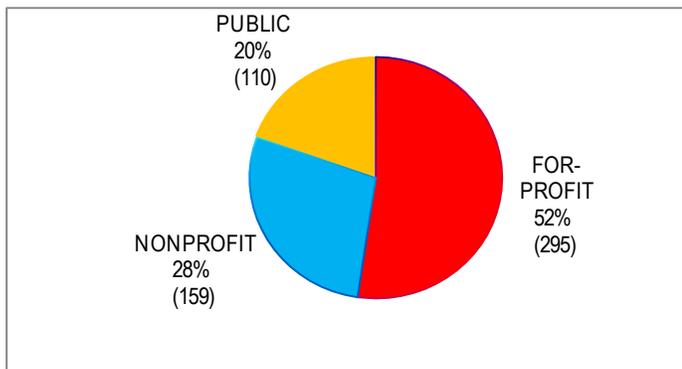


TEXAS Fact Sheet

Acute Care Hospitals

Acute Care Hospitals by Ownership Type, January 2013*

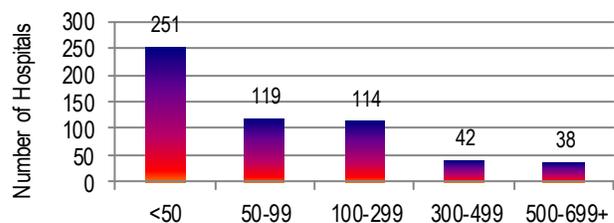
- There were 564 Texas acute care hospitals as of January 2013.
- 52 percent of the Texas hospitals were owned by for-profit (investor-owned) organizations.
- The majority of for-profit hospitals (90.5%) and nonprofit hospitals (73%) were located in metropolitan (urban) areas.
- The majority of public hospitals (72%) were located in non-metropolitan (rural) areas.



Acute Care Hospitals by Licensed Beds, January 2013*

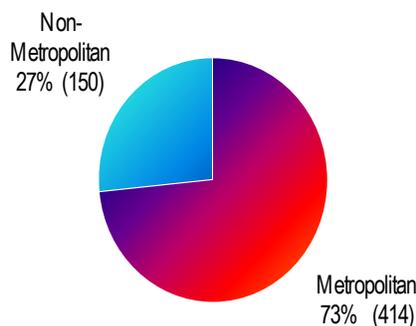
- Forty-five percent (251) of the hospitals had less than 50 hospital beds.
- Of the total 80,439 hospital beds in the state, 13.8% were public hospitals beds, 42.3% were nonprofit hospital beds and 43.9% were for-profit hospital beds.
- Average number of beds per acute care hospitals in the state was 143.

Metropolitan	175	For-Profit	120
Non-metropolitan	53	Public	101
		Nonprofit	214

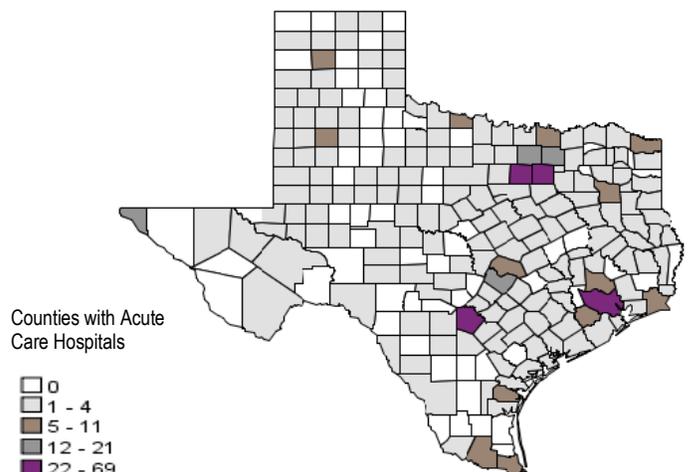


Acute Care Hospitals by Location, January 2013*

- 73.4 percent of Texas hospitals were located in metropolitan areas.
- Of the 150 non-metropolitan area hospitals 52.7% were public, 28.7% were nonprofit and 18.7% were for-profit hospitals.
- Of the 414 metropolitan area hospitals, 64.4% were for-profit hospitals, 28.1% were nonprofit and 7.5% were public hospitals.
- Metropolitan area hospitals operated 90% of the 80,439 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 10%.
- 63 counties do not have an acute care hospital.
- Harris county has the largest number of acute care hospitals (n=69) followed by Dallas county (n=42), Tarrant (n=39), and Bexar (n=22).

