Coordinated Health Planning Council

HOSPITAL VOLUME TRENDS

**RHODE ISLAND** 

July 19,2012

## AGENDA

(I) Demand: Inpatient & Outpatient
(2) Supply: Inpatient & Outpatient
(3) Impact of Supply and Demand Trends

### Data Sources

This presentation uses information from several data sources to test the strength and direction of regional, statewide, and service area trends.

Kaiser State Health Facts via the America Hospital Association Regional data for patient days, admissions, lengths of stay, ER visits, and outpatient visits

Booz & Company Analysis via Lifespan Hospital Corporation, BCBSRI Select Rhode Island statewide data 2000-2010, analysis of future trends

Hospital Discharge Database Service line and statewide data 2007-2011

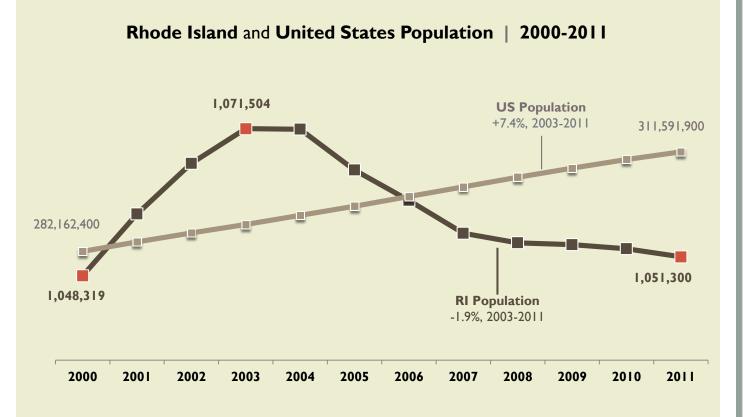
Hospital Association of Rhode Island Staffing, occupancy, and bed data 7/19/2012 Rhode Island Coordinated Health Planning Council

## Rhode Island's hospital care supply may be greater than its current and future hospital care needs.

Rhode Island's population is falling

Hospital inpatient volume is falling Hospital IP volume per person is falling Hospital occupancy is falling Hospital beds per person are rising Staffing ratios are above the US average Hospital outpatient volume is rising Hospital OP volume per person is rising Number of freestanding OP sites is rising

# Rhode Island's population is declining from its 2003 peak



Data Sources: 2000 and 2010: US Census Actuals by State; Annual Estimate of the Resident Population by Selected Age Groups and Counties in RI April I, 2000 to July I, 2011. Release date: May, 2012 | Slide prepared by Booz & Company and provided by Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island

Rhode Island's population increased less than one third of one percent, or by 2,981 people, between 2000 and 2011

In contrast, total US population increased by 10.5% during the same time.

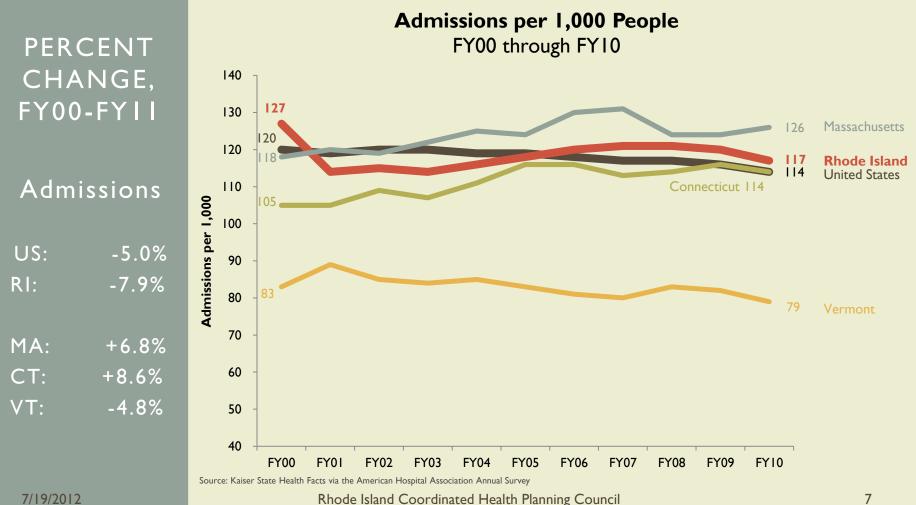
This lack of growth affects future healthcare demand and infrastructure needs.

