

Female physicians drive unfunded research on pay disparity

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Pay transparency and diverse representation on hiring committees are first steps to leveling the financial playing field in medicine. Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Physician gender pay gaps continue to persist in the U.S. despite an impressive body of research spanning more than 25 years. While men



have a larger representation within academic medical leadership, a new study publish in *JAMA Network Open* has found that women are significantly overrepresented as the authors and disseminators of physician compensation studies and this research is largely unfunded.

A multidisciplinary team of researchers led by Boston University School of Medicine (BUSM) and Harvard University examined multiple areas of medicine including surgery, critical care and infectious disease, <u>physical medicine</u> and rehabilitation, dermatology, psychiatry, interventional radiology and pediatric emergency medicine.

"If compensation studies are unfunded and if <u>women</u> are more engaged than men in the pay equity issue, these factors may contribute to slow progress in addressing compensation disparities," explained corresponding author Allison R. Larson, MD, MS, associate professor of dermatology at BUSM.

"This study supports the idea that women physicians and scientists may be considerably more knowledgeable about and engaged in solving gender disparities than male colleagues, but because of a dearth of women in top leadership roles they have less power to do so," added senior author, Julie K. Silver, MD, associate professor and associate chair of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Harvard Medical School.

In 2019, the average male doctor made \$258,000 per year, while the average female <u>physician</u> earned \$207,000—25 percent less. The pay gap among specialists was larger, but narrowed slightly, from 36 percent in 2018 to 33 percent in 2019.

Researchers searched the literature for physician compensation studies (including salary, income, industry payments and Medicare reimbursements) that included data on <u>gender differences</u>. They then



analyzed the genders of the authors of these studies as well as the genders of authors of articles citing these studies and individuals who disseminated the studies on Twitter. They found that women made up the majority of study authors, citation authors and Twitter disseminators. In terms of funding, more than half of these studies were unfunded.

According to the researchers, equity and diversity in the physician workforce are a priority as they have implications for patient care. "Based on our findings, women may be more engaged and knowledgeable about pay disparities while men are disproportionately represented in medical school and hospital leadership, and thus are better positioned to fix disparities.

Additionally, if women are primarily producing this mostly unfunded research, they are doing so largely at the expense of additional income in the form of clinical revenue and without appropriate academic credit for promotions in the form of grant funding," added Larson, a dermatologist at Boston Medical Center.

The researchers believe all healthcare leaders need to actively engage in fixing pay disparities and grant funding organizations should make these studies a priority.

More information: Allison R. Larson et al, Representation of Women in Authorship and Dissemination of Analyses of Physician Compensation, *JAMA Network Open* (2020). <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.1330</u>

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