
Health Care Indicators

Carolyn S. Donham, Brenda T. Maple, and Suzanne W. Letsch

This regular feature of the journal includes a discussion of each of the following four topics: community hospital statistics; employment, hours, and earnings in the private health sector; health care prices; and national economic indicators. These statistics are valuable in their own right for understanding the relationship between the health care sector and the overall economy. In addition, they allow us to anticipate the direction and magnitude of health care cost changes prior to the availability of more comprehensive data.

INTRODUCTION

This article presents statistics on health care utilization, prices, expenses, employment, and work hours, as well as on national economic activity. Some of these statistics are based on sample surveys conducted monthly or quarterly by government agencies or private organizations and are available 1 to 3 months after the completion of the period. They provide the first glimpse at changes occurring within the general economy and the health care sector.

The accompanying tables report quarterly statistics for 1992, and the calendar year aggregation of quarterly information for the past 3 to 10 years. Additional tables show change from the same period 1 year earlier. For quarterly information,

this calculation permits analysis of quarterly data to focus on the direction and magnitude of changes, without interference introduced by seasonal fluctuations.

In the national health accounts, indicators such as these play an important role in the estimation of the latest historical year of health care expenditures. Information that is more comprehensive tends to lag behind the close of a calendar year by 9 to 12 months or more. Therefore, we rely extensively on indicators such as these to anticipate and predict changes in health care sector expenditures for the most recent year. Other indicators help to identify specific reasons (e.g., increases in price inflation or declines in utilization) for expenditure change.

In the following sections, we will identify important indicators of health care and national economic activity. We will discuss the sources of this information, and then describe how it can be used to predict trends in health care expenditure and the share of national economic activity that is consumed by health care purchases.

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Since 1963, the American Hospital Association (AHA), in cooperation with member hospitals, has collected data on the operation of community hospitals through its National Hospital Panel Survey. Community hospitals, which comprised more than 80 percent of all hospital facilities in the United States in 1991, in-

The authors are with the Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and the opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect HCFA's views or policy position.

clude all non-Federal, short-term general, and other special hospitals open to the public. They exclude hospital units of institutions; psychiatric facilities; tuberculosis, other respiratory, and chronic disease hospitals; institutions for the mentally retarded; and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals.

The survey samples approximately one-third of all U.S. community hospitals. The sample is designed to produce estimates of community hospital indicators by bed size and region (American Hospital Association, 1963-92). In Tables 1 and 2, statistics covering expenses, utilization, beds, and personnel depict trends in the operation of community hospitals annually since 1983 and quarterly for 1992. Figures 1 and 2 show annual changes in various measures of hospital utilization for 1981-92.

For purposes of national health expenditures (NHE), survey statistics on revenues (not shown on Table 1) are analyzed in estimating the growth in the largest component of health care costs—community hospital expenditures. This one segment of NHE accounted for 33 percent of all health spending in 1991 (Letsch et al., 1992). The survey also identifies important factors influencing expenditure growth patterns, such as changes in the number of beds in operation, number of admissions, length of stay, use of outpatient facilities, and number of surgeries.

PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR: EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects monthly information on employment for all workers, and earnings and work hours for non-supervisory work-

ers in a sample of 350,000 establishments. Data are collected through cooperative agreements with State agencies that also use this information to create State and local area statistics. The survey is designed to collect industry-specific information on wage and salary jobs in non-agricultural industries. It excludes statistics on self-employed persons and on those employed in the military (U.S. Department of Labor, 1991).

Employment in this survey is defined as number of jobs. Persons holding multiple jobs would be counted multiple times. Approximately 5 percent of the population hold more than one job at any point in time. (Other surveys that are household based, such as the Current Population Survey [CPS], also record employment. In the CPS, however, each person's employment status is counted only once, as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.) Once each year, monthly establishment-based employment statistics are adjusted to benchmarks created from annual establishment census information, resulting in revisions to previously published employment estimates.

Tables 3 and 4 and Figure 3 present statistics on employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours in private (non-government) health service establishments. Similar statistics for the all private non-agricultural sector, included on these tables, provide a basis for comparing the economy as a whole with the health sector in employment, earnings, and work hours. Table 5 summarizes business activity in the health sector and the overall economy by measuring change in the implied non-supervisory work hours and payroll. Implied work hours are the product of the number of non-supervisory employees and average weekly hours. Im-

plied non-supervisory payrolls are calculated by multiplying implied work hours by average hourly earnings. Figure 4 shows annual changes in non-supervisory payroll for 1983-92.

For purposes of NHE, changes in work hours by industry combined with changes in prices (discussed in a later section) can be used to gauge the direction and magnitude of expenditure change in specific industries. We use these composite indicators in the estimation of growth in physician and dental expenditures for the most recent period. We study the historical relationship of changes in this indicator to changes in expenditures, and estimate this relationship for the most recent period.

PRICES

Consumer Prices

BLS publishes monthly information on changes in prices paid by consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. Tables 6 and 7 and Figure 5 present information on the consumer price index (CPI) for all urban consumers that measures changes in prices faced by 80 percent of the non-institutionalized population in the United States. (The more restrictive wage-earner CPI gauges prices faced by wage earners and clerical workers. These workers account for 32 percent of the non-institutionalized population [U.S. Department of Labor, 1990].)

The index reflects changes in prices charged for the same quality and quantity of goods or services purchased in the base period. For most items, the base period of 1982-84 is used to define the share of consumer expenditures purchasing

specific services and products. Those shares or weights remain constant in all years, even though consumption patterns of the household may change over time. This type of index is called a fixed weight or Laspeyres index.

CPIs for health care goods and services depict price changes for out-of-pocket expenditures made by consumers directly. The composite CPI for medical care weights together product-specific or service-specific CPIs in proportion to household out-of-pocket expenditures for these items. For example, the composite medical care CPI measures inflation for the 3 percent of hospital expenditures that are made out-of-pocket by consumers; the remaining 97 percent of the costs of hospital care paid by private health insurers, Medicare, Medicaid, and other payers are not weighted into the CPI for medical care. In addition, some medical care sector indexes measure changes in list or charged prices, rather than the prices actually received by providers after discounts are deducted. In several health care areas, received or transaction prices are difficult to capture, although BLS is making advances in this area.

In the NHE, a combination of CPIs for selected medical care items, an input price index for nursing homes, and the BLS CPI for hospital and related services adjusted by HCFA to provide transaction price changes are used as measures of inflation for the health industry. The indexes are used to develop a fixed-weight price index for personal health care to depict price changes affecting the entire health care industry more accurately than does the overall CPI medical care index (Letsch, 1993).

Background on Input Price Indexes

In 1979, HCFA developed the prospective payment system (PPS) hospital input price index which was designed to measure the pure price changes associated with expenditure changes for hospital services. In the early 1980s, the skilled nursing facility (SNF) and home health agency (HHA) input price indexes, often referred to as "market baskets," were developed to price a consistent set of goods and services over time. They have played an important role in helping to set payment percent increases and in understanding the contribution of input price increases to growing health expenditures.

The input price indexes, or market baskets, are Laspeyres or fixed-weight indexes that are constructed in two steps. First, a base period is selected. For example, for the PPS hospital input price index, the base period is 1987. Cost categories, such as food, fuel, and labor, are identified and their 1987 expenditure amounts determined. The proportion or share of total expenditures included in specific spending categories is calculated. These proportions are called cost or expenditure weights. There are 28 expenditure categories in the 1987-based PPS hospital input price index.

Second, a price proxy is selected to match each expenditure category. The purpose of the price proxy is to measure the rate of price increase of the goods or services in that expenditure category. The price proxy index for each spending category is multiplied by the expenditure weight for the category. The sum of these products (weights multiplied by the price index) over all cost categories yields the composite input price index for any given

time period, usually a fiscal year or a calendar year. The percent change in the input price index is an estimate of price change over time for a fixed quantity of goods and services purchased by a provider.

The input price indexes are estimated on a historical basis and forecasted out several years. The HCFA-chosen price proxies are forecasted under contract with Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill (DRI). Following every calendar year quarter, in March, June, September, and December, DRI updates its macroeconomic forecasts of wages and prices based on updated historical information and revised forecast assumptions. Some of the data in Tables 8-13 are forecasted and are expected to change as more recent historical data become available and subsequent quarterly forecasts are received.

The methodology and price proxy definitions used in the input price indexes are described in the *Federal Register* notices that accompany the revisions of the PPS, HHA, and SNF cost limits. A description of the current structure of the PPS input price index was published September 4, 1990 (*Federal Register*, 1990). The most recent PPS update for payment rates was published in the September 1, 1992 (*Federal Register*, 1992a). The latest HHA regulatory input price index was published July 1, 1992 (*Federal Register*, 1992b), and the latest SNF input price index was published October 7, 1992 (*Federal Register*, 1992c).

Periodically, the input price indexes are revised to a new base year so that cost weights will reflect changes in the mix of goods and services that are purchased. Each revision allows for new base weights, a new base year, and changes to

certain price variables used for price proxies.

