

# Border County Health Workforce Profiles:



# Table of Contents

**Preface**.....vi

**Introduction** ..... viii

**State Highlights** ..... 1

**Population Dynamics**..... 2

**Health Status** ..... 4

        Breast and Cervical Cancer..... 5

        Diabetes Mellitus ..... 6

        HIV/AIDS ..... 7

        Hepatitis and Tuberculosis ..... 8

        Immunization Coverage..... 9

        Injury-Related Deaths..... 9

        Prenatal Care ..... 10

        Teenage Pregnancy ..... 12

        Infant Mortality ..... 13

        Mental Health ..... 14

        Oral Health ..... 15

        Asthma ..... 16

**Health Professions**..... 18

**Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses** ..... 18

            Physicians ..... 18

            Dentists ..... 19

            Registered Nurses..... 19

<b>Non-Physician Clinicians</b> .....	21
Physician Assistants.....	21
Nurse Practitioners .....	21
Nurse Midwives .....	22
Nurse Anesthetists .....	23
<b>Mental Health Professionals</b> .....	25
Psychiatrists .....	25
Psychologists .....	25
Social Workers .....	26
<b>Health Infrastructure</b> .....	27
<b>Non-Traditional Professions</b> .....	28
Community Health Workers .....	29
<b>Population and Health Profiles Tables</b> .....	30
Population in Florida Border Regions, 2000.....	31
Race/Ethnicity, 2003 .....	32
Age, 2003.....	33
Poverty, 2000 .....	34
Insurance Coverage, 2002 .....	35
Education, 2000 .....	36
Breast and Cervical Cancer, 2002 .....	37
Diabetes, 2002 .....	38
Overweight and Obese, 2002.....	39
HIV/AIDS, 2002.....	40

Selected Infectious Diseases, 2002 .....	41
Immunizations, 2003 .....	42
Motor Vehicle Deaths, 2002 .....	43
Infant Mortality, 2002 .....	44
Prenatal Care, 2002 .....	45
Births to Teenage Mothers, 2002 .....	46
Prenatal Care of Teenage Mothers, 2002 .....	47
Mental Health, 2002 .....	48
Oral Health, 2002 .....	49
Asthma, 2002 .....	50

<b>Tables for Profiles of Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses</b> .....	<b>51</b>
Physician to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	52
Physician Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	53
Physician Age, 2004 .....	54
Physician Gender, 2004 .....	55
Primary Care Physicians, 2004 .....	56
Dentist to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	57
Dentist Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	58
Dentist Age, 2004 .....	59
Dentist Gender, 2004 .....	60
Registered Nurse to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	61
Registered Nurse Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	62

Registered Nurse Age, 2004 .....	63
Registered Nurse Gender, 2004 .....	64
<b>Tables for Profiles of Non-Physician Clinicians .....</b>	<b>65</b>
Physician Assistant to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	66
Physician Assistant Race/Ethnicity, 2004.....	67
Physician Assistant Age, 2004 .....	68
Physician Assistant Gender, 2004 .....	69
Nurse Practitioner to Population Ratios, 2004.....	70
Nurse Practitioner Race/Ethnicity, 2004.....	71
Nurse Practitioner Age, 2004 .....	72
Nurse Practitioner Gender, 2004.....	73
Nurse Midwife to Population Ratios, 2004.....	74
Nurse Midwife Race/Ethnicity, 2004.....	75
Nurse Midwife Age, 2004 .....	76
Nurse Midwife Gender, 2004.....	77
Nurse Anesthetists to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	78
Nurse Anesthetist Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	79
Nurse Anesthetist Age, 2004.....	80
Nurse Anesthetist Gender, 2004 .....	81
<b>Tables for Profiles of Mental Health Professionals.....</b>	<b>82</b>
Psychiatrist to Population Ratios, 2004.....	83
Psychiatrist Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	84
Psychiatrist Age, 2004 .....	85

Psychiatrist Gender, 2004 .....	86
Psychologist to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	87
Psychologist Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	88
Psychologist Age, 2004.....	89
Psychologist Gender, 2004 .....	90
Social Worker to Population Ratios, 2004 .....	91
Social Worker Race/Ethnicity, 2004 .....	92
Social Worker Age, 2004.....	93
Social Worker Gender, 2004 .....	94
<b>Health Care Infrastructure Tables</b> .....	<b>95</b>
Nursing Home Beds, 2004 .....	96
Hospital Beds, 2002 .....	97
Primary Care HPSAs, 2000.....	98
Dental HPSAs, 2000 .....	99
Mental Health HPSAs, 2000.....	100
<b>Appendices</b> .....	<b>101</b>
Appendix A. List of Counties .....	102
Appendix B. Data Sources .....	103

## Preface

Florida has been and is one of the primary destinations of immigrants to the United States. Unlike the four States that share a border with Mexico, Florida is not adjacent to other countries, but its borders are the port of entry for many authorized and unauthorized immigrants with some cultural and workforce similarities to migrants entering the United States through Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. In addition to its net contribution to the country's workforce, Florida is part of migration flows of working adults to and from other States.<sup>1</sup>

Findings from the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) recently released from the U.S. Census<sup>2</sup> reveal that immigration is increasingly shaping the U.S. demographic profile. Since 2000, the foreign-born population and that of the country as a whole increased, respectively, 16 and 5 percent. There are now 36 million foreign-born individuals, over 12 percent of the U.S. population.

A recent analysis of the ACS concludes: "Since most legal and undocumented immigrants alike come to the United States to work, it is no surprise that they are moving to all regions of the country. While the majority of immigrants still settle in traditional 'gateway' states such as California, Florida, New York, and Texas, growing numbers also are settling in 'non-traditional' destinations."<sup>3</sup> Another study on the foreign-born workforce further describes the phenomenon: "Between 2000 and 2004, there was a positive correlation between the increase in the foreign born population and the employment of native-born workers in 27 states and the District of Columbia," which "accounted for 67 percent of all native-born workers and include all the major destination states for immigrants."<sup>4</sup>

*The Border County Health Workforce Profiles: Florida* was added to the series of U.S.-Mexico border reports because Florida is a port of entry and a place of settlement for immigrants entering the United States and bears some similarity to the States that share a border with Mexico. The set, hereafter referred to as the "Profiles", represents a groundbreaking effort to assemble and disseminate consistent and current information on the health workforce, relevant population characteristics, and basic health indicators for the U.S. Border region and Florida. The Profiles are based on county-level data and reported by geographic proximity to the Border for the four States that share a border with Mexico. Results for Florida are presented at the State level as a definition of "border

---

<sup>1</sup> Foulkes, M. and K.B. Newbold. "Migration Propensities, Patterns, and the Role of Human Capital: Comparing Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican Interstates Migration, 1985-1990." *Professional Geographer*, 52(1).

<sup>2</sup> The American Community Survey is a new tool created by the United States Census Bureau to provide timely data on demographic changes to federal agencies and other users. It was conducted for the first time with a complete sample of 3,000,000 households in 2005; it will be conducted yearly and substitute the "long form" of the decennial census.

<sup>3</sup> Paral, P. *The Growth and Reach of Immigration: New Census Bureau Data Underscore Importance of Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Force*. 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Kochhar, R. *Growth in the Foreign-Born Workforce and Employment of the Native Born*. Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, August 10, 2006.

counties”<sup>5</sup> was not available for the State of Florida.

The contract for this study, HRSA-230-03-0017, was awarded to the Regional Center for Health Workforce Studies at The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (BHP). The Evaluation and Analysis Branch, Office of Workforce Analysis and Quality Assurance, BHP, HRSA was responsible for overseeing the study.

---

<sup>5</sup> For the four U.S.-Mexico Border States, results are available for “border counties” as defined by the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission, that is, counties within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border excluding La Paz, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties in Arizona and Riverside County in California.

## Introduction

The Florida and the other Border County Health Workforce Profiles present data obtained from State health agencies and health professions licensing boards to develop social/health indicators and practitioner-to-population ratios, respectively. These indicators help describe health status and health disparities in the U.S. regions that lie next to Mexico or in the State of Florida as well as provide information on the number of practitioners available to address the health needs of the areas. Comparable indicators and ratios were shown in this Report for the State as a whole, the four Border States, and the Nation. The Profiles show that the Border was far from being a homogeneous region. The U.S. counties from San Diego, California, to Brownsville, Texas, and those within the State of Florida, while sharing some common traits, exhibit significant diversity in the proportion of the population that was Hispanic/Latino(a), in socioeconomic indicators, in health status measures and in the supply of health professionals.

Border regions were defined by different entities using criteria of proximity to the Border. One definition identifies only those counties adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico Border as "Border Counties." The U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission (USMBHC) expands that definition to include all counties within 62 miles of the Border excluding La Paz, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties in Arizona and Riverside County in California. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts broadens the criteria by adding counties considered as directly affected by the economic impact of Border commerce, thus, extending the area to approximately 100 miles from the Border in Texas. Other definitions include larger areas. In Arizona, totals for the following geographic areas are included: within 62 miles from the Border and more than 62 miles from the Border. To satisfy as many users as possible, the Profiles show totals for the following geographic areas for California, New Mexico, and Texas: within 62 miles of the Border, 62-300 miles from the Border, and more than 300 miles from the Border. In the Texas report, totals for counties within 100 miles of the Border were also included. Counties within 62 miles of the Border are also referred to as "*Border Counties*" throughout these reports using the USMBHC definition. All Florida counties were included and reported at the State level.

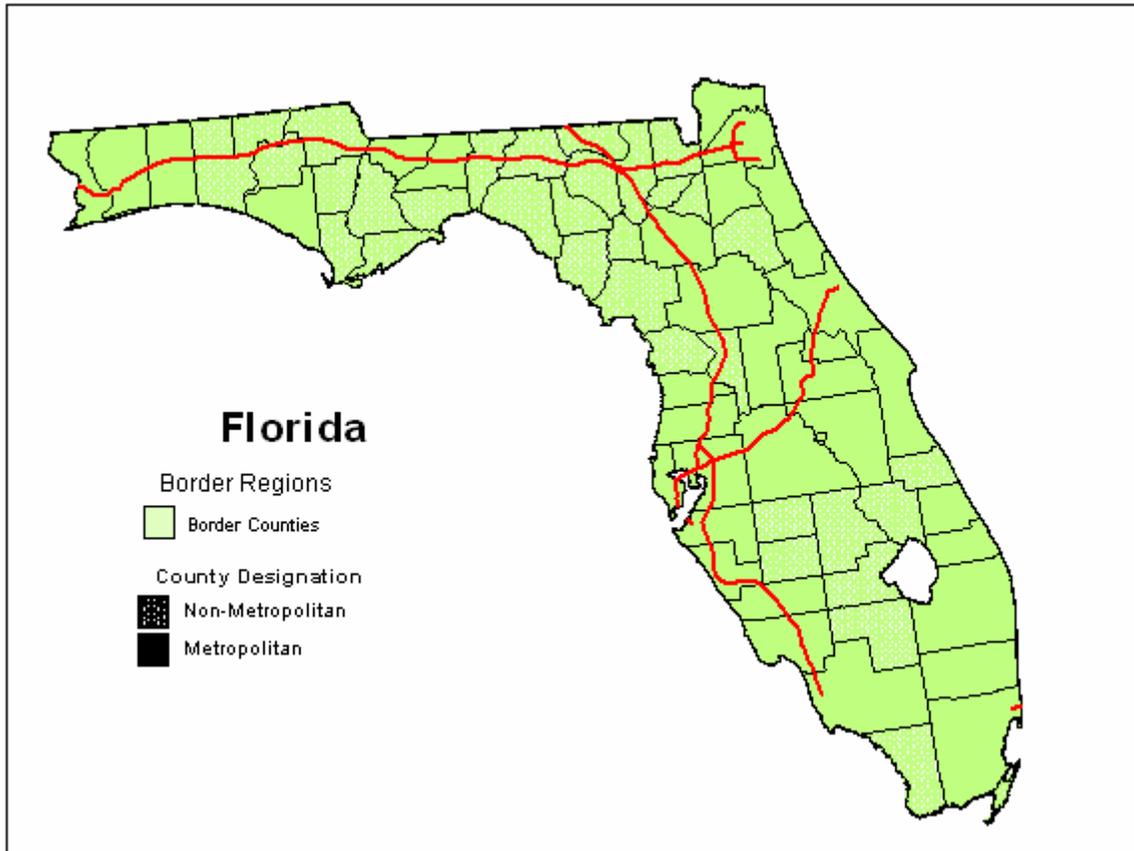
The Profiles were organized into three sections:

- A summary of State highlights for health status and the health workforce.
- Three categories of tables: Population and health status, health professions, and health infrastructure. Health professions tables include physicians, dentists, registered nurses, non-physician clinician providers and mental health providers.
- A set of appendices that list counties included in the analysis by geographic area and a review of data sources.

These data may serve as a benchmark for updates and for complementary data

from Mexico and other Latin American countries. It is through additional tracking of data and summary of results for future years, and comparison of previous findings, that planners, policy makers, and program administrators will be able to measure the impact that programs may have on the reduction of health disparities for individuals living in the four Border States and Florida.

## **Florida State Highlights**



In 2000, the Florida population was 15.9 million and had been estimated to increase by 6.5 percent to 17 million in 2003.<sup>6</sup> With rates of 76.3 and 75.2 births per 1,000 women of childbearing ages, respectively, Blacks/African-Americans and Hispanics/Latinos(as), were the fastest growing major race/ethnic groups in Florida in 2002. American Indians/Alaskan Natives had a birth rate of 65.8 per 1,000, and Asians/Pacific Islanders had a rate of 65.2 per 1,000. In Florida, the lowest birth rate was for Non-Hispanic Whites with 53.7 births per 1,000 women of childbearing ages.

## Population Dynamics

### Geographic Distribution

Thirty-four of Florida's 67 counties were metropolitan.<sup>7</sup> There were four metropolitan counties in Florida in 2002 which were home to over one million

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

<sup>7</sup> Area Resource File (ARF), 2002. Metropolitan includes those counties identified as Level A (Areas of 1 million or more), Level B (Areas of 250,000 to 999, 999), Level C (Areas of 100,000 to 249,000) and Level D (Areas of Less than 100,000) on the MSAPMSALevel1999 field in the ARF. According to ARF documentation, metropolitan areas, which include Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), were announced by the Office of

residents each: Hillsborough (1.1 million), where Tampa is located, Palm Beach (1.2 million), Broward (1.7 million), which contains the city of Ft. Lauderdale, and Miami-Dade (2.3 million).

