## Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short /Other Names</td>
<td>CSHS; also known in other CIHI publications as &quot;cost per weighted case (CPWC)&quot;</td>
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### 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.

### Health System Outputs
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/territorial and national levels.

### Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth

### Identifying Information
Name Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay

### 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.

#### Calculation Description
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.

#### 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 (PDF) 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/territorial and national averages.

#### Denominator Description
The denominator includes total acute inpatient weighted cases (obtained from the Discharge Abstract Database), excluding day procedures.

**Exclusions:**
Day procedures
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 (PDF) document.

The indicator was developed to increase cost-efficiency in hospitals.

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 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.

The indicator does not account for variances in labour rates across jurisdictions, which decreases comparability across jurisdictions.

Indicator results are also available on Your Health System: In Brief.

Web Tool: Your Health System: In Depth
URL: Accessing Indicator Results on Your Health System: In Depth

Data Sources: CMDB, DAD

Type of Year: Fiscal
First Available Year: 2015
Last Available Year: 2019

Geographic Coverage: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories

Reporting Level: National, Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Others: This indicator is calculated at the hospital level and aggregated to the regional, provincial/territorial and national levels.

Update Frequency: Every year

Updates: Not applicable

Quality Statement: This indicator does not account for variances in labour rates across jurisdictions, which decreases comparability across jurisdictions.

Trending Issues: Not applicable

Comments: