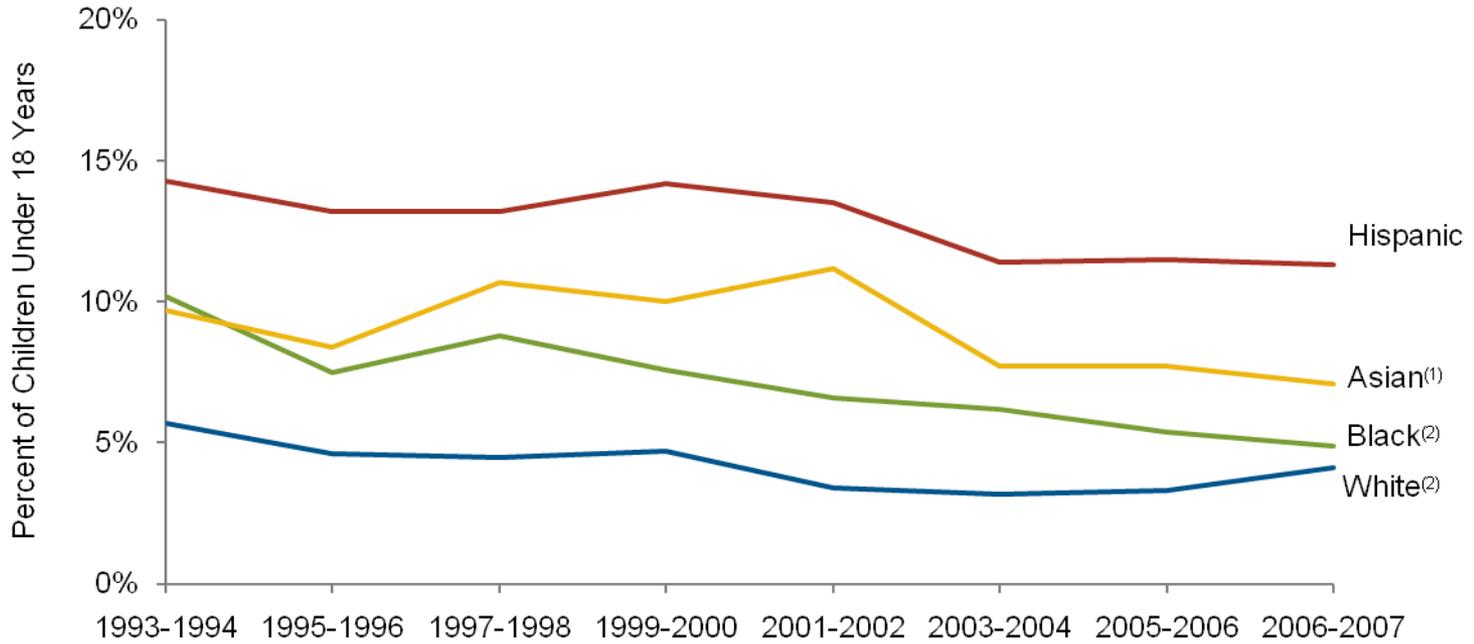
(2) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

Chart 7.15: Percent of Adults with No Usual Source of Care by Insurance Status, 1993 – 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

Chart 7.16: Percent of Children with No Usual Source of Care by Race, 1993 – 2007

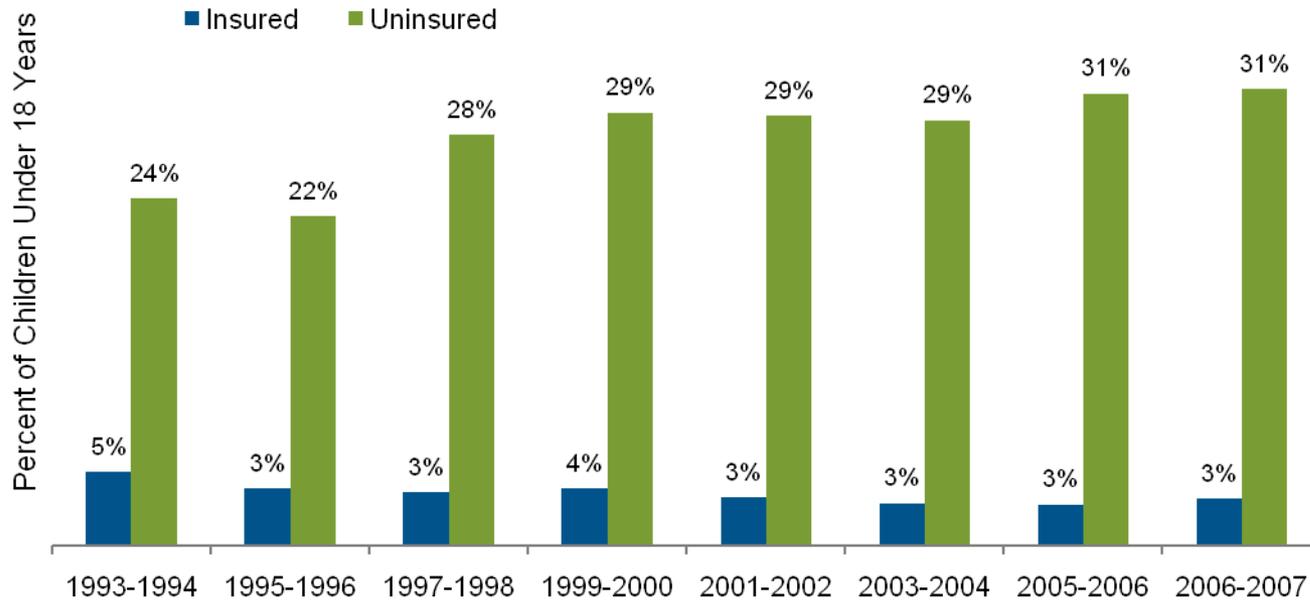


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

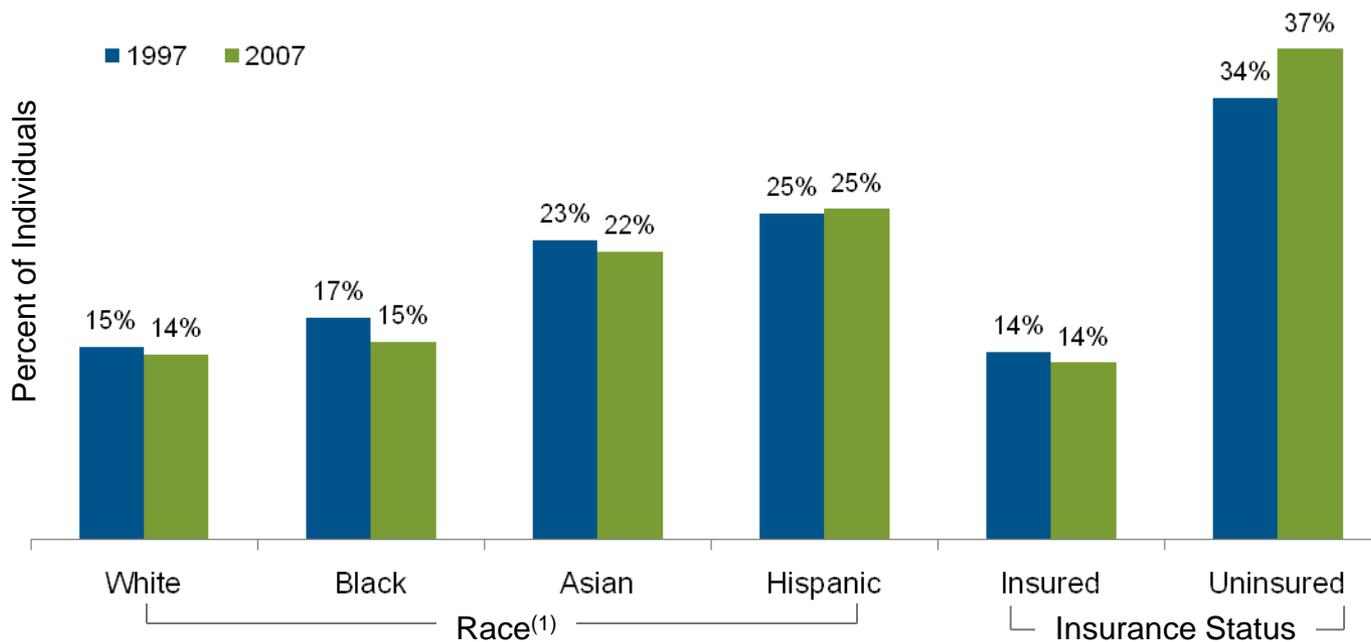
(2) Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

Chart 7.17: Percent of Children with No Usual Source of Care by Insurance Status, 1993 – 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

