

Border County Health Workforce Profiles:



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Preface

A unique characteristic of the U.S.-Mexico Border region is the magnitude and diversity of the human capital residing within its boundaries. On the U.S. side, the four Border States were home to 65 million people in 2003, over one-fifth (22.4 percent) of the population of the country. About 6.9 million of them lived in the area extending 62 miles inland from Mexico. The Mexican side had a similar high concentration of people, with the larger Border cities hosting most of the population. In addition to the size of the population, the massive movement of people and goods between Mexico and the United States, combined with high rates of poverty and lack of health insurance, may facilitate the transmission of communicable diseases even beyond the Border.

This report, entitled *Border County Health Workforce Profiles: Texas*, has companion reports for the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Florida.¹ This set of reports, which will be referred to as the "Profiles" throughout this report, represents a ground-breaking 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. The Profiles were based on county-level data and reported by geographic proximity to the Border.

The great variability of health and workforce indicators between the Border States and between smaller regions within each State has traditionally been hidden in the aggregate totals and averages that have been used to describe the Border. Recognizing and understanding these differences is critically important to planners, policy makers, and program administrators who design and target health care interventions.

While the database created for the "Profiles" is a great improvement over existing aggregate, fragmented and rarely comparable information, some limitations remain. Mostly, the limitations were the result of using the politically defined county boundaries as a unit of measurement rather than the service areas within which health care was actually delivered. Also, the county averages may hide important differences within a county. For example, there may be concentrations of health professionals in an urban area that overshadow the lack of health professionals and extreme needs of a large rural area, producing a better-than average provider-to-population ratio for the county as a whole. Given these caveats, the data displayed in these reports provide a solid base for future research on workforce trends and utilization in the Border. 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 (BHPPr).

¹ The State of Florida was added because it has population and health workforce characteristics and needs similar to those of the U.S.-Mexico Border States.

The Evaluation and Analysis Branch, Office of Workforce Analysis and Quality Assurance, BHP, HRSA was responsible for overseeing the study.

Introduction

The Border County Health Workforce Profiles present county-level 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 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, while sharing some common cultural 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.

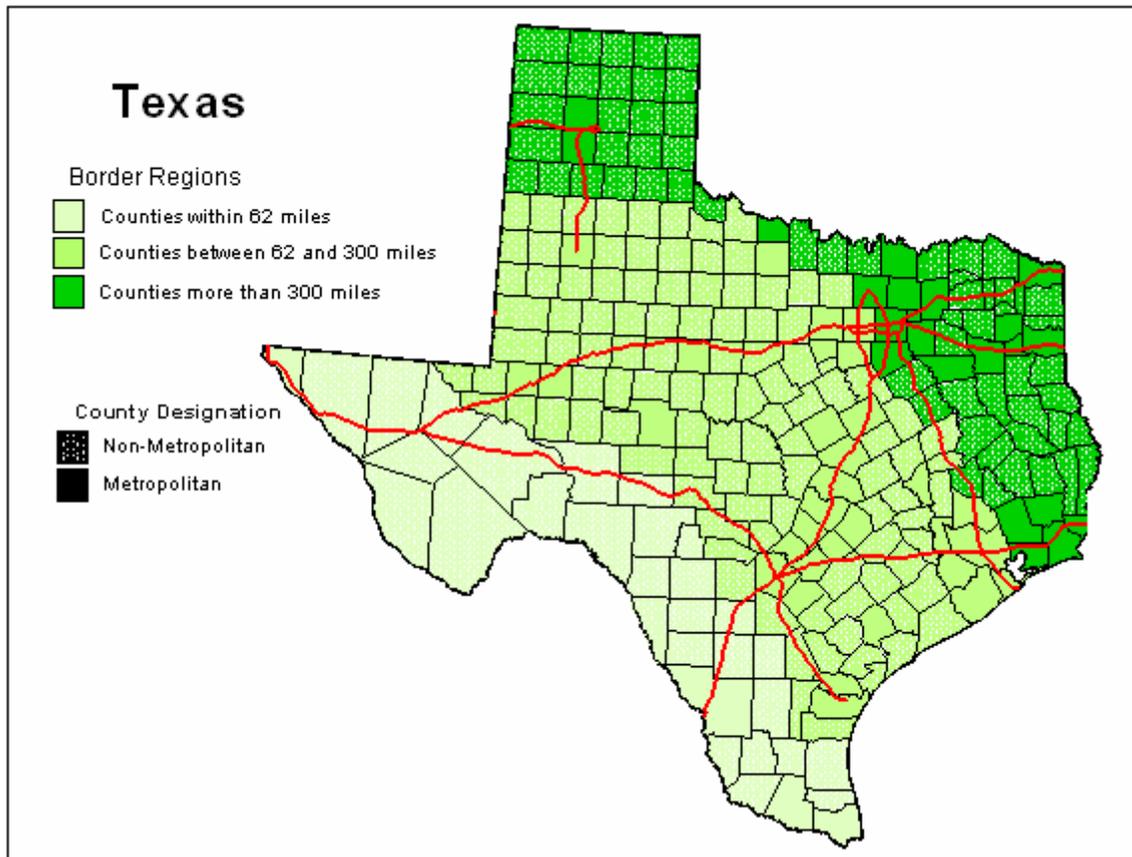
The Profiles were organized into three sections:

