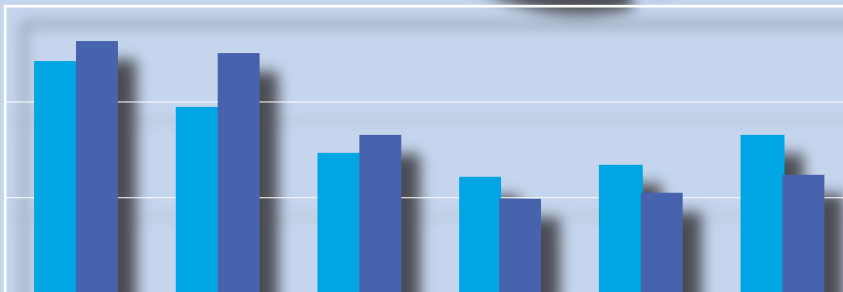
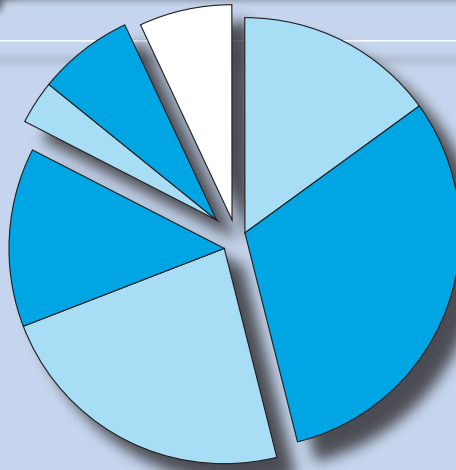
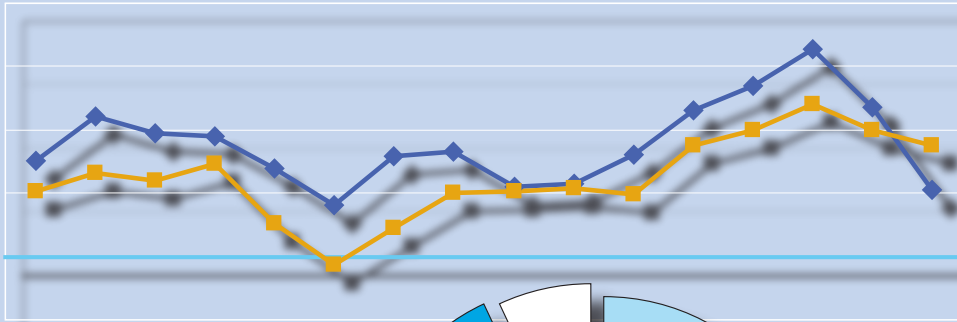


Financial Analysis 2009

Volume One • General Acute Care Hospitals

Fiscal Year 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)



Foreword

The Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4) is an independent state agency charged with addressing the cost and quality of health care in Pennsylvania.

In order to maintain a high quality, cost-effective health care delivery system, hospitals and freestanding surgery centers must be financially healthy. Beginning with fiscal year 1989, PHC4 has produced a series of financial reports that measure the financial health of the Commonwealth's hospitals and surgery centers and the utilization of their services.

This volume presents a profile of the financial health of Pennsylvania's 167 general acute care (GAC) hospitals. Additional information about non-GAC hospitals (rehabilitation, long-term acute, psychiatric and specialty) and ambulatory surgery centers will be reported later in the year.

This report includes financial data for most GAC hospitals on a fiscal year 2009 (FY09) basis. FY09 began on July 1, 2008 and ended on June 30, 2009. A small number of facilities operate fiscally on a calendar year basis, so their reporting period ran from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008.

The information contained in this report was derived from annual hospital financial statements supplemented with additional data supplied by each hospital. Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained herein. Each facility had the opportunity to review its data and to make corrections. The responsibility for data accuracy lies with each individual facility.

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Hospital Income

Pennsylvania's GAC Hospitals

General acute care (GAC) hospitals, including specialty acute care hospitals, are facilities licensed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that offer medical and/or surgical services to the public. A GAC may offer emergency care and will provide care to patients who require hospitalization for more than 24 hours. Many GAC hospitals operate subunits, such as skilled nursing, psychiatric, rehabilitation, and long-term acute care. The hospital information presented in this report includes subunits. Ancillary operations, such as physician practice groups, have been excluded whenever possible.

The statewide analysis in this report is based on the data collected from 167 GAC hospitals. There were 171 licensed GAC hospitals that operated during at least some portion of fiscal year 2009 (FY09). There were 172 licensed GAC hospitals that operated during FY08. One hospital, Warminster Hospital, closed from FY08 to FY09. In this FY09 report, there are 166 hospitals listed in the individual hospital data tables because five hospitals did not submit complete data.

In FY09, all but 22 of the 167 GAC hospitals functioned solely as non-profit organizations or as components of larger non-profit organizations. All income or "profit" from their operations is retained within the organization. The primary uses of income are to fund capital improvements, to retire outstanding debt, and to provide a reserve in the event that revenues do not cover future expenses.

For-profit hospitals may distribute a portion of their income to shareholders as dividends. In FY09, three publicly traded for-profit corporations

operated 14 of the 22 for-profit GAC hospitals in Pennsylvania. The remaining eight for-profit hospitals were privately held companies. All of the three publicly traded corporations made a profit during FY09 (calendar year 2008), and none of these corporations paid dividends to its shareholders.

Hospital Income

Hospitals need a positive total income (total margin) to operate effectively. Those that have a negative total margin (deficit) are not receiving sufficient revenue to pay all of their expenses. Hospitals operating at a deficit must find other sources of revenue, such as debt restructuring, charitable donations, endowments, etc., to pay their expenses. Hospitals may review spending patterns for ways to save additional administrative costs, labor costs, etc.

Hospitals need to earn sufficient income to make improvements to their facilities and equipment. These renovations are necessary to replace worn out or obsolete buildings and equipment, keep pace with changes in medical technology, and meet the community's changing health care needs.

In addition to using their own funds, hospitals finance improvements to facilities and equipment by issuing bonds or entering into other debt financing. However, financial institutions and potential bondholders must be convinced that a hospital is capable of repaying its debt. Therefore, it may be difficult for hospitals that are projected to have low or negative income to borrow money.

It is very important to closely monitor hospital income levels because relatively small changes in revenues or expenses can make a large difference in the financial health of a hospital. For example,

Hospital Income

a hospital realizing an average 5% operating margin one year can have an operating deficit the following year if revenues fall by 3% and expenses rise at the rate of inflation (e.g., 3%).

The level of income needed to keep a hospital financially healthy will be different for each individual hospital or health system. The precise amount of income a hospital needs depends on several factors, including, but not limited to: the condition of its plant and equipment, amount of debt, assets available for capital improvements, the mix of care provided by the hospital, the level of payment risk, and the current and future needs of the market a hospital serves.

For example, a hospital that has experienced low or negative income levels for a number of years may need to realize an above-average income level if it is to make overdue capital improvements, reduce outstanding debts, and

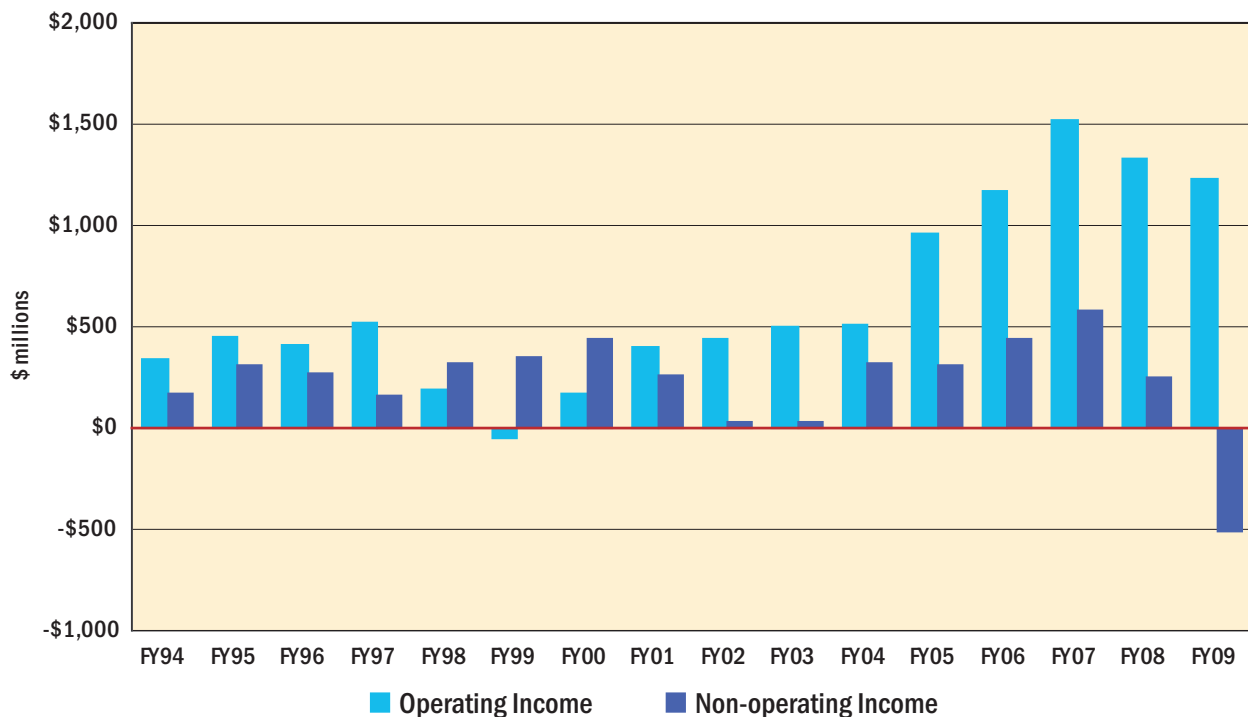
replenish its capital reserves. Alternatively, a hospital with a history of continuous moderate income levels can, in all likelihood, maintain operations with a lower income level if it has kept pace with needed improvements and has not depleted its capital reserves or acquired debt in order to meet expenses.

Operating Margin and Total Margin

Hospital income is usually expressed as either operating margin or total margin.

Operating margin reflects the percent of operating revenue remaining after all operating expenses are paid. A hospital's operations include patient care, as well as a variety of other related functions, such as medical education, cafeterias, office space, and parking. A positive operating margin indicates that operating revenues are greater than operating expenses. Alter-

Figure 1
Statewide Operating and Non-operating Income



Hospital Income

natively, a negative operating margin indicates that revenues are not covering costs. To pay their operating expenses, hospitals with a negative operating margin may use funds that were dedicated to replacing obsolete or worn out facilities and equipment.

Total margin includes both operating income and income from all other sources. The income from sources other than operations is called non-operating income. Examples of non-operating income are investment gains, trust income and contributions. However, some hospitals may include all or part of investment and trust income in operating revenue, specifically when the funds have been designated to support specific operations of a hospital.