### Race/Ethnicity

Table 2 shows that in 2003 an estimated 2.8 million Florida residents were Hispanic/Latino(a) (17 percent); this was a much lower proportion than in the U.S.-Mexico Border States (32 percent Hispanic/Latino(a)). Of the 6.9 million people who lived in Border Counties in the 4 Border States, 49 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a).<sup>8</sup>

### Education

Levels of education completed in Florida in 2000 were fairly consistent with the rates across the U.S. Florida residents were somewhat more likely to have completed high school or higher education than residents of the U.S.-Mexico Border States (80 percent vs. 77 percent) (Table 6).

### Income<sup>9</sup>

In Florida, the median family income in 2000 was \$45,625. This was consistent with median family incomes for the U.S.-Mexico Border States of Arizona (\$46,723), Texas (\$45,861), and New Mexico (\$39,425), but was below the median family incomes of California (\$53,035) and the U.S. (\$50,035). In 2000, the median family income for Hispanics/Latinos(as) in Florida was \$36,794.

### Poverty

Table 4 shows that 22 percent of Florida families lived below 150 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines in 2000; this was similar to the U.S. rate of 21 percent but lower than the 25 percent rate in the U.S.-Mexico Border States. The U.S. Federal Poverty Thresholds<sup>10</sup> were established as a baseline to develop guidelines for determining eligibility for Federal and State programs such as Medicaid. In 2000, \$17,761 for a family of four was established as the poverty threshold.

---

Management and Budget in *OMB Bulletin No.99-04* and became effective June 30, 1999. Current standards require that newly qualifying MSAs include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (50,000 or more inhabitants) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; using America Fact Finder; P77. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1999 (DOLLARS) [1] – Universe Families Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) – Sample Data, and P155H. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1999 (DOLLARS) (HISPANIC OR LATINO HOUSEHOLDER) [1] – Universe: Families with a householder who is Hispanic or Latino Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) – Sample Data.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty in the United States: 2000: Current Population Reports: Consumer Income*, September 2001, p 5. Note: Poverty thresholds are updated annually by the Census Bureau.

## Health Access

In Florida, 18.0 percent of respondents to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) indicated that at the current time they were not covered by health insurance.<sup>11,12</sup> In the U.S.-Mexico Border States, 19.4 percent of families indicated they had no health care coverage. The Florida rate was higher than the U.S. rate of 15.2 percent (Table 5).

Health Professions Shortage Areas (HPSAs) were the method that HRSA used to identify areas of a State that did not have a sufficient supply of health professionals to meet the health needs of the population. Statewide, 66 percent of the population lived in a primary care, 41 percent lived in a dental, and 16.6 percent lived in a mental HPSA (Tables 64, 65, and 66, respectively), either single or partial county.

## **Health Status**

Health status indicators for this Report were based on the Healthy Border 2010 Goals and Objectives established by the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission in 2003. The Commission is a binational organization dedicated to addressing the pervasive health needs of the U.S.-Mexico Border.

The overarching goals of the Healthy Border Program are:

1. Improve the quality and increase the years of healthy life, and
2. Eliminate health disparities

The twenty Healthy Border (HB) 2010 objectives fall into eleven principal areas with their specific objectives as follows:

1. Improve access to primary health care
2. Reduce cancer mortality in women through improved screening for breast and cervical cancers
3. Reduce morbidity and mortality from diabetes mellitus
4. Improve water quality through improved sanitation and reduce amount of acute pesticide poisoning
5. Reduce transmission of HIV
6. Improve rates of immunization and reduce rates of infectious diseases
7. Reduce mortality from unintentional injuries
8. Reduce infant mortality and increase the number of women receiving prenatal care

---

<sup>11</sup> *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, respondents were asked "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure" or refused. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

<sup>12</sup> Note: Estimates based on the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, indicate that 18.1 percent of Florida residents were uninsured during some time in 2003.

9. Reduce the suicide mortality rate by improving mental health
10. Increase the usage of dental and oral health services
11. Reduce morbidity from asthma

The tables in this report provide detailed information about health status in Florida. Healthy Border objectives are reported along with rates for the State of Florida.

### **Breast and Cervical Cancer**

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for breast and cervical cancer:**

- To reduce the female breast cancer death rate to 33.7 deaths per 100,000 women ages 25 or more
- To reduce the cervical cancer death rate to 4.0 deaths per 100,000 women ages 25 or more

- Screening for breast cancer is an important aspect of women’s health. Evidence from the BRFSS in 2002 showed that 85 percent of women living in Florida had a *mammogram within the past 2 years*; this was consistent with the proportion of women living in the Border States (83 percent) who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.<sup>13</sup>
- The *breast cancer incidence rate* in Florida was 97 per 100,000 population (Table 7).
- The 2002 *age-adjusted*<sup>14</sup> *breast cancer mortality rate* in Florida was 24 per 100,000 females; this was the same as the Border States. The loss due to premature breast cancer death cost 176 years of life per 100,000 females. This was higher than the years of life lost to breast cancer mortality in the Border States (145 years per 100,000 females).
- Regular screening with pap smears helps with early detection of cervical cancer. Eighty-four percent of women living in Florida had received a *pap smear within the past 2 years*; this rate was similar to women living in the Border States (82 percent) in general.<sup>15</sup>
- In Florida, the 2002 *cervical cancer incidence rate* was 11.5 per 100,000 females; this was higher than the Border States incidence rate of 4.5 per 100,000 females (Table 7).

<sup>13</sup> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, female respondents were asked “How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?” if they responded “yes” to ever having had a mammogram. The percentages reported here were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population.

<sup>14</sup> Age-adjusted mortality rate= Sum of ((number of resident deaths/population) in 10-year age groups multiplied by weights from the U.S. 2000 Standard Population). This formula was applied whenever age-adjusted mortality rate is referred to in this report. The population used in calculating the crude death rates by 10-year age groups includes total population with exception of breast (when specified) and cervical cancer (females only).

<sup>15</sup> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, female respondents were asked “How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear?” if they responded “yes” to ever having had a pap smear. The percentages reported here were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population.

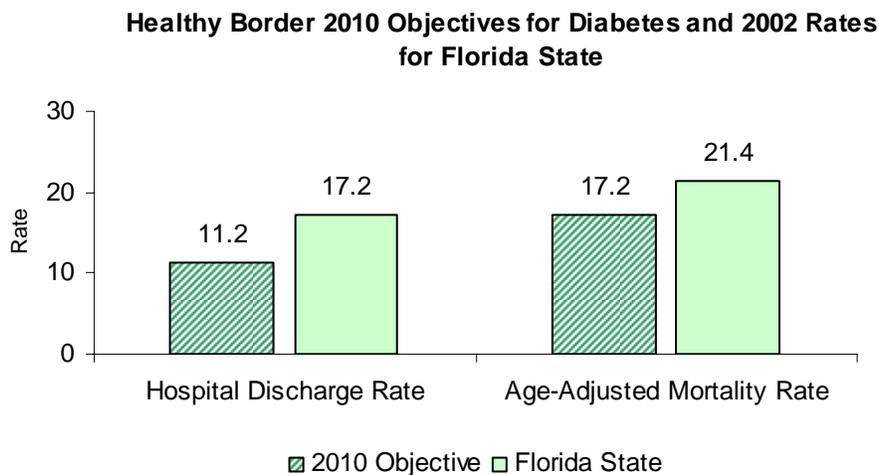
- In Florida, the 2002 *age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rate* at 2.9 per 100,000 females was similar to the rate of 2.6 per 100,000 females in the Border States and the U.S. (2.7 per 100,000 females).

## Diabetes Mellitus

### Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for diabetes mellitus:

- Reduce the hospital discharge rate to 11.2 per 10,000 population for diabetes mellitus
- Reduce the diabetes death rate to 24.2 deaths per 100,000 population

In 2002, diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death in the United States<sup>16</sup> and Florida.<sup>17</sup> Recent studies show that Type 2 diabetes is preventable.<sup>18</sup> Overweight and obesity contribute to diabetes prevalence.<sup>19</sup> Findings from the BRFSS indicate that Hispanics/Latinos(as) have a higher prevalence of diabetes than Non-Hispanic Whites at comparable Body Mass Index (BMI) ranking.<sup>20</sup> Table 8 provides information about diabetes in Florida.



Sources: Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002), and Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

<sup>16</sup> Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.

<sup>17</sup> Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 10 Leading Causes of Death, Florida, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes, <http://webappa.cdc.gov/cgi-bin/broker.exe>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

<sup>18</sup> Jermendy G. Can type 2 diabetes mellitus be considered preventable? Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice 2005, 68(SI): S73-81; Schwarz PEH, Schwarz J, Bornstein SR, Schulze J. Prevention of type 2 diabetes: what challenges do we have to address? Journal of Public Health, 2005. 13:303-308; Zimmet P, Shaw J, Alberti KGMM. Preventing Type 2 diabetes and the dysmetabolic syndrome in the real world: a realistic view. Diabetic Medicine, 2003. 20:693-702.

<sup>19</sup> Mokdad AH, Ford ES, Bowman BA, et al. Prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and obesity-related health risk factors, 2001. Journal of the American Medical Association 2003;289:76-9.

<sup>20</sup> Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), Prevalence of Diabetes Among Hispanics – Selected Areas, 1998 – 2002. 53(40):941-944.

- Fifty-seven percent of Florida residents are overweight based on Body Mass Index: 38 percent are overweight but not obese, and 19 percent are obese (Table 9).
- The reported prevalence of *diabetes* in Florida was 7.7 percent of adults responding to the BRFSS; this is slightly higher than the Border States rate of 7.3 percent.
- Residents of Florida are somewhat more likely to be *hospitalized for diabetes* related issues (17.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 population) than those living in the Border States (14.5 per 100,000), but have a somewhat lower rate than the general U.S. population at 20 hospitalizations per 100,000 population (Table 8).
- The *diabetes age-adjusted mortality rate* in 2002 was 21 per 100,000 population in Florida; this is lower than the Border States and U.S. rates at 26 and 25 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.
- *Premature death due to diabetes* results in 91 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population in Florida; this is 18 more years of life lost per 100,000 population than in the Border States. This suggests that many of the people in Florida who die as a result of diabetes or diabetes complications die at a younger age than those in the Border States who die of diabetes. Years of potential life lost rates in Florida are also much higher than the U.S. rates (79 years lost per 100,000 population).

Diabetes hospital discharge rates are much higher than the HB 2010 goals. Age-adjusted mortality rates for diabetes in Florida exceeded HB 2010 goals.

## **HIV/AIDS**

### **Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for HIV:**

- *Reduce the incidence rate to 4.2 per 100,000 population for HIV*

HIV/AIDS, despite recent advances in treatment, is an increasing concern in Mexico and a major cause of illness and death in the United States.<sup>21</sup> While the latest therapies have reduced death rates from AIDS in the Border region, their costs are prohibitive for some segments of the population.<sup>21</sup> Estimates in the United States of the lifetime costs associated with health care for HIV/AIDS have increased from \$55,000 to \$155,000 or more, contributing to the burden of illness, disability, and death.<sup>17</sup> In this context, HIV prevention becomes even more cost-effective.

- The incidence rate for HIV in Florida was 40 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 and was much higher than the Border States rate of 15.5 cases per

<sup>21</sup> U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission (USMBHC). Healthy Border 2010: An Agenda for Improving Health on the United States Mexico Border, 2003.

100,000 population (Table 10). The AIDS incidence rate was 29 cases per 100,000 which was 2.5 times the Border States rate of 11.5 cases per 100,000.

- The HIV incidence rate in Florida (at 40 cases per 100,000) was 9.5 times the established Healthy Border 2010 objective.

### ***Hepatitis and Tuberculosis***

***Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for hepatitis and tuberculosis:***

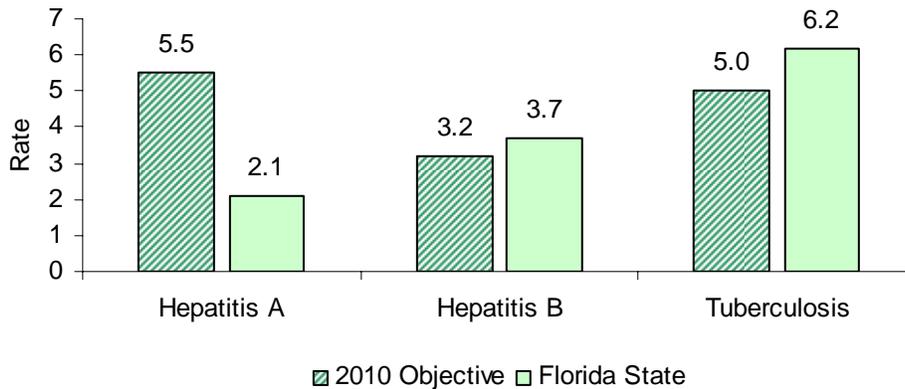
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 5.5 per 100,000 population for hepatitis A*
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 3.2 per 100,000 population for hepatitis B*
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 5.0 per 100,000 population for tuberculosis (TB)*

The TB incidence rate of 6.2 cases per 100,000 population in Florida was slightly lower than the Border States rate of 7.8 cases per 100,000 population (Table 11).

Rates for hepatitis A and B in Florida are 2.1 and 3.7 per 100,000 population, respectively. Both rates for hepatitis are lower than the Border States rates of 4.3 for hepatitis A and 3.3 for hepatitis B.

Florida exceeded the HB 2010 objectives for hepatitis B and tuberculosis. The hepatitis A incidence rate was less than one-half the HB goal.

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives and 2002 Incidence Rates for Selected Infectious Diseases for Florida State**



Sources: Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (2003), and Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health, Division of Disease Control, Florida Department of Health (2002).

## **Immunization Coverage**

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for immunizations are to achieve and maintain an immunization coverage rate of 90 percent for children 19 to 35 months of age for the following vaccination series:**

- 4+ doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis or diphtheria and tetanus (DTP)
- 3+ doses of haemophilus influenzae (Hib)
- 3+ doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)
- 3+ doses of polio vaccine
- 1 dose of varicella vaccine
- 1 dose of measles, mumps, German measles vaccine (MCV)

If children are properly immunized, most childhood diseases could be prevented. This could result in a significant reduction in the cost of health care. The only reliable data available about childhood immunization status come from the National Immunization Survey (NIS). These data were available only for the Nation and individual States.

- The NIS results estimated that 74 percent (plus or minus 5.5 percent)<sup>22</sup> of Florida children 19 to 35 months of age had coverage for the prescribed vaccination series. Nationally, the NIS estimated that 73 percent of children in this age group (plus or minus 1.0 percent) had received this coverage.
- Non-Hispanic White children were somewhat more likely to have received immunizations (82 percent, plus or minus 5.9 percent) than Hispanics/Latinos(a) (77 percent, plus or minus 7.6 percent). Data for other race/ethnic groups was not available (Table 12).

