

Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay

Name	Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay
Short/Other Names	CSHS; also known in other CIHI publications as "cost per weighted case (CPWC)"
Description	This indicator measures the ratio of a hospital's total acute inpatient care expenses to the number of acute inpatient weighted cases related to the inpatients for which the hospital provided care.
Interpretation	Cost of a standard hospital stay is an indicator that measures the relative cost-efficiency of a hospital's ability to provide acute inpatient care. This indicator compares a hospital's total acute inpatient care expenses to the number of acute inpatient weighted cases related to the inpatients that it provided care for. The result is the hospital's average full cost of treating the average acute inpatient. A high cost of a standard hospital stay indicates a relatively high cost of treating the average acute inpatient; a low cost of a standard hospital stay indicates that the cost of treating the average acute inpatient is relatively low.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outputs: Efficiently delivered
Areas of Need	Getting Better
Geographic Coverage	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories
Reporting Level/Disaggregation	National, Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Others: This indicator is calculated at the hospital level and aggregated to the regional, provincial and national levels.
Indicator Results	Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth

Identifying Information

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Indicator Description and Calculation

Description	This indicator measures the ratio of a hospital's total acute inpatient care expenses to the number of acute inpatient weighted cases related to the inpatients for which the hospital provided care. The indicator is calculated by dividing the facility's total inpatient cost by its total acute inpatient weighted cases (obtained from the Discharge Abstract Database), excluding day procedures.
Calculation: Description	Unit of Analysis: An acute inpatient weighted case The indicator is expressed as the total inpatient expenses incurred to produce a weighted case. The indicator is calculated by fiscal year.
Calculation: Geographic Assignment	Place of service
Calculation: Type of Measurement	Ratio
Calculation: Adjustment Applied	The following covariates are used in risk adjustment: See Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay Methodology document for the methodology for determining total inpatient expense.
Calculation: Method of Adjustment	The range of acceptable values is 1st quartile (25th percentile) $1.5 \times$ IQR to 3rd quartile (75th percentile) $+ 1.5 \times$ IQR, where IQR stands for the interquartile range. Values outside of this range are removed from regional, provincial and national averages. Description: The denominator includes total acute inpatient weighted cases (obtained from the Discharge Abstract Database), excluding day procedures. Exclusions: Day procedures Description:
Denominator	
Numerator	The numerator is the total inpatient cost for the facility. The methodology for determining the total inpatient cost is found in the Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay Methodology document.
Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks	The indicator was developed to increase cost-efficiency in hospitals.
Rationale	The four factors that influence indicator results are organizational structure, components of CSHS, methodological issues and data quality. The indicator can provide insight into the total cost to treat an average inpatient with a Resource Intensity Weight (RIW) of 1, to improve cost-efficiency. Cost of a standard hospital stay is an indicator that measures the relative cost-efficiency of a hospital's ability to provide

Interpretation	acute inpatient care. This indicator compares a hospital's total acute inpatient care expenses to the number of acute inpatient weighted cases related to the inpatients that it provided care for. The result is the hospital's average full cost of treating the average acute inpatient. A high cost of a standard hospital stay indicates a relatively high cost of treating the average acute inpatient; a low cost of a standard hospital stay indicates that the cost of treating the average acute inpatient is relatively low.
HSP Framework Dimension	Health System Outputs: Efficiently delivered
Areas of Need	Getting Better
Targets/Benchmarks	Not applicable
References	Not applicable
Availability of Data Sources and Results	
Data Sources	CMDB, DAD
Available Data Years	<p>Type of Year: Fiscal</p> <p>First Available Year: 2011</p> <p>Last Available Year: 2015</p>
Geographic Coverage	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories
Reporting Level/Disaggregation	National, Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Others: This indicator is calculated at the hospital level and aggregated to the regional, provincial and national levels.
Result Updates	
Update Frequency	Every year
Indicator Results	<p>Web Tool: Your Health System: In Depth</p> <p>URL: Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth</p>
Updates	Not applicable
Quality Statement	
Caveats and Limitations	This indicator does not account for variances in labour rates across jurisdictions, which decreases comparability across jurisdictions.
Trending Issues	Not applicable
Comments	Indicator results are also available on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your Health System: In Brief (http://yourhealthsystem.cihi.ca/inbrief/?lang=en#!/indicators/015/cost-of-a-standard-hospital-stay)