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# Physician Compensation Strategies in Academic Medical Centers *In a Changing Environment*

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Association of  
American Medical Colleges

# Introduction

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Academic  
Medical Center (AMC)  
Participants

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Objectives  
of the Study

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## Key Findings

- Organizational Structure and Governance
- Perspectives on Compensation
- Advanced Practice Providers

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## Advancing the Compensation Framework

Compensation and  
Governance Continuum

# Academic Medical Center Participants

- Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
- Cedars-Sinai Medical Center
- Cleveland Clinic
- Duke Medicine
- Emory Healthcare
- Henry Ford Health System
- Lahey Health
- MedStar Health
- North Shore-LIJ Health System
- Penn Medicine
- UC Health
- UNC Health Care
- University of Michigan Health System
- University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
- UT Health Science Center San Antonio
- VCU Health

AAMC and SullivanCotter interviewed executives representing the physician enterprises associated with these AMCs between Feb. and Aug. of 2015

# Objectives of the Study

Identify **CURRENT** and **ASPIRATIONAL** physician compensation strategies for:



**Faculty  
Physicians**



**Community-Based  
Physicians**



**Current  
Organizational  
Structures**



**Insights of Current  
Compensation Plan  
Structures**



**Governance of  
Physician  
Compensation**



**Utilization of APPs  
and APP Compensation  
Strategies**

# Organizational Structure and Governance

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# Organizational Structure

## Comparing Structures

### Faculty \* Physicians



- Employed physicians – no medical group structure
- Group practice
- Faculty Practice Plan (FPP)

Independent

Subsidiary of medical  
school, health system, or  
fully consolidated entity

*\* Used broadly to describe  
those physicians engaged in  
academic activities*

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### Community-Based Physicians



- Employment through:
  - Primary teaching hospital
  - System community hospital(s)
  - Single integrated medical group
  - Medical groups owned by health system
- Affiliation through CIN, PHOs, etc.

Structures vary significantly  
and M&A activity has  
increased this



# Organizational Structure

Category	Characteristics
<b>10 — Faculty Practice Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physicians employed in a FPP</li> <li>FPP has an executive leader</li> <li>All or most physicians have faculty appointments at an integrated or closely related medical school</li> </ul>
<b>1 — Integrated System Employed Physicians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No physician organization</li> <li>Many physicians have faculty appointments at an integrated or closely related medical school</li> </ul>
<b>3 — Health System Group Practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physicians employed in a group practice linked to a health system</li> <li>Medical group has an executive leader</li> <li>Some physicians have faculty or teaching appointments at a separate medical school</li> </ul>
<b>2 — Health System Employed Physicians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health system employs some but not all physicians</li> <li>Some physicians have faculty or teaching appointments at a separate medical school</li> </ul>

# Funding of Physician Compensation



Distribution of funding sources varies among organizations  
and between faculty and community physicians

## Third Party Reimbursement

- FFS for Professional Services
- Quality payments

**FFS STILL PROVIDES MAJORITY  
OF COMP FUNDING FOR BOTH  
FACULTY AND COMMUNITY  
PHYSICIANS**

1

## Hospital/Health System Funding

### *Provided For*

- Medical administration
- Resident teaching
- Network expansion
- Strategic programs
- Salary packages for new recruits/chairs

2

**Many AMCs are reviewing continued support and funding  
levels for unfunded research and scholarly pursuits**



# Funding of Physician Compensation



## Other Funding

- Contracted clinical services revenue
- Research grants
- Endowments and special purpose funds
- State funds

3

## School of Medicine (SOM)

### *Provided For*

- UME
- Didactic teaching
- Administrative leadership
- Salary packages for new recruits/chairs

4

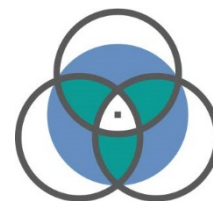
# Compensation Governance



Oversight and management varies widely, but the **2 key factors** that tend to dictate where an organization falls along the governance continuum are:



LEADERSHIP



CULTURE

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Many AMCs have established some or all of the following, but to varying degrees:



Physician  
Compensation  
PHILOSOPHY



Physician  
Compensation  
GUIDING PRINCIPLES



Review and  
Approval of  
PROCESS(ES)

# Faculty Compensation

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# Faculty Compensation



Among most AMCs, **strong emphasis on clinical productivity** to strengthen enterprise financial performance

- Primarily based on work Relative Value Units (wRVUs)



The concept of **value-based** compensation has not been **clearly defined** within the industry and is evolving

