

# Moody's MFRA Data Dictionary

## General Entity Information

- **SC ID (ProPublica)** – ID given by ProPublica
- **Name** - Name of the Organization
- **Years** - Year
- **On Behalf Payments** – **THIS IS BLANK even in original data**
- **Current Senior Most Rating\*** - Credit rating

	Long-Term	Short-Term	
Investment Grade	Aaa	P-1 (Prime-1)	<b>Aaa</b> Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality with minimal risk.
	Aa1		<b>Aa</b> Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
	Aa2		<b>A</b> Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium-grade and are subject to low credit risk.
	Aa3		<b>Baa</b> Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics.
	A1	P-2 (Prime-2)	<b>Ba</b> Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
	A2		<b>B</b> Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk
	A3		<b>Caa</b> Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
	Baa1		<b>Ca</b> Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery in principal and interest.
Non-Investment Grade	Baa2	P-3 (Prime-3)	<b>C</b> Obligations rated C are the lowest-rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal and interest.
	Baa3		
	Ba1	NP (Not Prime)	
	Ba2		
	Ba3		
	B1		
	B2		
	B3		
	Caa1		
	Caa2		
	Caa3		
	Ca		
	C		

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○ \* The Rating displayed in MFRA is the most recent derived underlying rating issued by Moody's Investors Service, Inc

- **Revenue Backed Rating Description** – Values: "LT SR REV" aka Long-Term Senior Revenue and "N/A"
- **State** – State where Org is located
- **Moody's Org ID** – Organization ID
- **Type of Organization** – N/A, Standalone Facilities, Multi-State Systems, Single-State, Children's Hospital, Academic Medical System, Specialty Hospital, Human Service Provider

## Financial Data: Current Liabilities

- **Accrued Interest Payable (\$000)** - Interest that has been incurred but not yet paid
- **Due to 3rd Party Payors (\$000)** - Current portion of estimated settlements expected to be paid within one year to third party payors for overpayment of claims
- **Current Portion of LT Debt (\$000)** - Principal payments due this fiscal year on long term debt obligations/bonds payable and capital leases; excludes notes payable, lines of credit, or other short term obligations
- **Short Term Debt (\$000)** - Debt due to be paid off at a date less than one year in the future.
- **Other Current Liabilities (\$000)** - All other current liabilities
- **Total Current Liabilities (\$000)** - Sum of all short term obligations that are expected to be paid within one year. Includes current portion of long term debt, short term debt (notes and lines) accounts payable, accrued expenses, estimated third party settlements, and other current liabilities
- **Short Term/ Operating Debt (operating lines, etc.) (\$000)- This has exact same data as short term debt (\$000) even in original data**

## Financial Data: Expenses

- **Salaries and Benefits (\$000)** - Salaries and wages + employee fringe benefits
- **Supplies (\$000)** - Supplies purchased to provide patient medical services
- **Bad Debt (\$000)** - Expense to estimate the amount of patient accounts that are not collectible
- **Interest Expense (\$000)** - Cost of debt that has occurred during a period.
- **Depreciation and Amortization (\$000)** - Non-cash expenses for the depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets.
- **Research Expenses (\$000)** - Expenses related research activities
- **Recurring Transfer to Affiliated Entity (\$000)** - Recurring transfers to affiliate entities; typically a recurring transfer from an Academic Medical Center to an affiliated university
- **Other Expenditures (\$000)** - All other recurring operating expenses
- **Total Expenses (\$000)** - Includes all recurring expenditure items, such as salaries, supplies and maintenance expenses. **(USED "Total Operating Expenses")**
- **Operating and Maintenance Expense (\$000)** - Total operating expenses (recurring) less interest expense and depreciation/amortization expense
- **Operating Income (\$000)** - a company's profit after deducting operating expenses such as wages, depreciation, and cost of goods sold

