

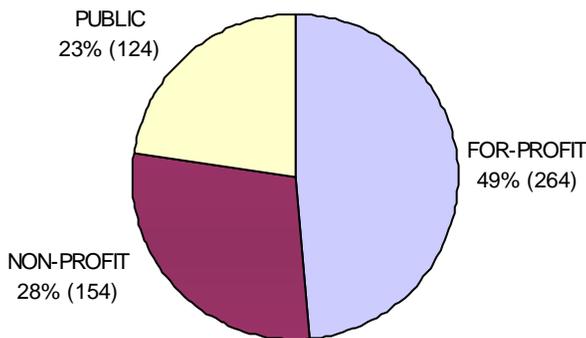
TEXAS Fact Sheet

Acute Care Hospitals

*Due to the tracking of hospitals, 2009 ownership numbers are as of January 2010

Acute Care Hospitals by Ownership Type, January 2009*

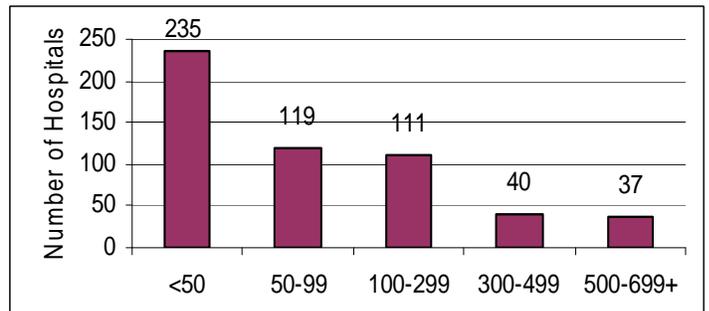
- There were 542 Texas acute care hospitals as of January 2009.
- 48.7 percent of the Texas hospitals were owned by for-profit (investor-owned) organizations.
- The majority of for-profit hospitals (90.5%) and nonprofit hospitals (81.8%) were located in metropolitan (urban) areas.
- The majority of public hospitals (77.4%) were located in non-metropolitan (rural) areas.



Acute Care Hospitals by Licensed Beds, January 2009*

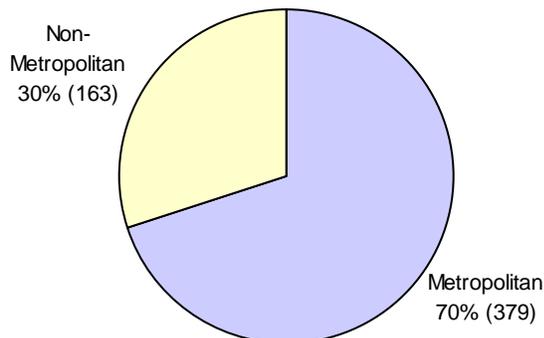
- Forty-four percent (235) of the hospitals had less than 50 hospital beds.
- Of the total 78,262 hospital beds in the state, 15.2% were public hospitals beds, 44.1% were nonprofit hospital beds and 40.7% were for-profit hospital beds.
- Average number of beds per acute care hospitals in the state was 144.

Metropolitan	184	For-Profit	121
Non-metropolitan	51	Public	96
		Nonprofit	224

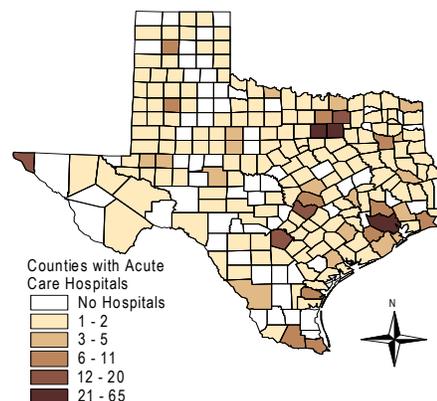


Acute Care Hospitals by Location, January 2009**

- 69.9 percent of Texas hospitals were located in metropolitan areas.
- Of the 163 non-metropolitan area hospitals 58.9% were public, 25.8% were nonprofit and 15.3% were for-profit hospitals.
- Of the 379 metropolitan area hospitals, 63.1% were for-profit hospitals, 29.6% were nonprofit and 7.4% were public hospitals.
- Metropolitan area hospitals operated 89.3% of the 78,262 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 10.7%.
- 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).

