

2006 AAPA Physician Assistant Census Report

Introduction

The American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) was founded in 1968 and is the only national organization representing physician assistants (PAs) in all medical specialties. The Academy educates the general public about the PA profession, assures competency of PAs through active involvement in the accreditation of PA programs, provides continuing education, and conducts PA-related research. The Academy works to promote quality, cost-effective health care, and the professional and personal growth of PAs.

From 1990 to 1995, the AAPA conducted a census survey of its members. Beginning in 1996, the census survey was expanded to include those PAs who were not members of AAPA. While the survey instrument and the data collection process have undergone some revisions since the inception of the census, the general approach and data elements have remained much the same.

The data collection effort for the 2006 AAPA Physician Assistant Census was conducted between February 23 and September 15, 2006. The 2006 Census was available online as well as on paper; 2006 was the first year that this survey was available to be completed online.

The online version of the survey was posted to the AAPA web site and an email with a link to the survey was sent on February 23, 2006 to 41,053 PAs for whom a valid email address was available. Reminder emails were sent to AAPA members with valid email addresses via AAPA's monthly E-News on March 1, April 5, May 3, June 8, and September 6, 2006.

The paper version of the survey was mailed on March 15, 2006 to all individuals, both AAPA members and non-members, who were believed to be eligible to practice as PAs in the United States as of December 31, 2005 and for whom address information was available, but the paper version of the survey was not sent to individuals from whom an electronic response had been received prior to March 6, 2006, or to individuals who had indicated on a previous Census that they were retired or working as a physician. Paper surveys were mailed to 62,968 people.

In total, 65,681 PAs were invited to participate in the 2006 Census – accounting for 93.0 percent of the 70,612 individuals eligible to practice as PAs. Completed surveys were received from 23,436 people, representing 33.2 percent of all individuals eligible to practice as PAs and 35.7 percent of the PAs who were invited to participate. Of the 26,418 AAPA members invited to participate, 15,995 (60.5%) responded; of the 39,263 non-members who were invited to participate, 7,442 (19.0%) responded.

This document presents the responses received on the Census survey and also includes certain static information derived from the AAPA Masterfile, such as sex, race, and age. It should be noted that these data have not been weighted or adjusted to account for non-response, the number of usable responses for each item varies due to item non-response, and that the percentages displayed may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

To facilitate locating specific items of interest, an index of the subjects addressed by the tables is provided in addition to a list of tables.

Highlights of National Statistics

Section I. Characteristics of Respondents and Non-Respondents

Sex: Females accounted for 62 percent of the respondents to this year's census.

Ethnicity: White PAs comprise 88 percent of the respondents.

PA Education: Just under half (44%) of respondents hold a bachelor's level PA degree; 35 percent of respondents hold a master's level PA degree.

Age: The mean age of census respondents is 41 years (median = 40), the mean age at time of graduation from PA school was 31 years (median = 29), and the mean number of years since graduation from PA school for census respondents is 11 (median = 7).

Section II. Professional Status of Respondents

Practice Status: The vast majority of respondents (91%) are in clinical practice.

Current Profession: Four percent of respondents reported working as a PA educator. This was the most common professional activity other than providing clinical services as a PA.

Section III: Information about Respondents in Clinical Practice

Number of Clinical PA Jobs: Eighty-five percent of respondents reported working exactly one clinical PA job; 15 percent work more than one clinical PA job concurrently.

Employer Type: More than four in ten respondents (44%) are employed by a single or multi-specialty physician group practice while 22 percent are employed by hospitals and 13 percent are employed by solo physician offices.

Government Employment: About 9 percent of respondents work for some type of government agency. The Department of Veterans' Affairs is the single largest government employer of PAs accounting for about two percent of respondents; state governments collectively employ just under two percent of this year's respondents.

