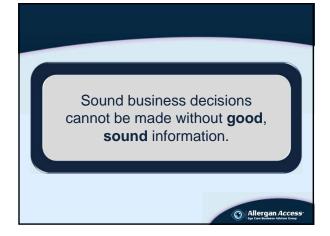


Questions Commonly Asked by Ophthalmologists • Am I making as much as I should? • Is my overhead too high? • Are collections efforts appropriate and effective? • Is my dispensary as profitable as it should be? • Do I have too much or too little staff? • Should I hire a new associate? • Does it make sense to open another office? • Am I as efficient as I should be?

The process of measuring and comparing one's practice with other "like kind" and/or better performing practices as well as your own historical results.

W	/hy Should I Benchmark My Results?
The state of the s	
	ocuses you on key operating metrics that impact ractice performance.
K	Geeps track of the financial "health" of the practice.
	delps identify areas for potential performance improvement.
	colutions to practice performance problems may be very ifferent than initial appearances.
	Objective assessment of data can often provide the neans for finding the right answer.







Where Do the Benchmarks Come From? The Benchmark Range has been developed by BSM Consulting, as a result of working with ophthalmic practices throughout the country for over 30 years. The Benchmark range typically represents the 25th to the 75th percentile of all practices. The information is then blended with other industry data and the American Academy of Ophthalmology benchmarking database results. Since practices vary in the nature of services provided, the Benchmark Range is not a "one size fits all" answer to measuring practice performance.

Used for directional purposes only.

Net Collection Ratio Operating Expense Ratio Non-MD Payroll Ratio Number of FTE Staff per FTE Provider Patient Encounters per FTE MD/OD

Key Leading Indicators
Net Collections per FTE Support Staff
Net Collections per FTE MD/OD
MD/OD Net Collections per Patient Encounter
New Patient Ratio
Accounts Receivable Aging Analysis
Days Sales Outstanding

Profit and Loss Statement (P & L) CPT Utilization Report by Doctor Number of Hours worked by your employees A/R Aging Analysis Report

Net Collection Ratio

Data: Monthly Collection Totals (net of patient refunds)

Monthly Adjusted Charges (gross charges less

contractual agreements)

Formula: Net collections divided by adjusted charges.

Used For: Identification of a practice's ability to collect that which it

can legally collect (net charges).

Tips: Look at the ratio over an extended period of time (monthly variances are quite common); low percentages may

variances are quite common); low percentages may indicate billing problems, collection difficulties, payer delays.

Benchmark Range: 95% - 99%

Operating Expense Ratio

Data: Operating Expense Less MD/OD Compensation and Benefits

Net Collections (monthly gross collections less refunds)

Formula: *Total operating expenses* **divided** by *net collections*.

Used For: Illustration of practice efficiency converting revenue into

professional compensation.

Tips: Statistic not absolute: correlate with other indices; evaluate

over time to observe trends.

Benchmark Range: 48% - 68%

Non-MD Payroll Ratio

Data: Gross Non-MD Payroll

Net Collections (gross collections less refunds)

Formula: Gross non-MD payroll divided by net collections.

Used For: Assessment of practice efficiency in utilization of non-

professional personnel.

Extremely low percentages may indicate physician inefficiency; high percentages generally indicate overall Tips:

practice inefficiencies; evaluate results over time and trends.

20% - 26% (unburdened) Benchmark Range: 26% - 32% (burdened)

Number of FTE Staff per FTE Provider

Data: Number of FTEs (total monthly employee hrs divided by 173.33)

Number of FTE MDs and ODs

Formula: FTE support staff divided by total MDs and ODs.

Used For: Identifying practice efficiency in utilization of support

Lower number of staff per FTE provider may indicate a need for additional personnel; whereas, a higher number of staff Tips:

may suggest inefficiency in use of staff.

Benchmark Range: 6 - 8

Patient Encounters per FTE MD/OD

Number of Patient Encounters (use all visits with posted E&M

and ophthalmic visit codes; include no charge visits)

Number of FTE MDs/ODs

Formula: Number of MD/OD patient encounters divided by the

number of FTE MDs/ODs.

Used For: Measurement of physician productivity and efficiency.

Tips: Assess inter-doctor variances in group practices; a low measure may indicate physician inefficiency or a more

conservative practice pattern; evaluate sub-specialty

differences in encounter rates

Benchmark Range: MD 5,000 - 8,000 Annualized

OD 2,000 - 4,500 Annualized

Net Collections per FTE Support Staff

Data: Net Collections (gross collections less refunds)

Number of FTE Support Staff (total monthly employee hours

divided by 173.33)

Formula: Monthly net collections divided by FTEs.

Used For: Assessing staff efficiency and productivity.

Tips: Compare trends over time; be sure to compare with like kind practices; performance less than benchmark range may

indicate overstaffing problem.

Benchmark Range: \$110,000 - \$160,000 Annualized

Net Collections per FTE MD/OD

Data: Net Collections (monthly gross collections less refunds)

Number of FTE MDs/ODs

Formula: MD/OD Net collections divided by the number of FTE

MDs/ODs.

Used For: Evaluation of physician productivity.

Tips: Compare inter-doctor variance

Compare inter-doctor variances; evaluate physician schedules and patient mix; low productivity numbers may point to physician inefficiency, patient throughput issues, or a

need for marketing.

Benchmark Range: MD \$800,000 - \$1,200,000 Annualized OD \$200,000 - \$ 500,000 Annualized

MD/OD Net Collections per Patient Encounter

Data: MD/OD Net Collections (gross collections minus refunds)

Total MD/OD Patient Encounters (new, established, and no

charge visits)

Formula: MD/OD Net collections divided by total MD/OD patient

encounters.

