

A CANDID CONVERSATION ABOUT
A TABOO TOPIC FROM ONE DOCTOR TO ANOTHER

The
MYTH
of the
RICH
DOCTOR

**DOCTOR, WHAT IS THE STATE
OF YOUR FINANCIAL HEALTH?**

VICKI RACKNER, MD

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Compliments of

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THE MYTH OF THE RICH DOCTOR
DOCTOR, WHAT IS THE STATE OF YOUR FINANCIAL HEALTH?

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INTRODUCTION: PHYSICIANS AND MONEY

Are you in a financial position to do what you want to do when you want to do it?

Could you afford to invest in your medical practice, take time off to care for a sick family member, or make a substantial donation to your favorite cause?

This book is your invitation into a frank conversation about physicians' ultimate taboo topic—money.

Why dive into the discomfort? Just as gas fuels your car and oxygen fuels your cells, money fuels your life. Every choice you make carries financial consequences. The scarcity or abundance of money drives purchasing choices. Money enters into decisions about whether to volunteer in a medical mission, bring in a new partner, or launch a blog.

Further, many physicians—perhaps even you—find themselves at a crossroads contemplating big changes to position themselves for success in the era of the Affordable Care Act. A solid and secure financial foundation gives you more options.

Why Did I Write This Book?

The goal of this book is simple—I want to help you see a more hopeful future.

This means breaking the conspiracy of silence and telling the truth about physicians’ ultimate taboo topic—physicians and their relationship with money.

The ideas in this book are intended as a therapeutic intervention to alleviate the suffering of physicians imprisoned by the pandemic of despair. I know this sounds dramatic. However, think about the conversations you have with your colleagues. Take a look at the critically high rates of physician burnout.

Virtually every physician with whom I speak experiences acute financial pain, regardless of his or her income. Earning less hurts, no matter how much you make. Paying ever-increasing taxes hurts. Worries about market volatility keep physicians up at night, regardless of the size of their portfolio.

Financial security—and financial insecurity—impact every dimension of a physician’s life. Constructing a firm financial foundation is the first step toward achieving the personal and professional goals that attracted you to a career in medicine. Wealth gives you the freedom to do what you want to do, when you want to do it.

In this book we’ll explore

The forces that shape physicians’ relationship with money,

Common financial mistakes physicians make,

Habits that separate wealthy physicians from struggling physicians, and

A process to assess your financial health, and a plan to work toward greater wealth.

This is not your standard primer on investment strategies. Here you'll see how you can apply the principles, skills, and tools that help you take care of patients to make consistent, informed financial choices. Let's develop financial standards of care for your money that parallel clinical standards of care for your patients.

You optimize your financial health and build wealth the same way you manage your patients' medical care.

Here's My Story

I recognize that I am not the logical candidate to lead this charge. I've made virtually every financial mistake you will read about. I've trusted the wrong people. I've lost money in DDDs—dumb doctor deals. I've mismanaged money by not knowing what I didn't know, or acting on things I thought I knew that turned out to be wrong.

So why read this book?

Over the past fifteen years, I've indulged my intense curiosity about physicians and their relationship with money.

You will benefit from trends I identified by personally listening to money stories of hundreds, if not thousands, of physicians on all ends of the wealth spectrum. You'll see what I've learned about the financial habits that separate the wealthy physicians from the struggling physicians.

You will also benefit from what I have learned through working with hundreds of professional financial advisors who hire me to learn more about physicians' financial needs.

I decided to become a physician in my twenties when I woke from a life-saving operation and started medical school in 1984. Over my surgical career, I've had the honor of treating many, many patients in my private practice and serving as a clinical faculty at the University of Washington, School of Medicine.

In 2000, I started a business helping physicians get better results. It quickly became obvious that unless—and until—physicians had financial security, money worries ran their lives.

Then 2008 rolled around. This is when I came to see more clearly the scope of physicians' financial vulnerability. I started talking with physicians across the spectrum of financial security—those with great wealth to those near bankruptcy.

Further, I saw how the bad financial advice that physicians got from the wrong people exacerbated their problems.

I decided to groom a community of trusted financial services professionals dedicated to serving the unique financial needs of doctors. Through my company, Targeting Doctors, I deliver training courses and offer coaching to help advisors gain greater insights about physicians' relationships with money and their unique financial needs. I've spoken at financial services meetings.

Remember the saying, "You can never be too thin or too rich?" I've seen as many wealth-building strategies as diets. And some are ineffective and downright dangerous.

How This Book Is Organized

You will find three sections of the book, organized somewhat like a history and physical.

In Part I you will explore financial health. First, you will see how well physicians as a group do. Are doctors, in fact, rich?

Then it's time to focus on you. What is your current state of financial health? What are your financial goals, and are you on track to get there?

In Part II, you will learn ideas about how you can optimize your revenue while honoring the integrity of the doctor-patient relationship.

In Part III, you will learn the habits that separate wealthy physicians from struggling physicians. You will see the most common financial mistakes physicians make.

You would never offer a diagnosis or a treatment plan to patients you have not personally examined. That would be negligent. Likewise, you want to get your financial advice from a team of professionals that offers you a considered plan based on a complete evaluation. The insights in this book will hopefully point you in the direction of building greater wealth and making a bigger impact.

Five Key Money Conversations

Thriving physicians have acquired the skills and tools to conduct five critical money conversations that I will explore in this book:

1. **Money Conversations with Themselves.** What do you tell yourself about the meaning of money? Is your mind-set around money and your self-talk helping you financially—or harming you?
2. **Money Conversations with Employers and Colleagues.** How well do you understand your value and assure that no one is taking advantage of you financially?
3. **Money Conversations with Family Members.** Thriving physicians assure that they are financially compatible

before making a long-term commitment. They have money conversations with children to assure their kids avoid the many issues that entitled children experience. They have conversations with aging parents about money.

4. **Money Conversations with Patients.** Patients are behaving more like health care consumers. Fees enter into their health care choices and should be a dimension of the informed consent conversations.
5. **Money Conversations with Potential Borrowers, Lenders, and Experts Who Help You Build Wealth.** How do you have empowered conversations with people who want to borrow money or organizations from which you want to borrow money? How do you share sensitive information with members of your financial dream team?



Look for this symbol to find Money conversations throughout the book

It's Never Too Late

You may have made financial choices in the past you regret. I would like to help you replace judgment with compassion and understanding. There are reasons you made the choices you did.

You can make different choices starting today. It's never too late or too early. There is always hope for a better financial tomorrow. Time is money, so let's get started!



PART I

PHYSICIANS' FINANCIAL HEALTH



1

ARE DOCTORS RICH?

How often do you run into people who think that doctors are “made of money”?

Patients say, “Of course doctors are rich. Just look at the cars in the doctors’ parking lot.”

Public opinion holds that you deserve to be rich. In conversations about ways to control health care costs, you do not hear, “Let’s cut back on physicians’ fees; they’re simply getting paid too much.”

Family, friends, and causes often turn to physicians first when raising funds.

So, are doctors rich?

Most importantly, what is the state of *your* financial health?

What Does It Mean to Be Rich?

We lack precision about the words that are the very tools of a conversation about financial health.

We use lay terms like *rich* and *poor* and *wealthy*. These words, like *obese*, *constipated*, and *demented*, mean different things to

different people. This makes the difficult money conversation even more challenging.

For purposes of this book, please consider this working definition of rich: **If you can comfortably and reliably meet your monthly expenses to support your desired lifestyle, you are rich.**

You've heard the expression "house-rich, cash-poor." Let's define poor as the opposite of rich. If you struggle to pay your bills on a monthly basis, or you are dissatisfied with your current lifestyle, you are poor.

Feeling Rich, Acting Rich, and Being Rich

There's a difference between feeling rich, acting rich, and being rich.

Feeling rich. Some people say, "I'll feel rich when I make enough money." That's like saying, "I'll smile when I feel happy." You can decide to smile whether or not you're happy, and often become happy by the act of smiling. Similarly, you can decide that today you are satisfied with your standard of living.

People who feel rich tend to compare themselves favorably to others who have less. They experience the world as a place of abundance. People who feel poor tend to compare themselves unfavorably to others who have more.

You can feel rich or poor no matter what's in your investment portfolio. Feeling rich is an inside job; it's about perspective and attitude.

The best way to feel rich is to express gratitude for what you have, and give to others less fortunate than you are.

Who Gives More?

Using IRS data, the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* found that between 2006 and 2012, the lowest-income Americans increased the percentage of their incomes that they gave to charity. However, as their incomes increased, the percentage they gave to charities decreased.

Acting rich. Unlike feeling rich, acting rich leaves physical evidence for others to observe. For some, acting rich means living in a huge house, making luxury purchases, or belonging to elite clubs. For others, it means making large and sometimes public donations.

Because doctors earn generous incomes, they can afford to spend more. The more you spend, the richer you appear to others.

Being rich. Here are the two qualities of physicians who truly are rich

1. They celebrate what they have and decide that they are satisfied with their current lifestyle.
2. They spend within a designated budget.

The unhappy doctor held hostage by recurrent thoughts such as, “If I only made more money, I would be able to buy that _____ (you can fill in the blank), and then I would be happy.” is not rich, no matter how much he makes.

Further, the doctor making seven figures who is losing sleep wondering how he will make payments on his leased Mercedes S550 is not rich.



Action Step

Want to feel rich right now? Reach out and help someone less fortunate than you are. Remember, though, *feeling* rich and *being* rich are two different things.



People who surround themselves with luxury items may look rich and feel rich. However, if they cannot afford their luxury purchases, they are living the myth of the rich doctor.



How Do You Compare?

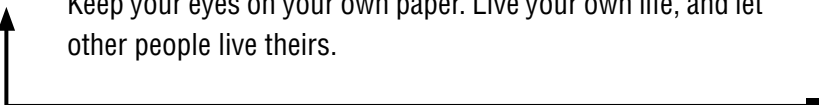
It's easy to look around, see physicians living a more luxurious lifestyle, and say, "I wish I could trade places!"

Please remember three things:

1. If you knew what others' lives were really like, you might conclude that you're better off than they are!
2. There will always be people with more than you have.
3. You earn more than about 95 percent of Americans, and 99 percent of the world's population!

I've spoken with physicians who tell themselves they don't have enough. They can be as unhappy and as stressed as physicians who cannot pay their bills.

Keep your eyes on your own paper. Live your own life, and let other people live theirs.



How Many Doctors Really Are Rich?

How do you know who is rich and who is poor? We have objective tax data about physicians' incomes. However, income is only part of the story.

Being rich is about (1) a relationship between income and expenses; and (2) the level of satisfaction about your current financial reality.

In other words, the metrics by which being rich is measured include both objective and subjective elements. You become rich by making choices about your thoughts, your feelings, and your financial actions. That means that you will only know with certainty whether or not one individual is rich—yourself!

Based on my conversations with physicians over the past fifteen years, I can tell you that looks are often deceiving. You cannot distinguish between physicians who are living the myth of the rich doctor and others who are, in fact, rich.

John, a retired cardiothoracic surgeon, projected the very image of success. He owned an exquisitely appointed mansion and vacation home, drove luxury cars, belonged to exclusive clubs, wore designer clothing, and jetted off on exotic vacations.

Yet, upon his death, John's family discovered his shameful secret. He left his wife and children nothing but debt. As they say in Texas, John was "all hat and no cattle."

Mary, on the other hand, lives in a modest house, drives a ten-year-old car, and takes "stay-cations" instead of going to Europe. She could retire at age fifty if she so chooses. She doesn't look rich, but her frugality and disciplined investing have paid off, literally. She's the millionaire next door.

What's the Difference between Being Rich and Being Wealthy?

Please consider this working definition: **You are wealthy if you can comfortably and reliably meet your monthly expenses to support your desired lifestyle—even if your earned income ended today.** You measure your level of wealth by the duration of time you could sustain your desired lifestyle without earned income.

Most physicians budget their way to becoming rich, and then invest their way to becoming wealthy.

Are Physicians Wealthy?

Physicians' high incomes do not reliably translate to high net worth and the freedom wealth buys.

Roughly 40 percent of senior physicians are actively engaged in patient care. Some continue to practice medicine because of the ongoing professional rewards.

I overheard a conversation at a meeting between two gray-haired surgeons. One said, "Did you hear that Joe died in the OR?"

The other responded, "I didn't know that he was sick!"

The first said, "He wasn't. He was scrubbed and stepped away from the OR table waiting for the frozen section. He just slumped over. They couldn't revive him. Joe always told me that's the way he wanted to go."

Here's the dirty little secret. Many physicians will be economic slaves to their practices well into their retirement years. They are not positioned to replace their earned income with investment income at age sixty-five or even seventy-five.

The AMA's Council on Medical Education invested resources to explore the complex task of creating guidelines and standards to assess the clinical competency of aging physicians.

Why Is Building Wealth Important?

Your financial security impacts every part of your personal and professional life.

Financial security opens doors to professional possibilities. Wealth gives you more choices as you consider how you position yourself for success in the era of the Affordable Care Act.

Financial security helps you avoid distracted doctoring. Money worries serve as a constant source of distraction. Just as you wouldn't text and drive, similarly, you should avoid distractions when treating patients.

Financial security helps you put your family's needs first. A colleague decided to cut back on her ER shifts when her children became adolescents. She knew she wanted to be there to guide her kids through that tricky stage of development. She also knew that she could afford it.

Financial security immunizes you from burnout. Insufficient income is one of the top five risk factors for developing burnout. Further, insufficient savings and debt correlate with burnout.

Financial security helps you treat burnout. You may decide to cut back on your hours, create a specialty focus in your practice, or launch an entrepreneurial venture like writing a blog or building a company around a medical invention you made.

Financial security helps you put the patients' needs first. You may remember the case of the Michigan oncologist who was found guilty of a \$35-million Medicare fraud scheme. The doctor harmed, and in some cases killed, his patients by administering chemotherapy that the patients did not need for his own financial gain. I remember the hushed whispers about the orthopedic surgeon who was performing surgical procedures that were only marginally indicated because he needed the income.

Financial security helps you leave a legacy and serve in a bigger way. The greater your wealth, the greater impact you can make for your family and for worthy causes you're passionate about.

Thriving Physicians versus Struggling Physicians

Some physicians build significant wealth. Like Mark (not his real name or for that matter any other names here have been masked, the stories are real), a practicing anesthesiologist in his early sixties, who just donated several million dollars to a cancer research organization.

Or Marge, the widow of an ophthalmologist who knows with certainty that she will never outlive her money. In fact, she has paid for all of her grandchildren's college educations.

Or Jill, a dermatologist in her seventies who continues to see patients. It's not because she has to; she has complete financial security. She volunteers her time at a local free clinic and participates in medical missions because she loves her work.

Other intelligent physicians with excellent clinical judgment make poor financial choices. Like my brilliant medical school classmate who confided that filing for bankruptcy might be his only option after his divorce.

Or my dear friend who moved her mother and physician father into an in-law apartment she constructed in her home. When I commented on her generosity, she said, "Vicki, you don't seem to understand. My parents *had* to move in with me. They ran out of money."

Or my medical colleague who had her entire nest egg stolen by her "trusted" office manager.

The Reasons Physicians Fail to Build Wealth

What keeps physicians from building wealth? Here are the reasons usually cited that we will explore in greater detail:

Medical school debt

Late start on earning and savings

Failure to protect assets against known and overlooked risks

Poor tax planning

Getting investment advice from the wrong people

Fraud and theft

This is like saying patients become obese because they eat too many donuts. It may be true, but it fails to tell the whole story.

