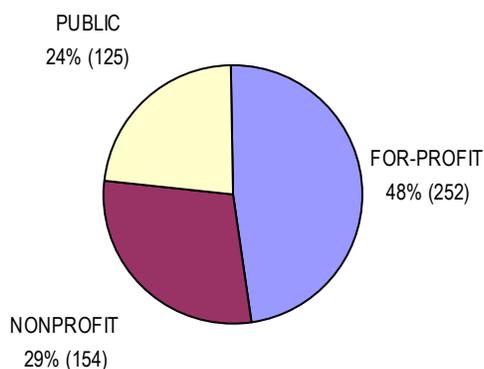


TEXAS Fact Sheet

Acute Care Hospitals

Acute Care Hospitals by Ownership Type, November 2008*

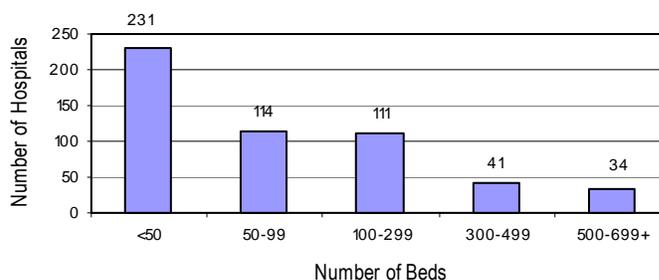
- There were 531 Texas acute care hospitals as of December 2008.
- 47.5 percent of the Texas hospitals were owned by for-profit (investor-owned) organizations.
- The majority of for-profit hospitals (90.1%) and nonprofit hospitals (72.7%) were located in metropolitan (urban) areas.
- The majority of public hospitals (77.6%) were located in non-metropolitan (rural) areas.



Acute Care Hospitals by Licensed Beds, November 2008*

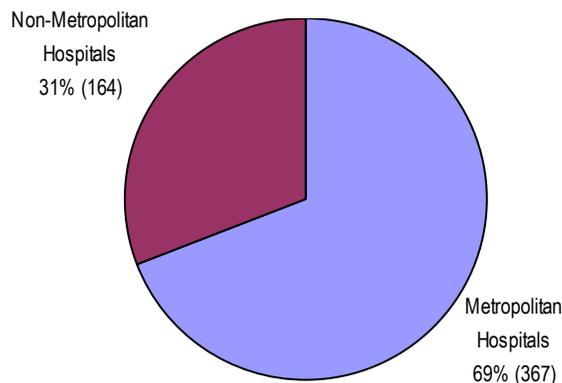
- Forty-four percent (231) of the hospitals had less than 50 hospital beds.
- Of the total 76,857 hospital beds in the state, 15.5% were public hospitals beds, 44.3% were nonprofit hospital beds and 40.2% were for-profit hospital beds.
- Average number of beds per acute care hospitals in the state was 145.

Metropolitan	187	For-Profit	123
Non-metropolitan	51	Public	95
		Nonprofit	221

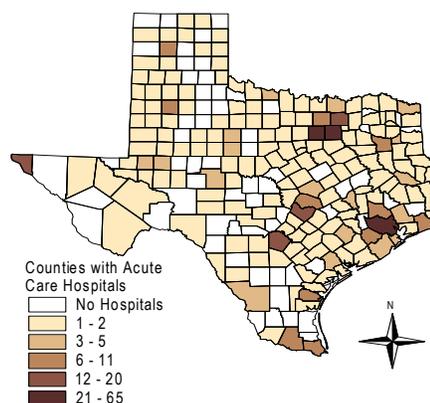


Acute Care Hospitals by Location, December 2008*

- 69.1 percent of Texas hospitals were located in metropolitan areas.
- Of the 164 non-metropolitan area hospitals 59.1% were public, 25.6% were nonprofit and 15.2% were for-profit hospitals.
- Of the 367 metropolitan area hospitals, 61.9% were for-profit hospitals, 30.50% were nonprofit and 7.6% were public hospitals.
- Metropolitan area hospitals operated 89% of the 76,857 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 11%.
- 64 counties do not have an acute care hospital.
- Harris county has the most number of acute care hospitals (61) followed by Dallas county (38), Tarrant (32), and Bexar (20).

