



APPENDIX 1

Supplementary Data Tables
Trends in the Overall
Health Care Market

Table 1.1: Total National Health Expenditures, 1980 –2018 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Total National Health Expenditures				Prescription Drugs Total	
	Total		Per Capita		Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars (billions)
	Nominal Dollars (billions)	Real Dollars (billions)	Nominal Dollars	Real Dollars		
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	\$4,855.0	\$2,313.4	\$121.0	\$57.67
2001	\$1,486.2	\$688.7	\$5,218.0	\$2,418.1	\$139.0	\$64.41
2002	\$1,628.7	\$743.0	\$5,666.0	\$2,584.7	\$157.9	\$72.04
2003	\$1,767.6	\$788.5	\$6,097.0	\$2,719.6	\$176.7	\$78.80
2004	\$1,895.8	\$823.6	\$6,479.0	\$2,814.6	\$192.8	\$83.77
2005	\$2,023.8	\$850.3	\$6,854.0	\$2,879.8	\$205.2	\$86.20
2006	\$2,156.2	\$877.7	\$7,232.0	\$2,943.7	\$224.1	\$91.22
2007	\$2,294.4	\$908.4	\$7,624.0	\$3,017.2	\$234.9	\$92.94
2008	\$2,397.1	\$914.4	\$7,890.0	\$3,007.0	\$239.6	\$91.32
2009	\$2,491.8	\$954.5	\$8,131.0	\$3,109.9	\$249.5	\$95.42
2010	\$2,593.2	\$977.9	\$8,394.0	\$3,158.7	\$248.4	\$93.46
2011	\$2,682.6	\$981.5	\$8,625.0	\$3,146.3	\$251.9	\$91.90
2012	\$2,791.1	\$1,000.0	\$8,908.0	\$3,183.6	\$253.0	\$90.40
2013	\$2,875.0	\$1,015.1	\$9,113.0	\$3,209.9	\$258.2	\$90.95
2014	\$3,025.4	\$1,050.5	\$9,518.0	\$3,299.0	\$292.4	\$101.36
2015	\$3,199.6	\$1,109.9	\$9,995.0	\$3,460.2	\$317.1	\$109.77
2016	\$3,347.4	\$1,149.1	\$10,379.0	\$3,548.4	\$322.3	\$110.20
2017	\$3,487.3	\$1,171.4	\$10,742.0	\$3,603.3	\$326.8	\$109.61
2018	\$3,649.4	\$1,253.6	\$11,172.0	\$3,837.6	\$335.0	\$115.09

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released December 17, 2019.

(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 –2028⁽²⁾

Year	Expenditures (billions)	Year	Expenditures (billions)
1980	\$255.3	2000	\$1,369.2
1981	\$296.2	2001	\$1,486.2
1982	\$334.0	2002	\$1,628.7
1983	\$367.8	2003	\$1,767.6
1984	\$405.0	2004	\$1,895.8
1985	\$442.9	2005	\$2,023.8
1986	\$474.7	2006	\$2,156.2
1987	\$516.5	2007	\$2,294.4
1988	\$579.3	2008	\$2,397.1
1989	\$644.8	2009	\$2,491.8
1990	\$721.4	2010	\$2,593.2
1991	\$788.1	2011	\$2,682.6
1992	\$854.1	2012	\$2,791.1
1993	\$916.6	2013	\$2,875.0
1994	\$967.2	2014	\$3,025.4
1995	\$1,021.6	2015	\$3,199.6
1996	\$1,074.4	2016	\$3,347.4
1997	\$1,135.2	2017	\$3,487.3
1998	\$1,201.5	2018	\$3,649.4
1999	\$1,277.7	2019	\$3,814.6
		2020	\$4,014.2
		2021	\$4,217.1
		2022	\$4,456.0
		2023	\$4,706.3
		2024	\$4,966.1
		2025	\$5,247.4
		2026	\$5,549.5
		2027	\$5,862.9
		2028	\$6,192.5

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 17, 2019.

(1) Years 2019 – 2028 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>.

Data for Chart 1.7

Table 1.3: Consumer Out-of-pocket Payments for National Health Expenditures, 1995 –2018⁽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	\$273.6
2007	\$290.4
2008	\$295.6
2009	\$294.2
2010	\$300.2
2011	\$310.4
2012	\$319.2
2013	\$326.9
2014	\$331.8
2015	\$341.7
2016	\$357.2
2017	\$365.2
2018	\$375.6

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 17, 2019.

(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>.