Further, it fails to lead to sustained solutions that deliver different outcomes. Budgets work about as well as diets.

The Real Causes of Unrealized Wealth

What separates thriving physicians from struggling physicians living the myth of the rich doctor? Do thriving physicians come from wealthier families? Do they begin their careers with less debt? Are they more likely to have an MBA?

Here's what I found to be the defining difference: Thriving doctors have a healthier relationship with money. They invest time understanding how money works and treat their money with respect. They have clarity about what's most important to them and assure that their financial choices reflect their values. They assemble a team of experts to help them achieve their desired outcomes.

I believe that physicians' failures to build wealth are a symptom of a deeper financial ill—their dysfunctional relationship with money.

Physicians as a group are busy, competent people who

Tend to overestimate their ability to manage money, and underestimate the level of difficulty of the challenge.

Lack insight about what they do and do not know.

Lack awareness about the complexities physicians face as they build wealth.

Physicians' Financial Truth

Here is the economic reality you face: Physicians who practiced medicine around the time of the inception of Medicare didn't need to master the money conversation. Admission to medical school was like a golden ticket to wealth. Physicians could afford to make and recover from big financial mistakes.

For physicians practicing medicine today, the rules are different.

1. **It's harder to make money.** The Affordable Care Act translates to clinics' rising expenses, increasing administrative burdens, and falling fees. While employed physicians are shielded from acute financial pressures, their salaries remain tied to their employers' ability to generate profit.
2. **It's harder for your money to make money.** Our slow economic recovery means that your investments may not generate the kinds of returns they have in the past.
3. **It's harder to know whom to trust to help you manage your money.** How do you make sense of often contradictory investment recommendations? How can you evaluate investment opportunities and assess the competency of the "financial experts"?

Physicians are Top Earners

According to the US Department of Labor, nine out of the ten top earners in the United States call themselves “doctor.”

As a group, physicians earn more than 90 to 98 percent of the American population. Further, we get paid doing meaningful work we love; I often said that I would work for free.

Based on the Internal Revenue Service’s 2010–2014 database, here’s how much the top-earning Americans make:

Top 0.1%: \$434,682

Top 1%: \$380,354

Top 5%: \$159,619

Top 10%: \$113,799

Top 25%: \$67,280

Top 50%: >\$33,048

This single fact has a number of natural financial consequences that further set us apart from the average American.

The financial advice for the average American earning the average income has limited utility for top earners like you. Just as medical recommendations change whether your patient is eight or eighty, so, too, financial advice needs to be customized to an individual’s unique situation.

Physicians fall in high tax brackets. As you will see, taxes are your single biggest expense. Your ability to proactively manage your taxes determines how quickly you build wealth.

Physicians are more likely to be approached for financial support from relatives, friends, and philanthropic causes.

Physicians are recognized as having “deep pockets” and are named by lawyers in lawsuits in our litigious society.

Physicians are more likely to be the targets of scams, fraud, and embezzlement.

Physicians have more investing options open to them, as they qualify as accredited investors.

Physicians have easier access to credit and “other people’s money” they can leverage to build wealth.

Physicians have more to lose if they become disabled.



Is It Fair?

How much money should physicians make? How much more should they make than teachers or firefighters or pilots?

Whether or not it’s fair or it’s right, physicians do, in fact, earn handsomely. Do we not have an obligation to be good stewards of money and let our wealth help serve in a bigger way?

Here are some truths:

Half of doctors are behind in retirement planning. Many physicians wonder if and when they will ever be able to retire.

Half of doctors work with professional financial advisors. The other half are financial do-it-yourselfers. As a group, physicians who work with the financial experts feel more prepared for retirement.

Financial stresses contribute to burnout. A 2016 Medscape survey suggested that burnout among US physicians has reached a critical level. The highest percentages of burnout occurred in critical care, urology, and emergency medicine—all at 55 percent. However, burnout rates for all specialties are higher.

Physicians say that insufficient income is one of the top five contributing causes of burnout.

White Coats versus Suits

Physicians have a different relationship with money than business-oriented people.

One of the biggest differences between you—a “White Coat”—and your friends in the business community—let’s call them “Suits”—comes down to your relationship with money.

In the world of business, money is the metric by which you measure success. Profitability is openly discussed. Businesses invest to learn new ways to become profitable.

In the world of medicine, service is the metric by which you measure success.

The phrase, “He’s focused on profits” can be a compliment or an insult depending on whether you are a Suit or a White Coat.

A Suit would say, “Of course I’m focused on profits. That’s what the board and stakeholders expect of me. After all, successful businesses generate healthy profits.”

A White Coat would be insulted to be described as someone “in it for the money.” White Coats want to be known for making a difference in patients’ lives.

However, it's not quite that black and white. Neither Suits nor White Coats can afford to focus exclusively on one or the other. Businesses will not be profitable unless they provide value to their customers; clinicians cannot serve patients unless they generate profit to keep the lights on and staff paid.

As you think about building wealth, you are leaving the world of medicine and stepping into the world of business. These two worlds are wired differently, and you are wired differently than Suits.

A recent episode of the reality TV show *Shark Tank* offers insights about the cultural divide.

A doctor entrepreneur entered the Shark Tank asking for a \$3 million investment to grow his medical device company selling synthetic cadavers. He painted the picture of an ideal investment opportunity, complete with an innovative product, a huge proven market, and \$10 million in sales.

As I listened, I thought, "He could get a five-Shark deal!"

However, things quickly fell apart during Q&A. Here are snippets from the exchange sparked by the Sharks' inquiries about his sales and profits:

Doctor: "We could be making quite a bit of money if I wanted to. I'm not all that interested in the money. It's a tool I use to hire people."

Lori Greiner: "You're not interested in making money?"

Doctor: "It's not my motivation. Medical training is very important. It's a way of saving lives."

Kevin O'Leary: "What about profits? Do you care about this?"

Doctor: "I will at some point."

This entrepreneur left the Shark Tank without a deal.

To build wealth, you are declaring that you *do* care about money. The reason to care is simple: the bigger your wealth, the bigger your impact.

Money as a Taboo Topic

Every day, you speak with your patients about topics that cause them discomfort. I call them the “embarrassing P’s”: peeing, pooping, and procreating. I had a patient literally die of embarrassment. This woman was too embarrassed to tell her doctor about the blood in her stool. By the time the colon cancer that took her life was diagnosed, it was widely metastatic.

We physicians have our own embarrassing P: paying. For us, money is the ultimate taboo topic. And we see the impact on our financial health.

Why Do Physicians Avoid Conversations about Money?

Here are three reasons why most physicians shy away from conversation about money.

1. **The culture of medicine:** Just as the government calls for the separation of church and state, medical ethics calls for a separation between patient care and a patient’s ability to pay. Physicians are expected to make medical choices blinded to financial concerns. As a practicing surgeon, I often thought that ordering medical services was like ordering a restaurant meal off a menu without any prices. Small wonder health care costs spiraled out of control.
2. **Low financial literacy:** Physicians get no formal training in business or finances in medical school or residency.

3. **Vulnerability:** In nature, an animal is either predator or prey. Physicians experience themselves as financial prey. We are the targets of frequent pitches by people who want to work with the “rich doctors.”

Lessons from Our Patients

Promoting health and building wealth are parallel processes.

Think about patients who say that they want to avoid a second heart attack or lose weight or stop smoking. What percentage of your patients achieve their stated medical goals? What stands in their way?

Many of those same obstacles apply to physicians who say that they want to build wealth.

Compliance: Patients know they should take their medication as prescribed just as physicians know they should be saving and investing for retirement. Only about half of patients comply with doctors’ orders, and only about half of physicians are on track to retire.

Confusion and conflicting advice: I remember the dean welcoming us on our first day of medical school, saying, “I have some good news and some bad news. The good news is that at least half of what you’re about to learn is true. The bad news is that we don’t know which half.”

What if only half of what we believe to be true about wealth building—or economic recovery—is right?

Patients want to know answers to specific questions like, “Should I eat eggs or not?” or “Should I take supplements, and, if so, what’s the right dose of vitamin E?” Physicians want to know, “Should I invest in real estate or not?”

Complexity: A physician friend was recently diagnosed with breast cancer, and it was not your standard case. For starters, the tumor did not show up on her mammogram. The pathology report delivered surprises. This left many questions about the treatment plan and the protocol for ongoing surveillance.

At virtually every point on the decision tree, her treating physicians could only speculate about the risks and benefits of each alternative.

She read all the medical literature and was left with the question, “How does this information apply to ME?” In the absence of clear right answers, whom should she trust to answer this question?

My friend made very different treatment choices than I would have made had I been in her shoes. This reflects our differences in the ability to live with uncertainty, and our beliefs about whether to err on the side of undertreating or overtreating.

Replace “breast cancer treatment” with “your financial plan,” and you will see what you, as a physician, are up against as you build wealth.

How much confidence do you have in your current financial plan? How well do you tolerate market volatility? How much can you afford to lose?

The conventional wisdom holds that you take big risks for big gains. Would you prefer to err on the side of protecting what you have, or on the side of growing what you have?

Then again, could the conventional wisdom be wrong? Do you really need to take big risks to get big gains?

The Investing Landscape Is Changing

You regularly learn about new diagnostic and therapeutic tools that help you get better medical outcomes.

It should be no surprise that the financial tools to build wealth evolve too. Had you ever heard about “loan-default swaps” before 2008?

Financialization of America

Increasingly, the business of America is building wealth. In her book *Makers and Takers*, Rana Foroohar reports that Apple borrowed \$17 billion with the intention of leveraging the loan to make money. She said, “The fact that Apple, probably the best-known company in the world and surely one of the most admired, now spends a large amount of time and effort thinking about how to make more money via *financial* engineering rather than by the old-fashioned kind, tells us how upside down our biggest corporations’ priorities have become.”

It’s not just Apple getting caught up in the trend of “financialization.” She also pointed out that airlines can generate more revenue speculating on oil futures than by selling seats.

You are competing with sophisticated investors who have access to ever-more-sophisticated investing products and services.

What Do the Banks and Warren Buffett Know about Making Money?

As I spend more time with the financial elite, I see that they play the wealth-building game differently than the average American. It’s like the difference between a Little League game and the MLB play-offs.

Banks are in the business of making money. What do they know and what do they do differently than the average American?


How does Warren Buffett invest his own money?

Wouldn’t you like to play the investing game more like the elite?

The Systems Problem

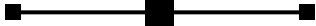
Physicians like yourself face a systems problem in your efforts to build wealth. Wealth building is a complex task. You have a lot to lose—and little time and training to attend to the task. Further, you are competing against ever-more-sophisticated investors.

Still, physicians do win at the wealth-building game. Would you like to be a member of that group?



“The surest way to ruin a man who doesn’t know how to handle money is to give him some.”

—George Bernard Shaw



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2 YOUR FINANCIAL HEALTH

What Is Your Current State of Financial Health?

Now let's talk about you and your current state of financial health. Further, let's approach your money as if it were your patient.

First, we'll address your money story. What is your experience with your money? Where does it hurt? What have you tried, and how has that worked for you?

Then we'll look at the objective picture. Last, we'll address how you can assess where you are, define where you would like to be, and make a plan to get there.

Chief Complaint

Today, what is your top money concern? If you have an appointment with a "money doctor," what would your major issue be?

Are you doing well and just checking in to assure you're still on the path to financial freedom?

Are you experiencing acute financial pain from a falling income or higher taxes?

Are you and your partner disagreeing on how money gets saved and spent?

Are you recovering from a recent financial loss or wanting to know how to manage a financial windfall?

Are you trying to leave a legacy and want to know how you can pass more of your wealth along to your family and causes that are important to you—and less to the IRS?

History of Present Illness

As you think about your financial reality, where would you place yourself on these scales?

FINANCIAL DIS-EASE	FINANCIAL HEALTH
Worried _____	Secure
Frightened _____	At peace
Chaos _____	Certainty
Despair _____	Optimism

What strategies have been most instrumental in helping you get to where you are today? What mistakes have you learned to avoid?

Past Financial History

Just as common illnesses threaten health, common financial disorders threaten wealth. Here are some of the most common causes of *financial dis-ease*.

Pathologic Spending/Overspending. Think of overspending like cardiovascular disease, which creates situations in which the demand for resources exceeds the supply.

Approximately eighteen million Americans suffer from an addiction to shopping. Sometimes referred to as “shopaholism,” out-of-control shopping can have the same devastating consequences as any other addiction. Physicians can also succumb to gambling addiction.

While the origin of addictive behaviors such as compulsive shopping, eating, and gambling remains uncertain, it’s easy to understand why recovery is so difficult. The behaviors cause the release of endorphins and dopamine, which stimulate opiate receptor sites. In short, it feels good in the moment.

Pathologic Saving. The inability to spend, also called hoarding, can be as debilitating as overspending. This, too, is a condition that requires professional help.

Unmanaged Taxes. Think of taxes as a chronic malignancy that, left unchecked, erodes wealth. There is no cure; however, with proactive wealth-management strategies, you can build wealth while paying your legally owed taxes.

How to Identify Addictive Spending

Here are some signs of compulsive shopping or gambling:

Shopping to medicate emotional pain like sadness, anger, or loneliness

Feeling a rush of euphoria after a purchase

Hiding purchases or bills

Lying about the true cost of items

Juggling accounts to accommodate spending

Feeling shame, guilt, or embarrassment about spending habits

Experiencing strained relationships

If you recognize addictive shopping behavior in a loved one or even yourself, seek professional help. This is not a do-it-yourself job.

Financial Parasites and Pathogens. There is no shortage of people who want to prey on the “rich doctors.” Physicians most vulnerable to this have what Dr. Harriet Braiker calls the “disease to please.” She says that people who suffer from this disorder want to make people around them happy. They want to avoid conflict. It’s much easier to give in to someone who wants something from you than to say no to family members or people from your place of worship.

How to Break Through Shame

Brené Brown points out that shame is toxic.

Shame needs three things to grow: secrecy, silence, and judgment. To break through money shame, tell your secret, break your silence, or replace judgment with compassion.

Money Shame. Many physicians feel unworthy of wealth. They struggle with money shame. Some physicians have shame about their childhood poverty; others have shame about their childhood wealth. Some physicians experience shame about the poor financial choices they made in the past. Paradoxically, shame keeps them from seeking the help they need.

Vulnerability expert Brené Brown

describes the difference between shame and guilt. Someone with guilt says, “I made a mistake.” Someone with shame says, “I am a mistake.”

What’s the difference between the group of people who experience guilt and others who experience shame? The kinds of mistakes they make? The consequences of their mistakes? No! There’s only one difference. The people living with guilt instead of shame make one simple choice: they decide they are worthy.

In other words, shame is an inside job.

Review of Systems

What are your current financial obligations? What financial obligations will you encounter in the next five years? Ten years? Twenty years?

How much joy do you derive from the items and experiences that you purchase?

What is your greatest fear related to money?

Does your spending reflect your values?

Do you leverage your money to buy time by hiring others to do things you can delegate?

How well have your parents prepared for their golden years?



Does Money Buy Happiness?

Daniel Gilbert, author of *Stumbling on Happiness*, says, “Money is an opportunity that people routinely squander because the things they think will make them happy often don’t.”