Total margin reveals the composite financial health of a facility during the year. If total margin is negative, the hospital is losing money after all

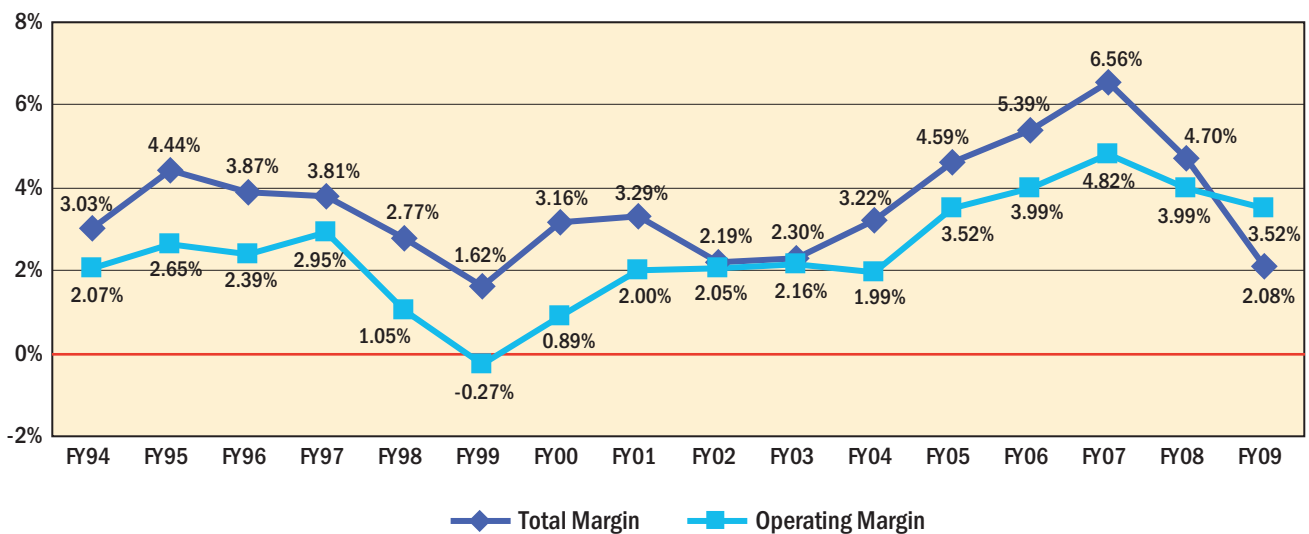
sources of revenue and income have been considered.

Hospitals with a negative operating margin may receive endowments that enable the hospital to continue operations to provide care. For those hospitals, a negative operating margin may not be that critical as long as they can realize a healthy positive total margin.

Other hospitals may not have large endowments or other sources of non-operating income, and their operating margin and total margin will be very similar. In these instances, a low or negative operating and/or total margin may reveal the hospital is under financial stress.

Unlike non-profit hospitals, the income realized by for-profit hospitals is subject to income tax. The Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4) records income taxes as a non-operating expense. Consequently, the operating

Figure 2
Statewide Average Total and Operating Margins



Hospital Income

margins for both non-profit and for-profit hospitals are comparable.

Since for-profit hospitals typically have little or no non-operating income, the difference between the operating and non-operating income of for-profit hospitals is primarily the effect of income taxes.

If a for-profit hospital had a positive operating margin and its parent corporation paid income taxes, the hospital will have an income tax expense. This tax expense will cause the hospital's total margin to be lower than the operating margin.

If a for-profit hospital lost money and its parent corporation was subject to income taxes or the parent posted a tax credit, a tax credit is posted for the facility. The tax credit is an estimate of how much the parent's tax expense was affected because the hospital's loss reduced the parent's net income. In these circumstances, the tax credit will make the hospital's total margin greater than the operating margin.

Additionally, based on the corporate structure of the hospital, e.g., a Limited Liability Corporation, some for-profit hospitals' income tax expense may be passed on to the owners, in which case the hospitals are not directly subject to income tax.

For-Profit Taxes

Of the 14 for-profit hospitals operated by multi-state corporations in Pennsylvania, seven hospitals had positive operating margins and reported federal income tax expenses totaling \$58.8 million during FY09. As a group, federal taxes for these seven hospitals were equal to about 5.7% of their total operating revenue.

The remaining seven hospitals had negative

operating margins during FY09. Because their losses either reduced the overall tax expense or increased the tax credit posted by the parent corporations, net tax credits of \$17.3 million were recorded for these hospitals.

The net effect of the seven for-profit hospitals that generated positive operating income and the seven hospitals that operated at a loss was an overall net federal tax expense of \$41.5 million for these 14 for-profit hospitals.

Statewide Total Margin Fell for Second Consecutive Year

The overall net income or total margin realized by general acute care (GAC) hospitals declined by 2.62 percentage points, falling from 4.70% in FY08 to 2.08% in FY09. This decline marks the second consecutive year that statewide GAC hospital income fell. Overall, from FY07 to FY09, the average total margin has declined by 4.48 percentage points. Previously, the average total margin had increased five years straight from 2.19% in FY02 to 6.56% in FY07.

The drop in the FY09 statewide total margin was the product of decreases in both operating and non-operating income. Eighty-eight percent of the \$865 million decrease in the statewide net income was the result of a dramatic \$764 million decline in non-operating income. The primary components of non-operating income are net investment gains, contributions and the net effect of federal taxes on for-profit hospitals. Statewide non-operating income decreased from a *positive* \$252 million in FY08 to a *negative* \$512 million in FY09.

The other 12% of the decrease in the statewide total margin was the result of a \$101 million decline in operating income. Statewide operating

Hospital Income

income decreased from \$1.33 billion in FY08 to \$1.23 billion in FY09. As a result, the statewide average operating margin fell from 3.99% in FY08 to 3.52% in FY09. The operating margin is the percent of operating revenue remaining after operating expenses are paid (operating income).

With these decreases in operating and non-operating income, statewide net income (revenue over expenses) fell from \$1.58 billion in FY08 to \$718 million in FY09. Statewide operating income declined because operating expenses grew more than operating revenue. GAC hospitals collectively posted an increase in operating expenses of about 5.0% or \$1.61 billion, while operating revenue grew about 4.5% or \$1.51 billion. Total operating revenue rose to \$34.89 billion, and operating expenses increased to \$33.66 billion.

The revenue hospitals received for patient care, net patient revenue (NPR), grew 5.6% during FY09. Statewide NPR was \$33.27 billion, making up 95% of statewide operating revenue in FY09.

In FY09, 44% of GAC Hospitals Operated at a Loss

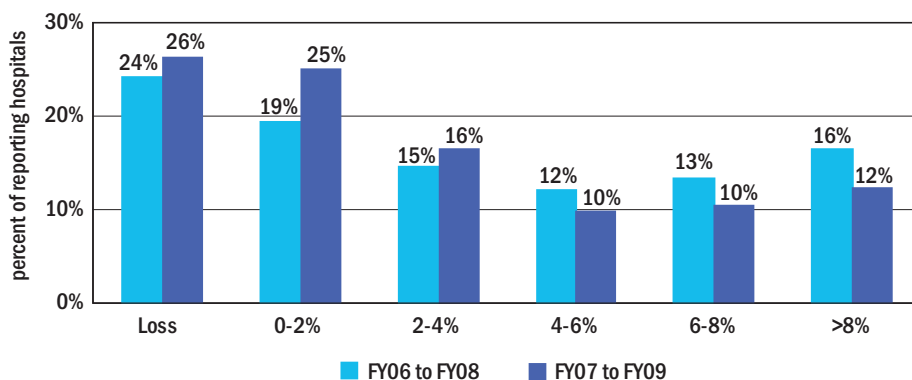
Seventy-three or 44% of the 166 reporting general acute care (GAC) hospitals posted a negative total margin in FY09. In FY08, 51 hospitals (out of 169) or 30% reported a negative total margin.

The number of hospitals with negative operating margins also increased from 55 in FY08 to 57 in FY09. For these hospitals, revenue from patient care and other operations was not sufficient to cover operating expenses.

Among the 57 GAC hospitals with operating losses in FY09, 43 or 75% had annual net patient revenues (NPRs) below \$150 million. The average FY09 NPR for the 57 hospitals with a negative operating margin was \$114 million. The average FY09 NPR for the hospitals with a positive operating margin was \$245 million.

Since extraordinary or short-term events can have a significant impact on a hospital's annual

Figure 3
Statewide Distribution of 3-Year Average Total Margin



3-yr Average Total Margin	Hospitals	
	FY06 to FY08	FY07 to FY09
Loss	40	43
0-2%	32	41
2-4%	24	27
4-6%	20	16
6-8%	22	17
>8%	27	20
Total	165	164

Hospital Income

total margin, a three-year average total margin often provides a better perspective on a hospital's medium-term financial health. Among the 164 hospitals that operated from FY07 through FY09, 43 hospitals realized average losses over this three-year period. There was a general decline in the three-year average total margin among the 164 hospitals that operated and reported data to PHC4 between FY06 and FY09. One hundred eighteen or 72% of the 164 hospitals experienced a decrease in their three-year average total margin during FY09.

Compared to the 43 hospitals that realized average losses over the three-year period between FY07 and FY09, 40 hospitals reported average losses in the prior three-year period between FY06 and FY08. The number of hospitals with a three-year average total margin in the 0% to 2% range increased from 32 at the end of FY08 to 41 at the

end of FY09. The number of hospitals that posted three-year average total margins above 8% fell by seven, from 27 at the end of FY08 to 20 at the end of FY09.

The Growth in Hospital Charges Continues to Outpace the Growth in Net Patient Revenue

Hospitals maintain a schedule of charges or "charge master" for all of the services they provide. Table 1 reveals that charges are much higher than the payments hospitals actually receive (net patient revenue - NPR) and that charges have been growing at a faster rate than payments. For example, in FY99, statewide hospital charges were 2.4 times greater than total NPR. By the end of FY09, statewide charges were 3.7 times greater than statewide NPR. During FY09, statewide charges increased 6.9%, compared to the 5.6% increase in total NPR.

Table 1
Statewide Ratio of Charges to Net Patient Revenue

FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
222%	231%	243%	255%	274%	294%	329%	348%	352%	356%	364%	366%	370%

Statewide Utilization

Hospital Inpatient Utilization Declines Slightly

While the number of statewide hospital discharges reported by general acute care (GAC) hospitals remained in the 1.82 to 1.83 million range between FY04 and FY08, statewide discharges declined to 1.79 million in FY09.

The total number of patient days between FY04 and FY08 was in the 9.62 to 9.73 million range, followed by 9.39 million in FY09, which is the lowest total patient days reported by the hospitals. This is a 2.7% decrease from 9.65 million in FY08 to 9.39 million in FY09.

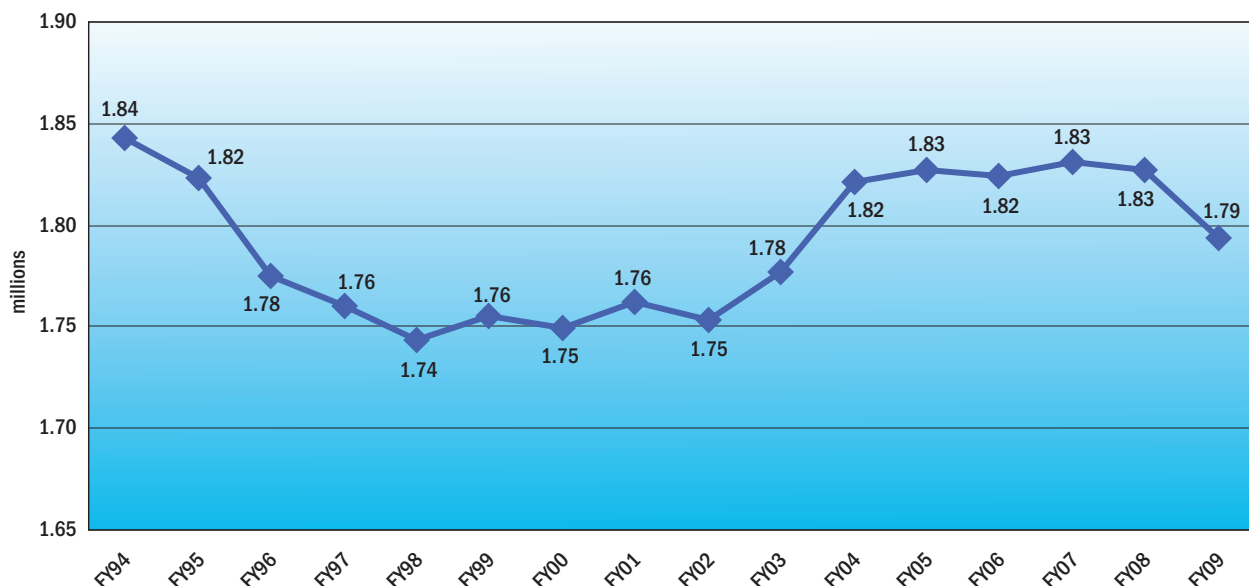
Figure 6 illustrates that steady declines have been reported in the statewide average length of stay (ALOS), ranging from 6.63 days in FY94 to 5.23 days in FY09. The statewide ALOS of 5.23 days in FY09 is a slight decrease from 5.28 days in FY08.