Data for chart 1.8

Table 1.4: Consumer Out-of-pocket Spending vs. Private Health Insurance Spending for Prescription Drugs, 1995 –2018

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	\$95.0
2005	\$51.3	\$102.0
2006	\$51.6	\$101.6
2007	\$52.5	\$105.7
2008	\$50.0	\$107.5
2009	\$49.5	\$112.4
2010	\$45.6	\$110.9
2011	\$45.7	\$109.8
2012	\$45.5	\$106.4
2013	\$44.3	\$106.2
2014	\$45.6	\$122.6
2015	\$46.3	\$134.8
2016	\$47.8	\$133.8
2017	\$46.8	\$133.2
2018	\$47.1	\$134.3

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 17, 2019.

(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>.

Data for Chart 1.10

Table 1.5: Number and Percent Uninsured, 1995 –2018

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%
2018	27.5	8.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual and Social Economic Supplement. Data released September 2019.

Table HI01. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2018
Data for Chart 1.13

Table 1.6: Percent Uninsured by State, 2018

State	Percent Uninsured	State2	Percent Uninsured3
Alabama	10.0%	Montana	8.2%
Alaska	12.6%	Nebraska	8.3%
Arizona	10.6%	Nevada	11.2%
Arkansas	8.2%	New Hampshire	5.7%
California	7.2%	New Jersey	7.4%
Colorado	7.5%	New Mexico	9.5%
Connecticut	5.3%	New York	5.4%
Delaware	5.7%	North Carolina	10.7%
District of Columbia	3.2%	North Dakota	7.3%
Florida	13.0%	Ohio	6.5%
Georgia	13.7%	Oklahoma	14.2%
Hawaii	4.1%	Oregon	7.1%
Idaho	11.1%	Pennsylvania	5.5%
Illinois	7.0%	Rhode Island	4.1%
Indiana	8.3%	South Carolina	10.5%
Iowa	4.7%	South Dakota	9.8%
Kansas	8.8%	Tennessee	10.1%
Kentucky	5.6%	Texas	17.7%
Louisiana	8.0%	Utah	9.4%
Maine	8.0%	Vermont	4.0%
Maryland	6.0%	Virginia	8.8%
Massachusetts	2.8%	Washington	6.4%
Michigan	5.4%	West Virginia	6.4%
Minnesota	4.4%	Wisconsin	5.5%
Mississippi	12.1%	Wyoming	10.5%
Missouri	9.4%		

Source: US Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2018. Data released September 2019.
 Table HIC-4. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State--All Persons: 2008 to 2018.
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 –2019

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	72.3
2018	6.0	10.7	28.5	15.8	12.2	73.2
2019	6.2	10.9	29.0	16.0	12.4	74.5

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Program Data Populations, CMS Fast Facts (for years 2016 - 2019) <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 2017 –FY 2018

State	Percent Change FY 17 - FY 18	State	Percent Change FY 17 - FY 18
Alabama	0.5%	Montana	-2.6%
Alaska	5.6%	Nebraska	6.1%
Arizona	10.1%	Nevada	-10.4%
Arkansas	-31.7%	New Hampshire	-0.2%
California	-2.6%	New Jersey	6.0%
Colorado	3.3%	New Mexico	-3.5%
Connecticut	0.0%	New York	0.7%
Delaware	0.5%	North Carolina	8.4%
District of Columbia	37.0%	North Dakota	10.2%
Florida	6.5%	Ohio	4.3%
Georgia	10.6%	Oklahoma	2.7%
Hawaii	6.5%	Oregon	6.8%
Idaho	8.2%	Pennsylvania	1.6%
Illinois	-8.7%	Rhode Island	30.9%
Indiana	7.1%	South Carolina	26.7%
Iowa	8.1%	South Dakota	-0.9%
Kansas	-1.2%	Tennessee	3.7%
Kentucky	7.1%	Texas	-0.1%
Louisiana	9.2%	Utah	-2.8%
Maine	8.2%	Vermont	-15.4%
Maryland	6.6%	Virginia	2.3%
Massachusetts	3.5%	Washington	18.5%
Michigan	2.1%	West Virginia	5.2%
Minnesota	-0.2%	Wisconsin	9.5%
Mississippi	-2.7%	Wyoming	0.2%
Missouri	16.4%		

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Data released May 2019. Number of Children Ever Enrolled Report. <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/fy-2018-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 –2019

Year	1988	1996	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Conventional ⁽¹⁾	90%	52%	26%	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%	5%	6%	7%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
HMO	18%	45%	62%	74%	82%	79%	79%	77%	80%	79%	76%	75%	76%	77%	72%	74%	73%	73%	76%
PPO	46%	64%	56%	50%	44%	43%	42%	41%	44%	42%	39%	37%	34%	31%	32%	33%	33%	37%	36%
POS ⁽²⁾		30%	45%	34%	28%	23%	21%	24%	19%	14%	16%	14%	13%	13%	16%	13%	15%	10%	14%
HDHP/SO ⁽³⁾						14%	18%	25%	28%	32%	40%	39%	43%	45%	51%	56%	57%	58%	58%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2019. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2006 – 2019. <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/report/2019-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 –2019

