

Department of Health and Human Services

**OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL**

**TRENDS IN URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURE
1987 - 1993**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

To describe extent, characteristics, and impact of urban hospital closure in the United States during a 7-year period -- 1987 through 1993.

BACKGROUND

Over the past decade, closure of general, acute care hospitals raised concerns about continued access to care and the appropriateness of related Federal and State health care policies. A number of studies predicted that hospitals would continue closing for several years.

We released a report in May 1989 describing the nationwide phenomenon of hospital closure in 1987. We found that the number of closures was small and did not severely affect access to care. Thereafter, we issued annual reports on hospital closure for 1988 through 1993. In 1993, we also reported on trends in rural hospital closures. This report focuses on trends in urban hospital closures.

FINDINGS

The rate of urban hospital closures generally decreased during 1987 through 1993

In 1987, about 1.1 percent of urban hospitals closed nationally. By 1993, only about .7 percent closed. During the 7-year period, slightly less than one percent of urban hospitals closed annually, for a total of 6.6 percent of all urban hospitals operating in that period.

Public hospitals closed at a lower rate than did private for-profit and private non-profit hospitals

About 3.5 percent of all public hospitals closed during the 7-year period compared to 5.4 percent for private non-profit hospitals and 12.4 percent for private for-profit hospitals.

Urban hospitals that closed were smaller and had lower occupancy rates

Urban hospitals that closed had an average of 93 beds compared to an average of 245 beds for all urban hospitals nationally. On average, urban hospitals nationally had an occupancy rate of about 57 percent. Urban hospitals that closed had a relatively stable occupancy rate of almost 30 percent. The one exception was in 1991 when the rate was about 36 percent.

Although Medicare occupancy rates increased over the 7-year period, the average Medicare utilization rate was about the same for closed urban hospitals as for all urban hospitals nationally (46.3 versus 45.2 percent). Medicaid occupancy varied from year-to-year with no obvious pattern. The average Medicaid occupancy of 14.8 percent in closed urban hospitals was slightly higher than the 12.6 percent in urban hospitals nationally.

Inpatient hospital and emergency care was available nearby to most communities where a hospital closed

In 180 of the 196 urban communities (92%) where a hospital closed during 1987 through 1993, *inpatient hospital care* was available within 10 miles. In 184 of the 196 urban communities (94%), *emergency care* was available within 10 miles.

More than half of the closed hospital facilities are being used for health-related services

At the time of our review, 106 of the 196 closed urban hospital buildings (54%) were being used for health-related services such as special treatment facilities, outpatient clinics, and long-term care facilities.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

To describe extent, characteristics, and impact of urban hospital closure in the United States during a 7-year period -- 1987 through 1993.

BACKGROUND

Over the last decade, closure of general, acute care hospitals has generated increasing public and congressional concern. Numerous questions have been raised about the impact of hospital closure on the provision of health care, as well as implications for public policy. A number of studies predicted that more hospitals would close in coming years.

The Office of Inspector General released an inspection report in May 1989 describing the phenomenon of rural and urban hospital closure during 1987 in the United States. We found that the number of closures was small and did not severely affect access to care. Many users of our 1987 hospital closure study encouraged us to continue year-by-year analyses of the phenomenon to detect differences in the rate of hospital closure, and in the characteristics and circumstances of hospitals that close. Consequently, the OIG conducted similar inspections of hospital closure for the years 1988 - 1993.

This report focuses on urban hospital closures. Unlike our earlier annual hospital closure reports, it does not combine rural and urban hospital closures. About half the hospitals (52%) in the United States are in urban areas.

SCOPE

We examined urban hospitals that closed during calendar years 1987 through 1993.

For purposes of this study, we used the following definitions.

Urban Hospital: A facility located in an urban area that provides general, short-term, acute medical and surgical inpatient services. We used Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA) Hospital Cost Report Information System to identify hospitals located in urban areas.

Closed Hospital: One that stopped providing general, short-term, acute inpatient services during 1987 through 1993. If a hospital merged with or was sold to another hospital but continued to provide inpatient acute care at the physical plant, it was not considered a closure. If a hospital both closed and reopened in the same year, it was not considered a closure. If a hospital closed, reopened, and then closed again during the years in our study, it was counted as a closure only once.

METHODOLOGY

To determine the extent and impact of urban hospital closure, we obtained and aggregated information from State hospital associations, State licensing and certification agencies, State health planning agencies, HCFA data bases, officials associated with closed and nearby hospitals, and local public officials.

We obtained information on the characteristics of all urban hospitals and those that closed during 1987 through 1993 from the Hospital Cost Report Information System maintained by HCFA.

We conducted this inspection in accordance with the *Quality Standards for Inspections* issued by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency.

Appendix A describes our methodology in further detail.

FINDINGS

EXTENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOSED URBAN HOSPITALS

How Many Closed?

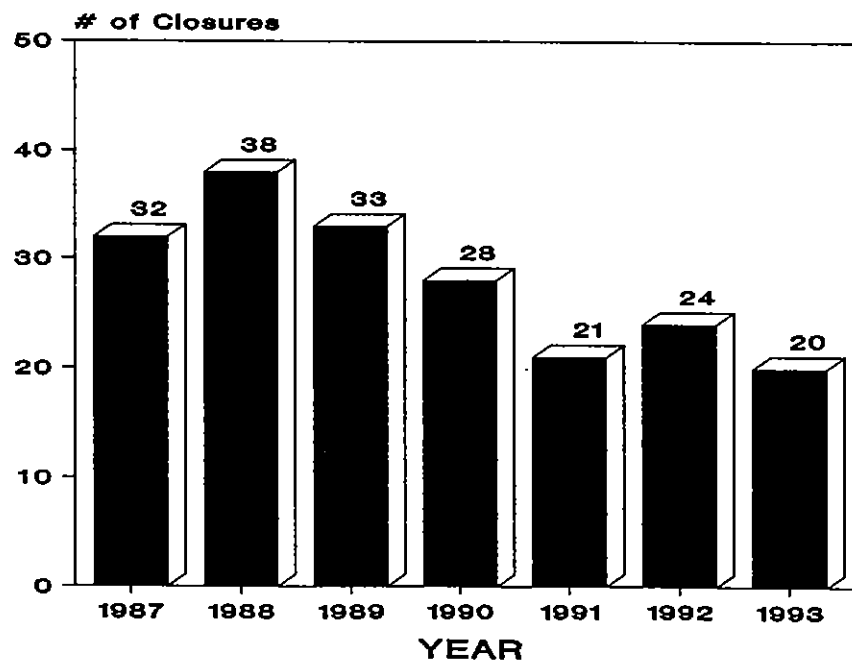
- ▶ *During The 7-Year Period Beginning In 1987, 196 Urban Hospitals Closed— 6.6 Percent Of All Urban Hospitals Nationally*

In 1987, HCFA's data base showed 5,657 general, short-term, acute care hospitals participating in the Medicare program. Of those, 2,705 (48 percent) were rural and 2,952 (52 percent) were urban.