Of the \$33.3 billion in statewide net patient revenue (NPR), 59.5% or \$19.8 billion was derived from inpatient care. Statewide inpatient revenue increased 4.0% during FY09, compared to the 5.6% growth in the total NPR for all hospital care.

Statewide outpatient revenue increased 8.1% during FY09, rising to \$13.2 billion. Outpatient revenue made up 39.7% of total NPR in FY09. Hospitals reported 38.3 million outpatient visits during FY09, a 2.6% increase over the 37.3 million visits during FY08.

The remaining 0.8% of statewide NPR was generated by home health care provided by hospitals. Fifty-two (52) of the 167 GAC hospitals offered home health services, generating \$251 million in patient revenue during FY09. Statewide home health revenue generated by hospitals grew 0.7% from the \$249 million reported for FY08. The number of visits to patients' homes by hospital home health staff declined 4.0% to 1.7 million visits in FY09.

Figure 4
Statewide Inpatient Discharges



Statewide Utilization

Figure 5
Statewide Inpatient Days

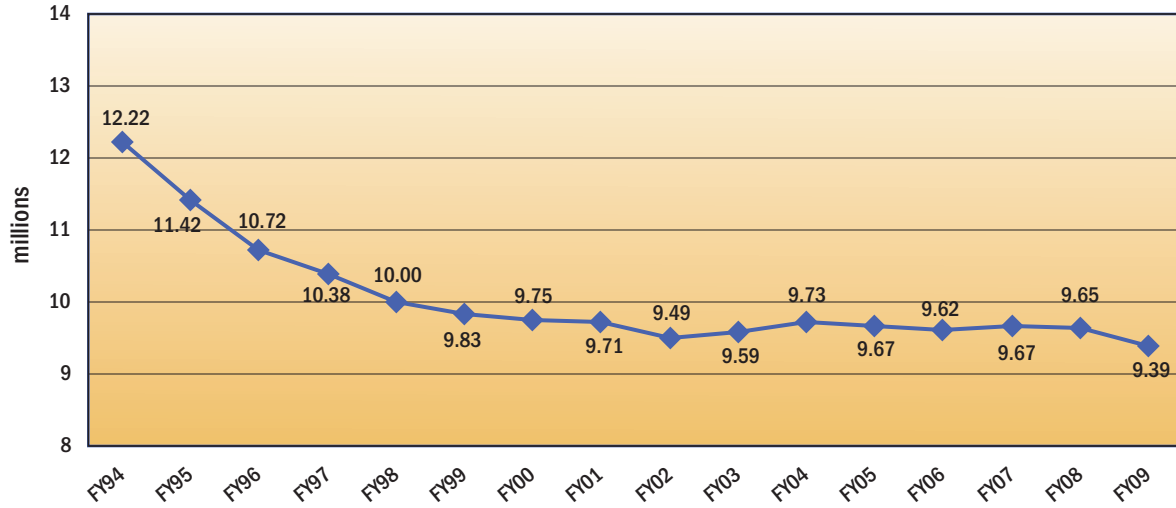
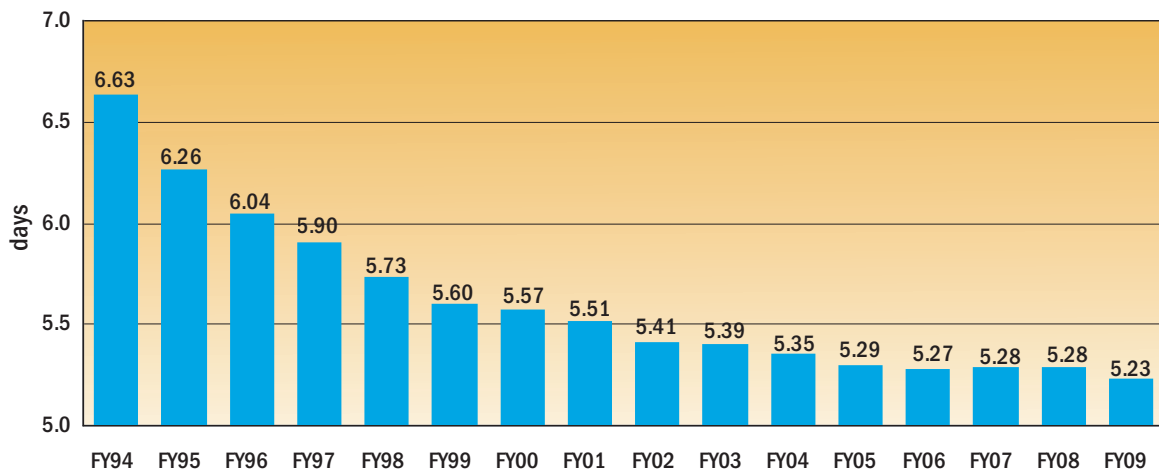


Figure 6
Statewide Average Length of Stay



Utilization and Revenue by Payer

Hospitals received 93.2% of their net patient revenue (NPR), which encompasses inpatient, outpatient and home health services, from third-party health care insurers in FY09. These third-party health insurers include the federal Medicare program, the state and federally-funded Medical Assistance (MA) program, and commercial managed care and indemnity companies. The remaining 6.8% came from patients and other insurers, such as auto insurance and workers compensation.

During FY09, total NPR from commercial health insurers grew 7.9% or \$1.13 billion dollars, compared to the 4.5% or \$519 million growth in Medicare NPR.

Commercial health insurers provide 46.2% or \$15.38 billion of statewide NPR at general acute

care (GAC) hospitals. Hospitals reported an 8.7% increase in the average revenue per discharge and a 9.6% increase in average revenue per day in FY09 from the commercial health insurers.

There was a 2.4% decrease in Medicare discharges reported for FY09. This 2.4% decrease in discharges coupled with a 5.5% increase in the average revenue per discharge resulted in a 3.0% increase in statewide inpatient NPR from Medicare. During FY09, Medicare paid for 36.3% of GAC hospital inpatient and outpatient care in Pennsylvania.

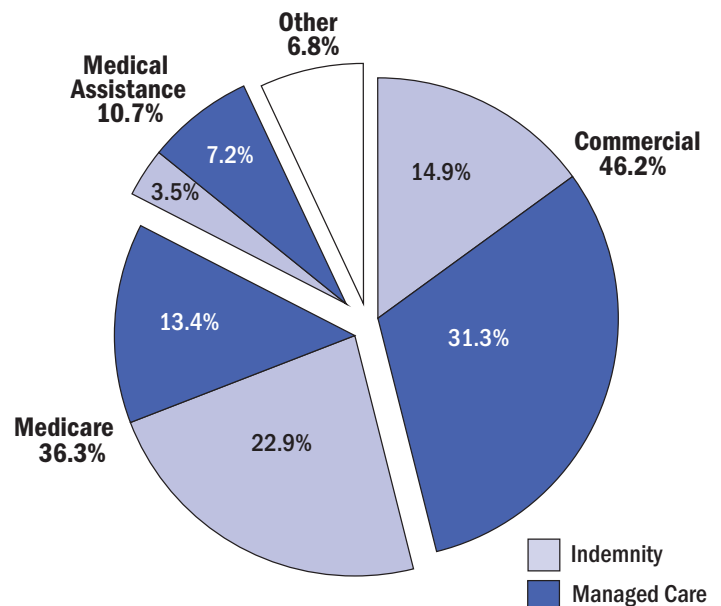
Medicare Managed Care Continues to Grow

Consistent with the national trend in rising Medicare managed care enrollment*, annual data from Pennsylvania general acute care (GAC) hospitals reflects a shift from Medicare indemnity

Table 2
Net Patient Revenue by Payer (millions)

	FY08	FY09	Percent Change FY08 to FY09
Commercial	\$14,247	\$15,376	7.93%
Indemnity	\$4,518	\$4,969	10.00%
Managed Care	\$9,730	\$10,407	6.96%
Medicare	\$11,561	\$12,080	4.49%
Indemnity	\$7,714	\$7,610	-1.34%
Managed Care	\$3,848	\$4,470	16.16%
Medical Assistance	\$3,353	\$3,552	5.94%
Indemnity	\$1,091	\$1,147	5.17%
Managed Care	\$2,262	\$2,405	6.31%
Other	\$2,356	\$2,266	-3.83%
STATEWIDE	\$31,517	\$33,274	5.57%

Figure 7
Statewide Net Patient Revenue by Payer, FY09



* Medicare Payment Advisory Committee (Medpac). *A Data Book: Healthcare Spending and the Medicare Program*. June 2009.

Utilization and Revenue by Payer

**Table 3
Discharges by Payer**

	Discharges			Inpatient Revenue per Discharge		
	FY08	FY09	Percent Change FY08 to FY09	FY08	FY09	Percent Change FY08 to FY09
Commercial	574,821	564,975	-1.71%	\$11,898	\$12,932	8.69%
Indemnity	161,456	161,555	0.06%	\$12,555	\$13,734	9.39%
Managed Care	413,365	403,419	-2.41%	\$11,642	\$12,611	8.33%
Medicare	862,434	842,163	-2.35%	\$10,100	\$10,654	5.48%
Indemnity	588,056	538,410	-8.44%	\$10,066	\$10,695	6.25%
Managed Care	274,378	303,753	10.71%	\$10,173	\$10,581	4.01%
Medical Assistance	303,235	302,387	-0.28%	\$8,246	\$8,510	3.20%
Indemnity	107,926	103,692	-3.92%	\$8,359	\$8,847	5.83%
Managed Care	195,309	198,695	1.73%	\$8,183	\$8,334	1.84%
Other	86,552	84,387	-2.50%	\$11,550	\$11,364	-1.61%
STATEWIDE	1,827,043	1,793,912	-1.81%	\$10,427	\$11,044	5.91%

to Medicare funded managed care plans. While Medicare indemnity discharges still outnumber Medicare managed care discharges by a ratio of 1.8:1, there was an increase of 29,375 discharges by Medicare managed care participants, compared to a 49,646 discharge decline for Medicare indemnity participants in FY09. This 10.7% one-year growth in FY09 Medicare managed care discharges was more than the 5.9% growth reported for FY08, but less than the 20.5% growth reported for FY07. There has been a continuation of growth since FY03.

The Average Days in Patient Accounts Receivable Decreased

During the period between when hospital services to a patient are concluded and when a hospital receives the payment for those services, the amount the hospital expects to receive is

booked as patient accounts receivable (AR). AR can be affected by a number of factors including: the efficiency of hospital billing and claims systems; the time it takes third-party payers and individuals to pay bills; communications between hospitals and payers; and the time it takes hospitals to remove uncollectible accounts from AR.

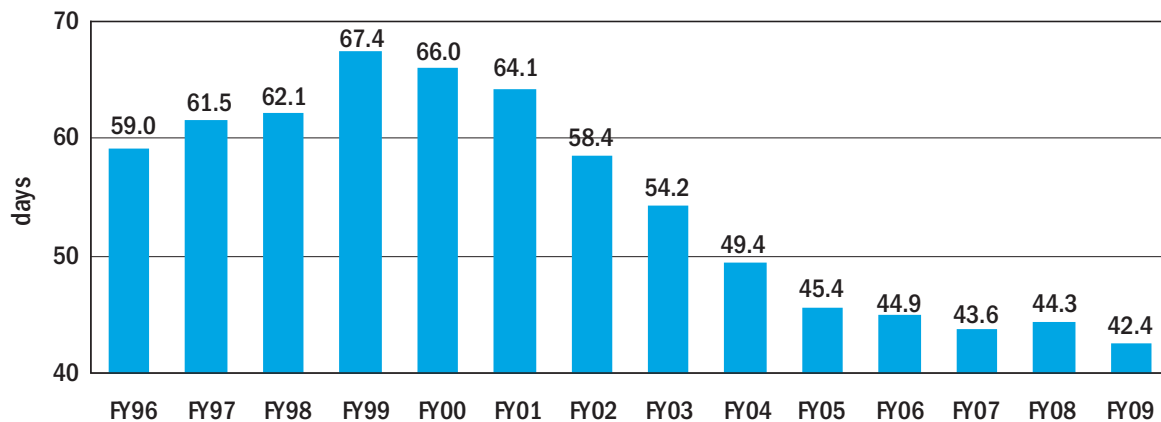
On a statewide basis, the amount of time the average bill remained in AR decreased 1.9 days to 42.4 days in FY09. Figure 8 shows that statewide average days in AR peaked at 67.4 days in FY99 and declined to 42.4 days in FY09.

