The Physician Workforce in the Southeastern United States

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

A Comparative Analysis

April 2003

The Center for Health Workforce Studies
University at Albany, State University of New York
School of Public Health
(518) 402-0250
http://chws.albany.edu

Preface

Careful state-specific case studies of the physician workforce and the medical education system across states can help policy makers better understand the variations and policy options that exist. This report examines the physician workforce and medical education system in the eight states that comprise the Southeastern United States (DHHS Region IV). This report can inform national, regional, state- and local-level physician workforce planning and resource allocation decisions, to help assure access to health care services within each state and the region as a whole.

The Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee), as a region, has been growing rapidly over the past several decades and is expected to continue to grow in the coming decades. To better understand the supply and demand for physicians in the region and to inform policy makers in the Southeastern U.S., the Center for Health Workforce Studies at the University at Albany, State University of New York analyzed a wide range of available data on the physician workforce. This study was funded by the Federal Health Resources and Services Administration. The Center had completed a similar study comparing New York, California and Texas several years earlier.

The Center for Health Workforce Studies (the Center) is located at the School of Public Health, University at Albany, State University of New York. The Center is a non-profit research organization dedicated to health workforce data collection, compilation, and analysis. Several staff from the Center contributed to this report, including Gaetano J. Forte, Mark Beaulieu, Edward Salsberg, Mark Dionne, Chris Morrett and Vicki Myers.

Support for this project was provided by the National Center for Health Workforce Analysis in the Bureau of Health Professions. Much of the data for this report was supplied by the American Medical Association, through use of their Masterfile of Physicians and Graduate Medical Education file. Much of the data on Osteopathic medical education was provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and the American Osteopathic Association, as well as directly from Nova Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine and Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine. Data on population characteristics were obtained from the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The views expressed in this report are those of the Center for Health Workforce Studies, and do not

necessarily reflect the positions and policies of the School of Public Health, University at Albany, State University of New York, the Bureau of Health Professions, the National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Nova Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine, the American Osteopathic Association, the Bureau of the Census, or the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The executive summary of the report provides a brief description of the entire region. The second section provides a summary of the individual states within the region. Finally, the full report on the southeastern states is presented, which includes the statistics regarding medical education, residency graduate medical education, and practicing physicians for a more thorough picture of the production, supply and distribution of physicians in the southeastern United States.

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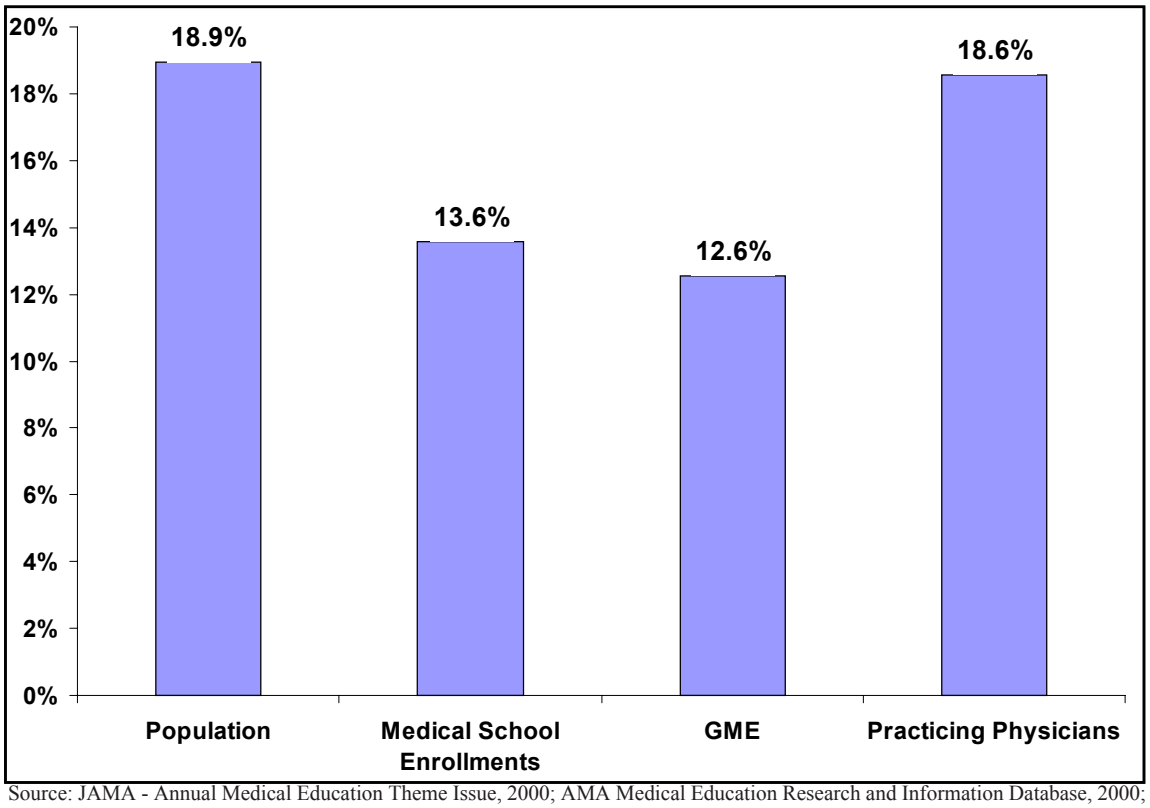
Executive Summary: The Physician Workforce in the Southeast Region of the U.S.

Overview

The per capita number of medical school graduates and the number of residency training positions in the Southeastern U.S. are well below the national average, however, largely through migration of physicians, the Southeast actually has a physician to population ratio only slightly less than the ratio for the country as a whole. While this migration has helped the region meet its physician needs, the low level of medical education and training capacity makes it more difficult for individuals from the region to attend medical school and train in the region. It also makes the region dependent on graduates of foreign medical schools and physicians trained in other parts of the U.S. that may have different practice styles than those educated and trained in the Southeast.

As indicated in Figure ES-1, the Southeast contains 18.9% of the U.S. population and 18.6% of practicing physicians in the country. However, the Southeast only has 13.6% of the nation's medical

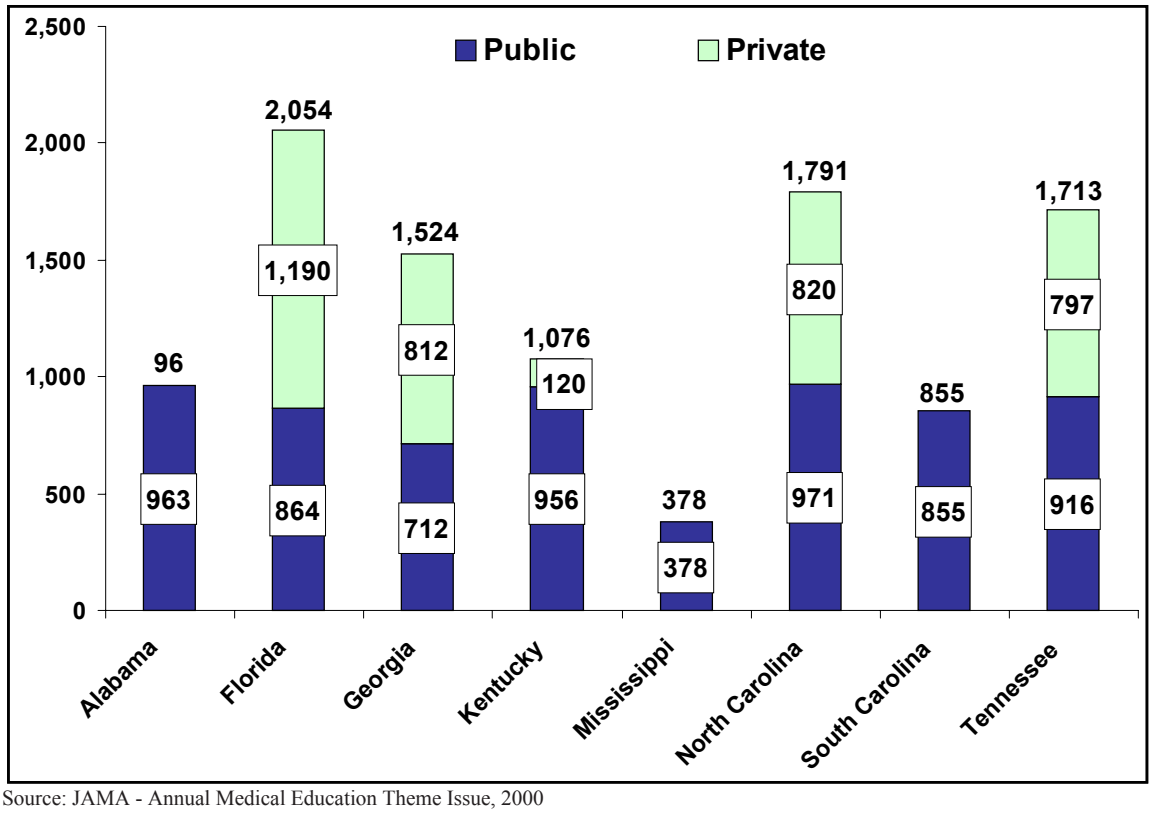
Figure ES-1
Population, Medical School Students, Residents in Training and Practicing Physicians: Percent of US in Southeast, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

school enrollment and 12.6% of the medical residents in training. Over the past several years, the gap between the region and the nation for physicians per capita has gotten smaller, while the gap for medical students and medical residents has generally increased.

Figure ES-2
Number of Enrollees in Public and Private Medical Schools in the Southeast, 1999

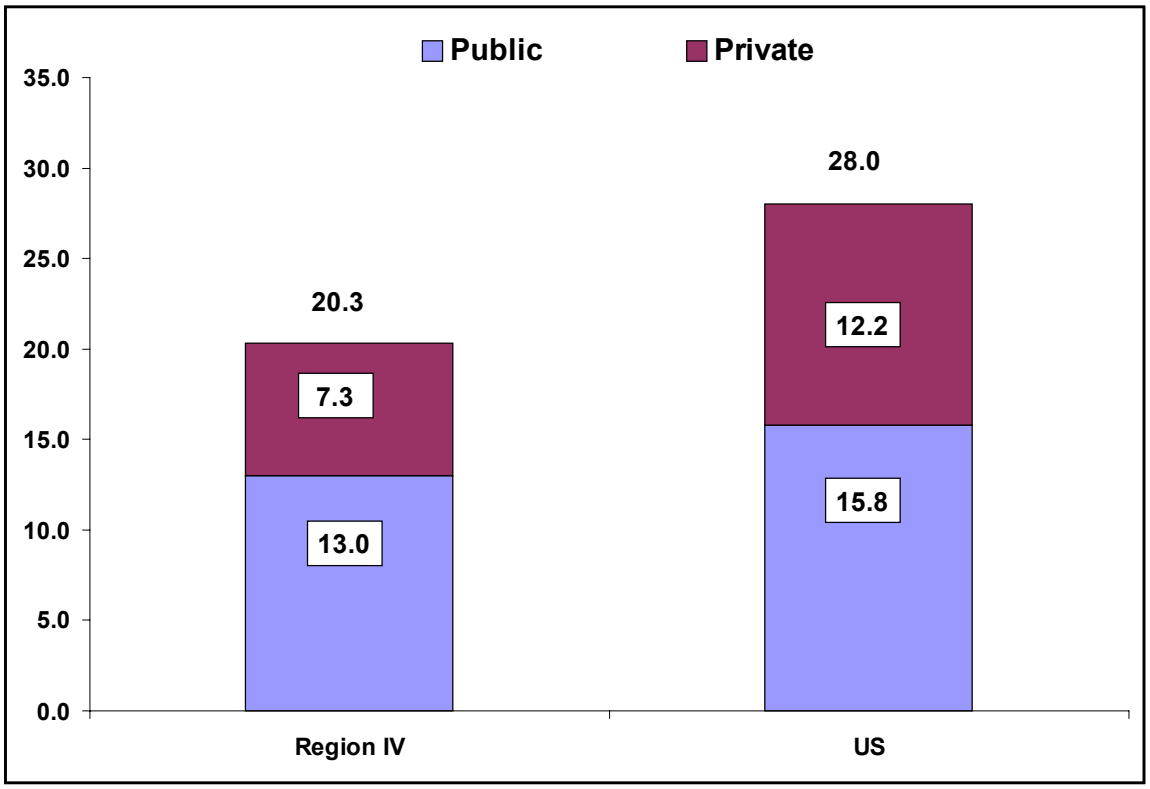


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000

Medical School Enrollment in the Southeast[1]

- Florida (2,054), North Carolina (1,791), and Tennessee (1,713) had the largest medical school enrollments in the Southeastern region (Figure ES-2). Mississippi (378), South Carolina (855), and Alabama (963) had the lowest medical school enrollments in the region. Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina were also the three states in the region that had no private medical schoools.

Figure ES-3
Enrollment in Public and Private Medical Schools Per 100,000 Population in the Southeast and the Nation, 1999

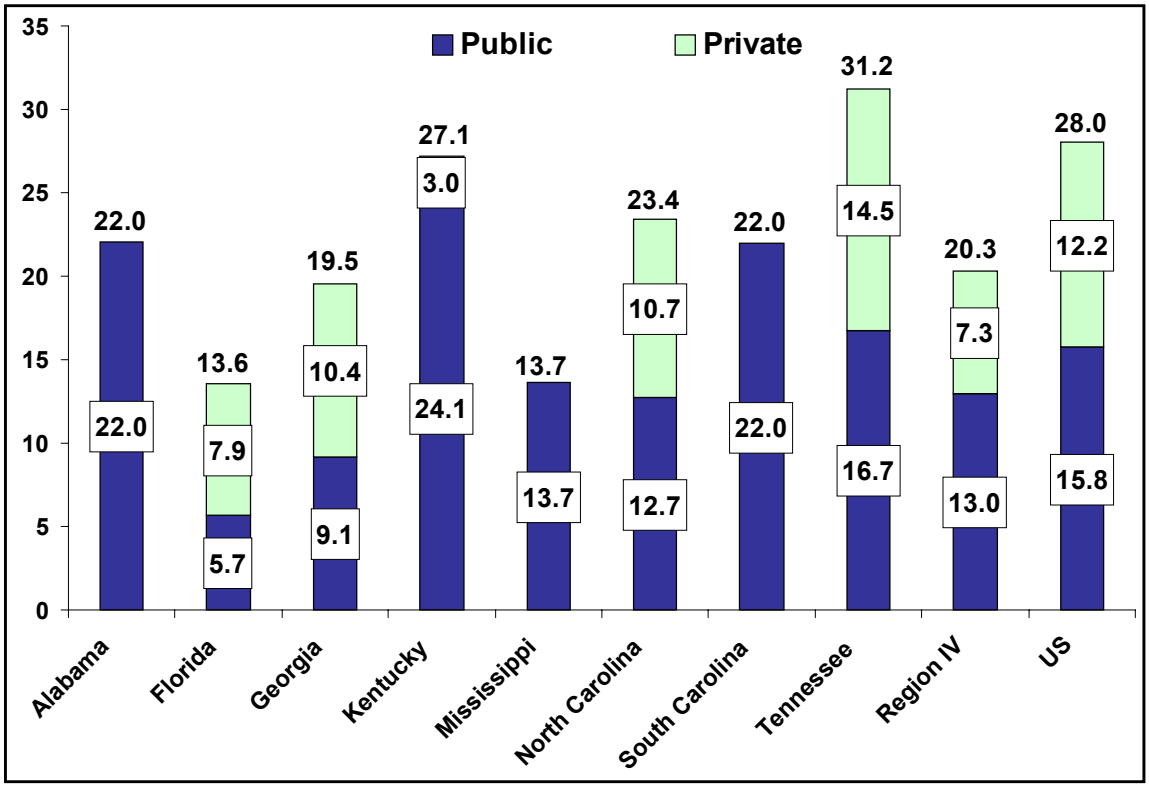


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- There were 20.3 medical students for every 100,000 people in the Southeast in 1999; this was 72.5% of the number for the U.S., 28.0 students per 100,000 population. (Figure ES-3) The difference between the Southeastern region and the U.S. largely reflects the difference in the *private* school enrollment: nationally, there are 12.2 enrollees in private medical schools but only 7.3 in the Southeast, a difference of 4.9 enrollees per 100,000. While the difference is less for *public* medical school enrollment (13.0 in the Southeast and 15.8 per 100,000 in the U.S.), the difference (2.8) is not insignificant. A greater proportion of medical students attend public schools in the Southeast (64.0%) than the U.S. as a whole (56.4%).

[1] The medical school data in the report includes both allopathic and osteopathic students, however, it does not include data for the new medical school recently opened in Florida in 2000.

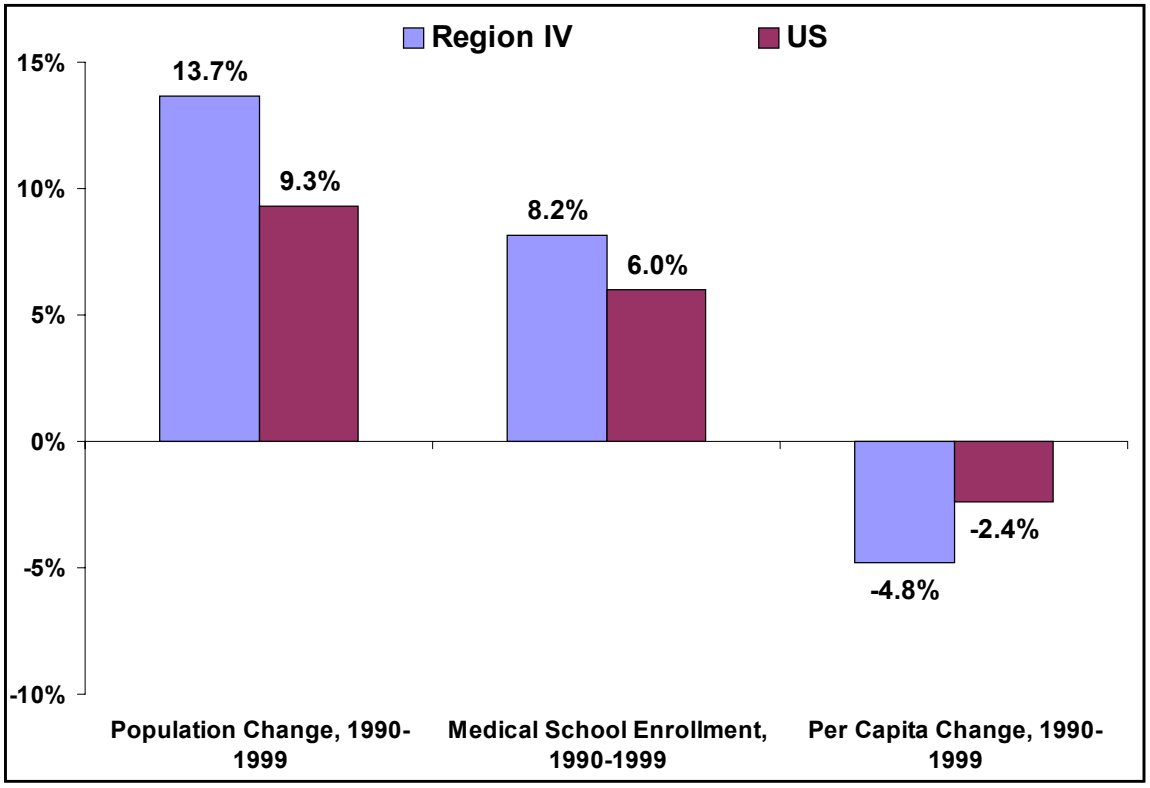
Figure ES-4
Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population By State, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000

- There are important differences in per capita medical school enrollment for each state. As indicated in Figure ES-4, the number of medical students per capita ranges from 13.6 in Florida to 31.2 in Tennessee, the only state to exceed the national figure. Private medical schools account for over half of the total medical school students in two southeastern states (Georgia and Florida). In three other states—Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee—over half of all students attend public medical schools. Three states (Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina) do not have private medical schools.

Figure ES-5
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



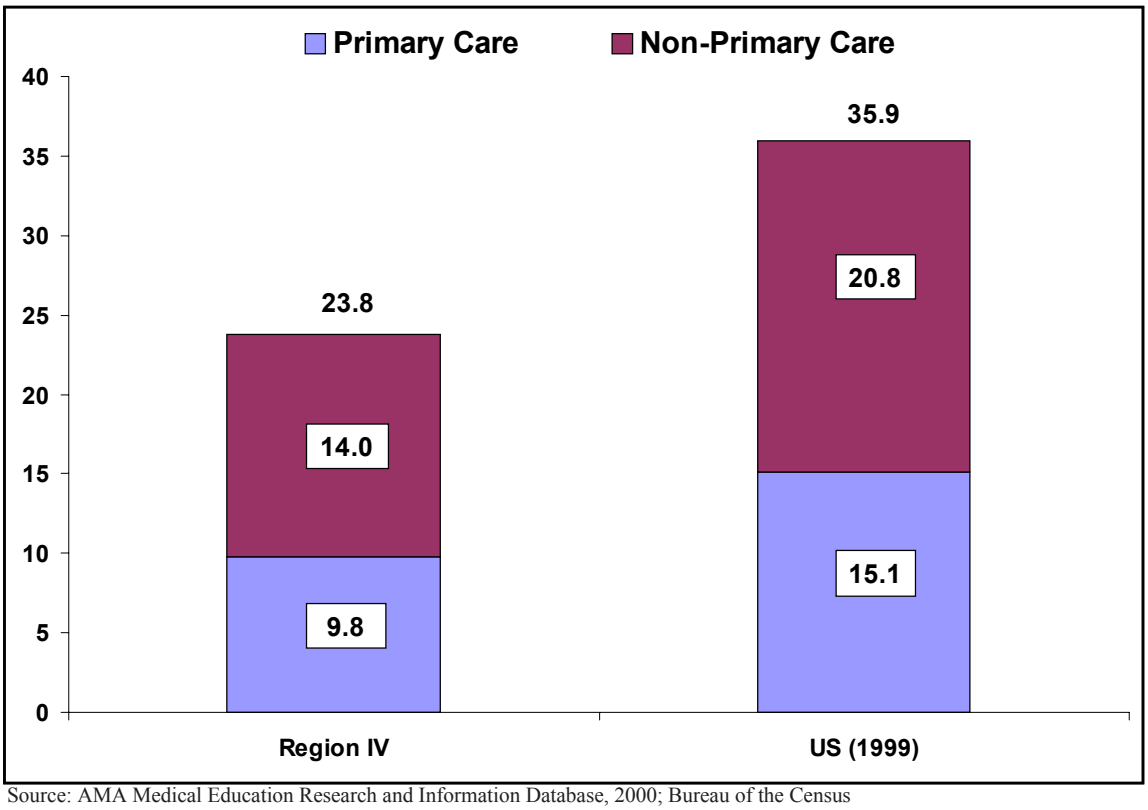
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure ES-5 Medical school enrollment went up 8.2% between 1990 and 1999. However, the population increased 13.7% leading to a net decrease of 4.8% in medical school enrollment per capita over the same period (Figure ES-5). In the U.S., the population grew 9.3% and enrollment increased 6%, for a per capita decrease of 2.4%. While the per capita enrollment declined in most southeastern states from 1990 to 1999, Kentucky and Tennessee both esperienced an increase in per capita enrollment (19.6% in Kentucky and 2.0% in Tennessee).

Graduate Medical Education: Residents and Fellows in Training[2]

- The number of physicians per capita training in the Southeast in 1999 was 34% below the ratio for the nation. There were 23.8 medical residents per 100,000 population in the Southeast in 1999 compared to 35.9 per 100,000 in the U.S. That gap is due to differences in both primary care and non-primary care specialties. The Southeast has 33% fewer non-primary care residents and fellows per capita than the U.S. (14.0 in the Southeast and 20.8 in the U.S.). The difference is even greater for primary care, where the southeast has 35% fewer residents and fellows per capita than the U.S. (9.8 in the Southeast and 15.1 in the U.S.).

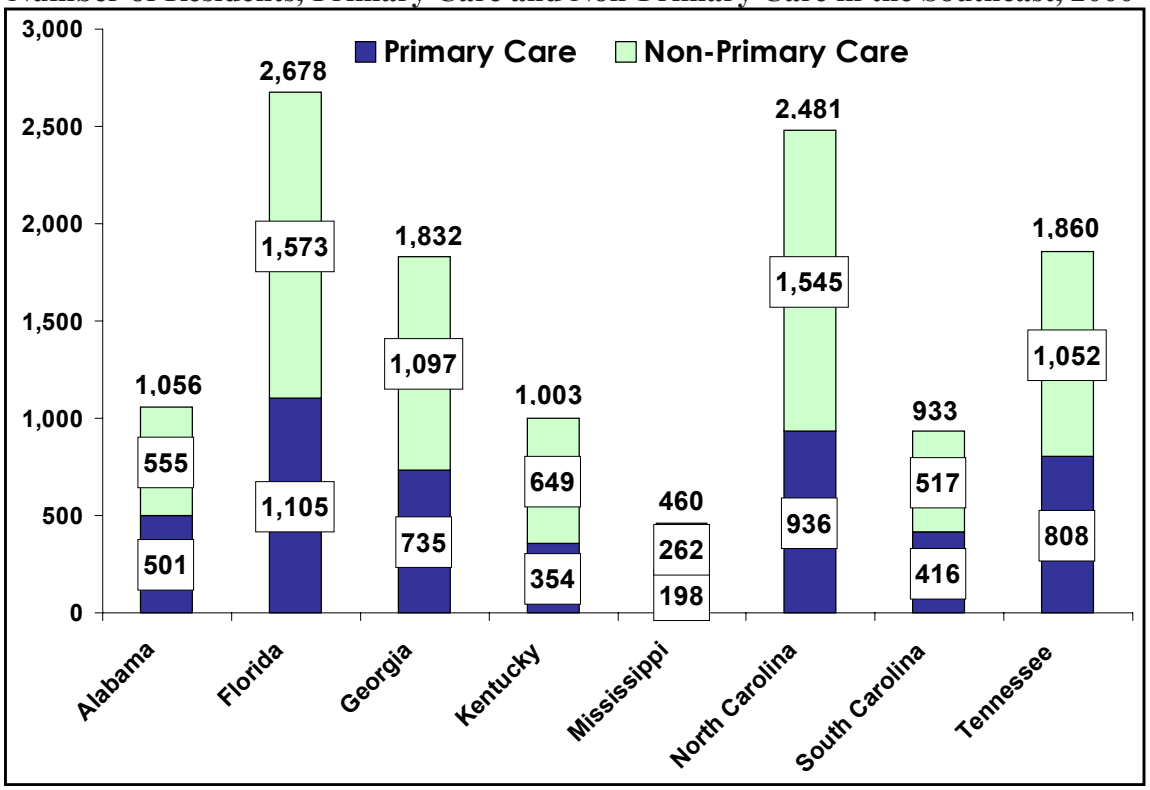
Figure ES-6
Residents Per 100,000 Population, Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in the Southeast and the Nation, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

[2] The data on residents and fellows in this section includes only allopathic residents.

Figure ES-7
Number of Residents, Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in the Southeast, 2000

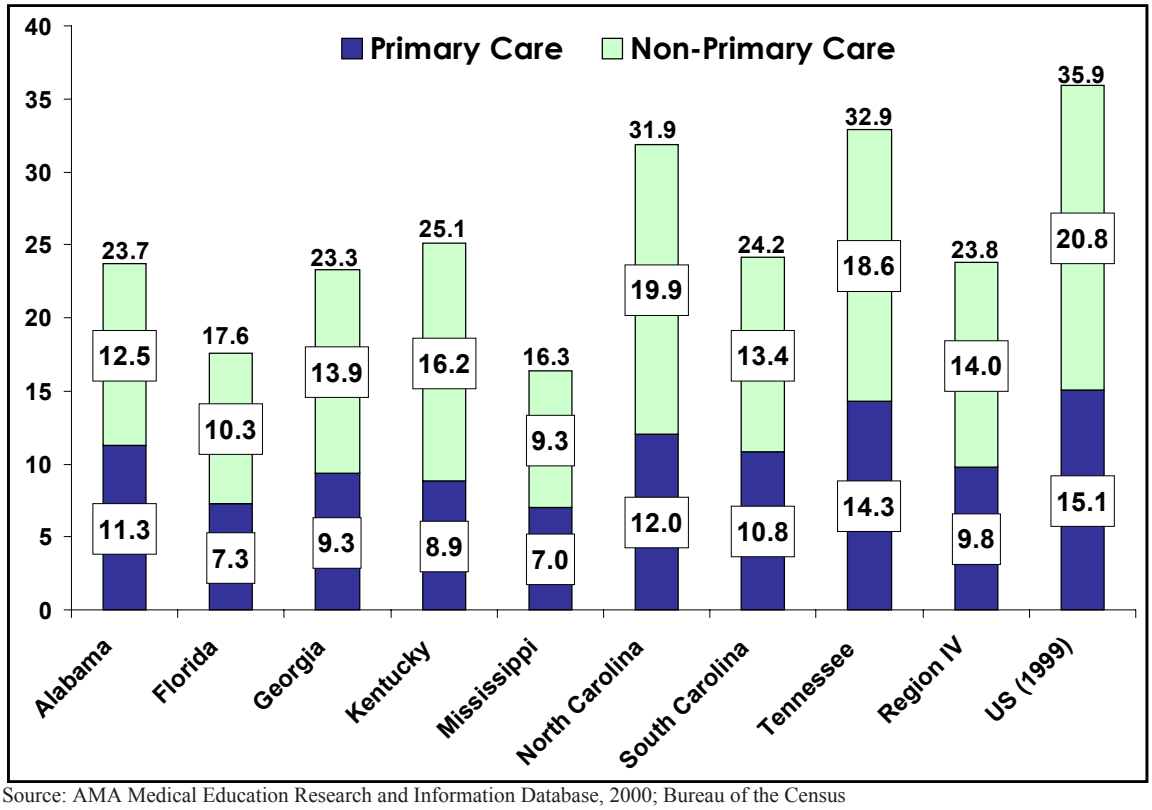


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- Florida (2,678), North Carolina (2,481), and Tennessee (1,860) had the largest number of residents in the Southeast region (Figure ES-6). Mississippi (460), South Carolina (933), and Kentucky (1,003) had the fewest number of residents in the region. Florida (1,105), North Carolina (936), and Tennessee (808) had the largest number of primary care residents. The states with the largest number of non-primary care residents in the region were Florida (1,573), North Carolina (1,545), and Georgia (1,097).

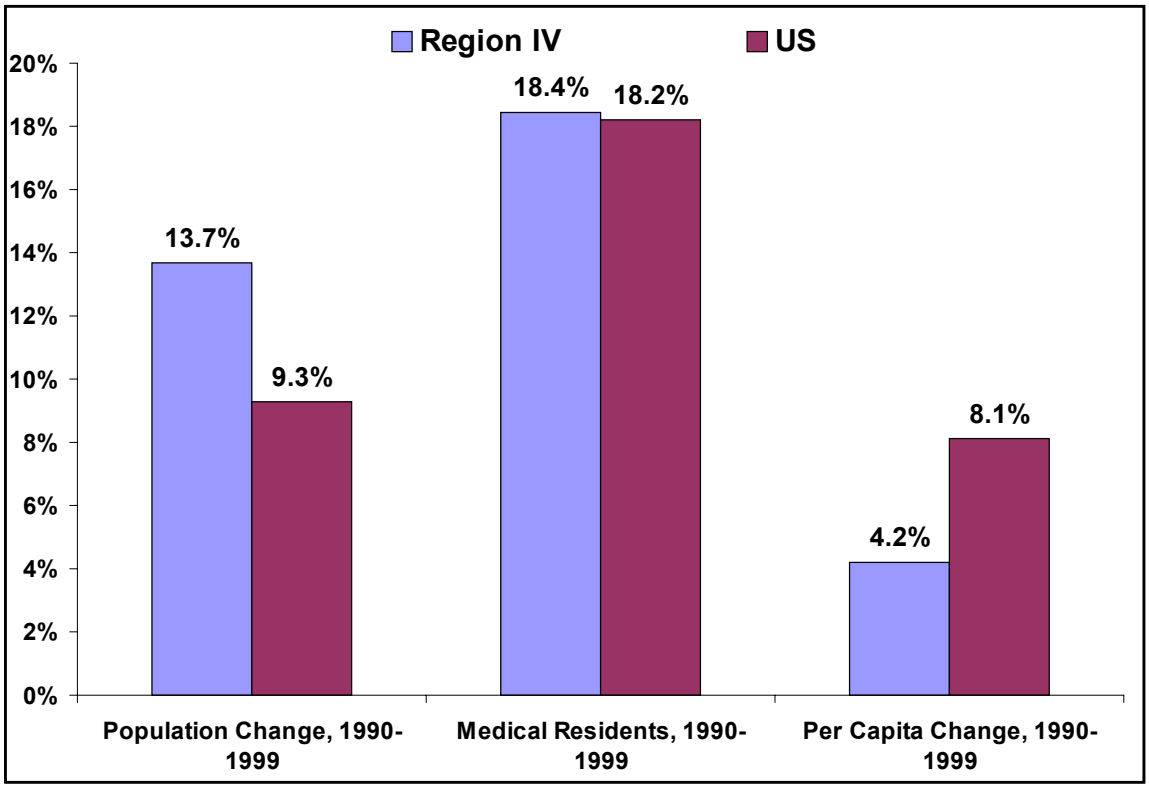
- The variation among the states in the Southeast in terms of number of residents per 100,000 population is significant and ranges from 16.3 in Mississippi and 17.6 in Florida to 32.9 in Tennessee and 31.9 in North Carolina.

Figure ES-8
Residents Per 100,000 Population, Primary Care and Non-Primary Care by State, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure ES-9
Change in Population Compared to Physicians in Training in Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999

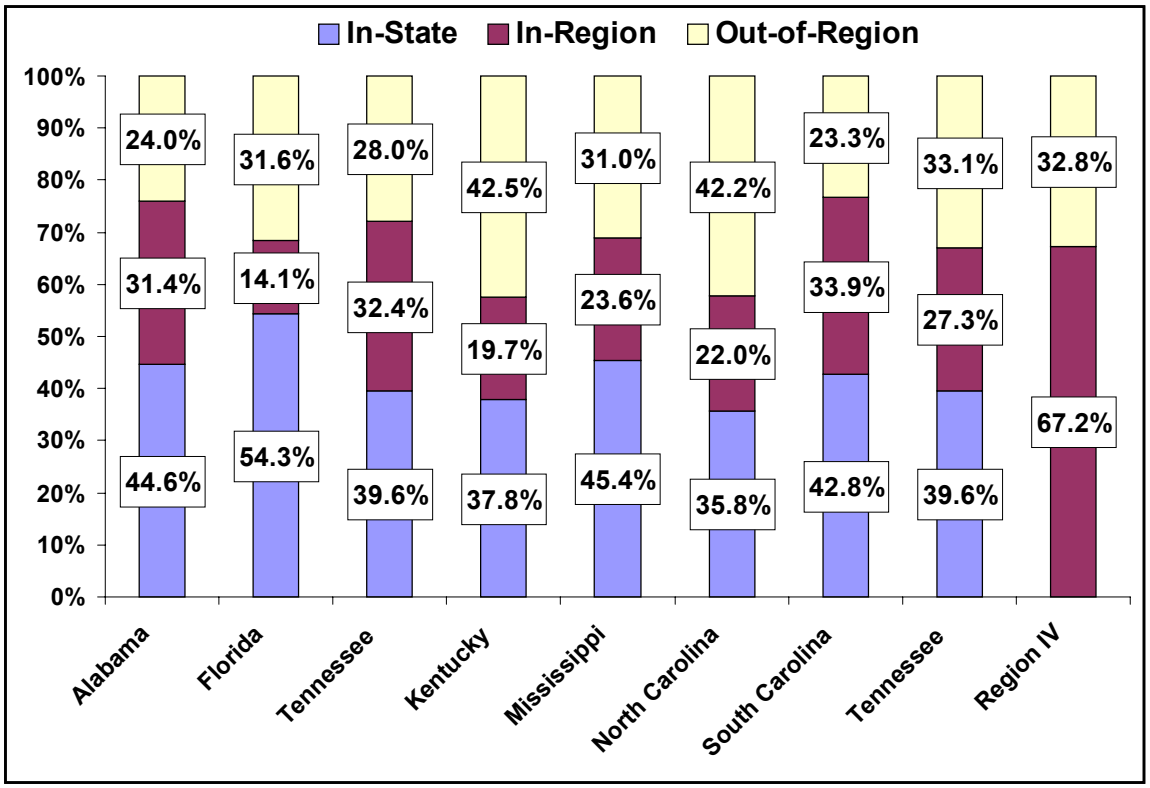


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

- The number of medical residents grew by 18.2% in the U.S. and 18.4% in the Southeast between 1990 and 1999. This was greater than population growth, resulting in an 8.1% increase in residents per capita in the U.S. and a 4.2% increase in the Southeast. Residents per capita increased in every state in the region between 1990 and 1999. Mississippi had a 20.1% increase and Tennessee had an 11.3% increase, while the other states had single-digit increases.

- State policy makers are often interested in knowing whether physicians trained in the state are staying in the state after training. As indicated in Figure ES-10 there are some major differences by state in the Southeast. Of all physicians who had completed their residency in the region, 67.2% were practicing in the region. Among states, Florida had the highest in-state resident retention rate (54.3%). The lowest resident retention rate was North Carolina (35.8%), followed by Kentucky (37.8%) and Tennessee (39.6%). Average in-state resident retention was 43.4%.

Figure ES-10
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians Trained in State and in the Region by State, 2000

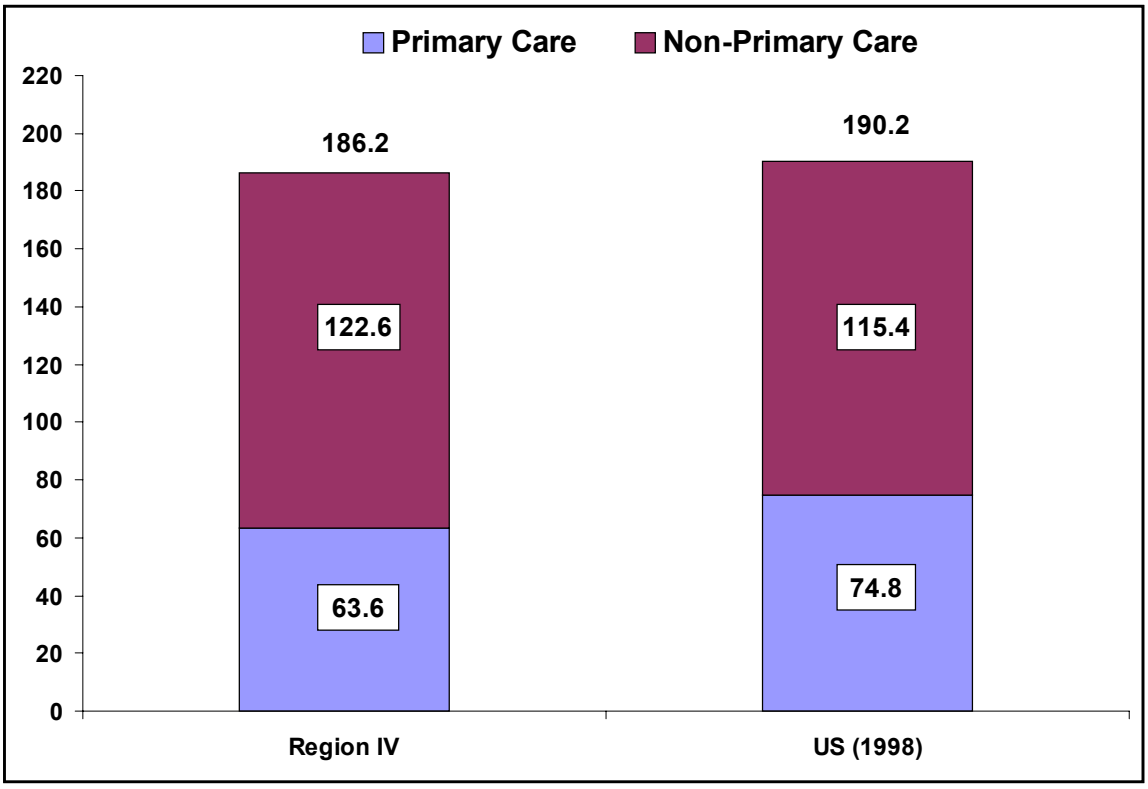


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- Low resident retention may reflect a variety of factors and may not necessarily reflect a problem. Thus, North Carolina and Tennessee both have a high per capita number of residents and appear to be producer states.

Practicing Physicians

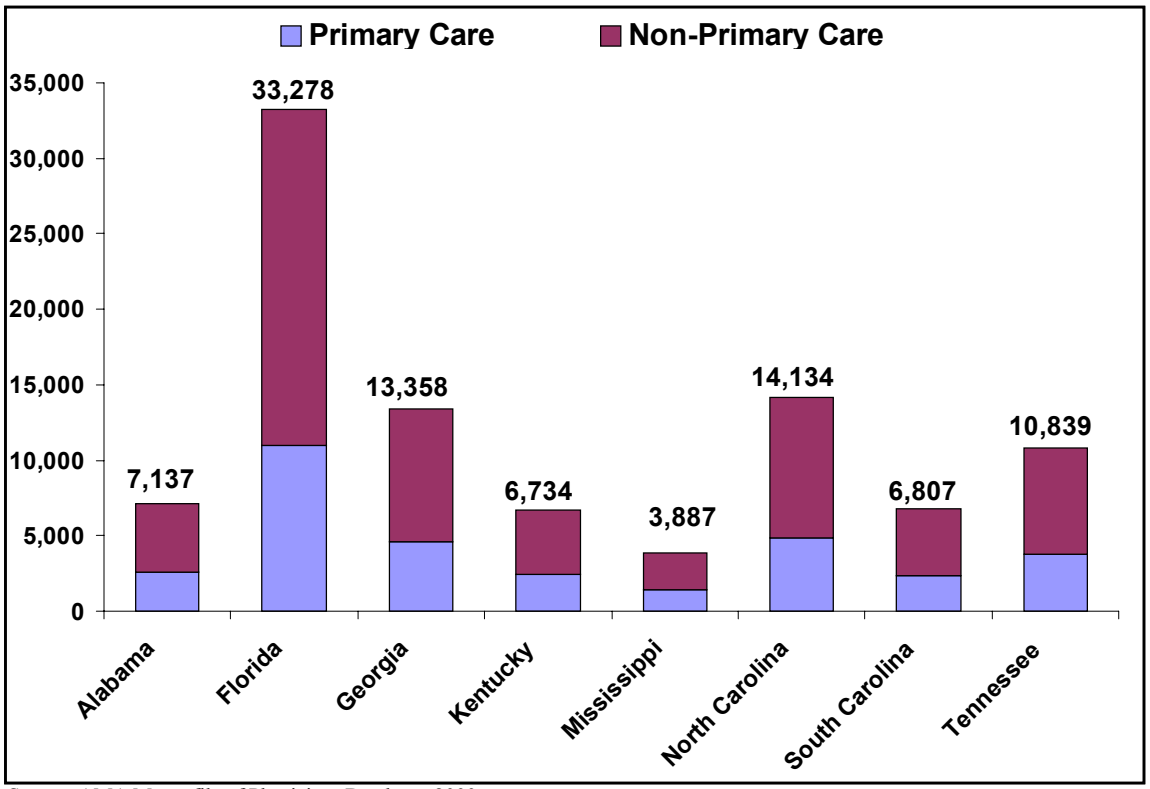
Figure ES-11
Physicians Per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- The Southeast and U.S. have a similar number of practicing physicians per capita. There are 186.2 physicians per 100,000 in the Southeast and 190.2 in the U.S.[3] a difference of only 4.0 physicians per 100,000 population (2%). The Southeast actually has more non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population (122.6 vs. 115.4), while the U.S. has more primary care physicians per 100,000 population (74.8 vs. 63.6).

Figure ES-12
Number of Physicians in the Southeast Region, 2000



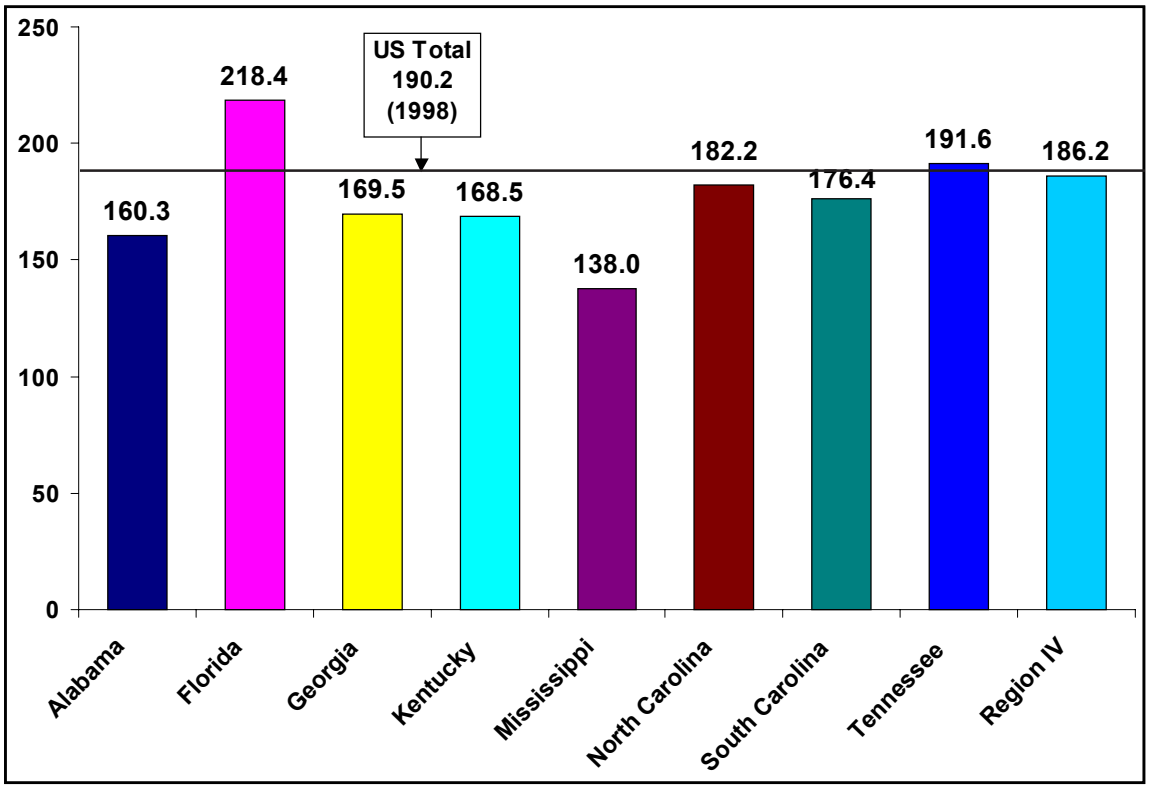
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Florida (33,278) had more than double the number of physicians practicing in the state than any of the other states in the region. North Carolina (14,134) and Georgia (13,358) had the second and third highest number of physicians. The states with the fewest number of phsyicians were Mississippi (3,887), Kentucky (6,734), and South Carolina (6,807). Florida had the largest number of both primary (10,950) and non-primary (22,328) care physicians in the region. The 22,328 non-primary care physicians in Florida was higher than the total number of physicians in any of the other states in the region.

- The number of physicians per 100,000 population ranges widely among the southeastern states, from 138.0 physicians per 100,000 population in Mississippi to 218.4 physicians per 100,000 population in Florida. Interstate differences in the total number of practicing physicians are due to gaps among both primary care and non-primary care physicians, but differences in non-primary care are more marked.

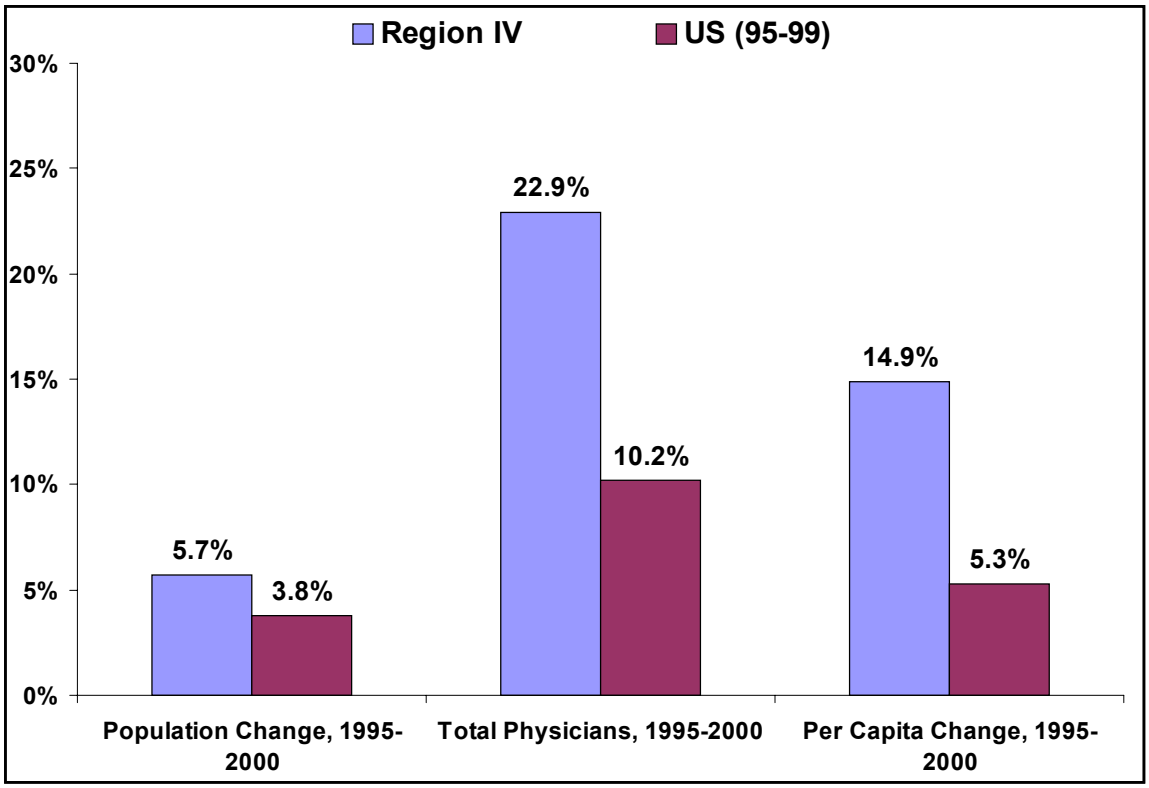
[3] The U.S. number is for 1998.

Figure ES-13
Physicians Per 100,000 Population by State, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure ES-14
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- The number of physicians increased 10.2% in the U.S. from 1995 to 1999 and 22.9% in the Southeast from 1995 to 1999. Those increases exceeded population increases during the respective time frames, resulting in a 5.3% per capita increase in the U.S. between 1995 and 2000 and a 14.9% per capita increase in the region from 1995 to 2000.[4] The number of physicians per capita increased in every state in the region from 1995 to 2000. Georgia, which had the smallest increase, still grew 9.7%. South Carolina had the largest increase, 20.2%. The states that had the fewest physicians per capita had the fastest growth rates, although such states continued to rank below the nation and other states in the Southeast.

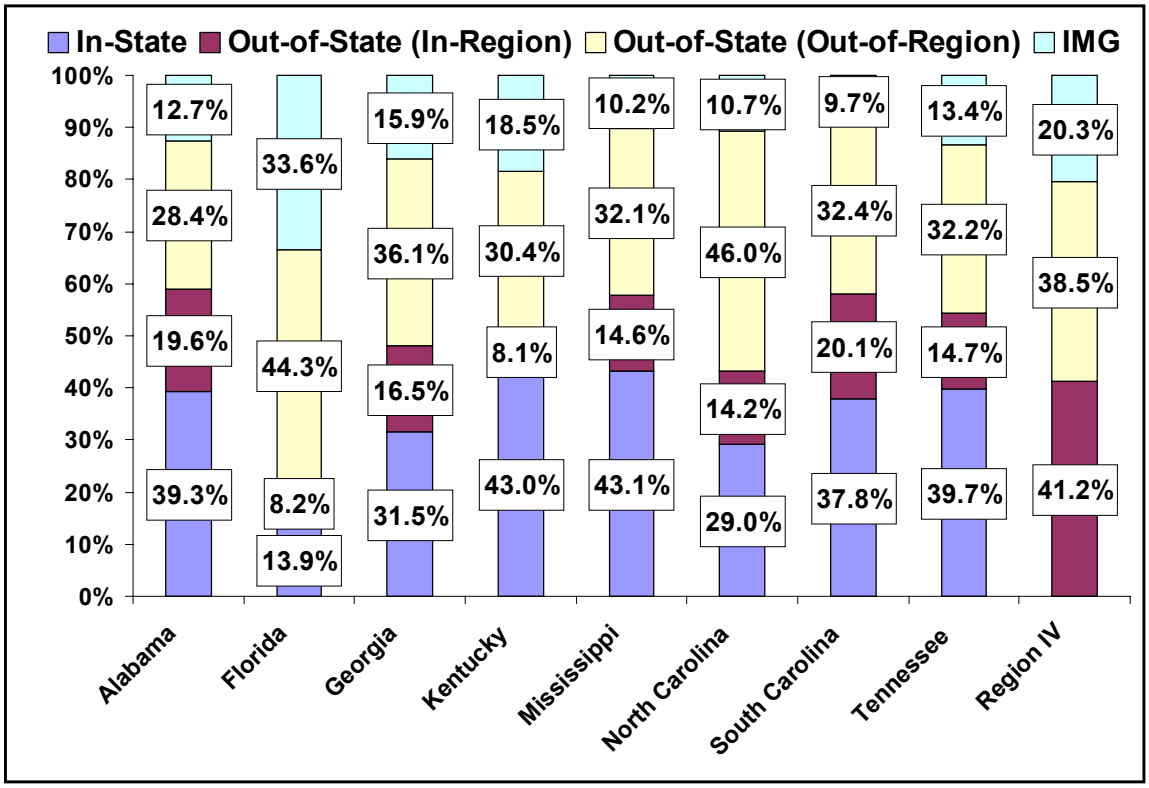
- Mississippi and Kentucky had the highest percentages of doctors who had attended an in-state medical school (43.1% and 43.0% respectively).[5] Florida had the lowest percentage by far (13.9%) and North Carolina had the second-lowest percentage (29.0%). In-state medical schools were the largest single source of physicians—accounting for 38.2% of physicians—in every state except Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. In-state schools were the third-most common source of physicians in Florida.

- In Florida, physicians were most likely to have attended a medical school in the U.S. outside the region (44.3%), followed by international medical schools. In North Carolina, physicians were most likely to have attended a school in the U.S. outside the Southeast (46.0%), and in-state schools were the second-most common category. Doctors who did not attend medical school in state were more likely to have attended a school outside the region than one located in another state within the Southeast. A U.S. region outside the Southeast was the second-most common medical school location in all states except Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina, where it ranked first. After Florida, Kentucky had the highest percentage of doctors from international medical schools (18.5%), and South Carolina had the lowest percentage (9.7%). One in five (20.3%) physicians in the Southeast were international medical school graduates (IMGs). The percentage of physicians in the U.S. that were IMGs was 23.7%.

[4] The national increase was reported for the years 1995 to 1999, due to the lack of a national estimate at the time of the preparation of this report.

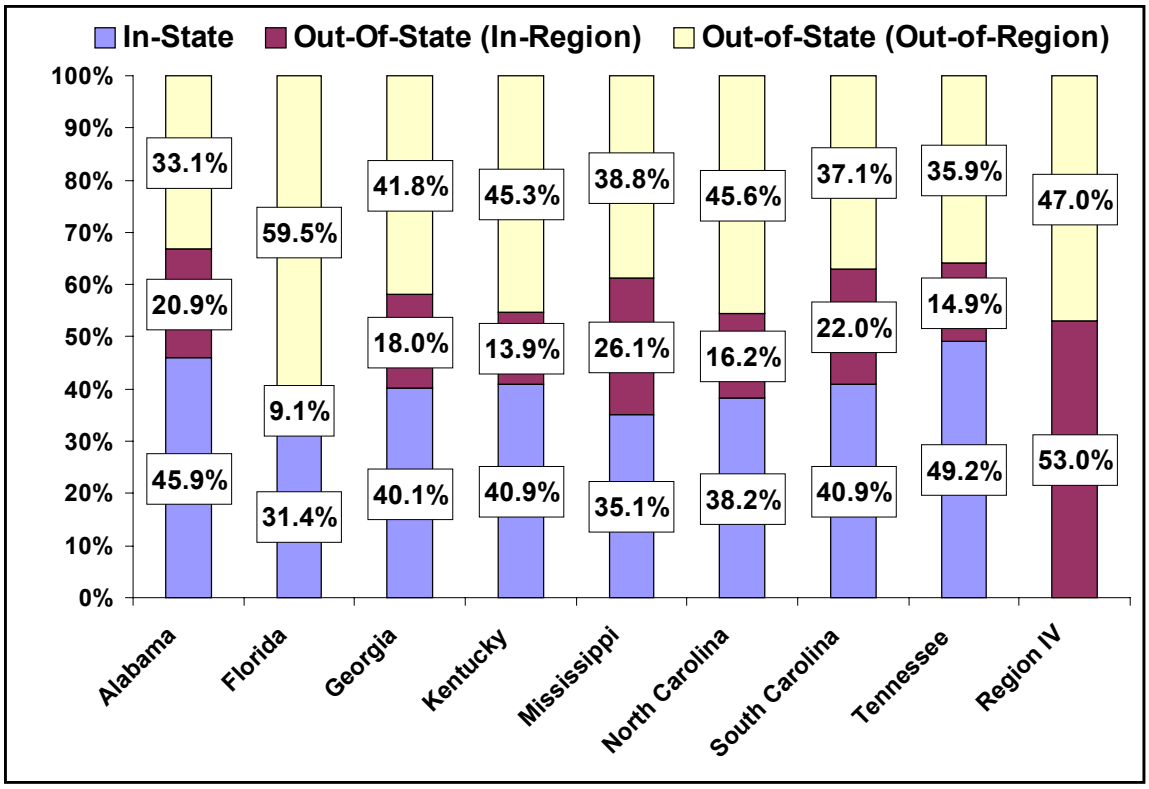
[5] This includes primary care physicians only.

Figure ES-15
Location of Medical School for Practicing Physicians in Region and by State, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure ES-16
Location of Residency Training of Physicians Practicing in Region and State, 2000



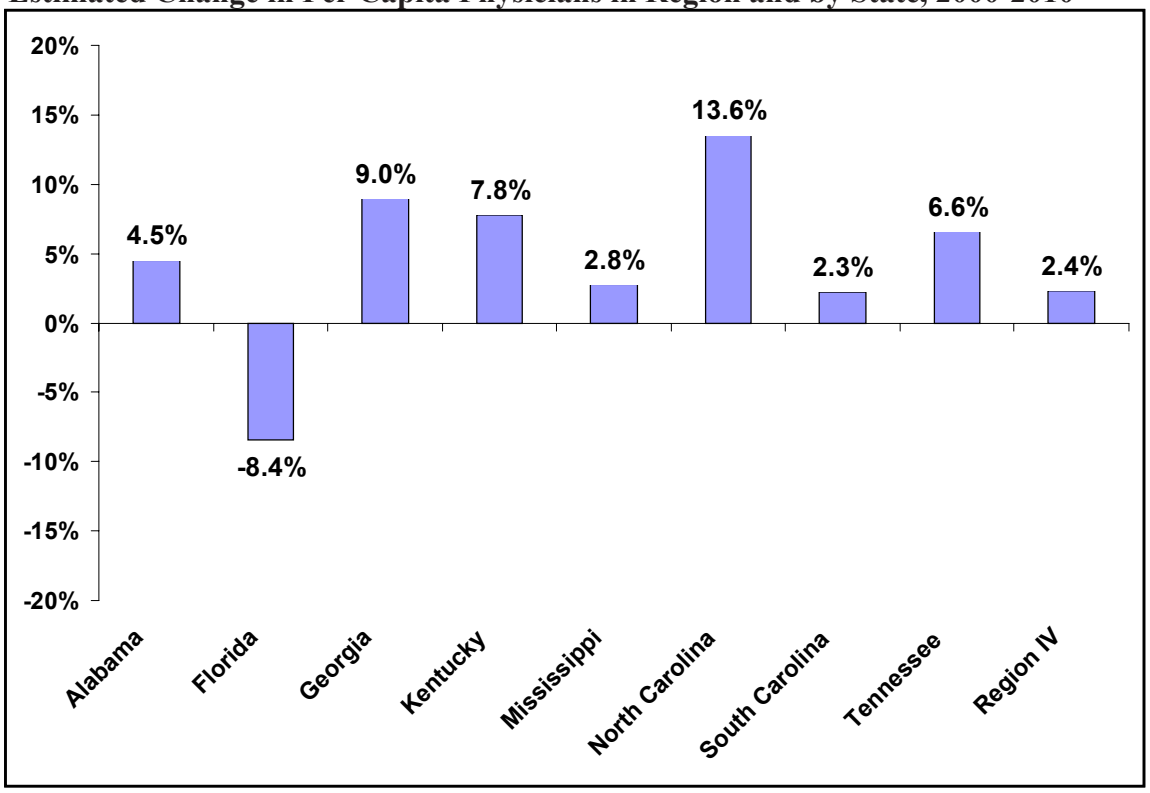
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Since the Southeast and most states have relatively low numbers of medical school students and residency positions per capita, it is appropriate to ask how the number of physicians per population was able to increase so rapidly. The answer is that a large number of physicians trained elsewhere are migrating to the region. Tennessee had the highest percentage of physicians who had completed their residency in state (49.2%).[6] Thus, even in the state with the highest proportion of in-state residents, over half of physicians completed their graduate medical education out of state. Florida had the lowest percentage of physicians who had completed their residency in state (31.4%); seven of ten doctors received their training elsewhere.

Forecasting supply and demand for physicians

- Population growth projections to 2010 for the region range from 4.2% in Kentucky to 14.1% in Florida. The number of doctors is projected to increase more slowly than the population in Florida. That would drive down the number of doctors per capita in Florida. The supply of physicians is projected to outpace population growth in the rest of the region, which would increase the per capita supply of physicians.

Figure ES-17
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians in Region and by State, 2000-2010



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

[6] This includes all patient care physicians.

Chapter 1

State Summaries

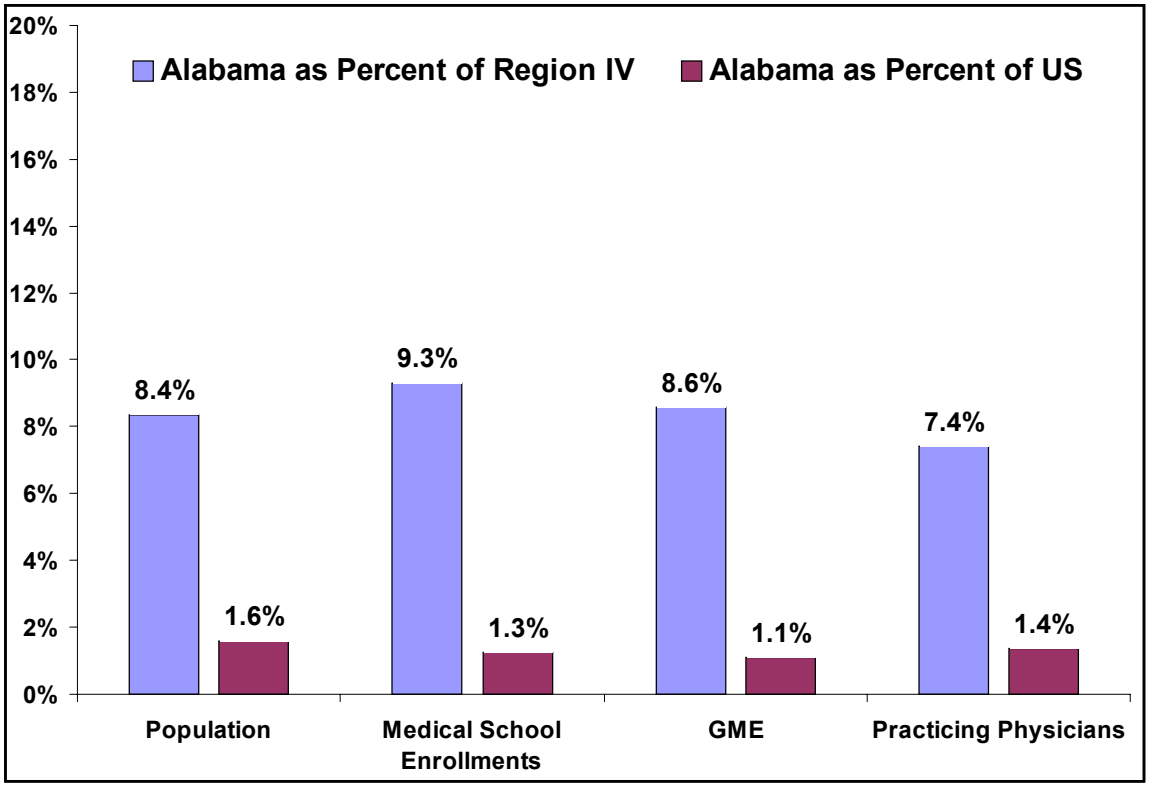
This chapter presents data on medical schools, practicing physicians, and physicians in training for each of the eight states in Region IV. For each state, the data for the state are compared to the regional and national data. Finally, at the end of the section for each state, a state summary is provided on key healthcare workforce information.

ALABAMA

Overview

- Alabama has a similar number of medical students and residents per capita as other southeastern states, but fewer than the U.S. as a whole. It has 1.6% of the U.S. population, 1.3% of all medical students, 1.1% of medical residents, and 1.4% of practicing physicians.

Figure AL-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Alabama as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000

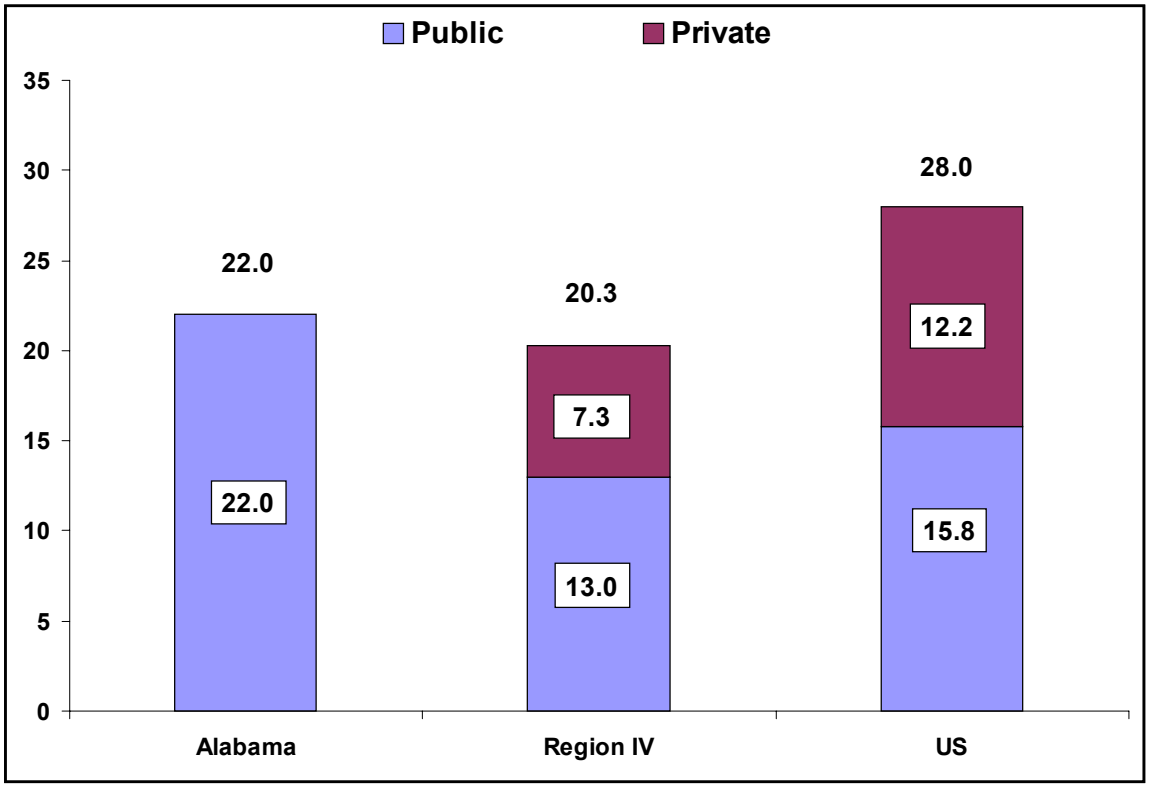


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- Alabama is fourth in the region in terms of medical school enrollment per 100,000 population. In 2000, there were 963 students in medical school in Alabama. Alabama has a total medical school enrollment of 963, or 22.0 per 100,000 population. This is about 10% higher than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) but significantly less than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). Alabama is one of three states in the Southeast without a private medical school.

Figure AL-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Alabama, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



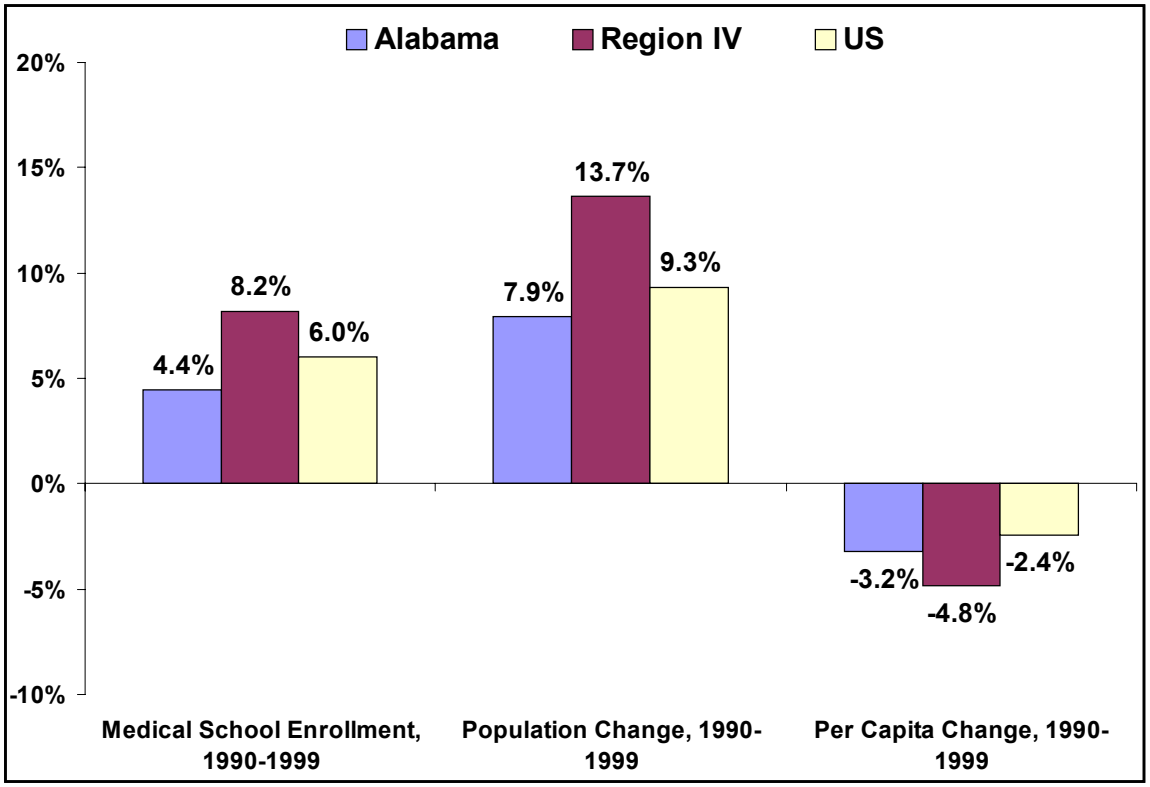
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Medical school enrollment increased 4.4% from 1990 to 1999 in Alabama, but this was slower than the population increase of 7.9%. This resulted in a 3.2% decline in the state per capita enrollment, compared to a 4.8% drop in the region and a 2.4% drop in the U.S.

Medical Residents and Fellows

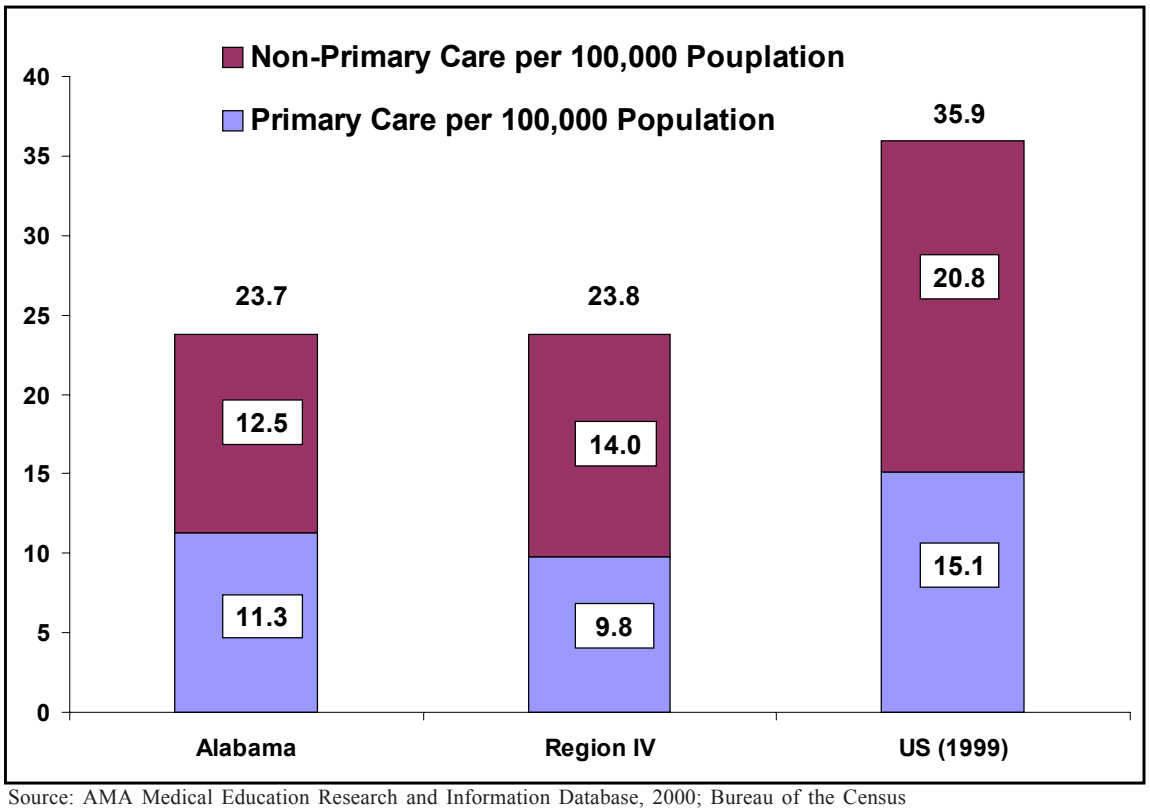
- Alabama has the fifth highest number of residents per 100,000 population in the region. Alabama has 1,056 physicians in training. This is equal to 23.7 residents per 100,000 population, almost identical to the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) but about a third fewer than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

Figure AL-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Alabama, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



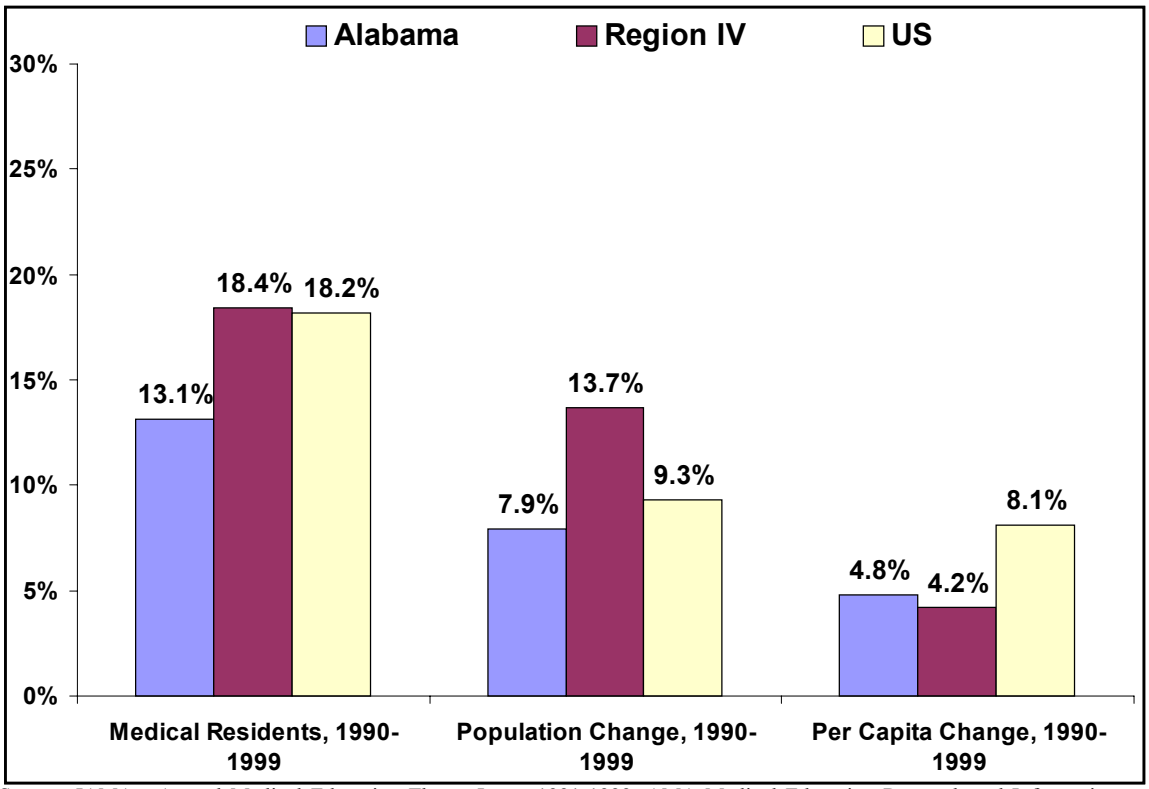
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure AL-4
Residents and Fellows Training Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Alabama, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure AL-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Alabama, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999

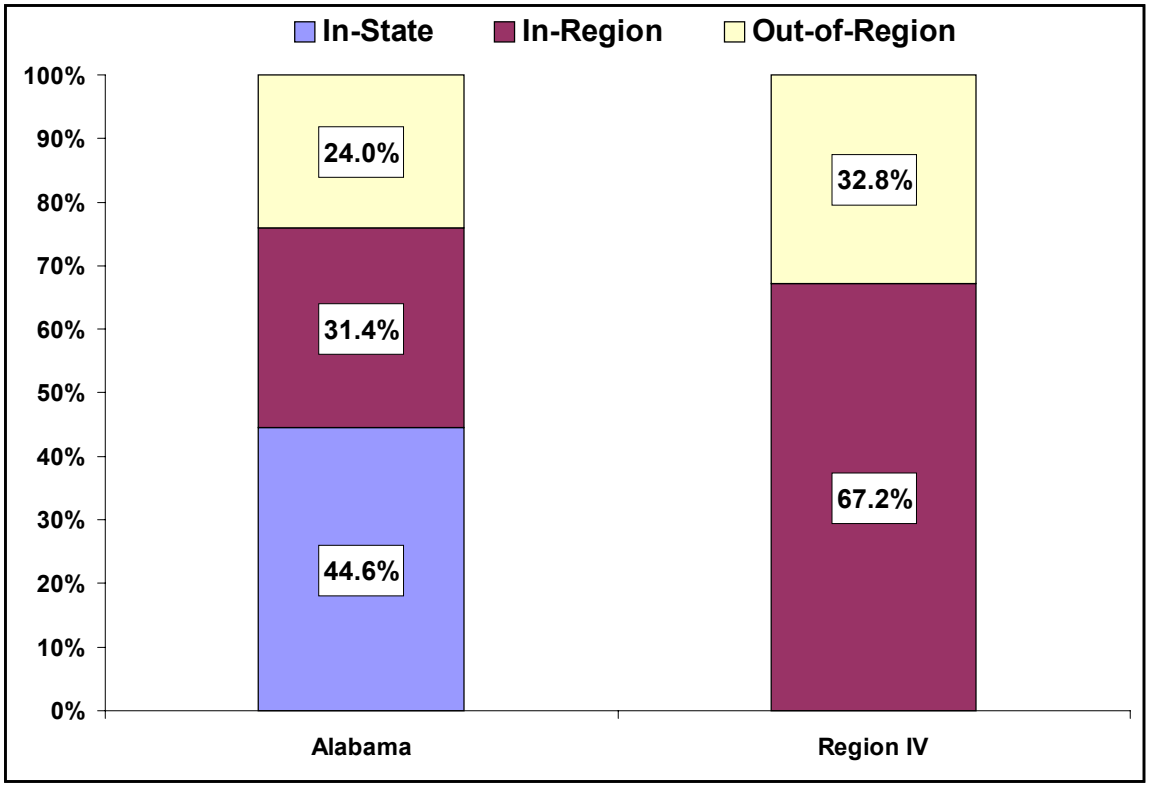


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- The number of residents and fellows per 100,000 population increased more quickly than the population from 1990 to 1999, resulting in a 4.8% per capita increase. While this was consistent with the region, it was smaller than the U.S. (8.1%).

- Of all physicians who have trained in Alabama, 44.6% practice in Alabama and another 31.4% practice in another state in the Southeast. The in-state resident retention is slightly higher than the regional percentage of residents who remained in the state in which they practiced (43.4%).

Figure AL-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Alabama and the Southeast, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

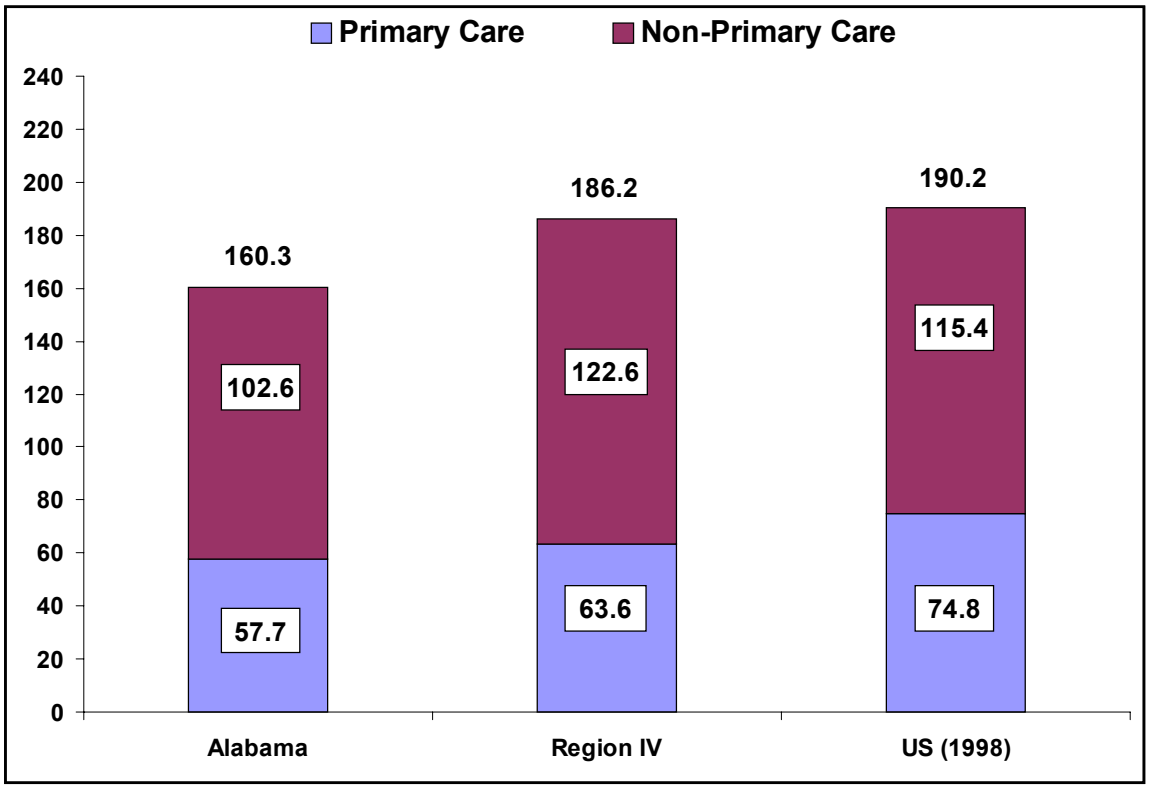
- Alabama has the second fewest number of physicians per 100,000 population in the region. In 2000, there were 7,137 physicians in the Alabama. This is equal to 160.3 physicians per 100,000 population which is 14% less than the Southeast (186.2) and 16% less than the U.S. (190.2). The gap between Alabama and the Southeast is attributable more to a lack of non-primary care physicians in the state than to a lack of primary care physicians in the state. However, the gap between Alabama and the U.S. is due more to primary care.

- The 16.7% growth in the number of physicians outpaced population growth, causing physicians per capita to rise 11.7% from 1995 to 2000. That is smaller than the 14.9% increase in the Southeast, but greater than the national increase of 5.3% between 1995 and 1999.

- Alabama has the second highest percentage of physicians in Region IV who attended medical school in another state in the Southeast (19.6%), but it imports fewer physicians from U.S. regions other than the Southeast when compared to the other states in the region. Among the southeastern states, Alabama has the lowest percentage of doctors (28.4%) educated in U.S. regions outside the Southeast. Forty-six percent (45.9%) of physicians completed their residency in the state (for the region, 38.2% of the physicians were trained in the state in which they now practice) and about four of ten (39.3%) attended medical school in the state.

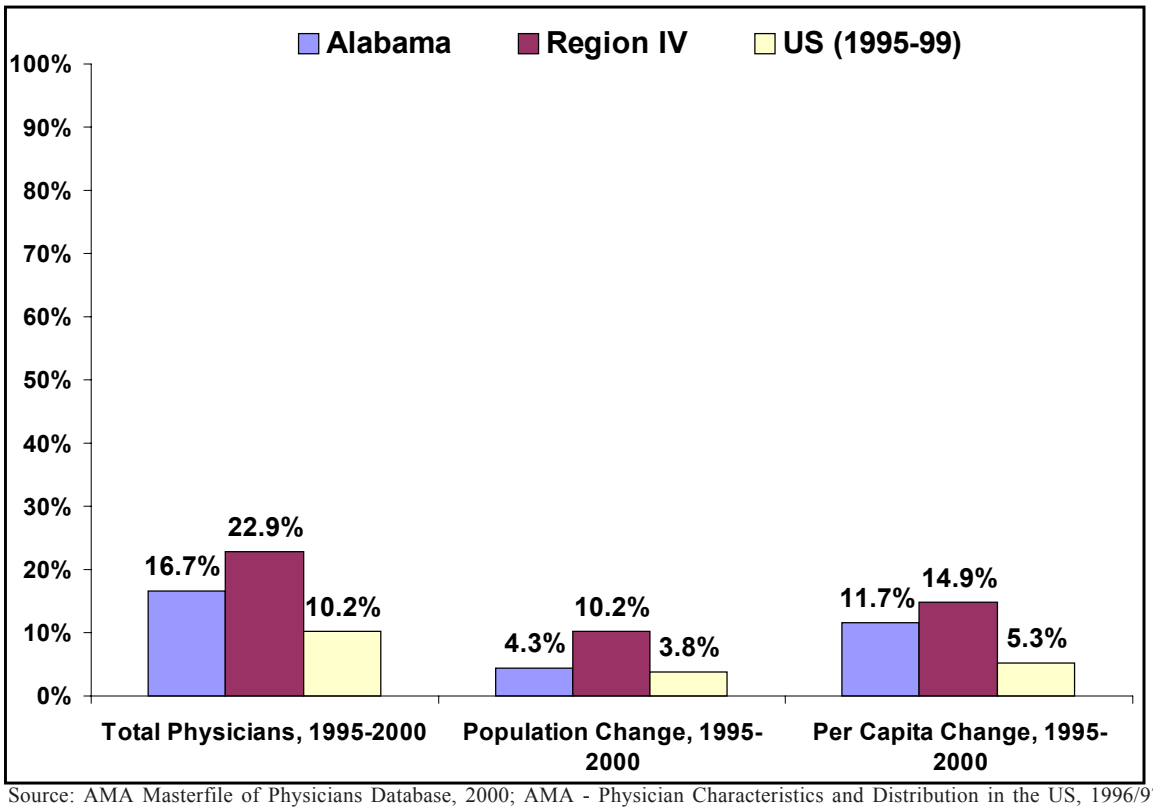
- The number of doctors in the state is projected to increase 12.6% by 2010, outstripping a projected population growth of 7.7%. Based on these numbers, the number of doctors per 100,000 population is projected to increase 4.5% by 2010.