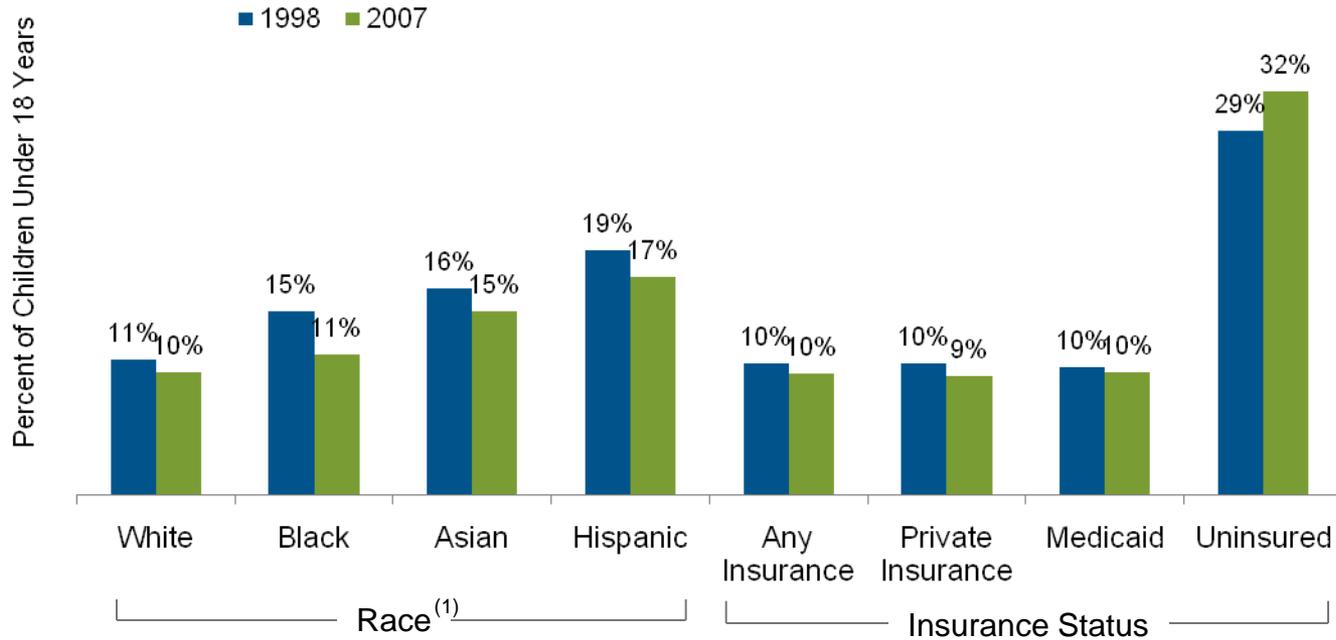
Chart 7.18: Percent of Individuals with No Health Care Visits by Race, Insurance Status, 1997 and 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) White and Black include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

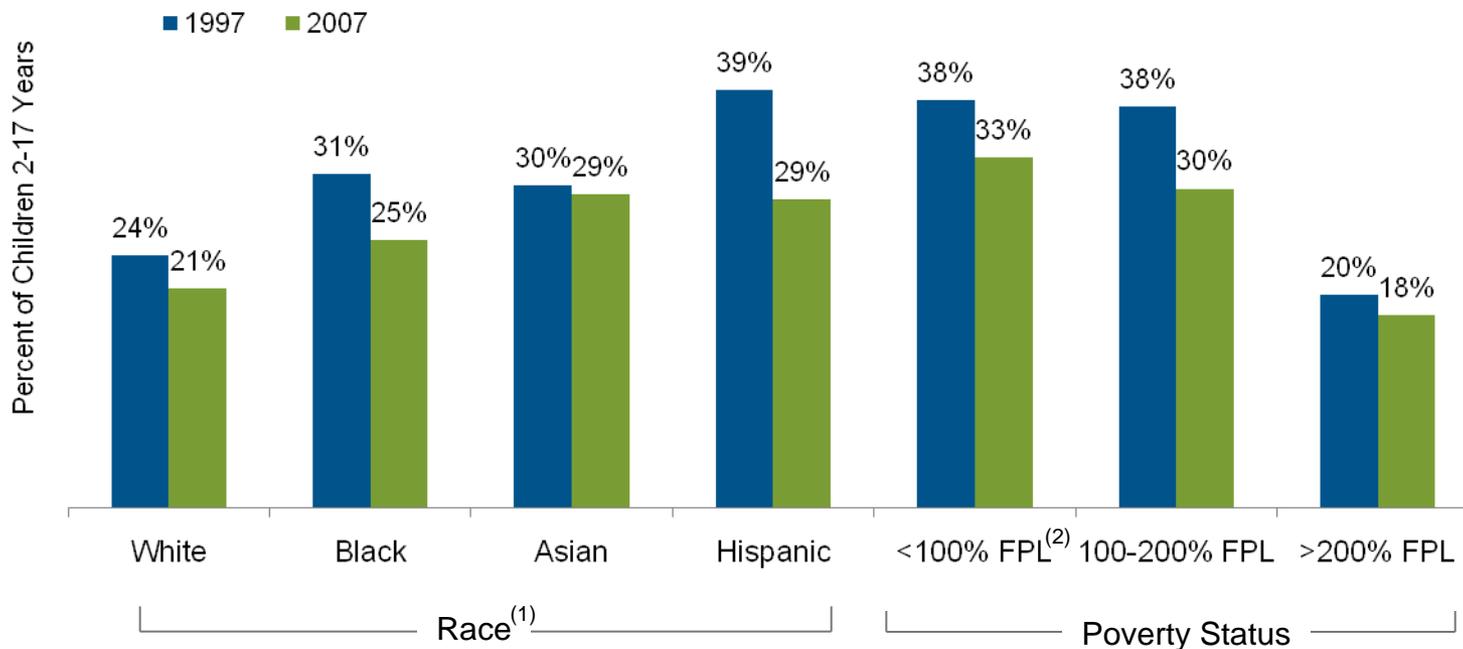
Chart 7.19: Percent of Children with No Health Care Visits by Race, Insurance Status, 1998 and 2007



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) White and Black include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Chart 7.20: Percent of Children with No Dental Visits by Race, Poverty Status, 1997 and 2007

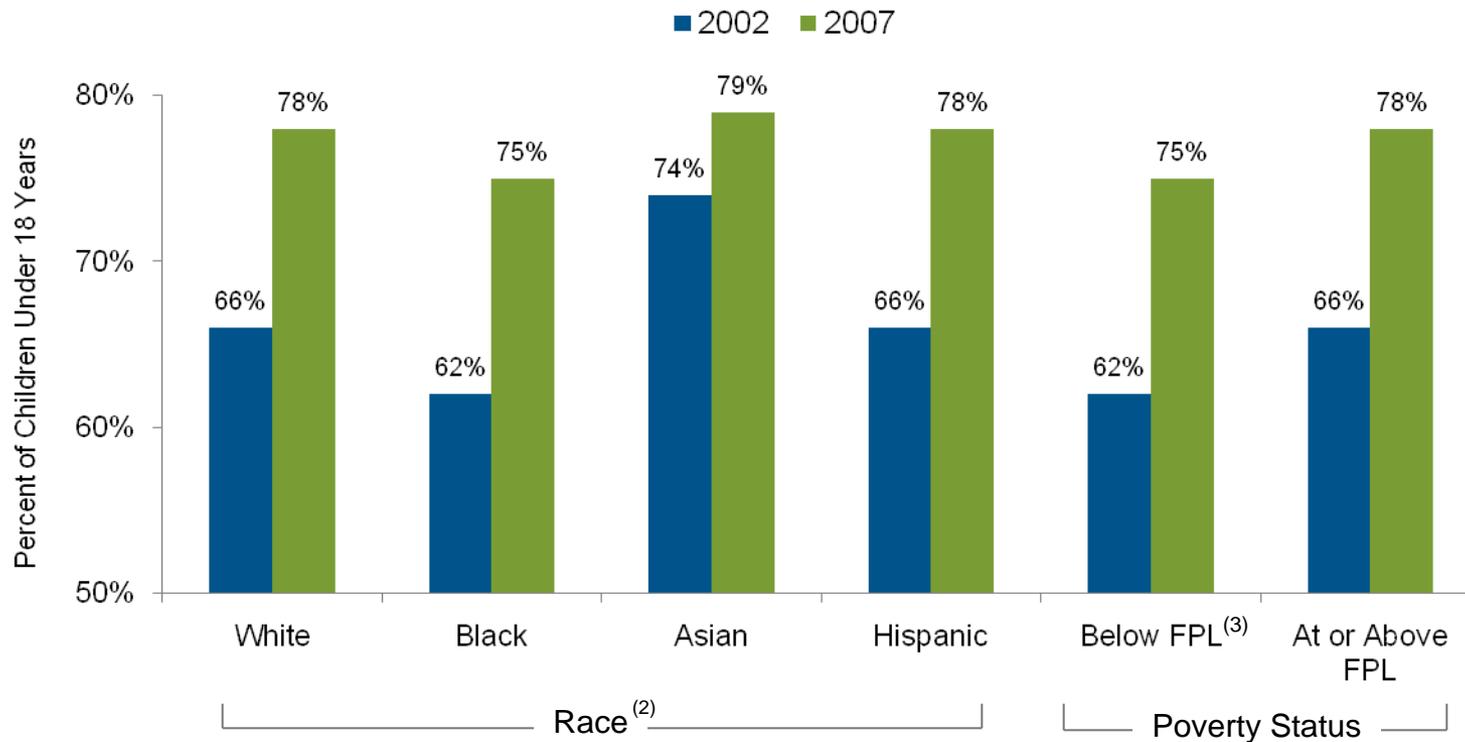


Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) White and Black include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

(2) FPL = federal poverty limit.

