

Knowledge is Power: Understanding Your True Residency Program Financial Picture

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Educational Objectives

- Recognize the value of financial knowledge
- Define revenue, expenses, and margin
- List common sources of residency program revenue and expenses
- Understand the ramifications of positive and negative financial margins

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Why Does This Matter?



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Knowledge is Power

- Everyone has perceptions of your program's financial contribution (or lack thereof) to your institution
- Different people see different parts of the picture and therefore have differing perceptions
- If you truly understand the entire picture you will be best positioned to both make good decisions and manage impressions

Speaking the Language Helps

- Administrators don't expect doctors to understand finance
- If you speak their language you can open doors
- You create the opportunity to be part of decisions that affect you
- You may have best understanding, especially in single program institutions

It's a Valuable Tool

- Organizations respond best to business plans
- If you can build a solid financial argument for something you want you have the best chance of getting it
- In education return on investment can take time- you need to be able to advocate for a long-term view of success

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Key Concepts



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Your Residency Program

- Should be the unit of study
- Should include only those people and activities core to the program
 - Administration and education
 - Faculty time attributed to your program
 - Residents
 - Clinical activities of faculty, residents and other staff
- Recognize that each program will be different

Revenue

- Income generated by or intended to support the residency program
 - Medicare DGME and IME
 - Medicaid DGME and IME
 - THC HRSA support
 - Professional Fees
 - Grants and contracts
 - State support

Expenses

- Costs associated with doing business as a residency program
 - Administrative and educational costs
 - Salaries and benefits
 - Clinic operational expenses
 - Malpractice insurance
 - Miscellaneous

Margin

- Revenue minus expenses
- May be positive or negative
- Outcome is heavily influenced by what is (or isn't) included in revenue and expenses
- There will be differing perceptions of margin within your institution- you need to know the “truth”

Revenue



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Medicare DGME

- Medicare pays teaching hospitals for Medicare's share of the direct cost of the residency operations
 - Resident salaries, faculty teaching, administration, etc.
- Per Resident Amount (PRA) calculated based on 1984 base year adjusted for inflation

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How DGME is Calculated

1. PRA set base year (1984 unless newer)
2. Inflation adjustment annually
3. PRA multiplied by program resident cap (1996), discounted 50% for residents beyond primary period of training
4. Medicare share of total DGME calculated based on proportion of total inpatient days

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Medicare IME

- Theoretically, IME payments cover teaching hospital's "excess costs" of care due to residents' inefficiency (more tests, longer LOS, sicker patients)
- In reality, IME makes up for lack of education funding by other payers
- IME supports the expensive indigent care system in many localities (NY, LA)

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How IME is Calculated

- Percent added to each DRG payment from Medicare. Hospitals with more residents per bed get a higher percent added to their DRGs (0- 40%)
- Includes DRGs for both traditional Medicare and Medicare Advantage patients
- IME typically double DGME

Medicaid DGME and IME

- Provided by a (shrinking) number of states
- Mechanisms and amounts vary
- Medicaid expansion has resulted in growing payments to some programs

Professional Fees

- Your largest source of clinical revenue
- Gross vs. net revenue
 - Gross = charges
 - Net = \$ collected (typically 60% of gross)
- Largest determinants:
 - Patient mix
 - Number and clinical activity of faculty
 - Number of residents

Grants

- May come from a variety of sources
- Activities being supported vary widely
- Are seldom general program support

Contracts

- Payments for delivery of services by program staff to other organizations
- Clinical examples
 - Nursing home director
 - Student health services
- Non-clinical examples
 - Research consultation
 - Medical school teaching

State Funding

- Direct state support of GME
- Common in some states (TX, CA, WA)
- Non-existent in others
- May be direct to programs or indirect

HMO and Population Health Payments

- Currently growing and can be sizable
- Per-member-per-month contracted payments
- Shared savings rewards
- Meaningful Use payments

The Reality of Revenue Credit

- Just because your program generates revenue doesn't mean it will all appear on your balance sheet
 - Some or all of IME may be kept by institution
 - QI Department may claim population health payments to support infrastructure
 - Grant revenue or charitable gifts may go elsewhere

Expenses

Personnel



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Things to Consider

- People are probably 80% or more of your total expenses
- People and Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) are two different things
- Direct costs
 - Salary
 - Benefits (20-50% of salary)
- Academic vs. clinical time allocation

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Faculty

- Director
- Associate/Assistant Directors
- Full-time faculty
- Part-time faculty
- Community preceptors
 - How many FTE's does the pool add up to?

Residents

- Salary
 - On your website
- Benefits
 - May be different from other employees

Residency Administrative Staff

- Administrator/Manager/Coordinator
- Other professional staff
 - Evaluation
 - Finance
 - Recruitment
- Administrative Assistants

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Practice Staff

- Manager
- Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners
- RNs and LPNs
- Patient care technicians and Medical Assistants
- Front desk staff
- Billing staff
- Social workers, care coordinators, pharmacists, etc.
- Dedicated IT support

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Contracted Services

- On call coverage (eg. OB)
- Specialist teachers (eg. Geriatrician)
- External billing service
- IT support

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Expenses Non-Salary



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Malpractice Insurance

- Payments to insurance company
- Hospital self-insured trusts

Practice Expenses

- Lease payments
- Utilities, maintenance, cleaning and service contracts
- EHR licenses
- Drugs
- Lab supplies
- Translation services
- Miscellaneous

Residency Administrative Expenses

- Recruitment and advertising
- Travel and faculty CME
- Tuition, fees, subscriptions and licenses
- Educational expenses
- Consulting
- Miscellaneous

Capital Equipment

- Typically items costing more than \$1,000-5,000 expected to last more than 1 year
 - Furniture, carpets, painting
 - Computers, servers, projectors and routers
 - US machines, surgical equipment, colposcopes, sigmoidoscopes
- Typically administered in separate budget
- May also be special project funds

Support of Other Entities

- Hospital Director of Medical Education (DME)
- Graduate Medical Education Office (DIO)
- Department of Family Medicine
 - Clinical Chair
 - Administrative support
- Dean's Taxes

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Margin



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Margin- The Bottom Line

- You need to know the real number
- Others will have their own, often varying, perspectives
- Playing to perceptions or dispelling myths may open doors

Positive or Negative?

- If you are positive
 - Who knows?
 - What's the trajectory? Is it sustainable?
 - Where is your margin going?
- If you are negative
 - Who knows?
 - Is it transient or expected to continue?
 - Who is making up your deficit?

Thinking Beyond Margin

- Downstream revenue to sponsoring institution
 - Hospital admissions, surgery, lab, and radiology
 - May exceed \$10,000,000 annually
- Non-monetary contributions
 - Institutional leadership
 - Cost savings (important in ACOs)
 - Primary care workforce
 - Community benefit

Take Home Messages



Take Home Messages

- Knowledge is power, and can open doors
- Revenue – Expenses = Margin
- Everyone at your institution will have a different perception of your margin
- You must understand the entire picture- no-one else likely does!

During the break...

- Discuss / think about how you might implement the information you just heard.
- Fill out a session evaluation.



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