- 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. 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 and particularly for those citizens living in closer proximity to the U.S.-Mexico Border.

Texas State Highlights



In 2000, the Texas population was 20.8 million and had been estimated to increase by 6 percent to 22.1 million in 2003.² The racial/ethnic composition of Texas in 2003 consisted of 53 percent Non-Hispanic Whites, 32 percent Hispanics/Latinos(as), 11 percent Blacks/African-Americans, and about 4 percent Other Races. With a rate of 104 births per 1,000 women of childbearing ages, the Hispanic/Latino(a) population was the fastest growing race/ethnic group in Texas in 2002 and is anticipated to be the majority population in Texas by 2030.³ Overall, the population of Texas made up 34 percent of the 65 million people who lived in the four States (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas) that share a Border with Mexico. While California contributed 55 percent of the population of the four Border States, Arizona and New Mexico accounted for 9 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

This report provides information about four regions of Texas based on proximity to the U.S.-Mexico Border. Texas has a total of 254 counties. In this report, the regions are classified as counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (32 counties), the area defined by the USMBHC as Border Counties; counties that are *between 62 and 300 miles from the Border* (139 counties); and counties *more than 300 miles from the Border* (83 counties). Counties *within approximately 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (43 counties) are also

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

³ Murdock, SH, *et al.* (2003). *The New Texas Challenge*. Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas.

included in this report. These are counties that have been designated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts as counties that are impacted economically by the Border. In this report, references to the counties *within 100 miles of the Border* include counties *within 62 miles of the Border*. There are no references to the 11 counties that are between 62 and 100 miles from the Border as a separate entity.

Population Dynamics

Geographic Distribution

Estimates for 2000 show that 10 percent of the Texas population lived in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* and 60 percent lived in counties *between 62 and 300 miles of the Border*, for a total of 70 percent of the population in this region. The remaining 30 percent of the population was located in counties *more than 300 miles from the Border*. Of the 32 counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, four were metropolitan⁴ and include the cities of: El Paso (El Paso County), Brownsville (Cameron County), Harlingen and McAllen (Hidalgo County), and Laredo (Webb County). Two other large metropolitan areas San Antonio (Bexar County) and Corpus Christi (Nueces County) are part of the region designated as counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.

Race/Ethnicity

Table 2 shows that in 2003, an estimated 2.3 million Texas residents lived in the Texas Border Counties (those counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*), of whom 84 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a), more than twice the Hispanic/Latino(a) proportion of the State population and the Border States (32 percent Hispanic/Latino(a) each). In the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 69 percent of the population was Hispanic/Latino(a). Of the 6.9 million people who lived in the Border Counties of the 4 Border States, 49 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a).⁵

⁴ 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 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).

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

Education

Highest levels of education completed in Texas were fairly consistent with the rates across the United States. In the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 28 percent of the population had completed less than 9 years of education. The counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* had large populations of people that had not completed high school, 19.9 percent had completed less than 9 years of education and 13.7 percent had completed 9 to 12 years of education (Table 6).

Income⁶

The median family incomes in Texas' Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in 2000 were: El Paso: \$33,410; Laredo: \$29,394; and Brownsville – Harlingen: \$27,853. In comparison, the median family income in Las Cruces, New Mexico, was \$33,576. These incomes were much lower than the median family incomes in 2000 for the MSAs of San Diego, California, at \$53,438; Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona, at \$51,126; and Tucson, Arizona, at \$44,446. The Texas MSAs not directly on the U.S.-Mexico Border, but included as counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (San Antonio and Corpus Christi), had median family incomes similar to those of Arizona and California. Hispanic/Latino(a) median family incomes, which were lower in Texas and New Mexico Border MSAs, ranged from \$24,500 to \$28,500, respectively, compared to higher median family incomes of \$31,000 to \$34,000 in Arizona and California's Border MSAs in 2000.