Figure AL-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Alabama, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



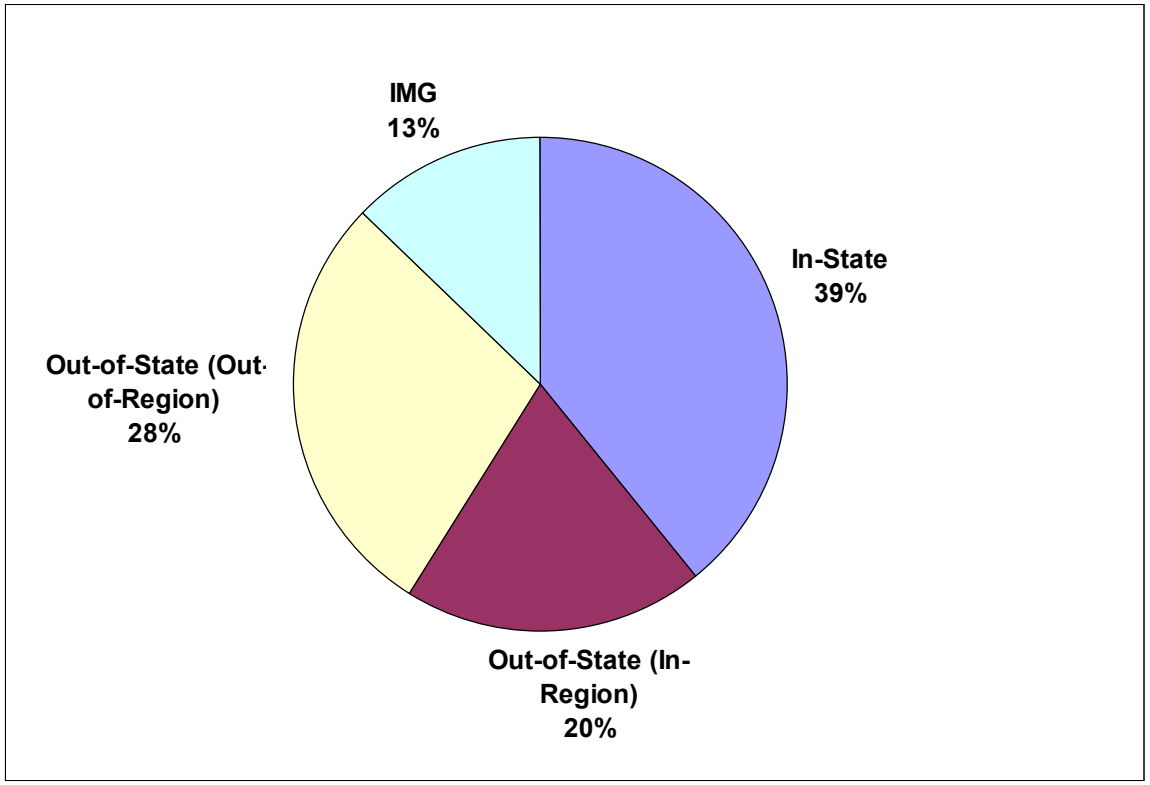
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure AL-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



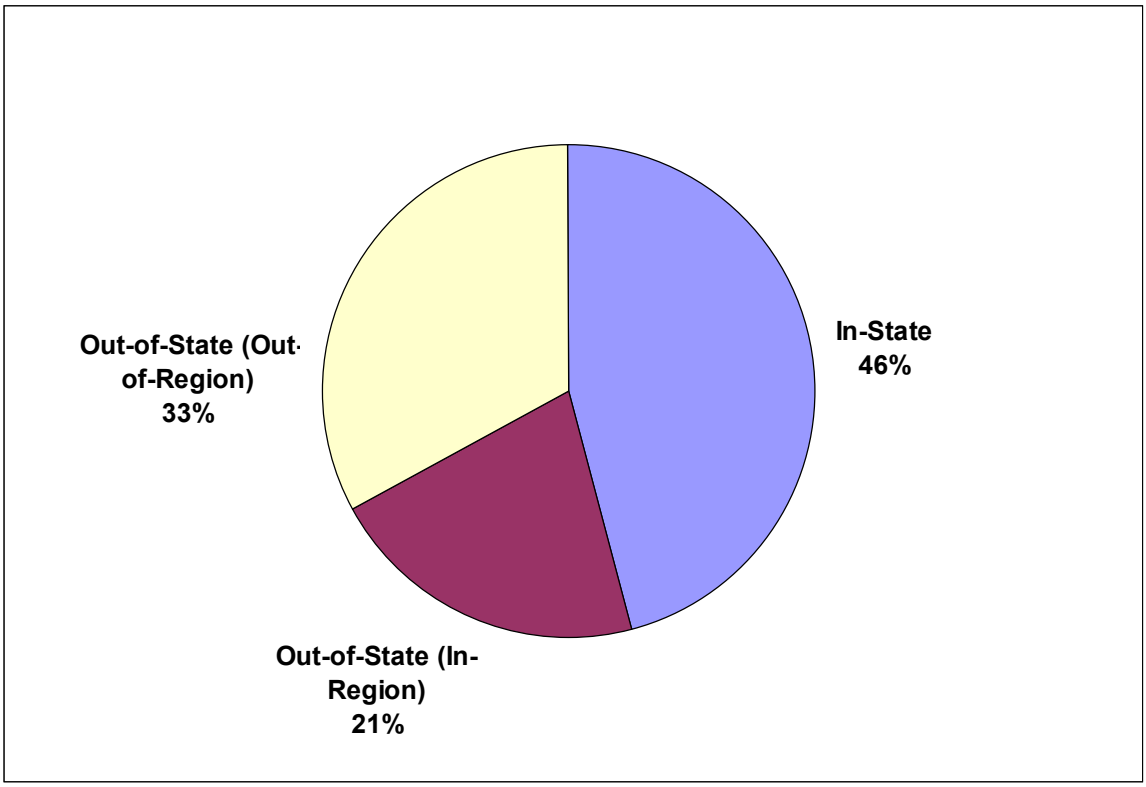
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure AL-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Alabama, 2000



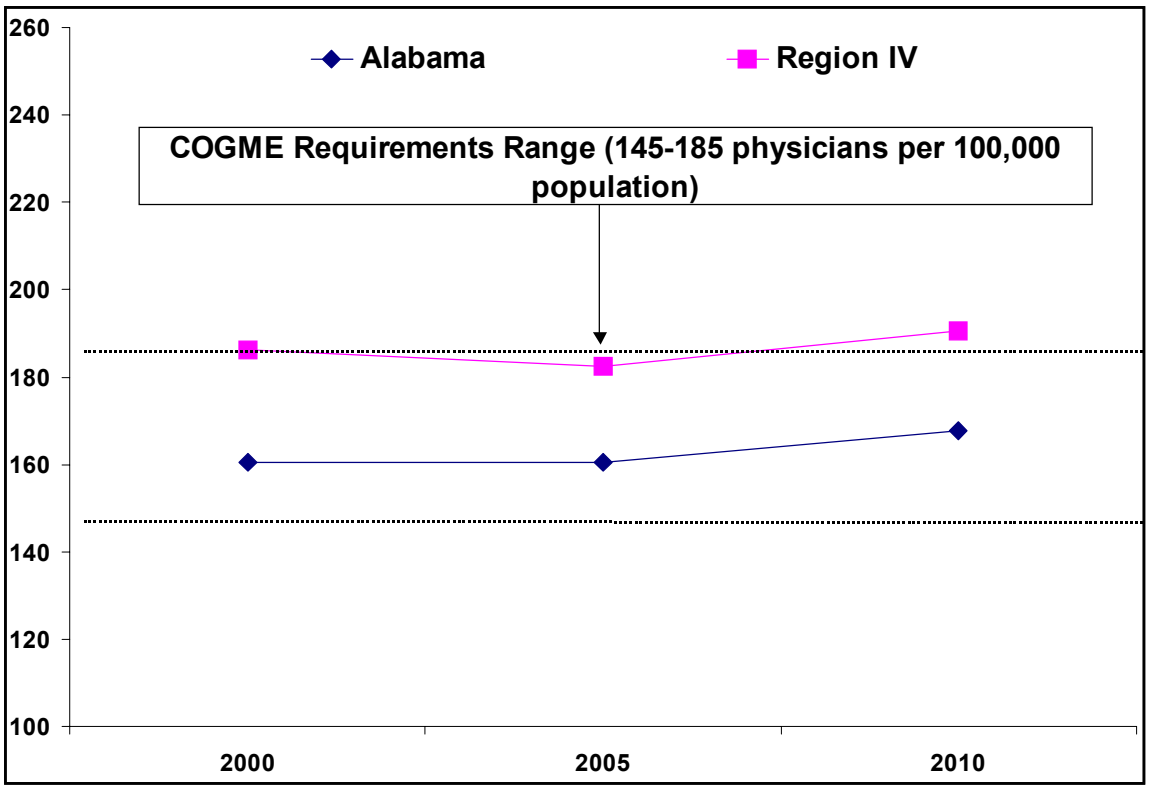
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure AL-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Alabama, 2000

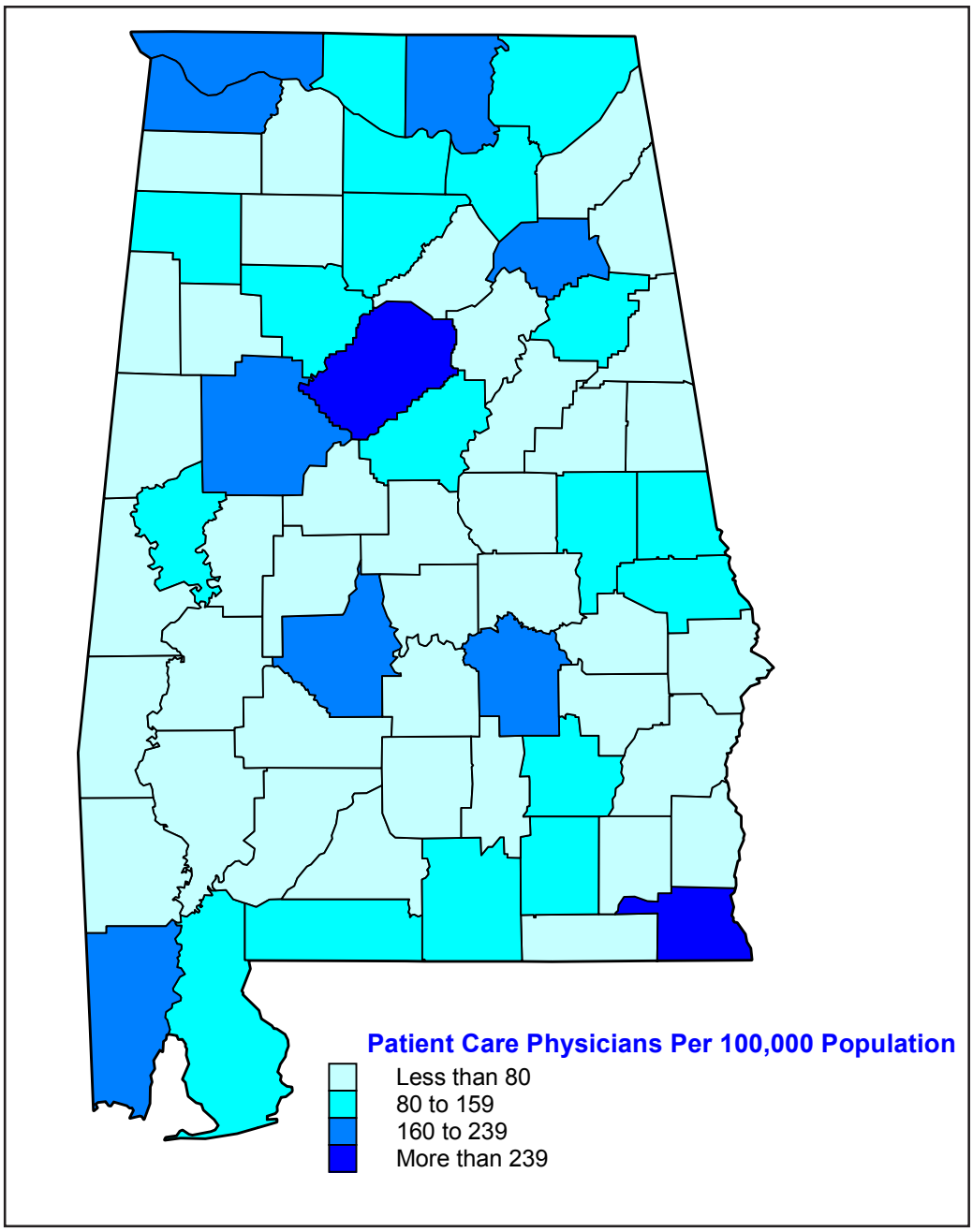


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure AL-10
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians for Alabama, 2000-2010



Map AL-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Alabama, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

ALABAMA - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	4,447,100
Change in Population (1990-2000)	10.1%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	4.1%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	1.0%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	25.9%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.3%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	0.7%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	72.1%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	67.7%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	52.0%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	13.0%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	16.2%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	6.0%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	0	0	**2**
Students	963	0	0	0	**963**
Per 100,000 Population	22	0	0	0	**22**
% Change 1985-1999	9%	0%	0%	0%	**9%**

Practicing Physicians, 2000

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	2,570 36.0%	57.7
Non-Primary Care	4,567 64.0%	102.6
Total Physicians	**7,137**	**160.3**

	Percent female
Primary Care	22.7%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	18.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.0%
General Surgery	6.4%
Surgery Subspecialties	3.5%
Facility Based Specialties	15.8%
Psychiatry	23.6%
Other Specialties	19.7%
Total	**16.3%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	501	11.3
Obstetrics/Gynecology	44	1.0
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	72	1.6
General Surgery	95	2.1
Surgery Subspecialties	87	2.0
Facility Based Specialties	149	3.3
Psychiatry	35	0.8
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	73	1.6
Total	**1,056**	**23.7**

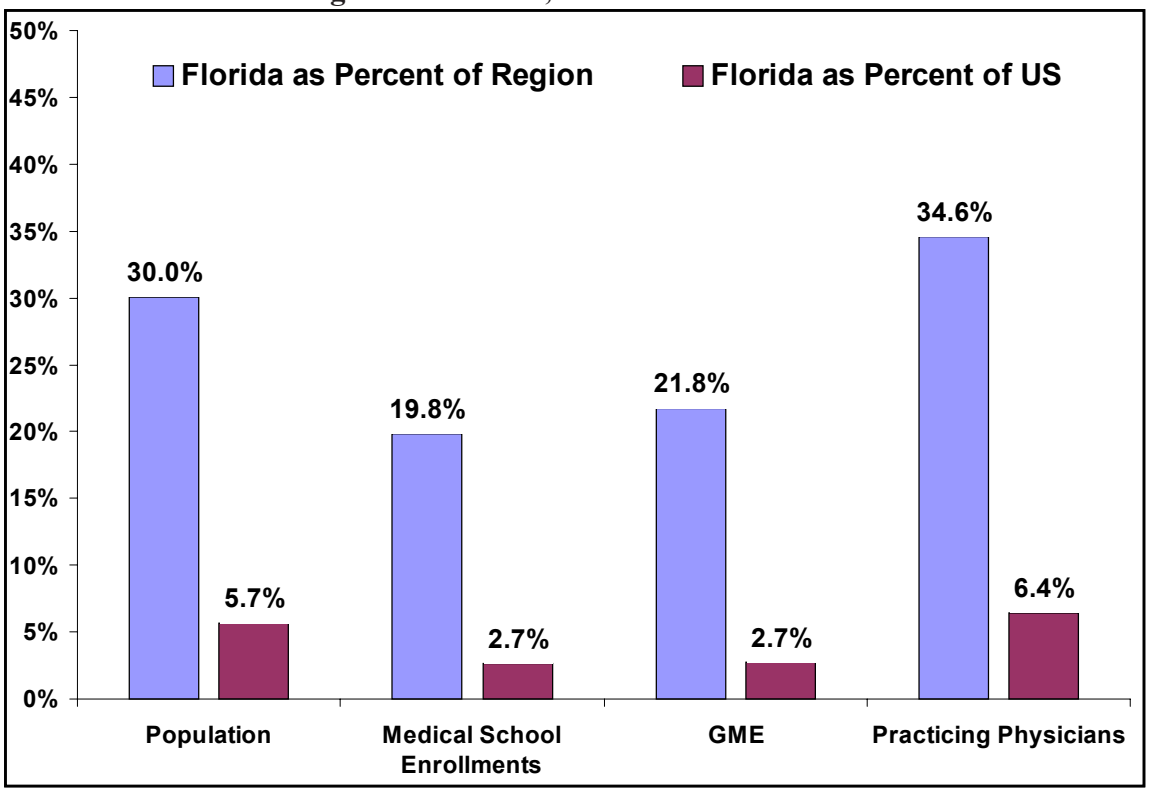
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	5.4%	25.9%
Mexican American	0.4%	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.8%	0.4%
Other Hispanic	2.3%	0.5%
Native American	0.0%	0.3%
Total	**8.8%**	**27.2%**

FLORIDA

Overview

- Florida has considerably fewer medical students and residents per capita than other southeastern states and the U.S. as a whole. Florida has 5.7% of the nation's population, 2.7% of both its medical school enrollment and medical residents, and 6.4% of its practicing physicians.

Figure FL-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Florida as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000



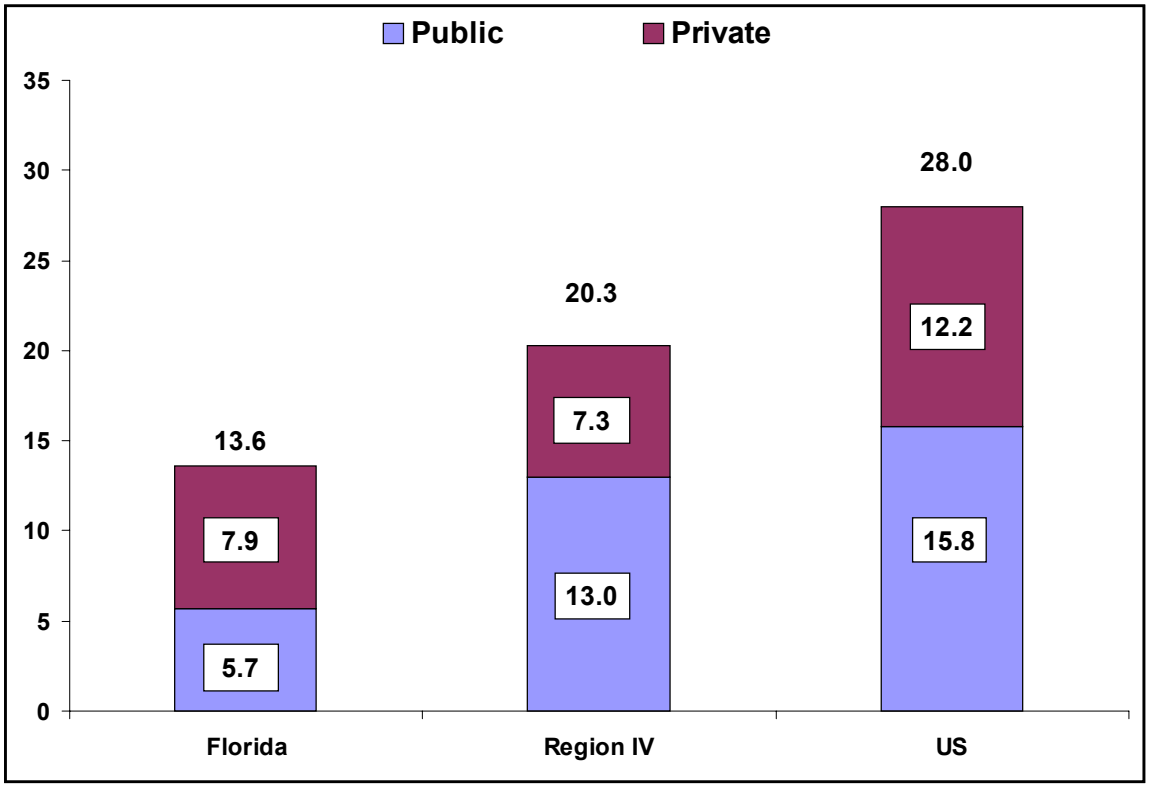
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- Florida has the lowest level of medical school enrollment per 100,000 population in the region. Florida has a total medical school enrollment of 2,054. Florida has 13.6 medical school students per 100,000 population which is lower than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) and about 50 percent lower than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). Florida is one of two states in the Southeast where more than half the medical students attend private schools, although there are other states with a similar distribution. The new public medical school in Florida will increase the number of public medical students in Florida.

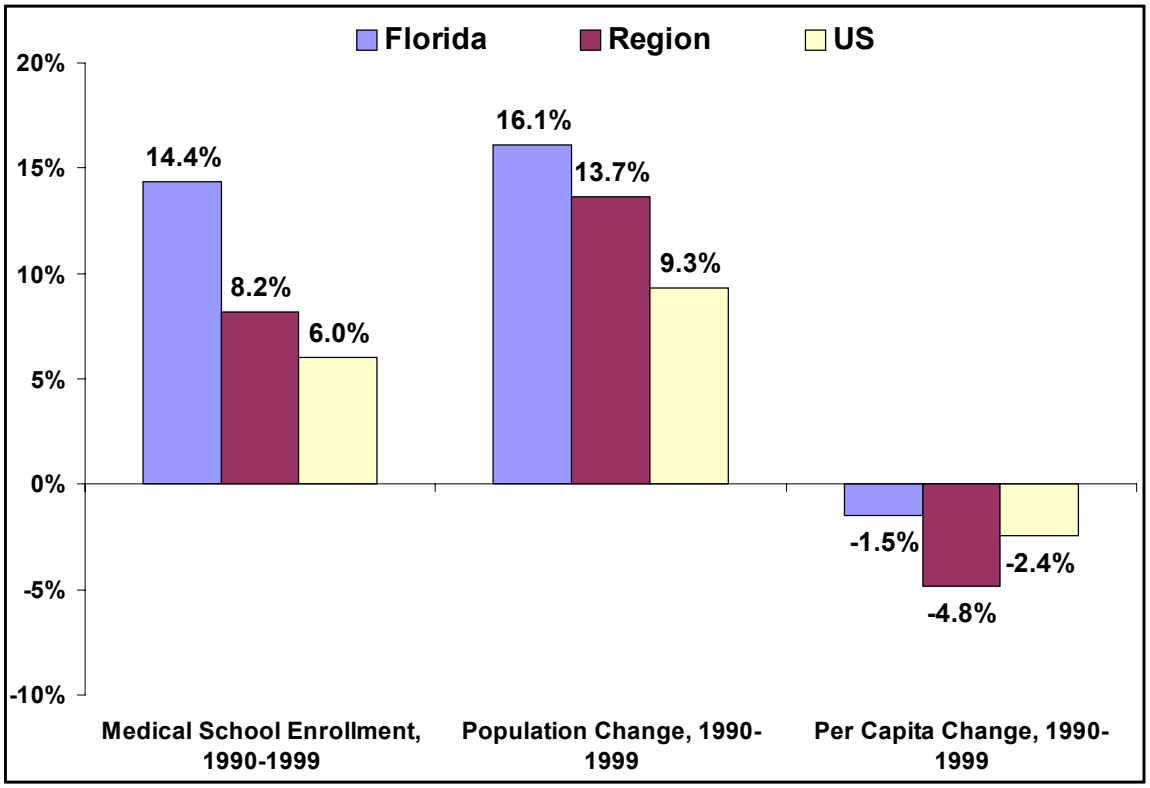
- Enrollment increased 14.4% from 1990 to 1999, but it did not keep pace with the 16.1% population increase. Per capita enrollment declined 1.5% in Florida compared to 4.8% in the Southeast and 2.4% in the U.S.

Figure FL-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Florida, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure FL-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Florida, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

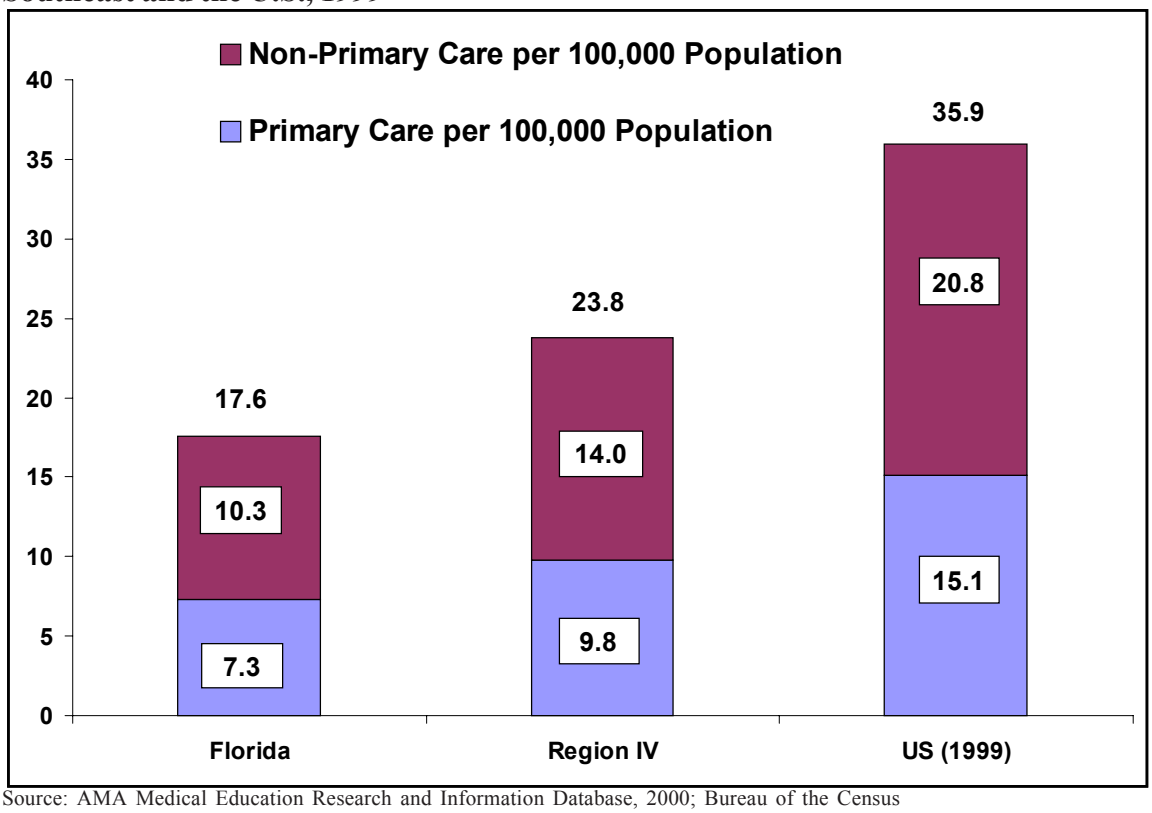
Medical Residents and Fellows

- Florida also has the second lowest number of residents per 100,000 population in the Southeast. Florida has 2,678 physicians in training (residents). The 17.6 residents per 100,000 population is 26% fewer than the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) and only half of the U.S. ratio (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of residents and fellows in Florida increased 17.8% from 1990 to 1999. That growth was somewhat greater than population growth, resulting in a 1.5% per capita increase in residents. Residents per capita grew more quickly in the Southeast (4.2%) and U.S. (8.1%).

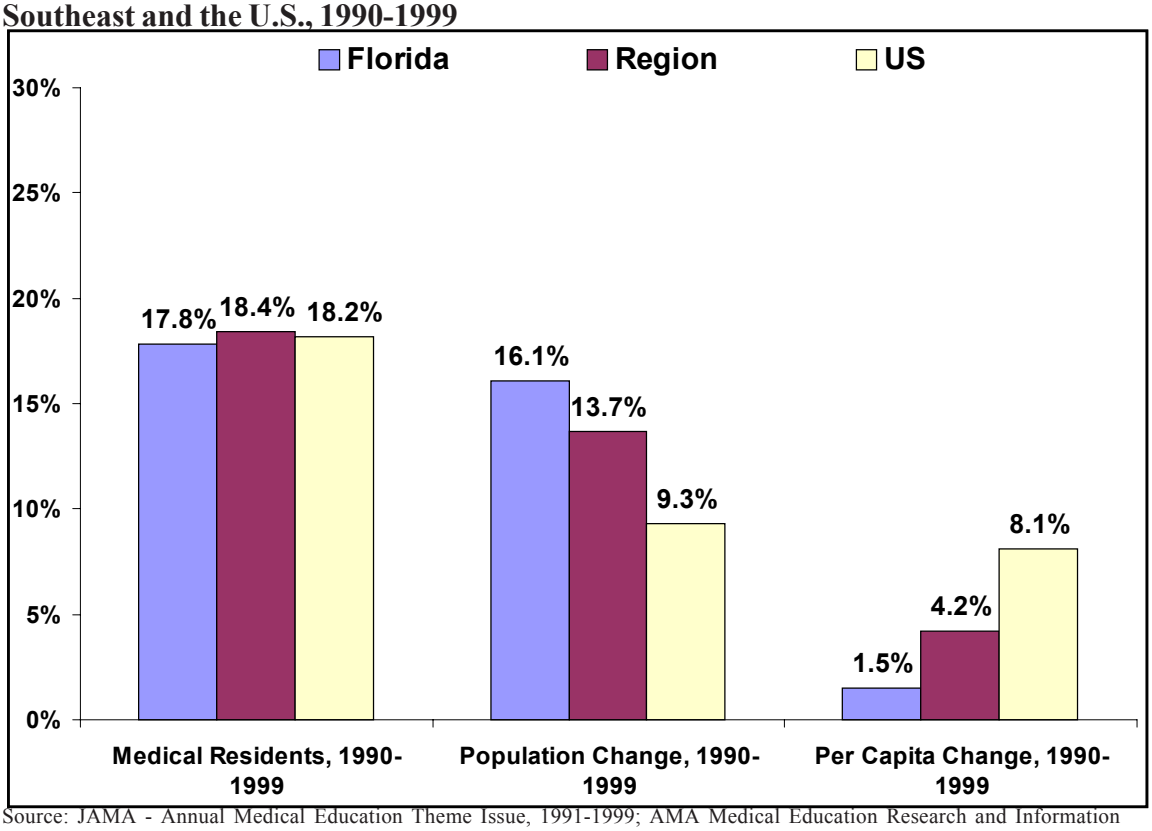
- The percentage of residents and fellows completing training in Florida that stay in Florida (54.3%) is higher than the in-state retention of any other state in the region. Another 14.1% of physicians trained in Florida practice in another southeastern state.

Figure FL-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Florida, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



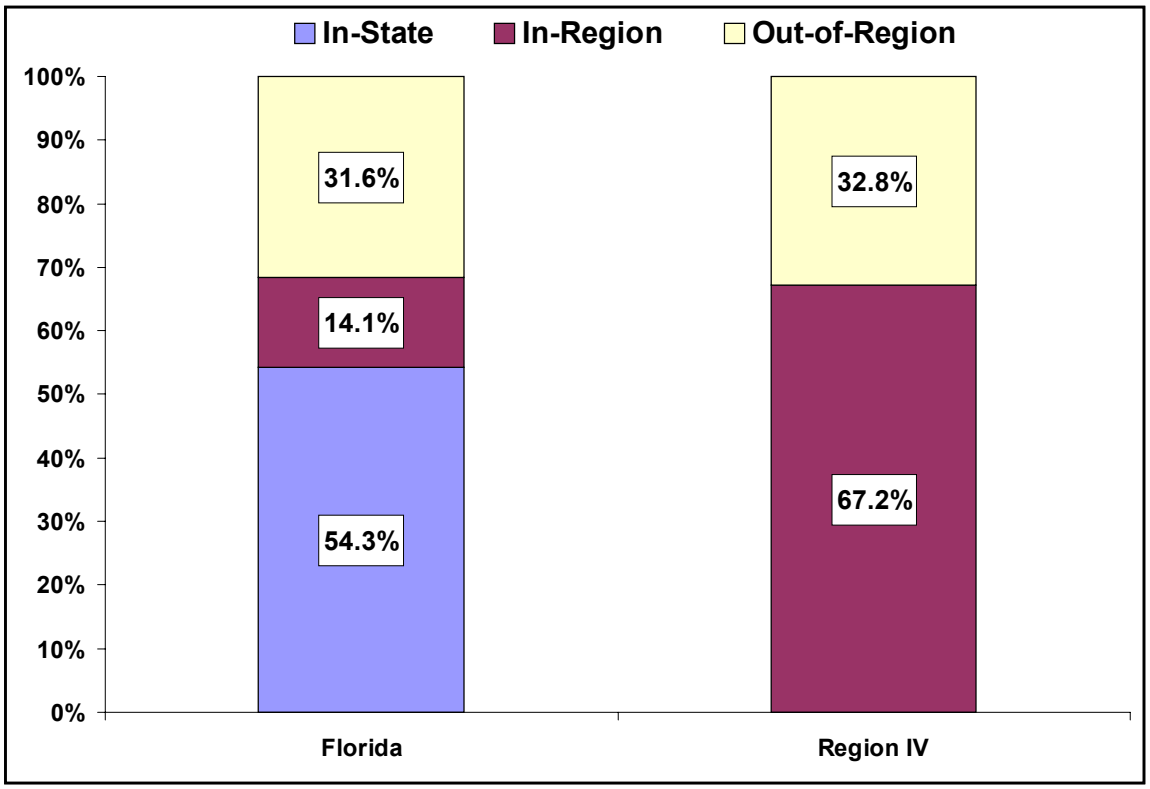
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure FL-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Florida, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure FL-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Florida and the Southeast



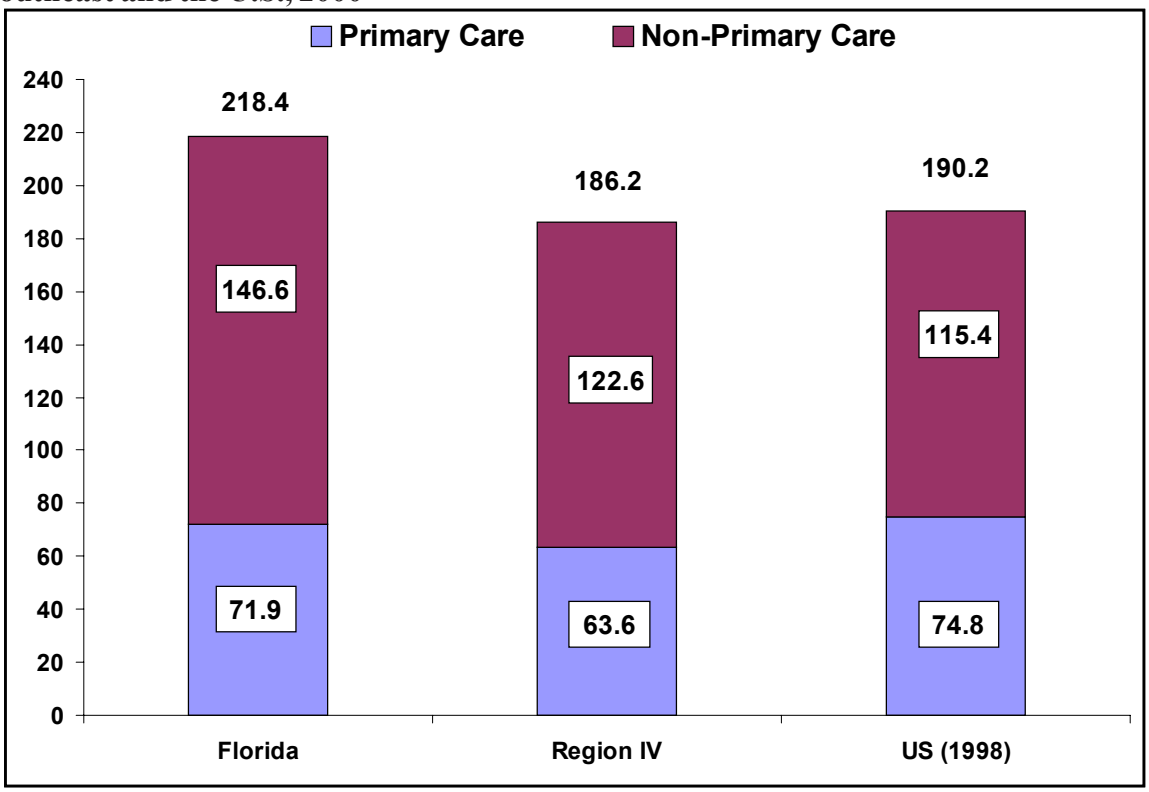
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- Despite relatively low numbers per capita of students and residents, Florida has the highest number of practicing physicians per capita of any state in the region. There are 218.4 physicians per 100,000 population in Florida compared to 186.2 in the Southeast and 190.2 physicians per 100,000 population in the United States. There are 33,278 physicians in the state. The difference between Florida and the Southeast is primarily due to the difference in non-primary care specialties, but there are also more primary care physicians per capita in Florida. In fact, Florida has fewer primary care physicians per capita than the U.S., but that is outweighed by its abundant supply of non-primary care specialists.

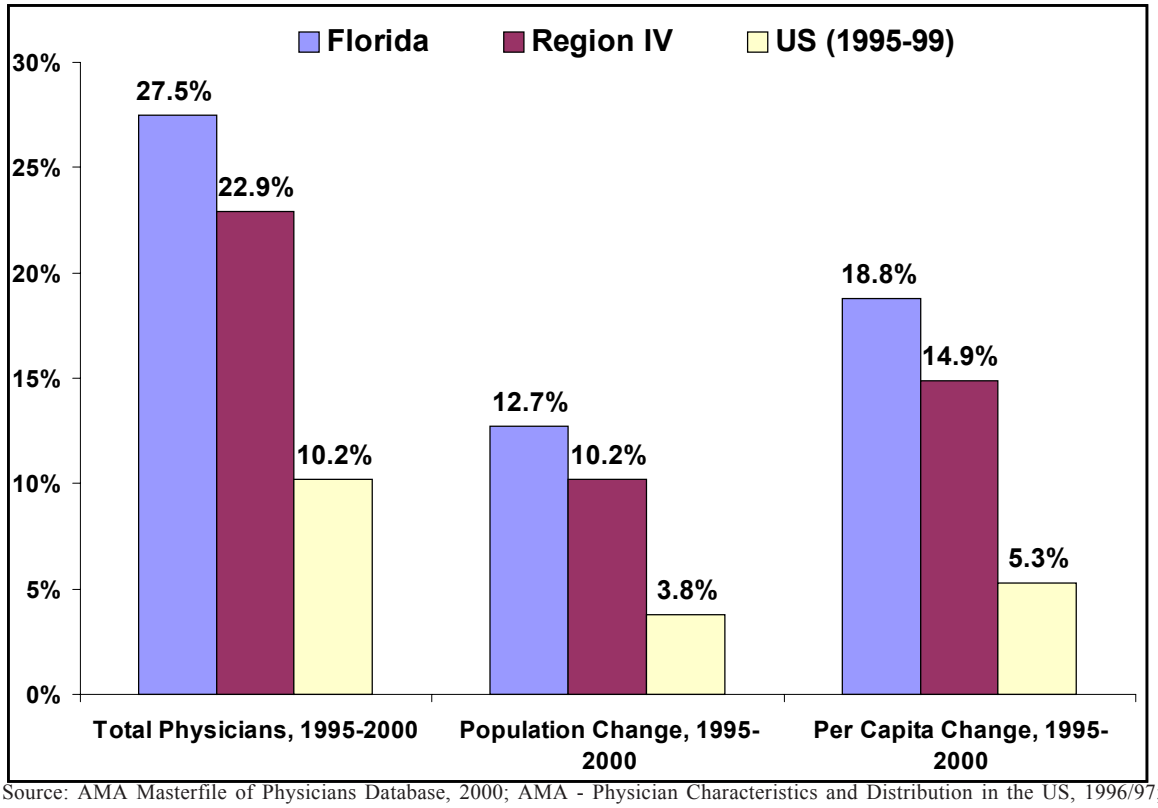
- The total number of practicing physicians increased 27.5% in Florida from 1995 to 2000, far exceeding the state's 12.7% population gain. The number of physicians per capita increased by 18.8% in Florida from 1995 to 2000, faster than the Southeast's 14.9% spike and the U.S.'s 5.3% growth between 1995 and 1999.

Figure FL-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Florida, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



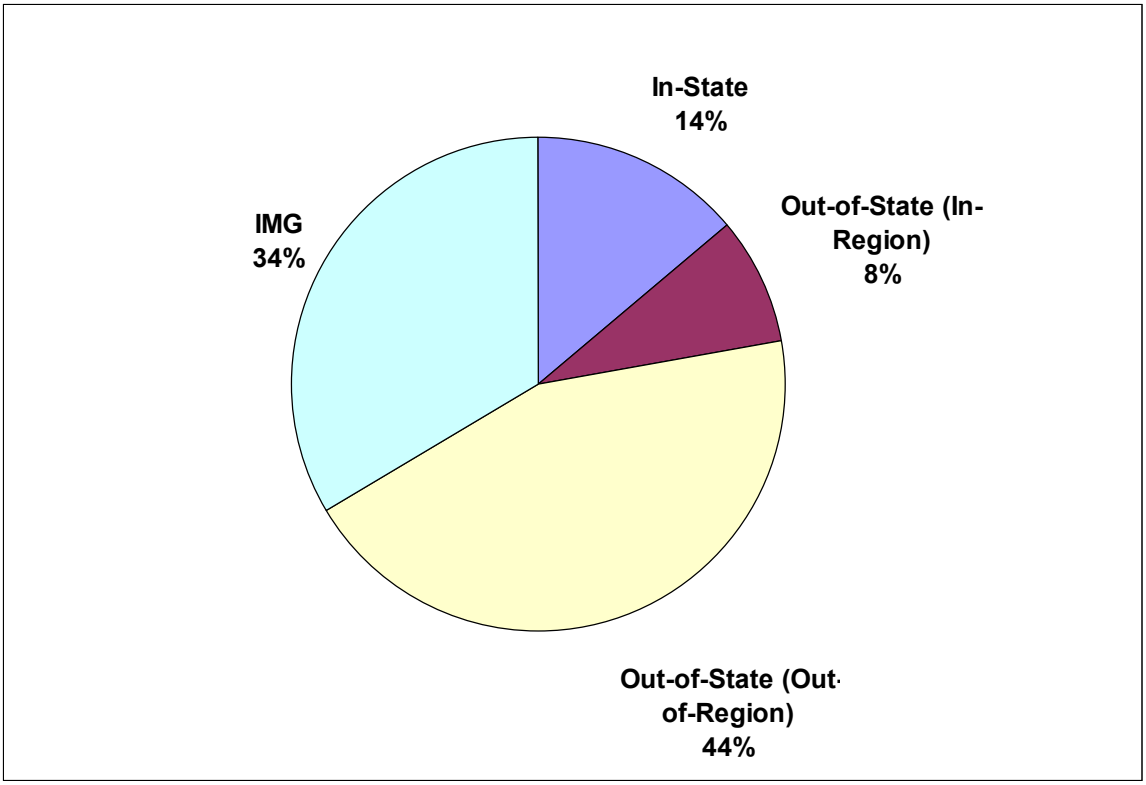
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure FL-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



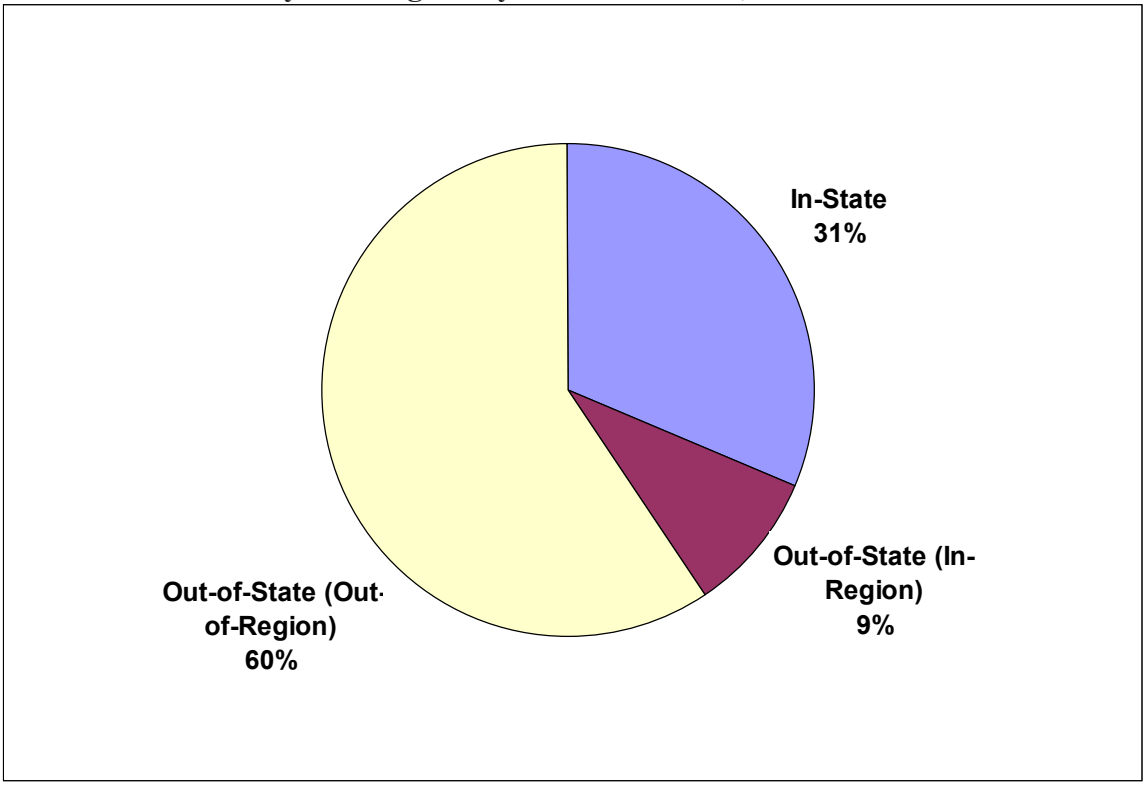
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure FL-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Florida, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure FL-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Florida, 2000



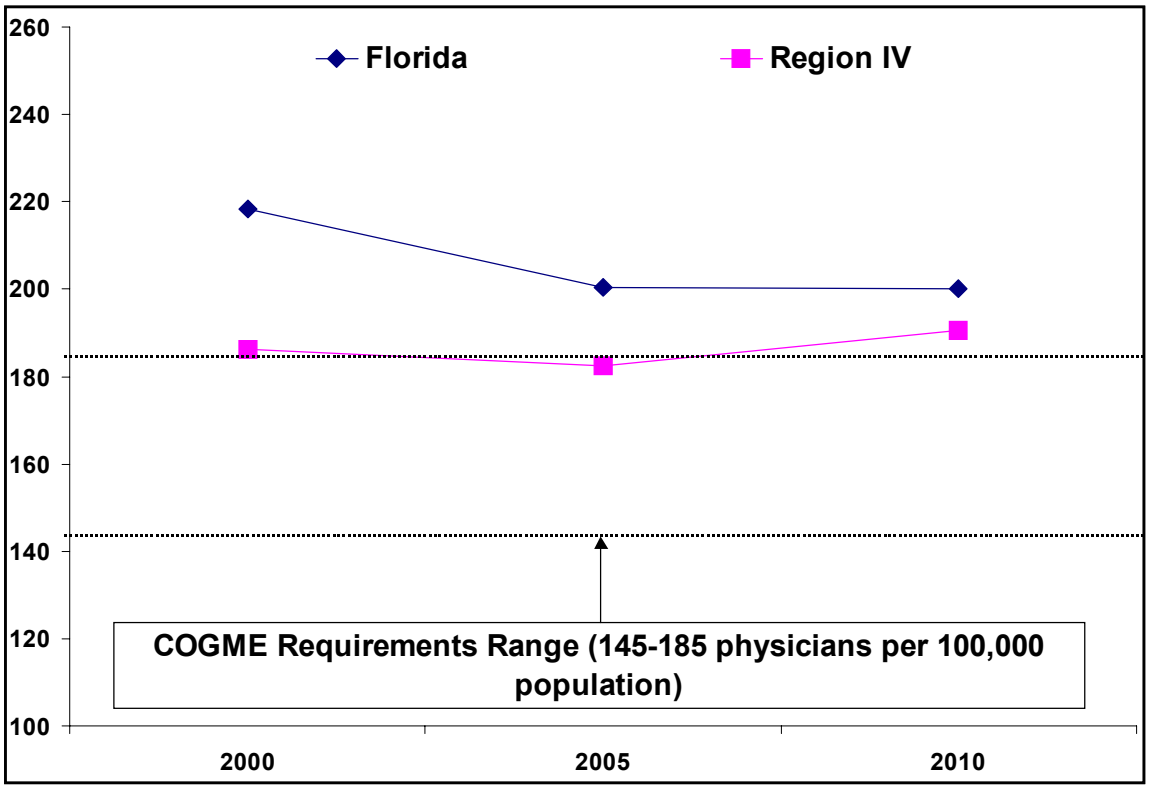
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Many doctors in Florida attended medical school elsewhere. International medical school graduates make up 33.6% of all physicians and graduates of U.S. schools outside the Southeast make up another 44.3% of all physicians. In terms of medical education Florida has by far the smallest percent of physicians of any Southeastern state that graduated from an in-state medical school: only 13.9%. The next lowest state is North Carolina with 29% of its physicians having graduated from medical schools in its own state. This reflects the fact that Florida has a low medical school student to population ratio and a relatively large number of physicians from outside the region and international medical school graduates.

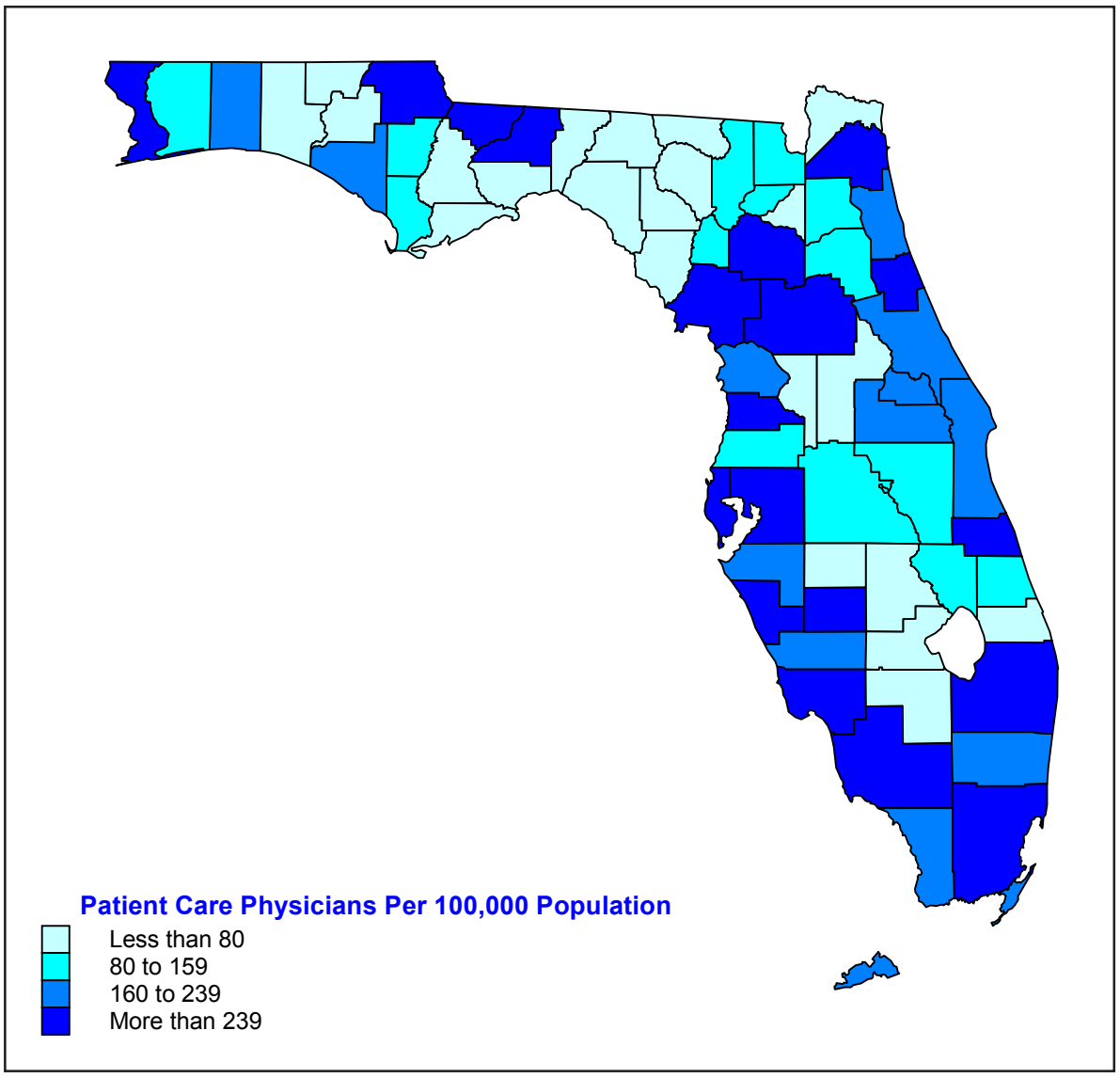
- Florida also imports many physicians. Florida has the lowest percent of physicians from its own state programs (31.4%) and the lowest percent from programs in the remainder of the region (9.1%). The percent of practicing physicians trained out of the region (59.5%) is far higher than any other state in the region.

- The number of doctors in the state is projected to increase 4.5% by 2010, lagging well behind a projected population growth of 14.1%. Based on these numbers, the number of doctors per 100,000 population is projected to fall 8.4% by 2010.

Figure FL-10
Estimated Change in Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Florida, 2000-2010



Map FL-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Florida



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

FLORIDA - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	15,982,378
Change in Population (1990-2000)	23.5%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	1.9%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	15.4%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	14.3%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.4%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	1.9%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	68.0%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	92.9%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.5%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	18.1%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	14.4%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	5.9%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	1	1	**4**
Students	864	0	603	587	**2054**
Per 100,000 Population	6	0	4	4	**14**
% Change 1985-1999	2%	0%	-7%	78%	**13%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	10,950 32.9%	71.9
Non-Primary Care	22,328 67.1%	146.6
Total Physicians	**33,278**	**218.4**

	Percent female
Primary Care	24.4%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	21.4%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	8.8%
General Surgery	6.1%
Surgery Subspecialties	5.2%
Facility Based Specialties	17.0%
Psychiatry	25.7%
Other Specialties	18.2%
Total	**17.2%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	1105	7.3
Obstetrics/Gynecology	142	0.9
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	212	1.4
General Surgery	143	0.9
Surgery Subspecialties	240	1.6
Facility Based Specialties	508	3.3
Psychiatry	132	0.9
Osteopathy	194	1.3
Other Specialties	196	1.3
Total	**2,872**	**18.9**

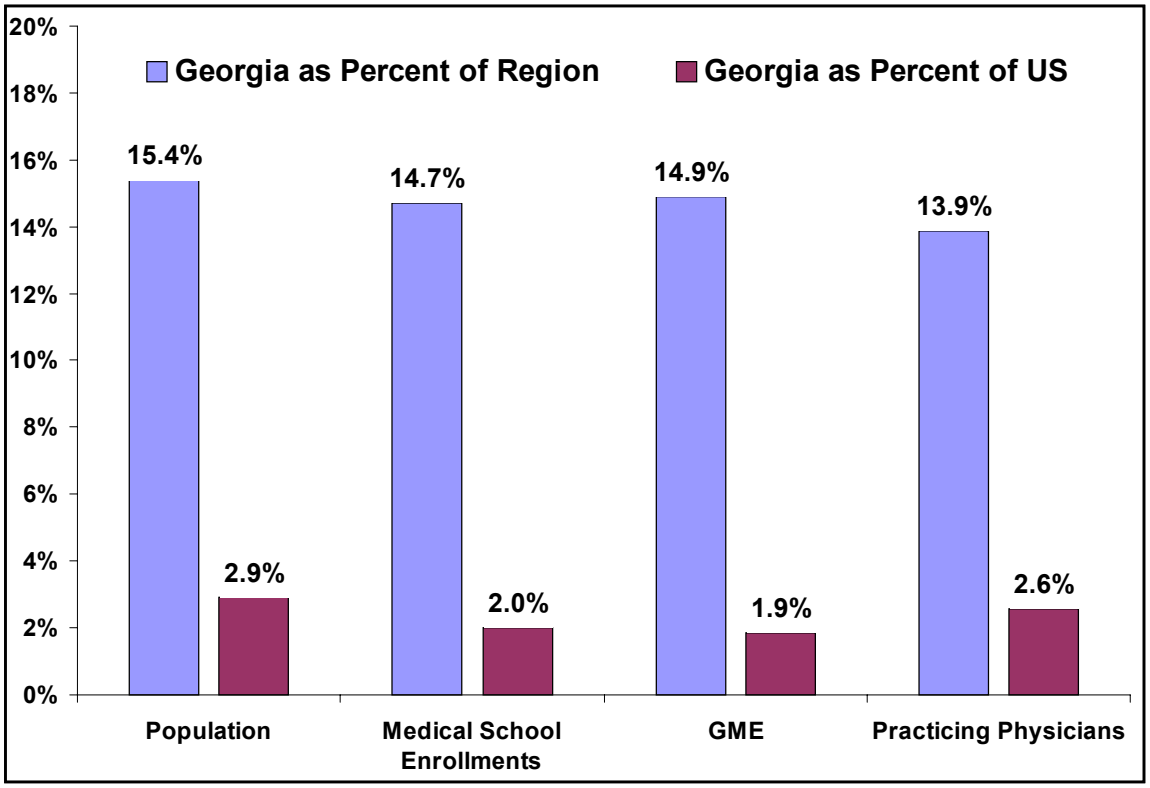
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	6.1%	14.3%
Mexican American	0.3%	2.4%
Puerto Rican	3.0%	1.5%
Other Hispanic	16.7%	11.5%
Native American	0.1%	0.4%
Total	**26.2%**	**30.1%**

GEORGIA

Overview

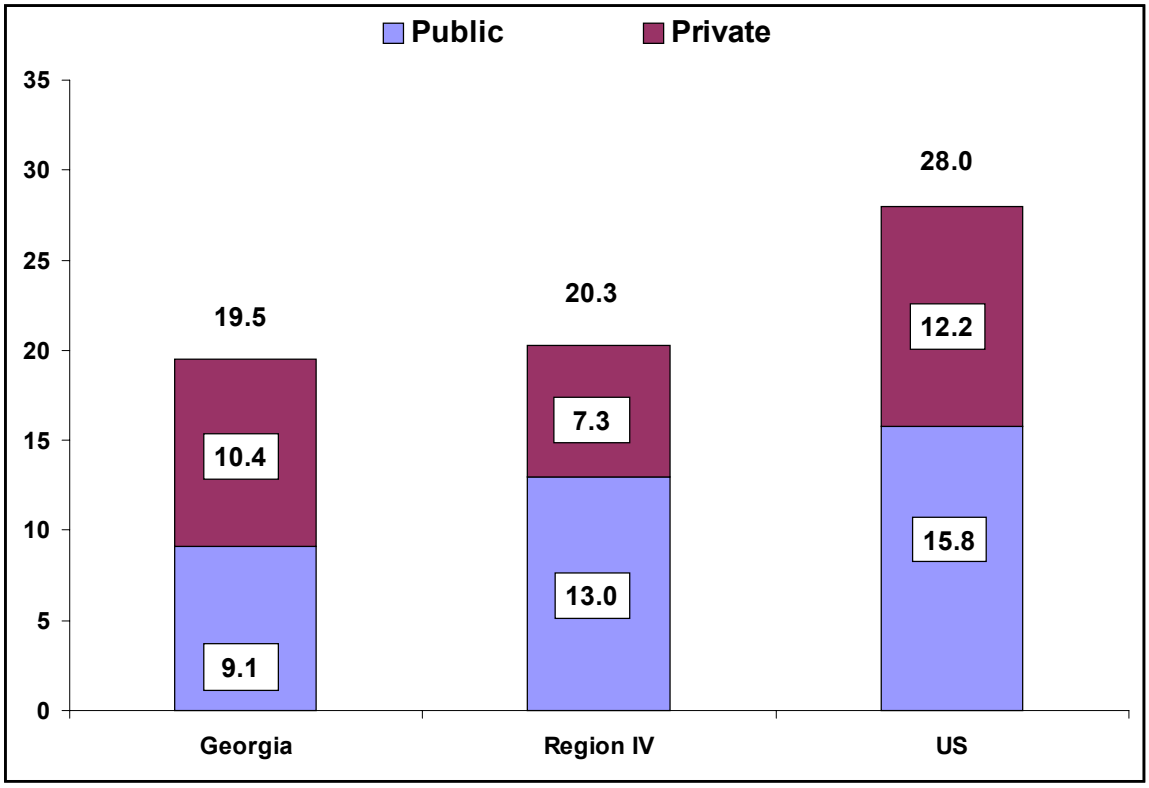
- Georgia has a similar number of medical students and residents per capita as other southeastern states, but fewer than the U.S. as a whole. Georgia has 2.9% of the U.S. population, 2.0% of its medical school enrollment, 1.9% of its medical residents, and 2.6% of its practicing physicians.

Figure GA-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Georgia as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure GA-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Georgia, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



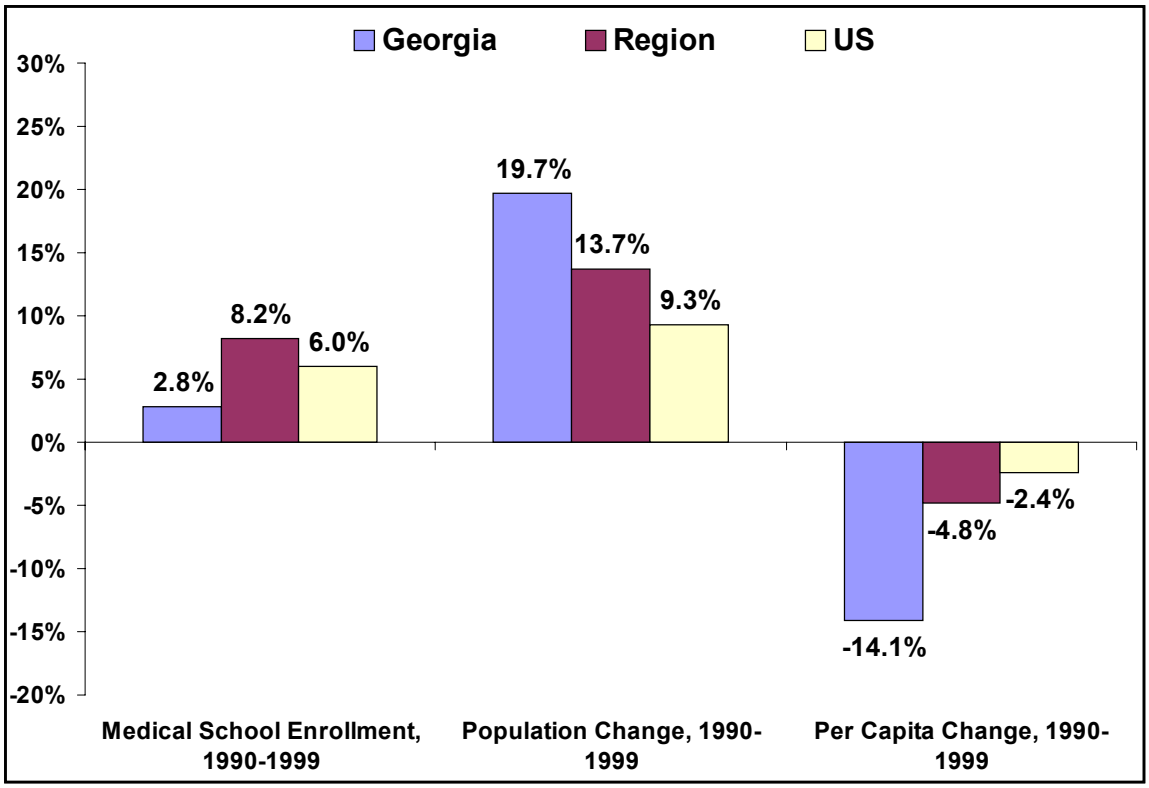
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- Georgia has the third lowest level of medical school enrollment per 100,000 in the region, with 1,524 medical students—19.5 per 100,000 population. That is slightly lower than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) and almost a third lower than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). Georgia is one of two states in the Southeast where more than half the medical students attend private schools, although there are other states with similar distributions.

- Medical school enrollment increased 2.8% from 1990 to 1999, far less than the 19.7% population increase, resulting in a 14.1% decrease in enrollment per 100,000. Georgia's decline was greater than the Southeast's 4.8% drop and the national decline of 2.4%.

Figure GA-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Georgia, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

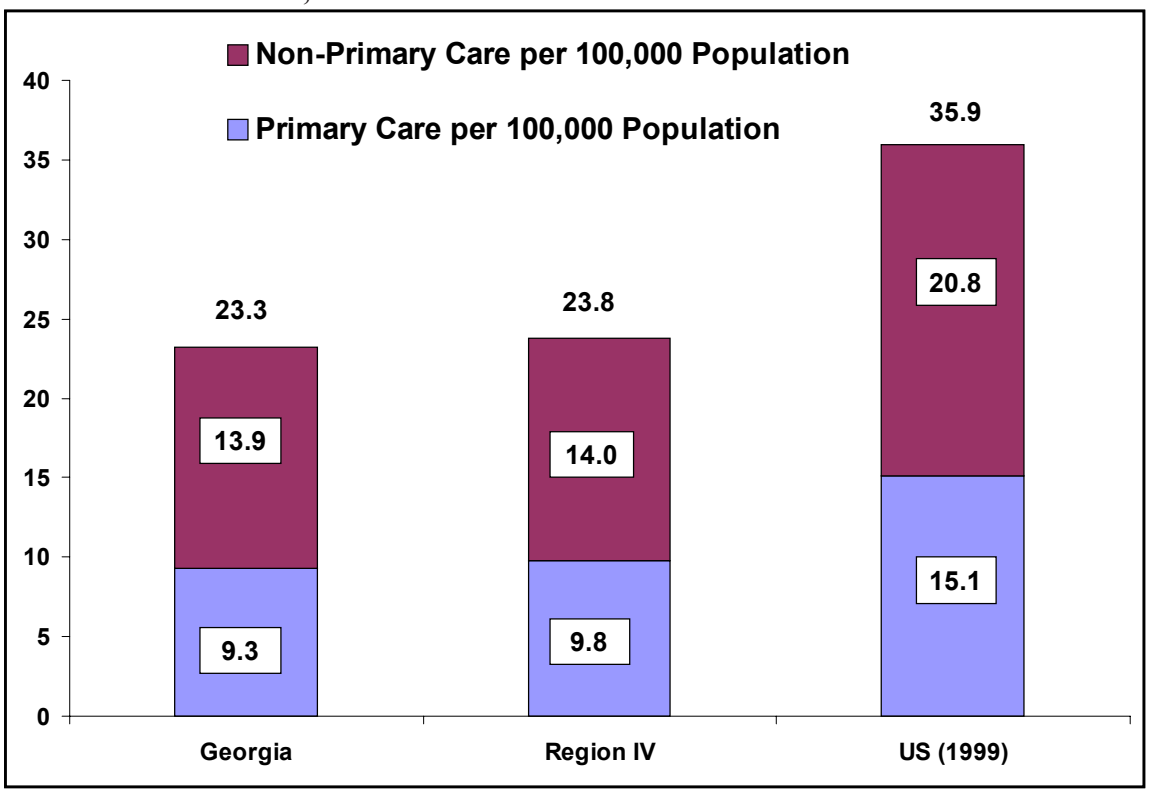
Medical Residents and Fellows

- Georgia has the third lowest number of medical residents and fellows per 100,000 population in the region. Georgia has 1,832 medical residents, or 23.3 per 100,000 population, comparable to the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000), but over a third fewer than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The increase in residents and fellows (20.9%) slightly exceeded population growth, resulting in a 1.0% increase per capita. That compared to a 4.2% increase in the Southeast and an 8.1% increase in the U.S.

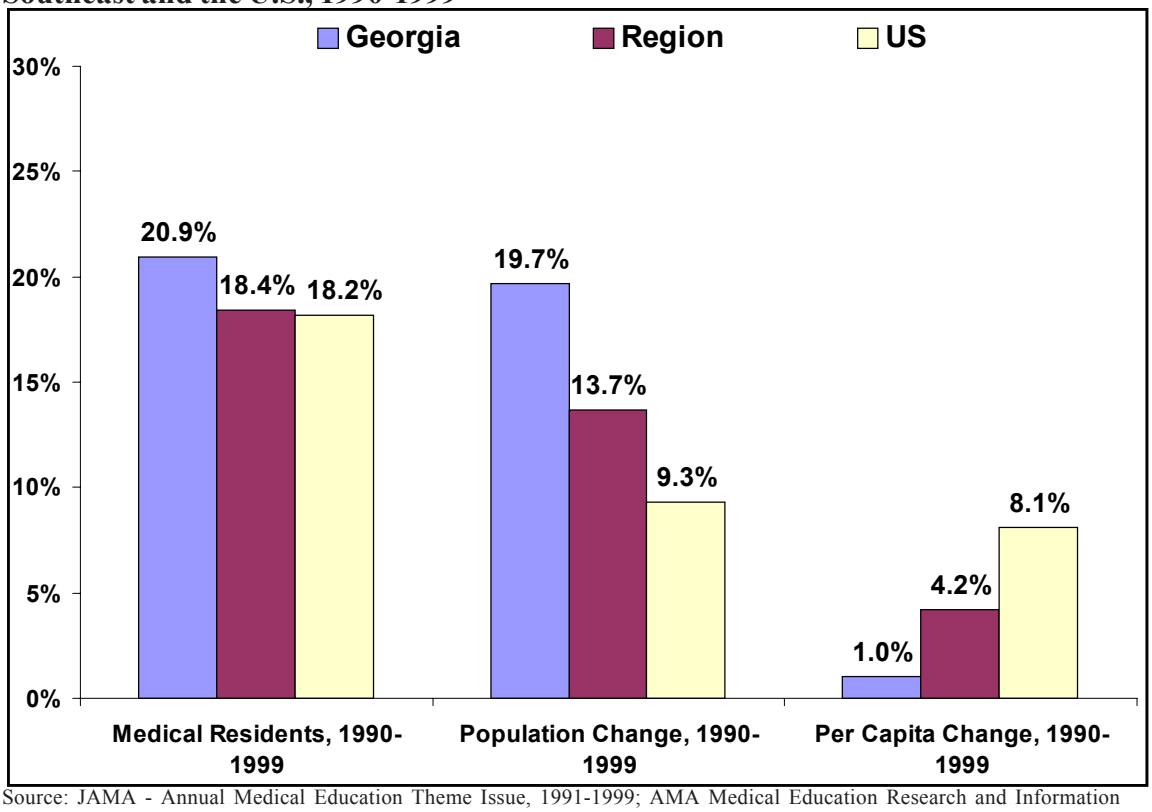
- Georgia's resident retention rate is 42.7%, similar to the state average (43.4%) in Region IV. Another 29.3% of physicians trained in Georgia practice in another state in the Southeast.

Figure GA-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Georgia, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



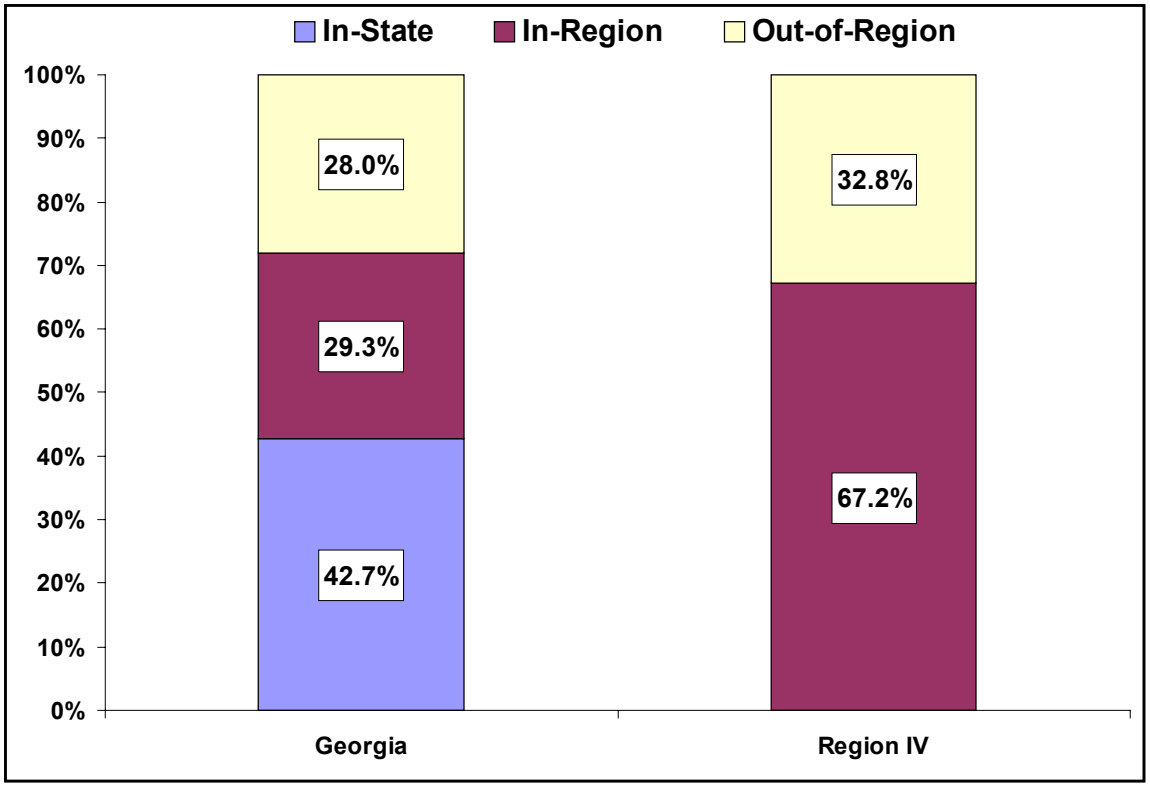
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure GA-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Georgia, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure GA-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Georgia and the Southeast



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

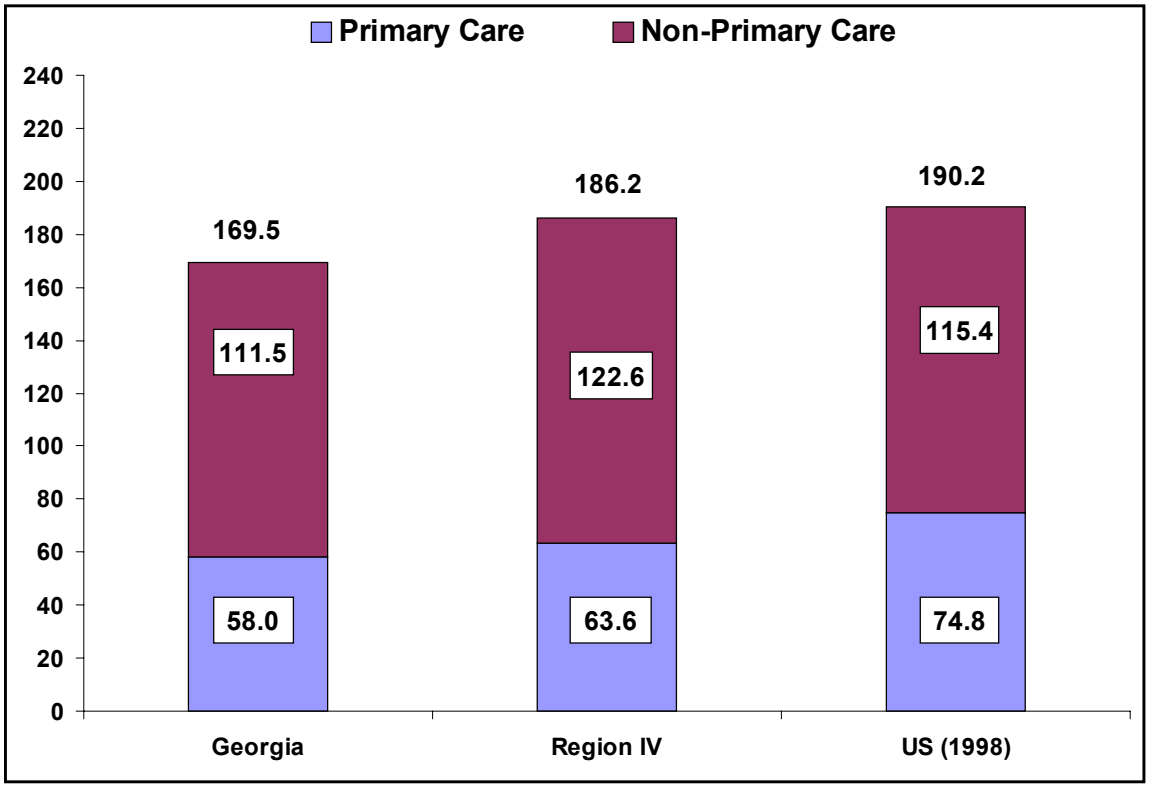
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- Georgia has the fifth highest number of practicing physicians per 100,000 population in the region. Georgia has 13,358 physicians (169.5 per 100,000 population), which is 9% less than the Southeast (186.2) and 11% less than the U.S. (190.2). The gap between Georgia and the Southeast is equally attributable to primary care and non-primary care specialties. The gap between Georgia and the U.S. is largely due to a disparity in the number of primary care physicians.

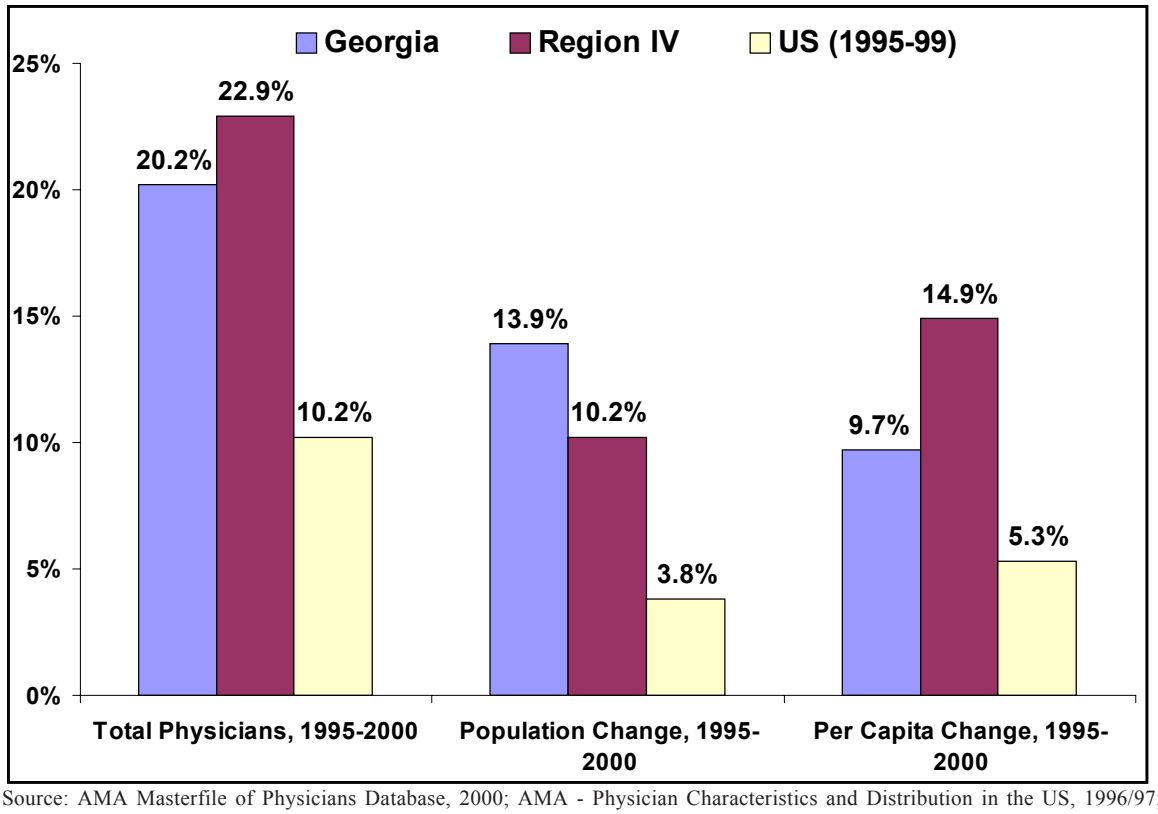
- The number of practicing physicians increased 20.2% from 1995 to 2000. That is greater than the population increase, resulting in a per capita increase of 9.7%. This increase in physicians per capita is the smallest increase among southeastern states, which had an increase of 14.9%. Georgia exceeded the 1995 to 1999 national increase of 5.3%.

Figure GA-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Georgia, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



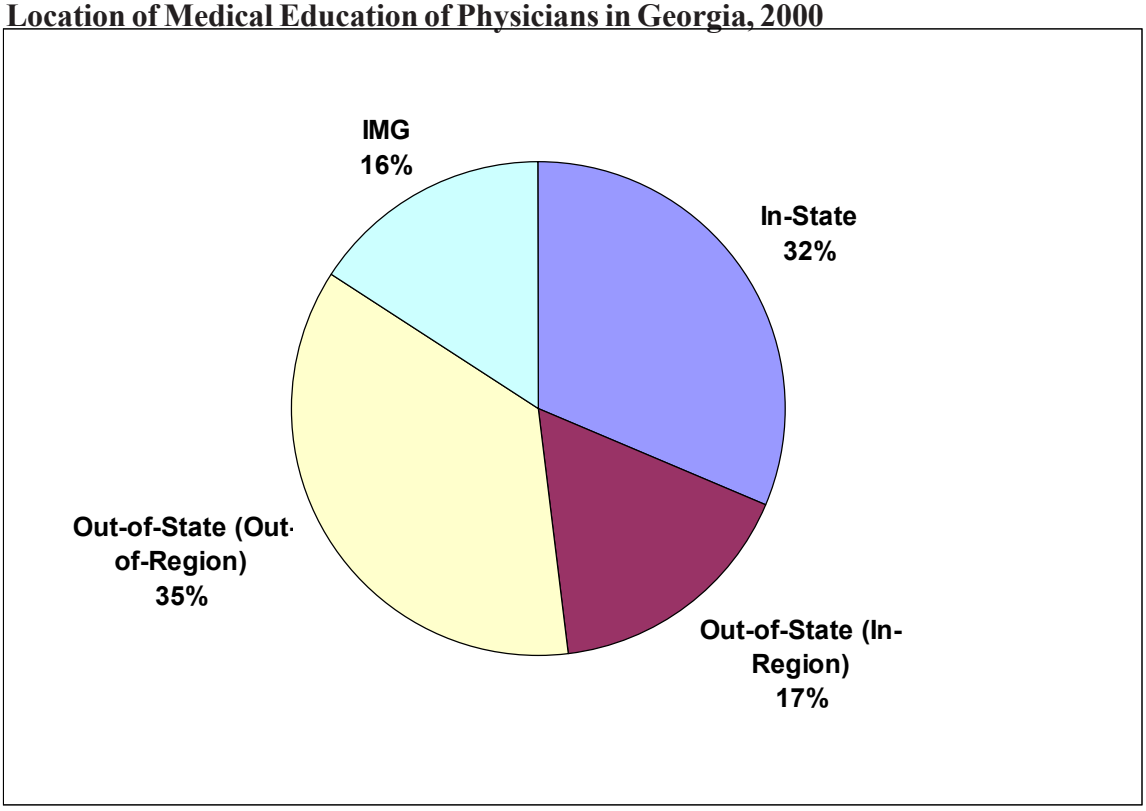
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure GA-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



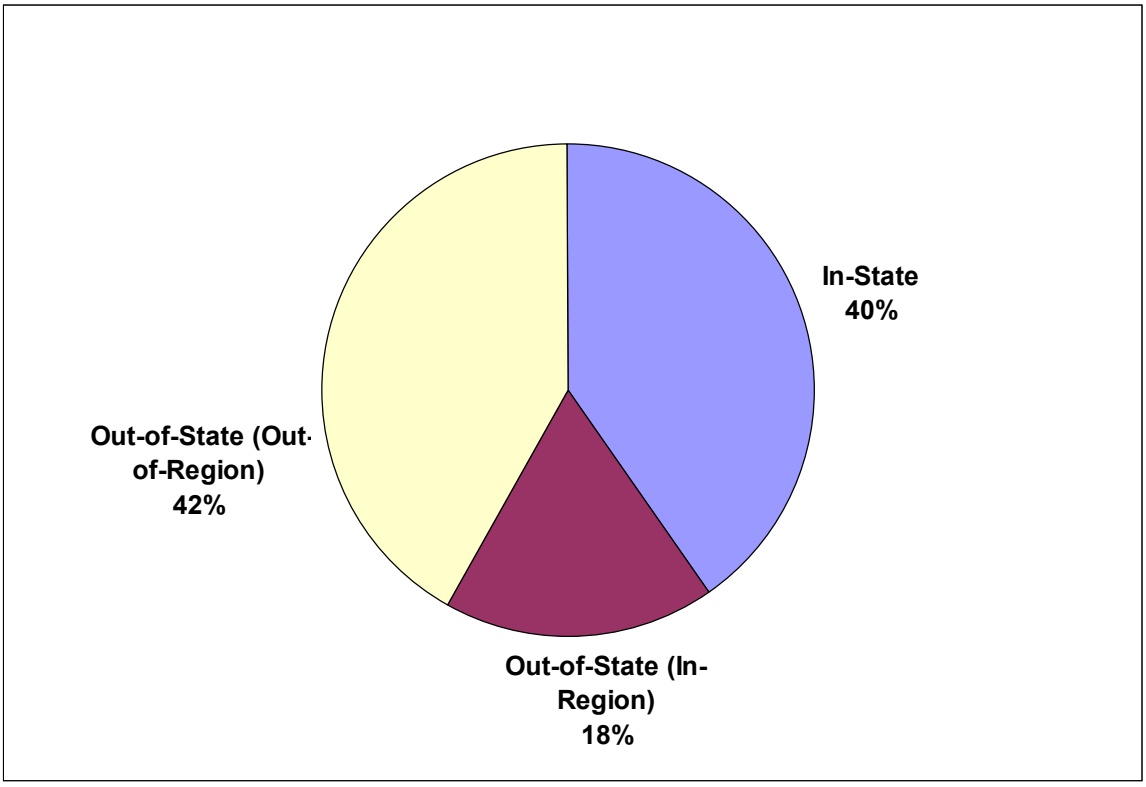
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure GA-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Georgia, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure GA-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Georgia, 2000

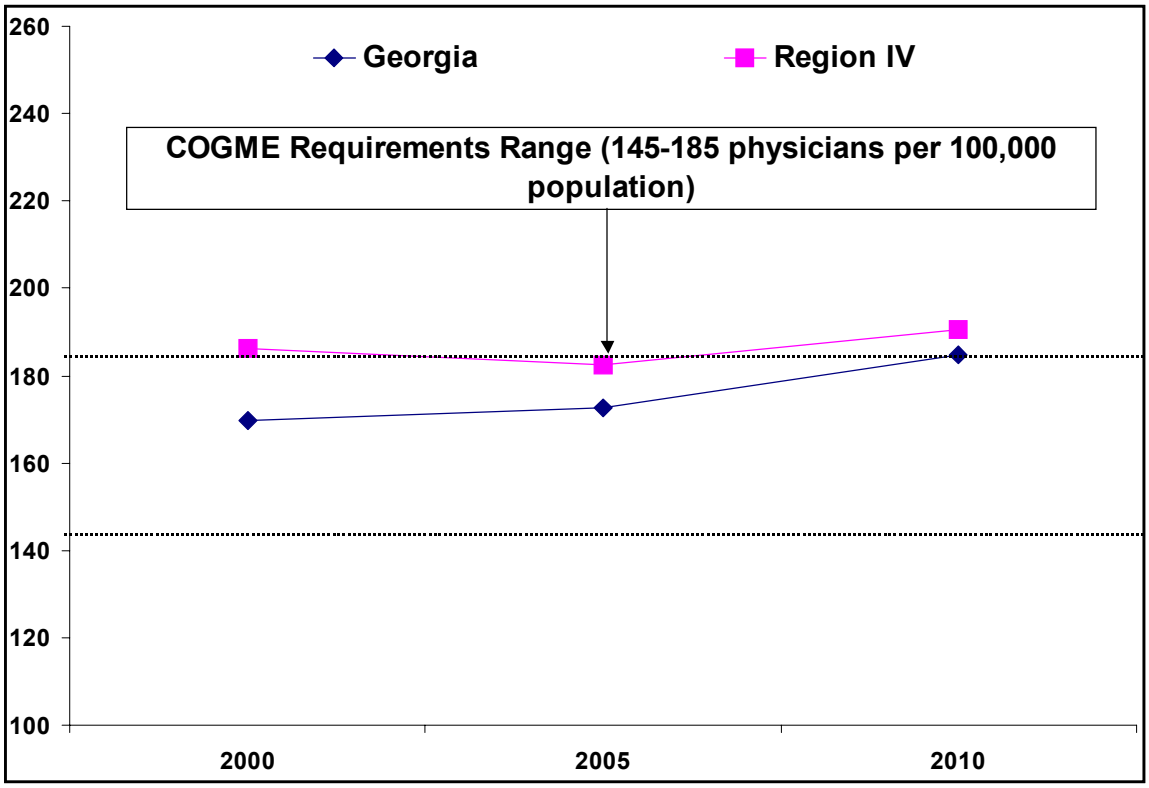


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

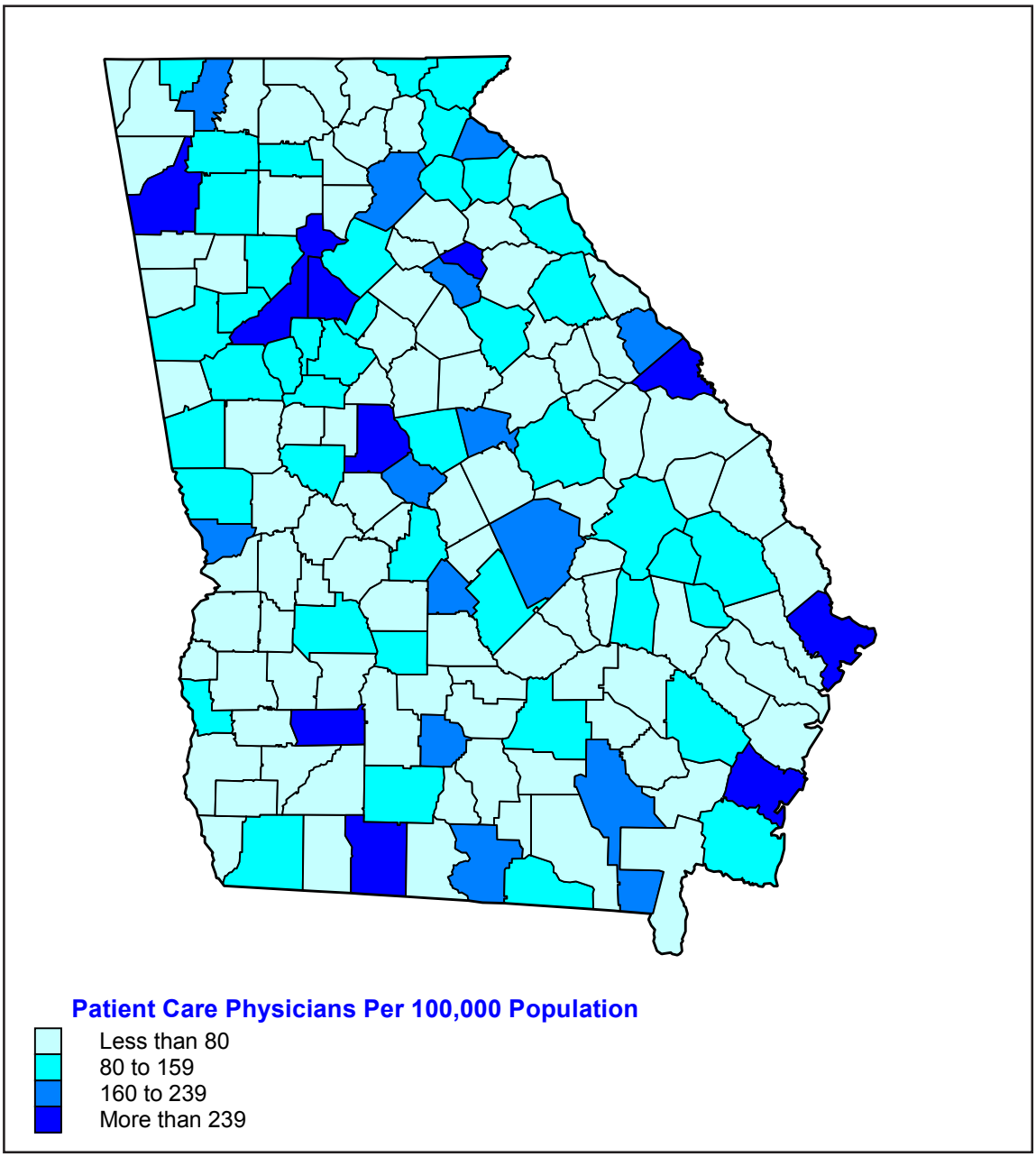
- Four out of ten physicians in Georgia completed their residency in state, typical for the Southeast. Slightly more than three out of ten physicians attended a medical school in the state. Thirty-six percent attended a school in a U.S. region other than the Southeast, 15.9% are international medical school graduates, and 16.5% attended school in another southeastern state.

- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 21.8% by 2010, faster than the projected population growth of 11.8%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase 9.0% by 2010.

Figure GA-10
Estimated Change in Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Georgia, 2000-2010



Map GA-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Georgia



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

GEORGIA - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	8,186,453
Change in Population (1990-2000)	26.4%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	2.8%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	3.1%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	28.3%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.2%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	2.1%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	66.3%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	68.5%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.3%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	9.8%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	14.7%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	7.0%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	1	0	3	0	**4**
Students	712	0	812	0	**1524**
Per 100,000 Population	9	0	10	0	**20**
% Change 1985-1999	-2%	0%	20%	0%	**9%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	4,573 34.2%	58.0
Non-Primary Care	8,785 65.8%	111.5
Total Physicians	**13,358**	**169.5**

	Percent female
Primary Care	27.5%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	26.4%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.8%
General Surgery	5.2%
Surgery Subspecialties	5.1%
Facility Based Specialties	18.3%
Psychiatry	29.3%
Other Specialties	22.9%
Total	**20.2%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	735	9.3
Obstetrics/Gynecology	99	1.3
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	122	1.5
General Surgery	160	2.0
Surgery Subspecialties	151	1.9
Facility Based Specialties	252	3.2
Psychiatry	127	1.6
Osteopathy	13	0.2
Other Specialties	186	2.4

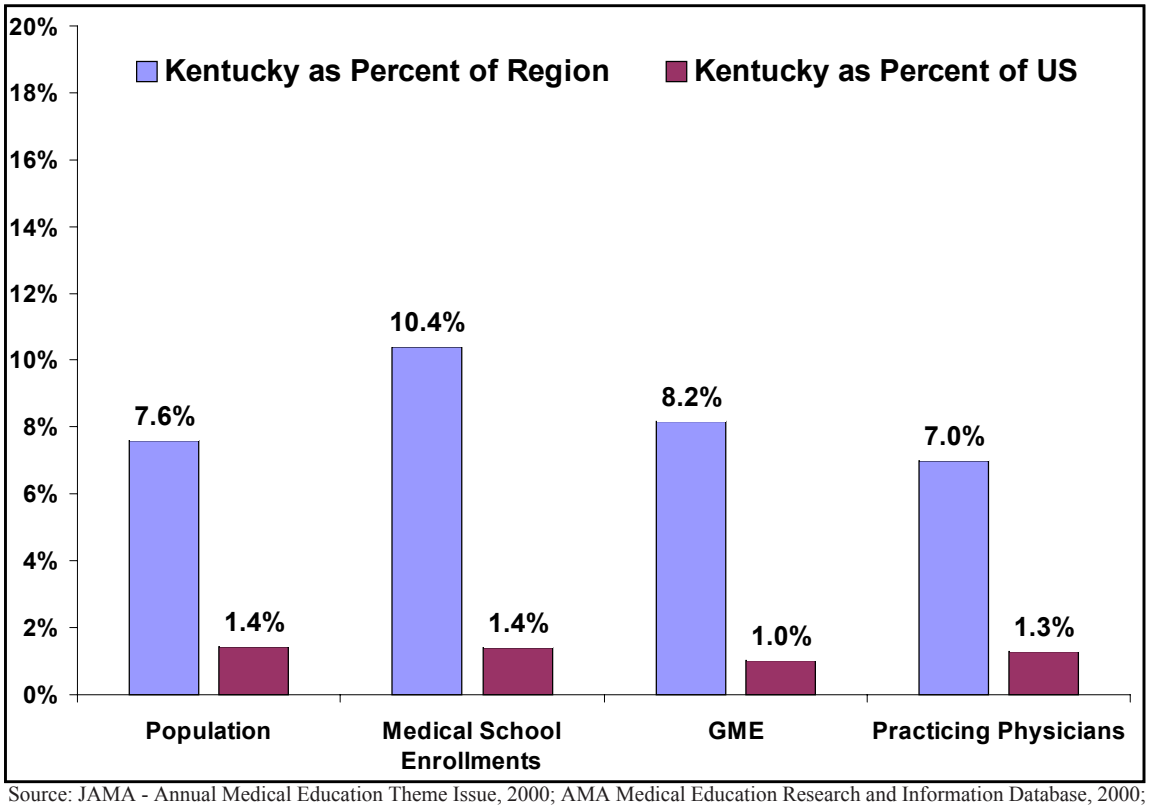
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	11.9%	28.3%
Mexican American	0.2%	0.5%
Puerto Rican	0.8%	1.4%
Other Hispanic	2.1%	1.2%
Native American	0.1%	0.2%
Total	**15.1%**	**31.6%**

KENTUCKY

Overview

- Kentucky has more medical students and residents per capita than other southeastern states, but fewer than the U.S. as a whole. Kentucky has 1.4% of the U.S. population, 1.4% of its medical school enrollment, 1.0% of medical residents, and 1.3% of its practicing physicians.

Figure KY-1
Population Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Kentucky as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000



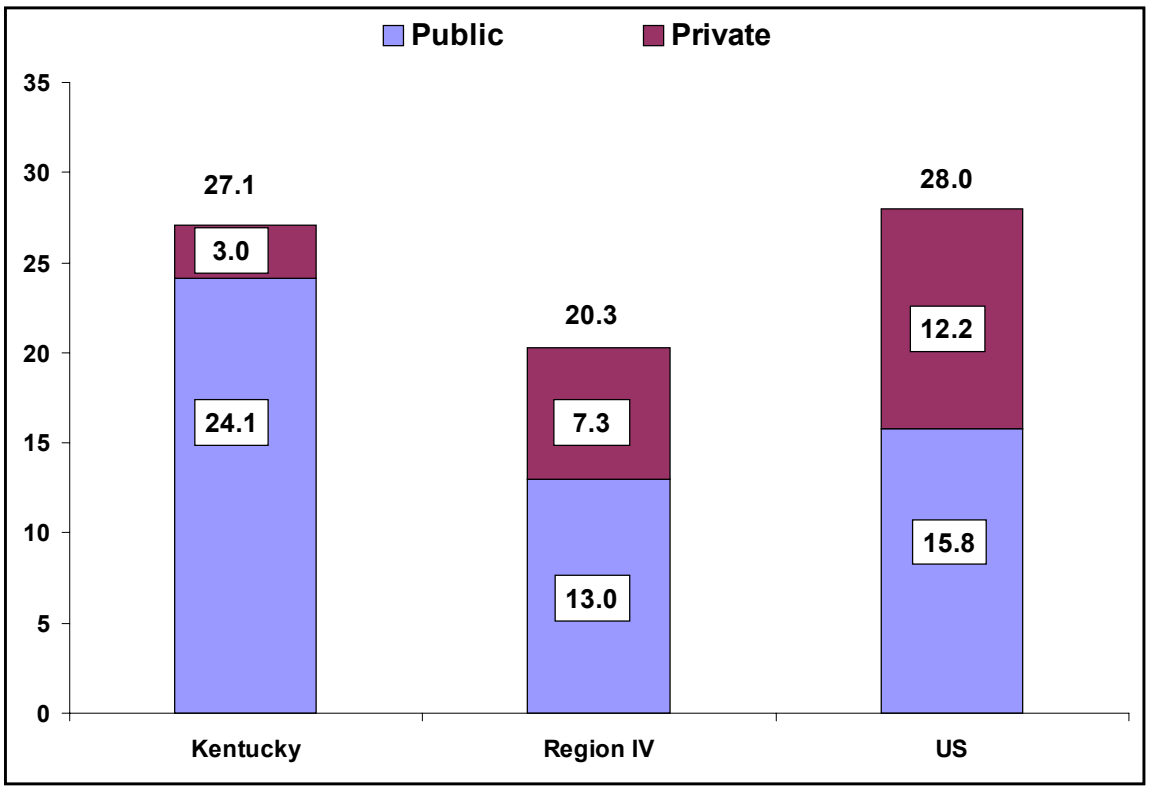
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- Kentucky has the second highest level of medical school enrollment per 100,000 population in the region. Kentucky has 1,076 medical students. In other words, Kentucky has 27.1 students per 100,000 population, greater than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) and slightly lower than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). The majority of Kentucky's medical students (89%) attend public medical schools. That is the highest percentage of public medical school students among states that also have private medical schools (some states only have public medical schools). In southeastern states with private medical schools, there is roughly an even distribution of public and private enrollment.

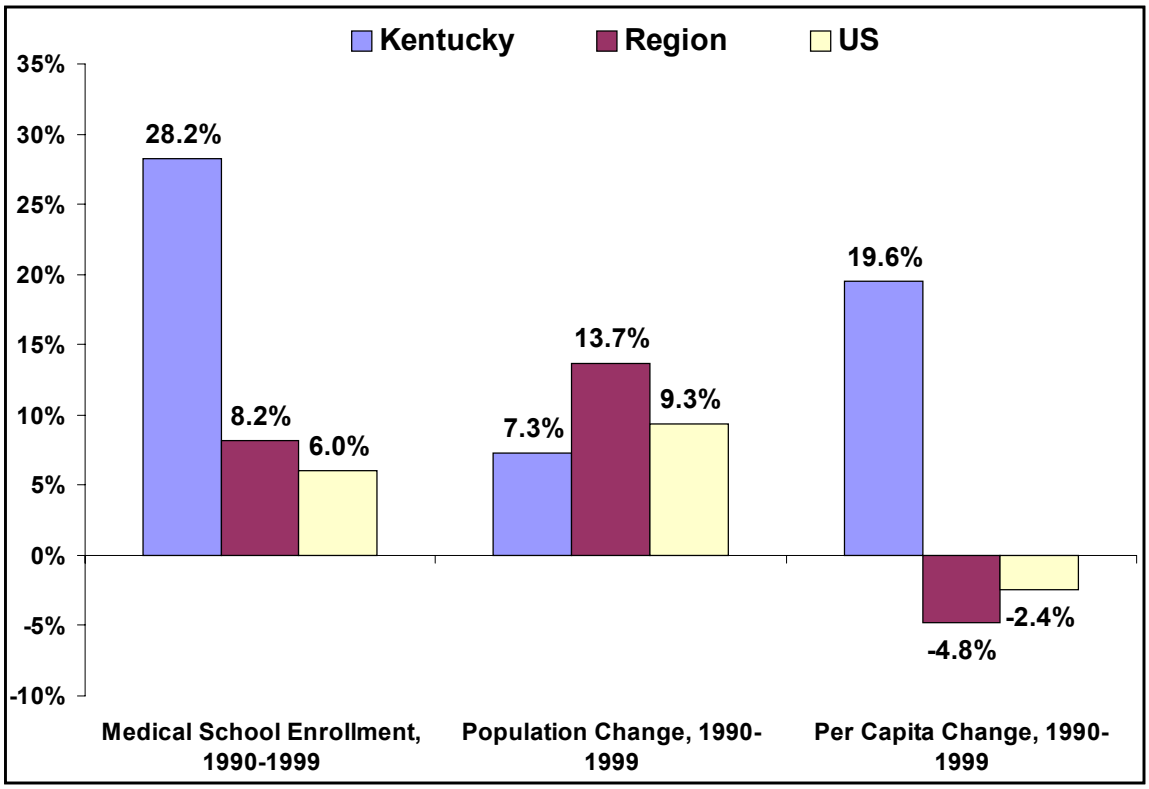
- Kentucky's medical school enrollment jumped 28.2% from 1990 to 1999, which should be compared to a population increase of 7.3%. Kentucky was the only state in the region where enrollment per capita increased during that time, rising 19.6% compared to a regional decline of 4.8% and a national decline of 2.4%.

Figure KY-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Kentucky, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure KY-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Kentucky, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

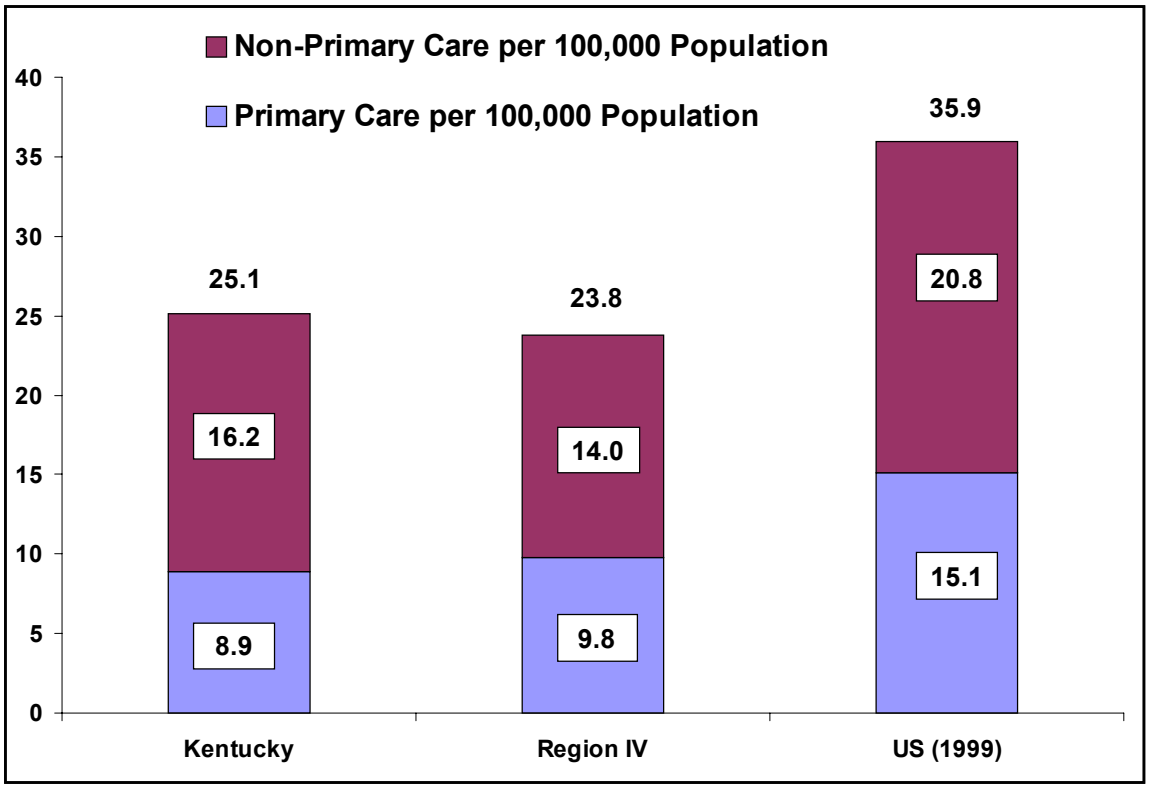
Medical Residents and Fellows

- Kentucky has the third most residents and fellows per 100,000 population in the region. Kentucky has 1,003 medical residents. The 25.1 medical residents per 100,000 population in Kentucky is somewhat higher than the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) but still 30% lower than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of residents and fellows increased 12.2% from 1990 to 1999. Per capita residents increased 4.6%, just above the regional increase of 4.2% but lower than the 8.1% U.S. increase.

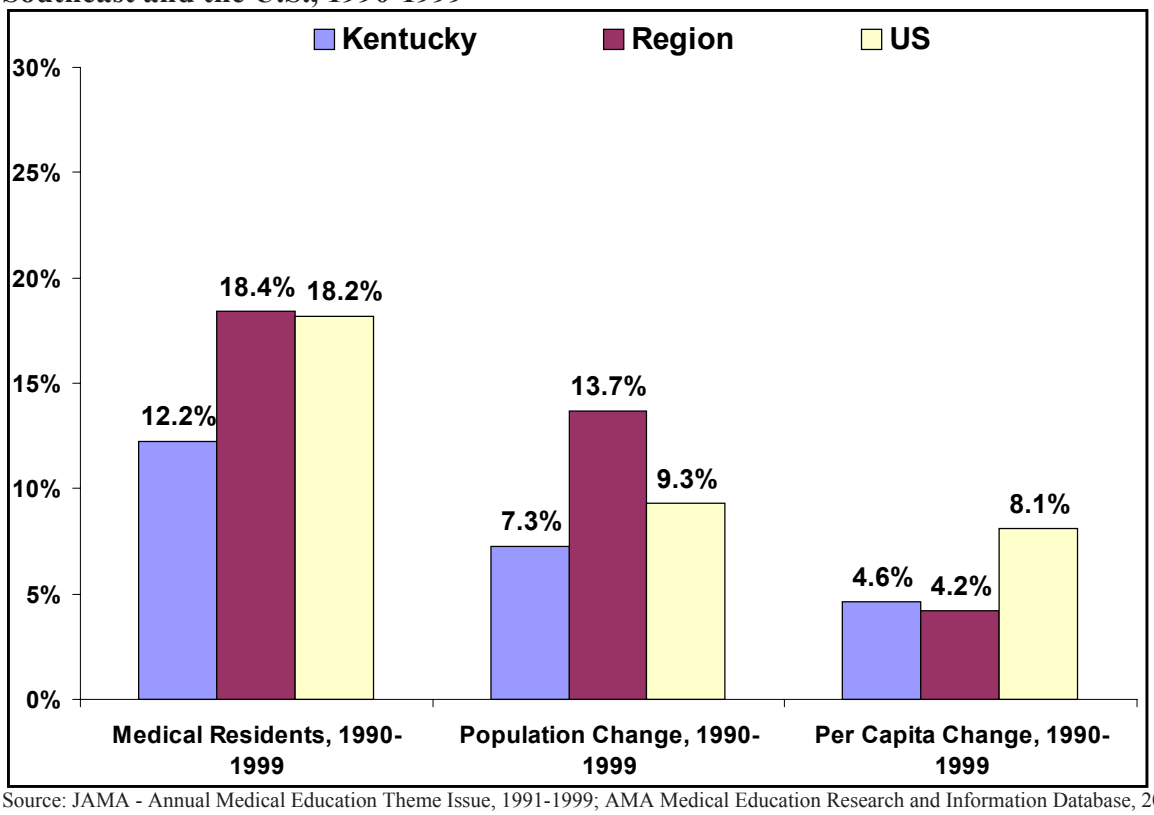
- The resident retention rate (37.8%) is the second-lowest in the region, where 43.4% of all residents trained in the region practice in the state in which they were trained. Another 19.7% of physicians trained in Kentucky practice elsewhere in the Southeast.

Figure KY-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Kentucky, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



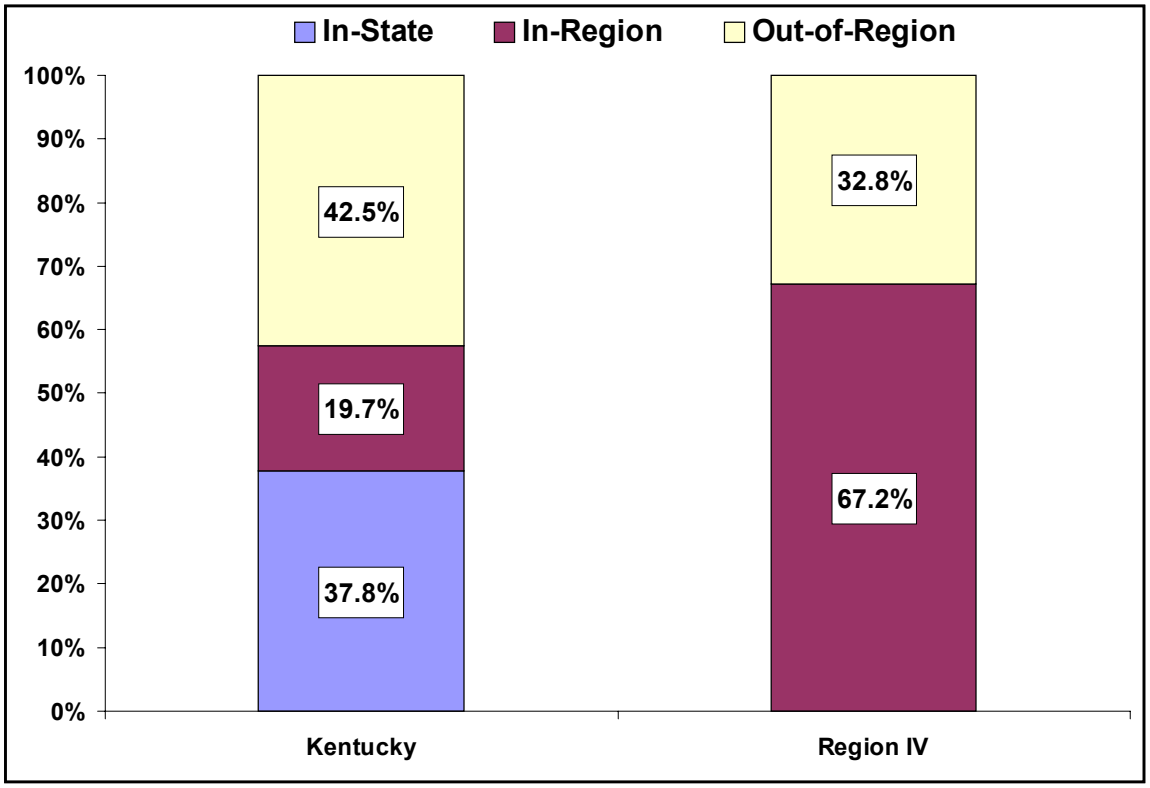
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure KY-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Kentucky, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure KY-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Kentucky and the Southeast



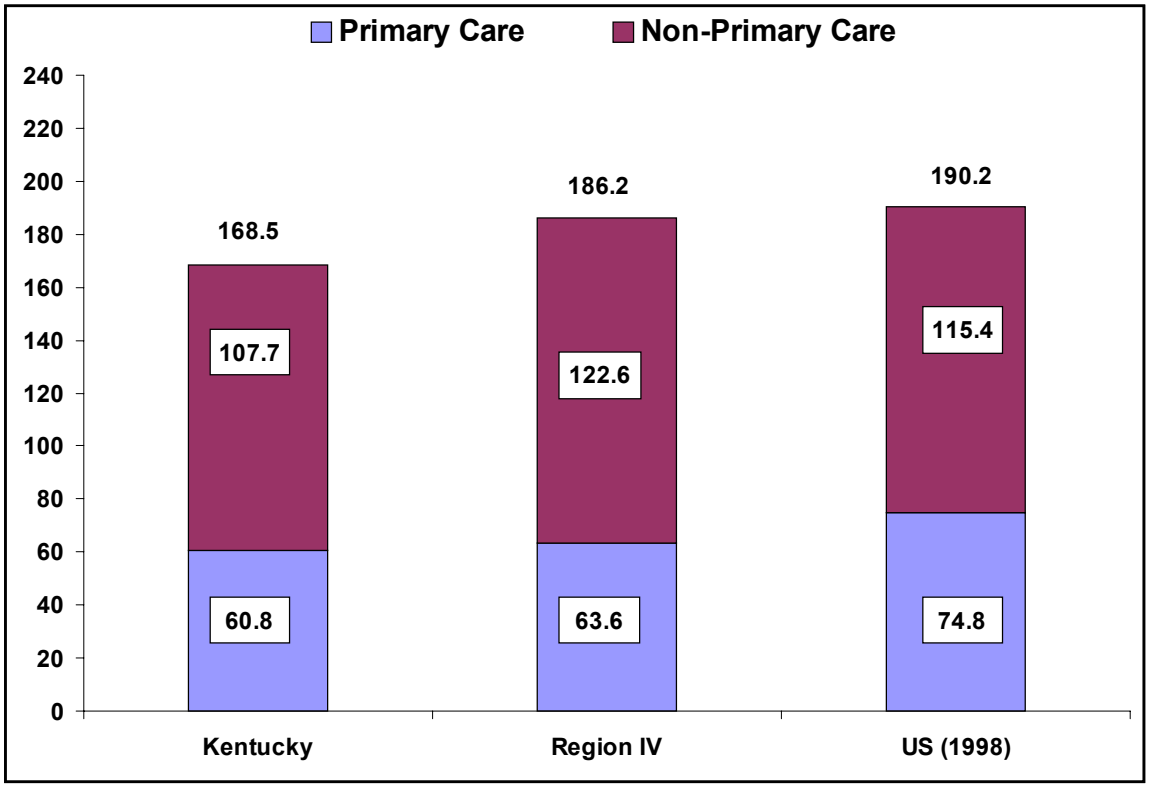
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- Even though Kentucky ranks higher than most of the other states in the region on medical school enrollment and residents per 100,000 population, it ranks sixth in the region for practicing physicians per 100,000 population. Kentucky has 6,734 physicians, 10% fewer per 100,000 population than the Southeast (168.5 compared to 186.2) and 11% lower than the U.S. (190.2). The gap between Kentucky and the Southeast is attributable mostly to having fewer non-primary care specialists. The gap between Kentucky and the U.S. is due more to having fewer primary care physicians, although there are also fewer non-primary care specialists overall.

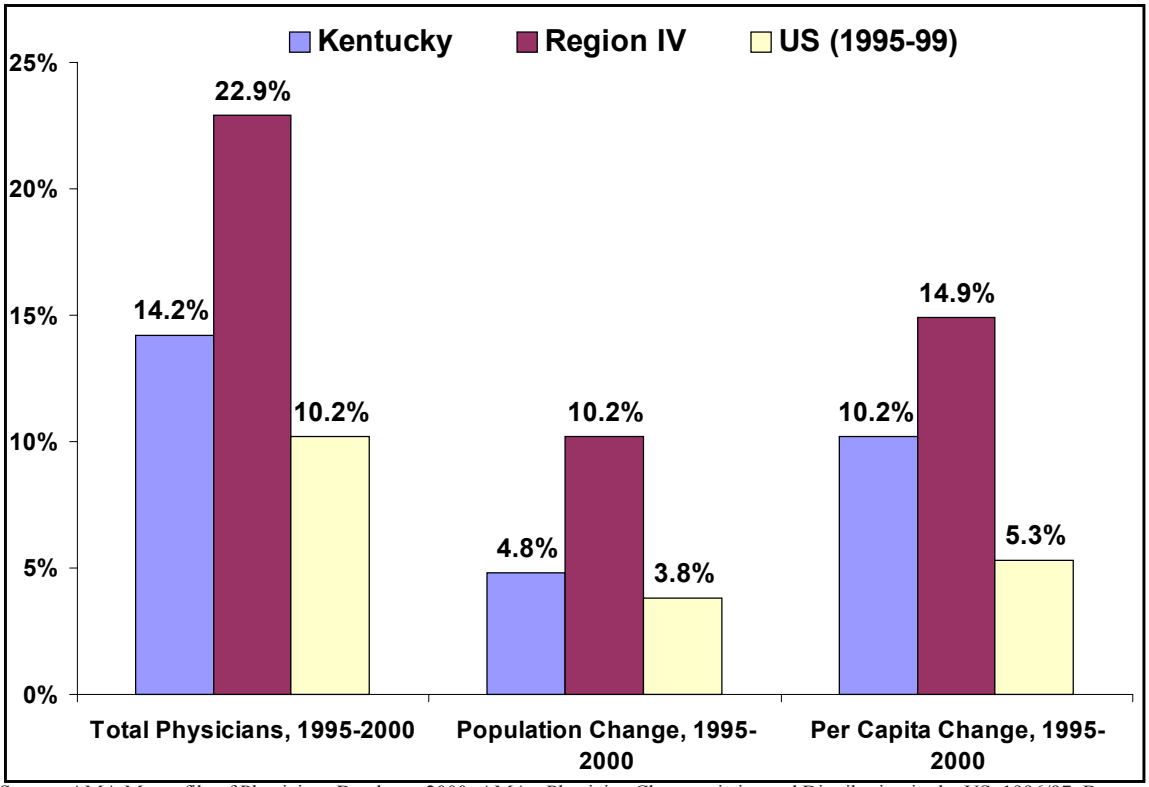
- The number of physicians practicing in Kentucky increased 14.2% between 1995 and 2000, greater than the 4.8% population increase during those years. Per capita physicians increased 10.2%, while there was a 14.9% regional gain during that time and a 5.3% national increase per capita between 1995 and 1999.

Figure KY-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Kentucky, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure KY-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000

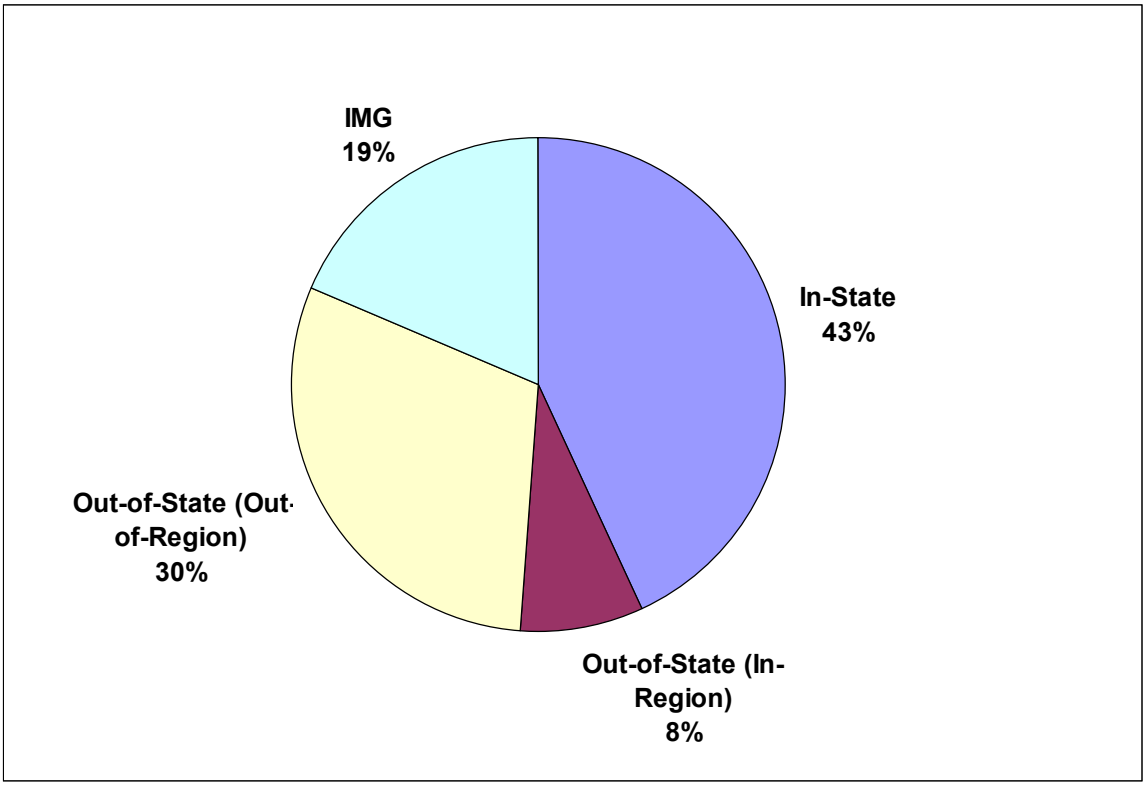


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

- Among physicians practicing in Kentucky, under half (43.0%) attended a medical school in state and just over four of ten completed their residency in state. Meanwhile, 30.4% of the physicians were trained in a state outside the region and 18.5% of all physicians were trained abroad.

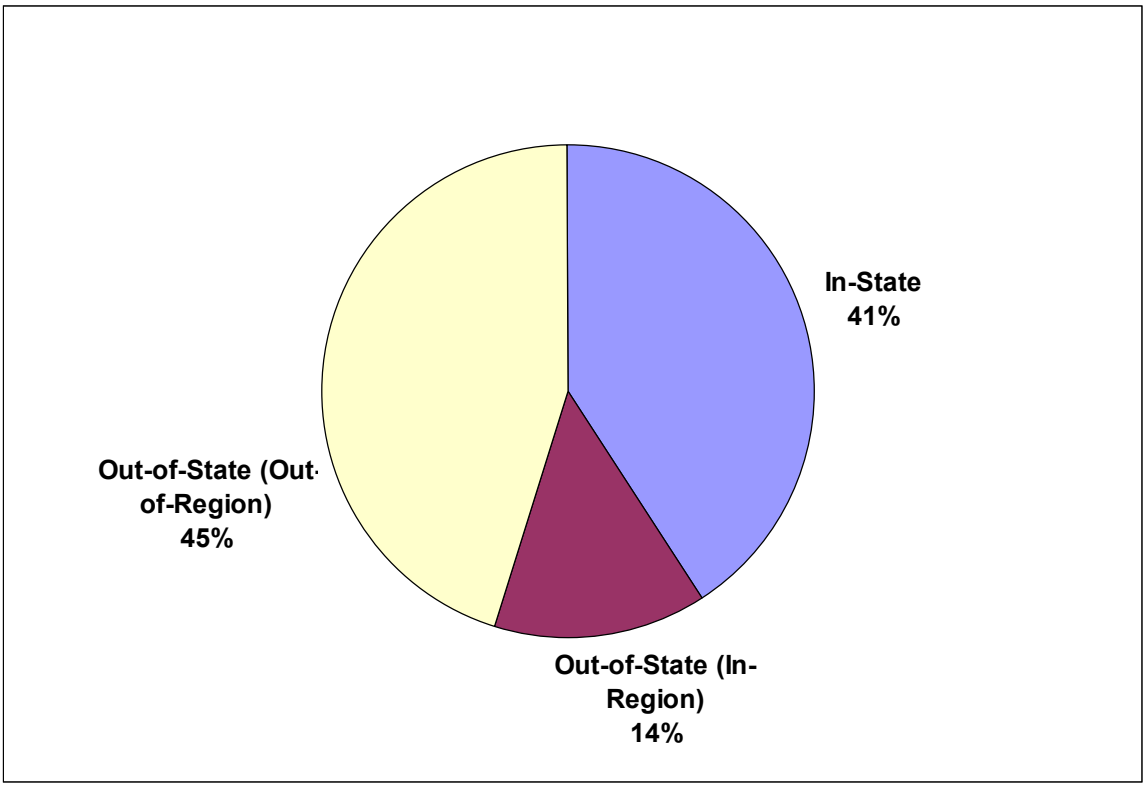
- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 12.4% by 2010, outstripping a projected population growth of 4.2%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase 7.8% by 2010.

Figure KY-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Kentucky, 2000



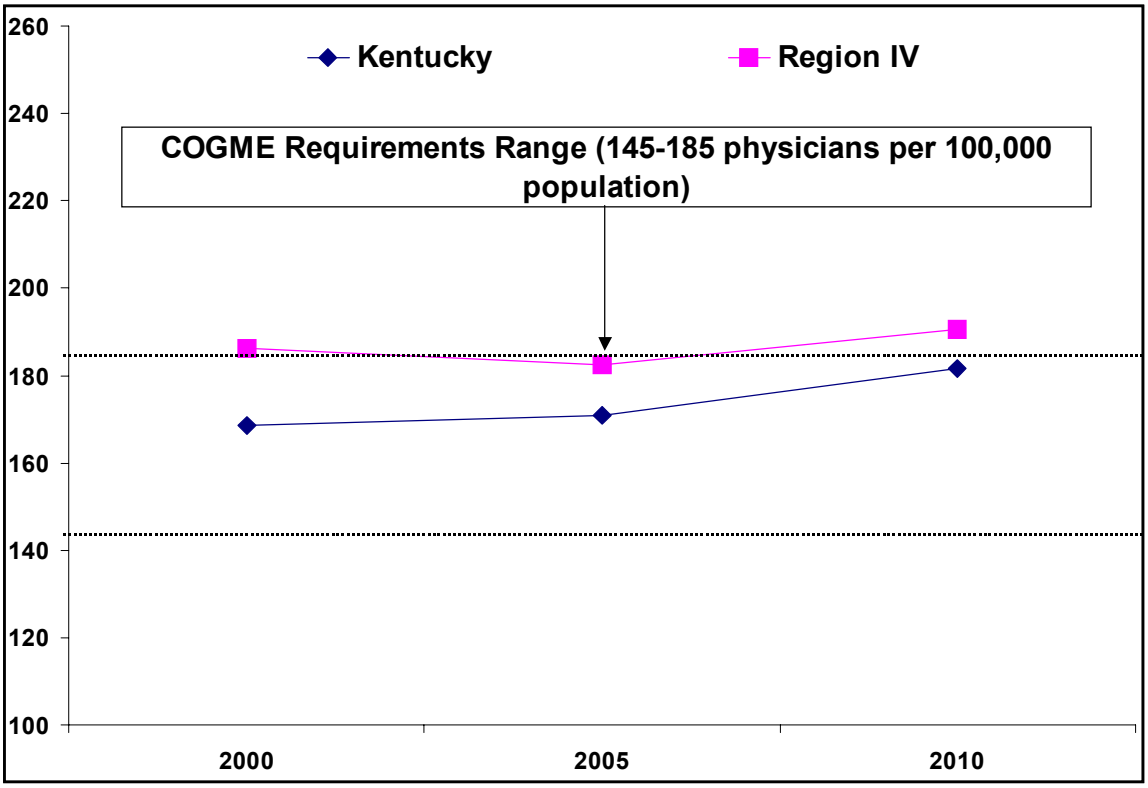
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure KY-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Kentucky, 2000

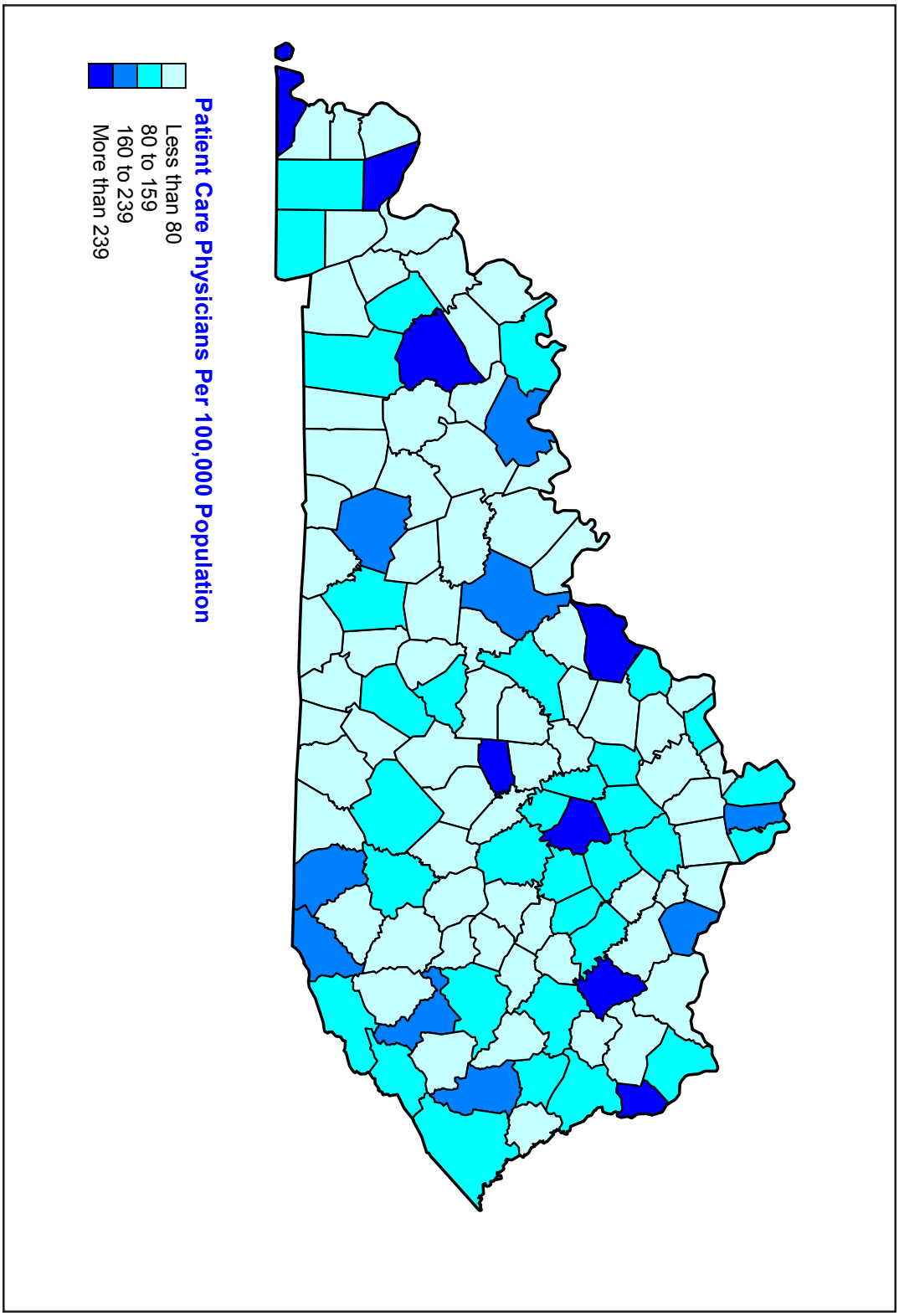


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure KY-10
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians in Kentucky, 2000-2010



Map KY-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Kentucky



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

KENTUCKY - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	4,041,769
Change in Population (1990-2000)	9.6%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	1.4%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	0.9%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	7.2%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.1%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	0.7%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	91.1%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	48.2%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.4%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	12.5%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	16.0%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	8.6%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	0	1	**3**
Students	956	0	0	120	**1076**
Per 100,000 Population	24	0	0	3	**27**
% Change 1985-1999	8%	0%	0%	N/A	**22%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	2,430 36.1%	60.8
Non-Primary Care	4,304 63.9%	107.7
Total Physicians	**6,734**	**168.5**

	Percent female
Primary Care	22.6%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	26.7%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.8%
General Surgery	7.3%
Surgery Subspecialties	6.4%
Facility Based Specialties	19.8%
Psychiatry	30.3%
Other Specialties	22.7%
Total	**18.9%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	354	8.9
Obstetrics/Gynecology	44	1.1
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	70	1.8
General Surgery	79	2.0
Surgery Subspecialties	138	3.5
Facility Based Specialties	180	4.5
Psychiatry	57	1.4
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	81	2.0
Total	**1,003**	**25.1**

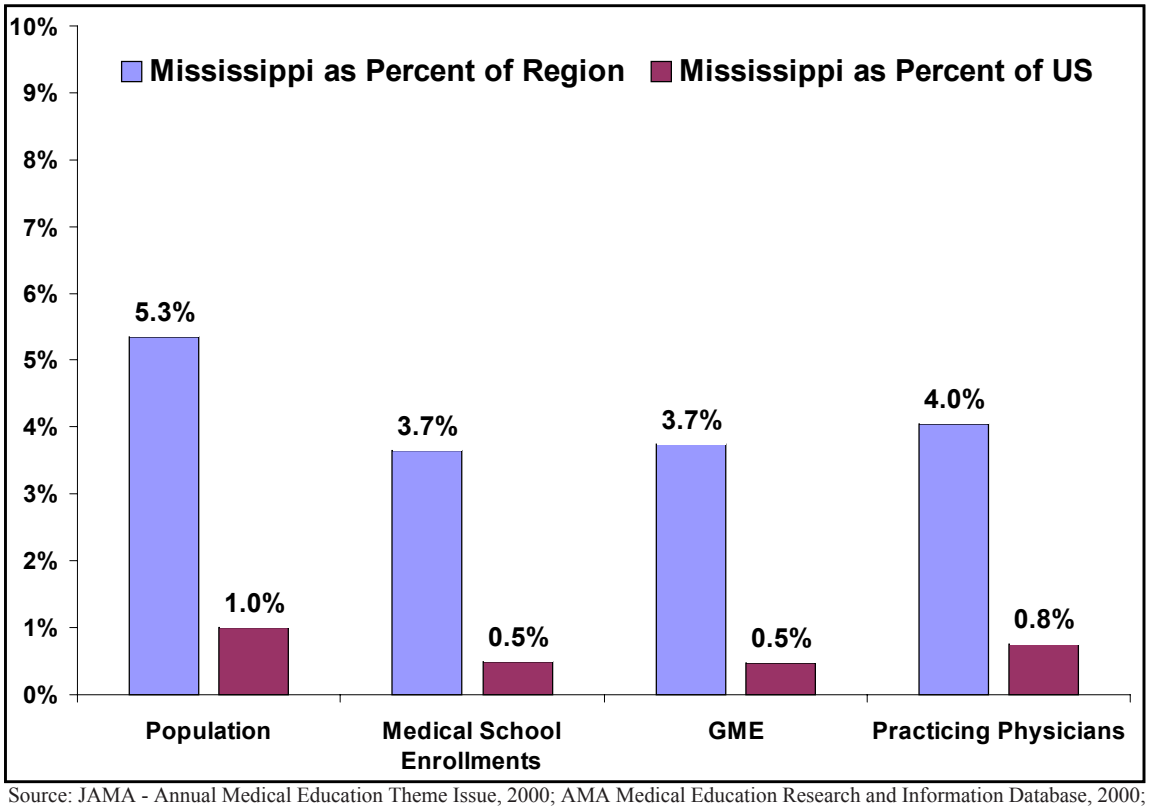
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	3.2%	7.2%
Mexican American	0.2%	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.2%	0.3%
Other Hispanic	2.4%	0.4%
Native American	0.1%	0.7%
Total	**6.1%**	**8.8%**

MISSISSIPPI

Overview

- Mississippi contains 1.0% of the U.S. population, 0.5% of both its medical school enrollment and medical residents, and 0.8% of its practicing physicians.

Figure MS-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Mississippi as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000

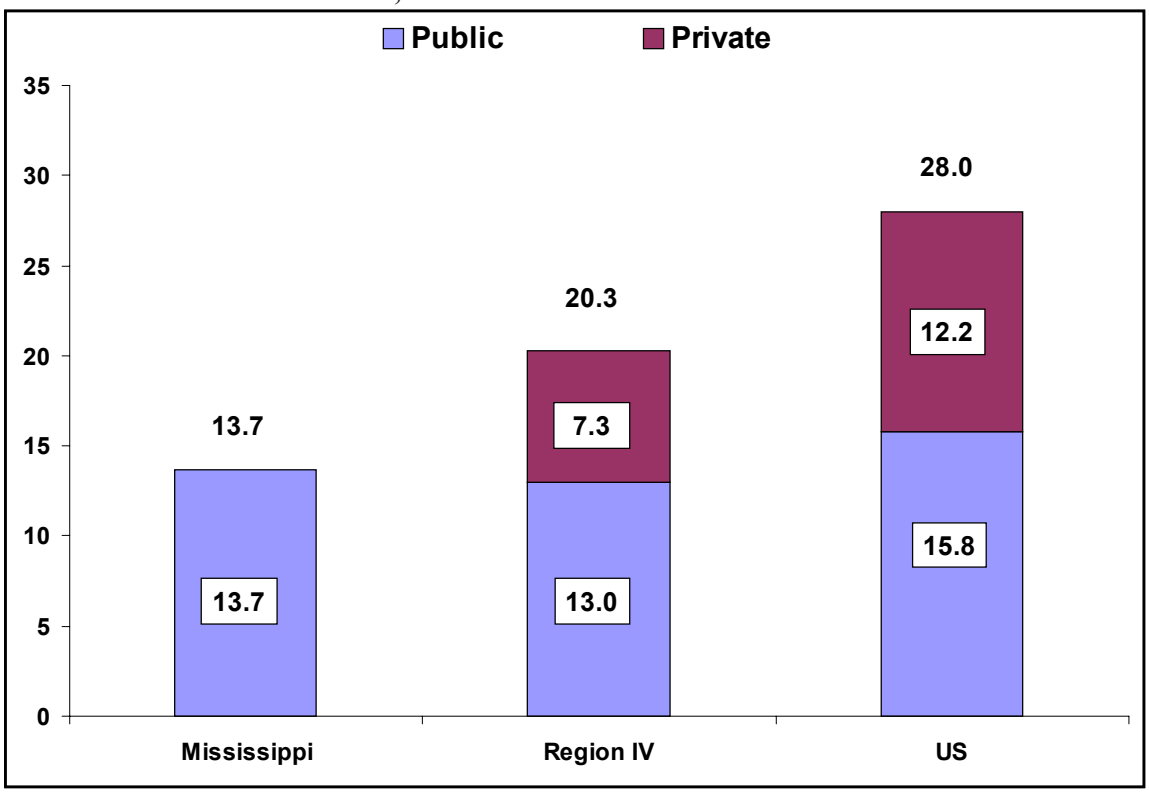


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

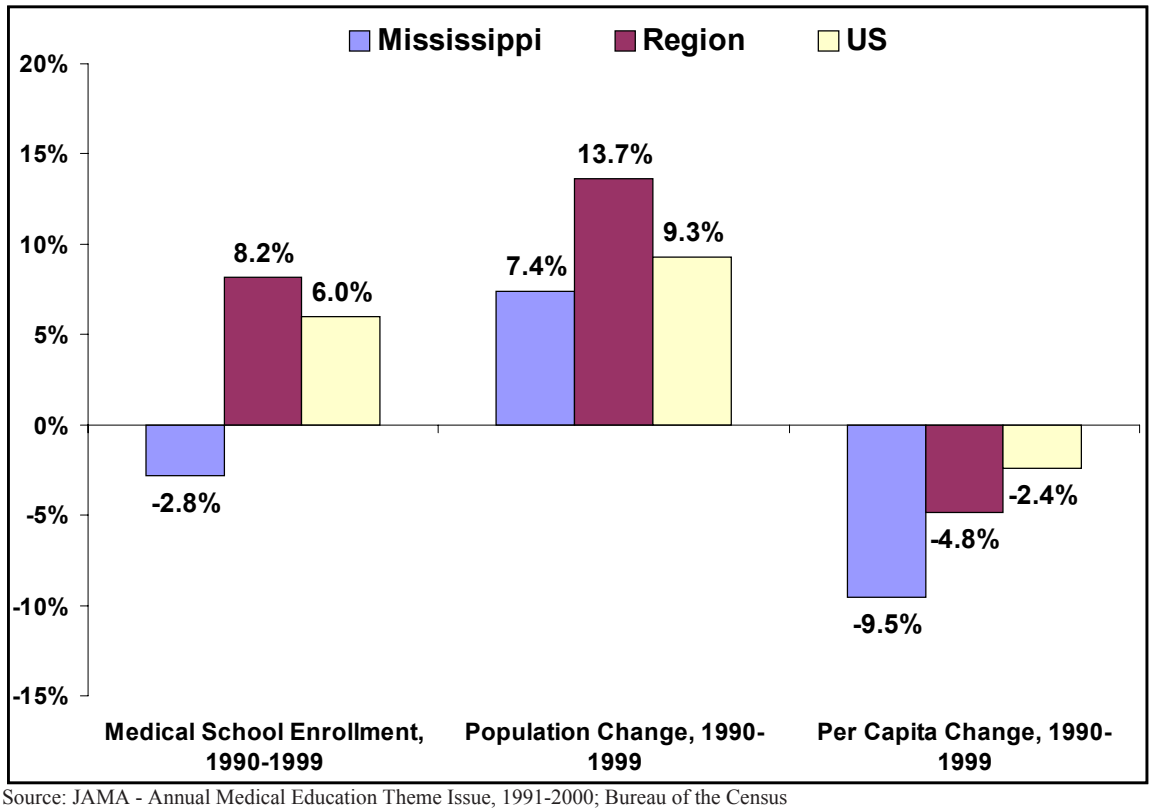
- Mississippi also has the second-fewest medical students per capita, a gap that has increased over time. The state has 378 medical students, or 13.7 per 100,000 population, which is about one-third lower than the 20.3 per 100,000 in the Southeast and slightly under half the 28.0 per 100,000 in the U.S. Mississippi is one of three states in the Southeast that does not have a private medical school.

Figure MS-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Mississippi, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure MS-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Mississippi, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

- Medical school enrollment decreased 2.8% from 1990 to 1999 and population grew 7.4%, causing a 9.5% decline in per capita enrollment. In the region and the nation, enrollment increased but did not keep pace with population. Per capita enrollment decreased 4.8% in the region and 2.4% in the nation.

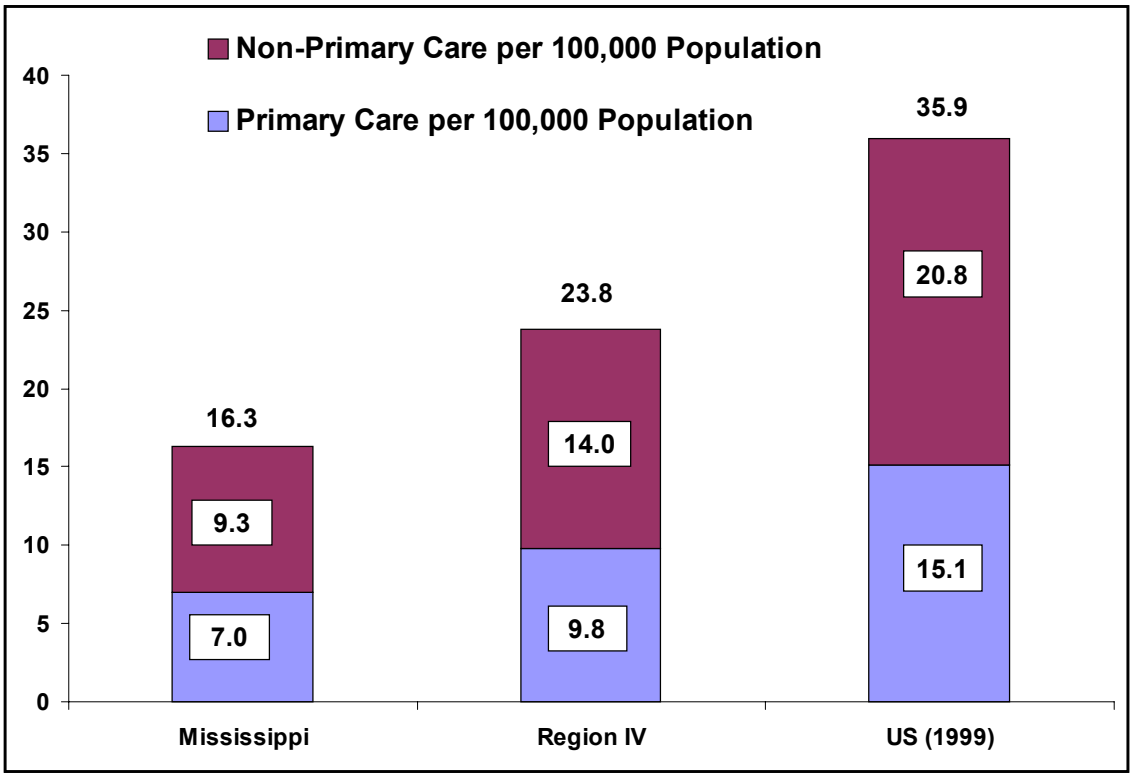
Medical Residents and Fellows

- Mississippi has the fewest medical residents and fellows per capita of any state in the Southeast, although those deficits have been getting smaller. Mississippi has 460 medical residents—16.3 per 100,000 population, which is almost one-third less than the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) and less than half of the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of residents and fellows jumped 30.1%, resulting in a region-high 21.1% per capita increase. There was a 4.2% regional per capita increase and an 8.1% national per capita increase.

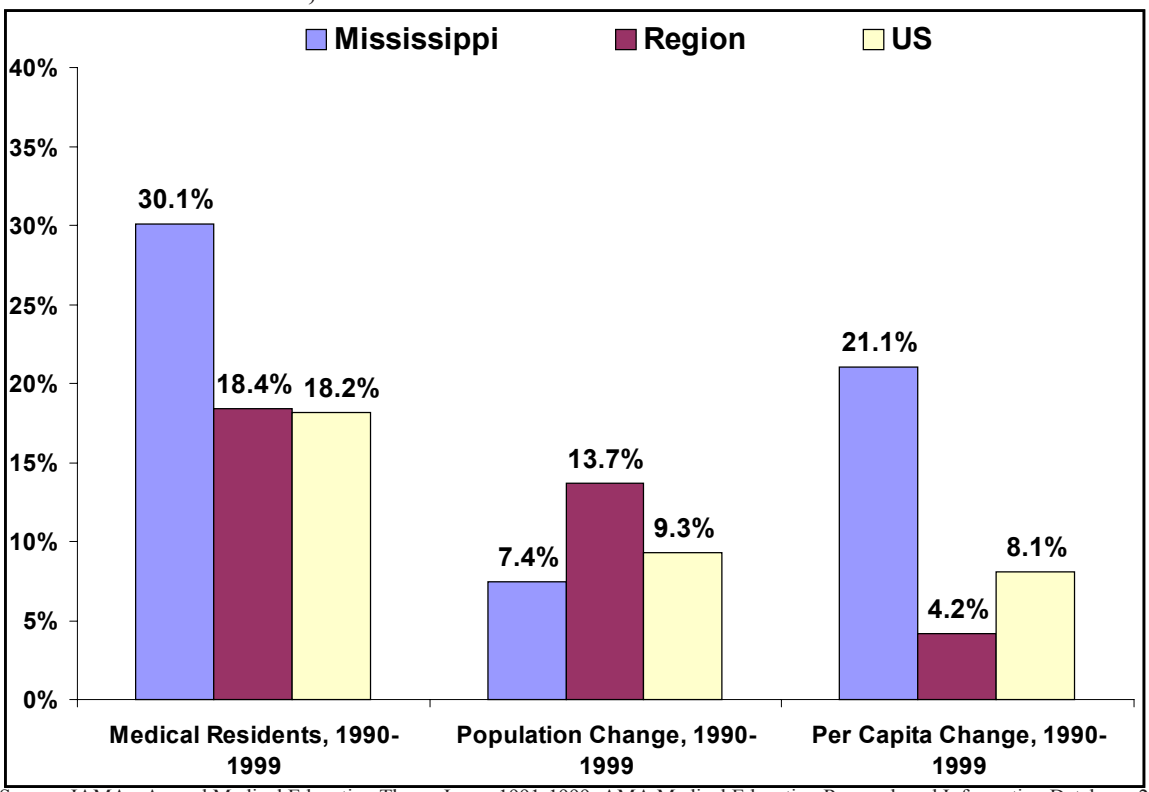
- Forty-five percent (45.4%) of those who completed their residency in Mississippi practice in the state, compared to 43.4% of those who completed their residency in the region and still practice in their state of training. Another 23.6% of physicians trained in the state practice in another southeastern state.

Figure MS-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Mississippi, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



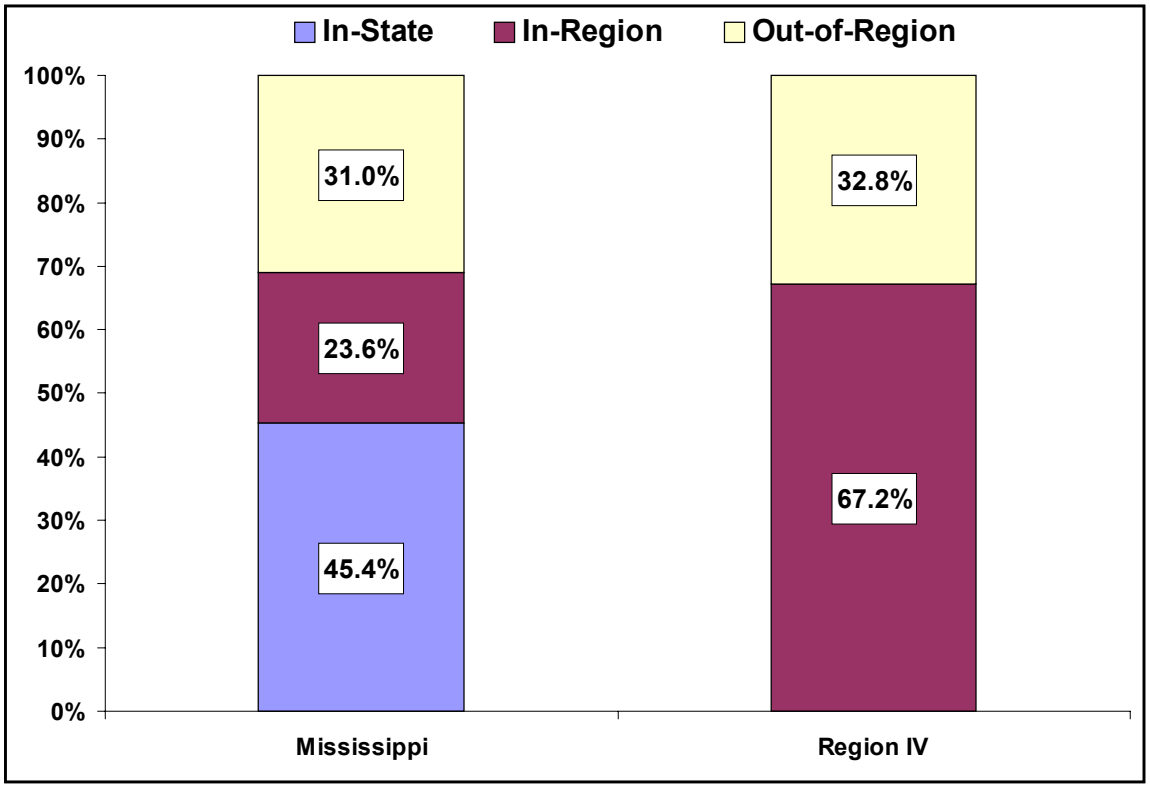
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure MS-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Mississippi, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure MS-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Mississippi and the Southeast



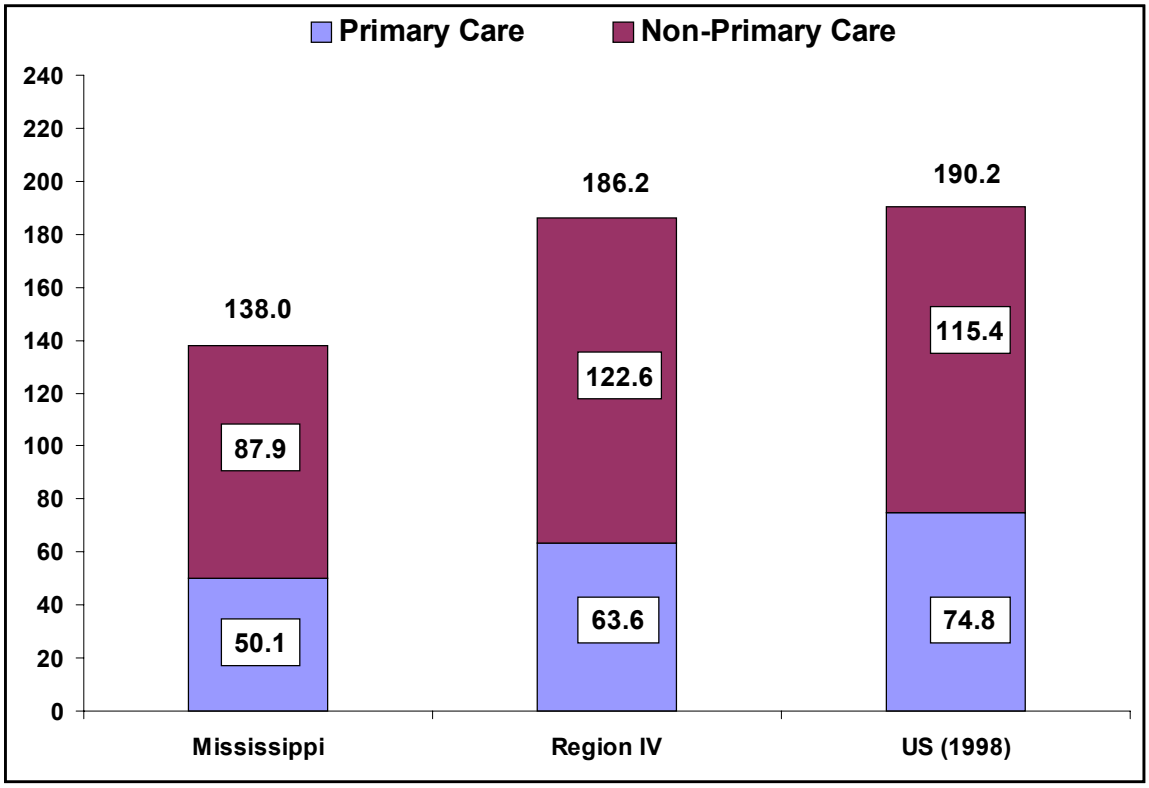
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- Mississippi has the fewest practicing physicians per capita of any state in the Southeast, although those deficits have been getting smaller. Mississippi has 3,887 physicians, 138.0 per 100,000 population, which is far fewer than the Southeast (186.2 per 100,000) and the U.S. (190.2 per 100,000). The gap between Mississippi and the Southeast is due to a lack of both primary care and non-primary care specialists, but somewhat more to the lack of non-primary care physicians. The gap between Mississippi and the U.S. has a similar etiology.

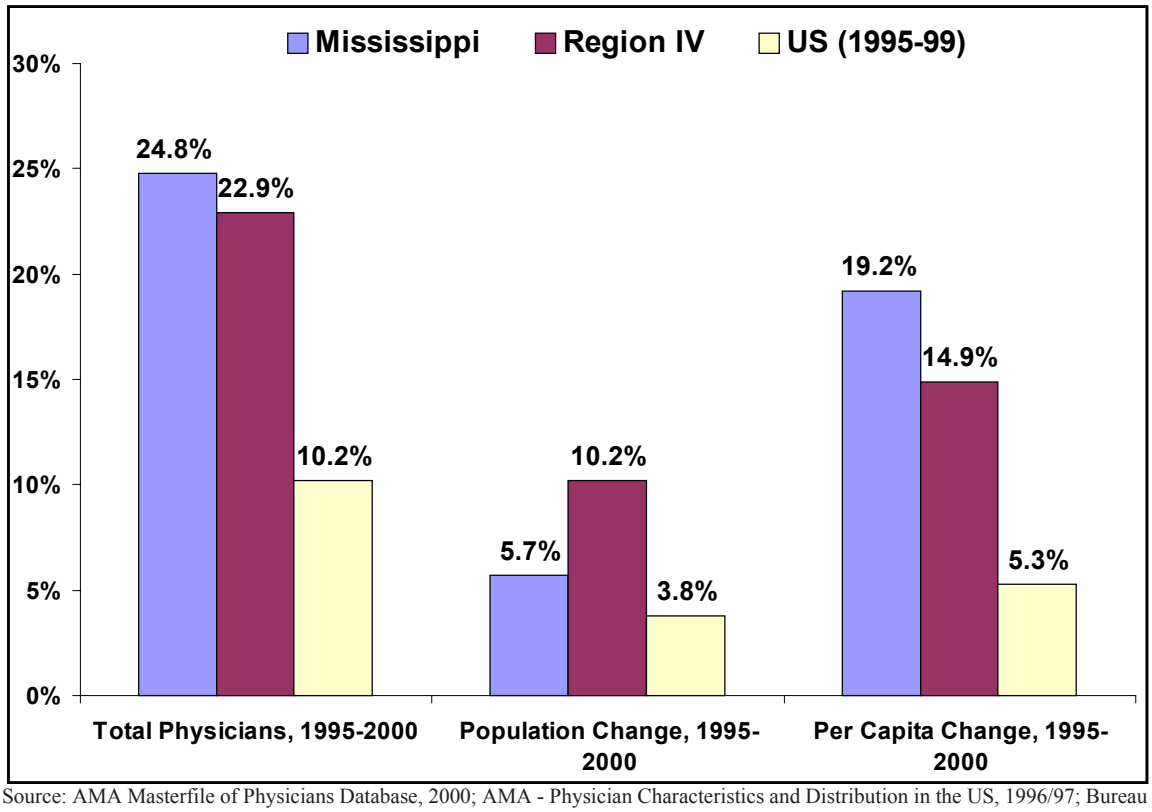
- The number of practicing physicians increased in the state by 24.8% between 1995 and 2000. That translated to a 19.2% per capita increase. The Southeast had an increase of 14.9%, and there was a 5.3% national increase from 1995 to 1999.

Figure MS-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Mississippi, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure MS-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000

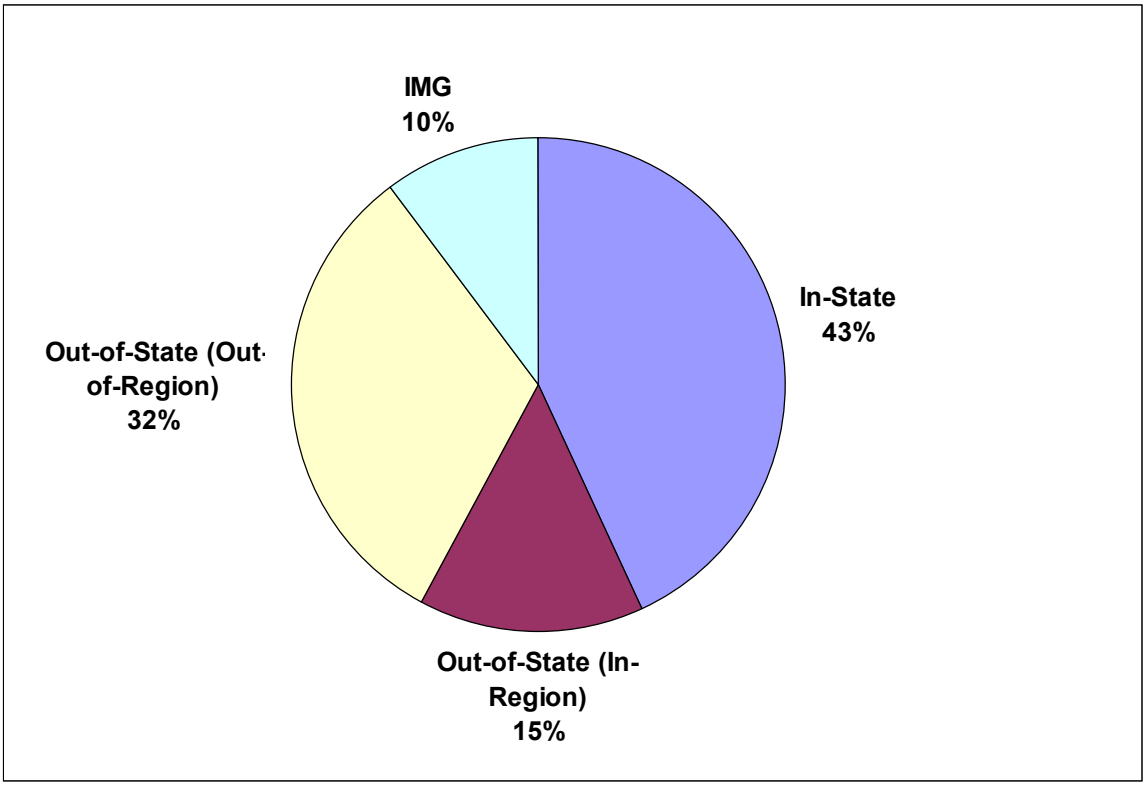


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

- Thirty-five percent of physicians practicing in Mississippi completed their residency in state, compared to 38.2% of the physicians in the region who currently practice within the state of residency training. Forty-three percent of physicians attended medical school in the state. After in-state schools, U.S. regions outside the Southeast were the most common medical school location (32.1%), followed by schools elsewhere in the Southeast (14.6%) and international medical schools (10.2%).

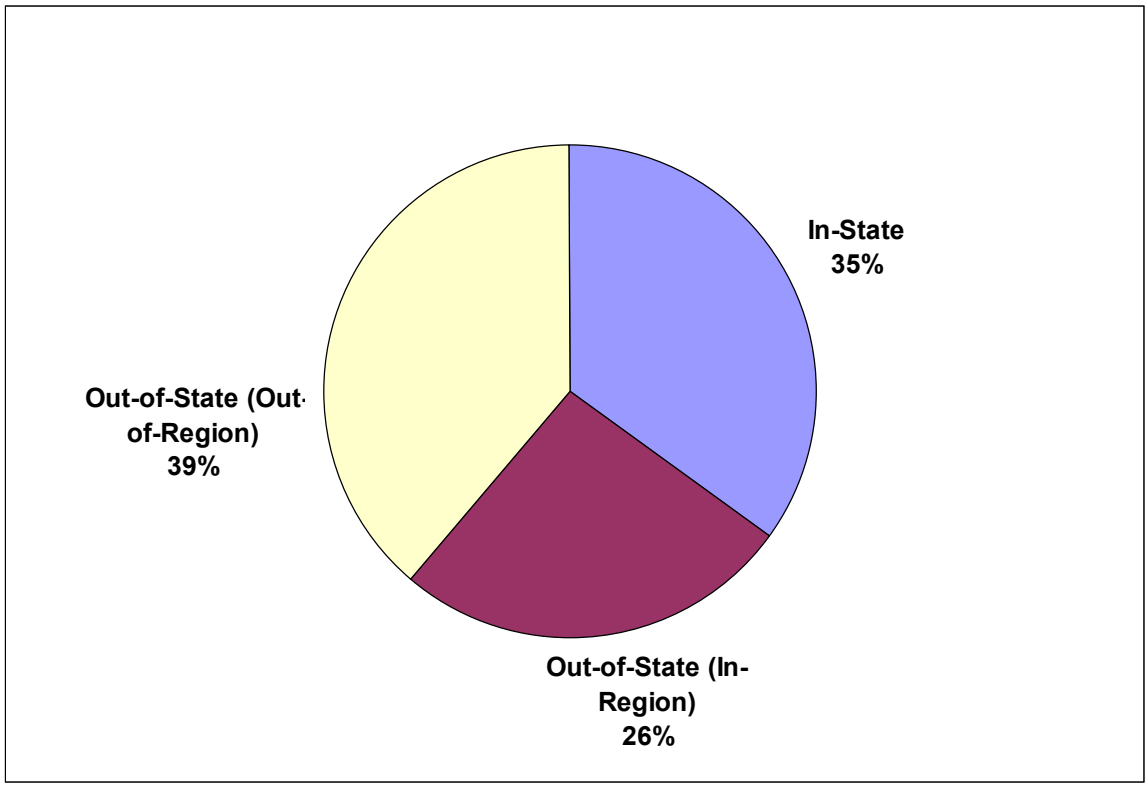
- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 8.5% by 2010, while population is projected to grow 5.5%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase 2.8% by 2010.

Figure MS-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Mississippi, 2000



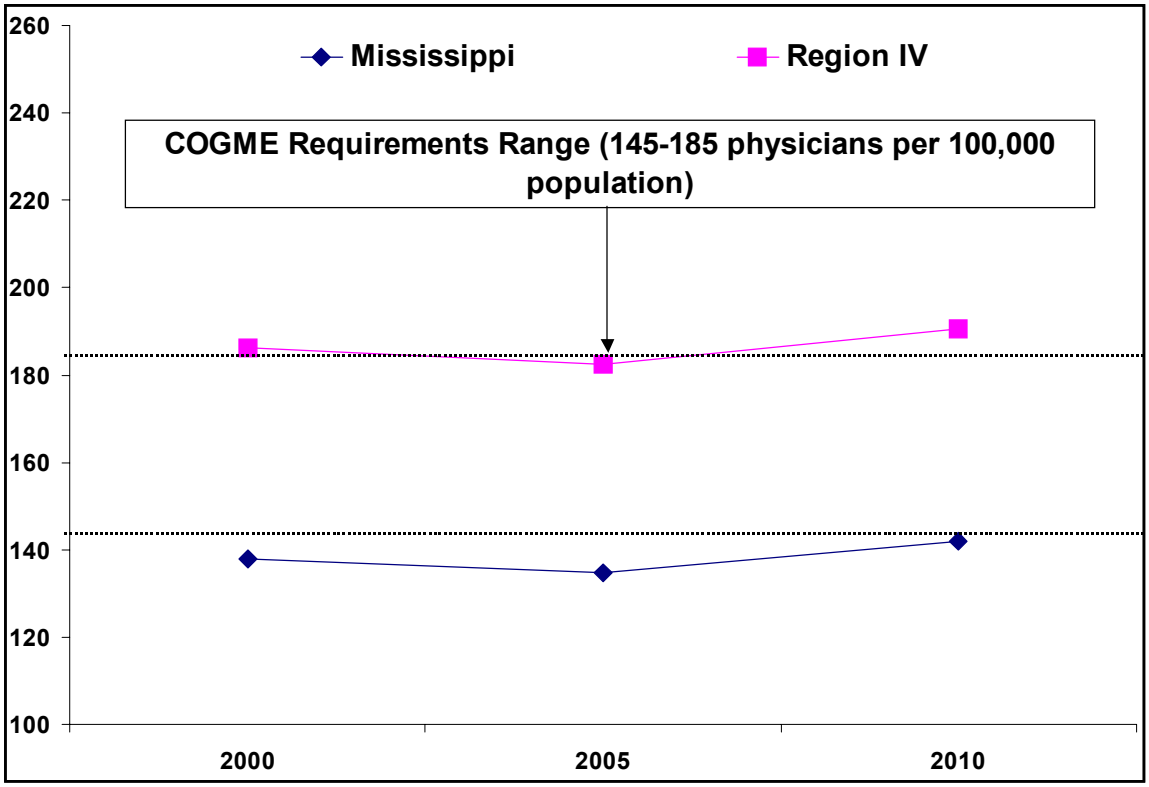
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure MS-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Mississippi, 2000

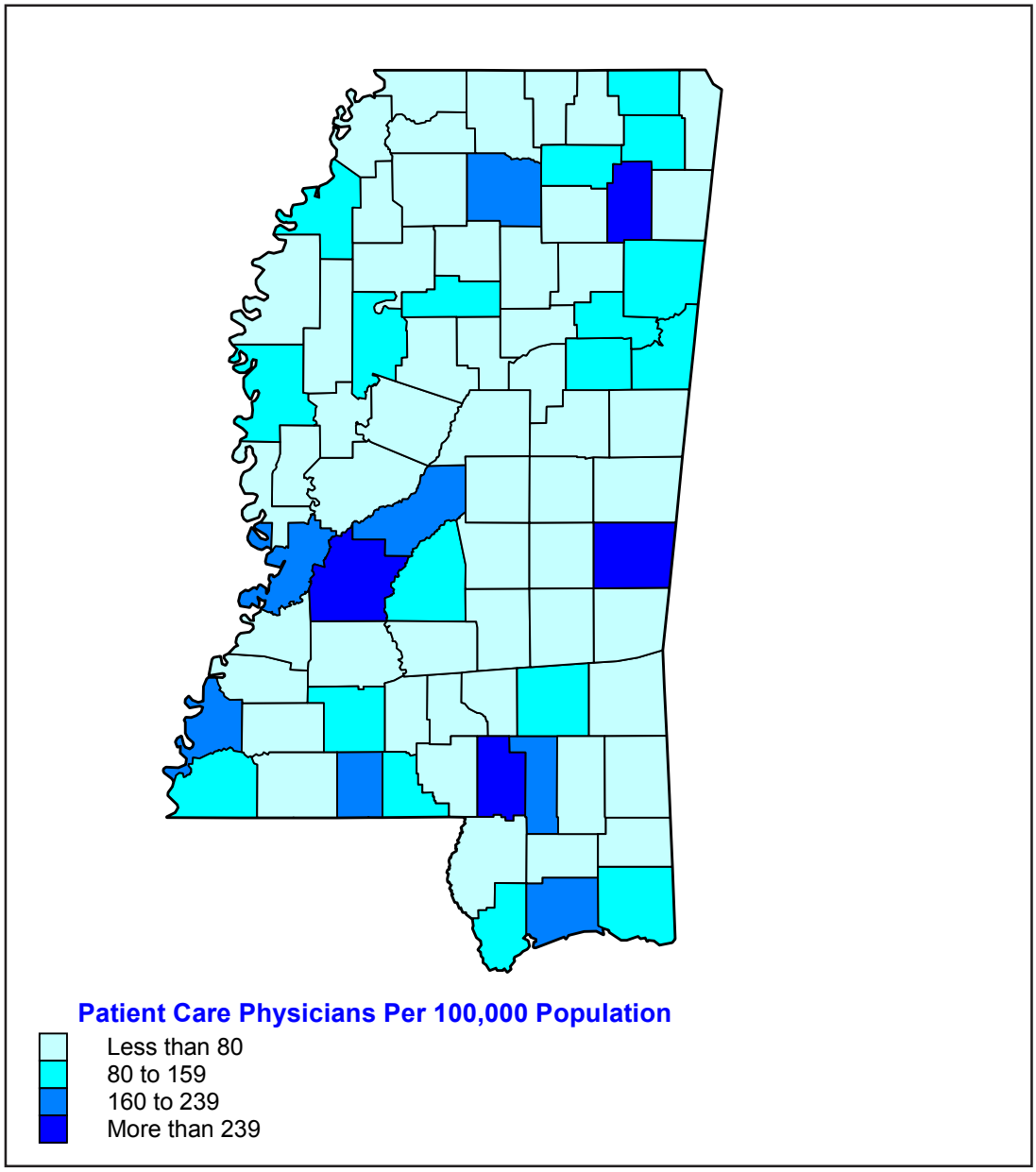


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure MS-10
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians in Mississippi, 2000-2010



Map MS-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Mississippi



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

MISSISSIPPI - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	2,844,658
Change in Population (1990-2000)	10.5%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	2.2%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	0.9%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	36.3%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.4%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	0.7%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	61.7%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	35.3%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	52.1%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	12.1%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	18.1%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	9.3%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	1	0	0	0	**1**
Students	378	0	0	0	**378**
Per 100,000 Population	14	0	0	0	**14**
% Change 1985-1999	-22%	0%	0%	0%	**-22%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	1,410 36.3%	50.1
Non-Primary Care	2,477 63.7%	87.9
Total Physicians	**3,887**	**138.0**

	Percent female
Primary Care	19.2%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	14.7%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.1%
General Surgery	2.9%
Surgery Subspecialties	3.8%
Facility Based Specialties	15.3%
Psychiatry	28.8%
Other Specialties	19.6%
Total	**14.8%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	198	7.0
Obstetrics/Gynecology	36	1.3
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	21	0.7
General Surgery	47	1.7
Surgery Subspecialties	52	1.8
Facility Based Specialties	74	2.6
Psychiatry	16	0.6
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	16	0.6
Total	**460**	**16.3**

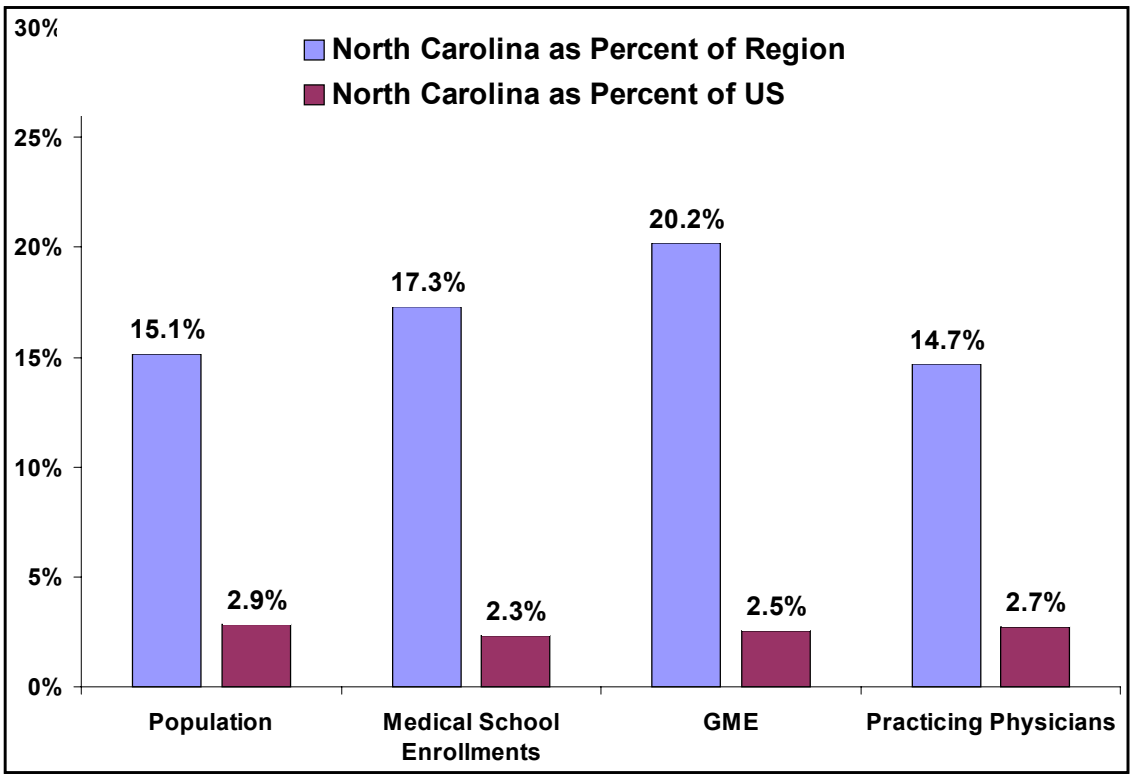
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	4.2%	36.3%
Mexican American	0.2%	0.1%
Puerto Rican	0.0%	0.4%
Other Hispanic	1.6%	0.4%
Native American	0.2%	0.4%
Total	**6.2%**	**37.6%**

NORTH CAROLINA

Overview

- North Carolina has more medical students and residents per capita than other southeastern states, but fewer than the U.S. as a whole. North Carolina has 2.9% of the U.S. population, 2.3% of its medical enrollment, 2.5% of its medical residents, and 2.7% of its practicing physicians.

Figure NC-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: North Carolina as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000



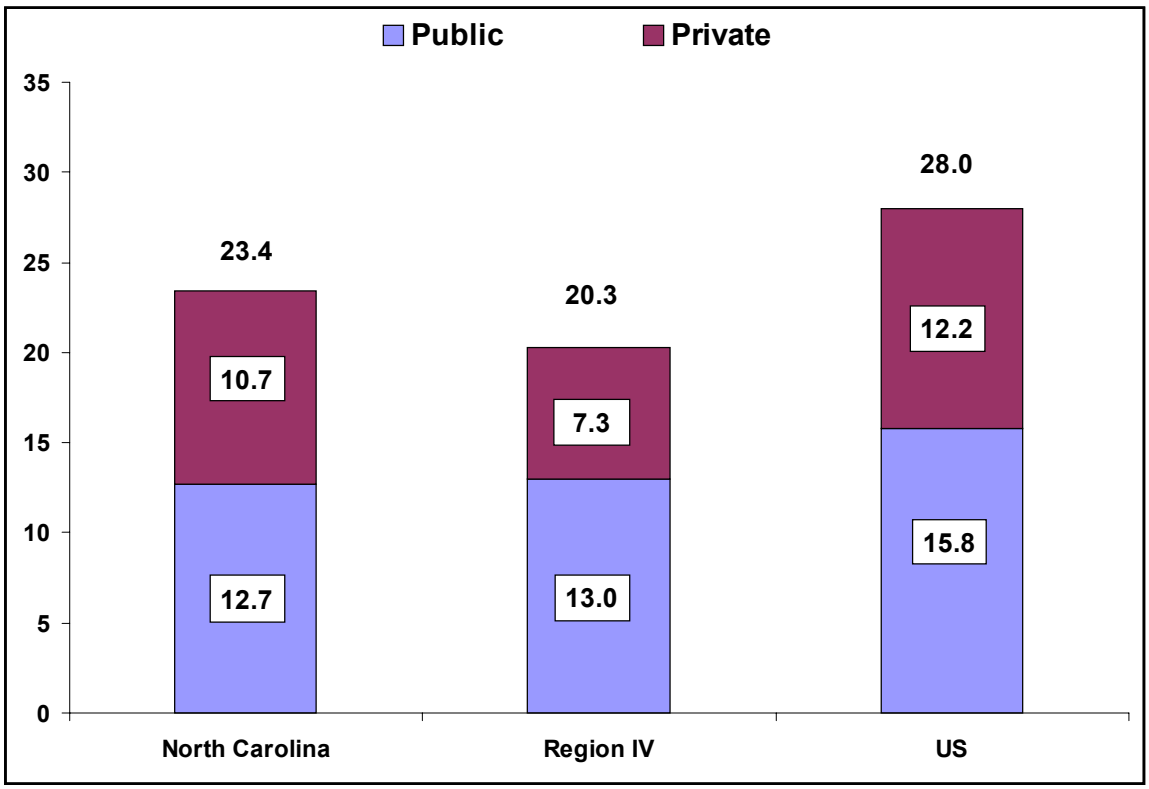
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- North Carolina has the third highest level of medical school enrollment per 100,000 population in the region. North Carolina has a total medical school enrollment of 1,791 (23.4 per 100,000 population). That is higher than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) but lower than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). Compared to other southeastern states that have private medical schools, North Carolina has a typical proportion of medical students—just over 50%—in public schools.

