
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT MEDICAL BRANCH

Mission:

The mission of The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston is to provide scholarly teaching, innovative scientific investigation, and state-of-the-art patient care in a learning environment to better the health of society. UTMB's education programs enable the state's talented individuals to become outstanding practitioners, teachers, and investigators in the health care sciences, thereby meeting the needs of the people of Texas and its national and international neighbors. UTMB's comprehensive primary, specialty, and sub-specialty care clinical programs support the educational mission and are committed to the health and well-being of all Texans through the delivery of state-of-the-art preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services. UTMB's research programs are committed to the discovery of new innovative biomedical and health services knowledge leading to increasingly effective and accessible health care for the citizens of Texas.

UT Medical Branch's achievements include:

- Graduating over 32,000 physicians, nurses, other health care professionals, and scientists since opening in 1891.
- UTMB medical, nursing, and health professions students surpass national averages of passing rates on their licensing exams including the Physician Assistant Studies program which had a 100 percent pass rate in 2008.
- Graduate programs in Physician Assistant Studies, Occupational Therapy, and Physical Therapy ranked among the top 10 in the nation by *U.S. News and World Report*.
- The November 2008 dedication of the Galveston National Laboratory that is the only national lab in Texas and one of only two in the U.S. dedicated to the safe study of infectious threats to human health.
- Seven departments rank among the top 20 in National Institutes of Health funding with three of those in the top 10.
- The School of Health Professions ranked 8th in NIH funding for Schools of Allied Health in 2007 (11th in 2006 and 27th in 2004).
- UTMB's Blocker Burn Unit has one of the highest survival rates in the U.S. for adults with major burn injury. The university's burn specialists have written 80 percent of the field's textbooks worldwide.
- The Level I trauma center UTMB operated prior to Hurricane Ike was ranked number one in survival rates nationally. (UTMB is working to restore an appropriate level of trauma services in Galveston.)
- Designation as a Level 1A "Center of Excellence" by the American College of Surgeons' Bariatric Surgery Center Network Accreditation Program—one of only three Level 1A programs in the state.
- The Texas Transplant Center at UTMB has performed 30 transplants since John Sealy Hospital reopened in January 2009 following Hurricane Ike.

Education. The four schools at UT Medical Branch—the Schools of Health Professions, Nursing, and Medicine and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences—and three institutes train over 3,000 medical, dental, nursing, graduate, and health professions students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, nurses, and health-care professionals of the future.

Patient Care. In 2007, there were more than 41,000 admissions to UTMB hospitals and more than 741,000 outpatient visits. UTMB provides a range of health care services to nearly 80 percent of inmates of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. UTMB also provides health care to inmates at several county jails and at the Federal Correctional Complex in Beaumont.

Research. UTMB's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were more than \$153 million, a 16 percent increase over FY 2004. This total included more than \$122 million in federal research funding, a 19 percent increase over FY 2004.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Enrollment In fall 2008, 2,338 students enrolled at UT Medical Branch (22% undergraduates, 40% graduate students, and 39% medical students). This was a 3.5 percent decrease in enrollment over 2007. The entire decline was at the undergraduate level; undergraduate enrollment was down 13 percent from 2004. The number of graduate students in 2008 held steady from 2007 and increased by 30 percent from 2004. The number of medical students has increased each year for the past five years, for a nearly 10 percent increase from 2004 to 2008. Nationally, medical student enrollment has increased by 7 percent over the same period. UTMB's 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal is 2,442 students at all levels.

Student Diversity According to *Closing the Gaps*, UTMB should enroll 323 Hispanic students at all levels by 2010. UTMB is making steady progress on this, enrolling increasing numbers of Hispanic students since 2005. Although a decline from 2007, UTMB enrolled 230 African-American students in fall 2008, surpassing its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* target of 229. To meet 2010 targets for White students, UTMB must enroll an additional 85 White students.

In 2008, 47.2 percent of UTMB's 903 medical students were female, a decline in proportion from 2007 and 2004, although in line with national percentage (47.9%) reported by AAMC. Compared to national numbers, UTMB's medical students are more diverse. In 2008, White students made up 52.5 percent of UTMB's medical student population (61.7% nationally). UTMB has more African-American medical students (9.9% vs. 7.1%) and twice as many Hispanic students (16.5% vs. 8.0%). It was ranked number seven in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in September 2008.

