# Colorado Hospital Industry Update

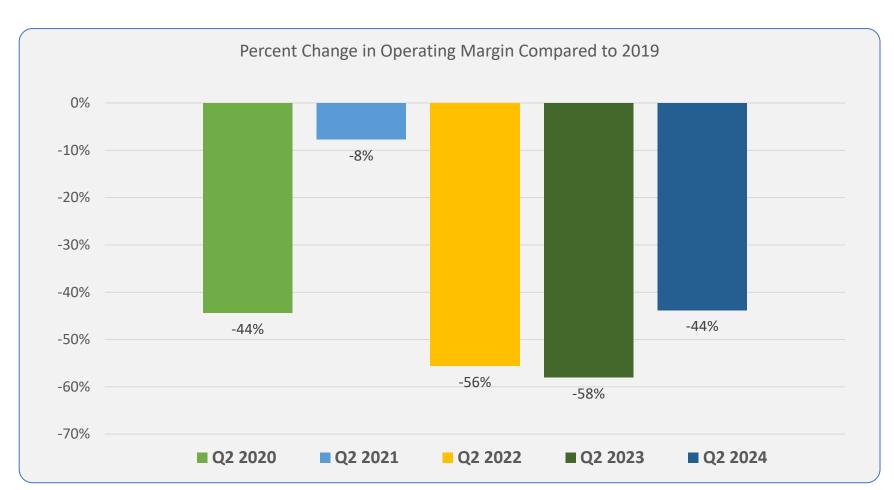


Q2 2024 Financial and Utilization Trends



## Operating Margins Significantly Below Pre-Pandemic

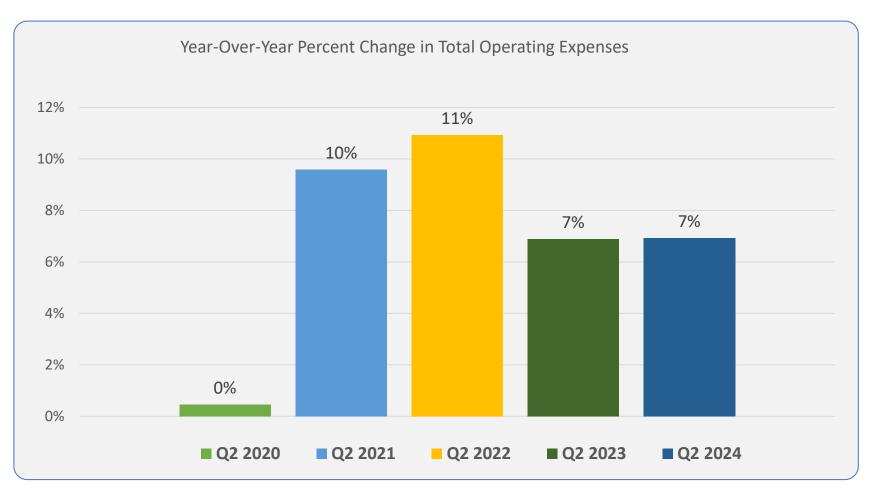




- Operating margins remain 44% lower in Q2 2024 compared to Q2 2019, a continuing trend each year since the start of the pandemic, nearly 50% on average.
- in operating margins
  constrains future investments;
  increases the need for
  alternative payment sources,
  such as local tax revenues; and
  creates more hospitals
  vulnerable for closure or
  reduction in services.

## Operating Expense Trends by Year





#### **Key Takeaways**

- Operating expense trends continue to remain higher than historical levels, at 7% in Q2 2024, driven by increases in labor, supply, and high inflation pressures.
- While for the first time in many years inflation in metro Denver dipped below the U.S. average in early 2024<sup>1</sup>, it was driven primarily by a drop in gasoline prices. Colorado continues to rank higher than most U.S. states for cost of living.<sup>2</sup>.