Chart 7.21: Percent of Children Vaccinated⁽¹⁾ by Race, Poverty Status, 2002 and 2007



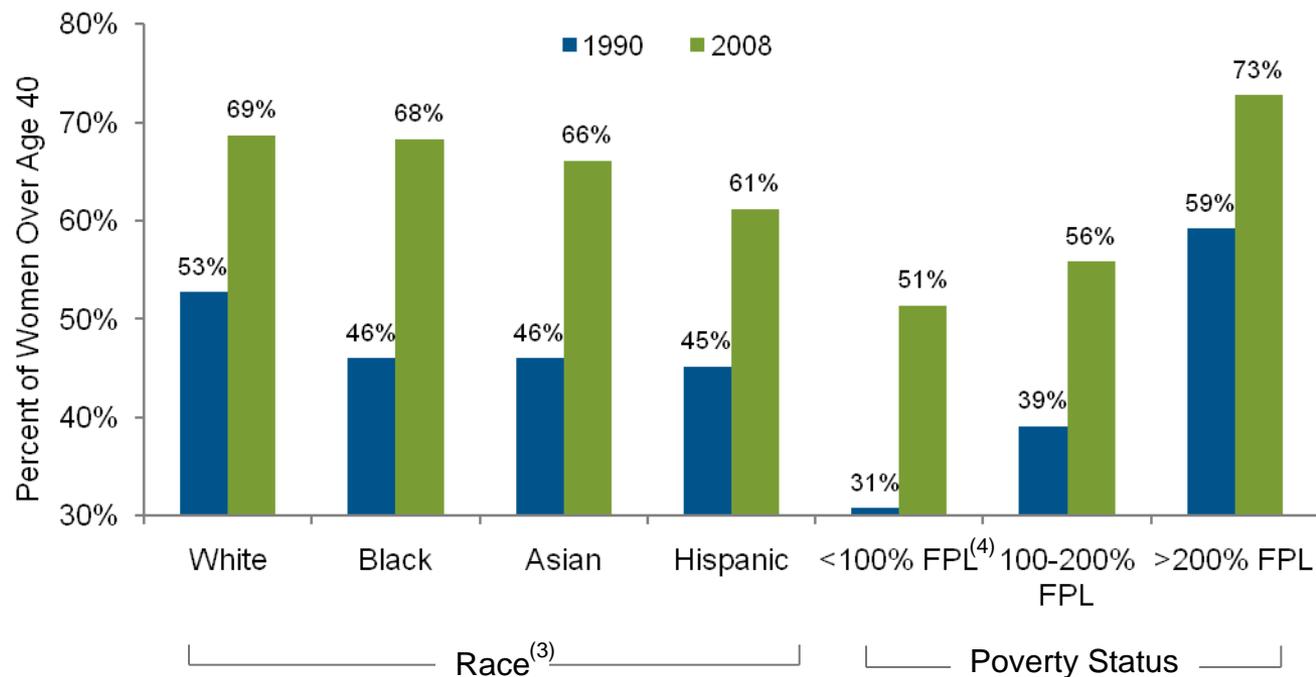
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Vaccinations include DTP, Polio, MMR, Hib, Hepatitis B, Varicella, and PCV.

(2) White, Black, and Asian include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

(3) FPL = federal poverty limit.

Chart 7.22: Percent of Women⁽¹⁾ Receiving Mammography⁽²⁾ by Race, Poverty Status, 1990 and 2008



Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Women over 40 years of age.

(2) Indicates use of mammography in two years prior to 1990 and 2008.

(3) White and Black include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

(4) Note: FPL = federal poverty limit.



APPENDIX 1

Supplementary Data Tables
Trends in the Overall
Health Care Market

Table 1.1: Total National Health Expenditures, 1980 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Total National Health Expenditures				Prescription Drugs Total	
	Total		Per Capita		Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾ (billions)
	Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾ (billions)	Nominal Dollars	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾		
1980	\$253.4	\$253.4	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$12.0	\$12.0
1981	\$293.6	\$266.1	\$1,262	\$1,144	\$13.4	\$12.1
1982	\$330.7	\$282.4	\$1,407	\$1,202	\$15.0	\$12.8
1983	\$364.7	\$301.7	\$1,537	\$1,272	\$17.3	\$14.3
1984	\$401.6	\$318.5	\$1,677	\$1,330	\$19.6	\$15.6
1985	\$439.3	\$336.4	\$1,818	\$1,392	\$21.8	\$16.7
1986	\$471.3	\$354.3	\$1,932	\$1,453	\$24.3	\$18.3
1987	\$513.0	\$372.1	\$2,085	\$1,513	\$26.9	\$19.5
1988	\$574.0	\$399.8	\$2,305	\$1,606	\$30.6	\$21.3
1989	\$638.8	\$424.5	\$2,545	\$1,691	\$34.8	\$23.1
1990	\$714.1	\$450.2	\$2,812	\$1,773	\$40.3	\$25.4
1991	\$781.6	\$472.8	\$3,041	\$1,840	\$44.4	\$26.9
1992	\$849.0	\$498.7	\$3,266	\$1,918	\$47.6	\$27.9
1993	\$912.4	\$520.3	\$3,469	\$1,978	\$51.0	\$29.1
1994	\$962.1	\$534.9	\$3,617	\$2,011	\$54.3	\$30.2
1995	\$1,016.6	\$549.7	\$3,779	\$2,043	\$60.9	\$32.9
1996	\$1,068.4	\$561.1	\$3,943	\$2,071	\$68.5	\$36.0
1997	\$1,125.1	\$577.6	\$4,106	\$2,108	\$77.6	\$39.8
1998	\$1,190.0	\$601.6	\$4,296	\$2,172	\$88.5	\$44.8
1999	\$1,265.2	\$625.8	\$4,519	\$2,235	\$104.6	\$51.7
2000	\$1,352.9	\$647.4	\$4,780	\$2,287	\$120.6	\$57.7
2001	\$1,469.2	\$683.6	\$5,155	\$2,399	\$138.3	\$64.4
2002	\$1,602.4	\$733.9	\$5,564	\$2,548	\$157.6	\$72.2
2003	\$1,735.2	\$777.1	\$5,963	\$2,670	\$174.2	\$78.0
2004	\$1,855.4	\$809.3	\$6,332	\$2,762	\$188.8	\$82.4
2005	\$1,982.5	\$836.5	\$6,698	\$2,826	\$199.7	\$84.3
2006	\$2,112.5	\$863.5	\$7,065	\$2,888	\$217.0	\$88.7
2007	\$2,239.7	\$890.3	\$7,416	\$2,948	\$226.8	\$90.2
2008	\$2,338.7	\$895.1	\$7,668	\$2,935	\$234.1	\$89.6

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

⁽²⁾ Expressed in 1980 dollars; adjusted using the overall Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers.

Data for Charts 1.1, 1.3, and 1.10

Table 1.2: Percent Change in National Expenditures for Selected Health Services and Supplies, 1998 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Hospital Care	Prescription Drugs	Admin. & Net Cost of Private Health Insurance	Home Health Care	Nursing Home Care
1998	3.2%	14.1%	6.6%	-3.8%	6.0%
1999	5.0%	18.1%	12.6%	-5.1%	1.1%
2000	5.6%	15.3%	14.9%	-3.2%	5.2%
2001	8.2%	14.7%	10.3%	5.5%	6.6%
2002	8.2%	14.0%	17.1%	6.3%	4.1%
2003	8.0%	10.5%	15.8%	11.1%	4.5%
2004	7.4%	8.4%	6.1%	12.3%	4.2%
2005	7.2%	5.8%	8.1%	12.6%	4.8%
2006	6.9%	8.7%	8.3%	10.3%	3.7%
2007	5.9%	4.5%	4.3%	11.8%	5.8%
2008	4.5%	3.2%	0.7%	9.0%	4.6%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.7

Table 1.3: National Health Expenditures,⁽¹⁾ 1980 – 2019⁽²⁾

Year	Expenditures (billions)
1980	\$253
1990	\$714
2000	\$1,353
2001	\$1,469
2002	\$1,602
2003	\$1,735
2004	\$1,855
2005	\$1,983
2006	\$2,113
2007	\$2,239
2008	\$2,339
2009	\$2,472
2010	\$2,570
2011	\$2,703
2012	\$2,850
2013	\$3,025
2014	\$3,225
2015	\$3,442
2016	\$3,684
2017	\$3,936
2018	\$4,204
2019	\$4,483

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released February 4, 2010.

(1) Years 2009 – 2019 are projections.