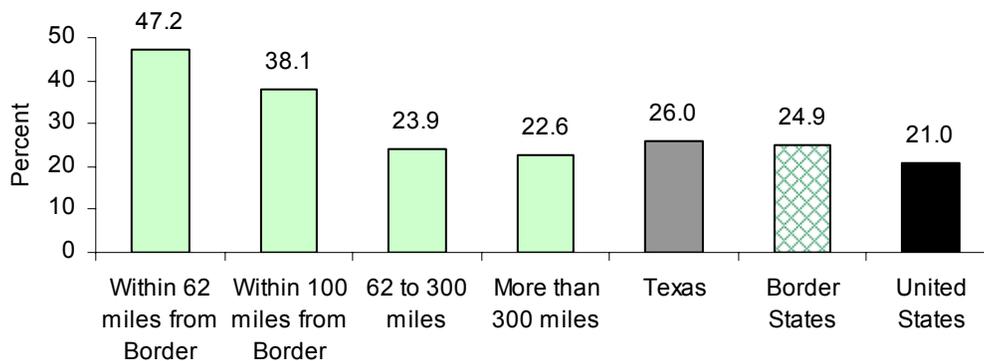
Poverty

Table 4 shows that the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the Border* (47 percent) had a much higher proportion of families living below 150 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines than the State (26 percent), Border States (25 percent), or the U.S. (21 percent) in 2000. In the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 38 percent lived on incomes below 150 percent of poverty. The U.S. Federal Poverty Thresholds⁷ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

Families Living Below 150 Percent of Poverty in Texas, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000).

Health Access

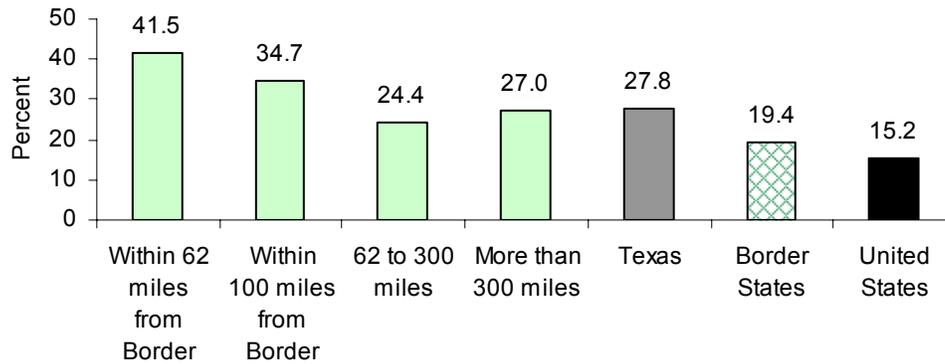
It is not surprising that with such a high number of people living on poverty wages that 42 percent of respondents to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) living in counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* in 2002 indicated that, at the current time, they were not covered by health insurance.^{8,9} Across Texas, 28 percent of the population indicated they were not covered by health insurance compared to 15 percent of the U.S. population (Table 5).

Health Professions Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are the method that HRSA used to identify areas of a State that do not have a sufficient supply of health professionals to meet the health needs of the population. Sixty-six percent of the population in 2000 *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* resided in a primary care HPSA, either a single or partial county (Table 65). While 59 percent (Table 66) of the population *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* lived in a dental HPSA, 50 percent (Table 67) of Border residents lived in a mental HPSA in 2000. Statewide, 33 percent of the population lived in a primary care, 24 percent lived in a dental, and 28 percent lived in a mental HPSA.

⁸ *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.

⁹ Note: Estimates based on the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, indicate that 25 percent of Texas residents were uninsured during some time in 2003.

Without Health Care Coverage in Texas, 2002



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2000).

Health Status

Health status indicators for this report are 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
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 Texas. Comparisons to the Healthy Border objectives are used to highlight disparities in health with a focus on the Border Counties (those *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*).

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 75 percent of women living in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* had a *mammogram within the past 2 years*; this was less than the proportion of women living in Texas (79 percent) and the Border States (83 percent) who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years.¹⁰
- The *breast cancer incidence rate* in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* was 38 per 100,000 females; this rate was notably lower than the Texas incidence rate of 53 (Table 7).
- The *age-adjusted*¹¹ *breast cancer mortality rate* in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* was 11.0 per 100,000 population in 2002; this was lower than the Texas rate of 13.8 per 100,000 population (27.6 per 100,000 females) and the Border States rate of 13.3 (Table 7). The years of potential life lost rate in counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* was lower than the rest of the State at 64 years of life lost per 100,000 population as well as the Border States (72 years per 100,000 population) and U.S. rates (86 years per 100,000 population). The impact of the number of years of life lost to breast cancer is brought more into focus when the rate is calculated for those most affected by breast cancer: 258 years of life were lost per 100,000 females in Texas in 2002.
- Regular screening with pap smears helps with early detection of cervical cancer. Seventy-six percent of women living in the Texas Border Counties had received a *pap smear within the past 2 years*; this rate was lower than Texas (81 percent) women and women living in the Border States (83 percent) in general.¹²

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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).

