



# Functional Area Resource Intensity Weight Proportions

## Technical notes and glossary

### Introduction

This document provides an overview of the methodology used by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) to produce national resource estimates (proportions) for functional areas by Comprehensive Ambulatory Classification System (CACS) cells. These proportions may be used in combination with the Resource Intensity Weights (RIWs) to estimate resource use per functional area for each CACS cell.

The estimated proportions and corresponding variation measures are presented by functional area and by CACS cell in the electronic client tables on the [Case Mix web page](#) of CIHI's website. Please see the appendix for a description of the functional areas.

### How to use the functional area RIW proportions to estimate resource use

Say you are a clinical manager and you want to better understand the costs incurred in your nursing unit. Most of your patients are grouped into the following CACS cell:

C472 — Hemodialysis  
RIW: 0.0749







## Bulletin

Using the client table, you will see that for the CACS cell you are interested in, the functional area proportions are as follows:

CACS	Inp Nursing Services	Outp Nursing Services	Operating and Recovery Room Nursing Services	Total Nurs	Clinical Lab	Medical Imaging	Community Health Services	Other Professional Services	Indirect Costs	Grand Total
<b>C472 — Hemo-dialysis</b>	0%	75%	0%	75%	1%	0%	0%	1%	23%	100%

The average RIW of the patients who visited your unit last year is calculated using each patient's RIW value. If that information is not available, you may wish to use the calculated average value listed in the CACS table.<sup>i</sup>

You can see that the proportion of total nursing costs is 75%. Patients grouped to CACS 472 incurred all of their nursing costs within the outpatient nursing services functional area, which is expected as these are services commonly provided to patients on an outpatient basis.

The relative cost weight representing the resources expended on outpatient nursing services is calculated as follows:

- $0.75 \times 0.0749 = 0.0562$

You also know that the cost of a standard hospital stay (CSHS)<sup>ii</sup> for your hospital is \$5,983. Therefore, the estimated average cost for a patient grouped to CACS 472 is calculated as follows:

- $0.0749 \times \$5,983 = \$448$

The total nursing services cost is estimated as follows:

- $0.0562 \times \$5,983 = \$336$

Of the total estimated average cost of patients grouped to CACS 472 (\$448), \$336 is for outpatient nursing services.<sup>iii</sup>

Please consult the document [Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay: Appendices to Indicator Library — Methodology Notes](#) for specific information related to the CSHS methodology.

i. Average RIW values were calculated using the RIW values from all patient abstracts submitted to NACRS in 2016.

ii. This indicator was formerly called Cost per Weighted Case (CPWC).

iii. Data in the example is for illustration purposes only.





## The data

To complete the calculations, CIHI used clinical data from the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS<sup>iv</sup>), which was grouped using the CACS 2018 grouping methodology, and the patient cost data from the Canadian Patient Cost Database (CPCD<sup>v</sup>) from Alberta (2013–2014 and 2014–2015), Ontario (2013–2014 and 2014–2015) and Nova Scotia (2014–2015). The patient cost data was collected in accordance with the *Standards for Management Information Systems in Canadian Health Service Organizations* (MIS Standards) 2013.<sup>vi</sup>

2 years of data were used to include sufficient volumes to provide stable estimates. The same cost data was used to develop the RIW products for CACS 2018. The FARs that were calculated for CACS 2018 have been repurposed for 2019.

The table below provides a summary of the volume of ambulatory care cases used in the calculations, by province and fiscal year.

**Table** Ambulatory care case volumes used for functional area RIW proportions calculation

Fiscal year	Province	Volume of cases
2013	Alberta	2,267,432
2013	Ontario	3,110,894
2014	Alberta	2,292,133
2014	Ontario	3,407,287
2014	Nova Scotia	80,429

**Source**

Canadian Patient Cost Database, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Please note that CACS cells containing diagnoses and/or procedures related to termination of pregnancy are suppressed in the client tables.

---

iv. NACRS contains data on hospital outpatient visits across Canada.

v. The CPCD contains patient-level cost data from 4 provinces.

vi. The MIS Standards is the accounting standard for Canadian health service organizations.





## Methodology

CIHI underwent a consultation process with CPCD data providers to define the functional areas and develop methodologies to address specific data quality challenges.

### Functional areas

Using the functional centres from the MIS Standards in the cost data, CIHI was able to define 8 functional areas:<sup>vii</sup>

- Inpatient nursing services (N)
- Outpatient nursing services (A)
- Operating and recovery room nursing services (O)
- Community health services (C)
- Clinical laboratory (L)
- Medical imaging (G)
- Other professional services (P)
- Indirect costs (I)

According to the MIS Standards, the simultaneous equation allocation method is used to allocate costs in administrative functional centres to the patient care functional centres. In patient costing, these costs are further allocated to the patient, resulting in patient cost records that contain both direct and indirect costs within the patient care functional centres.

It is important to note that the indirect costs functional area includes all costs reported on the patient cost record in the administrative and support services functional centres (71 1 \*\* \*\*), as well as any indirect costs that were allocated to the patient care functional centres. Thus all costs reported within each of the other functional areas are direct costs.

Please see the appendix for functional area definitions.

### Allocation of pharmacy and drug costs to nursing functional areas

At the patient cost record level, pharmacy and drug costs are allocated to the relevant nursing functional centres to maximize comparability. Specifically, costs captured under the pharmacy functional centres (71 4 40 \*\*) are allocated to the inpatient nursing services, outpatient nursing services, and operating and recovery room nursing services functional areas based on the distribution of the direct costs of each functional area (N, A and O) as a proportion of total nursing functional areas.

---

vii. See the appendix for detailed functional area definitions (by MIS functional centre).





## Calculating the proportions

The resource estimates by functional area and CACS cell are generated by aggregating patient costs for each functional area by CACS cell. The proportions of cost for each functional area in each cell, describing the distribution of costs within each cell, are calculated by dividing each functional area's total dollar cost by the total dollar cost for the CACS cell. Finally, each estimated proportion is accompanied by a variance measure to provide additional information to the user.

## Data limitations

1. Low volume: Few CACS cells contain fewer than 30 observations, creating unstable estimates in those cases.
2. Lack of comparability: There is some inconsistency in the patient costing methodology employed at the facility and jurisdictional levels in capturing drug-related and pharmacy costs. It was decided that costs within the 71 4 40 \*\* functional centres (pharmacy, prescription and wardstock drug costs) would be included with the nursing functional areas, since this is a reporting requirement of the MIS Standards. Improved reporting is expected to address this issue and allow for the future creation of a drugs functional area.

## Assessment of variance in estimates

For the user to assess the precision of the proportions, confidence intervals are provided.

Variability can be looked at in 2 ways: relative and absolute. The confidence interval provides a relative measure. The importance of each way of looking at variability depends on the situation and how the proportions are used.

## Calculating variation measures

In order to calculate variance, patient-level cost data (by functional area for each CACS cell) was used to estimate the confidence intervals of the average cost per patient for the functional area of each cell. The average cost calculations need to include both zeros and non-zeros, so patient cost records remained in the calculations even when they reported no cost in a functional area.





The estimated proportional resource consumption of a functional area is calculated by dividing the average cost per patient visit for the functional area by the total average cost per patient visit. For the reported variability measures, the calculations are initially done on the dollar scale; the dollar scale values for the measure are then re-scaled to be the percentage (relative to total scale for the cell). In the interactive table provided, the user can enter the facility-level CSHS to see the confidence intervals estimated at the facility level, based on facility costs and on the average RIW.<sup>viii</sup> Users may also enter facility-specific RIWs to further refine the estimates.

Please note that the estimates for certain cells are very variable, so the confidence interval may include negative values. For this analysis, a negative confidence interval limit was converted to 0. Similarly, confidence interval limits higher than 100% were set at 100%.

### Assumption

This conversion of the variability measures from the dollar scale to the proportion scale (percentage) treats the average total cost within each CACS cell as a constant when, in fact, it is an estimate and subject to variation. This means that both the numerators and denominators of the proportions have some variability. This analysis focuses on the variability of the numerators when calculating the estimates in percentage. Thus the random effect on the denominator is taken out by treating the total costs in each cell as constant. In this case, the numerator and denominator can be expected to be positively correlated, which makes these confidence intervals somewhat conservative.

### For more information

For more information, please refer to the following documents:

[\*Patient Cost Estimator: Methodological Notes and Glossary\*](#) (available at no cost)

[\*DAD Resource Intensity Weights and Expected Length of Stay\*](#) (available at no cost to Core Plan subscribers)

[\*Cost of a Standard Hospital Stay: Appendices to Indicator Library — Methodology Notes\*](#) (available at no cost)

[\*Canadian Patient Cost Database Technical Document: MIS Patient Costing Methodology, March 2017\*](#) (available at no cost)

---

<sup>viii</sup>. Average RIW values were calculated using the RIW values from all patient abstracts submitted to NACRS in 2016.





# Appendix: Functional area definitions (based on MIS Standards 2013)

Functional area	Functional centre numbers included
<b>Inpatient Nursing Services</b> (excludes operating and recovery room): <b>N</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 2 ** ** * Nursing Inpatient Units</li> </ul> <b>And</b> estimated inpatient portion of 71 4 40 ** Pharmacy <b>Except</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 2 60 Operating Room</li> <li>• 71 2 62 Combined Operating Room and Recovery Room</li> <li>• 71 2 65 Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> </ul>
<b>Outpatient Nursing Services</b> (excludes operating and recovery room): <b>A</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 3 ** ** * Ambulatory Care Services</li> </ul> <b>And</b> estimated outpatient portion of 71 4 40 ** Pharmacy <b>Except</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 3 60 Day Surgery Operating Room</li> <li>• 71 3 62 Day Surgery Combined Operating and Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> <li>• 71 3 65 Day Surgery Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> </ul>
<b>Operating and Recovery Room Nursing Services:</b> <b>O</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 2 60 Operating Room</li> <li>• 71 2 62 Combined Operating Room and Recovery Room</li> <li>• 71 2 65 Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> <li>• 71 3 60 Day Surgery Operating Room</li> <li>• 71 3 62 Day Surgery Combined Operating and Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> <li>• 71 3 65 Day Surgery Post-Anesthetic Recovery Room</li> </ul> <b>And</b> estimated operating and recovery room portion of 71 4 40
<b>Community Health Services:</b> <b>C</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 5 ** ** * Community Health Services</li> </ul>
<b>Clinical Laboratory:</b> <b>L</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 4 10 ** ** Clinical Laboratory</li> </ul>
<b>Medical Imaging:</b> <b>G</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 4 05 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services Nursing</li> <li>• 71 4 15 ** ** Medical Imaging</li> </ul>





Functional area	Functional centre numbers included
<b>Other Professional Services:</b> <b>P</b>	<b>Direct costs in functional centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71 4 20 Radiation Oncology</li> <li>• 71 4 25 Electrodiagnostic Laboratories</li> <li>• 71 4 30 Non-Invasive Cardiology and Vascular Laboratories</li> <li>• 71 4 35 Respiratory Therapy</li> <li>• 71 4 45 Clinical Nutrition</li> <li>• 71 4 50 Physiotherapy</li> <li>• 71 4 55 Occupational Therapy</li> <li>• 71 4 60 Audiology/Speech–Language Pathology</li> <li>• 71 4 65 Rehabilitation Engineering</li> <li>• 71 4 70 Social Work</li> <li>• 71 4 75 Psychology</li> <li>• 71 4 76 Genetic Counselling</li> <li>• 71 4 80 Pastoral Care</li> <li>• 71 4 85 Recreation</li> <li>• 71 4 90 Child Life</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Costs:</b> <b>I</b>	<b>Direct and indirect costs in functional centre</b> <p>7 1 1 Administrative and Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71 1 10 Administration</li> <li>71 1 15 Finance</li> <li>71 1 20 Human Resources</li> <li>71 1 30 Communications</li> <li>71 1 25 Systems Support</li> <li>71 1 34 Emergency Preparedness</li> <li>71 1 35 Materiel Management</li> <li>71 1 40 Volunteer Services</li> <li>71 1 53 Plant Administration</li> <li>71 1 55 Plant Operation</li> <li>71 1 60 Plant Security</li> <li>71 1 65 Plant Maintenance</li> <li>71 1 70 Staff Transport</li> <li>71 1 45 Housekeeping</li> <li>71 1 50 Laundry and Linen</li> <li>71 1 75 Bio-Medical Engineering/Medical Physics</li> <li>71 1 79 Interpretation and/or Translation Services</li> <li>71 1 80 Registration</li> <li>71 1 82 Admission/Discharge Coordination</li> <li>71 1 85 Service Recipient Transport</li> <li>71 1 90 Health Records</li> <li>71 1 95 Service Recipient Food Services</li> </ul> <p><b>And</b> all indirect costs allocated to patient care functional centres reported on the patient cost record in the CPCD</p>