Urban Hospitals in the U.S. in 1987	2,952
Closed in 1987 through 1993	196 (6.6%)

The trend in urban hospital closures has generally decreased during 1987 through 1993. During the first 3 years of the period, about 1.2 percent of urban hospitals closed annually. By the last 4 years of the period, only about .8 percent of the hospitals closed annually. On average, less than 1 percent of the 2,952 urban hospitals closed each year. The year-by-year closures are illustrated below.

URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURE BY YEAR



▶ *Hospitals That Closed Had Little Impact On Overall National Bed Capacity*

While 6.6 percent of all urban hospitals closed in the United States during the 7-year period, only 2.5 percent of the beds (18,294) were lost.

Where Were They?

▶ *Urban Hospitals Closed In 34 States, During The 7-year Period*

Texas had the greatest number of urban closures (33) followed by California (25), Michigan (14), Illinois (14), and Massachusetts (11). These five States represented 50 percent of the closures. Appendix B lists the number of hospital closures by State during the 7-year period -- 1987 through 1993.

▶ *Closed Hospitals Were Located In 145 Urban Communities*

Chicago had the greatest number of hospital closures (12) followed by Detroit (9), Dallas (6), Seattle (6), El Paso (4), Los Angeles (4), Kansas City (3), Philadelphia (3), and St. Paul (3). Ten cities had two closures and the remaining 126 cities had one closure each. Appendix C lists closures by hospital name, location, and year closed during the 7-year period -- 1987 through 1993.

Who Owned Them?

▶ *In Urban Areas, A Smaller Percentage Of Public Hospitals Closed Than Did Private Non-Profit And Private For-Profit Hospitals*

Three and one-half percent of all public hospitals closed during the 7-year period compared to 5.4 percent for private non-profit hospitals and 12.4 percent for private for-profit hospitals.

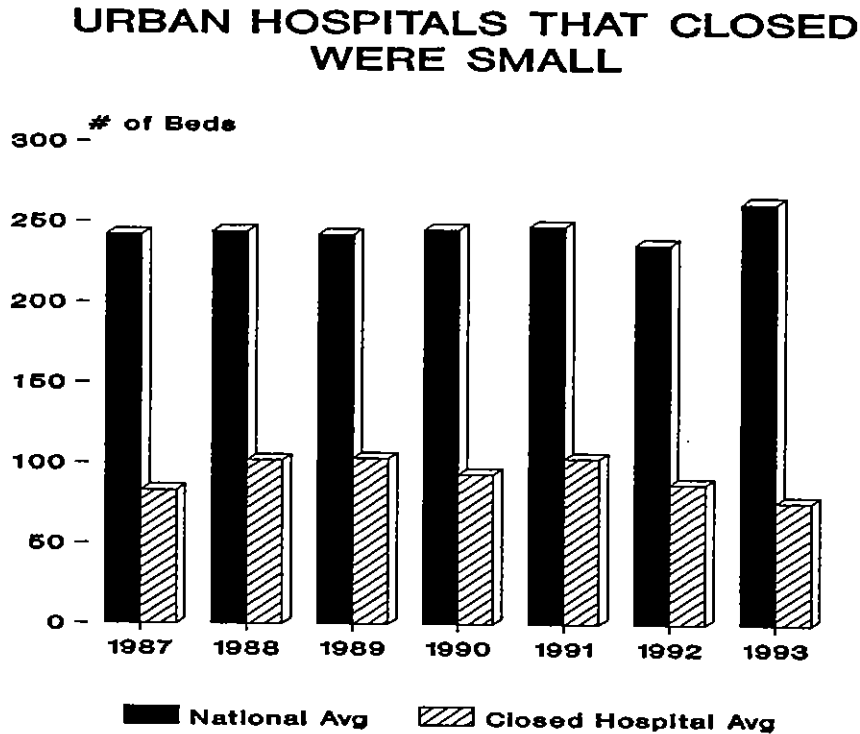
Hospital Ownership	Total Number of Urban Hospitals in 1987	Number of Closed Urban Hospitals in 1987-1993*	Percent of Hospitals Which Closed in 1987-1993 By Type
Public	403	14	3.5%
Private Non-Profit	1943	104	5.4%
Private For-Profit	603	75	12.4%

* Ownership data was not available for 3 of the 196 hospitals that closed during 1987 through 1993.

What Were The Closed Hospitals Like?

- ▶ *Urban Hospitals That Closed Each Year Were Considerably Smaller When Compared To The Average Size Of Urban Hospitals Nationally*

Over the 7-year period urban hospitals that closed had an average of 93 beds compared to an average of 245 beds for all urban hospitals nationally. The chart below shows a year-by-year comparison.



- ▶ *Hospital Closure Affected A Higher Percentage Of Smaller Hospitals Than Larger Hospitals*

Ninety-seven percent (192 of 196) of the urban hospitals that closed were smaller than the national average of 245 beds. More than half the hospitals (59%) that closed had fewer than 100 beds.

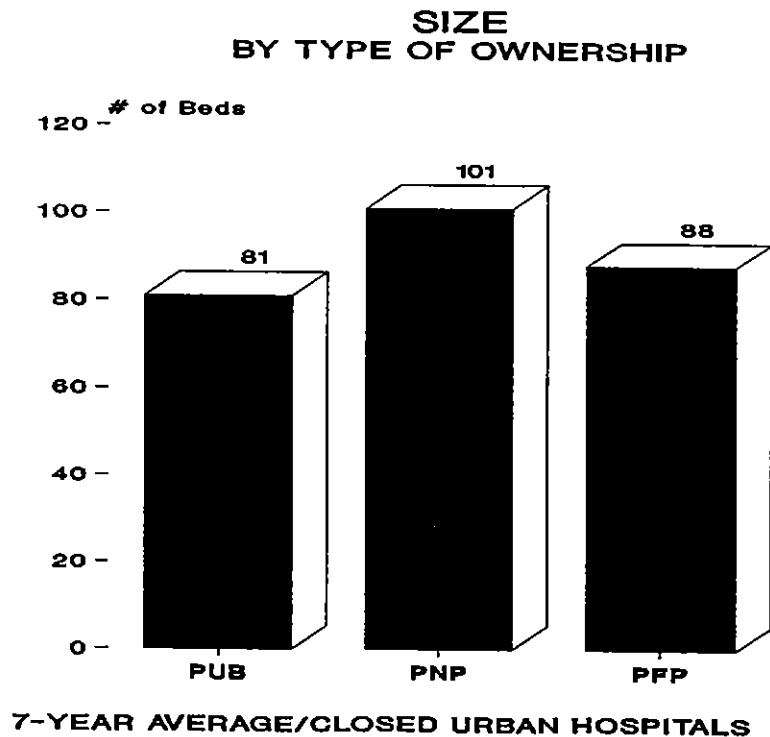
Nearly half (46%) of all urban hospitals with fewer than 30 beds closed during the 7-year period. During this same period, only 1.1 percent of all urban hospitals with 200 or more beds closed. The table on the following page shows that as the size of hospitals increase, the percentage of closures decreases.