¹² 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 the Texas Border Counties, the *cervical cancer incidence rate* was 12.4 per 100,000 females; this was higher than the Texas incidence rate of 10.0 per 100,000 females and the Border States incidence rate of 4.5 per 100,000 (Table 7).
- In the Texas Border Counties, the *age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rate* at 4.3 per 100,000 females was higher than the Texas rate of 3.2, the Border States rate of 2.6, and the U.S. rate of 2.7 per 100,000 females.

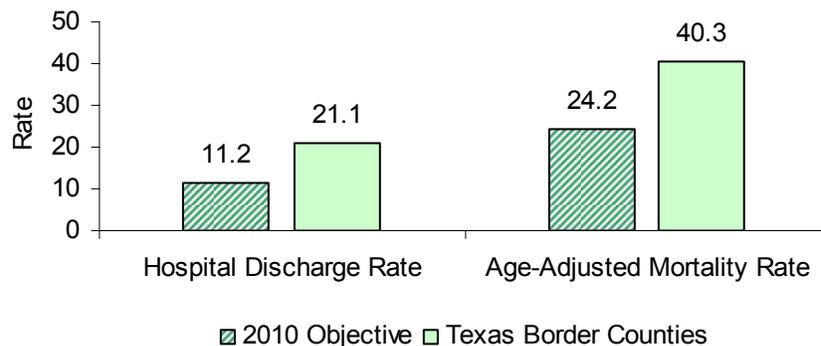
Diabetes Mellitus

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 and Texas.^{13,14} Recent studies show that Type 2 diabetes is preventable.¹⁵ Overweight and obesity contribute to diabetes prevalence.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ Table 8 provides information about diabetes in Texas.

Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for Diabetes and 2002 Rates for the Texas Counties Within 62 Miles of the Border



Sources: Hospital Discharge Data Public Use Data File, Texas Health Care Information Council (2002), and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 10 Leading Causes of Death, Texas, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes, <http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/leadcaus10.html>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), Prevalence of Diabetes Among Hispanics — Selected Areas, 1998—2002. 53(40): 941-944.

- Sixty-three percent of Texas residents were overweight based on Body Mass Index; 37 percent were overweight but not obese, while 26 percent were obese. There was little variation across geographic areas of the State (Table 9) in regards to being overweight and obese. However, a larger proportion of adults in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were overweight (43 percent).
- The reported prevalence of *diabetes* in the Texas Border Counties was 5.9 percent of adults responding to the BRFSS. This figure was lower than the 6.8 percent of people living *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, the State rate of 7.1 percent, and the overall Border States rate of 7.3 percent.
- Residents of the Texas Border Counties were *hospitalized for diabetes-related issues* (21 hospital discharges per 100,000 population) at higher rates than all other geographic areas in the State. Texas residents, in general, were hospitalized at a rate of 16.5 per 100,000 population. While this was higher than the Border States rate of 14.5, it was lower than the U.S. rate of 20 hospital discharges per 100,000 population (Table 8).
- The *diabetes age-adjusted mortality rate* was 40 per 100,000 population in the Texas Border Counties and was distinctly higher than the overall Texas rate of 32 deaths per 100,000 population. Mortality rates for all geographic areas in Texas were higher than the Border States and U.S. rates of 26 and 25 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.
- *Premature death due to diabetes* resulted in 80 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. Diabetes years of potential life lost rates in Texas (92 years lost per 100,000 population) were higher than the Border States (73 years lost per 100,000 population) and the U.S. (79 years lost per 100,000 population) rates. Premature mortality due to diabetes was higher in counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (97 years lost per 100,000 population) and counties *more than 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border* (101 years lost per 100,000 population). This suggests that many people died at a younger age in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* and the counties *more than 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border* as a result of diabetes or diabetes complications.

Both hospital discharge and mortality rates for diabetes in Texas and each of its geographic areas were higher than the 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.¹⁸ While the latest therapies have reduced death rates from AIDS in the Border region, their costs are prohibitive for some segments of the population.¹⁸ 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.¹⁸ In this context, HIV prevention becomes even more cost-effective.