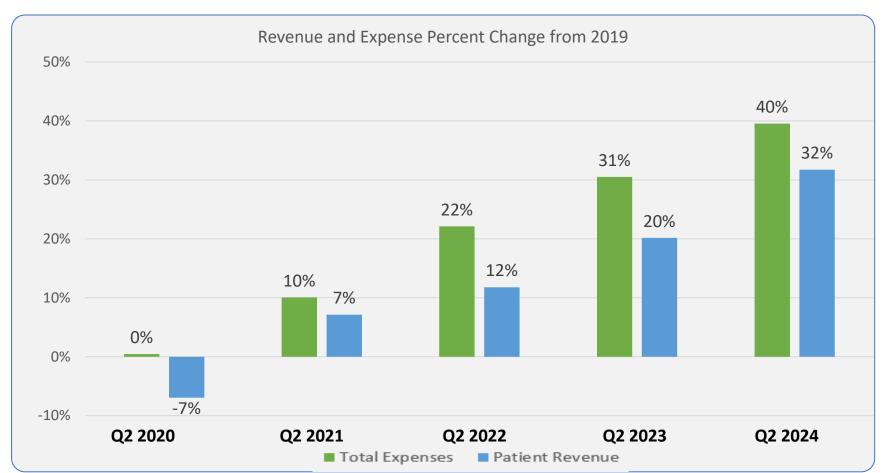
Data obtained from CHA Databank reported through June 2024

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Denver Post

<sup>2</sup> meric cost-living-data-series

## Expense Trends Remain Higher than Revenue Trends

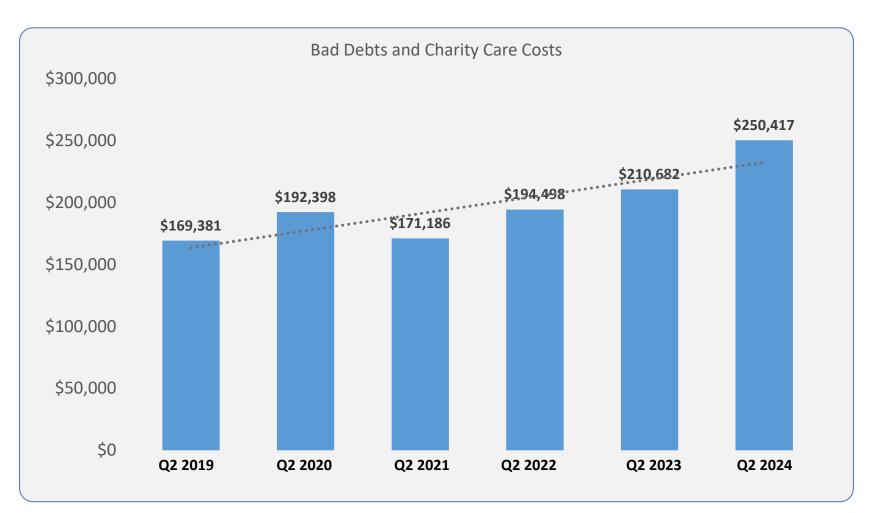




- Increases in operating expenses have exceeded revenues since 2019 – a cumulative 8% differential as of 2024, slightly improved from 2023.
- The significant decline in operating margins constrains future investments, increases the need for alternative payment sources, such as local tax revenues, and creates more hospitals vulnerable for closure or reduction in services.

## Bad Debt and Charity Care Continues to Increase

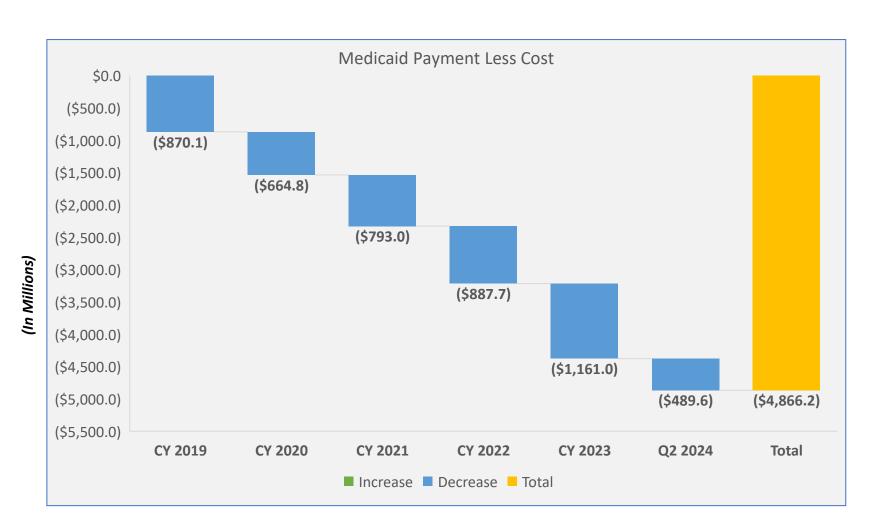




- Bad debt and charity care costs continue to increase, up 19% in 2024, driven by increases in charity care costs, up 60% in 2024, and 152% compared to 2019.
- Charity care costs are expected to continue to increase as the Hospital Discounted Care program continues to develop and the increasing number of patients without insurance due to Medicaid redetermination.