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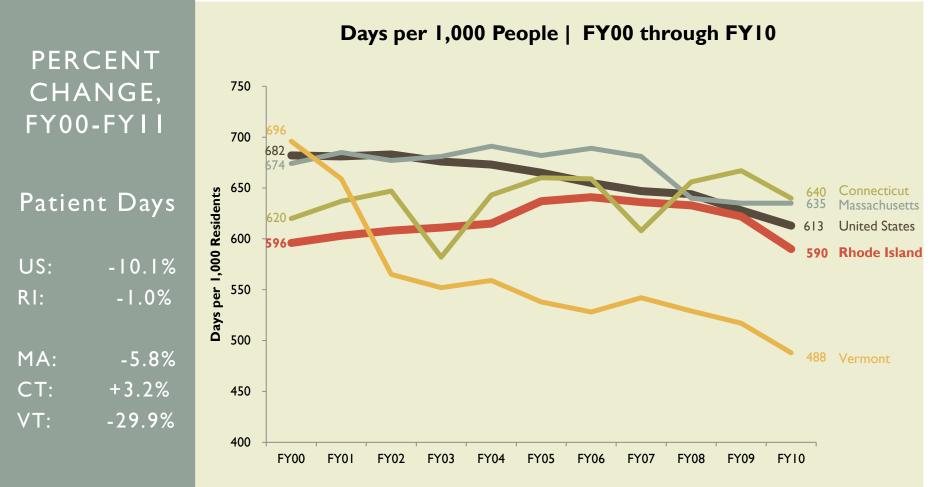
## VOLUME (DEMAND) HOSPITAL INPATIENT & OUTPATIENT

Regional, Statewide, and Service Line Analyses

## Rhode Island inpatient admissions per resident are both declining and higher than benchmarks



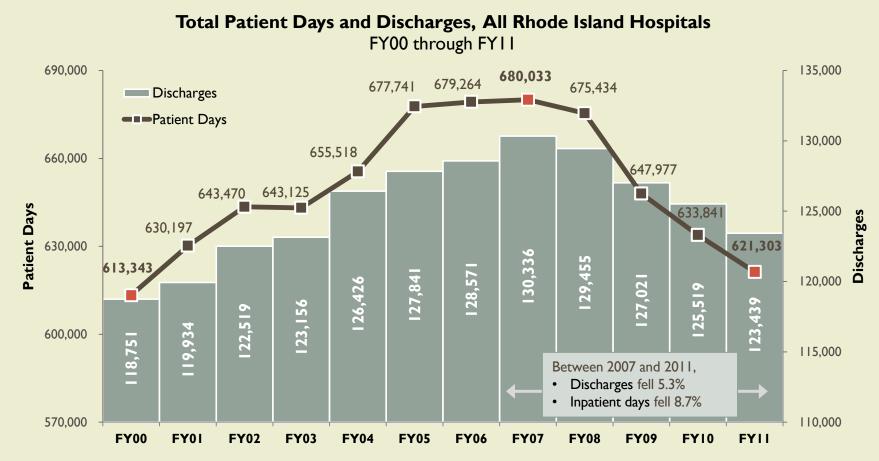
## Rhode Island inpatient days per resident are both declining and higher than benchmarks



Source: Kaiser State Health Facts via the American Hospital Association Annual Survey

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## Statewide inpatient volume is falling Total inpatient days and discharges peaked in 2007