Utilization and Revenue by Payer

**Table 4
Patient Days by Payer**

	Patient Days			Inpatient Revenue per Day		
	FY08	FY09	Percent Change FY08 to FY09	FY08	FY09	Percent Change FY08 to FY09
Commercial	2,352,471	2,293,374	-2.51%	\$2,907	\$3,186	9.58%
Indemnity	665,387	663,947	-0.22%	\$3,046	\$3,342	9.70%
Managed Care	1,687,083	1,629,427	-3.42%	\$2,852	\$3,122	9.46%
Medicare	5,102,871	4,895,912	-4.06%	\$1,707	\$1,833	7.36%
Indemnity	3,503,528	3,161,031	-9.78%	\$1,690	\$1,822	7.82%
Managed Care	1,599,342	1,734,881	8.47%	\$1,745	\$1,853	6.15%
Medical Assistance	1,772,444	1,776,411	0.22%	\$1,411	\$1,449	2.68%
Indemnity	801,224	797,485	-0.47%	\$1,126	\$1,150	2.16%
Managed Care	971,220	978,925	0.79%	\$1,646	\$1,692	2.80%
Other	422,887	420,186	-0.64%	\$2,364	\$2,282	-3.45%
STATEWIDE	9,650,672	9,385,882	-2.74%	\$1,974	\$2,111	6.93%

**Figure 8
Statewide Average Days in Patient Accounts Receivable**



Uncompensated Care

Uncompensated Care Levels Increase

The dollar value of uncompensated care or “uncompensated care revenue” grew by 7.9% or about \$59 million from \$748 million during FY08 to \$807 million during FY09. Since the increase in statewide uncompensated care grew at a faster rate than the 5.6% increase in statewide net patient revenue (NPR), uncompensated care as a percent of NPR rose from 2.37% in FY08 to 2.43% in FY09, which is the highest percentage rate since the 2.46% reported in FY01.

Sixty percent (60%) of uncompensated care was categorized as bad debt during FY09. This indicates that Pennsylvania hospitals as a group billed for about two-thirds of the care that was later determined to be uncollectible. Alternatively, about 40% of unreimbursed care was provided as charity care to patients that met the individual hospital’s charity care guidelines.

How Uncompensated Care is Calculated

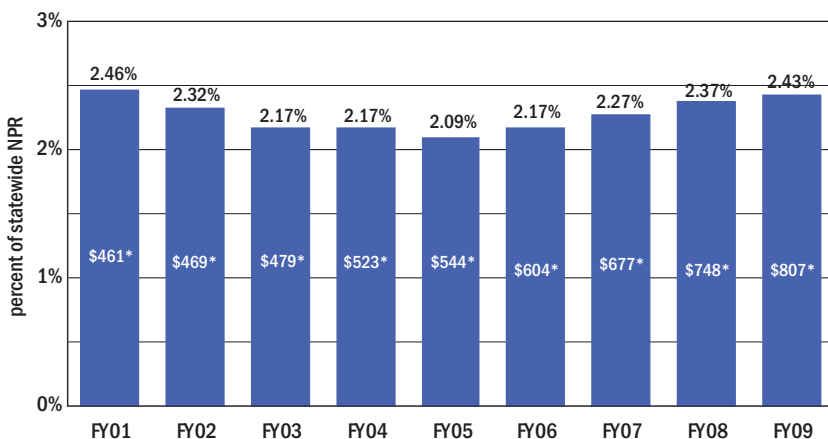
Hospitals report bad debt and charity care as charges. Each hospital’s bad debt charges and charity care charges are converted to a revenue basis using each hospital’s revenue-to-charge ratio. This “uncompensated care revenue” provides an estimate of the amount of revenue hospitals lost due to bad debt and charity care. This foregone revenue reflects what hospitals would have received if they had been reimbursed for uncompensated care from all payers, including commercial health insurers, Medicare, Medical Assistance, and patients.

All services and materials that are provided to the general public under an established fee are eligible to be included in uncompensated care. Consequently, the costs associated with hospital-sponsored community health programs are not included. Hospitals frequently report these activities separately.

A few hospitals include the difference between the reimbursements they receive

from government-funded programs, such as Medical Assistance, and their customary fees or charges as a component of charity care in their audited financial statements. These differences are NOT included in the uncompensated care levels reported to PHC4. However, if a patient fails to pay a required co-payment, or receives care beyond the range of services covered by a third-party payer, these foregone revenues may be included in charity care or bad debt.

Figure 9
Statewide Uncompensated Care



* Statewide uncompensated care revenue in millions.

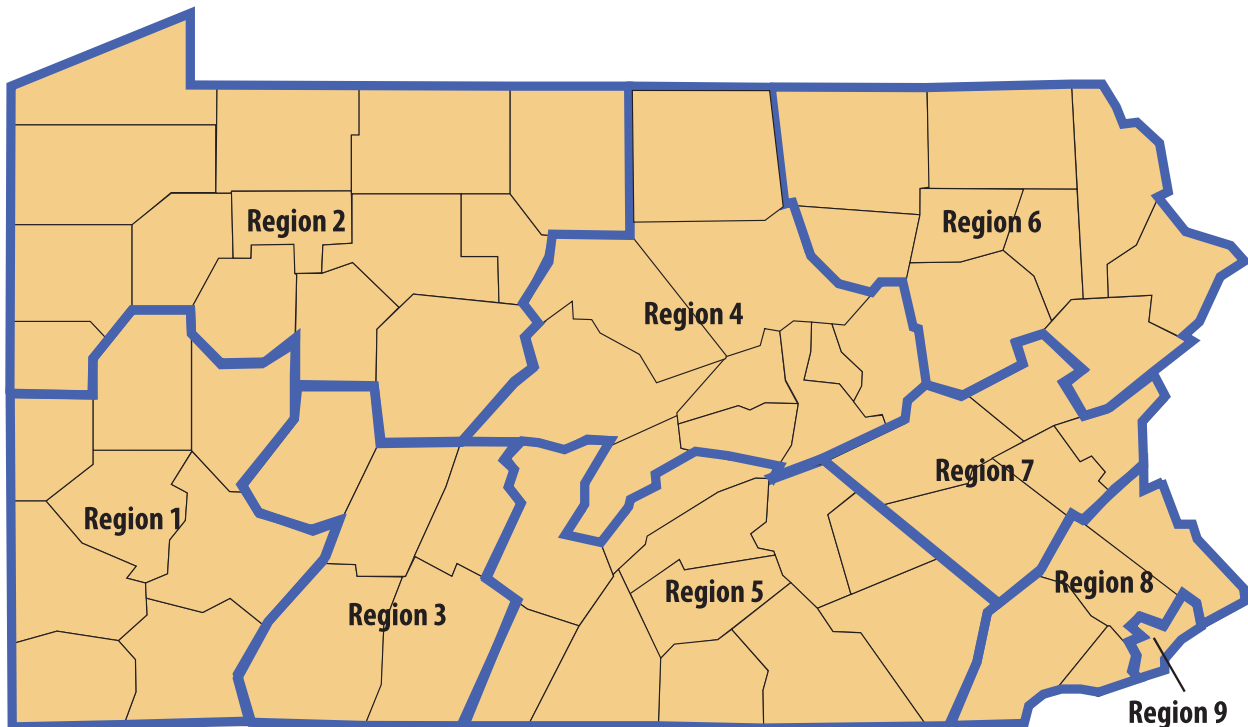
Individual Hospital Data

The tables on the following pages provide hospital-specific financial data for the 166 general acute care hospitals that reported data and operated for some period of time during fiscal year 2009 (FY09). The hospitals have been arranged by the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council's (PHC4's) nine regions.

Included in these tables are the FY09 operating and total margins for each individual hospital. Each hospital's corresponding operating income, total income, and total operating revenue can be found on PHC4's website at www.phc4.org. (Note: Operating revenue must be included with the net patient revenue to calculate the operating income that is used for operating margin.)

Averages for all of the hospitals in the region are presented in the first row of each table. The regional averages that are expressed as a percentage (e.g., "3-Year Average Change in NPR" and "Operating Margin") are calculated as if the entire region were a single reporting entity. For example, the regional average operating margins are calculated by adding the operating income and the operating revenue for all hospitals in the region. The regional total operating income is divided by the regional total operating revenue to yield a regional average operating margin.

In calculating the regional averages, estimated data was used for hospitals that reported less than a full year of data due to a change in the fiscal year, usually caused by a change in ownership. No estimated data was used for the individual hospital data.



Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 1	\$230	\$213	\$199	\$179	4.29%	\$238	\$225	\$206	\$183	4.73%
ACMH ⁵	\$88	\$81	\$76	\$72	7.10%	\$90	\$83	\$77	\$72	7.96%
Allegheny General ⁵	\$637	\$582	\$565	\$557	4.78%	\$648	\$645	\$595	\$570	4.60%
Alle-Kiski ⁵	\$122	\$115	\$107	\$103	5.99%	\$117	\$119	\$107	\$97	6.79%
Butler Memorial ⁵	\$178	\$168	\$160	\$149	6.37%	\$173	\$161	\$152	\$142	7.38%
Canonsburg General ⁵	\$50	\$46	\$47	\$44	4.01%	\$54	\$56	\$51	\$47	4.82%
Children's Hosp Pgh ¹¹	\$359	\$358	\$323	\$300	6.49%	\$444	\$453	\$387	\$354	8.47%
Excela Hlth Westmoreland ^{5, 7, 8}	\$232	\$185	\$163	\$155	16.41%	\$239	\$186	\$161	\$154	18.29%
Frick ⁵	\$50	\$47	\$46	\$45	3.43%	\$50	\$48	\$45	\$46	3.07%
Heritage Valley Beaver ⁵	\$206	\$195	\$190	\$177	5.38%	\$213	\$201	\$192	\$180	6.12%
Heritage Valley Sewickley ^{5, 7}	\$119	\$113	\$110	\$100	6.34%	\$126	\$120	\$118	\$111	4.42%
Highlands ⁵	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$23	2.83%	\$27	\$26	\$25	\$25	2.69%
Jefferson Regional ⁵	\$190	\$184	\$182	\$175	2.92%	\$209	\$199	\$191	\$184	4.53%
Latrobe Area ⁵	\$119	\$118	\$110	\$108	3.12%	\$121	\$121	\$115	\$114	1.96%
Magee-Womens ⁵	\$374	\$336	\$301	\$259	14.88%	\$321	\$294	\$263	\$234	12.45%
Monongahela Valley ⁵	\$107	\$109	\$107	\$102	1.60%	\$108	\$110	\$108	\$103	1.59%
Ohio Valley General ⁵	\$61	\$57	\$56	\$54	4.48%	\$59	\$59	\$57	\$54	3.05%
Southwest Regional MC ^{3, 5, 10}	\$34	\$31	\$29	\$19	NA	\$33	\$33	\$34	\$20	NA
St Clair Memorial ⁵	\$186	\$177	\$167	\$159	5.69%	\$191	\$182	\$176	\$173	3.34%
Uniontown ⁵	\$110	\$114	\$112	\$99	3.91%	\$115	\$116	\$112	\$100	5.10%
UPMC Braddock ^{5, 11}	\$55	\$57	\$58	\$53	1.20%	\$64	\$63	\$61	\$58	3.36%
UPMC McKeesport ⁵	\$111	\$107	\$107	\$102	3.00%	\$118	\$116	\$115	\$108	3.21%
UPMC Mercy ⁵	\$287	\$245	\$270	\$262	3.20%	\$297	\$281	\$282	\$287	1.17%
UPMC Passavant ⁵	\$299	\$268	\$238	\$208	14.51%	\$267	\$240	\$215	\$190	13.54%
UPMC Presby Shadyside ⁵	\$1,724	\$1,684	\$1,645	\$1,615	2.24%	\$1,813	\$1,798	\$1,730	\$1,611	4.17%
UPMC South Side ^{5, 11}	\$67	\$83	\$81	\$78	-4.74%	\$73	\$92	\$81	\$78	-2.11%
UPMC St Margaret ⁵	\$236	\$215	\$203	\$188	8.46%	\$225	\$211	\$195	\$179	8.51%
Washington ^{5, 7}	\$204	\$200	\$192	\$180	4.45%	\$224	\$217	\$208	\$196	4.79%
Western PA Hosp/Forbes ⁵	\$164	\$142	\$131	\$125	10.60%	\$157	\$145	\$126	\$121	9.85%
Western Pennsylvania ⁵	\$286	\$285	\$303	\$309	-2.50%	\$326	\$334	\$326	\$324	0.22%