In an article published in the *Journal of Consumer Psychology* entitled, “If money doesn’t make you happy, then you probably aren’t spending it right,” Gilbert and his colleagues suggest the following:

Buy more experiences and fewer things. You can anticipate and remember an experience, so you appreciate them longer.

Spend money to help others instead of yourself. As Winston Churchill said, “We make a living by what we get. We make a life by what we give.”

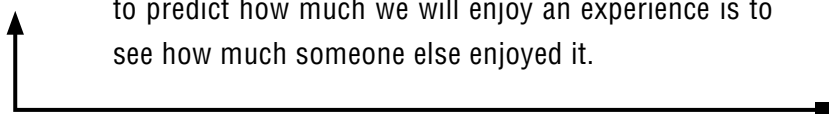
Buy many small pleasures instead of few big ones. The authors say, “As long as money is limited by its failure to grow on trees, we may be better off devoting our finite financial resources to purchasing frequent doses of lovely things rather than infrequent doses of lovelier things.”

Pay now, consume later. Research shows that delaying gratification leads to greater satisfaction and happiness.

See the bad with the good. Everything you buy requires time and attention. Purchases, like medical interventions, have potential risks along with the benefits.

Stop the comparison shopping. You can help yourself avoid buyer’s regret.

Ask your friends. Research suggests that the best way to predict how much we will enjoy an experience is to see how much someone else enjoyed it.



Habits

Your financial habits shape your financial destiny. Here are the three habits that make a huge difference:

Your propensity to spend and save

The way in which you respond to financial pain

How you make your financial choices.

Are You a Spender or a Saver? Some people are born “spenders” and others are born “savers.” The evolving fields of behavioral finance and neuroeconomics suggest that each of us has a hard-wired biological spending-saving set point.

While biology is not destiny, it takes self-discipline for spenders to save—and for savers to spend. This requires active, disciplined effort, like holding a beach ball under water. Discipline is like a muscle and gets fatigued with prolonged use.

Unbalanced spending leads to financial troubles, and unbalanced saving leads to regrets.

The propensity to spend or save impacts your ability to meet your monthly expenses.

More importantly, it impacts your ability to build wealth. We physicians already get a late start on saving. The earlier you begin saving, the less you will have to save to achieve your financial goals. This means that the physician who starts saving and investing right out of training will do better.

We're also human. After so many years of deprivation, it's easy to quickly grow into, and even outspend, any salary.

Here are the most common causes of unhealthy spending:

Spending as a stress-management tool. Stress is a specialized pain signal that alerts you to the fact that you are experiencing scarcity; you don't have enough of something. Retail therapy is a highly effective way to medicate the pain of stress in the moment. Shopping triggers the release of dopamine. You immediately feel better just as you would if you ate a pint of ice cream or downed several dry martinis. The problem is that all of these temporary solutions ultimately do more harm than good. Here's a healthier response to stress. Ask yourself, "What do I need more of? Human connection? Support? Recognition?" Then get it!

Spending to solve nonfinancial problems. Are you feeling guilty about not spending more time with your partner or

missing your kids' piano recital? Sometimes physicians try to “purchase” their way out of unpleasant feelings like guilt. (Or the partners do it themselves!) Here's a healthier response: offer an apology and be there next time.

Unwillingness to say no. How do you handle requests for loans and donations? Some physicians lend more than they can afford to lose.

What Is Your Pain Personality?




Treat Your Money with Respect

You want to build a healthy relationship with money. Treat it with respect. Put the bills in your wallet facing the same way. Keep a change jar. For a month, keep track of every penny you spend.

Pain—whether physical, emotional, or financial—is like the warning light on the car dashboard. It's a call to action.

Just as each of us has a style of dressing, similarly, each of us has a style of addressing pain signals. I noticed five patterns, which I call the pain personalities[©]: The Strong Stoic, The Worried Well, The Ostrich, The Victim, and The Ideal.

This pain personality usually predicts a person's response to physical, emotional, and financial pain.



I believe that this pain personality is shaped in childhood and is largely unalterable.

Knowing your personality is like knowing your tennis swing. If you know your natural serve pulls to the right, you make adjustments to get the ball where you want it to go. Similarly, once you know your pain personality, you can adjust your response to achieve financial health most effectively.

The Strong Stoic

A sturdy Scandinavian patient once told me, “You needed to be near death’s door before Mother called the doctor. Sure, money was tight. I think the real reason we didn’t go to the doctor was pride. Although Mother never said it, we knew that being healthy and being tough were sources of pride. Illness was a shameful condition that we tried to hide.” Strong stoics may try to manage their own finances as a matter of pride.

The Worried Well

Do you know anyone who has a solid financial base, but is still haunted by the irrational fear of becoming homeless? Another name for this person is the “financial hypochondriac.” These are intelligent people who think they are doomed to a life of poverty every time the market is down rather than up.

The Ostrich

We all need a healthy dose of denial to get on with our days. However, denial can go overboard and threaten financial health. The Ostrich who buries his head in the sand often has unopened portfolio statements and overlooked financial obligations.

The Victim

Some people see themselves as victims of external circumstances. “Look at what’s happening to my taxes!” or “What am I supposed to do about the ACA? I may as well just shut down my practice!” They think they’re powerless to change their reality. A Victim’s words express a desire to achieve financial health, but their actions say something quite different.

The Ideal

This is the person who is engaged, makes proactive choices, and has a well-calibrated intuition.

Which one are you? Conflicting pain personalities can help explain money conflicts. Imagine a Strong Stoic married to a Worried Well!

How do you make financial choices?

I once had a patient with multiple personality disorder. She described an experience captured in the movie *Inside Out*. A committee of people live in her head, and in any one moment, one committee member is in the driver's seat guiding her actions. In the movie, the characters include Joy, Sadness, Disgust, Anger, and Fear.

Imagine having a committee in your head making your financial choices. Here are some common committee members.

The Responsible Steward: This person makes thoughtful, considered plans. This is who you want making most of your decisions.

The Competitor: In the movie *Wall Street*, Gordon Gekko explains to his protégé, "It's not about the money. It's about the game." The Competitor is the committee member who wants to prove that he or she is the winner. His motto might be, "He who dies with the most toys wins." They don't want to just keep up with the Joneses; they want to beat the Joneses.

The Bon Vivant: This is the committee member who wants to live it up today because she doesn't know what tomorrow might bring. It's like the athlete who throws million-dollar parties. This is the Alfred E. Neuman "What, me worry?" person.

The Child: This is the committee member who wants what he wants when he wants it. Or else.

The Worrier: This is the committee member who is always worried that homelessness and hunger are right around the corner.

The Greed Monster: This committee member wants to collect more money simply to have more money.

The People-Pleaser: This committee member wants everyone to be happy. This person may give money to others to minimize conflicts.

Clearly, you are best served when the Responsible Steward is making your financial choices. However, also be aware that at any given moment, any committee member could be in the driver's seat.

Who makes most of your spending choices? Your investing choices?

Family History

As children we learned lessons about money. We have a natural inclination to recreate our childhood financial reality.

If we grew up in scarcity, we tend to recreate scarcity by outspending our incomes. This explains why many lottery winners and professional athletes end up broke.

If we grew up with a mind-set of abundance, we tend to create abundance in our adult lives.

Consider the lessons your parents taught you about money.

Your Defining Money Story



Think about your earliest memory about money. What was it?

Think about a defining money moment in your life in which you understood the power of money to impact your life choice.

Mike remembers being about four and asking his father to buy a toy sheriff kit as they were paying for items at the store. His dad said, “Son, I can’t afford it. You’ll have to make your own money.”

Mike got home, took out construction paper and a green crayon, and drew some counterfeit dollar bills. He took this to his father. They went back to the store where the shop owner accepted this “money” for the toy.

Janet remembers a college episode that still stings. Nine friends needed one more person to get a table at a new restaurant. They called her and invited her to join them. She was too ashamed to tell them that she could not afford to go out to dinner, so she made an excuse about needing to study. Then her friends got angry with her, called her selfish, and told her she was not a good friend; she let nine people down.

Jack found himself worrying about money in 2008. He was afraid he might be homeless sometime soon. However, Jack had over \$10 million in assets when the market was at its lowest point. However, his family was, in fact, homeless during the Great Depression. He was experiencing “financial PTSD”—reliving a childhood financial trauma.

If you find yourself behaving irrationally about money, consider whether this reminds you of something you experienced in the past.

What Is Your Mind-set about Money?

When you think about money, what thoughts and phrases pop into your head?

Mind-set #1: Money is good. On one episode of *Shark Tank*, the Sharks talked about how much they *loved* everything about money. It's hard to imagine a physician saying those words out loud.

Mind-set #2: Money is bad, dirty, or evil. For most physicians there is something “dirty” about money. Discussing it feels less than professional.

When I began my practice, we were taught not to discuss money. When I asked a colleague how much he charged for a surgical procedure, he turned to me with a look of horror and said, “You can't ask that question. If I answered, I would be in violation of antitrust statutes.”

I remember prescribing a new antibiotic for a nurse in the 1990s. When I bumped into him in the OR, he said, “Vicki, do you know how much that antibiotic cost? \$100! I paid for it out of my pocket.” I was clueless about how much things cost.

Mind-set #3: Money is neither bad nor good; it's simply a tool. Money serves a simple purpose: it facilitates the exchange of value. And value, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder.

In other words, money, like a hammer, is not inherently good or bad. It's simply a tool. You decide whether you will use the right tool for the right job; it is the way that money can be used for good or for bad.

What is your current mind-set about money? What would you like it to be?



What Do You Tell Yourself about Money?

Your parents communicated messages to you about the meaning of money and how money is used. You have beliefs about the role of money and the goal of building wealth.

Here are some word tracks that physicians say that impact their ability to build wealth.

“I deserve nice things.” You and your family made sacrifices to answer this call to medical service. When physicians finally start earning their six-figure incomes, they feel that it’s time to splurge.

“There will always be more than enough money.” This physician fails to plan, trusting that there will be a bright financial future. Without a plan, money tends to wander off.

“You invested in a marijuana farm with a 200 percent return? Count me in!” Physicians can follow trusted colleagues into marginal investments called dumb doctor deals (DDD).

“Look at me!” This physician wants to maintain the appearance of success at the cost of building true wealth.

“Sure, I trust you.” Physicians’ trusting nature makes them easy targets for embezzlement, fraud, and ploys.

“I’m embarrassed.” Many physicians avoid seeking the help they need because they are embarrassed about financial mistakes in their past.

“Mother Teresa took a vow of poverty; I should too.” This physician believes that service and wealth are mutually exclusive.

No Silver Spoons

Do wealthy physicians inherit their wealth? Based on my conversations, I would estimate that the majority of wealthy physicians grew up in middle-class families. Most started saving early and got jobs when they were teenagers.

They attribute their success to hard work and self-discipline.

What are You Teaching Your Children about Money?

What are you teaching your children about the meaning of money, the value of money, and how to make wise financial choices? What do they hear and observe as they watch you manage money?

Do your kids experience the financial consequences of their actions? If they lose their smartphone, do they contribute to replace it?

Do they get an allowance? Do you show them how to allocate the money between saving, giving to the less fortunate, and spending?

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3 YOUR OBJECTIVE FINANCIAL PICTURE

You have just gone through the exercise of learning more about your subjective money story.

Now let's look at your objective financial reality.

Your Financial Vital Signs

Imagine trying to manage patients without vital signs! Vital signs are vital. And financial vital signs help you manage your money and track your financial health.

Your Net Worth

Net worth is traditionally defined as your total assets minus your total liabilities. But here's the big question: how do you define an asset and a liability?

The traditional definition of an asset is something that you own, which, if sold, would put money in your pocket.

Medscape's 2016 Physicians' Debt and Net Worth report offered the survey results from about 20,000 physicians. Assets included money in bank accounts, investments, retirement accounts,

home equity, the value of cars, the value of jewelry, and other valuable items. Liabilities included debts such as money owed on mortgages, car loans, credit card debt, school loans, home equity loans, and the like.

Net worth offers a static picture of your investments at any one point in time. It's a scorecard that shows how well you're accumulating things of value. Sometimes you buy things that enhance the quality of your life, like a nice set of golf clubs. Other times you make investments with the intention of selling at a higher price than you paid.

Investments, Assets, and Liabilities.

Here's the big question: why do you care about net worth? Your net worth is a financial vital sign with practical value; it offers the best prognostic indicator of the quality of your life in retirement. You can project the dynamic picture of money flowing in and out of your household each month.

My guess is that you would prefer not to have to sell your home or your art collection to pay your monthly expenses. While there are ways to access the equity in your home through lines of credit or reverse mortgages, you want to avoid painting yourself into a financial corner.

When you are under financial stress and sell things to get your hands on quick cash, you sell at a price that might be a fraction of the true value you could get if you had time to be patient.

You're building wealth to avoid financial stresses! That's the whole point. You want to be in a situation of knowing with certainty that you will be able to meet your monthly expenses for life.

So for purposes of our conversation, let's define an asset as something that puts money in your pocket. Your practice is an asset. So is disability income, royalties from your intellectual property, and rent from rental property with a positive cash flow.

Let's define a liability as something that takes money out of your pocket. That would include your student loans, your mortgage, and lease payments on medical equipment. So is your car, unless you're an Uber driver.

Let's define an investment as something you buy with the intention of making money by selling it at a higher price than you paid. Your home is an investment that, by these definitions, is a liability until the day you sell it.

Your Credit Score

Your credit score contributes to your ability to build wealth. Here are the top three benefits of good credit scores:

Good credit scores make it easier to secure credit to buy a house, build your practice, or make investments.

Good credit scores lower the cost of borrowed money. You can negotiate lower interest rates on loans.

Good credit scores help you get better insurance rates.

Physicians as a group are creditworthy. In fact, there are special "doctor loans" for health care professionals in early stages of training. Build and protect your credit score.

Your Current Financial I's and O's: How Money Flows In and Out of Your Household

To care for your ICU patients, you follow their I's and O's.

In a similar way, it's important to watch the money that flows in and out of your life. Business people call this the cash flow.

Here are your financial I's and O's that offer insights into your moment-by-moment financial health:

How much do you need today on a monthly basis—in after-tax dollars—to comfortably cover your current monthly expenses?

What are your current sources of income?

What percentage of your income do you currently save?

What percentage would you like to save?

Wealthy physicians are more likely to know their current numbers than struggling physicians living the myth of the rich doctor.



Income: Think After-Tax Dollars.

As you well know, it's not what you make that's important; it's what you bring home. Taxes are your biggest expense. I have spoken with physicians whose retirement plans vanished as they faced unexpected tax bills.

Income from different sources is taxed at different rates:

Earned income: You exchange your time and/or expertise for money. This form of income is taxed at the highest rate.

Passive income: You make money—usually recurrent income—from your investments. This might include the rent you collect when you buy rental property or royalties from intellectual property you create. In general, passive income is taxed at the lowest rate.

While you collect dividend earnings passively, the IRS sees it differently for tax purposes, depending on how long you have owned your stock. Check with your CPA.

Portfolio income: You make money—also called capital gains—when you sell an investment for more than you paid. This might include stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate, and collectibles.



Your Financial I's and O's in Retirement

Let's describe retirement as the time in which you do not need earned income to pay your bills. This gives you the freedom to spend your days any way you wish, whether it's getting together with grandkids, traveling, or continuing to see patients.

How will your financial I's and O's change in retirement?



What is Your Retirement Dream?