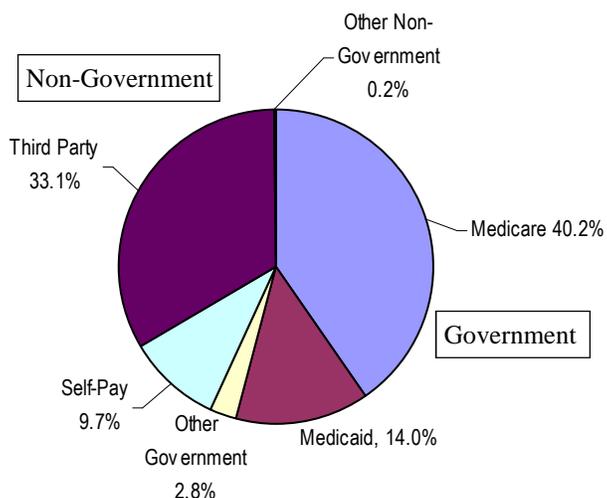


Hospitals By County



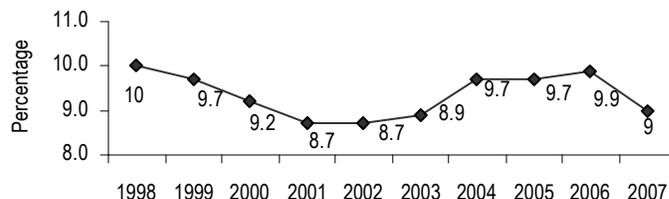
Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 2007**

- Gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges based on hospitals reporting complete information on payor source was \$129 billion.
- Government payor sources, including Medicare and Medicaid, were responsible for 56.9% of the hospital billings.
- Medicare was the largest payor source accounting for 40.2% of the billed charges. Third-Party payors were the second largest payor source, accounting for 33.1% of the billed charges.



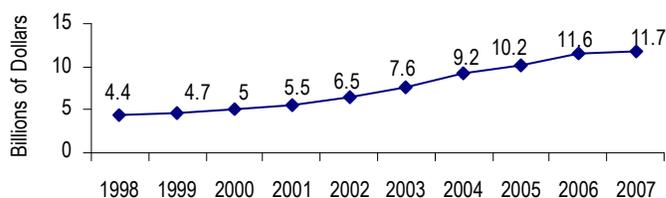
Uncompensated Care as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue, 1998 - 2007**

- One dollar out of every 10 dollars billed for care in Texas acute care hospitals was attributed to uncompensated care.
- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue was 22.3% for public hospitals, 8.1% for nonprofit hospitals and 5.1% for for-profit hospitals.



Uncompensated Care Charges (Bad Debt and Charity), 1998 - 2007**

- Uncompensated care increased by nearly 166 % between 1998 and 2007.
- In 2007, 36.3% of the uncompensated care was provided by public hospitals, 41.7% was provided by nonprofit hospitals and 21.9% was provided by for-profit hospitals.
- Charity care accounted for 54.5% (\$ 6.3 billion) of total uncompensated care.



Inpatient Utilization, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1998 - 2007**

During the 10 year period between 1998 and 2007:

- Admissions increased by 17.5% and inpatient days increased by 13.2%.

Year	Admissions Total (in millions)	Inpatient Days Total (in millions)	Average Length of Stay (in days)	Utilization Rate per 1,000 Population	Staffed Beds Occupancy Rate (%)	Licensed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)
1998	2.23	12.1	5.4	610	57.0	44.9
1999	2.29	12.3	5.4	614	58.7	46.2
2000	2.35	12.4	5.3	612	60.2	48.0
2001	2.45	13.0	5.3	612	62.2	50.7
2002	2.48	13.4	5.4	625	64.7	56.6
2003	2.56	13.6	5.3	614	63.9	52.4
2004	2.57	13.5	5.3	601	61.8	51.1
2005	2.59	13.7	5.3	594	61.3	50.9
2006	2.61	13.7	5.3	585	61.1	51.1
2007	2.62	13.7	5.2	573	59.9	49.4

Outpatient Visits, Inpatient Days, and Emergency Visits, 1998 - 2007**

- Hospital utilization data indicates increasing use of outpatient services.
- Outpatient visits (excluding emergency room visits) increased by 14.8% and inpatient days increased by 13.2% between 1998 and 2007.
- Emergency room visits rose 31.3% during this same period.