## Financial Data: Long Term Assets

- **Board Designated and Other Long-Term Investments (\$000)** - Unrestricted cash & investments listed as non-current assets in the audit
- **Bond Trustee Held Construction Funds/Unspent Proceeds (\$000)** - Non-current portion of restricted funds for specific construction projects and unspent bond proceeds
- **Bond Trustee Held DSRF or Debt Service Funds (\$000)** - Non-current portion of funds held in reserve to make debt service in the case the obligor is unable to
- **Property, Plant and Equipment (net) (\$000)** - Property, Plant, & Equipment as listed on the balance sheet. Net PPE = Gross plant, property & equipment (gross value of land, buildings, equipment construction, construction in progress) minus accumulated depreciation
- **Accumulated Depreciation (\$000)** - Cumulative amount of depreciation recognized for all Property, Plant, & Equipment on the balance sheet
- **Self-Insurance Funds (\$000)** - Reserve funds to cover professional liability and/or workers compensation, and other specific claims
- **Pledges Receivable (\$000)** - Pledges that have been made but yet not collected
- **Pension Asset (\$000)** - Excess of fair value of pension plan assets over pension plan liabilities
- **Due from 3rd Party Payers - Non Current (\$000)** - Non-current portion of estimated settlements expected to be received from third party payors
- **Other Non-Current Assets (\$000)** - All other noncurrent assets
- **Total Assets (\$000)** - Current assets + non-current assets

## Financial Data: Net-Assets

- **Unrestricted Net Assets (\$000)** – Assets that have no restrictions on their use
- **Temporarily Restricted Net Assets (\$000)** - Assets that have temporary restrictions on their use which may be removed with time or due to an event, designated by the donor, grants, bond documents
- **Permanently Restricted Net Assets (\$000)** - Assets that have permanent donor and/or other restrictions on their use
- **Total Net Assets (\$000)** - Unrestricted net assets + temporarily restricted + permanently restricted net assets

## Financial Data: Non-Operating Items Included In Revenue Available For Debt Service

- **Contributions (\$000)** - Unrestricted contributions
- **Other Revenues and Expenses (\$000)** - Non-core revenues and expenses excluded from operating income but included in revenue available for debt service
- **Smoothed Investment Income (\$000)** - Moody's calculation of smoothed investment returns to include in revenue available for debt service; replaces actual investment returns with the following number: (Unrestricted cash and investments + Self insurance funds)
- **Excess of Revenues over Expenses (\$000)** - Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenses + Total Non-Operating Revenue.

## Financial Data: Statement of Cash Flows

- **Principal Payments on Debt** - Principal payment on long-term debt and capital leases
- **Total Debt Service (\$'000)** - Principal and interest expense paid on long-term debt and capital leases
- **Purchases of Property Plant and Equipment** - Purchases of property, plant, and equipment

## Financial Data: Current Assets

- **Cash and Investments (\$000)** – Cash on hand and current investments
- **Net Patient Accounts Receivable (\$000)** - Patient accounts receivable (what hospital expects to collect from patients, Medicare, Medicaid, third party payors) less contractual allowances and provisions
- **Due From 3rd Party Payors (\$000)** - Current portion of estimated settlements expected to be received within one year from third party payors
- **Current Portion of Trusteed Fund for Debt Service (\$000)** - Required deposit of funds during the fiscal year to pay current portion of principal due and the interest accruing in that year on long term debt
- **Current Portion of Construction Funds (\$000)** - Current portion of funds held by a trustee that are earmarked for a construction project
- **Current Portion of Self-Insurance Funds (\$000)** - Current Portion of reserve funds to cover professional liability and/or workers compensation, and other specific claims
- **Other Current Assets (\$000)** - All other current assets
- **Total Current Assets (\$000)** - Sum of all short-term resources. Includes cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, current assets whose use is limited, net patient accounts

