



# 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 2007 (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 primarily focuses on trends and changes in short-term nonfederal or general/specialty hospital utilization and finance.

## July 2009

In 2007, data reports for a full year were completed and returned by all of the 172 hospitals licensed in Tennessee. The 2007 number of general/specialty facilities increased over the number for the previous year, while the number of mental health hospitals and other long term hospitals 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 165 to 172 over the period of 1998 through 2007. The number of general/specialty hospitals fluctuated from 128 to 137 during this time, while the number of mental health facilities remained fairly constant. The number of other long term care hospitals showed a gradual increase from 15 to 20 hospitals over the 10-year period.



## Number of Licensed Hospitals

By Type, Tennessee, 1998-2007

	General/Specialty	Mental Health	Federal	Other Long Term	Total
<b>Year</b>					
2007	137	15	-	20	172
2006	136	15	-	20	171
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



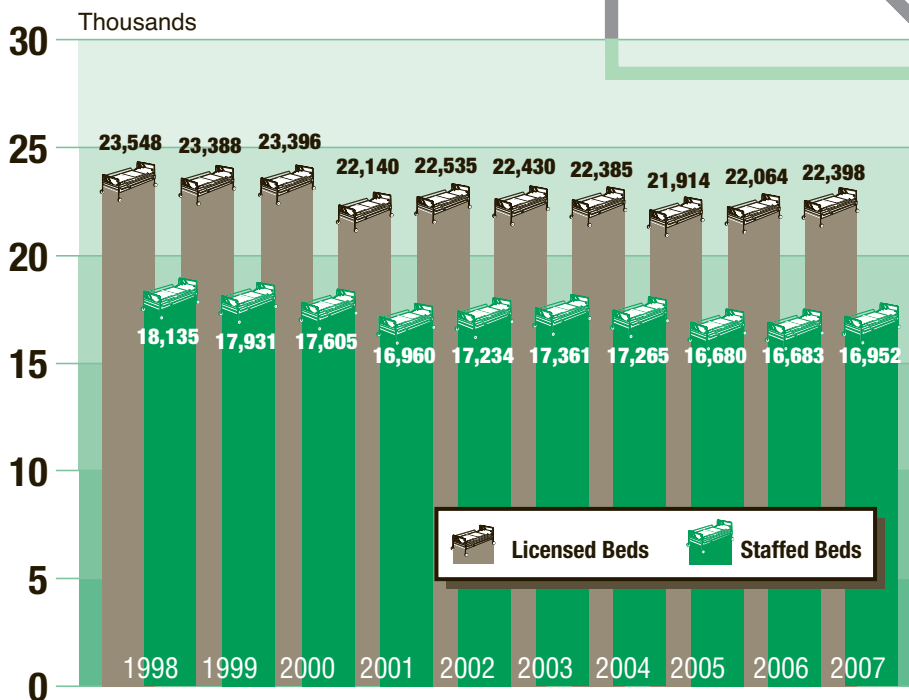
The number of both licensed and staffed beds for general/specialty or short-term hospitals decreased from 1998 to 2007. In 1998, there were 23,548 licensed beds for general/specialty hospitals, but this number dropped 4.9 percent to 22,398 in 2007. The number of staffed beds declined 6.5 percent from 18,135 in 1998 to 16,952 in 2007.

### Definitions

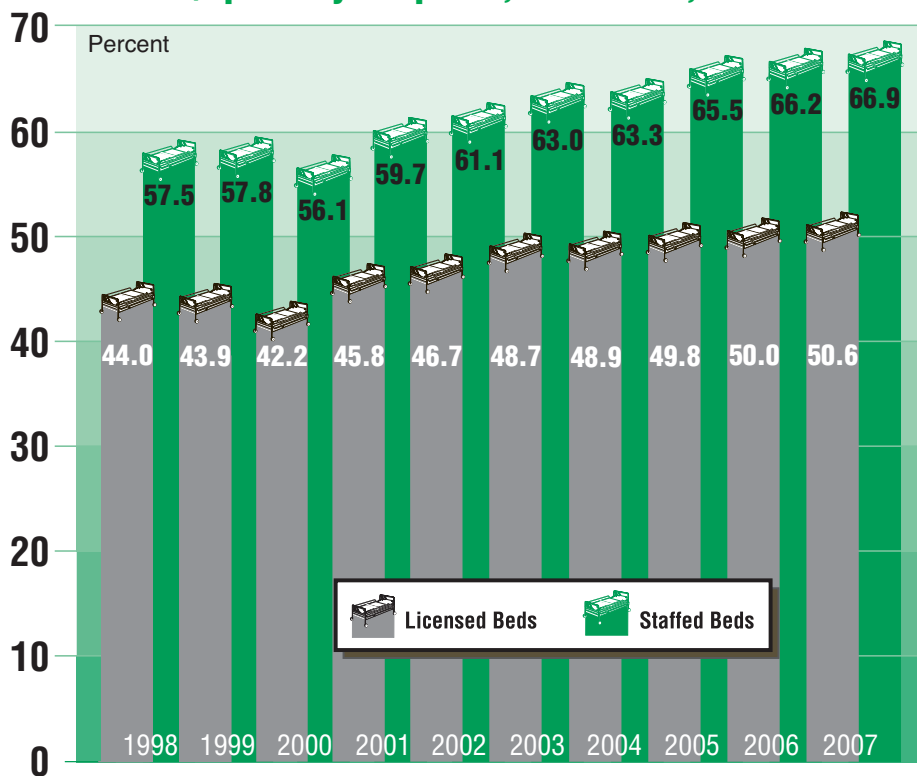
**Licensed beds** - The maximum number of beds authorized by the state licensing agency. This figure is broken down into adult and pediatric beds and licensed bassinets (neonatal intensive or intermediate care).