At UT Medical Branch, there is a substantial difference between gender and ethnic representation of medical and graduate students. In 2008, more than three-quarters of graduate students were female, up from 70 percent in 2004. Fifty-nine percent of graduate students at UTMB were White. The percentage of Hispanic students has increased since 2004 to just over 11 percent. After four consecutive years above 8 percent, the proportion of African-American graduate students declined to 6.7 percent. The proportion of International students decline again to make up slightly more than 8 percent of graduate students. After an increase of 1.5 points, Asian-American students are 7.8 percent of the graduate student population at UT Medical Branch.

Student Outcomes The largest proportion of degrees awarded by UTMB was at the baccalaureate level (38.6%), followed by the master's level (28.8%). UT Medical Branch achieved a 3 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 228 in 2004 to 234 in 2008.

Twenty-seven percent of degrees awarded in 2008 were professional medical degrees. Almost 52 percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2008, up from 40 percent in 2004, and slightly higher than the national proportion of 49.3 percent. UT Medical Branch conferred fewer medical degrees to White students than the national average (56% vs. 64%). Even after a decline of almost eight points in the proportion of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students, UTMB still awarded more than the national proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students in 2008 (11.9% vs. 7.3%). UT Medical Branch also awards a larger proportion than nationally of medical degrees to African-American students (8.2% vs. 6.9%). The percentage of Asian-American students receiving medical degrees is slightly below national levels (18.6% vs. 20.6%).

Medical Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		824	903
% Female		49.2%	47.2%
White		54.1%	52.5%
African-Am.		7.4%	9.9%
Hispanic		14.6%	16.5%
Asian-Am.		17.8%	15.8%
International		1.0%	0.3%
Unknown		4.9%	4.3%

Graduate Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		716	931
% Female		70.4%	76.4%
White		59.6%	58.5%
African-Am.		8.2%	6.8%
Hispanic		10.3%	11.1%
Asian-Am.		6.3%	7.8%
International		12.8%	8.3%
Unknown		2.4%	6.8%

In 2008, 5.5 percent of degrees awarded were doctoral degrees. There were a number of interesting trends in the profile of students receiving those degrees, though it is important to remember the small number of degrees awarded (40 in 2007-08). The proportion of female students receiving Ph.D.'s decreased by 13 points, falling below 50 percent for the first time since 2001-02. The proportion of degrees awarded to White students increased by 13 points to 60 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by five points from 2004 to 7.5 percent in 2008, although this was a decline from the 2007 high of 11.3 percent. The percentage of Ph.D.'s awarded to International students declined by almost 12 points. This last was paralleled by a significant drop in International student enrollment at the graduate level.

At UT Medical Branch, 74 percent of the fall 2003 master's cohort (100 students) had earned their master's degree in five or less years, down from 89 percent for the fall 1999 cohort, and falling below 80 percent for the first time since the 1998 cohort. Fifty-four percent of the fall 1999 doctoral cohort (39 students) had earned their Ph.D. degree in ten years or less, up from 51 percent for the fall 1995 cohort.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, pass rates for medicine were 97.8 percent in 2007, an improvement of more than five points over 2003. Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB had a 100 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination. Eighty-four percent of exam takers from UTMB passed the advanced practice nursing exam in 2007, a 13 point decrease over 2006 and a return to 2003 levels. Health professions (formerly allied health) graduates had an 86.7 percent licensure pass rate in 2007, down slightly from 2006, but an increase of almost eight points over 2003.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2008 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 91.5 percent of UT Medical Branch medical school graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was up almost four points over 2004 and was slightly higher than the rate for all U.S. schools (90.7).

UT Medical Branch conferred 221 baccalaureate degrees in 2006-07, 36 percent of all degrees conferred by UTMB. Of those undergraduate completers, 95 percent were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate program in the state. This measure does not reflect the graduates that are recruited for employment or graduate work out-of-state.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2004 to fall 2008, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT Medical Branch decreased by 40, or 8 percent. The number of other professional faculty increased by 12 percent over this same period. The proportion of female faculty has improved at all levels: by two points among tenured faculty, by seven points among tenure-track faculty, and by two points among other professional faculty.