## Financial Data: Long Term Liabilities

- **LT Debt (\$000)** - Non-current portion of long term debt and capital leases
- **Accrued Pension Liability (\$000)** - Difference between amount contributed to the plan and pension expense
- **Due to 3rd Party Payers - Non Current (\$000)** - Non-current portion of estimates of settlements to be due to third party payors for overpayment of claims
- **Self Insurance Liabilities (\$000)** - Self insurance liability reserves and/or unpaid claims
- **Other Liabilities (\$000)** - All other noncurrent liabilities
- **Total Liabilities (\$000)** - Current + noncurrent liabilities
- **Total Liabilities and Net Assets (\$000)** - Total liabilities + total net assets
- **Gains (Losses) on Non-Recurring Items** - Gains (losses) on non-recurring items like disposal of assets or loss on bond refunding

## Financial Data: Non-Operating Items Excluded from Revenue Available For Debt Service

- **Realized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$000)** - Includes interest and dividend income, realized gains/losses on sale of unrestricted investments and unrestricted income on restricted assets
- **Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (\$000)** - Change in market value of unrestricted investments
- **Restricted Contributions (\$000)** - Contributions that have certain conditions that must be satisfied before they can be appropriated
- **Other Restricted Revenues / Expenses (\$000)** - Other changes in restricted accounts

## Financial Data: Revenues

- **Total Net Patient Service Revenues (\$000)** - Net patient revenue related to the provision of medical services.
- **Grants and Contracts (\$000)** - Grant and contract funds included in operating revenue
- **State & Local Appropriations (\$000)** - State and local government authorized and allocated public funds included in operating revenue
- **Premium Revenue (\$000)** - Revenue from a health insurance company owned by the obligor included in operating revenue
- **Tax Revenue (\$000)** - Tax levy funds included in operating revenue
- **Contributions Included in Operating Revenue (\$000)** - Unrestricted contributions for operations
- **Net Assets Released from Restrictions and Used for Operations (\$000)** - Funds previously restricted by donors that have become available for operations
- **Other Operating Revenues (\$000)** - Revenues generated from services other than from patient services. May include rental space and equipment income, cafeteria, gift shop sales, etc)
- **Total Operating Revenues (\$000)** - Total Net Patient Service Revenue plus Other Operating Revenue. Excludes investment income, contributions, and other non-recurring sources of revenue.

## Financial Data: Statement of Changes in Net Assets

- **Increase (decrease) in Unrestricted Net Assets (\$000)** - Total changes in unrestricted net assets during the statement period
- **Increase (decrease) in Restricted Net Assets (\$000)** - Total changes in restricted net assets during the statement period
- **Increase (decrease) in Net Assets (\$000)** - Total changes in net assets during the statement period

## Operational and Demographic Data: Payer Mix

- **Medicare (% of Gross Revenue)** - Medicare gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Medicare Managed Care (% of Gross Revenue)** - Medicare managed care gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Total Medicare (%)** - Medicare gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Medicaid (% of Gross Revenue)** - Medicaid gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Medicaid Managed Care (% of Gross Revenue)** - Medicaid managed care gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Total Medicaid (%)** - Medicaid gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
- **Total Commercial (%)** - Commercial gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
  - Commercial – any health insurance that is not Medicaid or Medicare
- **Self-Pay (% of Gross Revenue)** - Self-Pay gross patient charges / total gross patient charges
  - Self-Pay – patient chose to pay for treatment directly rather than use private health insurance
- **Other (% of Gross Revenue)** - Other gross patient charges / total gross patient charges

## Operational and Demographic Data: Other Payor

- **Medicare (Number of Covered Lives)** - The total number of lives insured, including dependents, under Medicare individual policies and group certificates.
- **Medicaid (Number of Covered Lives)** - The total number of lives insured, including dependents, under Medicaid individual policies and group certificates.
- **Commercial (Number of Covered Lives)** - The total number of lives insured, including dependents, under commercial individual policies and group certificates.

