

## Special Documents

### MARYLAND HEALTH CARE COMMISSION AVERAGE ANNUAL CHRONIC HOSPITAL OCCUPANCY RATES BY JURISDICTION AND FACILITY: MARYLAND, FISCAL YEARS 2017 — 2019

Jurisdiction/Facility	Average Annual Bed Occupancy Rate (%)		
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
<b>Baltimore City</b>			
Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center	46.6	29.7	24.8
Levindale Hebrew Geriatric Center and Hospital	91.1	91.6	90.1
UM Medical Center Midtown Campus	34.4	21.1	25.1
UM Rehabilitation & Orthopedic Institute	59.2	57.3	42.5
<b>Prince George's County</b>			
UM Laurel Regional Hospital	27.4	16.8	-
UM Prince George's Hospital Center	-	-	31.9
<b>SUBTOTAL: Private Chronic Hospitals</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>
<b>Washington County</b>			
Western Maryland Hospital Center	29.8	23.8	17.3
<b>Wicomico County</b>			
Deer's Head Hospital Center	7.2	6.8	8.2
<b>SUBTOTAL: State-Operated Chronic Hospitals</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>MARYLAND TOTAL</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>

**Sources:** Maryland Health Care Commission and Maryland Department of Health (bed inventory); Health Services Cost Review Commission's Inpatient Confidential Files and Chronic Care Confidential Files (private chronic hospital patient days); and Maryland Department of Health's Hospital Management Information System (state-operated chronic hospital patient days).

**Notes:** The average annual chronic hospital bed occupancy rates are calculated based on the number of patient days divided by the number of licensed bed days available during the fiscal year period, ending June 30th.

In fiscal year 2019, chronic hospital beds operated by UM Capital Region Health initially operated on the campus of UM Laurel Regional Hospital, as a 46-bed hospital. In the course of FY 2019, UM Laurel Regional Hospital was converted to a freestanding medical facility and the chronic hospital formerly operated on the Laurel campus began operating on the campus of UM Prince George's Hospital Center as a 12-bed hospital. The average annual bed occupancy rate shown for FY 2019 represents the combined chronic hospital utilization at both sites and factors in the change in bed capacity that occurred during the fiscal year.

[19-25-14]