The majority of faculty at UTMB are White, although the proportion has decreased in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The proportion of reporting as International decreased in every category by more than three points. There were gains in the percentage of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American faculty at all levels.

Medical Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		190	194
% Female		40.0%	51.5%
White		51.6%	55.7%
African-Am.		8.4%	8.2%
Hispanic		19.5%	11.9%
Asian-Am.		16.3%	18.6%
Native Am.		1.1%	0.5%
International		0.0%	0.0%
Unknown		3.2%	5.2%

Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		38	40
% Female		57.9%	45.0%
White		47.4%	60.0%
African-Am.		7.9%	0.0%
Hispanic		2.6%	7.5%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	5.0%
Native Am.		2.6%	0.0%
International		36.8%	25.0%
Unknown		2.6%	2.5%

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,279	1,336
Tenured		333	319
% Female		23.4%	25.4%
White		75.7%	76.2%
African-Am.		2.4%	2.8%
Hispanic		3.9%	4.1%
Asian-Am.		14.1%	16.3%
International		3.9%	0.3%
Tenure-Track		167	141
% Female		32.3%	39.0%
White		52.7%	48.2%
African-Am.		3.0%	5.0%
Hispanic		7.8%	9.2%
Asian-Am.		17.4%	23.4%
International		19.2%	10.6%
Other Prof'l		779	876
% Female		49.6%	51.8%
White		66.0%	65.6%
African-Am.		4.0%	4.2%
Hispanic		6.4%	8.2%
Asian-Am.		13.5%	16.6%
International		9.6%	4.2%

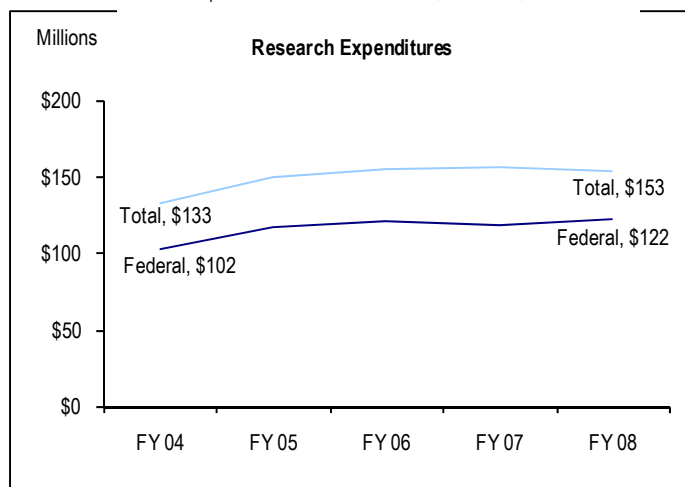
Research In FY 2008, 219 of 369 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (59%) at UT Medical Branch were principal investigators on 665 extramural grants. Although the number of T/TT faculty holding grants declined by 10 points, the proportion of that group holding grants increased by 10 points. The number of grants was up 30 percent. There was also significant growth in the number and percentage of non-tenured research faculty holding grants.

Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	513	665	29.6%
# T/TT holding grants	244	219	-10.2%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	49.3%	59.3%	10.1
# NT research faculty holding grants	31	144	364.5%
% NT research faculty holding grants	24.6%	73.8%	49.2
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$268,220	\$415,884	55.1%

UT Medical Branch's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were more than \$153 million, a 16 percent increase over FY 2004, although a slight decline from FY 2007. This total included more than \$122 million in federal research funding, a 19 percent increase over FY 2004.

Federal dollars are the largest share (80%) of research expenditures for UTMB. Grants from the NIH made up 85 percent (\$100 million) of UT Medical Branch's FY 2007 federal expenditures and 64 percent of UTMB's total expenditures. However, UTMB's NIH funding has been declining, by 10.5 percent over last year and by 50.9 percent since FY 2004.



In FY 2007, two-thirds of UTMB's peers received more NIH funding than UTMB. The medical branch had 59 percent of the NIH funding of its next lowest peer (University of Iowa) and had 23 percent of the level of UC-San Francisco, the peer with the highest total. UTMB and five of its peers had declining NIH funding from FY 2003 to FY 2007; UTMB—with a decrease by half—had the largest decline, followed by the University of Alabama (-22%). Total NIH awards declined 3 percent over this five-year period, although awards to medical schools and to higher education institutions in general increased by 3 percent.