Primary Work Setting: The most prevalent "primary" work setting, reported by 36 percent of respondents, is a hospital; the hospital departments cited most frequently as primary settings are hospital inpatient units (10%), hospital emergency rooms (9%), hospital outpatient units (7%), and hospital operating rooms (7%). Physician group practices are the primary work setting for 31 percent of respondents; 22 percent report working in a single-specialty group practice and 9 percent report working in a multi-specialty group practice. Other settings reported as the primary work setting by large numbers of PAs include solo-practice physician offices (13%), and Federally Qualified Health Centers or community health facilities (8%).

Work Settings where Clinical Services are Provided over the Course of a Typical Month:

Respondents were asked to indicate all of the settings where they provide clinical services for their primary clinical employer over the course of a typical month. The specific work settings reported by at least 20 percent of respondents are hospital inpatient units (34%), hospital emergency rooms (30%), single-specialty physician group practices (29%), hospital operating rooms (22%), hospital outpatient units (21%), and hospital intensive care/critical care units (22%).

Primary Specialty of Practice: While PAs practice in over 60 different specialty fields, 38 percent of this year's respondents reported that their primary specialty was one of the primary care fields: family/general medicine (27%), general internal medicine (7%), general pediatrics (3%), and obstetrics/gynecology (2%). Other prevalent

specialties for PAs include general surgery/surgical subspecialties (25%), emergency medicine (10%), the subspecialties of internal medicine (11%) and dermatology (3%).

Years in Clinical Practice, Years in Position, and Years in Specialty: The mean number of years respondents have been in clinical practice is 9 (median = 6), the mean number of years respondents have worked in their current position is 5 (median = 3), and the mean number of years respondents have worked in their current specialty is 7 (median = 4).

Geographic Distribution: The states with the largest numbers of clinically practicing respondents are: New York (8%), California (8%), Texas (6%), Pennsylvania (6%), Florida (5%), North Carolina (5%), and Michigan (5%).

Metropolitan Status of Work Site: Sixteen percent of respondents work in counties that are non-metropolitan.

Functions and Responsibilities: PAs can perform a variety of functions for their primary employers. More than half (60%) reported performing minor surgical procedures, thirty-eight percent of respondents reported that they manage the care of patients in an inpatient setting and about one-quarter (24%) reported first-assisting at surgery. Nine percent of respondents reported supervising other PAs, and one in five (19%) reported supervising other clinical staff. More than one-third of respondents (36%) indicated that they precept PA students; one-fourth (24%) reported precepting students of other health professions.

Work Status: The majority of clinically practicing respondents (85%) work full-time, defined as more than 32 hours per week, for their primary clinical employer.

Section IV. Information about Respondents in Clinical Practice Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Their Primary Clinical Job

Hours Worked: The mean number of hours worked by the respondents who work more than 32 hours in a typical week is 44 the median is 41 hours.

Patient Visits/Encounters: Due to the variety of work settings and specialty fields in which PAs practice, the types of patients PAs treat are quite varied. The vast majority (85%) of census respondents who work full-time see some outpatients in their primary job; the mean number of patient visits provided per week by PAs who see outpatients exclusively is 95. Over one-third of respondents who work full-time (44%) see some inpatients in their primary job; the mean number of patient encounters provided per week by respondents who see inpatients exclusively is 64. Eleven percent of respondents report seeing patients who can not be classified as inpatients, outpatients, or nursing home patients, and six percent of full-time PAs reported seeing some nursing home patients in their primary job.

Taking Call: Four in ten respondents (40%) reported taking call for their primary employer. The mean number of hours on call per month for those PAs who reported taking some call but who were not always on call is 94.

Base Pay: The majority of respondents (80%) reported receiving their base pay in the form of a salary; 18 percent indicated that they receive an hourly wage.

Compensation: Respondents reported receiving several additional forms of compensation from their primary employer. The most common form of additional compensation was a bonus or incentive pay based on the PA's productivity or performance, reported by 24 percent of respondents. Nineteen percent of respondents reported receiving a bonus based on something other than productivity or performance while 18 percent reported receiving

overtime pay. Almost half of those who reported receiving an incentive based on productivity or performance (44%) indicated that the incentive was based on revenue.

Annual Income: The median total annual income from primary employer for respondents who work at least 32 hours per week for their primary employer and who are not self-employed is \$80,356; the mean is \$84,396. The comparable figures for respondents who graduated in 2005 are \$69,517 and \$71,004, respectively.

