

HPH Private Subsectors



Direct Patient Care

This is the largest subsector, encompassing healthcare systems, professional associations, and a wide variety of medical facilities, public health, and emergency medical services. It employs over 12 million Americans. According to the American Hospital Association, this subsector supports 5,686 registered healthcare facilities with more than 900,000 staffed beds.⁸ Over 35 million citizens are admitted to these facilities annually.



Health Information Technology

This subsector includes medical research institutions, information standards bodies, and electronic medical record systems vendors. With the adoption of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and incentives of up to \$2 million, statistics from HealthIT.gov indicate that 59 percent of America's hospitals,⁹ 95 percent of America's community pharmacies, and 40 percent of America's office-based physicians¹⁰ have adopted electronic health records.



Health Plans and Payers

Health insurance companies and plans, local and State health departments, and State emergency health organizations in this subsector employ over 500,000 Americans. Outside of private insurers, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services report that the Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance programs cover more than 100 million Americans.



Mass Fatality Management Services

Approximately 133,000 Americans work in cemetery, cremation, morgue, and funeral home occupations. This subsector also includes mass fatality support services such as coroners, medical examiners, forensic examiners, and psychological support personnel. The subsector remains dominated by small employers; approximately 86 percent of funeral homes are owned by families, individuals, or closely held companies with, on average, 3-5 full-time employees.



Medical Materials

The medical supply chain depends upon the 600,000 Americans who work in the public and private sectors in the areas of medical equipment and supply manufacturing and distribution. The Healthcare Distribution Management Association reports that pharmaceutical distributors alone deliver 15 million prescription medicines and healthcare products to more than 200,000 licensed healthcare providers in all 50 states.



Laboratories, Blood, and Pharmaceuticals

A mix of government and private sector assets, this subsector is critical for healthcare situational awareness, and includes pharmaceutical manufacturers, drug store chains, pharmacists' associations, public and private laboratory associations, and blood banks. According to HealthIT.gov, 95 percent of the pharmacies in the Nation are actively e-prescribing, and over 32 percent of new prescriptions are sent electronically.¹¹

Figure 2: HPH Private Subsectors

HPH Government Subsectors



Public Health

FSLTT public health programs collaborate to improve the health of populations through education, policy, and community services. Governmental public health services are broad, including epidemiological surveillance, preparedness planning, emergency response, laboratory testing and coordination, health information communication and outreach, and programs that build community resilience. Public health networks guide local hazard and risk assessments, develop mitigation plans and strategies, facilitate joint public-private sector planning and exercising, and conduct response and recovery operations.



Federal Response and Program Offices

The Critical Infrastructure Protection partnership relies on policy development, funding opportunities, and coordinating activities of the Federal Government. This includes coordinated response activities under Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 (see section 5.5). The HPH Sector Government Coordinating Council (GCC) includes diverse Federal partners from several departments including HHS, the Department of Defense (DoD), and other lifeline sectors working together to improve resilience of the system and support HPH operations.

Figure 3: HPH Government Subsectors

Over 14 million workers, representing more than 10 percent of the total American workforce, are employed in the HPH Sector throughout the U.S. This includes those who provide services directly to healthcare recipients and those who play a supporting role, such as vaccine manufacturers.¹¹ Figure 4 illustrates the vast distribution of employees across the HPH community nationwide (both public and private) that provide direct, population-based care, emergency response, and other public health and disease surveillance functions (e.g. doctors, dental hygienists, therapists, etc.). Given this landscape, HPH Sector infrastructure security and resilience are ultimately defined by the ability of the Sector to prevent or mitigate negative impacts upon the delivery of HPH services.

⁸ Health IT, [ONC Data Brief, No 16: Adoption of Electronic Health Record Systems among U.S. Non-federal Acute Care Hospitals: 2008-2013](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/oncdatabrief16.pdf), May 2014, <https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/oncdatabrief16.pdf>

⁹ Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, Department of Health and Human Services, [Update on the Adoption of Health Information Technology and Related Efforts to Facilitate the Electronic Use and Exchange of Health Information: A Report to Congress \(June 2013\)](https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/rtc_adoption_of_healthit_and_related_efforts_to_facilitate_the_electronic_use_and_exchange_of_health_information_a_report_to_congress_june_2013.pdf), https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/rtc_adoption_of_healthit_and_related_efforts_to_facilitate_the_electronic_use_and_exchange_of_health_information_a_report_to_congress_june_2013.pdf

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics. United States Department of Labor. ["Current Employment Statistics."](http://www.bls.gov/web/empstat/ceseeb1a.htm) <http://www.bls.gov/web/empstat/ceseeb1a.htm>