## **Injury-Related Deaths**

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for selected injury-related deaths:**

- Reduce the mortality rate to 10.0 per 100,000 population for deaths due to motor vehicle crashes
- Reduce the mortality rate to 10.3 per 100,000 population for deaths due to unintentional injuries for children ages 0 to 4

Injury is identified as the leading health threat in the first 4 decades of life.<sup>23</sup> Unintentional injury was the fifth leading cause of death among all persons in Florida<sup>24</sup>, the Border States, and the United States<sup>25</sup> in 2002. Most injuries are

<sup>22</sup> National Immunization Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. Estimates are based on a sample and presented as 95 percent confidence intervals; wide confidence intervals for the State (plus or minus 5.5 percent) may be a sign of small sample size and less precision; national estimates have smaller confidence intervals (plus or minus 1.0 percent) and are more precise than State estimates.

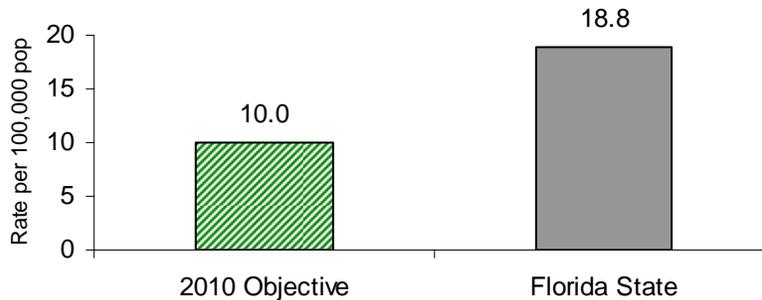
<sup>23</sup> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Injury in America. Defining Risk...Increasing Safety, June 2002.

<sup>24</sup> Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 10 Leading Causes of Death, Florida, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes, <http://webappa.cdc.gov/cgi-bin/broker.exe>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

<sup>25</sup> Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.

preventable. Intentional injury is also among the leading causes of death with suicide being eleventh, and homicide being the fourteenth in the United States.<sup>25</sup> Injuries sustained by violent-intentional or accidental-unintentional means are responsible for more than 146,000 deaths each year nationwide.<sup>26</sup>

**Healthy Border 2010 Objective and 2002 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle Crashes in Florida State**



Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

- The *motor vehicle crash age-adjusted mortality rate* in Florida was 18.8 deaths per 100,000 population; this was higher than the Border States rate of 14.6 (Table 13).
- In 2002, lives claimed by *premature deaths due to motor vehicle crashes* resulted in the loss of 549 years of life per 100,000 Florida Residents; this was significantly higher than the years of potential life lost rate for the Border States (436 years lost per 100,000 population).
- In 2002, there were a total of 200 deaths among children ages 0 to 4 due to unintentional injuries<sup>27</sup> in Florida. Non-Hispanic White children accounted for 52 percent of these deaths (103 of 200) and Hispanic/Latino(a) children accounted for 14.5 percent of these deaths (29 of 200) statewide.

The Florida mortality motor vehicle crash rate was 1.9 times the HB 2010 goal.

### **Prenatal Care**

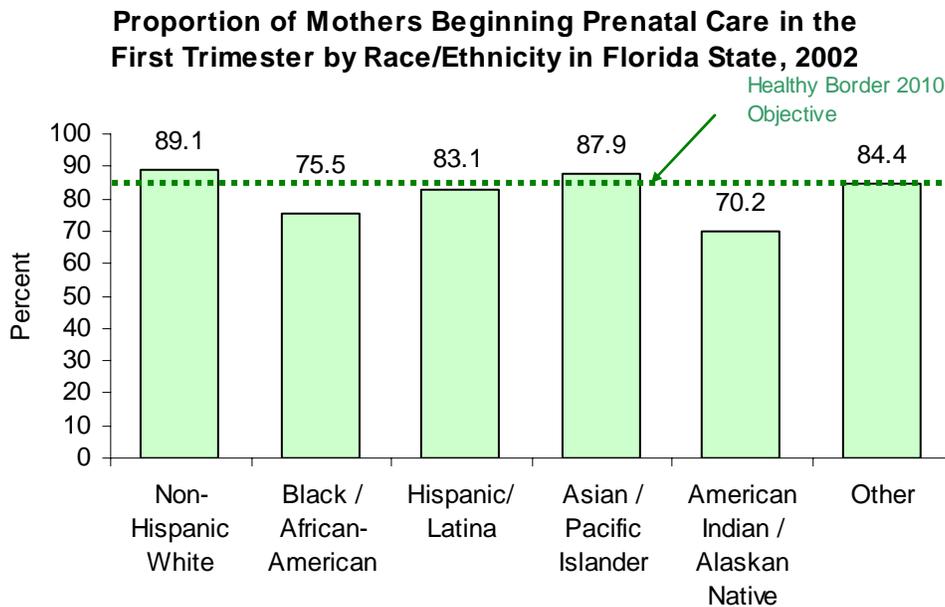
**Healthy Border 2010 Objective for prenatal care:**

- *Increase the percent of women starting prenatal care in the first trimester to 85 percent*

<sup>26</sup> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Injury Fact Book 2001–2002*, November 2001; and National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Injury in America. Defining Risk...Increasing Safety*, June 2002.

<sup>27</sup> Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

Early prenatal care is important to a healthy pregnancy and is critical in identifying potential problems that may put the pregnancy at risk. Risk factors and maternal health conditions including pregnancy-related hypertension, gestational diabetes, and cigarette smoking, among others, which can contribute to poor infant outcomes can be identified by screenings as a part of prenatal care.<sup>28</sup>



Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

- In Florida, 84 percent of women received *prenatal care in the first trimester* (Table 15).
- In 2002, 89 percent of Florida’s Non-Hispanic White mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester. Eighty-three percent of Hispanic/Latina mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Blacks/African-Americans (76 percent) and American Indians/Alaskan Natives (70 percent) in Florida fell below the desired goal set out in the Healthy Border 2010 Objective (85 percent) for the proportion of women who should start prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy.

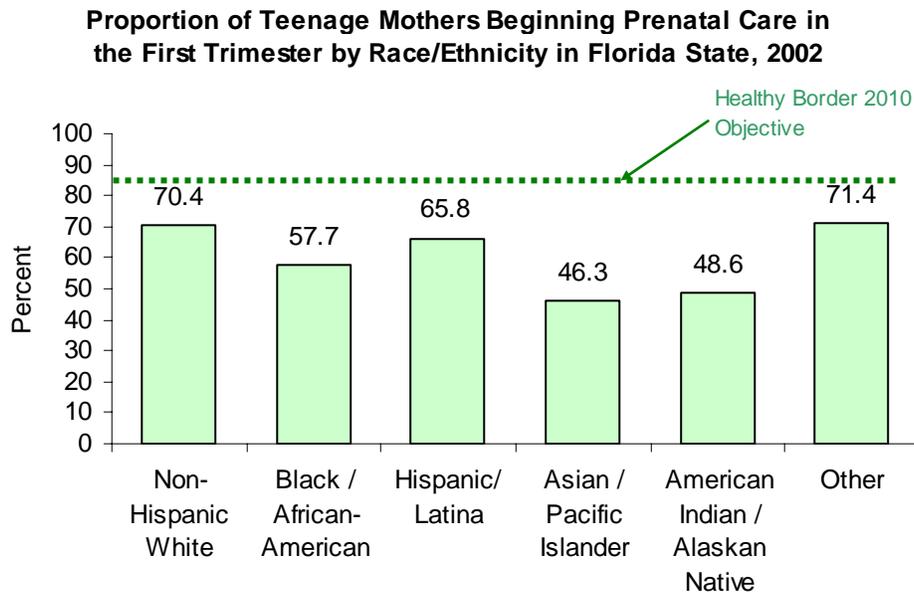
<sup>28</sup> U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission (USMBHC). Healthy Border 2010: An Agenda for Improving Health on the United States Mexico Border, 2003.

## Prenatal Care – Florida State Teenage Mothers

Table 17 shows that in Florida, 64 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received prenatal care in the first trimester. This was consistent with the proportion in the Border States (67 percent).

## Prenatal Care of Border Teenage Mothers – Comparison of Race/Ethnicity to State

The proportions of teenage mothers of all race/ethnicities in Florida who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy were far below the HB 2010 goals.



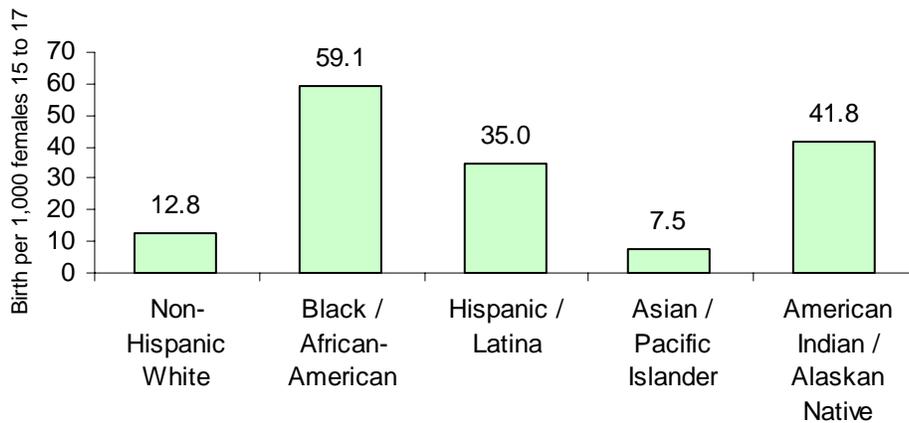
Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

## ***Teenage Pregnancy***

### ***Healthy Border 2010 Objective for teenage pregnancy, ages 15 to 17:***

- *Reduce teenage pregnancies to 28.0 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 17*
- The *birth rate for teenage women* in Florida was 23 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17. This was consistent with the Border States teenage birth rate of 29 births for each 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 2002 (Table 16).

**Teenage Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Florida State, 2002**



Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

- In 2002, the Black/African-American teenage birth rate was 59 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Florida. There was considerable variation in the teenage birth rate by race/ethnicity. The rate among Hispanics/Latinas was 35 births per 1,000 teenage women and 12.8 per 1,000 among Non-Hispanic White teenage women. The higher teenage birth rate was reflected in all race-ethnic categories except Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- Overall, the teenage birth rate in Florida was lower than the rate for the U.S. (18 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17). The Florida teenage birth rate was below the HB 2010 goal of 28 births per 1,000 women between 15 and 17.

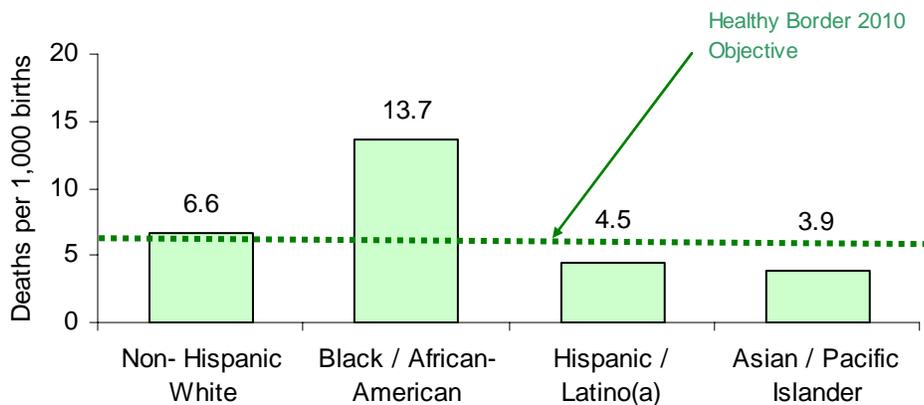
### ***Infant Mortality***

***Healthy Border 2010 Objective for infant deaths:***

- *Reduce the infant mortality rate to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births*

Table 14 shows that, in Florida, the *infant mortality rate* in 2002 was 7.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### Infant Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Florida State, 2002



Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health (2002).

- For Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics/Latinos(as), the infant mortality rate was 6.6 and 4.5, respectively.
- The Black/African-American infant mortality rate was 13.7 deaths for each 1,000 live births. This reflects an infant mortality rate that was over two times greater than occurred in the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino(a) populations.

### Mental Health

#### **Healthy Border 2010 Objective for mental health:**

- Reduce the mortality rate for suicides to 9.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Meeting mental health needs has been identified as a national priority in the United States. The National Action Agenda, established by the Surgeon General, notes specific action steps aimed to decrease the burden of mental illness include promoting public awareness, supporting mental health-related research, improving early assessment, recognition and access to care, and training appropriate personnel to recognize and manage mental disorders.<sup>29</sup>

Hospitalizations for *psychiatric-related conditions* occurred at the rate of 50 per 10,000 population in Florida in 2002; this was higher than the rate of 38 per 10,000 population for the Border States (Table 18).

Suicide takes a disproportionate toll in the community as well as on the family and friends of the deceased. It also results in a significant loss of years of

<sup>29</sup> *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999.

potential life of a productive community member. Suicide was the ninth leading cause of death in Florida<sup>30</sup> and the eleventh in the U.S.<sup>31</sup>

- Table 18 shows that in 2002, the Florida age-adjusted suicide mortality rate was 13.4 deaths per 100,000 population. This was somewhat higher than rates for the Border States and U.S. (10.9 per 100,000 each).
- In Florida, suicide resulted in the loss 292 years of life per 100,000 population.

## Oral Health

### **Healthy Border 2010 Objective for oral health:**

- *Increase the use of oral care system to 75 percent*

“You are not healthy without good oral health,” noted Dr. C. Everett Koop, former U.S. Surgeon General.<sup>32</sup> The importance of meeting oral health care needs in communities Florida, the Border States and nationwide is increasing as research continues to link oral health with general well-being. Oral infection has been associated with the onset and severity of systemic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, and negative birthing outcomes.<sup>33</sup> Despite increased use of dental sealants and water fluoridation, preventable oral diseases still afflict many children and adults during their lifetimes, impacting their self-image and quality of life as well as compromising their health and well-being.<sup>33</sup> Disparities in access to preventative and therapeutic oral care are demonstrated by the unmet needs of those with lower income and education levels, underserved populations, and a notable proportion of untreated tooth decay (over 40 percent in persons between 2 and 19 years, and approximately 90 percent of adults) observed in individuals regardless of sociodemographic characteristics.<sup>34</sup> While it is now possible to maintain healthy teeth throughout a lifetime, currently available preventive measures, knowledge, and technologies must be utilized universally by professionals and consumers alike.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 10 Leading Causes of Death, Florida, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes, <http://webappa.cdc.gov/cgi-bin/broker.exe>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

<sup>31</sup> Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.

