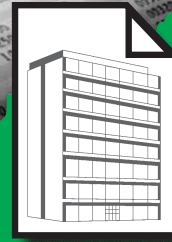
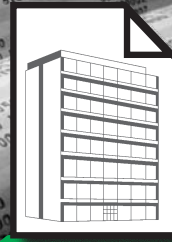


Tennessee Hospital Data



J O I N T A N N U A L R E P O R T O F H O S P I T A L S

Tennessee Department of Health

Health Statistics

Introduction

Information for *Tennessee Hospital Data* was obtained from summary tabulations of the **Joint Annual Report of Hospitals 2005** (JAR-H). Individual reports are completed each year by the licensed hospitals in Tennessee and returned to the Division of Health Statistics for compilation and review. While the compiled JAR-H for all licensed hospitals is quite detailed, data summarized for this report focuses on trends and changes in short-term nonfederal or general/specialty hospital utilization and finance.

July 2007

In 2005, the number of general/specialty hospitals increased over the number for the previous year, while the number of other long term hospitals and mental health facilities remained the same. Beginning in 2004, the 5 federal hospitals located in Tennessee were excluded from the hospital data reports.

The total number of licensed hospitals in Tennessee increased from 166 to 170 over the 10-year period of 1996 through 2005. The number of general/specialty hospitals fluctuated throughout the 10-year period, while the number of mental health facilities remained fairly constant. The number of other long term care hospitals showed the greatest change increasing from 11 hospitals in 1996 to 20 hospitals in 2005.



Number of Licensed Hospitals

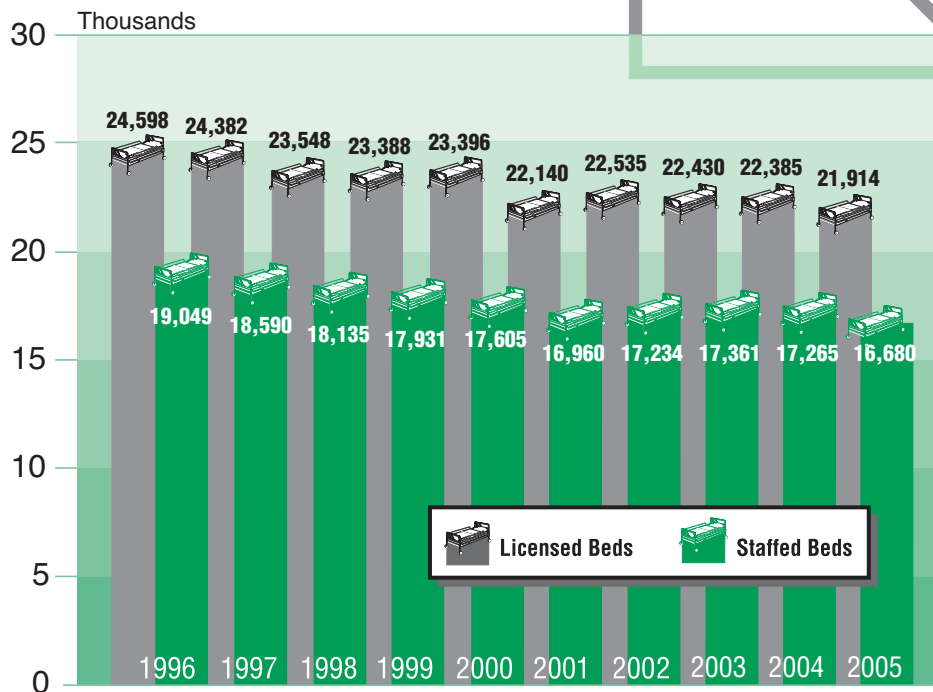
By Type, Tennessee, 1996-2005

Year	General/Specialty	Mental Health	Federal	Other Long Term	Total
2005	136	14	-	20	170
2004	135	14	-	20	169
2003	131	14	5	18	168
2002	129	14	5	19	167
2001	130	15	5	18	168
2000	128	15	4	17	164
1999	130	15	5	16	166
1998	130	15	5	15	165
1997	133	16	5	13	167
1996	133	16	6	11	166



The number of both licensed and staffed beds for general/specialty or short-term hospitals decreased from 1996 to 2005. In 1996, there were 24,598 licensed beds for general/specialty hospitals, but this number dropped 10.9 percent to 21,914 in 2005. The number of staffed beds declined 12.4 percent from 19,049 in 1996 to 16,680 in 2005.

