



CIHI

Estimating costs of patient groups in the absence of patient level costing

September 10, 2025

Outline

1. Overview of how to estimate patient costs
2. The CMDB Cost Allocation Methodology
3. How cost estimates are being improved
4. Key Takeaways



Two methods for estimating patient costs



Bottom-Up Approach

Detailed data on resources used at the patient encounter level

Also known as patient level costing, case costing, micro-costing, etc.

[+] More precise estimates of cost

[-] challenging to collect

e.g. Canadian Patient Cost Database (CPCD)

Top-Down Approach

Estimating average cost of patients using aggregate level data

Uses aggregate financial and clinical information

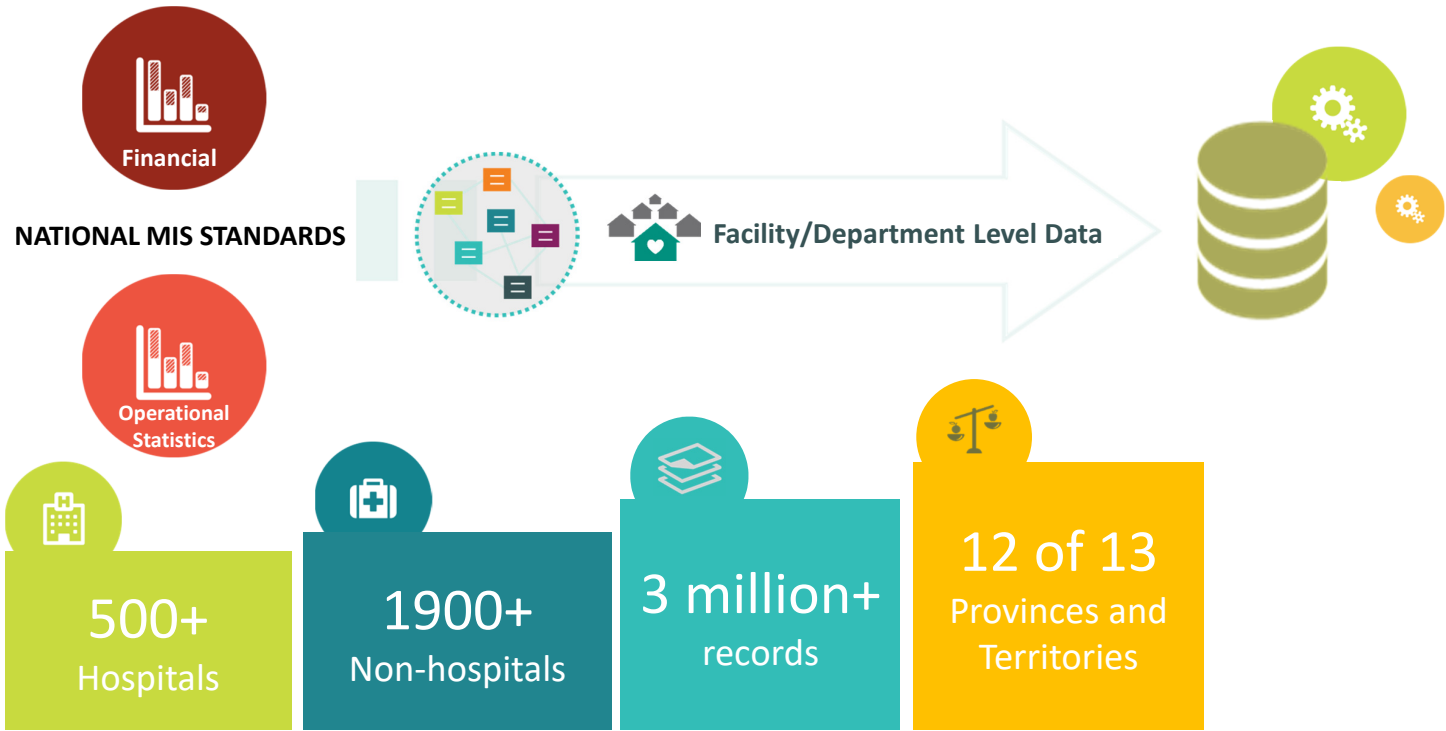
[+] data more readily available

[-] Limited to average costs

e.g. Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay

Estimating patient costs in the absence of patient level data

Canadian MIS Database (CMDB)



Financial information and operational statistics are reported by functional centres (department)