Each input price index is presented in two tables: The first is a percent-change table, and the second provides the actual index numbers from which the percentages were computed. The hospital input price index for PPS is in Tables 8 and 9. The SNF input price index is in Tables 10 and 11. The HHA input price index is in Tables 12 and 13.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

National economic indicators provide a context for understanding health specific indicators, and how change in the health sector relates to change in the economy as a whole. Tables 14 and 15 and Figure 6 present national indicators of output, employment, and inflation.

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the U.S. economy as the value of output produced within the geographic boundaries of the United States by U.S. or foreign citizens or companies. Constant dollar or "real" GDP removes the effects of prices from the valuation of goods and services produced, so that the growth of real GDP reflects changes in the "physical" output of the economy (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992).

Predicting Health Spending Using Indicators

Indicators can be used to predict the share of GDP allocated to health care prior to the availability of more complete health expenditure data. Growth rates for five major components of national health expenditures (NHE) can be estimated using growth rates of selected statistics shown in Tables 1-10. The major components are hospital care, physician serv-

ices, dental services, drugs and other non-durable medical products, and nursing home care. During the past decade, these components have accounted for 78 to 80 percent of health care spending. An expected range for the share of GDP consumed by health care can be determined from the five estimated components.

In 1992, most currently available indicators show some degree of deceleration in growth when compared with growth in 1991. First, the AHA Panel Survey reports that growth in community hospital expenses (Table 2) and revenues were slower in 1992 than in 1991 by 0.6 and 0.9 percentage points respectively, which suggests growth in hospital expenditures will decelerate.

A preliminary measure of growth in expenditures for physician and dental services is the product of growth in BLS-reported work hours (Table 5) and CPIs (Table 7). For physician services, a slight deceleration in growth is observed in 1992, as the product of growth in physician work hours and prices was 10.0 percent in 1992, compared with 10.5 percent in 1991. For dental services, a somewhat larger deceleration occurred from 1991 to 1992, as the product of growth in dental work hours and prices was 10.1 percent in 1991 and 8.6 percent in 1992.

Growth in expenditures for retail purchases of drugs and other medical non-durables has been close to growth of the CPI for prescription drugs. In 1992, the CPI showed prices for prescription drugs grew 7.6 percent, a deceleration compared with the growth of 9.9 percent in 1991 (Table 7).

Trends in expenditures for nursing home care are approximated by the product of growth in BLS work hours in nursing and personal care facilities (Table 5)

and in the SNF input price index (Table 10). In 1992, growth in this measure (8.2 percent) was 1.9 percentage points slower than in 1991, when the growth rate was 10.1 percent.

A preliminary 1992 estimate for the five major components of NHE is calculated by applying the predicted growth rates for 1992 to the 1991 NHE estimates for those sectors. From 1987 to 1991, these five components have fallen as a share of total NHE, decreasing from 78.2 percent in 1987 to 76.5 percent in 1991. By continuing this trend, a five-component share of NHE for 1992 is developed. An estimate of NHE for 1992 is then made by dividing the sum of the five estimated components for 1992 by the 1992 five-component ratio. Given this method, growth in NHE from 1991 to 1992 is likely to be 1-2 percentage points slower than the 11.4-percent growth experienced 1 year earlier. Although deceleration is expected

in 1992, NHE growth will still likely be double the growth in GDP, which increased at 4.8 percent.

Given these estimates, a range for health expenditures as a percent of GDP can be determined. In 1991, health expenditures accounted for 13.2 percent of GDP, up from 12.2 percent in 1990. Slow growth in GDP—2.8 percent (Table 15)—rather than accelerating health care spending, was largely responsible for the unprecedented 1.0 percentage point increase. In 1992, health expenditures will likely increase to 13.8-14.0 percent of GDP. Deceleration in health care indicator growth, combined with an acceleration in GDP growth, will likely result in this more moderate increase in the share of the Nation's resources devoted to health. However, this 0.6-0.8 percentage point increase is still higher than the average 0.3 percentage point annual increase experienced in the 1980s.

Table 1
Selected Community Hospital Statistics: 1983-92

Item	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
Operating Expenses														
Total in Millions	\$120,220	\$126,028	\$134,043	\$146,032	\$161,322	\$177,770	\$195,378	\$217,113	\$238,633	\$260,994	\$63,739	\$64,532	\$65,829	\$66,894
Labor in Millions	\$68,757	\$71,381	\$74,715	\$80,169	\$87,533	\$96,415	\$106,019	\$117,828	\$128,704	\$140,112	\$34,143	\$34,501	\$35,396	\$36,073
Non-Labor in Millions	51,463	54,646	59,328	65,862	73,790	81,355	89,359	99,286	109,929	120,882	29,597	30,031	30,434	30,821
Inpatient Expenses														
In Millions	103,361	107,005	111,416	119,296	129,824	140,482	152,147	165,792	178,401	191,401	47,495	47,284	47,873	48,733
Amount per Patient Day	391	443	493	535	581	632	690	765	844	927	876	922	950	965
Amount per Admission	2,742	2,947	3,226	3,527	3,860	4,194	4,586	5,021	5,461	5,905	5,683	5,836	5,980	6,133
Utilization														
Admissions in Thousands	37,692	36,305	34,535	33,825	33,634	33,496	33,176	33,017	32,670	32,411	8,357	8,102	8,005	7,947
Inpatient Days in Thousands	264,504	241,780	226,129	222,904	223,441	222,313	220,361	216,836	211,475	206,440	54,238	51,306	50,387	50,509
Adult Length of Stay in Days	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4
Surgical Operations in Thousands														
	19,783	19,926	20,009	20,443	21,038	21,252	21,383	21,904	21,983	22,463	5,608	5,641	5,630	5,584
Outpatient Visits in Thousands														
	229,558	232,832	243,381	263,631	278,917	296,111	308,086	326,498	344,116	366,243	89,168	91,572	93,271	92,232
Beds in Thousands														
	1,004	993	975	963	954	942	930	921	912	908	909	910	908	904
Adult Occupancy Rate¹														
	72.2	66.6	63.6	63.4	64.1	64.5	64.9	64.5	63.5	62.1	65.6	62.0	60.3	60.7
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel														
Total in Thousands	3,188	3,115	3,044	3,055	3,077	3,112	3,162	3,229	3,249	3,300	3,277	3,290	3,310	3,324
Number per Bed Adjusted Patient Days ² per FTE	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
	97	91	89	89	90	90	89	88	87	85	22	21	21	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1—Continued
Selected Community Hospital Statistics: 1983-92

Item	Calendar Year										1992	1992	1992	1992
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Adjusted Patient Days in Thousands	307,646	284,761	272,052	272,881	277,654	281,322	282,974	283,959	282,874	281,502	72,789	70,021	69,286	69,332

¹Adult occupancy rate is the ratio of average daily census to the average number of beds maintained during the reporting period.

²Adjusted patient days is an aggregate figure reflecting the number of days of inpatient care, plus an estimate of the volume of outpatient services, expressed in units equivalent to an inpatient day in terms of level of effort. It is derived by multiplying the number of outpatient visits by the ratio of outpatient revenue per outpatient visit to inpatient revenue per inpatient day, and adding the product to the number of inpatient days.

NOTES: Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: *National Hospital Panel Survey Reports*. Chicago. Monthly reports for January 1983-December 1992.

Table 2
Percent Change in Selected Community Hospital Statistics: 1983-92

Item	Calendar Year										Percent Change From the Same Period of Previous Year			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change From the Same Period of Previous Year			
Operating Expenses														
Total	10.2	4.8	6.4	8.9	10.5	10.2	9.9	11.1	9.9	9.4	11.5	9.5	9.3	7.4
Labor	9.4	3.8	4.7	7.3	9.2	10.1	10.0	11.1	9.2	8.9	10.2	8.9	8.9	7.6
Non-Labor	11.3	6.2	8.6	11.0	12.0	10.3	9.8	11.1	10.7	10.0	12.9	10.3	9.9	7.1
Inpatient Expenses	9.6	3.5	4.1	7.1	8.8	8.2	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.3	9.4	7.5	7.4	5.0
Amount per Patient Day	12.4	13.3	11.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.3	10.7	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.4	9.7	9.7
Amount per Admission	10.2	7.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.8
Utilization														
Admissions	-0.5	-3.7	-4.9	-2.1	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-2.6
Inpatient Days	-2.5	-8.6	-6.5	-1.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.6	-2.5	-2.4	-0.6	-2.6	-2.1	-4.3
Adult Length of Stay	-2.0	-5.1	-1.7	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7
Surgical Operations	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.2	2.9	1.0	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.2	4.2	1.2	1.7	1.6
Outpatient Visits	2.8	1.4	4.5	8.3	5.8	6.2	4.0	6.0	5.4	6.4	8.1	6.1	6.4	5.2
Beds	0.6	-1.1	-1.8	-1.2	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5
Adult Occupancy Rate ¹	-2.3	-5.7	-3.0	-0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-1.4	-0.7	-1.5	-1.1	-2.4
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel														
Total	1.4	-2.3	-2.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0
Number per Bed	0.8	-1.2	-0.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6
Adjusted Patient Days per FTE	-3.3	-5.3	-2.3	-0.0	1.0	0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.0	-2.0	0.1	-2.2	-2.1	-4.0
Adjusted Patient Days	-2.0	-7.4	-4.5	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	1.2	-0.8	-0.3	-2.1

¹Change in rate, rather than percent change.