Data Sources: 2000-2011 Hospital Discharge Database, Rhode Island Department of Health

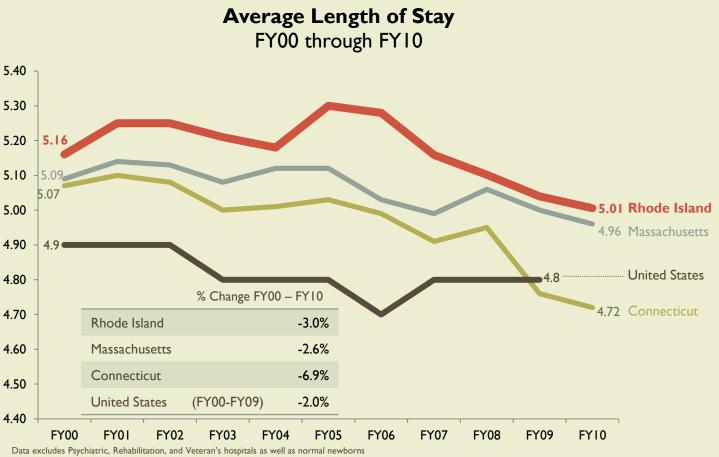
Slide elements prepared by Booz & Company for Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island

## Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is Falling Across the Region

The average length of stay (ALOS) declined in all three states shown at the left. ALOS may fall for several reasons, including rising hospitals efficiency and reduced patients acuity.

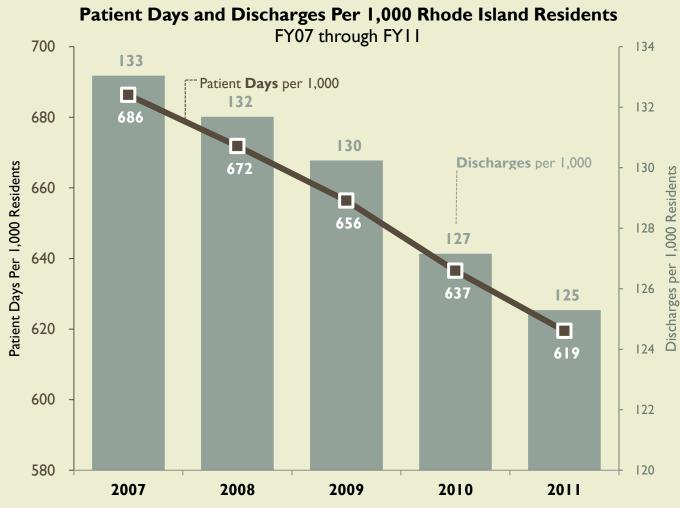
Shorter hospital stays may reduce occupancy and lower total hospital demand.

Rhode Island's ALOS, however, is the highest of the three states and declined slower than Connecticut over the ten year period. Based on regional trends, further declines in are expected. 7/19/2012



Data Sources: Market Data from Thompson Reuters (MA, CT, RI 2000-2006), Rhode Island Hospital Discharge Database (2007-2010); Kaiser State Health Facts (US) Slide elements prepared by Booz & Company for Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island

## Inpatient Volume per Resident is Falling Faster than Total Volume



#### PERCENT CHANGE, FY07-FY11

 Patient Days:

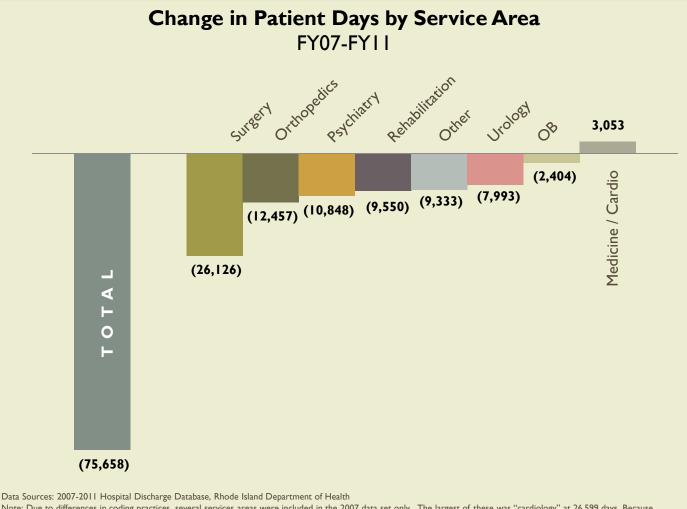
 Gross:
 -8.7%

 Per 1,000:
 -9.7%

**Discharges:** Gross: -5.3% Per 1,000: -**5.8**%

Data Sources: 2007-2011 Hospital Discharge Database, Rhode Island Department of Health

# In 2011, RI hospitals saw 75,658 fewer patient days than in 2007



Note: Due to differences in coding practices, several services areas were included in the 2007 data set only. The largest of these was "cardiology" at 26,599 days. Because cardiology cases were likely classified as "Medicine" in later years, this analysis groups the categories together.

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#### CHANGE IN PATIENT DAYS, FY07-FY11

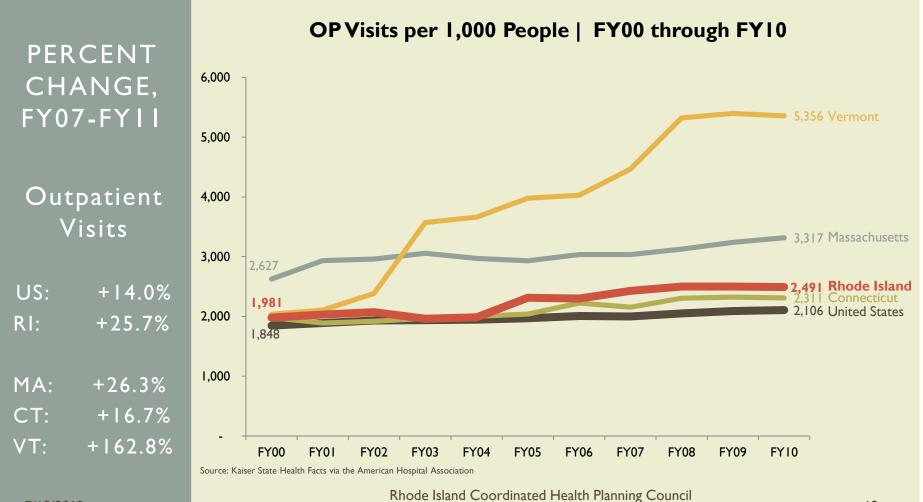
#### Total Change

Surgery	-26k
Orthopedics	-12k
Psychiatry	-IIk
Med/Cardio	+31

Percent Cl	hange
Rehab	-56%
Urology	-48%
Orthopedics	-25%
Med/Cardio	+ 3%

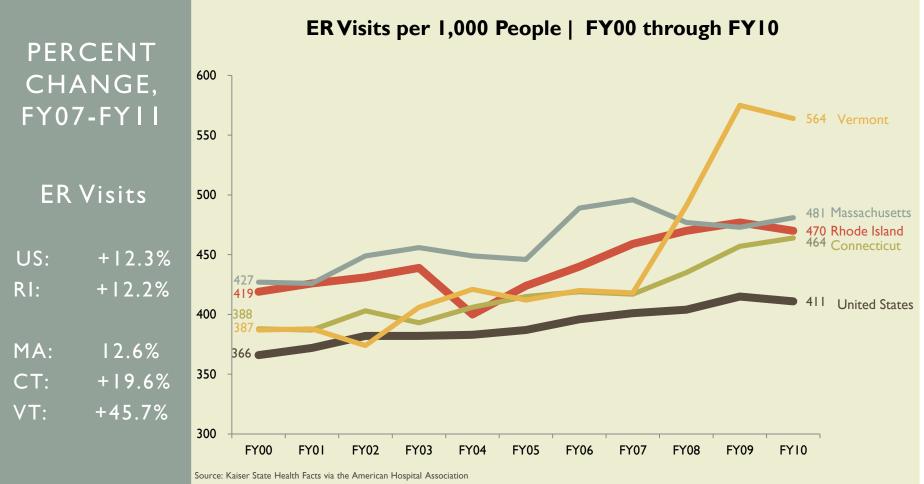
"Other" includes: Abortion, ENT, Gynecology, Newborn, OB not delivered, Ophthalmology, Oral Surgery, and Pediatrics I 2