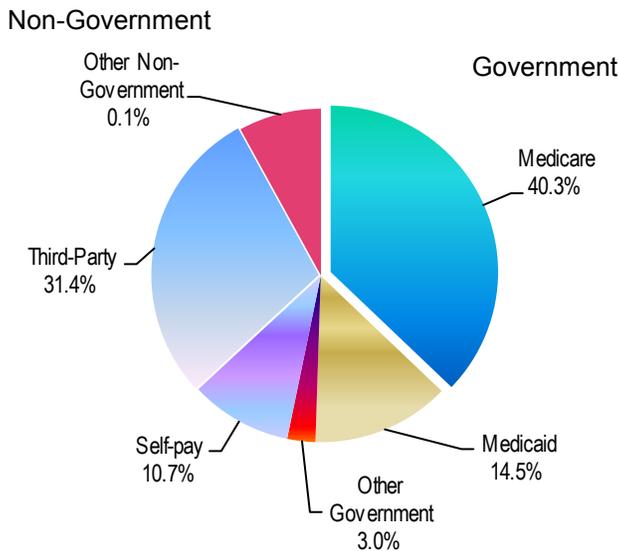


Hospitals By County



Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 2012**

- Gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges based on hospitals reporting complete information on payor source was \$207 billion.
- Government payor sources, including Medicare and Medicaid, were responsible for 57.8% of the hospital billings.
- Medicare was the largest payor source accounting for 40.3% of the billed charges. Third-Party payors were the second largest payor source, accounting for 31.4% of the billed charges.



Inpatient Utilization, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 2003 - 2012**

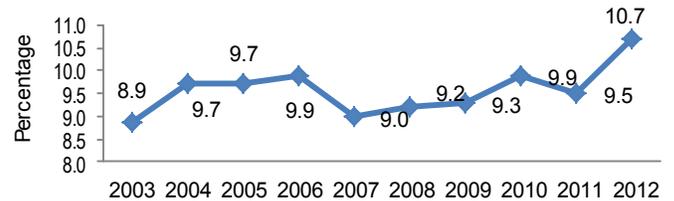
During the 10 year period between 2003 and 2012:

- Admissions increased by 3.9% and inpatient days increased by 2.2%.
- The average length of stay decreased by 1.9%.
- The utilization rate decreased by 14.3%.

	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 (%)
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
2009	2.65	14.0	5.3	564	60.0	50.0
2010	2.64	13.9	5.2	546	59.2	49.3
2011	2.66	13.9	5.2	537	59.2	49.0
2012	2.66	13.9	5.2	526	58.7	48.5

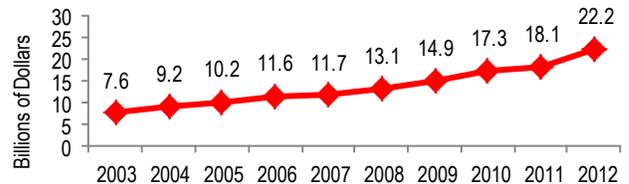
Uncompensated Care as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue, 2003 - 2012**

- 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 24% for public hospitals, 11.3% for nonprofit hospitals and 5.9% for for-profit hospitals.



Uncompensated Care Charges (Bad Debt and Charity), 2003 - 2012**

- Uncompensated care increased by nearly 192.1% between 2003 and 2012.
- In 2012, 29.9% of the uncompensated care was provided by public hospitals, 46.5% was provided by nonprofit hospitals and 23.6% was provided by for-profit hospitals.
- Charity care accounted for 60.9% (\$ 13.5 billion) of total uncompensated care.



Outpatient Visits, Inpatient Days, and Emergency Visits, 2003 - 2012**

- Hospital utilization data indicates increasing use of outpatient services.
- Outpatient visits (excluding emergency room visits) increased by 26.3% and inpatient days increased by 2.2% between 2003 and 2012.
- Emergency room visits rose 28.9% during this same period.