<sup>32</sup> *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD, 2000.

<sup>33</sup> Cappelli DP, Steffensen JEM, Urbietta M. “Oral Health,” in the Bexar County Community Health Assessment, 2002. The Bexar County Community Health Collaborative, San Antonio, Texas; Grossi SG, Zambon JJ, Ho AW, et al. Assessment of risk for periodontal disease: risk indicators of periodontal attachment loss. *Journal of Periodontology*, 1994. 65:260-267; Mattila KJ, Valle MS, Nieninen MS, et al. Dental infections and coronary atherosclerosis. *Atherosclerosis*, 1993. 103:205-211; Offenbacher S, Katz V, Fertik G, et al. Periodontal disease as a possible risk factor for preterm low birthweight. *Journal of Periodontology*, 1996. 67:1103-1113.

<sup>34</sup> Beltrán-Aguilar ED, Barker LK, Canto MT, Dye BA, Gooch BF, Griffin SO, Hyman J, Jaramillo F, Kingman A, Nowjack-Raymer R, Selwitz RH, Wu T. Surveillance for Dental Caries, Dental Sealants, Tooth Retention, Edentulism, and Enamel Fluorosis. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 2005;54(03);1–44.

<sup>35</sup> Cappelli DP, Steffensen JEM, Urbietta M. “Oral Health,” in the Bexar County Community Health Assessment, 2002. The Bexar County Community Health Collaborative, San Antonio, Texas.

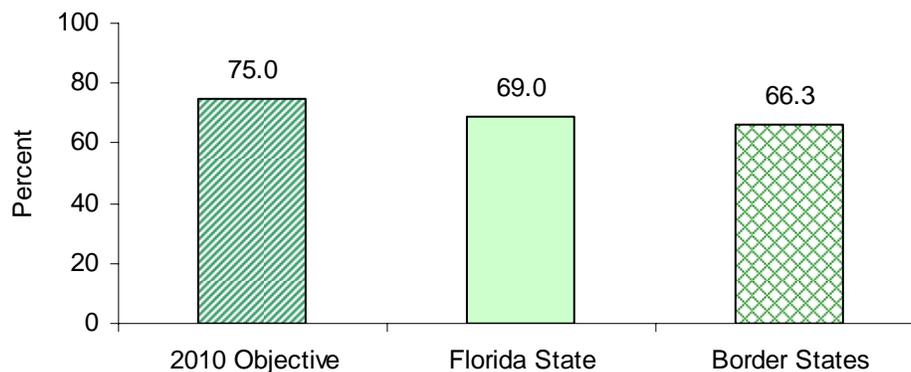
**The HB 2010 Objective for oral health includes these essential services:**

- Treatment of dental cavities
- Preventive services such as dental sealants
- Dental restorative treatments such as replacement of permanent teeth
- Screening and diagnosis of oral and pharyngeal cancers
- Identification and referral for treatment of oral birth defects, such as cleft lip and cleft palate

Information collected in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) results from answers to the question, “Have you visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason?”

- In 2002, Florida residents fell below the HB 2010 goal of 75 percent visiting a dentist each year. Sixty-nine percent of adults had *visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year*. This was similar to the Border States (66 percent) and the U.S. (70 percent).

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for Oral Health and 2002 Proportion Using Dental Services in the Last Year in Florida State**



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2002).

## **Asthma**

**Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for asthma:**

- Reduce the hospital discharge rate to 5.2 per 10,000 population

Of Florida respondents to the BRFSS, 10.5 percent reported that they have been diagnosed as *ever having asthma* by a health professional.

- In 2002, the Florida asthma hospitalization rate of 15.1 per 10,000 was nearly three times the HB 2010 goal. The hospitalization rate reflects only cases that were severe enough to be admitted to the hospital, not cases

that presented themselves in the emergency department, treated and released.

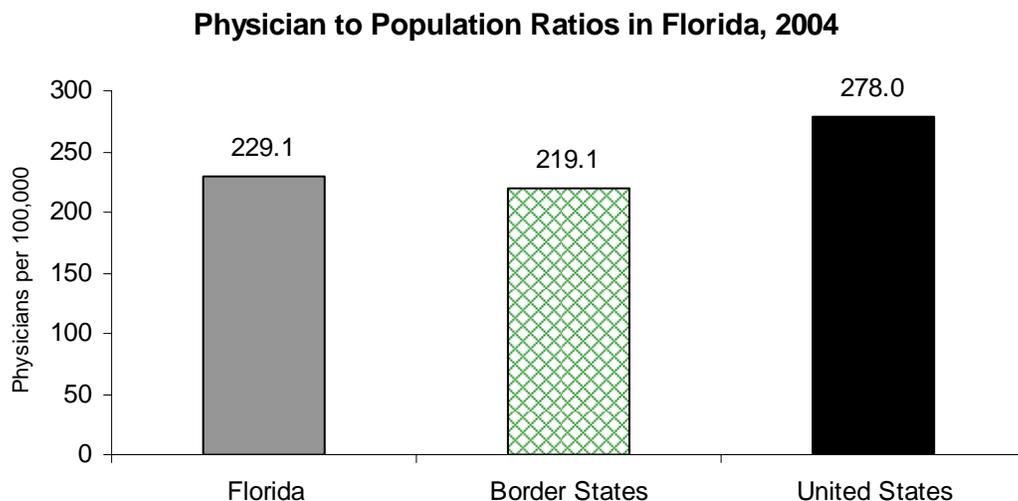
- Death due to asthma was a relatively rare cause of death; the age-adjusted mortality rate was 1.2 deaths per 100,000 population. This was similar to the Border States and the U.S. rates (1.5 and 1.4 deaths per 100,000 respectively).

## Health Professions

### Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses

#### *Physicians*

In 2004, there were 39,860 active physicians licensed to practice in Florida for a ratio of 229 physicians for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 21).



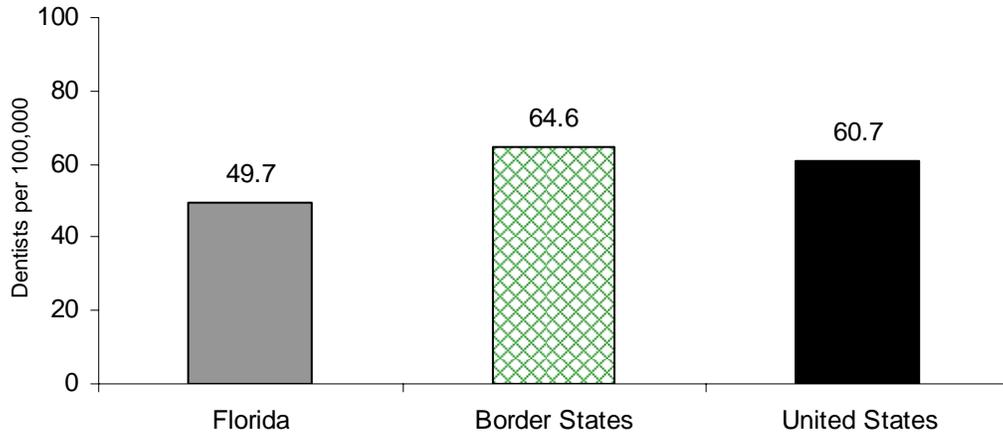
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona Medical Board (2004), and Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Medical Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The physician to population ratio in Florida was similar to the Border States ratio of 219 per 100,000 and lower than the U.S. ratio of 278 per 100,000 population.
- Physicians in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (69 percent), with only 3.9 percent of physicians reported as Black/African-American, and 13.3 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 22).
- The average age of physicians in Florida was 50.0. Thirty-two percent of physicians in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 23).
- Seventy-nine percent of physicians in the State of Florida were male (Table 24).
- There were 69 primary care physicians per 100,000 population in Florida. There were 1.3 specialty physicians for every primary care physician in the State (Table 25).

### *Dentists*

In 2004, there were 8,651 active dentists licensed to practice in Florida for a ratio of 50 dentists for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 26).

**Dentist to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004**



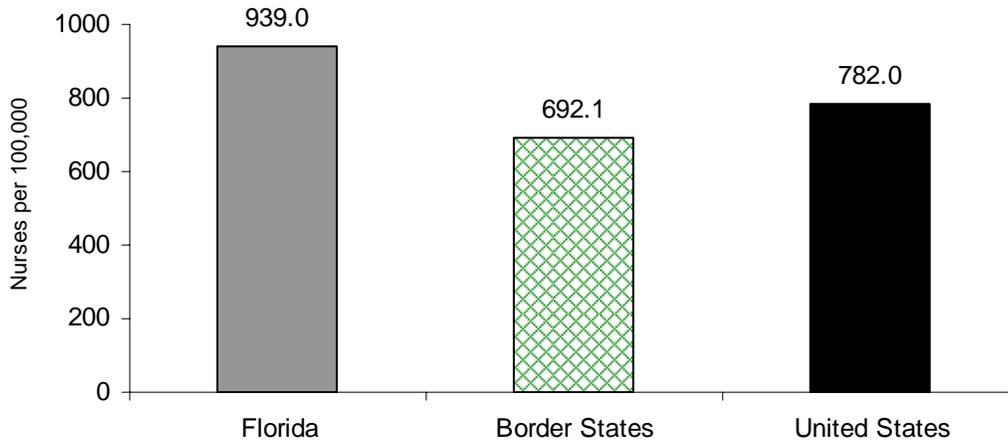
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Dental Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The dentist to population ratio in Florida was lower than both the Border States ratio of 65 per 100,000 and the U.S. ratio of 61 per 100,000 population.
- Dentists in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (76 percent), with only 2.4 percent of dentists reported as Black/African-American, and 14.0 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 27).
- The average age of dentists in Florida was 48.9. Thirty-two percent of dentists in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 28).
- Eighty percent of dentists in Florida were male (Table 29).

### *Registered Nurses*

In 2004, there were 163,360 active registered nurses (RNs) licensed to practice in Florida for a ratio of 939 nurses for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 30).

### Registered Nurse to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Nursing (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas Board of Nurse Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The RN to population ratio for Florida was higher than both the Border States ratio of 692 per 100,000 and the U.S. ratio of 782 per 100,000 population.
- Registered nurses in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (78 percent), with only 10.0 percent of nurses reported as Black/African-American, and 5.3 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 31). Nationally, 86 percent of RNs were Non-Hispanic White, 5.1 percent were Black/African-American, and 2.2 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a).<sup>36</sup>
- The average age of RNs in Florida was 47.2. Twenty-six percent of RNs in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 32). Nationally, it was estimated that 14 percent of RNs were in these age brackets.<sup>36</sup>
- In Florida, 9.1 percent of RNs statewide were male (Table 33). This compared to 5.9 percent of nurses nationally.<sup>36</sup>

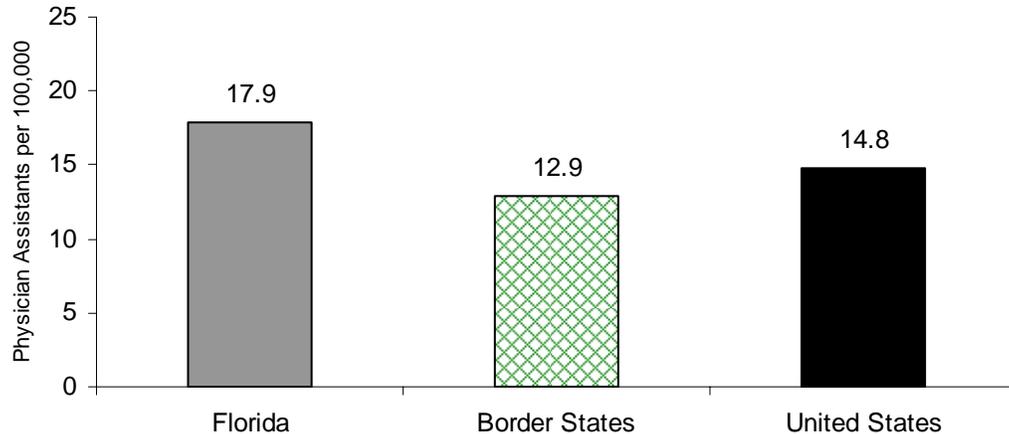
<sup>36</sup> National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #402 Estimated Supply of Registered Nurses by Geographic Area December 31, 1999. It is estimated that 2,201,813 registered nurses employed in nursing are represented by survey results.

## **Non-Physician Clinicians**

### *Physician Assistants*

In 2004, there were 3,106 active physician assistants (PAs) licensed to practice in Florida for a ratio of 17.9 PAs for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 34).

**Physician Assistant to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004**



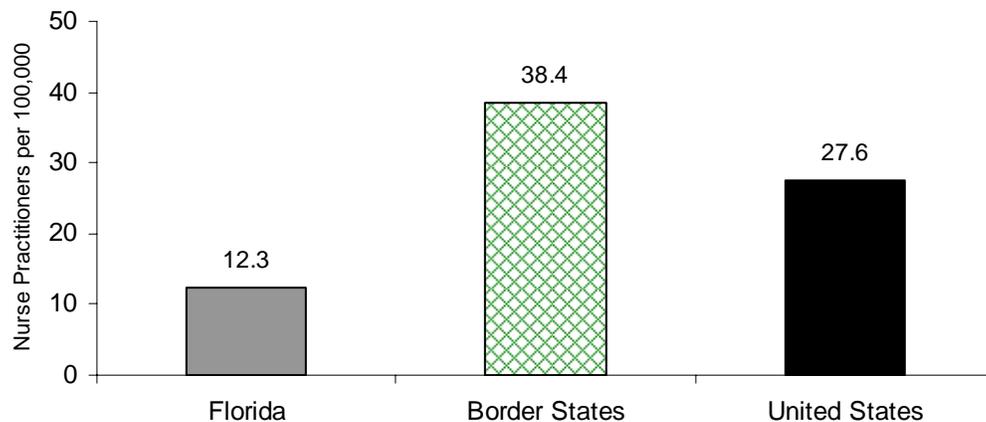
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona Medical Board (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Medical Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The PA ratio for Florida was higher than the Border States ratio of 12.9 and the U.S. ratio of 14.8 PAs per 100,000 population.
- Physician assistants in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (72 percent), with only 5.6 percent of physicians reported as Black/African-American, and 16.8 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 35).
- The average age of PAs in Florida was 41.5. While 31 percent of PAs in Florida were less than 35 years of age in 2004, 11.8 percent (ages 55 and over) were approaching retirement (Table 36).
- Fifty-one percent of PAs in Florida were male (Table 37).