NOTE: Q designates quarter of year.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: *National Hospital Panel Survey Reports*. Chicago. Monthly reports for January 1982-December 1992.

Figure 1

Percent Change in Beds and Level Change in Occupancy Rates from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1981-92

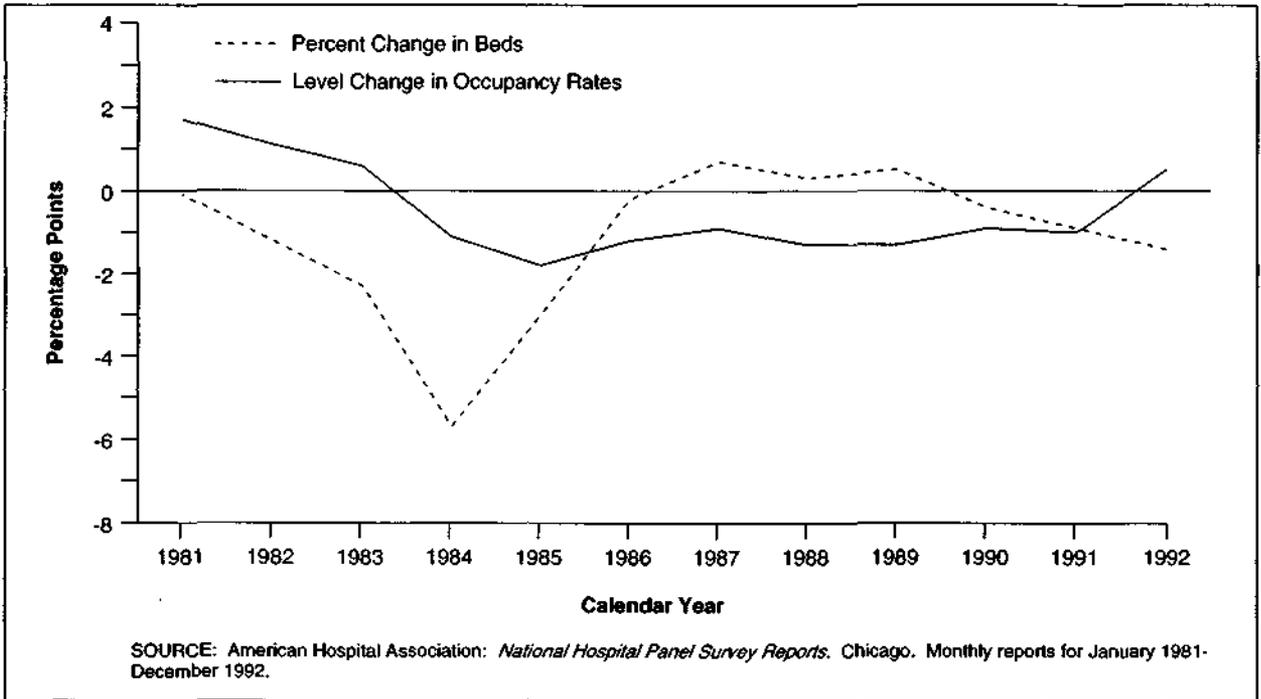


Figure 2

Percent Change in Inpatient Days and Outpatient Visits from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1981-92

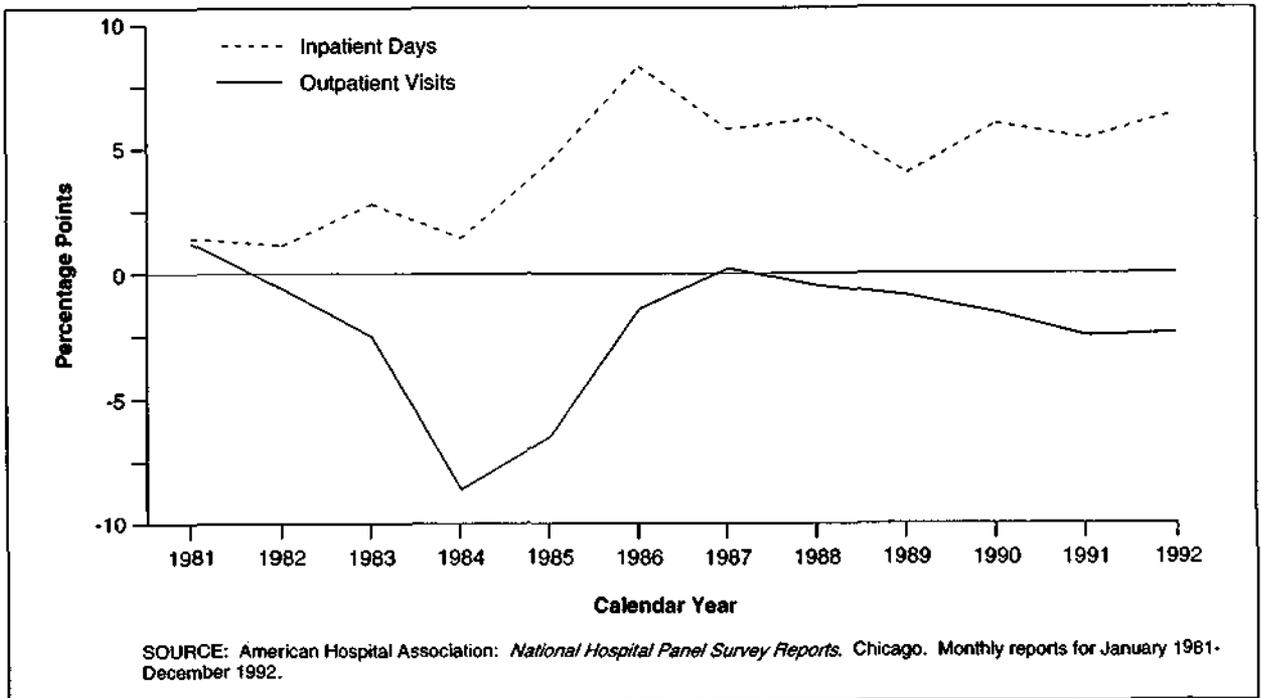


Table 3
Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private¹ Health Service Establishments, by Selected Type of Establishment: 1983-92

Type of Establishment and Measure	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
Health Services (SIC 80)														
Total Employment in Thousands	5,988.2	6,122.3	6,298.7	6,535.7	6,805.4	7,121.0	7,483.7	7,831.2	8,177.2	8,464.3	8,356.6	8,431.6	8,510.5	8,558.7
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	5,380.8	5,462.3	5,607.0	5,810.2	6,052.1	6,324.3	6,654.1	6,962.4	7,271.0	7,524.5	7,429.3	7,498.0	7,566.8	7,604.1
Average Weekly Hours	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.9	32.8
Average Hourly Earnings	\$7.39	\$7.71	\$8.06	\$8.35	\$8.69	\$9.21	\$9.82	\$10.40	\$10.96	\$11.38	\$11.23	\$11.30	\$11.44	\$11.57
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors (SIC 801)														
Total Employment in Thousands	934.1	978.3	1,029.9	1,083.7	1,142.3	1,203.8	1,273.7	1,342.9	1,397.8	1,441.1	1,420.1	1,433.7	1,451.0	1,459.5
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	790.2	820.4	857.8	900.7	946.0	992.0	1,052.0	1,108.4	1,149.8	1,183.0	1,167.1	1,178.5	1,190.8	1,195.5
Average Weekly Hours	31.5	30.9	30.9	31.2	31.1	31.6	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.2	31.9	32.2	32.1
Average Hourly Earnings	\$7.41	\$7.68	\$8.01	\$8.35	\$8.61	\$9.07	\$9.78	\$10.58	\$11.13	\$11.39	\$11.21	\$11.30	\$11.44	\$11.63
Offices and Clinics of Dentists (SIC 802)														
Total Employment in Thousands	407.1	425.6	439.8	458.2	470.3	484.6	501.2	514.0	527.4	537.7	533.0	536.7	540.3	540.9
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	359.7	377.8	391.7	404.4	414.7	424.5	438.6	450.6	463.3	470.7	466.6	469.5	473.1	473.7
Average Weekly Hours	28.1	28.8	28.6	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.2	28.3	28.3
Average Hourly Earnings	\$7.12	\$7.42	\$7.98	\$8.27	\$8.50	\$8.82	\$9.41	\$10.14	\$10.62	\$11.01	\$10.90	\$10.97	\$10.98	\$11.18
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities (SIC 805)														
Total Employment in Thousands	1,106.6	1,148.2	1,198.9	1,246.6	1,285.3	1,314.3	1,360.7	1,419.4	1,498.8	1,556.0	1,535.9	1,547.8	1,565.2	1,575.2
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	1,002.3	1,038.4	1,084.7	1,126.3	1,161.2	1,187.0	1,230.3	1,282.5	1,352.8	1,405.6	1,386.3	1,398.1	1,414.7	1,423.2
Average Weekly Hours	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.0	32.7	32.2
Average Hourly Earnings	\$5.20	\$5.42	\$5.61	\$5.80	\$6.00	\$6.33	\$6.80	\$7.24	\$7.56	\$7.85	\$7.75	\$7.81	\$7.89	\$7.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued
Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private¹ Health Service Establishments, by Selected Type of Establishment: 1983-92

