Healthcare Management: Moving from the 19th Century to the 21st

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Anderson Schools of Management





Management & Medicine

From 19th → 21st Century

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Science in mgmt & med

Taylor 1911
-Alfred P. Sloane 1923
- Deming 1950
- Cochrane (EBM) 1992!

'Proven' mgmt often fails in healthcare:

Cultural change initiatives, process & efficiency improvements

$$WHY?---\rightarrow HC = TS * TS ---->$$





Healthcare Management

- υ Healthcare <u>vs</u> Health Care
- υ Management <u>vs</u> Leadership
- ◆ Management:
 - ✓ Corporate Culture
 - ✓ Operations/Process
 - ✓ Metrics (including \$\$)
 - ✓ I.T.
 - ✓ HR (the Workforce)





"We get what we measure."

- υ Workers pay attention
- v Process improvement
- υ Signals importance to workers (Note: converse)
- υ Perf eval based on what is measured
- ? What is measured in healthcare & in health care?





WHAT is measured in healthcare?

What Do We WANT?

- υ Deaths Longevity
- υ Errors & adv outcomes ---- Improved quality
- v Lawsuits ----- Compensation & Learning
- υ Short term costs ----- Long term cost/benefit
- υ Compliance ----- Predictable (+) results



Re Faculty: From 19th \rightarrow 21st Century JD Waldman, MD MBA "We get what we measure."

If "we get what we measure," let's measure what we want. For Faculty, that is:

- υ Fit or match: person—position—institution
- υ Retain Faculty
- υ Growth for each Faculty member
- v Position & Faculty member change in concert
- υ Least resources necessary to achieve all the above



WHY?

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WHY do you want these?

υ Person—position—Institution fit

v Faculty retention → Learning Curves

υ Personal growth

υ Change in concert

υ Least resources expended

Effective selection facilitates all the rest.



Learning Curve Theorems

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- Improvement slows
- Patterns exist

In Health care

Learning Requires <u>RISK</u>.



Better outcomes

- □ Errors



Key = Retention

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- Must retain faculty to acquire/pass on/create learning curves
- v Retention ≠ 1 / Turnover
- υ Calculation differences
- v Cost of turnover requires calc of retention

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"Shocking Cost of Turnover," HIth Care Mgt Rev 2004; 29(1): 2-7, or



Calculating Cost of Turnover

- = sum of three factors
 - 1. Hire (selection, recruitment, prep)
- 2. Train **
- 3. CoRP (cost of reduced productivity)



Cost of Turnover (Cost of Replacement)

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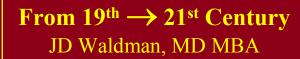
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	Hire	C	ost ir	n milli	ons (S	Cost /
	N=	Hire	Trail	nCoRF	ATOTA	I Rplcmr
Doctor	s 66	2.1	0	2.4	4.4	\$66k
Nurse	s261	0.4	4.1	2.6	7.1	\$27k

This considers the *process* costs only.

These costs do not appear on any budget statement.

UNM: annual CoT = 4.8% total operating budget





Net Retention is Declining

1995-2000

2000-2005

Turnover

10% (6-18) — NS — 11% (6-22)

Net 5yr RR:

MD

|75%| -p < 0.025 - 55%|

Nurses

53% - p < 0.001 - 17%



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How to Improve Faculty Retention

Why do they leave?

- 1. Mgmt style (including "honesty")
- 2. Inequity in workplace
- 3. Content <u>vs</u> environment [Hassle factor]
- 4. Authority–responsibility imbalance
- 5. Organizational commitment (lack of)
- 6. \$ did not reach statistical significance

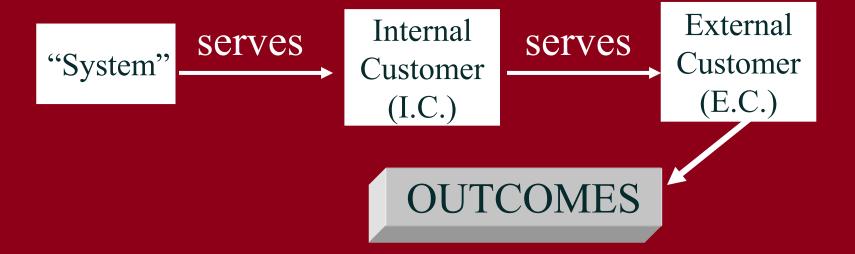
Improve Retention?

R_x these.



Internal Customer Concept

Organizational value chain (flow chart)



Sears proved a <u>direct</u> quantitative relationship: 5 U \uparrow I.C. sat. \rightarrow Q.3 U \uparrow E.C. sat. \rightarrow 0.5% \uparrow **Revenue**



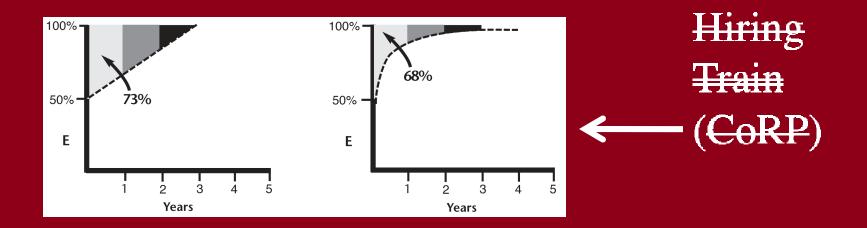
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Example:

\$ Effect of û Net Retention (20%)

Aver 66 MDs leave. Assume 13 don't (they stay).



First year net savings: \$880,000 – \$1.3 million



What to do?

- 1. Ackoff on "managers"
- 2. Optimize Faculty fit and expectations
- 3. Ask Don't project or predict.
- 4. Don't survey and then stay the same.
- 5. Internal Customer Approach



Conclusion

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'IF you can keep your Faculty when All about you are losing theirs and Blaming it on you (or the economy),

• • •

Yours will be a healthy Medical Center And all those who come to it.'

(Apologies to Rudyard Kipling)



can be your guide.

Available at: uproothealthcare.com