Year	1988	1996	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Conventional ⁽¹⁾	73%	27%	10%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HMO	16%	31%	28%	27%	21%	20%	21%	20%	20%	19%	17%	16%	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%	16%	19%
PPO	11%	28%	38%	51%	61%	60%	58%	58%	60%	58%	55%	56%	57%	58%	52%	48%	48%	49%	44%
POS ⁽²⁾		14%	24%	18%	15%	13%	13%	12%	10%	8%	10%	9%	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	6%	7%
HDHP/SO ⁽³⁾						4%	5%	8%	8%	13%	17%	19%	20%	20%	24%	29%	28%	29%	30%

Source: The Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust. Data Released 2019. Employer Health Benefits: 1999, 2002, 2006 – 2019. <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/report/2019-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 –2018 ^(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%	3.9%
1997	4.8%	3.8%
1998	-1.4%	5.5%
1999	1.0%	7.2%
2000	4.2%	7.4%
2001	9.1%	9.5%
2002	5.9%	11.4%
2003	5.0%	10.8%
2004	8.4%	7.5%
2005	7.2%	6.2%
2006	16.5%	4.6%
2007	5.0%	5.1%
2008	5.2%	4.1%
2009	4.3%	6.6%
2010	1.7%	5.2%
2011	2.3%	4.0%
2012	0.3%	1.9%
2013	0.4%	1.9%
2014	1.9%	3.9%
2015	2.1%	3.7%
2016	1.6%	4.8%
2017	1.6%	4.7%
2018	3.7%	6.7%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. Data released December 2019. *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, 2018

State	% Enrolled	State	% Enrolled
Alabama	62.6%	Montana	73.8%
Alaska	0.0%	Nebraska	99.6%
Arizona	84.4%	Nevada	88.2%
Arkansas	88.9%	New Hampshire	66.6%
California	81.2%	New Jersey	94.1%
Colorado	89.9%	New Mexico	79.1%
Connecticut	0.0%	New York	77.4%
Delaware	88.2%	North Carolina	72.6%
District of Columbia	71.5%	North Dakota	52.6%
Florida	81.8%	Ohio	84.0%
Georgia	71.6%	Oklahoma	73.7%
Hawaii	98.8%	Oregon	79.7%
Idaho	90.9%	Pennsylvania	90.7%
Illinois	70.0%	Rhode Island	96.6%
Indiana	77.3%	South Carolina	100.0%
Iowa	92.7%	South Dakota	74.4%
Kansas	85.9%	Tennessee	91.8%
Kentucky	90.9%	Texas	96.6%
Louisiana	91.7%	Utah	98.4%
Maine	86.7%	Vermont	70.6%
Maryland	83.4%	Virginia	82.3%
Massachusetts	64.9%	Washington	100.0%
Michigan	99.7%	West Virginia	80.5%
Minnesota	79.5%	Wisconsin	67.8%
Mississippi	64.6%	Wyoming	0.6%
Missouri	98.3%	Nation	82.7%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary. 2018 Share of Medicaid Enrollees in Managed Care. 2020

<https://data.medicare.gov/Enrollment/2018-Share-of-Medicaid-Enrollees-in-Managed-Care/cfcx-qyg7/data>

(1) CMS has not released data for 2012 total Medicaid managed care enrollment.

Data for Chart 1.24

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

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Aetna	7.8%	7.8%	5.7%	9.1%	N/A
Anthem	7.2%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	6.5%
Cigna	9.1%	8.1%	8.6%	9.5%	5.3%
Humana	4.5%	3.9%	6.4%	5.7%	4.9%
United Health Group	7.7%	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%	8.1%

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 –2018

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
2018	5,198	1,044	3,377	3,491