NIH Funding for UTMB Peers

	2003	2006		2007		% change 2003-2007	% change 2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only		total	medical only
UC-San Francisco	\$420,731,695	\$434,287,257	\$380,760,595	\$438,999,174	\$400,121,892	4.34%	1.08%	5.08%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$270,978,554	\$300,032,670	\$219,887,692	\$305,104,214	\$214,897,153	12.59%	1.69%	-2.27%
Oregon Health & Science Univ	\$157,480,810	\$183,533,274	\$150,780,125	\$174,268,401	\$171,637,422	10.66%	-5.05%	13.83%
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	\$88,616,833	\$78,613,166	\$73,760,117	\$86,129,683	\$78,986,051	-2.81%	9.56%	7.09%
Medical College of Georgia	\$31,733,985	\$40,416,341	\$39,717,943	\$36,712,906	\$35,849,685	15.69%	-9.16%	-9.74%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$248,932,918	\$227,410,454	\$136,482,254	\$193,223,812	\$164,744,199	-22.38%	-15.03%	20.71%
Univ of Iowa	\$174,459,490	\$170,649,989	\$143,040,028	\$169,489,549	\$140,411,342	-2.85%	-0.68%	-1.84%
SUNY Downstate Medical Ctr	\$23,626,898	\$19,226,746	\$18,726,746	\$21,326,688	\$21,326,688	-9.74%	10.92%	13.88%
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	\$247,466,299	\$255,099,147	\$138,249,527	\$241,080,242	\$128,654,589	-2.58%	-5.50%	-6.94%
UT Medical Branch	\$203,486,399	\$111,589,010	\$111,589,010	\$99,915,612	\$99,915,612	-50.90%	-10.46%	-10.46%

NOTE: 2006: medical only for UTMB, peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health

2007: medical only for UTMB, peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health; overall medical; and unnamed

Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, FY 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	94	96	60	60	68	287
Medical College of Georgia	158	152	112	103	103	314
Oregon Health & Science Univ	63	44	40	29	99	312
SUNY HSC-Brooklyn	204	181	145	132	---	358
UC-San Francisco	2	9	1	2	4	160
UNC-Chapel Hill	27	21	22	15	20	37
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	48	30	27	20	87	68
Univ of Iowa	43	45	35	34	48	71
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	3	8	5	16	21	16
UT Medical Branch	95	81	63	54	60	242

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

The growth of research expenditures at UT Medical Branch has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 55 percent since FY 2004 to \$415,884, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Medical Branch ranked 95th in the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total FY 2007 R&D expenditures and 81st for federal R&D. For total and federal R&D in the life sciences, UTMB ranked 63rd and 54th respectively. UTMB's rankings in each of these categories put it at the bottom two or three among its peer group. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 242nd for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This is similar to the ranking of those of its peers also without academic universities.

UT Medical Branch has 476,723 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials, an increase of 7 percent over FY 2004. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows generate \$322 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space, an increase of 8 percent.

Technology Transfer UT Medical Branch increased gross revenue from intellectual property by two-thirds from FY 2004 to FY 2008. The number of patents issued increased by half and the number of licenses and options was up 20 percent. There was also a slight increase in the number of new invention disclosures.

Technology Transfer

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		63	65	3.2%
U.S. Patents Issued		6	9	50.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		15	18	20.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed		1	3	200.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$0.8 M	\$1.4 M	66.3%

Faculty Awards & Honors On the UT Medical Branch faculty are six members of the American Academy of Nursing, one member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one Howard Hughes investigator, and four members of the Institute of Medicine.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2009, UT Medical Branch had three measures in the top 26-50 public research universities (federal research expenditures, endowment assets, and postdoctoral appointees). The UT Medical Branch was listed in several categories in *U.S. News & World Report's* 2008 ranking of "America's Best Graduate Schools 2009." The medical school (research) was in the top half and the occupational and physical therapy programs were both ranked in the top 25.

