

# Tennessee

## HOSPITAL DATA

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITALS

Tennessee Department of Health

Health Statistics

## Introduction

Information for *Tennessee Hospital Data* was obtained from summary tabulations of the **Joint Annual Report of Hospitals 2010 (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.

June 2012

In 2010, data reports for a full year were completed and returned by 167 of the 172 hospitals licensed in Tennessee. The 2010 number of general/specialty hospitals and the number of other long term hospitals decreased from the number for the previous year, while the number of mental health facilities increased. JAR-H 2010 reports were completed by 134 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 168 to 172 over the period of 2001 through 2010. The number of general/specialty hospitals was 130 in 2001 and fluctuated to 135 in 2010, while the number of mental health hospitals increased from 15 to 17 over the ten-year period. The number of other long term care hospitals remained fairly constant increasing from 18 to 20 from 2001 to 2010.

## Number of Licensed Hospitals

By Type, Tennessee, 2001-2010

	General/Specialty	Mental Health	Federal	Other Long Term	Total
<b>Year</b>					
2010	135	17	-	20	172
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

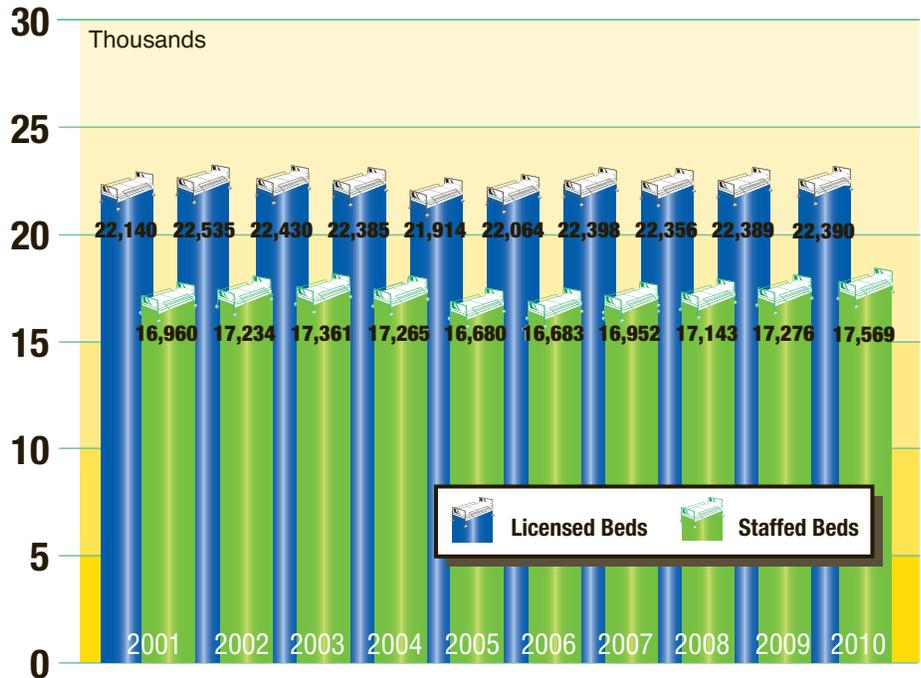
The number of both licensed and staffed beds for general/specialty short-term hospitals slightly increased from 2001 to 2010. In 2001, there were 22,140 licensed beds for general/specialty hospitals, but this number increased 1.1 percent to 22,390 in 2010. The number of staffed beds increased 3.6 percent from 16,960 in 2001 to 17,569 in 2010.

