

# HOSPITAL PEER GROUPING



California Department of Health Services  
Medi-Cal Policy Division

Pete Wilson  
Governor

Russell S. Gould,  
Secretary  
Health and Welfare Agency

Kenneth W. Kizer, MD., M.P.H  
Director  
Department of Health Services

**State of California  
Department of Health Services**

**Hospital Peer Grouping**

**Prepared by**

**Robert O. Bernstein, Chief  
Capitation Rate Unit**

**May 1991**

**James N. Taylor, Acting Chief  
Rate Development Branch**

Appendix A  
1991 Medi-Cal Peer Group  
Definitions

<u>Group</u>	<u>Definition</u>
University Teaching Hospitals	Those large hospitals with over 400 licensed beds, a scope of service index over 100, heavy teaching emphasis (over 700 intern hours per bed) and either are the primary-training site for a university which has a school of medicine or has over 1,000 intern hours per bed.
Major (Non-University) Teaching Hospitals	Those hospitals with over 500 intern hours per bed that do not qualify as a university teaching hospital.
Large Teaching Emphasis Hospitals	Those hospitals over 300 licensed beds and between 200 and 550 intern hours per bed.
Medium/Small Teaching Emphasis Hospitals	Those hospitals under 300 beds with between 200 and 550 intern hours per bed.
Extremely Large Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with 500 or more licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.
Large Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with at least 380 but under 500 licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.
Moderately Large Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with under 380 but at least 270 licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.

Medium Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with under 270, but at least 170 licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.
Moderately Small Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with under 170 but at least 95 licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.
Very Small Sized Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with under 95 licensed beds that do not qualify for any other group.
Acute Psychiatric Hospitals	Those urban non-state, hospitals that have at least 80% of their discharges in psychiatric DRGs and at least 90% of their patients are in psychiatric and drug/alcohol rehabilitation DRGs.
Alcohol/Drug Rehabilitation Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with over 80% of their discharges in alcohol/drug rehabilitation DRGs, and at least 90% of their discharges in psychiatric and drug/alcohol rehabilitation DRGs.
Combination Psychiatric/Alcohol Drug Rehabilitation Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with over 90% of their discharges in psychiatric and drug/alcohol rehabilitation DRGs, but with under 80% in each.
Psychiatric Health Facilities	Those facilities licensed as Psychiatric Health Facilities.
Psychiatric Teaching Hospitals	Those hospitals that qualify as acute psychiatric hospitals and also as major (non-university) teaching hospitals.

Psychiatric Children's Hospitals	Those urban hospitals which qualify as acute psychiatric hospitals and over 90% of the discharges are for children.
Moderate Alcohol/Drug Rehabilitation Emphasis Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with between 25% and 60% drug/alcohol/rehabilitation patients and under 80% psychiatric/drug/alcohol patients.
Moderate Psychiatric Emphasis Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with between 25% and 60% psychiatric/alcohol/drug rehabilitation patients, and at least 15% psychiatric patients and are not Short-Doyle participants.
State Hospitals-Veterans Home	State owned hospitals for Veterans.
State Hospitals-Mental Health	State owned hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health.
State Hospitals-Developmental Services	State owned hospitals operated by the Department of Developmental Services.
Children's Hospitals-State Defined	Those hospitals with over 30% of their patients qualifying for Medi-Cal that serve primarily children.
Crippled Children's Hospitals	Shriner owed hospitals for crippled children.
Rehabilitation Hospitals (Non Alcohol/Drug)	Those hospitals whose patient days are primarily for rehabilitation patients other than drug/alcohol.

Large Rehabilitation Emphasis Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with over 700 licensed beds and over 3% rehabilitation patients.
Respiratory Specialty Hospitals	Those urban hospitals that mainly (over 50%) treat patients with respiratory illnesses.
Student Health Centers	Student Health Center for a college or university.
Charitable Research Hospitals	Those urban hospitals where their charity care exceeds 33% of their GOE and their research costs exceed 5% of their GOE.
Rural Hospitals	Those hospitals which meet Health and Safety Code definition of a rural hospital.
Specialty Teaching Emphasis Hospitals	Those urban hospitals with over 400 intern hours per bed and specialty teaching emphasis such as neuro-psychiatric, cancer or podiatric.
Prepaid Health Plan (PHP) Hospitals	Those hospitals owned by a PHP or HMO.
PHP-Combination Psychiatric/Alcohol/Drug Rehabilitation Hospitals	Those PHP hospitals where over 80% of their patients are treated for psychiatric, alcohol or drug rehabilitation but under 80% of each.
Prepaid Health Plan Teaching Emphasis Hospitals	Those PHP hospitals with over 200 intern hours per bed.

Eye Hospitals

Hospitals which primarily (over 50%) work on patients with eye problems.

Abortion Hospitals

Those hospitals where all the patients are female and over 50% receive abortions.

Dental/Outpatient Hospitals

Those hospitals that mainly do dental inpatient care, rarely have any overnight inpatients and treats mainly outpatients.