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 –2018

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
2018	792,417	2.42

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals.
Data for Chart 2.2

Table 2.3: Beds per 1,000 Persons by State, 2018

State	Beds Per Thousand	State	Beds Per Thousand
Alabama	2.24	Montana	3.31
Alaska	3.12	Nebraska	2.05
Arizona	3.15	Nevada	4.25
Arkansas	1.90	New Hampshire	3.54
California	1.84	New Jersey	2.05
Colorado	1.84	New Mexico	2.35
Connecticut	2.02	New York	1.82
Delaware	4.41	North Carolina	2.11
District of Columbia	2.16	North Dakota	2.67
Florida	2.55	Ohio	2.84
Georgia	2.37	Oklahoma	2.82
Hawaii	1.94	Oregon	1.63
Idaho	2.99	Pennsylvania	2.87
Illinois	1.90	Rhode Island	2.06
Indiana	2.53	South Carolina	2.35
Iowa	2.70	South Dakota	4.73
Kansas	3.32	Tennessee	2.84
Kentucky	3.21	Texas	2.26
Louisiana	3.29	Utah	1.80
Maine	2.27	Vermont	2.12
Maryland	1.91	Virginia	2.09
Massachusetts	2.53	Washington	1.68
Michigan	2.50	West Virginia	2.08
Minnesota	2.46	Wisconsin	3.83
Mississippi	3.05	Wyoming	3.48
Missouri	4.06		

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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	2018*
Physician Hospital Organization	14%	14%	12%	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	N/A
Independent Practice Association	10%	10%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	N/A
Management Service Organization	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	N/A
Group Practice without Walls	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	N/A

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

*Fields not available in the 2018 Annual survey

(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.

Data for Chart 2.6

Table 2.5: Number of Hospitals/Health Systems Reporting ACO Participation, 2011 – 2018

Year	Survey Response Value
2011	222
2012	491
2013	724
2014	922
2015	1,159
2016	1,321
2017	1,509
2018	1,773

Source: American Hospital Association, 2018 Annual Survey.

Data for Chart 2.7

Table 2.6: Percentage of Hospitals Offering “Non-hospital” Services, ⁽¹⁾2005 –2018

	2005	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Home Health Services	48%	48%	46%	45%	45%	45%	47%	46%	47%	46%	44%	45%
Skilled Nursing Facility	33%	32%	29%	28%	28%	28%	28%	29%	28%	28%	27%	27%
Other Long-Term Care	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
Assisted Living Facility	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Hospice	46%	47%	47%	46%	47%	48%	49%	49%	51%	50%	49%	51%
Meals on Wheels	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	15%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals.

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

Data for Chart 2.8



APPENDIX 3

Supplementary Data Tables
Utilization and Volume

Table 3.1: Trends in Inpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2018

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
2018	34,251,159	104.4	185,307,228	565.0	8,999,976	5.4

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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, 2018

State	Average Length of Stay	State	Average Length of Stay
Alabama	7.4	Montana	7.6
Alaska	5.8	Nebraska	5.4
Arizona	5.1	Nevada	7.4
Arkansas	4.8	New Hampshire	6.7
California	5.1	New Jersey	5.3
Colorado	5.0	New Mexico	4.8
Connecticut	5.5	New York	4.5
Delaware	7.1	North Carolina	5.5
District of Columbia	5.4	North Dakota	6.5
Florida	5.0	Ohio	5.0
Georgia	6.3	Oklahoma	5.4
Hawaii	6.5	Oregon	4.6
Idaho	6.1	Pennsylvania	5.4
Illinois	4.5	Rhode Island	4.8
Indiana	5.0	South Carolina	5.4
Iowa	5.1	South Dakota	8.7
Kansas	5.9	Tennessee	5.5
Kentucky	5.6	Texas	5.2
Louisiana	5.7	Utah	4.4
Maine	5.4	Vermont	5.7
Maryland	5.2	Virginia	5.9
Massachusetts	6.6	Washington	5.1
Michigan	5.0	West Virginia	5.0
Minnesota	5.8	Wisconsin	6.0
Mississippi	5.3	Wyoming	9.2
Missouri	6.6		

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 –2018

Year	ED Visits (millions)	ED Visits per 1,000	Emergency Departments
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
2018	143.5	437	4,577

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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

