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Statistical Report

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SECTOR IN HAWAII

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Research and Economic Analysis Division
Department of Business, Economic Development
and Tourism
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Source of data

U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Census, 2007 and 2012

The DBEDT Internet site with 2012 Economic Census information for Hawaii may be found at <http://census.hawaii.gov/economic-census/econo2012/>. Additional data on the Health Care and Social Assistance sector is available on the U.S. Census Bureau Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/econ/census/>

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our appreciation to the Economic Planning and Coordination Division of the U.S. Census Bureau for their valuable assistance with this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on the 2012 Economic Census, there were 3,559 employer establishments in Hawaii operating in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. The 3,559 establishments together hired 66,772 paid employees and generated revenue of \$8.1 billion in 2012.
- Within the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, the Hospitals subsector accounted for less than 1% of overall establishments, but dominated with its 45% share of all revenues and almost 33% of all employees. Compared to the other subsectors, Hospitals had the most significant gains in revenue reaching an almost 40% increase between 2007 and 2012.
- The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector dominated in the number of establishments and employees, with 2,718 establishments and 25,213 employees. This subsector is comprised of businesses such as office of physicians, office of dentists and outpatient care centers. The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector included over three-fourths of all establishments and over one-third of the all employees in the overall sector.
- For the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, Hawaii had a slightly smaller ratio for number of employees per establishment with 18.8 than the national average of 22.2. Hawaii was also slightly behind the U.S. average in revenue per establishment by about 7%. Payroll per employee in Hawaii compared to the national average, however, was significantly higher by 13%.
- The Health Care and Social Assistance sector made positive gains between 2007 and 2012 in both Hawaii and the nation as a whole despite the 2007-2009 global economic recession. Between 2007 and 2012, Hawaii outpaced the U.S. average in several indicators which included revenue, revenue per establishment, revenue per employee, revenue per dollar payroll and payroll per employee. Hawaii's revenue increased by 24% and its payroll grew by 21% during this 5 year period.
- The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector was the largest among the four major subsectors in terms of establishments and employment so a more detailed look at this subsector was completed for smaller geographic areas. Urban Honolulu economic place ranked highest as a revenue-producing area, generating almost 48% of the state total.¹ This area also included about 45% of the establishments, 45% of the employees and almost 48% of the payroll in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector.

¹ See Appendix III at the end of the report for the definition of economic place.

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Data Source and Coverage

This report illustrates business establishments and their activities in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii based on the 2012 Economic Census data.

The Economic Census is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau every 5 years to provide detailed portraits of national and local economies. It collects information on the number of establishments, employees, payroll, and measures of output (sales, receipts and revenue) from businesses with one or more paid employees.² The 2012 Economic Census was the latest census completed. Some of the businesses excluded from this survey were agricultural production, rail transportation, private households and most that are related to government. The Economic Census combined with the Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments covers about 97% of the nation's GDP.

Since the Economic Census includes only businesses with at least one paid employee, businesses with no employees are not covered in the Economic Census data, and therefore not included in this report. Information on businesses with no employees are collected on an annual basis in a different Census Bureau series called the Nonemployer Statistics.

Sector Overview

The Economic Census publishes data primarily using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The 2-digit NAICS code for the Health Care and Social Assistance sector is "62" and the category includes "establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities."³

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector contains the following 4 subsectors (3-digit NAICS level).

- 621. Ambulatory Health Care Services
- 622. Hospitals
- 623. Nursing and Residential Care Facilities⁴
- 624. Social Assistance

Table 1 presents the number of establishments, employees, and revenue in Hawaii for the Health Care and Social Assistance sector overall and for its four subsectors. In 2012, there were 3,559 establishments in Hawaii operating in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector with a total of 66,772 paid employees.

² See Appendix I at the end of this report for the definition of each term.

³ See Appendix II at the end of this report for detailed description of NAICS code.

⁴ Smaller facilities such as Adult Residential Care Homes are not included in the Economic Census data. These care homes are a well-used alternative in Hawaii to nursing and other type of care facilities.

Among the four subsectors, the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector had a majority of the establishments with 2,718 or 76% of all establishments in this sector. It also had 25,213 employees, comprising more than one-third of all employees in the sector. Although the Hospitals subsector had only 27 establishments, it had 21,720 employees or about one-third of all employees in the sector.

