EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:
HFY 2021 MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL PROFILES

Introduction

The Hospital Fiscal Year 2021 Massachusetts Hospital Profiles provide descriptive and comparative information on acute and non-acute hospitals based on hospital characteristics, services, payer mix, utilization trends, top discharges, and financial performance and cost trends over a five-year period.

The hospital fiscal year (HFY) 2021 publication includes an individual profile for each acute hospital, a consolidated profile for each non-acute hospital cohort, and a comprehensive databook. Additionally, this publication includes an interactive dashboard for all acute hospitals.

The interactive dashboard allows users to select data views by individual hospital, hospital type, and hospital health system. This executive summary focuses on statewide acute hospital findings. Provider-specific results can be found in individual hospital profiles and the interactive dashboard on CHIA's website.*

*** The executive summary includes thumbnails of the charts referenced throughout, which link to the full version of the chart in the interactive report for easier viewing.**

Overview

In HFY 2021, there were 61 acute care hospitals in Massachusetts. Of these 61 hospitals, 10 were for-profit hospitals, all of which were part of multi-acute hospital systems. There were 51 non-profit hospitals in Massachusetts, 37 of which are part of a larger multi-acute system, and 14 of which are part of individual hospital systems.

Hospitals are categorized into five types—Academic Medical Centers (AMCs), teaching hospitals, community hospitals, community-High Public Payer (HPP) hospitals, and specialty hospitals. For analytical purposes, AMCs, teaching hospitals, community hospitals, and community-HPP hospitals are considered cohorts of similar hospitals. Specialty hospitals are not considered a cohort, due to their unique patient populations and services. For HFY 2021, there were six AMCs, seven teaching hospitals, 11 community hospitals, 31 community-HPP hospitals, and six specialty hospitals.

This report incorporates the impact of COVID-19 on hospital financials and utilization during fiscal year 2021.

Hospital Financial Performance

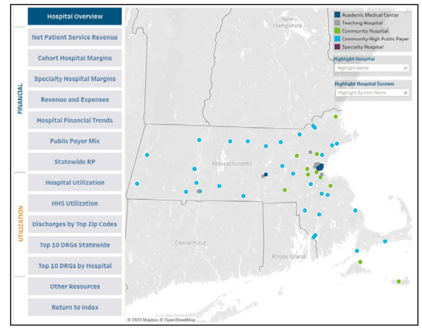
Total margin reflects the excess of total revenues over total expenses, including operating and non-operating activities such as investment income, as a percentage of total revenue. Operating margin reflects the excess of operating revenues over operating expenses, including patient care and other activities, as a percentage of total revenue.

Federal and state COVID relief funding was distributed to hospitals starting in April 2020. Most of this funding was received and reported in HFY 2020, but some hospitals received and reported relief funding in HFY 2021. In HFY 2021, acute hospitals reported $368.6 million in federal COVID-19 relief funds and $17.3 million in state relief funds as operating revenue, which are included in both the total and operating margins.

The statewide acute hospital median total margin in HFY 2021 was 5.2%, an increase of 2.6 percentage points between HFY 2020 and HFY 2021. All four cohorts reported increases in median total margin, with an increase of 2.1 percentage points for Academic Medical Centers, 2.8 percentage points for teaching hospitals, 2.1 percentage points for community hospitals, and 1.4 percentage points for community-High Public Payer hospitals.

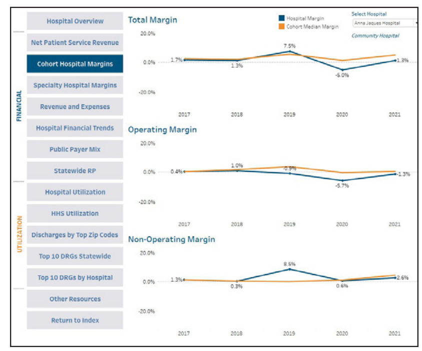
The financial performance of hospital health systems is also important to understanding the greater context in which hospitals operate. For more information about the financial performance of hospital health systems, please see the FY 2021 Massachusetts Acute Hospital and Health System Financial Performance Report here.

A Overview



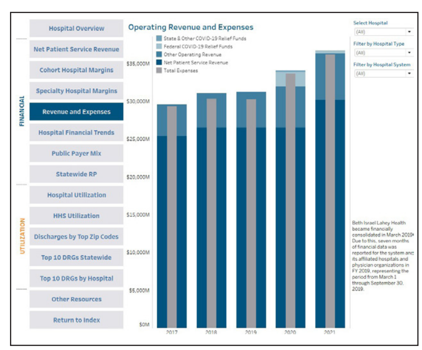
Click images to see the detailed graphic and the full interactive report.

B Profitability Margins



Click images to see the detailed graphic and the full interactive report.

C Operating Revenue and Expenses



Click images to see the detailed graphic and the full interactive report.

Hospital Utilization

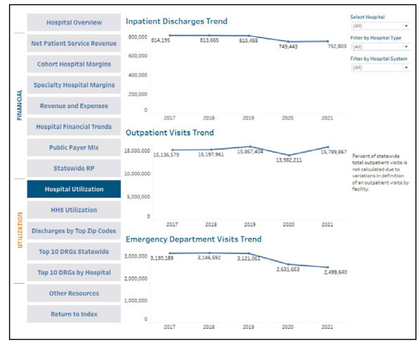
Between HFY 2020 and HFY 2021, statewide hospital inpatient discharges increased by 0.4%. The AMC, teaching, and community hospital cohorts experienced an increase in inpatient discharges, while the community-HPP cohort was the only hospital cohort that experienced a decrease in statewide hospital inpatient discharges.

Statewide outpatient visits increased by 19.2% between HFY 2020 and HFY 2021. All cohorts saw an increase in outpatient visits, with the community-HPP cohort experiencing the greatest increase in outpatient visits during this time period. Emergency department visits decreased between HFY 2020 and HFY 2021. The community-HPP and community hospital cohorts saw an increase in emergency department visits while the AMC and teaching cohorts saw a decrease in emergency department visits.

Inpatient hospitalizations are frequently categorized into Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs), which quantify the predicted resources required to provide care to patients with different medical conditions. Consistent with previous years, the most frequently occurring DRG in Massachusetts was normal neonate births.

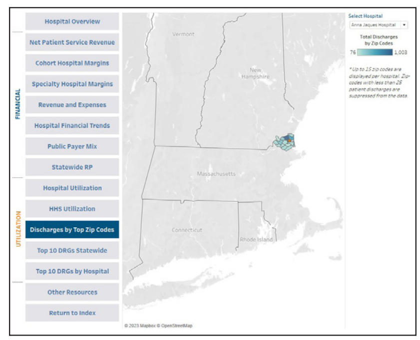
This year the interactive dashboard features a patient origins map that includes each hospital's discharges from up to their top 15 zip codes across the state.

D Utilization



Click images to see the detailed graphic and the full interactive report.

E Discharges by Top Zip Codes



Click images to see the detailed graphic and the full interactive report.

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