

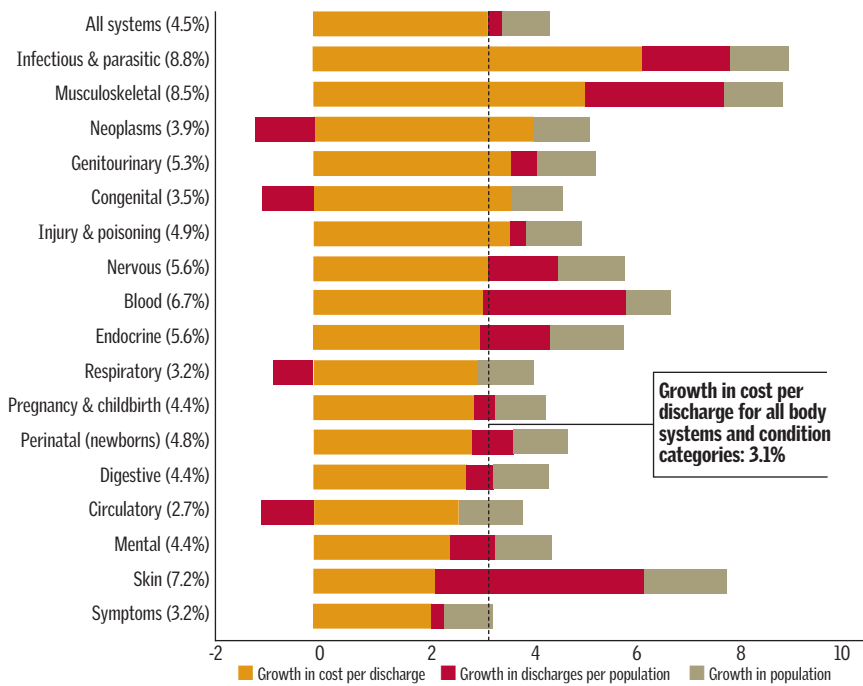
FACTFILE

Inpatient Trends

Hospital stays represent a significant challenge for healthcare leaders. While roughly one full day has been trimmed from the average length of stay since the early 1990s, the number of discharges has grown, as has the cost per discharge.

COST BY DIAGNOSIS

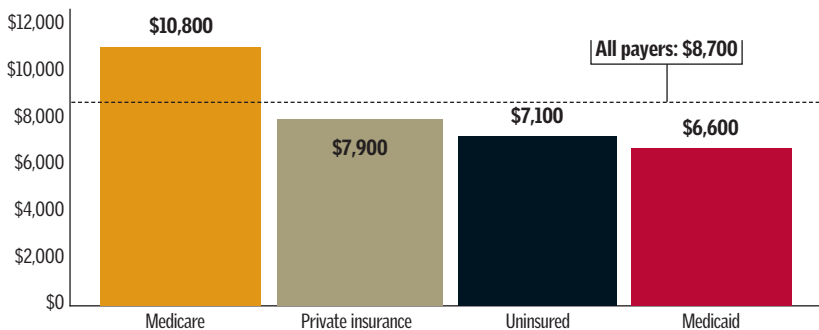
The growth in aggregate costs for stays in community hospitals averaged 4.5% annually between 1997 and 2007. The most important driver of cost increases was greater intensity of services (cost per discharge) provided during the hospital stay (averaging 3.1% annually), followed by population growth (up 1.1% annually). Growth in the number of stays per person (use) was responsible for an increase of only 0.3% annually.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *HCUP Facts and Figures*, 2007, exhibit 4.2, with support from Thomson Reuters.

COST BY PAYER

Costs reflect the actual expense of producing hospital services. In Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) data, costs are estimated from charges using a hospitalwide cost-to-charge ratio developed from Medicare Cost Reports submitted by the hospitals themselves. The average cost of a hospital stay for all payers was \$8,700. (Note: Uninsured includes self-pay or no charge.)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *HCUP Facts and Figures*, 2007, exhibit 5.5, with support from Thomson Reuters.