The Economic Census also provides revenue data. According to the 2012 Economic Census, the Hawaii Health Care and Social Assistance sector generated revenues of approximately \$8.1 billion in 2012. Although Hospitals made up less than 1% of all establishments, they accounted for 45% of total revenue in this sector.

Table 1. Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii: 2012

2012 NAICS code		Establishments		Employees		Revenue	
		Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	\$Million	Share (%)
62	Health care and social assistance	3,559	100.0	66,772	100.0	8,137	100.0
621	Ambulatory health care services	2,718	76.4	25,213	37.8	3,255	40.0
622	Hospitals	27	0.8	21,720	32.5	3,658	45.0
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	146	4.1	7,974	11.9	588	7.2
624	Social assistance	668	18.8	11,865	17.8	635	7.8

Table 2 presents selected indicators to measure characteristics and performance of businesses in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector for both Hawaii and the U.S. Hawaii businesses in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector overall had 15% less employees and 7% less revenue per establishment than the U.S average in the sector while average payroll per employee in Hawaii was 13% above the U.S average.

Business characteristics varied by subsector though. The most significant difference between Hawaii and the U.S. average was found in the Nursing and Residential Care Facility subsector. Nursing and Residential Care Facilities in Hawaii operated much bigger than their national counterparts with 31% more employees and 60% higher revenue per establishment than the U.S. average. On the contrary, the average size of Hawaii businesses in the Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals subsectors was 16% smaller than the U.S. average in term of the number of employees per establishment. Average payroll in Hawaii, however, was higher than its national counterpart in all four subsectors. The biggest payroll difference occurred in Nursing and Residential Care Facilities with 26% higher payroll per employee in Hawaii than in the U.S. as a whole.

Table 2. Health Care and Social Assistance sector: Comparison between Hawaii and U.S., 2012

2012 NAICS code		Employee per establishment		Revenue per establishment (\$1,000)		Annual payroll per employee (\$)		Population per establishment	
		Hawaii	U.S.	Hawaii	U.S.	Hawaii	U.S.	Hawaii	U.S.
62	Health care and social assistance	18.8	22.2	2,286	2,455	49,281	43,511	391	378
621	Ambulatory health care services	9.3	11.1	1,198	1,397	54,968	52,466	512	539
622	Hospitals	804.4	888.2	135,489	135,421	63,624	55,175	51,579	48,510
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	54.6	41.7	4,031	2,519	32,425	25,757	9,539	3,895
624	Social assistance	17.8	17.5	950	908	22,268	20,374	2,085	1,948

Comparison between 2007 and 2012

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii made gains during the 2007-2012 period despite the economic downturn the whole economy experienced during the period. The number of establishments, total employment, payroll, and revenue in this sector all rose in Hawaii between 2007 and 2012. Total number of establishments and employees increased modestly by 2% and 5% respectively during the five year period while total revenue of the sector in 2012 was 24% higher than the sector had achieved in 2007. With the high growth in revenue, total annual payroll paid to the employees also increased by 21%.

The positive growth in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector between 2007 and 2012 was not uniquely found in Hawaii. The sector expanded nationwide for the period in all indicators. Compared to the U.S. average, the sector in Hawaii grew less in the number of establishments and employment. The number of establishment and the number of employees increased 6% and 10% respectively from 2007 to 2012 in the U.S. as a whole, which were at least twice as high as what the sector in Hawaii achieved for the same period.

However, revenue growth in Hawaii was slightly higher than the U.S. average; 24% in Hawaii vs. 22% in the U.S. as a whole. As a result, Hawaii outpaced the U.S. average in the growth of many per-unit indicators such as revenue per establishment, revenue per employee, and payroll per employee. The average payroll per employee for the sector increased by 15% in Hawaii from 2007 to 2012 while it increased by 10% in the U.S. for the same 5 year period.