(2) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.8

Table 1.4: Consumer Out-of-pocket Payments for National Health Expenditures, 1990 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Payment (billions)
1990	\$136.1
1991	\$140.1
1992	\$143.3
1993	\$145.1
1994	\$142.8
1995	\$146.1
1996	\$151.8
1997	\$162.1
1998	\$175.2
1999	\$183.7
2000	\$192.6
2001	\$199.5
2002	\$211.2
2003	\$224.7
2004	\$234.8
2005	\$247.5
2006	\$254.9
2007	\$270.3
2008	\$277.8

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.9

Table 1.5: Growth in Total Prescription Drug Spending as a Percentage of Total Growth in National Health Expenditures, 1988 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Percentage
1988	6.16%
1989	6.35%
1990	7.34%
1991	6.07%
1992	4.73%
1993	5.39%
1994	6.67%
1995	12.06%
1996	14.68%
1997	16.11%
1998	16.84%
1999	21.36%
2000	18.22%
2001	15.26%
2002	14.49%
2003	12.44%
2004	12.17%
2005	8.58%
2006	13.31%
2007	7.67%
2008	7.39%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.11

Table 1.6: Consumer Out-of-pocket Spending vs. Private Health Insurance Spending for Prescription Drugs, 1988 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Out-of-pocket Payment (billions)	Private Health Insurance (billions)
1988	\$18.333	\$6.989
1989	\$20.150	\$8.677
1990	\$22.372	\$10.625
1991	\$23.043	\$12.896
1992	\$23.418	\$14.633
1993	\$24.094	\$16.352
1994	\$23.384	\$19.230
1995	\$23.354	\$24.380
1996	\$24.175	\$29.576
1997	\$25.636	\$35.488
1998	\$27.545	\$41,929
1999	\$30.406	\$51,003
2000	\$33.401	\$59.485
2001	\$36.027	\$69.217
2002	\$40.352	\$77.947
2003	\$44.110	\$83.422
2004	\$46.209	\$90.033
2005	\$48.764	\$95.793
2006	\$46,904	\$96,192
2007	\$48.930	\$97,798
2008	\$48.528	\$98.513

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.12

Table 1.7: Number and Percent Uninsured, 1988 – 2008

Year	Number (millions)	Percent
1988	32.7	13.4%
1989	33.4	13.6%
1990	34.7	13.9%
1991	35.4	14.1%
1992	38.6	15.0%
1993	39.7	15.3%
1994	39.7	15.2%
1995	40.6	15.4%
1996	41.7	15.6%
1997	43.4	16.1%
1998	44.3	16.3%
1999	40.2	14.5%
2000	39.8	14.2%
2001	41.2	14.6%
2002	43.6	15.2%
2003	45.0	15.6%
2004	43.5	14.9%
2005	44.8	15.3%
2006	47.0	15.8%
2007	45.7	15.3%
2008	46.3	15.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008. Data released August 2008. Table 6. People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2007 and 2008. Link: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08/p60no236_table7.pdf.

Data for Chart 1.15

Table 1.8: Average Percent Uninsured by State, 2006 – 2008

State	Average Percent Uninsured	State	Average Percent Uninsured
Alabama	13.0	Montana	16.3
Alaska	18.2	Nebraska	12.5
Arizona	19.6	Nevada	18.5
Arkansas	17.6	New Hampshire	10.7
California	18.5	New Jersey	15.1
Colorado	16.5	New Mexico	23.0
Connecticut	9.6	New York	13.8
Delaware	11.4	North Carolina	16.6
District of Columbia	10.4	North Dakota	11.4
Florida	20.5	Ohio	11.1
Georgia	17.7	Oklahoma	16.9
Hawaii	8.1	Oregon	17.0
Idaho	15.0	Pennsylvania	9.8
Illinois	13.4	Rhode Island	10.4
Indiana	11.8	South Carolina	16.1
Iowa	9.8	South Dakota	11.5
Kansas	12.4	Tennessee	14.4
Kentucky	15.0	Texas	24.9
Louisiana	20.1	Utah	14.5
Maine	9.5	Vermont	10.2
Maryland	13.2	Virginia	13.5
Massachusetts	7.1	Washington	11.8
Michigan	11.3	West Virginia	14.2
Minnesota	8.7	Wisconsin	8.9
Mississippi	19.1	Wyoming	13.9
Missouri	12.8		

Source: US Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008. Data released August 2009. Link: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08/hlthtables08.html>.

Data for Chart 1.16

Table 1.9: Medicaid Enrollees,⁽¹⁾ 1990, 1995, 2000 – 2009

(in millions)	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aged	3.2	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
Blind/ Disabled	3.7	6.0	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.0
Children	11.2	17.6	22.0	23.7	25.5	25.3	27.8	28.3	29.5	29.5	30.6	34.0
Adults	6.0	7.8	10.4	12.0	12.9	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.0	15.7	16.3	18.0
Other Title XIX	1.1	0.6										
Total	25.3	36.3	44.5	48.4	50.9	52.4	57.3	58.6	60.9	60.5	62.1	67.8

Source: Congressional Budget Office. Data released January 2009. Spending and Enrollment Detail for CBO's January 2009 Baseline: Medicaid. Link: <http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/2009b/medicaidBaseline.pdf>. Congressional Budget Office. Data released February 2009. Spending and Enrollment Detail for CBO's March 2009 Baseline: Medicaid. Link: <http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/2009b/medicaid.pdf>.

⁽¹⁾ Does not include CHIP Enrollees.

Data for Chart 1.18

Table 1.10: Percent Change in CHIP Enrollment by State, FY 2007 – FY 2008 ⁽¹⁾

State	Percent Change FY 07 - FY 08	State	Percent Change FY 07 - FY 08
Alabama	4%	Montana	13%
Alaska	7%	Nebraska	6%
Arizona	8%	Nevada	-8%
Arkansas	4%	New Hampshire	1%
California	10%	New Jersey	1%
Colorado	18%	New Mexico	-10%
Connecticut	-6%	New York	-21%
Delaware	0%	North Carolina	5%
District of Columbia	33%	North Dakota	39%
Florida	10%	Ohio	9%
Georgia	-13%	Oklahoma	0%
Hawaii	20%	Oregon	17%
Idaho	32%	Pennsylvania	13%
Illinois	3%	Rhode Island	0%
Indiana	-4%	South Carolina	23%
Iowa	0%	South Dakota	2%
Kansas	3%	Tennessee	54%
Kentucky	-4%	Texas	3%
Louisiana	-4%	Utah	14%
Maine	0%	Vermont	6%
Maryland	0%	Virginia	8%
Massachusetts	9%	Washington	14%
Michigan	5%	West Virginia	-2%
Minnesota	4%	Wisconsin	-15%
Mississippi	3%	Wyoming	5%
Missouri	66%		

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released January 2009. Number of Children Ever Enrolled by Program Type.

⁽¹⁾ 2007 figures reflect revised data released by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on January 20, 2009.

Data for Chart 1.20

Table 1.11: Percentage of Employees with Employer-based Coverage Who Can Choose Conventional, PPO, HMO, POS, and HDHP/SO Plans, 1988 – 2009

	1988	1996	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Conventional⁽¹⁾	90%	52%	26%	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%	5%
PPO	18%	45%	62%	74%	82%	79%	79%	77%	80%
HMO	46%	64%	56%	50%	44%	43%	42%	41%	44%
POS⁽²⁾		30%	45%	34%	28%	23%	21%	24%	19%
HDHP/SO⁽³⁾						14%	18%	25%	28%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2009. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009. Link: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7936.pdf>. KPMG Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits: 1988, 1996.

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Data for Chart 1.21

Table 1.12: Percent Distribution of Employer-sponsored Health Insurance Enrollment by Type of Plan, 1988 – 2009

	1988	1996	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Conventional⁽¹⁾	73%	27%	10%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%
PPO	11%	28%	39%	52%	61%	60%	57%	58%	60%
HMO	16%	31%	28%	27%	21%	20%	21%	20%	20%
POS⁽²⁾		14%	24%	18%	15%	13%	13%	12%	10%
HDHP/SO⁽³⁾						4%	5%	8%	8%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2009. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009. Link: <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7936.pdf>. KPMG Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits: 1988, 1996.

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Data for Chart 1.22

Table 1.13: Growth in Medicare Spending per Beneficiary vs. Private Health Insurance Spending per Enrollee, 1988 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Growth in Medicare Spending per Beneficiary	Growth in Private Health Insurance Spending per Enrollee
1988	4.3%	12.8%
1989	8.6%	11.2%
1990	6.6%	11.5%
1991	6.2%	9.5%
1992	8.2%	7.3%
1993	8.9%	7.8%
1994	7.1%	2.3%
1995	6.7%	2.8%
1996	5.0%	2.2%
1997	4.0%	3.5%
1998	0.1%	4.4%
1999	2.3%	3.8%
2000	3.2%	6.6%
2001	7.9%	8.7%
2002	5.4%	8.9%
2003	4.6%	8.9%
2004	6.4%	6.5%
2005	5.7%	6.8%
2006	3.2%	6.4%
2007	2.6%	4.9%
2008	5.5%	4.9%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released January 5, 2010.