- In the Texas Border Counties, the incidence rate for HIV was 8.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2002, while the AIDS incidence rate was 9.1 cases per 100,000 population. These HIV and AIDS incidence rates were lower than the Texas rates (20 and 13.0 cases per 100,000, respectively) and the Border States rates (15.5 and 11.5 cases per 100,000 respectively). For the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, the incidence rates for HIV and AIDS were 12.9 and 9.8 cases per 100,000, respectively, in 2002 (Table 11).
- The HIV incidence rate in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (at 8.5 per 100,000) was twice the established Healthy Border 2010 objective and the rate for the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (at 12.9 per 100,000) was more than twice the objective.

Hepatitis and Tuberculosis

Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for hepatitis and tuberculosis:

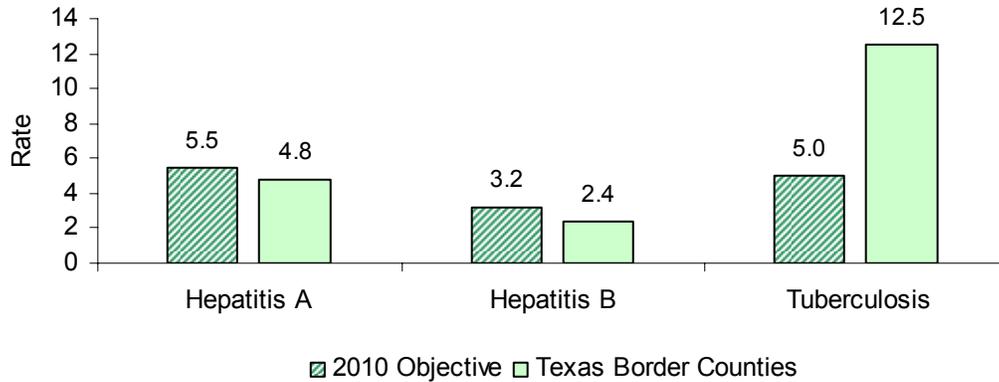
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 5.5 per 100,000 population for hepatitis A*
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 3.2 per 100,000 population for hepatitis B*
- *Reduce the incidence rate to 5.0 per 100,000 population for tuberculosis (TB)*

The TB incidence rate in the Texas Border Counties was 12.5 cases per 100,000 population. This rate was notably higher than the State rate of 7.1 and the Border States rate of 7.8 cases per 100,000 population (Table 12).

In 2002, the Texas Border Counties met the HB 2010 objective for hepatitis A and B. The TB incidence rate, however, was 2.5 times higher than the HB 2010 objective.

¹⁸ U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission (USMBHC). Healthy Border 2010: An Agenda for Improving Health on the United States Mexico Border, 2003.

Healthy Border 2010 Objectives and 2002 Incidence Rates for Selected Infectious Diseases for the Texas Counties Within 62 Miles of the Border



Sources: Immunization Division, Texas Department of Health (2002), and Tuberculosis Elimination Division, Texas 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+ does 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 70 percent (plus or minus 4.1 percent)¹⁹ of Texas children 19 to 35 months of age had coverage for the prescribed vaccination series. Nationally, the NIS estimated that 73 percent (plus or minus 1.0 percent) of children in this age group had received this coverage.

¹⁹ 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 4.1 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.

- In Texas, Non-Hispanic White children had slightly higher rates of coverage for the prescribed vaccination series (74 percent, plus or minus 7.3 percent) than Hispanic/Latino(a) children (68 percent, plus or minus 5.7 percent). Data for other race/ethnic groups were not available (Table 13).

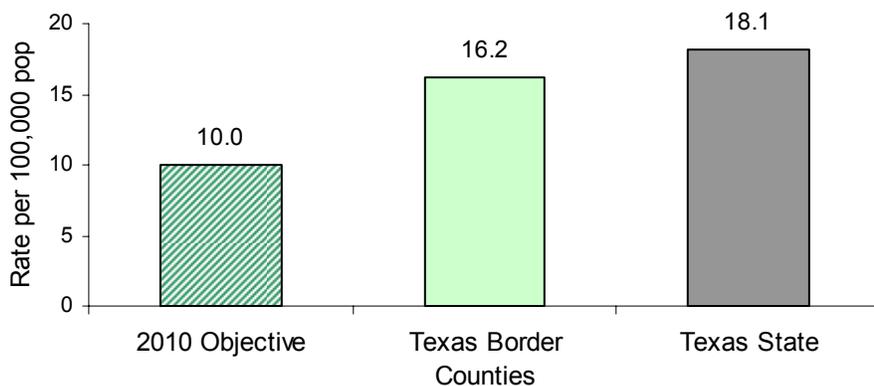
Injury-Related Deaths

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.²⁰ Unintentional injury was the fifth leading cause of death among all persons in Texas²¹, the Border States, and the United States²² in 2002. Most injuries are preventable. Intentional injury is also among the leading causes of death with suicide being eleventh and homicide being the fourteenth in the United States.²² Injuries sustained by violent-intentional or accidental-unintentional means are responsible for more than 146,000 deaths each year nationwide.²³

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



Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

²⁰ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Injury in America. Defining Risk...Increasing Safety*, June 2002.

