

2007 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 2007 AAPA Physician Assistant Census was conducted between February 20 and September 15, 2007. The 2007 Census was available online as well as on paper; 2007 was the second year that this survey was available to be completed online.

A link to the online version of the survey was posted on the home page of the AAPA web site and an email with a link to the survey was sent between February 20 and March 1, 2007 to the 46,967 PAs for whom a valid email address was available. Between May 18 and May 24, 2007, reminder emails were sent to the 31,250 individuals who had not responded by May 16 (and for whom email address was available). Finally, reminder messages with a link to the online survey were sent to AAPA members with valid email addresses via AAPA's monthly E-News in March and June.

The paper version of the survey was mailed on March 20, 2007 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, 2006 and for whom address information was available, but the paper version of the survey was not sent to individuals from whom an online response had been received prior to March 12, 2007, or to individuals who had indicated on a previous Census that they were retired or working as a physician. Paper surveys were mailed to 61,883 people. A second copy of the paper survey was mailed on June 19, 2007, to 47,542 individuals who had not completed a survey, either online or paper, prior to June 13.

In total, 69,473 PAs were invited to participate in the 2007 Census – accounting for 92.7 percent of the 75,260 individuals eligible to practice as PAs. Completed surveys were received from 26,192 people, representing 34.8 percent of all individuals eligible to practice as PAs and 37.7 percent of the PAs who were invited to participate. Of the 28,439 AAPA members invited to participate, 17,480 (61.5%) responded; of the 41,034 non-members who were invited to participate, 8,712 (21.2%) 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, educational attainment, 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 64 percent of the respondents to this year's census.

Ethnicity: White PAs comprise 88 percent of the respondents.

PA Education: Just under half (42%) of respondents hold a bachelor's level PA degree; 39 percent of respondents hold a master's level PA degree.

Age: The mean age of census respondents is 41 years (median = 39), the mean age at time of graduation from PA school was 31 years (median = 28), 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 (92%) are in clinical practice.

Current Profession: Five 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 23 percent are employed by hospitals and 13 percent are employed by solo physician offices.

Government Employment: About nine 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 three percent of this year's respondents.

Primary Work Setting: The most prevalent "primary" work setting, reported by 38 percent of respondents, is a hospital; the hospital departments cited most frequently as primary settings are hospital inpatient units (10%), hospital emergency rooms (10%), 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 nine 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 (12%), 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 (35%), hospital emergency rooms (31%), single-specialty physician group practices (29%), hospital intensive care/critical care units (23%), hospital operating rooms (22%), and hospital outpatient units (21%).

Primary Specialty of Practice: While PAs practice in over 60 different specialty fields, 37 percent of this year's respondents reported that their primary specialty was one of the primary care fields: family/general medicine (25%), general internal medicine (7%), general pediatrics (2%), 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 (4%).

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 (7%), Texas (6%), Pennsylvania (6%), Florida (6%), North Carolina (5%), and Michigan (5%).

Metropolitan Status of Work Site: Fifteen 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 (59%) 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 (18%) reported supervising other clinical staff. More than one-third of respondents (35%) 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 (86%) 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 93. 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 62. Six percent of respondents report seeing patients who can not be classified as inpatients or outpatients.

Taking Call: Four in ten respondents (39%) 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 (81%) reported receiving their base pay in the form of a salary; 17 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 not based on performance or productivity, reported by 21 percent of respondents. Nineteen percent of respondents reported receiving a bonus based on their own productivity or performance while 14 percent reported receiving overtime pay. Just under half (42%) of those who reported receiving incentive pay based on productivity or performance 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 \$82,223; the mean is \$86,214. The comparable figures for respondents who graduated in 2006 are \$71,825 and \$73,013, respectively.