## Unreimbursed Medicaid Costs Continue to Escalate

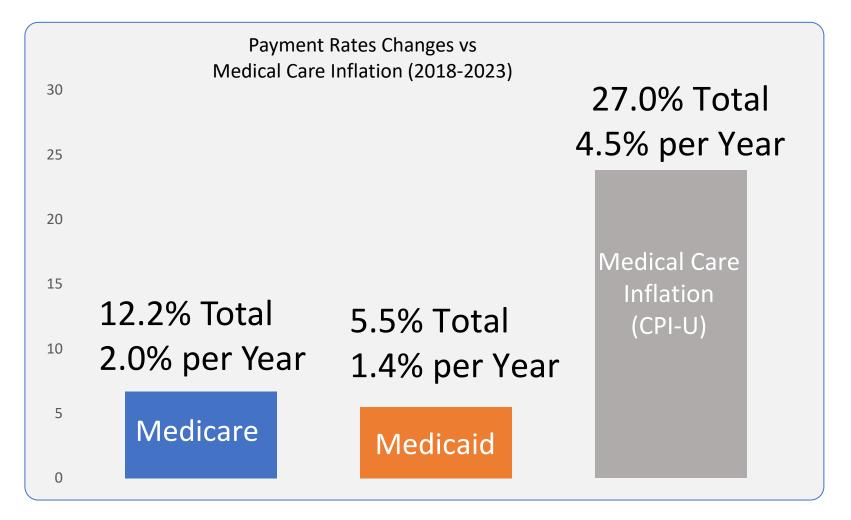




- Since 2019, hospitals funded almost \$4.9 billion of support in unreimbursed care provided to the Medicaid population in Colorado.
- Uncompensated costs related to Medicaid continue to increase, due to low reimbursement rates in the Medicaid program consistently exceeding the cost of care.

## Government Payer Rate Changes Fall Short of Inflation

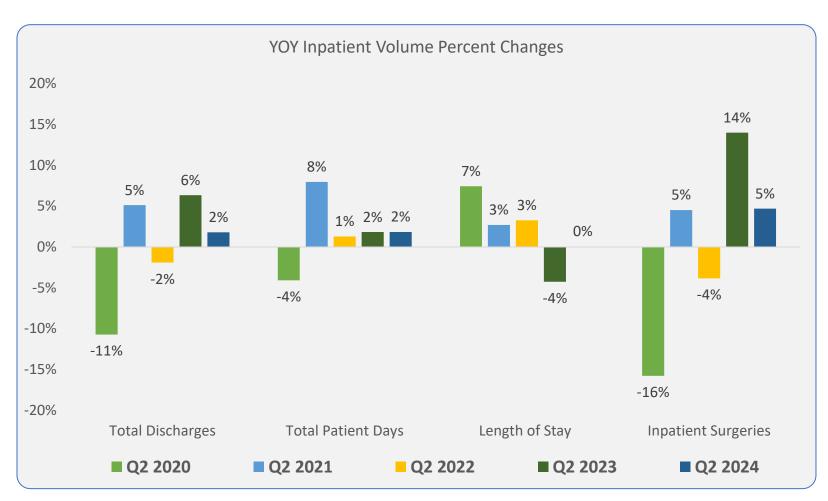




- Medicare and Medicaid payment rates have historically have not kept up with inflation resulting in reimbursement falling short of costs
- Over the last six years, shortfalls have been 2.5% to 3% per year.