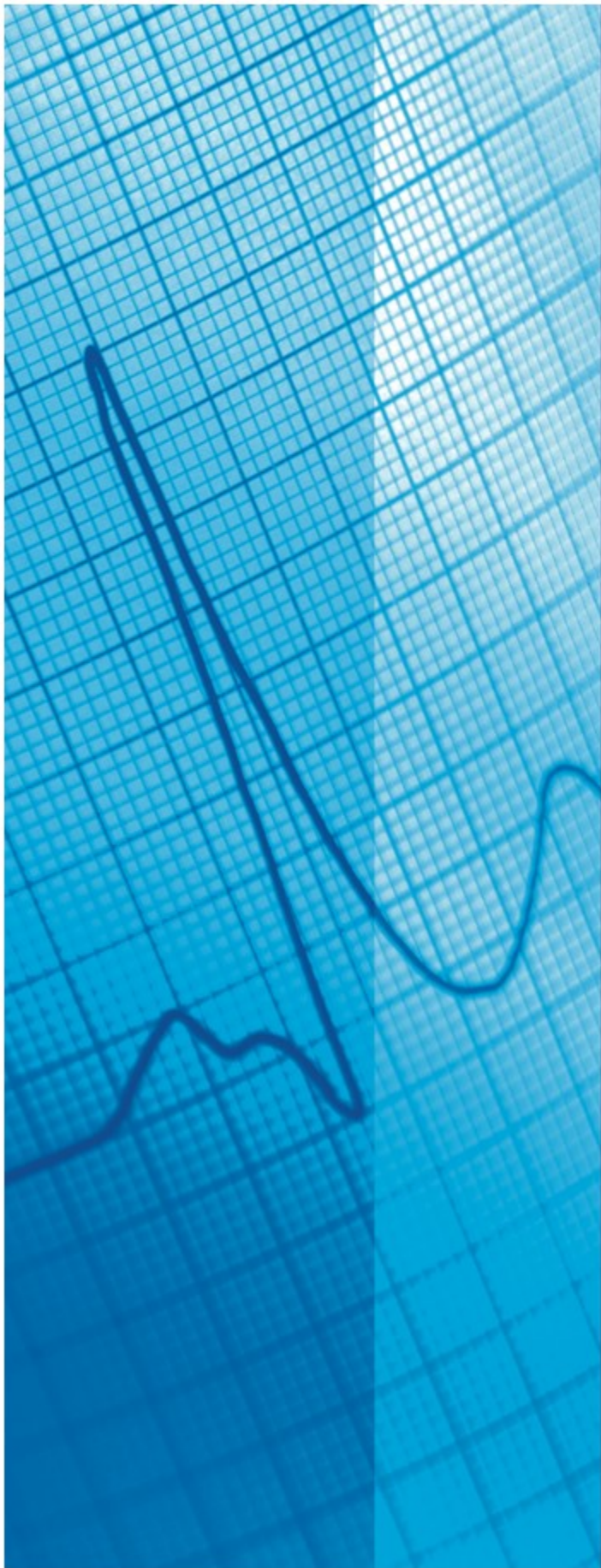
Table 3.4: Outpatient Utilization in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2018

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
2018	766,390,000	2,336.6	19,168,038

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals. US Census Bureau: National and State Population Estimates, July 1, 2018.

<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⁾, as a Percentage of Total Net Revenue, 1995 – 2018

Year	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Total Margins	Percent of Hospitals with Negative Operating Margins
1995	20.4%	28.0%
1996	19.4%	27.7%
1997	20.4%	28.9%
1998	26.6%	36.1%
1999	32.5%	41.9%
2000	32.0%	42.2%
2001	29.4%	36.7%
2002	29.3%	33.4%
2003	29.9%	35.9%
2004	26.5%	33.4%
2005	25.1%	31.3%
2006	23.9%	31.0%
2007	21.5%	29.8%
2008	31.6%	32.1%
2009	27.3%	29.9%
2010	22.6%	27.8%
2011	23.8%	27.9%
2012	21.2%	25.6%
2013	23.9%	30.1%
2014	23.3%	29.6%
2015	22.6%	25.3%
2016	26.3%	30.3%
2017	27.1%	32.7%
2018	28.2%	32.6%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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

Data for Charts 4.1

Table 4.2: Distribution of Inpatient vs. Outpatient Revenues, 1995 –2018

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%
2018	49%	51%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals
Data for Chart 4.2

Table 4.3: Hospital Operating Revenue and Expenses per Adjusted Admission ⁽¹⁾, 1995 –2018

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
2018	\$13,542	\$14,514

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 –2018

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%
2018	86.6%	89.3%	144.8%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals.
Data for Chart 4.5

Table 4.5: Hospital Payment Shortfall Relative to Costs for Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Government, 1997 –2018 ⁽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	-\$13.2	-\$37.8	-\$1.5
2014	-\$14.3	-\$37.1	-\$1.1
2015	-\$16.6	-\$41.4	\$0.4
2016	-\$19.1	-\$48.8	\$0.4
2017	-\$22.9	-\$53.9	-\$1.0
2018	-\$56.9	-\$19.7	-\$0.6

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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: Number of Physicians and Dentists Employed by Community Hospitals, 2000 –2018

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
2018	282,897

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 5.1

Table 5.2: Medical and Dental Residents ⁽¹⁾ in Training in Community Hospitals, 1995 –2018

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
2018	117,623

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals.