Used For: Measurement of practice revenues in relationship to

patient volume.

Tips: Compare revenue rates per encounter over time for the

practice, as well as by provider; consider differences in subspecialty rates due to reimbursement differences, as well as

Benchmark Range: MD \$150 - \$225

OD \$ 70 - \$130

New Patient Ratio

Number of New Patient Ophthalmic and E&M Encounters

Number of Established Pt. Ophthalmic and E&M Encounters

Formula: New Patient Encounters divided by the sum of all New Patient Encounters plus Established Patient Encounters.

Used For: Assessment of practice's ability to attract a continuing

flow of new patients in relationship to their total patient

encounters.

Lower number may point to a need for marketing. Be sure to correlate this metric with the patient encounters per providers Tips:

and the revenue per patient encounter.

Benchmark Range: 15% - 30%

Accounts Receivable Aging Analysis

Data: Monthly Accounts Receivable Summary Aging Reports

Used For: Identifying collection trends in the practice.

High ratios could be caused by billing problems, difficulties, Tips:

or payer delays; track trends over time; if problems are apparent, complete a detailed payer analysis and re-assess

department policies and procedures.

A/R Aging Category Percent of A/R Total 40% - 60% 0 - 30 days

Benchmark 31 - 60 days Range:

15% - 25% 61 - 90 days 5% - 10% 5% - 10% 91 - 120 days Over 120 days 10% - 20%

Days Sales Outstanding

Average Daily Collections (monthly net collections divided by

Tips:

Adjusted Accounts Receivable Balance (A/R balance times

gross collection ratio)

Formula: Adjusted accounts receivable balance divided by

average daily collections.

Used For: Providing a barometer of how rapidly receivables turn over

in the practice.

Measure trends over time; a low number of days in receivables indicates a healthy management of the billing and collections process; a high number of days may indicate

billing, collection, or potential payer issues.

Benchmark Range: 25 – 45 days



	Eye Care Practice														
2011 Monthly Benchmarking Report															
	Nont	Jan	Feb	tter	Apr	May	Jan .	.34	Aig	Sap	Ort	Nev	Dec		
	13. Accounts Receivable Aging	g Analysis (TT)													
	Dollars in A/R														
	0-30 Dess	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$0.000	\$110,000	\$290,000	\$152,000	\$155,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$112,000	\$290,000	\$171,000		
	31 - 60 Desn	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$23,000	\$86,000	\$150,000	\$7,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$75,000	\$100,000		
	61 - 90 Days	\$5.000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$25,000	\$64,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$1,000	\$29,000	\$50,000	315,000		
	91 - 120 Days	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$70,000	\$15,000	\$75,000	\$1,000	\$10,000		
	Over 130 Days	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	\$29,000	\$10,000	\$1,000	301.000		
	Total AR Balance	\$201,000	\$146,000	\$186,000	\$245,000	5486,000	\$275,000	\$265,000	\$275,000	\$184,000	\$285,000	\$225,800	\$250,000		
	Provide Little AR													mally farge	
	0-30 Des	42.2%	51.4%	30.7%	46.7%	49.7%	143%	1125	54.5%	30.1%	44.5%	62.4%	55.2%	875.895	
	35 - 60 Ceres	37.2%	36.7%	45.7%	16.7%	35.7%	27.2%	22.6%	27.2%	45.7%	36.7%	22.7%	20.0%	10% - 25%	
	61-90 Deg	2.9%	0.7%	0.8%	10.2%	12.7%	315	10.7%	3.7%	10%	10.25	15.1%	42%	25-105	
	91 - 120 Days	0.9%	3.6%	125	6.7%	0.2%	3.6%	2.0%	3.6%	175	6.7%	2.7%	27%	\$1.18%	
	Over 120 Days	10.75	39.25	15.7%	5.75	1.25	55%	1.25	5.2%	15.75	5.75	125	14.75	10% - 20%	
	Tatal	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	130.2%	100.0%	100.0%	102.0%		
	Used For: Identification of														
	Tips in Evaluating: High department policies and pr		ed by billing	problems, diff	iculties, or per	yer delays; tra	ick trends ove	r time; if prob	iems are app	erent, comple	te detailed pe	iyer analysis i	and re-assams		
	14. Days Sales Outstanding (1	n.													Healthy
															and the same
	Average Daily Collections Adjusted ARI Balance	\$5,757 \$140,700	\$6,579 \$116,600	\$6,250 \$126,160	\$6,086 \$181,300	\$5,414 \$316,680	\$6,579 \$180,330	\$5,757	\$1,605	\$1,605	\$4,934 \$183,750	\$3,757 \$299,625	\$1,269		
	Days Sales Outstanding	24	- 11	29	30		28	17		25	17	- 50	13		25 to 4

Ben	chmarking Training Guide	
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Do not over-react to monthly fluctuations in any of these ratios. The "healthy ranges" shown should be considered "soft" because unique circumstances in each practice make generalizations difficult. Benchmarks are a comparative tool, so its absolutely critical to compare apples to apples. Helpful to always use more than 1 benchmark to understand the true position within a practice. When calculating benchmarks, be sure to use comparable time periods for all numerators and denominators. Benchmark reports are road maps that uncover symptoms within the practice.

Using benchmark reports should be a key tool in your practice to analyze results on a consistent basis. Having meaningful information enables us to make sound business decisions for the practice. Solicit the services of the Eye Care Business Advisor Group to help develop Financial Benchmarking Reports.