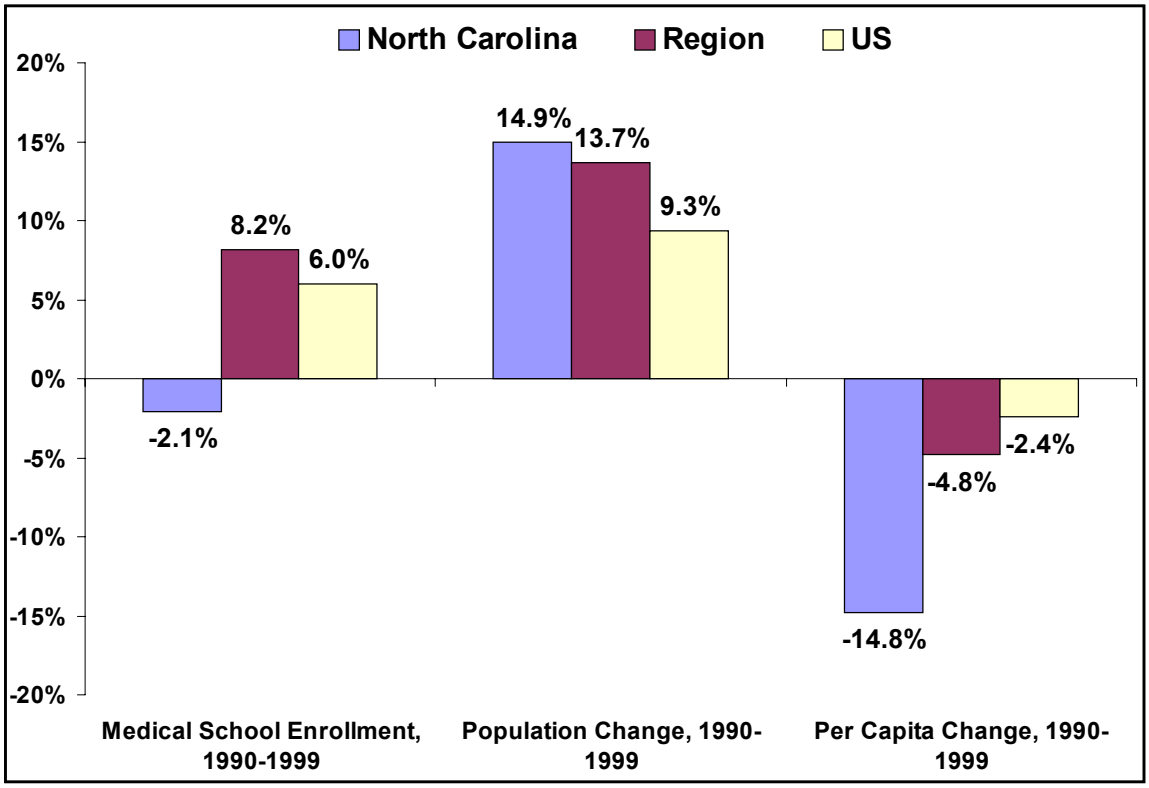
- Medical School enrollment declined 2.1% from 1990 to 1999, while population increased 14.9%. The per capita decline of 14.8% was greater than the regional decline of 4.8% and the national decline of 2.4%.

Figure NC-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in North Carolina, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure NC-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in North Carolina, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

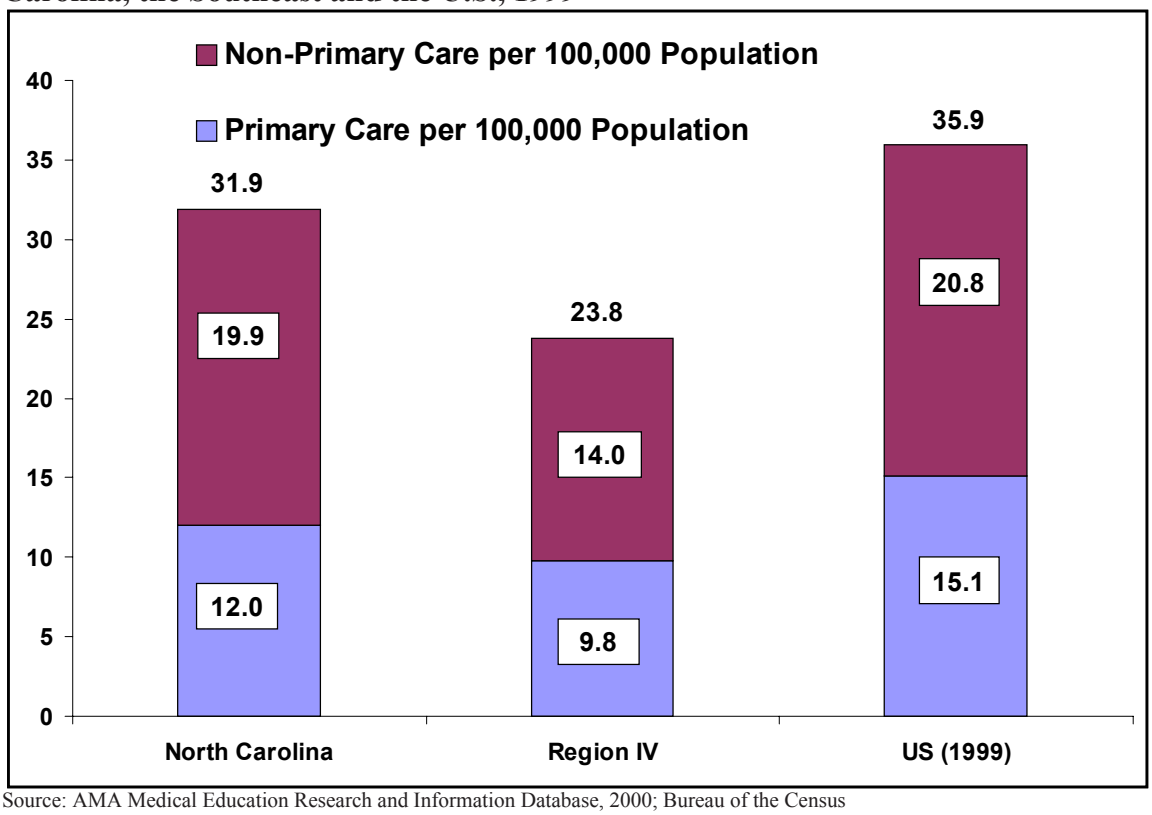
Medical Residents and Fellows

- North Carolina has the second highest number of medical residents and fellows per 100,000 population in the region. North Carolina has 2,481 medical residents. The state has 34% more residents per capita (31.9 per 100,000 population) than the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) but 11% fewer than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of residents and fellows grew 17.1% from 1990 to 1999, for a 1.9% increase per capita. That was a slower increase than the region (4.2%) and the nation (8.1%).

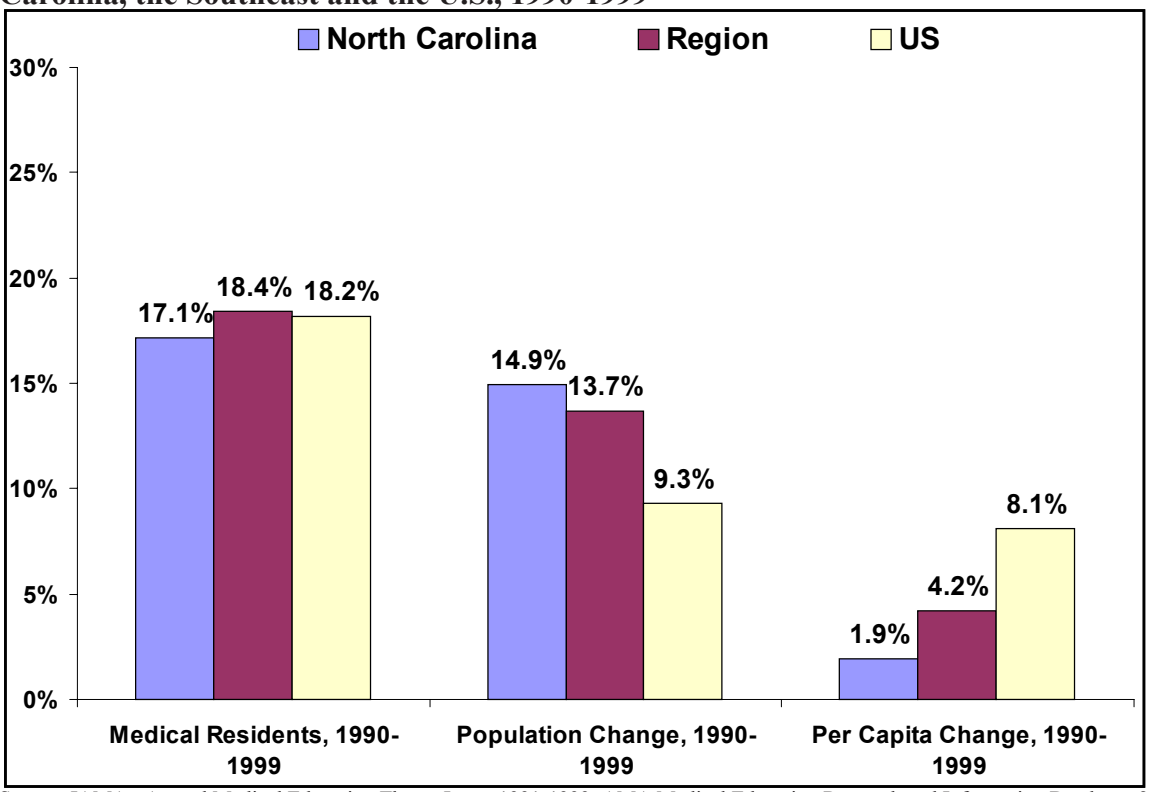
- North Carolina's 35.8% in-state resident retention rate is the lowest in the region, where 43.4% of residents trained in the region practice in the same state as their residency training. Another 22% of physicians trained in the state practice in another southeastern state.

Figure NC-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in North Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



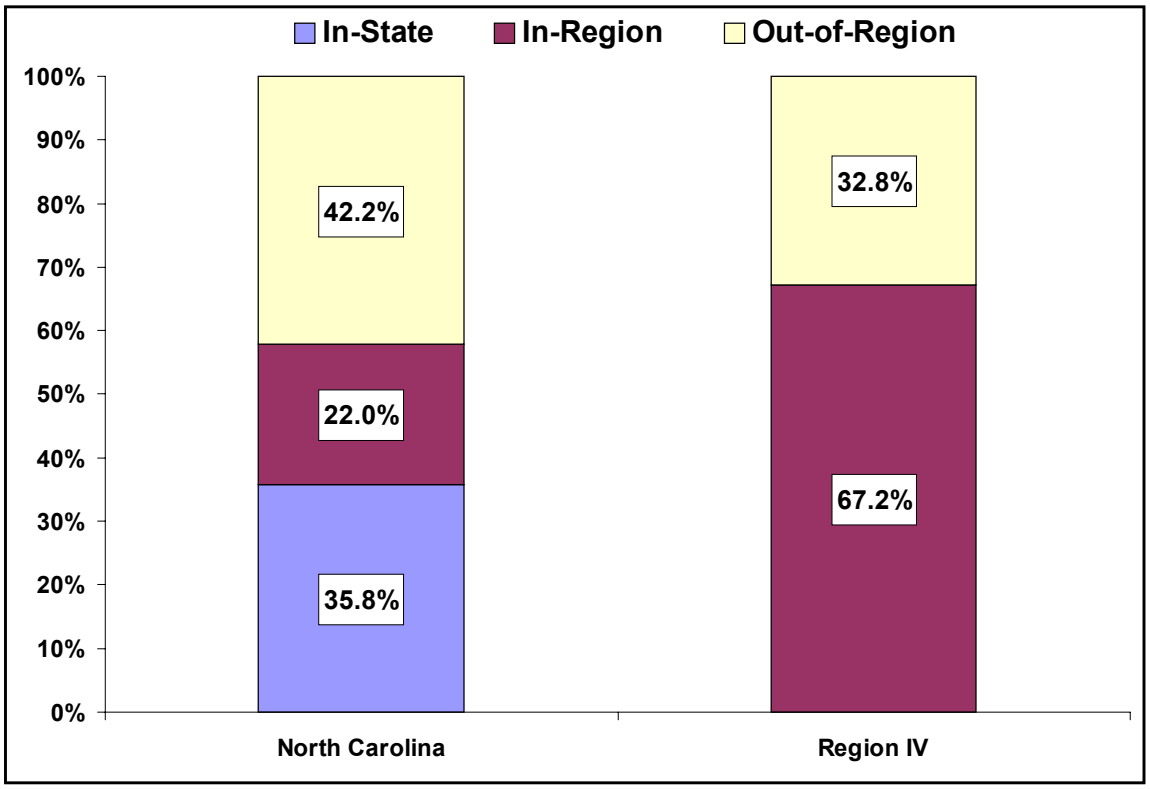
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure NC-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in North Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure NC-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in North Carolina and the Southeast



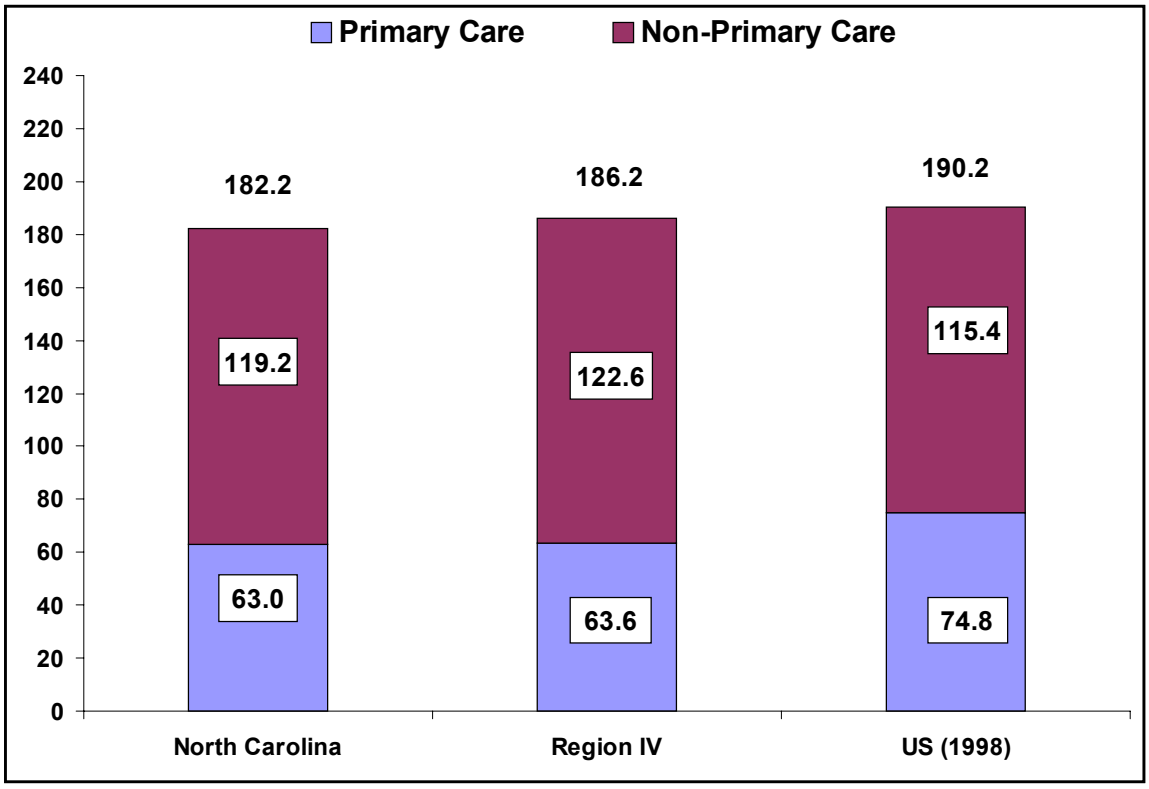
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- North Carolina has 14,134 practicing physicians, or 182.2 per 100,000 population, which is slightly less than the Southeast (186.2) and the U.S. (190.2). The gap between North Carolina and the Southeast is due to having slightly fewer non-primary care specialists. The gap between North Carolina and the U.S. is due more to a disparity in the number of primary care physicians, although there is also a gap among non-primary care specialists as well.

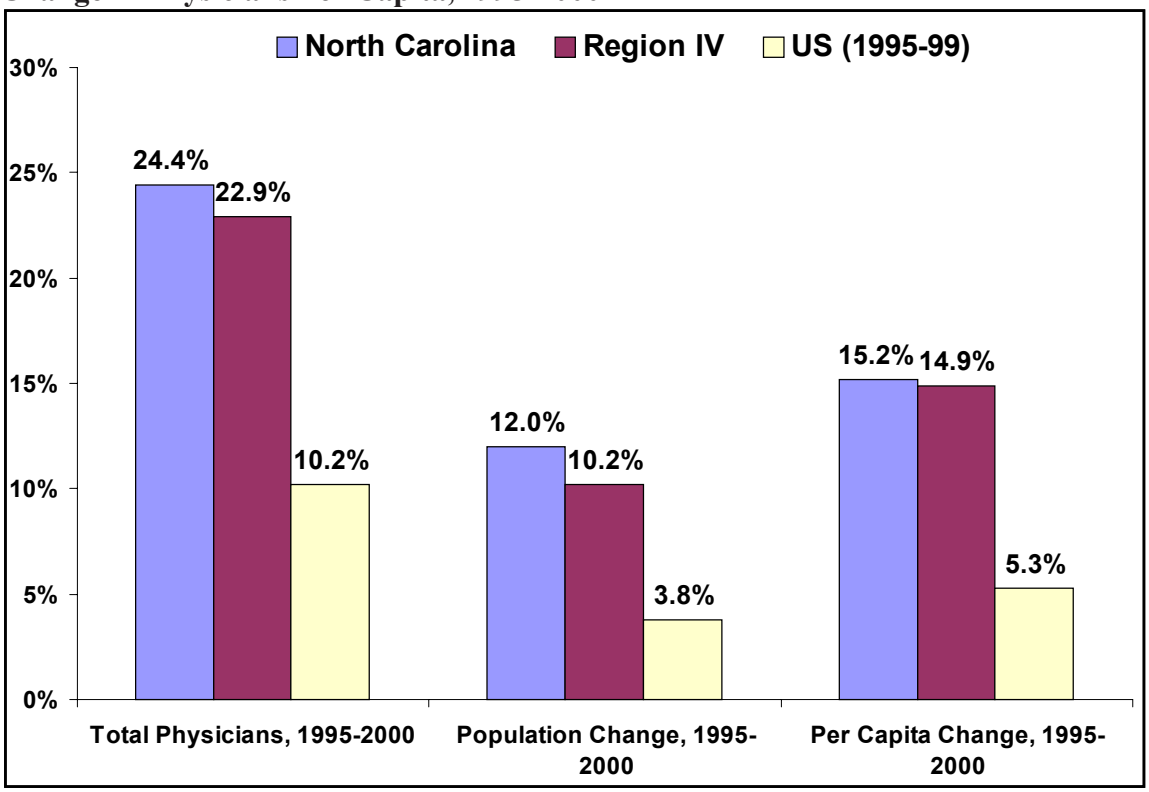
- The number of practicing physicians increased 24.4% from 1995 to 2000 while population increased 12.0%. Physicians per capita rose 15.2%. That was slightly higher than the 14.9% regional increase from 1995-2000 and greater than the national increase of 5.3% from 1995-1999.

Figure NC-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in North Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



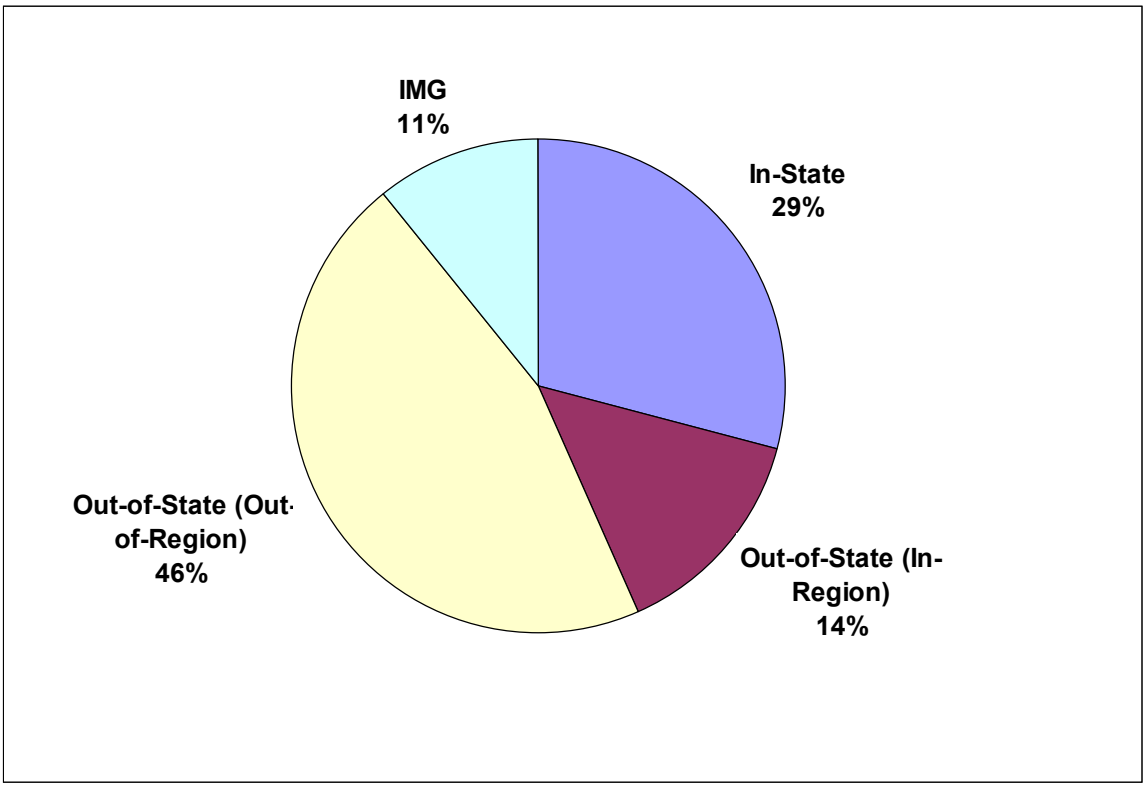
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure NC-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



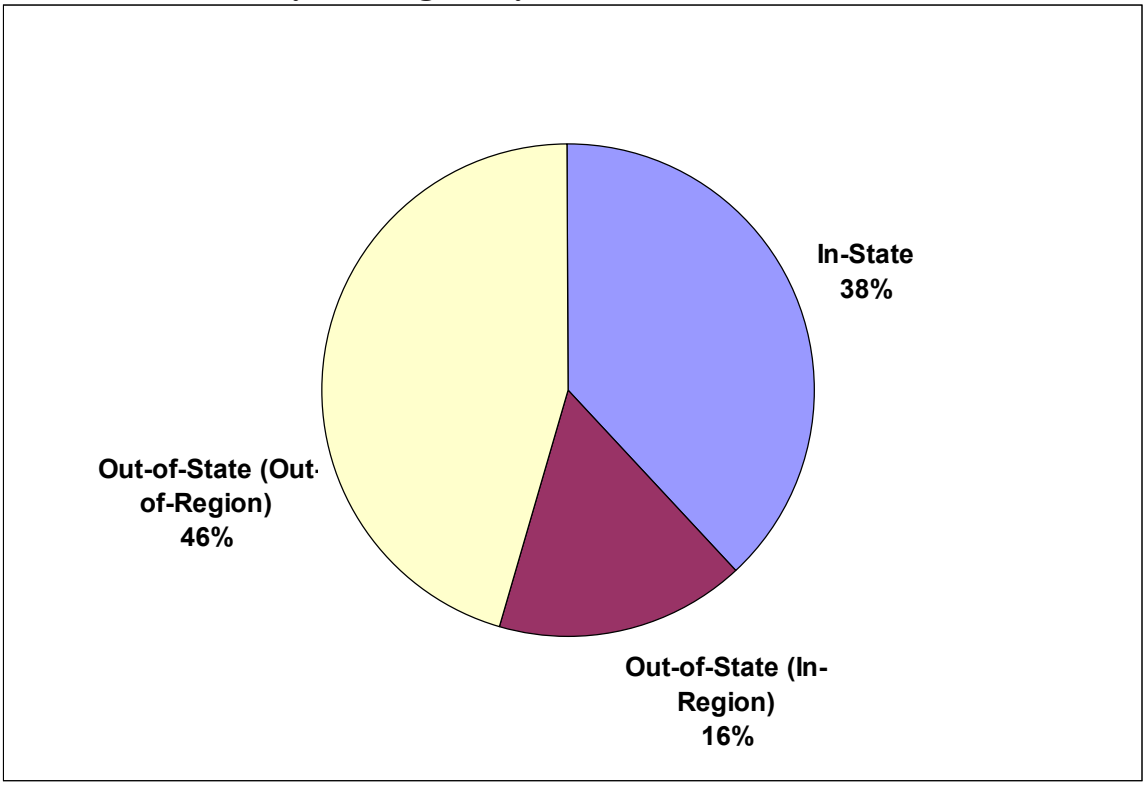
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure NC-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in North Carolina, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure NC-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in North Carolina, 2000

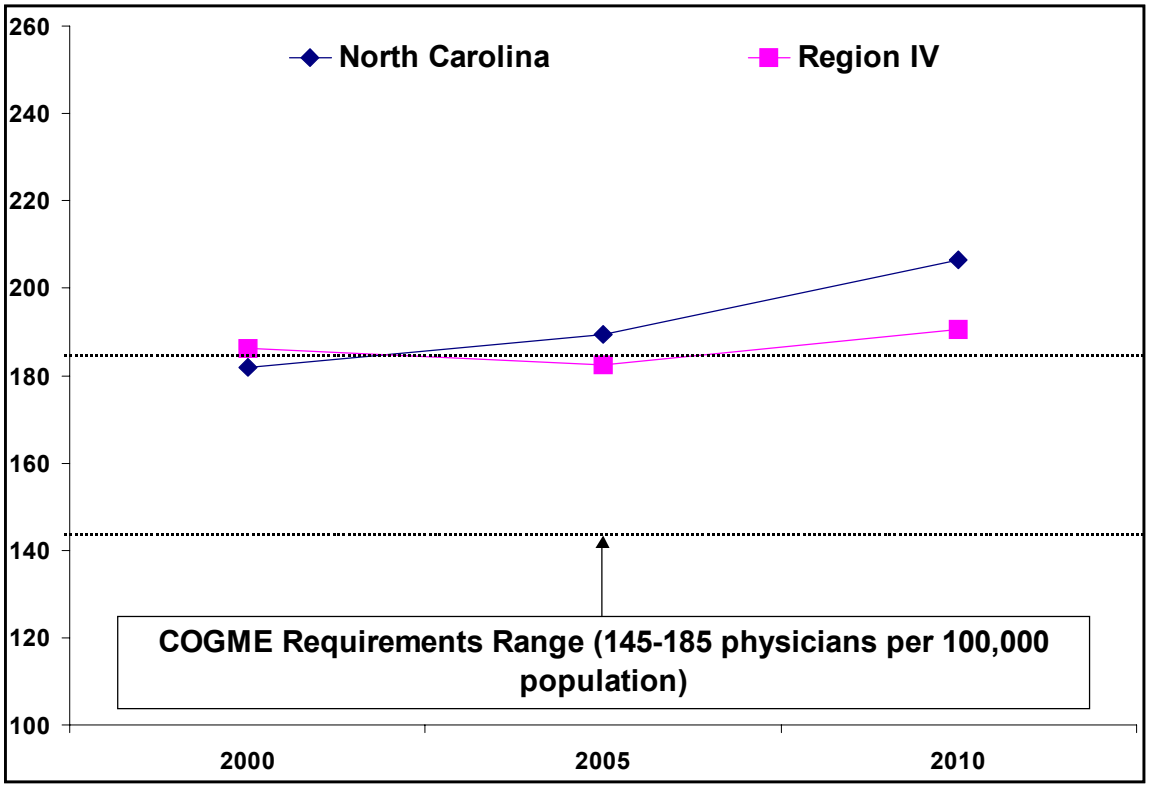


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

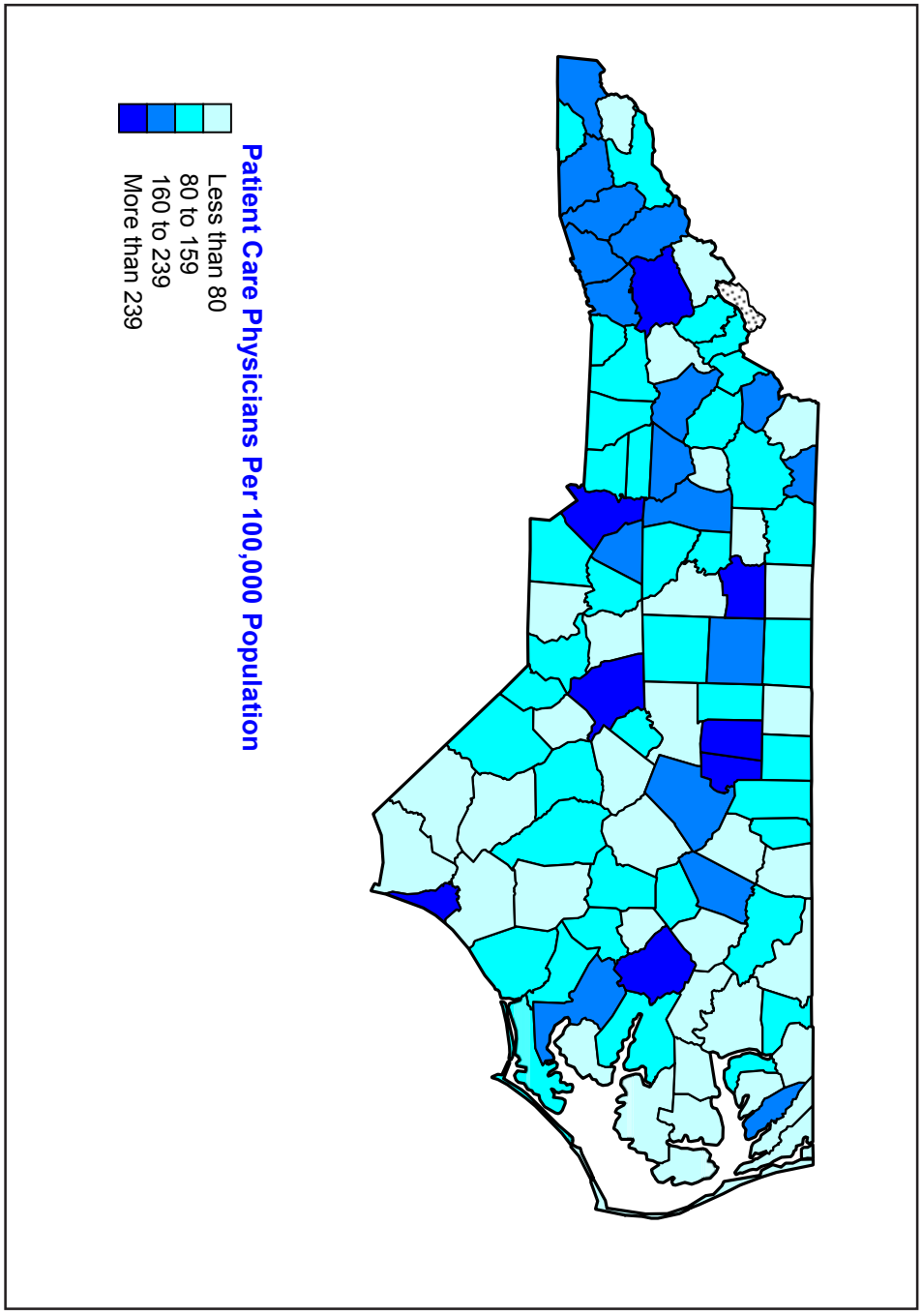
- Among physicians practicing in North Carolina, 38.2% completed their residency in state, which is equal to the percent of practicing physicians in the region that practice in the same state where they completed residency training. Seventy-one percent of physicians attended medical school elsewhere, with 46% having attended medical school in a state outside the Southeast. North Carolina is one of two states in the region where in-state medical schools were not the primary source of physicians.

- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 22.4% by 2010, outstripping a projected population growth of 9.7%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase 11.5% by 2010.

Figure NC-10
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians in North Carolina, 2000-2010



Map NC-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, North Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

NORTH CAROLINA - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	8,049,313
Change in Population (1990-2000)	21.4%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	2.2%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	2.3%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	21.7%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	1.3%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	1.4%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	73.3%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	66.8%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.5%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	12.5%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	12.6%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	3.5%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	2	0	**4**
Students	971	0	820	0	**1791**
Per 100,000 Population	13	0	23	0	**23**
% Change 1985-1999	7%	0%	-9%	0%	**-1%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	4,887 34.6%	63.0
Non-Primary Care	9,247 65.4%	119.2
Total Physicians	**14,134**	**182.2**

	Percent female
Primary Care	28.4%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	26.1%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	14.7%
General Surgery	6.6%
Surgery Subspecialties	5.3%
Facility Based Specialties	16.4%
Psychiatry	32.3%
Other Specialties	25.6%
Total	**20.9%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	936	12.0
Obstetrics/Gynecology	135	1.7
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	195	2.5
General Surgery	193	2.5
Surgery Subspecialties	239	3.1
Facility Based Specialties	396	5.1
Psychiatry	163	2.1
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	224	2.9
Total	**2,481**	**31.9**

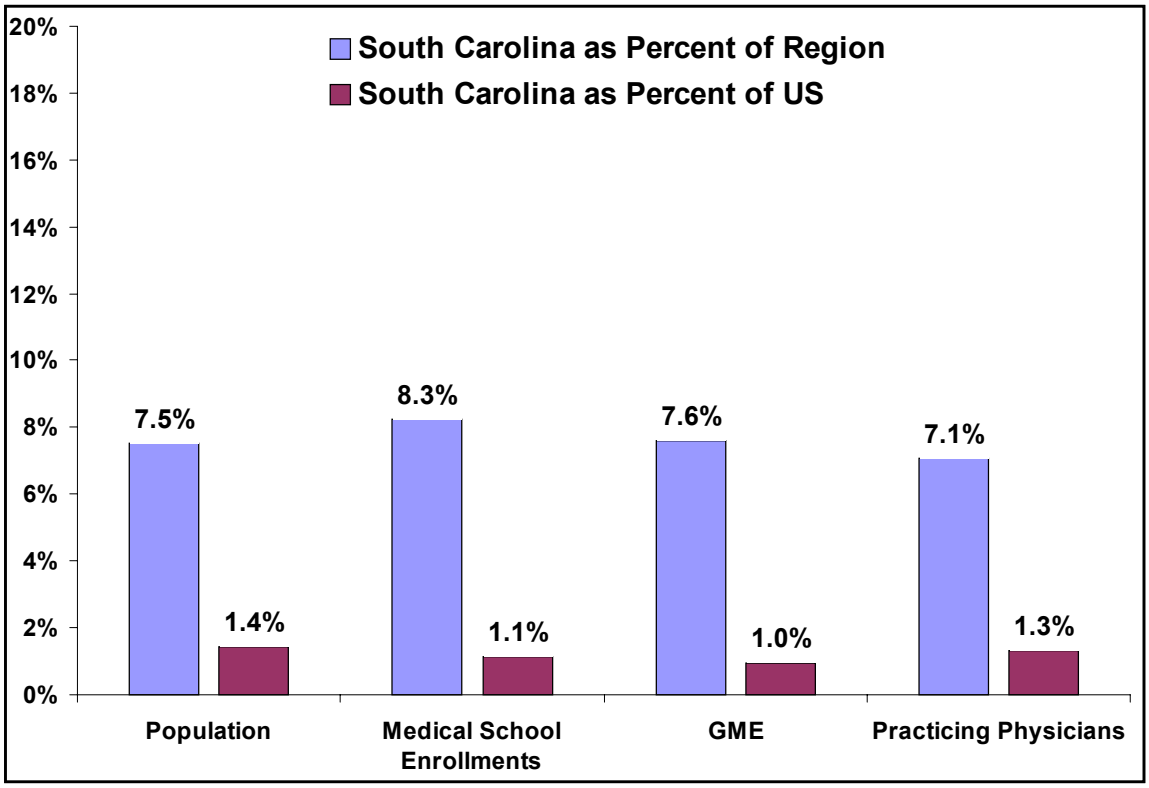
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	6.2%	21.7%
Mexican American	0.1%	0.5%
Puerto Rican	0.2%	1.0%
Other Hispanic	1.4%	0.9%
Native American	0.2%	1.3%
Total	**8.1%**	**25.3%**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Overview

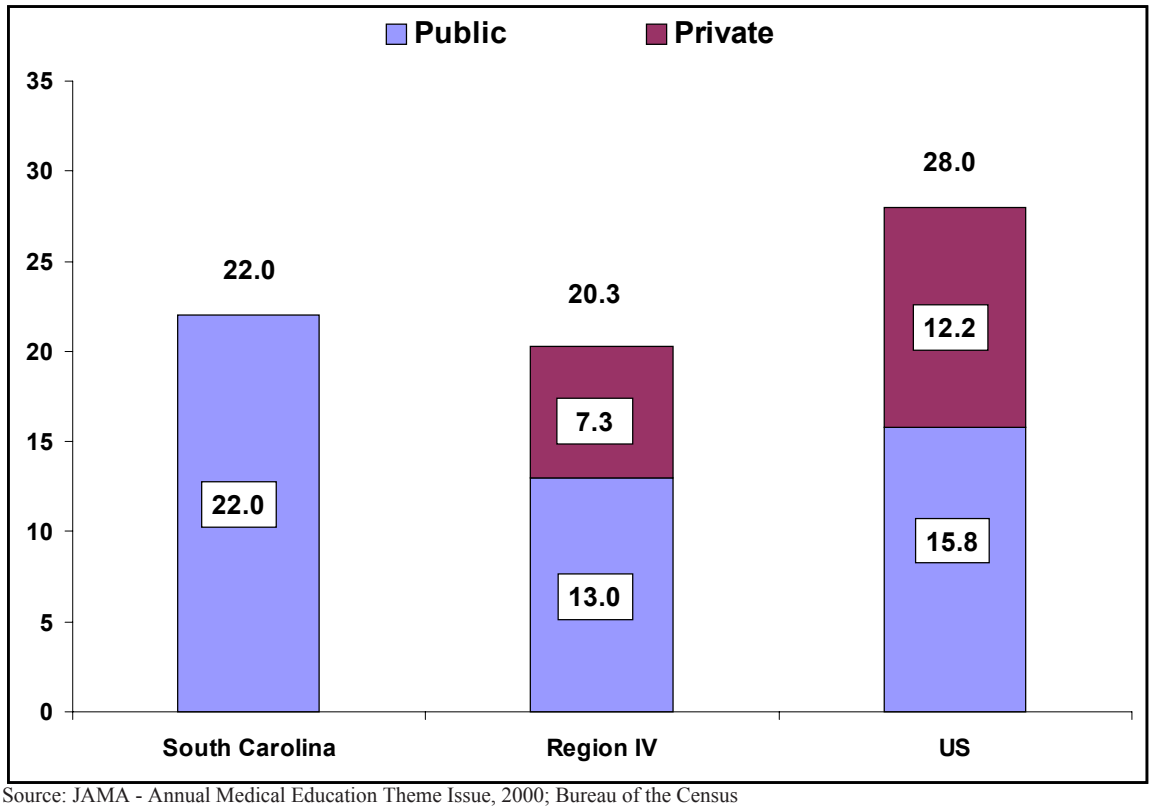
- South Carolina has the fourth highest level of medical school enrollment per 100,000 population in the region. South Carolina has a similar number of medical students and residents per capita compared to other southeastern states, but fewer than the U.S. as a whole. South Carolina has 1.4% of the nation's population, 1.1% of its medical enrollment, 1.0% of its medical residents, and 1.3% of its practicing physicians.

Figure SC-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: South Carolina as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure SC-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in South Carolina, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



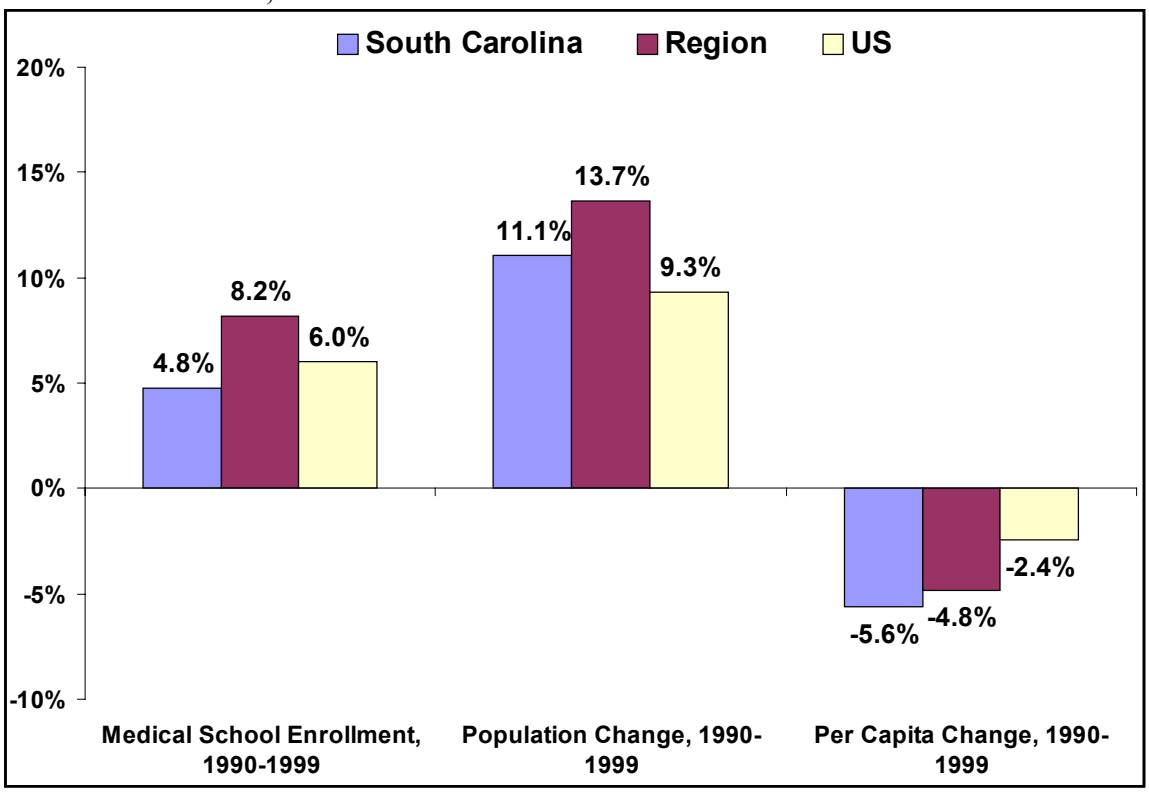
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

- South Carolina has 855 medical school students, or 22.0 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) but lower than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). South Carolina is one of three states in the Southeast without a private medical school.

- Medical school enrollment increased 4.8% from 1990 to 1999, but that lagged behind population growth of 11.1%. Per capita enrollment thus declined 5.6%, while the region (4.8%) and nation (2.4%) also declined.

Figure SC-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in South Carolina, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

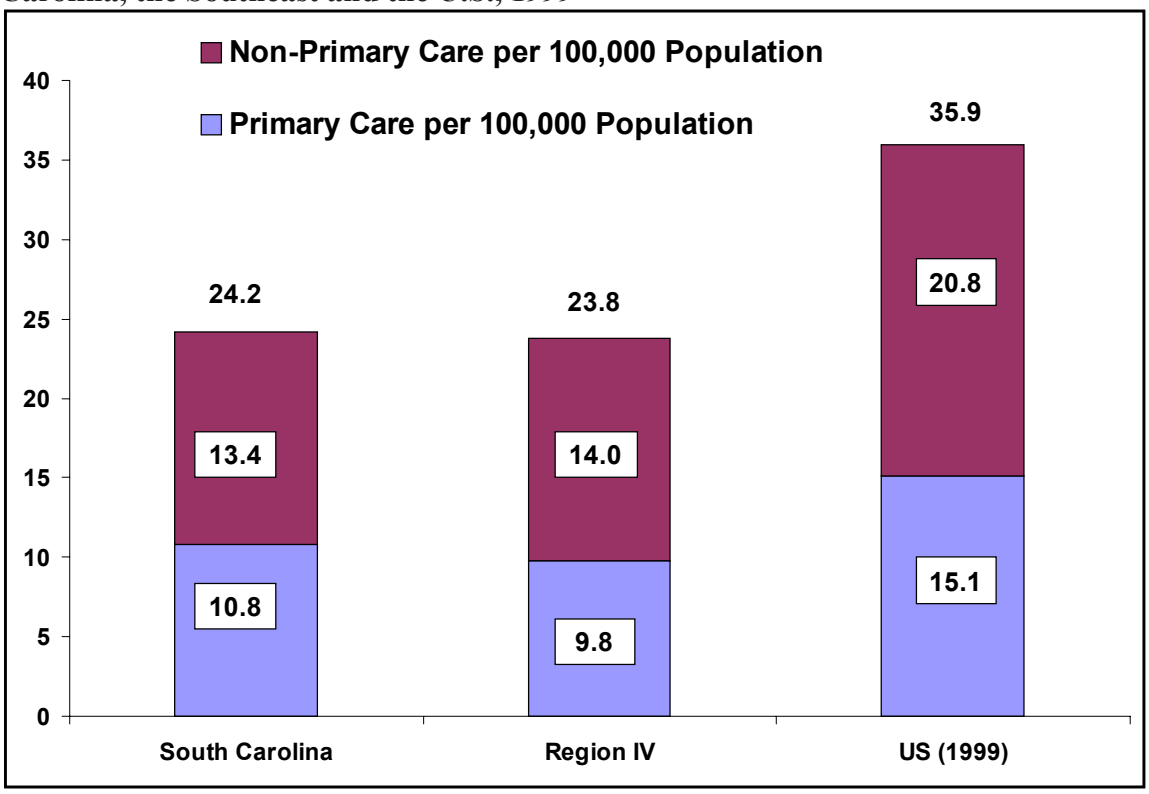
Medical Residents and Fellows

- South Carolina also has the fourth highest number of medical residents and fellows per 100,000 population. South Carolina has 933 medical residents—24.2 per 100,000 population, comparable to the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) but almost a third fewer than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of medical residents and fellows increased 14.6% from 1990 to 1999, resulting in a 3.2% per capita increase. The per capita increase was 4.2% in the region and 8.1% in the U.S.

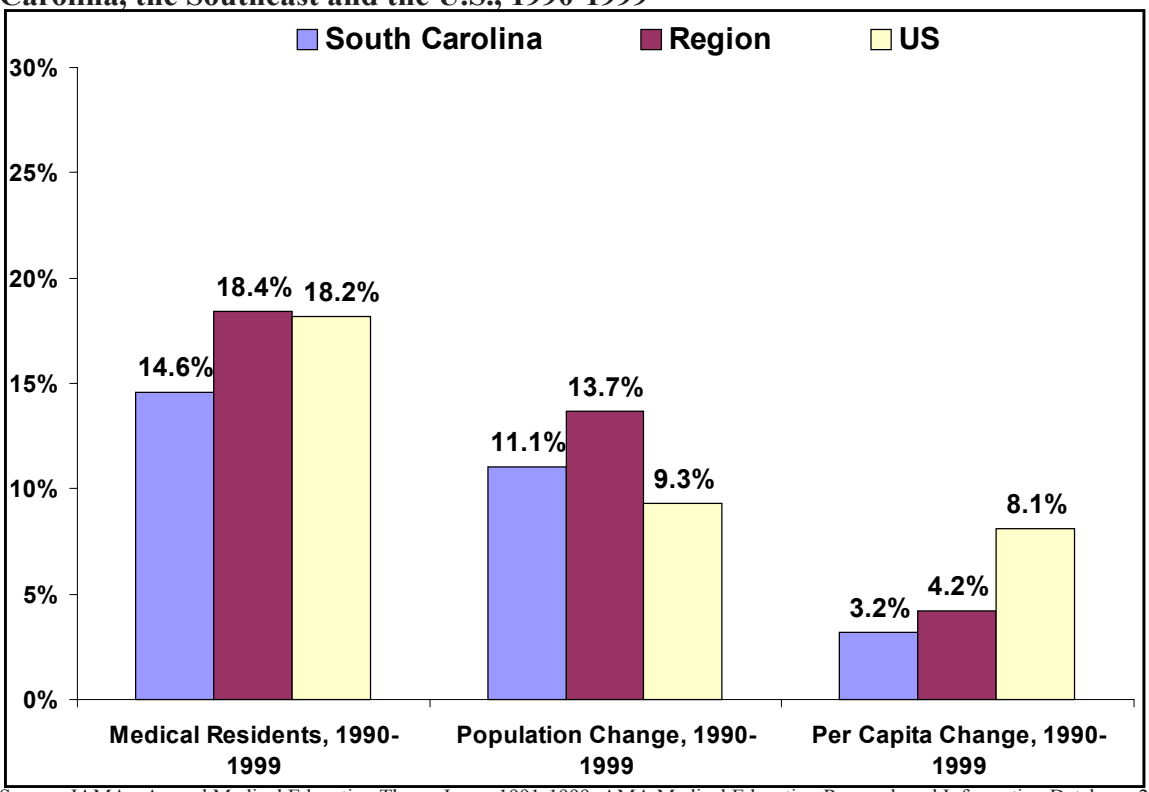
- South Carolina's in-state resident retention rate is 42.8%, which is similar to the 43.4% of residents trained in the region who now practice in the same state in which they trained. Another 33.9% of those who completed their residency in the state, practice in another southeastern state.

Figure SC-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in South Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



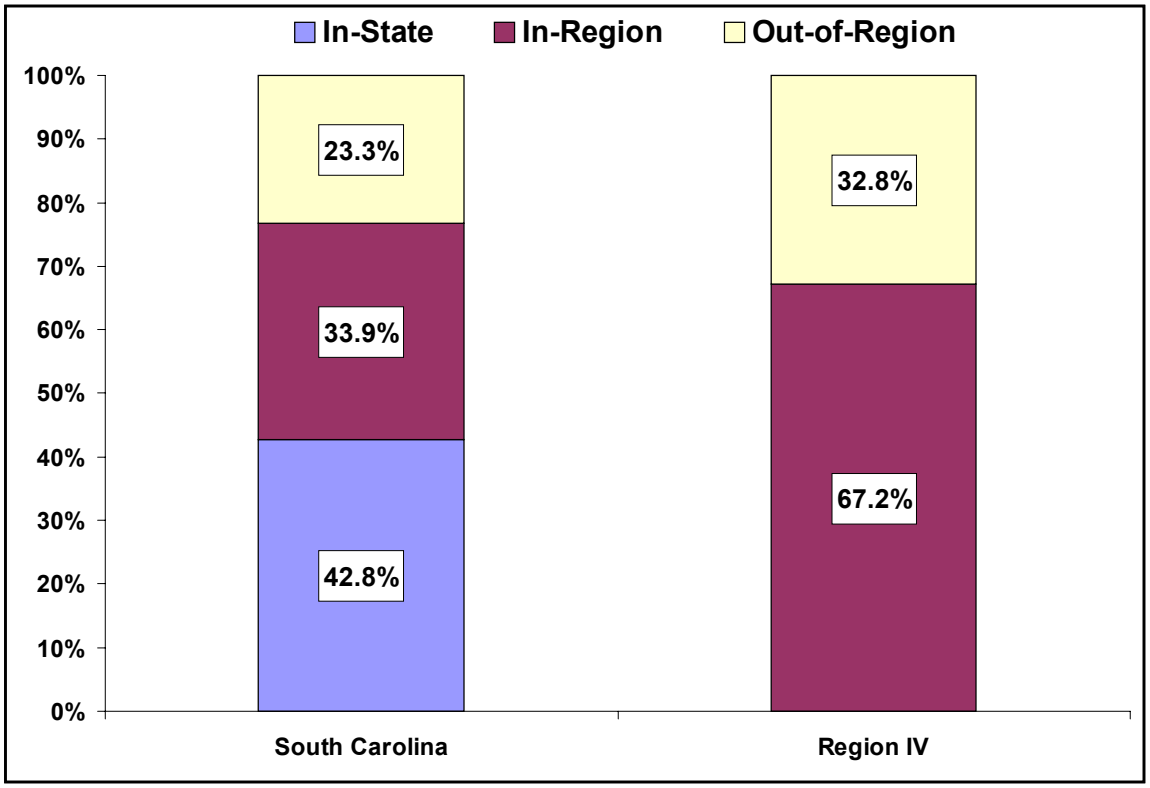
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure SC-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in South Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure SC-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in South Carolina and the Southeast



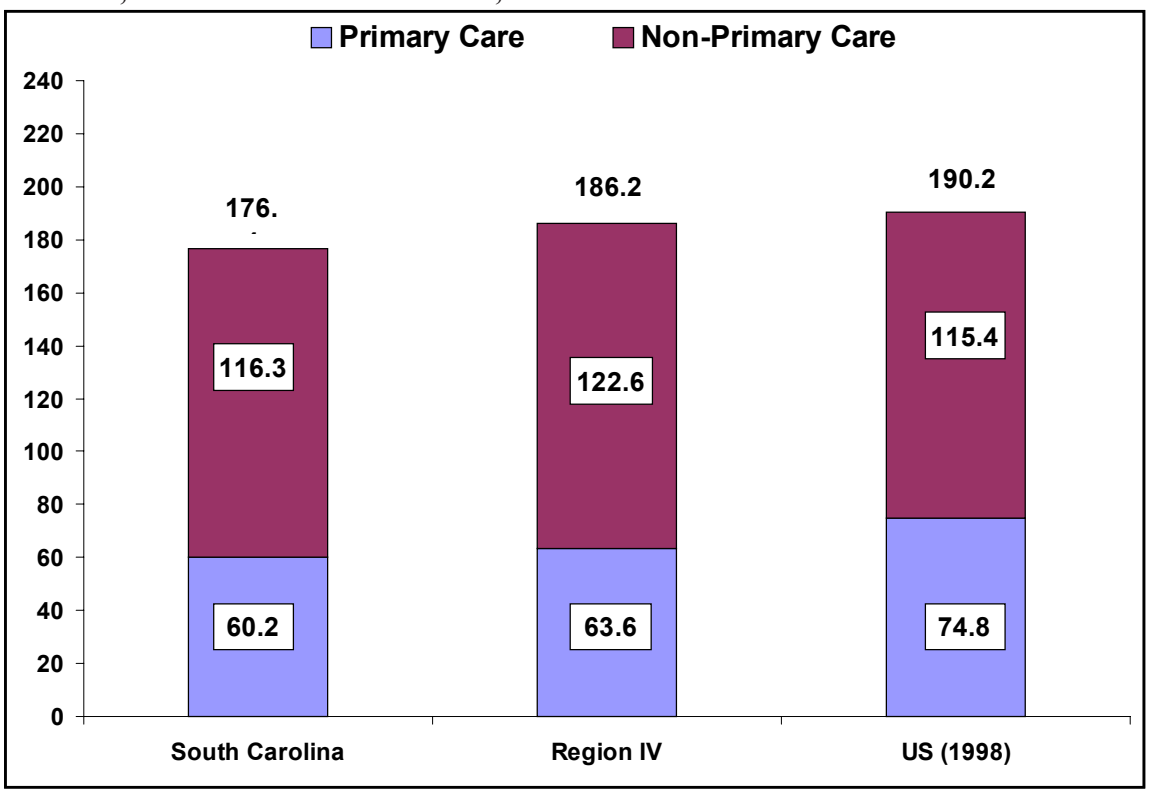
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- South Carolina has the fourth highest number of practicing physicians per 100,000 population in the region. South Carolina has 6,807 physicians, 5% fewer per 100,000 population (176.4) than the Southeast (186.2) and 7% lower than the U.S. (190.2). The gap between South Carolina and the Southeast is attributable to having fewer primary care and non-primary care specialists in the state. The gap between South Carolina and the U.S. is largely due to a disparity in the number of primary care physicians.

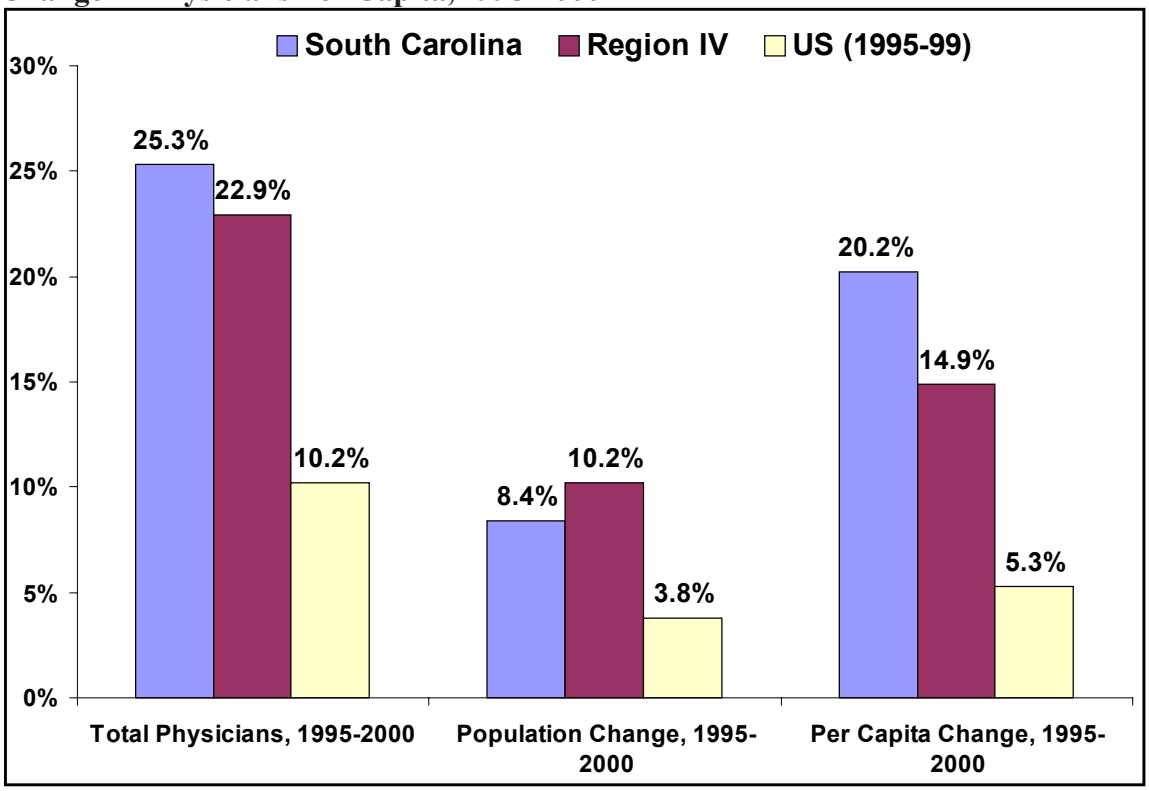
- The number of practicing physicians increased 25.3% from 1995 to 2000, compared to an 8.4% population increase during that time. The number of physicians per capita increased by 20.2%, the largest increase among southeastern states, which had an increase of 14.9%. The national increase from 1995 to 1999 was 5.3%.

Figure SC-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in South Carolina, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



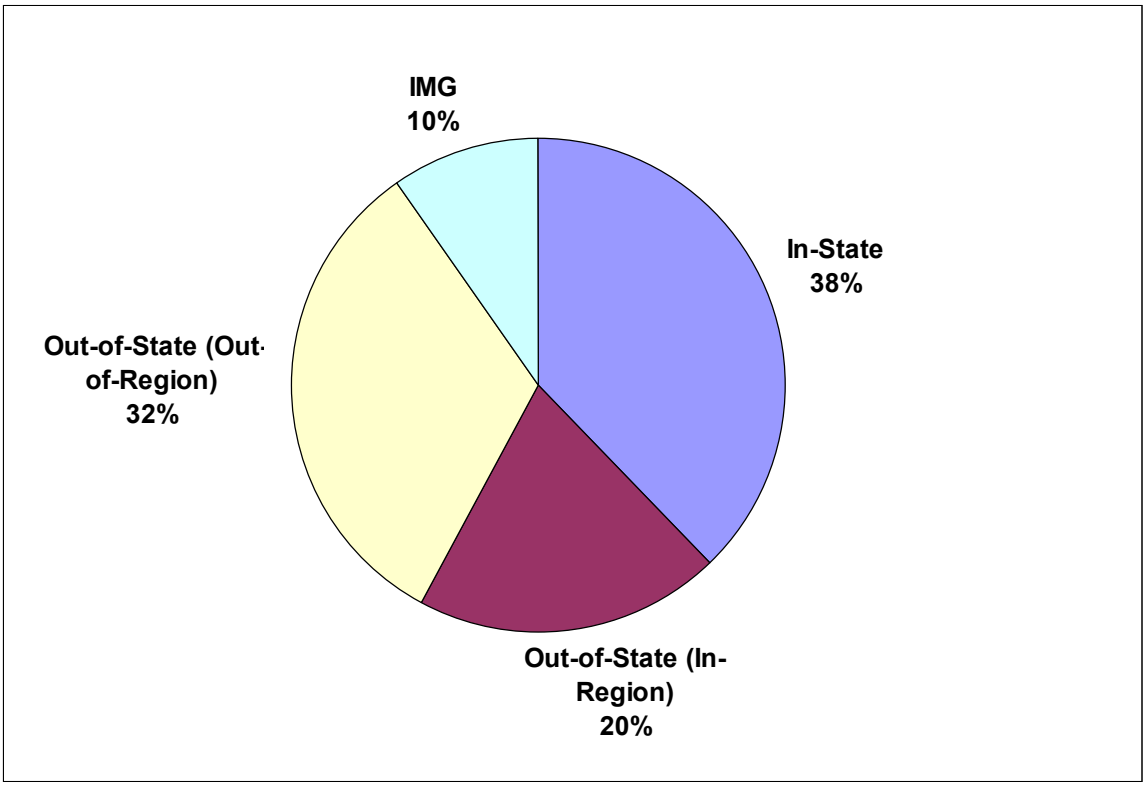
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure SC-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



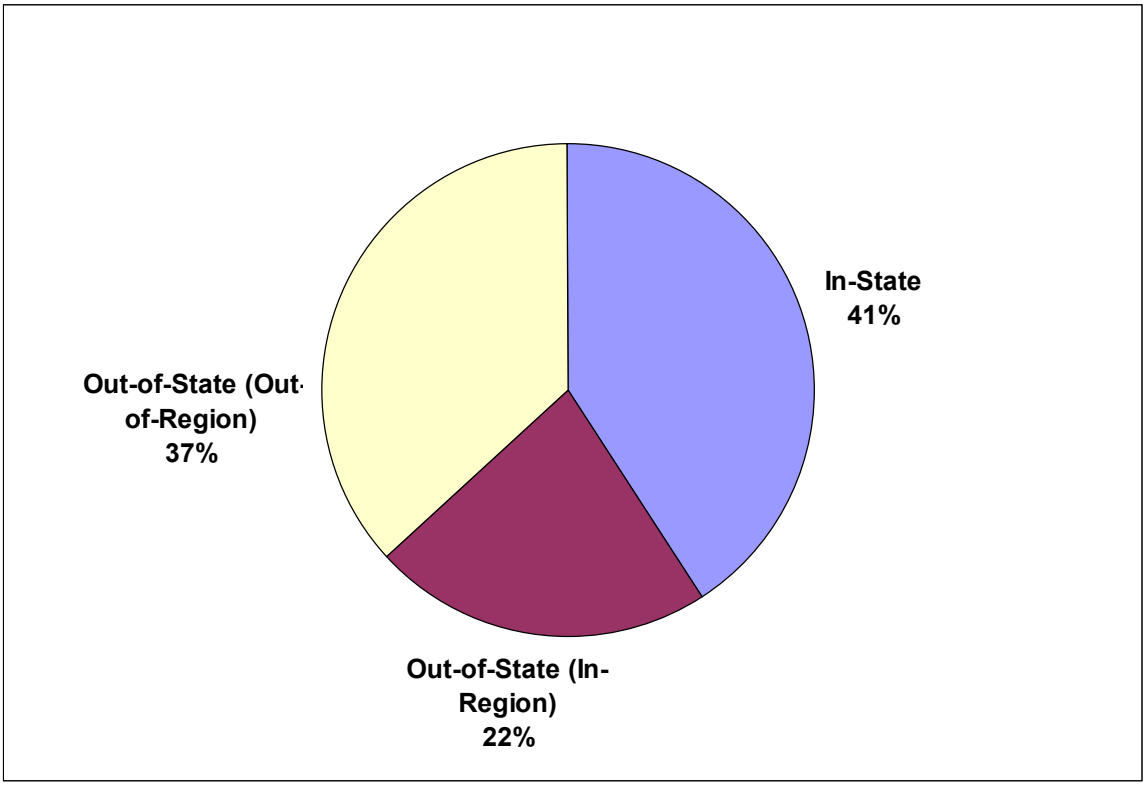
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure SC-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in South Carolina, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure SC-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in South Carolina, 2000

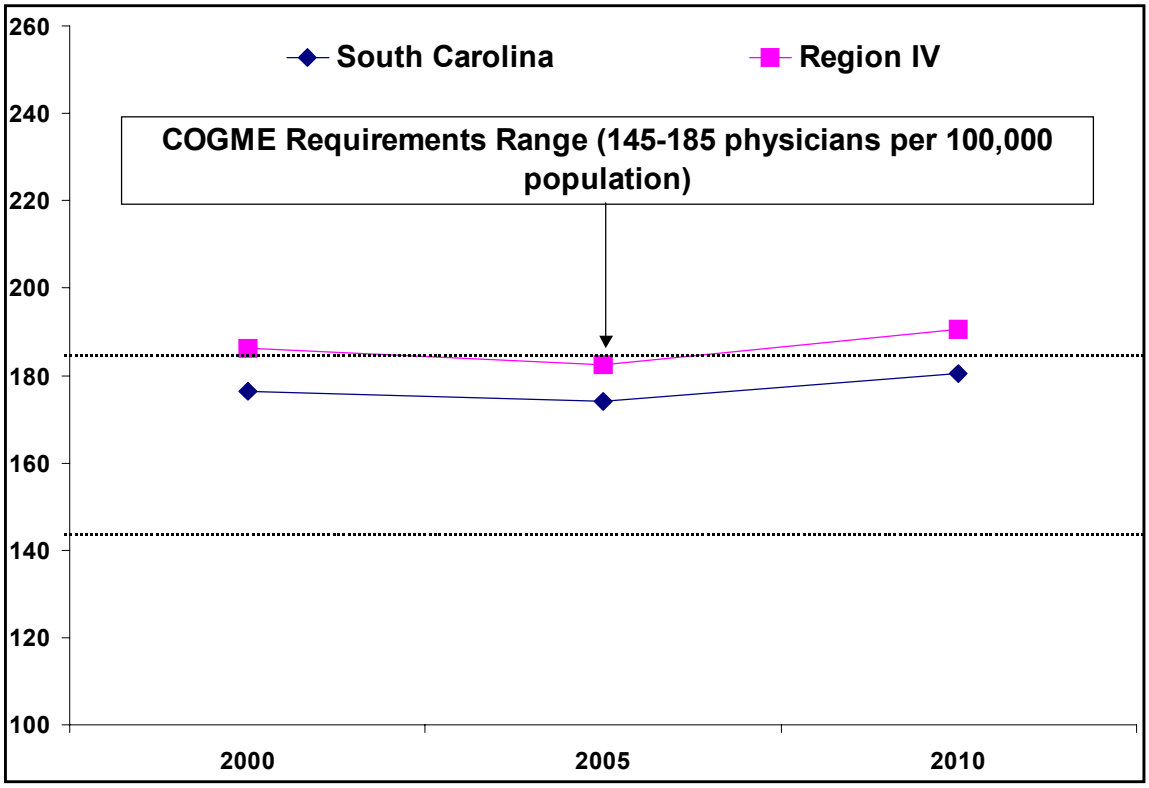


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

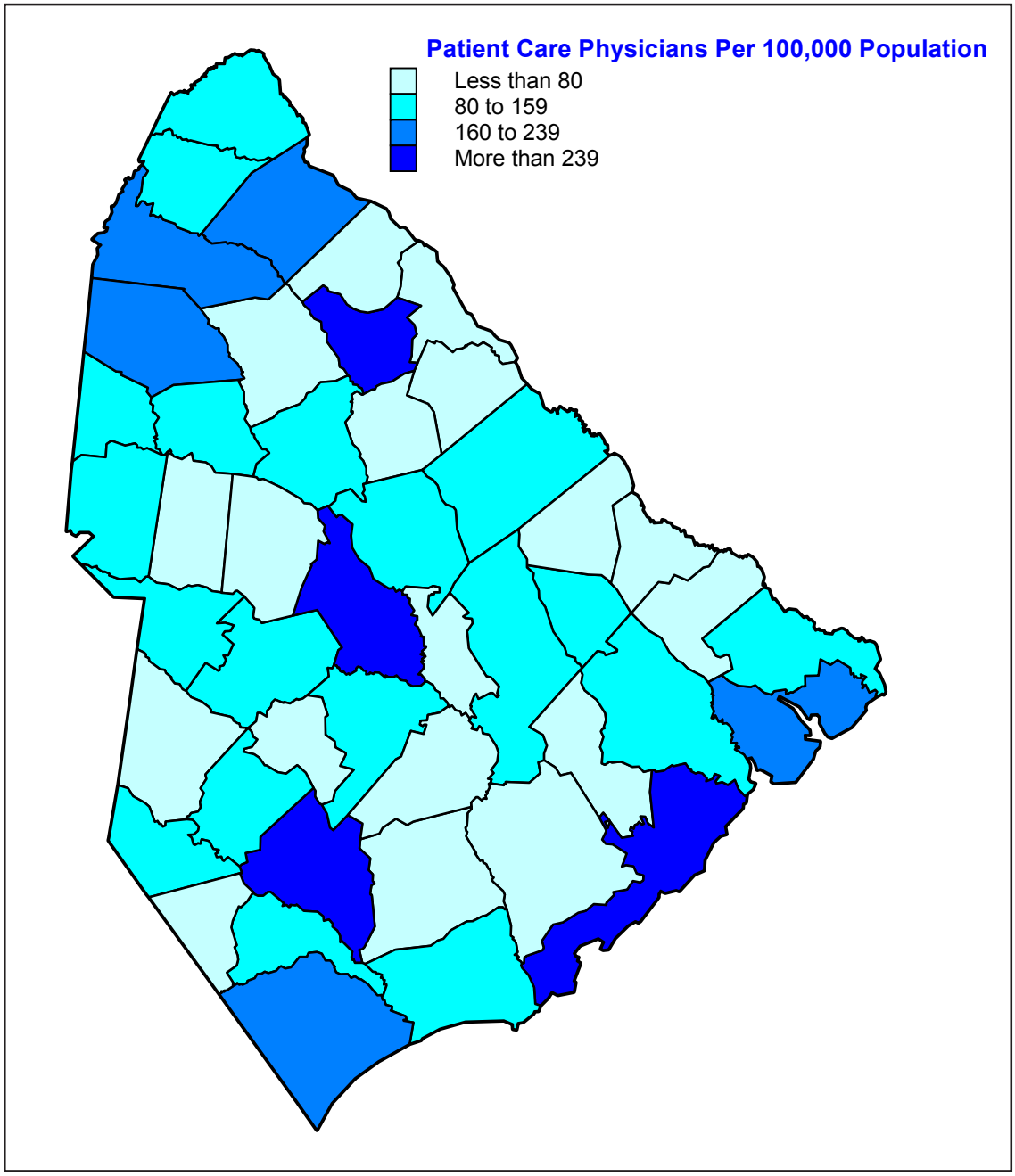
- Among physicians, 40.9% completed their residency in state, which is slightly higher than the 38.2% of practicing physicians in the region that still practice in the same state as their residency training. Meanwhile 37.8% of the physicians practicing in the South Carolina attended medical school in South Carolina.

- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 11.3% by 2010, slightly more quickly than the projected population growth of 8.9%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase by 2.3% by 2010.

Figure SC-10
Estimated Change in Per Capita Physicians in South Carolina, 2000-2010



Map SC-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, South Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

SOUTH CAROLINA - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	4,012,012
Change in Population (1990-2000)	15.1%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	0.5%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	1.4%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	29.6%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.2%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	0.9%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	67.9%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	69.6%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.7%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	12.2%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	14.9%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	5.7%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	0	0	**2**
Students	855	0	0	0	**855**
Per 100,000 Population	22	0	0	0	**22**
% Change 1985-1999	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	2,321 34.1%	60.2
Non-Primary Care	4,486 65.9%	116.3
Total Physicians	**6,807**	**176.4**

	Percent female
Primary Care	23.1%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	23.9%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.0%
General Surgery	3.7%
Surgery Subspecialties	5.3%
Facility Based Specialties	15.8%
Psychiatry	32.9%
Other Specialties	19.8%
Total	**17.8%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	416	10.8
Obstetrics/Gynecology	52	1.3
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	60	1.6
General Surgery	92	2.4
Surgery Subspecialties	78	2.0
Facility Based Specialties	95	2.5
Psychiatry	77	2.0
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	63	1.6
Total	**933**	**24.2**

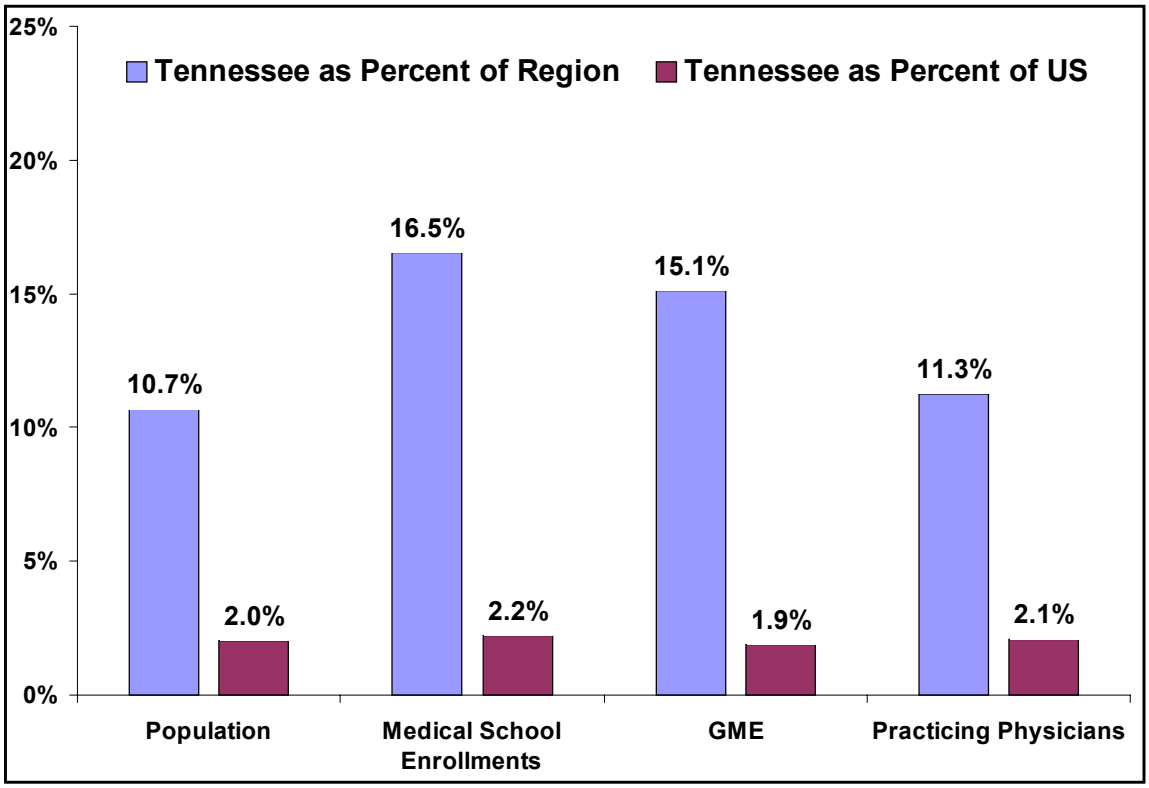
	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	5.3%	29.6%
Mexican American	0.1%	0.3%
Puerto Rican	0.2%	0.5%
Other Hispanic	2.1%	0.6%
Native American	0.7%	0.2%
Total	**8.4%**	**31.2%**

TENNESSEE

Overview

- Tennessee has 2.0% of the U.S. population, 2.2% of its medical school enrollment, 1.9% of its medical residents, and 2.1% of its practicing physicians.

Figure TN-1
Population, Medical School Enrollment, Physicians in Training and Practicing Physicians: Tennessee as Percent of Region and Nation, 2000

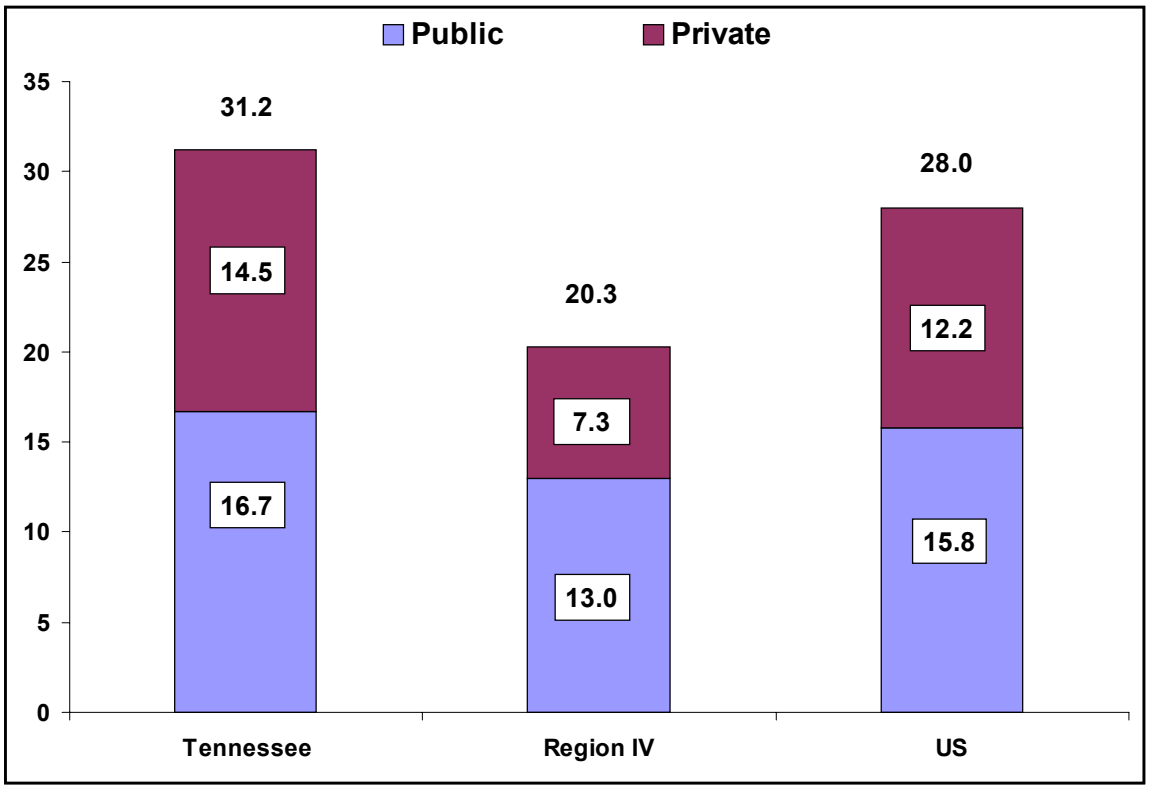


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Medical School Enrollment

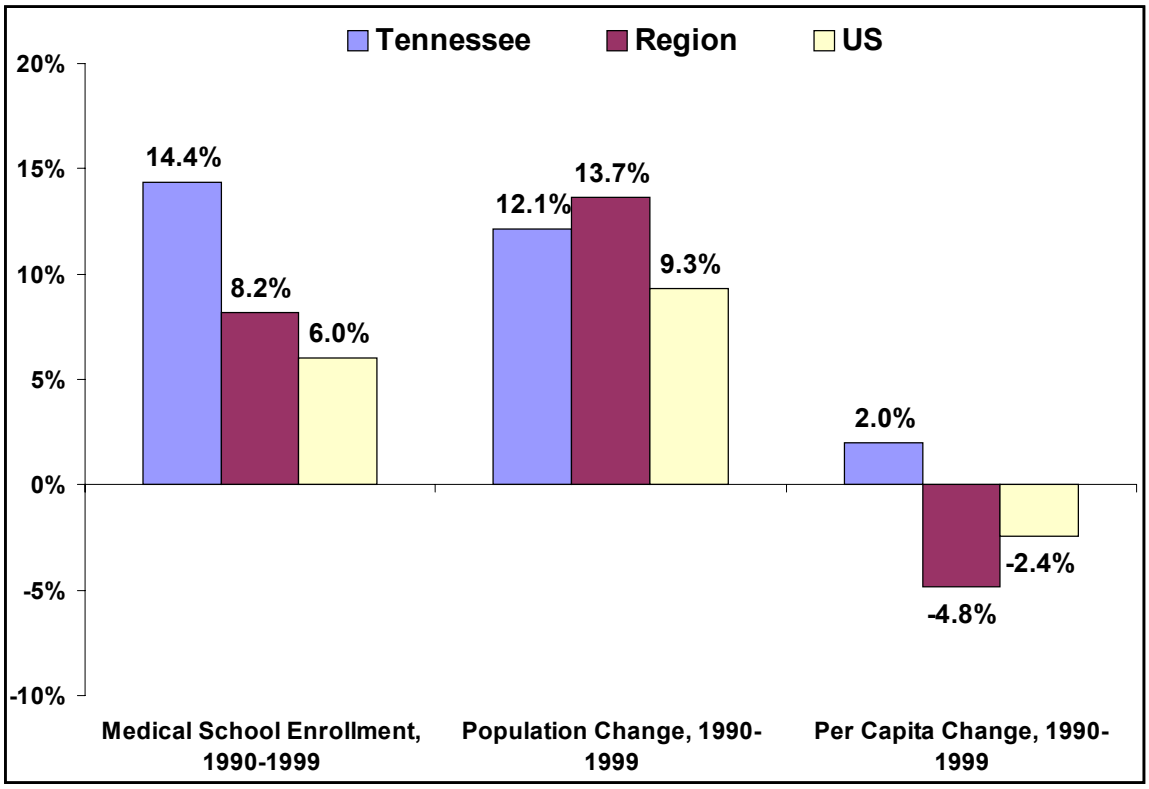
- Tennessee has the most medical students per capita in the Southeast. Tennessee has 1,713 medical school students. Its 31.2 students per 100,000 population is over 50% higher than the Southeast (20.3 per 100,000) and 11% higher than the U.S. (28.0 per 100,000). Just over half of Tennessee's medical school students attend a public school, comparable to other schools in the region that have private medical schools.

Figure TN-2
Public and Private Medical School Enrollment Per 100,000 Population in Tennessee, the Southeast and the Nation, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure TN-3
Change in Population Compared to Medical School Enrollment in Tennessee, the Southeast and U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-2000; Bureau of the Census

- Medical school enrollment increased 14.4% from 1990 to 1999 while population increased 12.1%. The resultant 2.0% increase in per capita enrollment made Tennessee one of two states in the Southeast where that figure did not decline. Per capita enrollment declined 4.8% in the region and 2.4% in the nation during that time.

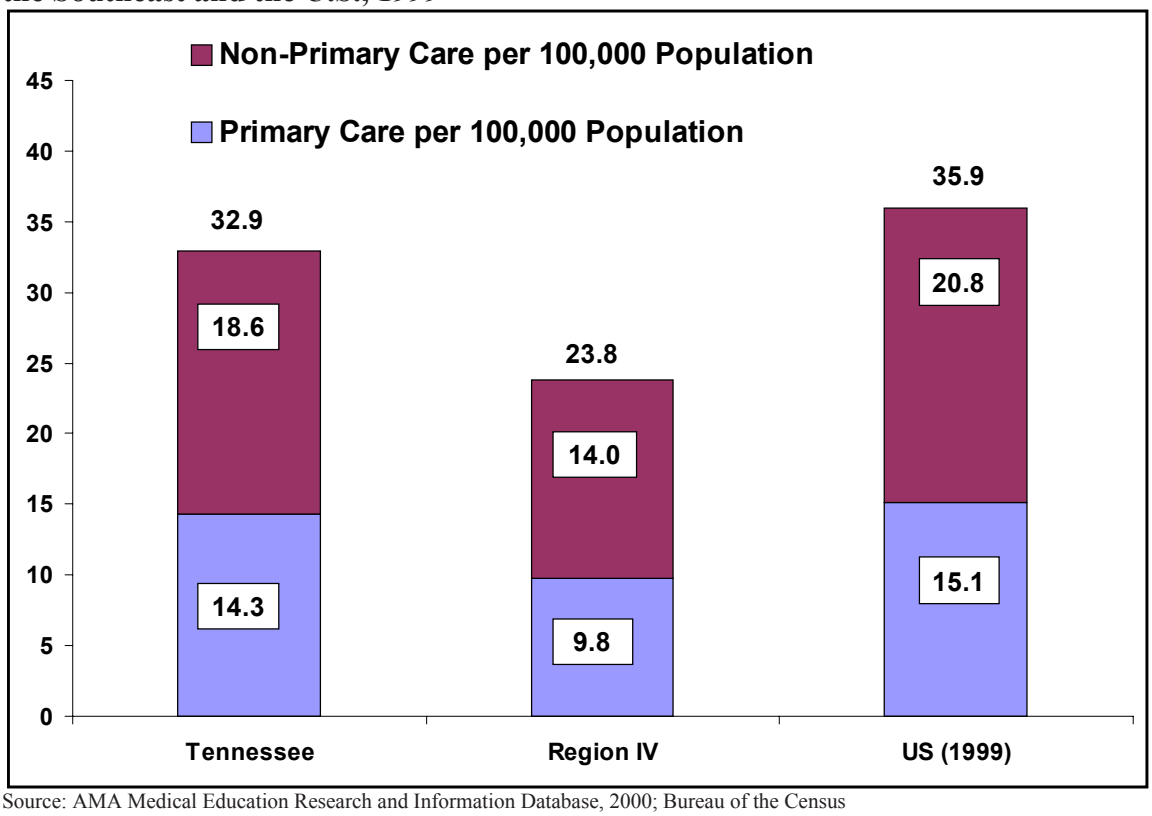
Medical Residents and Fellows

- Tennessee has the most residents and fellows per capita in the Southeast. Tennessee has 1,860 medical residents, or 32.9 per 100,000 population, 38% greater than the Southeast (23.8 per 100,000) but 8% fewer than the U.S. (35.9 per 100,000).

- The number of residents and fellows increased 24.8% from 1990 to 1999, resulting in an 11.3% increase per capita. That exceeded the regional (4.2%) and national (8.1%) increase.

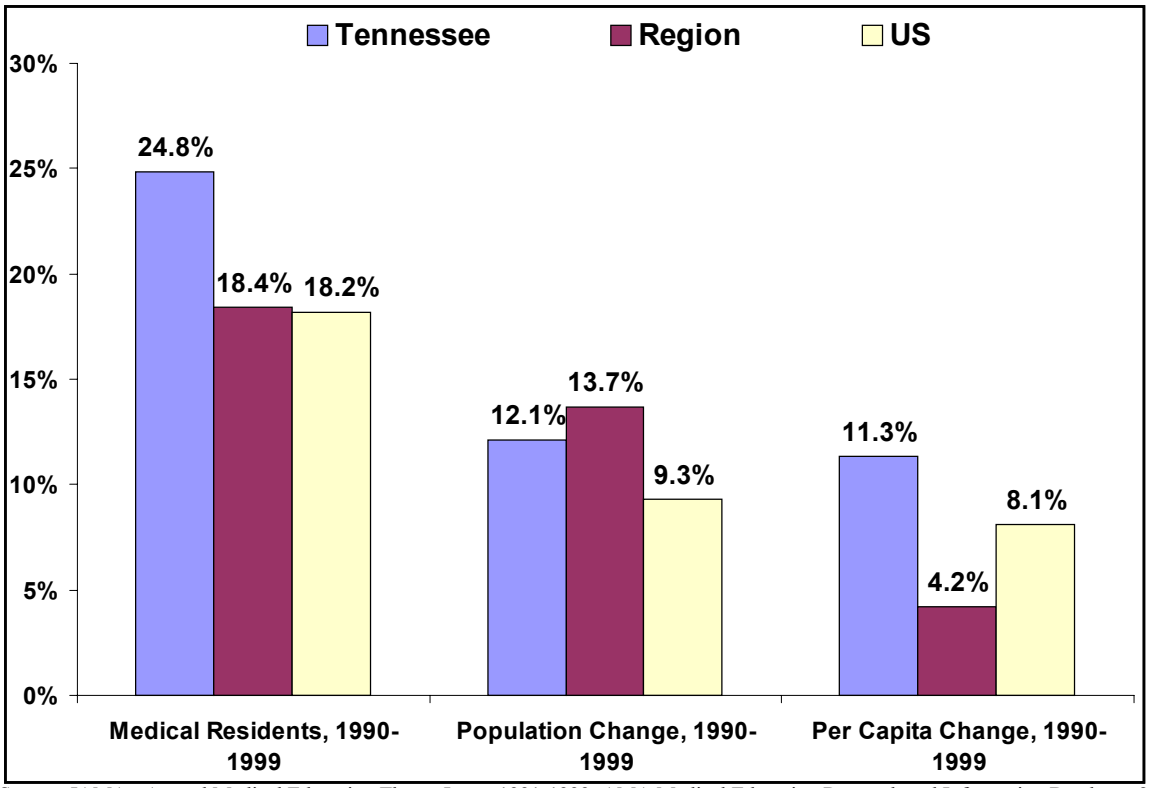
- Tennessee's in-state resident retention rate is 39.6%, which is below the 43.4% of residents trained in the region that currently practice in the same state as their training. Another 27.3% of physicians who trained in Tennessee practice in another state in the Southeast.