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Section I: Characteristics of 2006 AAPA Census Respondents

Table 1.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Census Respondents

	Count	Percent
Total	70630	100.0%
Respondents	23436	33.2%
Nonrespondents	47194	66.8%

Table 1.2: Number and Percent Distribution of Census Respondents by Sex

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	23218	100.0%	46299	100.0%	69517	100.0%
Male	8744	37.7%	20511	44.3%	29255	42.1%
Female	14474	62.3%	25788	55.7%	40262	57.9%

Table 1.3: Number and Percent Distribution of Census Respondents by Race

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	21213	100.0%	35709	100.0%	56922	100.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	748	3.5%	1794	5.0%	2542	4.5%
Black (Not Hispanic)	757	3.6%	2810	7.9%	3567	6.3%
Hispanic/Latino Origin	811	3.8%	2027	5.7%	2838	5.0%
Amer Indian/Alaskan	168	.8%	351	1.0%	519	.9%
White (Not Hispanic)	18729	88.3%	28727	80.4%	47456	83.4%

Table 1.4: Number and Percent Distribution of Census Respondents by PA Degrees Held

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Respondents	21678	100.0%	31509	100.0%	53187	100.0%
Certificate from PA school	6569	30.3%	10577	33.6%	17146	32.2%
Associate's degree from PA school	1437	6.6%	2668	8.5%	4105	7.7%
Bachelor's degree from PA school	9537	44.0%	15454	49.0%	24991	47.0%
Master's degree from PA school	7500	34.6%	7827	24.8%	15327	28.8%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because some PAs received multiple degree types.

Table 1.5: Summary Measures of Age for Census Respondents

	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Count	23390	45831	69221
Mean	41.3	44.0	43.1
Standard deviation	10.9	11.2	11.2
10th p-tile	28.0	30.0	29.0
25th p-tile	32.0	35.0	34.0
Median	40.0	43.0	42.0
75th p-tile	50.0	53.0	52.0
90th p-tile	57.0	59.0	58.0

Table 1.6: Summary Measures of Age During Year of Graduation from PA School for Census Respondents

	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Count	23390	45834	69224
Mean	30.6	31.0	30.8
Standard deviation	6.8	6.8	6.8
10th p-tile	24.0	24.0	24.0
25th p-tile	26.0	26.0	26.0
Median	29.0	29.0	29.0
75th p-tile	34.0	34.0	34.0
90th p-tile	41.0	41.0	41.0

Table 1.7: Summary Measures of Years since Graduation from PA School for Census Respondents

	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Count	23436	47194	70630
Mean	10.7	13.3	12.5
Standard deviation	9.2	9.7	9.6
10th p-tile	2.0	3.0	2.0
25th p-tile	3.0	5.0	5.0
Median	7.0	10.0	9.0
75th p-tile	17.0	22.0	20.0
90th p-tile	26.0	29.0	28.0

Section II: Professional Status of Respondents**Table 2.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents by Clinical Practice Status**

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23436	100.0%
In clinical practice	21271	90.8%
Not in clinical practice	2165	9.2%

Table 2.2: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents by Current Professional Status*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23436	100.0%
Clinically practicing PA	21271	90.8%
Clinically practicing physician or resident	26	.1%
Clinically practicing NP	185	.8%
Other clinically practicing provider	181	.8%
PA educator	987	4.2%
Other health professions educator	298	1.3%
Health care professional-administrator	407	1.7%
Health care professional-researcher	166	.7%
Health care professional-lawyer	11	.0%
Health care professional-public health	60	.3%
Health care professional-other	425	1.8%
Other non-health professional	245	1.0%
Student in post-graduate PA program	123	.5%
Medical student	51	.2%
Other student	90	.4%
Not employed by choice	580	2.5%
Employed, seeking PA job	81	.3%
Unemployed, seeking PA job	183	.8%
Unemployed, seeking non-PA job	35	.1%
Retired	187	.8%
Other	250	1.1%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Section III: Information about Respondents in Clinical Practice