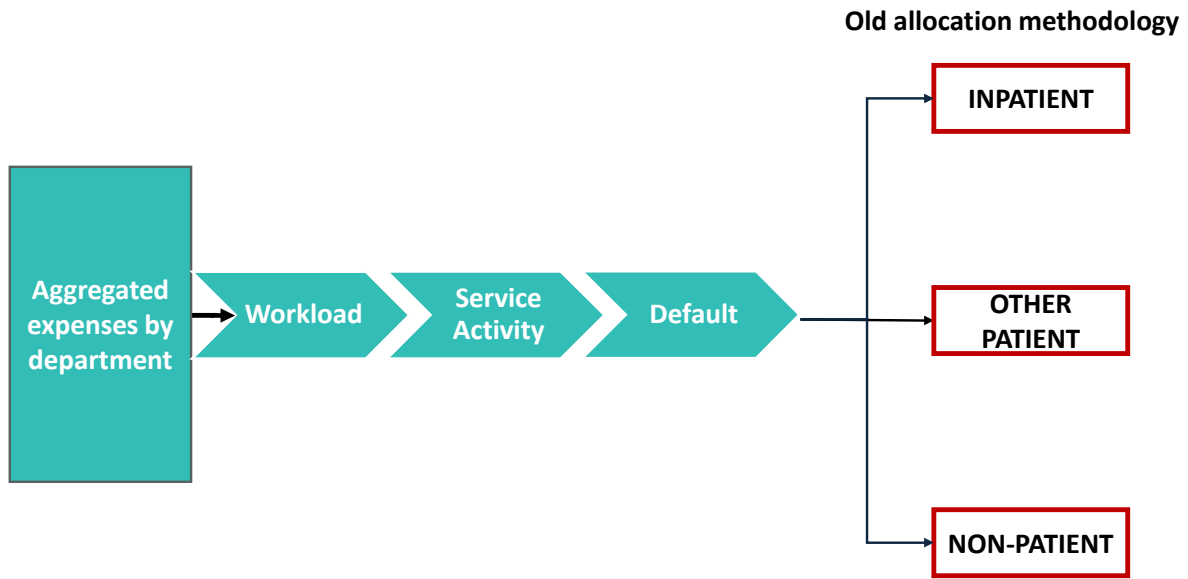
Direct Expenses / Patient Care Services

- Expenses allocated using operational statistics

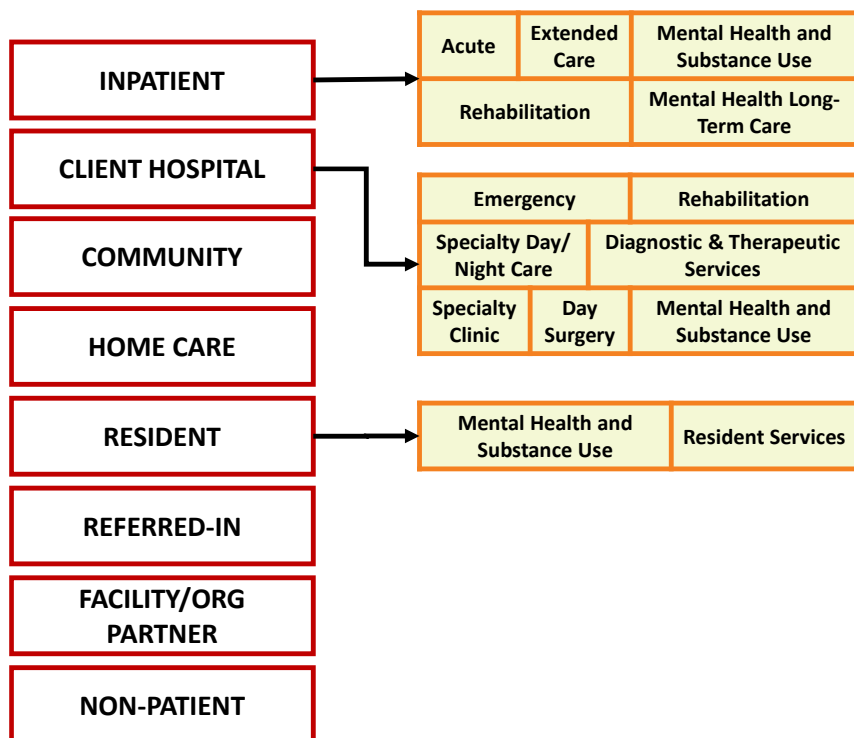
Indirect Expenses / Business Functions

- Expenses allocated based on the proportion of direct expenses

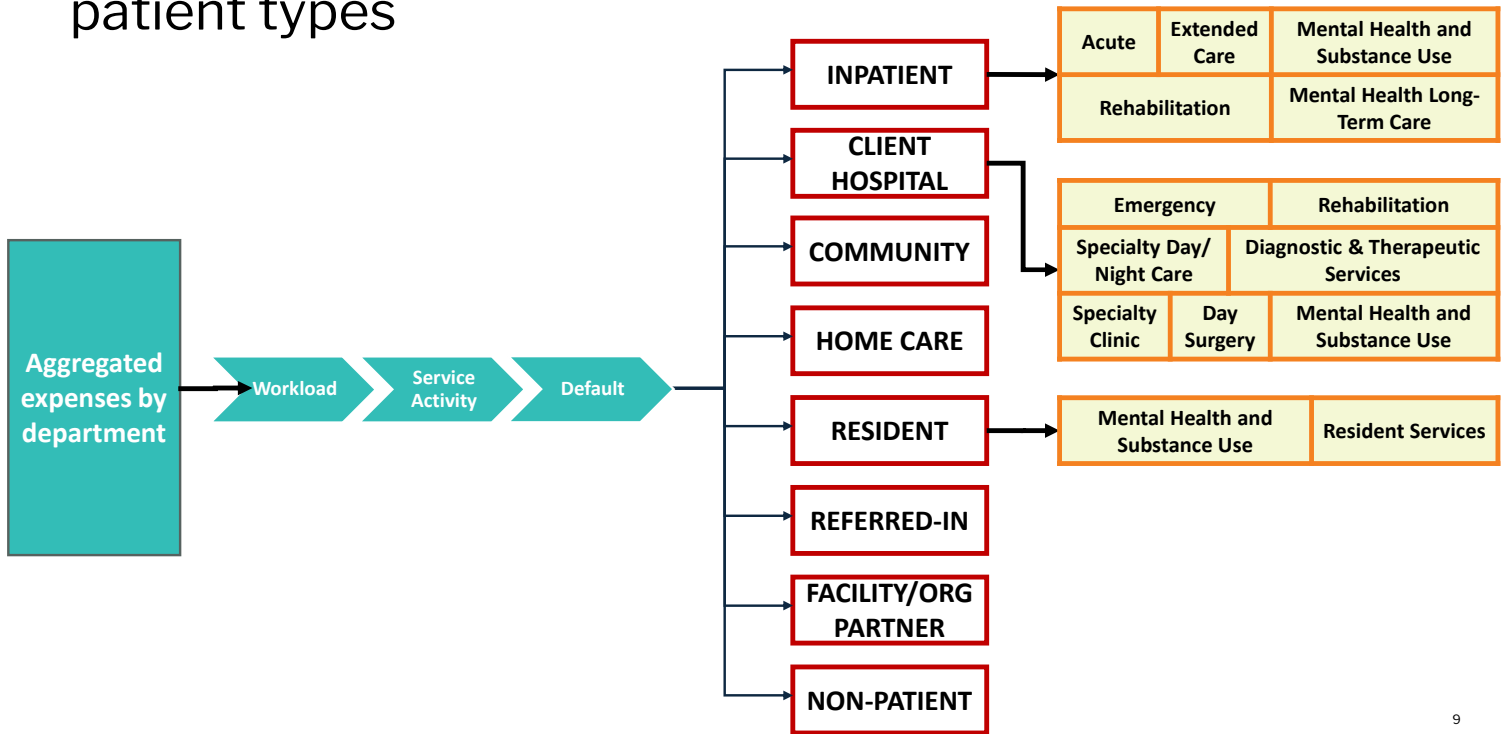
Operational statistics are used to allocate expenses



Operational statistics are reported by patient type



Operational statistics are used to allocate expenses to all patient types



9

Methodology highlight

25%

of functional centres use more / better statistics

More data used

| Old methodology | New methodology |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regressions included unreasonable outliers • Strict rules determined which statistics were used <p><i>“outliers” used a default methodology to allocate expenses</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intuitive values to determine “inliers” • Increased flexibility in data that is reported <p><i>Allocations better reflect actual activity using actual data</i></p> |

Methodology highlight

~3:1

Estimated ratio between cost of inpatient and day surgery visits

Ratio of surgical visits based on Canadian Patient Cost Database

| Old methodology | New methodology |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Inpatient and day surgery surgical visits considered equal weight | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Greater weight assigned to inpatient surgical visits than day surgery surgical visits |