Figure TN-4
Residents and Fellows Training in Primary Care and Non-Primary Care in Tennessee, the Southeast and the U.S., 1999



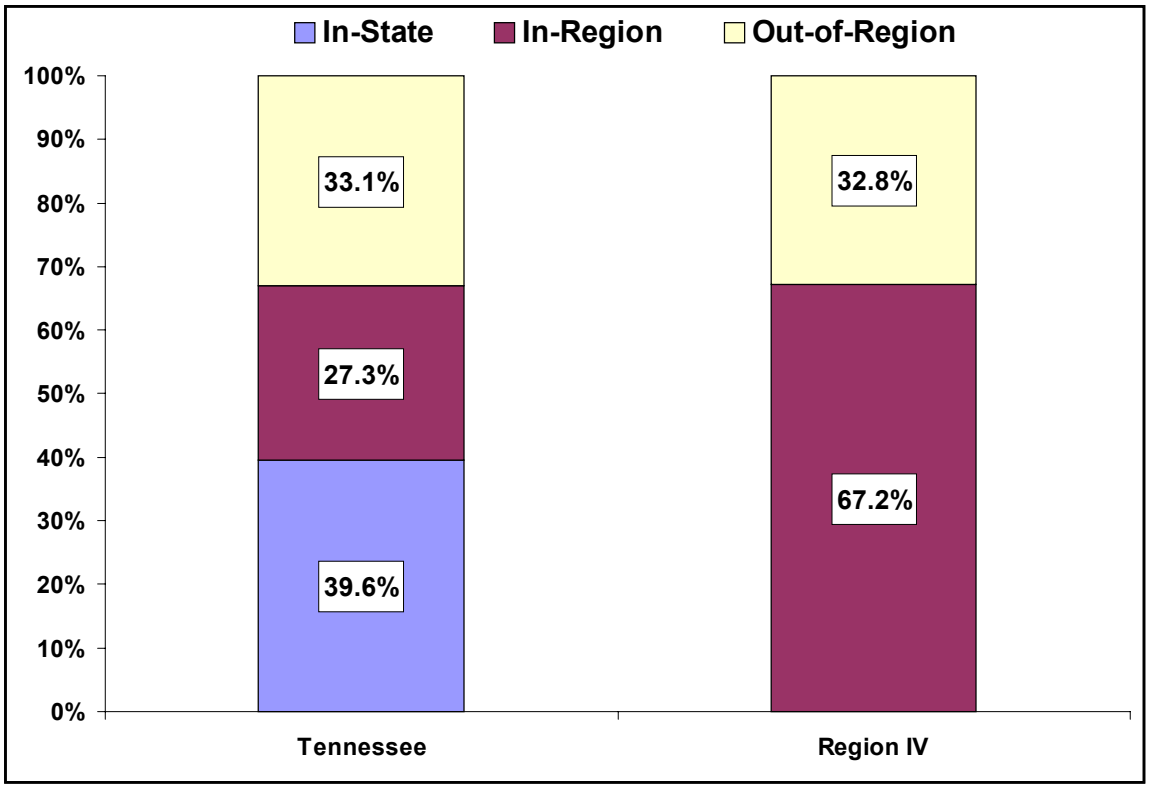
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure TN-5
Change in Population Compared to Change in Physicians in Training in Tennessee, the Southeast and the U.S., 1990-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1991-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure TN-6
Outcomes of GME: Retention of Physicians in Tennessee and the Southeast



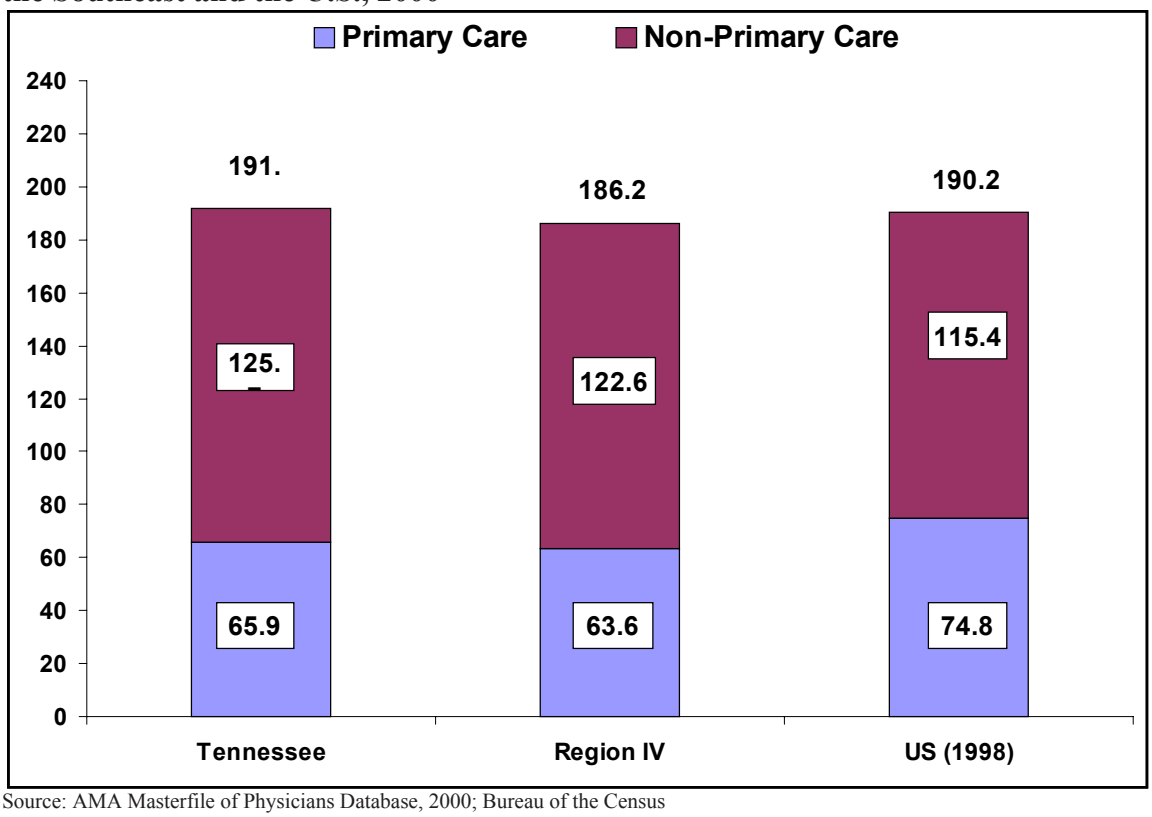
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000
Note: Retention of physicians is based on all physicians in the AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000. Thus, the retention rate is based on all physicians ever trained in a specific state.

Practicing Physicians

- Tennessee has the second highest number of practicing physicians per capita in the Southeast, behind only Florida. Tennessee has 10,839 physicians, slightly more per 100,000 population (191.6) than the Southeast (186.2) and the U.S. (190.2). Florida is the only state in the region with more physicians per capita than Tennessee. Tennessee has more non-primary care physicians per capita than the U.S. but fewer primary care physicians.

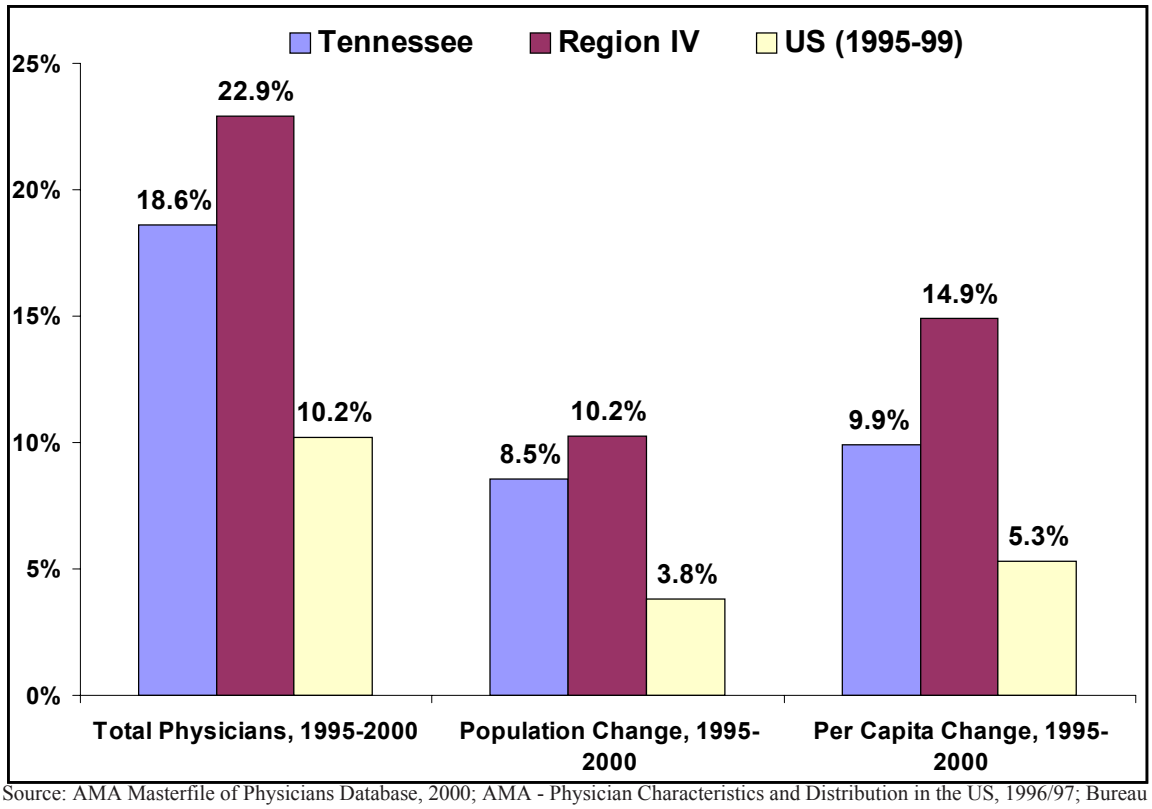
- The number of practicing physicians increased 18.6% from 1995-2000, compared to an 8.5% population increase during that span. The number of physicians per capita increased by 9.9% in Tennessee from 1995 to 2000, below the regional increase of 14.9% but above the 5.3% national increase.

Figure TN-7
Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Tennessee, the Southeast and the U.S., 2000



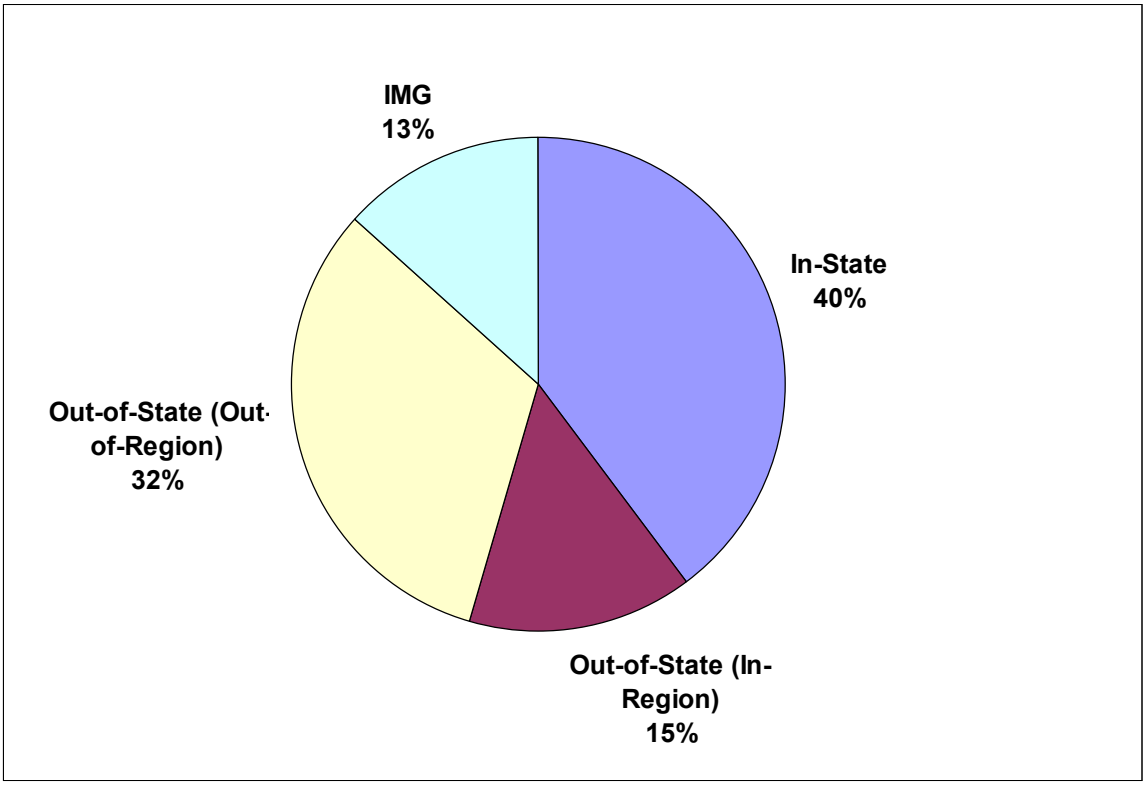
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure TN-8
Change in Physicians Per Capita, 1995-2000



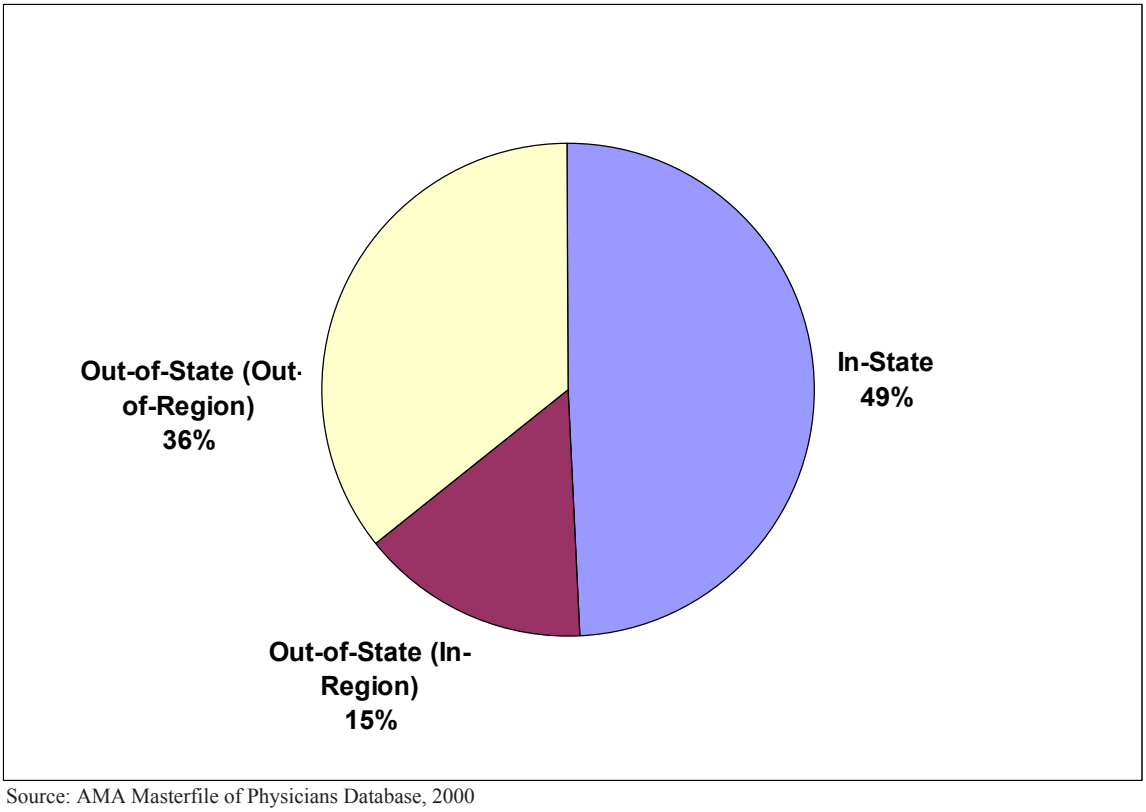
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; AMA - Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US, 1996/97; Bureau of the Census

Figure TN-9.1
Location of Medical Education of Physicians in Tennessee, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure TN-9.2
Location of Residency Training of Physicians in Tennessee, 2000

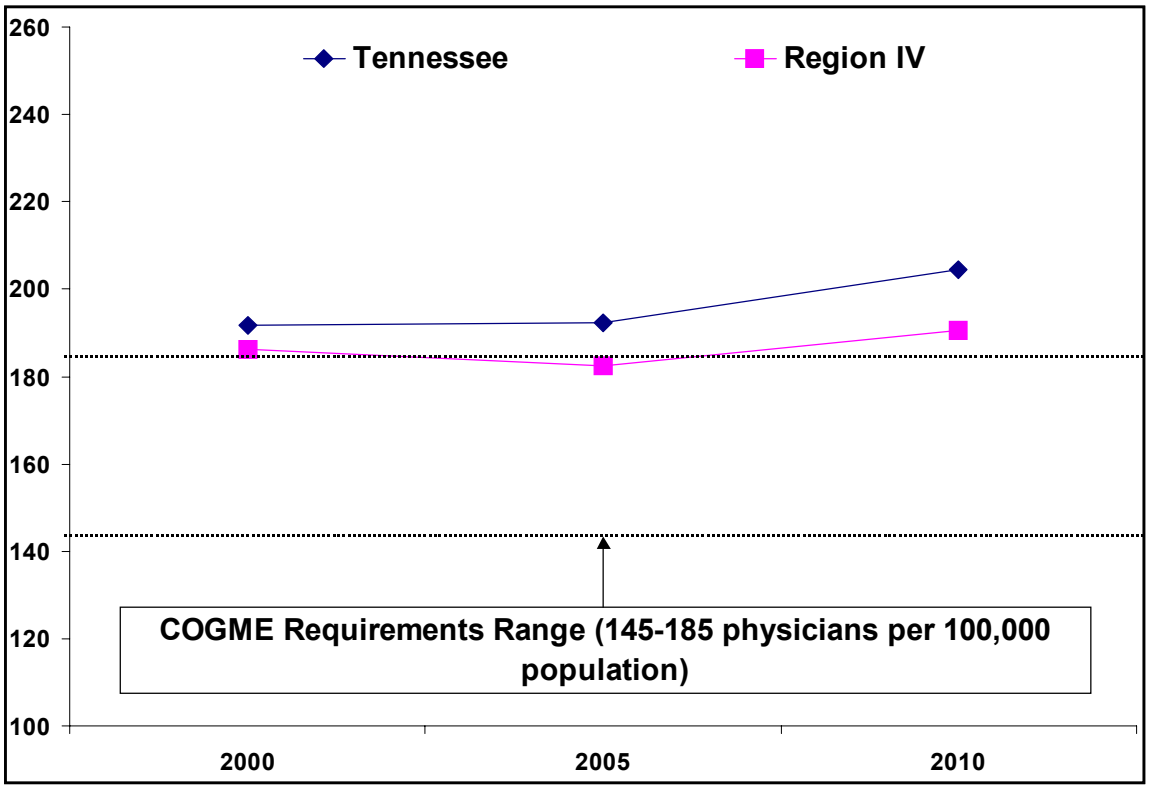


Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

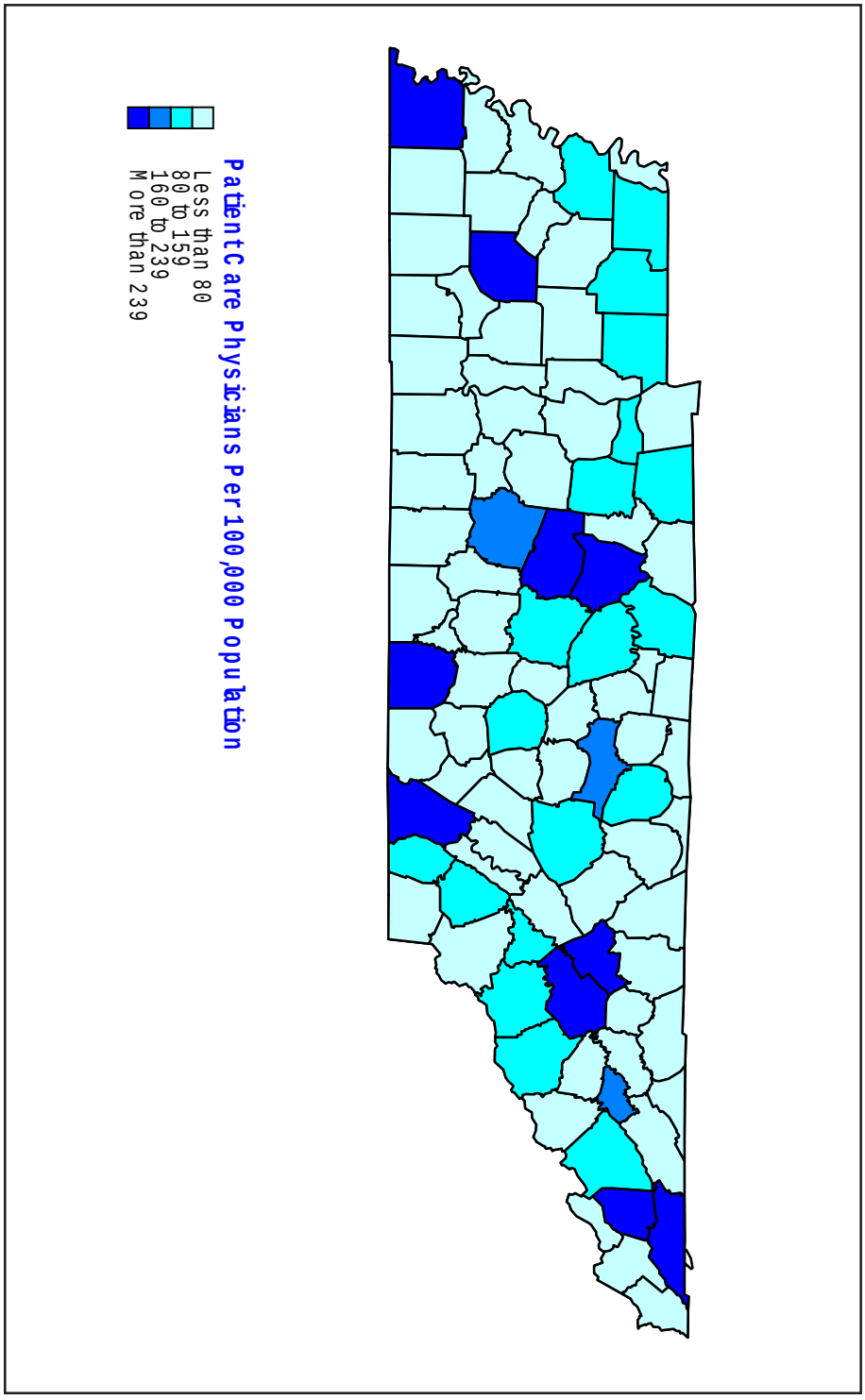
- Among physicians, 49.2% completed their residency in state, highest in the region where 38.2% of the physicians are practicing in the same state in which they were trained. Among physicians, 39.7% attended medical school in state.

- The number of physicians in the state is projected to increase 16.2% by 2010, outstripping a projected population growth of 9.0%. Based on these numbers, the number of physicians per 100,000 population is projected to increase 6.6% by 2010.

Figure TN-10
Estimated Change in Physicians Per 100,000 Population in Tennessee, 2000-2010



Map TN-1
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by County, Tennessee



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

TENNESSEE - SUMMARY

Population

Total Population (2000)	5,689,283
Change in Population (1990-2000)	16.7%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	4.9%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	1.2%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	16.5%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.2%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	1.0%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	81.1%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	68.0%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.7%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	12.4%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	13.6%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	7.2%

Medical School (1999)

	Public		Private		
	Allo.	Osteo.	Allo.	Osteo.	Total
Schools	2	0	2	0	**4**
Students	916	0	797	0	**1713**
Per 100,000 Population	17	0	15	0	**31**
% Change 1985-1999	-1%	0%	11%	0%	**4%**

Practicing Physicians (2000)

	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	3,728 34.4%	65.9
Non-Primary Care	7,111 65.6%	125.7
Total Physicians	**10,839**	**191.6**

	Percent female
Primary Care	23.3%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	25.2%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.0%
General Surgery	7.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	5.1%
Facility Based Specialties	15.9%
Psychiatry	30.3%
Other Specialties	22.0%
Total	**17.8%**

Physicians in Training (Residents and Fellows, 2000)

	Residents & Fellows	Residents & Fellows Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	808	14.3
Obstetrics/Gynecology	92	1.6
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	107	1.9
General Surgery	197	3.5
Surgery Subspecialties	188	3.3
Facility Based Specialties	234	4.1
Psychiatry	83	1.5
Osteopathy	0	0.0
Other Specialties	151	2.7
Total	**1,860**	**32.9**

	Residents & Fellows	Population
Non-Hispanic Black	6.4%	16.5%
Mexican American	0.4%	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.0%	0.5%
Other Hispanic	2.2%	0.5%
Native American	0.2%	0.2%
Total	**9.2%**	**17.9%**

Chapter 2
BACKGROUND STATE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH RESOURCES INFORMATION

A critical starting point for a study of the physicians in a specific region is a discussion of population demographics. Without a perspective grounded in the basic population demographics, as well as the health care service delivery system within which the physicians operate, it is difficult to understand historical patterns and trends or to assess the appropriateness of future projections.

Table 2.1
Region IV and United States Demographic Comparisons

Demographic Characteristics	Region IV	United States
Total Population (2000)	53,252,966	281,421,906
Change in Population (1990-2000)	19.1%	13.1%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	2.4%	1.6%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	5.8%	11.5%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	20.6%	11.8%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.5%	0.9%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	1.4%	4.0%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	71.7%	71.9%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	73.5%	80.0%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	51.6%	51.1%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	13.7%	12.7%
Percent of Population in Poverty (1999)	13.7%	12.4%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	6.2%	6.8%

Source: Bureau of the Census

- Overall, Region IV comprised nearly one-fifth (18.7%) of the 1999 United States population, or just over 53 million people. The region had experienced faster growth than the United States as a whole, growing 19.1% between 1990 and 2000 compared with 13.1% for the nation. The region is also projected to grow more quickly between 2000 and 2005 than the nation.

- Region IV had a substantially larger percentage of its population, in 1999, that was non-Hispanic Black (20.6%) than the United States (11.8%).

- In 1999, the region and the United States had similar percentages of the population that were non-Hispanic White (71.7% and 71.9%, respectively).

- Region IV had a smaller percentage of the population, in 1999, that was Hispanic (5.8%) than the nation as a whole (11.5%). The region also had relatively fewer American Indians (0.5%) and Asian and Pacific Islanders (1.4%) than the nation as a whole (0.9% and 4.0%, respectively).

- A slightly larger percentage of the population, in 1999, was 65 years of age or older in Region IV (13.7%) than in the nation as a whole (12.7%). Similar percentages of the population were female in the region (51.6%) and the United States (51.1%) in 1999.

- Slightly less than three-quarters (73.5%) of the population in Region IV resided in metropolitan areas in 1996 [as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census]. This was lower than the United States (80.0%).

- A larger percentage of the population in the region lived in poverty (13.7%) than in the United States (12.4%) in 1999. In 1996, a slightly lower percentage of the population received public assistance in the region (6.2%) than in the nation as a whole (6.8%).

- In Georgia and Florida, the population had grown at the fastest rate (26.4% and 23.5%, respectively) between 1990 an 2000. The populations of Alabama and Tennessee are projected to grow the most between 2000 and 2005 (4.1% and 4.9%, respectively).

- Florida had the largest percentage of the population that was Hispanic (15.4%) in 1999. Of the remaining states in the region, only Georgia and North Carolina had Hispanic populations comprising more than two percent of the state population.

Table 2.2
State Level Demographic Comparisons

Demographic Characteristics	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee
Total Population (2000)	4,447,100	15,982,378	8,186,453	4,041,769	2,844,658	8,049,313	4,012,012	5,689,283
Change in Population (1990-2000)	10.1%	23.5%	26.4%	9.6%	10.5%	21.4%	15.1%	16.7%
Projected Change in Total Population (2000-2005)	4.1%	1.9%	2.8%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	0.5%	4.9%
Percent of Population Hispanic (1999)	1.0%	15.4%	3.1%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999)	25.9%	14.3%	28.3%	7.2%	36.3%	21.7%	29.6%	16.5%
Percent of Population American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut (1999)	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999)	0.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Percent of Population Non-Hispanic White (1999)	72.1%	68.0%	66.3%	91.1%	61.7%	73.3%	67.9%	81.1%
Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas (1996)	67.7%	92.9%	68.5%	48.2%	35.3%	66.8%	69.6%	68.0%
Percent of Population Female (1999)	52.0%	51.5%	51.3%	51.4%	52.1%	51.5%	51.7%	51.7%
Percent of Population 65 Years and Over (1999)	13.0%	18.1%	9.8%	12.5%	12.1%	12.5%	12.2%	12.4%
Percent of Population in Poverty (2000)	16.2%	14.4%	14.7%	16.0%	18.1%	12.6%	14.9%	13.6%
Percent of Population Receiving Public Aid (1996)	6.0%	5.9%	7.0%	8.6%	9.3%	3.5%	5.7%	7.2%

Source: Bureau of the Census

- In 1999, for each state in the region, with the exception of Florida, the largest minority group was non-Hispanic Black. Mississippi had the largest percentage of the population non-Hispanic Black (36.3%), while Kentucky was substantially lower (7.2%).

- Kentucky had the largest percentage of the population in 1999 that was non-Hispanic White (91.1%), while Mississippi had the smallest (61.7%).

- Florida had the greatest percentage of its population residing in metropolitan areas (92.9%) in 1996 [as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census], while Mississippi and Kentucky had the lowest percentage of their populations in metropolitan areas (35.3% and 48.2%, respectively).

- Very similar percentages of the populations of the states in the region were female in 1999, ranging from 51.3% in Georgia to 52.1% in Mississippi.

- A substantially larger portion of Florida's population in 1999 was 65 years of age or older (18.1%), compared with the remaining states in the region. The state with the next highest percentage was Alabama (13.0%). Georgia had the lowest percentage of people aged 65 or older (9.8%).

- A somewhat larger percentage of Mississippi's population was living in poverty (18.1%) in 1999, compared with the other states in the region. North Carolina had the smallest percentage of its population living in poverty (12.6%).

- The per capita concentrations of hospital (1998) and nursing facility (1997) beds were greater in Region IV than the United States as a whole. However, in terms of nursing home beds per capita 85 years of age and older, the nation had 25% more than the region in 1998. The percentage of nursing home beds that were occupied was higher in Region IV than the nation in 1997 (89.0% compared with 83.5%).

- The per capita concentrations of physician assistants (1999), nurse practitioners (1999), and registered nurses (1998) were very similar in the region (12, 27, and 831 per 100,000 population, respectively) and the nation (13, 30, and 829 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Table 2.3
Region IV and United States Health Resources Comparisons

Health Resources	Region	U.S.
Avg. Daily Hospital Census per 100,000 Population (1998)	212	194
Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population (1998)	348	311
Nursing Facility Beds per 100,000 Population (1997)	564	686
Percent of Community Hospital Beds Occupied (1998)	60.9%	62.4%
Nursing Home Beds per 1,000 Population Age 85 + (1998)	369	448
Percent of Nursing Home Beds Occupied (1997)	89.0%	83.5%
Physician Assistants per 100,000 Population (1999)	12	13
Nurse Practitioners per 100,000 Population (1999)	27	30
Registered Nurses per 100,000 Population (1998)	831	829
HMO Penetration (1998)	23.1%	29.2%
State Health Expenditures Per Capita (1998)	$216	$237
Medicare Payments per Beneficiary (1997)	N/A	$5,416
Medicaid Expenses (as a percentage of state spending) (1998)	N/A	19.5%
Medical Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	3,878	3,977
Dental Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	226	260
Total Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	4,104	4,238
Health Care Employment (as a percentage of total jobs) (1998)	N/A	7.9%
State and Public FTE Employees in Health and Hospitals per 100,000 Population (1997)	703	509

Source: Bureau of the Census; NCSBN, 2001

- Managed care penetration in 1998 was lower in Region IV (23.1%) than the nation (29.2%). State health espenditures per capita were also lower in the region ($216) than the country as a whole ($237).

- In 1997. the number of health services employees per capita in Region IV was slightly fewer than in the United States as a whole. There were 99 (2.5%) fewer medical health services employees per 100,000 population in the region than in the nation. There were also 34 (13.1%) fewer dental health services employees per 100,000 population in the region than in the country.

- Health care employment made up 7.9% of the total jobs in the United States in 1997. Because data are not available for Alabama, a comparison with Region IV is not possible.

- Finally, Region IV had a greater per capita number of state and public FTE employees in health and hospitals than the United States in 1997. The region had 194 (38%) more state and public FTE employees per capita in health and hospitals than the nation as a whole.

Table 2.4
State Level Health Resources Comparisons

Health Resources	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tenn
Avg. Daily Hospital Census per 100,000 Population (1998)	229	199	196	221	294	211	197	2
Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population (1998)	391	330	330	387	473	309	300	3
Nursing Facility Beds per 100,000 Population (1997)	572	530	524	650	637	533	462	7
Percent of Community Hospital Beds Occupied (1998)	58.7%	60.3%	59.4%	57.1%	62.1%	68.4%	65.7%	56
Nursing Home Beds per 1,000 Population Age 85 + (1998)	393	266	479	450	424	396	390	5
Percent of Nursing Home Beds Occupied (1998)	92.5%	83.4%	92.2%	90.8%	93.1%	92.5%	87.1%	89
Physician Assistants per 100,000 Population (1999)	5	12	15	9	1	24	7	
Nurse Practitioners per 100,000 Population (1999)	23	33	25	22	24	32	27	3
Registered Nurses per 100,000 Population (1998)	767	862	733	828	765	911	815	8
HMO Penetration (1998)	12.1%	31.3%	15.8%	33.9%	3.2%	18.1%	9.7%	38
State Health Expenditures Per Capita (1998)	$345	$157	$181	$194	$260	$237	$348	$1
Medicare Payments per Beneficiary (1997)	$5,459	$6,152	$5,223	$4,888	$5,680	$4,552	$4,681	$5
Medicaid Expenses (as a percentage of state spending) (1998)	18.8%	15.2%	16.9%	18.9%	22.1%	19.4%	17.5%	23
Medical Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	3,925	4,084	3,445	4,042	3,810	3,884	3,222	4,2
Dental Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	206	260	242	201	156	216	201	2
Total Health Services Employees per 100,000 Population (1997)	4,130	4,344	3,687	4,243	3,966	4,099	3,423	4,4
Health Care Employment (as a percentage of total jobs) (1998)	N/A	8.7%	6.3%	8.6%	6.8%	6.2%	4.9%	7.
State and Public FTE Employees in Health and Hospitals per 100,000 Population (1997)	1,064	466	922	395	1,118	681	1,040	5

Source: Bureau of the Census; NCSBN, 2001

- In 1998, the per capita average daily hospital census in the states of Region IV varies widely from a low in Georgia of 196 to a high in Mississippi of 294. South Carolina has the fewest hospital beds per 100,000 with 300, while Mississippi has the greatest with 473 per 100,000 population. Nursing facility beds also varied widely from a low of 462 per 100,000 in South Carolina to a high of 727 in Tennessee. The occupancy rates of community hospital beds in the region were relatively similar ranging from 56.9% in Tennessee to 68.4% in North Carolina.

- Florida has the fewest nursing home beds with only 266 per 1,000 population 85 years of age and older in 1998. Tennessee and Georgia have the highest levels with 511 and 479, respectively. These states have more than twice the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 85 years of age and older than Florida. Interestingly, Florida also has the lowest occupancy rate for these nursing home beds at 83.4%, while Georgia has one of the highest rates at 92.2%.

- In 1999, the per capita concentration of physician assistants was highest in North Carolina (24 per 100,000 population) and lowest in Mississippi (1 per 100,000). Tennessee had the greatest per capita concentration of nurse practitioners (36 per 100,000). While Kentucky had the fewest nurse practitioners per capita (22 per 100,000).

- North Carolina had the highest number of registered nurses per capita in 1998 (911 per 100,000 population), followed by Tennessee (875 per 100,000) and Florida (862 per 100,000). Georgia had the smallest concentration of registered nurses with a 733 registered nurse to 100,000 population ratio.

- HMO penetration varied widely among the states in the region in 1998. Tennessee had the greatest HMO penetration (38.0%), a level over 11 times as great as Mississippi (3.2%) which had the least HMO penetration. Kentucky and Florida also had HMO penetration rates greater than 30%.

- Among the eight states, South Carolina had the greatest state health expenditures per capita in 1998 ($348), less than 1% greater than the next highest state, Alabama ($345), and more than double the state with the least per capita state health expenditures, Florida ($157).

- Medicare payments per beneficiary in 1997 also varied widely with Florida at the high end ($6,152) and North Carolina at the low end ($4,552). Medicare benefits per beneficiary in Florida were 35% higher than those in North Carolina.

- In terms of a portion of all state spending in 1998, Tennessee spent the most on Medicaid at close to one-quarter (23.9%) of the state's total spending. Mississippi ranked second with just over 22% of its total spending on Medicaid. Florida allocated the least amount with just over 15% of its total spending going toward Medicaid expenses.

- In 1997, Tennessee had the most total health services employees per capita (4,461 per 100,000 population),while South Carolina had the fewest (3,423 per 100,000). Medical health services employees per capita was greatest in Tennessee (4,249 per 100,000) and least in South Carolina (3,222 per 100,000). Dental health services employees were most abundant in Florida (260 per 100,000) and least in Mississippi (156 per 100,000).

- Health care sector employment as a percentage of the total jobs in the state in 1998 was greatest in Florida (8.7%) and Kentucky (8.6%) and least in South Carolina (4.9%).

- Mississippi had the greatest concentration of public and state employees in health and hospitals per capita in 1997 (1,118 per 100,000 population), while Kentucky had the fewest (395 per 100,000). Alabama and South Carolina joined Mississippi with over 1,000 FTEs per 100,000 population in this type of employment.

CHAPTER 3

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Medical schools in a state are a major source of the new physicians that provide health care to the public. They are the first segment in the physician production pipeline. This chapter describes the state of undergraduate medical school and their students in the states that make up Region IV, with historical data on total enrollments, first-year enrollments, and graduates for allopathic and osteopathic medical schools in the eight states.

Table 3.1
Number of Medical Schools, 1999

		Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region IV	U.S.
Public	Allopathic	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	14	77
	Osteopathic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Subtotal	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	14	83
Private	Allopathic	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	8	48
	Osteopathic	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	13
	Subtotal	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	10	61
	Total	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**24**	**144**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 2000

- Region IV is similar to the United States as a whole in terms of its distribution of medical schools between public and private auspices with 58% of its schools being public. Among the states in the region, there are similar patterns as the states with the greatest number of medical schools also have similar public/private distributions, with the exception of Georgia which relies heavily on private medical schools. Mississippi has only one medical school.

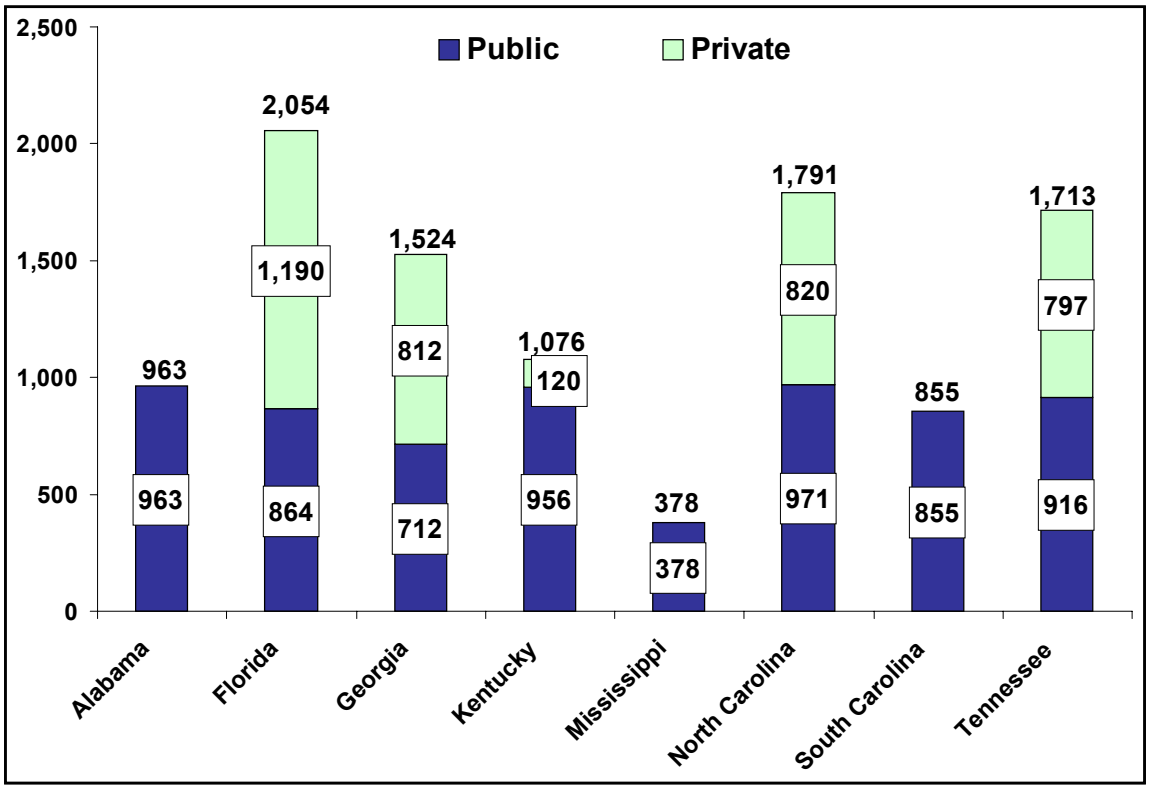
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

- Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina have no private medical school enrollment and the lowest total enrollments for the eight states in Region IV.

- Florida has the largest total enrollment in medical school with 2,054 enrollees. Mississippi has the lowest medical school enrollment with 378 enrollees.

- North Carolina has the largest public medical school enrollment at 971, while Mississippi has the lowest public school enrollment at 378.

Figure 3.1
Total Medical School Enrollment, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000

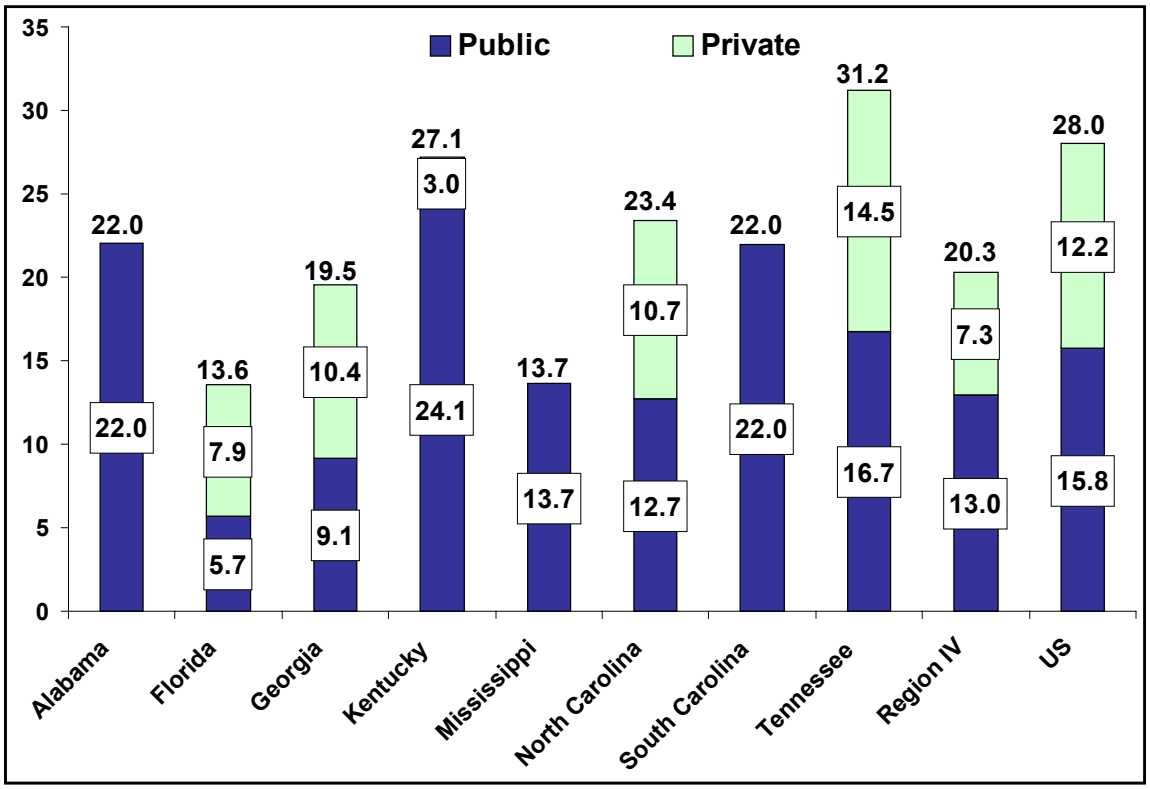
- Florida has the largest private medical school enrollment (1,190), while Kentucky has the lowest private medical school enrollment (120), for those with private medical school enrollees.

- Florida and Mississippi have the lowest medical school enrollments per 100,000 population in the region (13.6 and 13.7 respectively), while Tennessee and Kentucky have the largest medical school enrollments per 100,000 (31.2 and 27.1, respectively).

- Only Tennessee has a higher medical school enrollment per 100,000 population than the U.S. (31.2 compared to 28.0).

- Kentucky, Alabama, and South Carolina have the largest public medical school enrollments per 100,000 population in the region (24.1, 22.0, and 22.0 respectively). Florida (5.7) and Georgia (9.1) have the lowest public medical school enrollments per 100,000 population in the region.

Figure 3.2
Total Medical School Enrollment per 100,000 Population, 1999



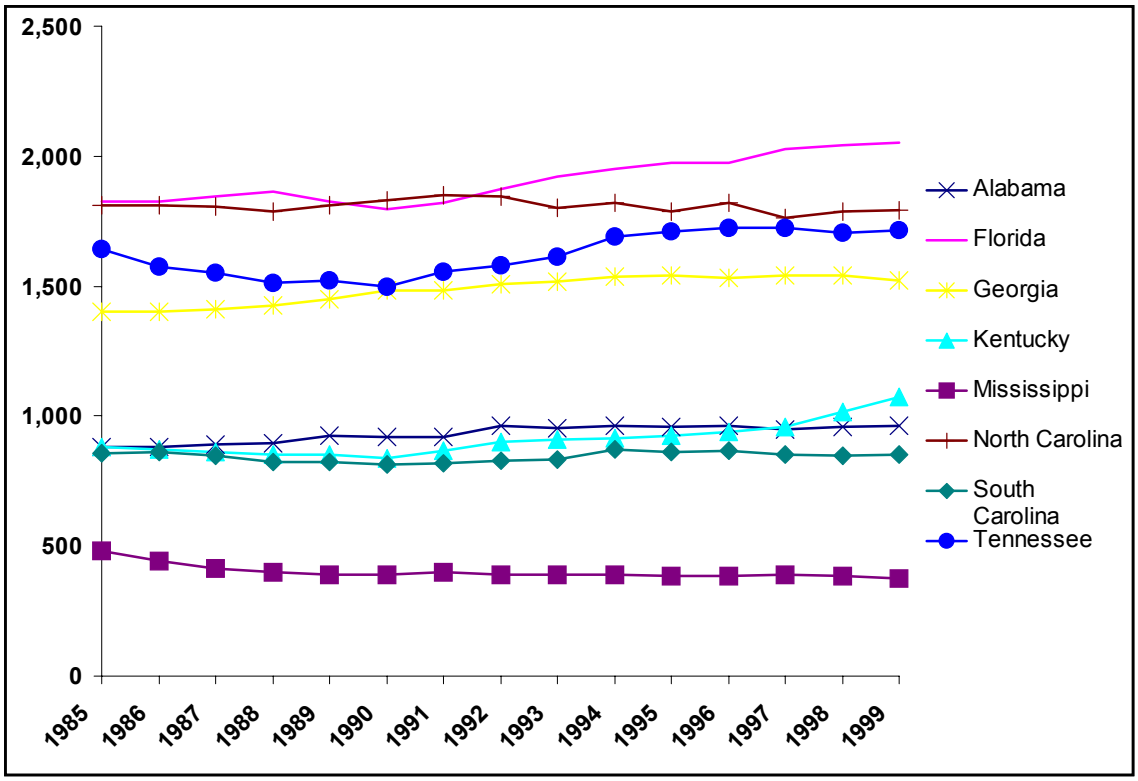
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Tennessee and North Carolina have the largest private medical school enrollments per 100,000 population in the region (14.5 and 10.7, respectively). For those states with private medical schools, Kentucky and Florida had the lowest enrollments per 100,000 population (3.0 and 7.9, respectively).

- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky experienced small increases in medical enrollment between 1985 and 1999.

- North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee had similar enrollment in 1999 as 1985. Enrollment in Tennessee dropped during the late 1980s, but returned to 1985 levels by 1994.

Figure 3.3
Trend in Total Medical School Enrollment, 1985-1999



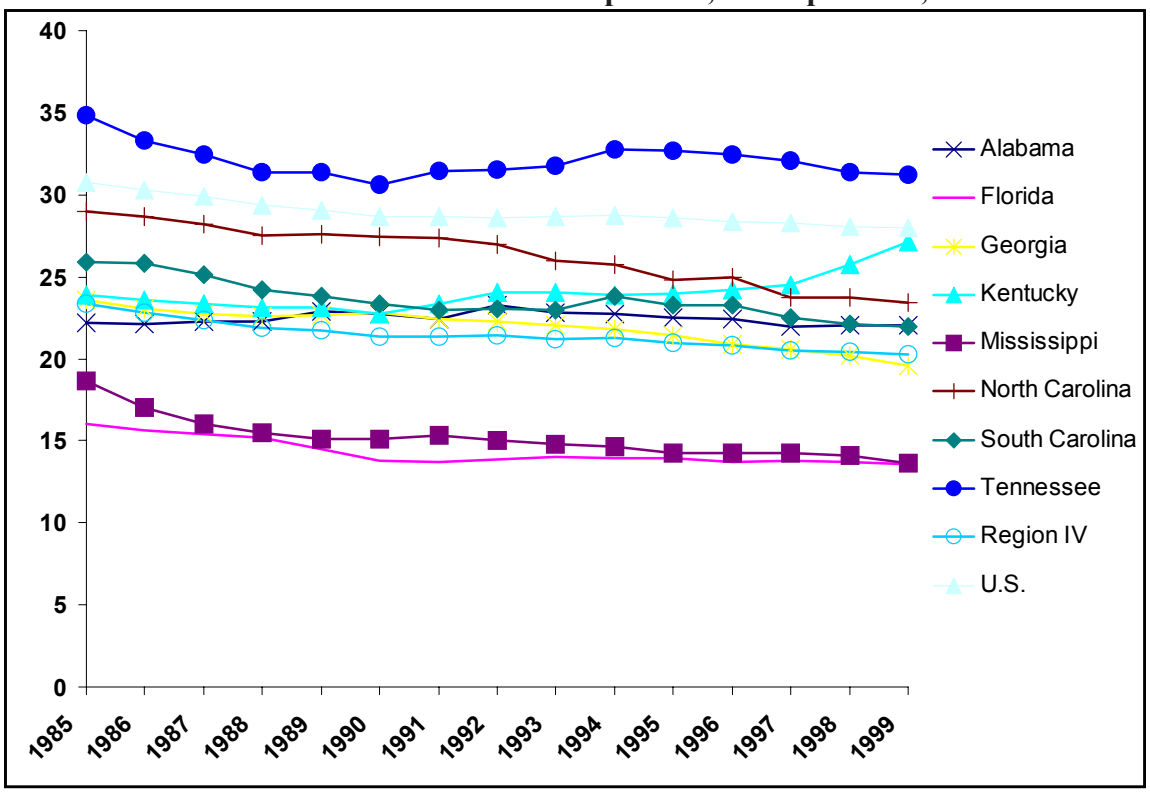
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

- Only Mississippi saw a drop in medical school enrollment between 1985 and 1999.

- The majority of the states saw a decrease in medical school enrollment per 100,000 population between 1985 and 1999. Only Kentucky experienced an increase in total enrollment between 1985 and 1999, while Alabama had a similar enrollment in 1999 as 1985.

- Florida and Kentucky are the only states in the region with Osteopathic medical school enrollees (587 and 120 respectively).

Figure 3.4
Trends in Total Medical School Enrollment per 100,000 Population, 1985-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000; Bureau of the Census

Table 3.2
Allopathic and Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment, 1999

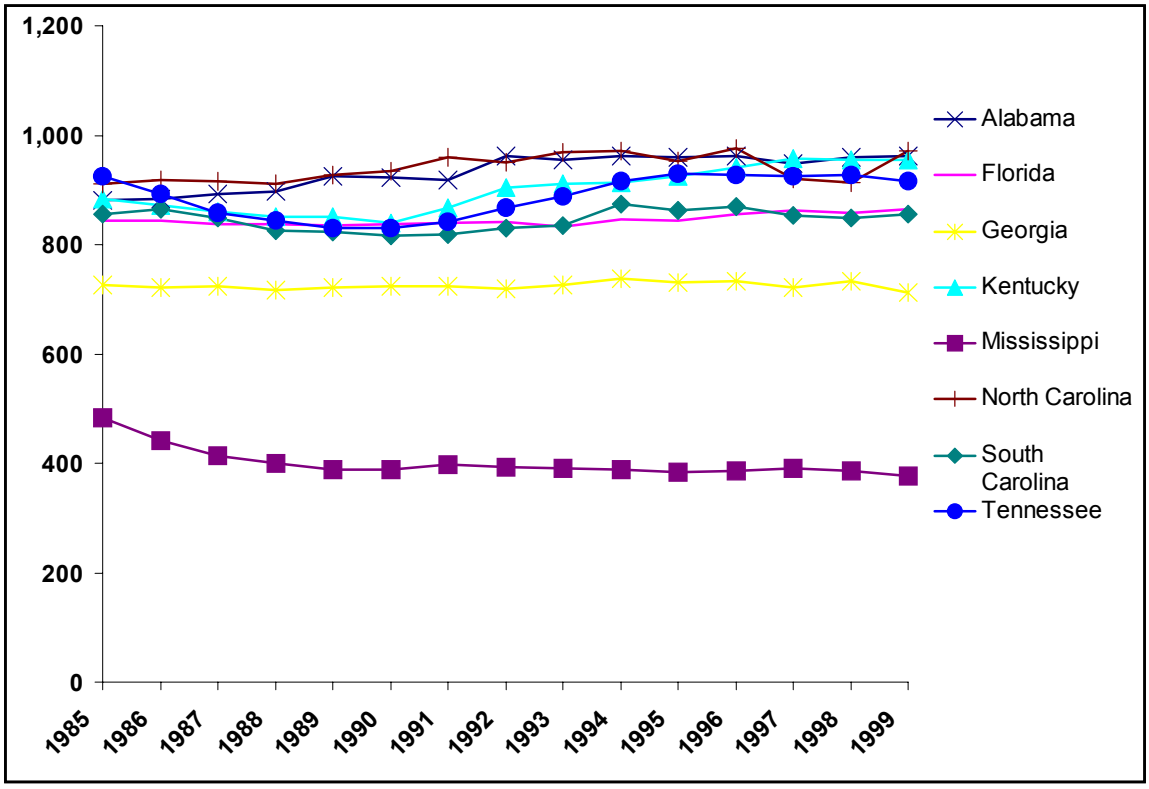
Medical School Enrollment	Alabama (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	Florida (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	Georgia (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	Kentucky (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99
Allopathic												
Public	963	22.0	9.3%	864	5.7	2.2%	712	9.1	-2.1%	956	24.1	8.3%
Private	0	0.0	0.0%	603	4.0	-7.1%	812	10.4	19.9%	0	0.0	0.0%
Sub-total	*963*	*22.0*	*9.3%*	*1,467*	*9.7*	*-1.8%*	*1,524*	*19.6*	*8.5%*	*956*	*24.1*	*8.3%*
Osteopathic	0	0.0	0.0%	587	3.9	77.9%	0	0.0	0.0%	120	3.0	N/A
Total	**963**	**22.0**	**9.3%**	**2,054**	**13.6**	**12.6%**	**1,524**	**19.6**	**8.5%**	**1,076**	**27.2**	**21.9%**

Medical School Enrollment	Mississippi (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	North Carolina (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	South Carolina (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99	Tennessee (1999) Students	per 100,000 Population	% Change 1985-99
Allopathic												
Public	378	13.7	-21.7%	971	12.7	6.7%	855	22.0	-0.1%	916	16.7	-1.1%
Private	0	0.0	0.0%	820	10.7	-9.2%	0	0.0	0.0%	797	14.5	11.2%
Sub-total	*378*	*13.7*	*-21.7%*	*1,791*	*23.4*	*-1.2%*	*855*	*22.0*	*-0.1%*	*1,713*	*31.2*	*4.3%*
Osteopathic	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%
Total	**378**	**13.7**	**-21.7%**	**1,791**	**23.4**	**-1.2%**	**855**	**22.0**	**-0.1%**	**1,713**	**31.2**	**4.3%**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Public medical school enrollment remained similar for most states in the region. Only Alabama, Kentucky, and North Carolina experienced increases in public school enrollment while Mississippi saw a large decline in enrollment.

Figure 3.5
Trends in Public School Enrollment, 1985-1999



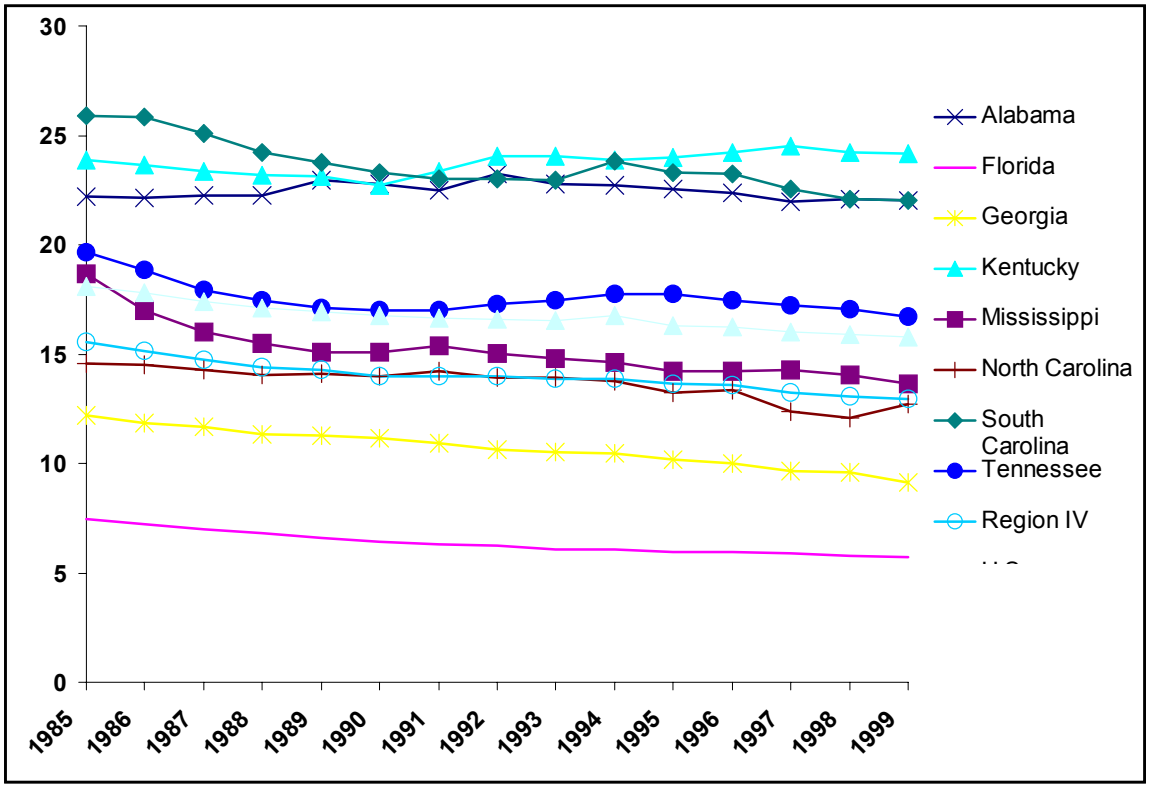
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

- All of the states experienced a decrease in public school enrollment per 100,000 population between 1985 and 1999 except for Kentucky and Alabama, which remained about the same.

- The United States as a whole decreased in public school enrollment per 100,000 population between 1985 and 1999. Region IV followed a similar decrease in public school enrollment per 100,000 population between 1985 and 1999.

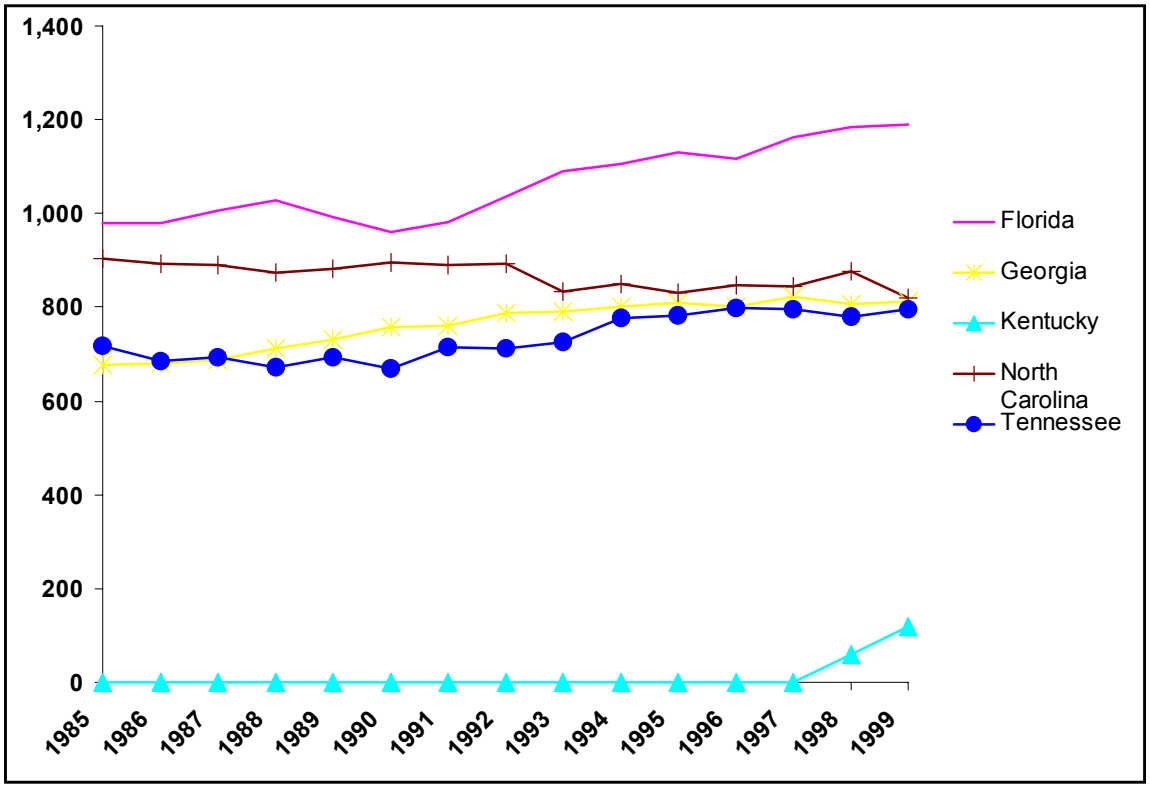
- Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee experienced increases in private medical school enrollment between 1985 and 1999. Kentucky also experienced an increase, which was due to the opening of Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine in 1997.

Figure 3.6
Trend in Public Medical School Enrollment per 100,000 Population, 1985-1999



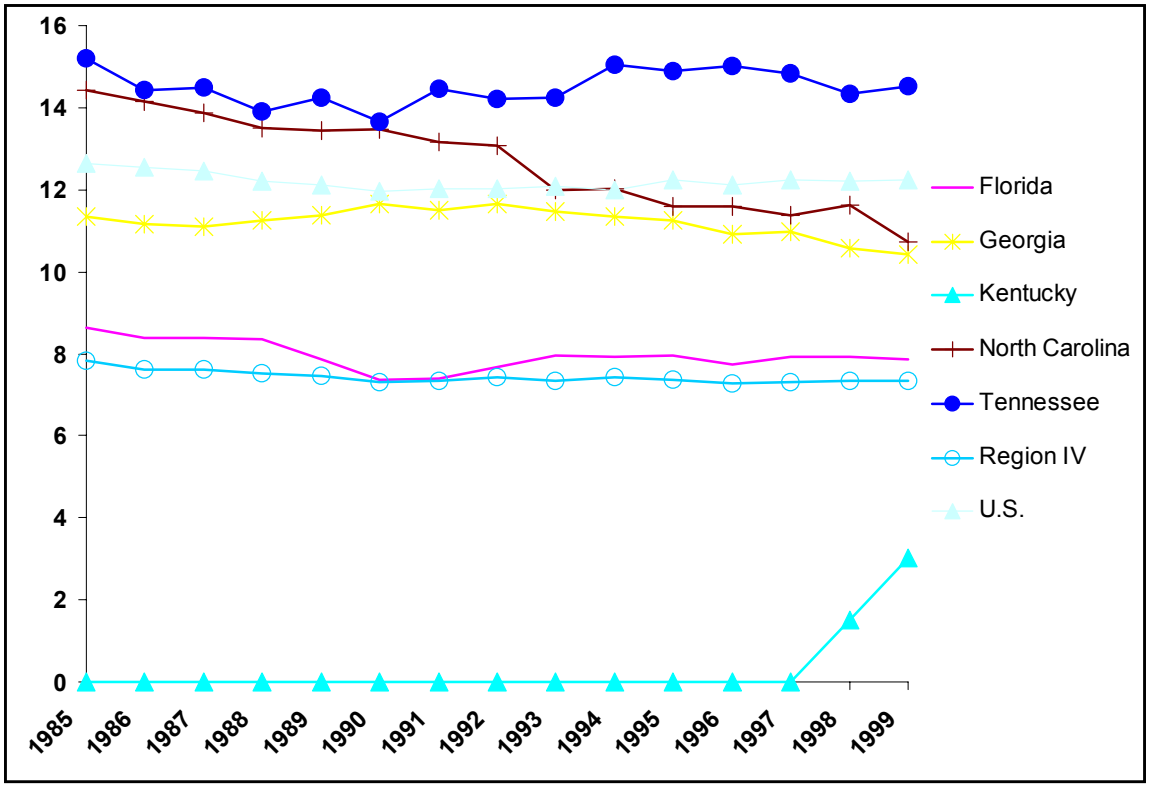
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 3.7
Trend in Private Medical School Enrollment, 1985-1999



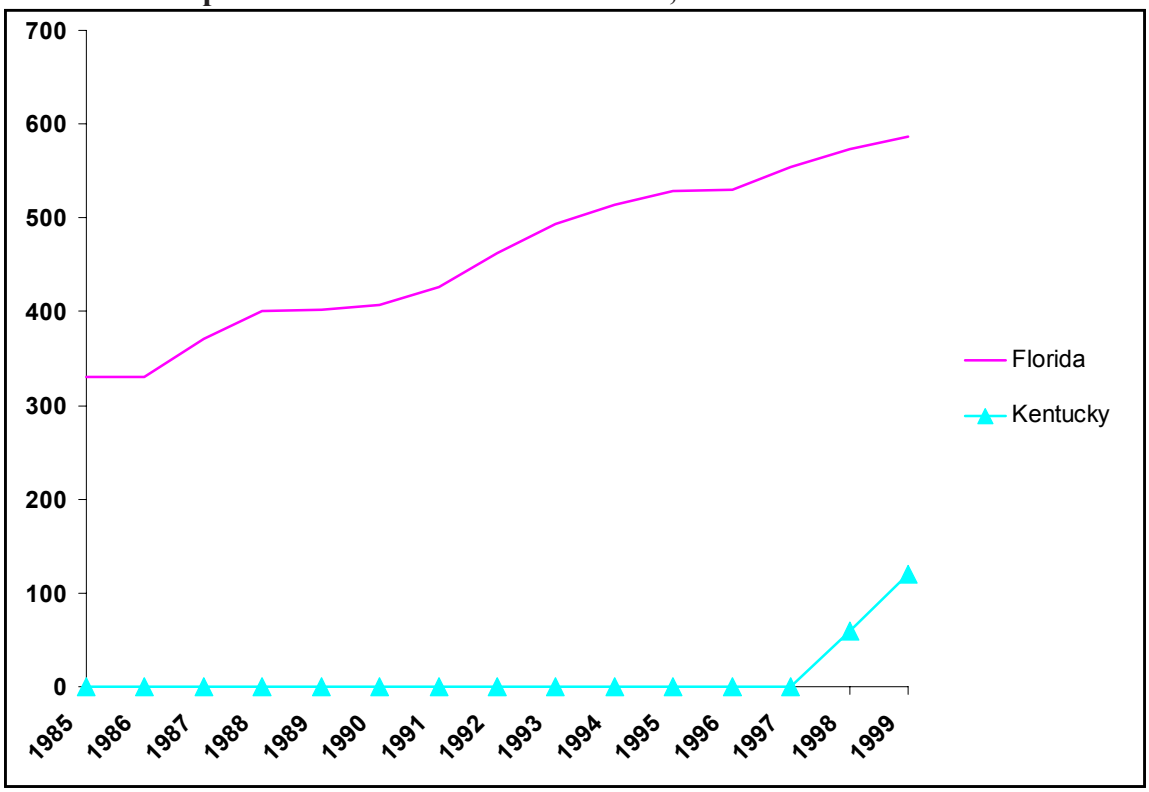
Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Figure 3.8
Trend in Private Medical School Enrollment per 100,000, 1985-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 3.9
Trend in Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment, 1985-1999



Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

- Only North Carolina experienced a decrease in private medical school enrollment between 1985 and 1999, for those states with private medical schools.

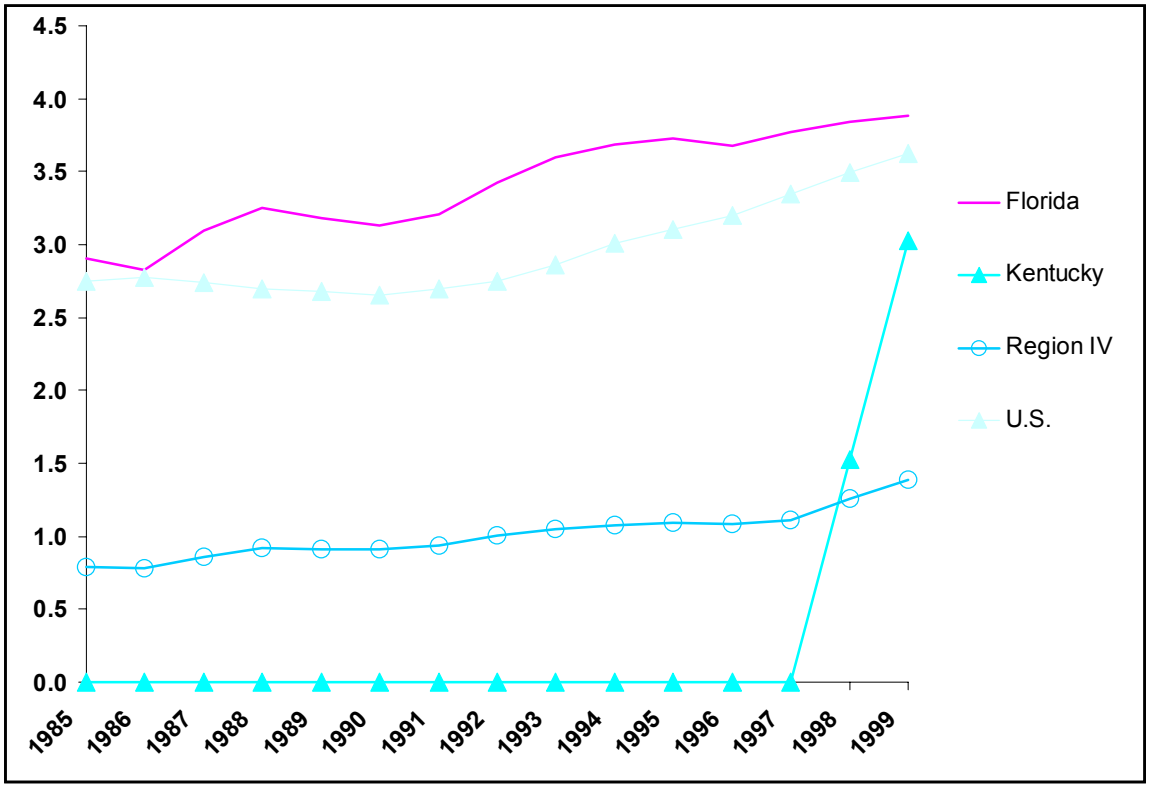
- Every school with private medical schools in the region saw a decrease in private medical school enrollment per 100,000 between 1985 and 1999 except for Kentucky. Kentucky had no private medical school enrollment until 1998.

- Both Florida and Kentucky experienced increases in osteopathic medical school enrollment between 1985 and 1999. (Note: Kentucky did not have an Osteopathic medical school until 1997).

- Florida's osteopathic enrollment increased from just under 3 enrollees per 100,000 population in 1985 to almost 4 per 100,000 in 1999.

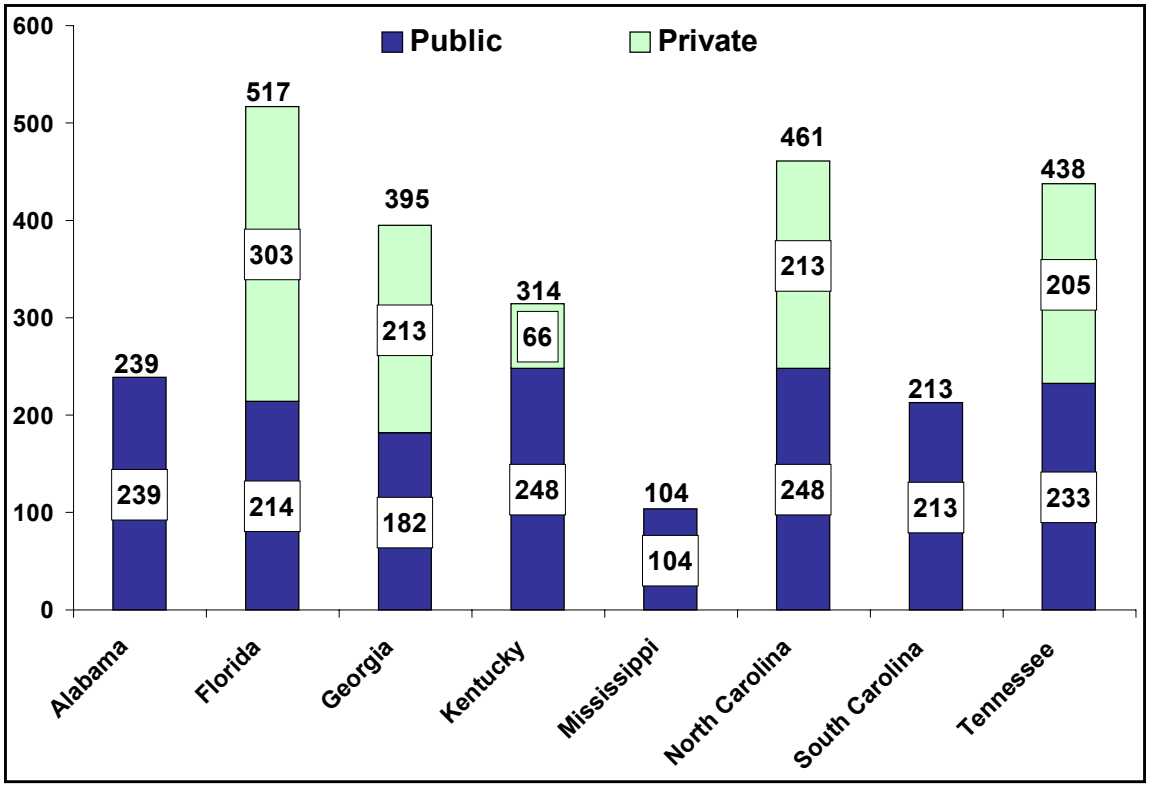
- Kentucky went from no osteopathic medical school enrollment per 100,000 in 1997 to 3 per 100,000 in 1999.

Figure 3.10
Trend in Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment per 100,000 Population, 1985-1999



Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 3.11
First Year Medical School Enrollment, 1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2000

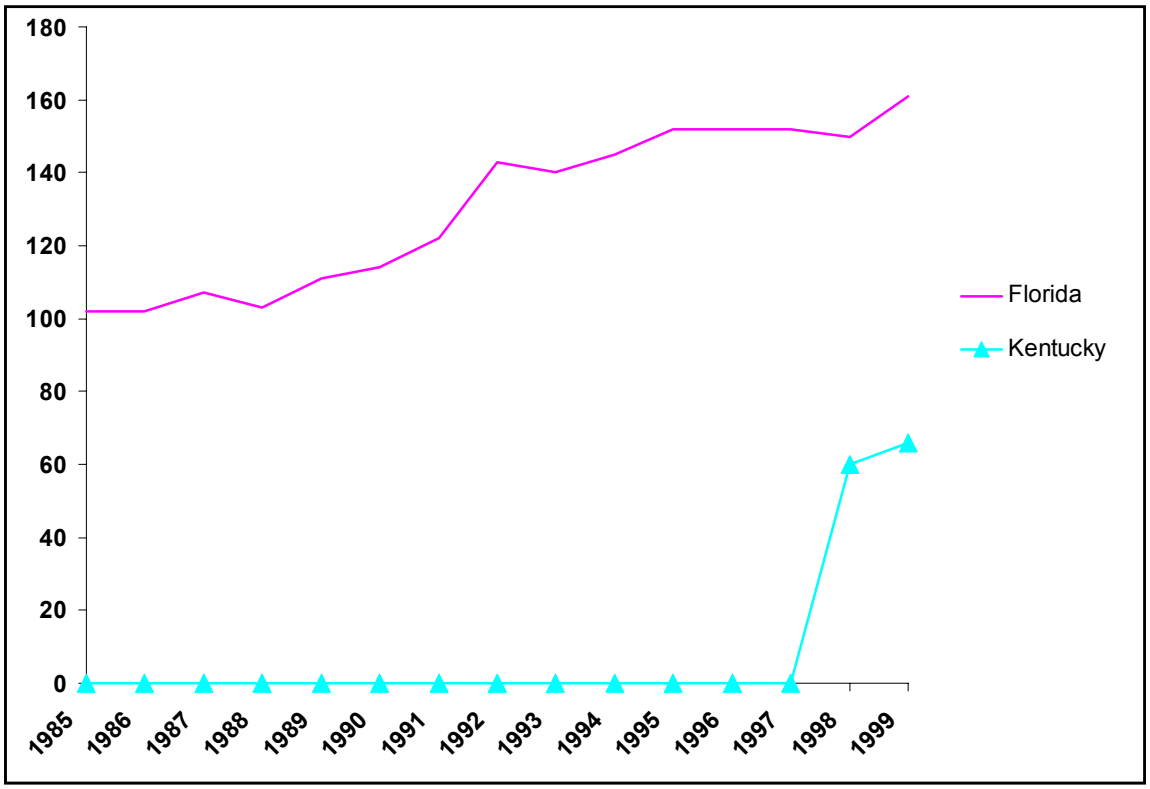
- Florida (517) and North Carolina (461) have the highest first year medical school enrollments in the region. Mississippi and South Carolina have the lowest first year medical school enrollments (104 and 213, respectively).

- Kentucky and North Carolina have the highest number of first year medical students in public medical schools (both had 248 students). Mississippi and Georgia have the lowest number of first year enrollees in public medical schools (104 and 182, respectively).

- Florida has the largest first year private medical school enrollment (303). Of those states with private medical schools, Kentucky has the lowest first year private medical school enrollment with 66 enrollees.

- Florida saw an increase from about 100 to 160 in first year osteopathic medical school enrollment between 1985 and 1999.

Figure 3.12
Trend in First Year Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment, 1985-1999



Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

- Kentucky had no first year osteopathic medical school enrollment until 1998. In 1999, there were over 60 first year osteopathic medical students in Kentucky in 1999.

- Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee all experienced increases in the number of new entering allopathic medical students from out-of-state between 1985 and 1999.

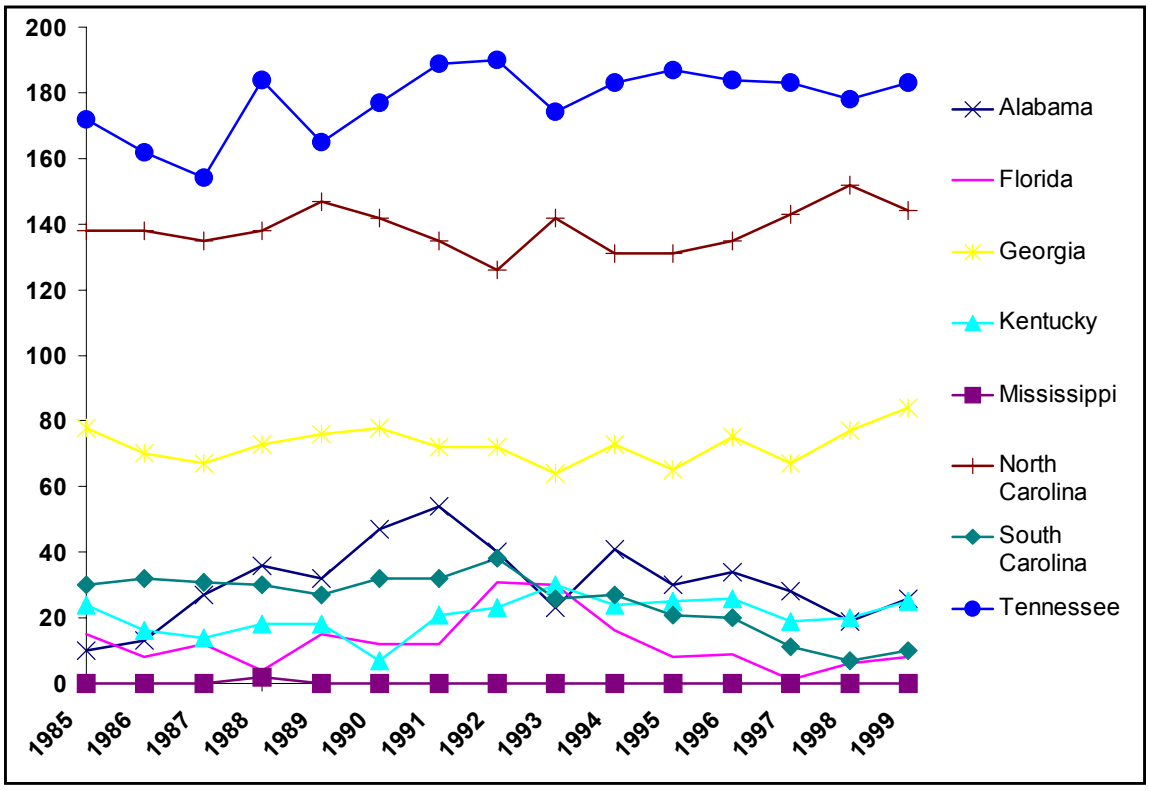
- Kentucky and Mississippi both had a similar number of new allopathic medical students from out-of-state in 1995 and 1999. Mississippi had no new allopathic medical students from out-of-state for every year except 1988 when they had one (1).

- Florida and South Carolina both experienced decreases in the number of new allopathic medical students from out-of-state between 1985 and 1999.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

Figure 3.13

Trend in New Entering Allopathic Medical Students from Out-of-State, 1985-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

- The percentage of female first year allopathic medical school students has been increasing in every state since 1985. In Tennessee the percentage in 1999 is almost double the percentage of first year students that were female in 1985.

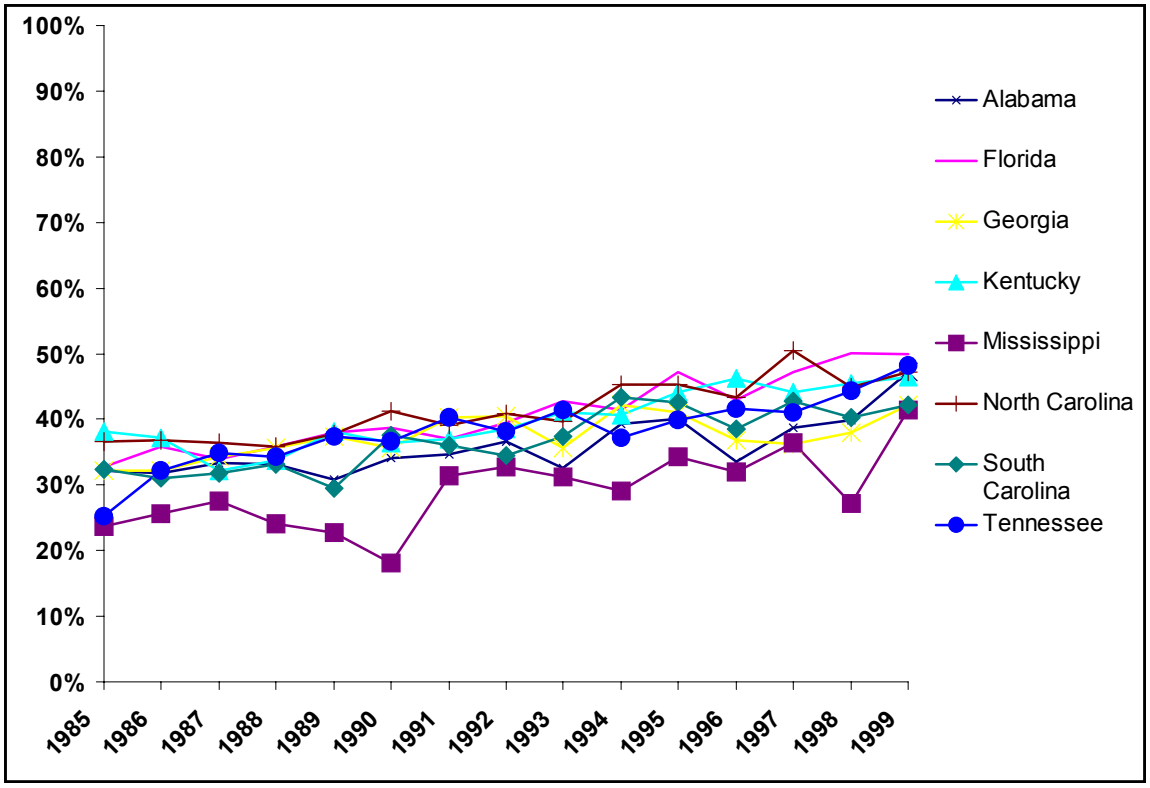
- Florida and Georgia both increased their total medical school graduates between 1985 and 1999.

- Mississippi is the only state with a substantial decline in the total number of medical school graduates between 1985 and 1999.

- Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee all had a similar number of graduates in 1999 as they did in 1985.

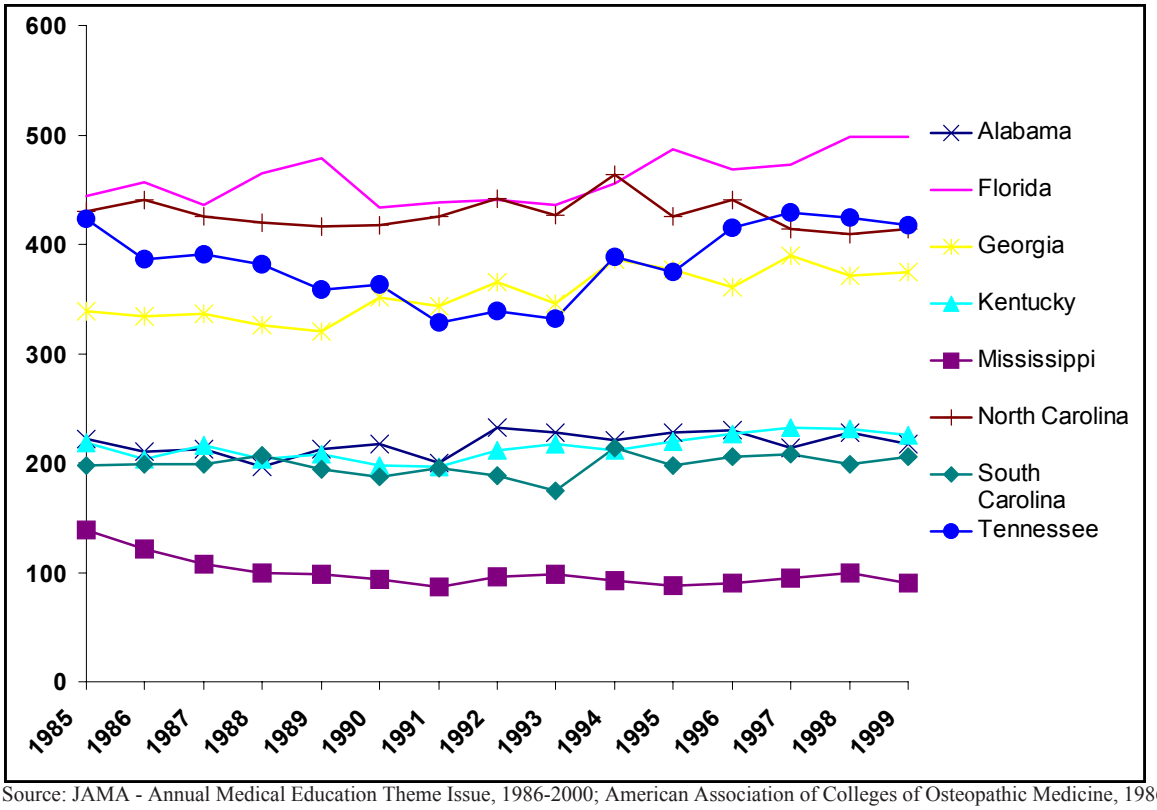
- The percentage of graduates that were Non-Hispanic Black ranges from 5.2% in Alabama to 19.1% in Tennessee. However, Tennessee has a much larger percentage of graduates who were Non-Hispanic Black than any of the other states. Georgia was second with 12.5% and North Carolina was third with 10%.

