

Pediatrician Participation in Medicaid/SCHIP

Survey of Fellows of the American Academy of Pediatrics, 2000



Division of
Health Policy Research

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US Report: Private Office-based Pediatricians in Direct Patient Care

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American Academy of Pediatrics





PEDIATRICIAN PARTICIPATION IN MEDICAID / SCHIP

*Survey of AAP Members, 2000*¹

US

Survey Sample

Number of Non-federal Pediatricians (1998) ²	54,988
AAP Fellows Surveyed	13,050
Survey Response Rate	66.8%
Surveys Included in this Report	5,487

Medicaid Enrollment and Expenditures, FY 1998³

Total Medicaid Enrollees	40,377,603
Percent Child Enrollees ⁴	56.1%
Total Medicaid Payments	\$142,058 M
Percent Payments to Children ⁴	23.3%
Average Payments per Child Enrollee	\$1,449

Pediatrician Participation in Medicaid/SCHIP

Currently Participate in Medicaid / SCHIP	89.5% / 87.1%		
Percent who accept ALL Medicaid/ SCHIP / Private Patients	<u>Medicaid</u>	<u>SCHIP</u>	<u>Private</u>
with Patient Caseload At Capacity	61.2%	63.7%	74.3%
with Patient Caseload Under Capacity	58.4%	62.0%	70.4%
with Patient Caseload Over Capacity	64.8%	67.7%	85.7%
	64.0%	64.5%	69.5%

Medicaid Reimbursement and Participation

Medicaid Payments Cover Overhead ⁵	13.2%
Medicaid payments Do Not Cover Overhead	54.4%
<i>Do not know whether Medicaid Payments Cover Overhead</i>	32.4%
Percent who will see more Medicaid patients with Increased Reimbursement	31.0%
Percentage of Customary Fee for Well-child Visit Needed to:	
Accept More, or any, Medicaid patients	82.0%
Accept All Medicaid patients	86.5%

1 - Report based on a national total of 5487 returned survey. 2 - AMA Master File 1998. 3 - HCFA2082, FY 1998. Data for Oklahoma is based on fee-for-service payments per child recipient for 1997 and are not included in the regional and state totals. 4 - Under Age 21. 5 - Percent of pediatricians who indicate that Medicaid reimburses enough to cover their overhead for seeing Medicaid patients.

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*Survey of AAP Members, 2000 (Continued)*¹

US

Reasons for Limiting Participation in Medicaid

Percent Pediatricians who rated reason "Very Important"

Low Reimbursement	58.4%
Paperwork Concerns	40.6%
Unpredictable Payments	39.5%
Payment Delays	33.3%
Missed Appointments	33.8%
Increasing State Managed Care Requirements	31.1%
Medicaid Program Too Complex	28.6%
Emergency Room Use	28.4%
Medicaid Patients Less Compliant	29.5%
Regulations Interfere with Quality Medical Care	19.9%

Managed Care Plans Requiring Medicaid Patients³

Acceptance of Medicaid Patients Required	9.6%
Acceptance of Medicaid Patients Not Required	39.1%
<i>Do not know</i>	51.3%

Medicaid Patients' Payment Systems

Managed Care, capitation	31.1%
Managed Care, reduced fee-for-service	43.6%
Non-managed Care System (i.e., traditional fee-for-service)	22.0%
Other	3.3%

SCHIP Patients' Payment Systems

Managed Care, capitation	31.7%
Managed Care, reduced fee-for-service	48.7%
Non-managed Care System (i.e., traditional fee-for-service)	16.7%
Other	2.9%

1 - Report based on a national total of 5487 returned surveys. 2 - Percent of pediatricians who indicate that Medicaid reimburses enough to cover their overhead for seeing Medicaid patients. 3 - Percent of pediatricians who report that some managed care plans in their community require physicians to accept Medicaid patients in order to accept private patients.

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*Survey of AAP Members, 2000 (Continued)*¹

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Patient Source of Payment

Commercial Insurance	63.1%
Medicaid	26.1%
SCHIP (if separate from Medicaid)	2.4%
Medicare	1.4%
Uninsured	7.0%
<i>Percent of Services to Uninsured Patients that are Uncompensated:</i>	38.2%

Patients' Payment Systems

Managed Care, capitation	27.6%
Managed Care, reduced fee-for-service	40.2%
Non-manged Care System (i.e., traditional fee-for-service)	27.8%
Other	4.4%

Patient Caseload

At Capacity	57.5%
Under Capacity	25.7%
Over Capacity	16.8%
<i>Average Number of Patients in Practice</i>	4,048

Work Load

At Capacity	58.6%
Under Capacity	21.8%
Over Capacity	19.6%

Practice Location

Large Metropolitan (Population 1 Million or Above)	33.3%
Small Metropolitan (Population 50K to 1 Million)	41.5%
Nonmetropolitan (Population Between 2.5K to 50 K)	22.7%
Rural (Population 2.5 K or Under)	2.5%

1 - Report based on a national total of 5487 returned surveys.

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Survey of AAP Members, 2000 (Continued)¹

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Primary Setting

Self-Employed Solo Practice	13.6%
Two Physician Practice	8.5%
Pediatric Group Practice	39.5%
Multispecialty Group	17.8%
HMO (Staff Model)	4.4%
Medical School	1.3%
Non-government Hospital	7.6%
Government Hospital or Clinic	0.7%
Other Setting	6.6%

Percent Time Spent in Professional Activity²

Percent **N**

Direct Patient Care	87.7%	5,300
Self-employed	87.4%	2,908
Other than Self-employed	78.1%	2,657
Administration	13.1%	2,829
Academic Medicine	11.9%	1,321
Research	11.6%	476
Fellowship Training	12.2%	222
Other Activity	11.8%	353

Percent Time Spent in (Sub)Specialty²

General Pediatrics	92.0%	4,658
Other Specialty / Subspecialty Area	70.3%	1,661

Gender

Male	55.3%
Female	44.7%

Age

Under 45	49.5%
45 or Above	50.5%
Mean Age	45.5

1 - Report based on a national total of 5487 returned surveys.

2 - Percent time spent in professional activity during a typical workweek. Only non-zero entries are included in the average percents. Therefore the data reflect only those who reported any activities in the specified category. Number of unweighted cases contributing to the average are italicized.