## Operational and Demographic Data: Sources of Revenue (% of Net Patient Revenue)

- **Inpatient Revenue (% of Net Patient Revenue)**
- **Outpatient Revenue (% of Net Patient Revenue)**
- **Total (100%)** – Inpatient Revenue % + Outpatient Revenue (all values should be either 100.0 or N/A, but some are messed up in data from Moody's)

## Operational and Demographic Data: Utilization

- **Licensed Beds** - Maximum number of beds a hospital holds a license to operate provided by the state licensing agency
- **Maintained Beds** - beds regularly maintained in the hospital for the use of patients, which furnish accommodations with supporting services (such as food, laundry, and housekeeping). These beds may or may not be staffed but are physically available.
- **Unique Patients**
- **Admissions** – number of patients in the hospital under the care of a doctor
- **Patient Days** - the number of patients present in each patient care location during the once daily census count
- **Emergency Room Visits** - a session at an emergency room during which the Member receives treatments or services for an Emergency, as defined by the Medical and Mental Health Benefits Administrator. Eligible emergency room expenses are considered as In-network Medical and Mental Health Expenses
- **Outpatient Visits** - visits for receipt of medical, dental, or other services at a hospital by patients who are not lodged in the hospital.
- **Outpatient Surgeries** – number of surgeries done in places other than a hospital
- **Total Surgeries** - Total inpatient and outpatient surgeries
- **Observation Stays** - Outpatient care provided inside the hospital; alternative to an inpatient admission that allows for short-term monitoring of the patient. The time is not expected to exceed 24 hours, but may extend to 48 hours. The need for an inpatient admission can be determined within this period.
- **Newborn Admissions** - Live births in the hospital
- **Medicare Case Mix Index** - Average diagnosis-related group weight of the hospital's Medicare volume. A higher number indicates greater acuity, which generally translates into greater reimbursement.
- **Total Case Mix Index** - The Case Mix Index (CMI) is the average relative DRG weight of a hospital's inpatient discharges, calculated by summing the Medicare Severity-Diagnosis Related Group (MS-DRG) weight for each discharge and dividing the total by the number of discharges.
- **Admissions Plus Observation Stays** - Inpatient admissions + observation stays
- **Percent Change in Admissions and Observation Stays** -  $\frac{\text{Current year inpatient admissions} + \text{observation stays} - \text{prior year inpatient admissions} + \text{observations}}{\text{prior year inpatient admissions} + \text{observation stays}} \times 100$
- **Percent Change in Outpatient Surgeries** -  $\frac{\text{Outpatient surgeries} - \text{prior year outpatient surgeries}}{\text{prior year outpatient surgeries}} \times 100$
- **Maintained Bed Occupancy** –  $\frac{\text{Patient days}}{\text{number of maintained beds}} \times 100$
- **Licensed Bed Occupancy** -  $\frac{\text{Patient days}}{\text{number of licensed beds}} \times 100$
- **Average Length of Stay** –  $\frac{\text{Patient days}}{\text{Admissions}}$

## Ratios: Financial Performance

- **Operating Cash Flow (\$'000)** - Total operating revenue - total operating expenses + interest expense + depreciation and amortization expenses
- **Net Revenues Available for Debt Service (x)** - Measures cash flows generated from operating and non-operating activities of the hospital.  
  
*(Total operating revenue - total operating expenses + nonoperating income) + depreciation and amortization expenses + interest expense*
- **Additions to PP&E (\$'000)** - Purchases of property, plant, and equipment
- **Operating Revenue (\$000)** - Sum of all patient service revenues, grants & contracts, appropriations, premia, taxes, contributions, net assets released from restrictions, and other operating revenue

## Ratios: Balance Sheet Data

- **Unrestricted Cash and Investments (\$'000)** - A measure of a hospital's unrestricted liquidity.  
  