### *Nurse Practitioners*

In 2004, there were 2,136 active nurse practitioners licensed to practice in Florida, for a ratio of 12.3 nurse practitioners for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 38).

## Nurse Practitioner to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



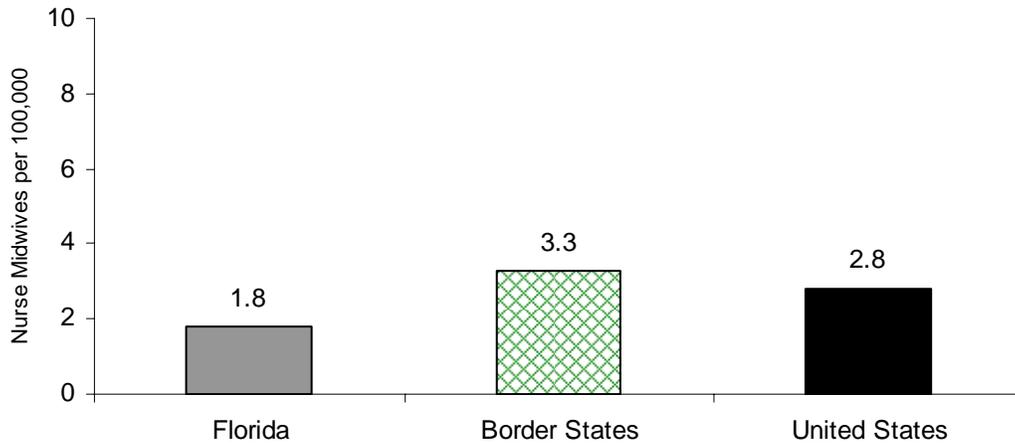
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Nursing (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas Board of Nurse Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The Florida ratio was much lower than the Border States ratio of 38 per 100,000 and the U.S. ratio of 28 per 100,000 population.
- There were 2.2 times as many nurse practitioners at the national level than there were in the State of Florida.
- Nurse practitioners in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (89 percent), with only 4.1 percent of nurse practitioners reported as Black/African-American, and 2.6 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 39).
- The average age of nurse practitioners in Florida was 46.9. Nineteen percent of nurse practitioners in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 40).
- In Florida, 7.0 percent of nurse practitioners were male (Table 41).

### *Nurse Midwives*

In 2004, there were 314 active nurse midwives licensed to practice in Florida, for a ratio of 1.8 nurse midwives for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 42).

### Nurse Midwife to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



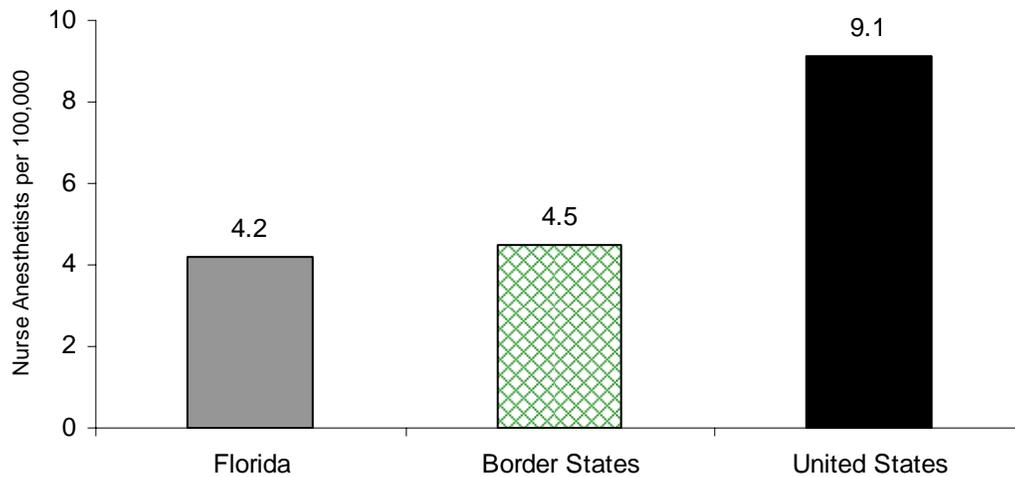
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Nursing (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), Public Health Division, New Mexico Department of Health (2004), and Texas Board of Nurse Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

- The ratio in Florida was lower than the Border States and U.S. ratios of 3.3 per 100,000 and 2.8 per 100,000 population, respectively.
- There were 1.6 times as many nurse midwives at the national level than there were in Florida.
- Nurse midwives in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (86 percent), with 9.6 percent of midwives reported as Black/African-American, and 3.1 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 43).
- The average age of nurse midwives in Florida was 49.1. Twenty-eight percent of nurse midwives in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 44).
- Females accounted for 99 percent of nurse midwives in Florida (Table 45).

#### *Nurse Anesthetists*

In 2004, there were 723 active nurse anesthetists licensed to practice in Florida, for a ratio of 4.2 nurse anesthetists for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 46).

## Nurse Anesthetist to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Nursing (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas Board of Nurse Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (2000).

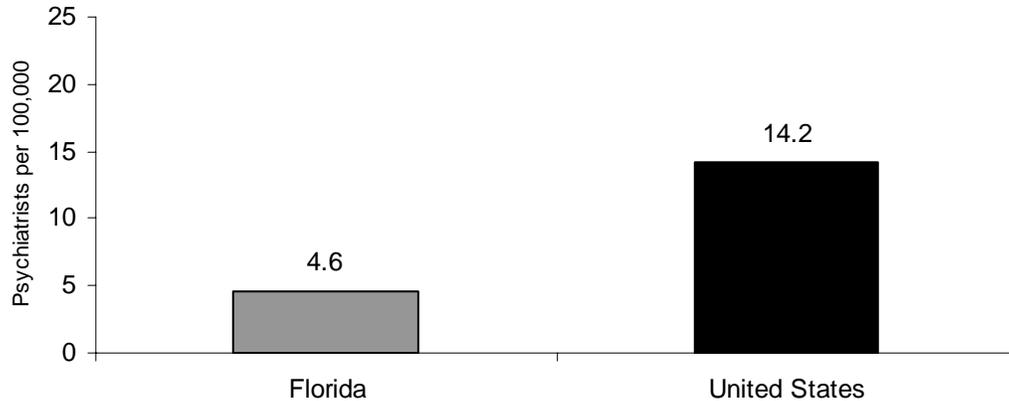
- The Florida ratio was similar to the Border States ratio of 4.5 nurse anesthetists per 100,000 population, but was much lower than the U.S. ratio of 9.1.
- There were 2.2 times as many nurse anesthetists at the national level than there were in Florida.
- Nurse anesthetists in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (89 percent), with 3.8 percent of nurse anesthetists reported as Black/African-American, and 4.0 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 47).
- The average age of nurse anesthetists in Florida was 48.4. Twenty-six percent of nurse anesthetists in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 48).
- In Florida, the majority (58 percent) of nurse anesthetists are female (Table 49).

## **Mental Health Professionals**

### *Psychiatrists*

In 2004,<sup>37</sup> there were 800 active psychiatrists licensed to practice in Florida for a ratio of 4.6 psychiatrists for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 50).

**Psychiatrist to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004**



Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (1999).

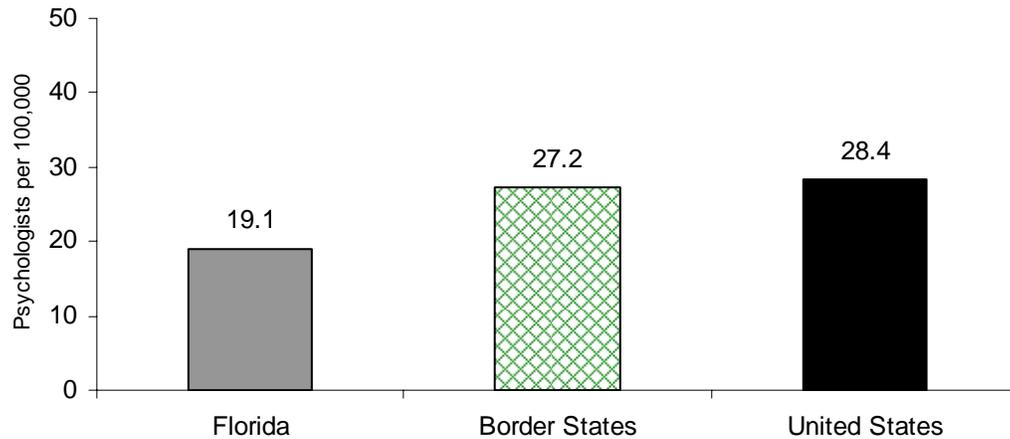
- There were 3.1 times as many psychiatrists at the national level than there were in the State of Florida.
- Psychiatrists in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (71 percent), with 2.5 percent of psychiatrists reported as Black/African-American, and 12.4 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 51).
- The average age of psychiatrists in Florida was 55.6. Half of all psychiatrists in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 52).
- Males accounted for 77 percent of psychiatrists in Florida (Table 53).

### *Psychologists*

In 2004, there were 3,316 active psychologists licensed to practice in Florida, for a ratio of 19.1 psychologists for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 54).

<sup>37</sup> Ratios could not be calculated for Border States because specialty data for California were not available.

### Psychologist to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



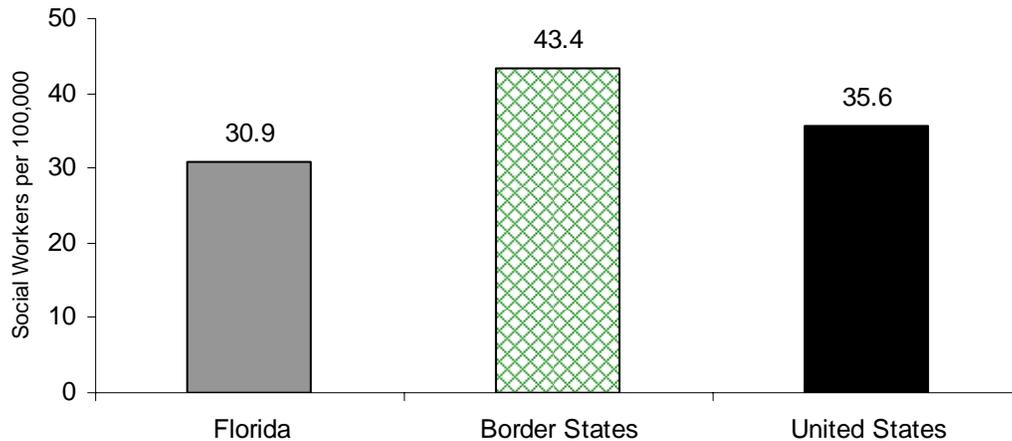
Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (1999).

- This ratio was lower than both the Border States and U.S. ratios of 27 and 28 psychologists per 100,000 population, respectively.
- There were 1.5 times as many psychologists at the national level than there were in Florida.
- Psychologists in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (85 percent), with 3.1 percent of psychologists reported as Black/African-American, and 9.6 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 55).
- The average age of psychologists in Florida was 50.3. Thirty-six percent of psychologists in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 56).
- The majority of psychologists in Florida (54 percent) were female (Table 57).

#### *Social Workers*

In 2004, there were 5,368 active social workers licensed to practice in Florida, for a ratio of 31 social workers for every 100,000 Florida residents (Table 58).

### Social Worker to Population Ratios in Florida, 2004



Sources: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health (2004); Border States includes data from Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Examiners (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Social Worker Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (1999).

- The ratio of social workers practicing in Florida was less than the ratios in both the Border States and U.S. (43 and 36 per 100,000 population, respectively).
- Social workers in Florida were primarily Non-Hispanic White (85 percent), with 4.5 percent of social workers reported as Black/African-American, and 8.9 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 59).
- The average age of social workers in Florida was 50.0. Thirty-six percent of social workers in Florida were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2004 (Table 60).
- Females accounted for 82 percent of social workers in Florida (Table 61).

### Health Infrastructure

There were more nursing home beds available in Florida than in the U.S.-Mexico Border States. While there were 40 certified nursing home beds available in the Border States, 47 certified nursing home beds were available per 10,000 population in Florida. There were, however, less certified nursing home beds (279 per 10,000) in Florida for ages 65+ than in the Border States (375 per 10,000) (Table 62).

Statewide, there were 36 licensed hospital beds per 10,000 population (Table 63).

## **Non-Traditional Professions**

“Community Health Worker” (CHW) is a term inclusive of many job titles, such as community health advisors, lay health advocates, *promotoras*, outreach educators, community health representatives, peer health promoters and educators, etc. The common general attribute is that the CHWs are members of, or have a close relationship to, the community served. They generally are lay members of an underserved community who work in association with the health care system to offer interpretation and translation services, provide culturally appropriate health education and information, assist people in getting the health services they need, provide informal counseling and social support, advocate for individual and community health needs, and provide direct services such as first aid and blood pressure screening.<sup>38</sup>

The Community Health Worker National Workforce Study (described below) will compute a set of estimates for paid CHWs using data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and Staffing Patterns data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for every State in the country. In addition, an estimate of the number of volunteer CHWs will also be calculated at the State and national level. Results from the National Community Health Advisor Study (1998) indicate that there were at least 12,500 CHWs working throughout the United States.

The Community Health Worker National Workforce Study, which began on October 1, 2004, under a 2-year contract by the RCHWS at The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Health Professions, is aimed at drawing an accurate profile of the CHW workforce. The study consists of a thorough analysis of the quality and size of CHW employment and potential job market. Data on the number of paid and volunteer CHWs, their duties, work conditions, compensation, training/education and career opportunities are collected, organized, verified, and explained. The study also examines related issues, such as training and credentialing standards, the availability of funding streams for education and compensation as well as current State/Federal policy trends and options. The final report will provide a national profile and detailed assessments of the CHW workforce in four States that will inform policy and strategic interventions on existing application of CHW capabilities in improving access, reducing disparities, and enhancing quality improvement and cost-containment efforts.

---

<sup>38</sup> This is a HRSA description inclusive of the core roles of CHWs in the U.S. from the *National Community Health Advisor Study* by Rosenthal EL, Wiggins N, Brownstein JN et al., 1998.

## **Population and Health Profiles Tables**

Table 1  
Population in Florida, 2000<sup>39</sup>

Geographic Area	Counties	Population	Percent
Florida	67	15,982,378	100.0

---

<sup>39</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) – Sample Data.