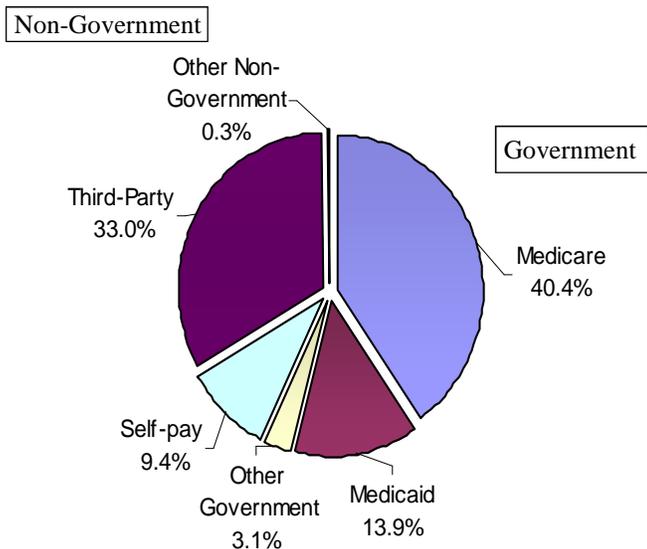


Hospitals By County



Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 2008**

- Gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges based on hospitals reporting complete information on payor source was \$143 billion.
- Government payor sources, including Medicare and Medicaid, were responsible for 57.4% of the hospital billings.
- Medicare was the largest payor source accounting for 40.4% of the billed charges. Third-Party payors were the second largest payor source, accounting for 33.0% of the billed charges.



Inpatient Utilization, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1999 - 2008**

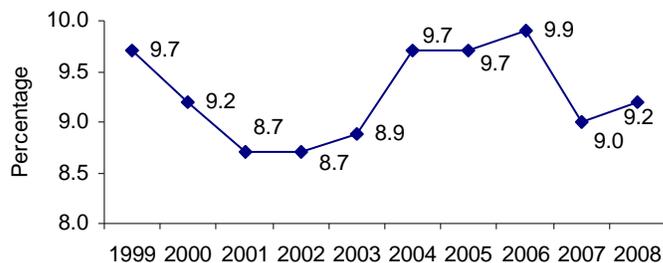
During the 10 year period between 1999 and 2008:

- Admissions increased by 15.7% and inpatient days increased by 13.0%.
- The average length of stay decreased by 2.4%.
- The utilization rate decreased by 6.9%.

	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 (%)
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
2008	2.65	13.9	5.3	572	61.1	50.9

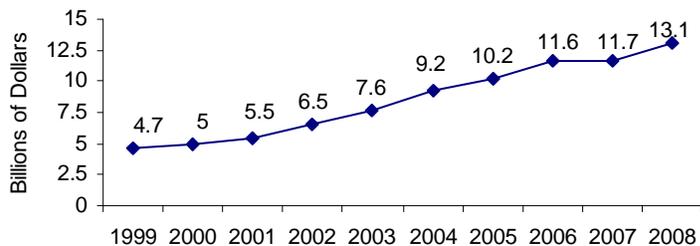
Uncompensated Care as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue, 1999 - 2008**

- 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 21.6% for public hospitals, 8.9% for nonprofit hospitals and 5.0% for for-profit hospitals.



Uncompensated Care Charges (Bad Debt and Charity), 1999 - 2008**

- Uncompensated care increased by nearly 179% between 1999 and 2008.
- In 2008, 33.9% of the uncompensated care was provided by public hospitals, 44.5% was provided by nonprofit hospitals and 21.6% was provided by for-profit hospitals.
- Charity care accounted for 55.1% (\$ 7.2 billion) of total uncompensated care.



Outpatient Visits, Inpatient Days, and Emergency Visits, 1999 - 2008**

- Hospital utilization data indicates increasing use of outpatient services.
- Outpatient visits (excluding emergency room visits) increased by 21% and inpatient days increased by 13.0% between 1999 and 2008.
- Emergency room visits rose 28.6% during this same period.

