



# Estimating the Societal Cost of Physician Burnout

*Approach and Calculations*

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# Overview

The impact of physician burnout can have a ripple effect, affecting not only the physician practices or health systems in which burnout is occurring but also patients across the nation and our society as a whole.

To estimate the **societal cost of physician burnout**, we will include the following contributing factors:

- Increased turnover
- Productivity loss
- Negative impact on quality of care, increased patient safety concerns and medical errors
- Rise in physician suicide rate – *note: data was insufficient to include in our final estimate*
- Increased (unnecessary) diagnostic testing and specialty referrals – *note: data was insufficient to include in our final estimate*

# Quantification Approach

Contributing Factor	Quantifiable Metric(s)	Estimated Annual \$
Increased turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruiting costs per physician (recruiting agency, marketing, interview costs, up front bonus)</li> <li>Lost productivity assuming no immediate back-fill of every lost physician</li> </ul>	\$9b to \$18b
Productivity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lost clinical time (visits/year) and associated revenue</li> </ul>	\$1.7b
Negative impact on quality care, increased patient safety concerns and medical errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of medical errors attributed to burned out physicians</li> </ul>	\$97b to 129b
Rise in physician suicide rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foregone salary from expected full-length career</li> </ul>	More data needed to quantify
Increased (unnecessary) diagnostic testing and specialty referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost of testing</li> <li>Cost of unnecessary specialist visits</li> </ul>	More data needed to quantify
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$108b to \$149b</b>  ~ \$110b to \$150b

# Quantification: Increased Turnover

Contributing Factor	Quantifiable Metric
Increased turnover due to Burnout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruiting costs per physician (recruiting agency, marketing, interview costs, up front bonus)</li> <li>Lost productivity assuming no immediate back-fill of every lost physician</li> </ul>

**Approach:** (# physicians in the U.S.) x (turnover rate due to burnout) x (cost of turnover)

## Sources:

## Findings / data available:

Kaiser Family Foundation Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017.

<https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

- 923,308 active physicians in the U.S. (we will discount to 750,000 to account for part-time / academic physicians)

Shanafelt T, Goh J and C Sinsky. The Business Case for Investing in Physician Well-being. *JAMA Internal Medicine, Special Communication*. September 25, 2017.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2653912>

- National mean burnout rate: 54%
- National mean turnover rate (general): approx. 7% (6.8% cited in AMGA / Cejka – see below)
- Mean cost of turnover: \$500k to \$1m

AMGA and Cejka Research, as reported by AMGA. Physician Turnover Remains High as More Physicians Retire. August 12, 2014.

<https://www.amga.org/wcm/AboutAMGA/News/2014/082114.aspx>

- General physician turnover rate is 6.8% (2013)

# Calculation: Increased Turnover

750,000 active physicians in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> × 2.4% turnover rate due to burnout<sup>2</sup> × \$500k to \$1m replacement cost per physician<sup>2</sup>

= \$9b to \$18b

Per Shanafelt et al. approach<sup>2</sup>:

Turnover rate due to burnout = Total turnover – turnover due to other factors than burnout

Turnover due to factors other than burnout = Total turnover / (1-burnout rate)

Turnover due to factors other than burnout = 6.8%<sup>3</sup> / (1-54%) = 4.4%

Turnover due to burnout = 6.8% - 4.4% = 2.4%

1 Kaiser Family Foundation "Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017", (2017). <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>, discounted to account for part-time or academic physicians.