- Value-based generally refers to some type of metric which **DOES NOT** produce wRVUs or **professional fees**

# Faculty Compensation



**Performance incentives** include traditional metrics such as:

- Citizenship
- Teaching excellence
- Published research
- Collegiality



## **NO Direct Revenue Impact**

Encourages desired behaviors to support the academic mission and culture

**Quality incentives** using performance metrics tied to:

- Clinical process
- Outcomes
- Cost reductions (within regulatory limits)
- Patient experience



## **Direct Revenue Impact**

Consistent with changes in reimbursement. May have more direct impact in future

# Faculty Compensation



Quality-based incentives are



- Amount of compensation remains **relatively small**
  - Typically less than 5% of total cash compensation (TCC)
- Performance typically measured at the **individual level**; however, some are measuring at the department level
- Development of true and/or meaningful **quality metrics** remains challenging in highly specialized areas

The use and amount of compensation tied to quality will likely increase as reimbursement shifts from volume to value



# Faculty Compensation

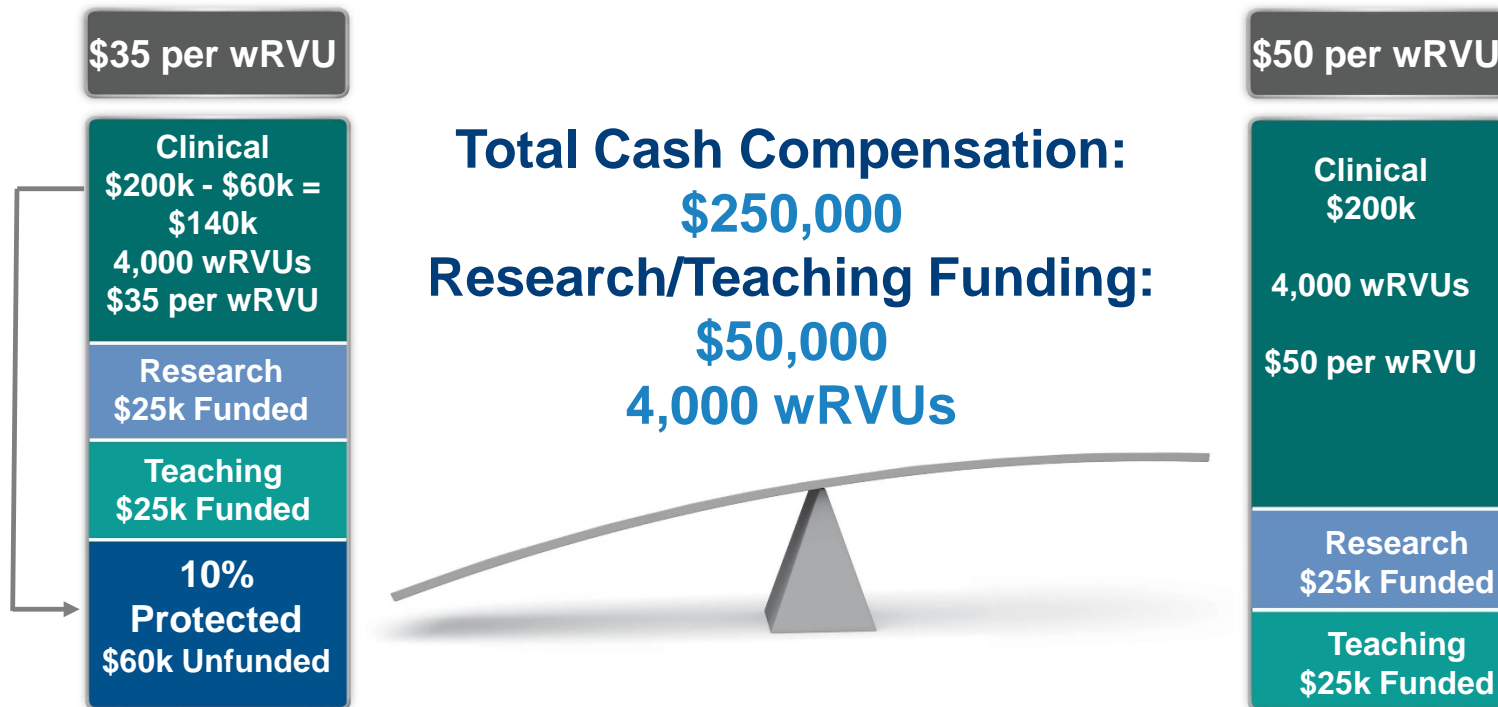
A number of AMCs indicated they are in the process of evaluating their approaches to:

- ✓ Defining **clinical full-time equivalent** (cFTE)
- ✓ Funding and time allocations for **research**  
(some have or are considering eliminating funding/time for unfunded research and/or scholarly pursuits)
- ✓ Time allocations for **teaching**
- ✓ Redefining “**protected time**”



As economic pressure mounts, more organizations are looking to increase clinical effort across the faculty

# Faculty Compensation



Funding of protected time results in lower compensation available on a per wRVU basis





# Faculty Compensation

**Hospital-based specialties** have often had different compensation approaches due to the practice model for these types of physicians



- Models are predominantly **shift-based** or **hourly** with additional compensation for extra effort
- Although uncommon today, there is some expectation that these plans will include **quality-based components** in the future

The approach to faculty compensation among hospital-based specialties in most AMCs is consistent with market practice throughout the country



# Faculty Compensation

Faculty compensation and productivity are typically benchmarked to one or more of the following market surveys:



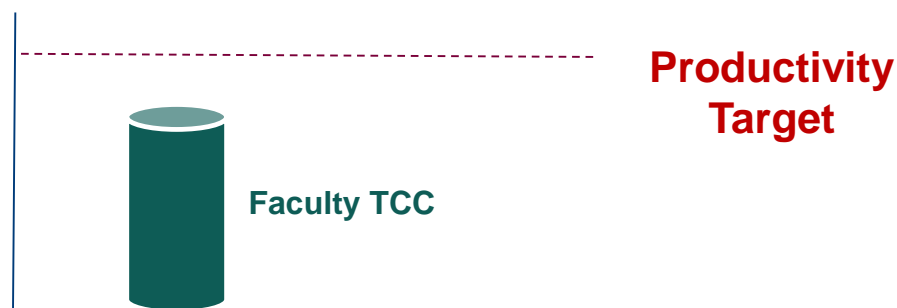
- AAMC: *Medical School Faculty Salaries Survey*
- UHC-AAMC: *Faculty Practice Solutions Center (FPSC) productivity data*
- AMGA: *Medical Group Compensation and Financial Survey*
- MGMA: *Physician Compensation and Production Survey*
- SullivanCotter: *Large Clinic® Physician Compensation Survey*
- SullivanCotter: *Physician Compensation and Productivity Survey Report*

There is considerable variability among AMCs as to which market survey(s) they rely upon for benchmarking faculty compensation

# Faculty Compensation



Most of the AMC's have a **target market strategy** but indicate market position of faculty TCC falls below their productivity targets



For example, to ensure financial sustainability, a physician must produce at the **65<sup>th</sup> percentile** to achieve **50<sup>th</sup> percentile** TCC

Many AMCs offer mission-driven services, which tend to result in significant amounts of under-funded care



# Faculty Compensation

- Some target the **market median** of the AAMC survey
  - However, some are having difficulty achieving that
- Recruitment and retention issues directly related to faculty compensation were identified by a few of the AMCs interviewed

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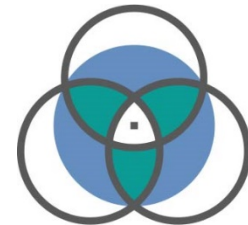
AMCs are often able to recruit and retain **high-quality talent** based on their:



**Reputation**



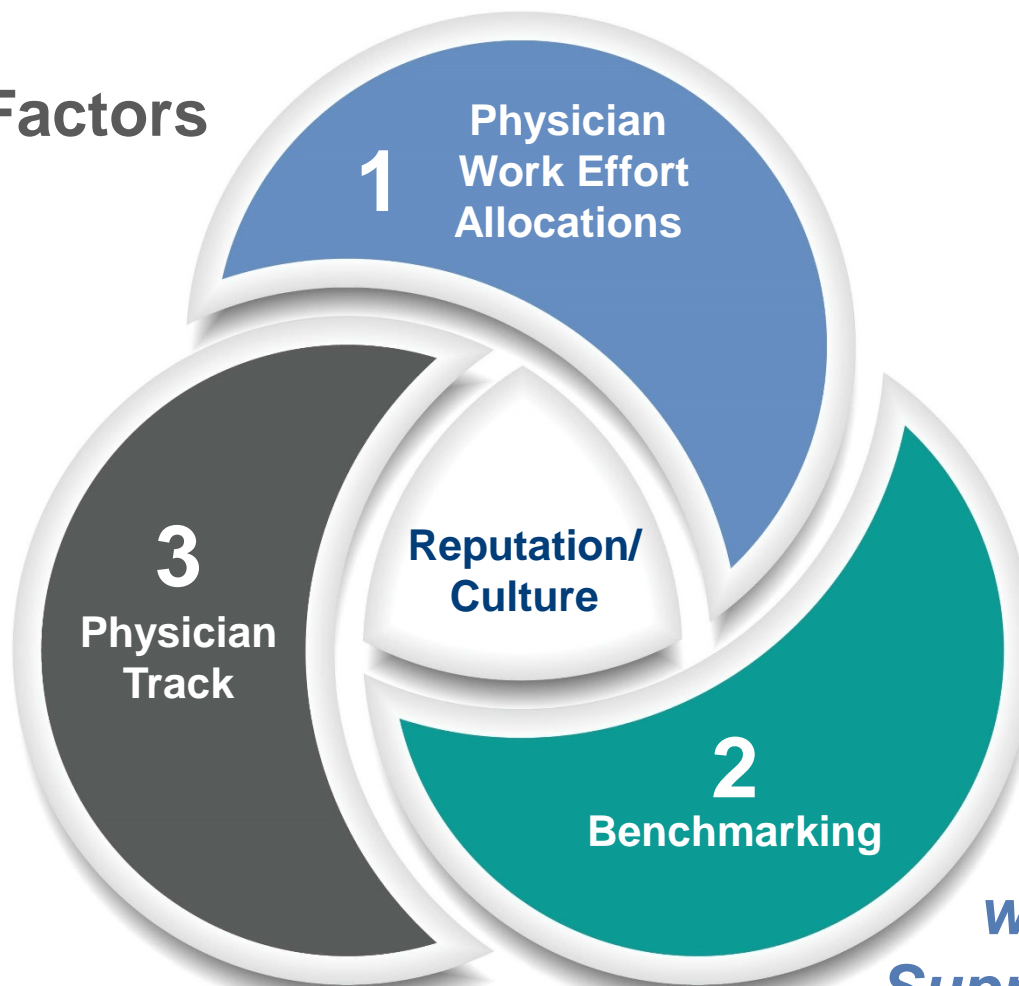
**Mission**



**Culture**

# Faculty Compensation

**Economic Factors**



*Balanced  
with Ability to  
Support the Mission*

# Community-Based (CB) Physician Compensation

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# CB Physician Compensation



- **Numerous** community-based practices affiliated with AMCs
- Significant **variability** in compensation **plan design**
- **Strong emphasis on clinical productivity**

**TREND:** Movement towards **greater alignment** and **consistency** for compensation plans

Despite the variability in plan design, financial performance continues to be a critical component of most community-based practices



# CB Physician Compensation

**More likely to include quality-based compensation as the physicians are predominantly primary care**

A number of organizations are piloting the use of **quality-based metrics** in primary care community-based practices



A small number of organizations are considering transitioning to a **salaried model with incentive** tied to **quality metrics**

Some interest in use of **panel size metrics**

Community-based primary care physicians are leading the transition from volume to value





# CB Physician Compensation

- Other considerations: competitiveness of compensation



**Higher compensation**  
levels than faculty counterparts



**Less generous  
benefits**

- A few organizations have indicated they are experiencing **challenges** with their community-based physician strategy
  - Enhanced competitiveness for CB physicians within their local markets
- May require use of different benchmarks to ensure competitiveness of the compensation levels

# Advanced Practice Providers (APPs)

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# Advanced Practice Providers

Most groups have a strategy to  the number of APPs

- Generally, APPs are **not considered** faculty
- Compensation is largely or entirely **salary-based** – incentives are **not commonly utilized**
- Variation in billing practices for APPs



Some groups only use **incident-to billing** and/or **shared/split services**



Others allow APPs to bill **independently**, when appropriate

The use of APPs varies widely and is influenced by organizational culture, physician attitudes and state scope of practice regulations

# Advanced Practice Providers



## Apprehensive Utilizers

- Physicians **accept APPs** on the care team BUT they do not want **wRVU credit assigned** to APPs
- Wary of having APP costs assigned to physician P&Ls

## Enthusiastic Utilizers (mostly specialists)

- APPs are viewed as **a resource** that allows the physicians additional time to perform more **complicated services** and potentially **enhance their productivity**

Most organizations reported that they have not fully optimized the utilization of APPs

# Steps for Advancing Your Compensation Framework

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# 1. Establish a Compensation Philosophy and Driving Lanes