HEALTH CARE

UT Medical Branch continues to restore its health care capacity after Hurricane Ike. Prior to Ike, UTMB had six hospitals, including the John Sealy Hospital which serves as the center of UTMB's hospital complex. UTMB also has a teaching affiliation at the Galveston Shriners Hospital, which was one of only four Shriners facilities specializing in the treatment of children with burn injuries. Reestablishing the affiliation depends on Shriners leadership reopening their facility.

Almost 21 percent of the more than 275 thousand people in Galveston County are uninsured, including 38 percent of Hispanics. In FY 2007, UT Medical Branch had \$54 million in unsponsored charity care charges by faculty, a nearly 50 percent reduction compared to FY 2006. This reduction is in large part a reflection of a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004. The amount of unsponsored charity care provided by UTMB owned hospitals remained steady at \$338 in FY 2007.

For FY 2008, UTMB increased its patient satisfaction ratings in inpatient (84.2, +0.4), ER (83.0, +4.9), and outpatient (89.3, +1.6). The greatest increases were in noise level in and around the patient rooms, nurse promptness to call light, room temperature, and time doctor spent with patient.

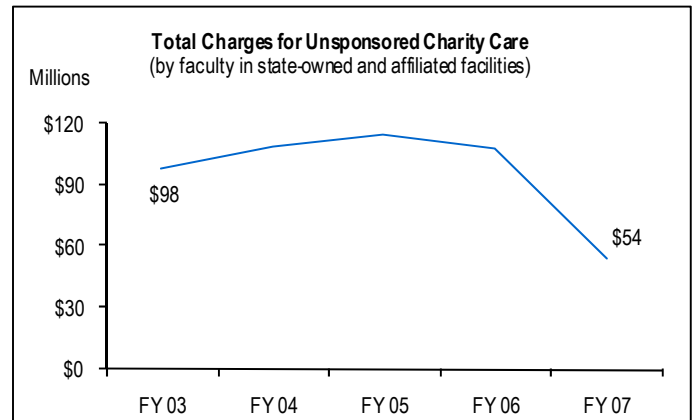
Residents in UT Medical Branch's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2007-08, the campus had 52 resident programs and 696 residents. The most popular residency programs are internal medicine, internal medicine (Austin), anesthesiology; Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

Eighty percent of the graduates of UTMB's medical school practice in Texas. UTMB-trained physicians make up more than 22 percent of the state's practicing doctors.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMB Faculty

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	37,190	41,282	11.0%
SO&A Hospital Days	194,642	179,337	-7.9%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	852,759	741,206	-13.1%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$98 M	\$54 M	-44.6%
Charity Care at UTMB hospitals (faculty charges)	\$307 M	\$338 M	10.1%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,271,177	\$1,192,949	-6.2%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$377,801	\$549,510	45.4%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



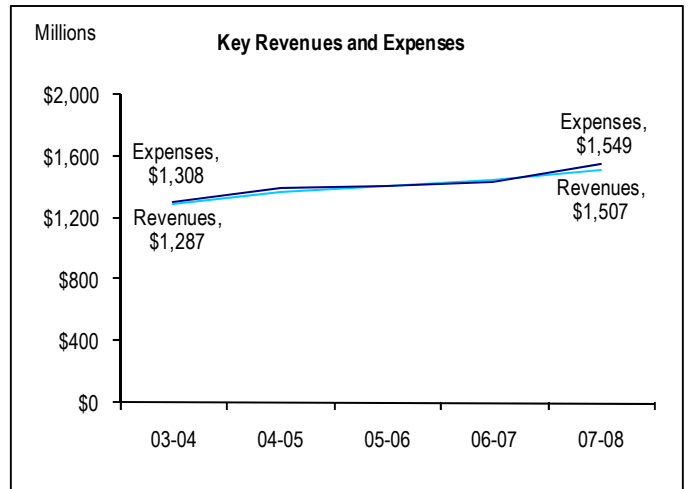
The reduction is largely a reflection of \$30 million in physician Upper Payment Limit revenue received in FY 07 for services going back to May 2004.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Medical Branch's revenues increased by 17 percent since FY 2004; expenses increased by 18 percent during the same time period. In four of the last five years, expenses have been higher than revenues.