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

Data for Chart 5.2

Table 5.3: Total Full-time Equivalent Employees Working in Hospitals and Full-time Equivalents per 1000 Adjusted Admission ⁽¹⁾, 1995 –2018

Year	FTE Personnel	FTEs Per 1000 Adjusted Admission
1995	3,707,958	80.70
1996	3,724,843	78.93
1997	3,789,752	77.61
1998	3,831,068	76.73
1999	3,837,964	74.52
2000	3,911,412	73.15
2001	3,987,274	72.52
2002	4,069,495	71.84
2003	4,108,628	71.16
2004	4,147,941	70.38
2005	4,324,795	76.21
2006	4,414,493	76.42
2007	4,545,567	77.75
2008	4,624,542	76.90
2009	4,645,527	76.01
2010	4,671,148	75.85
2011	4,721,204	75.81
2012	4,794,596	76.77
2013	4,872,518	78.32
2014	4,826,265	77.26
2015	4,947,000	77.35
2016	5,086,670	77.65
2017	5,216,348	78.01
2018	5,240,000	78.00

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 5.3 and 5.4

Table 5.4: 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 –2018

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%
2018	1,586.9	0.0230	30.3%

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, 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 5.5 and 5.6

Table 5.5: 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)

2018 data not available at time of publication

Data for Chart 5.7

Table 5.6: RN Employment by Type of Provider, 2018

	2018
Percent Employed by Hospitals	30.7%
Percent Employed by Physician Offices	7.5%
Percent Employed by Nursing Home/Extended Care	9.4%
Percent Employed by Home Health Care	11.9%
Percent Employed by Outpatient Care Centers	15.5%
All Other	25.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes291141.htm#top>

Data for Chart 5.8

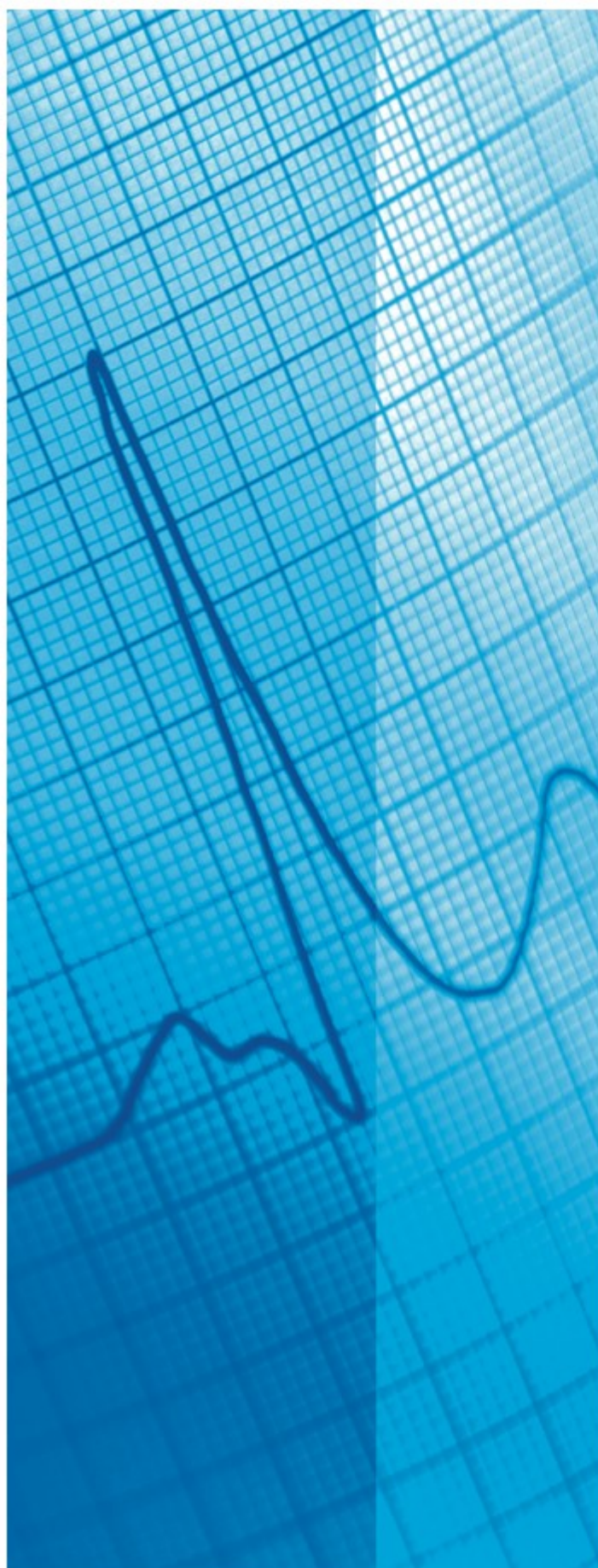
Table 5.8: Number of Physicians ⁽¹⁾ by Age, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