Imagine you had a magic wand, and any retirement lifestyle dream could come true. What would that dream be? Think in terms of three levels of living:

The Minimum Acceptable Retirement

The Living Big Retirement

The Shooting for the Stars Retirement

For example, your minimum acceptable retirement might include a two-week vacation. In your living big retirement, you take your whole family on a two-week vacation to a tropical island. In your shooting for the stars dreaming big retirement, you own the island.

How much do you expect you will need on a monthly basis—in after-tax dollars—to comfortably fund your retirement lifestyle at these levels?

The Minimum Acceptable Retirement

The Living Big Retirement

The Shooting for the Stars Retirement



What Is True Financial Freedom?

Financial freedom is the state in which you know with certainty that you will never outlive your money.

Some people plan to put aside enough to pay their expected bills during their projected lifespans. Let's say Dr. Jones wants to spend \$100K a year in retirement, and his projected life-span is twenty years. Just for sake of argument, let's also say he lives in an inflation-free world and has cash saved in his mattress. That means he would need to have saved \$2 million that he expects to support his retirement for life. What happens, though, if he lives for twenty-five years?

Now compare him to Dr. Smith, who made investments in real estate during his working years. Now the rents that he collects can finance his retirement; he does not need to sell his assets. Dr. Smith is set no matter how long he lives.

Clearly, these are simplified cartoon-like scenarios to illustrate a simple point.

Let's define *true financial freedom* as the situation in which your investments become like the goose that keeps laying the golden eggs. With this plan, you will never outlive your money, and you will have a legacy to pass on to the next generations.

Are You on Track?

Are you on track to achieve your financial goals? Your current financial picture represents the results of the choices you have made up to this moment. If you do not know where you are right now, find out!

If you are not where you would like to be, you are not alone. Starting today you can make different choices that lead to a different financial outcome.

If you want a different result, it means making changes. As you well know, changing financial habits is no easier than smoking cessation or losing weight.

What Is Your Number?

Many physicians want to know, “What is my number? How big does my portfolio need to be to fund my retirement?” The answer of course is, “It depends.” What will happen to the stock market and inflation? Speak to your financial advisor to get a better sense of your number.

What Is the Path to Financial Freedom?

Here is your path to financial freedom.

Step #1: Be grateful for what you have.

Step #2: Budget your way to becoming rich by spending less than you earn.

Step #3: Invest your way to becoming wealthy by setting aside earned income to purchase investments that will generate passive income and portfolio income.

In Part II you will get some ideas about how to optimize your earning potential. In Part III you will see how to put your money to work making money!

	Can you meet your monthly expenses today?	Can you meet your monthly expenses if your earned income ended today?	Can you meet your monthly expenses for life?
Yes	Rich	Wealthy	Financially Free
No	In Debt	Vulnerable	Dependent
To Get to Yes	Spend Less Than You Earn	Create Streams of Passive and Investment Income	Accumulate Enough to Live Off the Income Your Assets Generate

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PART II

GENERATING MORE EARNED INCOME



4 THE NEW THRIVING MEDICAL PRACTICE: WORKING SMARTER—NOT HARDER

Rodger is a physician in acute financial pain. Last year he saw a 15 percent decrease in his income, and this year he will most likely bring home less than he did last year.

Sure, he makes almost a healthy income. Still, making less hurts!

He's pushing himself to work harder and longer to stop the financial bleeding. At his age, he hoped to be cutting back on his hours and ER call.

Rodger considers his choices. Pull the kids out of private school? Contribute less to his retirement fund? Scale back or even cancel the family vacation?

To make sure he meets his monthly practice expenses, he saw his banker and took out a line of credit.

Rodger remembers a time a decade ago when he actually looked forward to arriving at his practice. Today that joy is all but forgotten.

I hear stories like this one every day.

Here's the problem: the status quo—the way you've always done things—offers limited utility in getting ahead. Working harder and faster will only take you so far.

It's time to step off the hamster wheel and do things in a different way.

Your Income

In your current practice setting, your earned income correlates with

Your clinical activities (ICD-10 codes)

The insurance contracts you or your employer negotiates

Your ability to collect from insurance companies and patients

If you are in private practice, you see a direct link between your income and your case mix.

If you are employed, your value to your employer—and hence your salary—is tied to your ability to contribute to the profitability of the organization.

Today's Practice Reality

Some of your professional activities bring you more personal, professional, and financial rewards than others. What if you spent more time in your “sweet spot” where your purpose, passion, and profitability meet?

You don't have to choose between running a profitable practice or dedicating yourself to service. You can have both. Further, you ignore the money of medicine at your peril.

Times Are Changing

The formula for practice success was simple when I began my medical career thirty years ago. My mentor advised, “Take good care of patients, and everything else will take care of itself.”

My colleagues and I believed that admission to medical school carried an implied promise of meaningful work, high incomes, and financial security.

Then again, it was a different technological time. I had a cell phone about the size of my shoe, no computer at home, and the belief that a tweet was the sound birds made. I skipped typing class in high school because I was certain my fingers would never hit a keyboard.

How things have changed!

Google, Facebook, and patients' access to global health care resources fundamentally changed the landscape of health care delivery and the doctor-patient relationship. In the language of real estate, we are shifting from a seller's market to a buyer's market. Patients are increasingly in the driver's seat directing health care choices.

In the post-Google world, taking good care of patients is necessary but no longer sufficient to build a thriving practice. Health care providers face classic business challenges:

How do you attract and retain patients?

How do you hold down costs?

How do you increase your revenue by working smarter and not harder?

The economic pressures of the Affordable Care Act underscore the importance of attending to the business side of your practice.

As you will see, developing a healthier relationship with money may be a key element of your practice success.

The Trends

Here are some of the trends we have seen since the inception of Medicare:

Evolution of the doctor-patient relationship. The evolution of the relationship between doctor and patient very much parallels the relationship between a parent and a child.

In the *Father Knows Best* era, physicians did things to and for patients. They believed they were in a better position than the patient to make medical choices. This is like parenting a young child.

The sixties brought a change in the patient's status. The doctrine of informed consent said that patients had the right to make their own informed medical choices. The doctor's job was to lay out the risks and benefits of each alternative direction, and the patient would choose. This shift was like giving the car keys to teenagers.

Today's doctor-patient relationship looks more like an adult-adult collaboration.

Access to information. Historically physicians were the gatekeepers of medical information. It was difficult for patients to physically gain access to medical information, and when they got their hands on the clinical studies, they were incomprehensible to lay readers.

Patients go online to determine where and when they seek care. They read physician reviews and schedule appointments.

Today, medical information is ubiquitous. However, patients need a trusted advisor addressing the all-important question, "What does this information mean for ME?"

Transparency about costs. Go to your state health care exchange and see that patients can compare the costs and benefits of different insurance plans head-to-head. Similarly, they can shop online to identify the place to get the least expensive hip replacement.

Do You Run a Small Business?

When asked this question, most physicians say, “No, I run a medical practice.” or “No, I’m an employee.”

Yet, thriving physicians *know* they are running small businesses. Even if you are an employee, consider this: Nordstrom’s employees are taught that they are each entrepreneurs working within the Nordstrom facility.

Yes, it’s a specialized, hybrid business venture, but the process of building a successful business transcends the details of who is selling what to whom.

This idea may make you feel uncomfortable. What did you learn in your training about managing the business side of medicine? Who taught you how to leverage Facebook, blogs, and YouTube to grow your practice?

How Do Medical Practices and Small Businesses Compare?

Here are some qualities you share with entrepreneurs running small businesses:

You both generate revenue.

You both manage employees.

You both have expenses.

You both pay taxes.

You both use the revenue you generate to provide for your families.

The metrics by which you measure success separate you from a small business owner.

Small businesses win by optimizing profits. It's fundamentally about financial outcomes.

Medical practices win by optimizing the quality of medical care. It's fundamentally about clinical outcomes.

The formal training and skills that support success are different.

You have formal training to perform diagnostic and therapeutic interventions.

Small business owners generally have training in sales, marketing, and finance.

The relationship with the stakeholders is different.

In small businesses, the consumer generally makes purchasing choices, writes the check, and uses the product or service. Think about purchasing a car, booking a vacation, or hiring someone to do yard work.

In your practice, you manage complex triangulated relationships. The patient is the direct beneficiary of your services, yet their insurance company pays most of your fees. Patients' purchasing choices are generally made by the time they arrive at your office. If they are there, chances are good they will become your patient.

Why Do Business Strategies Matter to You?

Today, patients are behaving more like consumers.

Patients are driving more health care choices. They have access to medical information. They can initiate diagnostic and therapeutic interventions without physicians. They have more financial skin in the game, and there is greater transparency about pricing.

Patients increasingly drive referrals, either directly or indirectly. They choose where and when they seek medical services in much the same way you book air travel: on the basis of cost and convenience and the overall experience. Patients have access to a global health care market. This year 900,000 will go overseas for medical care.

When patients behave more like consumers, you optimize your chances of success by embracing sound business practices.

What Are the Basic Rules in the World of Business?

In business, consumers exchange their money for the value they seek. They pay for transformations.

Value, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. Successful brands, from Apple to Nordstrom to Taylor Swift, regularly interact with their customers and fans to understand what's important to them.

Howard Putnam, the CEO of Southwest Airlines, said that they did not just guess at what their customer thought; they regularly interviewed their passengers, who were captive audiences in flight.

What do these rules mean for you? Historically, we physicians have conducted ourselves as the experts meeting our patients' medical needs.

Thriving physicians know that their incomes depend on their ability to understand why and when patients seek medical care, what's important to them, and how to inspire them to take action.

Do You Need Sales and Marketing Skills?

Your practice success is a direct result of your ability to persuade best-fit patients, your team members, and referring physicians to take action. Does this mean that you need marketing and sales skills? The short answer is yes.

Your ability to build rapport and influence others is a leadership skill that will serve you well at work, at home, and at play.

Physicians' Old Beliefs about Marketing and Selling

When I entered medical school thirty years ago, I believed, "Doctors shouldn't sell; it's unprofessional." Further, I believed that I didn't have to sell. If I just took good care of patients, my practice would grow.

It was a different story when I traded my scalpel for a pen and a microphone and launched a career writing, speaking, and consulting. I had to sell. And almost every day as an entrepreneur, I said to myself, "I hate selling!"

New Beliefs about Marketing and Selling

Here's how I made peace with sales and marketing. I reframed marketing as the process of engaging someone in

a conversation; I reframed selling as the process of inspiring someone to take action.

You market and sell every day. You market when you grab the attention of your kids, join a social media conversation, or get an email returned. You sell when you persuade your kids to practice the piano, help a colleague see things your way, or get your food prepared as you want it at a restaurant.

Every time you have an informed consent conversation, you are selling. You lay out the risks and benefits of several possible action plans and ask patients to choose. This is a respectful, professional, non-sales-type approach to selling, and I wish more salespeople adopted this model.

Don't Confuse Marketing and Advertising

Marketing is different than advertising. Advertising says with words and actions, “Let me tell you all about me.” Marketing says with words and actions, “Let’s talk about you.”

Advertising worked in the pre-Google era. I built my practice with the “donut strategy.” I picked up donuts, visited practices, and told them all about my training, my experience, and my passions, so I could get referrals. I was shining the spotlight on me.

Today, you see physicians advertise on radio, TV, and billboards. I just flew home from a speaking engagement, and noticed the pages in the airline magazine about top doctors. These are advertisements—and expensive ads at that!

Compare that to the huge investment the Mayo Clinic made to develop and grow their patient education portal. This marketing investment positions them as trusted experts. They see the return on the investment as patients seek care at the Mayo Clinic.

Marketing is a better choice for most practices than advertising. Marketing positions you as an expert. Physicians are educators; the word *doctor* comes from the Latin root for teacher. In that sense, you can engage patients by delivering educational marketing materials that they want to receive. A marketing campaign might include shooting videos with answers to your patients' most frequently asked questions.

Further, from a business standpoint, marketing delivers better returns on investments. I have been a guest on over a hundred radio shows, including NPR, and never once did I pay to be interviewed. I would rather do that than spend thousands of dollars to run an ad on the same radio show.

How Sales and Marketing Skills Impact Your Income

Here are three ways your ability to engage and persuade others can increase your income:

1. **You attract more of your best-fit patients.** Your ability to get noticed on social media, build relationships with more referring physicians, or offer your patients reasons to talk about you with their friends all have a direct impact on your bottom line.
2. **You increase patient compliance.** You enjoy many rewards for persuading more patients to take their medication as prescribed, adopt healthy lifestyle habits, or follow up as recommended. Better medical outcomes help you attract more patients. Better outcomes may also translate to higher income under the shadow of pay-for-performance.
3. **You build and lead effective teams.** Your staff can help you create the experience that will attract more patients, cut costs, or deliver more value.

You will find amazing things happen as you enhance your powers of persuasion. Welcome to the world of sales!

Are You Ready for Money to Enter the Doctor-Patient-Relationship?

If you are a baby boomer like myself, you may have assiduously avoided conversations about money with your patients. If patients asked you about costs, you may have said, “Speak with the office manager about that.”

The Rules Are Changing

Today, patients are behaving more like consumers. When you are a consumer, you expect to look at a price tag. You would not buy a house or a car without knowing how much you will pay.

Patients want to talk about medical costs. It can and should enter into the informed consent conversation.

For many, many years patients were essentially paying medical bills with Monopoly money. Now that they have more financial skin in the game, they are factoring costs into their medical choices. Thriving physicians proactively address medical costs.

Your ability to overcome your discomfort in discussing fees makes it easier for patients to make good choices. Asking something as simple as, “Can you afford your medication?” can feel uncomfortable for everyone! But it is critical information.



Business Success Principles

Here are some business success principles that can help you run a more profitable practice:

Success Principle #1: In the world of business, consumers exchange their money for the goods and services they value. A patient may not care about her A1C, but she does care about being there to see her grandchildren born. Your job is to clearly communicate to patients the value that you deliver framed in a way that's most meaningful to them.

Success Principle #2: Begin a conversation about value before you discuss fees.

Myths about Patients and Money

Here are some myths about money:

Myth: It's unprofessional to talk about money.

Reality: Money is a common language spoken by insurance companies, the government, health care professionals, and patients. Successful physicians overcome their discomfort.

Myth: It's unprofessional to offer cash services to patients.

Reality: Products and services can be a way to extend your impact and create the financial security that can help you reach out to the medically underserved.

Myth: Patients will not pay out of pocket for medical services.

Reality: Patients spend money on things they value (concierge services, massage, supplements, cigarettes). Your job is to get them to understand the value you deliver.

Predictable Barriers to Health Care Spending

Different patients respond very differently to the idea of spending out of pocket for health care services. Here's why.

Patients' beliefs. The first time I was charged by an airline for carry-on luggage, I was shocked. My belief is that carry-on luggage is free.

Some patients hold the belief that health care services should be free. A colleague asks, "How do I charge more when my patients have a heart attack in the waiting room when we ask for a twenty-dollar co-pay?" You will certainly have patients that fall in this category; however, many patients will pay for the things that they value. In the height of the great recession, Americans paid billions of dollars out of pocket on weight loss, antiaging therapies, and nutritional supplements.

Your goal is to attract the patients who do understand your value and are willing to pay for it. They are out there!

Patients' priorities. Have you ever had patients who tell you they cannot afford medication, but find the funds to smoke two packs of cigarettes a day? Generally, spending reflects underlying values.

Patients' failure to see value. Businesses understand it's their job to understand what customers want and clearly lay out their value.