Type of Establishment and Measure	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
Private Hospitals (SIC 806)														
Total Employment in Thousands	3,036.7	3,004.0	2,997.3	3,038.0	3,143.0	3,295.0	3,440.2	3,550.1	3,656.7	3,755.6	3,725.1	3,746.2	3,772.8	3,778.3
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	2,784.3	2,743.2	2,732.2	2,768.2	2,866.9	3,010.8	3,146.9	3,249.7	3,354.0	3,447.4	3,419.1	3,438.6	3,463.6	3,468.3
Average Weekly Hours	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.4
Average Hourly Earnings	\$8.12	\$8.55	\$9.00	\$9.36	\$9.84	\$10.51	\$11.21	\$11.79	\$12.50	\$13.03	\$12.85	\$12.90	\$13.12	\$13.26
All Private Non-Agricultural Establishments														
Total Employment in Thousands	74,330	78,472	81,125	82,832	85,190	88,150	90,550	91,478	89,930	89,858	88,256	89,982	90,665	90,529
Non-Supervisory Workers: Employment in Thousands	60,070	63,415	65,586	67,018	68,978	71,383	73,400	74,108	72,705	72,809	71,212	72,900	73,582	73,540
Average Weekly Hours	35.0	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.5
Average Hourly Earnings	\$8.02	\$8.31	\$8.57	\$8.76	\$8.98	\$9.28	\$9.65	\$10.01	\$10.33	\$10.59	\$10.52	\$10.54	\$10.58	\$10.71
Employment in Thousands														
All Hospitals	4,389.0	4,326.5	4,301.8	4,323.7	4,437.5	4,601.0	4,741.9	4,854.0	4,963.6	5,093.8	5,050.9	5,079.8	5,117.5	5,127.1
Private Hospitals (SIC 806)	3,036.7	3,004.0	2,997.3	3,038.0	3,143.0	3,295.0	3,440.2	3,550.1	3,656.7	3,755.6	3,725.1	3,746.2	3,772.8	3,778.3
Federal Hospitals	237.5	241.0	248.1	246.3	249.4	240.7	227.4	231.6	234.1	238.7	237.5	238.5	239.3	239.5
State Hospitals	471.2	458.8	448.4	438.1	438.7	446.2	442.4	426.2	414.0	411.2	411.8	411.4	411.4	410.4
Local Hospitals	643.6	622.8	607.9	601.3	606.4	619.0	632.0	646.1	658.7	688.3	676.5	683.7	694.0	696.9

¹Excludes hospitals, clinics, and other health related establishments run by all governments.

NOTES: Data presented here incorporate conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and an historical reconstruction of components back to the inception of the series, whenever possible. Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1983-December 1992.

Table 4
Percent Change in Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private¹ Health Service Establishment, by Selected Type of Establishment: 1983-92

Type of Establishment and Measure	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change from the Same Period of Previous Year			
Health Services (SIC 80)														
Total Employment	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
Non-Supervisory Workers:														
Employment	3.4	1.5	2.6	3.6	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
Average Weekly Hours	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	6.7	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2	5.9	6.7	5.9	5.3	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors (SIC 801)														
Total Employment	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9
Non-Supervisory Workers:														
Employment	7.9	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	6.0	5.4	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	-1.6	-1.9	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	1.5	1.0	-0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
Average Hourly Earnings	7.1	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.2	5.3	7.9	8.1	5.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.0
Offices and Clinics of Dentists (SIC 802)														
Total Employment	6.0	4.5	3.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2
Non-Supervisory Workers:														
Employment	5.9	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	-0.5	2.5	-0.7	-1.9	1.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	5.7	4.1	6.2	5.0	2.8	3.9	6.6	7.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.8
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities (SIC 805)														
Total Employment	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.1	2.3	3.5	4.3	5.6	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.1
Non-Supervisory Workers:														
Employment	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.2	3.6	4.2	5.5	3.9	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.2
Average Weekly Hours	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	6.4	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7
Private Hospitals (SIC 806)														
Total Employment	0.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1
Non-Supervisory Workers:														
Employment	0.6	-1.5	-0.4	1.3	3.6	5.0	4.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2
Average Weekly Hours	-1.0	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Average Hourly Earnings	7.4	5.3	5.2	4.0	5.1	6.8	6.7	5.2	6.0	4.2	5.6	3.8	3.6	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4—Continued
Percent Change in Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private¹ Health Service Establishment, by Selected Type of Establishment: 1983-92

Type of Establishment and Measure	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992					
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change from the Same Period of Previous Year				
All Private Non-Agricultural Establishments															
Total Employment	0.8	5.6	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.7	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Non-Supervisory Workers:															
Employment	1.0	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.8	1.0	-1.9	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	
Average Weekly Hours	0.5	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	
Average Hourly Earnings	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Employment															
All Hospitals	0.2	-1.4	-0.6	0.5	2.6	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	
Private Hospitals (SIC 806)	0.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	
Federal Hospitals	1.2	1.4	3.0	-0.7	1.2	-3.5	-5.5	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	
State Hospitals	-4.7	-2.6	-2.2	-2.3	0.1	1.7	-0.9	-3.7	-2.8	-0.7	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Local Hospitals	1.3	-3.2	-2.4	-1.1	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	

¹Excludes hospitals, clinics, and other health-related establishments run by all governments.

NOTES: Data presented here incorporate conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and an historical reconstruction of components back to the inception of the series whenever possible. Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1982 -December 1992.

Figure 3

Percent Change for Total Employment from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1983-92

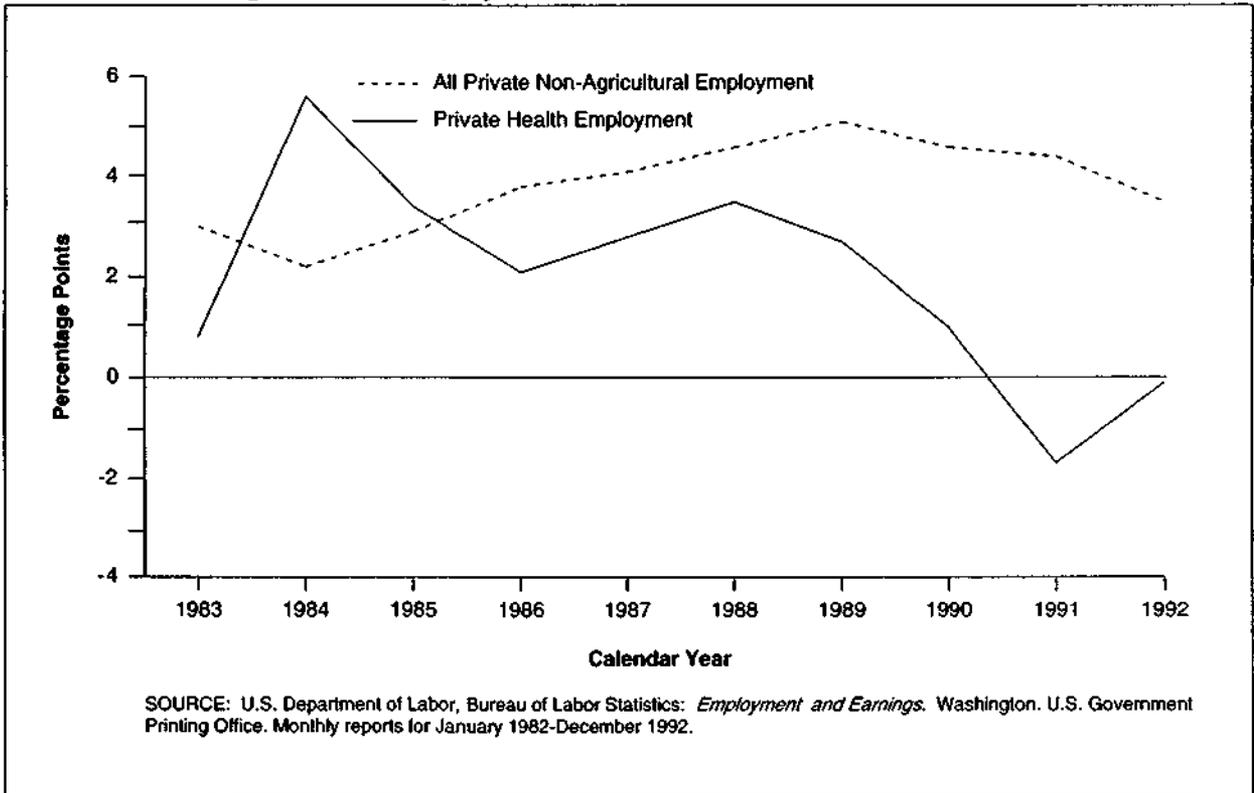


Table 5

Percent Change in Implied Non-Supervisory Payrolls and Work Hours in Private¹ Health Service Establishments, by Selected Type of Establishment: 1983-92

Type of Establishment	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change from the Same Period of Previous Year			
Private Health Service Establishments (SIC 80)														
Payrolls	9.1	5.6	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.8	12.4	11.1	10.0	8.2	10.2	7.8	7.6	7.4
Work Hours	2.2	1.1	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.1	3.9	3.5
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors (SIC 801)														
Payrolls	13.7	5.6	9.0	10.5	8.1	12.0	15.5	13.5	9.6	6.0	6.6	5.0	6.2	6.2
Work Hours	6.2	1.8	4.4	6.0	4.8	6.4	7.1	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.7	2.9	3.4	3.2
Offices and Clinics of Dentists (SIC 802)														
Payrolls	11.3	11.9	9.5	6.2	6.4	7.0	10.0	10.5	7.2	5.5	7.3	5.2	4.8	4.9
Work Hours	5.4	7.6	3.0	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.8	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities (SIC 805)														
Payrolls	10.0	7.2	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.8	12.3	12.0	10.2	8.4	9.7	8.2	8.4	7.3
Work Hours	3.3	2.9	4.6	4.6	3.6	2.2	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.4
Private Hospitals (SIC 806)														
Payrolls	7.0	3.9	5.4	5.1	8.6	11.6	11.6	9.3	9.4	7.7	10.2	7.5	6.7	6.6
Work Hours	-0.4	-1.4	0.1	1.0	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.6
All Private Non-Agricultural Establishments														
Payrolls	6.0	10.1	5.7	4.0	5.5	6.8	6.6	4.4	0.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2
Work Hours	1.5	6.2	2.6	1.7	3.0	3.3	2.5	0.7	-2.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8

¹Excludes hospitals, clinics, and other health-related establishments run by all governments.