Table 3. Selected indicators for Health Care and Social Assistance sector: 2007 vs. 2012

Indicator	Hawaii			U.S.
	2007	2012	2007-2012 % change	2007-2012 % change
Number of establishments	3,484	3,559	2.2	5.9
Total employment	63,640	66,772	4.9	9.7
Revenue (\$ Millions)	6,565	8,137	23.9	22.3
Annual payroll (\$ Millions)	2,721	3,291	20.9	20.9
Employees per establishment	18.3	18.8	2.7	3.5
Revenue per establishment (\$1,000)	1,884	2,286	21.3	15.4
Revenue per employee (\$1,000)	103	122	18.1	11.5
Revenue per \$ of payroll	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.2
Payroll per employee (\$)	42,763	49,281	15.2	10.2

Among the four subsectors at the 3 digit level in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities outpaced other subsectors in terms of growth in the number of establishments and employees. The number of establishment and employees in this subsector increased 14% and 23% respectively from 2007 to 2012 while other subsectors experienced a flat or modest growth during the same period. However, revenue growth was highest in the Hospitals subsector. Total revenue in the Hospitals subsector increased almost 40% during the 5 year period although total number of establishments in this subsector remained unchanged during the period. With a modest growth in the number of employees (6%), average payroll per employee in Hospitals subsector increased 22% during the 5 year period, which was an average 4% increase per year.

Table 4. Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii by 3-digit subsector: 2007 vs. 2012

2012 NAICS code		Number of establishments		Number of employees		Revenue (\$million)		Annual payroll per employee (\$)	
		2012	% CHG from 2007	2012	% CHG from 2007	2012	% CHG from 2007	2012	% CHG from 2007
62	Health care and social assistance	3,559	2.2	66,772	4.9	8,137	23.9	49,281	15.2
621	Ambulatory health care services	2,718	0.2	25,213	-0.7	3,255	11.8	54,968	14.3
622	Hospitals	27	0.0	21,720	6.4	3,658	39.9	63,624	21.6
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	146	14.1	7,974	23.2	588	25.2	32,425	9.3
624	Social assistance	668	8.4	11,865	4.4	635	11.8	22,268	5.2

Table 5 depicts Hawaii businesses in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector at a more detailed level. In 2012, the General Medical and Surgical Hospitals industry had the largest number of employees and the largest amount of revenue while Office of Physicians had the largest number of establishments.

The number of establishments in the General Medical and Surgical Hospitals industry remained unchanged at 20 while the number of employees increased by a modest 6% between 2007 and 2012. Its revenues, however, gained the most among all industries with a 42% increase from \$2.2 billion in 2007 to \$3.2 billion in 2012.

Table 5. Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii by 4-digit industry: 2007 vs. 2012

2012 NAICS code		Number of establishments		Number of employees		Revenue (\$million)	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
6211	Offices of physicians	1,178	1,154	7,475	7,329	1,176.9	1,339.4
6212	Offices of dentists	689	658	4,103	4,167	450.8	470.3
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	518	551	2,979	2,935	215.7	242.5
6214	Outpatient care centers	165	183	5,194	5,209	569.9	683.9
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	53	54	1,775	1,721	222.9	241.1
6216	Home health care services	65	84	2,872	1/	120.1	D
6219	Other ambulatory health care services	45	34	988	2/	156.2	D
6221	General medical and surgical hospitals	20	20	17,434	18,519	2,248.1	3,181.9
6222	Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	2	2	2/	2/	D	D
6223	Specialty (except psychiatric and substance abuse) hospitals	5	5	3/	3/	D	D
6231	Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	38	46	3,851	4,733	293.4	375.3
6232	Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	44	45	3/	1,256	D	79.6
6233	Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	39	45	1,393	1,846	92.9	122.5
6239	Other residential care facilities	7	10	4/	139	D	11.1
6241	Individual and family services	277	275	6,905	6,878	337.2	342.4
6242	Community food & housing, and emergency and other relief services	70	86	780	929	83.8	110.9
6243	Vocational rehabilitation services	67	62	1,432	1,343	63.3	70.5
6244	Child day care services	202	245	2,248	2,715	83.5	111.0