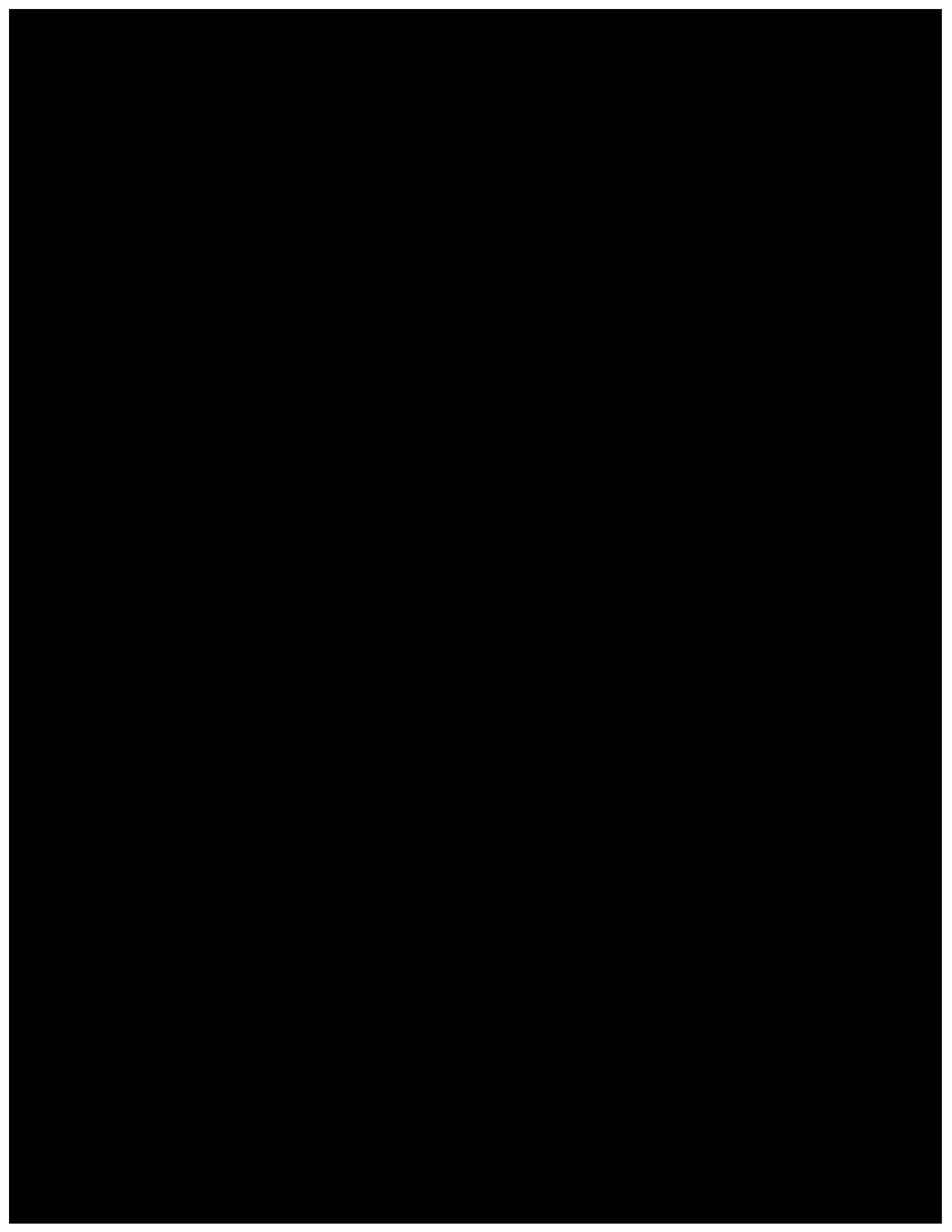
**AS HOSPITAL SIZE INCREASED,
THE PERCENT OF CLOSURES DECREASED**

Size of Hospital	Total Number of Urban Hospitals in 1987	Number of Urban Hospitals that Closed in 1987-1993	Percent of Urban Hospitals that Closed by Size
<30 beds	57	26	45.6%
30 - 49 beds	146	33	22.6%
50 - 99 beds	465	56	12.0%
100 - 149 beds	448	47	10.5%
150 -199 beds	365	18	4.9%
200+ beds	1468	16	1.1%

- ▶ *Public Hospitals That Closed In Urban Areas Were Smaller Than Private Non-Profit And Private For-Profit Hospitals*

Public hospitals that closed had an average size of 81 beds compared to 101 beds for private non-profit hospitals and 88 beds for private for-profit hospitals.