Table 2  
Estimate of 2003 Population by Race/Ethnicity<sup>40</sup>

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Total Population							
<b>United States</b>	69.1	12.0	12.5	3.7	0.7	1.9	100.0
<b>Border States</b>	50.1	7.5	31.9	7.1	1.0	2.3	100.0
<b>Florida</b>	65.6	13.9	16.7	1.7	0.3	1.8	100.0
Population							
<b>United States</b>	201,002,880	34,831,660	36,413,990	10,757,840	2,160,970	5,642,440	290,809,780
<b>Border States</b>	32,581,700	4,909,550	20,769,230	4,593,800	678,330	1,525,780	65,058,390
<b>Florida</b>	11,172,730	2,371,700	2,835,940	282,180	46,680	309,840	17,019,070

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, 8.5% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) are Black/African-American, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or Other race. In the U.S. population, 9.7% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) are races other than White.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

<sup>40</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates.

Table 3  
Estimate of 2003 Population by Age<sup>41</sup>

Geographic Area	Less than 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and Over	Total
Percent of Total Population							
<b>United States</b>	35.3	14.1	16.3	13.4	8.6	12.4	100.0
<b>Border States</b>	37.7	15.0	16.4	12.6	7.7	10.6	100.0
<b>Florida</b>	31.0	12.9	15.9	12.9	9.7	17.6	100.0
Population							
<b>United States</b>	102,519,790	40,897,610	47,436,820	38,832,180	24,977,550	36,145,830	290,809,780
<b>Border States</b>	24,496,680	9,772,120	10,678,680	8,208,470	5,025,510	6,876,930	65,058,390
<b>Florida</b>	5,272,270	2,193,700	2,700,860	2,195,320	1,657,950	2,998,970	17,019,070

<sup>41</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates.

Table 4  
Poverty Level, 2000<sup>42</sup>

Geographic Area	Percent of Poverty					Total
	Under 1.00	1.00 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.84	1.85 to 1.99	2.00 & Over	
Percent of Total Population						
<b>United States</b>	12.4	8.6	6.2	2.5	70.4	100.0
<b>Border States</b>	14.7	10.2	6.8	2.6	65.7	100.0
<b>Florida</b>	12.5	9.2	6.7	2.7	68.9	100.0
Population						
<b>United States</b>	33,899,812	23,420,337	16,977,258	6,897,202	192,687,623	273,882,232
<b>Border States</b>	8,851,341	6,142,023	4,095,365	1,567,304	39,536,456	60,192,489
<b>Florida</b>	1,952,629	1,432,199	1,047,772	427,810	10,744,957	15,605,367

<sup>42</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Data for 2000 were the most recent year of data available. Note: In 2000, \$17,761 for a family of four was established as the poverty threshold according to the U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty in the United States: 2000: Current Population Reports: Consumer Income*, September 2001, p 5. Poverty thresholds are updated annually by the Census Bureau, in 2004, the poverty threshold changed to \$19,484, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh04.html>, accessed on February 8, 2006.

Table 5  
Insurance Coverage, 2002

Geographic Area	Without Health Coverage <sup>43</sup>
Percent of Population	
<b>United States</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Sample Size	
<b>United States</b>	<b>247,303</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>24,305</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6,122</b>

<sup>43</sup> Source: *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, respondents were asked "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure" or refused. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

Table 6  
Highest Level of Education, 2000<sup>44</sup>

Geographic Area	Less than 9	11 to 12 (no diploma)	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	College Degree	Total
Percent of Total Population							
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Population							
<b>United States</b>	<b>13,755,477</b>	<b>21,960,148</b>	<b>52,168,981</b>	<b>38,351,595</b>	<b>11,512,833</b>	<b>44,462,605</b>	<b>182,211,639</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>4,271,425</b>	<b>4,645,407</b>	<b>8,558,845</b>	<b>8,857,227</b>	<b>2,473,254</b>	<b>9,674,620</b>	<b>38,480,778</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>739,222</b>	<b>1,480,726</b>	<b>3,165,748</b>	<b>2,403,135</b>	<b>773,486</b>	<b>2,462,328</b>	<b>11,024,645</b>

<sup>44</sup> Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. Figures reported here reflect the highest level of education attained by adults ages 25 and over. Data for 2000 is the most recent year of data available.

Table 7  
Breast and Cervical Cancer, 2002

Geographic Area	Breast Cancer			Cervical Cancer		
	Age-adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate	2001 Incidence Rate	Age-adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate <sup>45</sup>	2001 Incidence Rate
	Per 100,000			Per 100,000		
<b>United States<sup>46</sup></b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>34.0<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>4.5<sup>Ω</sup></b>
<b>Florida<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>
	Number of Cases					
<b>United States</b>	<b>41,514</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>2,609<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>7,497</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>827</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2,804<sup>Ω</sup></b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>15,797</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>962</b>

<sup>£</sup> YPLL rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>§</sup> Counts not available.

<sup>Ω</sup> New Mexico rate is based on average number of cases for a 5-year period.

<sup>45</sup> Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated only for persons who died before age 65.

<sup>46</sup> Sources: *United States Cancer Statistics: 2002 Incidence and Mortality*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute, 2005, for mortality, and <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortlCD10J.html>, accessed on September 9, 2004, for YPLL rates.

<sup>47</sup> Sources: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates, and Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health, 2001, for incidence rates. Mortality and YPLL rates are for females only. Incidence rates reflect malignant neoplasm of the breast and cervix uteri and are for the most current year of data available; incidence rates for breast cancer reflect males and females.

**Table 8**  
**Diabetes Mellitus Measures, 2002**

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate <sup>48</sup>	Ever Had Diabetes <sup>49</sup>
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Percent
<b>United States<sup>50</sup></b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>79.3<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Florida<sup>51</sup></b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
		Number of Cases		Sample Size
<b>United States</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>73,249</b>	<b>17,664<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>245,063</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>92,664</b>	<b>14,228</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>24,018</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>28,743</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>6,031</b>

<sup>£</sup> YPLL rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>§</sup> Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

<sup>48</sup> Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated only for persons who died before age 65.

<sup>49</sup> Source: *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, respondents were asked "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes? (If "Yes" and female, ask "Was this only when you were pregnant?")". Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure," were female and had diabetes while pregnant, or refused. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

<sup>50</sup> Sources: DeFrances CJ, Hall MJ. 2002 National Hospital Discharge Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 342. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004; for hospital discharge rate; Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004, for mortality; and <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortlCD10J.html>, accessed on September 9, 2004, for YPLL rate.

<sup>51</sup> Sources: Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for hospital discharges, and Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates.

Table 9  
Proportion Overweight and Obese, 2002

Geographic Area	Body Mass Index Category <sup>52</sup>		
	Overweight Only	Obese Only	Overweight & Obese
Percent of Population			
<b>United States</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>58.8</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>
Sample Size			
<b>United States</b>			<b>236,287</b>
<b>Border States</b>			<b>23,243</b>
<b>Florida</b>			<b>5,825</b>

<sup>52</sup> Source: *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, body mass index is reported as a calculated variable using weight and height data collected from the respondent. Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure" or refused, or whose data was missing. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

Table 10  
HIV / AIDS, 2002

Geographic Area	AIDS	HIV
Incidence Rate Per 100,000		
<b>United States<sup>53</sup></b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>
<b>Border States<sup>Ω</sup></b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Florida<sup>54</sup></b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Number of Cases		
<b>United States</b>	<b>42,651</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>
<b>Border States<sup>Ω</sup></b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>9,887</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>6,622</b>

<sup>§</sup> Counts not available for 2002; number of HIV cases only available for 36 States.

<sup>Ω</sup> Arizona rate is based on average number of cases for a 5-year period, while New Mexico rate is based on average number of cases for a 3-year period.

<sup>53</sup> Source: National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table 14. AIDS cases and rate (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, reported through December 2002 – United States.

<sup>54</sup> Source: Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

Table 11  
Selected Infectious Diseases, 2002

Geographic Area	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Tuberculosis
Incidence Rate Per 100,000			
<b>United States<sup>55</sup></b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Florida<sup>56</sup></b>	<b>2.1*</b>	<b>3.7*</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Number of Cases			
<b>United States</b>	<b>8,795</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>15,075</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>5,021</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,046</b>

\*Rates for Hepatitis in Florida are for 2003.

<sup>55</sup> Sources: National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table 1. Reported Cases of Acute Viral Hepatitis, by Type and Year, United States, 1966-2003; National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths, and Death Rates per 100,000 Population: United States, 1953-2002.

<sup>56</sup> Sources: Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health, 2003; reflects only acute hepatitis cases, and Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health, Division of Disease Control, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

**Table 12**  
**Estimated Vaccination Coverage\* with 4:3:1:3:3:1†**  
**Among Children 19-35 Months of Age by Race/Ethnicity‡, and by**  
**State and Immunization Action Plan Area**  
**U.S., National Immunization Survey, 2003§<sup>57</sup>**

Geographic Area	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native only	Asian only	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	Multiple Race, non-Hispanic
<b>United States</b>	<b>72.5</b> <b>±1.0</b>	<b>73.9</b> <b>±1.2</b>	<b>68.4</b> <b>±3.3</b>	<b>71.3</b> <b>±2.2</b>	<b>69.1</b> <b>±8.1</b>	<b>76.0</b> <b>±5.5</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>74.3</b> <b>±5.0</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>73.7</b> <b>±5.5</b>	<b>81.2</b> <b>±5.9</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>77.1</b> <b>±7.6</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

\* Estimate=NA (Not Available) if the unweighted sample size for the numerator was <30 or (CI half width)/Estimate >0.5 or (CI half width)>10

† Four or more doses of DTP, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, one or more doses of any MCV, three or more doses of Hib, three or more doses of HepB, and one or more doses of varicella

‡ Self-reported by respondent. Individual racial groups do not include Hispanic children. Children of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race

§ Children in the Q1/2003-Q4/2003 National Immunization Survey were born between February 2000 and May 2002.

|| % ± 95% Confidence Interval

NA: Not Available.

The NIS estimates vaccination coverage for each State and 28 selected urban areas. Due to NIS sampling methods and sample size constraints, coverage for smaller geographical areas cannot be estimated.

NIS Data is not available at the county-level. Therefore, coverage rates for Border regions cannot be provided.

National coverage estimates are more precise than State estimates.

<sup>57</sup> Source: National Immunization Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. National Immunization Survey table available at [http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis/03/tab26\\_431331\\_race\\_iap.xls](http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis/03/tab26_431331_race_iap.xls), accessed on August 25, 2004.

Table 13  
Motor Vehicle Deaths, 2002

Geographic Area	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate <sup>58</sup>
	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
<b>United States<sup>59</sup></b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>465.6<sup>£</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>436.4</b>
<b>Florida<sup>60</sup></b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>548.7</b>
	Number of Cases	
<b>United States</b>	<b>45,380</b>	<b>36,410<sup>£</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>7,886</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,531</b>

<sup>£</sup> YPLL rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>58</sup> Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated only for persons who died before age 65.

<sup>59</sup> Sources: Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004, for mortality, and National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for YPLL rate. <http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/ypll10.html>, accessed on August 30, 2004.

<sup>60</sup> Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for 9 cases in Florida.

Table 14  
 Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity, 2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>¶</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births							
<b>United States<sup>61</sup></b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Florida<sup>62</sup></b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Number of Infant Deaths							
<b>United States</b>	<b>13,492</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>27,977</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,954</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,548</b>

Did not respond in Florida - zero

<sup>¶</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, 5.6% of Hispanic/Latino(a) infant deaths were of races other than White.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

<sup>§</sup> Counts not available for 2002.

<sup>†</sup> Rates based on small cell sizes are unreliable.

- Number of cases is suppressed due to fewer than five cases.

<sup>61</sup> Source: Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.

<sup>62</sup> Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

Table 15  
Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity,  
2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
<b>United States<sup>63</sup></b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>83.7</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>82.4</b>
<b>Florida<sup>64</sup></b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>84.4</b>
Number Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
<b>United States</b>	<b>2,006,365</b>	<b>423,012</b>	<b>657,240</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>3,301,186</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>306,594</b>	<b>58,502</b>	<b>387,515</b>	<b>66,873</b>	<b>7,199</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>832,766</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>34,105</b>	<b>42,897</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>173,377</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 98

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, 3.1% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

<sup>§</sup> Counts not available for 2002.

<sup>63</sup> Source: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Munson ML. Births: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 10. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.

<sup>64</sup> Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

Table 16  
Birth Rates for Teenage Mothers, Ages 15 to 17, by  
Race/Ethnicity, 2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Birth Rates							
<b>United States<sup>65</sup></b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Florida<sup>66</sup></b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Number of Births to Teenage Mothers							
<b>United States</b>	<b>49,756</b>	<b>37,017</b>	<b>46,740</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>138,731</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>7,020</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>28,004</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>40,823</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,425</b>

Did not respond in Florida – zero

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, 3.9% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

<sup>§</sup> Not available in 2002.

<sup>65</sup> Source: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Munson ML. Births: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 10. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.

<sup>66</sup> Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

**Table 17**  
**Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity**  
**for Teenage Mothers, 2002**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	<b>Black / African-American</b>	<b>Hispanic / Latino(a)<sup>φ</sup></b>	<b>Asian / Pacific Islander</b>	<b>American Indian / Alaskan Native</b>	<b>Other*</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Percent Teenage Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester</i>							
<b>United States<sup>67</sup></b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>63.3</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>Florida<sup>68</sup></b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>
<i>Number of Teenage Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester</i>							
<b>United States</b>	<b>34,890</b>	<b>21,190</b>	<b>29,051</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>87,876</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>4,862</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>18,779</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>27,133</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,768</b>

Did not respond in Florida - three

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, 4.2% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

<sup>§</sup> Not available in 2002.

<sup>67</sup> Source: Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Munson ML. Births: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 10. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.

<sup>68</sup> Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

**Table 18**  
**Mental Health Measures, 2002**

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate <sup>‡</sup>	Suicide – Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	Suicide YPLL Rate <sup>69</sup>
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
<b>United States<sup>70</sup></b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>261.6<sup>£</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>37.9<sup>Ω</sup></b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>237.0</b>
<b>Florida<sup>71</sup></b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>291.7</b>
Number of Cases			
<b>United States</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>31,655</b>	<b>25,214<sup>£</sup></b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>235,577<sup>Ω</sup></b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>5,501</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>84,049</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>1,787</b>

<sup>£</sup> YPLL rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>Ω</sup> Rate for the Border States is based on Arizona, California, and Texas; hospitalizations for New Mexico not based on primary diagnosis.