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals

1/ 2,500 to 4,999 employees 2/ 500 to 999 employees

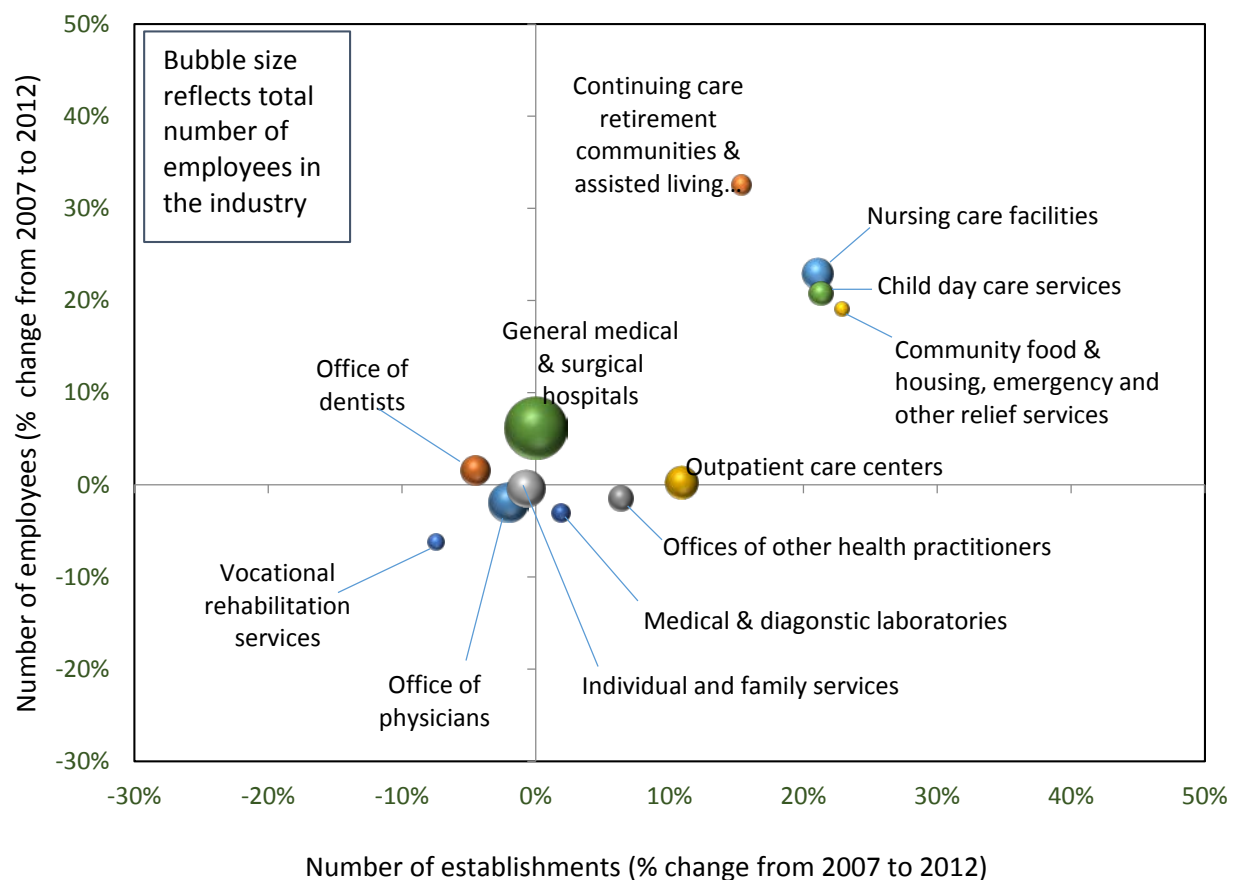
3/ 1,000 to 2,499 employees 4/ 100 to 249 employees

There were 1,154 establishments in the Office of Physicians industry in Hawaii in 2012 with over 7,300 employees, which represented a slight decrease from 2007. Other industries of which number of establishments decreased between 2007 and 2012 include Offices of Dentists, Other Ambulatory Health Care Services, Individual and Family Services, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

All industries in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector grew between 2007 and 2012. The Nursing Care Facilities (skilled nursing facilities) industry increased by 21% in number of establishments; 23% increase in number of employees; and 28% in revenue. While the number of establishments for Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly grew by 15%, its employee and revenue figures increased by much more at 33% and 32%, respectively, over the 5 year period.

Two industries in the Social Assistance subsector also expanded. The Community Food and Housing and Emergency and Other Relief Services figures were fairly small but grew in number of establishments (23%); number of employees (19%) and revenue (32%). The same is true for Child Day Care Services. The number of establishments increased by 21%; number of employees by 21%; and revenue by 33%.