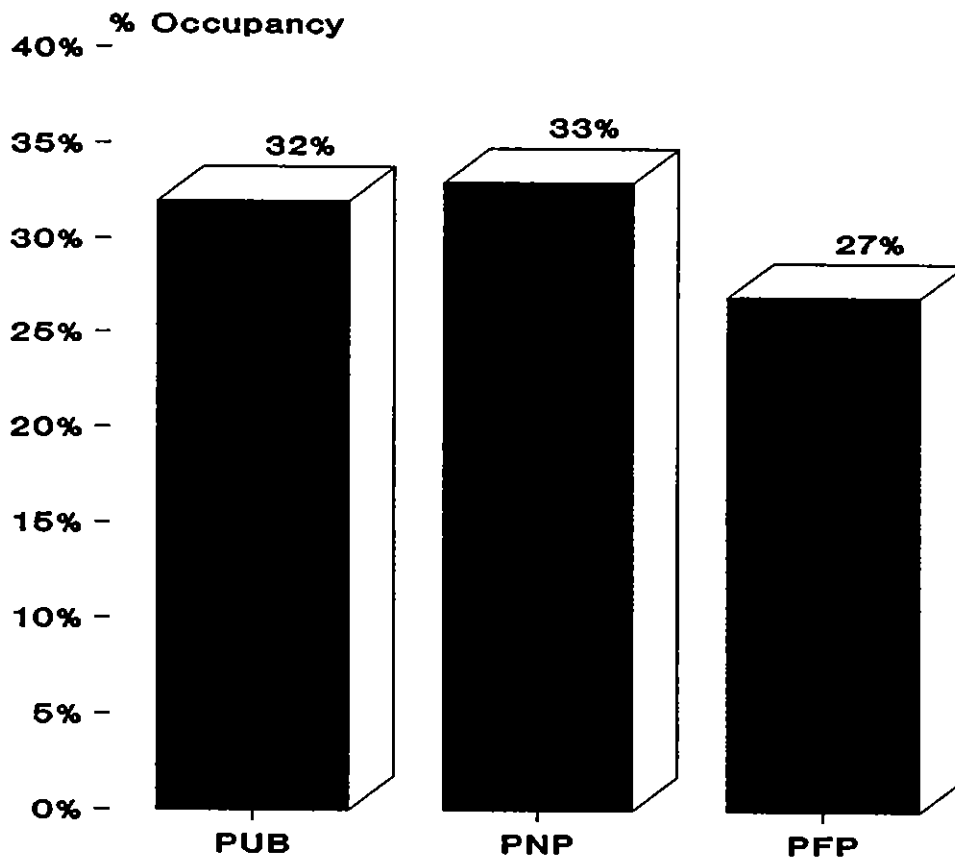




Private For-Profit Hospitals That Closed In Urban Areas Had Lower Occupancy Rates Than Public And Private Non-Profit Hospitals

Private for-profit hospitals that closed had an average occupancy rate of 27 percent compared to 32 percent for public hospitals and 33 percent for private non-profit hospitals.

**OCCUPANCY
BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP**

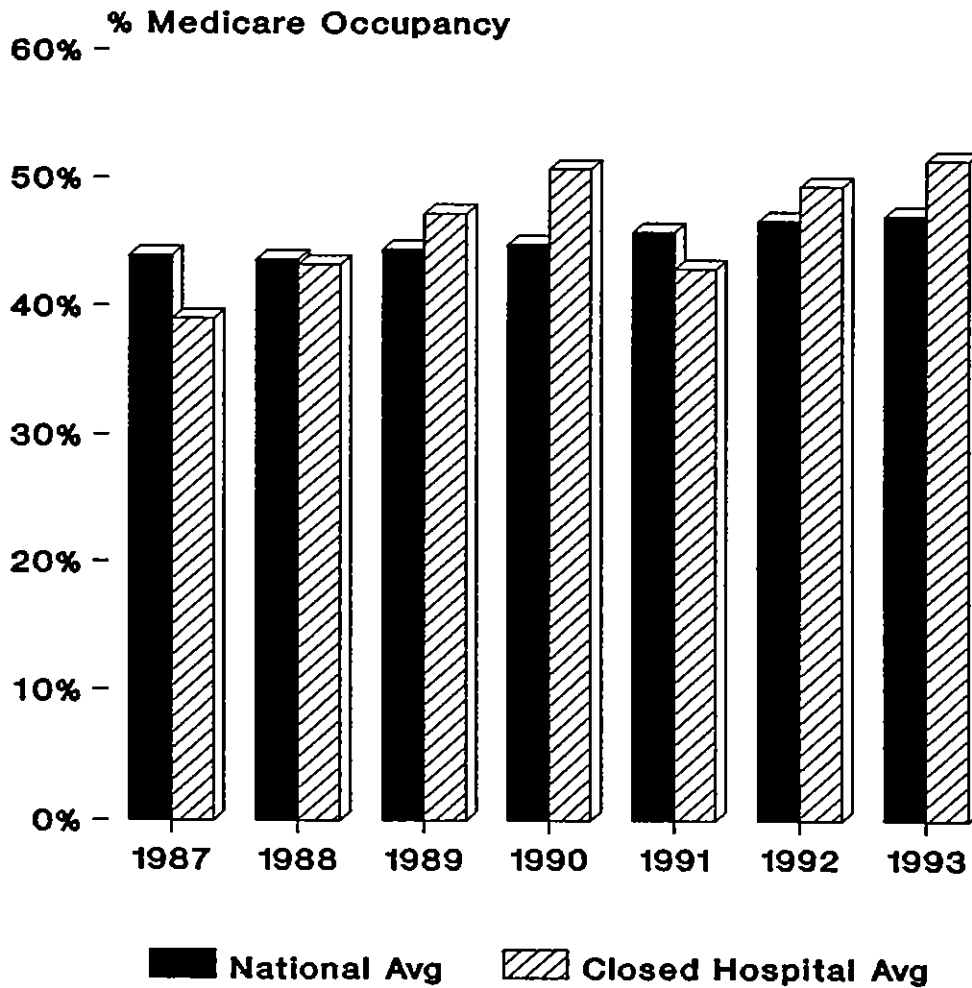


7-YEAR AVERAGE/CLOSED URBAN HOSPITALS

- ▶ *Average Medicare Utilization At Urban Hospitals That Closed Was About The Same When Compared To All Urban Hospitals Nationally*

Over the 7-year period, urban hospitals that closed had an average *Medicare* utilization of 46.3 percent compared to an average of 45.2 percent for all urban hospitals nationally.² The chart below shows a year-by-year comparison.