Number of Licensed and Staffed Beds Short-Term, Non-Federal Hospitals Tennessee, 1996-2005

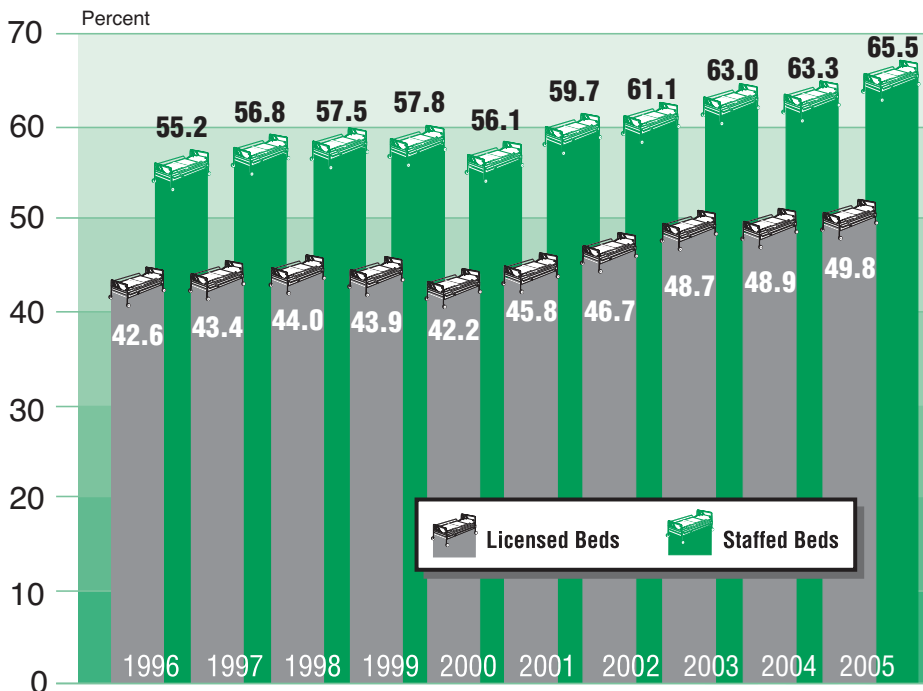


Definitions

Licensed beds - The maximum number of beds authorized by the state licensing agency or regulated by a federal agency. This figure is broken down into adult and pediatric beds and licensed bassinets (neonatal intensive or intermediate care).

Staffed beds - The total number of adult and pediatric beds set up, staffed, and in use at the end of the reporting period. This number should be less than or equal to the number of licensed beds.

Percent Occupancy for Licensed and Staffed Beds Short-Term, Non-Federal Hospitals Tennessee, 1996-2005



Percent occupancy for Tennessee short-term or general/specialty hospitals based on licensed beds in 2005 was 49.8 and based on staffed beds was 65.5. Overall the occupancy rates generally increased from 1996 to 2005. Utilization of inpatient resources has dropped to a point where many licensed beds are not being staffed, and those that are staffed are being under used. In 2005, only 76.1 percent of licensed beds were being staffed, while in 1996, 77.4 percent of licensed beds were staffed.



Tennessee JAR-H data includes admissions, inpatient days, discharges, and discharge patient days. Admissions are the number of adult and pediatric patients (excluding newborns) admitted to the facility during the reporting period. Inpatient days are the number of adult and pediatric days of care rendered during the entire reporting period. Discharges are the number of adult and pediatric discharges (excluding newborns) plus all deaths. Discharge patient days are the total number of days of care rendered to patients discharged during the reporting period (including days of care rendered prior to the beginning of the reporting period). This figure excludes newborns, but includes neonates, patients in swing beds, and deaths. The number of admissions or discharges increased from 1996 to 2005, while inpatient/discharge days reported for Tennessee's general/specialty hospitals also increased for the same period.

The average daily census is the average number of patients in a facility on any day of the reporting calendar year. The average length of stay is the average number of days of service rendered to each inpatient before discharge from a facility during a given period (usually a calendar year). The average daily census for general/specialty hospitals fluctuated from 1996 to 2005. The average length of stay shows a declining trend during the 10-year period.