## Develop a framework and guiding principles, including:

- ✓ Define a target range for total compensation (TCC and benefits) and market positioning
- ✓ Define the components of cash compensation to be included, such as base salary, variable compensation and incentive compensation
  - Identify acceptable performance metrics, such as quality/outcomes, scholarly productivity and citizenship
- ✓ Establish a minimum percentage of compensation that should be “at risk” based on performance
- ✓ Set parameters for exceptions
- ✓ Document the process for reviewing and approving compensation, including exceptions
- ✓ Ensure all arrangements are legally compliant

## 2. Define Quality-Based Performance

### Agree on what quality-based performance means for your organization

- ☑ Performance metrics should be a well-balanced portfolio which reflect all aspects of physician performance and should align with the mission and institutional goals
- ☑ The metrics may be weighted according to the physician's role; physicians may not be measured on all of the metrics
- ☑ For leadership roles, performance metrics should generally align with organizational goals
- ☑ Metrics should be incorporated in all approved compensation model(s)
- ☑ Metrics should be reviewed annually and modified as appropriate

# 3. Commit Resources to Analytic Tools

**For all performance metrics used in compensation models, ensure the ability to measure results and monitor potential changes**

- ✓ Model the impact of potential reimbursement changes and other significant funds flow changes
- ✓ Test the impact on compensation models and allow sufficient time for quantifying financial consequences
- ✓ Assess performance regarding high profile clinical outcomes
- ✓ Develop infrastructure that can be scaled as needed
- ✓ Report the metrics to physicians and leaders on a regular basis



# 4. Educate Physicians

**Develop a strategy for educating physicians and key stakeholders regarding the health care environment, including:**

- ☑ The economics of faculty practice
- ☑ An overview of the evolving health care marketplace, including basic tenets of changing reimbursement models
- ☑ Market and regulatory considerations affecting physician compensation
- ☑ The relationship between funding stream changes and the organization's ability to support operating expenses

# 5. Develop a Longer-Term Strategy

**Develop a long-term strategy to support alignment between organizational success and physician compensation**

- ☑ Limit the number of plans
  - Primary care physicians
  - Specialist physicians
  - Hospital-based physicians
  - Research physicians
  - Physicians in innovative care arrangements
- ☑ Include an approach for addressing outliers
- ☑ Ensure all plans are understandable and transparent, with a clear link between organizational, departmental and individual goals
- ☑ Imbed sufficient flexibility to respond to financial exigencies

## 6. Develop a Supportive Infrastructure

**At a minimum, this should include:**




- ☑ A rigorous and thoughtful physician performance evaluation process
- ☑ Sufficient reporting to physicians so they can understand their performance throughout the year
- ☑ Appropriate and consistent benchmarking and effort reporting
- ☑ Sufficient independent review to ensure legal compliance

# Compensation Governance Continuum

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# Compensation Structure Continuum

## Structural Characteristics

	Who Develops Principles?	What is the Extent of Compensation Variability and Who Develops the Plans?	What is Driving Individual Physician Compensation?
 <b>Level 1 – Department Driven</b>	Departmental autonomy	Each department develops its own compensation plan	Primarily individual physician performance with some link to department financial performance
 <b>Level 2 – Evolving Collaboration</b>	Department and organizational leadership work together	Some standardization (required compensation components, similar types of plans); department and organizational leadership collaborate on design	Individual physician performance and department financial performance; potential for organizational metrics
 <b>Level 3 – Driven by Organization</b>	Organization formulates a single framework that is shared with all	Organizational plan limits the number of models (five or fewer); design may be collaborative and driven by organizational needs	Individual physician performance, department and overall organizational performance

# Compensation Governance Continuum

## Compensation Governance Characteristics

	What is the Extent of the Governance Structure?	Who Approves Principles and Oversees Compliance?	Who Approves Compensation and Exceptions?	Who Performs Analytics?
 <b>Level 1 – Department Oversight</b>	Governance handled at the department level	Department Chair	Chair; exceptions also approved by Chair provided funds are available	Department staff
 <b>Level 2 – Evolving Oversight</b>	Development of a organizational governance structure (typically not an independent body)	Organizational leadership group or executive	Chair, provided comp. is consistent with guidelines; exceptions approved by organizational leadership group or executive	System staff
 <b>Level 3 – Consistent Organizational Oversight</b>	Formal Organizational governance body exists (Comp. Committee - disinterested members)	Organizational governance body; guidelines/principles known to all physicians	Organizational governance body	System staff; reported to organizational governance body

# Contact Information

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