Table 3.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Number of Concurrent PA Jobs

	Count	Percent
Respondents	21271	100.0%
One	18128	85.2%
Two	2572	12.1%
Three	375	1.8%
More than three	80	.4%
Self-employed w/mult contracts	116	.5%

Table 3.2: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Type of Primary Employer

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20925	100.0%
Self-employed	545	2.6%
Solo physician practice	2697	12.9%
Single-specialty physician group	6591	31.5%
Multi-specialty physician group	2644	12.6%
University hospital	1652	7.9%
Other hospital	3030	14.5%
Freestanding urgent care center	447	2.1%
Freestanding surgical center	27	.1%
Nursing home or LTC facility	55	.3%
Home health agency	4	.0%
Hospice	2	.0%
HMO	437	2.1%
Community health center	1238	5.9%
Medical staffing agency	58	.3%
Physician practice mngmt org	284	1.4%
Integrated health system	246	1.2%
Corrections system	217	1.0%
Other	751	3.6%

Table 3.3: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Primary Employer's Government Affiliation

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20700	100.0%
Not government employed	18851	91.1%
Air Force	99	.5%
Army	276	1.3%
Navy	99	.5%
Coast Guard	12	.1%
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	480	2.3%
Federal Bureau of Prisons/DOJ	36	.2%
Indian Health Service	74	.4%
Federal Public Health Service	79	.4%
Other Federal Government	96	.5%
State Government	331	1.6%
Local Government	267	1.3%

Table 3.4: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Primary Work Setting

	Count	Percent
Respondents	21023	100.0%
Intensive/critical care unit of hospital	446	2.1%
Inpatient unit of hospital (not ICU/CCU)	2059	9.8%
Outpatient unit of hospital	1451	6.9%
Hospital emergency room	1982	9.4%
Hospital operating room	1408	6.7%
Other unit of hospital	291	1.4%
Federally Qualified Rural Health Center	774	3.7%
Other FQHC	409	1.9%
Other community health center/facility	512	2.4%
Freestanding urgent care facility	613	2.9%
Freestanding surgical facility	83	.4%
Solo practice physician office	2646	12.6%
Single-specialty physician group practice	4617	22.0%
Multi-specialty physician group practice	1922	9.1%
HMO facility	339	1.6%
Nursing home or LTC facility	163	.8%
University/college student health facility	123	.6%
School-based health facility	77	.4%
Other freestanding outpatient facility	388	1.8%
Correctional facility	231	1.1%
Industrial facility/work site	100	.5%
Mobile health unit	23	.1%
Patients' homes	27	.1%
Other	339	1.6%

Table 3.5: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Types of Practice Settings where Time is Spent For Primary Employer*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	21043	100.0%
Intensive/critical care unit of hospital	4721	22.4%
Inpatient unit of hospital (not ICU/CCU)	7065	33.6%
Outpatient unit of hospital	4349	20.7%
Hospital emergency room	6295	29.9%
Hospital operating room	4628	22.0%
Other unit of hospital	1906	9.1%
Federally Qualified Rural Health Center	1036	4.9%
Other FQHC	591	2.8%
Other community health center/facility	796	3.8%
Freestanding urgent care facility	1011	4.8%
Freestanding surgical facility	1068	5.1%
Solo practice physician office	3047	14.5%
Single-specialty physician group practice	6070	28.8%
Multi-specialty physician group practice	2625	12.5%
HMO facility	499	2.4%
Nursing home or LTC facility	1181	5.6%
University/college student health facility	269	1.3%
School-based health facility	169	.8%
Other freestanding outpatient facility	658	3.1%
Correctional facility	356	1.7%
Industrial facility/work site	183	.9%
Mobile health unit	87	.4%
Patients' homes	354	1.7%
Other	562	2.7%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 3.6: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by General Specialty Practiced for Primary Employer

