



APPENDIX 1

Supplementary Data Tables
Trends in the Overall
Health Care Market

Table 1.1: Total National Health Expenditures, 1980 –2017 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Total National Health Expenditures				Prescription Drugs Total	
	Total		Per Capita		Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾ (billions)
	Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾ (billions)	Nominal Dollars	Real Dollars ⁽²⁾		
1980	\$255.3	\$254.2	\$1,110.1	\$1,105.4	\$12.0	\$12.00
1981	\$296.2	\$267.3	\$1,271.1	\$1,147.0	\$13.4	\$12.09
1982	\$334.0	\$284.0	\$1,421.5	\$1,208.7	\$15.0	\$12.78
1983	\$367.8	\$303.0	\$1,551.9	\$1,278.5	\$17.3	\$14.27
1984	\$405.0	\$319.9	\$1,694.5	\$1,338.5	\$19.6	\$15.49
1985	\$442.9	\$337.9	\$1,830.2	\$1,396.1	\$21.8	\$16.63
1986	\$474.7	\$355.4	\$1,945.4	\$1,456.4	\$24.3	\$18.18
1987	\$516.5	\$373.0	\$2,099.7	\$1,516.3	\$26.9	\$19.42
1988	\$579.3	\$401.9	\$2,335.8	\$1,620.7	\$30.6	\$21.26
1989	\$644.8	\$426.8	\$2,568.8	\$1,700.3	\$34.8	\$23.01
1990	\$721.4	\$453.0	\$2,840.1	\$1,783.6	\$40.3	\$25.30
1991	\$788.1	\$474.8	\$3,066.4	\$1,847.5	\$44.4	\$26.74
1992	\$854.1	\$499.4	\$3,284.9	\$1,920.9	\$47.0	\$27.47
1993	\$916.6	\$520.6	\$3,485.1	\$1,979.6	\$49.6	\$28.15
1994	\$967.2	\$535.4	\$3,636.2	\$2,012.9	\$53.0	\$29.35
1995	\$1,021.6	\$550.1	\$3,812.1	\$2,052.7	\$59.8	\$32.18
1996	\$1,074.4	\$562.1	\$3,964.6	\$2,074.0	\$68.1	\$35.62
1997	\$1,135.2	\$580.3	\$4,143.2	\$2,117.9	\$77.6	\$39.69
1998	\$1,201.5	\$604.8	\$4,337.4	\$2,183.3	\$88.5	\$44.55
1999	\$1,277.7	\$629.4	\$4,579.7	\$2,255.9	\$104.6	\$51.51
2000	\$1,369.2	\$652.4	\$4,855.2	\$2,313.5	\$121.0	\$57.67
2001	\$1,486.2	\$688.7	\$5,214.8	\$2,416.6	\$139.0	\$64.41
2002	\$1,628.7	\$743.0	\$5,674.9	\$2,588.7	\$157.9	\$72.04
2003	\$1,767.6	\$788.5	\$6,095.3	\$2,718.8	\$176.7	\$78.80
2004	\$1,895.8	\$823.6	\$6,470.3	\$2,810.8	\$192.8	\$83.77
2005	\$2,023.8	\$850.3	\$6,860.4	\$2,882.5	\$205.2	\$86.20
2006	\$2,156.3	\$877.7	\$7,235.8	\$2,945.2	\$224.1	\$91.22
2007	\$2,295.4	\$908.4	\$7,626.0	\$3,017.9	\$235.7	\$93.27
2008	\$2,399.3	\$914.4	\$7,892.3	\$3,007.9	\$241.5	\$92.03
2009	\$2,495.6	\$954.5	\$8,155.4	\$3,119.2	\$252.7	\$96.67
2010	\$2,598.6	\$977.9	\$8,409.7	\$3,164.6	\$253.1	\$95.23
2011	\$2,690.7	\$981.5	\$8,651.6	\$3,156.0	\$258.8	\$94.40
2012	\$2,798.0	\$1,000.0	\$8,939.4	\$3,194.8	\$259.2	\$92.63
2013	\$2,881.8	\$1,015.1	\$9,119.7	\$3,212.2	\$265.2	\$93.41
2014	\$3,030.9	\$1,050.5	\$9,531.3	\$3,303.6	\$297.9	\$103.27
2015	\$3,205.9	\$1,109.9	\$10,018.5	\$3,468.4	\$324.5	\$112.33
2016	\$3,361.1	\$1,149.1	\$10,405.8	\$3,557.6	\$332.0	\$113.51
2017	\$3,492.1	\$1,171.4	\$10,744.9	\$3,604.2	\$333.4	\$111.85

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released December 11, 2018.

(1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2009, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark2009.pdf>

(2) Expressed in 1980 dollars; adjusted using the overall Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers.

Data for Charts 1.1, 1.3 and 1.10

Table 1.2: National Health Expenditures⁽¹⁾, 1980 –2026⁽²⁾

Year	Expenditures
1980	\$255.3
1981	\$296.2
1982	\$334.0
1983	\$367.8
1984	\$405.0
1985	\$442.9
1986	\$474.7
1987	\$516.5
1988	\$579.3
1989	\$644.8
1990	\$721.4
1991	\$788.1
1992	\$854.1
1993	\$916.6
1994	\$967.2
1995	\$1,021.6
1996	\$1,074.4
1997	\$1,135.2
1998	\$1,201.5
1999	\$1,277.7
2000	\$1,369.2
2001	\$1,486.2
2002	\$1,628.7
2003	\$1,767.6
2004	\$1,895.8
2005	\$2,023.8
2006	\$2,156.3
2007	\$2,295.4
2008	\$2,399.3
2009	\$2,495.6
2010	\$2,598.6
2011	\$2,690.7
2012	\$2,798.0
2013	\$2,881.8
2014	\$3,030.9
2015	\$3,205.9
2016	\$3,361.1
2017	\$3,492.1
2018	\$3,675.3
2019	\$3,867.6
2020	\$4,090.9
2021	\$4,322.0
2022	\$4,561.8
2023	\$4,818.5
2024	\$5,090.9
2025	\$5,369.8
2026	\$5,696.2

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 11, 2018.

(1) Years 2018 – 2026 are projections.

(2) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2009, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.gov/nationalhealthexpenddata/downloads/benchmark2009.pdf>.

(3) 2017 data includes Jan - Oct 2017

Data for Chart 1.7

Table 1.3: Consumer Out-of-pocket Payments for National Health Expenditures, 1995 –2017⁽¹⁾

Year	Payment (billions)
1995	\$144.8
1996	\$150.4
1997	\$161.4
1998	\$176.8
1999	\$187.6
2000	\$198.9
2001	\$206.2
2002	\$219.3
2003	\$235.6
2004	\$248.5
2005	\$263.8
2006	\$273.2
2007	\$290.0
2008	\$295.2
2009	\$293.8
2010	\$299.8
2011	\$310.0
2012	\$318.8
2013	\$325.9
2014	\$330.9
2015	\$340.9
2016	\$356.1
2017	\$365.5

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 11, 2018.

(1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2009, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <http://www.cms.gov/nationalhealthexpenddata/downloads/benchmark2009.pdf>.

(2) 2017 data includes Jan - Oct 2017

Data for chart 1.8

Table 1.4: Consumer Out-of-pocket Spending vs. Private Health Insurance Spending for Prescription Drugs, 1995 –2017

Year	Out-of-pocket Payment (billions)	Private Health Insurance (billions)
1995	\$23.2	\$24.5
1996	\$24.2	\$30.1
1997	\$25.7	\$36.2
1998	\$27.5	\$42.6
1999	\$30.5	\$52.1
2000	\$33.6	\$61.1
2001	\$36.4	\$71.2
2002	\$40.8	\$79.8
2003	\$45.5	\$87.0
2004	\$48.1	\$95.1
2005	\$51.3	\$102.1
2006	\$51.2	\$102.0
2007	\$52.2	\$106.9
2008	\$49.6	\$109.8
2009	\$49.1	\$116.2
2010	\$45.2	\$116.1
2011	\$45.3	\$117.1
2012	\$45.1	\$113.1
2013	\$43.6	\$113.9
2014	\$44.8	\$128.8
2015	\$45.5	\$142.9
2016	\$46.7	\$144.6
2017	\$46.7	\$140.1

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released December 11, 2018.