Figure 3.14
Percentage of First Year Allopathic Medical School Students Female, 1985-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Figure 3.15
Total Medical School Graduates, 1985-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

- The percentage of allopathic graduates that are Native American was similar across the states. Native Americans ranged from 0% in Kentucky and Mississippi to 1% in Tennessee. However, no state had more then 4 graduates who are Native American.

- Asian graduates range from 4.4% in Mississippi to 12.7% in Florida.

- Non-Hispanic Whites made up the large majority of graduates in every state. Non-Hispanic Whites range from 67.8% of the graduates in Tennessee to 87.8% in Mississippi.

- Florida has the largest percentage of Hispanic allopathic medical school graduates at 8.7%. No other state in the region has as many as 2% Hispanic graduates.

- Florida (15.5%), Georgia (14.8%), and Tennessee (21.5%) are the only states which have a higher percentage of graduates that are under-represented minorities than the U.S. as a whole (14%).

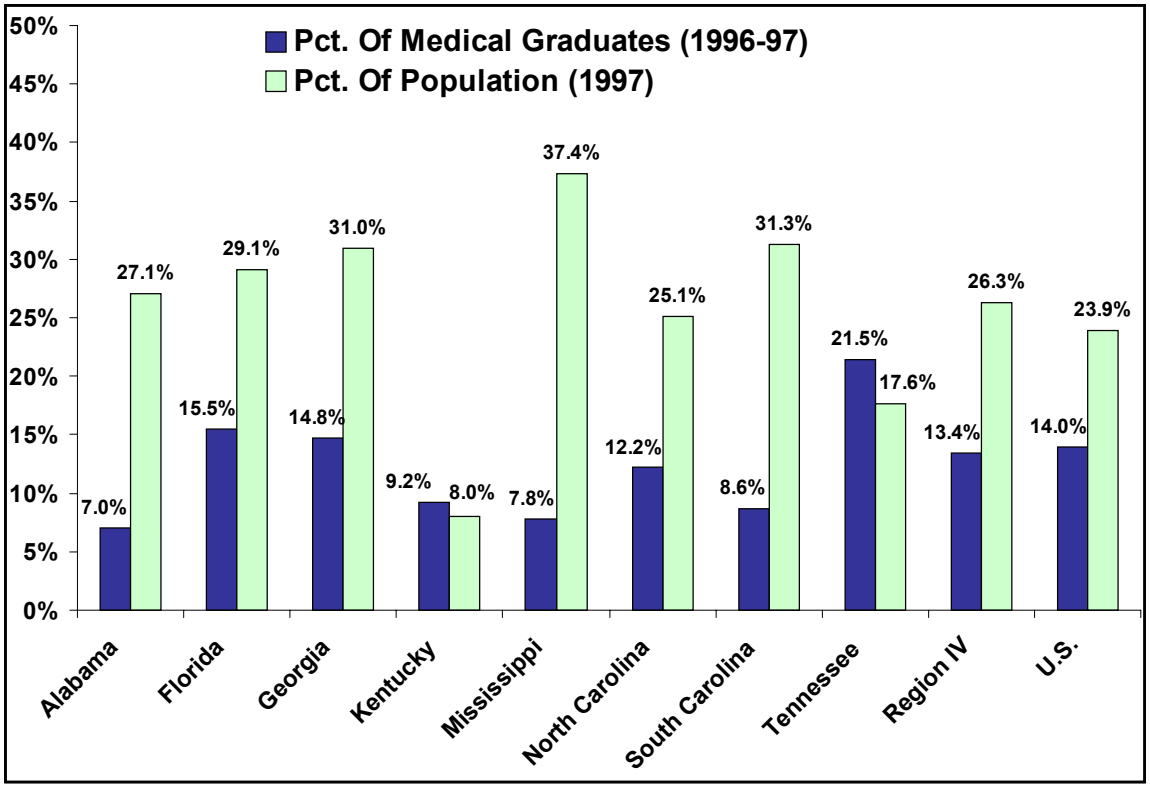
Table 3.3
Race and Ethnicity of Allopathic Medical School Graduates, 1996-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky	
Hispanic	3	1.3%	40	8.7%	7	1.9%	2	0.9%
Non-hispanic Black	12	5.2%	29	6.3%	45	12.5%	19	8.3%
Native American	1	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Asian	17	7.4%	58	12.7%	33	9.2%	16	7.0%
Non-hispanic White	195	85.2%	328	71.6%	267	74.4%	191	83.8%
Other	1	0.4%	1	0.2%	6	1.7%	0	0.0%
Total	**229**	**100.0%**	**458**	**100.0%**	**359**	**100.0%**	**228**	**100.0%**

Race/Ethnicity	Mississippi		N. Carolina		S. Carolina		Tennessee	
Hispanic	1	1.1%	6	1.4%	1	0.5%	5	1.3%
Non-hispanic Black	6	6.7%	44	10.0%	16	7.7%	73	19.1%
Native American	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	1	0.5%	4	1.0%
Asian	4	4.4%	48	10.9%	13	6.2%	32	8.4%
Non-hispanic White	79	87.8%	337	76.2%	176	84.2%	259	67.8%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	2	1.0%	9	2.4%
Total	**90**	**100.0%**	**442**	**100.0%**	**209**	**100.0%**	**382**	**100.0%**

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Data 1996-1997, 1998

Figure 3.16
Under-Represented Minorities Graduating from Medical School, 1996-1997



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Data 1996-1997, 1998

- Every state in the region has a lower percentage of graduates who are under-represented minorities than would be expected based on the overall population distribution within each state, except for Kentucky and Tennessee.

- In Region IV, 26.3% of the population are under-represented minorities, while 13.4% of the graduates are under-represented minorities.

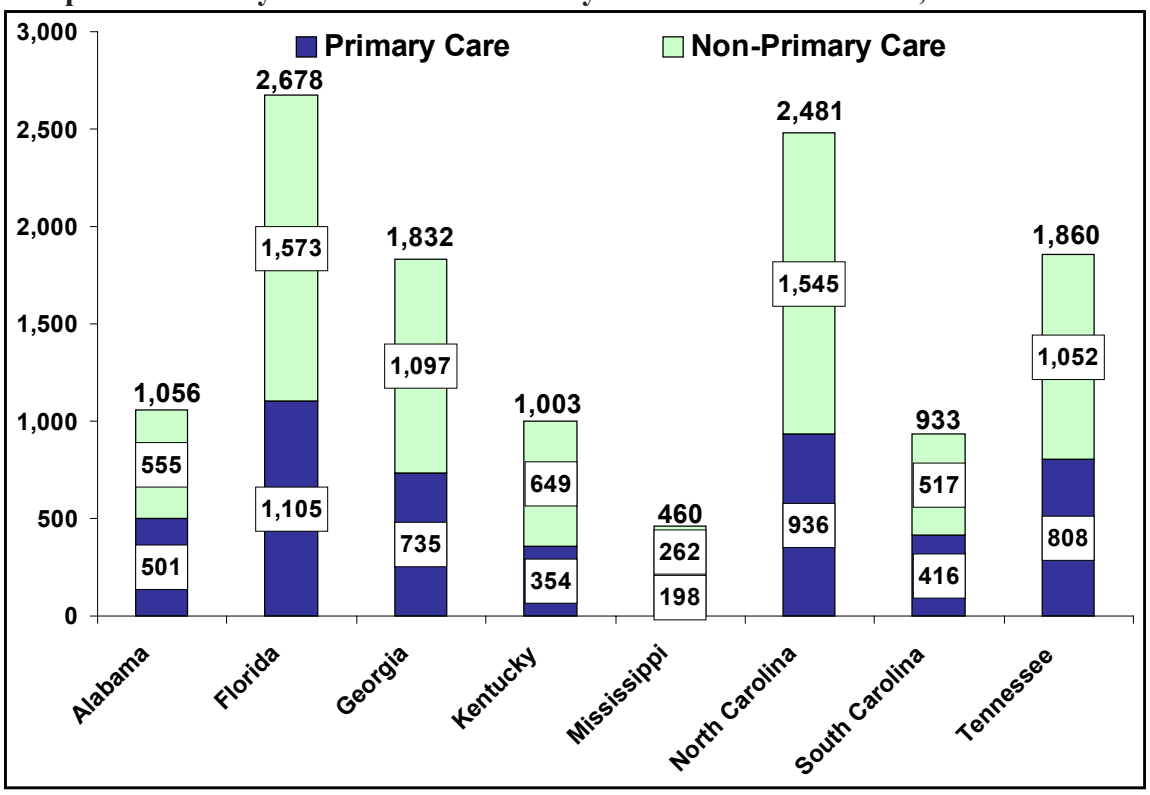
CHAPTER 4

GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Residents are an integral part of the health care delivery system in the United States. This chapter provides information on the supply and distribution of medical residents in the Southeast region. In particular, the chapter presents historical data on the number of medical residents, their specialty distribution, and their geographical distribution.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL RESIDENTS

Figure 4.1
Allopathic Primary Care and Non-Primary Care Medical Resident, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- Florida and North Carolina have the largest number of allopathic residents in the region (2,678 and 2,481, respectively). Mississippi (460) and South Carolina (933) have the lowest number of allopathic residents.

- Florida (1,105) and North Carolina (936) have the most allopathic primary care residents in the region. Mississippi and Kentucky have the fewest primary care residents in the region (198 and 354, respectively).

- The states with the largest number of non-primary care residents in the region are Florida and North Carolina (1,573 and 1,545, respectively). The states with the fewest number of non-primary care physicians are Mississippi (262) and South Carolina (517).

- None of the states in Region IV have as many residents per 100,000 population as the U.S. as a whole. Tennessee and North Carolina have the highest number of residents per 100,000 (32.9 and 31.9, respectively) while Mississippi and Florida have the lowest number of residents per 100,000 (16.3 and 17.6, respectively).

- The state with the largest number of primary care residents per 100,000 population in the region is Tennessee with 14.3 per 100,000. Mississippi and Florida have the lowest number of primary care residents per 100,000 with 7.0 and 7.3 residents per 100,000, respectively. The number of primary care residents per 100,000 for the U.S. as a whole is larger than any of the states in the region (15.1).

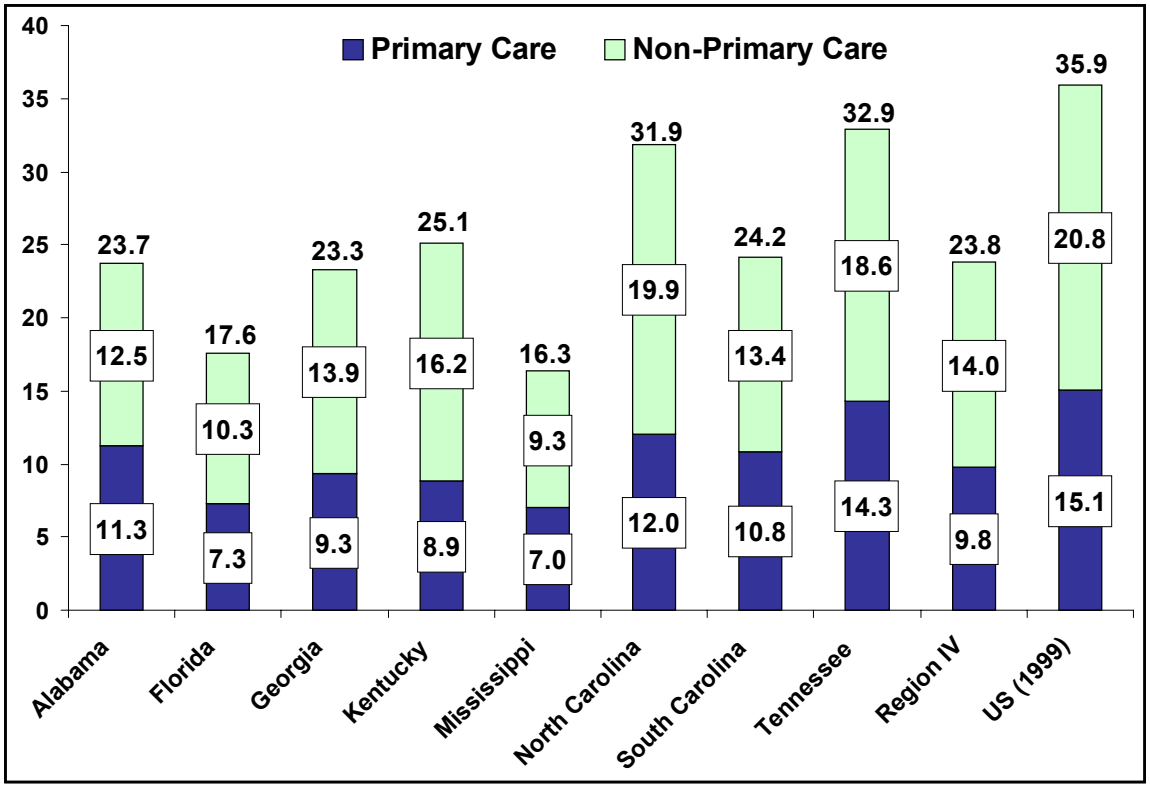
- North Carolina (19.9) and Tennessee (18.6) have the highest number of non-primary care allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population in the region. The states with the fewest number of non-primary care allopathic residents per 100,000 population are Mississippi (9.3) and Florida (10.3).

- Alabama (47.4%) has the highest percentage of medical residents in primary care. The region (40.4%) has a similar percentage of medical residents in primary care as the U.S. (40.5%).

- Mississippi (7.8%) has the highest percentage of medical residents in OB/GYN. The majority of the states in Region IV have a higher percentage of residents in OB/GYN than the U.S. as a whole (4.6%).

- The state with the highest percentage of medical residents in IM subspecialties is

Figure 4.2
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

North Carolina (7.9%). Most of the states in the region have similar percentages of residents in IM subspecialties as the U.S. (7.6%) Only Mississippi (4.6%) is quite a bit lower.

- Mississippi (10.2%), South Carolina (9.9%), and Tennessee (10.6%) have the highest percentage of residents in general surgery. Florida (5.0%) has the lowest percentage of residents in general surgery.

- The percentage of residents in surgery subspecialties is highest in Kentucky (13.8%) and Mississippi (11.3%). The states in the region are all similar to or above the national level (8.0%) of the percentage of residents in surgery subspecialties.

- Florida (17.7%) and Kentucky (17.9%) have the highest percentages of residents in facility based specialties. South Carolina (10.2%) has the lowest percentages of residents in facility based specialties.

- South Carolina (8.3%) has the highest percentage of psychiatric residents. Alabama (3.3%) and Mississippi (3.5%) have the lowest percentages of residents in psychiatry.

Table 4.1
Medical Residents by Specialty Grouping, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky		Mississippi	
	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	501	11.3	1,105	7.3	735	9.3	354	8.9	198	7.0
Family Practice	*169*	*3.8*	*361*	*2.4*	*246*	*3.1*	*105*	*2.6*	*48*	*1.7*
Internal Medicine	*232*	*5.2*	*404*	*2.7*	*373*	*4.7*	*136*	*3.4*	*87*	*3.1*
Pediatrics	*74*	*1.7*	*308*	*2.0*	*116*	*1.5*	*67*	*1.7*	*55*	*2.0*
Combined Specialty	*26*	*0.6*	*32*	*0.2*	*0*	*0.0*	*46*	*1.2*	*8*	*0.3*
Obstetrics/Gynecology	44	1.0	142	0.9	99	1.3	44	1.1	36	1.3
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	72	1.6	212	1.4	122	1.5	70	1.8	21	0.7
General Surgery	95	2.1	143	0.9	160	2.0	79	2.0	47	1.7
Surgery Subspecialties	87	2.0	240	1.6	151	1.9	138	3.5	52	1.8
Facility Based Specialties	149	3.3	508	3.3	252	3.2	180	4.5	74	2.6
Psychiatry	35	0.8	132	0.9	127	1.6	57	1.4	16	0.6
Osteopathy	0	0.0	194	1.3	13	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Specialties	73	1.6	196	1.3	186	2.4	81	2.0	16	0.6
Total	**1,056**	**23.7**	**2,872**	**18.9**	**1,845**	**23.4**	**1,003**	**25.1**	**460**	**16.3**

	North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee		Region IV		U.S. (1999)	
	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop	Residents	Residents Per 100K Pop
Primary Care	936	12.0	416	10.8	808	14.3	5,053	9.8	41,155	15.1
Family Practice	*306*	*3.9*	*217*	*5.6*	*236*	*4.2*	*1,688*	*3.3*	*10,533*	*3.9*
Internal Medicine	*389*	*5.0*	*109*	*2.8*	*362*	*6.4*	*2,092*	*4.0*	*21,237*	*7.8*
Pediatrics	*178*	*2.3*	*90*	*2.3*	*151*	*2.7*	*1,039*	*2.0*	*7,715*	*2.8*
Combined Specialty	*63*	*0.8*	*0*	*0.0*	*59*	*1.0*	*234*	*0.5*	*1,670*	*0.6*
Obstetrics/Gynecology	135	1.7	52	1.3	92	1.6	644	1.2	4,710	1.7
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	195	2.5	60	1.6	107	1.9	859	1.7	7,732	2.8
General Surgery	193	2.5	92	2.4	197	3.5	1,006	1.9	7,748	2.8
Surgery Subspecialties	239	3.1	78	2.0	188	3.3	1,173	2.3	8,130	3.0
Facility Based Specialties	396	5.1	95	2.5	234	4.1	1,888	3.7	14,466	5.3
Psychiatry	163	2.1	77	2.0	83	1.5	690	1.3	5,326	2.0
Osteopathy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	207	0.4	3,560	1.3
Other Specialties	224	2.9	63	1.6	151	2.7	990	1.9	8,722	3.2
Total	**2,481**	**31.9**	**933**	**24.2**	**1,860**	**32.9**	**12,510**	**24.2**	**101,549**	**37.2**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

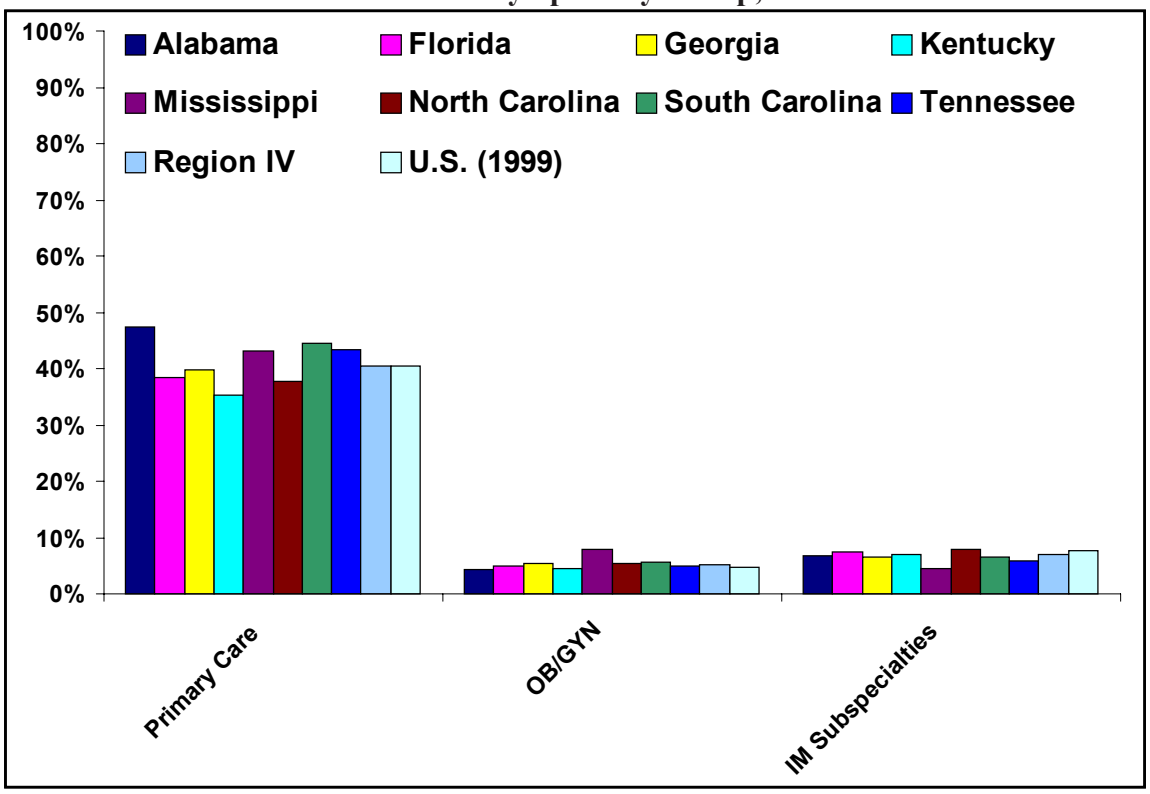
- Only Florida (6.8%) and Georgia (0.7%) have osteopathic residents. Florida is well above the percentage of osteopathic residents for the U.S. (3.5%).

- Georgia (10.1%) has the largest percentage of residents in other specialties. Mississippi (3.5%) has the lowest percentage of residents in other specialties.

- Mississippi (49.5%) has the highest percentage of residents in primary care that are from in-state medical schools. Florida (27.8%) and North Carolina (27.4%) have the lowest percentages of residents in primary care that are from in-state medical schools.

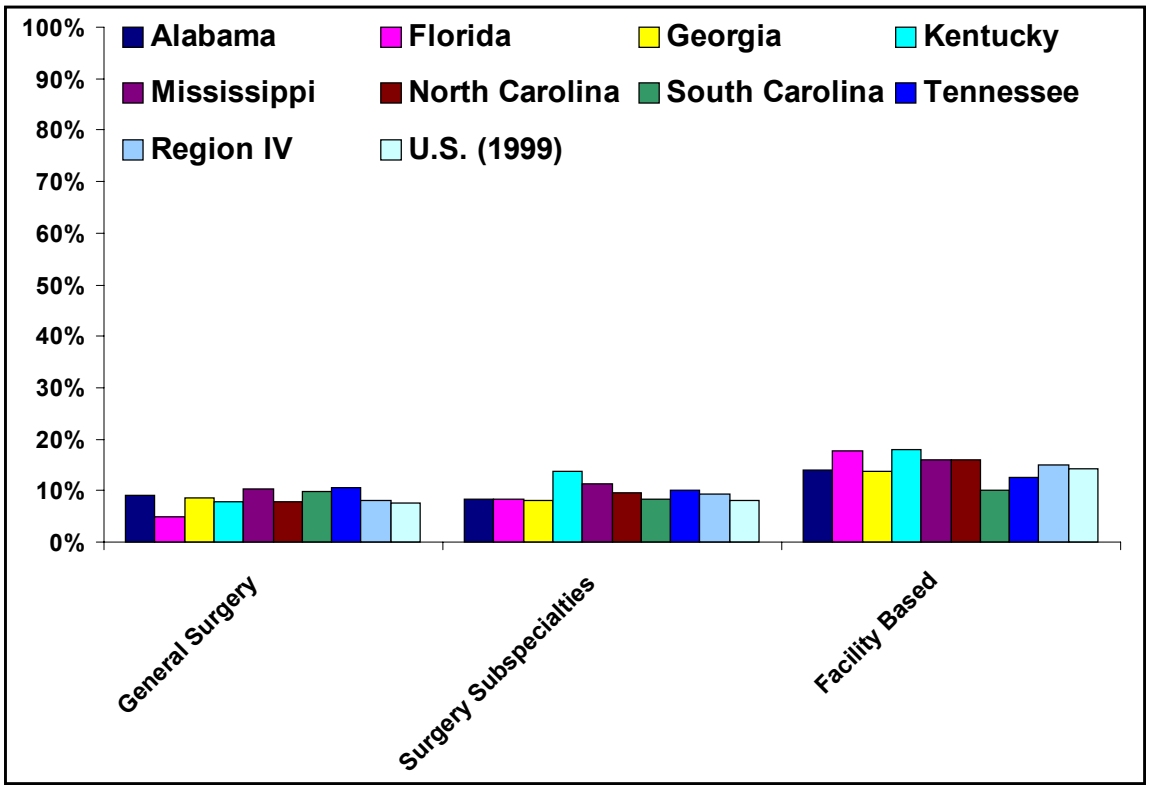
- Alabama (54.5%) and Kentucky (52.3%) were the two states with the largest percentage of residents in OB/GYN that are from in-state medical schools. North Carolina (24.4%), on the other hand, has the lowest percentage of residents in OB/GYN that are from in-state medical schools.

Figure 4.3a
Percent of Total Medical Residents by Specialty Group, 2000



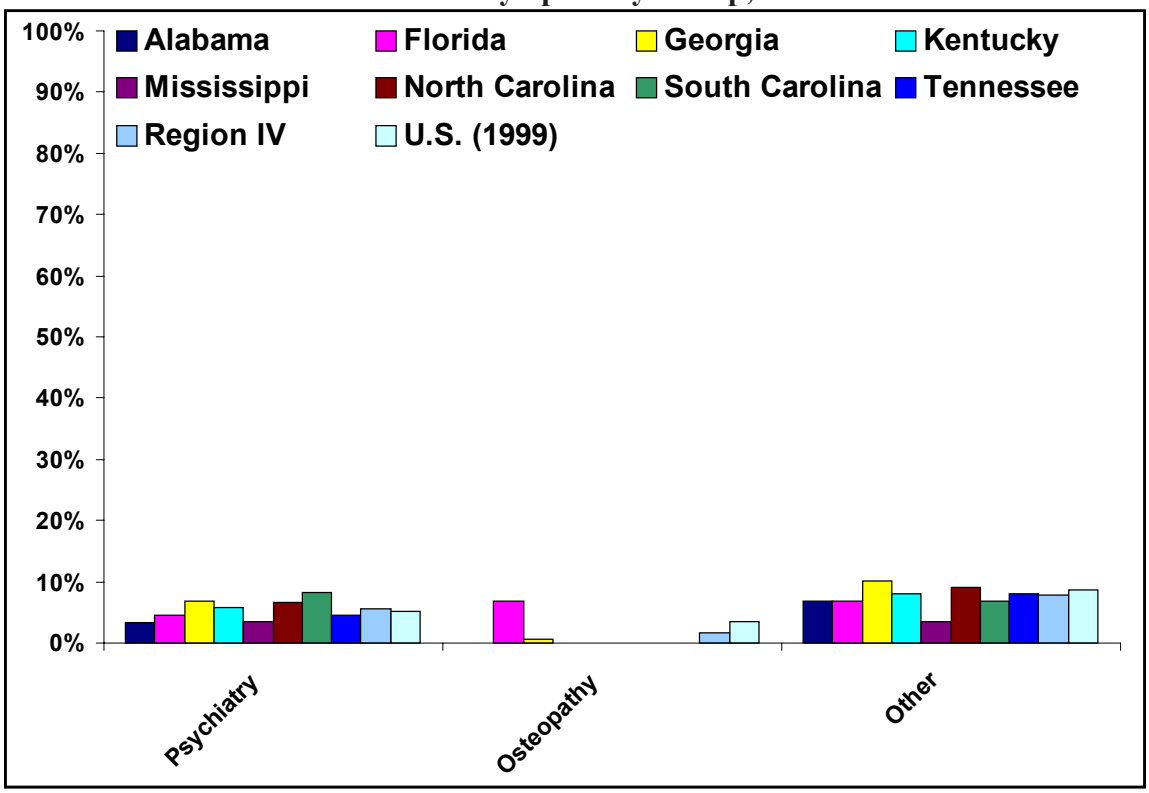
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.3b
Percent of Total Medical Residents by Specialty Group, 2000



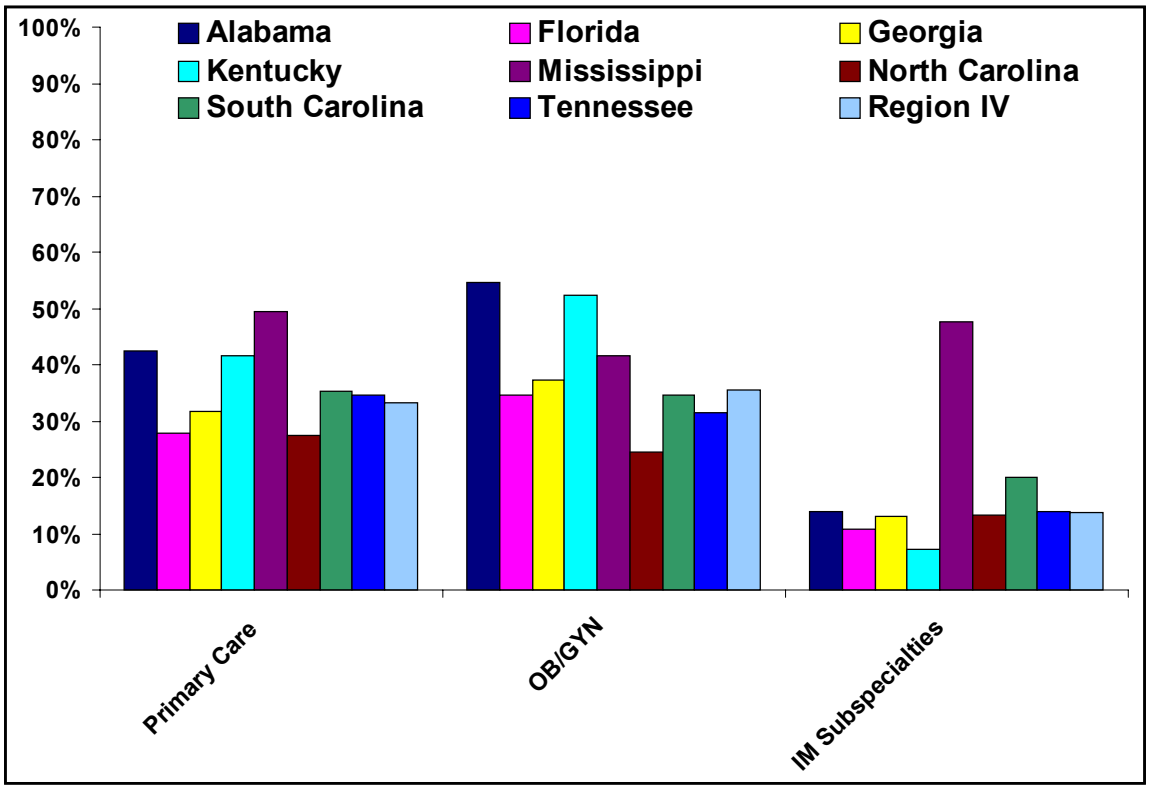
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.3c
Percent of Total Medical Residents by Specialty Group, 2000



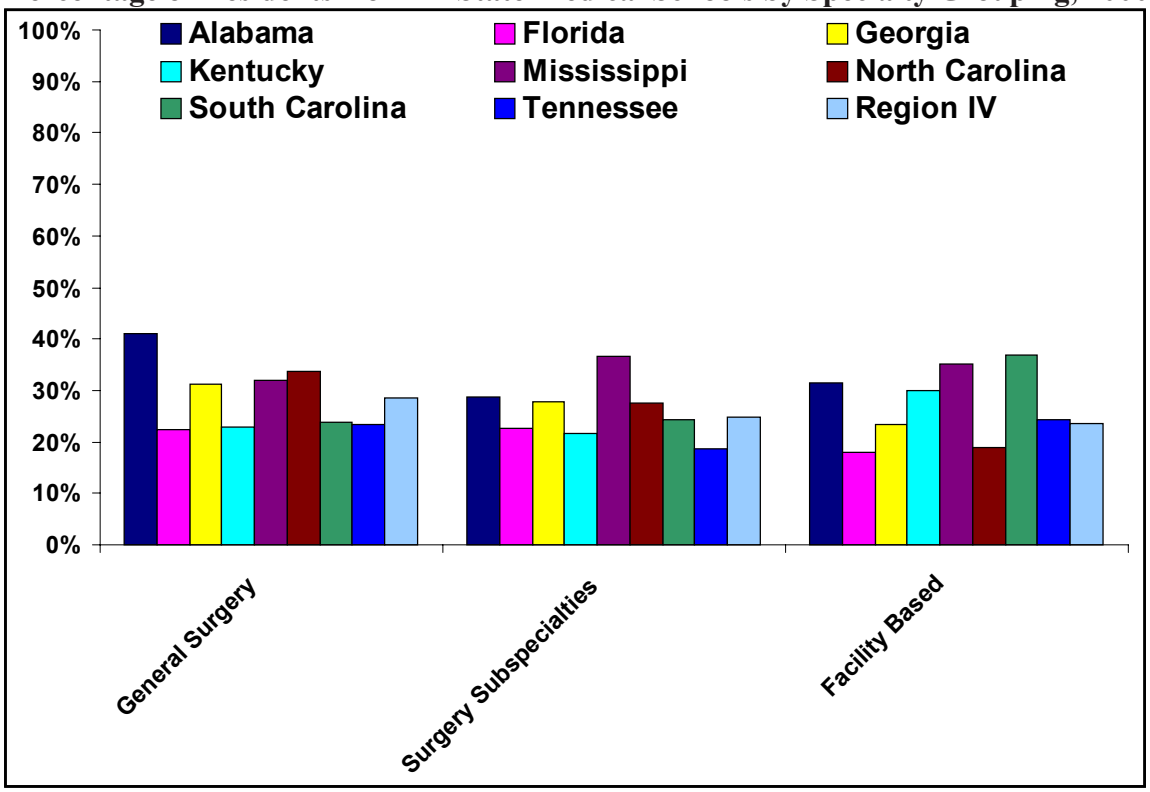
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.4a
Percentage of Residents from In-State Medical Schools by Specialty Grouping, 2000



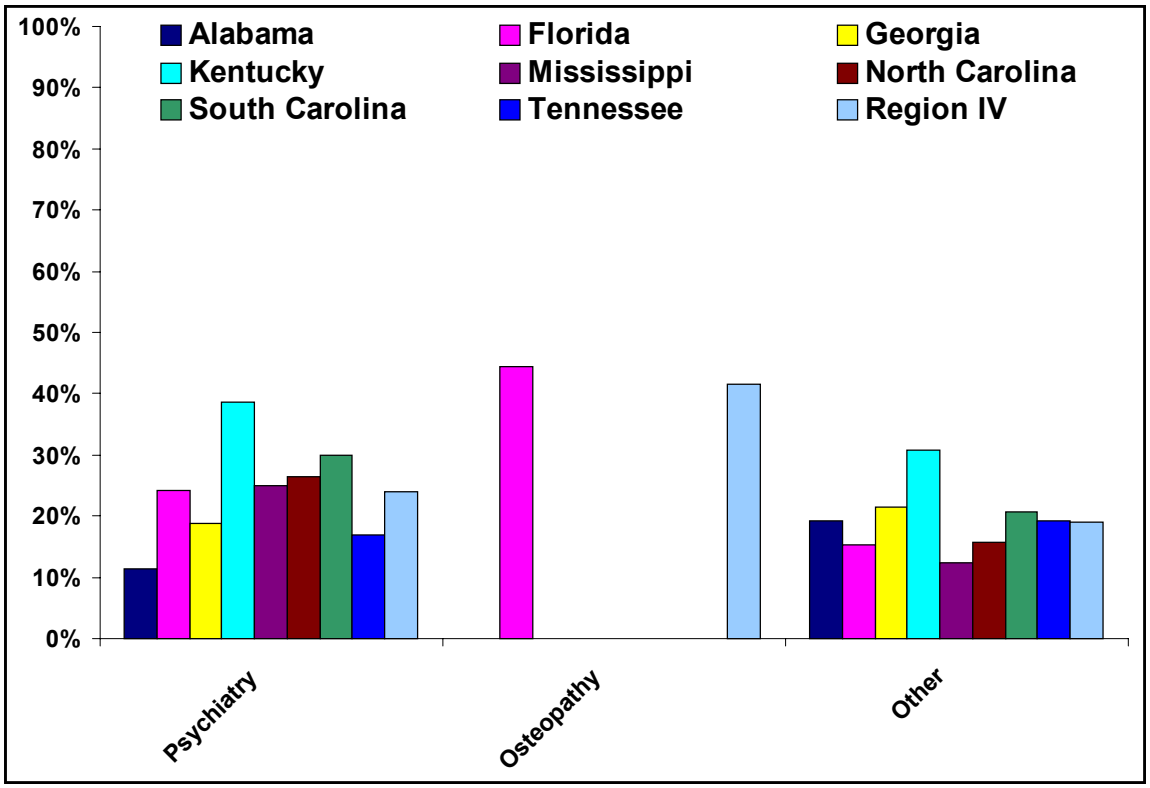
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.4b
Percentage of Residents from In-State Medical Schools by Specialty Grouping, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.4c
Percentage of Residents from In-State Medical Schools by Specialty Grouping, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- The state with the largest percentage of residents in IM subspecialties that are from in-state medical schools was Mississippi (47.6%) by a wide margin. Mississippi was almost 30% higher than the next closest state, South Carolina (20.0%). Kentucky (7.1%) had the lowest percentage of residents in IM subspecialties that are from in-state medical schools.

- The state with the highest percentage of residents in general surgery that are from in-state medical schools is Alabama (41.1%). Florida (22.4%) has the lowest percentage of residents in general surgery that are from in-state medical schools.

- Mississippi (36.5%) has the highest percentage of residents in surgery subspecialties that are from in-state medical schools. Tennessee (18.6%) has the lowest percentage of residents in surgery subspecialties that are from in-state medical schools.

- The highest percentage of residents in facility based specialties that are from in-state medical schools is South Carolina (36.8%). The state with the lowest percentage of facility based specialties that are from in-state medical schools is Florida (17.9%).

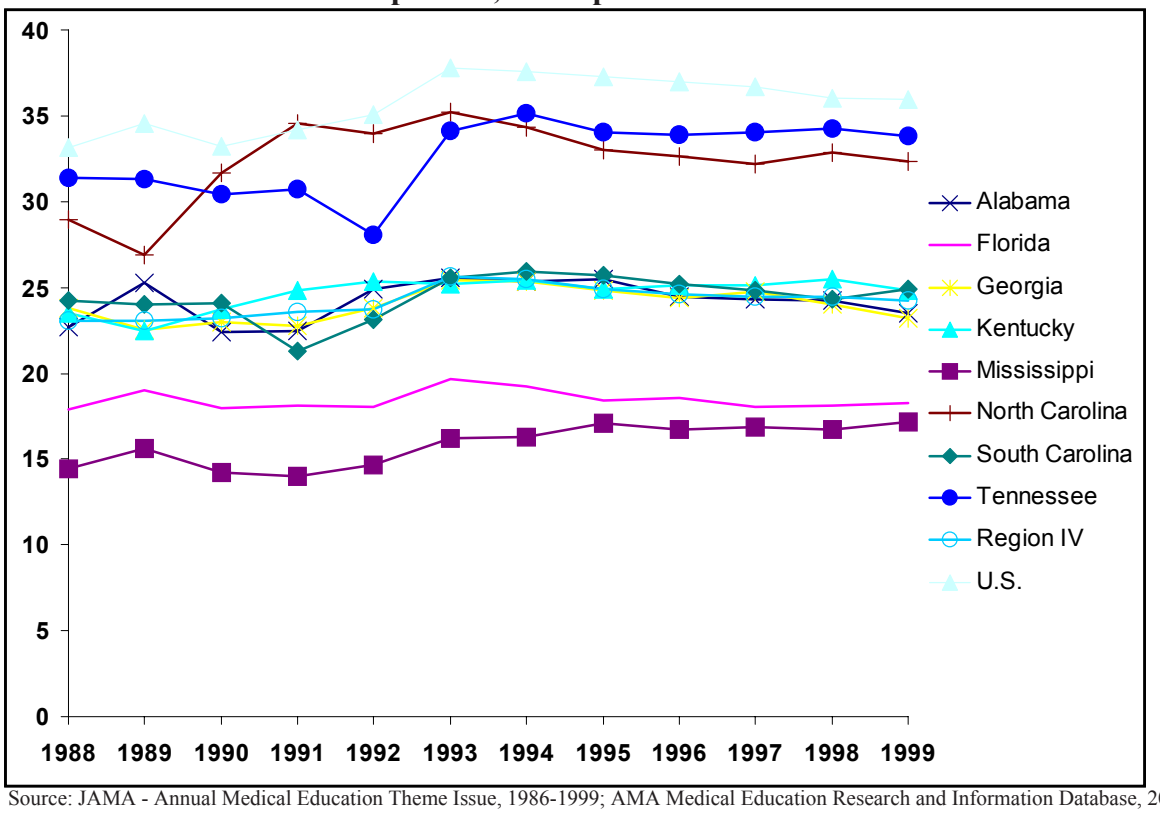
- Kentucky (38.6%) has the highest percentage of residents in psychiatry that are from in-state medical schools, while Alabama (11.4%) has the lowest percentage of residents in psychiatry that are from in-state medical schools.

- Only Florida has any graduates from osteopathic medical schools so they are the only state with residents that are from in-state medical schools. Forty-four percent (44.3%) of the osteopathic residents are from in-state osteopathic medical schools. [Note: Pikeville College (Kentucky) had not had any graduates at the time of this report.]

- Kentucky (30.9%) has about 10% more residents in other specialties that are from in-state medical schools than the next closest state in the region, Georgia (21.5%). Mississippi (12.5%) has the lowest percentage of residents in other specialties that are from in-state medical schools.

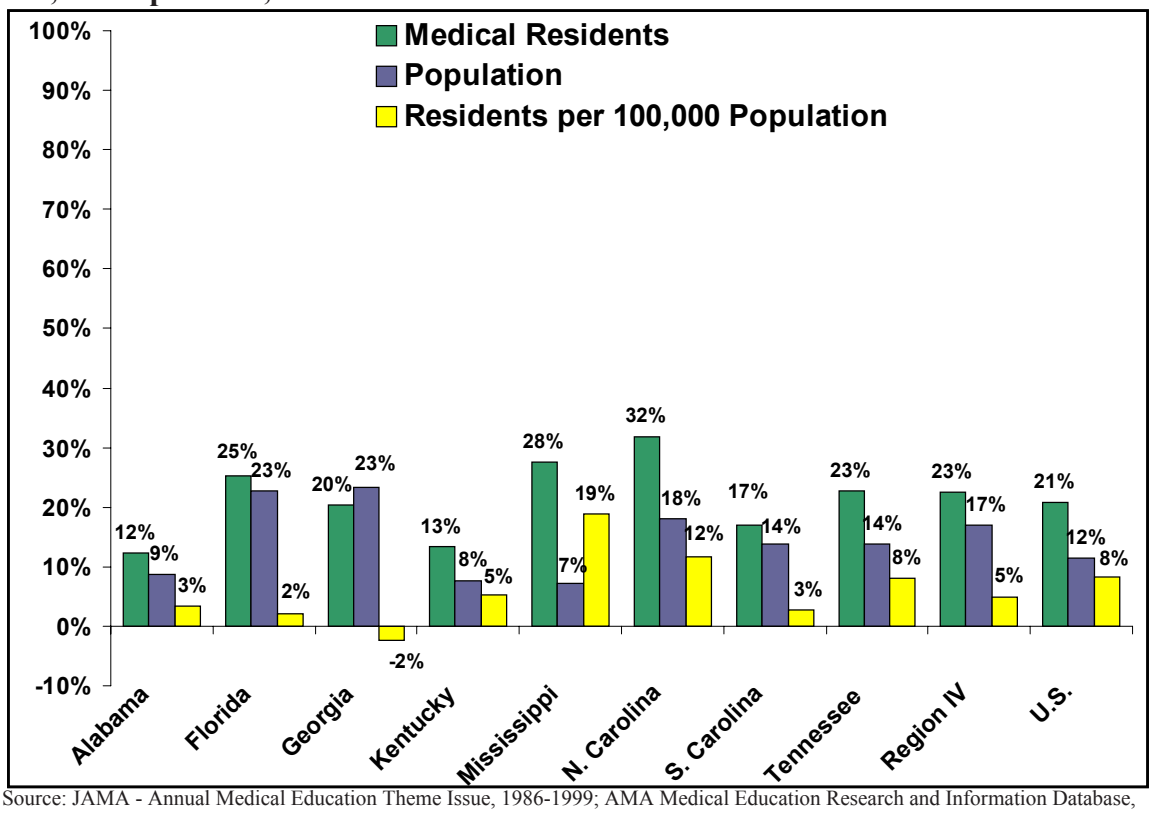
- The only state in the region that experienced a decrease over time in the number of medical residents per 100,000 population was Georgia. Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina had increases between 1988 and 1999. Tennessee experienced a decline in the early 1990s, but increased quickly between 1992 and 1993 and stayed relatively constant after 1993. Alabama and Florida had similar numbers of residents in 1988 and 1999. For the region as a whole, there was a small increase in the number of medical residents per 100,000 population.

Figure 4.5
Trend in Medical Residents per 100,000 Population 1988-1999



Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 4.6
Percent Change in Number of Medical Residents, Population, and Residents per 100,000 Population, 1988-1999

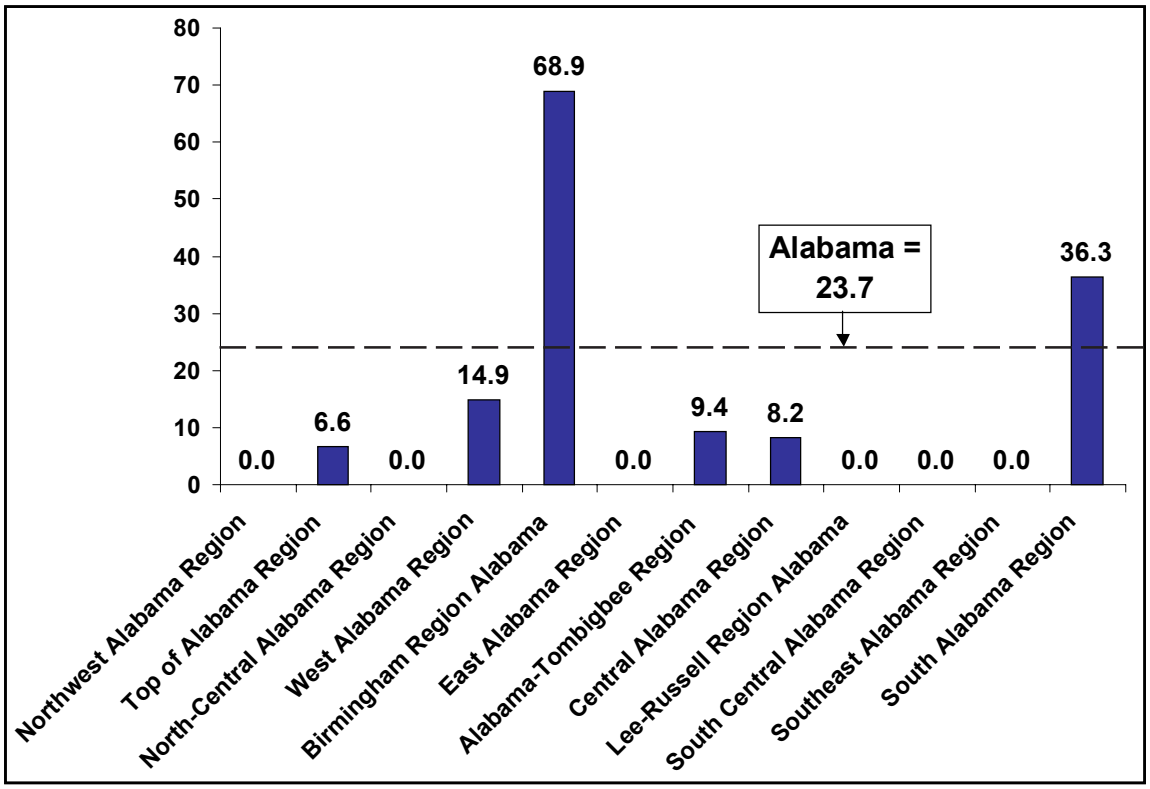


Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-1999; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000Bureau of the Census

- Region IV's population grew faster than the U.S. as a whole, but the region saw a smaller increase in the number of residents per capita than the U.S. While the absolute number of residents in the region grew more than in the U.S. (23% increase in the region compared to 21% for the U.S.), at the same time, the region's population grew faster than the U.S. population (17% increase compared to 12%).

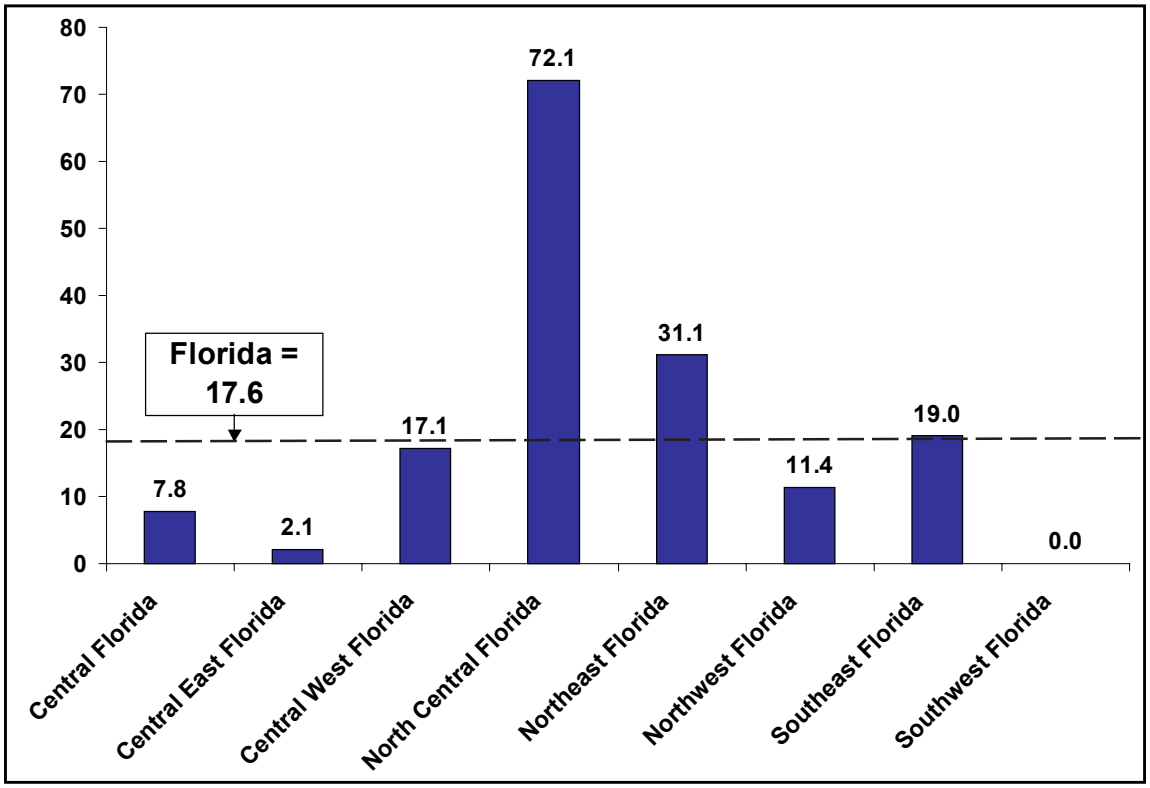
- The Birmingham and the South Alabama regions are the only two Alabama sub-state regions where the number of allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population is higher in the region than for the state (68.9 in Birmingham, 36.3 in South Alabama, and 23.7 for the state of Alabama). Of the other regions in the state, only Top of Alabama, West Alabama, Alabama-Tombigbee, and Central Alabama have any allopathic residents. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

Figure 4.7
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Alabama, 2000



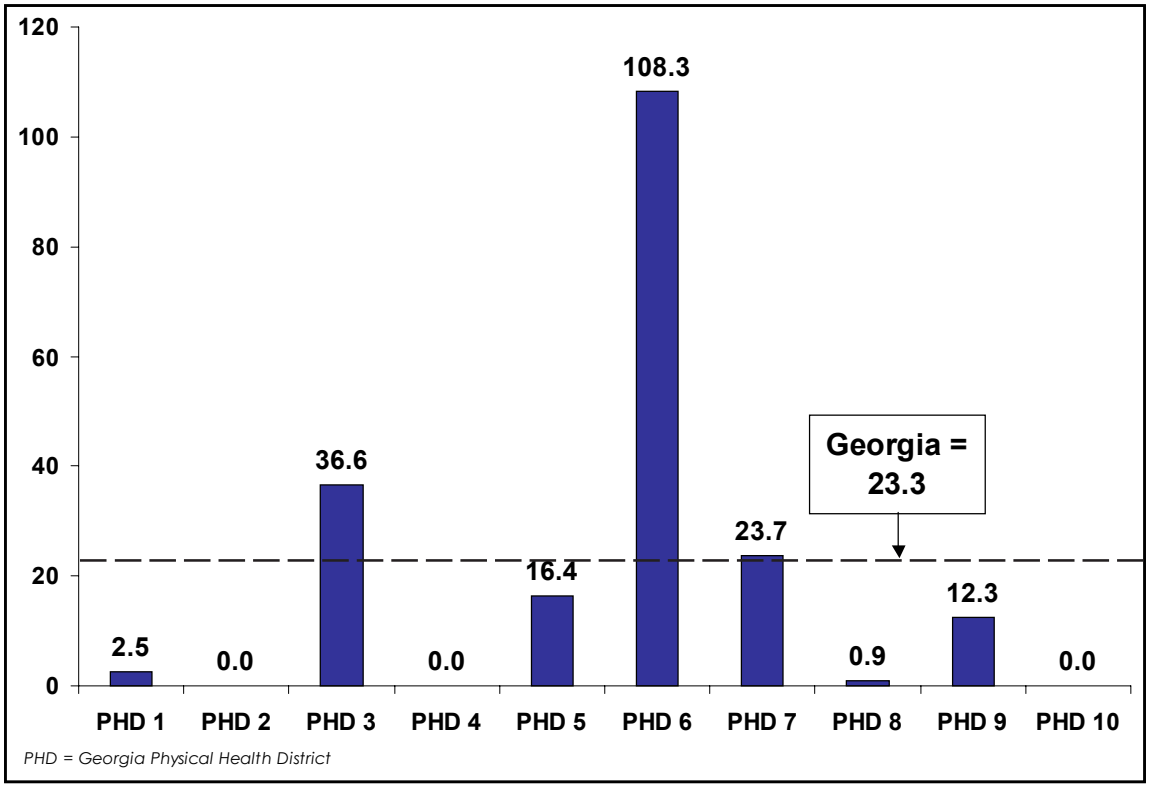
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 4.8
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Florida, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 4.9
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Georgia, 2000

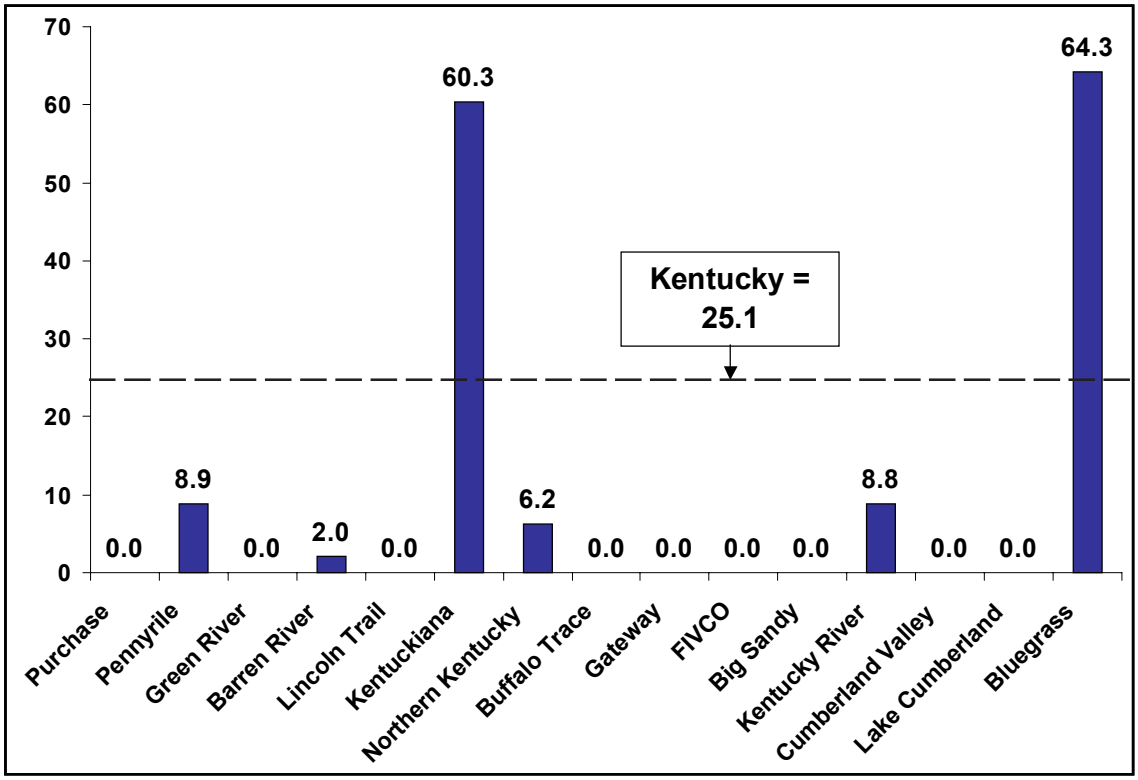


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In Florida, 3 sub-state regions have a larger number of allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population than the state of Florida does as a whole. North Central Florida (72.1), Northeast Florida (31.1), and Southeast Florida (19.0) have more than 17.6 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population. The other regions in Florida are below the state level of 17.6 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population, but only Southwest Florida has no allopathic medical residents. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

- Georgia has 23.3 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population. The sub-state regions in Georgia that exceed the state level for allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population are Physical Health District (PHD) 3 (36.6), PHD 6 (108.3) and PHD 7 (23.7). All of the other regions in the state are below 23.3 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population with PHD 2, PHD 4, and PHD 10 having no residents at all. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

Figure 4.10
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Kentucky, 2000

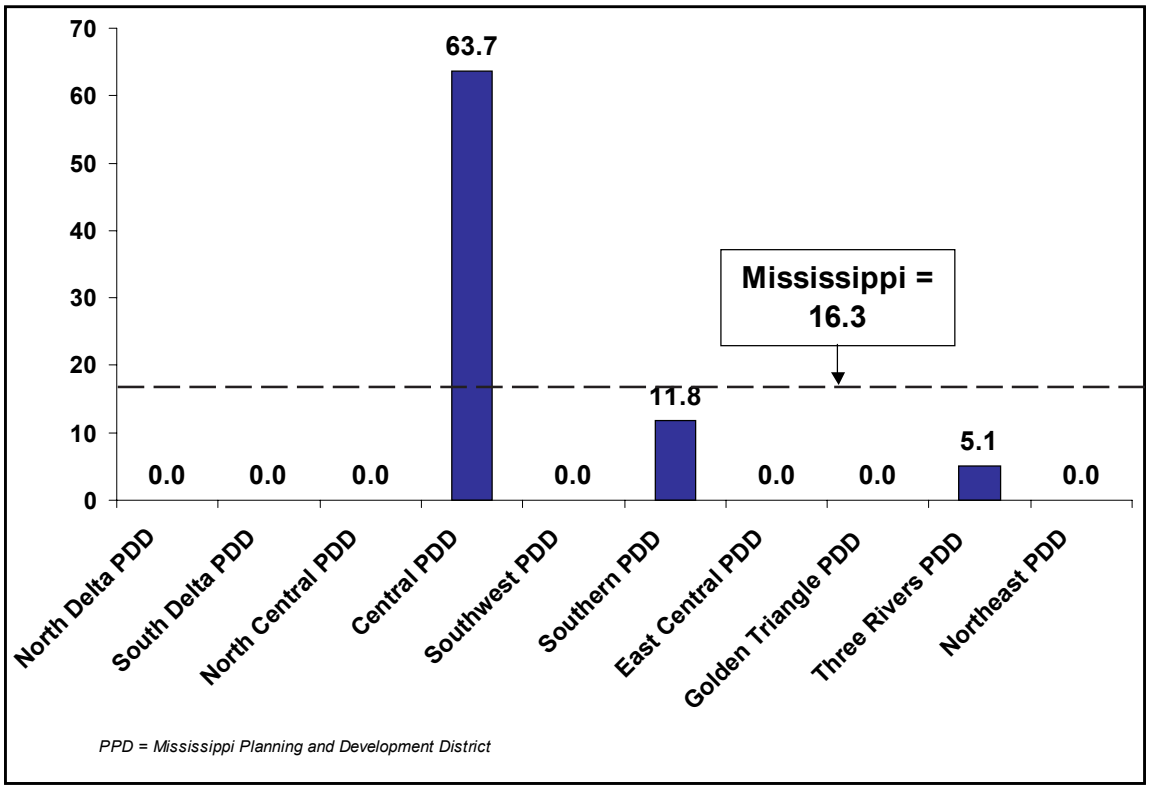


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Kentucky has two regions where the number of allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population is well above the state level of 25.1. Kentuckiana has 60.3 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 and Bluegrass has 64.3. Only four other regions in the state have any allopathic medical residents and these 4 regions are well below the state level (Pennyrile - 8.9, Barren River - 2.0, Northern Kentucky - 6.2, and Kentucky River - 8.8). (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

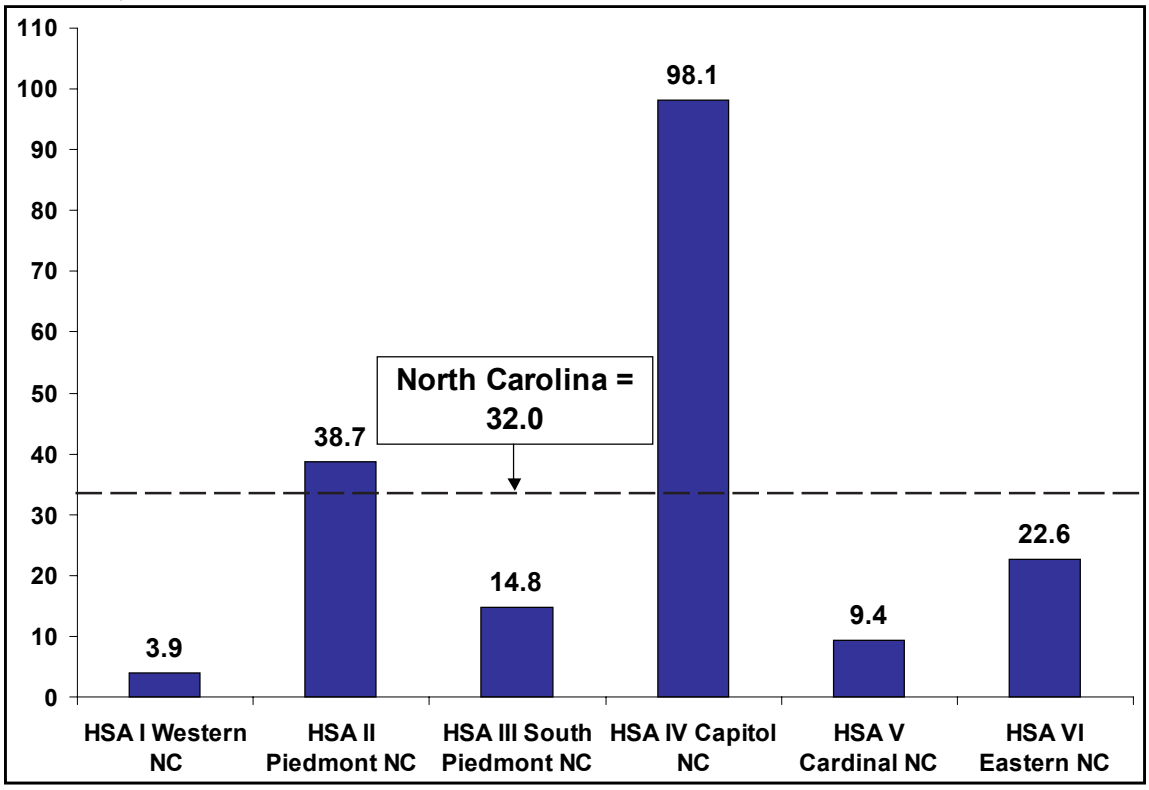
- Mississippi has only 3 regions in the state with any allopathic medical residents. Only one of these regions, the Central Planning and Development District (PDD), has more allopathic medical residents per 100,000 than the state as a whole (63.7 for Central PDD and 16.3 for the state). Southern PDD (11.8) and Three Rivers PDD (5.1) are the other sub-state regions with allopathic medical residents and they are both below the state level. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

Figure 4.11
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Mississippi, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 4.12
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region North Carolina, 2000

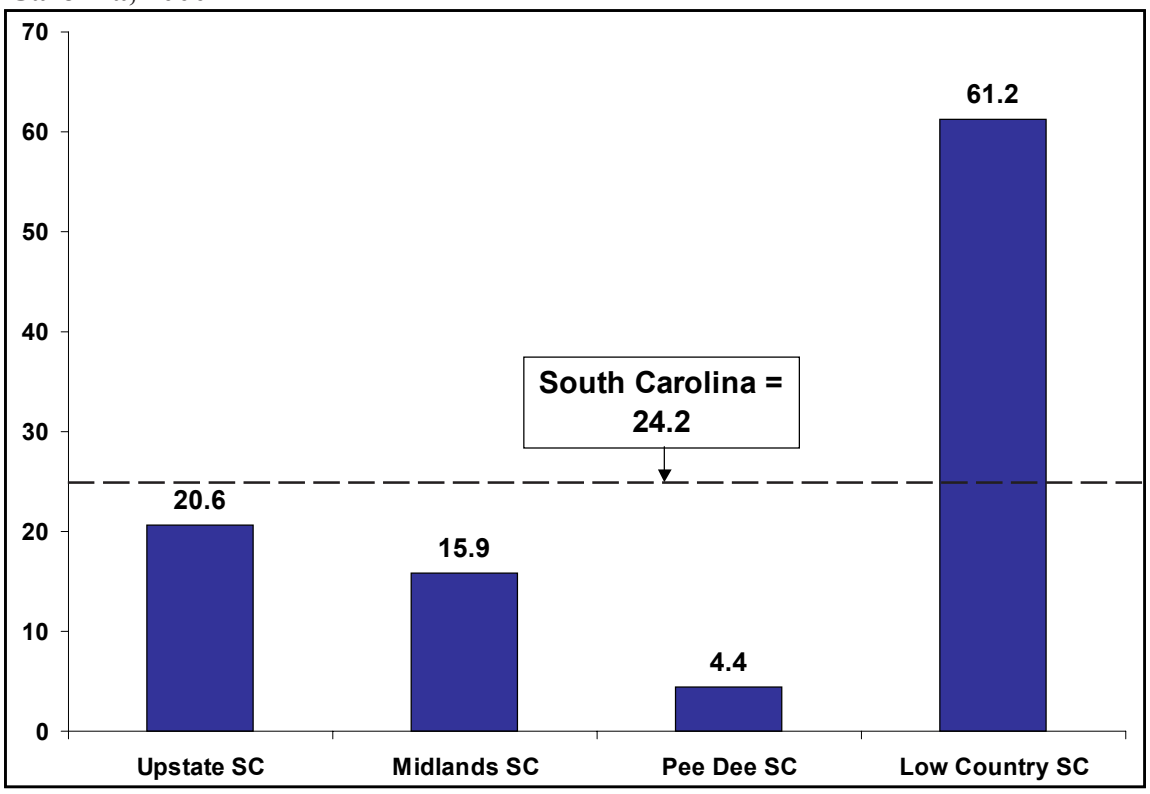


Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Every region in North Carolina has allopathic medical residents. Only Health Service Area (HSA) II Piedmont and HSA IV Capitol has more allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population than the state has as a whole. HSA I Western, HSA III South Piedmont, HSA V Cardinal and HSA VI Eastern are all below the state level of 32 allopathic medical residents per 100,000. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

- In South Carolina, only the Low Country region has a higher number of allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population than the state does as a whole (61.2 compared to 24.2). Upstate (20.6), Midlands (15.9), and Pee Dee (4.4) all fall below the state level of 24.2. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

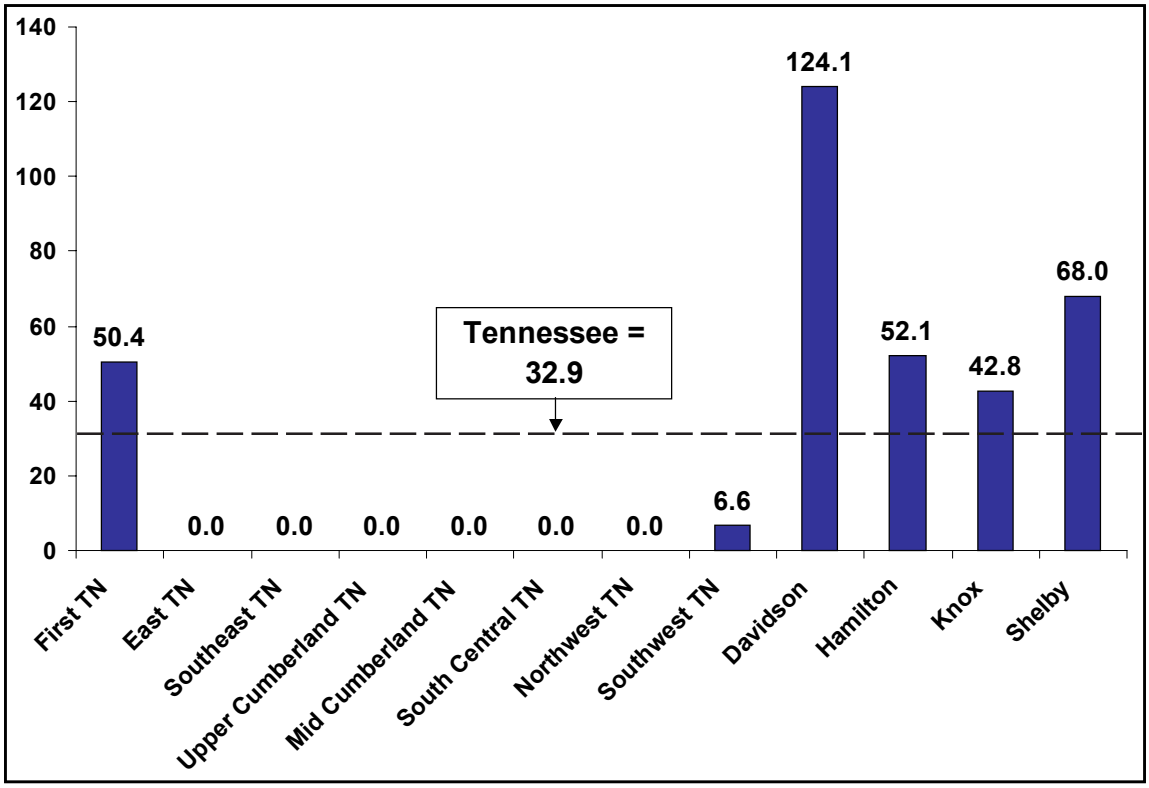
Figure 4.13
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region South Carolina, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Tennessee has 5 regions well above the state level of 32.9 allopathic medical residents per 100,000 population. First, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby are well above the state level. Except for Southwest (6.6), the rest of the regions have no medical residents. (See Appendix D for a definition of these sub-state regions.)

Figure 4.14
Allopathic Medical Residents per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region Tennessee, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

GENDER OF RESIDENTS

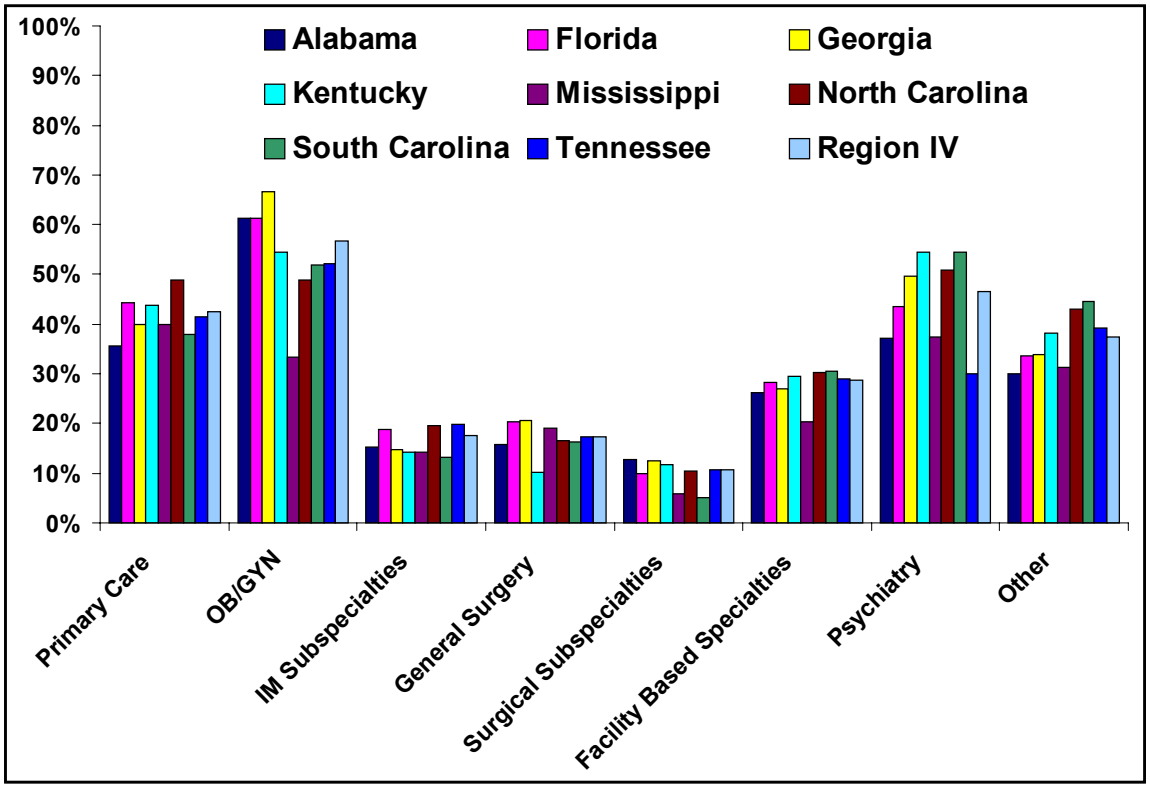
- Only Florida (44%), Kentucky (44%), and North Carolina (49%) have higher percentages of female allopathic medical residents in primary care when compared to the percentage for the region (43%).

- Alabama (61%), Florida (61%), and Georgia (67%) all have higher percentages of female allopathic medical residents in OB/GYN than does the region as a whole (57%).

- All of the states have less than 20% of their allopathic residents in IM subspecialties that are female. Within the region, Florida (19%), North Carolina (19%), and Tennessee (20%) have the highest percentage of females in the IM subspecialties.

- The states in the region with the highest percentage of female allopathic medical residents in general surgery are Florida (20%), Georgia (21%), and Mississippi (19%).

Figure 4.15
Percentages of Allopathic Residents Female by Specialty Grouping, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Alabama (13%), Georgia (13%), and Kentucky (12%) have the highest percentage of female allopathic medical residents in surgical subspecialties.

- The percentage of female allopathic medical residents in facility based specialties is highest in Kentucky (29%), North Carolina (30%), and South Carolina (31%).

- Kentucky (54%), North Carolina (51%), and South Carolina (55%) have the largest percentages of female allopathic residents in psychiatry.

- The states with the highest percentage of female allopathic medical residents in other specialties are North Carolina (43%), South Carolina (44%), and Tennessee (39%).

MINORITIES IN MEDICAL RESIDENCY TRAINING

- None of the states in the region have under-represented minorities in residency training at an equivalent level as the population for the state. Florida comes close with 26.2% of their residents belonging to under-represented minority groups, while 30.1% of the population of the state comes from under-represented minority groups. Kentucky is even closer. Six percent of the residents in Kentucky are from under-represented minority groups and 8.8% of the state's population is comprised of under-represented minorities. However, only Florida and Kentucky are close in the distribution of residents and population based on minority status. The difference in the resident and the population distributions differs by as little as 8.7% in Tennessee (9.2% compared to 17.9% for the state population) to as large as 31.4% in Mississippi (6.2% compared to 37.6% for the state population).

- The differences between the percentage of the residents that are under-represented minorities and the percentage of the population that are under-represented minorities are due mainly to the lack of non-Hispanic black residents in training.

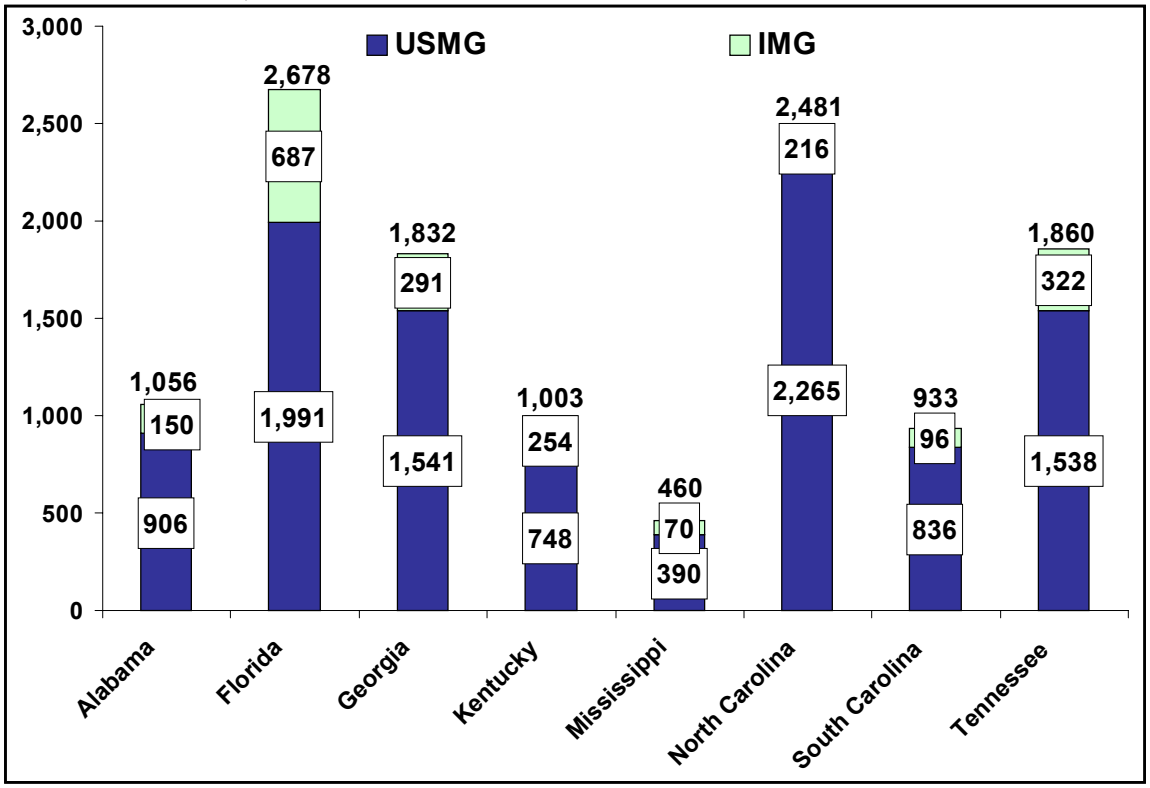
Table 4.2
Under-Represented Minorities in Allopathic Residency Training and the General Population, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky	
	Residents	Population	Residents	Population	Residents	Population	Residents	Population
Mexican American	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.8%	0.4%	3.0%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Hispanic	2.3%	0.5%	16.7%	11.5%	2.1%	1.2%	2.4%	0.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	5.4%	25.9%	6.1%	14.3%	11.9%	28.3%	3.2%	7.2%
Native American	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Total	**8.8%**	**27.2%**	**26.2%**	**30.1%**	**15.1%**	**31.6%**	**6.1%**	**8.8%**

	Mississippi		North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee	
	Residents	Population	Residents	Population	Residents	Population	Residents	Population
Mexican American	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Puerto Rican	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Other Hispanic	1.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.6%	2.2%	0.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	4.2%	36.3%	6.2%	21.7%	5.3%	29.6%	6.4%	16.5%
Native American	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	**6.2%**	**37.6%**	**8.1%**	**25.3%**	**8.4%**	**31.2%**	**9.2%**	**17.9%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 4.16
Number of IMGs, 2000



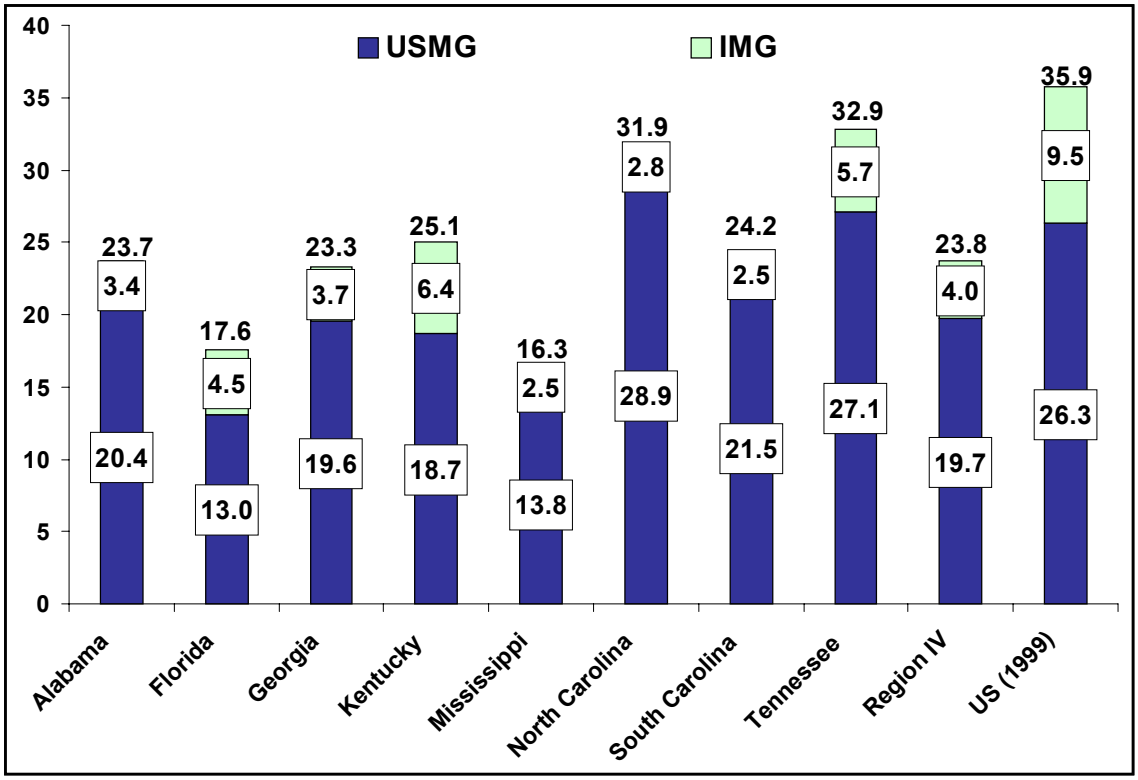
Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- North Carolina (2,265), Florida (1,991), and Georgia (1,541) have the most USMGs in the region. Mississippi (390), Kentucky (748), and South Carolina (836) have the fewest USMGs in the region.

- Florida (687), Tennessee (322), and Georgia (291) have the most IMGs in the region. The states with the fewest IMGs in the region are Mississippi (70), South Carolina (96), and Alabama (150).

- Florida has the largest number of physicians in residency training (2,678) in the region, while Mississippi (460) has the fewest.

Figure 4.17
IMGs and USMGs per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Region IV has less than half the number of IMG medical residents per 100,000 population than the U.S. as a whole (4.0 to 9.5, respectively).

- Region IV also has fewer USMG medical residents per 100,000 population than the U.S. (19.7 for Region IV and 26.3 for the United States).

- Kentucky (6.4), Tennessee (5.7), and Florida (4.5) have the largest number of IMG medical residents per 100,000 population in the region. Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina have the fewest IMG medical residents per 100,000 population (2.5, 2.5, and 2.8, respectively).

- The states with the most USMG medical residents per 100,000 population are North Carolina (28.9), Tennessee (27.1), and South Carolina (21.5). The states with the fewest USMG medical residents per 100,000 population are Florida (13.0), Mississippi (13.8), and Kentucky (18.7).

Table 4.3
IMG Allopathic Medical Residents by Specialty Grouping, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky		Mississippi	
	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG
Primary Care	45	9.0%	224	20.3%	124	16.9%	73	20.8%	7	3.6%
Family Practice	*16*	*9.5%*	*30*	*8.3%*	*16*	*6.5%*	*19*	*18.1%*	*0*	*0.0%*
Internal Medicine	*18*	*7.8%*	*109*	*27.0%*	*96*	*25.7%*	*52*	*39.1%*	*4*	*4.7%*
Pediatrics	*11*	*14.9%*	*85*	*27.6%*	*12*	*10.3%*	*2*	*3.0%*	*3*	*5.5%*
Combined Specialty	*0*	*0.0%*	*0*	*0.0%*	*0*	*0.0%*	*0*	*0.0%*	*0*	*0.0%*
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1	2.3%	4	2.8%	4	4.0%	1	2.3%	1	2.8%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	26	36.1%	102	48.1%	51	41.8%	54	77.1%	9	42.9%
General Surgery	3	3.2%	7	4.9%	7	4.4%	6	7.6%	1	2.1%
Surgery Subspecialties	4	4.6%	23	9.6%	6	4.0%	27	19.6%	2	3.8%
Facility Based Specialties	29	19.5%	199	39.3%	34	13.5%	61	33.9%	28	37.8%
Psychiatry	25	71.4%	54	41.5%	38	29.9%	10	17.5%	10	62.5%
Other Specialties	17	23.3%	72	36.7%	27	14.6%	22	27.2%	12	75.0%
Total	**150**	**14.2%**	**685**	**25.6%**	**291**	**15.9%**	**254**	**25.4%**	**70**	**15.3%**

	North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee		Region IV		U.S. (1999)	
	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG	IMG Residents	Pct in Specialty IMG
Primary Care	54	5.8%	23	5.5%	101	12.5%	651	12.9%	11,130	27.2%
Family Practice	*6*	*2.0%*	*11*	*5.1%*	*19*	*8.1%*	*117*	*6.9%*	*1,601*	*15.2%*
Internal Medicine	*38*	*9.8%*	*9*	*8.3%*	*79*	*21.8%*	*405*	*19.4%*	*7,892*	*37.3%*
Pediatrics	*9*	*5.1%*	*3*	*3.3%*	*3*	*2.0%*	*128*	*12.3%*	*1,505*	*19.6%*
Combined Specialty	*1*	*1.6%*	*0*	*0.0%*	*0*	*0.0%*	*1*	*0.4%*	*132*	*7.9%*
Obstetrics/Gynecology	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	14	2.2%	354	7.5%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	42	21.9%	22	36.7%	49	46.2%	355	41.5%	3,629	47.1%
General Surgery	6	3.1%	8	8.7%	19	9.6%	57	5.7%	1,059	13.7%
Surgery Subspecialties	12	5.0%	2	2.7%	6	3.2%	82	7.0%	432	6.4%
Facility Based Specialties	23	6.0%	9	9.5%	51	21.8%	434	23.2%	4,295	29.9%
Psychiatry	16	9.8%	13	16.9%	49	59.0%	215	31.3%	2,282	42.9%
Other Specialties	59	26.3%	19	30.2%	46	30.9%	274	27.8%	2,699	26.9%
Total	**214**	**8.7%**	**96**	**10.4%**	**322**	**17.3%**	**2,082**	**17.0%**	**25,880**	**26.5%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 2001

- The percentage of IMG medical residents in primary care ranges from 3.6% in Mississippi to 20.8% in Kentucky. These percentages are below the national level of 27.2%.

- The percentage of IMG medical residents in each state ranges from 8.7% in North Carolina to 25.6% in Florida. These percentages are all below 26.5% which is the percentage of IMG medical residents in the United States as a whole.

- In Alabama, the largest percentages of IMG medical residents attended medical school in the Indian Subcontinent (33.3%) and Latin America (26%).

- The largest percentages of IMGs in Florida attended medical school in Latin America (51.8%) and Europe/former USSR (13.1%).

- Georgia's IMGs are most likely to have attended medical school in the Indian Subcontinent (29.6%) and Latin America (22%).

- In Kentucky, most of the IMGs attended medical school in the Indian Subcontinent (39.8%) and East Asia (19.7%).

- IMGs in Mississippi attended medical school predominantly in the Indian Subcontinent (38.6%) and East Asia (21.4%).

- North Carolina IMG medical residents are most likely to have attended medical school in Europe/former USSR (24.8%) and the Indian Subcontinent (18.2%).

- Most of the IMG medical residents in South Carolina attended medical school in Latin America (38.5%) and the Indian Subcontinent (26.0%).

- Tennessee's IMG medical residents are most likely to have attended medical school in the Indian Subcontinent (34.1%) and Latin America (16.3%).