### Inpatient Volume Trends

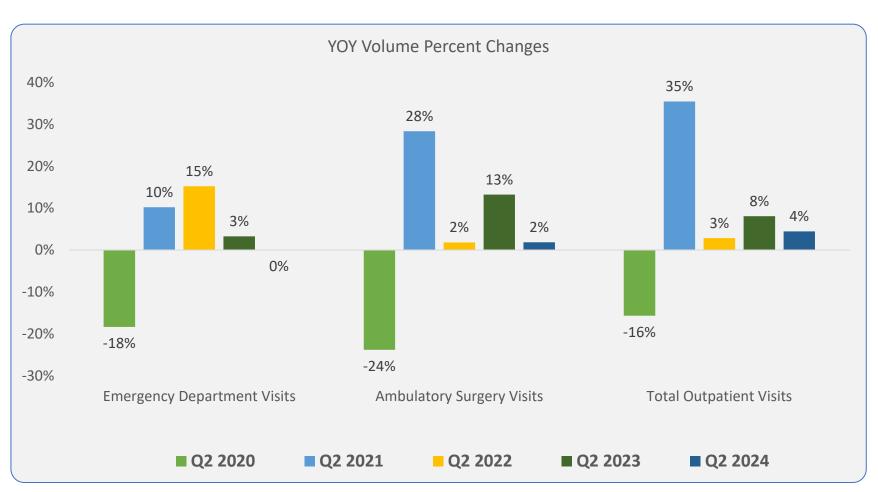




- Length of stay has flattened in 2024 and remains higher than 2019 levels due to higher acuity of patients and barriers to discharge.
- Inpatient surgeries
   have rebounded in 2024, a
   likely impact of delayed
   and deferred care
   throughout the pandemic.

### **Outpatient Volume Trends**

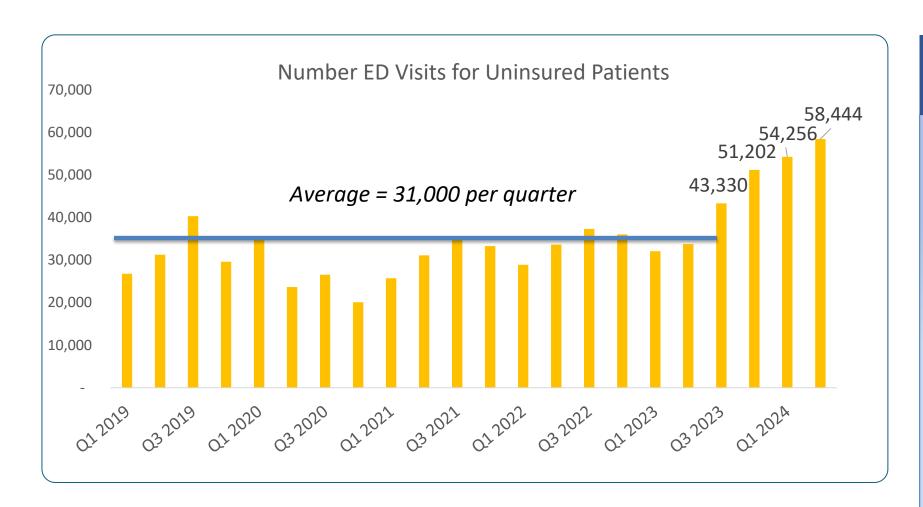




- The impact of the pandemic resulted in significant fluctuations in outpatient services from 2020-24.
- Total ED visit volume has flattened from 2023, but uninsured patient volumes continue to increase (see next slide).
- Overall outpatient service volumes have moderated slightly in 2024, up 4% from 2023.

#### **ED Utilization Trends for Uninsured Patients**





- Uninsured visits to the ED have increased by over 23,000 per quarter, or nearly 8,000 per month.
- The rate of uninsured patients to total patients in the ED has increased to more than 10%.
- Hospitals are seeing increasing number of patients without insurance due to Medicaid redetermination.

### Summary



- Continuing economic conditions and health care policies are creating an unstable and vulnerable environment for the hospital industry.
- Operating margins continue to be impacted by workforce challenges and high inflationary costs in Colorado.
- Most Colorado hospitals have unsustainable operating margins, putting future investments and sustainability of services throughout Colorado communities at risk.
- Colorado hospitals are providing significantly more charity care, and the shortfall of reimbursement for Medicaid and Medicare patients is escalating rapidly.
- Patients in hospitals are experiencing longer lengths of stays due to higher health care needs and delays in placement to appropriate settings after discharge.