Administrative costs in FY 2008 declined by 6 percent since FY 2004—although they increased by 172 percent from a five-year low in FY 2007—to \$57.3 million. Part of the increase from 2007 to 2008 was due to changes in methodology. Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 4.7 percent in FY 2004 to 3.7 percent in FY 2008 (1.5% in FY 2007).

UTMB's energy usage increased 4 percent from 2003 to 2007; it is flat compared to 1998 levels.



Philanthropy Total donor support for FY 2008 was down almost 27 percent. Gifts from individuals were down 60 percent. Support from foundations, which represented 73 percent of all giving in 2004 and 67 percent of all giving in 2008, declined by one-third.

Alumni gift totals increased from 2004 to 2008, and were the third-highest in the System. Nine percent of UTMB's alumni participated in giving in FY 2008—the third-highest participation rate for UT System and the highest of the health institutions—but still below the 11 percent national level.

The value of UT Medical Branch's endowment increased 35 percent to \$474 million from August 31, 2004, to August 31, 2008. However, the downturn in the economy meant a decline of 5 percent since August 31, 2007.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$1,041	\$1,806	73.5%
Individuals		\$7,972	\$3,182	-60.1%
Foundations		\$33,779	\$22,773	-32.6%
Corporate		\$1,483	\$2,554	72.2%
Others		\$1,887	\$3,457	83.2%
Total		\$46,162	\$33,772	-26.8%

UT Medical Branch Peer Comparison

	UT Medical Branch	Oregon Health and Sci U	Medical U of S. Carolina	Medical Cty of Georgia	UNC-Chapel Hill	U of Alabama-Birmingham	UC-San Francisco	U of Wisconsin-Madison	U of Virginia	U of Iowa	SUNY HSC-Brooklyn
<i>Institution Characteristics</i>											
Institution has a hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Free-standing Academic Health Center	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
Public Control of Institution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grants a Medical Degree	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>IPEDS Data ¹</i>											
Enrollment, AY 2007-08 (12-month)	2,576	2,770	3,036	2,550	31,772	19,491	3,040	46,187	32,628	34,716	1,840
Enrollment, Headcount Fall 2007	2,422	2,455	2,537	2,392	28,136	16,246	2,999	41,563	24,257	29,117	1,598
Degrees/Certificates Awarded, 2006-07	621	751	801	721	6,786	3,277	792	9,563	5,898	6,441	489
Total Full-time Faculty, Fall 2007	1,027	1,839	896	749	3,047	2,144	1,826	3,123	2,901	2,443	430
Federal Operating Grants and Contracts, FY 2007 (\$ in thousands) *	\$120,454	\$269,817	\$116,302	\$46,221	\$422,662	\$335,276	\$527,671	\$471,588	\$241,833	\$282,213	\$33,156
Instruction Expenses, FY 2007 (\$ in thousands)	\$316,960	\$89,412	\$164,548	\$125,064	\$624,128	\$237,878	\$183,135	\$424,183	\$263,152	\$287,483	\$82,858
<i>Volume and Cost Data ²</i>											
Inpatient Admissions	34,502	25,292	28,680		31,334		26,949	22,517	29,054	25,127	
Outpatient Visits **	606,027		346,135				553,665	541,319	548,946	577,031	
Adjusted Discharges	64,119	44,374	43,905		49,237		37,001	39,934	49,630	43,738	
Average Length of Stay	4.84	4.57	5.93		6.45		6.2	5.61	5.74	6.98	
Cost per Case Mix Index, Adjusted Discharge	\$8,371	\$12,836	\$9,692		\$9,003		\$10,952	\$11,004	\$7,525	\$9,979	
Net Operating Revenue/CMI Adjusted Discharge	\$7,920	\$9,680	\$9,908		\$8,749		\$14,769	\$9,440	\$9,179	\$10,190	

Data Sources: 1 National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) IPEDS

2 Action OI database for the period July 2007-June 2008

Notes: * Public universities use GASB. Private universities use FASB.

** The outpatient visit number does not include day surgery, ER, observation cases, employee health, radiation therapy, pre-anesthesia testing, electromyography lab, and CHD internal medicine specialties clinic visits. These areas are not mapped to the ambulatory services profiles in Action OI.