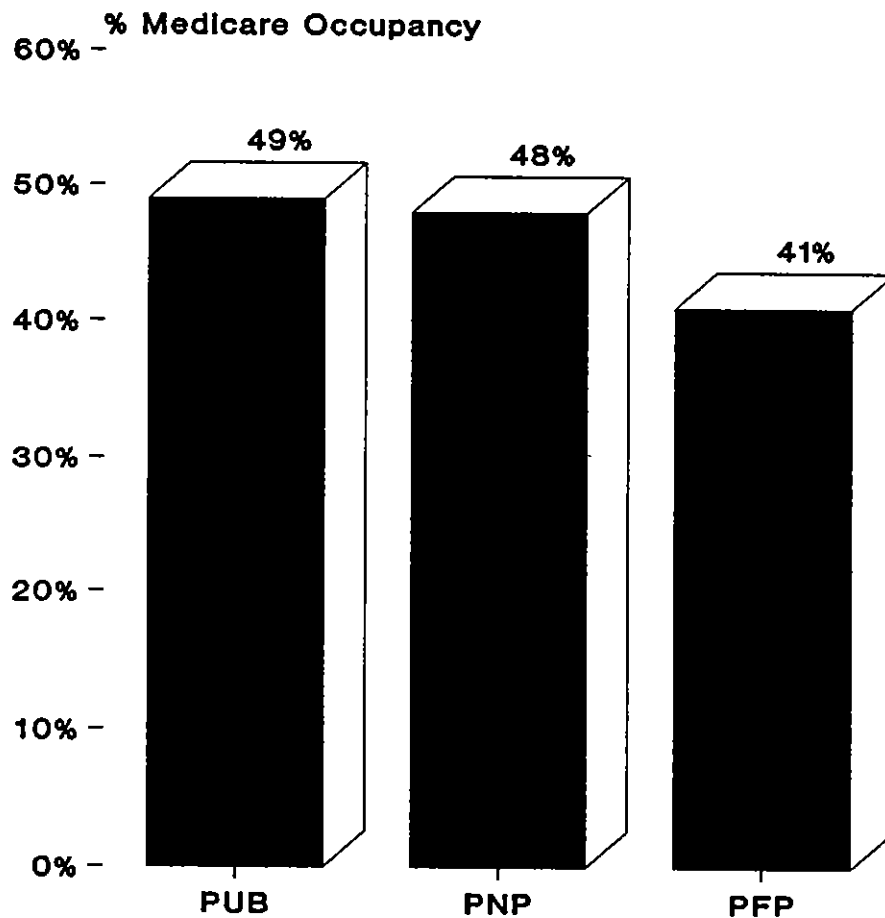
MEDICARE UTILIZATION BY YEAR



- ▶ *Private For-Profit Hospitals That Closed In Urban Areas Had Lower Medicare Utilization Compared To Public And Private Non-Profit Hospitals*

Private for-profit hospitals that closed had a Medicare utilization rate of 41 percent compared to 49 percent for public hospitals and 48 percent for private non-profit hospitals.

MEDICARE UTILIZATION BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

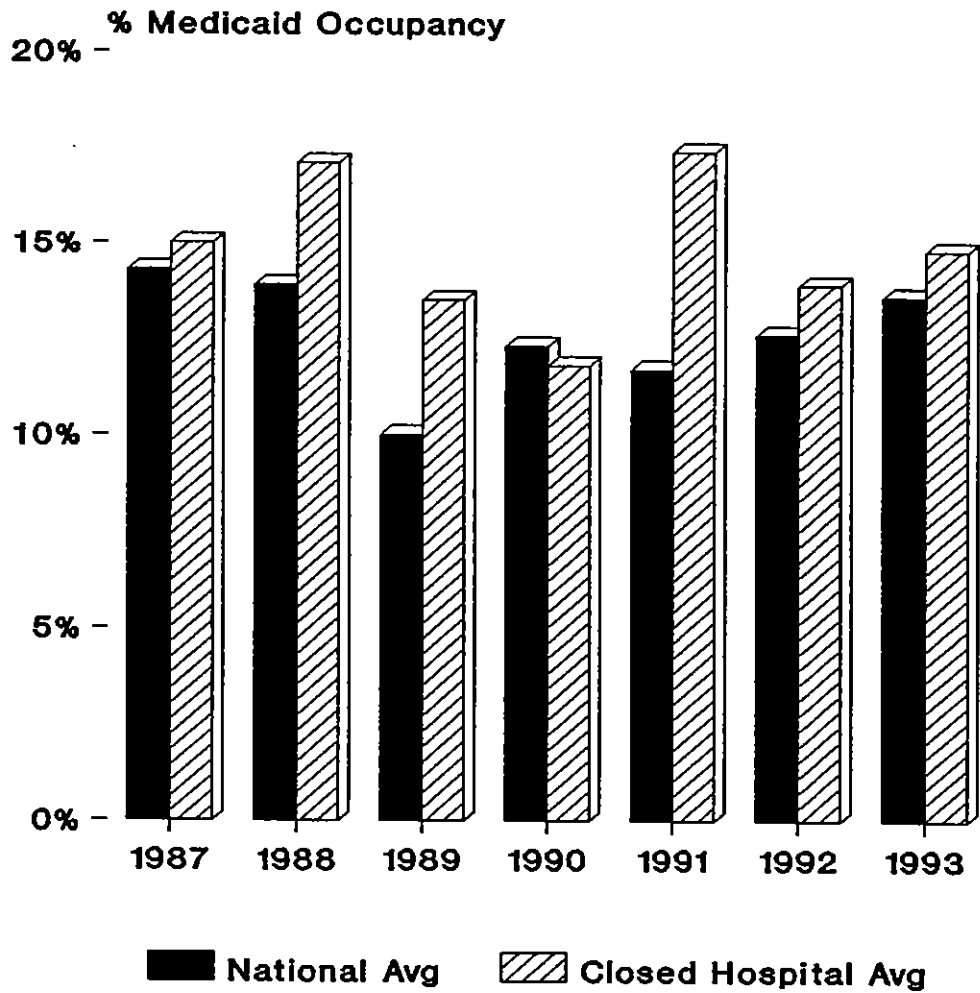


7-YEAR AVERAGE/CLOSED URBAN HOSPITALS

- ▶ *Average Medicaid Utilization At Urban Hospitals That Closed Was Higher Than The Average Medicaid Utilization Of All Urban Hospitals Nationally*

Over the 7-year period, urban hospitals that closed had an average *Medicaid* utilization of 14.8 percent compared to an average of 12.6 percent for all urban hospitals nationally.³ The chart below shows a year-by-year comparison.