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Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 1	2.83%	1.47%	3.25%	2.08%	40.81%	10.75%
ACMH ⁵	-0.17%	-1.19%	1.00%	2.00%	43.88%	8.69%
Allegheny General ⁵	1.81%	2.94%	-0.75%	1.33%	40.46%	11.00%
Alle-Kiski ⁵	6.26%	7.27%	4.25%	1.45%	57.12%	6.53%
Butler Memorial ⁵	6.00%	6.74%	8.52%	1.87%	46.81%	7.34%
Canonsburg General ⁵	1.69%	1.94%	-2.87%	1.75%	54.84%	3.72%
Children's Hosp Pgh ¹¹	-3.93%	-15.62%	-2.06%	2.43%	3.22%	33.88%
Excelsior Hlth Westmoreland ^{5, 7, 8}	-0.32%	-6.80%	0.66%	1.89%	49.84%	8.17%
Frick ⁵	0.71%	0.71%	1.20%	2.83%	49.05%	8.17%
Heritage Valley Beaver ⁵	1.17%	-5.98%	2.23%	1.84%	50.77%	6.66%
Heritage Valley Sewickley ^{5, 7}	2.83%	-3.30%	3.33%	1.99%	43.17%	6.61%
Highlands ⁵	-6.65%	-3.15%	-0.37%	4.95%	44.89%	15.30%
Jefferson Regional ⁵	-12.84%	-7.41%	1.20%	1.50%	61.03%	4.44%
Latrobe Area ⁵	2.84%	-7.77%	0.19%	2.08%	46.51%	11.11%
Magee-Womens ⁵	17.49%	17.79%	17.35%	2.48%	14.60%	15.78%
Monongahela Valley ⁵	0.12%	1.08%	1.73%	1.69%	57.77%	9.94%
Ohio Valley General ⁵	7.73%	1.34%	3.26%	2.41%	56.54%	5.59%
Southwest Regional MC ^{3, 5, 10}	3.35%	4.03%	-1.57%	3.02%	53.21%	11.60%
St Clair Memorial ⁵	3.89%	-2.23%	2.80%	0.84%	54.11%	3.13%
Uniontown ⁵	-2.66%	0.36%	2.29%	3.41%	53.38%	13.65%
UPMC Braddock ^{5, 11}	-13.17%	-13.17%	-7.74%	6.53%	49.20%	19.45%
UPMC McKeesport ⁵	-2.49%	-2.50%	-2.38%	4.64%	61.54%	11.10%
UPMC Mercy ⁵	-0.74%	-0.73%	1.04%	4.23%	45.67%	12.92%
UPMC Passavant ⁵	12.71%	10.77%	13.40%	1.48%	42.43%	1.58%
UPMC Presby Shadyside ⁵	4.43%	4.41%	4.60%	2.00%	37.23%	10.81%
UPMC South Side ^{5, 11}	-5.92%	-5.92%	-3.29%	3.32%	37.90%	8.53%
UPMC St Margaret ⁵	6.82%	6.82%	6.37%	1.70%	48.01%	3.24%
Washington ^{5, 7}	-0.94%	-5.29%	-0.13%	2.23%	45.54%	8.32%
Western PA Hosp/Forbes ⁵	9.14%	9.17%	6.89%	1.50%	52.53%	6.79%
Western Pennsylvania ⁵	-4.25%	-4.25%	-1.65%	1.15%	41.21%	12.19%

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Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 2	\$85	\$80	\$77	\$73	5.27%	\$85	\$81	\$78	\$74	5.01%
Bradford Regional ⁵	\$65	\$61	\$61	\$56	5.15%	\$66	\$63	\$66	\$64	1.12%
Brookville ⁵	\$27	\$25	\$24	\$24	4.12%	\$26	\$25	\$25	\$26	1.01%
Charles Cole Memorial ⁵	\$60	\$55	\$53	\$53	4.47%	\$62	\$58	\$57	\$58	2.54%
Clarion ⁵	\$46	\$45	\$42	\$39	5.99%	\$47	\$43	\$42	\$41	4.71%
Clearfield ⁵	\$73	\$73	\$66	\$60	7.19%	\$75	\$73	\$68	\$62	6.41%
Corry Memorial ⁵	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$19	1.42%	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	-1.51%
DuBois Regional ⁵	\$193	\$173	\$158	\$151	9.20%	\$193	\$169	\$152	\$146	10.73%
Edgewood Surgical ^{1, 10}	\$7	\$6	\$6	\$6	2.96%	\$6	\$6	\$5	\$6	0.56%
Elk Regional ⁵	\$63	\$59	\$57	\$56	4.14%	\$63	\$61	\$58	\$57	3.52%
Ellwood City ⁵	\$30	\$29	\$28	\$27	3.69%	\$32	\$33	\$33	\$30	3.08%
Grove City ⁵	\$43	\$42	\$40	\$36	6.51%	\$42	\$41	\$39	\$36	5.43%
Hamot	\$293	\$286	\$275	\$257	4.73%	\$284	\$284	\$268	\$249	4.71%
Jameson Memorial ⁵	\$110	\$108	\$107	\$108	0.71%	\$108	\$109	\$107	\$108	-0.01%
Kane Community ⁷	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$15	0.53%	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$16	0.87%
Meadville ⁵	\$124	\$119	\$108	\$90	12.78%	\$128	\$116	\$102	\$90	14.23%
Millcreek Community ⁵	\$35	\$32	\$32	\$29	6.79%	\$39	\$35	\$33	\$30	9.38%
Punxsutawney Area	\$32	\$31	\$30	\$28	5.00%	\$33	\$32	\$30	\$28	6.10%
Saint Vincent Health ⁵	\$240	\$231	\$229	\$227	1.97%	\$245	\$231	\$231	\$226	2.80%
Sharon Regional ⁵	\$156	\$141	\$131	\$132	5.95%	\$161	\$148	\$137	\$138	5.61%
Titusville Area	\$29	\$29	\$30	\$27	3.05%	\$30	\$29	\$31	\$30	0.18%
UPMC Horizon ⁵	\$123	\$115	\$107	\$105	5.73%	\$124	\$119	\$114	\$109	4.58%
UPMC Northwest ⁵	\$94	\$92	\$86	\$80	5.66%	\$93	\$92	\$87	\$80	5.11%
Warren General ⁵	\$66	\$62	\$62	\$54	7.42%	\$67	\$63	\$62	\$54	7.76%

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Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 2	1.56%	0.14%	2.28%	2.37%	46.32%	8.51%
Bradford Regional ⁵	-0.74%	-2.15%	-2.50%	2.03%	40.52%	13.38%
Brookville ⁵	3.68%	6.67%	1.10%	3.53%	55.68%	7.31%
Charles Cole Memorial ⁵	-1.44%	-2.32%	-1.73%	2.38%	42.52%	11.50%
Clarion ⁵	1.09%	-2.02%	3.70%	3.24%	46.13%	11.04%
Clearfield ⁵	0.06%	-0.94%	2.04%	2.53%	46.47%	8.55%
Corry Memorial ⁵	3.12%	3.48%	2.68%	3.25%	50.30%	10.55%
DuBois Regional ⁵	1.92%	-1.74%	4.00%	1.80%	44.57%	8.28%
Edgewood Surgical ^{1, 10}	8.72%	9.19%	8.41%	0.81%	37.97%	5.97%
Elk Regional ⁵	4.21%	5.24%	3.96%	2.77%	44.05%	14.07%
Ellwood City ⁵	-4.18%	-19.09%	-5.71%	1.73%	53.68%	5.93%
Grove City ⁵	4.43%	5.80%	7.95%	2.65%	39.38%	1.39%
Hamot	4.62%	4.92%	4.94%	2.21%	45.08%	5.51%
Jameson Memorial ⁵	2.97%	1.68%	2.52%	2.49%	57.04%	7.39%
Kane Community ⁷	-0.34%	-1.10%	-1.80%	2.47%	44.19%	3.41%
Meadville ⁵	-1.56%	-5.34%	3.71%	2.11%	40.55%	9.91%
Millcreek Community ⁵	0.94%	-4.70%	5.27%	4.61%	36.80%	21.73%
Punxsutawney Area	-1.47%	-1.54%	0.34%	3.65%	46.02%	10.85%
Saint Vincent Health ⁵	0.95%	0.70%	1.85%	1.91%	48.16%	10.95%
Sharon Regional ⁵	1.89%	-3.51%	0.96%	1.88%	46.79%	9.27%
Titusville Area	-0.86%	0.91%	0.28%	3.93%	51.45%	8.53%
UPMC Horizon ⁵	0.36%	0.12%	-0.92%	3.36%	50.40%	5.99%
UPMC Northwest ⁵	1.97%	2.02%	0.79%	2.54%	49.39%	4.46%
Warren General ⁵	0.09%	0.24%	1.84%	1.83%	43.23%	6.27%

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 3	\$96	\$91	\$89	\$78	3.95%	\$99	\$95	\$93	\$81	3.60%
Altoona Regional ^{5,7}	\$298	\$288	\$288	\$269	3.66%	\$297	\$300	\$289	\$279	2.19%
Conemaugh Valley Memorial ^{5,7}	\$323	\$305	\$305	\$310	1.36%	\$337	\$326	\$323	\$320	1.72%
Indiana Regional ⁵	\$125	\$116	\$109	\$99	8.82%	\$125	\$114	\$106	\$97	9.45%
Meyersdale Community	\$11	\$9	\$9	\$8	10.25%	\$11	\$9	\$9	\$8	11.70%
Miners	\$16	\$15	\$16	\$17	-1.79%	\$17	\$16	\$17	\$17	-0.17%
Nason	\$28	\$28	\$26	\$25	4.63%	\$29	\$27	\$33	\$25	5.65%
Somerset ⁵	\$66	\$61	\$57	\$52	8.97%	\$65	\$61	\$57	\$54	7.01%
Tyrone	\$14	\$13	\$13	\$12	4.60%	\$18	\$16	\$15	\$18	-0.03%
UPMC Bedford	\$39	\$38	\$36	\$33	5.46%	\$41	\$37	\$35	\$32	8.90%
Windber ⁵	\$39	\$39	\$36	\$27	14.44%	\$46	\$45	\$44	\$33	13.17%