(1) CMS completed a benchmark revision in 2009, introducing changes in methods, definitions and source data that are applied to the entire time series (back to 1960). For more information on this revision, see <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/benchmark2009.pdf>
Data for Chart 1.10

Table 1.5: Number and Percent Uninsured, 1995 –2017

Year	Number (millions)	Percent
1995	40.6	15.4%
1996	41.7	15.6%
1997	43.4	16.1%
1998	44.3	16.3%
1999	40.2	14.5%
2000	39.8	14.2%
2001	41.2	14.6%
2002	43.6	15.2%
2003	45.0	15.6%
2004	43.5	14.9%
2005	44.8	15.3%
2006	47.0	15.8%
2007	45.7	15.3%
2008	46.3	15.4%
2009	49.0	16.7%
2010	49.9	16.3%
2011	48.6	15.7%
2012	48.0	15.4%
2013	41.8	13.3%
2014	33.0	10.4%
2015	29.0	9.1%
2016	27.6	8.6%
2017	28.5	8.8%

Source: US Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2017. Data released September 2018. Table HIC-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State--All Persons: 2008 to 2017. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/acs/hic04_acs.xls
Data for Chart 1.13

Table 1.6: Percent Uninsured by State, 2017

State	Percent Uninsured	State	Percent Uninsured
Alabama	9.4%	Montana	8.5%
Alaska	13.7%	Nebraska	8.3%
Arizona	10.1%	Nevada	11.2%
Arkansas	7.9%	New Hampshire	5.8%
California	7.2%	New Jersey	7.7%
Colorado	7.5%	New Mexico	9.1%
Connecticut	5.5%	New York	5.7%
Delaware	5.4%	North Carolina	10.7%
District of Columbia	3.8%	North Dakota	7.5%
Florida	12.9%	Ohio	6.0%
Georgia	13.4%	Oklahoma	14.2%
Hawaii	3.8%	Oregon	6.8%
Idaho	10.1%	Pennsylvania	5.5%
Illinois	6.8%	Rhode Island	4.6%
Indiana	8.2%	South Carolina	11.0%
Iowa	4.7%	South Dakota	9.1%
Kansas	8.7%	Tennessee	9.5%
Kentucky	5.4%	Texas	17.3%
Louisiana	8.4%	Utah	9.2%
Maine	8.1%	Vermont	4.6%
Maryland	6.1%	Virginia	8.8%
Massachusetts	2.8%	Washington	6.1%
Michigan	5.2%	West Virginia	6.1%
Minnesota	4.4%	Wisconsin	5.4%
Mississippi	12.0%	Wyoming	12.3%
Missouri	9.1%		

Source: US Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2017. Data released September 2018. Table HIC-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State--All Persons: 2008 to 2017. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/acs/hic04_acs.xls
Data for Chart 1.14

Table 1.7: Medicaid Enrollees 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 –2018

Year	Aged (millions)	Blind/Disabled (millions)	Children (millions)	Adults (millions)	Expansion Adult (millions) ⁽¹⁾	Total (millions)
1990	3.2	3.7	11.2	6.0		24.1
1995	4.2	6.0	17.6	7.8		35.6
2000	4.6	7.5	22.0	10.4		44.5
2001	4.8	8.0	23.7	12.0		48.5
2002	4.5	7.9	25.5	12.9		50.8
2003	4.8	8.3	25.3	14.0		52.4
2004	5.1	8.9	27.8	15.4		57.2
2005	5.4	9.4	28.3	15.5		58.6
2006	5.5	9.8	29.5	16.0		60.8
2007	5.6	9.6	29.5	15.7		60.4
2008	5.6	9.6	30.6	16.3		62.1
2009	5.8	10.0	34.4	17.4		67.6
2010	5.5	10.4	33.5	18.3		67.7
2011	5.0	11.0	33.0	18.0		67.0
2012	6.0	11.0	34.0	20.0		71.0
2013	6.0	11.0	34.0	21.0		72.0
2014	6.3	11.3	38.8	23.8		80.2
2015	7.7	12.8	42.1	34.5		97.1
2016 ⁽²⁾	5.7	10.6	28.1	15.3	11.2	70.8
2017	5.8	10.6	28.2	15.5	12.2	72.4
2018	6.0	10.7	30.0	15.8	12.6	75.1

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Program Data Populations, CMS Fast Facts (for years 2016 - 2018) <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/CMS-Fast-Facts/index.html>

(1) Expansion Adult added as a category after 2015

(2) Source Changed from Email correspondence until 2015, to CMS fast facts for 2016 and onwards

Data for Chart 1.16

Table 1.8: Percent Change in CHIP Enrollment by State, FY 2016 –FY 2017

State	Percent Change FY 16 - FY 17	State	Percent Change FY 16 - FY 17
Alabama	5.9%	Montana	-1.0%
Alaska	19.4%	Nebraska	2.1%
Arizona	30.8%	Nevada	16.5%
Arkansas	18.8%	New Hampshire	-0.7%
California	0.3%	New Jersey	3.8%
Colorado	5.5%	New Mexico	-9.2%
Connecticut	13.1%	New York	11.4%
Delaware	-2.1%	North Carolina	6.8%
District of Columbia	-15.6%	North Dakota	0.0%
Florida	7.2%	Ohio	11.9%
Georgia	2.1%	Oklahoma	6.9%
Hawaii	7.0%	Oregon	26.1%
Idaho	1.9%	Pennsylvania	6.2%
Illinois	-0.5%	Rhode Island	-24.3%
Indiana	9.9%	South Carolina	7.4%
Iowa	8.1%	South Dakota	9.7%
Kansas	-18.6%	Tennessee	-2.5%
Kentucky	3.9%	Texas	5.8%
Louisiana	-2.0%	Utah	6.4%
Maine	0.3%	Vermont	10.1%
Maryland	3.1%	Virginia	5.3%
Massachusetts	17.3%	Washington	-2.3%
Michigan	-3.6%	West Virginia	-22.3%
Minnesota	4.5%	Wisconsin	4.5%
Mississippi	2.7%	Wyoming	-4.0%
Missouri	6.8%		

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released May 2018. Number of Children Ever Enrolled Report. <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2017-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>
Data for Chart 1.18

Table 1.9: Percentage of Employees with Employer-based Coverage Who Can Choose Conventional, PPO, HMO, POS, and HDHP/SO Plans, 1988 –2018

Year	1988	1996	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Conventional ⁽¹⁾	90%	52%	26%	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%	5%	6%	7%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
HMO	18%	45%	62%	74%	82%	79%	79%	77%	80%	79%	76%	75%	76%	77%	72%	74%	73%	73%
PPO	46%	64%	56%	50%	44%	43%	42%	41%	44%	42%	39%	37%	34%	31%	32%	33%	33%	37%
POS ⁽²⁾		30%	45%	34%	28%	23%	21%	24%	19%	14%	16%	14%	13%	13%	16%	13%	15%	10%
HDHP/SO ⁽³⁾						14%	18%	25%	28%	32%	40%	39%	43%	45%	51%	56%	57%	58%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2017. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2006 – 2018. <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/report/2018-employer-health-benefits-survey/>

PPO: Preferred Provider Organization; HMO: Health Maintenance Organization. HDHP/SO: High-Deductible Health Plan with Savings Option

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service (POS) plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Data for Chart 1.19

Table 1.10: Distribution of Employer-sponsored Health Insurance Enrollment by Type of Plan, 1988 –2018

Year	1988	1996	1999	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Conventional ⁽¹⁾	73%	27%	10%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HMO	16%	31%	28%	27%	20%	21%	20%	20%	19%	17%	16%	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%	16%
PPO	11%	28%	38%	51%	60%	58%	58%	60%	58%	55%	56%	57%	58%	52%	48%	48%	49%
POS ⁽²⁾		14%	24%	18%	13%	13%	12%	10%	8%	10%	9%	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	6%
HDHP/SO ⁽³⁾					4%	5%	8%	8%	13%	17%	19%	20%	20%	24%	29%	28%	29%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2018. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2006 – 2018. <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/report/2018-employer-health-benefits-survey/>

PPO: Preferred Provider Organization; HMO: Health Maintenance Organization; HDHP/SO: High-Deductible Health Plan with Savings Option

(1) Conventional plans refer to traditional indemnity plans.