Age Group	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Less than 30	17	12	15	18	16
30-39	184	185	196	209	220
40-49	215	219	222	228	233
50-59	216	220	218	214	214
60-69	139	156	172	184	192
Over 70	76	82	88	95	106
Total # of Physicians	847	874	911	948	981

Source: Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB). *2018 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



APPENDIX 6

Supplementary Data Tables
The Economic Contribution of
Hospitals

Table 6.1: Number of Full-time and Part-time Hospital Employees, 1995 –2018

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
2018	6,181.6

Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2018, for community hospitals
Data for Chart 6.2

Table 6.2: Hospital Employment vs. Employment in Other Industries, 2018

Employer Type	Employment (in Thousands)
Full-service Restaurants	5,536.6
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	4,779.5
Limited-service Eating Places	4,525.6
Employment Services	3,638.3
Grocery Stores	2,689.0
Offices of Physicians	2,671.9
Building Equipment Contractors	2,267.8
Department Stores	1,080.8

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, customized tables.
Data released 2020. <http://www.bls.gov/ces>.

(1) Does not include public hospital.

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

Table 6.4: Impact of Community Hospitals on U.S. Economy; All States, DC, and Total U.S., 2018

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	94,541	2.1416	202,469	9.72%	\$5,478	1.7515	\$9,595	1.9601	\$23,409
Alaska	12,732	1.8603	23,685	6.71%	\$1,115	1.5288	\$1,705	1.6759	\$3,833
Arizona	88,784	2.446	217,166	7.44%	\$7,120	1.9186	\$13,661	2.1634	\$34,552
Arkansas	58,679	1.9522	114,553	9.02%	\$3,634	1.6392	\$5,956	1.8211	\$14,200
California	577,776	2.3477	1,356,445	7.77%	\$56,679	1.9563	\$110,881	2.2369	\$259,284
Colorado	85,136	2.4222	206,216	7.36%	\$6,719	1.9787	\$13,295	2.2471	\$33,916
Connecticut	69,524	2.0832	144,832	8.58%	\$5,385	1.7571	\$9,462	1.9734	\$24,803
DC	29,360	1.435	42,132	5.27%	\$2,694	1.3119	\$3,534	1.3435	\$6,739
Delaware	22,573	2.0097	45,365	9.67%	\$2,013	1.6158	\$3,253	1.7875	\$6,307
Florida	329,492	2.4397	803,862	8.93%	\$23,243	1.9383	\$45,052	2.1833	\$114,403
Georgia	164,440	2.5206	414,487	8.94%	\$11,676	2.0102	\$23,472	2.2917	\$59,308
Hawaii	19,149	2.171	41,572	6.38%	\$1,942	1.7175	\$3,335	1.9197	\$7,547
Idaho	36,953	2.1308	78,739	10.32%	\$2,644	1.657	\$4,380	1.8241	\$9,436
Illinois	261,971	2.4311	636,878	10.27%	\$18,589	2.0453	\$38,020	2.3714	\$97,687
Indiana	142,043	2.1798	309,625	9.72%	\$10,309	1.8404	\$18,972	2.0999	\$49,331
Iowa	73,533	1.9339	142,205	8.93%	\$4,757	1.624	\$7,725	1.808	\$17,825
Kansas	63,676	2.0539	130,784	9.14%	\$4,699	1.7409	\$8,181	1.9905	\$18,197
Kentucky	90,472	2.1091	190,814	9.79%	\$6,261	1.756	\$10,994	1.9981	\$28,128
Louisiana	100,846	2.0716	208,913	10.55%	\$6,390	1.7214	\$11,001	1.8984	\$27,942
Maine	40,894	2.192	89,640	13.73%	\$3,246	1.7198	\$5,583	1.9009	\$11,408
Maryland	103,038	2.1201	218,451	7.90%	\$7,504	1.8147	\$13,617	2.0475	\$33,182
Massachusetts	195,265	2.1864	426,927	11.52%	\$14,112	1.8516	\$26,130	2.0869	\$65,945
Michigan	218,310	2.2541	492,093	11.07%	\$15,812	1.8525	\$29,291	2.0794	\$68,796
Minnesota	155,055	2.3614	366,147	12.24%	\$10,668	1.912	\$20,397	2.1815	\$43,748
Mississippi	60,107	1.9627	117,972	10.09%	\$3,832	1.6148	\$6,187	1.7753	\$14,193
Missouri	148,615	2.2721	337,668	11.58%	\$10,543	1.8428	\$19,429	2.0897	\$48,903