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 4	\$113	\$104	\$94	\$84	8.58%	\$110	\$102	\$94	\$83	7.74%
Berwick ^{1,5,10}	\$72	\$66	\$60	\$60	6.71%	\$62	\$58	\$52	\$51	7.18%
Bloomsburg ⁵	\$41	\$36	\$32	\$32	9.24%	\$40	\$37	\$35	\$36	4.40%
Bucktail ⁵	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$5	4.14%	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	1.97%
Evangelical Community ⁵	\$112	\$106	\$100	\$96	5.86%	\$113	\$106	\$100	\$102	3.55%
Geisinger/Danville ⁵	\$716	\$655	\$572	\$540	10.88%	\$678	\$622	\$560	\$513	10.69%
Jersey Shore	\$23	\$22	\$21	\$21	4.40%	\$22	\$21	\$21	\$21	2.50%
Lewistown ⁵	\$87	\$85	\$80	\$78	3.77%	\$86	\$86	\$82	\$78	3.43%
Lock Haven ^{1,5,10}	\$32	\$34	\$34	\$31	0.40%	\$34	\$35	\$34	\$32	1.92%
Mount Nittany ⁵	\$178	\$154	\$128	\$117	17.62%	\$165	\$144	\$127	\$117	13.89%
Muncy Valley ⁵	\$36	\$34	\$32	\$31	5.24%	\$33	\$33	\$30	\$28	6.26%
Shamokin Area Community ⁵	\$35	\$36	\$33	\$31	3.95%	\$36	\$35	\$32	\$31	6.00%
Soldiers & Sailors ⁵	\$40	\$38	\$37	\$35	5.02%	\$41	\$39	\$37	\$35	5.23%
Sunbury Community ^{1,5,10}	\$29	\$30	\$29	\$27	2.47%	\$35	\$34	\$33	\$32	2.95%
Williamsport ⁵	\$172	\$157	\$153	\$144	6.55%	\$190	\$176	\$166	\$160	6.19%

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Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 3	1.88%	-0.09%	2.42%	2.62%	48.68%	7.17%
Altoona Regional ^{5,7}	1.81%	1.97%	1.56%	2.50%	44.91%	6.35%
Conemaugh Valley Memorial ^{5,7}	2.53%	0.44%	3.15%	2.62%	54.12%	8.54%
Indiana Regional ⁵	2.46%	-8.56%	4.42%	2.26%	45.39%	6.06%
Meyersdale Community	-2.06%	-1.07%	1.41%	4.67%	49.24%	5.83%
Miners	-0.43%	-0.47%	-1.09%	3.16%	46.44%	5.55%
Nason	-1.40%	-2.59%	-7.67%	2.96%	42.78%	7.27%
Somerset ⁵	4.64%	3.77%	3.83%	2.59%	45.84%	7.97%
Tyrone	-3.15%	-1.03%	-2.96%	3.41%	48.63%	6.63%
UPMC Bedford	-2.57%	-1.46%	3.93%	4.31%	39.62%	8.32%
Windber ⁵	1.20%	1.33%	3.62%	1.77%	62.12%	4.28%

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 4	6.23%	4.22%	5.51%	2.18%	33.91%	5.38%
Berwick ^{1,5,10}	14.87%	7.63%	8.11%	1.39%	39.13%	4.52%
Bloomsburg ⁵	2.78%	3.26%	0.51%	2.35%	37.27%	5.88%
Bucktail ⁵	-5.86%	-0.57%	-5.12%	3.99%	35.12%	25.99%
Evangelical Community ⁵	4.40%	1.75%	7.13%	2.84%	37.32%	3.38%
Geisinger/Danville ⁵	8.14%	5.24%	6.83%	1.53%	27.70%	5.39%
Jersey Shore	5.41%	5.66%	4.06%	3.00%	35.35%	3.28%
Lewistown ⁵	3.60%	1.93%	2.17%	3.74%	45.91%	6.13%
Lock Haven ^{1,5,10}	-4.87%	-2.85%	-1.47%	1.89%	31.22%	17.17%
Mount Nittany ⁵	8.96%	6.98%	6.32%	2.27%	30.29%	3.31%
Muncy Valley ⁵	10.13%	8.96%	8.69%	2.88%	33.72%	19.90%
Shamokin Area Community ⁵	-0.79%	-0.50%	4.15%	3.66%	56.98%	3.34%
Soldiers & Sailors ⁵	2.88%	2.27%	4.01%	4.07%	39.87%	7.64%
Sunbury Community ^{1,5,10}	-16.32%	-9.55%	-8.73%	2.03%	58.63%	9.52%
Williamsport ⁵	3.31%	3.05%	4.75%	2.87%	41.64%	4.39%

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Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 5	\$248	\$233	\$218	\$203	7.37%	\$240	\$225	\$205	\$195	7.71%
Carlisle Regional ^{1, 5, 7, 10}	\$104	\$102	\$101	\$99	1.64%	\$90	\$100	\$88	\$75	6.65%
Chambersburg ⁵	\$246	\$221	\$203	\$190	9.81%	\$225	\$208	\$193	\$183	7.67%
Ephrata Community ⁵	\$163	\$164	\$144	\$135	6.94%	\$160	\$156	\$137	\$129	7.90%
Fulton County ⁵	\$30	\$27	\$22	\$22	11.05%	\$30	\$28	\$23	\$22	11.19%
Gettysburg ^{5, 7}	\$112	\$97	\$93	\$81	12.51%	\$103	\$91	\$81	\$73	14.04%
Good Samaritan/Lebanon ⁵	\$151	\$145	\$135	\$131	5.09%	\$161	\$154	\$143	\$141	4.71%
Hanover ^{5, 7}	\$128	\$115	\$107	\$99	10.00%	\$127	\$116	\$106	\$98	9.74%
Heart of Lancaster ^{1, 10}	\$46	\$49	\$45	\$43	1.88%	\$45	\$45	\$48	\$43	1.13%
Holy Spirit ⁵	\$243	\$225	\$202	\$196	8.07%	\$239	\$223	\$208	\$206	5.29%
J C Blair Memorial ^{5, 13}	\$37	\$37	\$34	\$33	3.22%	\$40	\$39	\$37	\$36	3.08%
Lancaster General ⁵	\$778	\$738	\$688	\$633	7.65%	\$739	\$665	\$587	\$560	10.67%
Lancaster Regional ^{1, 5, 10}	\$73	\$83	\$89	\$107	-10.54%	\$81	\$84	\$90	\$103	-7.18%
Memorial York	\$95	\$94	\$88	\$82	5.55%	\$98	\$98	\$90	\$83	6.04%
Milton S Hershey ⁵	\$710	\$651	\$618	\$548	9.82%	\$692	\$639	\$604	\$539	9.44%
Pinnacle Health ⁵	\$533	\$515	\$487	\$480	3.64%	\$534	\$512	\$477	\$480	3.70%
Waynesboro	\$64	\$59	\$58	\$50	9.43%	\$57	\$55	\$51	\$47	7.25%
York ⁵	\$697	\$644	\$586	\$517	11.58%	\$653	\$603	\$530	\$489	11.25%

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 6	\$101	\$96	\$90	\$78	7.17%	\$104	\$99	\$92	\$81	7.07%
Barnes-Kasson County ^{1, 5}	\$18	\$16	\$18	\$16	4.16%	\$19	\$18	\$19	\$18	1.72%
Community/Scranton ⁵	\$159	\$156	\$151	\$139	4.77%	\$170	\$155	\$152	\$152	3.83%
Geisinger Wilkes-Barre ^{3, 5, 11}	\$45	\$75	\$75	\$40	NA	\$71	\$102	\$88	\$47	NA
Geisinger Wyoming Valley ^{5, 7}	\$222	\$187	\$156	\$134	21.64%	\$228	\$186	\$159	\$139	21.22%
Hazleton General ^{1, 5}	\$93	\$91	\$91	\$72	9.97%	\$95	\$95	\$92	\$64	15.71%
Marian Community ^{1, 5}	\$33	\$35	\$35	\$35	-2.07%	\$36	\$37	\$38	\$37	-0.87%
Memorial/Towanda ⁵	\$36	\$32	\$32	\$32	4.54%	\$37	\$33	\$32	\$32	6.02%
Mercy/Scranton ^{1, 5}	\$146	\$140	\$137	\$127	5.20%	\$149	\$143	\$141	\$129	5.11%
Mid-Valley	\$14	\$11	\$11	\$10	10.59%	\$13	\$12	\$12	\$11	5.26%
Montrose General ¹	\$14	\$13	\$13	\$9	17.41%	\$14	\$14	\$13	\$10	13.40%
Moses Taylor ⁵	\$140	\$129	\$117	\$109	9.27%	\$149	\$135	\$122	\$117	9.23%
Pocono ⁵	\$234	\$218	\$187	\$157	16.18%	\$224	\$207	\$178	\$154	15.07%
Robert Packer ⁵	\$224	\$203	\$192	\$186	6.81%	\$202	\$188	\$190	\$171	6.21%
Troy Community	\$14	\$13	\$11	\$10	12.05%	\$12	\$11	\$11	\$10	8.60%
Tyler Memorial ¹¹	\$26	\$27	\$27	\$26	-0.75%	\$28	\$30	\$28	\$27	2.15%
Wayne Memorial ⁵	\$66	\$68	\$65	\$52	9.15%	\$66	\$68	\$62	\$60	3.25%
Wilkes-Barre General ^{1, 2, 5, 11}	\$114	\$225	\$211	\$202	NA	\$128	\$248	\$232	\$221	NA

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 5	6.06%	3.04%	6.40%	2.99%	32.46%	6.37%
Carlisle Regional ^{1, 5, 7, 10}	13.49%	8.40%	5.57%	2.79%	31.31%	10.04%
Chambersburg ⁵	9.71%	8.98%	8.67%	4.28%	38.03%	5.15%
Ephrata Community ⁵	3.51%	3.79%	6.41%	3.17%	30.31%	2.80%
Fulton County ⁵	1.34%	2.51%	1.92%	3.52%	39.15%	10.97%
Gettysburg ^{5, 7}	8.54%	-4.92%	6.99%	3.91%	27.19%	3.51%
Good Samaritan/Lebanon ⁵	-2.75%	-3.96%	-1.39%	4.44%	40.86%	5.41%
Hanover ^{5, 7}	2.45%	2.26%	2.54%	3.63%	35.96%	1.50%
Heart of Lancaster ^{1, 10}	2.51%	1.54%	0.93%	1.49%	27.04%	4.30%
Holy Spirit ⁵	4.51%	1.26%	2.46%	1.98%	36.69%	4.31%
J C Blair Memorial ^{5, 13}	-1.91%	-5.23%	-2.33%	3.36%	41.80%	8.44%
Lancaster General ⁵	9.43%	9.30%	13.85%	1.72%	28.54%	4.19%
Lancaster Regional ^{1, 5, 10}	-8.95%	-5.51%	-1.58%	1.62%	37.85%	8.95%
Memorial York	1.66%	1.57%	0.65%	5.41%	34.20%	6.85%
Milton S Hershey ⁵	6.69%	6.42%	6.86%	1.96%	25.26%	11.89%
Pinnacle Health ⁵	2.62%	-2.17%	1.53%	3.69%	39.20%	7.54%
Waynesboro	11.12%	11.80%	12.72%	4.58%	32.85%	4.57%
York ⁵	7.75%	-3.33%	6.45%	3.94%	33.83%	5.03%

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 6	1.48%	-0.27%	1.52%	3.26%	41.48%	7.33%
Barnes-Kasson County ^{1, 5}	1.97%	1.97%	2.71%	4.00%	40.84%	25.13%
Community/Scranton ⁵	-2.89%	-4.88%	2.00%	3.21%	27.99%	7.79%
Geisinger Wilkes-Barre ^{3, 5, 11}	-54.63%	-48.81%	-29.06%	4.58%	37.02%	15.44%
Geisinger Wyoming Valley ^{5, 7}	-3.39%	-1.67%	0.35%	1.89%	41.34%	8.79%
Hazleton General ^{1, 5}	-0.20%	-0.73%	0.43%	2.24%	42.33%	8.76%
Marian Community ^{1, 5}	-5.10%	-9.08%	-4.62%	2.79%	50.14%	7.29%
Memorial/Towanda ⁵	-0.71%	-3.06%	1.55%	3.90%	28.53%	13.88%
Mercy/Scranton ^{1, 5}	2.69%	1.24%	0.87%	2.97%	54.00%	5.85%
Mid-Valley	7.69%	7.76%	0.05%	2.59%	68.18%	2.56%
Montrose General ¹	2.07%	2.14%	0.67%	2.37%	52.74%	5.05%
Moses Taylor ⁵	-0.56%	-0.45%	0.45%	2.40%	39.04%	9.75%
Pocono ⁵	5.30%	5.66%	6.81%	4.10%	36.02%	5.62%
Robert Packer ⁵	22.66%	13.81%	11.30%	5.44%	44.64%	5.33%
Troy Community	14.25%	9.78%	10.81%	2.87%	41.74%	10.72%
Tyler Memorial ¹¹	-8.09%	-9.02%	-5.20%	2.92%	41.56%	2.49%
Wayne Memorial ⁵	3.94%	-1.07%	5.66%	3.10%	46.43%	6.85%
Wilkes-Barre General ^{1, 2, 5, 11}	-5.43%	-4.88%	-0.79%	2.57%	47.73%	2.73%