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20998	100.0%
Family/general medicine	5572	26.5%
General internal medicine	1497	7.1%
Emergency medicine	2045	9.7%
General pediatrics	516	2.5%
General surgery	575	2.7%
Internal medicine subspecialties	2336	11.1%
Pediatric subspecialties	324	1.5%
Surgical subspecialties	4668	22.2%
Obstetrics and gynecology	485	2.3%
Industrial/occupational medicine	495	2.4%
Other	2485	11.8%

Table 3.7: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Specialty Practiced for Primary Employer

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20998	100.0%
Addiction medicine	77	.4%
Allergy	121	.6%
Anesthesiology	56	.3%
Dermatology	693	3.3%
Emergency medicine	2045	9.7%
Family practice w/o urgent care	3261	15.5%
Family practice wt urgent care	2311	11.0%
Genetics	4	.0%
Geriatrics	128	.6%
Obstetrics/gynecology	485	2.3%
Occupational medicine	495	2.4%
Ophthalmology	24	.1%
Pain management	223	1.1%
Pathology	4	.0%
Physical med rehab	165	.8%
Psychiatry	201	1.0%
Public health	38	.2%
Radiation oncology	57	.3%
Radiology	71	.3%
Interventional radiology	112	.5%
Hospital medicine	239	1.1%
General surgery	575	2.7%
Surg: cardiovascular/cardiothoracic	681	3.2%
Surg: colon & rectal	25	.1%
Surg: hand	51	.2%
Surg: neurology	518	2.5%
Surg: oncology	61	.3%
Surg: orthopedics	2224	10.6%
Surg: otorhinolaryngology	190	.9%
Surg: pediatric	23	.1%
Surg: plastic	155	.7%
Surg: thoracic	35	.2%
Surg: transplant	43	.2%
Surg: trauma	102	.5%
Surg: urology	256	1.2%
Surg: vascular	140	.7%
Surg: bariatric	52	.2%
Surg: other	112	.5%
General pediatrics	516	2.5%
Ped: adolescent medicine	48	.2%
Ped: allergy	5	.0%
Ped: cardiology	18	.1%
Ped: critical care	21	.1%
Ped: endocrinology	11	.1%
Ped: gastroenterology	17	.1%
Ped: hematology/oncology	8	.0%
Ped: infectious disease	2	.0%
Ped: neonatal-perinatal	69	.3%
Ped: nephrology	2	.0%
Ped: neurology	18	.1%
Ped: pulmonology	8	.0%
Ped: rheumatology	4	.0%
Ped: oncology	18	.1%
Ped: other	75	.4%
General internal medicine	1497	7.1%
IM: cardiology	798	3.8%
IM: critical care	82	.4%
IM: endocrinology	107	.5%
IM: gastroenterology	385	1.8%
IM: hematology/oncology	43	.2%
IM: immunology	2	.0%
IM: infectious disease	110	.5%
IM: nephrology	127	.6%
IM: neurology	131	.6%
IM: pulmonology	87	.4%
IM: rheumatology	74	.4%
IM: oncology	294	1.4%
IM: other	96	.5%
Other	272	1.3%

Table 3.8: Summary Measures of Years in Clinical Practice as PA for Clinically Practicing Respondents

Respondents	21235
Mean	9.4
Standard deviation	8.9
10th percentile	1.0
25th percentile	3.0
Median	6.0
75th percentile	14.0
90th percentile	25.0

Table 3.9: Summary Measures of Years in Current Position for Clinically Practicing Respondents

Respondents	20704
Mean	4.9
Standard deviation	5.8
10th percentile	.0
25th percentile	1.0
Median	3.0
75th percentile	6.0
90th percentile	13.0

Table 3.10: Summary Measures of Years in Current Specialty for Clinically Practicing Respondents

Respondents	20207
Mean	6.5
Standard deviation	7.2
10th percentile	.0
25th percentile	1.0
Median	4.0
75th percentile	9.0
90th percentile	18.0

Table 3.11: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by AAPA Region in Which Employed

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20639	100.0%
Northeast	4692	22.7%
Southeast	4899	23.7%
North Central	4344	21.0%
South Central	2768	13.4%
West	3936	19.1%

Table 3.12: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by State/Geographic Location in Which Employed