Figure 1: Performance of selected 4-digit industries: Percentage change from 2007 to 2012



By County and Small Area

Economic Census data can be further analyzed by geographic location. Within the State of Hawaii, the 2012 Economic Census data are available for four counties, two metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), two micropolitan statistical areas, and 77 economic places.⁵ A notable addition to the 2012 Economic Census is the inclusion of the new Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina MSA. Honolulu MSA was also renamed to Urban Honolulu MSA.

Table 6 and 7 present characteristics of Hawaii businesses in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector by county. Many indicators from Economic Census were suppressed for Maui and Kauai County at the subsector level for disclosure avoidance. In that case, figures for Maui and Kauai's combined area were calculated as the difference of the state total and the sum of the other two counties.

For the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector, Honolulu County had the largest number of establishments with 1,955, accounting for 72% of the state total. This subsector share is consistent with the large portion of the state population residing in Honolulu County.

Among the 27 hospitals in Hawaii, 17 hospitals (63%) were located in Honolulu County while the other 10 hospitals were located in three neighbor island counties. Measured by the number of employees per establishment, however, the average size of hospitals in Honolulu was about twice as big as hospitals in the neighbor island counties (Table 7).

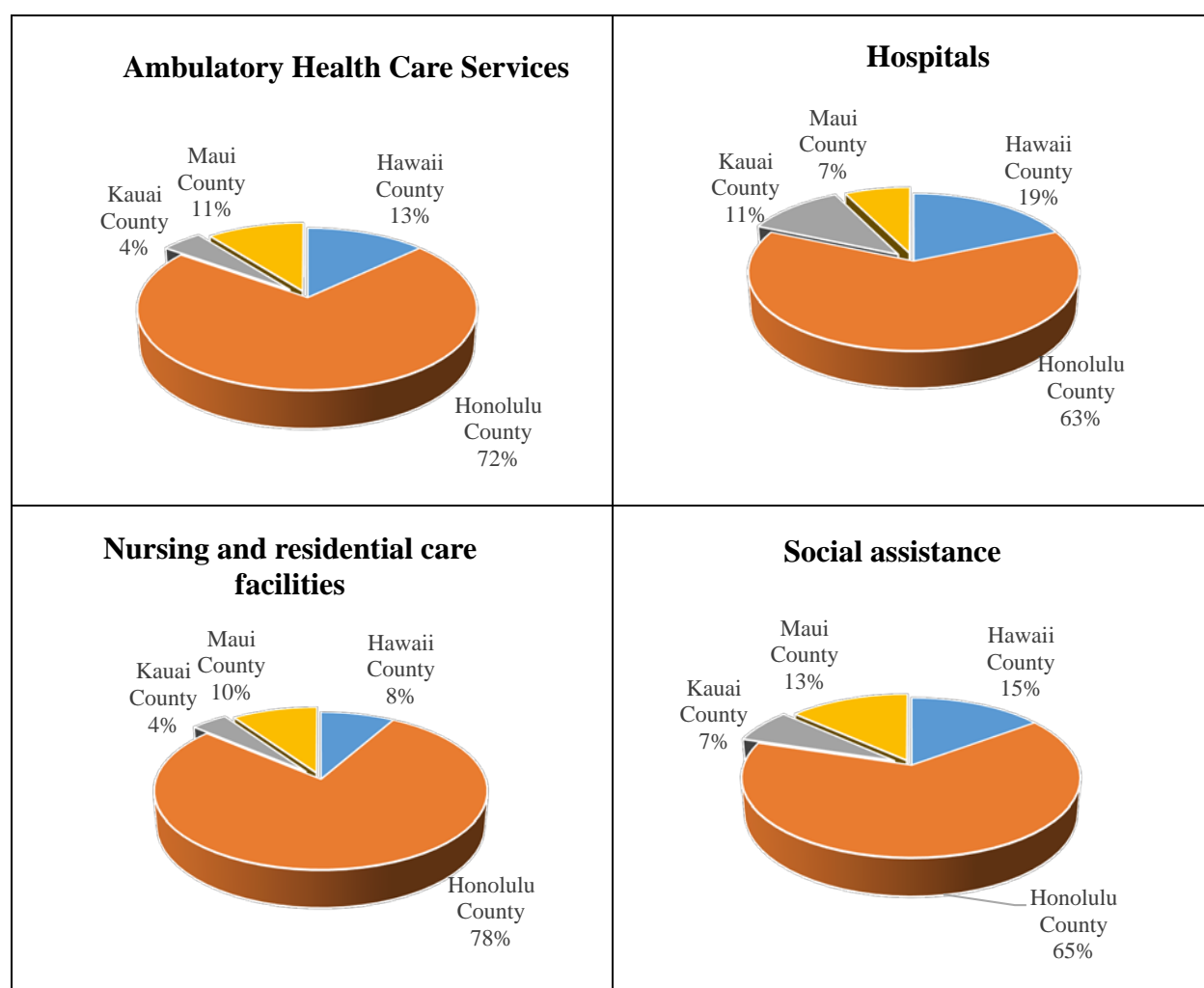
Data on the average payroll per employee are presented in Table 7 for different counties by subsector in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. Compared to other counties, Hawaii County tended to have higher payrolls per employee in the Hospitals and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsectors while Maui and Kauai combined area had higher payrolls in the Ambulatory Health Care Services and Social Assistance subsectors.