# Hospital outpatient volume per person is rising



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# Hospital outpatient volume per person is rising



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## SUPPLY INPATIENT & OUTPATIENT

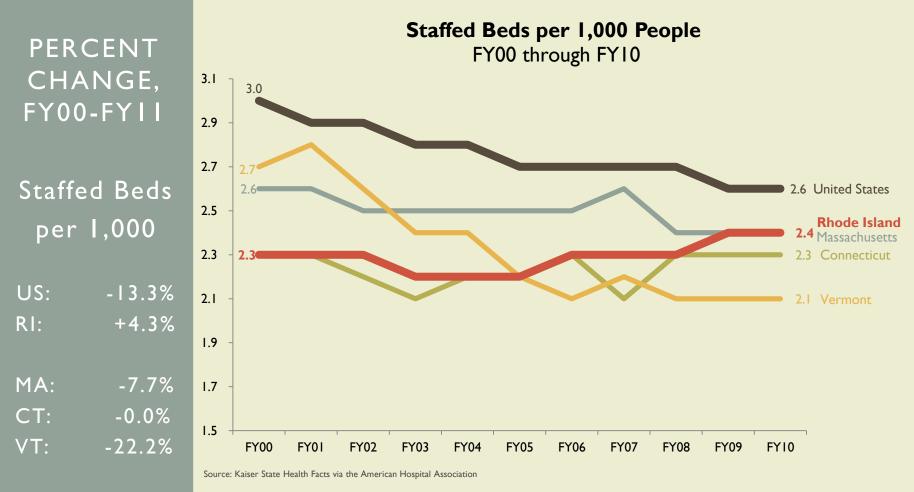
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# While inpatient demand per resident decreased, staffed beds per 1,000 increased



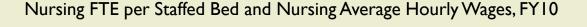
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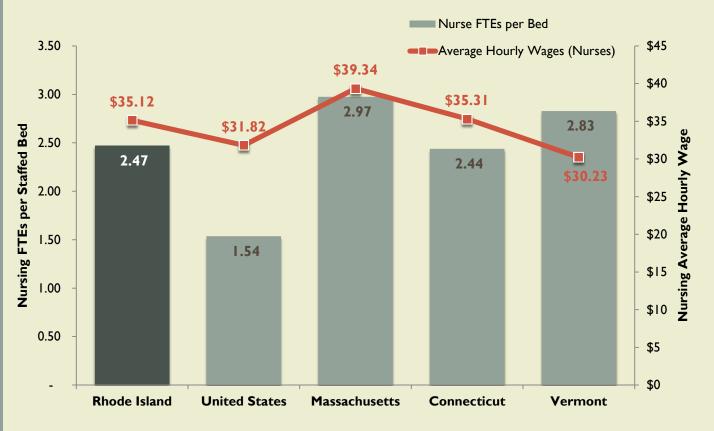
# RI, New England have higher staffing ratios than the national average

Rhode Island's ratio of nursing full time equivalents (FTEs) to beds, across all hospitals, is higher than the national rate and lower than other regional states

The average hourly wage for nurses in Rhode Island is \$35.12, higher than the national rate and about equal to the regional average.