NOTES: Data presented here incorporate conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and an historical reconstruction of components back to the inception of the series, whenever possible. Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1982-December 1992.

Figure 4

Percent Change for Non-Supervisory Payrolls from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1983-92

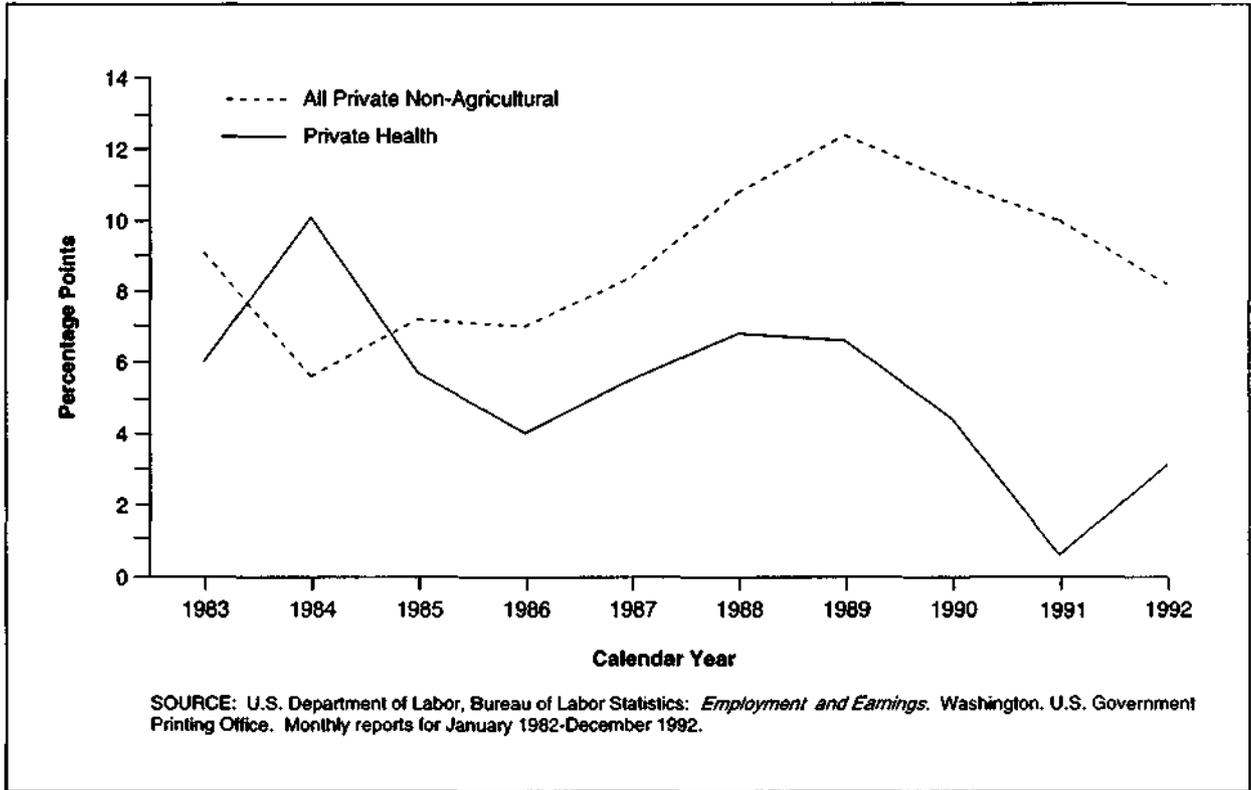


Table 6
Selected Items of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: 1983-92

Item	Calendar Year										1992	1992	1992	1992
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
All Items	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.3	138.7	139.8	140.9	141.9
All Items Less Medical Care	99.6	103.7	107.2	108.8	112.6	117.0	122.4	128.8	133.8	137.5	136.0	137.0	138.0	138.9
Apparel and Upkeep	100.2	102.0	105.0	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	124.1	128.7	131.9	130.5	132.5	130.9	133.6
Energy	99.9	100.9	101.6	88.2	88.6	89.2	94.3	102.1	102.4	103.0	99.3	102.6	105.8	104.3
Food and Beverages	99.5	103.2	105.6	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	132.1	136.8	138.7	138.3	138.5	138.7	139.3
Housing: Shelter	99.1	104.0	109.8	115.8	121.2	127.1	132.8	140.0	146.3	151.2	149.8	150.5	152.0	152.5
Medical Care	100.6	106.9	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.2	162.8	177.0	190.1	185.9	188.7	191.5	194.1
Medical Care Services ¹	100.7	106.7	113.2	121.9	130.0	138.3	148.9	162.7	177.1	190.5	186.1	188.9	192.1	195.0
Professional Services	99.8	107.0	113.6	120.8	128.8	137.5	146.4	156.1	165.7	175.8	172.3	174.7	177.0	179.0
Physicians' Services	100.1	107.0	113.3	121.5	130.4	139.8	150.0	160.8	170.5	181.2	177.2	180.3	182.8	184.6
Dental Services	99.4	107.5	114.2	120.6	128.8	137.5	146.0	155.8	167.4	178.7	174.7	177.0	180.4	182.6
Hospital and Related Services	100.5	109.2	116.1	123.1	131.6	143.9	160.5	178.0	196.1	214.0	208.1	211.3	216.0	220.6
Hospital Room	100.6	109.0	115.4	122.3	131.1	143.3	158.1	175.4	191.9	208.7	202.8	206.1	210.6	215.2
Other Inpatient Services ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	103.9	114.0	128.9	142.7	158.0	172.3	168.0	170.2	173.9	177.0
Outpatient Services ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	103.3	112.5	124.7	138.7	153.4	168.7	163.5	166.4	170.1	174.7
Medical Care Commodities	100.2	107.5	115.2	122.7	130.9	139.9	150.8	163.4	176.8	188.0	184.9	187.8	189.0	190.4
Prescription Drugs	100.1	109.7	120.1	130.4	140.8	152.0	165.2	181.7	199.7	214.7	210.9	214.5	215.6	218.0
Non-Prescription Drugs and Medical Supplies ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	103.1	108.1	114.6	120.6	126.2	131.2	129.3	131.1	132.1	132.1
Internal and Respiratory Over-the-Counter Drugs	100.3	106.4	112.2	117.7	123.9	130.8	138.7	145.9	152.4	158.2	155.3	158.4	159.9	159.3
Non-Prescription Medical Equipment and Supplies	100.4	105.1	109.6	115.0	119.6	123.9	131.1	138.0	145.0	150.9	150.1	150.4	151.2	152.1

¹Includes net cost of private health insurance not shown in professional or hospital and related services.

²December 1986 = 100.

NOTES: 1982-84 = 100.0 unless noted. Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data not seasonally adjusted. NA designates not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *CPI Detailed Report*. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1983-December 1992.

Table 7
Percent Change in Selected Items of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: 1983-92

Item	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change from the Same Period of Previous Year			
All Items	3.2	4.3	3.5	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
All Items Less Medical Care	2.9	4.1	3.4	1.6	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.2	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Apparel and Upkeep	2.5	1.8	2.9	0.8	4.4	4.3	2.8	4.6	3.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.4
Energy	0.8	1.0	0.7	-13.2	0.4	0.8	5.7	8.2	0.4	0.5	-3.7	0.9	2.6	2.4
Food and Beverages	2.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.7	5.8	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.7
Housing: Shelter	2.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1
Medical Care	8.7	6.2	6.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	7.7	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.8
Medical Care Services ¹	8.7	6.0	6.0	7.7	6.6	6.5	7.6	9.3	8.9	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.2
Professional Services	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8
Physicians' Services	7.7	7.0	5.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.3
Dental Services	6.7	8.1	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1
Hospital and Related Services	11.4	8.6	6.3	6.0	6.9	9.4	11.5	10.9	10.2	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.0
Hospital Room	11.3	8.3	5.9	6.0	7.2	9.2	10.3	10.9	9.4	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.0
Other Inpatient Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.7	13.1	10.7	10.7	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.4
Outpatient Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.9	10.9	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.2
Medical Care Commodities	8.5	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.8	8.4	8.2	6.4	7.7	7.1	5.7	5.2
Prescription Drugs	11.0	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.0	7.9	8.7	10.0	9.9	7.6	9.3	8.5	6.5	6.0
Non-Prescription Drugs and Medical Supplies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.4
Internal and Respiratory Over-the-Counter Drugs	7.5	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.3	4.0	3.7
Non-Prescription Medical Equipment and Supplies	6.2	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.1	6.2	3.9	3.6	2.7

¹Includes net cost of private health insurance not shown in professional or hospital and related services.