⁽¹⁾ CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2006, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1.24

Table 1.14: Percentage of Medicaid Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicaid Managed Care by State, 2007 and 2008

State	% Enrolled		State	% Enrolled	
	07	08		07	08
Alabama	65.1%	66.0%	Montana	55.8%	36.0%
Alaska	0.0%	0.0%	Nebraska	81.2%	84.8%
Arizona	90.0%	90.5%	Nevada	84.8%	82.9%
Arkansas	81.7%	80.4%	New Hampshire	77.3%	77.6%
California	50.8%	51.6%	New Jersey	70.6%	72.1%
Colorado	94.1%	96.4%	New Mexico	61.9%	62.0%
Connecticut	73.7%	65.3%	New York	62.1%	65.4%
Delaware	66.9%	63.7%	North Carolina	64.4%	66.9%
District of Columbia	64.7%	63.3%	North Dakota	56.0%	58.3%
Florida	61.7%	63.3%	Ohio	69.5%	71.5%
Georgia	64.2%	91.9%	Oklahoma	69.5%	87.6%
Hawaii	79.9%	79.1%	Oregon	90.8%	91.2%
Idaho	84.8%	83.4%	Pennsylvania	81.2%	81.1%
Illinois	28.4%	55.4%	Rhode Island	63.1%	61.9%
Indiana	72.6%	71.4%	South Carolina	22.9%	93.8%
Iowa	77.4%	81.6%	South Dakota	98.6%	98.8%
Kansas	51.1%	83.8%	Tennessee	100.0%	100.0%
Kentucky	62.8%	90.8%	Texas	67.3%	69.6%
Louisiana	68.1%	68.7%	Utah	82.3%	85.7%
Maine	67.4%	63.1%	Vermont	84.3%	91.0%
Maryland	72.4%	72.7%	Virginia	64.2%	62.7%
Massachusetts	59.3%	60.3%	Washington	85.5%	89.3%
Michigan	88.4%	88.1%	West Virginia	44.6%	44.6%
Minnesota	61.8%	62.4%	Wisconsin	48.2%	52.3%
Mississippi	0.0%	72.4%	Wyoming	0.0%	0.0%
Missouri	41.9%	97.3%	Nation	64.1%	70.9%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment Report as of June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2008.

Data for Chart 1.26

Table 1.15: Operating Margins of the Top Insurers, 2007 – 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Aetna	7.0%	7.2%	5.5%
WellPoint	9.3%	5.9%	12.1%
United HealthCare	10.4%	6.5%	7.3%
Cigna	9.3%	2.0%	10.3%
Humana	5.4%	3.7%	5.5%

Source: Hoovers. Data for all years updated as of March 2010. Link: www.hoovers.com.

Data for Chart 1.29



APPENDIX 2

Supplementary Data Tables
Organizational Trends

Table 2.1: Number of Community Hospitals,⁽¹⁾ 1988 – 2008

Year	All Hospitals	Urban ⁽²⁾	Rural ⁽²⁾	In Health System
1988	5,533	2,984	2,549	-
1989	5,455	2,958	2,497	-
1990	5,384	2,924	2,460	-
1991	5,342	2,921	2,421	-
1992	5,292	3,007	2,285	-
1993	5,261	3,012	2,249	-
1994	5,229	2,993	2,236	-
1995	5,194	2,958	2,236	-
1996	5,134	2,908	2,226	-
1997	5,057	2,852	2,205	-
1998	5,015	2,816	2,199	-
1999	4,956	2,767	2,189	2,524
2000	4,915	2,740	2,175	2,542
2001	4,908	2,742	2,166	2,580
2002	4,927	2,749	2,178	2,606
2003	4,895	2,729	2,166	2,626
2004	4,919	2,916	2,003	2,668
2005	4,936	2,927	2,009	2,716
2006	4,927	2,926	2,001	2,755
2007	4,897	2,900	1,997	2,730
2008	5,010	3,012	1,998	2,868

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ All nonfederal, short-term general, and specialty hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public.

⁽²⁾ Data on the number of urban and rural hospitals in 2004 and beyond were collected using coding different from previous years to reflect new Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services wage area designations.

Data for Charts 2.1 and 2.4



Table 2.2: Number of Beds and Number of Beds per 1,000 Persons, 1988 – 2008

Year	Number of Beds	Beds per 1,000
1988	944,276	3.86
1989	932,185	3.78
1990	926,436	3.72
1991	922,822	3.66
1992	919,505	3.61
1993	917,847	3.56
1994	901,056	3.46
1995	871,976	3.32
1996	862,352	3.25
1997	853,287	3.19
1998	839,988	3.11
1999	829,575	3.04
2000	823,560	2.93
2001	825,966	2.90
2002	820,653	2.85
2003	813,307	2.80
2004	808,127	2.75
2005	802,311	2.71
2006	802,658	2.68
2007	800,892	2.66
2008	808,069	2.66

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Chart 2.2

Table 2.3: Beds per 1,000 Persons by State, 2007 and 2008

State	Beds per 1,000 Persons		State	Beds per 1,000 Persons	
	07	08		07	08
Alabama	3.39	3.27	Montana	4.18	3.89
Alaska	2.27	2.26	Nebraska	4.21	4.07
Arizona	1.92	2.02	Nevada	1.97	1.98
Arkansas	3.35	3.39	New Hampshire	2.16	2.17
California	1.90	1.89	New Jersey	2.48	2.40
Colorado	2.00	2.04	New Mexico	1.88	1.98
Connecticut	2.14	2.26	New York	3.23	3.14
Delaware	2.65	2.37	North Carolina	2.56	2.51
District of Columbia	5.81	5.67	North Dakota	5.45	5.37
Florida	2.83	2.88	Ohio	2.87	2.95
Georgia	2.67	2.64	Oklahoma	3.00	3.02
Hawaii	2.28	2.40	Oregon	1.83	1.80
Idaho	2.20	2.17	Pennsylvania	3.20	3.25
Illinois	2.69	2.67	Rhode Island	2.32	2.34
Indiana	2.69	2.76	South Carolina	2.73	2.79
Iowa	3.52	3.51	South Dakota	5.33	5.11
Kansas	3.63	3.66	Tennessee	3.52	3.40
Kentucky	3.40	3.32	Texas	2.43	2.51
Louisiana	3.61	3.63	Utah	1.73	1.78
Maine	2.66	2.66	Vermont	2.19	2.10
Maryland	2.09	2.13	Virginia	2.19	2.27
Massachusetts	2.56	2.42	Washington	1.75	1.73
Michigan	2.52	2.53	West Virginia	4.10	4.12
Minnesota	3.04	2.99	Wisconsin	2.50	2.44
Mississippi	4.36	4.46	Wyoming	3.96	3.89
Missouri	3.14	3.21			

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.
 US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
 Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

Data for Chart 2.3

Table 2.4: Percentage of Hospitals with Physician Affiliates⁽¹⁾ by Type of Relationship, 1998 – 2008

	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Physician Hospital Organization	29%	27%	25%	23%	22%	21%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%
IPA	19%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%
Management Service Organization	17%	16%	13%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Group Practice without Walls	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. Previously Table 2.5 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

⁽¹⁾ A hospital is considered to have a physician relationship if the relationship exists as part of the hospital or a system or network of which the hospital is a part.

Data for Chart 2.6

Table 2.5: Percentage of Hospitals with Insurance Products by Type of Insurance, 1998 – 2008

	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Preferred Provider Organization	26%	23%	21%	18%	19%	19%	18%	19%	18%	17%	14%
Health Maintenance Organization	22%	20%	18%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	12%
Indemnity or Fee for Service	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. Previously Table 2.6 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Data for Chart 2.7

Table 2.6: Percentage of Hospitals Offering “Non-hospital” Services,⁽¹⁾ 1998 – 2008

	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Home Health Service	76%	72%	69%	66%	65%	64%	64%	63%	63%	63%	61%
Skilled Nursing Facility	53%	49%	49%	48%	46%	45%	43%	42%	42%	41%	40%
Other Long-term Care	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Assisted Living	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%
Hospice	59%	57%	54%	54%	55%	57%	59%	60%	62%	63%	62%
Meals on Wheels	26%	25%	26%	25%	25%	24%	24%	23%	23%	22%	22%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. Previously Table 2.7 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

⁽¹⁾ Includes services offered in hospital, health system, network or joint venture.