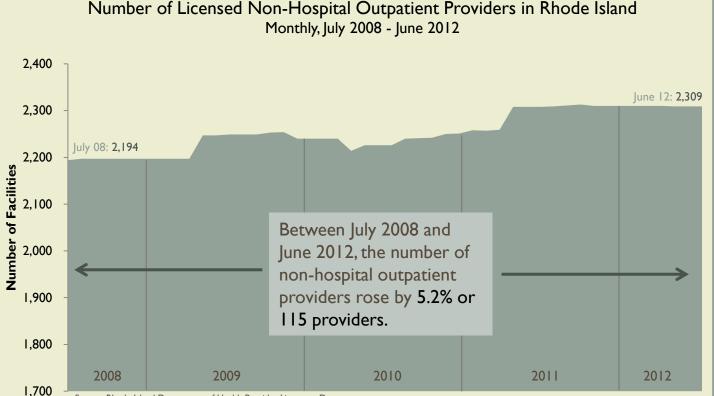
Expanding the analysis to all staff yields a similar pattern: RI is in the middle of the region, and all of New England is well above the national rate.





Source: Hospital Association of Rhode Island via Medicare Occupational Mix dataset, FY10

# The number of non-hospital outpatient sites is rising along with hospital outpatient volume



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health Provider Licensure Data

Non-hospital outpatient providers include organized ambulatory care, ambulatory surgical centers, freestanding emergency care centers, kidney disease treatment centers, federally qualified health centers, clinical labs, drawing stations, and radiation health facilities

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Along with the shift from inpatient sites of care to outpatient sites of care, the number of *non-hospital* outpatient sites of care have also grown.

Non-hospital outpatient centers perform similar services to hospital outpatient units but at a lower cost since these freestanding centers do not have the overhead of a full-service acute hospital.