Table 6. Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii by county: 2012

2012 NAICS code		Number of establishments				Number of employees			
		Hawaii County	Honolulu County	Kauai County	Maui County	Hawaii County	Honolulu County	Kauai County	Maui County
62	Health care and social assistance	469	2,520	177	393	7,503	50,049	3,082	6,138
621	Ambulatory health care services	353	1,955	122	288	3,233	18,456	3,524*	
622	Hospitals	5	17	3	2	2,046	17,055	2,619*	
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	12	114	6	14	792	6,085	1,097*	
624	Social assistance	99	434	46	89	1,432	8,453	1,980*	

* Calculated by DBEDT by subtracting figures for Hawaii and Honolulu County from the state total

⁵ The fifth county, Kalawao, had no businesses in this sector to report in 2012.

Figure 2. County share of businesses (number of establishments): 2012**Table 7. Characteristics of Health Care and Social Assistance sector in Hawaii by county: 2012**

2012 NAICS code		Number of employees per establishment			Annual payroll per employee (\$)		
		Hawaii County	Honolulu County	Maui & Kauai	Hawaii County	Honolulu County	Maui & Kauai
621	Ambulatory health care services	9.2	9.4	8.6*	46,062	55,384	60,958*
622	Hospitals	409.2	1,003.2	523.8*	71,128	63,502	58,559*
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	66.0	53.4	54.9*	39,164	31,283	33,891*
624	Social assistance	14.5	19.5	14.7*	21,589	21,939	24,164*

* Number of establishments, number of employees, and total payroll for the Maui and Kauai combined area were calculated by DBEDT as difference of state total and other two counties.

The lowest geographic level available in the Economic Census is the economic place.⁶ The Health Care and Social Assistance sector data was available for 77 economic places in Hawaii – 41 in Honolulu County, 13 in Hawaii County, 8 in Kauai County, and 15 in Maui County.

Since the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector was the largest among the four subsectors in terms of establishments and employment, a more detailed look at this subsector was done. Table 8 shows the top 15 economic places for the Ambulatory Health Care Service subsector based on the number of establishments in the area in 2012. Nine of the top fifteen areas were located in Honolulu County, two in Hawaii County, three in Maui County, and one in Kauai County. Urban Honolulu included about 45% of the establishments, 45% of the employees and 48% of payroll in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector. It also ranked highest as a revenue-producing area, generating 48% of the state total. In fact, Urban Honolulu had about 8 times more revenue and 7 times more establishments than the next highest ranking Hilo economic place.