NOTES: Q designates quarter of year. NA designates not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *CPI Detailed Report*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1982-December 1992.

Figure 5

Percent Change in Measures of Price Inflation from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1981-92

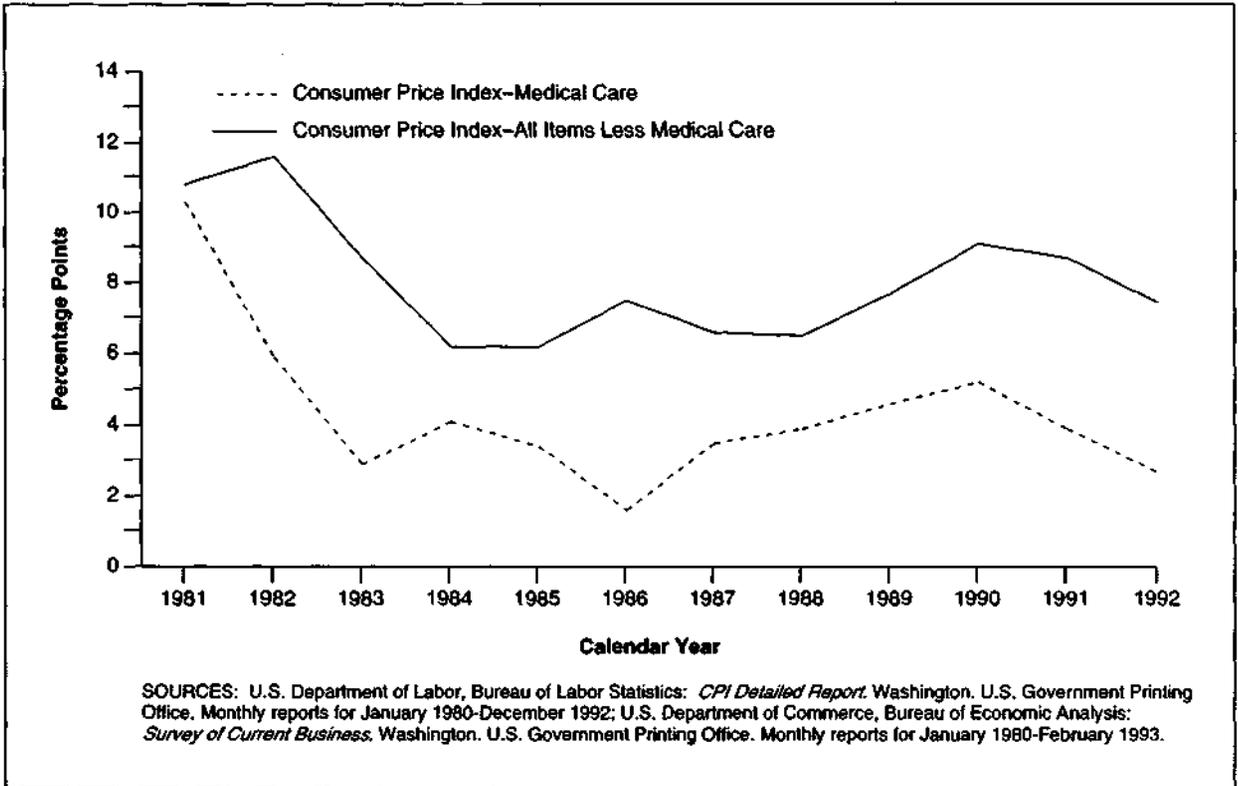


Table 8
Percent Change in Calendar Year Periods for the Prospective Payment System Hospital
Input Price Index, by Expense Category: 1989-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1987 ²	Calendar Year					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	100.000	5.4	4.9	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.2
Compensation	61.709	5.2	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.2
Wages and Salaries	52.212	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.9
Employee Benefits	9.497	6.9	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.9
Other Professional Fees	1.649	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2
Energy and Utilities	2.376	8.5	10.6	-1.9	-0.8	1.7	4.0
Fuel Oil, Coal, and Other							
Fuel	0.625	17.9	25.9	-11.3	-5.5	-1.6	6.4
Electricity	1.143	3.2	3.0	7.1	1.6	0.9	1.7
Natural Gas	0.343	6.0	-2.0	-1.6	1.6	13.3	4.1
Motor Gasoline	0.229	13.5	21.0	-11.2	-2.6	-0.6	7.6
Water and Sewerage							
Maintenance	0.036	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.2	5.8
Professional Liability Insurance	1.433	0.6	-0.1	1.3	3.3	6.7	9.0
All Other	32.839	5.8	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.7	4.0
Other Products	21.788	6.1	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.7	3.8
Pharmaceuticals	3.873	9.1	8.9	8.4	6.5	5.1	6.5
Food	3.299	4.5	3.9	1.2	0.8	1.7	2.8
Direct Purchase	2.111	4.5	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.4
Contract Service	1.188	4.6	4.7	3.4	2.0	2.4	3.4
Chemicals and Cleaning							
Products	3.126	7.5	-1.4	-1.3	-2.3	2.9	4.0
Surgical and Medical							
Instruments	2.672	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.8
Photographic Supplies	2.623	8.8	3.7	-1.4	0.0	1.4	3.0
Rubber and Plastics	2.323	3.0	0.9	1.3	-0.1	2.0	0.5
Paper Products	1.399	6.5	1.2	-1.5	-1.4	1.3	6.0
Apparel	1.142	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.4
Minor Machinery and							
Equipment	0.497	3.7	2.8	1.9	0.2	1.6	2.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.833	5.1	4.9	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.7
Other Services	11.051	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.1	2.7	4.5
Business Services	3.845	5.4	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.8	5.3
Computer and Data							
Processing	1.992	7.5	6.5	3.0	1.3	3.7	5.6
Transportation and							
Shipping	1.233	5.0	5.6	2.8	2.2	3.5	4.9
Telephone	0.987	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.2
Blood Services	0.588	5.5	0.1	1.0	5.6	-0.5	3.3
Postage	0.372	3.1	0.0	14.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Other—Labor Intensive	1.233	3.7	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.3	4.0
Other—Non-Labor							
Intensive	0.800	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2

¹For the data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1990).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of rounding.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data for 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary; Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 9
Calendar Year Index Levels for Prospective Payment System Hospital Input Price Index, by
Expense Category: 1988-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1987 ²	Calendar Year						
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	100.000	106.1	111.8	117.3	121.7	125.4	129.9	135.4
Compensation	61.709	105.8	111.3	117.5	123.0	127.8	133.0	138.6
Wages and Salaries	52.212	105.6	110.8	116.4	121.4	125.6	130.2	135.2
Employee Benefits	9.497	107.1	114.4	123.4	131.5	139.6	148.5	157.2
Other Professional Fees	1.649	105.7	110.5	115.9	120.9	125.6	130.9	136.4
Energy and Utilities	2.376	99.9	107.1	118.5	116.2	115.3	117.3	122.0
Fuel Oil, Coal, and Other								
Fuel	0.625	100.4	113.1	142.4	126.3	119.4	117.6	125.1
Electricity	1.143	100.0	103.2	106.2	113.7	115.6	116.6	118.6
Natural Gas	0.343	96.0	101.8	99.7	98.1	99.7	113.0	117.6
Motor Gasoline	0.229	103.1	117.0	141.5	125.7	122.4	121.6	130.9
Water and Sewerage								
Maintenance	0.036	106.8	113.3	120.8	129.7	138.5	147.1	155.6
Professional Liability								
Insurance	1.433	128.4	129.2	129.0	130.7	135.0	144.0	157.0
All Other	32.839	106.2	112.3	116.4	119.2	121.2	124.5	129.5
Other Products	21.788	106.9	113.5	117.3	119.5	121.2	124.5	129.2
Pharmaceuticals	3.873	110.2	120.2	130.9	141.7	151.1	158.8	169.1
Food	3.299	104.9	109.7	114.0	115.4	116.3	118.3	121.6
Direct Purchase	2.111	104.9	109.6	113.4	113.4	113.5	115.0	117.8
Contract Service	1.188	105.0	109.9	115.1	119.0	121.3	124.2	128.4
Chemicals and								
Cleaning Products	3.126	114.1	122.7	121.0	119.5	116.7	120.1	124.9
Surgical and Medical								
Instruments	2.672	102.2	106.3	109.1	110.7	113.2	115.9	119.2
Photographic Supplies	2.623	102.8	111.8	115.9	114.5	114.3	115.9	119.5
Rubber and Plastics	2.323	107.2	110.4	111.4	112.8	112.8	115.0	115.6
Paper Products	1.399	110.3	117.4	118.8	117.1	115.3	116.8	123.9
Apparel	1.142	103.1	105.2	108.1	110.3	112.2	114.6	117.3
Minor Machinery and								
Equipment	0.497	103.0	106.7	109.8	111.9	112.1	113.9	117.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.833	103.1	108.4	113.8	116.2	117.6	119.7	122.9
Other Services	11.051	104.7	110.0	114.8	118.6	121.1	124.4	130.0
Business Services	3.845	104.1	109.7	114.6	117.8	120.3	123.7	130.3
Computer and Data								
Processing	1.992	109.5	117.6	125.2	129.0	130.7	135.6	143.2
Transportation and								
Shipping	1.233	104.7	109.9	116.1	119.3	121.9	126.2	132.4
Telephone	0.987	99.3	100.3	100.8	102.5	103.0	103.8	106.1
Blood Services	0.588	100.1	105.6	105.7	106.8	112.8	112.2	115.8
Postage	0.372	110.1	113.5	113.5	130.3	131.9	131.9	131.9
Other—Labor Intensive	1.233	104.0	107.8	112.1	116.7	120.1	124.0	129.0
Other—Non-Labor								
Intensive	0.800	105.3	110.3	116.3	121.2	124.9	128.4	132.5

