Glossary

Acute Bed is the bed type designated to service inpatients whose average length of stay is usually less than thirty days and require access to the full range of services provided by an acute care inpatient facility.

Acute Psychiatric Bed is the bed type designated to provide 24 hour inpatient acute care services for mentally disordered patients whose length of stay is usually less than thirty days.

Acute/SNF is a "swing" bed designated to service either acute level or skilled nursing level patients.

Admissions refer to the number of inpatients admitted by the respective facility and bed type. It includes multiple admissions by an individual admitted more than once during the reporting period.

Average Daily Census (ADC) is the average number of inpatients during the year. The ADC multiplied by 365 gives the total number of patient days per year. The ADC divided by the bed capacity and multiplied by 100 gives the occupancy rate.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is the average number of days a patient stays in the facility. ALOS is computed by dividing the total patient days by the number of admissions.

The ALOS may indicate whether a facility is able to appropriately discharge patients from the facility or to another type of bed based on the patient's condition. It may also indicate the proportion of very seriously ill patients the facility cares for. Usually, the larger the number of very sick patients, the longer the ALOS.

The data includes patient days that result from being unable to discharge patients due to a lack of available services in the community or beds needed at other facilities. If these "waitlisted days" were excluded from the ALOS data, it would provide better accurate data on how many days are needed to care for patients and result in a lower ALOS.

County means one of four major counties: (1) Hawaii County is composed of the island of Hawaii; (2) Honolulu County is composed of the island of Oahu and the City of Honolulu (Census County Division, or CCD) on Oahu and is the most populous city in the state; (3) Kauai County is composed of the island of Kauai; and (4) Maui County comprises the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Critical Care Unit (CCU) is a specialized care bed designed to provide intensive, focused care for patients who are seriously or critically ill within an acute bed facility setting.

Inpatient Days is the total number of days a patient stays in a facility. The totals currently include "waitlisted days", i.e. patient days as a result of not being able to discharge a patient due to lack of community services or other types of beds appropriate for the care of the patient.

Intermediate Care Facility (ICF) is a facility which provides appropriate care to persons referred by a physician needing: (1) 24-hour a day assistance with the normal activities of daily living; (2) need care provided by licensed nursing personnel and paramedical personnel on a regular, long term basis, and; (3) don't need skilled nursing or paramedical care 24-hours a day.

Intermediate Care Facility – Mental Retardation (ICF – MR) is a facility providing intermediate care services for persons who are mentally retarded.

Licensed Beds means the approved bed capacity as determined by the Office of Health Care Assurance (OHCA) for the State of Hawaii.

Occupancy Rates (Occup %) is the percentage of licensed bed capacity occupied on average. Occupancy rates are computed by dividing the ADC by the number of licensed beds and multiplying by 100.

Health care facilities require some excess capacity to efficiently manage admissions, discharges and transfers of patients. If, however, the occupancy rate is low for long periods of time, the facility may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to justify staffing and other expenses for this additional capacity.

In acute care, particularly where patients are admitted on a non-scheduled basis, e.g. OB, CCU, etc., optimal occupancy must accommodate unforeseen increases in admissions. Consequently, occupancy rates may occasionally exceed 100% because of an unexpected surge in number of admissions. This might also occur if there is a decrease in routine patient discharges. Chronic high occupancy rates will decrease the number of beds available to the community.

Lack of qualified staffing and temporary closure of patient areas because of facility renovations, labor shortages and strikes may also prevent making more beds available.

Psychiatric Beds are inpatient beds designated for the diagnosis and long-term treatment of chronic mental illness or mental disorder.

Rehabilitation Beds are inpatient beds designated to restore the ill or disabled person to achieve the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness possible.

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) is a facility that accepts patients for rehabilitative services or medical care that is less intense than that received in a hospital. The cost per bed day in a SNF is typically less than a like cost in an acute care hospital.

Specialty Care Beds means a facility which provides a therapeutic residential program for care, diagnoses, treatment or rehabilitation services for socially or emotionally distressed persons, mentally ill persons, persons suffering from substance abuse, and developmentally disabled persons.

Substance-Abuse Treatment Facility (STF) is a facility that provides residential substance-abuse treatment services.