Table 8. Top 15 Economic places in Hawaii for the Ambulatory Health Care Services: 2012

Rank	Area*	Establishments		Employees		Revenue		Payroll	
		Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	\$1,000	Share (%)	\$1,000	Share (%)
	State of Hawaii	2,718	100.0	25,213	100.0	3,255,393	100.0	1,385,904	100.0
1	Urban Honolulu, Oahu	1,225	45.1	11,321	44.9	1,560,632	47.9	657,989	47.5
2	Hilo, Hawaii	177	6.5	1,997	7.9	199,074	6.1	87,865	6.3
3	Kailua, Oahu	109	4.0	1/	NA	D	NA	D	NA
4	Wailuku, Maui	93	3.4	1,124	4.5	154,345	4.7	70,067	5.1
5	Waimalu, Oahu	83	3.1	751	3.0	118,892	3.7	51,246	3.7
6	Waipahu, Oahu	76	2.8	610	2.4	56,467	1.7	24,062	1.7
6	Kahului, Maui	76	2.8	752	3.0	127,046	3.9	51,713	3.7
8	Kaneohe, Oahu	73	2.7	2/	NA	D	NA	D	NA
9	Pearl City, Oahu	70	2.6	480	1.9	60,244	1.9	22,326	1.6
10	Lihue, Kauai	64	2.4	1/	NA	D	NA	D	NA
11	East Honolulu, Oahu	59	2.2	316	1.3	38,361	1.2	14,826	1.1
12	Kailua, Hawaii	58	2.1	463	1.8	55,955	1.7	23,982	1.7
13	Aiea, Oahu	41	1.5	183	0.7	22,883	0.7	7,929	0.6
14	Kihei, Maui	33	1.2	3/	NA	D	NA	D	NA
15	Wahiawa, Oahu	28	1.0	2/	NA	D	NA	D	NA

*ranked by the number of establishments in the area

NA Not available

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals

1/ 500 to 999 employees

2/ 250 to 499 employees

3/ 100 to 249 employees

⁶ See Appendix III at the end of the report for the definition of economic place.

APPENDIX I: TERM DEFINITION⁷

Establishment - An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted. It is not necessarily identical to a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. Economic census figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For cases where a census report was received, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted. When administrative records of other federal agencies were used instead of a census report, no information was available on the number of locations operated. Each economic census establishment was tabulated according to the physical location at which the business was conducted. The count of establishments represents those in business at any time during 2012.

When two or more activities were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity and all data for it were included in that classification. However, when distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted at a single location under a single ownership, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were obtained in the census.

Data for individual properties leased or managed by property lessors or property managers are not normally considered separate establishments, but rather the permanent offices from which the properties are leased or managed are considered establishments. Data for separate automotive rental offices or concessions (e.g., airport locations) in the same metropolitan area, for which a common fleet of cars is maintained, are merged together and not considered as separate establishments.

Revenue - Includes revenue from all business activities whether or not payment was received in the census year, including commissions and fees from all sources, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, and royalties. Revenue from leasing property marketed under operating leases is included. Revenue also includes the total value of service contracts, amounts received for work subcontracted to others, and rents from real property sublet to others.

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes (including Hawaii's General Excise Tax) collected from customers and paid directly by the firm to a local, state, or federal tax agency.

Paid employees - Paid employees consist of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll during the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses; independent (nonemployee) agents; full- and part-time leased employees whose payroll was filed under an employee leasing company's Employer Identification

⁷ Source: American FactFinder page on the U.S. Census Bureau website, <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Number (EIN); and temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 941.

Annual payroll - Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees and reported on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 941 as taxable Medicare Wages and tips (even if not subject to income or FICA tax). Excluded are commissions paid to independent (nonemployee) agents, such as real estate agents. For corporations, payroll includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on Form 941.

APPENDIX II: INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION⁸

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) – NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. It is based on a hierarchical structure. Codes range from two to six digits and correspond to the following levels: 2-digit is the sector; 3-digit is the subsector; 4-digit is the industry group; 5-digit is the NAICS industry; and 6-digit is the national industry. This system is used in the United States, Canada and Mexico. NAICS is reviewed every five years and the latest revision was in 2012.

SECTOR 62 – HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries and nonmedical diet and weight reducing centers in Subsector 812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

SUBSECTOR 621—AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

NAICS codes for detailed sectors in the 621 subsector are as follows.