As a physician, you value medical outcomes; patients value personal outcomes. They don't care about their cholesterol level as much as they value the ability to see their grandkids get married. Further, patients consider the overall experience. They make choices about medical care in much the same way you make your air travel plans.

Patients' skepticism about self-claims. Sophisticated consumers have their guards up for hype. Your website banner saying “center of excellence” is not as compelling as a patient’s video testimonial or before-and-after pictures.

Tips for Talking with Your Patients about Fees



Here are a few questions that you can pose to patients to frame conversations about medical costs:

“What is the outcome you hope to achieve as a result of this medical intervention?”

“What is the value to you of the desired medical outcome?”

“Doing nothing is always an option. What is the cost to you of not taking action?”

“How much did you spend on your last vacation? How does the value of your desired medical outcome compare?”

Some patients will shop for the lowest price. Other patients happily pay more for service or an experience they value. Have you ever tried to shop at the discount mall and ended up in a department store to get skilled service?

The important question for you is this: what experience do you offer your patients? Are you the Ritz Carlton or the Costco of medical care? Your patients’ perception of your value will influence what they are willing to pay.

How Do Physicians Overcome the Professional and Ethical Barriers to Business Success?

The biggest barrier to your professional success may be a set of beliefs about what constitutes conduct becoming to a physician.

There's an unstated belief that these elements of business success like sales and marketing and stating your value put you in the class of snake oil salespeople.

I'm here to suggest that if you are truly committed to serving patients, you have a duty to let members of your community know how you improve patients' conditions. Getting your message out there is not simply a self-serving way to increase your wealth, it offers the opportunity to help the patients you are here to serve.

Further, your ability to build wealth allows you to leave a bigger legacy and serve in a bigger way.

You don't have to choose between running a profitable practice and dedicating yourself to service. You can have both.

Some Things Never Change

Practice building has always been and will always be about relationship building.

However, the way you connect with patients—and people who make referrals—is different today than it was thirty years ago.

You can build your practice with business strategies that maintain the highest level of professionalism.

Reinvention is the operative word. Reinvention will help you achieve practice success in these rapidly changing times. You can reinvent the way you generate patient referrals. You can shed old marketing beliefs that weigh you down and adopt new practices that work in today's health care environment.

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5 ARE YOU LEAVING MONEY ON THE EXAM TABLE?

Would you be surprised to learn that physicians regularly walk away from 30 percent or more of their income?

Different groups of physicians leave money on the table for different reasons. Here are some of the most common mistakes that physicians make.

Failure to Negotiate Contracts

In Sheryl Sandberg's book, *Lean In: Women, Work and the Will to Lead*, she shares that she was a seasoned executive when Mark Zuckerberg invited her to join Facebook as the COO. She says she was inclined to accept the first offer he made.

When she discussed it with her husband, he told her the first offer is just the starting point of a negotiation. He recommended she make a counteroffer. She did and Zuckerberg came back to her with a much more lucrative proposal.

If Sandberg reached her level of professional success without knowing basic negotiation etiquette, how many physicians make the same mistake?

Whether you are signing an employment contract, a buy-sell agreement, or even a lease, run it by legal counsel.

Further, acquire some basic negotiation skills. The ability to persuade others is a skill that will serve you with colleagues, patients, and family.

Troubling Statistics

A provocative study published in the *BMJ* explored the impact of race and gender on physicians' incomes.

Researchers reported that black male physicians working full-time earned 35 percent less than white male physicians, with a mean gap of \$64,000. This income difference could potentially translate to millions of dollars of wealth over a lifetime.

Further, white women physicians working full-time earned 40 percent less than white male physicians. Black female physicians earned 46 percent less than white male physicians.

We're just beginning to explore why the income disparity exists. I suspect that white males, like Sandberg's husband showed her, are more effective negotiators.

You cannot control your gender or race; however, you can and should negotiate to achieve financial parity.

Failure to Collect What You're Owed for Clinical Services

Insurance Claims

Physicians in private practice walk away from an average of 30 percent of their incomes when they do not follow up on rejected insurance claims. A medical billing expert remembers the day his new client showed him his “Porsche drawer” filled with rejected insurance claims. This physician knew that if he contested the rejections, he could fund his dream car; he just never found time.

If you are in private practice, what is your claim rejection rate? Outsourcing your medical billing could bring claim rejection rates to as low as 2 to 5 percent. This may be the fastest and easiest way to increase your cash flow.

Patient Co-Pays

Many medical practices suffer with a systems problem: they do not have policies and procedures in place to collect the portion of the bill for which patients are responsible. On average, patients pay about 50 percent of their portion of the medical bills.

Here are some ways to avoid these losses:

- Create a transparent payment policy that you share with all patients.

- Accept credit card payments at your office.

- Build relationships with companies that offer lending for medical procedures. That way you get paid in full, and the financial risks are transferred to the lenders.

Failure to Negotiate Terms of Contracts and Loans

You will most likely borrow money to make big and small purchases. The interest that you pay on a loan is not carved in stone.

Shop around for mortgages. Some banks will match lower interest rates. Call your credit card company and ask them to decrease the interest that you pay.

You are in the best position to negotiate if you have high credit scores.

Failure to Scrutinize Expenses

Do you know what your monthly expenses are? Take a look at all of the goods and services you purchase and ask these questions:

What is this for?

Do I need it?

Can I reduce or eliminate it?

Can I get a better price somewhere else?

Here are a few examples of ways you can plug spending leaks:

Find a new vendor for supplies.

Take advantage of sales.

See if you can partner with other practices to share resources like a copier or make large purchases at a lower unit price.

Failure to Minimize Your Taxes

Make sure that you are doing everything possible to claim all of your deductions and minimize your tax burdens. You are best

served by working with a CPA who has extensive experience with physicians like yourself.

Being Penny-Wise and Pound-Foolish

You have heard the expression, “You have to spend money to make money.” Sometimes the unwillingness to make investments in yourself can be the costliest income mistakes you will make.

Here are wise ways to spend money that will allow you to increase your income potential.

Education and training. Invest to expand your clinical knowledge, financial literacy, or business skills.

Marketing. Avoid being the best-kept secret in town. However, it’s always important to keep track of your investment of time, energy, and money and measure the outcome. You want to get a healthy return on your investment (ROI). Or as we say, “Keep your eye on the ROI.”

Buy more time. Yes, you can clean your house and mow your lawn. If you find activities like these relaxing, please indulge! However, when you hire people to take care of these activities, you buy time to optimize your revenue.

Hire experts. The investment you make seeking expert advice will almost always put you in a better financial position.

Buy protection. Do not skimp on insuring the assets that have the most value to you, including your income potential. It’s not a fun or sexy way to spend money, but when you need it, you’ll be glad you had it.

Failure to Harness the Power of Leverage

Archimedes said, “Give me a lever long enough and a fulcrum on which to place it, and I shall move the world.”

What is leverage? Think of an Allen wrench inserted into a screw. You can put the long end or the short end of the wrench into the screw. If you put the short end in, you have a longer lever arm. This allows you to get more results from your efforts.

You leverage your staff to optimize your ability to generate revenue. Could you hire a partner or a PA to allow you to engage in more profitable activities?

You leverage borrowed money to make investments, whether it’s new equipment or a practice makeover. Explore whether it makes more financial sense to own or to lease your office space, equipment, or car. Your accountant or financial advisor can offer their opinions.

In chapter 8, you will see that leveraging borrowed money is a habit of wealth.



Good Debt versus Bad Debt

Debt is simply borrowed money; it is inherently neither good nor evil. However, the use of the borrowed money distinguishes between good debt and bad debt.

Good debt leverages borrowed money to build wealth. Some examples of good debt include medical school loans, the right real estate investments, or a practice buy-in.

Bad debt is used to purchase a thing or an experience that will not increase in value. Some examples include a car, a European vacation, or a designer suit.

Embrace good debt; eschew bad debt.

Failure to Protect against Fraud and Embezzlement

Do you have checks and balances in place to help keep your employees honest? A colleague told me that she should have listened to her intuition about her “trusted office manager.” She discovered that over the years, this person embezzled hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Medical practices have the highest embezzlement rate of any service industry. According to an MGMA study, 83 percent of medical practices report that they have been victims of embezzlement.

Here are some steps you can take to decrease the risk of theft at your office.

Hire the right people. Verify the information provided by the applicant. Call references. Conduct a criminal and credit check for all new employees. Create a written policy outlining your zero tolerance of fraud and have each employee sign it.

Use a lockbox for petty cash. Nearly half of all theft involves cash from co-pays or petty cash. Do what you can to keep honest people honest.

Divide financial duties. The person collecting the cash should be different than the person reconciling transactions.

Implement safe banking practices.

- Restrict signature authority of checks.

- Get rid of signature stamps.

- Restrict online banking access.

- Pay bills online.

Get bank statements sent to your home.

Purchase business liability insurance that includes coverage for employee theft and embezzlement. Bond all staff who process payments.

Purchase identity theft insurance. You may be able to purchase a rider with your home insurance policy.

Know the warning signs. Worrisome employee behavior includes:

Spending habits that exceed salaries

Refusal to take vacations or time off

Unusual or long work hours

Missing receipts, invoices, or purchase orders

Overdue notices from vendors

Patient complaints about billing errors

Unexplained shortages of petty cash

Unusual patterns in bank deposit statements

Listen to your gut. If you are worried about an employee, don't dismiss the concern.

Your accountant may be a good resource if you suspect fraud or embezzlement.

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6 10 WAYS TO GENERATE MORE REVENUE

You made a significant investment to enjoy the privilege of caring for patients. You made sacrifices. You work long hours. Are you enjoying the financial fruits of your labors?

Strategies and tactics to optimize your revenue fall into one of three basic categories:

1. **Stop losing money. (This was the subject of the previous chapter.)**
2. **Tweak your current practice model.**
3. **Add additional income streams.**

In this chapter, you will see ten ways to put more money in your pocket. We will begin with the plans that are easiest to implement and then move to more dramatic interventions. I have personally generated revenue with all the strategies mentioned.

Remember that your value transcends your ability to diagnose and treat individual patients. You can help many people in many different ways—and get paid for it.

1. Moonlight

Here are some revenue-generating activities you can fit into your existing schedule.

Serve as an expert in medical malpractice lawsuits. This is the fastest and easiest way to generate more revenue. I supported my family for about a year doing nothing but legal consulting.

Here are the three benefits of this work:

1. This work is well-compensated.
2. You can fit this work into your schedule.
3. I believe that reviewing these cases made me a better physician. When you see where care goes off track, it makes it easier to keep care on track.

Here are three reasons this work is not right for everyone:

1. The adversarial environment of a courtroom can be very draining.
2. You may need to make investments to build a successful legal consulting practice. I personally invested in “deposition charm school” to learn how to conduct myself in legal settings.
3. You can only perform these duties for a limited number of years after your retirement. Experts are asked to comment on the standard of care of a reasonably prudent physician practicing in the community at the time the care was delivered. Experts have the most credibility if they were practicing at the time of the untoward event.

Further, if you have been traumatized by the experience of defending yourself in a lawsuit, this may not be a good fit for you.

You could take locums positions, serve as medical director in medically supervised weight-loss programs, or get on staff at assisted living facilities.

If you are in private practice, consider signing up for ER call in your medical specialty. You might take on shifts offering opinions as a telemedicine consultant or reviewing insurance claims.

2. Focus.

Get very, very good at helping a specific kind of patient achieve a specific medical outcome.

Some physicians fear that narrowing their clinical scope will slow referrals. While counterintuitive, experience demonstrates that focus accelerates practice growth.

Here are a few examples:

The Shouldice Hospital in Canada performs one surgical procedure: the Shouldice repair of inguinal hernias. Their published 99.5 percent lifetime success rate for primary hernias attracts patients from all around the world.

An ob-gyn helps her patients manage menopausal symptoms.

A dentist takes delight in treating phobic patients who have not been in a dental chair for years.

You could focus on a specific procedure, a specific disease process, or a specific patient population.

Three things happen when you narrow your scope of practice. First, you get better medical results. Second, you can scrutinize every step of the care process for ways to enhance efficiencies and reduce costs. Third, you increase your chances of delivering the patient experience that will generate more referrals.

3. Leverage Staff

■ — ■

All of your employees have value. They are on the front line, representing you! They have ideas that can create a better experience for your patients and colleagues. Survey them. Solicit their input. Express your gratitude for their dedication.

■ — ■

In the traditional practice of medicine, you exchange your time for your fees. Your staff can help you optimize your fees in a number of ways.

If you want to increase your income, spend the bulk of your time in the most profitable activities. This means delegating activities that can be done by others.

Further, each of your employees can potentially serve as a profit center. Consider hiring PAs or nurse practitioners.

4. Add Clinical Services

Each additional service that you offer could potentially add a revenue stream to your practice. These could either be services you submit to insurance companies or offer as a cash service.

Here are a few examples:

You can engage a company that will send staff to your office and screen your patients for sleep apnea. Once the patient gets the diagnosis of sleep apnea, he or she can seek treatment and enjoy better health. In addition, your compensation for your services is higher because this is now a more complex patient.

A busy pediatrics group added an in-house formulary. A company came into their office, took over a corner of the waiting room, and set up a medication dispensing service. Parents appreciate the convenience. Medication compliance is up. They have also added an additional six figures to their bottom line.

A physician added Botox cosmetic services.

Be creative. One day, while sitting in the plush massage chair getting a pedicure, I realized that fragile diabetics would not know the pleasures of this experience; for them, toenail care is a medical procedure. What if some physician offered “medicures”—the salon pedicure experience performed by health care professionals as well as nail technicians?

5. Change Practice Settings

Many physicians are making bold professional moves in response to the changes of the Affordable Care Act. Here are a few you may have considered.

Sell your private practice to a hospital or clinic. When I got out of residency, most physicians went into private practice. Today, the majority of physicians are employed. In fact, it’s projected that in years to come, only one in three physicians will be self-employed.

Here are the advantages of employment:

You have certainty about your salary.

Your employer picks up many of your expenses, such as medical malpractice insurance, disability insurance, and health insurance.

You get paid time off.

Your contributions to your retirement plan may be matched by your employer.


You focus on patient care; the business side of medicine is managed by administrators.

You have a better chance at work-life balance.



Disability Insurance Warning

Not all disability insurance is alike. Even if your employer offers a disability policy, you may want to purchase your own that includes same-occupation coverage.



Be Smart about Structuring the Purchase or Sale of a Medical Practice

Buying and selling a medical practice is fraught with complexity. What is a fair purchase price? What are the tax consequences of the sale? The way you structure the purchase or sale can radically impact the amount of money that goes in your pocket. Check with experts to help you with both practice valuation and the structuring of the deal that has the most favorable tax consequences for you.

Make a transition from employment to private practice. While the major trend is the sale of practices, some physicians are moving from employment to private practice. A colleague decided to buy her practice back out of frustration. Her breaking point came when a hospital administrator reprimanded her for spending too much time with patients. If you are considering this move, you have many important legal and financial issues to address that are beyond the scope of this book. It's important to get them right.

Opt out of insurance plans. You may be considering whether to exclude patients insured by low-paying plans. Some physicians are opting out of all insurance compensation and are transitioning to all cash practices. If the ethics of cash practices are of concern to you, consider creating your own fund for patients who cannot afford to pay your fees.

6. Consider Moving

This sounds dramatic. Who would want to uproot their families? There may be personal reasons for moving, such as being closer to aging parents. In addition, there may be a strong financial reason.