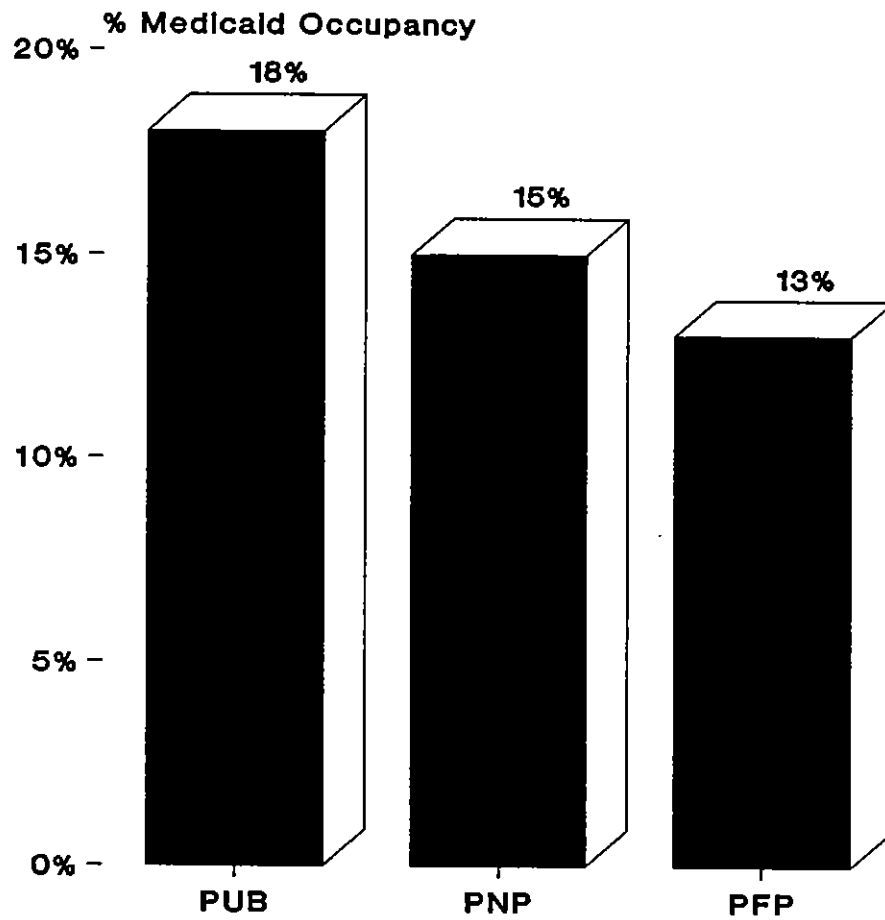
MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY YEAR



- ▶ *Public Hospitals That Closed In Urban Areas Had Higher Medicaid Utilization Than Did Private Non-Profit Hospitals and Private For-Profit Hospitals*

Public hospitals that closed in urban areas had a Medicaid utilization rate of 18 percent compared to 15 percent for private non-profit hospitals and 13 percent for private for-profit hospitals.

MEDICAID UTILIZATION BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP



7-YEAR AVERAGE/CLOSED URBAN HOSPITALS

IMPACT OF HOSPITAL CLOSURE

How Many Patients Were Affected?

- ▶ *Twenty-eight Patients Were In The 196 Urban Hospitals On An Average Day In The Year Prior To Closure*

The chart below shows the number of patients affected by urban hospital closure during the 7-year period.

WHEN URBAN HOSPITALS CLOSED, HOW MANY PATIENTS WERE AFFECTED?	
Average Patient Census	93.0
Average Medicare Utilization Rate	<u>x 30.0%</u>
Average Number Medicare Patients	27.9

- ▶ *Thirteen Medicare And Four Medicaid Patients Were In The Urban Hospital On An Average Day During The Year Prior To Closure*

The chart below shows the number of elderly and poor affected by urban hospital closure during the 7-year period.

WHEN URBAN HOSPITALS CLOSED, HOW MANY MEDICARE AND MEDICAID PATIENTS WERE AFFECTED?		
	<i>Medicare Patients</i>	<i>Medicaid Patients</i>
Average Number of Patients Daily (all Patients)	27.9	27.9
Average Medicare and Medicaid Utilization Rate	<u>x 46.3%</u>	<u>x 14.8%</u>
Average Number of Medicare and Medicaid Patients Daily	12.9	4.1

Are Inpatient And Emergency Services Available?

We assessed availability of inpatient hospital and emergency medical care in miles from the closed hospitals to the nearest inpatient and emergency facilities.

- ▶ *In Most Communities Where A Hospital Closed During The 7-Year Period, Inpatient Hospital And Emergency Facilities Were Available Nearby*

In 180 of the 196 urban communities (92%) where a hospital closed from 1987 through 1993, residents could get *inpatient hospital care* within 10 miles of the closed hospital. Most inpatient hospital care is available within 3 miles of the closed facility. Residents of only one community who lost their hospital must travel over 20 miles for inpatient care. For Snoqualmie, Washington the nearest hospital is now located 25 miles away in Bellevue.

For residents in 184 of the 196 urban communities (94%) where a hospital closed, *emergency care facilities* were available within 10 miles from the closed hospital. Most emergency care is available within 3 miles of the closed facility. The remaining 12 communities are within 20 miles of an emergency facility.

What Is The Building Used For Now?

Over Half Of The Closed Hospital Buildings Are Being Used For Health-Related Services

At the time of our review, 106 of the 196 closed urban hospital buildings (54%) were being used for health-related services. The following chart illustrates the use of all 196 hospital facilities after closure during the 7-year period 1987 through 1993.

USE OF CLOSED URBAN HOSPITAL BUILDING	
USE OF BUILDING	NUMBER OF FORMER HOSPITALS*
Specialty Treatment Facility (e.g. chemical dependency)	26
Reopened Hospital	11
Long-Term Care Facility	16
Outpatient Services/Clinic	53
Offices	17
Vacant	90

*Duplicate count: In some cases more than 1 service is now offered in the former hospital.

ENDNOTES

1. Hospital occupancy rate is defined as the actual number of patient days divided by the total bed days available. National occupancy rate is defined as the sum of all urban hospitals' occupancy rates, divided by the number of urban hospitals.
2. Average Medicare utilization of closed urban hospitals is defined as the percent of Medicare patient days compared to the total patient days for each hospital, summed and divided by the number of hospitals. National average Medicare utilization is the percent of Medicare utilization of each hospital, summed and divided by the total number of urban hospitals.
3. Medicaid utilization is calculated in the same way as Medicare utilization.

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY

Extent Of Urban Hospital Closure

To determine how many urban hospitals closed during 1987 through 1993, we surveyed State licensing and certification agencies, State hospital associations and State health planning agencies. We also compiled Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) data on terminated providers in 1987-1993. When a closed hospital met our study's definition and when there were questions, we contacted officials associated with the closed hospitals, officials associated with hospitals nearest to the closed hospital, and local public officials.

To determine the number of hospitals in the United States, we used the Hospital Cost Report Information System (HCRIS) maintained by HCFA. We included only general, short-term, acute care hospitals under Medicare's Prospective Payment System (PPS) in the universe.

Characteristics Of Urban Hospital Closure

To analyze characteristics of closed hospitals, we used HCFA's HCRIS data. We used the latest pre-closure cost reports. For example, if a hospital closed in May 1991 and its accounting year was on a January-December cycle, we used the provider's January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990 report.