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Section I: Characteristics of 2007 AAPA Census Respondents

Table 1.1: Number and Percent Distribution of Census Respondents

	Count	Percent
Total	75174	100.0%
Respondents	26192	34.8%
Nonrespondents	48982	65.2%

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

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	25957	100.0%	48049	100.0%	74006	100.0%
Male	9360	36.1%	21139	44.0%	30499	41.2%
Female	16597	63.9%	26910	56.0%	43507	58.8%

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

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	23798	100.0%	37265	100.0%	61063	100.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	917	3.9%	1915	5.1%	2832	4.6%
Black (Not Hispanic)	902	3.8%	2870	7.7%	3772	6.2%
Hispanic/Latino Origin	939	3.9%	2126	5.7%	3065	5.0%
Amer Indian/Alaskan	162	.7%	377	1.0%	539	.9%
White (Not Hispanic)	20878	87.7%	29977	80.4%	50855	83.3%

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

	Respondents		Nonrespondents		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	24275	100.0%	33289	100.0%	57564	100.0%
Certificate from PA school	6885	28.4%	10833	32.5%	17718	30.8%
Associate's degree from PA school	1454	6.0%	2767	8.3%	4221	7.3%
Bachelor's degree from PA school	10216	42.1%	15680	47.1%	25896	45.0%
Master's degree from PA school	9517	39.2%	9183	27.6%	18700	32.5%

*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	26142	47584	73726
Mean	41.2	44.4	43.3
Standard deviation	11.0	11.5	11.4
10th p-tile	28.0	30.0	29.0
25th p-tile	32.0	35.0	34.0
Median	39.0	44.0	42.0
75th p-tile	50.0	53.0	52.0
90th p-tile	57.0	60.0	59.0

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

	Respondents	Nonrespondents	Total
Count	26143	47589	73732
Mean	30.5	30.9	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	28.0	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	26192	48982	75174
Mean	10.7	13.8	12.7
Standard deviation	9.2	9.9	9.8
10th p-tile	2.0	3.0	2.0
25th p-tile	3.0	6.0	5.0
Median	7.0	11.0	9.0
75th p-tile	16.0	22.0	20.0
90th p-tile	26.0	30.0	29.0

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	26192	100.0%
In clinical practice	23974	91.5%
Not in clinical practice	2218	8.5%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	26192	100.0%
Clinically practicing PA	23974	91.5%
Clinically practicing physician or resident	23	.1%
Clinically practicing NP	174	.7%
Other clinically practicing provider	192	.7%
PA educator	1202	4.6%
Other health professions educator	358	1.4%
Health care professional-administrator	494	1.9%
Health care professional-researcher	249	1.0%
Health care professional-forensics	35	.1%
Health care professional-public health	98	.4%
Health care professional-other	466	1.8%
Other non-health professional	238	.9%
Student in post-graduate PA program	127	.5%
Medical student	39	.1%
Other student	65	.2%
Not employed by choice	577	2.2%
Employed, seeking PA job	88	.3%
Unemployed, seeking PA job	223	.9%
Unemployed, seeking non-PA job	36	.1%
Retired	165	.6%
Other	285	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	23959	100.0%
One	20257	84.5%
Two	2975	12.4%
Three	451	1.9%
More than three	123	.5%
Self-employed w/mult contracts	153	.6%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23689	100.0%
Self-employed	676	2.9%
Solo physician practice	2982	12.6%
Single-specialty physician group	7352	31.0%
Multi-specialty physician group	3066	12.9%
University hospital	2045	8.6%
Other hospital	3356	14.2%
Freestanding urgent care center	442	1.9%
Freestanding surgical center	19	.1%
Nursing home or LTC facility	53	.2%
Home health agency	7	.0%
Hospice	2	.0%
HMO	439	1.9%
Community health center	1370	5.8%
Medical staffing agency	78	.3%
Physician practice mngmt org	421	1.8%
Integrated health system	342	1.4%
Corrections system	207	.9%
Other	832	3.5%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23485	100.0%
Not government employed	21343	90.9%
Air Force	130	.6%
Army	316	1.3%
Navy	91	.4%
Coast Guard	18	.1%
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	491	2.1%
Federal Bureau of Prisons/DOJ	31	.1%
Indian Health Service	93	.4%
Federal Public Health Service	105	.4%
Other Federal Government	107	.5%
State Government	520	2.2%
Local Government	240	1.0%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23524	100.0%
Intensive/critical care unit of hospital	524	2.2%
Inpatient unit of hospital (not ICU/CCU)	2423	10.3%
Outpatient unit of hospital	1751	7.4%
Hospital emergency room	2367	10.1%
Hospital operating room	1529	6.5%
Other unit of hospital	323	1.4%
Federally Qualified Rural Health Center	835	3.5%
Other FQHC	457	1.9%
Other community health center/facility	547	2.3%
Freestanding urgent care facility	672	2.9%
Freestanding surgical facility	83	.4%
Solo practice physician office	2796	11.9%
Single-specialty physician group practice	5215	22.2%
Multi-specialty physician group practice	2195	9.3%
HMO facility	317	1.3%
Nursing home or LTC facility	199	.8%
University/college student health facility	138	.6%
School-based health facility	84	.4%
Other freestanding outpatient facility	451	1.9%
Correctional facility	228	1.0%
Industrial facility/work site	119	.5%
Retail Outlet	39	.2%
Mobile health unit	28	.1%
Patients' homes	35	.1%
Other	169	.7%