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INPATIENT DAYS BY STATE

There is considerable variation by state for hospital inpatient days per 1,000 population, as seen in this 2007 data for community hospitals. Variation can be caused by several factors, including, but not limited to, differences in population age distribution and the extent to which patients cross state borders to receive care. This data does not include federal, long-term care, chemical dependency, or psychiatric hospitals.

Rank	United States	Inpatient Days 645
1.	District of Columbia	1,545
2.	South Dakota	1,266
3.	North Dakota	1,208
4.	Montana	999
5.	New York	951
6.	Mississippi	917
7.	West Virginia	914
8.	Nebraska	913
9.	Tennessee	873
10.	Pennsylvania	825
11.	Wyoming	809
12.	Louisiana	803
13.	Delaware	777
14.	Alabama	767
15.	Iowa	758
16.	Minnesota	756
17.	Kentucky	752
18.	Missouri	733
19.	Kansas	730
20.	South Carolina	682
21.	Massachusetts	681
22.	Florida	677
23.	Ohio	676
24.	Arkansas	673
25.	North Carolina	670
26.	Georgia	658
27.	Oklahoma	652
28.	New Jersey	646
29.	Maine	638
30.	Rhode Island	636
31.	Illinois	631
32.	Michigan	623
33.	Hawaii	621
34.	Connecticut	608
35.	Maryland	577
36.	Wisconsin	566
37.	Virginia	565
38.	Indiana	554
39.	Vermont	542
40.	Texas	536
41.	New Hampshire	501
42.	Nevada	497
43.	Alaska	493
44.	Arizona	480
45.	California	469
46.	Colorado	446
47.	Idaho	437
48.	Oregon	410
49.	Washington	399
50.	New Mexico	388
51.	Utah	380

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://statehealthfacts.org>.

Upcoming Topic:

> Imaging Trends

FACT FILE PARTNER:

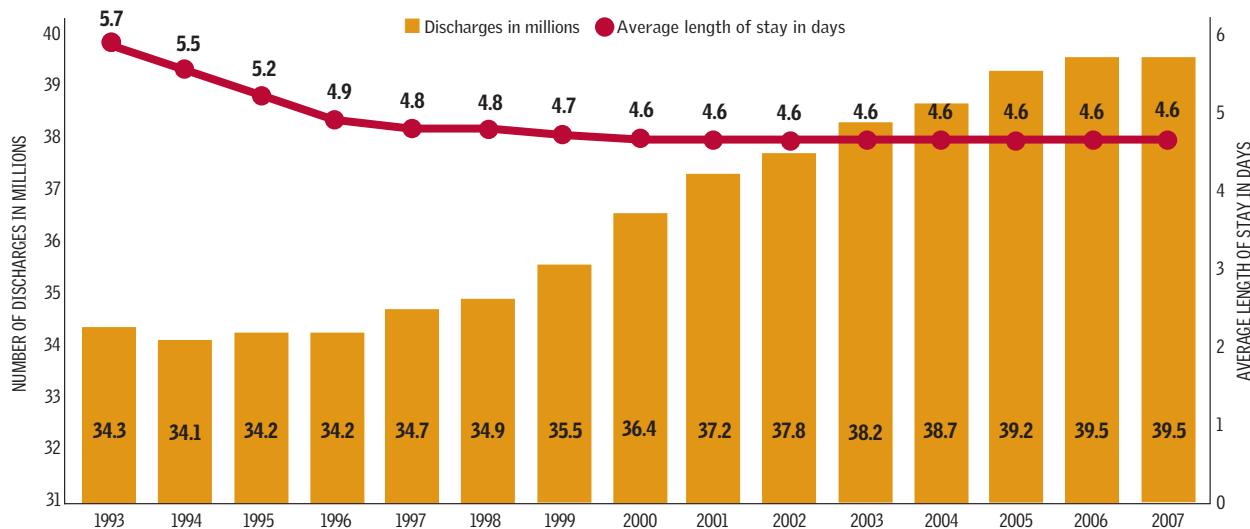


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NUMBER AND LENGTH OF INPATIENT HOSPITAL STAYS

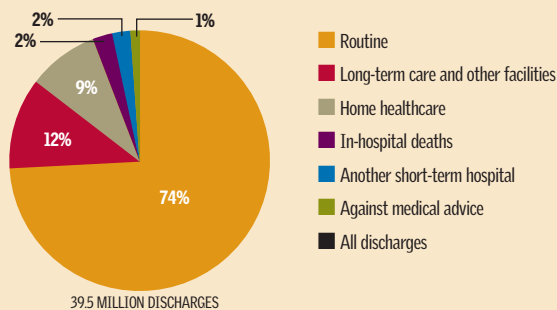
The average length of stay in community hospitals in the United States stabilized beginning in 2000, while the number of hospital stays continued to slowly rise. The average length of stay (ALOS) in 2007 was 4.6 days—almost 20% shorter than in 1993, when the ALOS was 5.7 days. From 1998 through 2006, the number of discharges rose by 4.6 million. Growth in the number of discharges (an average of 1.6% annually) exceeded population growth (1.0% annually).



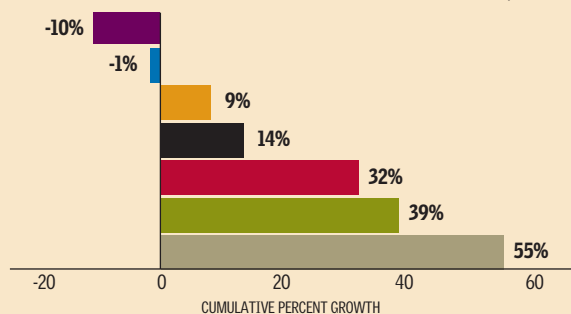
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *HCUP Facts and Figures, 2007*, exhibit 1.2, with support from Thomson Reuters.

DISCHARGE STATUS

Of the nearly 40 million discharges in 2007, most were routine in nature, but discharges to follow-on care were also frequent. While discharges to home healthcare represent just 9% of discharges, that is the fastest-growing category, showing a 55% cumulative growth between 1997 and 2007. Over that period, the number of all discharges increased by 14% (up 4.9 million). The number of patients who left the hospital against medical advice, although small, rose by 39% (up 103,700 discharges)—the second fastest increase of any discharge type.



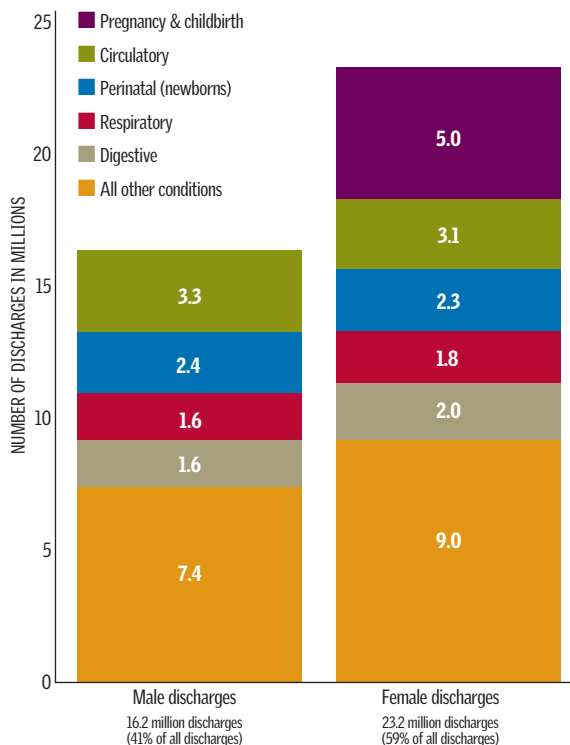
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS BY DISCHARGE STATUS, 1997-2007



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *HCUP Facts and Figures, 2007*, exhibit 1.4, with support from Thomson Reuters.

REASONS FOR HOSPITAL STAYS BY GENDER

Females represent 59% of all hospital stays, with 23.2 million discharges in 2007. Even when the 5 million pregnancy and childbirth stays are excluded, females still account for more stays than males—18.2 million to 16.2 million stays for males. Pregnancy and childbirth was the reason for more than 1 out of every 5 female hospitalizations.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, *HCUP Facts and Figures, 2007*, exhibit 1.3, with support from Thomson Reuters.