Impact of Hospital Closure

We limited our "impact" analysis to the distance from a closed hospital to the nearest still-operating hospitals and to emergency services. We obtained data for our analysis from interviews with the following sources.

- ▶ Former hospital administrators, board members, and/or staff of closed hospitals
- ▶ Hospital administrators and/or staff at the nearest hospitals
- ▶ Local police and health officials
- ▶ Local government officials
- ▶ State health planning agencies
- ▶ State certification and licensing agencies
- ▶ State hospital associations

APPENDIX B

1987 - 1993 URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURES

TEXAS	33
CALIFORNIA	25
MICHIGAN	14
ILLINOIS	14
MASSACHUSETTS	11
NEW YORK	9
WASHINGTON	9
FLORIDA	9
PENNSYLVANIA	8
MISSOURI	6
TENNESSEE	5
COLORADO	4
MINNESOTA	4
NEW JERSEY	4
OKLAHOMA	4
ALABAMA	3
ARIZONA	3
LOUISIANA	3
MARYLAND	3
OHIO	3
OREGON	3
WISCONSIN	3
WEST VIRGINIA	3
GEORGIA	2
RHODE ISLAND	2
ARKANSAS	1
CONNECTICUT	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1
KANSAS	1
MAINE	1
MISSISSIPPI	1
NEW MEXICO	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1
VIRGINIA	1

APPENDIX C

1987-1993 URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURES BY NAME, LOCATION, AND YEAR CLOSED

Hospital Name	City	State	Year Closed
Medical Park West	Birmingham	AL	1988
Piedmont Hospital	Piedmont	AL	1991
North Mobile Community Hospital	Satsuma	AL	1988
Grays Hospital	Batesville	AR	1989
Pheonix General Hospital	Pheonix	AZ	1988
Scottsdale Community Hospital	Scottsdale	AZ	1989
Valley View Community Hospital	Youngtown	AZ	1990
Buena Park Community Hospital	Buena Park	CA	1987
Rancho Encino Hospital	Encino	CA	1990
Fowler Municipal Hospital	Fowler	CA	1990
Wheeler Hospital	Gilroy	CA	1989
Hayward Hospital	Hayward	CA	1988
Kingsburg General Hospital	Kingsburg	CA	1987
Medical Center/LaMirada	La Mirada	CA	1992
Dominguez Medical Center	Long Beach	CA	1991
Metropolitan Hospital	Los Angeles	CA	1988
Marina Hills Hospital	Los Angeles	CA	1990
Linda Vista Community Hospital	Los Angeles	CA	1991
Beverly Hills Medical Center	Los Angeles	CA	1993
Channel Islands Community Hospital	Oxnard	CA	1989
Christian Hospital Medical Center	Perris	CA	1991
Pico Rivera Community Hospital	Pico Rivera	CA	1992
Shasta General Hospital	Redding	CA	1987
Ross General Hospital	Ross	CA	1988
Community Hospital Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	1988
Community Hospital of Salinas	Salinas	CA	1990
AMI Clairmont Community Hospital	San Diego	CA	1988
San Diego Physicians and Surgeons	San Diego	CA	1991
AMI Community Hospital of Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	CA	1990
Suncrest Hospital of Orange County	Stanton	CA	1992
North Kern Hospital	Wasco	CA	1987
Yolo General Hospital	Woodland	CA	1991
Doctors Hospital	Colorado Springs	CO	1989
Rocky Mountain Hospital	Denver	CO	1989
Memorial Hospital	Greeley	CO	1987
AMC Cancer Research Center	Lakewood	CO	1989
Park City Hospital	Bridgeport	CT	1993
Capitol Hill Hospital	Washington	DC	1991
North Gables Hospital	Coral Gables	FL	1992
Clay Memorial Hospital	Green Cove Springs	FL	1992
Humana Hospital-South Broward	Hollywood	FL	1991
North Miami Medical Center	Miami	FL	1990
Deering Hospital	Miami	FL	1992
Southeastern Medical Center	North Miami Beach	FL	1989
University Hospital	Pensacola	FL	1992
Centro Austuriano Hospital	Tampa	FL	1990
Doctors Hospital of Tampa	Tampa	FL	1993

1987-1993 URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURES BY NAME, LOCATION, AND YEAR CLOSED (Cont)

Hospital Name	City	State	Year Closed
Physicians and Surgeons Hospital	Atlanta	GA	1990
Atlanta Hospital	Atlanta	GA	1990
St. Joseph's Hospital	Alton	IL	1989
Provident Medical Center	Chicago	IL	1987
Walther Memorial Hospital	Chicago	IL	1987
Hospital of Englewood	Chicago	IL	1988
Frank Cuneo Memorial Hospital	Chicago	IL	1988
St. Anne's Hospital	Chicago	IL	1988
Mary Thompson Hospital	Chicago	IL	1988
Lutheran General Hospital	Chicago	IL	1989
Mount Sinai North Hospital	Chicago	IL	1989
Sheridan Road Hospital	Chicago	IL	1989
Central Community Hospital	Chicago	IL	1990
Lakeside Community Hospital	Chicago	IL	1991
Martha Washington Hospital	Chicago	IL	1991
Gateway Community Hospital	East St. Louis	IL	1989
Memorial Hospital Corporation of Topeka	Topeka	KS	1989
Dixon Memorial Hospital	Denham Springs	LA	1987
Montelepre Hospital	New Orleans	LA	1989
Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital	St. Martinsville	LA	1989
Amesbury Hospital	Amesbury	MA	1993
Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital and Medical Center	Boston	MA	1990
Brookline Hospital	Brookline	MA	1988
Sancta Maria Hospital	Cambridge	MA	1989
Hunt Hospital	Danvers	MA	1990
Holden Hospital	Holden	MA	1990
Mary A. Alley Hospital	Marblehead	MA	1987
St. Luke's Hospital	Middleboro	MA	1990
Parkwood Hospital	New Bedford	MA	1987
Choate Hospital	Woburn	MA	1989
Worcester City Hospital	Worcester	MA	1991
Homewood Hospital Center South	Baltimore	MD	1991
Parkwood Hospital	Clinton	MD	1989
Leland Memorial Hospital	Riverdale	MD	1993
Taylor Hospital	Bangor	ME	1989
Springwells Health Center	Dearborn	MI	1987
Lakeshore Hospital	Detroit	MI	1987
Metropolitan Hospital and Health Center	Detroit	MI	1987
A. Blain Hospital	Detroit	MI	1987
Detroit Memorial Hospital	Detroit	MI	1987
Brent General Hospital	Detroit	MI	1988
Northwest General Hospital	Detroit	MI	1990
Southwest Detroit Hospital	Detroit	MI	1991
Doctors Hospital	Detroit	MI	1992
North Detroit General Hospital	Detroit	MI	1993
Detroit Osteopathic Hospital	Highland Park	MI	1992
Redford Community Hospital	Redford	MI	1989
Milton Community Hospital	River Rouge	MI	1987
Westland Medical Center	Westland	MI	1990
Eveleth Hospital	Eveleth	MN	1993
St. John's Eastside Hospital	St. Paul	MN	1987
Samaritan Hospital	St. Paul	MN	1987
Mounds Park Hospital	St. Paul	MN	1987