Financial data for the period 1996-2005 shows that the total operating cost for general/specialty hospitals increased from \$6,237,863,929 to \$10,753,714,108. The cost per adjusted patient day increased from \$1,095.91 to \$1,529.00, and total net revenue increased from \$6,545,922,079 to \$11,211,079,120 over the 10-year period.

Number of Admissions or Discharges and Inpatient/Discharge Days

Tennessee Short-Term, Non-Federal Hospitals 1996-2005		
Year	Admissions or Discharges	Inpatient/Discharge Days
2005	812,638	3,986,249
2004	811,329	4,002,381
2003	801,018	3,990,596
2002	773,598	3,841,963
2001	744,197	3,685,157
2000	723,439	3,610,873
1999	737,998	3,737,736
1998	731,622	3,754,897
1997	743,033	3,855,565
1996	743,840	3,858,025

Average Daily Census and Average Length of Stay

Tennessee Short-Term, Non-Federal Hospitals 1996-2005		
Year	Average Daily Census	Average Length of Stay
2005	10,921	4.9
2004	10,935	4.9
2003	10,933	5.0
2002	10,526	5.0
2001	10,096	5.0
2000	9,893	5.0
1999	10,240	5.1
1998	10,287	5.1
1997	10,563	5.2
1996	10,570	5.2

Selected Financial Data

Tennessee Short-Term, Non-Federal Hospitals 1996-2005			
Year	Total Operating Cost	Cost Per Adjusted Patient Day	Total Net Revenue
2005	\$10,753,714,108	\$1,529.00	\$11,211,079,120
2004	\$10,235,122,024	\$1,482.00	\$10,625,168,440
2003	\$9,528,218,334	\$1,464.78	\$10,043,666,940
2002	\$8,921,974,169	\$1,406.00	\$9,270,867,820
2001	\$8,068,084,635	\$1,258.00	\$8,318,176,351
2000	\$7,570,803,740	\$1,190.00	\$7,870,161,877
1999	\$7,157,691,018	\$1,210.44	\$7,303,644,793
1998	\$6,834,065,402	\$1,171.00	\$6,956,876,228
1997	\$6,555,087,158	\$1,120.00	\$6,991,067,220
1996	\$6,237,863,929	\$1,095.91	\$6,545,922,079

Operating cost - The monetary expense related to running a facility.

Adjusted patient day - An adjustment of inpatient days to allow production of a measure of gross revenue as a ratio to patient care. Gross patient revenue includes inpatient revenue as well as outpatient and newborn revenue. In order for patient day information to be realistically related to gross revenue, inpatient days are adjusted by applying the ratio of gross revenue to inpatient revenue to the reported inpatient days. This is calculated by multiplying inpatient days by gross patient revenue divided by inpatient revenue.

Net patient revenue - Total gross patient charges minus adjustments to charges.



TENNESSEE JAR HOSPITAL DATA

In recent years, the source of revenue for Tennessee hospitals has begun to shift from inpatient to outpatient. In 2005, hospitals derived 59.0 percent of their income from inpatient sources and 41.0 percent from outpatient sources. For 2004, these percentages were 59.9 percent and 40.1 percent respectively. The percentage of revenue from inpatient sources decreased 12.5 percent from 1996 to 2005 while the percentage of outpatient sources increased 25.8 percent. Of the hospitals reporting in 1996, 67.4 percent of net patient revenue came from inpatient sources and 32.6 percent came from outpatient sources. It should be noted that in 2005, net patient revenue from governmental sources constituted 52.3 percent of total net patient revenue compared to 51.8 percent in 2004, and 53.4 percent in 1996. Thus net patient revenue from government sources appears to be the major source of revenue for hospitals in Tennessee.

In general, it appears that recent emphasis on controlling Tennessee hospital inpatient utilization through managed care programs seems to be having a noticeable and measurable effect on Tennessee hospital statistical data. Hospital utilization indicators have remained fairly constant during the most recent time period. This is in spite of the fact that hospital costs have still been increasing over this same time period. Utilization and revenue have accordingly been shifting from inpatient to outpatient sources.

More detailed data on Tennessee hospital statistics and on individual hospitals may be obtained from the Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics or by visiting our web site at the address below.

Please visit the Tennessee Department of Health Web site: tennessee.gov/health

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