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	23450	99.0%
Intensive/critical care unit of hospital	5324	22.5%
Inpatient unit of hospital (not ICU/CCU)	8191	34.6%
Outpatient unit of hospital	4967	21.0%
Hospital emergency room	7249	30.6%
Hospital operating room	5204	22.0%
Other unit of hospital	2011	8.5%
Federally Qualified Rural Health Center	1115	4.7%
Other FQHC	642	2.7%
Other community health center/facility	848	3.6%
Freestanding urgent care facility	1099	4.6%
Freestanding surgical facility	1141	4.8%
Solo practice physician office	3196	13.5%
Single-specialty physician group practice	6776	28.6%
Multi-specialty physician group practice	3004	12.7%
HMO facility	461	1.9%
Nursing home or LTC facility	1179	5.0%
University/college student health facility	257	1.1%
School-based health facility	199	.8%
Other freestanding outpatient facility	782	3.3%
Correctional facility	370	1.6%
Industrial facility/work site	219	.9%
Retail Outlet	46	.2%
Mobile health unit	91	.4%
Patients' homes	335	1.4%
Other	571	2.4%

*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	23815	100.0%
Family/general medicine	5932	24.9%
General internal medicine	1643	6.9%
Emergency medicine	2450	10.3%
General pediatrics	579	2.4%
General surgery	654	2.7%
Internal medicine subspecialties	2698	11.3%
Pediatric subspecialties	372	1.6%
Surgical subspecialties	5295	22.2%
Obstetrics and gynecology	561	2.4%
Occupational medicine	574	2.4%
Other	3057	12.8%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23815	100.0%
Addiction medicine	66	.3%
Allergy	127	.5%
Anesthesiology	60	.3%
Dermatology	827	3.5%
Emergency medicine	2450	10.3%
Family practice w/o urgent care	3580	15.0%
Family practice wt urgent care	2352	9.9%
Genetics	7	.0%
Geriatrics	159	.7%
Obstetrics/gynecology	561	2.4%
Occupational medicine	574	2.4%
Ophthalmology	23	.1%
Pain management	275	1.2%
Pathology	4	.0%
Physical med rehab	170	.7%
Psychiatry	243	1.0%
Public health	49	.2%
Radiation oncology	57	.2%
Radiology	36	.2%
Interventional radiology	195	.8%
Hospital medicine	233	1.0%
General surgery	654	2.7%
Surg: cardiovascular/cardiothoracic	748	3.1%
Surg: colon & rectal	26	.1%
Surg: hand	54	.2%
Surg: neurology	573	2.4%
Surg: oncology	58	.2%
Surg: orthopedics	2411	10.1%
Surg: otorhinolaryngology	232	1.0%
Surg: pediatric	31	.1%
Surg: plastic	184	.8%
Surg: thoracic	38	.2%
Surg: transplant	67	.3%
Surg: trauma	106	.4%
Surg: urology	285	1.2%
Surg: vascular	144	.6%
Surg: bariatric	62	.3%
Surg: spine	172	.7%
Surg: other	104	.4%
General pediatrics	579	2.4%
Ped: adolescent medicine	53	.2%
Ped: allergy	9	.0%
Ped: cardiology	19	.1%
Ped: critical care	22	.1%
Ped: endocrinology	10	.0%
Ped: gastroenterology	18	.1%
Ped: hematology/oncology	7	.0%
Ped: infectious disease	5	.0%
Ped: neonatal-perinatal	91	.4%
Ped: nephrology	1	.0%
Ped: neurology	18	.1%
Ped: pulmonology	14	.1%
Ped: rheumatology	2	.0%
Ped: oncology	23	.1%
Ped: other	80	.3%
General internal medicine	1643	6.9%
IM: cardiology	916	3.8%
IM: critical care	105	.4%
IM: endocrinology	132	.6%
IM: gastroenterology	406	1.7%
IM: hematology/oncology	56	.2%
IM: immunology	4	.0%
IM: infectious disease	123	.5%
IM: nephrology	143	.6%
IM: neurology	143	.6%
IM: pulmonology	122	.5%
IM: rheumatology	74	.3%
IM: oncology	405	1.7%
IM: other	69	.3%
Other	526	2.2%