Physician compensation is shaped by geographic location. According to the 2016 Medscape Physician Compensation Report, top-earning states include North Dakota, New Hampshire, and Nebraska.

State income tax varies. The amount of money that makes its way into your pocket reflects both your income and your income taxes. Here are some tax facts:

Seven states do not collect any income taxes: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

Two states only collect taxes on dividends and interest income: New Hampshire and Tennessee.

California has the highest incremental state tax rate: 13.3%.

Eight states have only one income tax bracket, charging its residents the same rate on all income, which is called a flat rate: Colorado (4.63%), Illinois (3.75%), Indiana (3.3%), Massachusetts (5.10%), Michigan (4.25%), North Carolina (5.75%), Pennsylvania (3.07%), and Utah (5%).

California also has the largest number of tax brackets (10), ranging from 1% to 13.3%.

The cost of living in a geographic location shapes how far your dollars go. Take a look at real estate, and you will find that you can buy more house in one part of the country than another. The cost of goods and services reflects sales taxes and property taxes.

How much could you improve your financial condition and quality of life with a move? Check with your financial advisor or CPA to run the numbers.

7. Educate, Empower, and Entertain

You can generate income by leveraging what you know outside of the care of individual patients. Here are a few ways.

Educate. The word **doctor** comes from the Latin root meaning teacher. You can educate in a number of ways:

Accept a faculty appointment at a medical, nursing, or dental school.

Teach courses for colleagues or patients.

Serve as a physician spokesperson. I was the health and wellness expert for Bartell Drugs in Washington State. This was a wonderful opportunity to create and distribute health and wellness content.

Empower. You could create programs and systems and host seminars to help patients get desired results.

Lose weight

Look younger

Sleep better

Find love

Keep their brains healthy

Get fit

Stop smoking

Eat more healthfully

Raise healthy kids

Save money

Entertain. Americans have a voracious appetite for stories from the world of medicine. You can get paid as a professional speaker, blogger, or author to tell these stories in a compelling way.

Consider selling products that support clinical goals. The AMA opposes the sale of in-office, health-related products, stating that it “presents a financial conflict of interest, risks placing undue pressure on the patient, and threatens to erode patient trust and undermine the primary obligation of physicians to serve the interests of their patients before their own.”

While I understand their concern, I have a different perspective. My vet sells pet food, toys, and educational materials. I appreciate the convenience; the clinic is offering resources to support my care of my pets.

On the other hand, my dentist recommends specific oral care products like toothbrushes, whitening agents, and devices that make flossing easier. If he sold them at the office, that would save me a trip to the drugstore.

Could you sell products that make it easier for your patients to execute the medical plan and achieve the desired medical outcomes? Here are a few examples:

- Skin care products

- Wound care products

- Educational materials

- Mobility devices

In addition, some health care professionals are selling “service contracts.” A dentist sells a service contract that includes biannual teeth cleaning, and a 20 percent discount for dental services. Sears increases its profitability by selling service contracts. What about you too?

8. Coach and Consult

Coaches and consultants help others achieve their desired outcomes. Here are a few ways you could generate additional income.

Create an online membership site. Charge your members—whether it's patients, colleagues, or family caregivers—a small monthly fee gaining access to content that will help them

- Improve their quality of life

- Learn about cutting edge research

- Share helpful products and services

- Ask questions in a safe environment

- Provide a forum for peer-to-peer engagement

Seek consulting opportunities. Many organizations are interested in the opinions and perspectives of physicians. Here are a few options:

- Pharmaceutical industry

- Medical device companies

- Businesses with health-related products

- Organizations developing health policy

9. Assume Physician Leadership

The top earners in medical organizations are not the physicians; they are the CEOs and administrators.

Have you ever seen yourself in a leadership position? Consider whether you would find career satisfaction by stepping into the role of a physician executive. Hospitals and clinics need

strong leadership to assure that they remain profitable in this time of transition.

10. Start a Company

The wealthiest physicians in the United States accumulated assets through entrepreneurial efforts.

Do you have an idea for a medical app? Do you have a proprietary piece of intellectual property? Explore whether you want to build a company around this idea.

While you may not be an inventor, you can invest in start-ups—if you meet the criteria as an accredited investor.

In order to qualify, individuals must have a net worth of at least \$1 million US dollars, excluding the value of the primary residence, or have income of at least \$200,000 each year for the last two years (or \$300,000 combined income if married).



Where Can Accredited Investors Find Opportunities?

If you want to generate wealth by owning a share of a company, you may want to think like a Shark. Here's what the business-savvy Sharks know as they scrutinize investment opportunities:

Look for disruptive technology: Find game-changing innovation. Assure that the intellectual property upon which the company is built is patent-protected.

Look for a proven market: Make sure that the product or service solves a buyer's pressing problem. Further, gather evidence that the buyer has an incentive to make the purchase.

Look for the right team: The process of bringing a product from the whiteboard to the marketplace requires a specialized skill set. Make sure that the team's principals know how to build businesses.

Owning a piece of a start-up company offers a way for you to make socially responsible investing choices that can support your own passions—while making the world a better place.



Four Wealthiest Physicians in the United States

Some physicians measure their wealth in billions rather than millions. You do not get to this level of wealth through the practice of clinical medicine. All of the five wealthiest physicians in the United States launched entrepreneurial business ventures.

Patrick Soon-Shiong, MD (\$11.5 billion net worth per Forbes as of June 2016): Dr. Soon-Shiong is the wealthiest physician in this country. After making a name for himself as a surgeon, he founded two drug companies, Abraxis and American Pharmaceutical Partners, which he sold for a combined \$9.1 billion. He invented a cancer drug, Abraxane, which, after years of slow sales, is now a blockbuster thanks to its efficacy against pancreatic cancer. A member of the Buffett-Gates Giving Pledge, Dr. Soon-Shiong plans to give away at least half his fortune. He has donated \$136 million to St. John's Health Center in Santa Monica, CA. He owns a 4 percent stake in the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team.

Thomas Frist, Jr., MD (\$8.2 billion net worth): Dr. Frist, a former Air Force flight surgeon, founded Hospital Corporation

of America with his father in 1968 and took it public for the third time in 2011. He doesn't have an executive position at HCA, but his sons Thomas III and William are board members. His brother is Dr. William Frist, a transplant surgeon and former Majority Leader of the US Senate. The whole Frist family is deeply involved in local, national, and international philanthropy. The family is currently leading an effort to promote and improve health care in China.

Phillip Frost, MD (\$3.9 billion net worth): Dr. Frost, who trained as a dermatologist, is a health care investor and executive. While practicing in Miami in the 1960s, he developed a disposable device to make biopsies easier. He partnered with Michael Jaharis to build a company around his invention. They sold Key Pharmaceuticals to Schering-Plough in 1986 for \$835 million. He then became CEO of Ivax Corporation, which he sold to Teva in 2006 for \$7.6 billion. The seventy-five-year-old Miami Beach resident serves on the Smithsonian Institution Board of Regents and the University of Miami Board of Trustees.

Gary Michelson, MD (\$1.5 billion net worth): Dr. Michelson is an orthopedic and spinal surgeon-turned-inventor, investor, and philanthropist. Motivated by his grandmother's spinal deformity and frustrated with subpar surgical instruments, Dr. Michelson "tinkered" with medical device ideas for years in his garage. He holds more than 250 US patents for medical devices and procedures. In 2005, he became a billionaire when he reached a \$1.35 billion settlement with Medtronic after years of litigation over his patents. Today, Dr. Michelson, a pet lover since boyhood, is focused on animal welfare. He started the Found Animals Foundation to help pet shelter overcrowding and has donated millions to research for animal care.

What's Right for You?

With all of these options, how do you identify what's right for you? Here are some steps:

Identify Your Sweet Spot

When my son was in Little League, he wanted to buy an expensive bat. I asked the clerk why this bat cost so much more than the others. He said, "It has a big sweet spot."

I asked, "What's a sweet spot?"

My son answered, "That's the part of the bat that hits home runs."

You have a professional sweet spot. When your day-to-day activities fall in your sweet spot, you hit more professional home runs. This is usually where purpose, passion, and profits meet.

The more time you focus your time, attention, and resources on your sweet spot—whether it's seeing a certain kind of patient or performing a certain medical procedure—the greater satisfaction you will experience.

Ask Key Questions

Consider your answers to these questions to help you identify your sweet spot:

How do I improve the condition of others?

What are my gifts and passions?

What is my value?

Ask people who know you well, “If I were on the cover of a magazine, what would the magazine be and what would the article be about?” or “If you could only call one person, under what condition would you call me?”

Acquire Key Skills


I have personally invested the equivalent of my medical school tuition acquiring the business skills I needed to support my professional goals. This has included courses, coaches, and mentors to learn about the elements of expert positioning and entrepreneurship.

What if you felt more comfortable with your ability to lead, market, sell, craft, and deliver speeches, create and distribute videos, start a podcast series, or attract more patients on Facebook?

You invest in CME to assure you are offering your patients the best care possible. Does it not make sense to learn how to attract more of those patients to your practice, persuade colleagues, and help patients get optimal medical outcomes?


Assemble Key Team Members

Even if you are temperamentally a lone wolf, success is a team effort. Make sure that you assemble a strong team and delegate tasks that do not fall in your sweet spot.



Would you like more ideas about how to get greater personal, professional, and financial rewards from your career? I invite you to go to www.ThrivingDoctors.com and learn more about the Thriving Doctors Bootcamp. I have assembled a team of experts to help you reinvent yourself and thrive in the era of the Affordable Care Act.

Use coupon code at the end of the book and take advantage of your discount!



Today, you can potentially help people across the globe, educate people whom you never personally met, and deliver value in unique ways. This offers unprecedented opportunities for you.

Income Is Just the Start

When you optimize your income, you put yourself in a position to build wealth more quickly.

However, the way you manage your income will determine whether you join the group of wealthy physicians—or struggling physicians.

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PART III

PUTTING YOUR MONEY TO WORK AND GETTING BETTER RETURNS ON YOUR INVESTMENTS

In Part I you got a handle on your financial health and developed a picture of where you want to be.

In Part II you took away ideas about how to optimize your earned income.

Now, how do you build wealth? In Part III you will see some *investment alchemy*—how to turn your income into wealth. You will learn some of the habits that separate thriving physicians from struggling physicians.

These insights will place you in a better position to chart your own course to financial freedom.

7 A NEW WEALTH-BUILDING APPROACH

There is no shortage of advice about how to build wealth. You can find information by reading books, listening to financial gurus, or swapping stories with your colleagues in the surgeons' lounge or doctors' dining room.

As I speak with physicians committed to building wealth, I'm often reminded of a scene from my child's history.

My son loves to wrestle. In his freshman year of high school, he had severe back pain after a hard fall on the mat. Back films showed a spondylolisthesis. A pediatric spine surgeon recommended a course of physical therapy. When this did not relieve my son's back pain, we were referred to a sports medicine doctor who ordered an MRI. My son's sacroiliac joints lit up, a finding highly suggestive of an autoimmune problem.

We were sent to the pediatric rheumatologists who made the diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis based on clinical findings. However, the serology was negative, and a course of steroids did not lead to a clinical improvement.

What was the true source of my son's back pain? Was it from a biomechanical problem, an autoimmune condition, or both?

This was not an academic question. *My son wanted to get back to wrestling.* If the autoimmune problem were the cause of his pain, as the rheumatologists believed, wrestling and other activities would treat the pain.

If a biomechanical problem were the cause of the pain, as the orthopedic surgeon believed, wrestling would harm him.

Should my son mourn the loss of the dream of wrestling, or learn how to manage and work through chronic back pain?

I had a fantasy of locking the orthopedic surgeon and the rheumatologist in a room until they came out bloodied from fighting it out with a consensus about whether or not my son could wrestle. The problem was that my son's treating physicians were answering different questions than my son and I were asking.

Both the rheumatologist and the orthopedic surgeon answered the question, "What is the diagnosis?" They interpreted my son's symptoms through the lens of their own experience, and they both might have been right! As Abraham Maslow said, "If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail."

However, we wanted an answer to a practical question: "Can my son wrestle?" We needed an action plan that would help my son return to the activities that brought meaning to his life.

Just as with my son's physicians, financial services professionals see wealth building through the lens of their own experience. Many have beliefs about the causes of financial pain, and whether certain financial solutions are "good" or "bad." Two smart advisors may have contradictory ideas, and they could both be right!

I would like to suggest that any given financial product or service is neither good nor bad; it's a tool. *You want a financial plan that*

will help you and not harm you. And many physicians still feel the financial pain of 2008. They say, “I just want to make sure I don’t lose what I have!”

Warren Buffett’s rules of investing offer the financial service’s version of our physician code: “First, do no harm.”

Warren Buffett’s Rules of Investing

Rule #1: Don’t lose money.

Rule #2: Never forget Rule #1.

Sometimes the best answers to help you get to where you want to go defy conventional wisdom. After my son lost faith in his physicians’ ability to help him, he went online and found videos about how powerlifting alleviates back pain.

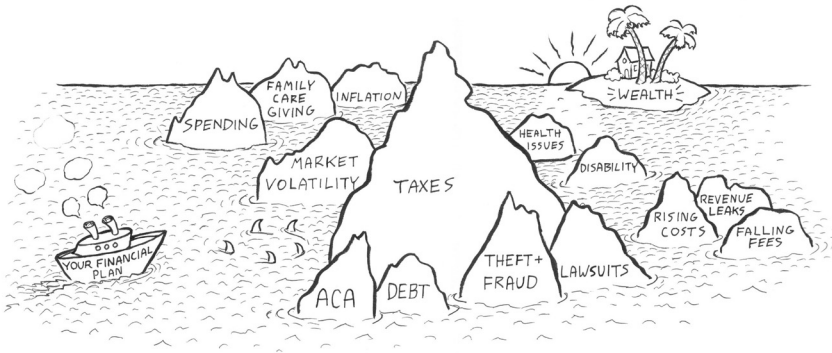
This is completely counterintuitive. How could lifting 400 pounds from the ground make back pain better? My son was smart enough to sneak to the gym without telling me he was going to give it a try. Sure enough, once he started dead-lifting, his back pain resolved. Even though it defies logic, the results were there.

Please remain open to the possibility that a radically new wealth-building approach could transform your path to financial freedom. Just as there are new diagnostic and therapeutic tools to help you take better care of patients, there are new financial tools that can help you invest more like the wealthy do

Wealth Building Is an Epic Task

You remember Homer’s epic poem the *Odyssey*. The Greek hero Odysseus makes his ten-year journey home after the Trojan War. Along the way he confronts dangerous obstacles and foes that take the lives of all his men.

Likewise, your epic journey to wealth is fraught with danger. Just as Odysseus battled the lotus eaters, the cyclops, and the sea monster, you will confront forces that threaten your wealth. We've already addressed a few: the economic impact of the ACA, theft, fraud, and embezzlement. Let's address others.



The Threats to Your Wealth

Taxes: What's your biggest expense? Your house? Your kids' college education? Indulging your love of cars?

I'm a bit embarrassed to admit it, but I worked with financial advisors for about six years before I understood that the *one* thing that matters most when building wealth is how you manage taxes! Taxes are your biggest lifetime expense. Without proactive management, taxes will erode your wealth and the legacy you pass on to next generations.

Here are some truths that are very important to understand.

