



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 2009** (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 nonfederal short-term general/specialty hospital utilization and finance.

January 2011

In 2009, data reports for a full year were completed and returned by 168 of the 173 hospitals licensed in Tennessee. The 2009 number of other long term hospitals increased over the number for the previous year, while the number of general/specialty and mental health facilities remained the same. JAR-H 2009 reports were completed by 135 general/specialty hospitals, 14 mental health, and 19 other long term facilities. 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 164 to 173 over the period of 2000 through 2009. 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 overall showed a gradual increase during the 10-year period.



Number of Licensed Hospitals

By Type, Tennessee, 2000-2009

	General/Specialty	Mental Health	Federal	Other Long Term	Total
Year					
2009	137	15	-	21	173
2008	137	15	-	19	171
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



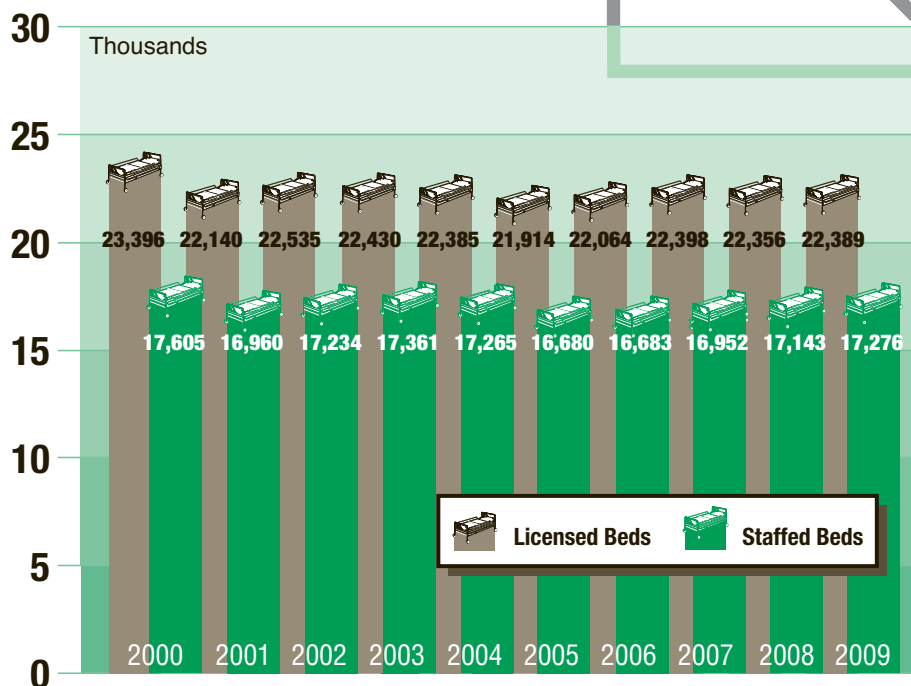
The number of both licensed and staffed beds for short-term general/specialty hospitals decreased from 2000 to 2009. In 2000, there were 23,396 licensed beds for general/specialty hospitals, but this number dropped 4.3 percent to 22,389 in 2009. The number of staffed beds also declined 1.9 percent from 17,605 in 2000 to 17,276 in 2009.