Data for Chart 2.8



APPENDIX 3

Supplementary Data Tables
Utilization and Volume

Table 3.1: Trends in Inpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1988 – 2008

Year	Inpatient Admissions in Community Hospitals	Inpatient Admissions per 1,000	Total Inpatient Days in Community Hospitals	Inpatient Days per 1,000	Inpatient Surgeries	Average Length of Stay
1988	31,452,835	128.6	226,875,042	927.9	11,383,578	7.2
1989	31,116,048	126.1	225,436,505	913.4	10,989,409	7.2
1990	31,181,046	125.3	225,971,653	908.4	10,844,916	7.2
1991	31,064,283	123.2	222,858,470	883.9	10,693,243	7.2
1992	31,033,557	121.7	221,047,104	866.8	10,552,378	7.1
1993	30,748,051	119.3	215,888,741	837.6	10,181,703	7.0
1994	30,718,136	118.0	207,180,278	796.0	9,833,938	6.7
1995	30,945,357	117.8	199,876,367	760.7	9,700,613	6.5
1996	31,098,959	117.2	193,747,004	730.4	9,545,612	6.2
1997	31,576,960	118.0	192,504,015	719.3	9,509,081	6.1
1998	31,811,673	117.8	191,430,450	709.0	9,735,705	6.0
1999	32,359,042	118.7	191,884,270	703.7	9,539,593	5.9
2000	33,089,467	117.6	192,420,368	683.7	9,729,336	5.8
2001	33,813,589	118.7	194,106,316	681.6	9,779,583	5.7
2002	34,478,280	119.7	196,690,099	682.7	10,105,010	5.7
2003	34,782,742	119.6	196,649,769	676.2	9,940,922	5.7
2004	35,086,061	119.5	197,564,172	672.8	10,050,346	5.6
2005	35,238,673	119.2	197,073,770	666.4	10,097,271	5.6
2006	35,377,659	118.2	196,366,512	655.9	10,095,683	5.6
2007	35,345,986	117.3	194,549,348	645.7	10,189,630	5.5
2008	35,760,750	117.6	196,078,468	644.9	10,105,156	5.5

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.
Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

Data for Charts 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.14

Table 3.2: Average Length of Stay in Community Hospitals by State, 2007 and 2008

State	Average Length of Stay		State	Average Length of Stay	
	07	08		07	08
Alabama	5.1	5.1	Montana	9.0	8.7
Alaska	6.0	6.0	Nebraska	7.5	7.3
Arizona	4.5	4.5	Nevada	5.2	5.3
Arkansas	5.2	5.3	New Hampshire	5.4	5.4
California	5.2	5.2	New Jersey	5.2	5.2
Colorado	5.1	5.0	New Mexico	4.5	4.7
Connecticut	5.4	5.7	New York	7.2	7.1
Delaware	6.3	5.9	North Carolina	5.9	5.8
District of Columbia	6.7	7.0	North Dakota	8.7	8.3
Florida	5.2	5.1	Ohio	5.0	5.0
Georgia	6.5	6.4	Oklahoma	5.2	5.3
Hawaii	7.2	7.6	Oregon	4.4	4.5
Idaho	4.9	4.7	Pennsylvania	5.5	5.4
Illinois	5.0	5.0	Rhode Island	5.2	5.2
Indiana	5.1	5.2	South Carolina	5.8	5.6
Iowa	6.2	6.0	South Dakota	10.1	9.8
Kansas	6.2	6.3	Tennessee	5.5	5.7
Kentucky	5.2	5.3	Texas	5.2	5.2
Louisiana	5.5	5.3	Utah	4.5	4.5
Maine	5.5	5.7	Vermont	6.8	6.4
Maryland	4.6	4.6	Virginia	5.5	5.6
Massachusetts	5.2	5.2	Washington	4.5	4.6
Michigan	5.2	5.2	West Virginia	5.8	5.9
Minnesota	6.2	6.0	Wisconsin	5.2	5.1
Mississippi	6.4	6.5	Wyoming	8.0	7.9
Missouri	5.2	5.2			

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Chart 3.6

Table 3.3: Emergency Department Visits, Emergency Department Visits per 1,000, and Number of Emergency Departments, 1991 – 2008

Year	ED Visits (millions)	ED Visits per 1,000	Emergency Departments ⁽¹⁾
1991	88.5	351	5,108
1992	90.8	356	5,035
1993	92.6	359	4,998
1994	90.5	348	4,960
1995	94.7	360	4,923
1996	93.1	351	4,884
1997	92.8	347	4,813
1998	94.8	351	4,771
1999	99.5	365	4,679
2000	103.1	366	4,650
2001	106.0	372	4,621
2002	110.0	382	4,620
2003	111.0	382	4,570
2004	112.6	383	4,595
2005	114.8	388	4,611
2006	118.4	395	4,587
2007	120.8	401	4,565
2008	123.0	405	4,613

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2008.

Link: <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2008-01.xls>.

⁽¹⁾ Defined as hospitals reporting ED visits in the AHA Annual Survey.

Data for Charts 3.7 and 3.8

Table 3.4: Outpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1988 – 2008

Year	Total Outpatient Visits	Outpatient Visits per 1,000	Outpatient Surgeries
1988	268,290,801	1,097.3	10,027,560
1989	284,815,681	1,153.9	10,350,871
1990	300,514,516	1,208.0	11,069,952
1991	321,044,324	1,273.4	11,711,808
1992	347,847,202	1,364.1	12,307,594
1993	366,533,432	1,422.0	12,624,292
1994	382,780,358	1,470.6	13,154,838
1995	413,748,403	1,574.6	13,462,304
1996	439,863,107	1,658.3	14,023,651
1997	450,140,010	1,681.9	14,678,290
1998	474,193,468	1,756.3	15,593,614
1999	495,346,286	1,816.5	15,845,492
2000	521,404,976	1,852.8	16,383,374
2001	538,480,378	1,890.8	16,684,726
2002	556,404,212	1,931.1	17,361,176
2003	563,186,046	1,936.7	17,165,616
2004	571,569,334	1,946.4	17,351,490
2005	584,428,736	1,976.1	17,445,587
2006	599,553,025	2,002.5	17,235,141
2007	603,300,374	2,002.4	17,146,334
2008	624,098,296	2,052.6	17,354,282

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Charts 3.12, 3.13, and 3.14



APPENDIX 4

Supplementary Data Tables
Trends in Hospital Financing

Table 4.1: Aggregate Total Hospital Margins,⁽¹⁾ Operating Margins,⁽²⁾ and Patient Margins;⁽³⁾ Percentage of Hospitals with Negative Total Margins; and Aggregate Non-operating Gains as a Percentage of Total Net Revenue, 1988 – 2008

Year	Aggregate Total Hospital Margins	Aggregate Operating Margins	Aggregate Patient Margins	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Total Margins	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Operating Margins	Aggregate Non-operating Gains as a Percentage of Total Net Revenue
1988	3.3%			32.5%		2.4%
1989	3.4%			30.8%		2.5%
1990	3.8%	1.7%	-4.2%	27.1%		2.1%
1991	4.3%	2.2%	-3.6%	24.7%		2.1%
1992	4.6%	2.7%	-2.7%	23.8%		1.9%
1993	4.2%	2.5%	-3.2%	24.2%		1.8%
1994	4.8%	3.4%	-2.8%	22.4%		1.5%
1995	5.6%	3.9%	-2.2%	20.4%	28.0%	1.8%
1996	6.7%	4.6%	-1.0%	19.4%	27.7%	2.3%
1997	6.7%	4.0%	-1.7%	20.4%	28.9%	2.7%
1998	5.8%	3.1%	-3.0%	26.6%	36.1%	2.8%
1999	4.6%	2.1%	-4.3%	32.5%	41.9%	2.6%
2000	4.6%	2.0%	-4.2%	32.0%	42.2%	2.6%
2001	4.2%	2.7%	-3.6%	29.4%	36.7%	1.6%
2002	4.4%	3.7%	-2.3%	29.3%	33.4%	0.8%
2003	4.8%	3.3%	-2.8%	29.9%	35.9%	1.5%
2004	5.2%	3.6%	-2.3%	26.5%	33.4%	1.7%
2005	5.3%	3.7%	-2.0%	25.4%	32.0%	1.7%
2006	6.0%	4.0%	-2.1%	24.3%	31.8%	2.1%
2007	6.9%	4.3%	-1.7%	21.6%	30.2%	2.7%
2008	2.6%	3.3%	-2.6%	32.4%	32.8%	-0.7%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Total Hospital Margin is calculated as the difference between total net revenue and total expenses divided by total net revenue.

⁽²⁾ Operating Margin is calculated as the difference between operating revenue and total expenses divided by operating revenue.

⁽³⁾ Patient Margin is calculated as the difference between net patient revenue and total expenses divided by net patient revenue.