You will pay taxes every year of your life. As you consider your total tax burden, think in terms of three kinds of money:

Taxed income (earned, passive, or portfolio)

Tax-deferred (money you take out of your 401k and other retirement plans)

Tax-free (death benefit of a life insurance policy, disability insurance—depending on how you pay for the policy)

You will pay taxes during your earning years.

You will pay taxes during your retirement years. The way you structure your portfolio during your earning years determines how much of your money is yours in retirement—and how much belongs to the government.

You will pay taxes after you die. The way you structure your estate will have a direct impact on the percentage of your estate you pass on to generations to come. Work with a skilled estate planner.

Your CPA sees his or her job as minimizing your taxes in any given year; to build wealth you want to minimize your lifetime tax burden. While it hurts to pay taxes today, what do you think will happen to our taxes in the future?


A screen shot from www.usdebtclock.org on July 4, 2016, shows that our debt is \$19.3 trillion. If you divide that number by the total number of taxpayers, you get \$161,650. If you divide the debt by the total number of citizens, including your children and grandchildren, it's \$59,704.



Your CPA

Please remember that your CPA is a money historian. He or she summarizes the financial activities of the calendar year and calculates the taxes you owe.

Further, your CPA is only as good as his or her knowledge about tax law. Tax law is complex. While I'm certain your CPA is a nice person, there may be additional ways to legally and ethically lower your taxes through incorporation and other legal structures, claiming all deductions, or using the right investment products.



Many physicians want their kids to graduate from college without debt. Our kids and many generations to come will begin their professional lives burdened with debt. How will we pay it back?



I don't know about you, but I'm trying my best to access tax-free dollars in retirement.

Judge Learned Hand said, "There is not even a patriotic duty to increase one's taxes. Over and over again the Courts have said that there is nothing sinister in so arranging affairs as to keep taxes as low as possible. Everyone does it, rich and poor alike and all do right, for nobody owes any public duty to pay more than the law demands."

Wealthy physicians say it's more important to minimize the impact of taxes when making investment decisions than it is to pursue the highest possible returns regardless of the tax consequences.

Action Step: Understand that each financial choice has a tax consequence. When exploring investing options, ask, "How will this choice impact the taxes I pay this year and over my lifetime?"

Inflation: It might appear that the safest place for your money is in your mattress; however, that is the certain way to lose money. Your purchasing power gets eroded with each round of inflation.

Action Step: Consider how well your wealth-building plan protects you from inflation.

Lawsuits: You may as well draw a target on the back of your lab coat; physicians are the targets of lawsuits.

Lawyers play a zero-sum game. They look for deep pockets and then find ways to transfer money from the plaintiff's pockets to their own. Physicians are considered deep pockets; thus, lawyers will find ways to name you in lawsuits. Just like bullies, lawyers pick out the most vulnerable victims. If the victim is not vulnerable, they move on to the next person.

Action Step: Ask yourself, "How vulnerable are my assets?" The more vulnerable, the more likely you are to be named in lawsuits. The more protected your assets are, the more likely it is that lawyers will look for an easier target. Talk with your financial dream team about how you can protect the wealth you've worked so hard to build.

Consider how to protect your wealth against potential financial losses from untoward events in:

Your home (homeowner's policy with an umbrella)

Your cars (auto policy)

Your income (disability, life)

Your clinical activities (medical malpractice, errors and omissions)

Giving

You can do well by doing good. The tax code is structured to provide financial incentives to those who take on behaviors that benefit all citizens, like creating jobs, providing housing, and supporting philanthropy. Structure your charitable donations in a way that makes your contributions go further, allows you to enjoy tax benefits during your life, and preserves your legacy after your death. Again, please contact me if you would like an introduction to a legacy specialist who understands these advanced tax strategies.

Your health (medical)

Your accounts receivables

Your eldercare needs (long-term care insurance)

Other potential lawsuits or financial losses could relate to:

Identity theft (add an identity theft rider to your home insurance)

Lawsuits related to employees

Fraudulent or unethical activity of your partners

Actions of your children

Data breaches and HIPAA violations

Telemedicine

Social media activity (Technically, posting information on Facebook is the practice of medicine. Does your medical malpractice policy cover social media activity? If not, look into an errors and omissions policy.)

Financial consequences of the Affordable Care Act: The financial impact of the ACA on hospitals, clinics, and individual practices is still unknown. However, the ability to attend to the business side of medicine could well mean the difference between success and failure.

Action Step: Go to www.ThrivingDoctors.com and explore whether an investment in the Thriving Doctors Bootcamp makes sense for you.

Market volatility: What happened to your investments in 2008? Does your anxiety go up and down with the market trends? Did you know that there are financial products that allow you to be

in the market in a way that you will never lose a dime? The cost for this security is the sacrifice of some of the market gains. After 2008, many physicians feel that this is a small price to pay.

Action Step: Know thyself. Gain greater clarity about your true risk tolerance.

You have natural instinctive behavior that keeps you in your decision comfort zone. Your financial DNA predicts your “go-to” default financial choices when under pressure. Would you like to know more about yours? Go to www.MythoftheRichDoctor.com, and register to take your complimentary Financial DNA Survey.

Disability, Illness, or an Early Death: Every day you work with patients who suddenly and unexpectedly have their lives changed by illness. Our natural tendency is to think, “That happens to patients; we’re not vulnerable.”

The reality is that one day you could be that patient. Your ability to generate income is your most precious asset. Make sure it’s protected.

Action Step: Review your current insurance policies. Make sure that all of the information is up-to-date, especially if you have had a change in your family since you took out the policy. Make sure your will is up-to-date. Discuss your advanced medical and financial directives with family members so they understand what your wishes are. Review your estate plan.

Long-Term Care for You and Your Partner, and Your Parents: The 2014 US Trust Insights on Wealth and Worth reports that six in ten high-net worth respondents said they have provided substantial financial support to adult members of their immediate and/or extended family.

What is your plan for long-term care? Do you know what your parents' plans are? Caring for aging parents is an act of love. It also potentially carries a high emotional cost and huge price tag.

Money Conversations with Your Aging Parents



What much do you know about your parents' financial health? Finding out means conducting one of the most difficult money conversations you will ever face. Here are a few tips:

1. Look for natural times to address the subject. If you know friends or family members who are taking on the care of aging parents, talk about it. "I just spoke with Doris, and she stepped into the caregiver role when her father got sick. She told me how grateful she was that her parents had laid out their plan in the event that they could not manage for themselves. Have you and Dad decided what you would like to do if you find yourself in that situation?"
2. Tell your own story. Say, "Mom and Dad, I am so proud. I just updated my will and advanced directives and durable power of attorney. Have you prepared these documents? What are your wishes?"
3. Tell the stories of others. If you hear a news story about the cost of eldercare, tell your parents about it.

Divorce: Physicians have a lower divorce rate than non-health care professionals (24% versus 40%). Still, the financial consequences of divorce can be devastating. As Robin Williams said, "Ah yes, divorce, from the Latin word meaning to rip out a man's genitals through his wallet." How will you protect your wealth in the event of a divorce? How will you protect your children's legacy in the event that they get divorced?

Money Conversations before You Marry



Oh, the sweetness of having a partner with whom you share life's joys and sorrows. You want to know as much as possible about a person before you decide to spend the rest of your lives together.

Engage in money conversations *before* you marry! You want to assure your financial compatibility before you begin planning your wedding.

1. Get a read on your betrothed's financial health. Consider going through Part I of this book together.
2. Identify your values and goals. What do you hold most important? What is your vision for your financial future?
3. Formulate a plan for merging money. Consider keeping three bank accounts—yours, mine, and ours. Some couples make a commitment to complete financial transparency, so each member of the couple has access to all three accounts. This minimizes the risk of “financial infidelity.”

What if you discover that you have fallen in love with an impulsive shopper, or someone carrying massive debt? You may still decide to move forward; however, now you're moving forward with open eyes. Consider how you will preserve your own financial health.

While you say “I do” with the hope that your marriage will last forever, the reality is that one in four physicians will find themselves divorced. Talk with your dream team about a contingency plan just in case.

Our National Pastime: Spending

Action Steps

Assess how well you are protected from these threats and where you are vulnerable.

Explore whether there are more effective strategies to protect your wealth.

Revisit your estate plan to make sure it's up-to-date. Look for strategies to help you minimize your estate taxes and pass more to your children and make bigger charitable contributions.

Let's get back to Odysseus's dangerous journey home from the Trojan War. Odysseus knew about the danger of the Siren's song, but he wanted to hear it. He put wax in his men's ears so that they could not hear and had them tie him to the mast so that he could not jump into the sea. He ordered them not to change course under any circumstances and to keep their swords upon him and to attack him if he should break free of his bonds.

Perhaps your greatest danger is succumbing to the siren song of spending. John, whom you met at the beginning of the book, fell under its seductive force and it shipwrecked his family's financial security. He's not alone. We live in a culture of spending and consumption.

With every choice you make, you move closer to either the illusion of wealth or the reality of wealth.

Spending delays financial freedom in two ways. First, you lose the money you could be saving. Second, you also lose the opportunity to take advantage of the magic of compound interest.

Urban legend holds that Einstein described compound interest as the eighth wonder of the world. Whether or not this is true, these are indeed wise words.

In his book *The Elements of Investing*, Burton Malkiel tells a story that illustrates the power of compound interest. When Benjamin Franklin died in 1790, he left a gift of \$5,000 to each

of his two favorite cities: Boston and Philadelphia. He stipulated the money was to be invested, and after 100 years, each city was allowed to draw \$500,000 for public works projects. In 1991, the cities could receive the balance. After 200 years, \$5,000 had compounded to about \$20 million for each city.

As Franklin said, “Money makes money. And the money that money makes, makes money.” Sounds like Mr. Wonderful on *Shark Tank*.

How would you rather build wealth—by seeing more patients or by putting your money to work making money?

Position yourself so that your money gets saved rather than spent. Saved money gets invested, it makes money, and then that money can make even more money.

Action Steps

Decide what percentage of your income you will save. Automate it.

Control spending by creating an “Odysseus pact.” What can you do to put restraints on spending? Tie yourself to the mast. Simple things like eating before grocery shopping impact spending. Explore your triggers for spending. How can you create an environment that supports your dedication to spending less and saving more?

Help your kids understand your plan. Show them how saving more and investing more leads to financial freedom. Ask them how they can contribute to the family savings. Give the kids the amount they saved the family. Help them invest the money. It’s never too early to set up a 529 plan (if that’s how you decide to save for college).

When Less Is More

Are you surrounded by mountains of stuff?

I recently decided to sell my house, so I hired a stager to present my house in the best light. Her main design tool was to radically clear the clutter. I found that I could breathe more easily; my home felt more peaceful.

A recent visit to Fallingwater, a home designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, reinforced the power and beauty of simplicity. Like most of his houses, this one was without an attic, a basement, or garage. Wright thought those features simply attracted clutter.

As I moved, I held each item in my hand and asked, “Does this thing bring me joy?” If the answer was yes, I kept it. If not, it went to the thrift store.

Consider buying less and clearing clutter.

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8 FINANCIAL HABITS OF WEALTHY PHYSICIANS

What separates thriving physicians from struggling physicians?

Here are the ten financial habits that tend to distinguish thriving physicians from struggling physicians:

1. **Wealthy physicians have clarity about their values and their financial goals.** They are often connected to a purpose bigger than themselves and see their wealth as a way of expanding their legacy. They have a clear sense of the meaning of money in their lives, and their spending reflects their values. They surround themselves with others who share their clarity.
2. **Wealthy physicians have a healthy relationship with money.** They invest time with their money. They treat money with respect. They make informed financial choices. They express gratitude for the privilege of their wealth. They feel comfortable engaging in money conversations, even when it's difficult.
3. **Wealthy physicians know their financial I's and O's.** They do not think of a budget as a punitive burden, but rather as a tool to track financial health.

4. **Wealthy physicians commit to a system of disciplined investing that removes emotion.** The evolving field of behavioral finance offers a harsh financial reality: investors behave irrationally. They make predictable investing errors. Wealthy physicians create an environment that protects them from making these mistakes.
5. **Wealthy physicians embrace tax-efficient investment strategies.** They know that lower taxes are more important than higher returns on investments.
6. **Wealthy physicians see themselves as the leaders of their financial lives.** They assemble a financial dream team and solicit their expert opinions just as you do when you manage the medical care of patients with complex medical conditions. However, just as there is one attending physician of record who assumes ultimate responsibility, likewise, wealthy physicians assume ultimate responsibility for their financial choices.
7. **Wealthy physicians have written financial plans.** They track their progress toward their financial goals. They are prepared to weather financial storms. They plan for the unexpected.
8. **Wealthy physicians ask the right questions.** They understand that the quality of the advice they get is a function of the expertise they seek.
9. **Wealthy physicians vet investment opportunities.** They are willing to take informed risks. They take the long view as they build wealth; they see the difference between minor fluctuations and major trends. They are patient investors; they are not in a rush to build wealth.
10. **Wealthy physicians harness the power of financial leverage.**
Think of an investment opportunity as a magic money

machine. You watch and see that every time someone feeds a ten-dollar bill into the machine, the machine spits out a twenty or a fifty-dollar bill. Let's say you found a machine that took a ten-dollar bill and spit out a hundred-dollar bill. You would want to do this all day and night! The more you invest, the more money you make. If all of your ten-dollar bills were tied up in another investment, you might be willing to pay two dollars to borrow a ten-dollar bill. After all, after you pay the lender his ten dollars and two-dollar interest, you still make eight dollars. You pay to borrow money because the borrowed money helps you make more money. This is leverage.



Thriving Doctors Enjoying Wealth...	Struggling Doctors Living the Myth of the Rich Doctor...
Respect Money	Fear Money
Know Their Financial I's and O's	Guestimate Their Financial I's and O's
Feel Secure There's Enough	Hope There's Enough
Proactively Engage in Money Conversations	Avoid Money Conversations
Have Control Over Their Money	Find Money Controls Them
Execute a Written Financial Plan	Respond to Financial Crises
Celebrate Their Financial Abundance that Opens Personal and Professional Options	Resent Their Financial Scarcity That Limits Personal and Professional Options
Know Time Is More Important Than Money	Think Money Is More Important Than Time
Spend Intentionally, Guided by Their Values	Spend Impulsively to Impress Others, Alleviate Stress, or Medicate Unwanted Feelings
Have the Financial Freedom to Do What They Want to Do When They Want to Do It	Do What They Need to Pay Their Bills
Seek Expert Advice	Seek Cheap Advice
Create Systems to Automate Saving and Investing	Rely on Willpower to Control Spending and Initiate Investing

Do You Practice Habits of Wealth?

How many of these habits do you currently practice? Which habits will accelerate your ability to achieve financial freedom?

Lessons from Mount Everest

Many want to climb Mount Everest, just like many want to achieve wealth. How and why do climbers die? According to a study published in the *BMJ*, most deaths occur in the descent. The second most common place of death is at base camp.

Your early career is like the financial base camp. Accumulating wealth is like the ascent, and distribution after retirement is like the descent. The sequencing choices—which financial obligations get funded in which order at the beginning of your career, and the order in which you draw on assets for retirement income—deserve special attention. It can make a huge difference for you!

What Is Your Path to Wealth?

Congratulations on taking this bold journey with me. Taking an honest look at your financial health can be difficult. It's also the critical first step in achieving financial freedom.

You may be delighted to see that you are in great shape. Or you may see that you have some territory to make up.