Definitions

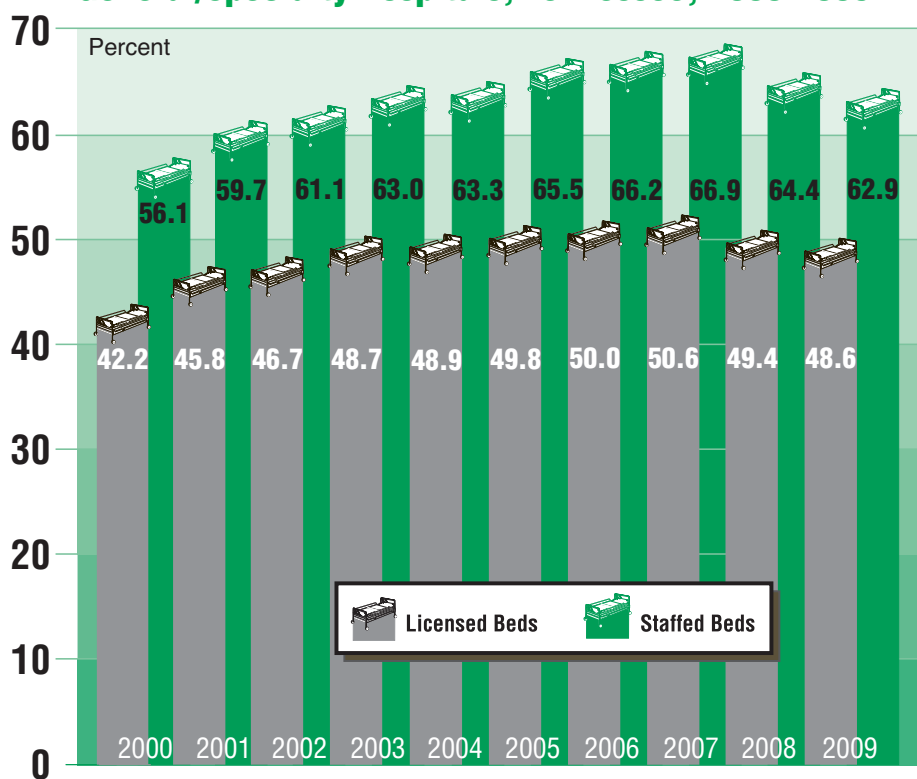
Licensed beds - The maximum number of beds authorized by the state licensing agency. This figure is broken down into adult and pediatric beds and licensed bassinets (neonatal intensive or intermediate care).

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, 2000-2009



Percent Occupancy for Licensed and Staffed Beds General/Specialty Hospitals, Tennessee, 2000-2009



In recent times utilization of inpatient resources in hospitals have dropped to a point where many licensed beds are not being staffed and those that are staffed are not being used to full capacity. In 2009, only 77.2 percent of licensed beds were being staffed. While current utilization of inpatient resources declined slightly, generally inpatient utilization increased over the time period of 2000-2009. In 2000, percent occupancy based upon licensed beds was 42.2 percent and based upon staffed beds was 56.1 percent. In 2009, these percentages increased to 48.6 and 62.9 percent respectively.



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. In 2009, the number of admissions or discharges (822,473) and inpatient/ discharge days (3,969,361) reported for Tennessee's general/specialty hospitals decreased from 2008.

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 2009, the average daily census for general/specialty hospitals (10,875) decreased from 2008. The average length of stay (4.8) was the lowest for the 10-year period of 2000-2009.

Financial data for the period 2000-2009 shows that the total operating cost for general/specialty hospitals increased from \$7,570,803,740 to \$13,556,621,929. The cost per adjusted patient day increased from \$1,190 to \$1,955, and total net revenue increased from \$7,870,161,877 to \$14,063,495,451 over the 10-year period.

Number of Admissions or Discharges and Inpatient/Discharge Days

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2000-2009		
	Admissions or Discharges	Inpatient/Discharge Days
Year		
2009	822,473	3,969,361
2008	831,871	4,040,760
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

Average Daily Census and Average Length of Stay

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2000-2009		
	Average Daily Census	Average Length of Stay
Year		
2009	10,875	4.8
2008	11,040	4.9
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

Selected Financial Data

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2000-2009			
	Total Operating Cost	Cost Per Adjusted Patient Day	Total Net Revenue
Year			
2009	\$13,556,621,929	\$1,955	\$14,063,495,451
2008	\$12,800,734,051	\$1,838	\$13,290,931,096
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

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 begun to shift from inpatient to outpatient services. In 2009, hospitals derived 57.4 percent of their net patient revenue from inpatient services and 42.6 percent from outpatient services. For 2008, these percentages were 58.3 and 41.7, and in 2007, they were 59.6 and 40.4 percent respectively. Of the hospitals reporting in 2000, 61.9 percent of net patient revenue came from inpatient sources. From 2000 to 2009, the percentage of revenue from inpatient services decreased 7.3 percent, while the percentage of revenue from outpatient services increased 11.8 percent.

In 2009, net patient revenue from governmental sources constituted 49.4 percent of total net revenue compared to 49.3 in 2008 and 50.7 percent in 2007. This percentage was 52.7 percent in 2000. 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 time period. Outpatient utilization 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 website at the address below.

Please visit the Tennessee Department of Health Website: tn.gov/health

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