Data for Charts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.8



Table 4.2: Distribution of Inpatient vs. Outpatient Revenues, 1988 – 2008

Year	Gross Outpatient Revenue	Gross Inpatient Revenue
1988	21%	79%
1989	21%	79%
1990	23%	77%
1991	24%	76%
1992	25%	75%
1993	27%	73%
1994	28%	72%
1995	30%	70%
1996	31%	69%
1997	33%	67%
1998	33%	67%
1999	34%	66%
2000	35%	65%
2001	35%	65%
2002	35%	65%
2003	35%	65%
2004	36%	64%
2005	37%	63%
2006	38%	62%
2007	38%	62%
2008	39%	61%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Chart 4.3

Table 4.3: Annual Change in Hospital Operating Revenue and Expenses per Adjusted Admission,⁽¹⁾ 1988 – 2008

Year	Expenses per Adjusted Admission	Operating Revenue per Adjusted Admission	Percent Change Expenses	Percent Change Operating Revenue
1988	\$4,207	\$4,245	9.3%	8.1%
1989	\$4,588	\$4,628	9.1%	9.0%
1990	\$4,947	\$5,034	7.8%	8.8%
1991	\$5,360	\$5,481	8.3%	8.9%
1992	\$5,794	\$5,958	8.1%	8.7%
1993	\$6,132	\$6,290	5.8%	5.6%
1994	\$6,230	\$6,446	1.6%	2.5%
1995	\$6,216	\$6,466	-0.2%	0.3%
1996	\$6,225	\$6,522	0.2%	0.9%
1997	\$6,262	\$6,526	0.6%	0.1%
1998	\$6,386	\$6,589	2.0%	1.0%
1999	\$6,509	\$6,647	1.9%	0.9%
2000	\$6,668	\$6,806	2.5%	2.4%
2001	\$6,980	\$7,172	4.7%	5.4%
2002	\$7,355	\$7,636	5.4%	6.5%
2003	\$7,796	\$8,065	6.0%	5.6%
2004	\$8,166	\$8,469	4.7%	5.0%
2005	\$8,535	\$8,865	4.5%	4.7%
2006	\$8,970	\$9,345	5.1%	5.4%
2007	\$9,377	\$9,797	4.5%	4.8%
2008	\$9,788	\$10,123	4.4%	3.3%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Data for Chart 4.4

Table 4.4: Aggregate Hospital Payment-to-Cost Ratios for Private Payers, Medicare and Medicaid, 1988 – 2008

Year	Medicare	Medicaid ⁽¹⁾	Private Payer
1988	94.2%	79.0%	121.7%
1989	92.1%	78.8%	124.4%
1990	89.4%	80.1%	127.8%
1991	88.5%	81.9%	130.8%
1992	89.0%	89.5%	131.8%
1993	89.9%	89.6%	130.1%
1994	96.9%	93.7%	124.4%
1995	99.4%	94.0%	124.0%
1996	102.4%	94.9%	121.6%
1997	103.7%	96.0%	117.5%
1998	101.9%	96.6%	115.8%
1999	100.0%	95.7%	115.1%
2000	99.1%	94.5%	115.7%
2001	98.4%	95.8%	116.5%
2002	97.9%	96.1%	119.0%
2003	95.3%	92.3%	122.3%
2004	91.9%	89.9%	128.9%
2005	92.3%	87.1%	129.4%
2006	91.3%	85.8%	130.3%
2007	90.6%	87.9%	132.2%
2008	90.9%	88.7%	128.3%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Includes Medicaid Disproportionate Share payments.

Data for Chart 4.6

Table 4.5: Hospital Payment Shortfall Relative to Costs for Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Government, 1997 – 2008⁽¹⁾

Year	Medicare (billions)	Medicaid (billions)	Other Government (billions)
1997	\$4.3	-\$1.6	-\$0.7
1998	\$2.3	-\$1.4	-\$0.6
1999	-\$0.1	-\$1.8	-\$0.4
2000	-\$1.3	-\$2.5	-\$0.4
2001	-\$2.3	-\$2.0	-\$0.6
2002	-\$3.3	-\$2.3	-\$0.6
2003	-\$8.1	-\$4.9	-\$0.5
2004	-\$15.0	-\$7.1	-\$0.5
2005	-\$15.5	-\$9.8	-\$0.4
2006	-\$18.6	-\$11.3	\$1.1
2007	-\$21.5	-\$10.4	\$1.4
2008	-\$21.9	-\$10.5	\$1.2

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ Costs reflect a cap of 1.0 on the cost-to-charge ratio.

Data for Chart 4.7



APPENDIX 5

Supplementary Data Tables
Workforce

Table 5.1: Total Number of Active Physicians⁽¹⁾ per 1,000 Persons by State, 2006 and 2007

State	Physicians per 1,000 Persons		State	Physicians per 1,000 Persons	
	06	07		06	07
Alabama	2.14	2.16	Montana	2.29	2.29
Alaska	2.45	2.42	Nebraska	2.39	2.41
Arizona	2.22	2.23	Nevada	1.94	1.96
Arkansas	2.05	2.04	New Hampshire	2.68	2.77
California	2.57	2.61	New Jersey	3.27	3.30
Colorado	2.67	2.66	New Mexico	2.38	2.38
Connecticut	3.57	3.61	New York	3.80	3.82
Delaware	2.63	2.62	North Carolina	2.47	2.47
District of Columbia	7.36	7.32	North Dakota	2.44	2.45
Florida	2.52	2.55	Ohio	2.78	2.80
Georgia	2.16	2.14	Oklahoma	2.07	2.07
Hawaii	3.13	3.17	Oregon	2.72	2.73
Idaho	1.80	1.79	Pennsylvania	3.22	3.29
Illinois	2.76	2.77	Rhode Island	3.62	3.68
Indiana	2.20	2.21	South Carolina	2.29	2.29
Iowa	2.12	2.14	South Dakota	2.26	2.24
Kansas	2.34	2.36	Tennessee	2.61	2.59
Kentucky	2.28	2.30	Texas	2.13	2.14
Louisiana	2.56	2.55	Utah	2.11	2.09
Maine	3.05	3.15	Vermont	3.51	3.60
Maryland	3.97	4.00	Virginia	2.66	2.69
Massachusetts	4.28	4.32	Washington	2.65	2.68
Michigan	2.78	2.81	West Virginia	2.51	2.55
Minnesota	2.80	2.84	Wisconsin	2.60	2.61
Mississippi	1.81	1.81	Wyoming	1.94	1.95
Missouri	2.59	2.62			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2009). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ Includes active federal and non-federal doctors of medicine and active doctors of osteopathy.

Data for Chart 5.2

Table 5.2: Medical and Dental Residents in Training in Community Hospitals, 1988 – 2008

Year	Residents
1988	63,608
1989	64,478
1990	64,530
1991	67,189
1992	69,111
1993	73,377
1994	74,027
1995	78,137
1996	77,160
1997	75,398
1998	78,345
1999	77,796
2000	77,411
2001	77,731
2002	78,715
2003	77,813
2004	84,628
2005	83,823
2006	85,320
2007	92,311
2008	90,543

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Chart 5.3

Table 5.3: Total Full-time Equivalent Employees Working in Hospitals and Full-time Equivalents per Adjusted Admission,⁽¹⁾ 1988 – 2008

Year	FTE Personnel	FTE per Adjusted Admission
1988	3,195,168	0.080
1989	3,297,947	0.082
1990	3,415,622	0.083
1991	3,530,623	0.084
1992	3,615,145	0.084
1993	3,674,250	0.085
1994	3,690,905	0.083
1995	3,707,958	0.081
1996	3,724,843	0.079
1997	3,789,752	0.078
1998	3,831,068	0.077
1999	3,837,964	0.075
2000	3,911,412	0.073
2001	3,987,274	0.073
2002	4,069,495	0.072
2003	4,108,628	0.071
2004	4,147,941	0.070
2005	4,256,899	0.070
2006	4,343,480	0.071
2007	4,465,028	0.072
2008	4,549,560	0.071

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

⁽¹⁾ An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Data for Charts 5.4 and 5.5

Table 5.4: Number of RN Full-time Equivalent Employees, RN Full-time Equivalent Employees per Adjusted Admission, and RN Full-time Equivalents as a Percentage of Total FTEs, 1988 – 2008

Year	RN FTEs (thousands)	RN FTEs per Adjusted Admission	RN FTEs as a Percent of Total FTEs
1988	770.6	0.0192	24.1%
1989	791.5	0.0196	24.0%
1990	809.9	0.0197	23.7%
1991	840.5	0.0200	23.8%
1992	858.9	0.0201	23.8%
1993	874.1	0.0201	23.8%
1994	890.9	0.0201	24.1%
1995	893.7	0.0195	24.1%
1996	895.1	0.0190	24.0%
1997	901.2	0.0185	23.8%
1998	929.7	0.0186	24.3%
1999	938.1	0.0182	24.4%
2000	957.6	0.0179	24.5%
2001	958.0	0.0174	24.0%
2002	988.1	0.0174	24.3%
2003	1,021.3	0.0177	24.9%
2004	1,053.1	0.0179	25.4%
2005	1,094.2	0.0181	25.7%
2006	1,138.6	0.0185	26.2%
2007	1,191.2	0.0192	26.7%
2008	1,228.4	0.0192	27.0%

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Charts 5.6 and 5.7

Table 5.5: Number of Physicians by Age, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2008

Age Group	1980	1990	2000	2008
Under 35	128,506	134,872	136,704	144,194
35-44	118,840	184,743	211,873	212,375
45-54	88,063	116,803	201,646	222,509
55-64	68,239	83,614	118,608	181,132
65 & Over	64,031	95,389	144,939	194,014
Total # of Physicians	467,679	615,421	813,770	954,224

Source: American Medical Association. (2010 Edition). *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US*.