²¹ Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *10 Leading Causes of Death, Texas, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes*, <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/leadcaus10.html>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

²² 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.

²³ 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.

- The *motor vehicle crash age-adjusted mortality rate* in the Texas Border Counties was 16.2 deaths per 100,000 population and was similar to the Texas rate of 18.1 (Table 14).
- In 2002, lives claimed by *premature deaths due to motor vehicle crashes* resulted in the loss of 511 years of life per 100,000 population in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. The Texas rate of 563 years of life lost per 100,000 population was higher than the Border States and the U.S. rates (436 and 466 years lost per 100,000 population, respectively).
- In 2002, there were a total of 247 deaths among children ages 0 to 4 due to unintentional injuries in Texas.²⁴ Approximately 9.3 percent of these deaths (23 of 247) occurred in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. Hispanic/Latino(a) children accounted for 43 percent of these deaths (105 of 247) statewide.

Mortality rates due to motor vehicle crashes are higher than the HB Objective across Texas, including the Border Counties.

Prenatal Care

Healthy Border 2010 Objective for prenatal care:

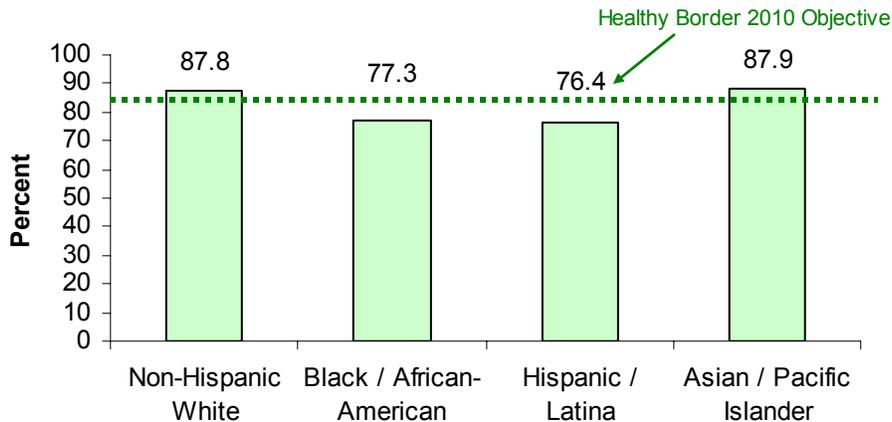
- *Increase the percent of women starting prenatal care in the first trimester to 85 percent*

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.²⁵

²⁴ Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002.

²⁵ U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission (USMBHC). *Healthy Border 2010: An Agenda for Improving Health on the United States Mexico Border*, 2003.

Proportion of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity in Texas State, 2002



Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

- In Texas, 81 percent of women received prenatal care in the first trimester in 2002. The proportion of women receiving prenatal care varied only slightly by geographic area with the Texas Border Counties having the lowest at 75 percent (Table 16).
- Statewide, Non-Hispanic Whites, Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Other races had the highest early prenatal care rates (87 percent or more). Seventy-seven percent of Black/African-American and 76 percent of Hispanic/Latina mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester.
- Blacks/African-Americans and Hispanics/Latinas in Texas fell below the desired goal set out in the Healthy Border 2010 Objective for the proportion of women who should start prenatal care in their first trimester, regardless of geographic area. In the Texas Border Counties, these rates were 77 percent for Blacks/African-Americans and 74 percent for Hispanics/Latinas.