¹For data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1990).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of roundings.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data from 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary; Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 10
Calendar Year Percent Change in the Skilled Nursing Facility Input Price Index, by
Expense Category: 1986-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1977 ²	Calendar Year									
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Total	100.000	2.9	3.3	5.1	6.5	6.3	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.7	
Compensation	70.620	3.4	3.3	5.5	7.1	6.4	4.7	4	4.4	5.1	
Wages and Salaries	63.020	3.4	3.5	5.4	7.4	6.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	5.2	
Employee Benefits	7.600	3.4	1.8	5.9	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	
Fuel and Other Energy	4.270	-7.8	-0.6	1.0	3.8	8.8	0.7	0.6	3.1	4.6	
Fuel Oil and Coal	1.660	-4.9	0.3	0.3	4.3	20.5	-3.8	-3.8	3.7	8.3	
Electricity	1.210	-18.9	-0.4	1.4	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.3	1.2	0.7	
Natural Gas	0.910	1.4	-4.6	-0.6	2.8	0.1	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	
Water and Sewerage Maintenance	0.490	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.2	5.8	
Food	9.740	2.5	3.3	4.3	5.2	4.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.7	
Direct Purchase	4.930	1.8	2.4	4.5	4.5	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.4	
Contract Service	4.810	3.2	4.2	4.1	5.8	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.3	3.0	
All Other	15.370	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	
Drugs	1.500	8.8	9.1	7.9	9.1	8.9	8.4	6.5	5.1	6.5	
Supplies	3.280	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	
Health Services	1.210	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	
Other Business Services	4.590	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	
Miscellaneous	4.790	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	

¹For the data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1992c).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of rounding.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data for 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 11
Calendar Year Index Levels in the Skilled Nursing Facility Input Price Index, by Expense Category: 1985-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1977 ²	Calendar Year									
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	100.000	174.5	179.5	185.5	194.9	207.7	220.7	230.2	238.6	248.1	259.8
Compensation	70.620	172.9	178.8	184.6	194.7	208.6	221.9	232.3	241.5	252.1	264.9
Wages and Salaries	63.020	171.7	177.5	183.7	193.6	208.0	221.6	231.3	240.2	250.7	263.8
Employee Benefits	7.600	183.0	189.2	192.6	203.9	213.4	224.8	240.4	252.4	263.2	274.2
Fuel and Other											
Energy	4.270	212.5	196.0	194.9	196.9	204.4	222.4	224.0	225.3	232.2	243.0
Fuel Oil and Coal	1.660	218.2	177.1	177.6	178.2	185.8	223.8	215.3	207.2	214.9	232.7
Electricity	1.210	191.1	193.9	193.1	195.7	201.8	206.5	214.3	219.1	221.8	223.5
Natural Gas	0.910	242.4	230.6	219.9	218.6	224.7	225.1	227.7	232.0	237.2	243.5
Water and Sewerage											
Maintenance	0.490	190.5	200.7	211.4	223.0	236.5	252.2	270.7	289.1	307.0	324.7
Food	9.740	150.0	153.9	159.0	165.8	174.4	182.3	185.2	187.3	190.6	195.8
Direct Purchase	4.930	140.0	142.5	145.9	152.4	159.2	164.8	164.8	164.9	166.9	171.0
Contract Service	4.810	160.4	165.5	172.5	179.6	190.1	200.2	206.2	210.2	214.9	221.3
All Other	15.370	186.7	194.3	203.5	213.5	225.4	238.9	251.0	261.1	270.7	281.6
Drugs	1.500	200.8	218.5	238.2	257.1	280.5	305.4	330.9	352.4	370.5	394.6
Supplies	3.280	177.5	181.0	187.6	195.2	204.6	215.7	224.8	231.6	238.2	245.8
Health Services	1.210	193.6	207.6	222.9	238.9	256.5	274.9	291.4	309.7	329.3	350.6
Other Business Services	4.590	196.4	206.3	215.0	224.8	235.9	248.4	260.4	270.3	279.9	289.3
Miscellaneous	4.790	177.5	181.0	187.6	195.2	204.6	215.7	224.8	231.6	238.2	245.8

¹For the data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1992c).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of rounding.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data for 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 12
Calendar Year Percent Change in the Home Health Agency Input Price Index, by Expense Category: 1986-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1976 ²	Calendar Year									
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Total	100.000	3.3	4.5	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	
Compensation	73.040	3.9	4.8	6.7	6.5	5.2	6.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	
Wages and Salaries	65.140	4.0	5.1	6.8	6.7	5.2	6.0	4.2	4.8	5.6	
Employee Benefits	7.900	3.4	1.8	5.9	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	
Transportation	4.870	-3.9	3.0	3.1	5.0	5.6	2.8	2.2	3.5	4.9	
Office Costs	2.790	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	
Rent	1.350	5.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.5	2.3	4.0	
Energy and Utilities	1.170	-7.9	-0.5	1.1	3.9	9.0	0.7	0.6	3.2	4.7	
Medical Nursing											
Supplies and Equipment	2.810	4.9	4.0	3.6	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.5	
Contract Services	6.870	3.3	4.5	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	
	7.100	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	

¹For the data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1992b).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of rounding.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data for 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 13

Calendar Year Index Levels in the Home Health Agency Input Price Index, by Expense Category: 1985-94

Expense Category ¹	Base Year Weights 1976 ²	Calendar Year									
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	100.000	204.0	210.7	220.3	233.7	248.2	261.2	276.0	287.1	300.0	315.6
Compensation	73.040	206.6	214.7	224.9	240.0	255.6	268.9	285.3	297.6	311.8	328.8
Wages and Salaries	65.140	207.0	215.2	226.3	241.7	257.9	271.2	287.6	299.7	314.1	331.8
Employee Benefits	7.900	203.4	210.2	214.1	226.7	238.0	250.8	266.2	280.6	292.5	304.8
Transportation	4.870	193.3	185.8	191.4	197.3	207.2	218.8	224.8	229.7	237.9	249.5
Office Costs	2.790	211.5	222.2	231.5	242.0	254.0	267.5	280.4	291.1	301.3	311.5
Rent	1.350	182.8	193.4	201.5	209.1	217.2	226.4	234.4	240.3	245.9	255.7
Energy and Utilities	1.170	239.0	220.2	219.1	221.5	229.8	250.3	252.2	253.8	261.9	274.3
Medical Nursing											
Supplies and Equipment	2.810	181.2	190.0	197.6	204.8	216.7	228.1	239.6	249.4	259.0	270.6
Contract Services	6.870	204.0	210.8	220.3	233.7	248.2	261.3	276.0	287.1	300.0	315.6
Miscellaneous	7.100	189.0	192.7	199.7	207.9	217.9	229.6	239.3	246.6	253.6	261.7

¹For data sources used to estimate the input price index relative weights and choice of price proxies, see the *Federal Register* (1992b).

²Category weights may not sum to totals because of rounding.

NOTES: All data before 1993 are historical. Data for 1993 and 1994 are forecasted.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary; Data from the Office of National Health Statistics, Division of Health Cost Analysis. First quarter 1993 forecasts were produced by Data Resources, Inc./McGraw-Hill.