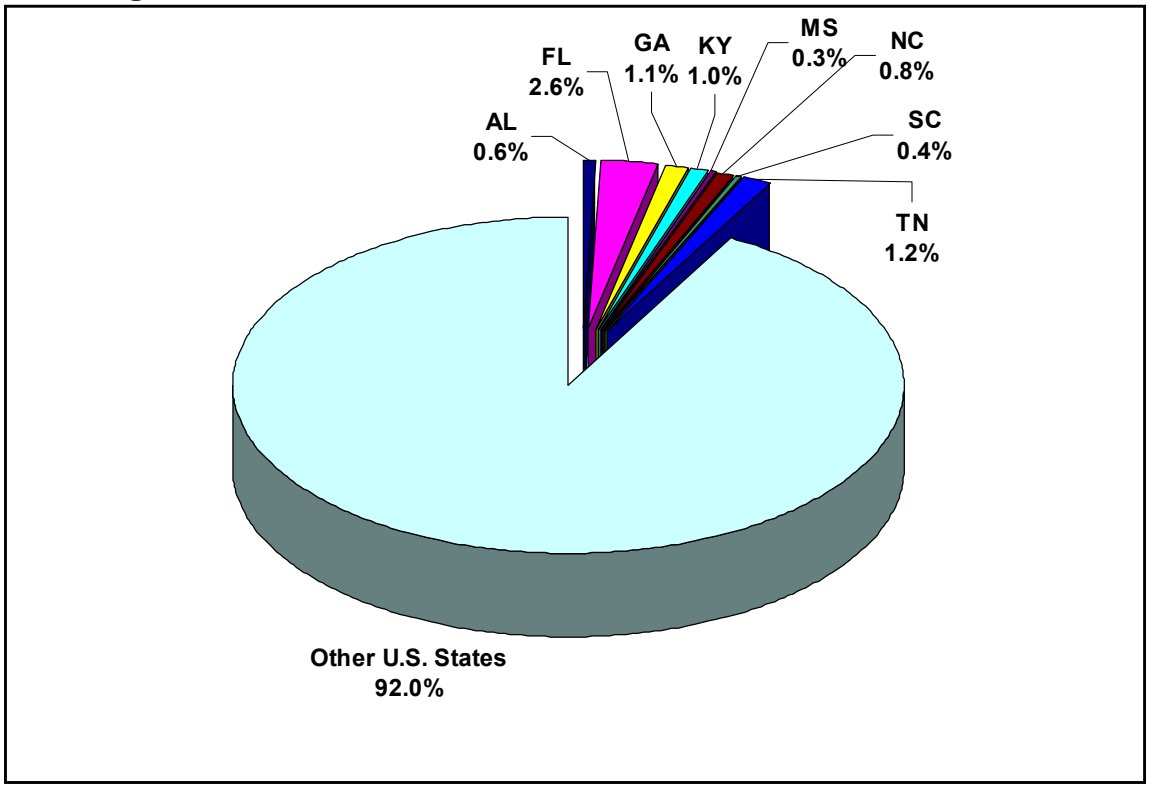
Table 4.4
IMG Medical Residents by Country Group of Known Medical School Attended, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky	
	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents
Africa	4	2.7%	17	2.5%	21	7.2%	7	2.8%
East Asia	14	9.3%	67	9.8%	33	11.3%	50	19.7%
Europe/former USSR	24	16.0%	90	13.1%	56	19.2%	32	12.6%
Indian Subcontinent	50	33.3%	89	13.0%	86	29.6%	101	39.8%
Latin America	39	26.0%	355	51.8%	64	22.0%	30	11.8%
Middle East	11	7.3%	56	8.2%	25	8.6%	31	12.2%
South Pacific	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.7%	1	0.4%
Unknown	8	5.3%	10	1.5%	4	1.4%	2	0.8%
Total	**150**	**100.0%**	**685**	**100.0%**	**291**	**100.0%**	**254**	**100.0%**

	Mississippi		North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee	
	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents
Africa	5	7.1%	11	5.1%	2	2.1%	22	6.9%
East Asia	15	21.4%	35	16.4%	9	9.4%	39	12.2%
Europe/former USSR	10	14.3%	53	24.8%	15	15.6%	45	14.1%
Indian Subcontinent	27	38.6%	39	18.2%	25	26.0%	109	34.1%
Latin America	8	11.4%	38	17.8%	37	38.5%	52	16.3%
Middle East	3	4.3%	28	13.1%	5	5.2%	31	9.7%
South Pacific	0	0.0%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
Unknown	2	2.9%	6	2.8%	3	3.1%	19	5.9%
Total	**70**	**100.0%**	**214**	**100.0%**	**96**	**100.0%**	**320**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Figure 4.18
Percentage of IMG Residents in the U.S., 1999



Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table 4.5
Citizenship/Visa Status of IMG Medical Residents, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky	
	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents
Native Born U.S.	14	9.3%	80	11.7%	35	12.0%	10	3.9%
Naturalized U.S.	12	8.0%	76	11.1%	21	7.2%	22	8.7%
Permanent Resident	56	37.3%	198	28.9%	114	39.2%	98	38.6%
Temporary Status	64	42.7%	305	44.5%	113	38.8%	119	46.9%
Other	4	2.7%	26	3.8%	8	2.7%	5	2.0%
Total	**150**	**100.0%**	**685**	**100.0%**	**291**	**100.0%**	**254**	**100.0%**

	Mississippi		North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee	
	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents	IMG Residents	Pct of IMG Residents
Native Born U.S.	5	7.1%	19	8.9%	26	27.1%	32	9.9%
Naturalized U.S.	5	7.1%	15	7.0%	7	7.3%	29	9.0%
Permanent Resident	41	58.6%	72	33.6%	29	30.2%	95	29.5%
Temporary Status	17	24.3%	100	46.7%	28	29.2%	124	38.5%
Other	2	2.9%	8	3.7%	6	6.3%	42	13.0%
Total	**70**	**100.0%**	**214**	**100.0%**	**96**	**100.0%**	**322**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- The states in Region IV account for 8% of the IMG medical residents in the United States.

- The largest percentage of IMG medical residents in every state in the region are permanent residents or temporary status. Native born U.S. IMG medical residents range from 3.9% in Kentucky to 27.1% in South Carolina.

RESIDENTS AS SERVICE PROVIDERS

- The number of residents per 100,000 population was lower in every state in the region than the national level of 37.4. Tennessee (34.3) and North Carolina (32.9) had the highest levels of residents per 100,000 population.

- Every state in Region IV fell below the United States supply of 19.3 residents per 100 occupied beds. The states in the region with the most residents per 100 occupied beds were Tennessee (15.8), and North Carolina (15.6).

Table 4.6
Medical Residents per Average Daily Census

	Alabama (1998)	Florida (1998)	Georgia (1998)	Kentucky (1998)	Mississippi (1998)
Population	4,351,037	14,908,230	7,636,522	3,934,310	2,751,335
Allopathic and Osteopathic Residents	1,056	2,837	1,851	1,002	460
Average Daily Hospital Census	9,970	29,698	14,991	8,694	8,081
Inpatient Bed Days per 1,000 Population	836	727	717	807	1,072
Residents per 100,000 Population	24.3	19.0	24.2	25.5	16.7
Average Daily Census per 100,000 Population	229	199	196	221	294
Residents per 100 Occupied Beds	10.6	9.6	12.3	11.5	5.7
Occupied Beds per Resident	9.4	10.5	8.1	8.7	17.6

	North Carolina (1998)	South Carolina (1998)	Tennessee (1998)	Region IV (1998)	U.S. (1998)
Population	7,545,828	3,839,578	5,432,679	50,399,519	270,248,003
Allopathic and Osteopathic Residents	2,481	934	1,862	12,483	100,947
Average Daily Hospital Census	15,927	7,570	11,760	106,693	524,467
Inpatient Bed Days per 1,000 Population	770	720	790	773	708
Residents per 100,000 Population	32.9	24.3	34.3	24.8	37.4
Average Daily Census per 100,000 Population	211	197	216	212	194
Residents per 100 Occupied Beds	15.6	12.3	15.8	11.7	19.3
Occupied Beds per Resident	6.4	8.1	6.3	8.5	5.2

Source: AHA Hospital Statistics 2000; AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

CHAPTER 5

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS

Presented in this chapter is information regarding the supply and distribution of practicing physicians in the southeastern states. Historical data on supply, distribution, specialties, and demographic characteristics are included in the analysis.

Table 5.1
Trend in Physicians and Physicians per 100,000 Population

	1995		2000		Percent Change 1995-2000	
	Physicians	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians	Per 100,000 Population
Alabama	6,118	143.5	7,137	160.3	16.7%	11.7%
Florida	26,092	183.9	33,278	218.4	27.5%	18.8%
Georgia	11,111	154.6	13,358	169.5	20.2%	9.7%
Kentucky	5,895	152.9	6,734	168.5	14.2%	10.2%
Mississippi	3,114	115.7	3,887	138.0	24.8%	19.2%
North Carolina	11,359	158.1	14,134	182.2	24.4%	15.2%
South Carolina	5,432	146.8	6,807	176.4	25.3%	20.2%
Tennessee	9,136	174.3	10,839	191.6	18.6%	9.9%
Region IV	78,257	162.0	96,174	186.2	22.9%	14.9%
U.S.	470,424	179.0	**(1999)** 518,195	188.5	**(1995-1999)** 10.2%	5.3%

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

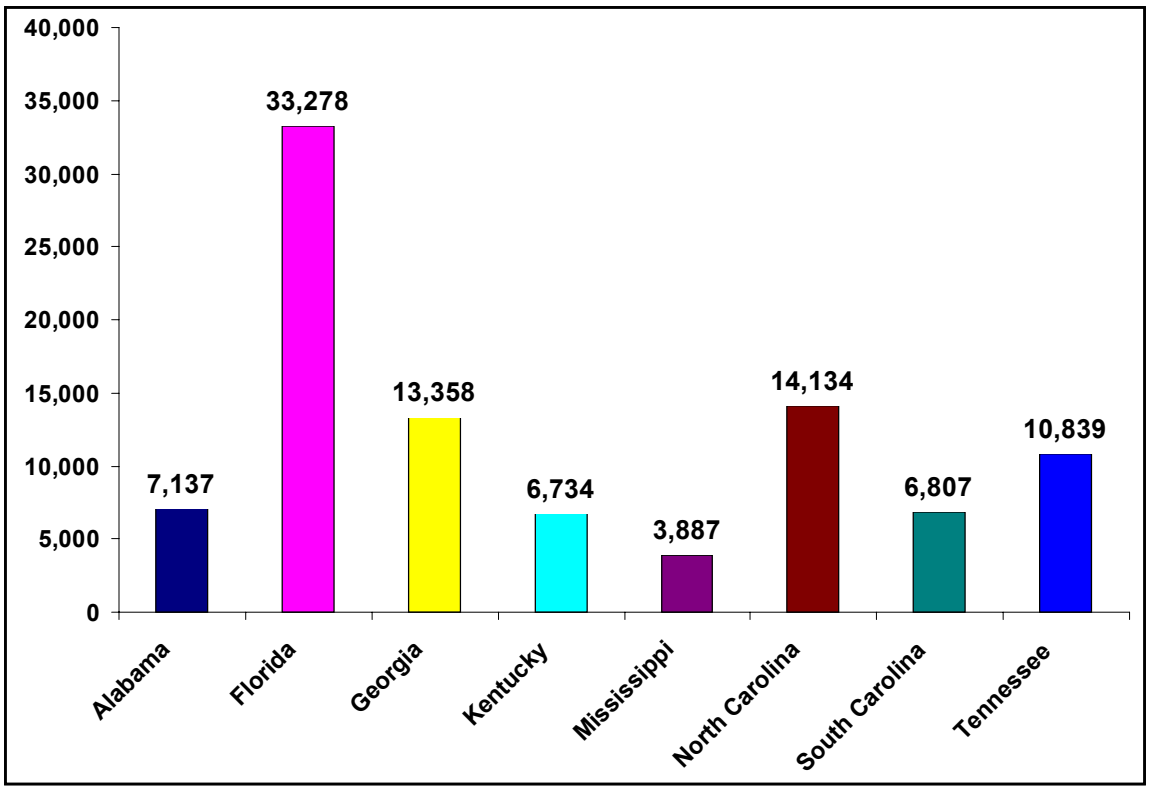
- Between 1995 and 2000, each of the states in Region IV saw an increase in physicians per capita that was larger than the increase for the nation as a whole (10.2%).

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICING PHYSICIANS

- Florida, with its 33,728 patient care physicians, has more than double the number of patient care physicians in any other state in the region. The state with the second most patient care physicians is North Carolina with 14,134. Mississippi has the fewest patient care physicians (3,887).

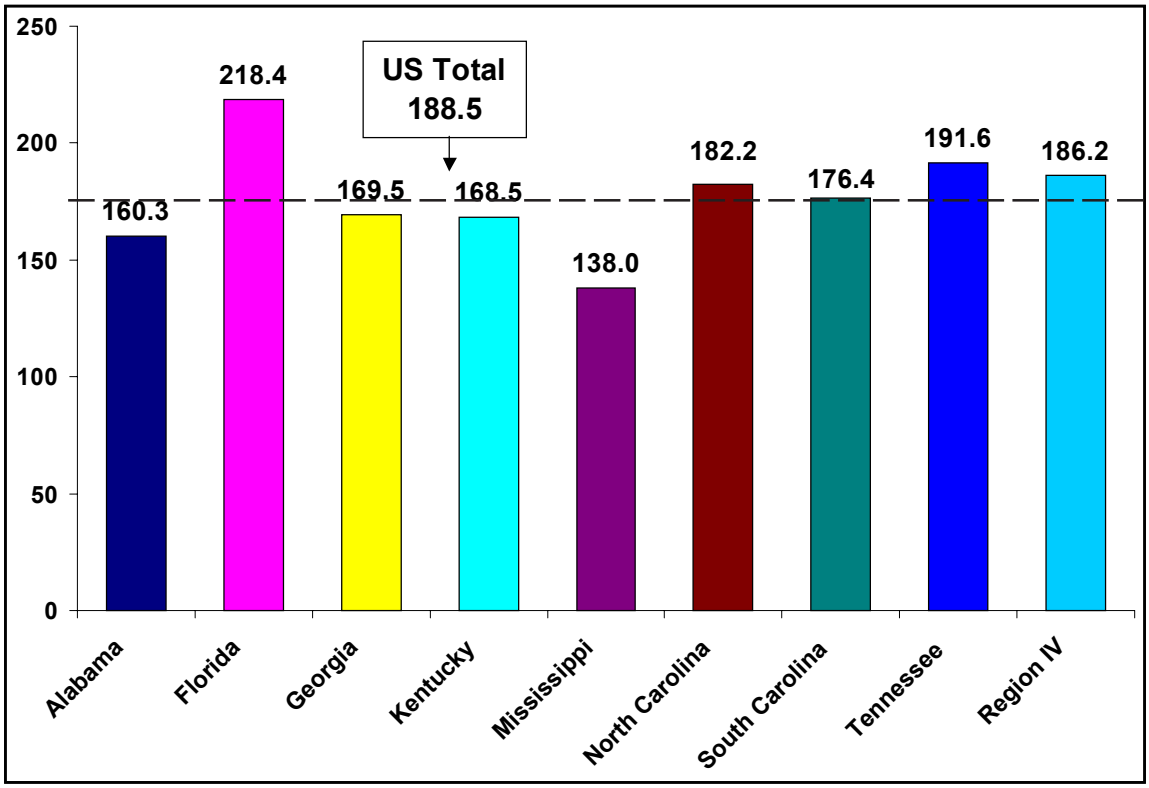
- The number of patient care physicians per 100,000 population ranges from 138.0 in Mississippi to 218.4 in Florida.

Figure 5.1
Patient Care Physicians, 2000



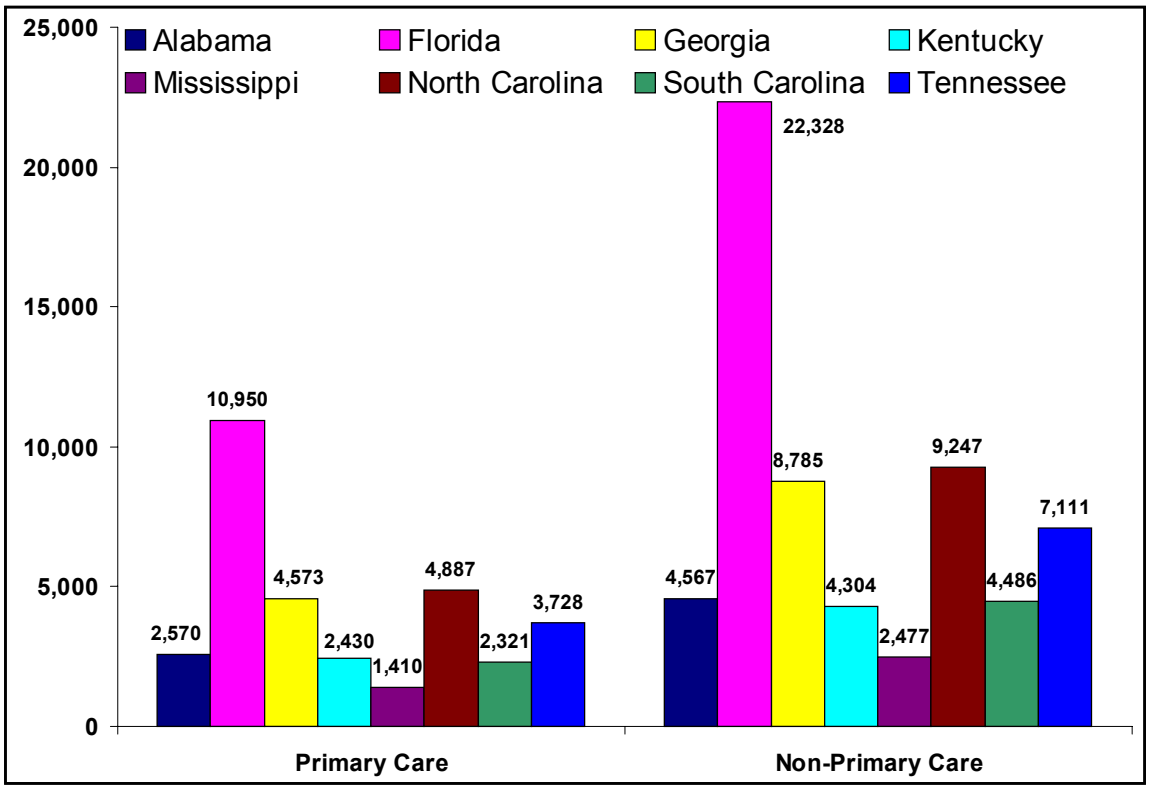
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure 5.2
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 5.3
Primary and Non-Primary Care Physicians, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Florida (10,950) has more than double the number of primary care physicians of any other state in the region. Mississippi has the fewest number of primary care physicians with 1,410.

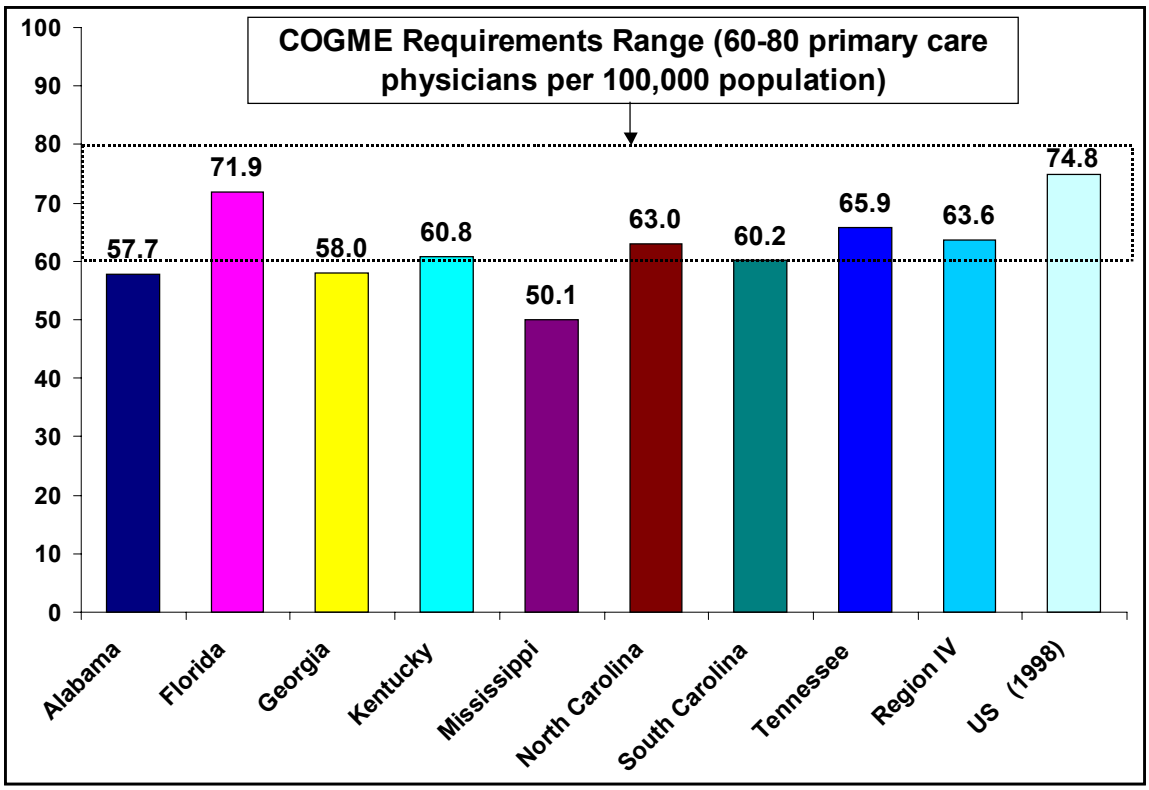
- With 22,328 non-primary care physicians, Florida has more than double the number of non-primary care physicians as any other state in the region. Mississippi has 2,477 non-primary care physicians, which is the lowest total in the region.

- Alabama (57.7), Georgia (58.0), and Mississippi (50.1) do not meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

- Every state in the region falls within or above the COGME requirements range of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Florida has the highest number of non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population with 146.6.

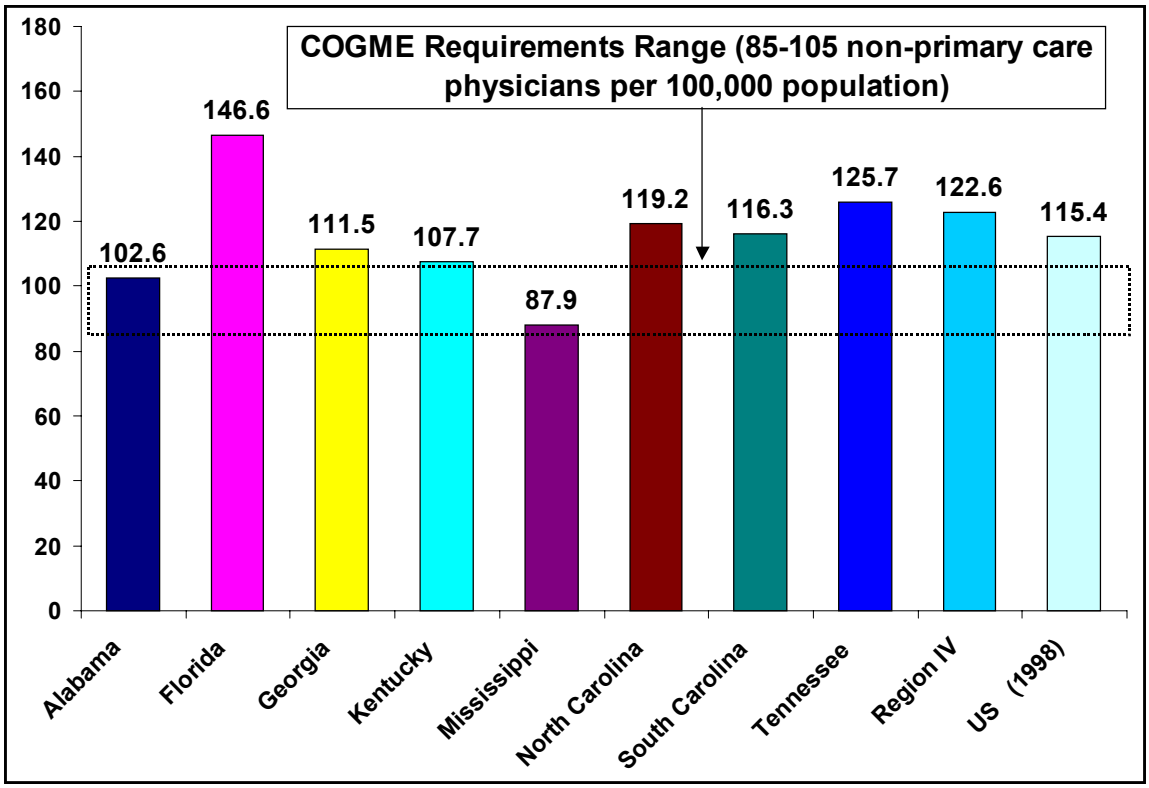
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the physicians in the United States are primary care physicians. All of the states in Region IV have a smaller percentage of physicians that are primary care physicians.

Figure 5.4
Primary Care Physicains per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 5.5
Non-Primary Care Physicains per 100,000 Population, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- The number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population in the United States is 74.8. None of the states in the region have that many primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Florida comes the closest with 71.9 primary care physicians per 100,000.

- Four of the states in the region have more non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population than the United States as a whole. Florida (146.6), North Carolina (119.2), South Carolina (116.3), and Tennessee (125.7) are all above the national level of 115.4.

- All of the states in Region IV have a lower percentage of female physicians than the U.S. as a whole. The national level is 21.1%. The states with the highest percentage of physicians that are female in the region are North Carolina (20.9%) and Georgia (20.2%). The two states with the lowest percentage of female physicians are Mississippi (14.8%) and Alabama (16.3%).

- Florida (19.5%) and Georgia (11.7%) both have a larger percentage of physicians who belong to under-represented minority groups than the nation as a whole (7.7%). Kentucky (3.7%) has the lowest percentage of physicians who are under-represented minorities.

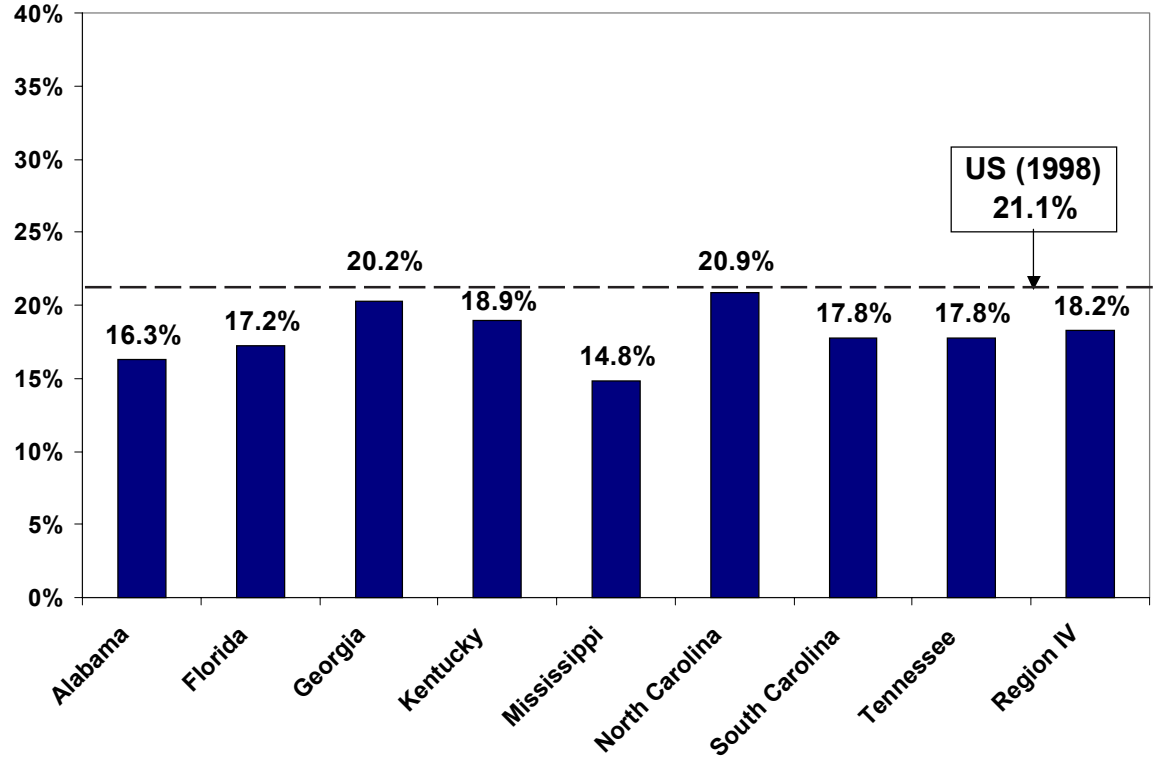
Table 5.2
Number of and Percentage of Physicians Primary and Non-Primary Care, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky		Mississippi	
	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	2,570 36.0%	57.7	10,950 32.9%	71.9	4,573 34.2%	58.0	2,430 36.1%	60.8	1,410 36.3%	50.1
Non-Primary Care	4,567 64.0%	102.6	22,328 67.1%	146.6	8,785 65.8%	111.5	4,304 63.9%	107.7	2,477 63.7%	87.9
Total Physicians	**7,137**	**160.3**	**33,278**	**218.4**	**13,358**	**169.5**	**6,734**	**168.5**	**3,887**	**138.0**

	North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee		Region IV		U.S. (1998)	
	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population	Physicians (Pct of State Total)	Per 100,000 Population
Primary Care	4,887 34.6%	63.0	2,321 34.1%	60.2	3,728 34.4%	65.9	32,869 34.2%	63.6	202,265 39.3%	74.8
Non-Primary Care	9,247 65.4%	119.2	4,486 65.9%	116.3	7,111 65.6%	125.7	63,305 65.8%	122.6	311,828 60.7%	115.4
Total Physicians	**14,134**	**182.2**	**6,807**	**176.4**	**10,839**	**191.6**	**96,174**	**186.2**	**514,093**	**190.2**

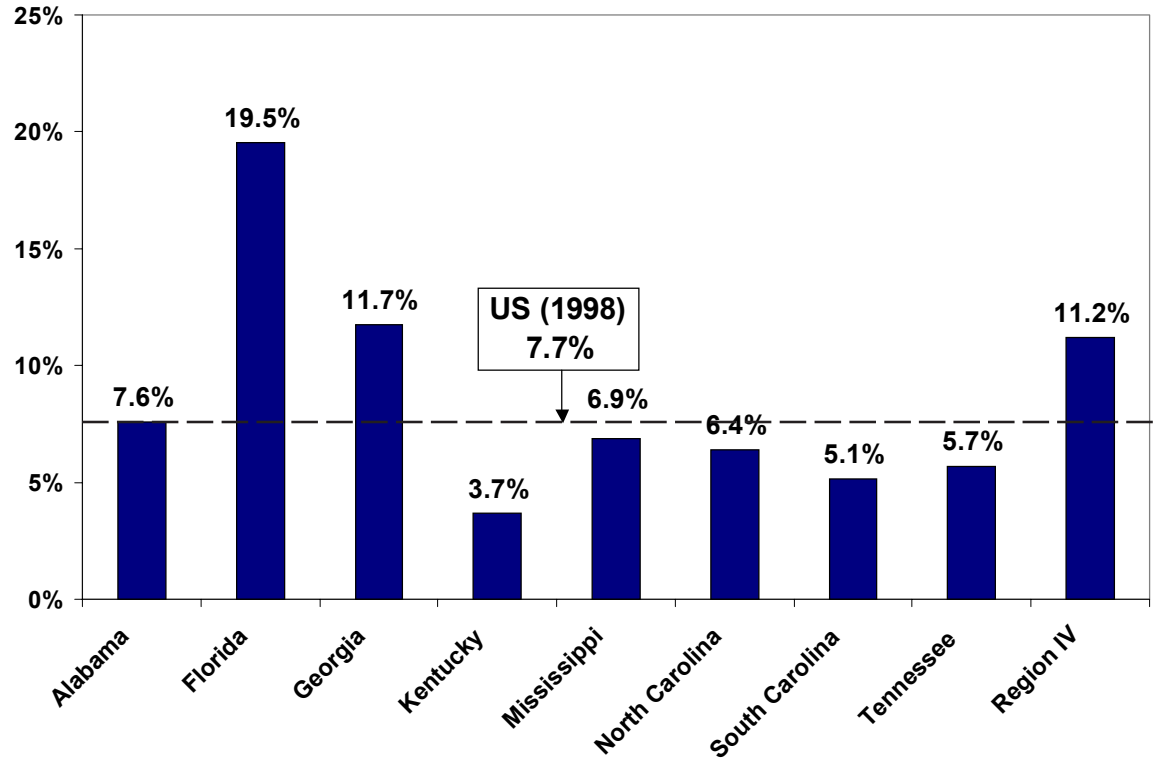
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Figure 5.6
Percent Female Physicians, 2000



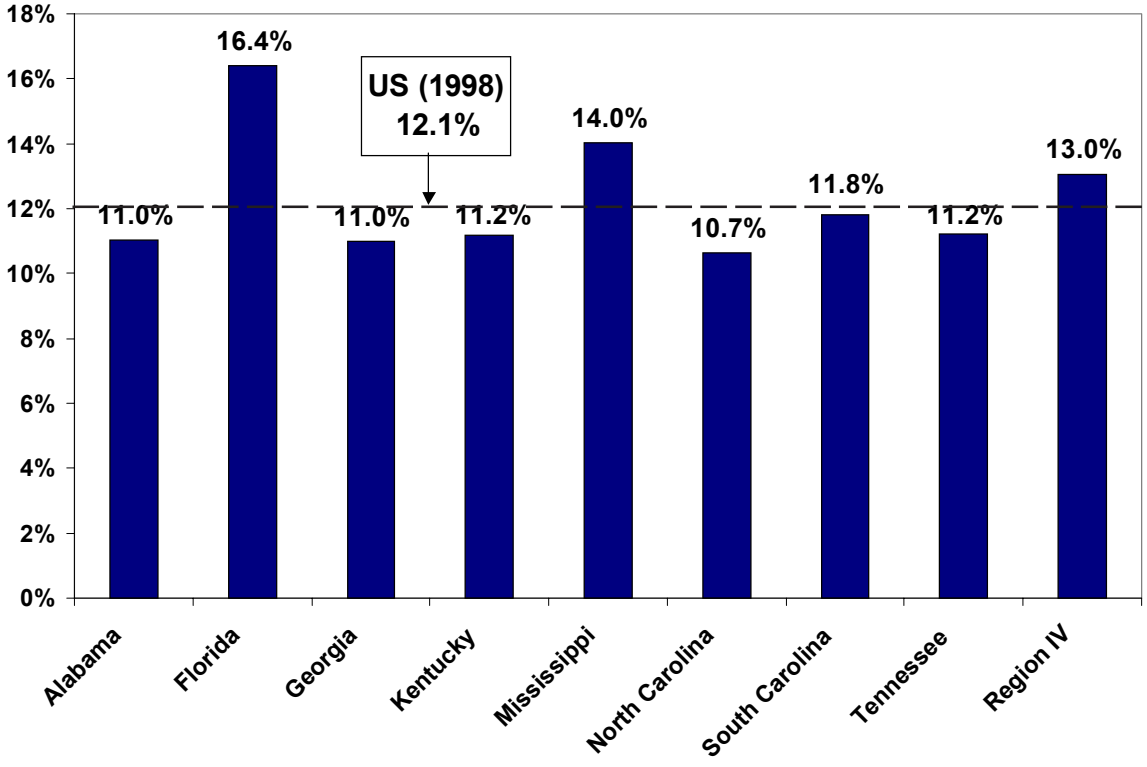
Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure 5.7
Percent of Physicians Under-Represented Minority, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Figure 5.8
Percent of Physicians 65 and Over, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Twelve percent of the physicians in the United States are 65 years or older. Only Florida and Mississippi have larger percentages of physicians that are 65 years or older (16.4% and 14.0%, respectively). North Carolina has the lowest percentage of physicians 65 years or older with 10.7% of their physicians in that age group.

- There is little variation in the average age by state. The average age ranges from 48.3 in North Carolina to 51.3 in Florida (Not shown graphically).

Table 5.3
Physicians by Specialty Grouping - Percentage Female, 2000

	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky
	Percent female	Percent female	Percent female	Percent female
Primary Care	22.7%	24.4%	27.5%	22.6%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	18.0%	21.4%	26.4%	26.7%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.0%	8.8%	11.8%	11.8%
General Surgery	6.4%	6.1%	5.2%	7.3%
Surgery Subspecialties	3.5%	5.2%	5.1%	6.4%
Facility Based Specialties	15.8%	17.0%	18.3%	19.8%
Psychiatry	23.6%	25.7%	29.3%	30.3%
Other Specialties	19.7%	18.2%	22.9%	22.7%
Total	**16.3%**	**17.2%**	**20.2%**	**18.9%**

	Mississippi	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee
	Percent female	Percent female	Percent female	Percent female
Primary Care	19.2%	28.4%	23.1%	23.3%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	14.7%	26.1%	23.9%	25.2%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	11.1%	14.7%	11.0%	11.0%
General Surgery	2.9%	6.6%	3.7%	7.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	3.8%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%
Facility Based Specialties	15.3%	16.4%	15.8%	15.9%
Psychiatry	28.8%	32.3%	32.9%	30.3%
Other Specialties	19.6%	25.6%	19.8%	22.0%
Total	**14.8%**	**20.9%**	**17.8%**	**17.8%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- North Carolina (28.4%), and Georgia (27.5%), have the highest percentages of primary care physicians that are female. Mississippi (19.2%) and Kentucky (22.6%) have the lowest percentages of primary care physicians that are female.

- The two states with the largest percentages of OB/GYN's that are female are Kentucky and Georgia with 26.7% and 26.4% respectively. Alabama (18.0%) and Mississippi (14.7%) have the lowest percentages of OB/GYN physicians that are female.

- The percentage of internal medicine physicians that are female in the region ranges from 8.8% in Florida to 14.7% in North Carolina. North Carolina is the only state where females make up over 12% of the internal medicine physicians in the region.

- General surgeons range from 2.9% female in Mississippi to 7.3% female in Kentucky.

- The states with the highest percentages of females in surgery subspecialties are Kentucky, North Carolina, and South Carolina (6.4%, 5.3%, and 5.3%, respectively). Mississippi (3.8%) and Alabama (3.5%) have the lowest percentages of females in the surgery subspecialties.

- Kentucky (19.8%) and Georgia (18.3%) have the highest percentages of females in the facility based specialties. Mississippi has the lowest percentage of females in the facility based specialties with 15.3%.

- Psychiatrists range from 23.6% female in Alabama to 32.9% female in South Carolina.

- The percentage female in the other specialties ranges from 18.2% in Florida to 25.6% North Carolina.

MEDICAL SCHOOL LOCATION

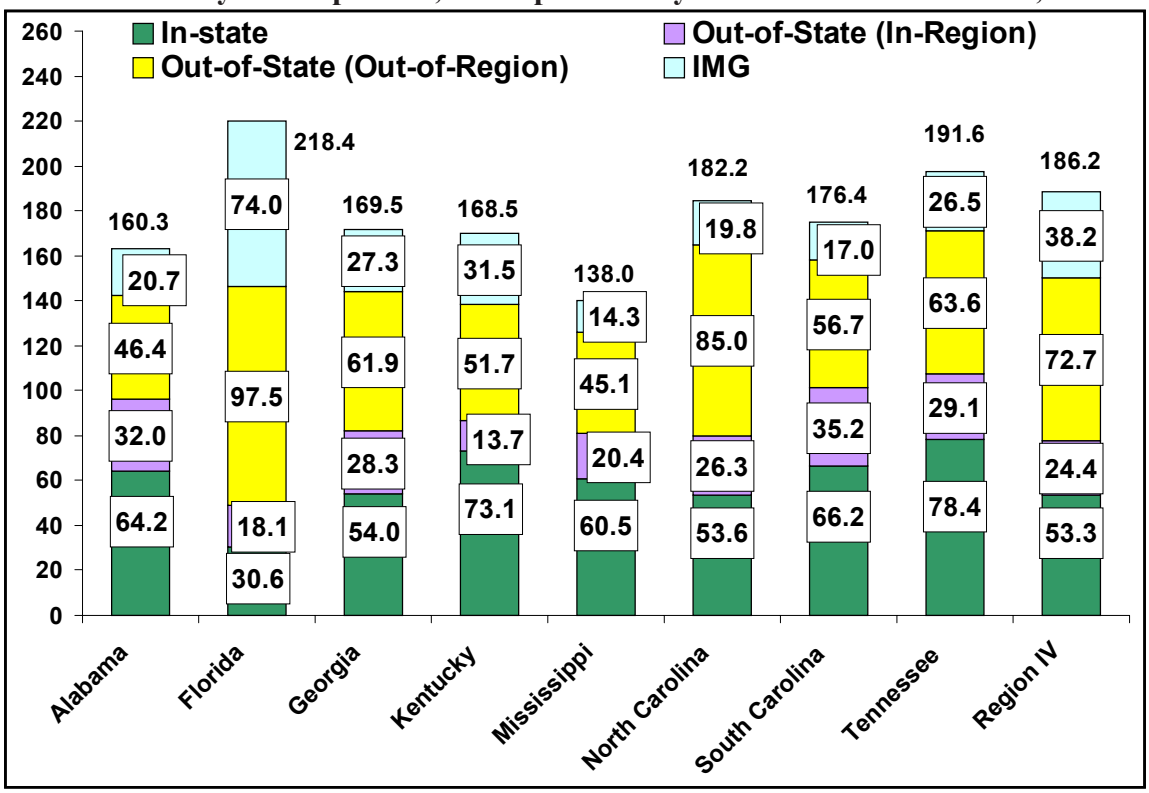
- Tennessee and Kentucky had the largest numbers of patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended an in-state medical school (78.4 and 73.1, respectively). Florida, 30.6, and North Carolina, 53.6, had the fewest numbers of patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended medical school in-state.

- Kentucky (13.7) and Florida (18.1) are the two states in the region with the lowest numbers of patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended medical school out-of-state, but within Region IV. South Carolina and Alabama had the highest numbers of patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended medical school out-of-state, but within Region IV (35.2 and 32.0, respectively).

- Florida (97.5) and North Carolina (85.0) have the most patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended medical school out-of-state and out-of-the-region. Mississippi (45.1) and Alabama (46.4) have the fewest patient care physicians per 100,000 population that attended medical school out-of-state and out-of-the-region.

- Florida had more than double the number of patient care physicians per 100,000 population who are IMGs than any other state in the region.

Figure 5.9
Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Medical School Location, 2000



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

Table 5.4
Percent of Primary and Non-Primary Care Physicians by Medical School Location, 2000

	Alabama		Florida		Georgia		Kentucky	
	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care
In-State	43.3%	37.1%	14.1%	13.8%	33.5%	30.4%	51.9%	38.0%
Out-of-State (In-Region)	18.0%	20.5%	6.8%	9.0%	15.1%	17.2%	6.8%	8.8%
Out-of-State (Out-of-Region)	23.0%	31.5%	37.1%	47.8%	31.5%	38.5%	22.4%	34.9%
IMG	15.8%	10.9%	42.0%	29.5%	19.9%	13.8%	18.9%	18.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

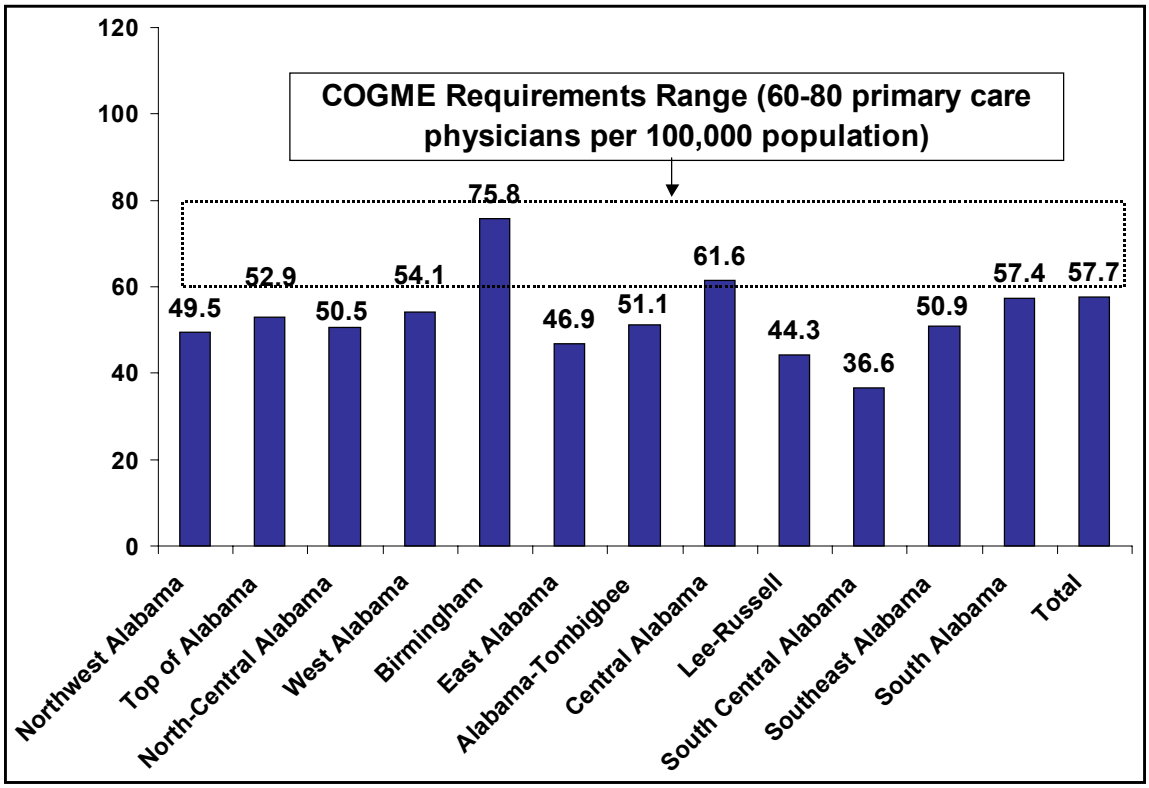
	Mississippi		North Carolina		South Carolina		Tennessee	
	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care	Primary Care	Non-Primary Care
In-State	47.3%	40.7%	32.9%	27.0%	46.2%	33.5%	44.3%	37.3%
Out-of-State (In-Region)	12.5%	15.7%	13.5%	14.7%	16.9%	21.8%	13.8%	15.2%
Out-of-State (Out-of-Region)	26.6%	35.3%	41.8%	48.2%	26.9%	35.2%	26.3%	35.3%
IMG	13.6%	8.2%	11.8%	10.2%	10.0%	9.6%	15.6%	12.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- In each state, the largest percentage of primary care physicians attended medical school in the same state that they are currently practicing, except for Florida (14.1%) and North Carolina (32.9%). In Florida, (42.0%) of the primary care physicians attended medical school outside the United States. In North Carolina, the largest percentage (41.8%) of primary care physicians attended medical school out of the region.

- In Alabama (37.1%), Kentucky (38.0%), Mississippi (40.7%), and Tennessee (37.3%) the largest percentage of non-primary care physicians went to medical school within the state in which they are currently practicing. Florida (47.8%), Georgia (38.5%), North Carolina (48.2%), and South Carolina (35.2%) all had higher percentages of non-primary care physicians who went to medical school out of the region than from any other location.

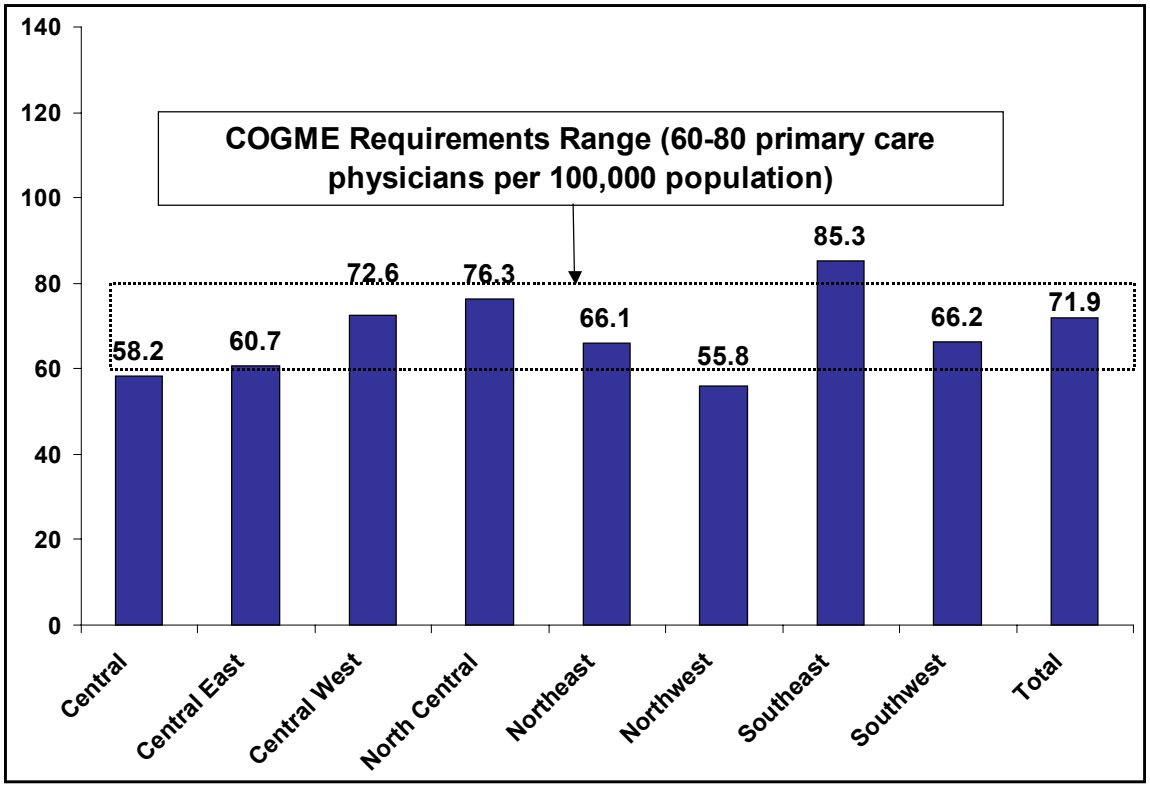
Figure 5.10
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Alabama



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Alabama has two sub-state regions that meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population: Birmingham (75.8) and Central Alabama (61.6).

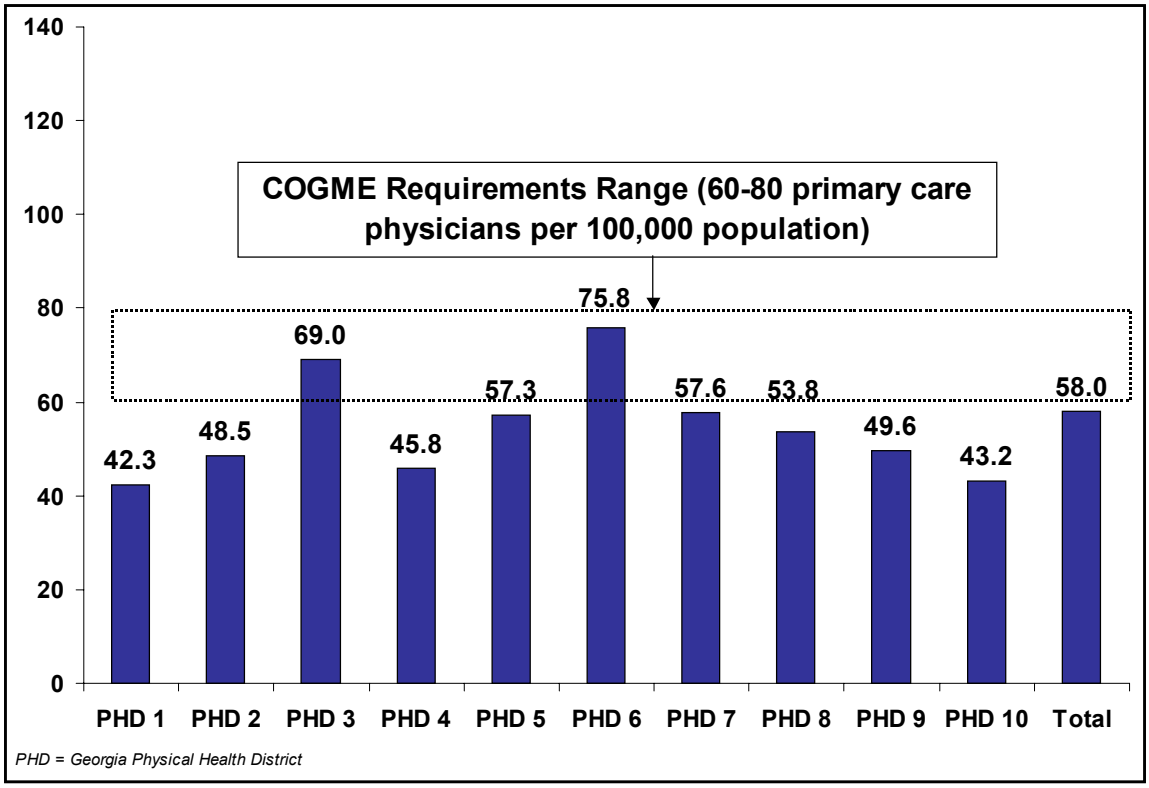
Figure 5.11
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Florida



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- All but two of Florida's sub-state regions meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population. The two that do not meet the COGME requirement are Central Florida (58.2) and Northwest Florida (55.8).

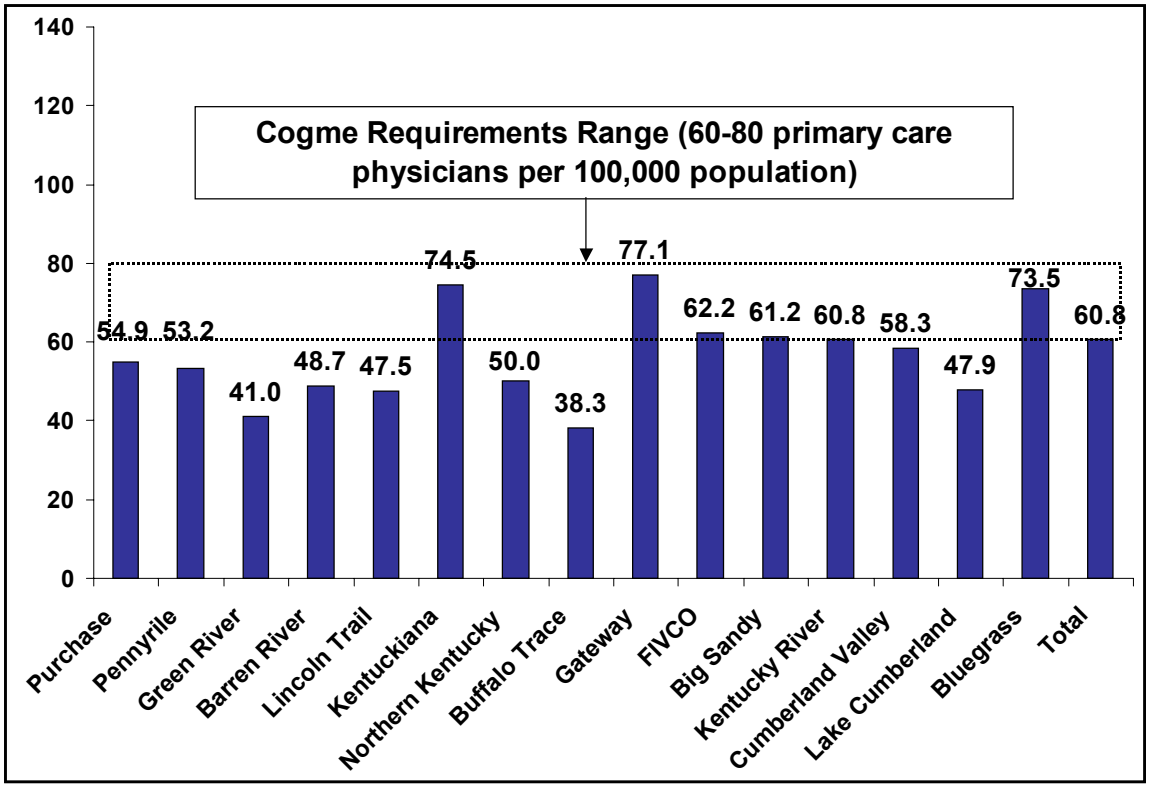
Figure 5.12
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Georgia



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Physical Health Districts 3 and 6 are the only two sub-state regions in Georgia that meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population (69.0 and 75.8 primary care physicians per 100,000 population, respectively).

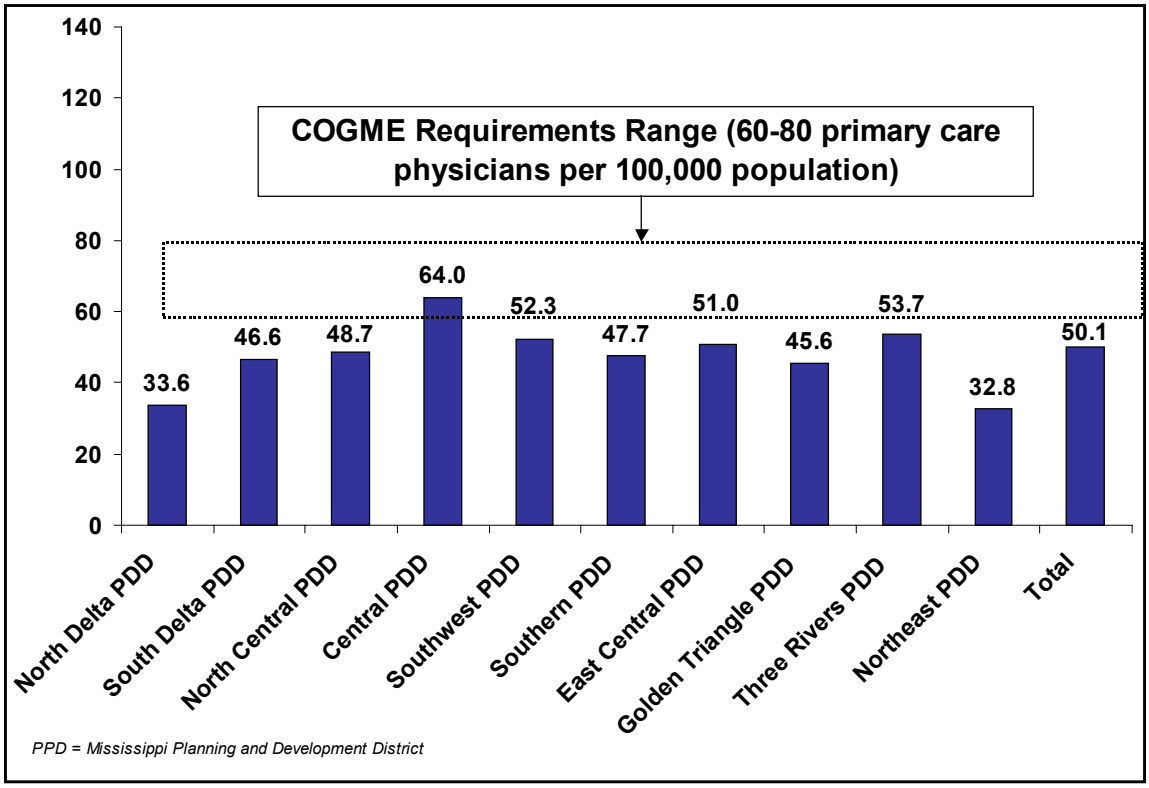
Figure 5.13
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Kentucky



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Six out of the 15 sub-state regions in Kentucky meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

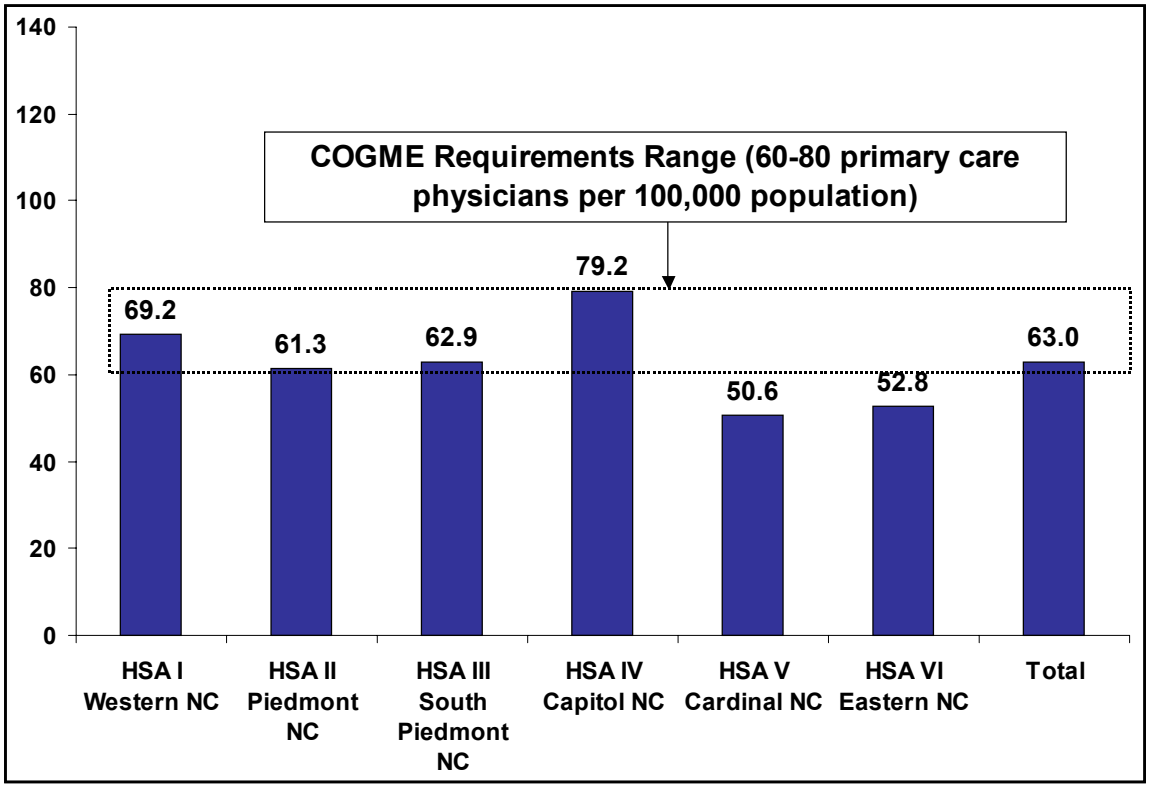
Figure 5.14
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Mississippi



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In Mississippi, only the Central Planning and Development District with 64.0 primary care physicians per 100,000 population meets the COGME requirement for primary care physicians.

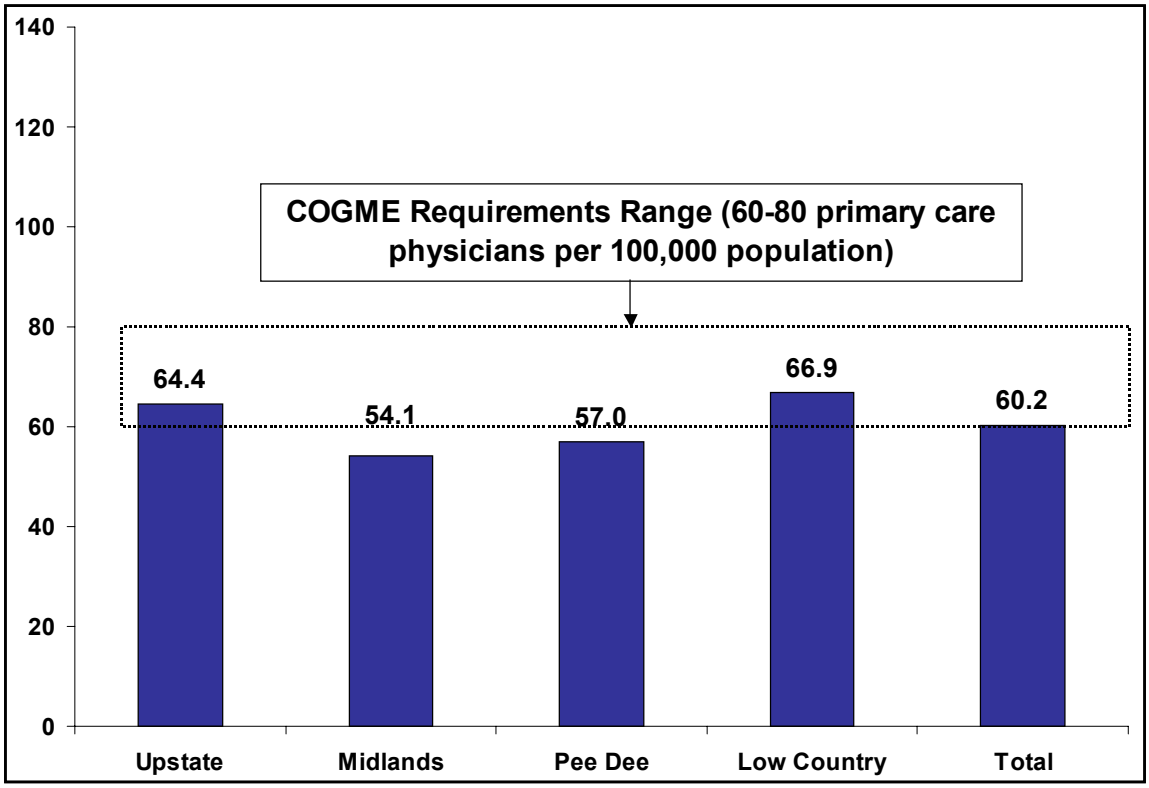
Figure 5.15
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
North Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Four of the six sub-state regions in North Carolina meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Only HSA V Cardinal NC (50.6) and HSA VI Eastern NC (52.8) are below the COGME requirement.

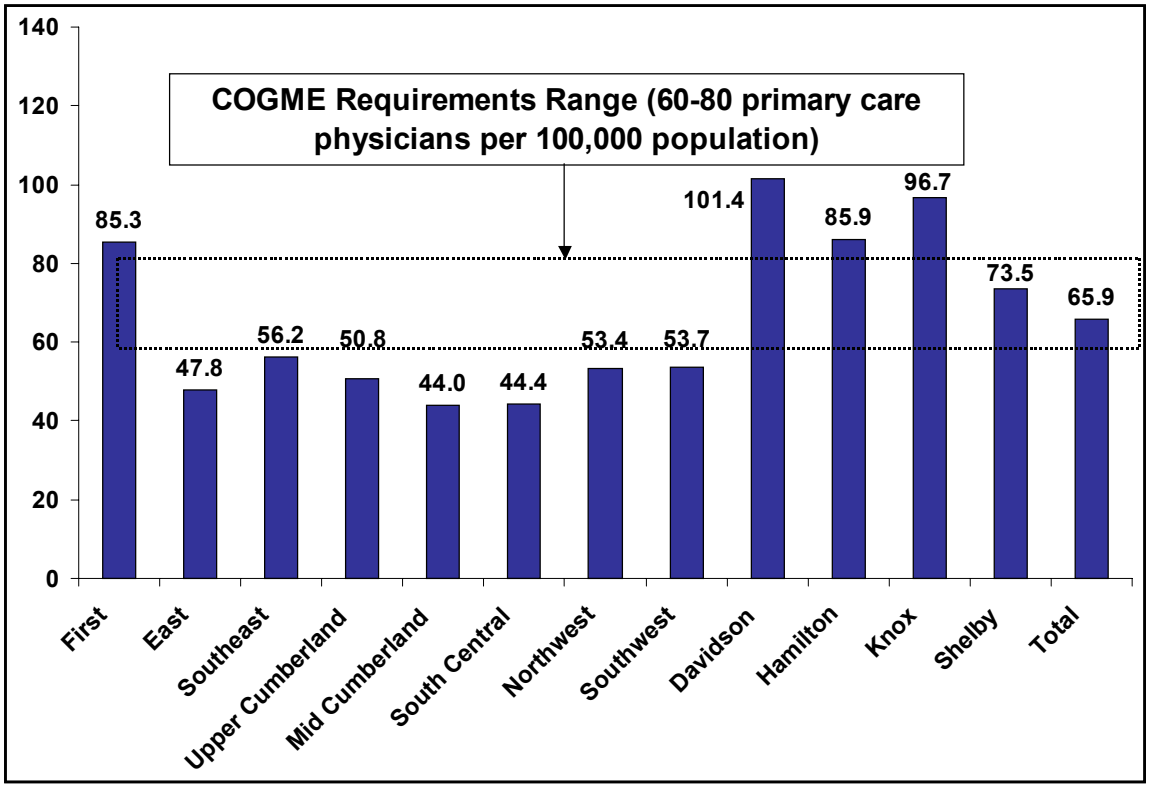
Figure 5.16
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
South Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Two out of the four sub-state regions in South Carolina meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Upstate (64.4) and Low Country (66.9) both meet the COGME requirement, while Midlands (54.1) and Pee Dee (57) do not meet the requirement.

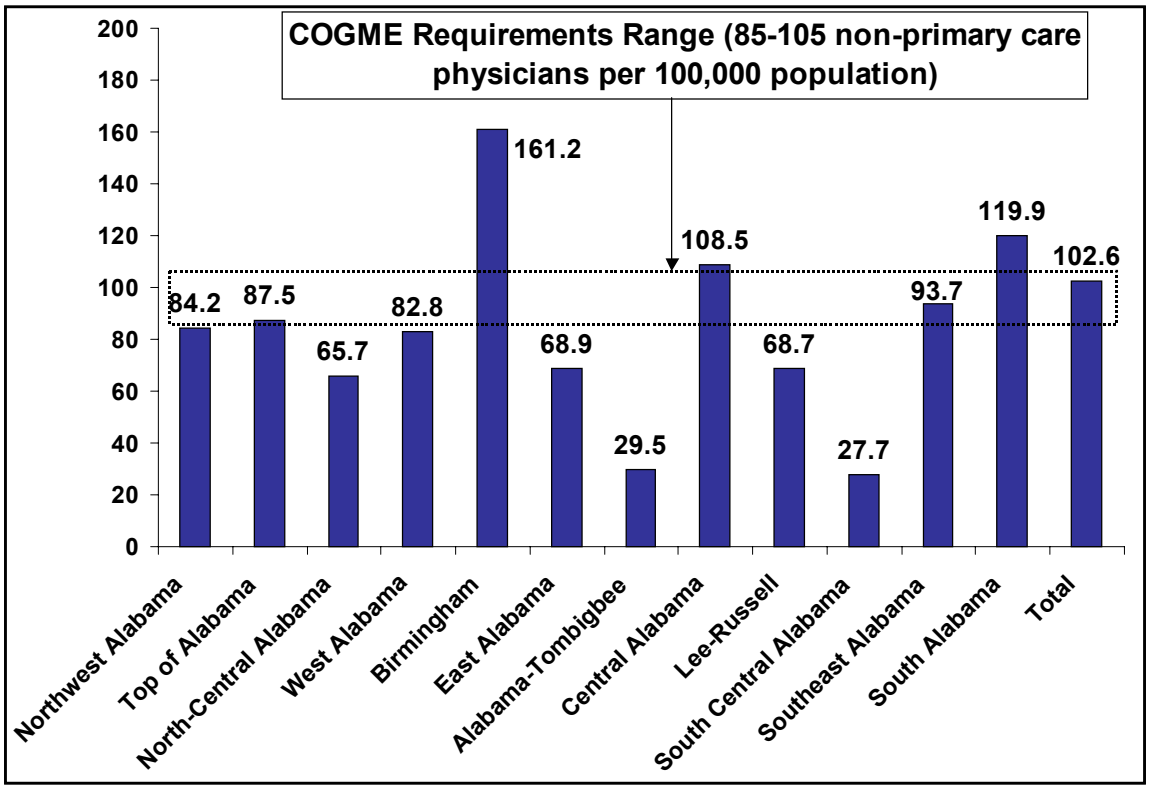
Figure 5.17
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Tennessee



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In Tennessee, five out of the twelve sub-state regions meet the COGME requirement of 60-80 primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

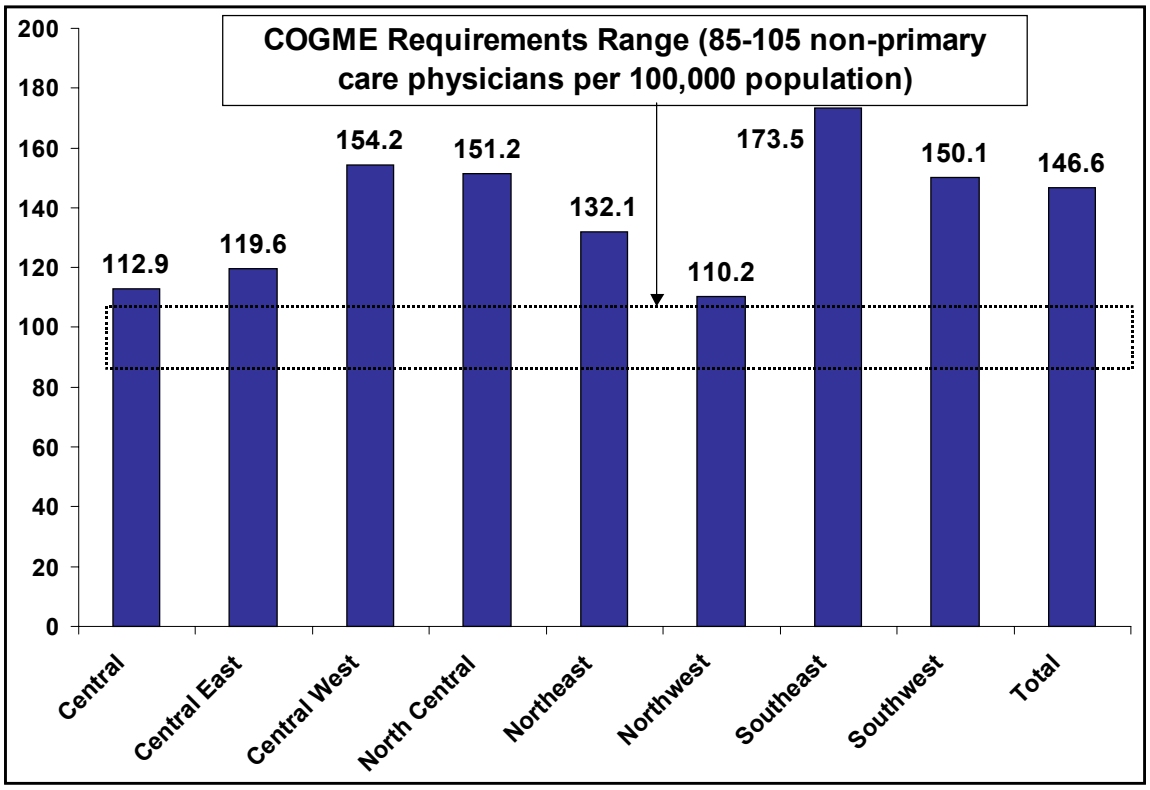
Figure 5.18
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Alabama



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Five out of the twelve sub-state regions in Alabama meet the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

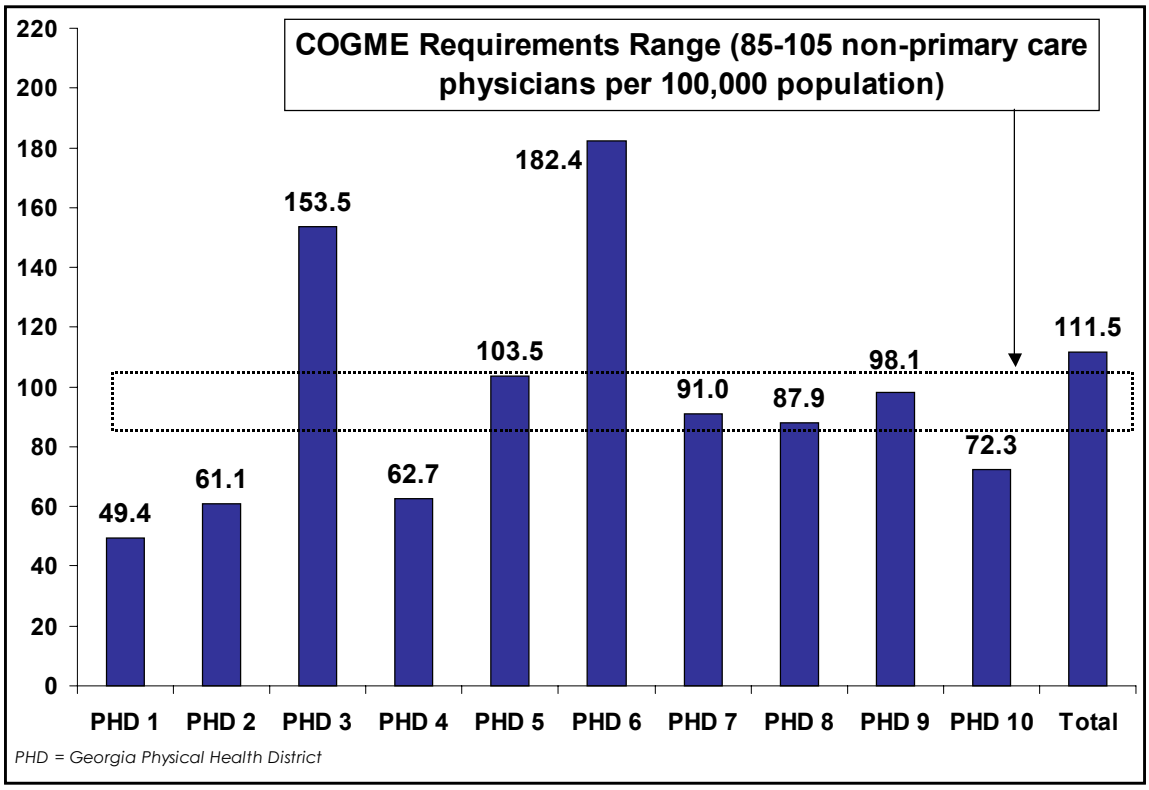
Figure 5.19
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Florida



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- All of the sub-state regions in Florida surpass the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

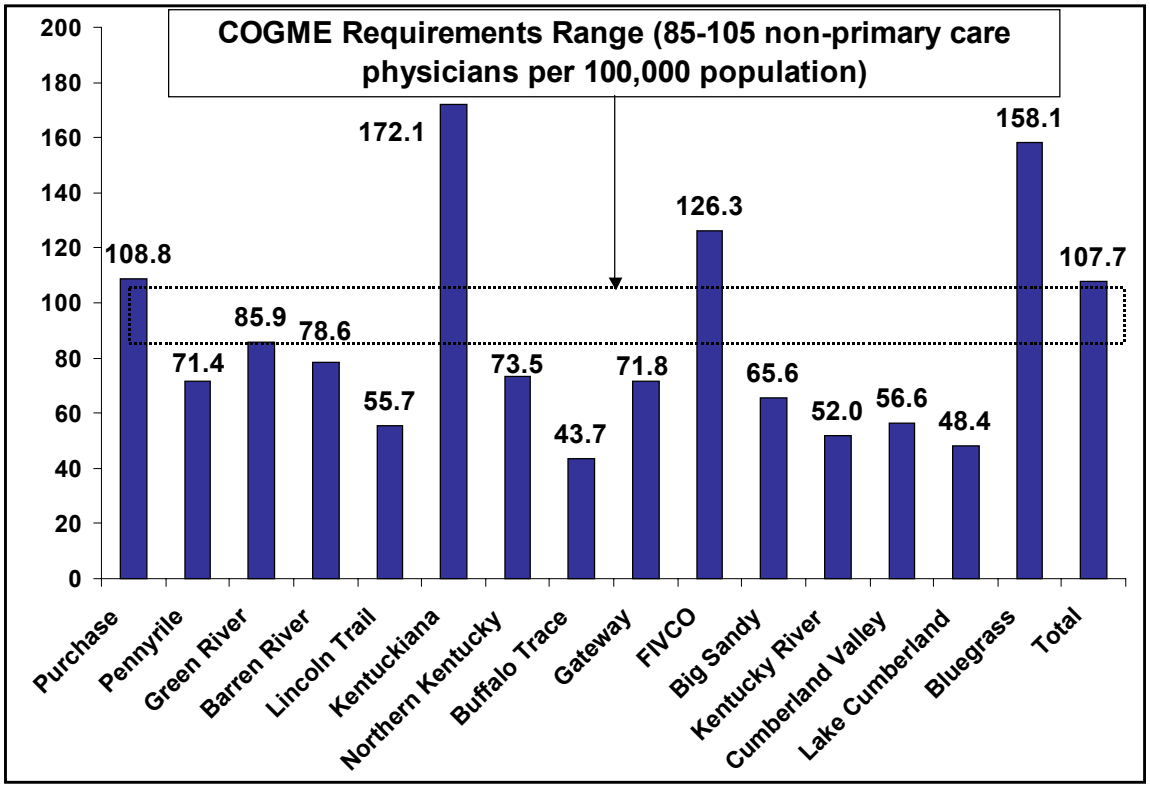
Figure 5.20
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Georgia



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In Georgia, six out of the ten Physical Health Health Districts meet the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

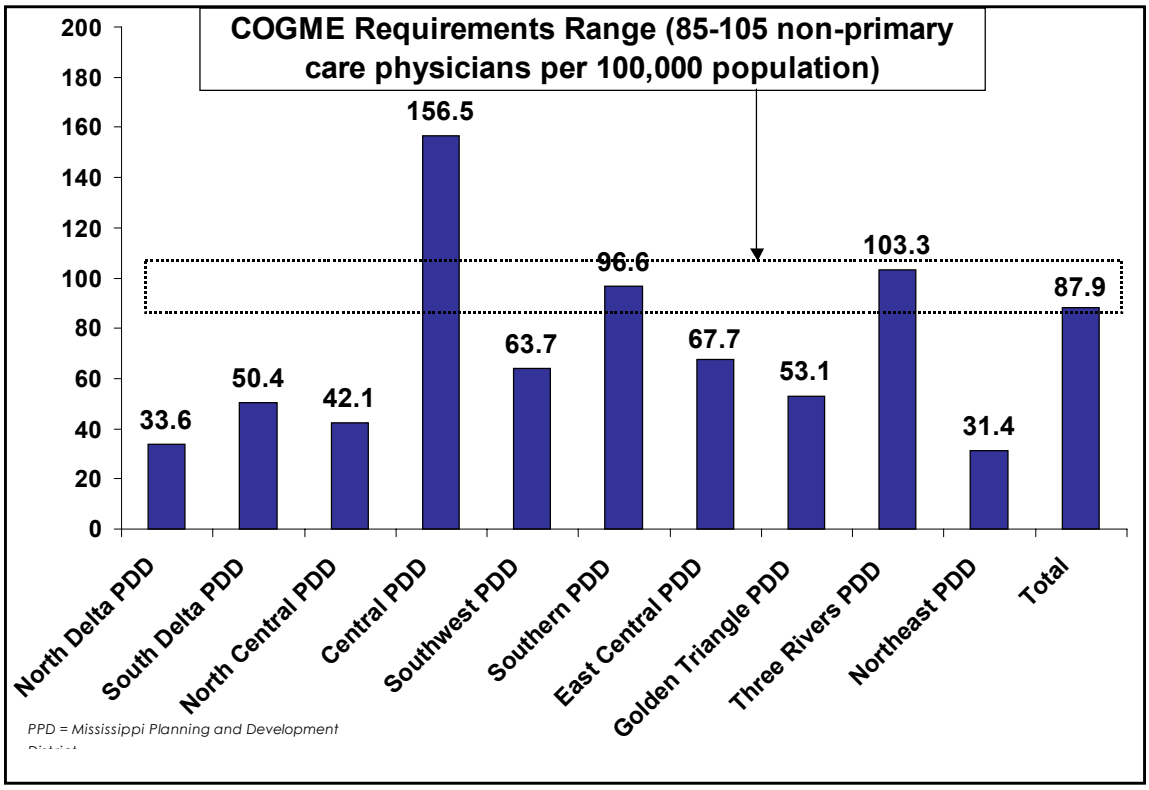
Figure 5.21
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Kentucky



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Only five of the fifteen sub-state regions in Kentucky meet the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

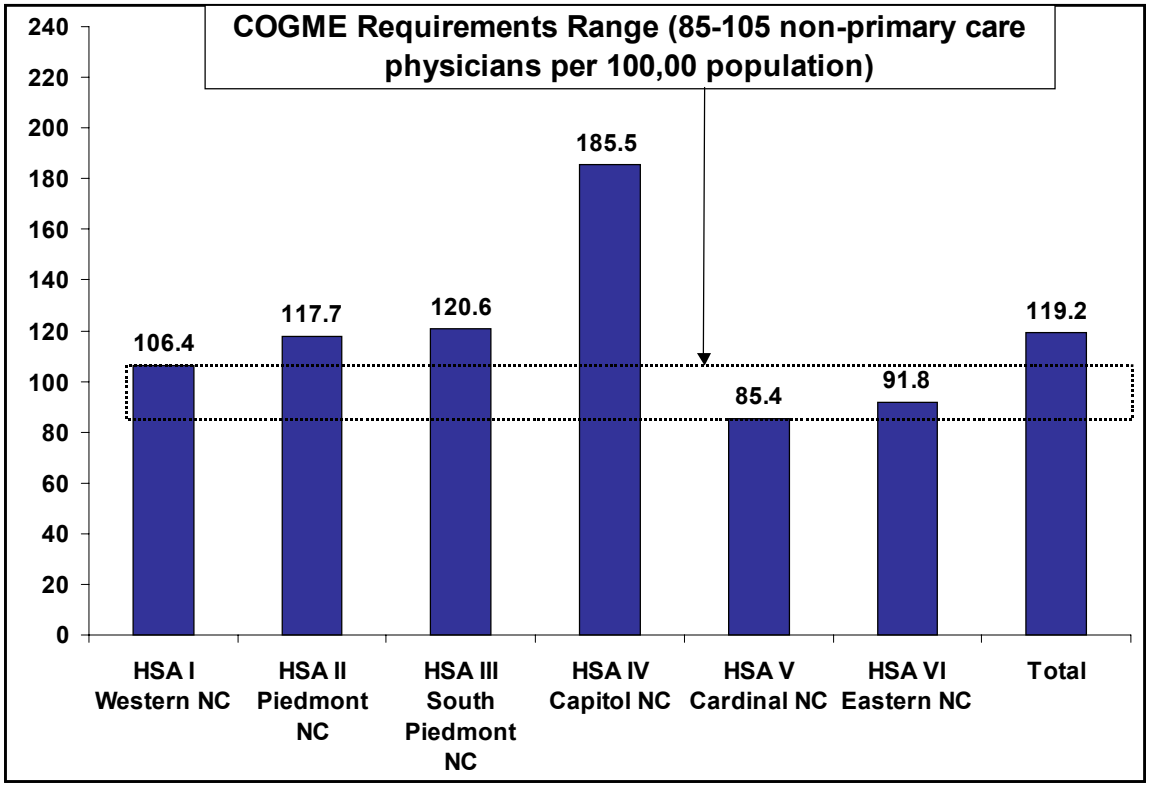
Figure 5.22
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Mississippi



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- Most of the Planning and Development Districts in Mississippi are below the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Only the Central PDD (156.5), Southern PDD (96.6), and Three Rivers PDD (103.3) are within or above the COGME requirement.