(2) Point-of-service (POS) plans not separately identified in 1988.

(3) In 2006, the survey began asking about HDHP/SO, high deductible health plans with a savings option.

Data for Chart 1.20

Table 1.11: Percent Growth in Medicare Spending per Beneficiary vs. Private Health Insurance Spending per Enrollee, 1995 –2017 ^(1, 2)

Year	Growth in Medicare Spending per Beneficiary	Growth in Private Health Insurance Spending per Enrollee
1995	8.2%	3.9%
1996	6.3%	3.8%
1997	4.8%	3.8%
1998	-1.4%	5.5%
1999	1.0%	7.2%
2000	4.2%	7.4%
2001	9.1%	9.6%
2002	5.9%	11.6%
2003	5.0%	10.6%
2004	8.4%	7.7%
2005	7.2%	6.0%
2006	16.5%	4.8%
2007	5.0%	5.1%
2008	5.2%	4.3%
2009	4.3%	7.1%
2010	1.7%	6.0%
2011	2.3%	4.4%
2012	0.3%	1.9%
2013	0.5%	2.0%
2014	1.7%	2.8%
2015	2.1%	5.0%
2016	1.6%	5.8%
2017	1.7%	4.0%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 11, 2018. NHE Table 21

(1) CMS completed benchmark revisions in 2009 and 2014. For more information, see <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.html>.

(2) Data reflects spending on benefits commonly covered by Medicare and Private Health Insurance. Data for Chart 1.22

Table 1.12: Percentage of Medicaid Beneficiaries Enrolled in Medicaid Managed Care by State, 2016

State	% enrolled	State	% enrolled
Alabama	64.1%	Montana	58.5%
Alaska	0.0%	Nebraska	99.4%
Arizona	84.4%	Nevada	88.6%
Arkansas	69.3%	New Hampshire	66.2%
California	77.0%	New Jersey	92.7%
Colorado	96.0%	New Mexico	77.4%
Connecticut	0.0%	New York	76.1%
Delaware	88.6%	North Carolina	77.9%
District of Columbia	71.9%	North Dakota	52.0%
Florida	84.1%	Ohio	79.9%
Georgia	68.5%	Oklahoma	67.2%
Hawaii	98.9%	Oregon	80.6%
Idaho	95.0%	Pennsylvania	91.6%
Illinois	60.9%	Rhode Island	73.1%
Indiana	75.9%	South Carolina	100.0%
Iowa	90.0%	South Dakota	75.2%
Kansas	89.7%	Tennessee	92.4%
Kentucky	94.3%	Texas	96.8%
Louisiana	91.8%	Utah	98.9%
Maine	86.4%	Vermont	62.1%
Maryland	81.5%	Virginia	68.4%
Massachusetts	67.1%	Washington	100.0%
Michigan	98.2%	West Virginia	70.5%
Minnesota	75.1%	Wisconsin	66.6%
Mississippi	68.7%	Wyoming	0.6%
Missouri	97.9%	Nation	80.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2016. Data released September 2017. Figure HIC-4. HIC-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State--All Persons: 2008 to 2016. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/health-insurance/time-series/acs/hic04_acs.xls
Data for Chart 1.24

Table 1.13: Operating Margins of the Top Insurers⁽¹⁾, 2015 –2018

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Aetna	7.8%	7.8%	5.7%	9.1%
Anthem	7.2%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%
Cigna	9.1%	8.1%	8.6%	9.5%
Humana	4.5%	3.9%	6.4%	5.7%
United Health Group	7.7%	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%

Source: Company documents of publicly traded managed care plans used:

<https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/AET//operating-margin>

(1)Represents earnings before interest and taxes over net revenues for the total service lines of the selected 5 largest publicly traded managed care plans.

Data for Chart 1.29



APPENDIX 2

Supplementary Data Tables
Organizational Trends

Table 2.1: Number of Community Hospitals, ⁽¹⁾2005 –2017

Year	All Hospitals	Rural ⁽²⁾	Urban ⁽²⁾	In Health System
2005	5,374	1,191	3,299	2,835
2006	5,336	1,183	3,273	2,902
2007	5,322	1,184	3,257	2,918
2008	5,396	1,179	3,328	3,004
2009	5,362	1,179	3,295	3,037
2010	5,371	1,171	3,314	3,117
2011	5,376	1,170	3,322	3,186
2012	5,367	1,163	3,323	3,259
2013	5,359	1,152	3,326	3,322
2014	5,308	1,125	3,402	3,376
2015	5,280	1,092	3,393	3,418
2016	5,267	1,090	3,385	3,467
2017	5,262	1,083	3,387	3,494

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) All non-federal, short-term general and specialty hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public.

(2) Data on the number of urban and rural hospitals in 2004 and beyond were collected using coding different from previous years to reflect new Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services wage area designations.

Data for Charts 2.1 and 2.4

Table 2.2: Number of Beds and Number of Beds per 1,000 Persons, 1995 –2017

Year	Number of Beds	Beds Per Thousand
1995	871,976	3.32
1996	862,352	3.25
1997	853,287	3.19
1998	839,988	3.11
1999	829,575	3.04
2000	823,560	2.93
2001	825,966	2.90
2002	820,653	2.85
2003	813,307	2.80
2004	808,127	2.75
2005	819,811	2.78
2006	820,080	2.75
2007	820,962	2.73
2008	825,355	2.71
2009	819,870	2.68
2010	821,298	2.66
2011	813,700	2.62
2012	815,442	2.61
2013	811,154	2.57
2014	802,088	2.52
2015	800,828	2.50
2016	799,444	2.48
2017	798,921	2.46

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.
Data for Chart 2.2

Table 2.3: Beds per 1,000 Persons by State, 2017

State	Beds Per Thousand	State	Beds Per Thousand
Alabama	2.20	Montana	3.44
Alaska	3.12	Nebraska	2.13
Arizona	3.22	Nevada	4.25
Arkansas	1.97	New Hampshire	3.64
California	1.86	New Jersey	2.06
Colorado	1.92	New Mexico	2.39
Connecticut	1.98	New York	1.85
Delaware	5.09	North Carolina	2.18
District of Columbia	2.21	North Dakota	2.64
Florida	2.63	Ohio	2.88
Georgia	2.42	Oklahoma	2.92
Hawaii	1.82	Oregon	1.67
Idaho	2.98	Pennsylvania	2.91
Illinois	2.05	Rhode Island	2.04
Indiana	2.50	South Carolina	2.46
Iowa	2.68	South Dakota	4.77
Kansas	3.40	Tennessee	3.02
Kentucky	3.17	Texas	2.36
Louisiana	3.35	Utah	1.84
Maine	2.28	Vermont	2.11
Maryland	1.93	Virginia	2.07
Massachusetts	2.55	Washington	1.69
Michigan	2.50	West Virginia	2.13
Minnesota	2.51	Wisconsin	3.86
Mississippi	3.10	Wyoming	3.43
Missouri	4.12		

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

State Population: United State Census Bureau <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2018/pop-estimates-national-state.html>

Data for Chart 2.3

Table 2.4: Percentage of Hospitals with Physician Affiliates ⁽¹⁾ by Type of Relationship, 2005 – 2017

Year	2005	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Physician Hospital Organization	14%	14%	12%	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Independent Practice Association	10%	10%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Management Service Organization	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Group Practice without Walls	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) A hospital is considered to have a physician relationship if the relationship exists as part of the hospital or a system or network of which the hospital is a part.