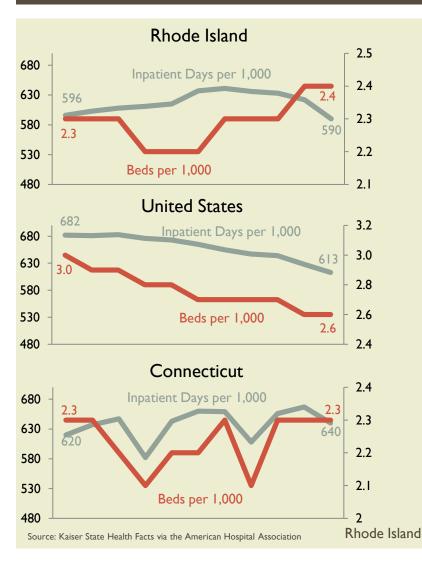
## DEMAND & SUPPLY IMPACT OF TRENDS

Occupancy

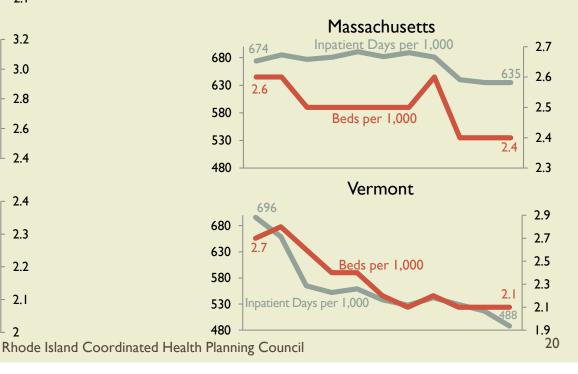
Regional Analysis

Future Impact

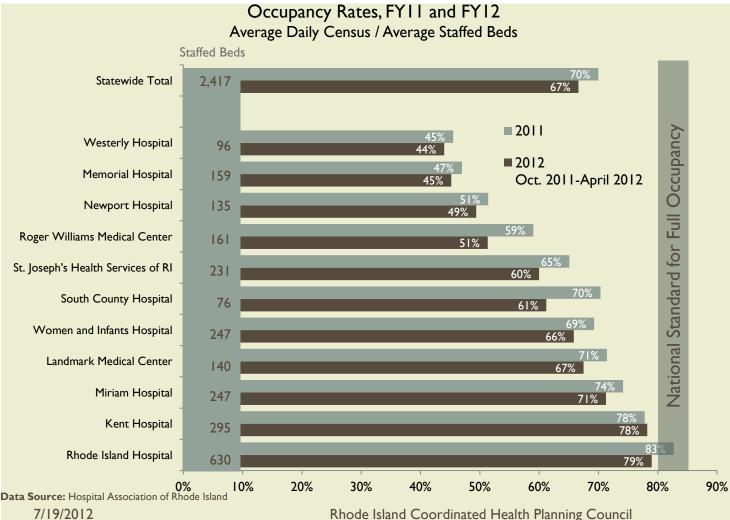
# Unlike other states and the nation, Rhode Island's inpatient demand per person is falling while staffed beds per person is rising **FY00-FY10**



% Change FY00 – FY10	Patient Days per 1,000	Beds per 1,000
Rhode Island	-1.0%	4.3%
United States	-10.1%	-13.3%
Massachusetts	-5.8%	-7.7%
Connecticut	3.2%	0.0%
Vermont	-29.9%	-22.2%



## Statewide Occupancy Rate (67%, FY 12) is Falling, Below National Standard for Full Occupancy (83%)



In FY12, the statewide occupancy rate was 67%, down from 70% in FYII. Only one of Rhode Island's hospitals met or exceeded the industry standard for a "full occupancy" hospital (80% and 85%\*.)

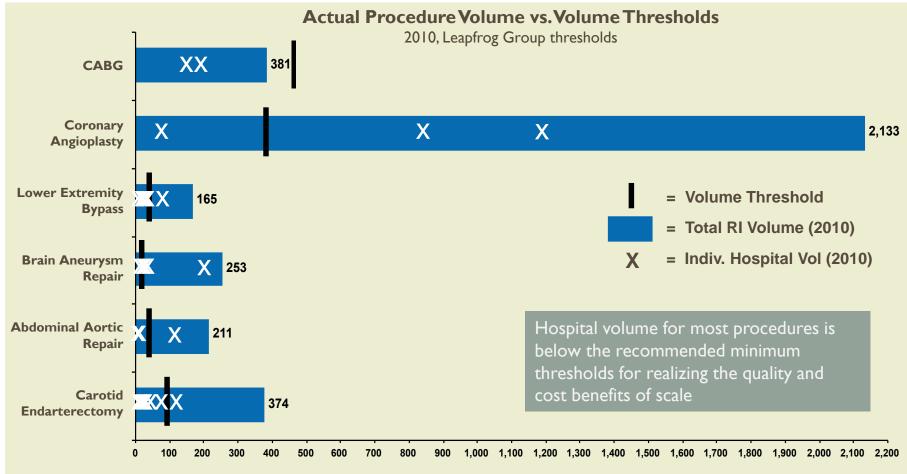
The occupancy rate is the ratio of the average daily census to total staffed beds. Hospitals with lower occupancy rates may have lower net income as they must cover the overhead costs of a staffed bed without receiving patient reimbursement.

http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/546181

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### Low volume compromises hospitals' ability to achieve minimum essential scale for key procedures



**Procedure Volume** 

Source: Leapfrog Group, ICD-9 Codes, RI Hospital Discharge Data, Booz & Company analysis Slide prepared by Booz & Company for Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island Rhode Island's inpatient volume is declining and shifting to outpatient, and IP hospital supply exceeds current demand. However, other factors may increase demand in the future.

What is the net effect of the up and down forces on inpatient utilization in the future?