*Unrestricted cash + short-term investments + board-designated cash and investments*
  - Unrestricted cash & investments listed as current assets in the audit
- **Total Adjusted Debt (\$000)** - Total Debt(long-term debt + short-term debt + capital leases) + indirect debt (debt equivalent operating leases + three-year average adjusted net pension liability)
- **Total Debt (\$000)** - Long-term debt plus short-term debt plus capital leases.
  - Current portion of long term debt + long term debt + short-term operating lines of credit
- **Net Debt (\$'000)** - A measure of debt.
  - *Total debt outstanding - trustee-held bond funds*
- **Debt Service Reserve & Debt Service Funds (\$000)** - Reserve to service interest and principal payments on short and long term debt

## Ratios: Debt Structure

- **Maximum Annual Debt Service (\$000)** - Estimated future peak annual principal and interest payment
- **Variable Rate Debt (% of Total Debt)** - Variable rate debt / total debt
- **Fixed Rate Debt (% of Total Debt)** - Fixed rate debt / total direct debt
- **On Demand Debt (%)** - Demand debt (includes variable rate demand bonds, long mode put modes, commercial paper, amounts outstanding under bank operating lines of credit, bank bonds, direct purchase bank loans, bank qualified debt) / Total direct debt
- **Cash to Demand Debt (%)** - Unrestricted cash and investments / total demand debt

## Ratios: Key Ratios

- **Operating Margin (%)** - A measure of a hospital's profitability from operations, this ratio measures a hospital ability to cover operating expenses with operating revenues.  
  
*(Total operating revenue - total operating expenses) / total operating revenue*
- **Operating Cash Flow Margin (%)** - A measure of profitability, this ratio measures a hospital's ability to cover cash operating expenses with cash flows generated from operations.  
  
*(Total operating revenue - total operating expenses + interest expense + depreciation and amortization expenses) / total operating revenue*
- **Cash on Hand (days)** - A liquidity measure, this ratio measures the number of days that a hospital is able to operate (cover its cash operating expenses) from current unrestricted cash and investments if no additional cash is collected.  
  
*(Unrestricted cash and investments x 365) / (total operating expenses - depreciation and amortization expenses)*
- **Cash & Investments to Total Debt (%)**
- **Total Debt to Cash Flow (X)** - This ratio measures the number of years that would be required to repay all long term debt from current annual total cash flow after paying annual operating expenses (e.g., assumes no funding of capital expenditures or working capital uses from cash flow). The lower the ratio the less time it will take for a hospital to

repay the principal on the outstanding debt from cash flow generated (assuming the hospital can maintain current year's cash flow levels).

$(\text{Long-term debt} + \text{short-term debt}) / (\text{excess of revenues over expenses} + \text{depreciation and amortization expenses} + \text{Interest Expense})$

- **MADS Coverage - Moody's Adjusted (x) – maximum annual debt service - at** any given time of determination, the greatest amount of principal, interest and Amortization Installments coming due in any current or future Bond Year with regard to the Series of Bonds for which such calculation is made; provided, the amount of interest coming due in any Bond Year shall be reduced to the extent moneys derived from the proceeds of Bonds are used to pay interest in such Bond Year.

- **Unrestricted Cash and Investments to Total Adjusted Debt (%)** - This ratio measures a hospital's ability to repay its total adjusted debt obligations from its unrestricted liquidity.

$\text{Unrestricted cash and investments} / (\text{long term debt} + \text{short term debt}) + \text{indirect debt}(\text{debt equivalent operating leases} + \text{three-year average adjusted net pension liability})$

- This ratio measures a hospital's ability to repay its debt obligations from its unrestricted liquidity.

$\text{Unrestricted cash and investments} / (\text{long term debt} + \text{short term debt})$

- **Bad Debt as a % of Net Patient Revenue (%)** - Bad Debt Expense / Net Patient Revenue
- **Capital Spending Ratio (x)** - Measures the annual investment in capital facilities compared to annual depreciation expense. Additions to PP&E / Depreciation Expense
- **Age of Plant** - This ratio measures the relative age of the fixed assets in use by the hospital.