**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.

## Number of Licensed and Staffed Beds General/Specialty Hospitals Tennessee, 1998-2007



## Percent Occupancy for Licensed and Staffed Beds General/Specialty Hospitals, Tennessee, 1998-2007



In recent times utilization of inpatient resources in hospitals had dropped to a point where many licensed beds were not being staffed and those that were staffed were not being used to full capacity. In 2007, only 75.7 percent of licensed beds were being staffed, while 77.0 percent of licensed beds were staffed in 1998. However, the utilization of inpatient resources appears to be generally increasing over the time period of 1998-2007. In 1998, percent occupancy based upon licensed beds was 44.0 percent and based upon staffed beds was 57.5 percent. In 2007, these percentages were 50.6 and 66.9 percent respectively. Thus currently the utilization of inpatient hospital resources appears to be increasing.



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 1998 to 2007, 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). In 2007, the average daily census for general/specialty hospitals (11,333) was the highest for the period of 1998 to 2007. The average length of stay remained relatively constant over the 10-year period.

Financial data for the period 1998-2007 shows that the total operating cost for general/specialty hospitals increased from \$6,834,065,402 to \$12,109,825,453. The cost per adjusted patient day increased from \$1,171 to \$1,713, and total net revenue increased from \$6,956,876,228 to \$12,592,418,654 over the 10-year period.

## Number of Admissions or Discharges and Inpatient/Discharge Days

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 1998-2007		
	Admissions or Discharges	Inpatient/Discharge Days
Year		
2007	826,753	4,136,667
2006	823,301	4,028,267
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

## Average Daily Census and Average Length of Stay

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 1998-2007		
	Average Daily Census	Average Length of Stay
Year		
2007	11,333	5.0
2006	11,036	4.9
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

## Selected Financial Data

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 1998-2007			
	Total Operating Cost	Cost Per Adjusted Patient Day	Total Net Revenue
Year			
2007	\$12,109,825,453	\$1,713	\$12,592,418,654
2006	\$11,440,598,827	\$1,676	\$11,994,414,036
2005	\$10,753,714,108	\$1,593	\$11,211,079,120
2004	\$10,235,122,024	\$1,482	\$10,625,168,440
2003	\$9,528,218,334	\$1,465	\$10,043,666,940
2002	\$8,921,974,169	\$1,406	\$9,270,867,820
2001	\$8,068,084,635	\$1,258	\$8,318,176,351
2000	\$7,570,803,740	\$1,190	\$7,870,161,877
1999	\$7,157,691,018	\$1,210	\$7,303,644,793
1998	\$6,834,065,402	\$1,171	\$6,956,876,228

**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.

**Total net revenue** - Net patient revenue plus revenue from sources other than patient services.



In recent years the source of revenue for Tennessee hospitals has been shifting from inpatient to outpatient services compared to earlier time periods. However, current data indicate that this trend may be changing. In 2007, hospitals derived 59.6 percent of their net patient revenue from inpatient services and 40.4 percent from outpatient services. For 2006, these percentages were 57.8 and 42.2, and in 2005, they were 59.0 and 41.0 respectively. Of the hospitals reporting in 1998, 64.5 percent of net patient revenue came from inpatient sources. From 1998 to 2007 the percentage of revenue from inpatient services decreased 7.6 percent, while the percentage of revenue from outpatient services increased 13.8 percent.

In 2007, net patient revenue from governmental sources constituted 50.7 percent of total net revenue compared to 49.0 in 2006 and 52.3 percent in 2005. This percentage was 54.0 percent in 1998. While net patient revenue from government sources remains a major source of revenue for hospitals, it appears to have decreased slightly in recent years.

In general, it appears that hospital utilization indicators have remained fairly constant during the most recent time period. At the same time hospital costs have been increasing over

this same period. Revenue from outpatient sources remains a significant portion of revenue.

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](http://tennessee.gov/health)

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