#### Despite some upward pressure, Booz & Company estimates that by 2015, RI utilization could fall by another 6% to 13% beyond existing declines

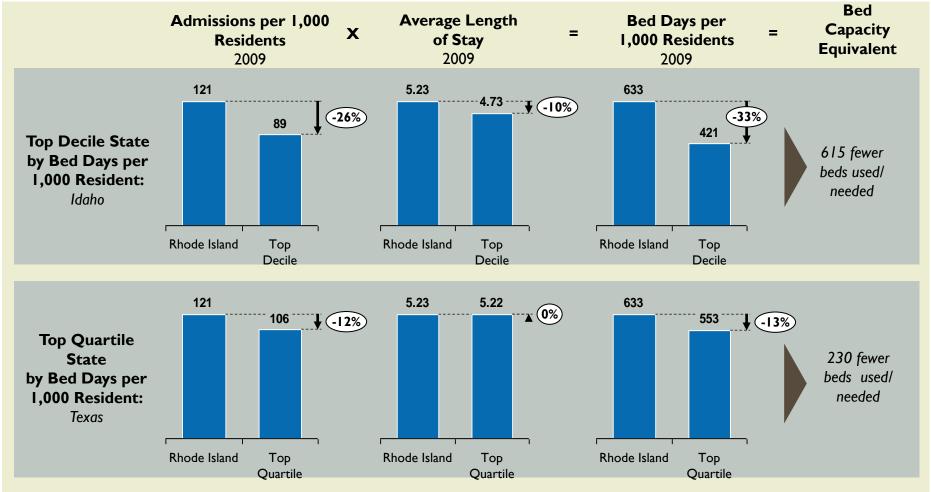
Upward	Upward Pressure		Downward Pressure		npact
Factor	Impact on Utilization	Factor	Impact on Utilization	Measure	Impact on Utilization
Population Growth + Aging	0.3% Increase	Shifts to Outpatient	2% - 4% Decrease	Bed days	38 - 82 thousand day decrease
Access via Health Care Reform	0.7% - 0.8% Increase	Decreasing Readmissions	2% - 3% Decrease	\$ Savings	\$85-\$170 million
Worsening Health	1.1% - 2.2% Increase	Decreasing ALOS	4% - 10% Decrease	Beds	105-120 fewer beds
Increased Imports	0.05%- 0.11% Increase				
Avoided Exports	0.02% - 0.05% Increase				
Net Impact	2 - 3% Increase		8% - 17% Decrease		6 - 13% Decrease

Source: DOH, AHD, RI Hospital Discharge Data, US Census, Statewide Planning Program - RI Department of Administration, Health Director, Booz & Company analysis; Slide elements prepared by Booz & Company for Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island

## Even though Rhode Island inpatient demand (volume) is decreasing, lengths of stay and admission rates are still above the national average.

What happens if RI performed the same as high-performing states?

## Achieving utilization rates similar to top performing states would result in a 13-33% reduction and less bed capacity needed in RI



Source: American Hospital Association 2009, Kaiser State Health Facts, Booz & Company analysis Slide prepared by Booz & Company for Lifespan Hospital Corporation and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island

## What do the data say?

#### **Demand** in Rhode Island:

→Inpatient hospital demand is decreasing at a faster rate than other New England states from a higher starting point

#### →Decreasing admissions drives falling demand

 $\rightarrow$  Hospital outpatient volume is rising in step with the national average

#### Supply in Rhode Island:

Staffed beds per person are increasing while declining or holding steady in other states

 $\rightarrow$  There are more staff per bed in RI than there are nationally

### What do the data say?

### Impact of Supply and Demand Trends: →Hospitals have low occupancy rates with great variation

→Supply per person is rising while demand is decreasing, unlike in other states and the nation

→Low volume for certain procedures compromises high quality outcomes

→Some models indicate that excess capacity will only grow in coming years

## Conclusion

### The problem:

Rhode Island inpatient hospital supply exceeds current and future inpatient hospital demand

### The Challenge:

→ Given our excess capacity, what is our ideal hospital landscape?

→ How can we best organize our primary care infrastructure to support realigning capacity to need?