Table 2.5 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Data for Chart 2.6

Table 2.5: Number of Hospitals/Health Systems Reporting ACO Participation, 2011 - 2017

Year	Survey Response Value
2011	222
2012	491
2013	724
2014	922
2015	1,159
2016	1,321
2017	1,509

Source: American Hospital Association, 2017 Annual Survey.

Table 2.6 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Data for Chart 2.7

Table 2.6: Percentage of Hospitals Offering “Non-hospital” Services, ⁽¹⁾2005 –2017

	2005	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Home Health Services	48%	48%	46%	45%	45%	45%	47%	46%	47%	46%	44%
Skilled Nursing Facility	33%	32%	29%	28%	28%	28%	28%	29%	28%	28%	27%
Other Long-Term Care	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Assisted Living Facility	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Hospice	46%	47%	47%	46%	47%	48%	49%	49%	51%	50%	49%
Meals on Wheels	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) Includes services offered in hospital, health system, network or joint venture.

Table 2.7 in 2009 and earlier years' Chartbooks.

Data for Chart 2.8



APPENDIX 3

Supplementary Data Tables
Utilization and Volume

Table 3.1: Trends in Inpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2017

Year	Inpatient Admissions in Community Hospitals	Inpatient Admissions per 1,000	Total Inpatient Days in Community Hospitals	Inpatient Days per 1,000	Inpatient Surgeries	Average Length of Stay
1995	30,945,357	117.8	199,876,367	760.7	9,700,613	6.5
1996	31,098,959	117.2	193,747,004	730.4	9,545,612	6.2
1997	31,576,960	118.0	192,504,015	719.3	9,509,081	6.1
1998	31,811,673	117.8	191,430,450	709.0	9,735,705	6.0
1999	32,359,042	118.7	191,884,270	703.7	9,539,593	5.9
2000	33,089,467	117.6	192,420,368	683.7	9,729,336	5.8
2001	33,813,589	118.7	194,106,316	681.6	9,779,583	5.7
2002	34,478,280	119.7	196,690,099	682.7	10,105,010	5.7
2003	34,782,742	119.6	196,649,769	676.2	9,940,922	5.7
2004	35,086,061	119.5	197,564,172	672.8	10,050,346	5.6
2005	35,736,796	121.1	200,678,300	680.3	10,240,202	5.6
2006	35,927,328	120.6	200,066,354	671.4	10,263,877	5.6
2007	35,983,022	119.5	198,681,884	660.1	10,368,990	5.5
2008	36,334,496	119.5	199,519,403	656.3	10,284,496	5.5
2009	35,986,320	117.6	195,372,821	638.5	10,257,640	5.4
2010	35,672,276	115.4	192,748,136	623.8	10,139,434	5.4
2011	35,350,087	113.7	190,194,696	611.6	9,781,303	5.4
2012	34,828,778	111.3	188,274,881	601.5	9,643,847	5.4
2013	34,062,869	107.8	185,325,318	586.5	9,279,901	5.4
2014	33,516,951	105.4	183,342,577	576.5	9,156,859	5.5
2015	33,817,285	105.7	185,171,082	578.7	9,090,300	5.5
2016	34,031,587	105.4	186,089,454	576.1	9,163,230	5.5
2017	34,305,620	105.6	186,198,977	572.9	9,146,015	5.4

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.
Data for Charts 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.11

Table 3.2: Average Length of Stay in Community Hospitals by State, 2017

State	Average Length of Stay	State	Average Length of Stay
Alabama	7.3	Montana	7.8
Alaska	5.7	Nebraska	5.4
Arizona	5.1	Nevada	7.7
Arkansas	4.7	New Hampshire	7.0
California	5.1	New Jersey	5.2
Colorado	5.0	New Mexico	4.7
Connecticut	5.4	New York	5.0
Delaware	7.4	North Carolina	5.7
District of Columbia	5.4	North Dakota	6.6
Florida	5.1	Ohio	5.0
Georgia	6.3	Oklahoma	5.4
Hawaii	6.3	Oregon	4.5
Idaho	6.1	Pennsylvania	5.4
Illinois	5.1	Rhode Island	4.8
Indiana	5.0	South Carolina	5.4
Iowa	5.2	South Dakota	8.9
Kansas	6.0	Tennessee	5.4
Kentucky	5.5	Texas	5.3
Louisiana	5.6	Utah	4.7
Maine	5.3	Vermont	5.7
Maryland	5.1	Virginia	6.1
Massachusetts	6.5	Washington	4.9
Michigan	5.0	West Virginia	5.0
Minnesota	5.9	Wisconsin	6.0
Mississippi	5.4	Wyoming	9.0
Missouri	6.6		

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.
Data for Chart 3.6

Table 3.3: Emergency Department Visits, Emergency Department Visits per 1,000 Persons and Number of Emergency Departments Reporting Visits, 1995 –2017

Year	ED Visits (millions)	ED Visits per 1,000	Emergency Departments ⁽¹⁾
1995	94.7	360	4,923
1996	93.1	351	4,884
1997	92.8	347	4,813
1998	94.8	351	4,771
1999	99.5	365	4,679
2000	103.1	366	4,650
2001	106.0	372	4,621
2002	110.0	382	4,620
2003	111.0	382	4,570
2004	112.6	383	4,595
2005	116.3	394	4,885
2006	120.0	403	4,845
2007	122.3	406	4,810
2008	124.9	411	4,864
2009	128.9	421	4,821
2010	129.0	417	4,807
2011	131.0	421	4,655
2012	134.4	429	4,637
2013	134.9	427	4,624
2014	137.8	433	4,594
2015	143.5	448	4,551
2016	144.8	448	4,553
2017	144.8	446	4,678

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals
Population data from National Health Expenditures table, <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.html>

(1) Defined as hospitals reporting ED visits in the AHA Annual Survey.
Data for Charts 3.7 and 3.8

Table 3.4: Outpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2017

Year	Total Outpatient Visits	Outpatient Visits per 1,000	Outpatient Surgeries
1995	413,748,403	1,574.6	13,462,304
1996	439,863,107	1,658.3	14,023,651
1997	450,140,010	1,681.9	14,678,290
1998	474,193,468	1,756.3	15,593,614
1999	495,346,286	1,816.5	15,845,492
2000	521,404,976	1,852.8	16,383,374
2001	538,480,378	1,890.8	16,684,726
2002	556,404,212	1,931.1	17,361,176
2003	563,186,046	1,936.7	17,165,616
2004	571,569,334	1,946.4	17,351,490
2005	590,588,050	2,002.0	17,914,688
2006	605,360,605	2,031.4	17,759,341
2007	609,950,981	2,026.4	17,668,632
2008	632,642,025	2,081.1	17,912,834
2009	648,718,968	2,120.0	17,878,784
2010	659,120,335	2,133.1	17,947,041
2011	663,014,495	2,131.9	17,796,012
2012	681,543,152	2,177.5	17,819,454
2013	684,227,319	2,165.3	17,978,474
2014	700,231,991	2,202.0	17,974,397
2015	730,789,365	2,283.7	18,255,921
2016	756,797,776	2,343.0	18,987,342
2017	766,076,124	2,357.2	19,075,759

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2017.