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20639	100.0%
Alaska	123	.6%
Alabama	105	.5%
Arkansas	41	.2%
Arizona	505	2.4%
California	1613	7.8%
Colorado	572	2.8%
Connecticut	452	2.2%
District Of Columbia	57	.3%
Delaware	61	.3%
Florida	1112	5.4%
Georgia	623	3.0%
Guam	5	.0%
Hawaii	48	.2%
Iowa	309	1.5%
Idaho	177	.9%
Illinois	594	2.9%
Indiana	210	1.0%
Kansas	282	1.4%
Kentucky	258	1.3%
Louisiana	140	.7%
Massachusetts	478	2.3%
Maryland	480	2.3%
Maine	188	.9%
Michigan	988	4.8%
Minnesota	412	2.0%
Missouri	208	1.0%
Mississippi	29	.1%
Montana	129	.6%
North Carolina	1082	5.2%
North Dakota	84	.4%
Nebraska	283	1.4%
New Hampshire	141	.7%
New Jersey	307	1.5%
New Mexico	141	.7%
Nevada	140	.7%
New York	1710	8.3%
Ohio	515	2.5%
Oklahoma	299	1.4%
Oregon	288	1.4%
Pennsylvania	1212	5.9%
Rhode Island	76	.4%
South Carolina	213	1.0%
South Dakota	153	.7%
Tennessee	321	1.6%
Texas	1264	6.1%
Utah	218	1.1%
Virginia	467	2.3%
Vermont	67	.3%
Washington	617	3.0%
Wisconsin	588	2.8%
West Virginia	181	.9%
Wyoming	73	.4%

Table 3.13: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Metropolitan Status and Degree of Rurality of County of Primary Work Site*

		Count	Percent
Respondents		19528	100.0%
Not metro	NonMetro, with urban pop >20K and adjacent to metro area	920	4.7%
	NonMetro, with urban pop >20K, not adjacent to metro area	497	2.5%
	NonMetro, with urban pop 2.5K-20K, adjacent to metro area	805	4.1%
	NonMetro, with urban pop 2.5K-20K, not adjacent to metro area	601	3.1%
	NonMetro, with urban pop < 2,500, adjacent to metro area	117	.6%
	NonMetro, with urban pop <2,500, not adjacent to metro area	220	1.1%
Metro	Metro, >1M Population	9324	47.7%
	Metro, 250K-1M Population	4709	24.1%
	Metro, <250K Population	2335	12.0%

Zip Code of primary work site was linked to County Rural-Urban Continuum Code from the Area Resource File obtained through the Bureau of Health Professions, US-DHHS.

Table 3.14: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents Who Perform Select Functions at Primary Clinical Job*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	20770	100.0%
Minor surgical procedures	12406	59.7%
First assisting at surgery	5039	24.3%
Manage the care of patients in an inpatient setting	7812	37.6%
Serve on the quality assurance committee	1683	8.1%
Serve on the utilization review committee	647	3.1%
Participate in the conduct of clinical trials	2413	11.6%
Serve on formulary/pharmaceutical selection committee	565	2.7%
Decision making about procurement of medical/surgical equipment/supplies	4070	19.6%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for other PAs	1944	9.4%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for clinical staff other than PAs	3899	18.8%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for non-clinical staff	1783	8.6%
Precept PA students	7421	35.7%
Precept students of other health professions	5045	24.3%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 3.15: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Hours Worked per Week at Primary Clinical Job

	Count	Percent
Respondents	21271	100.0%
32 or more hours	18150	85.3%
Less than 32 hours	2715	12.8%
Hours not reported	406	1.9%

Section IV: Information about Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Their Primary Clinical Job

Table 4.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Types of Patients Treated*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	12466	100.0%
See some inpatients	5534	44.4%
See some outpatients	10567	84.8%
See some nursing home patients	701	5.6%
See some other patients**	1364	10.9%

*Data represent only respondents who reported complete information about both hours and visits for all patient types. Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents may see multiple types of patients.