<sup>‡</sup> Hospitalized for: Alcohol- and substance-related mental disorders; senility and organic mental disorders; affective disorders; schizophrenia, related disorders; other psychoses; anxiety, somatoform, dissociative, and personality disorders; preadult disorders, other mental conditions; personal history of mental disorder, mental / behavioral problems, observation, mental retardation; and screening for mental condition.

<sup>§</sup> Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

<sup>69</sup> Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated only for persons who died before age 65.

<sup>70</sup> Sources: DeFrances CJ, Hall MJ. 2002 National Hospital Discharge Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 342. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004 for hospital discharge rate; Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004 for mortality; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for YPLL rate. <http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/ypll10.html>, accessed on August 30, 2004.

<sup>71</sup> Sources: Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for hospital discharges, and Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for 1 case in Florida.

Table 19  
Oral Health, 2002

Geographic Area	Dental Visit in Past Year <sup>72</sup>
Percent of Population	
<b>United States</b>	<b>69.5</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>66.3</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Sample Size	
<b>United States</b>	<b>243,595</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>24,257</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6,105</b>

<sup>72</sup> Source: *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, respondents were asked "How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? [Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists.]" Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure" or refused. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

Table 20  
Asthma, 2002

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate <sup>73</sup>	Ever Had Asthma <sup>74</sup>
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Percent
<b>United States<sup>75</sup></b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17.8<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Florida<sup>76</sup></b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
	Number of Cases	Sample Size		
<b>United States</b>	<b>NA<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>2,124<sup>£</sup></b>	<b>247,646</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>71,160</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>24,341</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>25,129</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6,134</b>

<sup>£</sup> YPLL rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>§</sup> Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

<sup>73</sup> Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated only for persons who died before age 65.

<sup>74</sup> Source: *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. In the BRFSS, respondents were asked "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?" Sample size reflects number of respondents, excluding those who answered "Do not know/not sure" or refused. The sample size within a State may not add up to State total due to suppression of data for counties with small sample sizes. The percentages were weighted to population characteristics in order to produce estimates that were representative of the sampled population. Health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain only to the adult population (age 18 and older) living in households.

<sup>75</sup> Sources: DeFrances CJ, Hall MJ. 2002 National Hospital Discharge Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 342. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004; for hospital discharge rate; Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Anderson RN, Scott C. Deaths: Final data for 2002. National vital statistics reports; vol 53 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004 for mortality; and <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortlCD10J.html>, accessed on September 9, 2004, for YPLL rate.

<sup>76</sup> Sources: Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for hospital discharges, and Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL.

## **Tables for Profiles of Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses**

Table 21  
Physician to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,77</sup></b>	<b>782,235</b>	<b>278.0</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>143,792</b>	<b>219.1</b>
<b>Florida<sup>78</sup></b>	<b>39,860</b>	<b>229.1</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 2000, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>77</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #203 Number, Percent Distribution, and Physician-to-Population Ratios of Active MDs by Primary Care Specialty, 1981-2000; Table #211 Total and Active Osteopathic Physicians (DOs) and Physician-to-Population Ratios, 1981-2000.

<sup>78</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Physicians include active MDs and DOs, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 22  
Physicians by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>Φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Physicians							
<b>Florida<sup>79</sup></b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physicians							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>25,717</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>37,251</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 2,609

<sup>Φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active physicians not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physicians by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>79</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Physicians include active MDs and DOs, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 23  
Physicians by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Physicians							
<b>Florida<sup>80</sup></b>	-	<b>7.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physicians							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>39,630</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 230

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for active physicians not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physicians by age could not be calculated.

<sup>80</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Physicians include active MDs and DOs, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 24  
Physicians by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Physicians			
<b>Florida<sup>81</sup></b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physicians			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>31,398</b>	<b>39,663</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 197

Note: Gender for active physicians not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physicians by gender could not be calculated.

---

<sup>81</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Physicians include active MDs and DOs, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 25  
Physicians by Type of Patient Care, 2004

Geographic Area	Primary Care*	Other Specialties	Total
Physician to Population Ratios			
<b>Florida<sup>82</sup></b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>159.4</b>
Number of Physicians			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>27,734</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 12,126

\*Primary care includes family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, and OB/GYN.

Note: Specialty information for active physicians not available at the national level (85 primary care MDs<sup>83</sup> per 100,000 population, DOs not reported). Similarly, since specialty information is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physicians by type of patient care could not be calculated.

<sup>82</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Physicians include active MDs and DOs, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>83</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #203 Number, Percent Distribution, and Physician-to-Population Ratios of Active MDs by Primary Care Specialty, 1981-2000.

Table 26  
Dentist to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,84</sup></b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>60.7</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>42,370</b>	<b>64.6</b>
<b>Florida<sup>85</sup></b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>49.7</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 2000, the most recent year of data available.

---

<sup>84</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #301 Professionally Active and Private Practice Dentists and Dentist-to-Population Ratios, Selected Years: 1975-2000.

<sup>85</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes dentists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 27  
Dentists by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Dentists							
<b>Florida<sup>86</sup></b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Dentists							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>5,944</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7,798</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 853

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active dentists not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of dentists by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>86</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes dentists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 28  
Dentists by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Dentists							
<b>Florida<sup>87</sup></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Dentists							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>8,563</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 88

Note: Age for active dentists not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of dentists by age could not be calculated.

<sup>87</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes dentists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 29  
Dentists by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Dentists			
<b>Florida<sup>88</sup></b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Dentists			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>8,206</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 445

Note: Gender for active dentists not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of dentists by gender could not be calculated.

---

<sup>88</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes dentists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 30  
Registered Nurse to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,89</sup></b>	<b>2,201,800</b>	<b>782.0</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>454,178</b>	<b>692.1</b>
<b>Florida<sup>90</sup></b>	<b>163,360</b>	<b>939.0</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 1999, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>89</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #402 Estimated Supply of Registered Nurses by Geographic Area December 31, 1999.

<sup>90</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes registered nurses with an active license, with a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

**Table 31**  
**Registered Nurses by Race/Ethnicity, 2004**

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>Ⓞ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses							
<b>Florida<sup>91</sup></b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Registered Nurses							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>114,306</b>	<b>14,697</b>	<b>7,773</b>	<b>8,058</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>147,042</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 16,318

<sup>Ⓞ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for registered nurses at the national level is as follows: 85.9% Non-Hispanic White; 5.1% Black/African-American; 2.2% Hispanic; 4.1% Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 0.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 1.2% two or more races<sup>92</sup>. Since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by race/ethnic group could not be calculated.

<sup>91</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>92</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 1. Registered nurse population by employment status, gender, racial/ethnic background and age group: March 2000.

Table 32  
Registered Nurses by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses							
<b>Florida<sup>93</sup></b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Registered Nurses							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>40,816</b>	<b>54,500</b>	<b>31,416</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>162,363</b>

Did not respond in Florida- 997

Note: Age groups for registered nurses at the national level are as follows: 2.9% Under 25; 17.7% ages 25 to 34; 33.0% ages 35 to 44; 31.6% ages 45 to 54; 12.2% ages 55 to 64; and 1.9% ages 65 and over.<sup>94</sup> Since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by age could not be calculated.

<sup>93</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>94</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 1. Registered nurse population by employment status, gender, racial/ethnic background and age group: March 2000.

**Table 33**  
**Registered Nurses by Gender, 2004**

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses			
<b>Florida<sup>95</sup></b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Registered Nurses			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>136,692</b>	<b>13,656</b>	<b>150,348</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 13,012

Note: Gender for registered nurses at the national level is as follows: 94.1% female and 5.9% male.<sup>96</sup> Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>95</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>96</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 1. Registered nurse population by employment status, gender, racial/ethnic background and age group: March 2000.

## **Tables for Profiles of Non-Physician Clinicians**

Table 34  
Physician Assistant to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,97</sup></b>	<b>42,220</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>8,469</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>Florida<sup>98</sup></b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>17.9</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 2002, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>97</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #220 Estimated Number of Physician Assistants and Physician Assistant-to-Population Ratios by Geographic Area, January 1, 2002

<sup>98</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes physician assistants with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

**Table 35**  
**Physician Assistants by Race/Ethnicity, 2004**

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants							
<b>Florida<sup>99</sup></b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physician Assistants							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,293</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 813

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active physician assistants not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physician assistants by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>99</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes physician assistants with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 36  
Physician Assistants by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants							
<b>Florida<sup>100</sup></b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physician Assistants							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,931</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 175

Note: Age for active physician assistants not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physician assistants by age could not be calculated.

<sup>100</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes physician assistants with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 37  
Physician Assistants by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants			
<b>Florida<sup>101</sup></b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Physician Assistants			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>2,616</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 490

Note: Gender for active physician assistants not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physician assistants by gender could not be calculated.

---

<sup>101</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes physician assistants with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

**Table 38**  
**Nurse Practitioner to Population Ratios, 2004**

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,102</sup></b>	<b>77,584</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>38.4</b>
<b>Florida<sup>103</sup></b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>12.3</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 2000, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>102</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 12. Distribution of advanced practice nurses by national certification, state recognition and employment status: March 2000. It was estimated that 77,584 nurse practitioners employed in nursing were represented by survey results. Ratio calculated using the estimated number of nurse practitioners and the 2000 U.S. population.

<sup>103</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse practitioner, whose address was located in Florida. A nurse practitioner is reported here only once even if multiple specialties as a nurse practitioner were reported in the specialty file.

Table 39  
Nurse Practitioners by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners							
<b>Florida<sup>104</sup></b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Practitioners							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,054</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 82

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for nurse practitioners at the national level is as follows: 90.7% Non-Hispanic White; 4.6% Black/African-American; 2.2% Hispanic; 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.6% American Indian/Alaskan Native.<sup>105</sup> Since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse practitioners by race/ethnic group could not be calculated.

<sup>104</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse practitioner, whose address was located in Florida. A nurse practitioner is reported here only once even if multiple specialties as a nurse practitioner were reported in the specialty file.

<sup>105</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 40  
Nurse Practitioners by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners							
<b>Florida<sup>106</sup></b>	-	<b>10.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Practitioners							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,126</b>

Did not respond in Florida - zero  
- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for nurse practitioners not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse practitioners by age could not be calculated.

---

<sup>106</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse practitioner, whose address was located in Florida. A nurse practitioner is reported here only once even if multiple specialties as a nurse practitioner were reported in the specialty file.

Table 41  
Nurse Practitioners by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>107</sup>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Practitioners			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,093</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 43

Note: Gender for nurse practitioners at the national level is as follows: 94.7% female.<sup>108</sup> Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse practitioners by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>107</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse practitioner, whose address was located in Florida. A nurse practitioner is reported here only once even if multiple specialties as a nurse practitioner were reported in the specialty file.

<sup>108</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 42  
Nurse Midwife to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States</b> <sup>£,109</sup>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Florida</b> <sup>110</sup>	<b>314</b>	<b>1.8</b>

£ Counts are for 2000, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>109</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 12. Distribution of advanced practice nurses by national certification, state recognition and employment status: March 2000. It was estimated that 7,914 nurse midwives employed in nursing were represented by survey results. Ratio calculated using the estimated number of nurse midwives and the 2000 U.S. population.

<sup>110</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse midwifery, whose address was located in Florida.

**Table 43**  
**Nurse Midwives by Race/Ethnicity, 2004**

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>Φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives							
<b>Florida<sup>111</sup></b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Midwives							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>291</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 23

<sup>Φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for nurse midwives at the national level is as follows: 92.1% Non-Hispanic White; 4.1% Black/African-American; 1.5% Hispanic; 1.4% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.8% American Indian/Alaskan Native.<sup>112</sup> Since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse midwives by race/ethnic group could not be calculated.

<sup>111</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse midwifery, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>112</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 44  
Nurse Midwives by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives							
<b>Florida<sup>113</sup></b>	-	6.4	22.7	43.5	24.9	2.6	100.0
Number of Nurse Midwives							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>313</b>

Did not respond in Florida - one

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for nurse midwives not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse midwives by age could not be calculated.

<sup>113</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse midwifery, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 45  
Nurse Midwives by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>114</sup>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Midwives			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>303</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 11

Note: Gender for nurse midwives at the national level is as follows: 99.3% female.<sup>115</sup> Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse midwives by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>114</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse midwifery, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>115</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 46  
Nurse Anesthetist to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States<sup>£,116</sup></b>	<b>25,575</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Florida<sup>117</sup></b>	<b>723</b>	<b>4.2</b>

<sup>£</sup> Counts are for 2000, the most recent year of data available.

<sup>116</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. The Registered Nurse Population: Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, 2001. Table 12. Distribution of advanced practice nurses by national certification, state recognition and employment status: March 2000. It was estimated that 25,575 nurse anesthetists employed in nursing were represented by survey results. Ratio calculated using the estimated number of nurse anesthetists and the 2000 U.S. population.

<sup>117</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse anesthetist, whose address was located in Florida.

**Table 47**  
**Nurse Anesthetists by Race/Ethnicity, 2004**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	<b>Black / African-American</b>	<b>Hispanic / Latino(a)<sup>Ⓞ</sup></b>	<b>Asian / Pacific Islander</b>	<b>American Indian / Alaskan Native</b>	<b>Other*</b>	<b>Total</b>
------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---	---------------	--------------

Percent of Nurse Anesthetists

<b>Florida<sup>118</sup></b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
------------------------------	-------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------

Number of Nurse Anesthetists

<b>Florida</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>692</b>
----------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	----------	------------

Did not respond in Florida - 31

<sup>Ⓞ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for nurse anesthetists at the national level is as follows: 91.8% Non-Hispanic White; 4.1% Black/African-American; 2.2% Hispanic; 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native.<sup>119</sup> Since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse anesthetists by race/ethnic group could not be calculated.

<sup>118</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse anesthetist, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>119</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 48  
Nurse Anesthetists by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
-----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	-------

Percent of Nurse Anesthetists

<b>Florida<sup>120</sup></b>	-	6.6	27.8	39.5	21.9	4.2	100.0
------------------------------	---	-----	------	------	------	-----	-------

Number of Nurse Anesthetists

<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>716</b>
----------------	----------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------

Did not respond in Florida – seven

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for nurse anesthetists not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse anesthetists by age could not be calculated.

<sup>120</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse anesthetist, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 49  
Nurse Anesthetists by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Anesthetists			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>121</sup>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Nurse Anesthetists			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>702</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 21

Note: Gender for nurse anesthetists at the national level is as follows: 59.1% female.<sup>122</sup> Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse anesthetists by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>121</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, and a reported specialty of nurse anesthetist, whose address was located in Florida.