<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html>

Data for Charts 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11



APPENDIX 4

Supplementary Data Tables
Trends in Hospital Financing

Table 4.1 Percentage of Hospitals with Negative Total ⁽¹⁾ and Operating Margins ⁽²⁾, Income from Investments and Other Non-Operating Gains ⁽³⁾ as a Percentage of Total Net Revenue, 1995 - 2017

Year	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Total Margins	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Operating Margins	Aggregate Non-operating Gains as a Percentage of Total Net Revenue
1995	20.4%	28.0%	1.8%
1996	19.4%	27.7%	2.3%
1997	20.4%	28.9%	2.7%
1998	26.6%	36.1%	2.8%
1999	32.5%	41.9%	2.6%
2000	32.0%	42.2%	2.6%
2001	29.4%	36.7%	1.6%
2002	29.3%	33.4%	0.8%
2003	29.9%	35.9%	1.5%
2004	26.5%	33.4%	1.7%
2005	25.1%	31.3%	1.6%
2006	23.9%	31.0%	2.1%
2007	21.5%	29.8%	2.7%
2008	31.6%	32.1%	-0.7%
2009	27.3%	29.9%	0.6%
2010	22.6%	27.8%	1.8%
2011	23.8%	27.9%	1.6%
2012	21.2%	25.6%	1.4%
2013	23.9%	30.1%	2.3%
2014	23.3%	29.6%	2.0%
2015	22.6%	25.3%	0.6%
2016	26.3%	30.3%	1.2%
2017	27.1%	32.7%	2.1%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) Total Hospital Margin is calculated as the difference between total net revenue and total expenses divided by total net revenue.

(2) Operating Margin is calculated as the difference between operating revenue and total expenses divided by operating revenue

(3) Non-operating gains include income from non-operating activities, including investments, endowments and extraordinary gains, as well as the value of non-realized gains from investments.

Data for Charts 4.1

Table 4.2: Distribution of Inpatient vs. Outpatient Revenues, 1995 –2017

Year	Gross outpatient revenue percent	Gross Inpatient revenue percent
1995	30%	70%
1996	31%	69%
1997	33%	67%
1998	33%	67%
1999	34%	66%
2000	35%	65%
2001	35%	65%
2002	35%	65%
2003	35%	65%
2004	36%	64%
2005	37%	63%
2006	38%	62%
2007	38%	62%
2008	40%	60%
2009	41%	59%
2010	42%	58%
2011	43%	57%
2012	44%	56%
2013	45%	55%
2014	46%	54%
2015	47%	53%
2016	48%	52%
2017	49%	51%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals
Data for Chart 4.2

Table 4.3: Hospital Operating Revenue and Expenses per Adjusted Admission ⁽¹⁾, 1995 –2017

Year	Expenses per Adjusted Admission	Operating Revenue per Adjusted Admission
1995	\$6,216	\$6,466
1996	\$6,225	\$6,522
1997	\$6,262	\$6,526
1998	\$6,386	\$6,589
1999	\$6,509	\$6,647
2000	\$6,668	\$6,806
2001	\$6,980	\$7,172
2002	\$7,355	\$7,636
2003	\$7,796	\$8,065
2004	\$8,166	\$8,469
2005	\$8,536	\$8,872
2006	\$8,975	\$9,356
2007	\$9,378	\$9,805
2008	\$9,786	\$10,127
2009	\$10,042	\$10,507
2010	\$10,314	\$10,931
2011	\$10,527	\$11,153
2012	\$11,228	\$12,027
2013	\$11,662	\$12,386
2014	\$12,017	\$12,861
2015	\$12,360	\$13,353
2016	\$12,756	\$13,681
2017	\$13,126	\$14,021

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Data for Chart 4.3

Table 4.4: Aggregate Hospital Payment-to-cost Ratios for Private Payers, Medicare, and Medicaid, 1995 –2017

Year	Medicare	Medicaid	Private Payer
1995	99.4%	94.0%	124.0%
1996	102.4%	94.9%	121.6%
1997	103.7%	96.0%	117.5%
1998	101.9%	96.6%	115.8%
1999	100.0%	95.7%	115.1%
2000	99.1%	94.5%	115.7%
2001	98.4%	95.8%	116.5%
2002	97.9%	96.1%	119.0%
2003	95.3%	92.3%	122.3%
2004	91.9%	89.9%	128.9%
2005	92.6%	87.2%	129.3%
2006	91.6%	85.9%	130.1%
2007	91.0%	88.1%	131.9%
2008	91.3%	88.9%	128.0%
2009	90.4%	89.1%	133.8%
2010	92.7%	93.0%	133.4%
2011	91.7%	94.9%	134.4%
2012	86.3%	89.1%	148.9%
2013	88.2%	89.9%	143.6%
2014	88.9%	90.4%	143.7%
2015	88.2%	89.6%	144.1%
2016	87.2%	88.9%	144.1%
2017	86.6%	87.6%	144.8%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.
Data for Chart 4.5

Table 4.5: Hospital Payment Shortfall Relative to Costs for Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Government, 1997 –2017 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Medicare (billions)	Medicaid (billions)	Other Government (billions)
1997	\$4.3	-\$1.6	-\$0.7
1998	\$2.3	-\$1.4	-\$0.6
1999	-\$0.1	-\$1.9	-\$0.4
2000	-\$1.4	-\$2.6	-\$0.5
2001	-\$2.4	-\$2.1	-\$0.7
2002	-\$3.4	-\$2.3	-\$0.6
2003	-\$8.1	-\$5.0	-\$0.5
2004	-\$15.0	-\$7.1	-\$0.5
2005	-\$15.5	-\$9.8	-\$0.4
2006	-\$18.6	-\$11.3	\$1.1
2007	-\$21.5	-\$10.4	\$1.4
2008	-\$21.9	-\$10.5	\$1.2
2009	-\$25.2	-\$11.3	\$0.4
2010	-\$20.1	-\$7.8	\$0.4
2011	-\$23.8	-\$6.0	\$0.0
2012	-\$42.3	-\$13.7	-\$1.3
2013	-\$37.8	-\$13.2	-\$1.5
2014	-\$37.1	-\$14.3	-\$1.1
2015	-\$41.4	-\$16.6	\$0.4
2016	-\$48.8	-\$19.1	\$0.4
2017	-\$53.9	-\$22.9	-\$1.0

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) Costs reflect a cap of 1.0 on the cost-to-charge ratio.

Data for Chart 4.6



APPENDIX 5

Supplementary Data Tables
Workforce

Table 5.1: Total Number of Active Physicians ⁽¹⁾ per 1,000 Persons by State, 2014 and 2015 ⁽²⁾

State	Physicians per 1,000 Persons		State	Physicians per 1,000 Persons	
	2014	2015		2014	2015
Alabama	2.19	2.21	Montana	2.23	2.27
Alaska	2.43	2.48	Nebraska	2.50	2.51
Arizona	2.41	2.43	Nevada	1.96	1.94
Arkansas	2.08	2.09	New Hampshire	3.06	3.06
California	2.63	2.64	New Jersey	3.16	3.16
Colorado	2.77	2.78	New Mexico	2.37	2.38
Connecticut	3.63	3.64	New York	3.69	3.70
Delaware	2.61	2.60	North Carolina	2.51	2.52
District of Columbia	6.62	6.68	North Dakota	2.42	2.36
Florida	2.60	2.61	Ohio	2.98	2.99
Georgia	2.22	2.22	Oklahoma	2.12	2.11
Hawaii	2.90	2.91	Oregon	2.91	2.90
Idaho	1.88	1.90	Pennsylvania	3.26	3.26
Illinois	2.85	2.87	Rhode Island	3.87	3.88
Indiana	2.24	2.23	South Carolina	2.33	2.33
Iowa	2.16	2.16	South Dakota	2.39	2.41
Kansas	2.43	2.45	Tennessee	2.62	2.62
Kentucky	2.36	2.37	Texas	2.23	2.24
Louisiana	2.65	2.67	Utah	2.20	2.20
Maine	3.19	3.22	Vermont	3.59	3.64
Maryland	3.66	3.64	Virginia	2.68	2.70
Massachusetts	4.32	4.34	Washington	2.64	2.65
Michigan	3.04	3.03	West Virginia	2.56	2.57
Minnesota	2.98	2.97	Wisconsin	2.63	2.65
Mississippi	1.87	1.89	Wyoming	1.95	1.94
Missouri	2.71	2.72			

Source: *Center For Disease Control*, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/2017/083.pdf>

(1) 1980 does not include doctors of osteopathy.