Methodology highlight

1,973

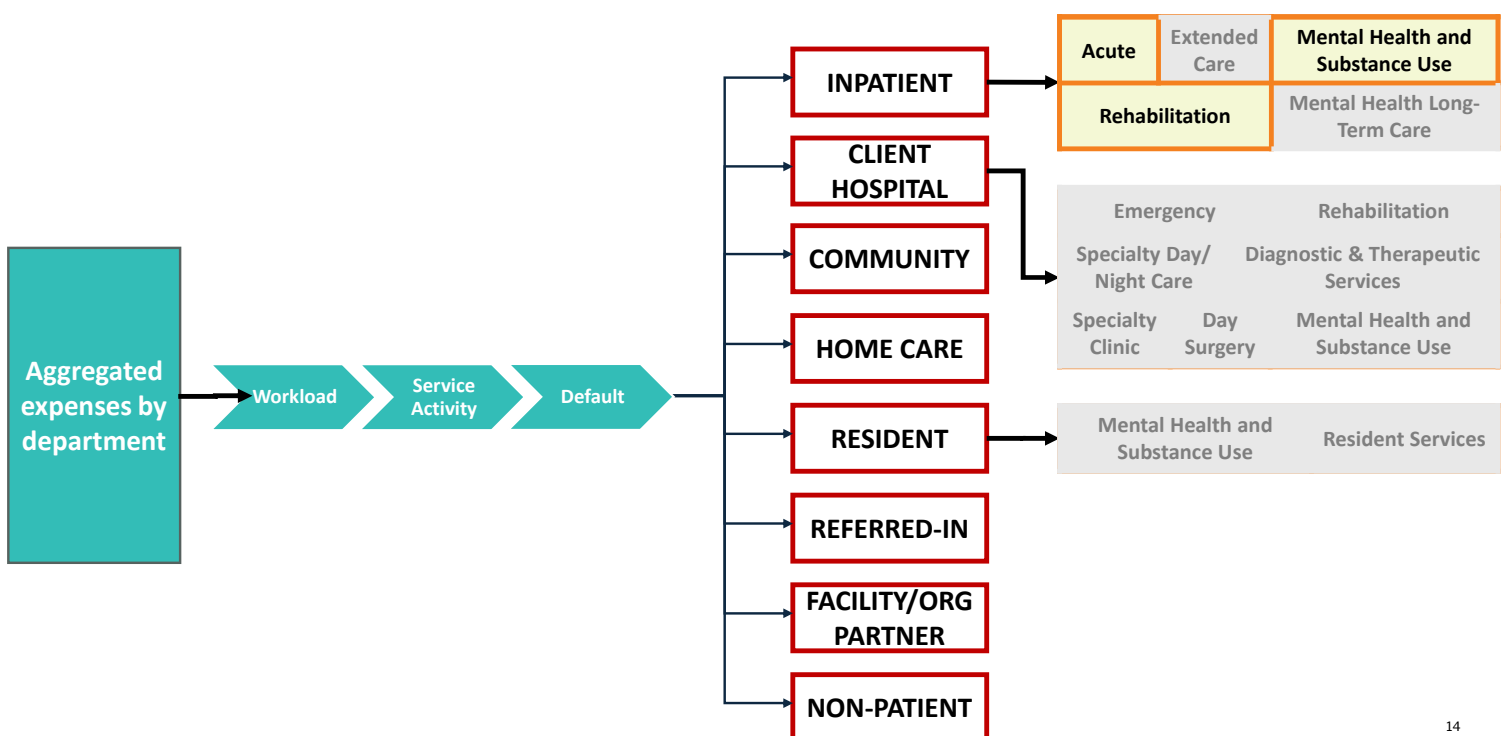
additional organizations now have a cost breakdown

Going beyond hospitals

| Old methodology | New methodology |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Allocation applied to only 509 hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Allocation applied to 1,973 additional organizationscohort is organization type specific |

How the new CMDB Cost Allocation Methodology is improving top-down cost estimates

Putting it all together to estimate inpatient costs



Large changes are a result of improved methodology

Example island hospital

- Inpatient medical unit that serves **both inpatients and outpatients** (no emergency department)

| Old methodology | New methodology |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outpatient activity “unreasonably” high • default allocation used (100% inpatient allocation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated inpatient AND outpatient costs based on available statistics |

Inpatient allocation is 84% lower
More reasonable inpatient estimate

15



Cohort-specific methodology improves default cost allocations

Example health centre

- \$405 in Acute Nursing and \$3.2M in Resident care unit

| Old methodology | New methodology |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered a “hospital” • default methodology allocated expenses to inpatient types | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization classified as resident facility • Default methodology allocates expenses to resident types |

Inpatient allocation is 20% lower
More reasonable inpatient estimate

16



The world's best health systems are powered by data.

Better data:

- Increased use of **actual data** instead of relying on defaults.
- Improved data utilization to more accurately reflect **real activity and cost variations**.
- Adoption of **standardized approach** to cost allocation.

Better decisions:

- Enhanced understanding of costs across all patient types
- Insights into patient types **beyond inpatient care**.



Questions

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