$\text{Accumulated depreciation} / \text{depreciation expense}$

- **Accounts Receivable (days)** - This ratio measures the average number of days it takes the hospital to collect a receivable. A larger number of days represent cash that is unavailable for use in operations
  - $(\text{Net patient accounts receivable} \times 365) / \text{net patient revenue}$
- **Average Payment Period (days)** - This ratio measures the average number of days hospitals take to pay their obligations.

$(\text{Total current liabilities} \times 365) / (\text{total operating expenses} - \text{depreciation and amortization expenses})$

- **Total Debt to Operating Revenues (%)** - Total debt / operating revenues
- **Total Debt to Capitalization (%)** - A measure of leverage, this ratio measures debt as a proportion of a hospital's fund balance or equity.

$(\text{Long-term debt} + \text{short-term debt}) / (\text{long-term debt} + \text{short-term debt} + \text{unrestricted fund balance})$

- **Debt Service Coverage (x)** - This ratio measures the ability to cover current debt obligation from funds derived from both operating and non-operating activity. Higher ratios indicate a hospital is better able to meet its current debt obligations commitments.

$\text{Net revenue available for debt service} / (\text{principal payments} + \text{interest expense})$

- **MADS Coverage with Reported Investment Income (x)** - MADS coverage with reported investment income used in net revenues available for debt service; different from Moody's adjusted MADS coverage because actual investment returns are used instead of smoothed investment returns
- **MADS as a % of Operating Expenses (%)** - Maximum annual debt service / operating expenses
- **Smoothed Investment Income to NRADS (%)** - Smoothed investment income / net revenues available for debt service
- **Three Year Operating Revenue CAGR (%)** -  $(\text{Current year operating revenue} / \text{operating revenue from three years ago})^{(1/3)} - 1$ 
  - Ex:  $(\text{Rev2011}/\text{Rev2008})^{(1/3)} - 1$
- **Excess Margin (%)** - This ratio evaluates the overall profitability of a hospital measuring the hospital's ability to cover expenses with revenues from both operating and non-operating sources.

$(\text{Total operating revenue} - \text{total operating expenses} + \text{nonoperating income}) / (\text{total operating revenue} + \text{non-operating income})$

- **Cushion Ratio (x)** - This ratio measures the hospital ability to meet its peak debt service obligations with its unrestricted liquidity.

$\text{Unrestricted cash and investments} / \text{estimated future peak debt service}$



- **Current Ratio (x)** - This ratio measures the hospital's ability to meet its current liabilities with its current assets.  
*Total current assets / total current liabilities*
- **Return on Assets (%)** - This ratio measures a hospital's ability to produce earnings from its assets.  
*Excess of revenues over expenses / total assets*
- **Return on Equity (%)** - Excess of revenues over expenses / unrestricted net assets

## Ratios: Liquidity Information

- **Monthly Liquidity (\$000)** - Measures the amount of unrestricted cash and investments from both operating and endowment/long-term accounts that can be liquidated and spent within 30 days. The figure excludes debt service funds and debt service reserve funds held by a trustee, unspent bond proceeds, charitable remainder trusts, self-insurance funds, and all hedge fund and alternative investments.  
*The Lesser of (Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments) or (Monthly Cash and Investments Including Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Cash and Investments)*
- **Monthly Days Cash on Hand (x)** - Measures the number of days an institution is able to operate (cover its cash operating expenses) from Monthly Liquidity.  
*(Monthly Liquidity X 365) / (Total Expenses - Depreciation)*
- **Monthly Liquidity to Demand Debt (%)** - Measures an institution's ability to repay its demand debt from its Monthly Liquidity.  
*Monthly Liquidity / Demand Debt (includes variable rate demand obligations, commercial paper, long maturity bonds, amounts outstanding under bank operating lines of credit, bank bonds, and bank qualified loans with a demand feature)*
- **Annual Liquidity (\$000)** - Measures the amount of unrestricted cash and investments from both operating and endowment/long-term accounts that can be liquidated and spent within one year. The figure excludes debt service funds and debt service reserve funds held by a trustee, unspent bond proceeds, charitable remainder trusts, self-insurance funds. It includes hedge fund and alternative investments that are not subject to lockup of one year or more.  
*The Lesser of (Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments) or (Monthly Cash and Investments Including Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Cash and Investments) + (Annual Cash and Investments Including Temporarily and Permanently Restricted Cash and Investments)*
- **Annual Days Cash on Hand (x)** - Measures the number of days an institution is able to operate (cover its cash operating expenses) from Annual Liquidity.  
*(Annual Liquidity X 365) / (Total Expenses - Depreciation)*
- **Annual Liquidity to Demand Debt (%)** - Measures an institution's ability to repay its demand debt from its Annual Liquidity.  
*Annual Liquidity / Demand Debt (includes variable rate demand obligations, commercial paper, long maturity bonds, amounts outstanding under bank operating lines of credit, bank bonds, and bank qualified loans with a demand feature)*