Table 14
Selected National Economic Indicators: 1983-92

Indicator	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992					
Gross Domestic Product															
Billions of Dollars	\$3,405	\$3,777	\$4,039	\$4,269	\$4,540	\$4,900	\$5,251	\$5,522	\$5,677	\$5,951	\$5,840	\$5,902	\$5,979	\$6,082	
Billions of 1987 Dollars	\$3,907	\$4,149	\$4,280	\$4,404	\$4,540	\$4,719	\$4,838	\$4,878	\$4,821	\$4,923	\$4,874	\$4,892	\$4,934	\$4,991	
Implicit Price Deflator (1987 = 100.0)	87.2	91.0	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.9	108.5	113.2	117.8	120.9	119.8	120.6	121.2	121.9	
Employment, Hours, and Earnings															
Unemployment Rate, All Workers	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.3	
Private Non-Agricultural Workers:															
Total Employment in Thousands	74,330	78,472	81,125	82,832	85,190	88,150	90,550	91,478	89,930	89,858	88,256	89,982	90,665	90,529	
Average Weekly Hours	35.0	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.5	
Average Hourly Earnings	\$8.02	\$8.31	\$8.57	\$8.76	\$8.98	\$9.28	\$9.65	\$10.01	\$10.33	\$10.59	\$10.52	\$10.54	\$10.58	\$10.71	
Health Services Workers:															
Total Employment in Thousands	5,988	6,122	6,299	6,536	6,805	7,121	7,484	7,831	8,177	8,464	8,357	8,432	8,510	8,559	
Average Weekly Hours	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.9	32.8	
Average Hourly Earnings	\$7.39	\$7.71	\$8.06	\$8.35	\$8.69	\$9.21	\$9.82	\$10.40	\$10.96	\$11.38	\$11.23	\$11.30	\$11.44	\$11.57	
Personal Income and Savings															
Income in Billions	\$2,863	\$3,155	\$3,380	\$3,590	\$3,802	\$4,076	\$4,380	\$4,664	\$4,828	\$5,058	\$4,980	\$5,029	\$5,062	\$5,161	
Disposable Income in Billions	\$2,494	\$2,760	\$2,943	\$3,131	\$3,290	\$3,548	\$3,787	\$4,043	\$4,210	\$4,431	\$4,361	\$4,412	\$4,433	\$4,517	
Savings in Billions	\$169	\$222	\$189	\$187	\$142	\$156	\$152	\$176	\$200	\$213	\$215	\$232	\$203	\$200	
Personal Savings Rate	6.8	8.0	6.5	6.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.4	
Prices¹															
Gross Domestic Product Fixed- Weight Price Index (1987 = 100.0)	88.1	91.1	94.3	97.0	100.0	103.9	108.6	113.5	118.1	121.6	120.4	121.3	121.9	122.9	
Consumer Price Index, All Items	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.3	138.7	139.8	140.9	141.9	
All Items Less Medical Care	99.6	103.7	107.2	108.8	112.6	117.0	122.4	128.8	133.8	137.5	136.0	137.0	138.0	138.9	
Apparel and Upkeep	100.2	102.0	105.0	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	124.1	128.7	131.9	130.5	132.5	130.9	133.6	
Energy	99.9	100.9	101.6	88.2	88.6	89.2	94.3	102.1	102.4	103.0	99.3	102.6	105.8	104.3	
Food and Beverages	99.5	103.2	105.6	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	132.1	136.8	138.7	138.3	138.5	138.7	139.3	
Housing: Shelter	99.1	104.0	109.8	115.8	121.2	127.1	132.8	140.0	146.3	151.2	149.8	150.5	152.0	152.5	
Medical Care	100.6	106.9	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.2	162.8	177.0	190.1	185.9	188.7	191.5	194.1	
Producer Price Index, ² Finished Consumer Goods	101.3	103.3	103.9	101.4	103.6	106.2	112.1	118.2	120.4	121.7	120.2	121.7	122.3	122.5	

¹Base period = 1982-84, unless noted.

²Formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index."

NOTES: Q designates quarter of year. Quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: *Survey of Current Business*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1983-February 1993; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1983-December 1992.

Table 15
Percent Change in Selected National Economic Indicators: 1983-92

Indicator	Calendar Year										1992 Q1	1992 Q2	1992 Q3	1992 Q4
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992				
	Annual Percent Change										Percent Change from the Same Period of Previous Year			
Gross Domestic Product														
Billions of Dollars	8.1	10.9	6.9	5.7	6.4	7.9	7.2	5.2	2.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.7
Billions of 1987 Dollars	3.9	6.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	0.8	-1.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.1
Implicit Price Deflator (1987 = 100.0)	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
Employment, Hours, and Earnings														
Unemployment Rate, All Workers ¹	-0.1	-2.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
Private Non-Agricultural Workers:														
Total Employment	0.8	5.6	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.7	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	0.5	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Health Service Workers:														
Total Employment	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
Average Weekly Hours	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	6.7	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2	5.9	6.7	5.9	5.3	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Personal Income and Savings														
Income	6.4	10.2	7.1	6.2	5.9	7.2	7.5	6.5	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.2
Disposable Income	7.5	10.7	6.6	6.4	5.0	7.9	6.7	6.8	4.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4
Savings	-15.4	31.6	-14.7	-1.0	-24.3	9.6	-2.3	15.5	13.7	6.5	11.3	18.9	6.4	-8.7
Personal Savings Rate ¹	-1.8	1.3	-1.6	-0.5	-1.7	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.7
Prices²														
Gross Domestic Product Fixed-Weight Price Index (1987 = 100.0)	3.9	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0
Consumer Price Index, All Items	3.2	4.3	3.5	1.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
All Items Less Medical Care	2.9	4.1	3.4	1.6	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.2	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Apparel and Upkeep	2.5	1.8	2.9	0.8	4.4	4.3	2.8	4.6	3.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.4
Energy	0.8	1.0	0.7	-13.2	0.4	0.8	5.7	8.2	0.4	0.5	-3.7	0.9	2.6	2.4
Food and Beverages	2.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.7	5.8	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.7
Housing: Shelter	2.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1
Medical Care	8.7	6.2	6.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	7.7	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.8
Producer Price Index, ³ Finished Consumer Goods	1.3	2.0	0.5	-2.4	2.1	2.5	5.6	5.5	1.9	1.0	-0.2	1.1	1.6	1.5

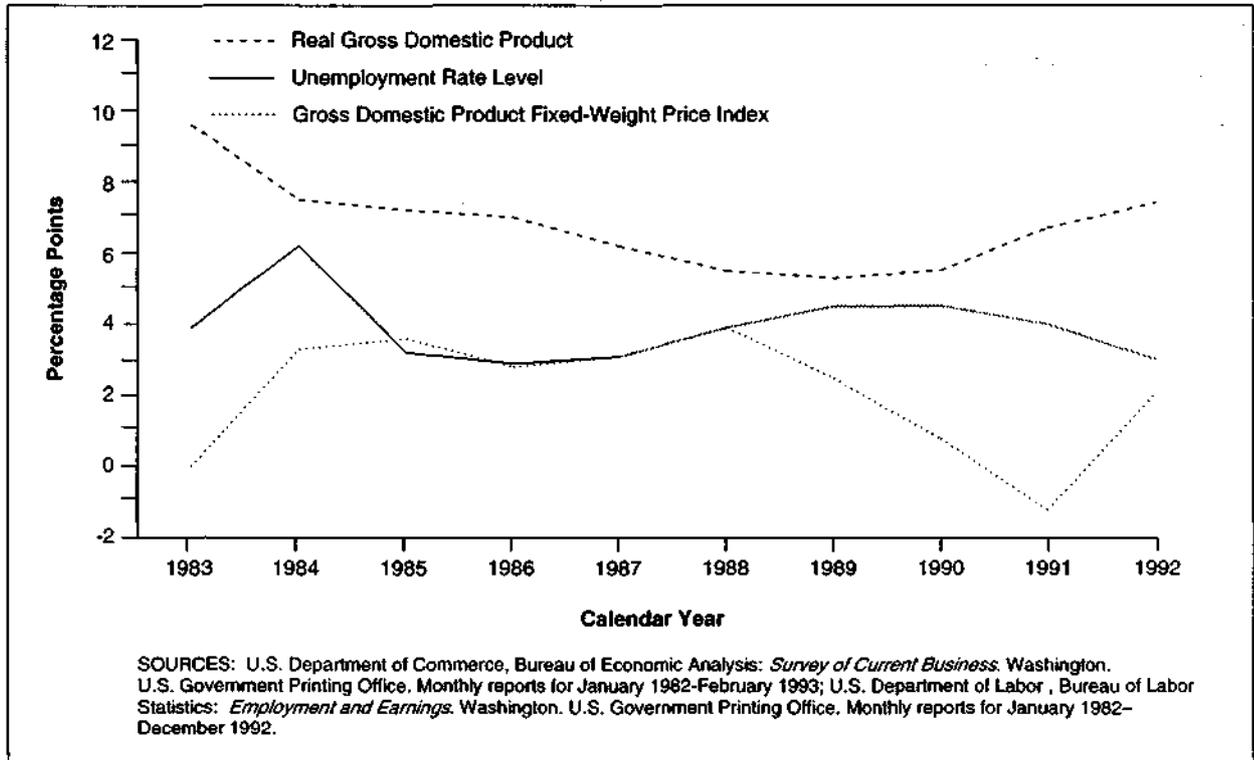
¹Change in rate, rather than percent change.²Base period = 1982-84, unless noted.³Formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index."

NOTE: Q designates quarter of year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: *Survey of Current Business*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1982-February, 1993; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings*. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Monthly reports for January 1982-December 1992.

Figure 6

Percent Change in Indicators of National Economic Activity from the Same Period of Previous Year: 1983-92



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For inquiries concerning input price index data, contact Brenda T. Maple at (410) 966-7954. For all other inquiries, contact Carolyn S. Donham at (410) 966-7947.

Reprint requests: Carolyn S. Donham, Office of the Actuary, Room L-1, 1705 Equitable Building, 6325 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21207.