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 7	\$197	\$186	\$211	\$191	8.98%	\$196	\$183	\$204	\$188	9.31%
Coordinated Health Ortho ^{1, 10, 13}	\$24	\$19	NA	NA	NA	\$19	\$15	NA	NA	NA
Easton ^{1, 5, 10}	\$203	\$198	\$201	\$185	3.22%	\$159	\$166	\$163	\$158	0.15%
Gnaden Huetten Memorial ⁵	\$56	\$56	\$49	\$49	5.05%	\$56	\$53	\$51	\$53	2.20%
Lehigh Valley ⁵	\$821	\$769	\$717	\$668	7.64%	\$863	\$795	\$708	\$659	10.33%
Lehigh Valley/Muhlenberg	\$203	\$187	\$170	\$155	10.34%	\$190	\$178	\$160	\$147	9.81%
Palmerton ⁵	\$25	\$23	\$21	\$21	6.67%	\$30	\$28	\$24	\$24	8.10%
Reading ⁵	\$676	\$622	\$591	\$513	10.55%	\$656	\$594	\$545	\$495	10.82%
Sacred Heart/Allentown ^{5, 13}	\$104	\$108	\$115	\$110	-1.87%	\$111	\$120	\$118	\$117	-1.59%
Saint Catherine ^{1, 3, 5, 10, 13}	\$19	\$18	\$12	\$19	NA	\$20	\$22	\$13	\$21	NA
Schuylkill-East Norwegian ⁵	\$60	\$65	\$66	\$65	-2.53%	\$64	\$72	\$70	\$70	-2.67%
Schuylkill-South Jackson ⁵	\$86	\$85	\$82	\$74	5.10%	\$90	\$87	\$83	\$76	6.16%
St Joseph/Reading ⁵	\$185	\$179	\$163	\$154	6.72%	\$184	\$183	\$171	\$149	7.68%
St Luke's Miners ⁵	\$47	\$44	\$42	\$37	8.61%	\$46	\$44	\$41	\$37	8.51%
St Luke's/Bethlehem ⁵	\$616	\$588	\$512	\$433	14.09%	\$612	\$565	\$503	\$441	12.89%
Surg Institute of Reading ^{1, 3, 10}	\$19	\$13	NA	NA	NA	\$15	\$10	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 7	2.81%	2.57%	4.87%	2.89%	37.03%	7.57%
Coordinated Health Ortho ^{1, 10, 13}	21.57%	22.70%	NA	2.20%	27.44%	0.16%
Easton ^{1, 5, 10}	24.23%	13.81%	11.67%	0.91%	45.47%	5.19%
Gnaden Huetten Memorial ⁵	-2.35%	-2.21%	-1.85%	2.82%	44.13%	15.15%
Lehigh Valley ⁵	-3.92%	-4.71%	2.32%	2.86%	36.02%	8.62%
Lehigh Valley/Muhlenberg	4.50%	3.29%	7.02%	2.79%	40.28%	3.20%
Palmerton ⁵	-8.80%	-3.50%	-5.53%	3.37%	49.52%	3.55%
Reading ⁵	6.24%	6.02%	8.19%	2.86%	30.05%	6.09%
Sacred Heart/Allentown ^{5, 13}	-2.76%	-4.14%	-2.25%	3.55%	47.56%	10.24%
Saint Catherine ^{1, 3, 5, 10, 13}	1.43%	2.45%	-7.54%	3.19%	47.25%	19.78%
Schuylkill-East Norwegian ⁵	-3.14%	-4.90%	-1.73%	2.45%	59.94%	1.92%
Schuylkill-South Jackson ⁵	-2.26%	-2.02%	0.05%	3.02%	40.26%	7.55%
St Joseph/Reading ⁵	2.54%	2.52%	0.14%	3.85%	36.16%	15.36%
St Luke's Miners ⁵	1.78%	1.80%	1.89%	4.07%	39.53%	11.19%
St Luke's/Bethlehem ⁵	3.24%	6.93%	7.34%	3.25%	36.97%	7.47%
Surg Institute of Reading ^{1, 3, 10}	21.30%	21.83%	NA	2.07%	40.25%	1.30%

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 8	\$210	\$182	\$175	\$162	6.33%	\$207	\$184	\$173	\$162	5.74%
Abington Memorial ^{5, 7, 8, 9}	\$633	\$583	\$531	\$482	10.47%	\$626	\$587	\$537	\$490	9.27%
Brandywine ^{1, 5, 10}	\$112	\$105	\$109	\$104	2.49%	\$119	\$113	\$114	\$101	5.98%
Chester County	\$195	\$183	\$169	\$159	7.42%	\$202	\$190	\$174	\$162	8.21%
Crozer-Chester ^{5, 6}	\$581	\$553	\$589	\$539	2.55%	\$592	\$565	\$599	\$546	2.76%
Delaware County Memorial ^{5, 6}	\$194	\$185	\$178	\$165	5.90%	\$194	\$187	\$182	\$165	5.98%
Doylestown	\$203	\$188	\$176	\$174	5.42%	\$203	\$190	\$177	\$180	4.25%
Grand View ^{5, 7}	\$182	\$171	\$159	\$139	10.51%	\$185	\$175	\$159	\$138	11.40%
Holy Redeemer ^{5, 7}	\$191	\$175	\$163	\$148	9.51%	\$190	\$182	\$171	\$160	6.39%
Jennersville Regional ^{1, 10}	\$41	\$45	\$47	\$47	-4.23%	\$44	\$47	\$46	\$43	0.66%
Lansdale ^{2, 5, 8}	\$46	\$66	\$65	\$61	NA	\$46	\$68	\$65	\$65	NA
Lower Bucks ⁵	\$106	\$117	\$110	\$107	-0.32%	\$121	\$128	\$117	\$114	2.00%
Main Line Bryn Mawr ⁵	\$297	\$261	\$249	\$230	9.76%	\$274	\$250	\$219	\$216	8.97%
Main Line Lankenau ⁵	\$349	\$334	\$319	\$303	5.01%	\$341	\$329	\$308	\$312	3.15%
Main Line Paoli	\$205	\$196	\$190	\$172	6.48%	\$176	\$161	\$151	\$141	8.22%
Mercy Fitzgerald ^{1, 5}	\$183	\$166	\$156	\$158	5.21%	\$196	\$186	\$170	\$168	5.54%
Mercy Suburban ^{1, 5}	\$116	\$112	\$100	\$97	6.59%	\$116	\$111	\$99	\$93	8.35%
Montgomery ⁵	\$103	\$107	\$98	\$96	2.16%	\$104	\$109	\$103	\$102	0.41%
Phoenixville ^{1, 10}	\$159	\$149	\$131	\$122	10.17%	\$142	\$134	\$121	\$114	8.21%
Pottstown Memorial ^{1, 5, 10}	\$173	\$161	\$153	\$134	9.63%	\$139	\$141	\$134	\$120	5.46%
Riddle Memorial ⁵	\$154	\$146	\$131	\$117	10.57%	\$170	\$152	\$136	\$125	11.82%
St Luke's Quakertown ⁵	\$58	\$54	\$43	\$38	17.25%	\$53	\$50	\$43	\$38	13.05%
St Mary ^{1, 5}	\$323	\$290	\$264	\$235	12.49%	\$304	\$283	\$251	\$224	12.01%

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 8	4.61%	3.05%	3.86%	1.88%	39.08%	6.53%
Abington Memorial ^{5, 7, 8, 9}	4.61%	4.99%	4.07%	1.83%	43.81%	4.56%
Brandywine ^{1, 5, 10}	-4.85%	-2.88%	-2.57%	1.11%	43.22%	2.67%
Chester County	0.39%	0.12%	0.60%	2.05%	30.32%	8.64%
Crozer-Chester ^{5, 6}	0.85%	1.01%	0.93%	3.26%	30.44%	15.87%
Delaware County Memorial ^{5, 6}	1.01%	1.34%	0.73%	3.04%	36.00%	11.26%
Doylestown	2.98%	-1.59%	0.55%	0.98%	42.44%	2.38%
Grand View ^{5, 7}	0.97%	-9.88%	2.92%	2.45%	42.36%	3.33%
Holy Redeemer ^{5, 7}	3.59%	-2.23%	0.53%	0.51%	46.08%	5.13%
Jennersville Regional ^{1, 10}	-6.66%	-4.80%	-1.39%	1.92%	39.33%	9.32%
Lansdale ^{2, 5, 8}	3.17%	3.17%	-1.67%	1.19%	47.61%	4.44%
Lower Bucks ⁵	-6.64%	-6.84%	-4.02%	4.19%	36.76%	8.21%
Main Line Bryn Mawr ⁵	11.57%	10.77%	11.80%	0.91%	43.07%	0.90%
Main Line Lankenau ⁵	8.87%	5.55%	9.30%	1.55%	44.87%	2.72%
Main Line Paoli	17.15%	18.40%	22.54%	0.85%	34.10%	0.43%
Mercy Fitzgerald ^{1, 5}	-1.89%	-2.14%	-4.24%	2.25%	43.51%	15.12%
Mercy Suburban ^{1, 5}	1.21%	1.21%	2.23%	2.16%	41.16%	9.56%
Montgomery ⁵	2.65%	1.72%	2.97%	2.78%	42.83%	10.04%
Phoenixville ^{1, 10}	11.63%	6.78%	6.02%	1.46%	36.45%	3.88%
Pottstown Memorial ^{1, 5, 10}	19.88%	13.11%	9.78%	1.65%	34.50%	6.70%
Riddle Memorial ⁵	-3.41%	-3.60%	0.37%	1.05%	37.42%	3.51%
St Luke's Quakertown ⁵	9.61%	9.27%	7.26%	3.98%	30.46%	4.68%
St Mary ^{1, 5}	6.50%	3.68%	5.13%	1.03%	38.81%	3.20%