## Ratios: Pension Information

- **Type of Benefit Plan** - Participates in Defined Benefit Plan, Defined Benefit Plan-Frozen Plan, Defined Benefit Church Plan, Defined Contribution Plan, Cash Balance Plan and/or Participation in State Plan
- **Adjusted Pension Liability (\$000)**
- **Adjusted Net Pension Liability (\$000)**
- **Three-Year Average Adjusted Net Pension Liability (\$000)**
- **Projected Benefit Obligation (\$000)** - Actuarial present value of pension benefits earned to date which assumes future compensation rate increases
- **FV of Plan Assets (\$000)** - Fair value of plan assets at the end of the fiscal year
- **Employer Contribution (\$000)** - Cash contributed to the defined benefit pension plan
- **Discount Rate (as reported) (%)** - the minimum interest rate set by the Federal Reserve for lending to other banks.
- **Adjusted Discount Rate (%)** - the discount rate that is calculated as the sum of the minimum acceptable return for a riskless investment and a risk premium that reflects the level of risk of the particular investment considered



- **Funded Ratio (%) Per GAAP**
- **Adjusted Funded Ratio (%)** - Fair value of plan assets / projected benefit obligation (THIS IS FOR FUNDED RATIO (%))
- **(Overfunded) Underfunded (as reported) (\$000)**
- **Pension Costs**
- **Net Pension Costs**
- **Service Cost Component (as reported)**
- **On-Behalf Payments**

## Additional ProPublica Measurements

- **Quarter** – Quarter in which observation occurred (only in ProPublica data)
- **Cash and Cash Equivalents** - the value of a company's assets that are cash or can be converted into cash immediately.
- **Short Term Investments** - financial investments that can easily be converted to cash, typically within five years
- **Purchased Services** - the part of a hospital's non-labor spend that is contracted, purchased from, or outsourced to a third party vendor or consultant, rather than carried out inhouse
- **CSBA – all values empty**
- **Moody's** – "" = True, is Moody's data; "F" = False, is ProPublica data
- **PY Accounts Receivable**
- **Labor Cost Savings Ratio (%)**
- **Average Collection Period** - how long it generally takes your clients to pay you.
  - <https://www.bdc.ca/en/articles-tools/entrepreneur-toolkit/financial-tools/accounts-receivable-benchmarking-tool-entrepreneurs>
- **Ebitda Margin (%)** - a measure of a company's operating profit as a percentage of its revenue. The acronym EBITDA stands for earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Knowing the EBITDA margin allows for a comparison of one company's real performance to others in its industry.
- **Cash Ratio** - measures the hospital's ability to meet its current liabilities with its current assets (assets expected to be realized in cash during the fiscal year). A ratio of 1.0 or higher indicates that all current liabilities could be adequately covered by the hospital's existing current assets.
- **Combo** – Unique row ID; [Name] + [Year]