Data for Chart 5.8

Table 5.6: RN Employment by Type of Provider, 1980 – 2008

	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008
Percent Employed by Hospitals	65.7%	68.1%	67.9%	66.5%	60.1%	59.1%	56.2%	62.2%
Percent Employed by Nursing Homes/ Extended Care Facilities	8.0%	7.8%	6.6%	7.0%	8.1%	6.9%	6.3%	5.3%
Percent Employed by Public/Community Health	6.6%	6.8%	6.8%	9.7%	13.2%	18.3%	10.7%	7.8%
All Other	19.8%	17.3%	18.7%	16.8%	18.7%	15.7%	22.6%	18.2%

Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (1980-2008). *Findings from the National Survey of Registered Nurses*. Link: <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/rnsurvey/>.

Data for Chart 5.9

Table 5.7: Distribution of RN Workforce by Age Group, 1980 – 2020 (projected)

Age Group	1980	1990	2000	2004	2010 (proj.)	2020 (proj.)
20s	321,316	252,890	247,123	233,437	261,672	266,514
30s	320,101	536,442	614,728	532,707	539,981	554,090
40s	224,468	419,766	935,866	916,956	723,147	651,459
50s	171,240	206,647	585,497	801,643	896,206	697,039
60s	36,716	46,372	313,675	395,450	373,573	535,371
Total # of RNs	1,073,841	1,462,117	2,696,890	2,880,193	2,794,580	2,704,473

Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (1980-2004). *Findings from the National Survey of Registered Nurses*. Link: <https://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/nursing.htm>. 2010 and 2020 projections derived from The Lewin Group analysis of the *National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses*, 2000.

Data for Chart 5.10

Table 5.8: National Supply and Demand Projections for FTE RNs, 2000 – 2020

Year	RN FTE Supply	RN FTE Demand
2000	1,890,700	2,001,500
2005	1,942,500	2,161,300
2010	1,941,200	2,347,000
2015	1,866,100	2,569,800
2020	1,808,000	2,824,900

Source: National Center For Health Workforce Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. (2004). *What Is Behind HRSA's Projected Supply, Demand, and Shortage of Registered Nurses?* Link: <ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/bhpr/workforce/behindshortage.pdf>.

Data for Chart 5.12



APPENDIX 6

Supplementary Data Tables
The Economic Contribution
of Hospitals

Table 6.1: Number of Full-time and Part-time Hospital Employees, 1993 – 2008

Year	Employees (thousands)
1993	4,315.7
1994	4,347.8
1995	4,384.8
1996	4,397.9
1997	4,495.5
1998	4,536.4
1999	4,544.4
2000	4,652.9
2001	4,713.4
2002	4,818.1
2003	4,876.7
2004	4,922.9
2005	5,047.1
2006	5,152.1
2007	5,287.5
2008	5,379.9

Source: Avalere Health analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2008, for community hospitals.

Data for Chart 6.2

Table 6.2: Hospital Employment vs. Employment in Other Industries, 2009⁽¹⁾

Title	Employment (thousands)
Full-service Restaurants	4481.2
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	4377.6
Limited-service Eating Places	4075.7
Employment Services	2498.1
Grocery Stores	2475.4
Offices of Physicians	2279.6
Building Equipment Contractors	1768.2
Department Stores	1471.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2010, Link: <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

⁽¹⁾ 2009 figures reflect projections.

Data for Chart 6.4

Table 6.3: Average Weekly Earnings of Workers, Hospitals⁽¹⁾ vs. All Service-providing Industries, 1990 – 2008

Year	Hospitals	All Service-providing Industries
1990	\$399.45	\$315.49
1991	\$423.51	\$325.31
1992	\$443.18	\$335.46
1993	\$460.29	\$345.03
1994	\$473.34	\$354.97
1995	\$488.68	\$364.14
1996	\$499.54	\$376.72
1997	\$518.48	\$394.77
1998	\$535.47	\$412.78
1999	\$547.33	\$427.30
2000	\$569.90	\$445.00
2001	\$608.41	\$460.32
2002	\$638.23	\$473.10
2003	\$674.34	\$483.89
2004	\$715.12	\$493.67
2005	\$762.07	\$509.58
2006	\$794.24	\$532.84
2007	\$876.80	\$689.95
2008	\$920.70	\$709.65

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2010. Link: <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

⁽¹⁾ Includes physicians employed by hospitals.

Data for Chart 6.5



APPENDIX 7

Supplementary Data Tables
Community Health Indicators

Table 7.1: U.S. Population Trends and Projections⁽¹⁾ by Age, 1980 – 2050

Year	Population 0-19 Years (thousands)	Population 20-64 Years (thousands)	Population 65-84 Years (thousands)	Population 85+ Years (thousands)
1980	72,416	128,631	23,306	2,193
1990	71,322	146,146	28,162	3,080
2000	80,549	166,515	30,794	4,267
2010	83,236	185,456	34,120	6,123
2020	88,887	192,285	47,363	7,269
2030	95,104	197,027	61,850	9,603
2040	101,625	210,270	64,040	15,409
2050	109,147	224,001	65,844	20,861

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*. Figures updated based on 2009 estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Years 2010 through 2050 are projections. Projections updated annually.

Data for Chart 7.1

Table 7.2: U.S. Population Trends and Projections⁽¹⁾ by Race⁽²⁾, 2000 – 2050

Year	White, Non-Hispanic (thousands)	Black (thousands)	White, Hispanic (thousands)	Asian (thousands)	All Other ⁽³⁾ (thousands)
2000	195,729	35,818	35,622	10,684	7,075
2010	201,112	40,454	47,756	14,241	9,246
2020	205,936	45,365	59,756	17,988	11,822
2030	209,176	50,442	73,055	22,580	14,831
2040	210,331	55,876	87,585	27,992	18,388
2050	210,283	61,361	102,560	33,430	22,437

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*. Figures updated based on 2009 estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Years 2010 through 2050 are projections. Projections updated annually.

⁽²⁾ Black, Asian, and All Other categories include individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

⁽³⁾ All Other includes American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

Data for Chart 7.2

Table 7.3: Age-adjusted Death Rates, Selected Causes, by Race, 2006

Cause of Death	All Persons (per 100,000)	White ⁽¹⁾ (per 100,000)	Black ⁽¹⁾ (per 100,000)
Diseases of the Heart	200.2	197.0	257.7
Malignant Neoplasms	180.7	179.9	217.4
Cerebrovascular Disease	43.6	41.7	61.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	40.5	42.6	28.1
Diabetes	23.3	21.2	45.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	17.8	17.7	19.6
HIV Infection	4.0	2.1	18.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Data for Chart 7.3

Table 7.4: Number of Persons with Asthma, 1980 – 2008

Year	Total (millions)
1980	6.98
1990	10.31
2001	31.35
2005	32.62
2006	34.13
2007	34.01
2008	38.43

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2002). "Asthma Surveillance – United States, 1980-1999." National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008.

Data for Chart 7.6

Table 7.5: Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight⁽¹⁾ and Obese, 1960 – 2006

Years	Overweight ⁽²⁾	Obese
1960-1962	44.8%	13.3%
1976-1980	47.4%	15.1%
1988-1994	56.0%	23.3%
1999-2002	65.2%	31.1%
2003-2006	66.9%	34.1%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ Data are adjusted to 2000 standard population.

⁽²⁾ Overweight includes obese.

Data for Chart 7.8

Table 7.6: Percent Uninsured by Race,⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 1984 – 2007

Year	All	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1984	14.5%	11.9%	19.7%	18.5%	29.5%
1989	15.6%	12.1%	21.5%	16.9%	33.7%
1995	16.1%	13.0%	17.9%	18.6%	31.4%
2000	17.0%	12.5%	19.5%	17.6%	35.6%
2005	16.4%	12.0%	18.4%	17.1%	33.0%
2006	17.0%	12.5%	17.5%	15.0%	35.0%
2007	16.6%	12.6%	16.8%	15.4%	31.8%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ White and Black categories include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian category includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

⁽²⁾ Data for population under age 65.

Data for Chart 7.13

Table 7.7: Percent of Persons with No Usual Source of Care by Race,⁽¹⁾ 1993 – 2007

Year	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Adults , Ages 18 – 64				
1993-1994	17.1	19.7	24.8	30.3
1995-1996	15.0	18.1	21.5	27.4
1997-1998	15.4	19.3	21.7	30.4
1999-2000	14.9	19.2	22.1	32.6
2001-2002	13.1	16.8	20.1	32.5
2003-2004	14.0	18.1	19.3	32.9
2005-2006	14.8	19.2	17.9	35.1
2006-2007	15.2	18.9	17.3	34.3
Children Under 18 Years				
1993-1994	5.7	10.2	9.7	14.3
1995-1996	4.6	7.5	8.4	13.2
1997-1998	4.5	8.8	10.7	13.2
1999-2000	4.7	7.6	10.0	14.2
2001-2002	3.4	6.6	11.2	13.5
2003-2004	3.2	6.2	7.7	11.4
2005-2006	3.3	5.4	7.7	11.5
2006-2007	4.0	4.9	7.1	11.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2010). *Health, United States, 2009*. Hyattsville, MD.

⁽¹⁾ White and Black categories include individuals of non-Hispanic origin only. Asian category includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Data for Charts 7.14, 7,16