**Other patients are those who were not classified as either outpatients, inpatients, or nursing home patients.

Table 4.2: Summary Measures of Total Hours Worked per Week for Primary Clinical Employer by Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job

Respondents	18150
Mean	44.3
Standard deviation	8.0
10th percentile	36.0
25th percentile	40.0
Median	41.0
75th percentile	50.0
90th percentile	55.0

Table 4.3: Summary Measures of Hours Providing Direct Inpatient Care per Week for Respondents Who See Inpatients Exclusively for a Minimum of 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	1154
Mean	43.2
Standard deviation	7.3
10th percentile	35.0
25th percentile	40.0
Median	40.0
75th percentile	48.0
90th percentile	50.0

*Excludes time spent performing tasks other than providing direct patient care to inpatients.

Table 4.4: Summary Measures of Inpatient Encounters per Week for Respondents Who See Inpatients Exclusively for a Minimum of 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job

Respondents	1081
Mean	63.7
Standard deviation	42.6
10th percentile	20.0
25th percentile	35.0
Median	50.0
75th percentile	90.0
90th percentile	110.0

Table 4.5: Summary Measures of Hours Providing Direct Outpatient Care per Week for Respondents Who See Outpatients Exclusively for a Minimum of 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	4781
Mean	39.0
Standard deviation	5.4
10th percentile	33.0
25th percentile	35.0
Median	40.0
75th percentile	40.0
90th percentile	45.0

*Excludes time spent performing tasks other than providing direct patient care to outpatients.

Table 4.6: Summary Measures of Outpatient Visits per Week for Respondents Who See Outpatients Exclusively for a Minimum of 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job

Respondents	4718
Mean	94.6
Standard deviation	39.9
10th percentile	50.0
25th percentile	70.0
Median	90.0
75th percentile	115.0
90th percentile	140.0

Table 4.7 Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Whether Call is Taken

	Count	Percent
Respondents	17969	100.0%
Do not take call	10769	59.9%
Take some call	6164	34.3%
Take call, hours unknown	139	.8%
Always on call	897	5.0%

Table 4.8 Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Types of Call Taken*

	Cases	Percent
Respondents	17995	100.0%
Emergency department call	1919	10.7%
Surgical assisting call	2232	12.4%
In-house call	2216	12.3%
Other call	3790	21.1%
Do not take call	10769	59.8%
Call taken, type not indicated	51	.3%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 4.9: Summary Measures of Call Hours per Month for Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	6162
Mean	94.1
Standard deviation	87.1
10th percentile	12.0
25th percentile	30.0
Median	72.0
75th percentile	130.0
90th percentile	200.0

*Includes only PAs who report taking call, but are not always on call.

Table 4.10: Number and Percent Distribution of Clinically Practicing Respondents by Types of Professional Liability Insurance Policies*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	17995	100.0%
Personal policy funded by employer	6101	33.9%
Personal policy, self-funded	519	2.9%
Rider on employer's policy, funded by employer	8865	49.3%
Rider on employer's policy, self-funded	176	1.0%
Other type of liability insurance	559	3.1%
No professional liability insurance coverage	432	2.4%
Don't know	2008	11.2%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 4.11: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Type of Base Pay Received*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	17091	100.0%
No base pay	237	1.4%
Salary	13669	80.0%
Hourly wage	3071	18.0%
Other base pay	114	.7%

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

Table 4.12: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Types of Additional Compensation Received*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	16509	100.0%
No additional pay	5304	32.1%
Surgical assisting fees	332	2.0%
Overtime pay	2895	17.5%
Administrative pay	433	2.6%
Pay for on-call availability	1448	8.8%
Pay for on-call services/events	1463	8.9%
Bonus not based on performance	3072	18.6%
Bonus based on performance of practice	2206	13.4%
Bonus based on performance of PA	4034	24.4%
Bonus based on something else	878	5.3%

*Excludes self-employed PAs. Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 4.13: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job and Receive Incentive Pay Based on Productivity or Performance by Measures on Which Incentive is Based*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	5209	100.0%
Bonus based on charges	969	18.6%
Bonus based on revenues	2289	43.9%
Bonus based on relative value units	759	14.6%
Bonus based on profit	1312	25.2%
Bonus based on number of visits or panel size	982	18.9%
Bonus based on quality of care	792	15.2%
Bonus based on patient satisfaction	815	15.6%
Bonus based on other factors	461	8.9%

*Excludes self-employed PAs. Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents were instructed to mark all that apply.