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

Respondents	23753
Mean	9.4
Standard deviation	8.9
10th percentile	.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	23549
Mean	4.8
Standard deviation	5.8
10th percentile	.0
25th percentile	1.0
Median	3.0
75th percentile	6.0
90th percentile	12.0

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

Respondents	23526
Mean	6.6
Standard deviation	7.3
10th percentile	.0
25th percentile	1.0
Median	4.0
75th percentile	9.0
90th percentile	17.0

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23368	100.0%
Northeast	5398	23.1%
Southeast	5617	24.0%
North Central	4926	21.1%
South Central	3142	13.4%
West	4285	18.3%

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	23368	100.0%
Alaska	141	.6%
Alabama	142	.6%
Arkansas	37	.2%
Arizona	567	2.4%
California	1712	7.3%
Colorado	628	2.7%
Connecticut	498	2.1%
District Of Columbia	83	.4%
Delaware	84	.4%
Florida	1306	5.6%
Georgia	731	3.1%
Guam	7	.0%
Hawaii	59	.3%
Iowa	339	1.5%
Idaho	168	.7%
Illinois	715	3.1%
Indiana	257	1.1%
Kansas	295	1.3%
Kentucky	272	1.2%
Louisiana	169	.7%
Massachusetts	556	2.4%
Maryland	543	2.3%
Maine	203	.9%
Michigan	1095	4.7%
Minnesota	488	2.1%
Missouri	221	.9%
Mississippi	34	.1%
Montana	148	.6%
North Carolina	1158	5.0%
North Dakota	87	.4%
Nebraska	306	1.3%
New Hampshire	155	.7%
New Jersey	359	1.5%
New Mexico	156	.7%
Nevada	168	.7%
New York	1951	8.3%
Ohio	581	2.5%
Oklahoma	362	1.5%
Oregon	313	1.3%
Pennsylvania	1420	6.1%
Rhode Island	93	.4%
South Carolina	261	1.1%
South Dakota	175	.7%
Tennessee	361	1.5%
Texas	1461	6.3%
Utah	236	1.0%
Virginia	550	2.4%
Vermont	79	.3%
Washington	685	2.9%
Wisconsin	662	2.8%
West Virginia	210	.9%
Wyoming	81	.3%

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		22554	100.0%
Not metro	NonMetro, with urban pop >20K and adjacent to metro area	989	4.4%
	NonMetro, with urban pop >20K, not adjacent to metro area	547	2.4%
	NonMetro, with urban pop 2.5K-20K, adjacent to metro area	842	3.7%
	NonMetro, with urban pop 2.5K-20K, not adjacent to metro area	659	2.9%
	NonMetro, with urban pop < 2,500, adjacent to metro area	137	.6%
	NonMetro, with urban pop <2,500, not adjacent to metro area	233	1.0%
Metro	Metro, >1M Population	10892	48.3%
	Metro, 250K-1M Population	5573	24.7%
	Metro, <250K Population	2682	11.9%