(2) 2004 and later years include both federal and non-federal physicians. Prior to 2003, data included non-federal physicians only.

Data for Chart 5.2

Table 5.2: Number of Physicians and Dentists Employed by Community Hospitals, 2000 –2017

Year	Physicians and Dentists
2000	158,057
2001	157,312
2002	161,467
2003	159,801
2004	169,251
2005	174,177
2006	180,182
2007	196,058
2008	200,414
2009	208,977
2010	213,224
2011	208,088
2012	217,723
2013	254,334
2014	230,565
2015	235,846
2016	248,159
2017	262,591

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) Includes full-time and part-time physicians, dentists, medical interns and residents, and dental interns and residents

(2) Estimates for 2013 represent an anomaly due to estimation of FT residents for non-registered community hospitals.

Data for Chart 5.3

Table 5.3: Medical and Dental Residents ⁽¹⁾ in Training in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2017

Year	Residents
1995	78,137
1996	77,160
1997	75,398
1998	78,345
1999	77,796
2000	77,411
2001	77,731
2002	78,715
2003	77,813
2004	84,628
2005	84,038
2006	85,628
2007	92,836
2008	90,755
2009	94,799
2010	95,357
2011	99,554
2012	102,965
2013	107,063
2014	109,481
2015	109,126
2016	113,280
2017	118,069

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) Includes full-time equivalent interns and residents.

Data for Chart 5.4

Table 5.4: Total Full-time Equivalent Employees Working in Hospitals and Full-time Equivalents per Adjusted Admission ⁽¹⁾, 1995 –2017

Year	FTE Personnel	FTEs Per Adjusted Commission
1995	3,707,958	0.081
1996	3,724,843	0.079
1997	3,789,752	0.078
1998	3,831,068	0.077
1999	3,837,964	0.075
2000	3,911,412	0.073
2001	3,987,274	0.073
2002	4,069,495	0.072
2003	4,108,628	0.071
2004	4,147,941	0.070
2005	4,324,795	0.076
2006	4,414,493	0.076
2007	4,545,567	0.078
2008	4,624,542	0.077
2009	4,645,527	0.076
2010	4,671,148	0.076
2011	4,721,204	0.076
2012	4,794,596	0.077
2013	4,872,518	0.078
2014	4,826,265	0.077
2015	4,947,000	0.077
2016	5,086,670	0.078
2017	5,216,348	0.078

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Data for Charts 5.5 and 5.6

Table 5.5: Number of RN ⁽¹⁾ Full-time Equivalent Employees, RN Full-time Equivalent Employees per Adjusted Admission⁽²⁾ and RN Full-time Equivalents as a Percentage of Total FTEs, 1995 –2017

Year	RN FTEs (thousands)	RN FTEs per Adjusted Admission	RN FTE as Percent of Total FTEs
1995	893.7	0.0195	24.1%
1996	895.1	0.0190	24.0%
1997	901.2	0.0185	23.8%
1998	929.7	0.0186	24.3%
1999	938.1	0.0182	24.4%
2000	957.6	0.0179	24.5%
2001	958.0	0.0174	24.0%
2002	988.1	0.0174	24.3%
2003	1,021.3	0.0177	24.9%
2004	1,053.1	0.0179	25.4%
2005	1,112.3	0.0196	25.7%
2006	1,158.8	0.0201	26.3%
2007	1,213.7	0.0208	26.7%
2008	1,250.6	0.0208	27.0%
2009	1,287.3	0.0211	27.7%
2010	1,315.4	0.0214	28.2%
2011	1,335.3	0.0214	28.3%
2012	1,369.8	0.0219	28.6%
2013	1,387.9	0.0223	28.5%
2014	1,421.5	0.0228	29.5%
2015	1,465.3	0.0229	29.6%
2016	1,508.3	0.0230	29.7%
2017	1,558.0	0.0233	29.9%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals.

(1) RN: Registered Nurse; FTE: Full-time Equivalent

(2) An aggregate measure of workload reflecting the number of inpatient admissions, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient admission in terms of level of effort.

Data for Charts 5.7 and 5.8

Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of RN Workforce by Age Group, 2017

Age Group	2017
20s	9.7%
30s	19.4%
40s	20.3%
50s	22.6%
60s and older	28.1%

Source: National Council of State Boards of Nursing. National Nursing Workforce Study 2017, [https://www.journalofnursingregulation.com/article/S2155-8256\(18\)30131-5/pdf](https://www.journalofnursingregulation.com/article/S2155-8256(18)30131-5/pdf)
Data for Chart 5.9

Table 5.7: RN Employment by Type of Provider, 2017

	2017
Percent Employed by Hospitals ⁽¹⁾	61.1%
Percent Employed by Physician Offices	6.7%
Percent Employed by Nursing Home/Extended Care Facilities ⁽²⁾	7.0%
Percent Employed by Public/Community Health ⁽³⁾	8.8%
All Other ⁽⁴⁾	16.5%

Source: Email correspondence with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(1) Category includes general medical and surgical hospitals, psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals and specialty hospitals.

(2) Category includes nursing care facilities, residential care facilities, continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities and other residential care facilities.

(3) Category includes home healthcare services, elementary and secondary schools, individual and family services, community food and housing services and vocational rehabilitation services.

(4) Category includes but is not limited to offices of dentists and other health practitioners, state and local government designations, outpatient care centers, educational support services, health and personal care stores, insurance carriers, junior colleges, colleges, universities, professional schools, technical and trade schools and other schools and instruction.

Data for Chart 5.10

Table 5.8: Number of Physicians ⁽¹⁾ by Age, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016

Age Group	2010	2012	2014	2016
Less than 30	17	12	15	18
30-39	184	185	196	209
40-49	215	219	222	228
50-59	216	220	218	214
60-69	139	156	172	184
Over 70	76	82	88	95
Total # of Physicians	847	874	911	948

Source: Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB). 2016 FSMB Census of Licensed Physicians.

(1) Includes actively licensed physicians. Resident physician licenses were excluded when such licenses could be identified.

Data for Chart 5.11



APPENDIX 6

Supplementary Data Tables
The Economic Contribution of
Hospitals

Table 6.1: Number of Full-time and Part-time Hospital Employees, 1995 –2017

Year	Total Employees (thousands)
1995	4,384.8
1996	4,397.9
1997	4,495.5
1998	4,536.4
1999	4,544.4
2000	4,652.9
2001	4,713.4
2002	4,818.1
2003	4,876.7
2004	4,922.9
2005	5,125.5
2006	5,236.7
2007	5,382.8
2008	5,468.0
2009	5,477.6
2010	5,500.7
2011	5,564.6
2012	5,652.7
2013	5,663.0
2014	5,682.9
2015	5,814.7
2016	5,991.0
2017	6,151.4

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2017, for community hospitals
Data for Chart 6.2

Table 6.2: Hospital Employment vs. Employment in Other Industries, 2017

Employer Type	Employment (in Thousands)
Full-service Restaurants	5,549.7
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals ⁽¹⁾	4,778.2
Limited-service Eating Places	5,549.7
Employment Services	3,860.8
Grocery Stores	2,732.0
Offices of Physicians	2,664.8
Building Equipment Contractors	2,225.5
Department Stores	1,280.9

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2019. <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

(1) Does not include public hospitals.