6211 Offices of Physicians
62111 Offices of Physicians

⁸ Source: NAICS page on the U.S. Census Bureau website, <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

621111 Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)
621112 Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists
6212 Offices of Dentists
62121 Offices of Dentists
621210 Offices of Dentists
6213 Offices of Other Health Practitioners
62131 Offices of Chiropractors
621310 Offices of Chiropractors
62132 Offices of Optometrists
621320 Offices of Optometrists
62133 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)
621330 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)
62134 Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists
621340 Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists
62139 Offices of All Other Health Practitioners
621391 Offices of Podiatrists
621399 Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners
6214 Outpatient Care Centers
62141 Family Planning Centers
621410 Family Planning Centers
62142 Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers
621420 Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers
62149 Other Outpatient Care Centers
621491 HMO Medical Centers
621492 Kidney Dialysis Centers
621493 Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers
621498 All Other Outpatient Care Centers
6215 Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories
62151 Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories
621511 Medical Laboratories
621512 Diagnostic Imaging Centers
6216 Home Health Care Services
62161 Home Health Care Services
621610 Home Health Care Services
6219 Other Ambulatory Health Care Services
62191 Ambulance Services
621910 Ambulance Services
62199 All Other Ambulatory Health Care Services
621991 Blood and Organ Banks
621999 All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services

SUBSECTOR 622 -- HOSPITALS

Industries in the Hospitals subsector provide medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. Establishments in the Hospitals subsector provide inpatient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process.

NAICS codes for detailed sectors in the 622 subsector are as follows.

6221 General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
 62211 General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
 622110 General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
 6222 Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals
 62221 Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals
 622210 Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals
 6223 Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals
 62231 Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals
 622310 Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals

SUBSECTOR 623 – NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

Industries in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. In this subsector, the facilities are a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

NAICS codes for detailed sectors in the 623 subsector are as follows.

6231 Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)
 62311 Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)
 623110 Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)
 6232 Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities
 62321 Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities
 623210 Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities
 62322 Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities
 623220 Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities
 6233 Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly
 62331 Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly
 623311 Continuing Care Retirement Communities
 623312 Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly
 6239 Other Residential Care Facilities
 62399 Other Residential Care Facilities
 623990 Other Residential Care Facilities

SUBSECTOR 624 – SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short stay basis.

NAICS codes for detailed sectors in the 624 subsector are as follows.

- 6241 Individual and Family Services
 - 62411 Child and Youth Services
 - 624110 Child and Youth Services
 - 62412 Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
 - 624120 Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
 - 62419 Other Individual and Family Services
 - 624190 Other Individual and Family Services
- 6242 Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services
 - 62421 Community Food Services
 - 624210 Community Food Services
 - 62422 Community Housing Services
 - 624221 Temporary Shelters
 - 624229 Other Community Housing Services
 - 62423 Emergency and Other Relief Services
 - 624230 Emergency and Other Relief Services
- 6243 Vocational Rehabilitation Services
 - 62431 Vocational Rehabilitation Services
 - 624310 Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- 6244 Child Day Care Services
 - 62441 Child Day Care Services
 - 624410 Child Day Care Services

For more NAICS coding, go to <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

APPENDIX III: GEOGRAPHICAL AREA DEFINITION⁹

Economic Place - The concept of an economic census place (EC place) varies from that of a place used to tabulate data for the decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS). Entities that may be included as an EC place include incorporated places, census designated places (CDPs) in selected states, minor civil divisions (MCDs) in selected states and balances of MCDs or counties.

An incorporated place, CDP, MCD or balance of MCD or county qualifies as an EC place if it contains

- 2,500 or more people according to the 2010 Decennial Census,
- 2,500 or more jobs according to data from the 2006-2010 5-year ACS period estimates
- Is a new or significantly revised place since the 2010 Census and has an estimated population of 2,500 or greater

For the 2007 Economic Census, 5,000 or more people or jobs were required to qualify as an economic place. The lower requirement for 2012 allows for data for more small communities, a total of nearly 5,000 additional economic places.

Hawaii is the only state where the U.S. Census Bureau does not report data for “incorporated places” (or more commonly known as “cities”), although legally, the City and County of Honolulu is an incorporated city. Instead, the Census Bureau through an agreement with the State of Hawaii recognized the 151 “census designated places” (CDPs) as “places” for data reporting purposes. Had the City and County of Honolulu been recognized as an “incorporated place”, census geography rules would have precluded the reporting of sub-county data, such as East Honolulu, Ewa Beach, Mililani Town, etc. Therefore all economic places are equivalent to CDPs within the State of Hawaii.

⁹ Source: Geography page on the U.S. Census Bureau website, <http://www.census.gov/geography.html>