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	23790	100.0%
Minor surgical procedures	13950	58.6%
First assisting at surgery	5670	23.8%
Manage the care of patients in an inpatient setting	9047	38.0%
Serve on the quality assurance committee	1913	8.0%
Serve on the utilization review committee	758	3.2%
Participate in the conduct of clinical trials	2747	11.5%
Serve on formulary/pharmaceutical selection committee	602	2.5%
Decision making about procurement of medical/surgical equipment/supplies	4562	19.2%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for other PAs	2190	9.2%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for clinical staff other than PAs	4274	18.0%
Supervisory/managerial responsibilities for non-clinical staff	2026	8.5%
Precept PA students	8405	35.3%
Precept students of other health professions	5747	24.2%

*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	23959	100.0%
32 or more hours	20423	85.2%
Less than 32 hours	3061	12.8%
Hours not reported	475	2.0%

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	13638	100.0%
See some inpatients	6018	44.1%
See some outpatients	11735	86.0%
See some other patients**	828	6.1%

*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 inpatients or outpatients.

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	20423
Mean	44.3
Standard deviation	8.2
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	1366
Mean	43.0
Standard deviation	7.7
10th percentile	35.0
25th percentile	40.0
Median	40.0
75th percentile	45.0
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	1366
Mean	62.1
Standard deviation	40.9
10th percentile	20.0
25th percentile	35.0
Median	50.0
75th percentile	80.0
90th percentile	100.0

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	5637
Mean	38.9
Standard deviation	5.3
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	5637
Mean	93.3
Standard deviation	39.5
10th percentile	50.0
25th percentile	70.0
Median	90.0
75th percentile	110.0
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	20328	100.0%
Do not take call	12479	61.4%
Take some call	6669	32.8%
Take call, hours unknown	96	.5%
Always on call	1084	5.3%

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 for Those Who Take Call and Reported Type*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	4541	100.0%
Emergency department call	1131	24.9%
Surgical assisting call	1348	29.7%
In-house call	1460	32.2%
Other call	2369	52.2%

*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	6669
Mean	94.4
Standard deviation	86.0
10th percentile	12.0
25th percentile	32.0
Median	72.0
75th percentile	125.0
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 Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job by Type of Base Pay Received*

	Count	Percent
Respondents	19429	100.0%
Salary	15677	80.7%
Hourly wage	3376	17.4%
Other type of base pay	223	1.1%
Do not receive base pay	153	.8%

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

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

	Count	Percent
Respondents	19026	100.0%
Base Pay	18756	98.6%
Surgical assisting fees	390	2.0%
Overtime pay	2736	14.4%
Shift differential	950	5.0%
Administrative pay	485	2.5%
Pay for on-call availability	1266	6.7%
Pay for on-call services/events	1152	6.1%
Bonus not based on productivity/performance	3917	20.6%
Bonus based on productivity of practice	2231	11.7%
Bonus based on own productivity/performance	3588	18.9%

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

Table 4.12: 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	5698	100.0%
Bonus based on charges	1349	23.7%
Bonus based on revenues	2367	41.5%
Bonus based on relative value units	1131	19.8%
Bonus based on profit	1300	22.8%
Bonus based on number of visits or panel size	1105	19.4%
Bonus based on quality of care	823	14.4%
Bonus based on patient satisfaction	966	17.0%
Bonus based on other factors	824	14.5%

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

Table 4.13: Summary Measures of Total Annual Income from Primary Employer for Respondents Who Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	19528
Mean	\$86,214
Standard deviation	\$21,901
10th percentile	\$64,374
25th percentile	\$71,908
Median	\$82,223
75th percentile	\$96,010
90th percentile	\$112,889

*Excludes self-employed PAs.

Table 4.14: Summary Measures of Total Annual Income from Primary Employer for Respondents Who Graduated in 2006 and Work at Least 32 Hours per Week at Primary Clinical Job*

Respondents	2140
Mean	\$73,013
Standard deviation	\$13,015
10th percentile	\$60,136
25th percentile	\$65,663
Median	\$71,825
75th percentile	\$79,044
90th percentile	\$88,821

*Excludes self-employed PAs.