Prenatal Care – Border Teenage Mothers by Race/Ethnicity

Teenage mothers living in the Texas Border Counties (those counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*) fell well below the desired goal established in the Healthy Border 2010 Objectives of 85 percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. In 2002, the proportions of teenage mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester were:

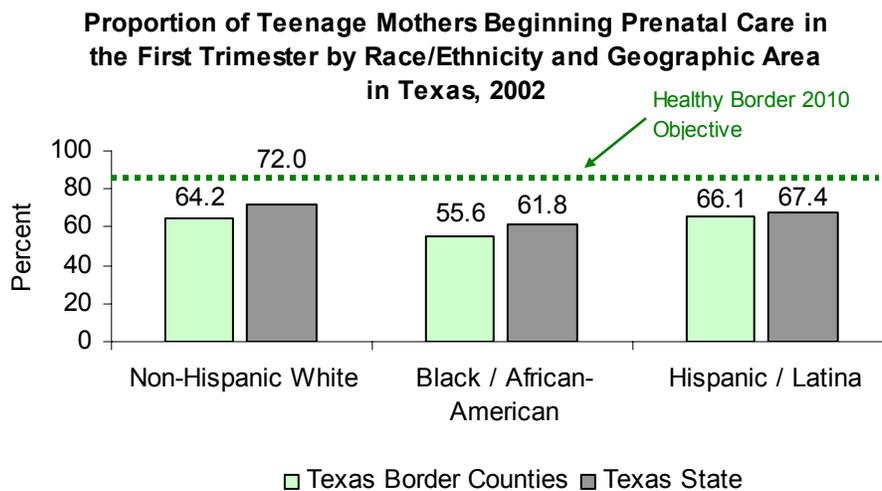
- 64 percent of Non-Hispanic White mothers
- 56 percent of Black/African-American mothers
- 66 percent of Hispanic/Latina mothers

Prenatal Care – Texas State Teenage Mothers by Geographic Distribution

In Texas, the proportion of mothers aged 15 to 17 who received prenatal care in the first trimester varied by geographic area: 66 percent of mothers in counties *more than 300 miles from the Border*, 69 percent of mothers in the counties *between 62 and 300 miles of the Border*, 66 percent of mothers in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, and 70 percent of mothers in the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* (Table 18).

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

A lower proportion of Non-Hispanic White, Black/African-American, and Hispanic/Latina teenage mothers received prenatal care in the counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* than in the State.



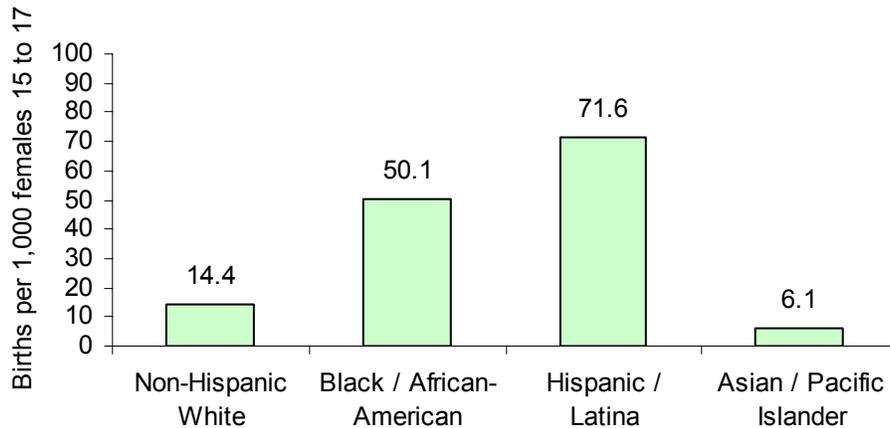
Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

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 the Texas Border Counties was the highest in the State at 56 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17. Statewide, there were 37 births for each 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 2002 (Table 17).

Teenage Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Texas State, 2002



Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

- There was considerable variation in the teenage birth rate by race/ethnicity. The Hispanic/Latina teenage birth rate was 72 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Texas, while the rate in the Texas Border Counties was lower at 65 births per 1,000 teenage women. The teenage birth rate by race/ethnicity in Texas was 14.4 per 1,000 for Non-Hispanic Whites, 50 per 1,000 for Blacks/African-Americans, and 6.1 per 1,000 for Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- Overall, the teenage birth rate in Texas was much higher, regardless of geographic area, than either the Border States or the U.S. at 29 and 18.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17, respectively (Table 17).

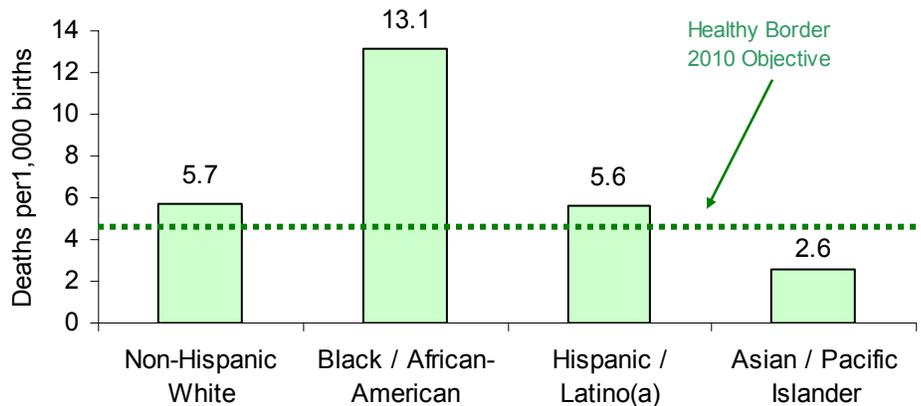
Infant Mortality

Healthy Border 2010 Objective for infant deaths:

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

Table 15 shows that in Texas, the *infant mortality rate* in 2002 was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Texas State, 2002



Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (2002).