Your Choices Got You Here

It's important to recognize that your best thinking, decision-making, and investing strategies got you to where you are today. If you want to get different results, you must make changes.

Sometimes the changes are relatively easy to make. You may want to make one small change, like making coffee in the office and at home instead of making daily trips to Starbucks.

Sometimes getting on the path to wealth means making radical, painful changes—firing your trusted office manager who is stealing you blind, putting your kids in public schools, seeing if you really need all the cars you own or lease. It hurts!

Maybe you decide it's time to take the plunge and reinvent your medical practice so you move closer to your personal, professional, and financial goals in the era of the Affordable Care Act.

Change Is Difficult

In his book *Triggers*, executive coach Marshall Goldsmith points out that changing behaviors is one of the hardest things to do.

He points out that the environment triggers behaviors. If you want to change behaviors, change the environment.

Patients in rehab know this. They identify the triggers for their addictive behaviors. Maybe they reach for the vodka bottle when they get together with a certain friend or when they worry about how they will pay the bills or when they have a conflict at work. In order to avoid a relapse, they learn how to avoid the avoidable triggers and respond to the unavoidable triggers in a healthier way.

If you're trying to lose weight, you stock the fridge with healthy food and throw out the unhealthy food so you won't be tempted.

If you want to quit smoking, you identify when you're most likely to reach for a cigarette and make a list of other things you could do instead.

If you think that staying sober or losing weight or giving up cigarettes is difficult, consider this: You formed your relationship with money as a child. Your parents taught you what to do with the check your grandparents sent you on your birthday. Your patterns of spending, saving, and investing are almost as old as you are.

Change Is Possible

Once you decide that building wealth is important to you, you can replace your wealth-eroding money habits with wealth-building money habits. Even though it's hard, you can do it. You had the discipline to get through medical school and residency!

Lessons from the Ski Slope

You may have read one of Bonnie St. John's books or heard her speak. Despite having her right leg amputated at age five, she became the first African American ever to win Olympic or Paralympic medals in ski racing. She tells her story about racing in the 1984 Paralympics. She was confident that she would win, so she encouraged her family members to travel to Austria to see her take home the gold.

She was making excellent time on her run when she hit some tricky moguls and fell. She describes lying in the snow feeling horrified, devastated, and embarrassed. Not only did she fail, she failed in front of her family. She knew she could not stay on the slope, so she got herself up and crossed the finish line.

Later, she learned that every athlete fell at that point in the run. The slower athlete who won gold just got up more quickly than she did.

How to Get Different Financial Outcomes

Explore How Well Your Current Team Is Serving You

You have the intellectual prowess to master investing.

Here are some questions for your consideration:

How many hours a week can you reasonably invest in wealth building?

How many conferences about wealth building can you attend in a year?

How well can you detach yourself from your emotions and avoid the common investing mistakes our species is known to make?

How do you think the results that you get building your portfolio compare with the results an advisor with thirty years in financial services would get?

You know that experience correlates with results. The surgeon who performs ten Whipples a month will get better clinical outcomes than a colleague who does five a year.

Here are the titles of experts wealthy physicians include on their financial dream team:

CPA

Financial advisor/wealth manager

Estate planner

Tax lawyer

Insurance experts

Choosing team members is much like dating; it's all about goodness of fit.

[B]Identify Team Members You Can Trust

When physician financial do-it-yourselfers were asked, "Why don't you work with a professional financial advisor?" the most common answer was, "I can't find someone I can trust."

This begs the question: "Trust to do what?" Put your interests first? Be knowledgeable about all the investing options? Be a person of integrity who conducts herself or himself ethically? Beat the market?

To frame this conversation, consider how you and a pharmaceutical sales rep are alike, and how you are different.

Both of you are in the business of getting medication into the hands of patients. However, your intentions, incentives, and perspectives are very different.

Let's say you see a patient, and you have a choice of prescribing medication A or medication C; the pharma rep is in your office trying to persuade you to prescribe medication B.

The rep's employer tells him that medication B is the clear best choice, and he shows you the clinical data to prove it.


You want the patient to get the best results, and it doesn't matter to you if it's medication A, C, or B.



Action Steps

Get the names of potential dream team members from colleagues you trust.

Interview potential team members and listen carefully. Ask yourself the ten deciding questions that follow in this chapter.



The pharma rep *does* care. He is there specifically to persuade you to choose medication B. In fact, if he can't persuade enough doctors, he may be out of a job.

Financial advisors come in two “flavors”: some conduct themselves professionally like physicians and others conduct themselves like pharmaceutical sales reps.

Clearly you want to work with the former and avoid the latter. How do you do that?

You might hear, “Look at the advisor’s fee structure, and avoid advisors who collect commissions. You don’t want them to have a financial incentive for pushing product.”

I respectfully disagree. You get fees for your services. Does this mean that you make treatment recommendations based on your ability to optimize your fees? Absolutely not! You made a commitment to putting the needs of your patients first, and your professional ethics and personal integrity guide your actions.

How do you assess the ethics and integrity of an advisor? It can be difficult. That’s why a recommendation from someone you trust is so valuable.

Some physicians want to work with the advisor with the lowest fees. You should absolutely scrutinize investing fees and inquire about hidden fees in any financial product. However, I will also point out that in the high-stakes financial services industry, fees often correlate with outcomes. If you needed a CABG, would you choose the surgeon with the lowest fees?

I recommend that you look at the ROI—your return on investment—instead of fees. Would you rather spend \$10 for advice that puts \$100 in your pocket, or \$1 to make \$1.25?

Some physicians say, “I’m looking for someone who can beat the market.” Please allow me to point out that in Vegas the house always wins; this is a statistical certainty. Chasing the market is like trying to beat Vegas; your most probable outcome is a net loss.



Deciding Questions

Here are the ten deciding questions I ask when choosing consultants and advisors:

1. Do they understand me? How many clients like me do they have?
2. Do they listen to me? Do they begin by learning more about who I am and what's important to me, or do they begin by telling me ten reasons I should work with them?
3. Do they diagnose before they treat? You diagnose before you treat; so should your advisor.
4. What is their net worth? Would you rather get wealth-building advice from advisors who have built wealth for themselves, or advisors who are struggling?
5. Do they personally use the financial products and strategies they are recommending to me? If not, why not?
6. Do they have an active working knowledge of the risks and benefits of all of the financial products? Can they explain why they are recommending one financial product over another and support their point of view with evidence?
7. Do they offer absolute transparency? Is my money held with a third-party custodian? Can I see with my own eyes exactly what is happening in my portfolio?
8. Do they tell the truth all the time? Little white lies are red flags.
9. Do they accept responsibility and remain accountable if they make a mistake? We all make mistakes; it's part of the human condition. Do the advisors have checklists and systems to minimize the risk of mistakes?
10. What does my gut say? In the end, I let my intuition cast the deciding vote.

Ask the Best Questions

The quality of your financial knowledge is shaped by the quality of questions you ask. Here are some questions for your consideration:

How do I build wealth? (accumulating assets)

What are the most effective investment strategies for me at different stages of my career? In other words, how do I put my money to work making money?

What are the asset classes, and which mix is best for me?

What's the best way to leverage my own money and other people's money?

How do I keep more of what I have? (plugging wealth leaks)

How do I legally and ethically minimize my tax burden now and in retirement?

How do I protect my wealth—including my home—in the event of lawsuits?

How can the creation of legal corporate entities protect my wealth, and which is the best choice for me?

How do I avoid losing money? (avoiding losses)

How do I minimize the impact of market losses at various stages of my career?

How do I assess investment opportunities I learn about in the doctors' dining room and surgeons' lounge?

How will I protect myself from fraud, theft, and embezzlement?

In retirement, how do I access my money? (distributing assets)

How do I decide what assets generate revenue and in what order?

How will I make sure I don't outlive my money?

How will I protect my family if I cannot practice medicine?

What will happen to my family if I die too soon or become disabled?

How will eldercare be funded? (for my parents, my spouse, and myself)

How will I protect my wealth if I'm sued? (protecting assets)

Who could sue me?

What kinds of insurance do I need?

How do I protect my wealth—including my home—in the event of lawsuits?

How do I protect my wealth in the event of divorce?

How will I pass my wealth to others? (creating a legacy)

After I die, how do I pass my wealth on to my children and minimize estate taxes?

How do I protect my children's inheritance in the event of their divorce?

How do I make my philanthropic contributions go the furthest?

How do I run my practice? (optimizing earned income)

How do I assess clinical practice opportunities? What do I look for in partners and colleagues?

What should I do before I sign a contract?

How do I optimize my practice revenue?

How will I protect myself from unethical or illegal misconduct of my partners?

How do I customize my financial plan for my current financial life stage?

You will face different challenges at different stages of your career. This makes sense. Kids have different medical needs than pregnant women, seniors, or immunocompromised patients. Ask yourself: What should I be thinking about today? Five years from now? Ten years from now?

Answering Day-to-Day Questions

How do I raise financially literate children?

How much house can I afford?

What are the pros and cons of buying a vacation home?

Should I buy or lease a car?

Should I pay off my house early?

What's the best way to pay for my kids' education?

Explore How Well Your Current Investing Strategy Is Serving You

Just as there are new diagnostic and therapeutic tools to help you take better care of patients, there are also new financial tools that can help you build wealth more effectively. Sometimes you can build wealth by using an old product in a new way. For example, there are financial products that can help you:

Minimize your taxes

Protect your wealth from creditors

Gain tax-free retirement income

Leave a death benefit

Protect yourself from market losses



Getting Unstuck from Conventional Wisdom

It's humbling to take a look at medical history and understand that conventional wisdom often turns out to be wrong.

First, Do No Harm. Medical historians believe that George Washington died of strep pharyngitis. His physicians treated him with state-of-the-art medical care for that time: bleeding and purging. By today's standards, we would say his doctors harmed the president. Today he could have been cured with a dose of antibiotics unknown at his time.

Get It Right. When I was a medical student, I learned that peptic ulcers were caused by excess acid. Get rid of the acid and get rid of the ulcers.

Around that same time, Drs. Warren and Marshall suggested that ulcers were caused by an infection with *H. pylori*. Get rid of the bacteria and get rid of the ulcers. It took over forty years to change the standard of care, even though the new model offered a safer, easier path to the desired outcome. These physicians were awarded a Nobel Prize for their contributions.

Notice Happy Coincidences. You know the story of Alexander Fleming's "discovery" of penicillin. He noticed that a petri dish containing staphylococcus that had been mistakenly left

open was contaminated by blue-green bread mold. Fleming observed a halo of inhibited bacterial growth around the mold. He concluded that the mold released a substance that repressed the growth of the bacteria.

Do you know the Viagra story? Originally, Pfizer was testing a drug called sildenafil, the active drug in Viagra, to treat hypertension. At the end of the trial, the men did not want to give the medication back. Why not? They were enjoying the drug's "side effect"—erections that allowed them to perform as they did in their younger days.

Similar stories can be told about wealth-building financial interventions.

Consider Seeking a Second Opinion

What would you do if you were caring for a complex patient who was not responding to treatment as expected? Chances are good that you would start from scratch and challenge the assumptions that you have made.

You have complex financial needs. What are the benchmarks for discerning whether you are taking the best path to optimal financial health? Are you ahead? Are you behind?

Further, what is your level of certainty that you are using investment strategies that are right for you? Are you basing your financial decisions on conventional investing dogma for the average American that may or may not address your unique financial needs?

These are difficult questions to answer. Second opinions can help you look in your blind spots and challenge assumptions that may be holding you back.



It's Never Too Late

You may think it's too late to achieve financial independence.

I feared it was too late to become a mother. In my late thirties I faced fertility issues. Had I been born fifty years earlier, adoption would have been my only option. With the wonders of in vitro fertilization, I was able to conceive my son.

If you are in your fifties and cannot conceive of retirement in your future, new financial products and services could be like your financial IVF.

Take Action Today

Thank you for investing your time in exploring the wealth-building ideas in this book. I hope that you found value in this information and have gained a deeper understanding about doctors and their relationship with money. I also hope that you will treat yourself with more compassion now that you have more insights about how and why physicians make financial choices.

As you well know, insight alone will not lead to transformation. This requires action. Think about one action step that called to you as you read the book, and take it! One small step leads to another and another.

My wish for you is that you see a more hopeful future and create the financial foundation that will allow you to return to the joy that attracted you to a career in medicine.

What did you think of the ideas in this book? I welcome you to reach out with your thoughts or questions or concerns. It

is through conversations with physicians like you that I am in the position to offer you these ideas.

Vicki Rackner MD

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Visit www.MythOfTheRichDoctor.com to get worksheets and tools to help you build wealth.

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RESOURCES

Would you like to take the next steps toward wealth? Download these valuable resources at www.MythOfTheRichDoctor.com:

Your Financial Health Worksheet

Your Practice Financial Health Worksheet

Your Assessment and Plan: Your Holistic
Wealth-Building Worksheet

Your Financial DNA: Get Your Assessment

Would you like to share your financial story—and maybe even your financial confessions? Join the conversation on the Myth of the Rich Doctor blog. You may share your stories (even anonymously).

Would you like to build a thriving medical practice? You're invited to register for the Thriving Doctors Bootcamp. This is a live web-based course intended to help you enjoy the personal, professional, and financial rewards that attracted you to a career in medicine. Since you read this book, I would like to offer you a 20 percent discount on the course. When you register, use the coupon code **MORD**.

Would you like to invite Dr. Rackner to speak at your next meeting or deliver a training event? Learn more at www.MythOfTheRichDoctor.com.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Vicki Rackner, MD, calls on her thirty-plus-year medical career as a practicing surgeon, as clinical faculty at the University of Washington School of Medicine, and serial entrepreneur to help her clients achieve better clinical and business outcomes.

As a nationally noted author, speaker, and consultant, Dr. Vicki builds the bridge between the world of business and the world of medicine. She's the expert quoted in publications ranging from the *Wall Street Journal*, *Washington Post*, and *Physician Money Digest* to name a few. She is the author of multiple books, including *The New Thriving Medical Practice*.

CNN Senior Medical Correspondent Elizabeth Cohen says, "Don't miss Dr. Vicki Rackner."

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TAKE THE NEXT STEP

Would you like some help taking the next steps? Here are some options you will find at www.MythOfTheRichDoctor.com:

Reach out and share your thoughts about the ideas you read in the book.

Download worksheets to help you get a handle on your financial health.

Get your Financial DNA. This is a complementary service.

Invite Dr. Rackner to speak to your group. Get the names of physician-friendly financial advisors trained by Dr. Rackner.

Enjoy a discount for volume purchases.

Learn more about the New Thriving Doctors Bootcamp. This is a live web-based course to help physicians enjoy the personal, professional, and financial goals that attracted them to a career in medicine. Claim a 20 percent discount on the course by using the coupon code **MORD** when you register.



DOCTOR, CAN YOU NAVIGATE THE DANGEROUS WATERS TO REACH A FINANCIAL POSITION TO DO WHAT YOU WANT, WHEN YOU WANT?

For even high-earning physicians, wealth-building is fraught with complexity.

Read this book to gain insights about

- The forces that shape a physician's relationship with money,
- Common financial mistakes physicians make,
- Habits that separate wealthy physicians from struggling physicians,
- A process to assess your financial health, and
- Elements of a physician's wealth-building plan.

**CNN SENIOR HEALTH CORRESPONDENT SAYS,
“DON'T MISS DR. VICKI RACKNER.”**



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