## **Hospital Financial Measures Database**

## **List of Measures**

Dimension	Definition	Brief Rationale
Profitability	Net Revenue Margin to Total Cost	Markup from cost of patient care services to net revenue. Can
	Patient Revenue <sup>a</sup> – Total Cost <sup>b</sup>	indicate motivation and ability to
	Total Cost	obtain favorable pricing and case mix and to manage costs.
	Net Revenue Margin to Patient Revenue	Retention rate for patient revenue after subtracting cost. One indicator
	Patient Revenue – Total Cost	of a hospital's competitive strength
	Patient Revenue	in pricing and efficiency in its market service area.
	Net Income to General Fund Balance or Equity	An analog to return on equity in the for-profit sector. When this indicator
	Net Income <sup>c</sup>	is high, it indicates a relatively
	General Fund Balance <sup>d</sup>	attractive business for raising additional capital.
	Net Income to Total Fixed Assets	An indicator of a hospital's managerial efficiency using the
	Net Income	physical assets of the business.
	Total Fixed Assets <sup>e</sup>	
	Overall Net Income to Total Revenue From All Sources	Rate of retention of every dollar of revenue. Could indicate
	Net Income	independence from need to raise additional outside financing for
	Patient Revenue + Other Revenue	replacement of fixed assets or expansion.
Capital Structure	Average Age of Plant and Equipment Investments <sup>f</sup>	Indicator of the financial age of the hospital's fixed assets. The older the average age, the greater the
	Accumulated Depreciation	short-term need for capital
	Current Depreciation	resources.
	Debt Burdens to Total Assets (Leverage)	Indicator of the degree to which a hospital has used debt to finance
	Total Long-Term Liabilities	its assets.
	Total Assets	
Liquidity	Current Assets to Current Liabilities or Current Ratio	Indicator of the hospital's ability to pay short-term obligations and meet contingencies. A ratio of 1.0
	Total Current Assets	or higher indicates that all current
	Total Current Liabilities	liabilities could be adequately covered by the hospital's existing current assets.



Dimension	Definition	Brief Rationale
	Quick Ratio	Indicator of the hospital's ability to instantly use its near-cash assets.
	Total Current Assets – Inventory	-
	Total Current Liabilities – Deferred Income	
Other	Burden Cost of Uncompensated Care <sup>g</sup>	Measure of hospital care provided for which no payment was received.
	Total Uncompensated Care	
	Total Cost	
	Burden Cost of Unreimbursed and Uncompensated Care <sup>9</sup> to Total Cost	Overall measure of hospital care provided for which no payment was received.
	Total Unreimbursed and Uncompensated Care	
	Total Cost	

a. Net Revenue From Patient Care Services signals hospital's ability to sustain the current level of patient services without access to outside financing. Patient Revenue has already subtracted discounts from payers and allowances for bad debts.

- b. Total Costs excludes nonreimbursable cost centers; Interest Cost and current depreciation are included in Total Cost.
- c. Net Income is (Net Revenue + all other revenue) other expenses.
- d. General Fund Balance is Total Assets Total Liabilities. Total Fixed Assets have deducted cumulative depreciation.
- e. Total Fixed Assets have deducted cumulative depreciation.
- f. Calculated as (Sum of [Land, Improvements, Buildings, Leaseholds, Fixed Equipment, Minor Movable Equipment, Health IT Assets]) Net Total Fixed Assets)/Depreciation Cost. Individual asset categories were before depreciation, while Total Fixed Assets was net of accumulated depreciation.
- g. Unreimbursed and uncompensated care includes bad debt writeoffs, "free care," uncompensated costs that might be recovered, and unreimbursable care.