2 Shanafelt T, Goh J and C Sinsky. The Business Case for Investing in Physician Well-being. *JAMA Internal Medicine, Special Communication*. September 25, 2017. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2653912>

3 AMGA and Cejka Research, as reported by AMGA. Physician Turnover Remains High as More Physicians Retire. August 12, 2014. <https://www.amga.org/wcm/AboutAMGA/News/2014/082114.aspx>

# Quantification: Productivity Loss

## Contributing Factor

## Quantifiable Metric

Productivity loss

- Lost clinical time (visits/year) and associated revenue due to productivity loss / early retirement

**Approach:** (per-physician avg. lost visits per year from productivity loss due to burnout) x (revenue per visit) x (total U.S. physicians experiencing burnout) *note that this approach requires data that has only been published in the Dewa et al. study from Canada; without conducting another study, replicating directly with U.S. data will not be possible.*

**Alternative approach:** convert findings from 2014 Canadian study into 2017 U.S. \$, adjust for any difference in physician burnout rate in the U.S. vs. Canada, and adjust for total # of physicians in U.S. vs. Canada.

### Sources:

### Findings / data available:

Dewa CS, Jacobs P, Thanh NX, Loong D. An estimate of the cost of burnout on early retirement and reduction in clinical hours of practicing physicians in Canada. *BMC Health Services Research*. 2014;14:254. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4062768/>

- Includes discounted cost estimates for early retirement and loss of productivity, based on reduced visits and revenue per visit
- Breaks out the impact by FP, Surgeon, and "Other Specialties"
- Includes several necessary adjustments and assumptions
- Results are in 2010 \$CAD, with an annual discount rate of 3% to account for the total \$ lost over years

Kaiser Family Foundation. Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

- 923,308 active physicians in the U.S. (we will discount to 750,000 to account for part-time / academic physicians)

Canadian Medical Association. Basic Physician Facts. Accessed October 2017. <https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/basic-physician-facts.aspx>

- 83,159 active physicians in Canada

Shanafelt T, Goh J and C Sinsky. The Business Case for Investing in Physician Well-being. *JAMA Internal Medicine, Special Communication*. September 25, 2017. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2653912>

- National mean burnout rate (U.S.): 54%

Canadian Medical Association Survey Findings, as reported by A Picard. CMA head criticizes federal corporate tax plan, says it will harm patient care. *The Daily Globe and Mail*. August 20, 2017. [https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/cma-head-criticizes-federal-corporate-tax-plan-says-it-will-harm-patient-care/article36039222/?cmpid=rss1&click=sf\\_globe](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/cma-head-criticizes-federal-corporate-tax-plan-says-it-will-harm-patient-care/article36039222/?cmpid=rss1&click=sf_globe)

- Canadian burnout rate: 54%

# Calculation: Productivity Loss

Convert 2010 \$CAD to 2017 \$USD

2010 CAD \$213.1m<sup>1</sup> → 2017 CAD \$236.5 → 2017 USD \$183.8m<sup>2</sup>

Translate into U.S. Impact:

2017 U.S. \$183.8m x (750,000 practicing U.S. physicians<sup>3</sup> / 83,159 practicing Canadian physicians)<sup>4</sup> x (adjustment for difference in burnout rate between the U.S. and Canada\*) = \$1.7b

= \$1.7b

1 Dewa CS, Jacobs P, Thanh NX, Loong D. An estimate of the cost of burnout on early retirement and reduction in clinical hours of practicing physicians in Canada. *BMC Health Services Research*. 2014;14:254. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4062768/>

2 Currency conversion rates as of October 25, 2017

3 Kaiser Family Foundation. Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

4 Canadian Medical Association. Basic Physician Facts. Accessed October 2017. <https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/basic-physician-facts.aspx>

\*No adjustment needed – 54% burnout rate among physicians reported in both the U.S. and Canada (Shanafelt T, Goh J and C Sinsky. The Business Case for Investing in Physician Well-being. *JAMA Internal Medicine, Special Communication*. September 25, 2017.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2653912>) and (Canadian Medical Association Survey Findings, as reported by A Picard. CMA head criticizes federal corporate tax plan, says it will harm patient care. *The Daily Globe and Mail*. August 20, 2017.