Data for Chart 6.4

Table 6.3: Average Weekly Earnings of Workers, Hospitals ⁽¹⁾ vs. All Service-providing Industries, 1995 –2018

Year	Hospitals ⁽²⁾	All Service-Providing Industries
1995	\$488.68	\$364.14
1996	\$499.54	\$376.72
1997	\$518.48	\$394.77
1998	\$535.47	\$412.78
1999	\$547.33	\$427.30
2000	\$569.90	\$445.00
2001	\$608.41	\$460.32
2002	\$638.23	\$473.10
2003	\$674.34	\$483.89
2004	\$715.12	\$493.67
2005	\$762.07	\$509.58
2006	\$794.24	\$532.84
2007	\$876.80	\$689.40
2008	\$920.70	\$708.77
2009	\$946.11	\$718.28
2010	\$980.15	\$733.96
2011	\$1,009.52	\$755.20
2012	\$1,028.91	\$774.14
2013	\$1,052.42	\$787.96
2014	\$1,074.90	\$806.08
2015	\$1,118.08	\$827.16
2016	\$1,136.13	\$842.56
2017	\$1,169.35	\$866.20
2018	\$1,204.52	\$894.94

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables. Data released 2019 <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

(1) Includes physicians employed by hospitals.

(2) Does not include public hospitals.

Data for Chart 6.5

Chart 6.12: Impact of Community Hospitals on U.S. Economy; All States, DC, and Total U.S., 2017

State Name	Number of Hospital Jobs (FT and PT)	Multiplier for Employment	Effect of Hospital Jobs on Total Jobs in State Economy	Percent of Total (Nonfarm) Employment Supported by Hospital Employment	Hospital Payroll and Benefits (\$ millions)	Multiplier for Earnings	Effect of Hospital Payroll and Benefits on Total Labor Expense (\$ millions)	Multiplier for Output	Effect of Hospital Expenditures on Total Output in State Economy (\$ millions)
Alabama	92,924	2.1169	196,711	9.83%	\$5,331	1.7037	\$9,083	1.9624	\$22,758
Alaska	13,310	1.8375	24,457	7.89%	\$1,342	1.5034	\$2,018	1.6847	\$4,452
Arizona	91,249	2.3604	215,384	7.72%	\$6,981	1.8444	\$12,875	2.144	\$33,216
Arkansas	57,592	1.9245	110,836	9.06%	\$3,441	1.6036	\$5,518	1.8265	\$13,466
California	590,720	2.2946	1,355,466	8.03%	\$55,104	1.8917	\$104,240	2.2403	\$248,455
Colorado	86,150	2.4431	210,473	7.93%	\$6,409	1.9477	\$12,484	2.3088	\$32,950
Connecticut	70,454	2.0148	141,951	8.54%	\$5,227	1.7206	\$8,993	2.006	\$23,368
DC	30,851	1.4004	43,204	5.49%	\$2,423	1.2775	\$3,095	1.3038	\$6,118
Delaware	23,384	2.0209	47,257	10.57%	\$1,921	1.6055	\$3,084	1.8608	\$6,234
Florida	327,942	2.3749	778,829	9.01%	\$22,645	1.8666	\$42,270	2.1695	\$106,555
Georgia	160,066	2.4712	395,555	8.90%	\$11,211	1.9637	\$22,016	2.3259	\$57,448
Hawaii	18,521	2.1304	39,457	6.04%	\$1,846	1.6559	\$3,057	1.913	\$7,152
Idaho	34,393	2.1372	73,505	10.30%	\$2,625	1.6109	\$4,229	1.81	\$9,665
Illinois	268,127	2.3903	640,904	10.78%	\$17,847	2.0034	\$35,755	2.4119	\$94,634
Indiana	138,452	2.1345	295,526	9.65%	\$9,856	1.811	\$17,850	2.1338	\$47,403
Iowa	71,501	1.956	139,856	9.03%	\$4,571	1.6286	\$7,445	1.8602	\$17,443
Kansas	64,478	2.0441	131,799	9.47%	\$4,438	1.7094	\$7,587	2.0112	\$17,533
Kentucky	87,784	2.0919	183,635	9.69%	\$6,013	1.7301	\$10,402	2.0211	\$27,338
Louisiana	98,904	2.0276	200,538	10.28%	\$6,038	1.6743	\$10,110	1.8915	\$27,027
Maine	40,467	2.2283	90,173	14.99%	\$2,942	1.7339	\$5,101	1.9861	\$11,046
Maryland	105,106	2.0861	219,262	8.22%	\$7,533	1.7612	\$13,267	2.0473	\$32,611
Massachusetts	191,806	2.1807	418,271	11.82%	\$13,837	1.8146	\$25,108	2.1216	\$63,523
Michigan	217,893	2.2154	482,720	11.18%	\$15,372	1.8037	\$27,727	2.0894	\$66,365
Minnesota	158,037	2.3259	367,578	12.72%	\$10,379	1.8864	\$19,578	2.2206	\$43,080
Mississippi	59,390	1.9399	115,211	10.02%	\$3,789	1.5859	\$6,009	1.806	\$14,099
Missouri	147,634	2.2544	332,826	11.75%	\$10,258	1.8175	\$18,645	2.1243	\$48,027
Montana	29,128	1.9503	56,808	12.25%	\$1,842	1.5636	\$2,880	1.7451	\$6,238
Nebraska	47,890	2.0544	98,385	9.80%	\$3,243	1.7231	\$5,587	1.9779	\$13,166
Nevada	34,822	2.1626	75,306	5.59%	\$2,743	1.6382	\$4,494	1.8644	\$10,874
New Hampshire	34,996	2.0361	71,255	10.67%	\$2,818	1.7486	\$4,928	1.9749	\$10,126
New Jersey	154,371	2.2622	349,218	8.59%	\$11,617	1.9016	\$22,091	2.275	\$53,784
New Mexico	32,850	2.0955	68,837	8.33%	\$2,649	1.5849	\$4,198	1.7803	\$10,227
New York	468,630	1.9964	935,573	9.99%	\$43,210	1.6903	\$73,038	2.0211	\$158,871

North Carolina	179,027	2.3094	413,445	9.40%	\$12,370	1.8634	\$23,051	2.1928	\$59,301
North Dakota	26,665	1.8785	50,090	12.05%	\$1,945	1.5512	\$3,017	1.7483	\$6,552
Ohio	301,208	2.3361	703,652	12.95%	\$21,940	1.8746	\$41,130	2.2092	\$97,548
Oklahoma	62,216	2.1148	131,574	7.95%	\$4,122	1.7331	\$7,143	1.9833	\$19,174
Oregon	68,121	2.2213	151,317	8.10%	\$6,049	1.7097	\$10,342	1.9663	\$23,772
Pennsylvania	293,567	2.2505	660,673	11.24%	\$19,991	1.8929	\$37,841	2.2485	\$101,940
Rhode Island	21,178	2.0485	43,383	8.97%	\$1,842	1.6847	\$3,104	1.9391	\$6,808
South Carolina	82,435	2.2435	184,943	8.92%	\$5,387	1.7876	\$9,629	2.0914	\$25,314
South Dakota	30,379	1.83	55,594	13.06%	\$1,920	1.5532	\$2,982	1.7448	\$6,675
Tennessee	130,875	2.2749	297,728	9.96%	\$8,684	1.8992	\$16,493	2.2489	\$43,209
Texas	409,028	2.4915	1,019,093	8.31%	\$31,765	2.0172	\$64,076	2.4247	\$172,061
Utah	49,449	2.3614	116,769	7.92%	\$3,142	1.8805	\$5,909	2.2133	\$16,058
Vermont	17,376	1.9953	34,670	11.08%	\$1,424	1.6072	\$2,289	1.8	\$4,390
Virginia	129,412	2.095	271,118	6.96%	\$9,174	1.7427	\$15,988	2.031	\$41,190
Washington	115,681	2.1358	247,071	7.42%	\$10,290	1.722	\$17,720	1.9966	\$44,301
West Virginia	48,006	1.8645	89,507	12.22%	\$3,080	1.5373	\$4,735	1.7036	\$11,299
Wisconsin	125,947	2.103	264,867	9.16%	\$9,002	1.7618	\$15,860	2.0338	\$39,945
Wyoming	11,000	1.7096	18,806	6.80%	\$862	1.4369	\$1,239	1.5917	\$2,700
U.S.	6,151,392	2.8048	17,253,424	11.86%	\$460,493	2.4031	\$1,106,612	3.2896	\$3,178,425



