

Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay

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| Name | Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay |
| Short/Other Names | CSHS; also known in other CIHI publications as "cost per weighted case (CPWC)" |
| Description | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Interpretation | |
| 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 | |
| Name | Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay |
| Short/Other Names | CSHS; also known in other CIHI publications as "cost per weighted case (CPWC)" |
| Indicator Description and Calculation | |
| Description | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Calculation: Description | <p>Unit of Analysis: An acute inpatient weighted case</p> <p>The indicator is expressed as the total inpatient expenses incurred to produce a weighted case. The indicator is calculated by fiscal year.</p> <p>Place of service</p> <p>Ratio</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Description: The denominator includes total acute inpatient weighted cases (obtained from the Discharge Abstract Database), excluding day procedures.</p> <p>Exclusions: Day procedures</p> <p>Description: 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.</p> |
| Denominator | |
| Numerator | |
| Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks | <p>The indicator was developed to increase cost-efficiency in hospitals.</p> <p>The four factors that influence indicator results are organizational structure, components of CSHS, methodological issues and data quality.</p> |
| Rationale | |

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| Interpretation | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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 | CMDDB, DAD |
| Available Data Years | <p>Type of Year: Fiscal</p> <p>First Available Year: 2013</p> <p>Last Available Year: 2017</p> |
| Geographic Coverage | <p>Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories</p> <p>National, Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Others: This indicator is calculated at the hospital level and aggregated to the regional, provincial and national levels.</p> |
| Reporting Level/Disaggregation | |
| 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> <p>Not applicable</p> |
| Updates | |
| Quality Statement | |
| Caveats and Limitations | This indicator does not account for variances in labour rates across jurisdictions, which decreases comparability across jurisdictions. |
| Trending Issues | <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Indicator results are also available on</p> |
| Comments | <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) |