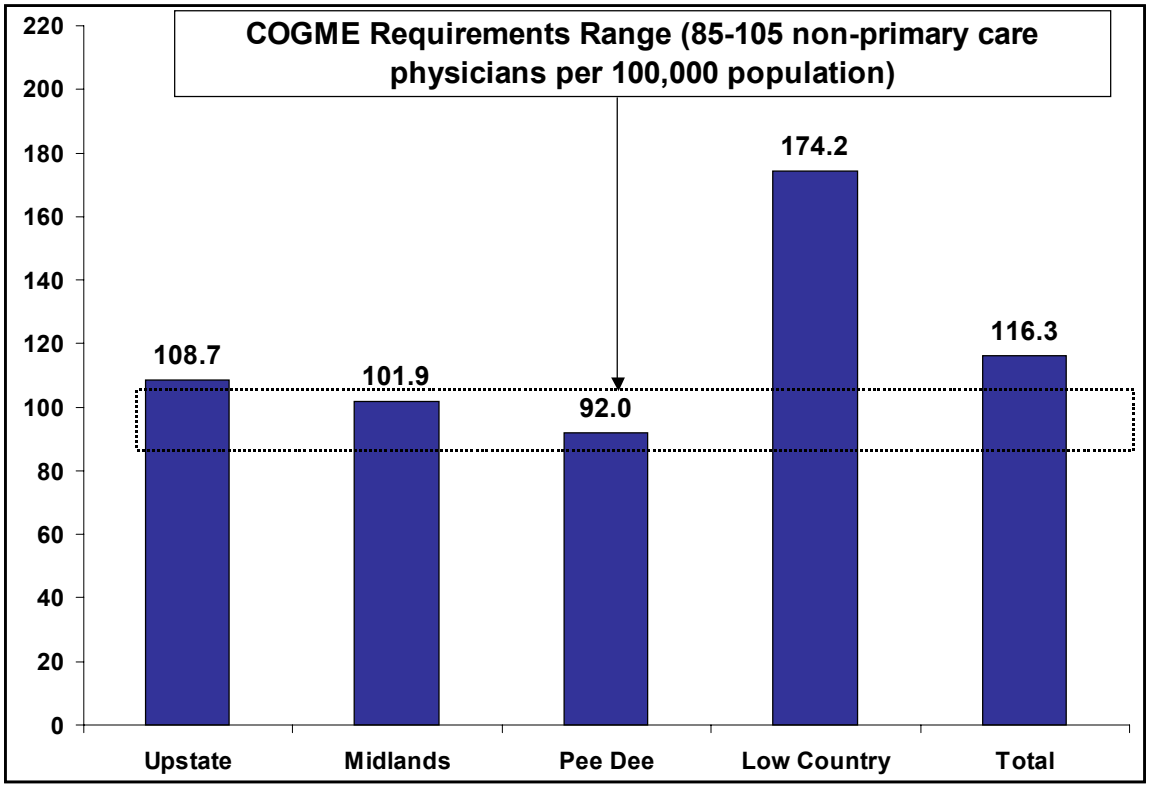
Figure 5.23
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
North Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- All of the sub-state regions in North Carolina are within or above the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

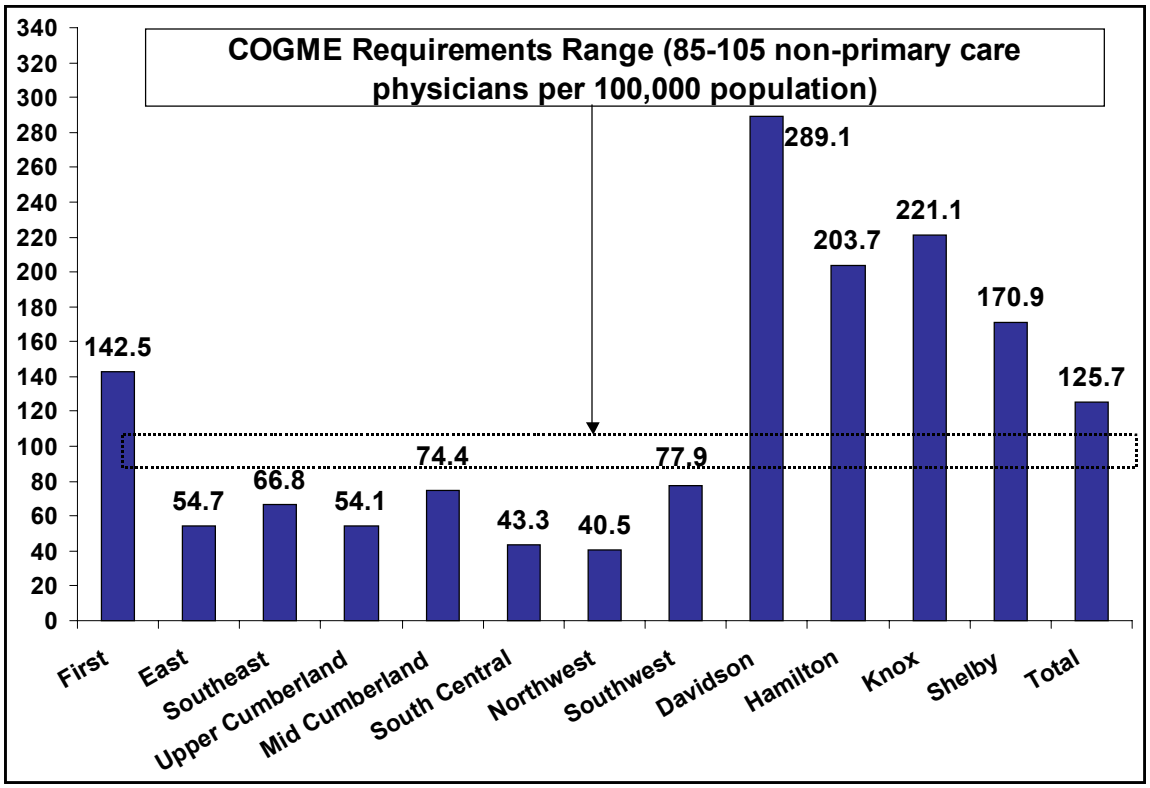
Figure 5.24
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
South Carolina



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In South Carolina, every sub-state region meets or exceeds the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

Figure 5.25
Non-Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Sub-State Region, 2000
Tennessee



Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000; Bureau of the Census

- In Tennessee, five of the twelve sub-state regions are within or above the COGME requirement of 85-105 non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population.

CHAPTER 6

PHYSICIAN MIGRATION FROM RESIDENCY TO PRACTICE

Table 6.1
Residency Training Location of Practicing Patient Care Physicians

	Training Location	
State of Practice	**In-State**	**Out-of-State**
Alabama	46%	54%
Florida	31%	69%
Georgia	40%	60%
Kentucky	42%	58%
Mississippi	36%	64%
North Carolina	38%	62%
South Carolina	41%	59%
Tennessee	49%	51%

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Tennessee (49%) and Alabama (46%) have the highest percentages of physicians practicing in the state they were trained. Florida imports the most out-of-state physicians in the region. 69% of the physicians in Florida were trained outside the state of Florida.

Table 6.2
Resident Retention Rate

	Training Location	
State of Practice	**In-State**	**Out-of-State**
Alabama	45%	55%
Florida	54%	46%
Georgia	43%	57%
Kentucky	38%	62%
Mississippi	45%	55%
North Carolina	36%	64%
South Carolina	43%	57%
Tennessee	40%	60%

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- Florida has the highest resident retention rate in the region. 54% of the residents trained in Florida remain in the state after completing their training. North Carolina (36%) and Kentucky (38%) have the lowest resident retention rates in the region.

Table 6.3
"Balance of Trade" in Primary Care Physician Training

	State of Practice							
State of Train	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee
Alabama	**52.4%**	1.3%	3.7%	1.5%	9.4%	2.0%	1.9%	3.8%
Florida	3.9%	**30.8%**	5.1%	2.2%	2.7%	3.6%	2.6%	3.0%
Georgia	5.8%	2.1%	**40.7%**	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	7.6%	3.2%
Kentucky	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	**43.6%**	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%
Mississippi	1.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	**34.6%**	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%
North Carolin	2.0%	1.5%	3.7%	2.1%	1.2%	**38.3%**	5.3%	2.2%
South Carolin	1.9%	1.0%	4.1%	2.0%	1.8%	5.8%	**52.5%**	2.3%
Tennessee	5.5%	1.6%	4.0%	5.2%	14.0%	3.0%	2.9%	**54.0%**
Region	**74.3%**	**39.5%**	**63.2%**	**60.2%**	**67.0%**	**58.3%**	**74.1%**	**71.3%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Alabama and South Carolina have the largest percentages of primary care physicians practicing in the state that trained in the region (74.3% and 74.1% respectively).

- The state with the lowest percentage of primary care physicians practicing in the state that trained in the region is Florida. Only 39.5% of the primary care physicians practicing in Florida were trained in the region.

Table 6.4
"Balance of Trade" in Non-Primary Care Physician Training

	State of Practice							
State of Training	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee
Alabama	**42.4%**	1.8%	3.8%	1.8%	7.5%	2.0%	3.2%	3.3%
Florida	5.7%	**31.5%**	5.9%	3.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	3.8%
Georgia	6.9%	3.9%	**40.2%**	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	10.3%	5.1%
Kentucky	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	**40.5%**	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	3.1%
Mississippi	2.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	**36.1%**	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%
North Carolina	4.8%	3.4%	5.6%	3.8%	2.8%	**37.9%**	11.7%	5.5%
South Carolina	2.8%	1.4%	3.6%	2.1%	1.8%	4.1%	**35.3%**	2.3%
Tennessee	9.3%	2.5%	5.5%	5.6%	14.2%	4.5%	4.4%	**46.8%**
Region	**77.1%**	**46.3%**	**67.4%**	**60.5%**	**73.1%**	**61.2%**	**72.6%**	**71.5%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

- Alabama (77.1%) and Mississippi (73.1%) have the highest percentages of non-primary care physicians practicing in the state that trained in the region.

- Florida (46.3%) has the lowest percentage of non-primary care physicians practicing in the state that trained in the region. The next lowest state is Kentucky with 60.5%.

Table 6.5
"Balance of Trade" in Patient Care Physician Training

	State of Practice							
State of Training	**Alabama**	**Florida**	**Georgia**	**Kentucky**	**Mississippi**	**North Carolina**	**South Carolina**	**Tennessee**
Alabama	**46.0%**	1.7%	3.7%	1.7%	8.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.5%
Florida	5.1%	**31.3%**	5.6%	2.9%	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Georgia	6.5%	3.3%	**40.4%**	3.1%	3.8%	4.7%	9.4%	4.5%
Kentucky	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	**41.6%**	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%
Mississippi	2.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	**35.6%**	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%
North Carolina	3.8%	2.8%	5.0%	3.2%	2.2%	**38.0%**	9.5%	4.4%
South Carolina	2.5%	1.2%	3.8%	2.1%	1.8%	4.7%	**41.2%**	2.3%
Tennessee	7.9%	2.2%	5.0%	5.5%	14.1%	4.0%	3.9%	**49.3%**
Region	**76.1%**	**44.1%**	**66.0%**	**60.4%**	**70.9%**	**60.2%**	**73.1%**	**71.5%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

- The two states with the highest percentages of practicing patient care physicians trained in the region are Alabama (76.1%) and South Carolina (73.1%).

- Florida (44.1%) has the lowest percentage of patient care physicians practicing in the state that trained in the region. Florida is far behind the other states in the region. The state with the second lowest percentage of practicing patient care phsyicians that trained in the region is North Carolina (60.2%).

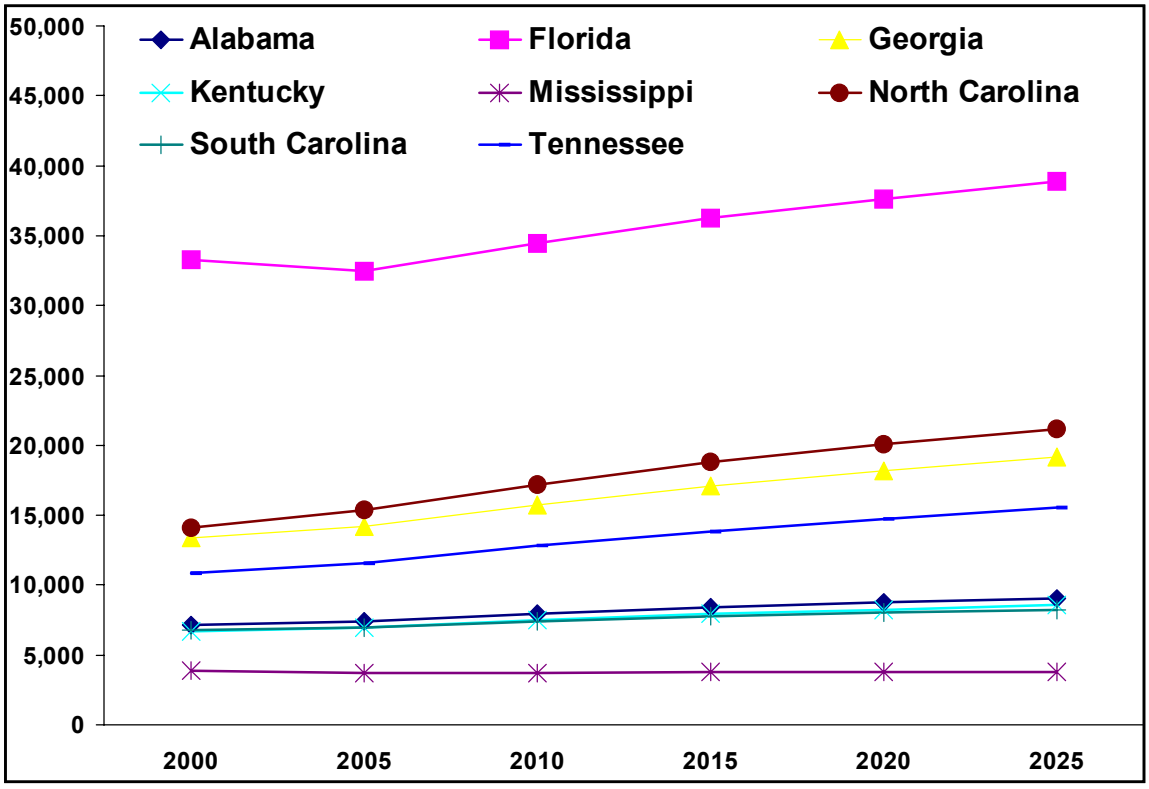
CHAPTER 7

FORECASTING PHYSICIAN SUPPLY IN REGION IV

Table 7.1
Projected Supply of Active Patient Care Physicians in Region IV by State

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Alabama	7,137	7,386	7,952	8,418	8,758	9,070
Florida	33,278	32,494	34,492	36,291	37,581	38,922
Georgia	13,358	14,231	15,706	17,045	18,142	19,158
Kentucky	6,734	6,954	7,468	7,923	8,266	8,603
Mississippi	3,887	3,676	3,736	3,792	3,792	3,782
North Carolina	14,134	15,371	17,212	18,798	20,037	21,126
South Carolina	6,807	6,928	7,397	7,790	8,039	8,243
Tennessee	10,839	11,589	12,821	13,872	14,721	15,532

Figure 7.1
Projected Supply of Active Patient Care Physicians in Region IV by State

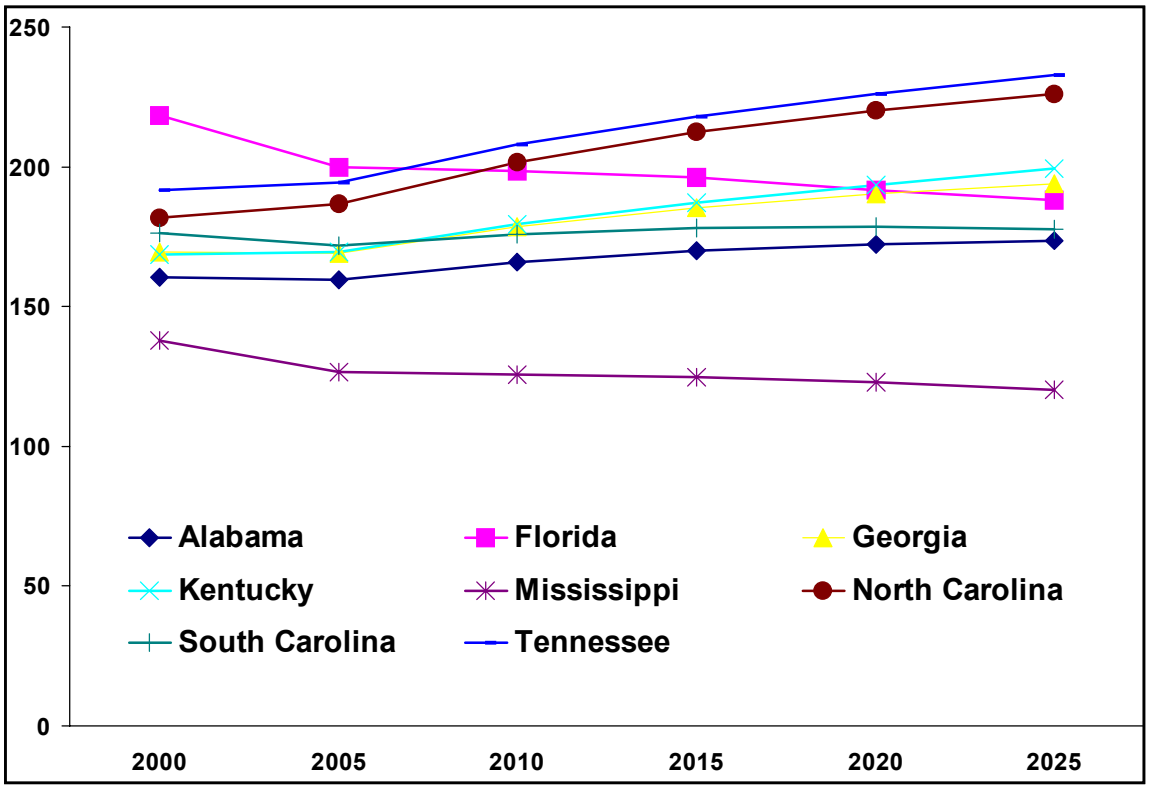


- Every state in the region is expected to have more physicians in 2025 than 2000, except for Mississippi (-2.7%). North Carolina is predicted to have almost 50% more physicians in 2025 than they did in 2000. Georgia and Tennessee are predicted to have increases over 40% in the number of patient care physicians between 2000 and 2025.

- While most of the states in the region are expected to see increases in the number of patient care physicians, not all of the states are predicted to have more patient care physicians per 100,000 population in 2025 than in 2000. While Florida is projected to have 17%, or 5,644, more physicians in 2025 than in 2000, the increase in the size of Florida's population is expected to be much larger (36%).

- Six states, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, are predicted to have an increase in the number of patient care physicians per 100,000 population. The projected increases for these six states range from 0.6% in South Carolina to 24.3% in North Carolina.

Figure 7.2
Projected Supply of Active Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population in Region IV by State



FORECASTING MODEL

The model used to forecast the supply of physicians in Region IV is based on the following:

1) The number of residents graduating and entering patient care in 1999 from each state (GME data):

   The first step in the projection process was to determine the number of graduates in 1999 entering patient care. Graduating pediatric and internal medicine residents will often enter patient care, academic research, or go on for further training. Excluding the pediatric and internal medicine residents entering academic research or choosing to subspecialize, the remaining two-thirds of pediatric and internal medicine residents completing their residency in 1999 were included in the model. Residents graduating in other specialties were included in the model without the above adjustment.

2) The percentage of physicians under age 45 trained in the same state in which they now practice:

   The number of graduating residents was multiplied by the percentage of physicians under age 45 who were also trained and are currently practicing in the same state. This calculation provides the number of in-state residents that will go into patient care practice in that state. Physicians under 45 were used because most graduating residents fall into this category.

3) The ratio of the current state physician workforce under 45 that was trained in-state to those trained out-of-state:

   The next step was to determine the in-migration of physicians trained outside the state. The total number of new physicians within each state is derived under the assumption that the ratio of in-state physicians to out-of-state physicians for the practicing physicians under 45, would be similar to the ratio of graduating residents remaining in-state and new physicians from out-of-state. In other words, the total number of new patient care physicians from out-of-state is equal to the number of in-state residents entering patient care divided by the ratio of patient care physicians, under 45, within the state that were trained in that state to patient care physicians, under 45, within the state that were trained out-of-state.

4) Total physicians entering practice is the sum of In-State Retention and New Out-of-State Physicians.

The forecasting model makes the following assumptions:

1) The number of residents graduating will remain constant over the time period of interest.

2) The percentage of graduating residents entering patient care practice in each state will remain constant over the time period of interest.

3) The ratio of out-of-state to in-state trained patient care physicians under 45 will remain constant over the time period of interest.

4) The physician age distribution in each state will remain constant over the time period of interest.

Note: Since Florida has a different age structure than other states in the Region IV, the ratio of in-state trained to out-of-state trained physicians was based on all age groups and not just those under 45 years old. Florida also was assumed to have a different age distribution for the new physicians: 15% of the new physicians in Florida were assumed to be over 45 years old.

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Table A-1
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Alabama

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U AL	619	625	632	647	667	672	664	691	694	703	701	698	696	706	703
U S AL	262	258	261	249	257	250	255	272	262	258	259	263	252	254	260
Public Univ Total	881	883	893	896	924	922	919	963	956	961	960	961	948	960	963
Private Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama Total	**881**	**883**	**893**	**896**	**924**	**922**	**919**	**963**	**956**	**961**	**960**	**961**	**948**	**960**	**963**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-2
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Florida

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Miami	649	650	636	628	590	553	557	572	598	593	601	588	609	610	603
U FL	467	464	455	456	458	457	457	458	452	465	468	470	472	471	472
U S FL	378	380	383	381	377	379	383	383	380	381	377	386	391	387	392
Public Univ Total	845	844	838	837	835	836	840	841	832	846	845	856	863	858	864
Private Univ Total	649	650	636	628	590	553	557	572	598	593	601	588	609	610	603
Florida Total	**1,494**	**1,494**	**1,474**	**1,465**	**1,425**	**1,389**	**1,397**	**1,413**	**1,430**	**1,439**	**1,446**	**1,444**	**1,472**	**1,468**	**1,467**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-3
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Georgia

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Emory	444	448	445	440	433	447	445	455	454	452	451	441	452	455	456
Med Coll of GA	727	721	724	716	722	724	724	719	727	737	731	732	721	733	712
Mercer	95	97	110	133	152	164	172	176	184	197	206	215	221	216	208
Morehouse	138	134	134	138	145	148	144	157	153	151	152	145	149	136	148
Public Univ Total	727	721	724	716	722	724	724	719	727	737	731	732	721	733	712
Private Univ Total	677	679	689	711	730	759	761	788	791	800	809	801	822	807	812
Georgia Total	**1,404**	**1,400**	**1,413**	**1,427**	**1,452**	**1,483**	**1,485**	**1,507**	**1,518**	**1,537**	**1,540**	**1,533**	**1,543**	**1,540**	**1,524**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-4
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Kentucky

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U KY	375	365	368	362	355	354	370	380	378	375	379	378	391	391	389
U Louisville	508	506	493	490	496	485	497	523	533	538	546	562	566	563	567
Public Univ Total	883	871	861	852	851	839	867	903	911	913	925	940	957	954	956
Private Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky Total	**883**	**871**	**861**	**852**	**851**	**839**	**867**	**903**	**911**	**913**	**925**	**940**	**957**	**954**	**956**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-5
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Mississippi

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U MS	483	441	414	399	389	389	398	392	390	389	383	386	390	387	378
Public Univ Total	483	441	414	399	389	389	398	392	390	389	383	386	390	387	378
Private Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi Total	**483**	**441**	**414**	**399**	**389**	**389**	**398**	**392**	**390**	**389**	**383**	**386**	**390**	**387**	**378**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-6
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, North Carolina

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bow Gr/Wake For U	430	425	425	419	430	437	435	435	430	448	437	449	452	447	441
Duke	473	469	464	456	452	459	454	459	404	401	395	397	392	429	379
East Carolina	271	279	277	277	283	290	299	298	299	297	294	302	297	305	307
U NC	639	640	638	633	644	643	660	653	669	674	659	674	624	608	664
Public Univ Total	910	919	915	910	927	933	959	951	968	971	953	976	921	913	971
Private Univ Total	903	894	889	875	882	896	889	894	834	849	832	846	844	876	820
North Carolina Total	**1,813**	**1,813**	**1,804**	**1,785**	**1,809**	**1,829**	**1,848**	**1,845**	**1,802**	**1,820**	**1,785**	**1,822**	**1,765**	**1,789**	**1,791**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-7
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, South Carolina

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Med Univ of SC	621	618	598	581	572	560	548	544	550	574	577	584	572	558	560
U SC Columbia	235	246	251	245	250	256	270	285	285	300	285	285	282	290	295
Public Univ Total	856	864	849	826	822	816	818	829	835	874	862	869	854	848	855
Private Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina Total	**856**	**864**	**849**	**826**	**822**	**816**	**818**	**829**	**835**	**874**	**862**	**869**	**854**	**848**	**855**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-8
Allopathic Medical School Enrollment, Tennessee

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
East TN State	220	224	221	228	227	234	234	238	240	249	246	245	243	244	239
Meharry	306	285	305	288	315	291	322	322	322	374	385	385	384	361	370
U TN	706	668	637	615	604	596	608	629	648	667	684	683	683	683	677
Vanderbilt	411	399	388	383	377	377	393	391	403	402	396	413	413	418	427
Public Univ Total	926	892	858	843	831	830	842	867	888	916	930	928	926	927	916
Private Univ Total	717	684	693	671	692	668	715	713	725	776	781	798	797	779	797
Tennessee Total	**1,643**	**1,576**	**1,551**	**1,514**	**1,523**	**1,498**	**1,557**	**1,580**	**1,613**	**1,692**	**1,711**	**1,726**	**1,723**	**1,706**	**1,713**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-9
Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment, Florida

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NSU-COM	330	330	371	400	402	407	426	463	493	514	529	530	554	573	587
Public Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Univ Total	330	330	371	400	402	407	426	463	493	514	529	530	554	573	587
Florida Total	**330**	**330**	**371**	**400**	**402**	**407**	**426**	**463**	**493**	**514**	**529**	**530**	**554**	**573**	**587**

Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

Table A-10
Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment, Kentucky

Medical School	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
PC-SOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	120
Public Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Univ Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	120
Kentucky Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60**	**120**

Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

Table A-12
First Year Allopathic Medical School Enrollment

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change
Public Schools																
AL	224	224	222	233	240	247	245	251	243	242	240	242	237	233	239	**6.7%**
FL	220	215	218	215	215	214	217	221	217	219	219	221	216	215	214	**-2.7%**
GA	188	185	188	189	191	201	194	186	184	184	184	182	186	183	182	**-3.2%**
KY	223	226	221	228	225	233	224	234	246	241	240	247	247	242	248	**11.2%**
MS	114	105	105	104	104	110	105	107	106	110	105	106	107	103	104	**-8.8%**
NC	246	246	257	251	245	245	240	244	253	247	245	248	246	248	248	**0.8%**
SC	219	225	211	211	210	221	219	223	227	221	221	228	227	216	213	**-2.7%**
TN	239	218	206	220	221	220	237	241	237	230	236	226	229	250	233	**-2.5%**
Private Schools																
FL	143	143	145	140	136	129	142	144	143	145	146	144	148	148	142	**-0.7%**
GA	184	182	195	196	195	198	210	207	212	210	209	212	207	207	213	**15.8%**
NC	223	217	218	213	221	228	223	213	216	213	215	217	214	213	213	**-4.5%**
TN	192	192	202	198	208	203	204	208	210	193	196	213	209	205	205	**6.8%**
Total First Year																
AL	224	224	222	233	240	247	245	251	243	242	240	242	237	233	239	**6.7%**
FL	363	358	363	355	351	343	359	365	360	364	365	365	364	363	356	**-1.9%**
GA	372	367	383	385	386	399	404	393	396	394	393	394	393	390	395	**6.2%**
KY	223	226	221	228	225	233	224	234	246	241	240	247	247	242	248	**11.2%**
MS	114	105	105	104	104	110	105	107	106	110	105	106	107	103	104	**-8.8%**
NC	469	463	475	464	466	473	463	457	469	460	460	465	460	461	461	**-1.7%**
SC	219	225	211	211	210	221	219	223	227	221	221	228	227	216	213	**-2.7%**
TN	431	410	408	418	429	423	441	449	447	423	432	439	438	455	438	**1.6%**

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-13
First Year Osteopathic Medical School Enrollment

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change
Public Schools																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Private Schools																
FL	102	102	107	103	111	114	122	143	140	145	152	152	152	150	161	57.8%
KY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	66	N/A

Source: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1986-2000

Table A-14
Percent First Year Allopathic Medical School Enrollment Female

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change
AL	32.1%	31.7%	33.3%	33.0%	30.8%	34.0%	34.7%	36.7%	32.5%	39.3%	40.0%	33.5%	38.8%	39.9%	47.3%	47.1%
FL	32.8%	35.8%	33.9%	35.8%	37.9%	38.8%	37.0%	39.5%	42.8%	41.5%	47.1%	43.0%	47.3%	50.1%	50.0%	52.5%
GA	32.3%	32.2%	34.2%	35.6%	37.3%	35.6%	40.3%	40.5%	35.6%	42.1%	41.0%	36.8%	36.1%	37.9%	42.3%	31.1%
KY	38.1%	37.2%	32.1%	33.8%	38.2%	36.5%	37.1%	38.5%	41.1%	40.7%	44.2%	46.2%	44.1%	45.5%	46.4%	21.7%
MS	23.7%	25.7%	27.6%	24.0%	22.8%	18.2%	31.4%	32.7%	31.1%	29.1%	34.3%	32.1%	36.4%	27.2%	41.3%	74.6%
NC	36.7%	36.7%	36.4%	35.8%	37.8%	41.2%	39.1%	40.9%	39.7%	45.2%	45.2%	43.4%	50.4%	44.9%	47.3%	28.9%
SC	32.4%	31.1%	31.8%	33.2%	29.5%	37.6%	36.1%	34.5%	37.4%	43.4%	42.5%	38.6%	42.7%	40.3%	42.3%	30.3%
TN	25.3%	32.2%	34.8%	34.2%	37.3%	36.6%	40.4%	38.1%	41.4%	37.1%	39.8%	41.7%	41.1%	44.4%	48.2%	90.5%

Source: JAMA - Annual Medical Education Theme Issue, 1986-2000

Table A-15
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Alabama (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	9	169	3.8	16.0%
Internal Medicine	5	232	5.2	22.0%
Pediatrics	2	74	1.7	7.0%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	2	26	0.6	2.5%
Total Primary Care	**18**	**501**	**11.3**	**47.4%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**2**	**44**	**1.0**	**4.2%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	2	18	0.4	1.7%
Gastroenterology	2	11	0.2	1.0%
Hematology/Oncology	2	13	0.3	1.2%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	2	10	0.2	0.9%
Other Internal Medicine	6	20	0.4	1.9%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**14**	**72**	**1.6**	**6.8%**
General Surgery	**4**	**95**	**2.1**	**9.0%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	1	9	0.2	0.9%
Ophthalmology	1	15	0.3	1.4%
Orthopaedic Surgery	4	36	0.8	3.4%
Otolaryngology	1	12	0.3	1.1%
Plastic Surgery	1	4	0.1	0.4%
Urology	1	9	0.2	0.9%
Surgery Other	1	2	0.0	0.2%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**10**	**87**	**2.0**	**8.2%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	2	41	0.9	3.9%
Emergency Medicine	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Pathology	8	41	0.9	3.9%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	7	67	1.5	6.3%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**17**	**149**	**3.3**	**14.1%**
Psychiatry	**4**	**35**	**0.8**	**3.3%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	2	7	0.2	0.7%
Neurology	4	21	0.5	2.0%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	6	6	0.1	0.6%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	2	10	0.2	0.9%
Preventive Medicine	1	3	0.1	0.3%
Combined Specialty-Other	1	1	0.0	0.1%
All Other	5	5	0.1	0.5%
Total Other Specialties	**21**	**53**	**1.2**	**5.0%**
Transitional Year	**2**	**20**	**0.4**	**1.9%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**92**	**1056**	**23.7**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-16
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Florida (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	14	361	2.4	12.6%
Internal Medicine	8	404	2.7	14.1%
Pediatrics	7	308	2.0	10.7%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	4	32	0.2	1.1%
Total Primary Care	**33**	**1105**	**7.3**	**38.5%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**7**	**142**	**0.9**	**4.9%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	5	58	0.4	2.0%
Gastroenterology	5	27	0.2	0.9%
Hematology/Oncology	5	34	0.2	1.2%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	3	26	0.2	0.9%
Other Internal Medicine	20	67	0.4	2.3%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**38**	**212**	**1.4**	**7.4%**
General Surgery	**7**	**143**	**0.9**	**5.0%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	3	32	0.2	1.1%
Ophthalmology	3	45	0.3	1.6%
Orthopaedic Surgery	16	77	0.5	2.7%
Otolaryngology	3	35	0.2	1.2%
Plastic Surgery	4	15	0.1	0.5%
Urology	3	27	0.2	0.9%
Surgery Other	4	9	0.1	0.3%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**36**	**240**	**1.6**	**8.4%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	12	216	1.4	7.5%
Emergency Medicine	2	72	0.5	2.5%
Pathology	20	84	0.6	2.9%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	17	136	0.9	4.7%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**51**	**508**	**3.3**	**17.7%**
Psychiatry	**12**	**132**	**0.9**	**4.6%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	4	34	0.2	1.2%
Neurology	7	47	0.3	1.6%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	19	50	0.3	1.7%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Preventive Medicine	3	25	0.2	0.9%
Combined Specialty-Other	1	0	0.0	0.0%
All Other	13	34	0.2	1.2%
Total Other Specialties	**47**	**190**	**1.2**	**6.6%**
Transitional Year	**1**	**6**	**0.0**	**0.2%**
Osteopathy	**30**	**194**	**1.3**	**6.8%**
Total	**262**	**2872**	**18.9**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-17
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Georgia (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	246	3.1	6	13.3%
Internal Medicine	373	4.7	2	20.2%
Pediatrics	116	1.5	2	6.3%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	0	0.0	2	0.0%
Total Primary Care	**735**	**9.3**	**12**	**39.8%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**99**	**1.3**	**2**	**5.4%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	45	0.6	2	2.4%
Gastroenterology	13	0.2	2	0.7%
Hematology/Oncology	10	0.1	2	0.5%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	14	0.2	2	0.8%
Other Internal Medicine	40	0.5	8	2.2%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**122**	**1.5**	**16**	**6.6%**
General Surgery	**160**	**2.0**	**2**	**8.7%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	17	0.2	2	0.9%
Ophthalmology	25	0.3	2	1.4%
Orthopaedic Surgery	62	0.8	4	3.4%
Otolaryngology	16	0.2	2	0.9%
Plastic Surgery	7	0.1	2	0.4%
Urology	20	0.3	2	1.1%
Surgery Other	4	0.1	3	0.2%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**151**	**1.9**	**17**	**8.2%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	54	0.7	3	2.9%
Emergency Medicine	71	0.9	2	3.8%
Pathology	52	0.7	6	2.8%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	75	1.0	2	4.1%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**252**	**3.2**	**13**	**13.7%**
Psychiatry	**127**	**1.6**	**5**	**6.9%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	22	0.3	1	1.2%
Neurology	43	0.5	2	2.3%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	16	0.2	5	0.9%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	13	0.2	2	0.7%
Preventive Medicine	19	0.2	2	1.0%
Combined Specialty-Other	5	0.1	1	0.3%
All Other	24	0.3	4	1.3%
Total Other Specialties	**142**	**1.8**	**17**	**7.7%**
Transitional Year	**44**	**0.6**	**0**	**2.4%**
Osteopathy	**13**	**0.2**	**0**	**0.7%**
Total	**1845**	**23.4**	**84**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-18
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Kentucky (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	6	105	2.6	10.5%
Internal Medicine	2	136	3.4	13.6%
Pediatrics	2	67	1.7	6.7%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	2	46	1.2	4.6%
Total Primary Care	**12**	**354**	**8.9**	**35.3%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**2**	**44**	**1.1**	**4.4%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	2	25	0.6	2.5%
Gastroenterology	2	10	0.3	1.0%
Hematology/Oncology	2	8	0.2	0.8%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	2	10	0.3	1.0%
Other Internal Medicine	8	17	0.4	1.7%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**16**	**70**	**1.8**	**7.0%**
General Surgery	**2**	**79**	**2.0**	**7.9%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	2	16	0.4	1.6%
Ophthalmology	2	19	0.5	1.9%
Orthopaedic Surgery	4	40	1.0	4.0%
Otolaryngology	2	16	0.4	1.6%
Plastic Surgery	2	12	0.3	1.2%
Urology	2	16	0.4	1.6%
Surgery Other	3	19	0.5	1.9%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**17**	**138**	**3.5**	**13.8%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	3	63	1.6	6.3%
Emergency Medicine	2	45	1.1	4.5%
Pathology	6	28	0.7	2.8%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	2	44	1.1	4.4%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**13**	**180**	**4.5**	**17.9%**
Psychiatry	**5**	**57**	**1.4**	**5.7%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	1	6	0.2	0.6%
Neurology	2	16	0.4	1.6%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	5	12	0.3	1.2%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	2	20	0.5	2.0%
Preventive Medicine	2	3	0.1	0.3%
Combined Specialty-Other	1	10	0.3	1.0%
All Other	4	14	0.4	1.4%
Total Other Specialties	**17**	**81**	**2.0**	**8.1%**
Transitional Year	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**84**	**1003**	**25.1**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-19
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Mississippi (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	2	48	1.7	10.4%
Internal Medicine	2	87	3.1	18.9%
Pediatrics	2	55	2.0	12.0%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	1	8	0.3	1.7%
Total Primary Care	**7**	**198**	**7.0**	**43.0%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**2**	**36**	**1.3**	**7.8%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	1	6	0.2	1.3%
Gastroenterology	1	3	0.1	0.7%
Hematology/Oncology	1	4	0.1	0.9%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	1	2	0.1	0.4%
Other Internal Medicine	3	6	0.2	1.3%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**7**	**21**	**0.7**	**4.6%**
General Surgery	**2**	**47**	**1.7**	**10.2%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	1	6	0.2	1.3%
Ophthalmology	1	9	0.3	2.0%
Orthopaedic Surgery	2	17	0.6	3.7%
Otolaryngology	1	8	0.3	1.7%
Plastic Surgery	1	1	0.0	0.2%
Urology	1	11	0.4	2.4%
Surgery Other	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**7**	**52**	**1.8**	**11.3%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	2	24	0.9	5.2%
Emergency Medicine	1	20	0.7	4.3%
Pathology	2	13	0.5	2.8%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	2	17	0.6	3.7%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**7**	**74**	**2.6**	**16.1%**
Psychiatry	**2**	**16**	**0.6**	**3.5%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Neurology	3	13	0.5	2.8%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	1	1	0.0	0.2%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Preventive Medicine	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Combined Specialty-Other	0	0	0.0	0.0%
All Other	1	2	0.1	0.4%
Total Other Specialties	**5**	**16**	**0.6**	**3.5%**
Transitional Year	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**39**	**460**	**16.3**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-20
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, North Carolina (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	14	306	3.9	12.3%
Internal Medicine	7	389	5.0	15.7%
Pediatrics	5	178	2.3	7.2%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	3	63	0.8	2.5%
Total Primary Care	**29**	**936**	**12.0**	**37.7%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**7**	**135**	**1.7**	**5.4%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	4	72	0.9	2.9%
Gastroenterology	4	20	0.3	0.8%
Hematology/Oncology	3	33	0.4	1.3%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	4	21	0.3	0.8%
Other Internal Medicine	19	49	0.6	2.0%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**34**	**195**	**2.5**	**7.9%**
General Surgery	**6**	**193**	**2.5**	**7.8%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	3	21	0.3	0.8%
Ophthalmology	3	28	0.4	1.1%
Orthopaedic Surgery	7	100	1.3	4.0%
Otolaryngology	3	32	0.4	1.3%
Plastic Surgery	3	17	0.2	0.7%
Urology	3	32	0.4	1.3%
Surgery Other	5	9	0.1	0.4%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**27**	**239**	**3.1**	**9.6%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	9	101	1.3	4.1%
Emergency Medicine	4	106	1.4	4.3%
Pathology	18	70	0.9	2.8%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	16	119	1.5	4.8%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**47**	**396**	**5.1**	**16.0%**
Psychiatry	**11**	**163**	**2.1**	**6.6%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	5	30	0.4	1.2%
Neurology	7	39	0.5	1.6%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	18	35	0.5	1.4%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	3	32	0.4	1.3%
Preventive Medicine	2	17	0.2	0.7%
Combined Specialty-Other	3	21	0.3	0.8%
All Other	15	50	0.6	2.0%
Total Other Specialties	**53**	**224**	**2.9**	**9.0%**
Transitional Year	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**214**	**2481**	**31.9**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-21
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, South Carolina (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	7	217	5.6	23.3%
Internal Medicine	3	109	2.8	11.7%
Pediatrics	3	90	2.3	9.6%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Total Primary Care	**13**	**416**	**10.8**	**44.6%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**3**	**52**	**1.3**	**5.6%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	2	14	0.4	1.5%
Gastroenterology	2	8	0.2	0.9%
Hematology/Oncology	2	9	0.2	1.0%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	1	8	0.2	0.9%
Other Internal Medicine	6	21	0.5	2.3%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**13**	**60**	**1.6**	**6.4%**
General Surgery	**4**	**92**	**2.4**	**9.9%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	1	5	0.1	0.5%
Ophthalmology	2	21	0.5	2.3%
Orthopaedic Surgery	3	37	1.0	4.0%
Otolaryngology	1	5	0.1	0.5%
Plastic Surgery	1	4	0.1	0.4%
Urology	1	6	0.2	0.6%
Surgery Other	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**9**	**78**	**2.0**	**8.4%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	2	25	0.6	2.7%
Emergency Medicine	1	24	0.6	2.6%
Pathology	4	19	0.5	2.0%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	4	27	0.7	2.9%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**11**	**95**	**2.5**	**10.2%**
Psychiatry	**7**	**77**	**2.0**	**8.3%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	2	9	0.2	1.0%
Neurology	2	15	0.4	1.6%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	4	16	0.4	1.7%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1	6	0.2	0.6%
Preventive Medicine	1	3	0.1	0.3%
Combined Specialty-Other	1	1	0.0	0.1%
All Other	4	8	0.2	0.9%
Total Other Specialties	**15**	**58**	**1.5**	**6.2%**
Transitional Year	**2**	**5**	**0.1**	**0.5%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**77**	**933**	**24.2**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-22
Number of Programs and Residents by Specialty, Tennessee (2000)

Specialty	Programs	Number of Residents	Residents Per 100,000 Population	Percent of Total Residents
Primary Care				
Family Practice	10	236	4.2	12.7%
Internal Medicine	8	362	6.4	19.5%
Pediatrics	5	151	2.7	8.1%
Combined Specialty - Prim. Care	3	59	1.0	3.2%
Total Primary Care	**26**	**808**	**14.3**	**43.4%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**5**	**92**	**1.6**	**4.9%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties				
Cardiovascular Disease	3	29	0.5	1.6%
Gastroenterology	3	16	0.3	0.9%
Hematology/Oncology	4	14	0.2	0.8%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	3	19	0.3	1.0%
Other Internal Medicine	12	29	0.5	1.6%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**25**	**107**	**1.9**	**5.8%**
General Surgery	**5**	**197**	**3.5**	**10.6%**
Surgery Subspecialties				
Neurological Surgery	2	29	0.5	1.6%
Ophthalmology	3	26	0.5	1.4%
Orthopaedic Surgery	7	61	1.1	3.3%
Otolaryngology	2	25	0.4	1.3%
Plastic Surgery	3	15	0.3	0.8%
Urology	3	20	0.4	1.1%
Surgery Other	7	12	0.2	0.6%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**27**	**188**	**3.3**	**10.1%**
Facility Based Specialties				
Anesthesiology	6	60	1.1	3.2%
Emergency Medicine	1	26	0.5	1.4%
Pathology	7	56	1.0	3.0%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	10	92	1.6	4.9%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**24**	**234**	**4.1**	**12.6%**
Psychiatry	**9**	**83**	**1.5**	**4.5%**
Other Specialties				
Dermatology	3	14	0.2	0.8%
Neurology	6	18	0.3	1.0%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	16	51	0.9	2.7%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1	11	0.2	0.6%
Preventive Medicine	2	3	0.1	0.2%
Combined Specialty-Other	2	10	0.2	0.5%
All Other	6	14	0.2	0.8%
Total Other Specialties	**36**	**121**	**2.1**	**6.5%**
Transitional Year	**4**	**30**	**0.5**	**1.6%**
Osteopathy	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**
Total	**161**	**1860**	**32.9**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-23
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Alabama (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	6.4%	0.0%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	1.4%	2.8%	5.6%	4.2%	0.0%
General Surgery	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	4.2%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.0%	2.0%	4.8%	6.8%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%
Total	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**2.3%**	**5.4%**	**0.0%**
State Population	**0.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**	**25.9%**	**0.3%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-24
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Florida (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.3%	2.0%	19.2%	8.4%	0.1%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.0%	2.9%	7.1%	5.7%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	1.0%	8.6%	25.8%	3.8%	0.5%
General Surgery	0.7%	1.4%	7.7%	6.3%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.8%	1.3%	8.4%	3.4%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.2%	3.4%	14.6%	3.6%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	5.0%	28.1%	6.6%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	3.2%	14.8%	5.3%	0.0%
Total	**0.3%**	**3.0%**	**16.7%**	**6.1%**	**0.1%**
State Population	**2.4%**	**1.5%**	**11.5%**	**14.3%**	**0.4%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-25
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Georgia (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	15.2%	0.0%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	22.2%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	2.4%	2.4%	4.8%	2.4%	1.2%
General Surgery	0.0%	0.6%	2.6%	9.7%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.4%	1.6%	1.2%	10.1%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%	16.8%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.6%	2.6%	6.4%	0.0%
Total	**0.2%**	**0.8%**	**2.1%**	**11.9%**	**0.1%**
State Population	**0.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.2%**	**28.3%**	**0.2%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-26
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Kentucky (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.7%	0.3%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	6.0%	0.0%
General Surgery	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	6.3%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.7%	0.7%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.8%	0.0%
Psychiatry	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.6%	0.0%
Total	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**2.4%**	**3.2%**	**0.1%**
State Population	**0.2%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**	**7.2%**	**0.7%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-27
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Mississippi (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	4.6%	0.0%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
General Surgery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%
Total	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**1.6%**	**4.2%**	**0.2%**
State Population	**0.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**	**36.3%**	**0.4%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-28
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, North Carolina (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	7.8%	0.3%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	6.2%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	0.0%	0.5%	3.2%	6.5%	0.0%
General Surgery	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	5.2%	0.5%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.1%	0.9%
Facility Based Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	0.6%	2.5%	10.4%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	7.4%	0.0%
Total	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**1.4%**	**6.2%**	**0.2%**
State Population	**0.5%**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**	**21.7%**	**1.3%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-29
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, South Carolina (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.2%	0.2%	2.0%	6.8%	0.7%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	1.7%	0.0%
General Surgery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Facility Based Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Psychiatry	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	9.3%	1.3%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.2%	0.0%
Total	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**2.1%**	**5.3%**	**0.7%**
State Population	**0.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**	**29.6%**	**0.2%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-30
Percentage of Medical Residents Under-Represented Minority by Specialty Grouping, Tennessee (2000)

Specialty	Mexican-American Residents	Puerto Rican Residents	Other Hispanic Residents	Non-Hispanic Black Residents	Native American Residents
Primary Care	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	9.8%	0.0%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	5.4%	0.0%
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.1%	0.0%
General Surgery	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.6%	0.0%
Surgery Subspecialties	0.7%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%
Facility Based Specialties	0.4%	0.0%	3.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Psychiatry	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	6.3%	0.0%
Other Specialties	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.9%	2.1%
Total	**0.4%**	**0.0%**	**2.2%**	**6.4%**	**0.2%**
State Population	**0.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**16.5%**	**0.2%**

Source: AMA Medical Education Research and Information Database, 2000

Table A-31: Patient Care Physicians in State as Percentage of Physicians in U.S. (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region IV
Primary Care									
Family Practice	1.7%	6.2%	2.7%	1.8%	1.1%	3.6%	1.9%	2.5%	21.5%
General Practice	1.4%	9.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	19.7%
Internal Medicine	1.4%	5.2%	2.2%	1.0%	0.5%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%	15.3%
Pediatrics	1.3%	5.4%	2.6%	1.1%	0.6%	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	16.4%
Total Primary Care	**1.5%**	**5.8%**	**2.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.7%**	**2.5%**	**1.2%**	**1.9%**	**17.3%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**1.7%**	**6.3%**	**3.5%**	**1.3%**	**0.9%**	**3.2%**	**1.6%**	**2.4%**	**21.0%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	1.4%	7.5%	2.0%	1.1%	0.6%	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	17.7%
Gastroenterology	1.4%	7.5%	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%	2.7%	1.3%	1.9%	18.9%
Hematology/Oncology	1.9%	8.9%	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	21.3%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	1.5%	7.5%	2.2%	1.8%	0.7%	2.4%	1.1%	3.3%	20.6%
Other Internal Medicine	1.2%	5.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	1.6%	14.9%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**1.3%**	**6.8%**	**2.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**2.3%**	**1.0%**	**1.7%**	**16.8%**
General Surgery	**1.5%**	**4.8%**	**2.3%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**	**2.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.9%**	**16.6%**
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	1.7%	5.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	2.8%	1.2%	2.4%	19.0%
Ophthalmology	1.2%	6.4%	2.1%	1.0%	0.8%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	16.9%
Orthopedics	1.5%	5.6%	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	16.5%
Otolaryngology	2.0%	5.8%	2.5%	1.1%	1.0%	3.1%	1.1%	2.0%	18.7%
Plastic Surgery	1.3%	7.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	18.2%
Urology	1.6%	6.7%	2.6%	1.1%	0.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%	19.3%
Surgery Other	1.4%	6.0%	2.5%	1.2%	0.6%	2.4%	0.9%	2.2%	17.2%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**1.5%**	**6.1%**	**2.4%**	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**2.5%**	**1.2%**	**2.0%**	**17.6%**
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	1.3%	6.0%	2.3%	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.2%	2.1%	16.8%
Emergency Medicine	1.3%	6.4%	2.8%	1.5%	0.8%	3.3%	1.8%	1.9%	19.7%
Pathology	1.3%	4.8%	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%	14.7%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	1.6%	6.6%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	2.7%	1.2%	2.5%	19.0%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**1.3%**	**5.9%**	**2.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.8%**	**2.4%**	**1.3%**	**2.0%**	**17.4%**
Psychiatry	**0.8%**	**4.3%**	**2.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.4%**	**2.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.2%**	**12.6%**
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	1.2%	7.0%	2.7%	1.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.1%	1.7%	18.1%
Neurology	1.5%	6.0%	2.3%	0.9%	0.7%	2.4%	1.1%	1.6%	16.4%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	1.0%	5.7%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	2.4%	0.9%	2.6%	16.7%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	0.8%	4.7%	1.7%	1.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%	12.0%
Preventive Medicine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Specialty-Other	1.4%	6.0%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	1.9%	16.7%
Total Other Specialties	**1.3%**	**6.0%**	**2.2%**	**1.2%**	**0.5%**	**2.3%**	**1.1%**	**1.8%**	**16.4%**
Total	**1.4%**	**5.9%**	**2.3%**	**1.2%**	**0.7%**	**2.5%**	**1.2%**	**1.9%**	**17.0%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-32: Patient Care Physicians by Specialty, (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region IV
Primary Care									
Family Practice	884	3229	1408	916	555	1851	1005	1272	11120
General Practice	232	1518	371	236	171	264	196	311	3299
Internal Medicine	977	3993	1748	812	429	1754	696	1409	11818
Pediatrics	474	2191	1038	449	249	986	420	698	6505
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics	3	19	8	17	6	32	4	38	127
Total Primary Care	**2570**	**10950**	**4573**	**2430**	**1410**	**4887**	**2321**	**3728**	**32869**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**479**	**1888**	**1081**	**389**	**265**	**998**	**473**	**717**	**6290**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	233	1318	350	203	103	436	187	321	3151
Gastroenterology	123	696	210	88	74	252	120	185	1748
Hematology/Oncology	12	76	19	10	8	33	14	18	190
Pulmonary/Critical Care	8	65	18	16	7	22	10	29	175
Other Internal Medicine	261	1378	449	217	122	542	220	387	3576
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**637**	**3533**	**1046**	**534**	**314**	**1285**	**551**	**940**	**8840**
General Surgery	**362**	**1269**	**613**	**342**	**210**	**637**	**354**	**516**	**4303**
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	68	247	118	58	49	123	52	109	824
Ophthalmology	194	1077	352	173	128	395	205	316	2840
Orthopedics	285	1164	480	230	142	502	246	419	3468
Otolaryngology	160	498	216	96	80	252	98	168	1568
Plastic Surgery	73	441	135	70	32	135	57	124	1067
Urology	145	629	244	109	73	264	136	196	1796
Surgery Other	104	477	199	100	48	202	77	174	1381
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**1029**	**4533**	**1744**	**836**	**552**	**1873**	**871**	**1506**	**12944**
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	371	1913	732	406	221	659	355	648	5305
Emergency Medicine	205	1105	503	254	132	582	332	328	3441
Pathology	168	725	269	155	115	284	162	284	2162
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	118	541	210	84	76	217	93	205	1544
Total Facility Based Specialties	**862**	**4284**	**1714**	**899**	**544**	**1742**	**942**	**1465**	**12452**
Psychiatry	**244**	**1472**	**676**	**298**	**139**	**731**	**341**	**420**	**4321**
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	91	583	218	94	46	212	92	137	1473
Neurology	141	628	233	87	67	262	117	170	1705
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	56	346	142	64	35	135	59	147	984
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	37	243	92	53	14	79	39	70	627
Preventive Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialty-Other	629	3549	1226	708	291	1293	647	1023	9366
Total Other Specialties	**954**	**5349**	**1911**	**1006**	**453**	**1981**	**954**	**1547**	**14155**
Total All Specialties	**7137**	**33278**	**13358**	**6734**	**3887**	**14134**	**6807**	**10839**	**96174**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-33: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population by Specialty, (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region
Primary Care									
Family Practice	19.9	21.2	17.9	22.9	19.7	23.9	26.0	22.5	21.5
General Practice	5.2	10.0	4.7	5.9	6.1	3.4	5.1	5.5	6.4
Internal Medicine	21.9	26.2	22.2	20.3	15.2	22.6	18.0	24.9	22.9
Pediatrics	10.6	14.4	13.2	11.2	8.8	12.7	10.9	12.3	12.6
Internal Medicine /Pediatrics	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2
Total Primary Care	**57.7**	**71.9**	**58.0**	**60.8**	**50.1**	**63.0**	**60.2**	**65.9**	**63.6**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**10.8**	**12.4**	**13.7**	**9.7**	**9.4**	**12.9**	**12.3**	**12.7**	**12.2**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	5.2	8.7	4.4	5.1	3.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	6.1
Gastroenterology	2.8	4.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4
Hematology/Oncology	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Pulmonary/Critical Care	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other Internal Medicine	5.9	9.0	5.7	5.4	4.3	7.0	5.7	6.8	6.9
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**14.3**	**23.2**	**13.3**	**13.4**	**11.1**	**16.6**	**14.3**	**16.6**	**17.1**
General Surgery	**8.1**	**8.3**	**7.8**	**8.6**	**7.5**	**8.2**	**9.2**	**9.1**	**8.3**
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6
Ophthalmology	4.4	7.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5
Orthopedics	6.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	5.0	6.5	6.4	7.4	6.7
Otolaryngology	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0
Plastic Surgery	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.1
Urology	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Surgery Other	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.7
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**23.1**	**29.8**	**22.1**	**20.9**	**19.6**	**24.1**	**22.6**	**26.6**	**25.1**
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	8.3	12.6	9.3	10.2	7.8	8.5	9.2	11.5	10.3
Emergency Medicine	4.6	7.3	6.4	6.4	4.7	7.5	8.6	5.8	6.7
Pathology	3.8	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.2
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.6	3.0
Total Facility Based Specialties	**19.4**	**28.1**	**21.8**	**22.5**	**19.3**	**22.5**	**24.4**	**25.9**	**24.1**
Psychiatry	**5.5**	**9.7**	**8.6**	**7.5**	**4.9**	**9.4**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**8.4**
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	2.0	3.8	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.9
Neurology	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.9
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Preventive Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Specialty-Other	14.1	23.3	15.6	17.7	10.3	16.7	16.8	18.1	18.1
Total Other Specialties	**21.4**	**35.1**	**24.3**	**25.2**	**16.1**	**25.5**	**24.7**	**27.3**	**27.4**
Total All Specialties	**160.3**	**218.4**	**169.5**	**168.5**	**138.0**	**182.2**	**176.4**	**191.6**	**186.2**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-34a: Race/Ethnicity of Patient Care Physicians, (2000)

	Alabama			Florida			Georgia			Kentucky		
	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population
Non-Hispanic White	4679	86.3%	72.1%	16444	71.5%	68.0%	7823	80.0%	66.3%	4259	85.9%	91.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	265	4.9%	25.9%	713	3.1%	14.3%	820	8.4%	28.3%	87	1.8%	7.2%
Hispanic	122	2.3%	1.0%	3468	15.1%	15.4%	294	3.0%	3.1%	83	1.7%	0.9%
Asian	332	6.1%	0.7%	2070	9.0%	1.9%	806	8.2%	2.1%	515	10.4%	0.7%
Native American	23	0.4%	0.3%	310	1.3%	0.4%	32	0.3%	0.2%	13	0.3%	0.1%
Total	**5421**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**23005**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**9775**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**4957**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-34b: Race/Ethnicity of Patient Care Physicians, (2000)

	Mississippi			North Carolina			South Carolina			Tennessee		
	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population	Physicians	Percent of Physicians	Percent of Population
Non-Hispanic White	2634	87.7%	61.7%	9444	87.5%	73.3%	4586	89.8%	67.9%	7017	87.7%	81.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	158	5.3%	36.3%	510	4.7%	21.7%	191	3.7%	29.6%	324	4.1%	16.5%
Hispanic	43	1.4%	0.9%	143	1.3%	2.3%	65	1.3%	1.4%	109	1.4%	1.2%
Asian	162	5.4%	0.7%	655	6.1%	1.4%	260	5.1%	0.9%	530	6.6%	1.0%
Native American	6	0.2%	0.4%	36	0.3%	1.3%	6	0.1%	0.2%	20	0.3%	0.2%
Total	**3003**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**10788**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**5108**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**8000**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-35: Average Age of Patient Care Physicians by Specialty, (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region IV
Primary Care									
Family Practice	47.5	51.0	47.3	49.2	49.7	46.8	46.7	47.8	48.6
General Practice	63.0	64.7	62.3	63.9	62.9	65.2	65.2	62.4	64.0
Internal Medicine	46.6	48.2	46.2	45.8	45.0	46.6	46.7	46.2	46.9
Pediatrics	46.9	48.0	46.8	47.6	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.6	47.3
Internal Medicine /Pediatrics	36.0	36.3	35.6	34.0	37.3	35.4	34.8	35.3	35.4
Total Primary Care	**48.4**	**51.2**	**48.0**	**49.1**	**49.3**	**47.6**	**48.2**	**48.3**	**49.2**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**49.5**	**52.4**	**49.5**	**50.0**	**50.5**	**48.9**	**49.6**	**49.3**	**50.3**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	48.1	50.5	50.4	48.2	48.9	47.7	47.7	49.2	49.4
Gastroenterology	48.1	49.0	47.5	47.1	47.1	46.8	47.2	48.2	48.1
Hematology/Oncology	43.3	41.9	43.0	39.7	45.9	39.5	41.6	40.6	41.6
Pulmonary/Critical Care	40.9	38.5	38.8	39.9	39.9	36.8	37.5	39.0	38.6
Other Internal Medicine	46.1	49.2	47.8	47.4	48.3	46.6	47.7	47.7	48.0
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**47.1**	**49.3**	**48.4**	**47.3**	**48.0**	**46.7**	**47.2**	**47.9**	**48.2**
General Surgery	**51.9**	**54.8**	**51.4**	**51.2**	**53.5**	**52.0**	**52.5**	**52.2**	**52.8**
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	50.7	51.3	50.9	51.8	53.7	50.0	51.1	50.4	51.1
Ophthalmology	51.6	51.7	51.2	50.8	51.8	50.8	50.8	49.8	51.2
Orthopedics	50.0	51.4	50.6	50.0	50.6	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.5
Otolaryngology	50.2	52.1	49.2	50.8	51.3	49.9	50.3	51.0	50.8
Plastic Surgery	49.0	51.1	50.0	48.7	51.0	50.4	50.8	52.4	50.7
Urology	52.3	52.8	51.2	51.1	51.7	50.2	52.1	51.4	51.8
Surgery Other	52.2	53.7	53.5	50.2	51.4	49.6	51.5	52.4	52.3
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**50.9**	**52.0**	**50.9**	**50.4**	**51.5**	**50.1**	**50.8**	**50.9**	**51.1**
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	46.5	48.8	47.1	47.3	47.1	46.4	46.3	47.3	47.6
Emergency Medicine	48.6	48.2	46.3	47.2	47.5	46.0	44.3	47.8	47.0
Pathology	50.3	53.0	50.6	50.7	54.1	50.7	51.7	51.2	51.8
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	55.0	55.3	53.6	55.1	55.3	54.1	54.9	55.0	54.8
Total Facility Based Specialties	**48.9**	**50.2**	**48.2**	**48.6**	**49.8**	**47.9**	**47.4**	**49.3**	**49.1**
Psychiatry	**51.7**	**56.6**	**52.7**	**51.8**	**52.7**	**51.4**	**51.9**	**52.0**	**53.6**
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	51.2	50.0	49.2	49.2	55.9	48.3	49.8	51.5	50.0
Neurology	45.9	49.6	46.1	47.7	49.1	47.2	47.5	47.4	48.0
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	47.4	46.4	46.1	47.2	46.3	45.1	46.2	45.7	46.2
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	43.8	47.4	46.3	44.3	42.9	42.8	44.3	45.2	45.6
Preventive Medicine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specialty-Other	47.8	51.6	48.3	49.0	47.7	47.4	47.3	48.4	49.4
Total Other Specialties	**47.6**	**50.7**	**47.9**	**48.5**	**48.5**	**47.1**	**47.4**	**48.2**	**48.9**
Total All Specialties	**49.0**	**51.3**	**48.9**	**49.2**	**49.9**	**48.3**	**48.7**	**49.1**	**49.7**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-36: Percent of Patient Care Physicians Over 65 by Specialty, (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Region IV
Primary Care									
Family Practice	9.6%	16.6%	9.6%	12.7%	14.2%	10.2%	9.4%	10.9%	12.3%
General Practice	48.7%	53.2%	46.1%	52.1%	50.9%	59.5%	57.7%	47.0%	52.1%
Internal Medicine	8.5%	11.3%	8.2%	7.0%	7.2%	8.6%	9.8%	7.8%	9.3%
Pediatrics	9.3%	10.8%	8.9%	10.0%	9.6%	11.1%	11.0%	10.2%	10.3%
Internal Medicine /Pediatrics	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Primary Care	**12.7%**	**18.6%**	**11.9%**	**14.0%**	**15.7%**	**12.4%**	**13.8%**	**12.5%**	**14.8%**
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**11.1%**	**18.6%**	**11.2%**	**9.0%**	**13.2%**	**12.1%**	**12.5%**	**11.0%**	**13.6%**
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	6.9%	11.0%	10.0%	6.9%	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	9.2%
Gastroenterology	5.7%	8.5%	3.8%	4.5%	2.7%	3.6%	3.3%	5.9%	6.0%
Hematology/Oncology	8.3%	3.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Pulmonary/Critical Care	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Internal Medicine	1.9%	6.7%	4.2%	5.5%	3.3%	3.0%	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**4.6%**	**8.5%**	**6.1%**	**5.6%**	**4.1%**	**4.6%**	**5.4%**	**6.2%**	**6.6%**
General Surgery	**16.9%**	**25.9%**	**16.2%**	**13.7%**	**22.4%**	**17.7%**	**20.3%**	**16.9%**	**19.9%**
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	16.2%	14.2%	10.2%	15.5%	24.5%	11.4%	17.3%	10.1%	13.7%
Ophthalmology	13.4%	15.8%	15.3%	9.2%	14.1%	15.4%	12.7%	13.9%	14.6%
Orthopedics	8.8%	14.7%	11.0%	6.5%	12.0%	8.8%	11.8%	10.3%	11.5%
Otolaryngology	13.1%	16.1%	10.2%	11.5%	10.0%	9.1%	11.2%	11.3%	12.4%
Plastic Surgery	9.6%	10.4%	8.9%	5.7%	15.6%	11.9%	7.0%	13.7%	10.4%
Urology	13.1%	16.5%	10.7%	10.1%	8.2%	8.7%	15.4%	13.8%	13.2%
Surgery Other	18.3%	17.0%	19.1%	8.0%	10.4%	10.4%	15.6%	15.5%	15.3%
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**12.4%**	**15.2%**	**12.4%**	**8.9%**	**12.9%**	**10.8%**	**12.9%**	**12.5%**	**13.0%**
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	6.5%	12.0%	7.1%	5.7%	8.6%	6.1%	7.0%	7.9%	8.7%
Emergency Medicine	6.3%	7.7%	5.4%	7.5%	10.4%	5.5%	3.9%	4.9%	6.3%
Pathology	11.3%	18.8%	12.3%	12.9%	23.5%	10.2%	13.0%	13.4%	14.9%
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	24.6%	27.2%	20.0%	23.8%	22.4%	21.7%	26.9%	22.9%	24.2%
Total Facility Based Specialties	**9.9%**	**13.9%**	**9.0%**	**9.1%**	**13.8%**	**8.5%**	**8.9%**	**10.4%**	**11.1%**
Psychiatry	**15.6%**	**28.0%**	**20.1%**	**16.4%**	**25.2%**	**16.1%**	**16.7%**	**15.5%**	**21.1%**
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	14.3%	12.0%	11.0%	9.6%	28.3%	9.0%	3.3%	13.1%	11.5%
Neurology	3.5%	9.2%	3.0%	4.6%	7.5%	7.6%	8.5%	5.9%	7.0%
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	7.1%	2.9%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	4.8%	2.8%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	5.4%	10.7%	7.6%	1.9%	0.0%	5.1%	7.7%	5.7%	7.5%
Preventive Medicine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specialty-Other	7.0%	16.4%	8.0%	11.0%	10.3%	7.3%	7.9%	8.2%	11.3%
Total Other Specialties	**7.1%**	**14.0%**	**7.2%**	**9.4%**	**10.6%**	**7.1%**	**7.1%**	**8.0%**	**10.1%**
Total All Specialties	**11.0%**	**16.4%**	**11.0%**	**11.2%**	**14.0%**	**10.7%**	**11.8%**	**11.2%**	**13.0%**

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-37: Percent of Patient Care Physicians Who Are International Medical Graduates by Specialty, (2000)

Patient Care	Alabama	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Tennessee	F
Primary Care									
Family Practice	10.0%	30.2%	14.7%	8.0%	4.5%	6.8%	5.3%	10.9%	
General Practice	9.1%	53.8%	18.9%	14.0%	9.4%	15.2%	8.2%	14.8%	
Internal Medicine	21.8%	44.2%	23.4%	30.4%	22.8%	18.0%	16.4%	19.7%	
Pediatrics	17.7%	47.1%	21.7%	23.8%	21.3%	9.4%	11.2%	16.6%	
Internal Medicine /Pediatrics	0.0%	36.8%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	25.0%	5.3%	
Total Primary Care	**15.8%**	**42.0%**	**19.9%**	**18.9%**	**13.6%**	**11.8%**	**10.0%**	**15.6%**	
Obstetrics/Gynecology	**4.0%**	**25.2%**	**11.6%**	**10.8%**	**4.5%**	**4.0%**	**4.2%**	**6.1%**	
Internal Medicine Subspecialties									
Cardiovascular Disease	19.3%	38.9%	16.0%	31.0%	12.6%	17.2%	15.5%	15.9%	
Gastroenterology	21.1%	31.3%	16.7%	23.7%	8.1%	15.9%	15.8%	13.5%	
Hematology/Oncology	16.7%	50.0%	31.6%	40.0%	37.5%	21.2%	42.9%	27.8%	
Pulmonary/Critical Care	25.0%	38.5%	27.8%	25.0%	28.6%	27.3%	40.0%	13.8%	
Other Internal Medicine	18.8%	40.3%	31.0%	35.9%	22.1%	15.1%	24.1%	21.5%	
Total Internal Medicine Subspecialties	**19.5%**	**38.2%**	**23.0%**	**31.8%**	**16.2%**	**16.3%**	**20.2%**	**17.9%**	
General Surgery	**9.4%**	**30.7%**	**15.5%**	**17.3%**	**9.5%**	**10.7%**	**8.5%**	**12.2%**	
Surgery Subspecialties									
Neurosurgery	7.4%	18.2%	7.6%	8.6%	4.1%	8.1%	7.7%	4.6%	
Ophthalmology	1.0%	12.4%	3.4%	7.5%	1.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.2%	
Orthopedics	2.1%	12.2%	6.9%	8.3%	7.0%	4.2%	2.4%	1.9%	
Otolaryngology	3.1%	13.7%	4.6%	8.3%	2.5%	4.0%	3.1%	3.0%	
Plastic Surgery	4.1%	18.8%	5.9%	12.9%	9.4%	4.4%	3.5%	4.8%	
Urology	5.5%	25.1%	11.1%	11.9%	1.4%	8.3%	3.7%	7.1%	
Surgery Other	3.9%	22.4%	18.1%	11.0%	6.3%	9.9%	9.1%	6.3%	
Total Surgery Subspecialties	**3.2%**	**16.3%**	**7.7%**	**9.3%**	**2.5%**	**5.3%**	**3.6%**	**3.9%**	
Facility Based Specialties									
Anesthesiology	14.3%	32.4%	12.3%	23.7%	11.3%	10.8%	5.4%	17.8%	
Emergency Medicine	2.9%	19.1%	9.5%	9.8%	3.8%	4.5%	3.0%	6.4%	
Pathology	15.5%	35.3%	19.3%	15.5%	8.7%	11.3%	8.0%	16.6%	
Radiology/Nuclear Medicine	7.6%	17.6%	10.0%	21.4%	3.9%	6.9%	8.6%	10.2%	
Total Facility Based Specialties	**10.9%**	**27.6%**	**12.3%**	**18.1%**	**7.9%**	**8.3%**	**5.3%**	**13.9%**	
Psychiatry	**20.1%**	**52.7%**	**20.6%**	**28.5%**	**14.4%**	**18.1%**	**21.4%**	**26.7%**	
Other Specialties									
Dermatology	3.3%	9.3%	2.8%	3.2%	0.0%	4.7%	2.2%	1.5%	
Neurology	26.2%	34.1%	19.7%	23.0%	20.9%	16.8%	16.2%	23.5%	
Pediatrics-Subspecialties	25.0%	54.6%	23.9%	31.3%	17.1%	17.0%	20.3%	27.2%	
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	16.2%	35.0%	18.5%	15.1%	21.4%	20.3%	12.8%	20.0%	
Preventive Medicine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Specialty-Other	13.7%	32.0%	13.5%	19.6%	7.2%	12.5%	11.9%	12.4%	
Total Other Specialties	**15.3%**	**31.3%**	**14.1%**	**18.9%**	**9.7%**	**12.4%**	**12.1%**	**14.4%**	
Total All Specialties	**12.7%**	**33.6%**	**15.9%**	**18.5%**	**10.2%**	**10.7%**	**9.7%**	**13.4%**	

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-38: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Alabama (2000)

Specialty	Northwest Alabama	Top of Alabama Region	North-Central Alabama	West Alabama	Birmingham Region Alabama	East Alabama Region	Alabama-Tombigbee Region	Central Alabama Region	Lee-Russell Region Alabama	South Central Alabama	Southeast Alabama Region	South Alabama Region
Primary Care	49.5	52.9	50.5	54.1	75.8	46.9	51.1	61.6	44.3	36.6	50.9	57.4
OBGYN	10.7	10.6	10.3	8.2	13.6	7.3	3.3	12.2	10.3	3.6	9.8	13.9
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	8.9	10.8	5.8	9.3	25.3	10.6	4.2	16.5	9.0	1.8	11.8	15.9
General Surgery	9.8	6.2	7.2	6.0	9.2	9.1	4.7	8.8	5.1	8.0	9.1	9.2
Surgery Sub-Specialties	19.2	18.8	16.5	16.4	36.0	15.3	4.2	25.3	16.7	2.7	23.0	28.6
Facility Based	17.4	20.3	8.0	13.1	29.8	13.0	3.7	19.5	10.3	3.6	20.6	23.3
Psychiatry	1.8	4.2	5.8	9.7	9.0	2.8	2.8	4.6	0.6	2.7	2.1	6.8
Other Specialties	16.5	16.5	12.1	20.2	38.2	10.8	6.6	21.6	16.7	5.4	17.4	22.1

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-39: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Florida (2000)

Specialty	Central Florida	Central East Florida	Central West Florida	North Central Florida	Northeast Florida	Northwest Florida	Southeast Florida	Southwest Florida
Primary Care	58.2	60.7	72.6	76.3	66.1	55.8	85.3	66.2
OBGYN	12.0	9.1	11.7	10.9	12.3	10.0	14.3	13.2
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	16.2	17.2	26.0	20.2	20.8	15.2	28.7	23.4
General Surgery	7.2	7.0	7.4	8.6	6.7	9.8	9.7	9.4
Surgery Sub-Specialties	22.7	27.0	32.1	29.0	24.6	23.1	34.6	32.2
Facility Based	23.6	25.9	30.8	33.0	28.0	20.3	29.7	30.0
Psychiatry	6.0	6.1	8.8	14.8	8.0	6.9	12.9	9.9
Other Specialties	25.1	27.3	37.3	34.7	31.7	24.8	43.7	32.0

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-40: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Georgia (2000)

Specialty	PHD 1	PHD 2	PHD 3	PHD 4	PHD 5	PHD 6	PHD 7	PHD 8	PHD 9	PHD 10
Primary Care	42.3	48.5	69.0	45.8	57.3	75.8	57.6	53.8	49.6	43.2
OBGYN	7.2	9.9	18.8	9.2	14.4	15.5	9.7	10.5	11.8	9.5
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	4.4	3.8	18.8	5.6	9.8	30.4	11.1	11.4	11.7	7.5
General Surgery	5.2	7.4	7.8	7.3	9.8	11.7	7.3	8.3	8.5	4.6
Surgery Sub-Specialties	10.4	13.3	29.2	12.7	20.8	34.4	23.1	17.9	20.5	15.6
Facility Based	10.7	12.2	30.2	11.8	20.0	34.7	17.0	15.2	18.8	16.1
Psychiatry	2.6	2.5	13.7	3.1	7.1	14.1	5.9	5.2	6.5	5.8
Other Specialties	8.9	11.9	35.0	13.1	21.5	41.6	17.0	19.5	20.2	13.3

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-41: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Kentucky (2000)

Specialty	Purchase	Pennyrile	Green River	Barren River	Lincoln Trail	Kentuckiana	Northern	Buffalo Trace
Primary Care	54.9	53.2	41.0	48.7	47.5	74.5	50.0	38.3
OBGYN	12.0	7.0	9.2	8.9	6.5	13.1	9.6	5.5
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	11.0	9.8	11.6	10.5	4.9	21.1	8.3	5.5
General Surgery	12.6	6.5	9.2	6.8	7.4	10.0	4.9	5.5
Surgery Sub-Specialties	24.1	14.5	17.9	14.1	7.4	35.3	13.5	12.8
Facility Based	18.3	14.0	14.0	16.1	13.1	37.4	17.3	3.6
Psychiatry	3.7	5.6	4.8	5.6	4.1	12.8	4.9	3.6
Other Specialties	27.2	14.0	19.3	16.5	12.3	42.3	15.0	7.3

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-41: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Kentucky (2000)

Specialty	Gateway	FIVCO	Big Sandy	River	Cumberland Valley	Lake Cumberland	Bluegrass
Primary Care	77.1	62.2	61.2	60.8	58.3	47.9	73.5
OBGYN	9.3	11.2	8.0	4.0	5.1	7.3	11.5
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	5.3	18.3	8.0	8.8	6.3	5.2	21.1
General Surgery	10.6	12.2	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.3	9.4
Surgery Sub-Specialties	10.6	24.5	7.5	6.4	8.4	9.4	32.3
Facility Based	21.3	24.5	15.4	11.2	8.4	6.8	33.9
Psychiatry	4.0	7.1	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.1	10.6
Other Specialties	10.6	28.5	14.9	8.8	13.9	9.4	39.3

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-42: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Mississippi (2000)

Specialty	North Delta PDD	South Delta PDD	North Central PDD	Central PDD	Southwest PDD	Southern PDD	East Central PDD	Golden Triangle PDD	Three Rivers PDD	Northeast PDD
Primary Care	33.6	46.6	48.7	64.0	52.3	47.7	51.0	45.6	53.7	32.8
OBGYN	7.8	5.1	4.4	12.5	10.9	10.5	7.3	9.1	10.6	4.3
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	3.0	5.1	5.2	19.5	5.4	12.4	10.9	4.0	16.5	5.0
General Surgery	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.4	6.5	9.3	6.2	9.1	8.7	3.6
Surgery Sub-Specialties	4.3	11.5	11.1	34.0	14.7	22.8	13.8	10.3	26.6	5.0
Facility Based	6.9	10.8	7.4	39.3	15.3	20.2	12.4	8.6	18.4	8.6
Psychiatry	1.7	0.6	0.0	12.8	1.1	4.4	5.1	3.4	2.8	0.7
Other Specialties	4.3	11.5	7.4	31.1	9.8	16.8	12.0	8.6	19.7	4.3

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-43: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, North Carolina (2000)

Speciaty	HSA I Western	HSA II Piedmont	HSA III South Piedmont	HSA IV Capitol	HSA V Cardinal	HSA VI Eastern
Primary Care	69.2	61.3	62.9	79.2	50.6	52.8
OBGYN	10.3	12.1	15.9	17.2	9.5	11.3
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	10.9	19.2	16.3	28.0	10.9	12.5
General Surgery	9.5	7.6	8.7	8.8	7.2	7.4
Surgery Sub-Specialties	23.0	25.6	25.3	31.1	20.2	18.4
Facility Based	22.5	21.5	24.3	31.7	15.6	17.7
Psychiatry	7.6	7.6	6.7	21.8	5.3	7.0
Other Specialties	22.6	24.1	23.4	47.0	16.7	17.6

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-44: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, South Carolina (2000)

Specialty	Upstate South Carolina	Midlands South Carolina	Pee Dee South Carlina	Low Country South
Primary Care	64.4	54.1	57.0	66.9
OBGYN	11.4	10.3	10.1	18.9
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	12.2	13.7	11.8	20.7
General Surgery	10.1	7.7	8.3	11.1
Surgery Sub-Specialties	23.7	19.0	18.1	30.8
Facility Based	22.2	21.0	21.6	36.5
Psychiatry	6.2	9.5	4.6	15.4
Other Specialties	22.9	20.7	17.5	40.8

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Table A-45: Patient Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, Tennessee (2000)

Specialty	First	East	Southeast	Upper Cumberland	Mid Cumberland	South Central	Northwest	Southwest	Davidson	Hamilton	Knox	Shelby
Primary Care	85.3	47.8	56.2	50.8	44.0	44.4	53.4	53.7	101.4	85.9	96.7	73.5
OBGYN	15.5	5.7	8.9	6.3	8.3	5.4	4.7	8.1	26.2	20.6	21.0	16.4
Internal Medicine Sub-Specialties	19.8	8.1	5.8	4.6	6.2	4.9	3.1	11.5	42.7	27.9	33.7	22.3
General Surgery	12.3	5.3	9.9	8.6	6.7	5.4	7.1	8.1	14.9	10.9	10.9	10.1
Surgery Sub-Specialties	28.9	10.9	15.0	12.0	13.3	8.9	7.1	17.6	64.1	43.8	48.2	36.9
Facility Based	31.1	12.2	11.6	9.6	18.2	7.2	7.1	14.7	58.3	44.5	40.2	35.9
Psychiatry	7.9	3.3	5.5	2.0	4.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	19.9	13.3	13.7	8.7
Other Specialties	27.0	9.2	10.2	11.0	17.0	9.2	9.4	15.6	63.1	42.8	53.4	40.7

Source: AMA Masterfile of Physicians Database, 2000

Appendix B

DATA SOURCES

U.S. Bureau of the Census Data

Total Population (1999) - "ST-99-1 State Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Population Change: July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999," (6 March 2000) <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st-99-1.txt>

Change in Population (1990-1999) - "ST-99-2 State Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Population Change: April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999," (6 March 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st-99-2.txt>

Projected Change in Population (1999-2005) - "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025," (6 March 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/stpjpop.txt>

Percent of Population Hispanic (1999) - "(ST-99-48) States Ranked by Hispanic Population, July 1, 1999," (9 October 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/rank/hisp.txt>

Percent of Population Non-Hispanic Black (1999) - "(ST-99-45) States Ranked by Black Population, July 1, 1999," (9 October 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/rank/black.txt>

Percent of Population American Indian and Alaska Native (1999) - "(ST-99-46) States Ranked by American Indian and Alaska Native Population, July 1, 1999," (9 October 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/rank/aiea.txt>

Percent of Population Asian and Pacific Islander (1999) - "(ST-99-47) States Ranked by Asian and Pacific Islander Population, July 1, 1999," (9 October 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/rank/api.txt>

Percent of Population White (1999) - "(ST-99-44) States Ranked by White Population, July 1, 1999," (9 March 2000), <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/rank/white.txt>

Percent of Population in Metropolitan Areas and Over 65, Alabama - "Alabama," (13 March 2000), <http://www.census.gov/statab/www/states/al.txt>

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APPENDIX C

GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Table C-1: Counties Comprising Alabama Regions

Northwest Alabama	Colbert Franklin	Lauderdale Marion	Winston
Top of Alabama	De Kalb Jackson	Limestone Madison	Marshall
North-Central Alabama	Cullman	Lawrence	Morgan
West Alabama	Bibb Fayette Greene	Hale Lamar	Pickens Tuscaloosa
Birmingham	Blount Chilton	Jefferson St. Clair	Shelby Walker
East Alabama	Calhoun Celburne Chambers Cherokee	Clay Coosa Etowah	Randolph Talladega Tallapoosa
Alabama-Tombigbee	Choctaw Clarke Conecuh Dallas	Marengo Monroe Perry	Sumter Washington Wilcox
Central Alabama	Autauga	Elmore	Montgomery
Lee-Russell	Lee	Russell	
South Central Alabama	Bullock Butler	Crenshaw Lowndes	Macon Pike
Southeast Alabama	Barbour Coffee Covington	Dale Geneva	Henry Houston
South Alabama	Baldwin	Mobile	Escambia

Table C-2: Counties Comprising Florida Regions

Central	Hardee Highlands Lake	Marion Orange Osceola	Polk Seminole Sumter
Central East	Brevard Indian River	Okeechobee St. Lucie	Voluxia
Central West	Citrus De Soto Hernando	Hillsborough Manatee Pasco	Pinellas Sarasota
North Central	Alachua Bradford Columbia Dixie Gadsden Gilchrist	Hamilton Jefferson Lafayette Leon Levy	Madison Suwanee Taylor Union Walkulla
Northeast	Baker Clay Duval	Flagler Nassau	Putnam St. Johns
Northwest	Bay Calhoun Escambia Franklin	Gulf Holmes Jackson Liberty	Okaloosa Santa Rosa Walton Washington
Southeast	Broward Dade	Martin Monroe	Palm Beach
Southwest	Charlotte Collier	Glades Hendry	Lee

Table C-3: Counties Comprising Georgia Regions

PHD 1	Bartow	Floyd	Paulding
	Catoosa	Gilmer	Pickens
	Chattooga	Gordon	Polk
	Cherokee	Haralson	Walker
	Dade	Murray	Whitfield
	Fannin		
PHD 2	Banks	Habersham	Rabun
	Dawson	Hall	Stephens
	Forsyth	Hart	Towns
	Franklin	Lumpkin	Union
PHD 3	Clayton	Douglas	Newton
	Cobb	Fulton	Rockdale
	Dekalb	Gwinnett	
PHD 4	Butts	Heard	Pike
	Carroll	Henry	Spalding
	Coweta	Lamar	Troup
	Fayette	Mariwether	Upson
PHD 5	Baldwin	Johnson	Telfair
	Bibb	Jones	Treutlen
	Bleckley	Laurens	Twiggs
	Crawford	Monroe	Washington
	Dodge	Montgomery	Wheeler
	Hancock	Peach	Wilcox
	Houston	Pulaski	Wilkinson
	Jasper	Putnam	
PHD 6	Burke	Jenkins	Screven
	Columbia	Lincoln	Taliaferro
	Emanuel	McDuffie	Warren
	Glascock	Richmond	Wilkes
	Jefferson		
PHD 7	Chattahoochee	Marion	Stewart
	Clay	Muscogee	Sumter
	Crisp	Quitman	Talbot
	Dooly	Randolph	Taylor
	Harris	Schley	Webster
	Macon		
PHD 8	Baker	Dougherty	Miller
	Ben Hill	Early	Mitchell
	Berrien	Echols	Seminole
	Brooks	Grady	Terrell
	Calhoun	Irwin	Thomas
	Colquitt	Lanier	Tift
	Cook	Lee	Turner
	Decatur	Lowndes	Worth
PHD 9	Appling	Charlton	Liberty
	Atkinson	Chatham	Long
	Bacon	Clinch	McIntosh
	Brantley	Coffee	Pierce
	Bryan	Effingham	Tattnall
	Bulloch	Evans	Toombs
	Camden	Glynn	Wayne
	Candler	Jeff Davis	Ware
PHD 10	Barrow	Jackson	Oconee
	Clarke	Madison	Oglethorpe
	Elbert	Morgan	Walton
	Greene		

Table C-4: Counties Comprising Kentucky Regions

Purchase	Ballard Calloway Carlisle	Fulton Graves Hickman	Marshall McCracken
Pennyrile	Caldwell Christian Crittenden	Hopkins Livingston Lyon	Muhlenberg Todd Trigg
Green River	Daviess Hancock Henderson	McLean Ohio	Union Webster
Barren River	Allen barren Butler Edmonson	Hart Logan Metcalfe	Monroe Simpson Warren
Lincoln Trail	Breckridge Grayson Hardin	Larue Marion Meade	Nelson Washington
Kipda	Bullitt Clark Floyd	Henry Jefferson Oldham	Shelby Spencer Trimble
Northern Kentucky	Boone Campbell Carroll	Gallatin Grant Kenton	Owen Pendleton
Buffalo Trace	Bracken Fleming	Lewis Mason	Robertson
Gateway	Bath Menifee	Montgomery Morgan	Rowan
FIVCO	Boyd Carter	Elliott Greenup	Lawrence
Big Sandy	Floyd Johnson	Magoffin Martin	Pike
Kentucky River	Breathitt Knott Lee	Leslie Letcher Owsley	Perry Knott
Cumberland Valley	Bell Clay Harlan	Jackson Knox Laurel	Rockcastle Whitley
Lake Cumberland	Adair Casey Clinton Cumberland	Green McCreary Pulaski	Russell Taylor Wayne
Bluegrass	Anderson Bourbon Boyle Clark Estill Fayette	Franklin Garrard Harrison Jessamine Lincoln Madison	Mercer Nicholas Powell Scott Woodford

Table C-5: Counties Comprising Mississippi Regions

North Delta PDD	Coahoma Desoto Panola	Quitman Tallahatchie	Tate Tunica
South Delta PDD	Bolivar Humphreys	Issaquena Sharkey	Sunflower Washington
North Central PDD	Attala Carroll Grenada	Holmes Leflore	Montgomery Yalobusha
Central PDD	Copiah Hinds Madison	Rankin Simpson	Warren Yazoo
Southwest PDD	Adams Amite Claiborne Franklin	Jefferson Lawrence Lincoln	Pike Walthall Wilkinson
Southern PDD	Covington Forrest George Greene Hancock	Harrison Jackson Jefferson Davis Jones Lamar	Marion Pearl River Perry Stone Wayne
East Central PDD	Clarke Jasper Kemper	Lauderdale Leake Neshoba	Newton Scott Smith
Golden Triangle PDD	Clay Choctaw Lowindes	Noxubee Oktibbeha	Webster Winston
Three Rivers PDD	Calhoun Chicksaw Itawamba	Lafayette Lee Monroe	Pontotoc Union
Northeast PDD	Alcorn Benton	Marshall Prentiss	Tippah Tishomingo

Table C-6: Counties Comprising North Carolina Regions

HSA I Western NC	Alexander	Clay	Mitchell
	Alleghany	Cleveland	Polk
	Ashe	Graham	Rutherford
	Avery	Haywood	Swain
	Buncombe	Henderson	Transylvania
	Burke	Jackson	Watauga
	Caldwell	McDowell	Wilkes
	Catawba	Macon	Yancey
	Cherokee	Madison	
HSA II Piedmont NC	Alamance	Forsyth	Stokes
	Caswell	Guilford	Surry
	Davidson	Randolph	Yadkin
	Davie	Rockingham	
HSA III South Piedmont NC	Cabarrus	Lincoln	Stanly
	Gaston	Mecklenberg	Union
	Iredell	Rowan	
HSA IV Capitol NC	Chatham	Johnston	Vance
	Durham	Lee	Wake
	Franklin	Orange	Warren
	Granville	Person	
HSA V Cardinal NC	Anson	Harnett	Pender
	Bladen	Hoke	Richmond
	Brunswick	Montgomery	Robeson
	Columbus	Moore	Sampson
	Cumberland	New Hanover	Scotland
HSA VI Eastern NC	Beaufort	Gates	Onslow
	Bertie	Greene	Pamlico
	Camden	Halifax	Pasquotank
	Carteret	Hertford	Perquimans
	Chowan	Hyde	Pitt
	Craven	Jones	Tyrell
	Currituck	Lenoir	Washington
	Dare	Martin	Wayne
	Duplin	Nash	Wilson
	Edgecombe	Northhampton	

Table C-7: Counties Comprising South Carolina Regions

Upstate	Abbeville	Greenwood	Pickens
	Anderson	Laurens	Spartanburg
	Cherokee	McCormick	Unrion
	Greenville	Oconee	
Midlands	Aiken	Chester	Newberry
	Allendale	Edgefield	Orangeburg
	Bamberg	Fairfield	Richmond
	Barnwell	Kershaw	Saluda
	Calhoun	Lancaster	Sumter
	Chester	Lexington	York
	Clarendon		
Pee Dee	Chesterfield	Georgetown	Marion
	Darlington	Horry	Marlboro
	Dillon	Lee	Williamsburg
	Florence		
Low Country	Beaufort	Colleton	Hampton
	Berkeley	Dorchester	Jasper
	Charleston		

Table C-8: Counties Comprising Tennessee Regions

First	Carter	Hawkins	Unicoi
	Greene	Johnson	Washington
	Hancock	Sullivan	
East	Anderson	Grainger	Morgan
	Blount	Hamblen	Roane
	Campbell	Jefferson	Sevier
	Claiborne	Loudon	Scott
	Cocke	Monroe	Union
Southeast	Bledsoe	Marion	Polk
	Bradley	McMinn	Rhea
	Franklin	Meigs	Sequatchie
	Grundy		
Upper Cumberland	Cannon	Jackson	Smith
	Clay	Macon	Van Buren
	Cumberland	Overton	Warren
	DeKalb	Pickett	White
	Fentress	Putnam	
Mid Cumberland	Cheatham	Montgomery	Sumner
	Dickson	Robertson	Trousdale
	Houston	Rutherford	Williamson
	Humphreys	Stewart	Wilson
South Central	Bedford	Lawrence	Maury
	Coffee	Lewis	Moore
	Giles	Lincoln	Perry
	Hickman	Marshall	Wayne
Northwest	Benton	Dyer	Lake
	Carroll	Gibson	Obion
	Crockett	Henry	Weakley
Southwest	Chester	Hardin	Madison
	Decatur	Haywood	McNairy
	Fayette	Henderson	Tipton
	Hardeman	Lauderdale	
Davidson	Davidson		
Hamilton	Hamilton		
Knox	Knox		
Shelby	Shelby		