APPENDIX 7

Supplementary Data Tables
Community Health Indicators

Table 7.1: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Age, 2016 –2060 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Population 0-19 years (thousands)	Population 20-64 (thousands)	Population 65-84 (thousands)	Population 85+ (thousands)
2016	82,105	191,778	42,864	63,803
2017	82,189	192,490	44,365	64,679
2018	82,290	193,111	45,952	65,393
2019	82,400	193,644	47,635	65,904
2020	82,447	194,140	49,351	67,009
2025	82,561	194,595	51,034	68,089
2030	82,776	194,856	52,787	69,229
2035	82,972	195,139	54,471	70,837
2040	83,134	195,475	56,103	72,517
2045	83,298	195,710	57,776	74,498
2050	83,444	196,040	59,323	76,734
2055	83,548	196,499	60,681	79,667
2060	83,662	196,972	61,840	83,976

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population by Sex and Age for the United States: 2015-2060.

Data for Chart 7.1

Table 7.2: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Race, 2016 –2060 ⁽¹⁾

Year	White, Non-Hispanic (thousands)	Black (thousands)	White, Hispanic (thousands)	Asian (thousands)	All Other ^(2, 3) (thousands)
2016	123,134	43,001	50,533	18,319	13,306
2017	123,771	43,431	51,571	18,736	13,625
2018	124,399	43,863	52,613	19,157	13,950
2019	125,017	44,298	53,658	19,582	14,280
2020	125,624	44,734	54,709	20,009	14,615
2025	126,219	45,172	55,764	20,439	14,956
2030	126,800	45,608	56,824	20,872	15,302
2035	127,366	46,043	57,888	21,306	15,653
2040	127,915	46,476	58,955	21,742	16,009
2045	128,446	46,906	60,026	22,181	16,370
2050	128,961	47,334	61,103	22,624	16,735
2055	129,456	47,758	62,186	23,068	17,106
2060	129,932	48,180	63,274	23,511	17,481

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2015-2060.

(1) Years 2015 through 2060 are projections.

(2) All other includes American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander and two or more races.

(3) Black, Asian and all other categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic individuals

Data for Chart 7.2

Table 7.3: Age-adjusted Death Rates, Selected Causes, by Race, 2016

Race	All persons (per 100,000)	White ⁽¹⁾ (per 100,000)	Black ⁽¹⁾ (per 100,000)
Diseases of the Heart	165.5	164.5	205.3
Malignant Neoplasms	155.8	156.6	177.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	37.3	36.1	50.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	40.6	43.3	29.3
Diabetes	21.0	19.3	36.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.5	13.4	15.0
HIV Infection	1.8	1.0	7.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2018). Health, United States, 2017. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Racial categories include individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Data for Chart 7.3

Table 7.4: Number of Persons with Asthma, 1980 –2016

Year	Total (millions)
1980	6.98
1990	10.31
2000	22.70
2005	32.62
2006	34.13
2007	34.01
2008	38.43
2009	39.93
2010	39.19
2011	39.50
2012	39.98
2013	37.33
2014	40.46
2015	40.15
2016	43.34

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Multiple Chronic Conditions, https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/Chronic-Conditions/MCC_Main.html

Data for Chart 7.6

Table 7.5: Chronic Disease Emergency Department Visits per 1000 Beneficiaries, 2017

Condition	ED visits/1000
Drug Abuse/Substance Abuse	2656.2
Alcohol Abuse	2268.0
Schizophrenia/Other Psychotic Disorders	2065.7
Stroke	2012.3
Hepatitis (Chronic Viral B & C)	1985.7
Asthma	1803.5

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Multiple Chronic Conditions, https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/Chronic-Conditions/MCC_Main.html
Data for Chart 7.8

Table 7.6: Percent Uninsured by Race ⁽¹⁾, 2008 - 2017

Year	All Races	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic (any race)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	White	White, not Hispanic
2008	14.6%	29.8%	14.2%	17.1%	30.8%	15.8%	12.8%	10.2%
2009	15.1%	29.2%	14.8%	18.1%	31.0%	17.3%	13.3%	10.7%
2010	15.5%	29.2%	15.7%	18.2%	30.9%	17.4%	13.7%	10.9%
2011	15.1%	27.6%	15.4%	17.7%	29.8%	18.5%	13.4%	10.7%
2012	14.8%	27.4%	15.0%	17.3%	29.0%	18.0%	13.1%	10.4%
2013	14.5%	26.9%	14.6%	17.1%	28.4%	17.9%	12.9%	10.2%
2014	11.7%	23.1%	10.6%	13.6%	23.5%	13.5%	10.4%	8.1%
2015	9.4%	20.7%	7.8%	11.0%	19.5%	9.9%	8.4%	6.3%
2016	8.6%	19.2%	6.8%	9.7%	18.0%	9.9%	7.7%	5.7%
2017	8.7%	19.3%	6.6%	10.0%	17.8%	10.5%	7.8%	5.9%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2018). *Health, United States, 2017*. Hyattsville, MD.

(1) Racial categories include individuals of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Data for Chart 7.13

Table 7.7: Percent of Persons with No Usual Source of Care by Race, 1997 –2016

Year	White ⁽¹⁾	Black ⁽¹⁾	Asian ⁽²⁾	Hispanic
Adults, Ages 18-64				
1997-1998	15.4%	19.3%	21.7%	30.4%
1999-2000	14.9%	19.2%	22.1%	32.6%
2001-2002	13.1%	16.8%	20.1%	32.5%
2003-2004	14.0%	18.1%	19.3%	32.9%
2005-2006	14.8%	19.2%	17.9%	35.1%
2006-2007	15.2%	18.9%	17.3%	34.3%
2007-2008	15.1%	20.2%	17.8%	32.5%
2008-2009	16.0%	21.4%	19.4%	32.8%
2009-2010	16.8%	22.2%	20.8%	33.3%
2010-2011	15.8%	22.1%	20.8%	33.3%
2011-2012	15.5%	21.6%	20.8%	33.6%
2012-2013	16.0%	21.3%	19.9%	32.6%
2013-2014	15.0%	19.6%	18.1%	28.9%
2014-2015	14.6%	18.0%	17.5%	26.2%
2015-2016	16.4%	17.2%	17.5%	24.7%
Children Under 18 Years				
1997-1998	4.5%	8.8%	10.7%	13.2%
1999-2000	4.7%	7.6%	10.0%	14.2%
2001-2002	3.4%	6.6%	11.2%	13.5%
2003-2004	3.2%	6.2%	7.7%	11.4%
2005-2006	3.3%	5.4%	7.7%	11.5%
2006-2007	4.0%	4.9%	7.1%	11.3%
2008-2009	4.1%	5.7%	5.1%	9.4%
2009-2010	3.8%	5.4%	6.1%	9.5%
2010-2011	3.1%	5.4%	5.8%	7.9%
2011-2012	2.9%	4.5%	5.6%	6.2%
2012-2013	3.0%	3.9%	5.3%	6.5%
2013-2014	2.5%	3.8%	4.6%	6.5%
2014-2015	3.0%	4.8%	5.4%	7.5%
2015-2016	3.9%	5.7%	5.2%	7.5%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2018). *Health, United States, 2017: With special feature on mortality.*

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/index.htm>

(1) [Black, White] Includes individuals of non-Hispanic origin only.

(2) [Asian] Includes individuals of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Data for Charts 7.14, 7.16