Montana	29,346	1.9842	58,228	11.77%	\$1,961	1.5893	\$3,117	1.7345	\$6,663
Nebraska	47,568	2.0212	96,144	9.29%	\$3,346	1.72	\$5,754	1.9175	\$13,431
Nevada	36,522	2.1857	79,826	5.57%	\$2,881	1.6841	\$4,851	1.8664	\$11,520
New Hampshire	36,725	2.0394	74,897	10.70%	\$2,877	1.7867	\$5,141	1.9533	\$10,563
New Jersey	154,024	2.2658	348,988	8.28%	\$11,984	1.9355	\$23,194	2.2368	\$55,629
New Mexico	34,187	2.1328	72,914	8.47%	\$2,642	1.6284	\$4,302	1.7839	\$10,440
New York	479,962	2.0174	968,275	9.89%	\$46,116	1.7218	\$79,402	1.9765	\$164,817
North Carolina	184,318	2.3308	429,608	9.39%	\$12,930	1.901	\$24,580	2.1625	\$60,996
North Dakota	25,289	1.8814	47,579	10.85%	\$2,149	1.5463	\$3,323	1.7058	\$6,954
Ohio	306,836	2.3367	716,984	12.74%	\$22,372	1.9024	\$42,560	2.1689	\$99,267
Oklahoma	61,073	2.1691	132,473	7.84%	\$4,274	1.7793	\$7,605	1.9695	\$19,815
Oregon	69,372	2.2697	157,454	8.10%	\$6,259	1.7773	\$11,125	1.9883	\$25,035
Pennsylvania	292,636	2.2859	668,937	11.10%	\$20,329	1.9415	\$39,469	2.2223	\$105,367
Rhode Island	22,187	2.0273	44,980	8.86%	\$1,777	1.6886	\$3,000	1.8695	\$6,675
South Carolina	79,632	2.2737	181,059	8.30%	\$5,441	1.8341	\$9,980	2.0827	\$25,808
South Dakota	30,502	1.798	54,843	12.07%	\$1,998	1.537	\$3,071	1.6833	\$6,673
Tennessee	133,842	2.3355	312,588	10.05%	\$9,158	1.9585	\$17,937	2.2421	\$45,867
Texas	413,965	2.5846	1,069,934	8.35%	\$32,050	2.0978	\$67,235	2.4315	\$178,478
Utah	49,740	2.3728	118,023	7.55%	\$3,317	1.9198	\$6,369	2.1895	\$17,214
Vermont	18,267	1.938	35,401	11.21%	\$1,471	1.6021	\$2,357	1.73	\$4,620
Virginia	131,699	2.1467	282,718	6.99%	\$9,252	1.8119	\$16,763	2.0494	\$43,146
Washington	116,299	2.1452	249,485	7.09%	\$10,518	1.7597	\$18,508	1.9834	\$45,627
West Virginia	49,313	1.8929	93,345	12.72%	\$3,200	1.5655	\$5,009	1.6823	\$11,667
Wisconsin	123,502	2.138	264,047	8.81%	\$9,189	1.7902	\$16,450	2.0133	\$40,838
Wyoming	11,861	1.7221	20,426	6.88%	\$886	1.4561	\$1,290	1.579	\$2,678
U.S.	6,181,631	2.8048	17,338,239	11.46%	\$475,439	2.4031	\$1,142,526	3.2896	\$3,323,388

Source: AHA analysis using BEA RIMS-II (2012/2017) multipliers for hospital NAICS Code 622000, released Oct. 2019, applied to American Hospital Association Annual Survey data for 2018. Hospital jobs are total part time and full time jobs. Hospital labor expense is defined as payroll plus benefits. The percent of total employment supported by direct and indirect hospital employment is based on 2018 BLS data -- Total employment in column E is from BLS Table 4 Aug. 2019. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and selected industry sector, not seasonally adjusted (www.bls.gov/sae/#tables).

U.S. multipliers not available in 2010 or later years. U.S. Multipliers in chart are from 2009. State totals will not sum to U.S. totals.

*Expenditures are defined as total expenses



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, 2017

Race	All persons (per 100,000)	White (per 100,000)	Black (per 100,000)
Diseases of the Heart	165.0	164.4	202.4
Malignant Neoplasms	152.5	153.7	172.8
cerebrvascular Disease	37.6	36.3	51.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	40.9	43.8	29.4
Diabetes	21.5	19.6	37.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	14.3	14.2	14.9
HIV Infection	1.6	0.9	6.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. (2019). Health, United States, 2018. 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 –2018

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
2017	42.65
2018	41.94

Source: Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NHIS Asthma Prevalence Data.
https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/nhis/default.htm#anchor_1524067853614

Data for Chart 7.4

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

Only 2017 data available at time of publication.

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.

Only 2017 data available at time of publication.

Data for Chart 7.13