See footnotes on pages 26 and 27.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Net Patient Revenue NPR (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in NPR FY06-FY09	Total Operating Expense TOE (millions)				3-yr Avg Change in TOE FY06-FY09
	FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06		FY09	FY08	FY07	FY06	
Region 9	\$443	\$419	\$356	\$314	7.21%	\$460	\$432	\$365	\$326	7.35%
Albert Einstein ^{5, 6, 7}	\$558	\$546	\$522	\$463	6.82%	\$582	\$564	\$528	\$479	7.17%
Aria Health ⁵	\$448	\$441	\$421	\$394	4.54%	\$423	\$409	\$394	\$378	3.98%
Chestnut Hill ^{1, 3, 10}	\$107	\$101	\$100	\$86	NA	\$113	\$115	\$110	\$86	NA
Children's Hosp Phila ^{5, 7, 9}	\$1,086	\$1,020	\$892	\$823	10.66%	\$1,249	\$1,183	\$1,040	\$940	10.95%
Eastern Regional ^{3, 10, 13}	\$262	\$183	\$101	\$20	NA	\$271	\$170	\$101	\$36	NA
Hahnemann University ^{1, 5, 10}	\$421	\$392	\$338	\$360	5.61%	\$468	\$436	\$426	\$418	4.03%
Hospital Fox Chase Cancer ⁷	\$212	\$200	\$191	\$166	9.33%	\$192	\$193	\$172	\$157	7.51%
Hospital University PA ⁵	\$1,701	\$1,602	\$1,507	\$1,374	7.94%	\$1,645	\$1,533	\$1,408	\$1,291	9.14%
Jeanes ⁵	\$137	\$126	\$127	\$118	5.23%	\$139	\$131	\$138	\$126	3.32%
Mercy Philadelphia ^{1, 5}	\$149	\$134	\$127	\$124	6.54%	\$154	\$146	\$135	\$129	6.61%
Nazareth ^{1, 5}	\$144	\$142	\$130	\$122	6.02%	\$145	\$141	\$129	\$120	7.05%
Penn Presbyterian ⁵	\$479	\$451	\$416	\$398	6.75%	\$511	\$456	\$408	\$393	10.00%
Pennsylvania ⁵	\$415	\$411	\$377	\$338	7.67%	\$435	\$415	\$376	\$358	7.18%
Roxborough Memorial ^{1, 5, 10}	\$64	\$55	\$55	\$53	6.66%	\$72	\$70	\$66	\$77	-2.28%
St Christopher's Children ^{1, 10}	\$250	\$219	\$195	\$190	10.56%	\$257	\$236	\$219	\$209	7.64%
St Joseph's/Philadelphia	\$57	\$61	\$59	\$57	-0.07%	\$59	\$61	\$59	\$58	0.61%
Temple East ¹¹	\$100	\$110	\$111	\$93	2.65%	\$149	\$119	\$107	\$103	15.22%
Temple University ⁵	\$692	\$669	\$626	\$605	4.79%	\$704	\$697	\$608	\$614	4.92%
Thomas Jefferson Univ ^{5, 9}	\$1,128	\$1,093	\$1,023	\$942	6.57%	\$1,176	\$1,128	\$1,029	\$945	8.14%

Footnotes

1. The end of the fiscal year is not June 30. The data reflects the fiscal year that ended prior to June 30.
2. The FY09 data is less than 12 months; therefore, a three-year comparison is not appropriate for some of the measures.
3. Prior year(s) reflect less than 12 months of data; therefore, a three-year comparison is not appropriate for some of the measures.
4. This is the first reporting year for this facility. Often expenses are higher than operating revenue during the start-up period. Three-year comparisons are not appropriate for this facility.
5. The hospital has specialty units such as psychiatric, rehabilitation, long-term care, skilled nursing, home health, etc., which are included in the data presented for the facility.
6. Extraordinary item(s) reported on audited financial statement was included in the calculation of total margin.
7. Balance sheet ratios are for the parent organization.

Individual Hospital Data

Hospital	Operating Margin FY09	Total Margin FY09	3-yr Average Total Margin FY09	Percent of Uncompensated Care FY09	Medicare Share of NPR FY09	Medical Assistance Share of NPR FY09
Region 9	3.07%	2.18%	5.54%	2.42%	28.63%	18.64%
Albert Einstein ^{5, 6, 7}	1.73%	0.90%	4.98%	3.30%	41.93%	26.68%
Aria Health ⁵	7.38%	1.13%	7.32%	3.78%	43.79%	11.15%
Chestnut Hill ^{1, 3, 10}	-4.74%	-3.12%	-5.44%	1.06%	28.71%	5.90%
Children's Hosp Phila ^{5, 7, 9}	4.00%	4.41%	8.67%	2.43%	2.05%	27.69%
Eastern Regional ^{3, 10, 13}	-2.52%	-2.96%	1.38%	5.43%	16.05%	0.00%
Hahnemann University ^{1, 5, 10}	-4.99%	-3.35%	-5.58%	2.17%	43.17%	19.03%
Hospital Fox Chase Cancer ⁷	9.54%	9.54%	9.54%	2.67%	34.24%	2.21%
Hospital University PA ⁵	9.20%	6.76%	12.24%	1.62%	25.33%	11.41%
Jeanes ⁵	2.01%	-0.19%	1.82%	0.37%	45.76%	6.32%
Mercy Philadelphia ^{1, 5}	0.47%	0.20%	-1.24%	4.56%	38.50%	36.15%
Nazareth ^{1, 5}	1.42%	1.51%	2.96%	2.53%	51.23%	7.36%
Penn Presbyterian ⁵	2.58%	3.07%	5.54%	2.13%	37.42%	13.72%
Pennsylvania ⁵	2.36%	2.46%	6.96%	1.45%	29.60%	12.31%
Roxborough Memorial ^{1, 5, 10}	-6.09%	-6.04%	-7.02%	1.91%	69.11%	8.81%
St Christopher's Children ^{1, 10}	5.78%	3.43%	1.43%	0.83%	3.26%	47.40%
St Joseph's/Philadelphia	-2.09%	-1.60%	0.07%	10.35%	39.50%	48.49%
Temple East ¹¹	-47.00%	-45.75%	-14.22%	0.38%	37.47%	40.76%
Temple University ⁵	0.23%	2.29%	4.58%	0.55%	31.08%	39.65%
Thomas Jefferson Univ ^{5, 9}	2.79%	0.90%	3.29%	3.89%	33.17%	11.17%

8. Acquired or merged with another licensed hospital during the FY09 reporting period.

9. Acquired or merged with another licensed hospital during the FY07 or FY08 reporting periods.

10. For-profit facility; total margin includes *pro rata* share of taxes, other gains and/or expenses experienced by the parent organization.

11. Facility is referred to by a different name, or it closed after the FY09 reporting period.

12. Facility failed to satisfy the financial filing requirements.

13. One or more of the required financial submissions was filed late.

14. Facility submitted incomplete or inaccurate data.

NR Information necessary to report or calculate this measure was not reported by the hospital.

NA Not applicable.

Explanation of Terms

NOTE: Utilization and financial data include subunits of a hospital such as skilled nursing, long-term care, rehabilitation and psychiatric. Utilization data excludes routine newborn care; the mother and routine newborn are presented as a single patient.

3-year Average Change in Net Patient Revenue (NPR) or Total Operating Expenses (TOE): The average annual change in the hospital's NPR or TOE that occurred from the end of FY06 through FY09.

$$\left(\frac{((\text{NPR}_{09} - \text{NPR}_{06}) / \text{NPR}_{06}) / 3}{\text{NPR}_{06}} \right) \text{ or } \left(\frac{((\text{TOE}_{09} - \text{TOE}_{06}) / \text{TOE}_{06}) / 3}{\text{TOE}_{06}} \right)$$

3-year Average Total Margin: The average total margin realized by the hospital during FY07 through FY09.

$$\left(\frac{\sum \text{revenue over expenses}_{09,08,07}}{\sum \text{total revenue}_{09,08,07}} \right)$$

Commercial Third-Party Payers: Commercial insurers encompass all indemnity and managed care health insurance plans, including Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, and hospital and health care system plans. Government-funded programs, such as Medicare managed care, are not included even if a commercial insurer administers the program.

Discharge: The total number of times patients were released from the hospital during the fiscal year.

Managed Care: Managed care includes all licensed HMO, PPO, and POS plans that require some form of pre-authorization or limit care to in-network providers.

Net Patient Revenue (NPR): Net patient revenue reflects revenue for patient care only and does not include revenue from other operations such as the cafeteria, parking, rent, research and educational activities. Revenue from those operations is included in total operating revenue. NPR may include retroactive adjustments from third-party payers for care provided during a previous fiscal year.

Other Third-Party Payers: Third-party payers other than health insurance companies and managed care organizations. These include direct payments by employers or associations, auto insurance, workers' compensation, and government programs (other than Medicare and Medical Assistance).

Operating Income: The amount by which total operating revenue exceeds total operating expenses.

$$(\text{total operating revenue} - \text{total operating expenses})$$

Operating Margin: The ratio of operating income to total operating revenue. This measure places operating income in perspective with the volume of business realized by the hospital.

$$(\text{operating income} / \text{total operating revenue})$$

Patient Day: Each day a patient stays in an inpatient facility.

Percent of Uncompensated Care: This is the ratio of uncompensated care (charity care and bad debt) to the total care provided by the hospital. Charity care is the care a hospital provides without charge because the patient is unable to compensate the hospital through third-party coverage or the patient's own resources. Bad debt represents the foregone revenue for care in which the hospital initially anticipated payment, extended credit to the patient, but later determined it to be uncollectable. This rate can be used to express uncompensated care as a percent of total charges or as an estimate of the percent of total net patient revenue.

$$(\text{charity care charges} + \text{bad debt charges}) / \text{total charges}$$

Total Margin: The ratio of total income to total revenue. This measure puts income from all sources in perspective with all revenues received by a hospital.

$$(\text{revenue over expenses} / \text{total revenue})$$

Total Net Income (Revenue over Expenses): Total net income reflects the sum of operating income and non-operating income. Total income may also include an extraordinary item such as the gain or loss from the sale of securities.

For the for-profit hospitals, total net income is net of a *pro rata* share of income taxes, gains and non-operating expenses incurred by the parent corporation.

Total Operating Expenses (TOE): All costs associated with operating the entire facility such as salaries, professional fees, supplies, depreciation, interest, insurance, and bad debts. The acquisition of durable equipment and other property are not considered expenses and are reflected on the hospital's balance sheet as assets. However, the cost to finance equipment (interest) as well as the depreciation, operation and maintenance costs of capital equipment are operating expenses.

Total Operating Revenue (TOR): All revenues allocated by the hospital to meet operating expenses. Includes revenue sources such as net patient revenue, investment income, contributions, and revenue from other operations (e.g., cafeteria, parking, rent, research and educational activities). Individual hospitals may also allocate investment income, contributions, etc., as non-operating income.

Total Revenue: Operating revenue plus non-operating income. The non-operating income component typically includes unrestricted contributions, investment income, and net investment gains and losses on marketable securities.

Hospitals with Fiscal Year-End other than 6/30/09

Barnes-Kasson County	9/30/2008	Mercy/Scranton	12/31/2008
Berwick	12/31/2008	Mercy Jeannette	12/31/2008
Brandywine	12/31/2008	Mercy Philadelphia.....	12/31/2008
Carlisle Regional	12/31/2008	Mercy Suburban	12/31/2008
Chestnut Hill	12/31/2008	Montrose General	12/31/2008
Coordinated Health Ortho.....	12/31/2008	Nazareth	12/31/2008
Easton	12/31/2008	Phoenixville.....	12/31/2008
Edgewood Surgical.....	12/31/2008	Pottstown Memorial	12/31/2008
Hahnemann University	12/31/2008	Roxborough Memorial.....	12/31/2008
Hazleton General	12/31/2008	Saint Catherine	12/31/2008
Heart of Lancaster	12/31/2008	St Christopher's Children.....	12/31/2008
Jennersville Regional	12/31/2008	St Mary.....	12/31/2008
Lancaster Regional	12/31/2008	Sunbury Community	12/31/2008
Lock Haven	12/31/2008	Surg Institute of Reading.....	12/31/2008
Marian Community.....	12/31/2008	Wilkes-Barre General	12/31/2008
Mercy Fitzgerald	12/31/2008		

Non-Compliant Hospitals

No Submission

The following hospitals were not in compliance with one or more of PHC4's filing requirements and are not included in this report:

- Barix Clinics of Pennsylvania
- Commonwealth Medical Center (*closed 12/2008*)
- DSI of Bucks County (*closed 2/2009*)
- Mercy Jeannette Hospital (*merged 5/2008 Excelsa Health Westmoreland*)
- Westfield Hospital

Late Submission

The following hospitals submitted their annual financial data and/or the supporting audited financial statements late:

- J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital
- Saint Catherine Medical Center Fountain Springs
- Sacred Heart Hospital/Allentown
- Coordinated Health Orthopedic Hospital LLC
- Eastern Regional Medical Center
- Memorial Hospital Inc/Towanda



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FOR MORE INFORMATION

The information contained in this report and other PHC4 publications is available online at www.phc4.org. Additional financial, hospitalization and ambulatory procedure health care data is available for purchase. For more information, contact PHC4's Data Requests Unit at specialrequests@phc4.org or 717-232-6787.