<sup>122</sup> Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

## **Tables for Profiles of Mental Health Professionals**

Table 50  
Psychiatrist to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States</b> <sup>£,123</sup>	<b>38,258</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Border States</b> <sup>Ω</sup>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Florida</b> <sup>124</sup>	<b>800</b>	<b>4.6</b>

£ Counts are for 1999, the most recent year of data available; reflects the number of clinically trained psychiatrists.

Ω Results for the Border States could not be calculated as comparable data was not available for California.

<sup>123</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #701 Estimated Number of Clinically Active or Clinically Trained Mental Health Personnel and Practitioner-to-Population Ratios by Discipline and Geographic Area.

<sup>124</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Psychiatrists include MDs and DOs with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose primary specialty was reported as "psychiatry," and whose address was located in Florida.

Table 51  
Psychiatrists by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	--------	-------

Percent of Psychiatrists

<b>Florida<sup>125</sup></b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
------------------------------	-------------	------------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	--------------

Number of Psychiatrists

<b>Florida</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>731</b>
----------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------	------------

Did not respond in Florida – 69

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active psychiatrists not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychiatrists by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>125</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Psychiatrists include MDs and DOs with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose primary specialty was reported as "psychiatry," and whose address was located in Florida.

Table 52  
Psychiatrists by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Psychiatrists							
<b>Florida<sup>126</sup></b>	-	0.4	16.0	33.8	28.3	21.6	100.0
Number of Psychiatrists							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>796</b>

Did not respond in Florida – four

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for active psychiatrists not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychiatrists by age could not be calculated.

<sup>126</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Psychiatrists include MDs and DOs with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose primary specialty was reported as "psychiatry," and whose address was located in Florida.

Table 53  
Psychiatrists by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
	Percent of Psychiatrists		
<b>Florida</b> <sup>127</sup>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Number of Psychiatrists		
<b>Florida</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>799</b>

Did not respond in Florida - one

Note: Gender for active psychiatrists not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychiatrists by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>127</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Psychiatrists include MDs and DOs with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose primary specialty was reported as "psychiatry," and whose address was located in Florida.

Table 54  
Psychologist to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States</b> <sup>£,128</sup>	<b>76,968</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>17,848</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<b>Florida</b> <sup>129</sup>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>19.1</b>

£ Counts are for 1999, the most recent year of data available; reflects the number of clinically trained psychologists.

<sup>128</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #701 Estimated Number of Clinically Active or Clinically Trained Mental Health Personnel and Practitioner-to-Population Ratios by Discipline and Geographic Area.

<sup>129</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes psychologists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 55  
Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>φ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Psychologists							
<b>Florida<sup>130</sup></b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Psychologists							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,875</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 441

<sup>φ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active psychologists not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychologists by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>130</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes psychologists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 56  
Psychologists by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Psychologists							
<b>Florida<sup>131</sup></b>	-	8.6	22.2	32.9	27.5	8.8	100.0
Number of Psychologists							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3,278</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 38

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for active psychologists not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychologists by age could not be calculated.

<sup>131</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes psychologists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 57  
Psychologists by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Psychologists			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>132</sup>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Psychologists			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>3,123</b>

Did not respond in Florida - 193

Note: Gender for active psychologists not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of psychologists by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>132</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes psychologists with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 58  
Social Worker to Population Ratios, 2004

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
<b>United States</b> <sup>£,133</sup>	<b>96,268</b>	<b>35.6</b>
<b>Border States</b>	<b>28,465</b>	<b>43.4</b>
<b>Florida</b> <sup>134</sup>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>30.9</b>

£ Counts are for 1999, the most recent year of data available; reflects the number of clinically trained social workers.

<sup>133</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #701 Estimated Number of Clinically Active or Clinically Trained Mental Health Personnel and Practitioner-to-Population Ratios by Discipline and Geographic Area.

<sup>134</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes licensed clinical social workers with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 59  
Social Workers by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) <sup>Ⓟ</sup>	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other*	Total
Percent of Social Workers							
<b>Florida<sup>135</sup></b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Social Workers							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4,749</b>

Did not respond in Florida – 619

<sup>Ⓟ</sup> Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Florida, unable to calculate percent Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, or Others.

\* Includes some other race or cases with two or more races.

Note: Race/ethnicity for active social workers not available at the national level. Similarly, since race/ethnicity is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of social workers by race/ethnicity could not be calculated.

<sup>135</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes licensed clinical social workers with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 60  
Social Workers by Age, 2004

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Social Workers							
<b>Florida</b> <sup>136</sup>	-	9.2	21.3	33.6	28.0	7.8	100.0
Number of Social Workers							
<b>Florida</b>	0	457	1,054	1,660	1,385	387	4,943

Did not respond in Florida - 425

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

Note: Age for active social workers not available at the national level. Similarly, since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of social workers by age could not be calculated.

<sup>136</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes licensed clinical social workers with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

Table 61  
Social Workers by Gender, 2004

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Social Workers			
<b>Florida<sup>137</sup></b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of Social Workers			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>4,777</b>
Did not respond in Florida - 591			

Note: Gender for active social workers not available at the national level. Similarly, since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of social workers by gender could not be calculated.

<sup>137</sup> Source: Medical Quality Assurance, Florida Department of Health, June 2004. Includes licensed clinical social workers with an active license and a status of clear, obligations, conditional, or probation, whose address was located in Florida.

## **Health Care Infrastructure Tables**

Table 62  
Nursing Home Bed Ratios, 2004<sup>138</sup>

Geographic Area	Average Certified Beds	Certified Beds, Entire Pop.	Certified Beds, Ages 65+
	Per Facility		Per 10,000
<b>Border States</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>374.7</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>279.2</b>
	Number of Facilities		Number of Beds
<b>Border States</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>262,313</b>	<b>262,313</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>81,745</b>	<b>81,745</b>

<sup>138</sup> Source: <http://www.medicare.gov/NHCompare/home.asp>, accessed on August 25, 2004. Nursing Home Compare includes information only on nursing homes that are Medicare or Medicaid certified.

Table 63  
Hospital Bed Ratios, 2002 <sup>139</sup>

Geographic Area	Average Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds	Staffed Beds
	Per Facility	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
<b>Florida</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>
	Number of Hospitals	Number of Beds	Number of Beds
<b>Florida</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>59,585</b>	<b>56,441</b>

<sup>139</sup> Source: Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health, 2002.

Table 64  
Population in Primary Care Health Professions Shortage  
Areas by Type, 2000

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
<b>Florida<sup>140</sup></b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>
HPSA Population			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>6,562,592</b>	<b>3,989,582</b>	<b>10,552,174</b>

<sup>140</sup> Source: HPSA designations from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Workforce Analysis and Quality Assurance, Shortage Designations Branch, updated weekly.

Table 65  
Population in Dental Health Professions Shortage Areas by  
Type, 2000

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>141</sup>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>
HPSA Population			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>5,837,005</b>	<b>713,823</b>	<b>6,550,828</b>

<sup>141</sup> Source: HPSA designations from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Workforce Analysis and Quality Assurance, Shortage Designations Branch, updated weekly.

Table 66  
Population in Mental Health Professions Shortage Areas by  
Type, 2000

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
<b>Florida</b> <sup>142</sup>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>
HPSA Population			
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,467,069</b>	<b>195,044</b>	<b>2,662,113</b>

<sup>142</sup> Source: HPSA designations from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Workforce Analysis and Quality Assurance, Shortage Designations Branch, updated weekly.

# Appendices

## Appendix A. List of Counties

### FLORIDA

All Counties		
Alachua	Hamilton	Nassau
Baker	Hardee	Okaloosa
Bay	Hendry	Okeechobee
Bradford	Hernando	Orange
Brevard	Highlands	Osceola
Broward	Hillsborough	Palm Beach
Calhoun	Holmes	Pasco
Charlotte	Indian River	Pinellas
Citrus	Jackson	Polk
Clay	Jefferson	Putnam
Collier	Lafayette	Santa Rosa
Columbia	Lake	Sarasota
DeSoto	Lee	Seminole
Dixie	Leon	St. Johns
Duval	Levy	St. Lucie
Escambia	Liberty	Sumter
Flagler	Madison	Suwannee
Franklin	Manatee	Taylor
Gadsden	Marion	Union
Gilchrist	Martin	Volusia
Glades	Miami-Dade	Wakulla
Gulf	Monroe	Walton
		Washington

## **Appendix B. Data Sources**

### ***Overview of Data Sources***

#### **Population**

Census data and county estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau were used to calculate the size of the population at the county-level for each of the Border States. Population figures used for calculating the health provider-to-population ratios in this report are based on updated data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates Program (Release Date: August 11, 2005).

#### **Prevalence Data**

Data for 2002 from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) were used to estimate the proportion of the population: without health coverage; ever diagnosed with diabetes; who are overweight or obese; who have had a dental visit within the past year; and, who currently have asthma. In addition, the proportions of females who had a pap smear or mammogram were also estimated.

The BRFSS is a survey that collects information about adults (18 and older and living in households); persons younger than 18 are not represented by the survey results provided in this report.

While the sample allows estimates to be produced for areas, such as the Border regions in each of the Border States, most counties do not have large enough samples to produce reliable estimates for individual counties.

#### **State Licensure Data**

Agencies in each State that handle data for licensed health professionals were contacted to obtain data for the current report. Among these were State boards for physicians, dentists, registered nurses, physician assistants, psychologists, and social workers. Psychiatrists and three categories of specialty nurses were identified when specialty information or another designator was included in the data sets.

Delays in obtaining data resulted in inconsistencies in the reporting date of the data as most licensing boards process and compile data requests on an as needed basis and this Study may have had a lower priority rating at one board than at others. Reporting dates were included in the respective tables in the report.

The health professions data used in this report, in most cases, were purchased from the respective Board in each State. Licensure Boards most often receive

requests for mailing lists. Consequently, for some boards, a mailing list was purchased only when no other data were available for analysis. Some boards were able to include additional variables to mailing lists.

### **State Health Data**

Vital statistics, hospital discharge, and incidence data for selected diseases were also requested from State health departments to present the health status of the regions as well as State totals. Healthy Border 2010 Objectives guided the selection of health indicators used in this report.

## ***Description of Geocoding Process***

### **State Licensure Data**

Data received from State licensure boards or State organizations were “geocoded” using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software in an effort to determine the location of the health professional. This permitted assignment of health professionals to a county based on the county Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code assigned by the GIS software. The following process describes the method by which an address was “geocoded.” The address used was determined by staff (in consultation with the suppliers of the data when possible) to best represent the practice location of the health professional. Using batch processing, on the first pass, addresses were matched only on the exact street name, house number and zip code. On the second pass<sup>143</sup>, addresses were matched by “*relaxing*” the zip code; this allowed a match for address in a different zip code. On the third pass, street name and house number for the address were relaxed to allow matches for parameters similar to address components (such as misspellings to be matched to the address). On the final geocoding pass (usually by this stage only a small percentage of records were not matched), records were matched by zip code only. Once these passes were complete, remaining unmatched records were viewed through interactive mode in GIS to determine if a match could be made by searching for visible errors in the address field. Once geocoding was completed, data were moved into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The remaining unmatched records were assigned a county in SPSS based on the city name. For example, since PO Box addresses could not be geocoded, they were assigned a county FIPS code based on the name of the city.

---

<sup>143</sup> Subsequent geocoding passes were performed on unmatched records only.

## State Health Data

Health related information such as vital statistics, hospital discharge, and incidence data, were usually assigned a county code by the State agency/office responsible for the data. Data reported here reflect place of residence of each case, not the place of occurrence.

### *Data from Licensing Boards in Florida*

Data for each of the health professions discussed in the current report were purchased from Medical Quality Assurance (MQA), Florida Department of Health, and reflect a date of June 2004.

Data for the health professions described in this report is submitted to the MQA via the PRAES licensing database which handles the application and licensing process for each of the health professions discussed in this report. While Florida has the capacity to record data related to the demographics of its health professionals, this part of the licensing process is not required and, therefore, some data may be missing (not entered into the system). The following table illustrates the proportion of data that was not available (NA) by type of variable for the three types of primary care professionals:

### **Proportion of Missing Data for Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses in Florida**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Physicians</b>	<b>Dentists</b>	<b>Registered Nurses</b>
Race/Ethnicity	6.5	9.9	10.0
Age	<1.0	1.0	<1.0
Gender	<1.0	5.1	8.0
Patient Care	NA	NA	NA
Specialty	30.4	NA	A
Hours/Week or Part- /Full-Time	NA	NA	NA

NA= Not available

A= Available

Of the three demographic variables, race/ethnicity tends to have the largest proportion of data that were not entered for each of the three professions, while gender was the next variable less often entered by dentists and registered nurses. However, because Florida was able to collect this data for each of the health professions, it was ahead of many other Border States merely by the fact that it was able to capture this information through its licensing system.

Codes were not available which ascertained which health professionals provided direct services to the population using data from the MQA. Thus, this report

includes all professionals with an active license and does not reflect the number of health professionals who provided direct patient care in their respective health fields.

A high proportion of specialty data for physicians (30 percent) was not entered into the system. Unfortunately, it was not known whether a large proportion of this missing data was for active physicians providing patient care or if this was mostly comprised of physicians who were not practicing. In the case of dentists, specialty information was not available.

An additional problem with Florida data was the availability of only a mailing address which was geocoded to determine the location of the health professional's reported place of practice. The problem with this assumption was the inability to determine whether the mailing address in the data set reflected the health professional's home or business/practice address.

### ***Data from Health Offices in Florida***

#### **Vital Statistics**

Vital statistics data for 2002 were received from the Office of Vital Statistics, Florida Department of Health.

#### **Hospital Discharges**

Hospital discharge data for 2002 were received from the Agency for Health Care Administration, State Center for Health Statistics, Florida Department of Health.

#### **Incidence Data**

##### **Breast and Cervical Cancer**

Data for breast and cervical cancer cases diagnosed in 2001 were received from the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health.

##### **HIV/AIDS**

Data for HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 were received from the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Florida Department of Health.

##### **Hepatitis A and B**

Data for hepatitis A and B cases diagnosed in 2003 were received from the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health.

### Tuberculosis

Data for tuberculosis cases diagnosed in 2002 and 2003 were provided by the Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health, Division of Disease Control, Florida Department of Health.

### **Immunizations**

Information about childhood immunization status for 2003 was obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Program (NIP). While State level data were available through the NIP's National Immunization Survey (NIS), results were not available for all race/ethnic groups. For Florida, State level results were only available for Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics/Latinos(as).