1987-1993 URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURES BY NAME, LOCATION, AND YEAR CLOSED (Cont)

Hospital Name	City	State	Year Closed
University Hospital	Kansas City	MO	1988
St. Mary's North	Kansas City	MO	1988
Lakeside Hospital	Kansas City	MO	1992
Deaconess Hospital-North	Normandy	MO	1993
Lindell Hospital	St. Louis	MO	1988
Central Medical Center Hospital	St. Louis	MO	1993
Doctors Hospital	Jackson	MS	1991
South Bergen Hospital	Hasbrouck Heights	NJ	1987
The Livingston Community Hospital	Livingston	NJ	1988
St. Mary's Hospital	Orange	NJ	1989
Kennedy Memorial Hospital of Saddle Brook	Saddle Brook	NJ	1992
Presbyterian Northside Hospital	Albuquerque	NM	1993
Incline Village Community Hospital	Incline Village	NV	1990
Arnold Gregory Memorial Hospital	Albion	NY	1989
Baptist Medical Center	Brooklyn	NY	1987
St. Francis Hospital/Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	1992
Adirondack Regional Hospital	Corinth	NY	1990
Parsons Hospital	Flushing	NY	1988
Emma Laing Stevens Hospital	Granville	NY	1989
Sheridan Park Hospital	Tonawanda	NY	1987
Tioga General Hospital	Waverly	NY	1990
St. John Hospital	Cleveland	OH	1990
Northeastern Ohio General Hospital	Madison	OH	1988
Wellington Community Hospital	Wellington	OH	1989
Hominy City Hospital	Hominy	OK	1990
Southwest Medical Center	Moore	OK	1993
Doctors General Hospital	Oklahoma City	OK	1990
City of Faith Hospital	Tulsa	OK	1989
Cascade Community Hospital	Central Point	OR	1987
Eugene Hospital and Clinic	Eugene	OR	1988
Holladay Park Medical Center	Portland	OR	1992
Carbondale General Hospital	Carbondale	PA	1992
Westmoreland McGinnis Hospital	Ligonier	PA	1992
University Medical Center	Philadelphia	PA	1988
Medical College Hospital/Lawndale Division	Philadelphia	PA	1992
Cooper Hospital	Philadelphia	PA	1993
Philipsburg State General Hospital	Philipsburg	PA	1991
St. John's Health and Hospital Center	Pittsburg	PA	1989
Scranton State General Hospital	Scranton	PA	1988
Notre Dame Hospital	Central Falls	RI	1989
Cranston General Hospital	Cranston	RI	1993
Divine Savior Hospital	York	SC	1991
Sequatchie General Hospital	Dunlap	TN	1993
Northwest General Hospital	Knoxville	TN	1989
St. Mary's North Hospital	Lake City	TN	1988
Humana Hospital-McFarland	Lebanon	TN	1992
Smyrna Hospital	Smyrna	TN	1988
Seton Holy Cross Hospital	Austin	TX	1989
Gulf Coast Hospital	Baytown	TX	1992
Buna Medical Center Hospital	Buna	TX	1990
Corpus Christi Osteopathic Hospital	Corpus Christi	TX	1990
Dallas Medical and Surgical Hospital	Dallas	TX	1987
Gaston Episcopal Hospital	Dallas	TX	1988

1987-1993 URBAN HOSPITAL CLOSURES BY NAME, LOCATION, AND YEAR CLOSED (Cont)

Hospital Name	City	State	Year Closed
Southwest Dallas Hospital	Dallas	TX	1991
Lake Cliff Hospital	Dallas	TX	1992
Dallas Memorial Hospital	Dallas	TX	1993
Southeastern Methodist Hospital	Dallas	TX	1993
Flow Memorial Hospital	Denton	TX	1988
Northpark Hospital	El Paso	TX	1987
Ysleta General Hospital	El Paso	TX	1987
Landmark Medical Center	El Paso	TX	1988
Valley Community Hospital	El Paso	TX	1993
Continental Hospital North	Ft. Worth	TX	1987
Deaton Hospital	Galena Park	TX	1987
Hart Clinic Hospital	Gladewater	TX	1988
Medical Center - Gladewater	Gladewater	TX	1992
Whitcomb Memorial Hospital	Grand Prairie	TX	1988
Omni Hospital and Medical Center	Houston	TX	1988
Charles R. Drew Medical Center	Houston	TX	1990
Pioneer Park Hospital	Irving	TX	1989
Oakwood Family Hospital	Lubbock	TX	1988
West Texas Hospital	Lubbock	TX	1991
HCA Mansfield Hospital	Mansfield	TX	1989
Mesquite Physicians Hospital	Mesquite	TX	1991
New Boston General Hospital	New Boston	TX	1987
Tri-City Regional Hospital	Pasadena	TX	1993
King William Health Center	San Antonio	TX	1988
Lutheran General Hospital	San Antonio	TX	1991
Taft Hospital District	Taft	TX	1988
Community Hospital of Tyler	Tyler	TX	1991
Jefferson Hospital	Alexandria	VA	1992
Northgate General Hospital	Seattle	WA	1987
Shorewood Osteopathic Hospital	Seattle	WA	1987
Pacific Medical Center	Seattle	WA	1987
Medical Dental Hospital	Seattle	WA	1989
West Seattle Community Hospital	Seattle	WA	1990
St. Cabrini Hospital of Seattle	Seattle	WA	1990
Snoqualmie Valley Hospital	Snoqualmie	WA	1992
St. Lukes Memorial Hospital	Spokane	WA	1993
Community Hospital	Yakima	WA	1992
St. Anthony's Family Medical Center	Milwaukee	WI	1988
First Hospital of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI	1988
New Berlin Memorial Hospital	New Berlin	WI	1988
Guthrie Memorial Hospital	Huntington	WV	1988
Doctors Hospital	South Charleston	WV	1992
Weirton Osteopathic Hospital	Weirton	WV	1993

Note: Since the time of our review some of the hospitals listed as closures may have reopened.