Table 4.14: Summary Measures of Total Annual Income from Primary Employer for Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	17346
Mean	\$84,396
Standard deviation	\$21,975
10th percentile	\$62,472
25th percentile	\$70,016
Median	\$80,356
75th percentile	\$94,260
90th percentile	\$110,721

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

Table 4.15: Summary Measures of Total Annual Income from Primary Employer for Respondents Who Graduated in 2005 and Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	1869
Mean	\$71,004
Standard deviation	\$12,743
10th percentile	\$58,040
25th percentile	\$63,653
Median	\$69,517
75th percentile	\$76,416
90th percentile	\$85,375

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

Table 4.16: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Source of Funds for Types of Insurance*

		Count	Percent
Respondents		16595	100.0%
Professional Liability Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	16199	97.6%
	Employer pays 50-94%	99	.6%
	Employer pays 1-49%	33	.2%
	Employer pays 0%	264	1.6%
Individual Health Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	7365	48.1%
	Employer pays 50-94%	5495	35.9%
	Employer pays 1-49%	1077	7.0%
	Employer pays 0%	1388	9.1%
Family Health Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	2859	24.6%
	Employer pays 50-94%	4165	35.8%
	Employer pays 1-49%	1238	10.6%
	Employer pays 0%	3376	29.0%
Dental Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	4501	30.8%
	Employer pays 50-94%	4585	31.4%
	Employer pays 1-49%	1458	10.0%
	Employer pays 0%	4081	27.9%
Disability Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	6272	43.8%
	Employer pays 50-94%	2576	18.0%
	Employer pays 1-49%	1075	7.5%
	Employer pays 0%	4394	30.7%
Term Life Insurance	Employer pays 95-100%	5537	40.7%
	Employer pays 50-94%	1997	14.7%
	Employer pays 1-49%	1325	9.7%
	Employer pays 0%	4738	34.8%

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

Table 4.17: Number and Percent Distribution of Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Source of Funds for Select Expenses*

		Count	Percent
Respondents		15079	100.0%
Pension/Retirement Fund	Employer pays 95-100%	3528	23.4%
	Employer pays 50-94%	3100	20.6%
	Employer pays 1-49%	5825	38.6%
	Employer pays 0%	2626	17.4%
DEA Registration Fees	Employer pays 95-100%	10613	77.7%
	Employer pays 50-94%	189	1.4%
	Employer pays 1-49%	92	.7%
	Employer pays 0%	2773	20.3%
NCCPA Fees	Employer pays 95-100%	10394	64.8%
	Employer pays 50-94%	287	1.8%
	Employer pays 1-49%	140	.9%
	Employer pays 0%	5222	32.6%
AAPA Dues	Employer pays 95-100%	10113	64.0%
	Employer pays 50-94%	275	1.7%
	Employer pays 1-49%	137	.9%
	Employer pays 0%	5268	33.4%
State PA Chapter Dues	Employer pays 95-100%	8201	56.8%
	Employer pays 50-94%	227	1.6%
	Employer pays 1-49%	139	1.0%
	Employer pays 0%	5877	40.7%
Specialty Organization Dues	Employer pays 95-100%	5373	46.4%
	Employer pays 50-94%	229	2.0%
	Employer pays 1-49%	130	1.1%
	Employer pays 0%	5839	50.5%
AAPA Annual Conference Registration Fees	Employer pays 95-100%	7995	57.2%
	Employer pays 50-94%	1142	8.2%
	Employer pays 1-49%	619	4.4%
	Employer pays 0%	4217	30.2%
Credentialing Fees	Employer pays 95-100%	11551	75.4%
	Employer pays 50-94%	352	2.3%
	Employer pays 1-49%	207	1.4%
	Employer pays 0%	3202	20.9%

*Excludes self-employed PAs.