**DEFINITIONS**

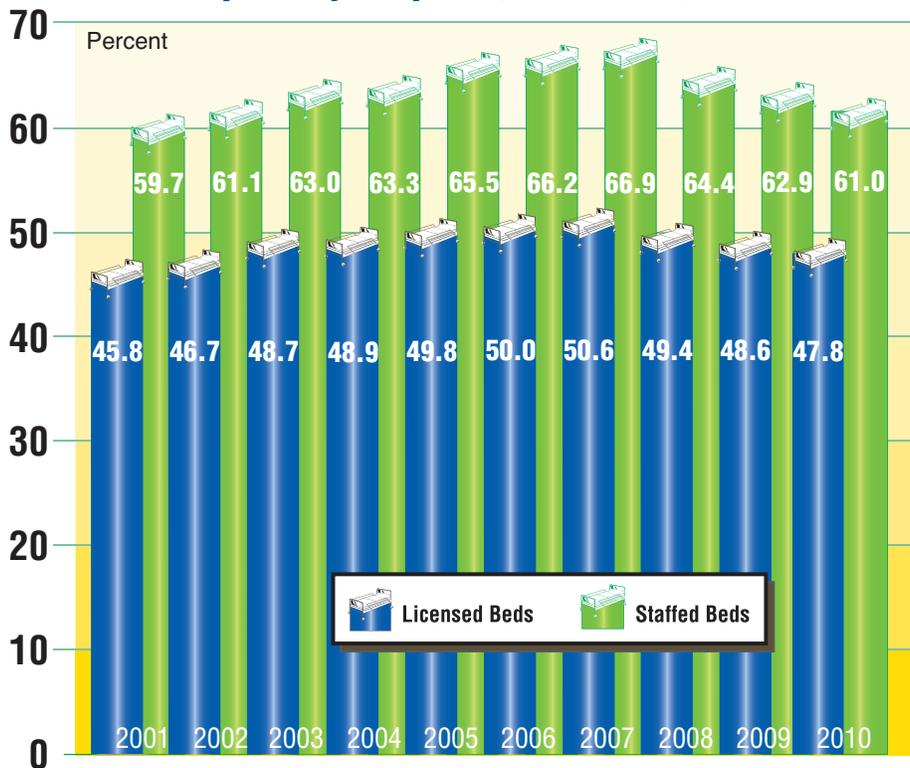
**Licensed beds** - The maximum number of beds authorized by the state licensing agency. This figure is broken down into adult and pediatric beds and licensed bassinets (neonatal intensive or intermediate care).

**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, 2001-2010**



**Percent Occupancy for Licensed and Staffed Beds  
General/Specialty Hospitals, Tennessee, 2001-2010**



In recent times utilization of inpatient resources in hospitals has 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 2010, only 78.5 percent of licensed beds were being staffed. From 2001 to 2007, inpatient utilization increased but then began to decrease for both licensed and staffed beds. In 2010, the percent licensed bed occupancy of 47.8 decreased 1.6 percent from 48.6 in 2009. The percent occupancy for staffed beds decreased 3.0 percent from 62.9 to 61.0 from 2009 to 2010.

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 2010, the number of admissions or discharges (807,977) decreased; and the inpatient/discharge days (3,908,535) reported for Tennessee’s general/specialty hospitals also decreased from 2009.

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 2010, the average daily census for general/specialty hospitals (10,708) decreased from 2009. The average length of stay (4.8) remained the same as the previous year.

Financial data for the period 2001-2010 shows that the total operating cost for general/specialty hospitals increased from \$8,068,084,635 in 2001 to \$13,672,506,350 in 2010. The cost per adjusted patient day increased from \$1,258 to \$1,942, and total net revenue increased from \$8,318,176,351 to \$14,616,564,546 over the 10-year period.

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

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2001-2010		
Year	Admissions or Discharges	Inpatient/Discharge Days
2010	807,977	3,908,535
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

**Average Daily Census and Average Length of Stay**

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2001-2010		
Year	Average Daily Census	Average Length of Stay
2010	10,708	4.8
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

**Selected Financial Data**

Tennessee General/Specialty Hospitals, 2001-2010			
Year	Total Operating Cost	Cost Per Adjusted Patient Day	Total Net Revenue
2010	\$13,672,506,350	\$1,942	\$14,616,564,546
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

**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 2010, hospitals derived 57.1 percent of their net patient revenue from inpatient services and 42.9 percent from outpatient services. For 2009, these percentages were 57.4 and 42.6, and in 2008, they were 58.3 and 41.7 percent respectively. Of the hospitals reporting in 2001, 61.9 percent of net patient revenue came from inpatient sources. From 2001 to 2010, the percentage of revenue from inpatient services decreased 7.8 percent, while the percentage of revenue from outpatient services increased 12.6 percent.

In 2010, net patient revenue from governmental sources constituted 49.2 percent of total net revenue compared to 49.4 in 2009 and 49.3 percent in 2008. This percentage was 52.7 percent in 2001. 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, Office of Health Statistics or by visiting our website at the address below.

Please visit the  
Tennessee Department of Health Website:  
[tn.gov/health](http://tn.gov/health)

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