[https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/cma-head-criticizes-federal-corporate-tax-plan-says-it-will-harm-patient-care/article36039222/?cmpid=rss1&click=sf\\_globe](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/cma-head-criticizes-federal-corporate-tax-plan-says-it-will-harm-patient-care/article36039222/?cmpid=rss1&click=sf_globe))

# Quantification: Increased Medical Errors

## Contributing Factor

Negative impact on quality care, increased patient safety concerns and medical errors

## Quantifiable Metric

- Cost of medical errors attributed to burned out physicians

**Approach:** Difference between (cost of medical errors attributable to burned out physicians) and (cost of medical errors attributable to non-burned out physicians)

### Sources:

### Findings / data available:

Shanafelt TD, Balch CM, Bechamps G, Russell T, Dyrbye L, Satele D, Collicott P, Novotny PJ, Sloan J, Freischlag J. Burnout and medical errors among American surgeons. *Annals of Surgery*. 2010 Jun;251(6):995-1000. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19934755>

- 1-point increase in surgeon's self-reported emotional exhaustion w/ 5-point increase in reported errors; 11-point increase for every 1-point increase in surgeon's depersonalization score; 8.9% surgeons report medical error in past quarter

Kaiser Family Foundation. Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

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- National mean burnout rate (U.S.): 54%

Andel C, Davidow SL, Hollander M and DA Moreno. The economics of health care quality and medical errors. *Journal of Healthcare Finance*. 2012 Fall;39(1):39-50. <http://www.wolterskluwerlb.com/health/resource-center/articles/2012/10/economics-health-care-quality-and-medical-errors>

- Total of \$745b and \$980b total cost of preventable death (indirect and direct) is 10xs the original IOM estimate from 1999



# Calculation: Increased Medical Errors (1 of 2)

Likelihood for a physician to report a medical error over the course of a year:

= (8.9% of physicians report at least one medical error in the past quarter)<sup>1</sup> x 4 quarters = 35.6%

Likelihood of a burned out physician to report a medical error over the course of a year:

= 35.6% x (1 + (11% increased likelihood of reporting an error for every 1 point increase on the depersonalization score, or a 5% increased likelihood of reporting an error for every 1 point increase on the emotional exhaustion score; 10% was used in this analysis, assuming some physicians experience more than a 1 point increase (range is 0 to 33 and 0 to 54, respectively), and others less))<sup>1</sup> = 39.5%

Proportion of medical errors from burned out physicians =

(750,000 active practicing physicians<sup>2</sup> x 54% burned out<sup>3</sup>) = 405,000 burned out physicians

(750,000 active practicing physicians<sup>2</sup> x 46% not burned out<sup>3</sup>) = 345,000 non-burned out physicians

(405,000 burned out physicians \* 39.5% likelihood of reporting a medical error) ÷

(345,000 non-burned out physicians \* 35.6% likelihood of reporting a medical error) = 56.6% medical errors from burned out group

*(continued on next page)*

1 Shanafelt TD, Balch CM, Bechamps G, Russell T, Dyrbye L, Satele D, Collicott P, Novotny PJ, Sloan J, Freischlag J. Burnout and medical errors among American surgeons. *Annals of Surgery*. 2010 Jun;251(6):995-1000. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19934755>

2 Kaiser Family Foundation. Totally Professionally Active Physicians – October 2017. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-active-physicians/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>, discounted to account for part-time or academic physicians.

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# Calculation: Increased Medical Errors (2 of 2)

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Cost of medical errors attributed to the burned out physician group =  
 $(\$735\text{b to } \$980\text{b total annual cost of medical errors})^4 \times 56.6\% = \$416\text{b to } \$554\text{b}$

Cost of medical errors attributed to the non-burned out physician group =  
 $(\$735\text{b to } \$980\text{b total annual cost of medical errors})^4 \times 43.4\% = \$319\text{b to } \$425\text{b}$

Difference between medical error cost attributable to burned out physicians vs. non-burned out physicians:  
 $= (\$416\text{b to } \$554\text{b}) - (\$319\text{b to } \$425\text{b})$

**= \$97b to \$129b**