- For Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics/Latinos(as), the infant mortality rate was 5.7 and 5.6, respectively.
- The infant mortality rate for Blacks/African-Americans was 13.1 deaths for each 1,000 live births. This reflects an infant mortality rate that was at least 2.3 times greater than occurred in the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino(a) populations.
- The Black/African-American infant mortality rate was consistently more than 2 times that of the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic/Latino(a) populations across the geographic areas in Texas.

In the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, infant mortality rates were higher for all racial/ethnic groups than the Healthy Border 2010 Objective of 4.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

Mental Health

Healthy Border 2010 Objective for mental health:

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

Meeting the 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 at decreasing the burden of mental illness including 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.²⁶

²⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *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.

Hospitalizations for *psychiatric-related conditions* occurred at the rate of 36 per 10,000 population in Texas in 2002 (Table 19).

- At 27 per 10,000 population, the rate for psychiatric related conditions in the Texas Border Counties was lower than in the rest of Texas.
- The rate for hospitalizations for psychiatric related conditions in Texas at 36 per 10,000 population was similar to the Border States rate of 38.

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 potential life of a productive community member. Suicide was the tenth leading cause of death in Texas²⁷ and the eleventh in the U.S.²⁸

- Table 19 shows that the Texas 2002 *age-adjusted suicide mortality rate* was 11.1 deaths per 100,000 population. This was similar to the Border States and the U.S. rates (10.9 per 100,000 each).
- In the Texas Border Counties, the loss due to suicide was lower than in the rest of the State as the age-adjusted suicide rate was 6.5 per 100,000 population and the years of potential life lost rate was 145 years per 100,000 population.
- In Texas, suicide resulted in the loss of 260 years of potential 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.²⁹ The importance of meeting oral health care needs in communities in the Border Counties, 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.³⁰ 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-

²⁷ Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 10 Leading Causes of Death, Texas, 2002, All Races, Both Sexes, <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/leadcaus10.html>, accessed on January 24, 2005.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ *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.

³⁰ 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 birth weight. *Journal of Periodontology*, 1996. 67: 1103-1113.

being.³⁰ 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.³¹ 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.³²

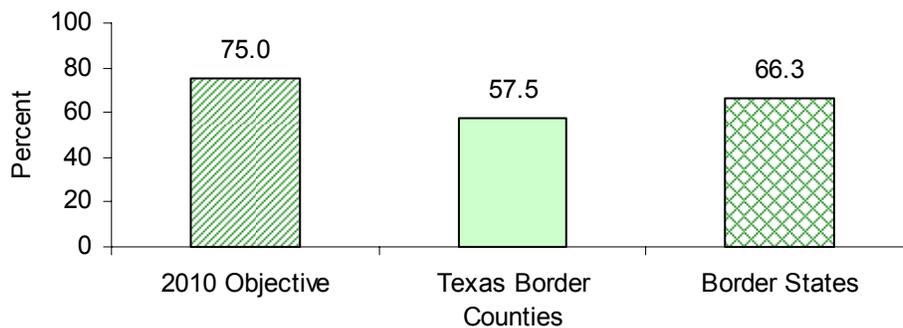
The HB 2010 Objective for oral health includes these essential services:

- 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?”

- Results indicate that, in 2002, Texas residents were well below the HB 2010 goal for oral health (Table 20). Fewer adults (60 percent) had visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year than in other Border States (66 percent) or the U.S. (70 percent).
- Residents of the Texas Border Counties and the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* had lower dental visit rates in the past year for any reason (58 and 57 percent, respectively) than the rest of the State.

**Healthy Border 2010 Objective for Oral Health and 2002
Proportion Using Dental Services in the Last Year in Texas
Counties Within 62 Miles of the Border**



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2002).

³¹ 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.

³² 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.

Asthma

Healthy Border 2010 Objectives for asthma:

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

Of Texas respondents to the BRFSS in 2002, 11.6 percent reported that they had been diagnosed as *ever having asthma* by a health professional (Table 21).

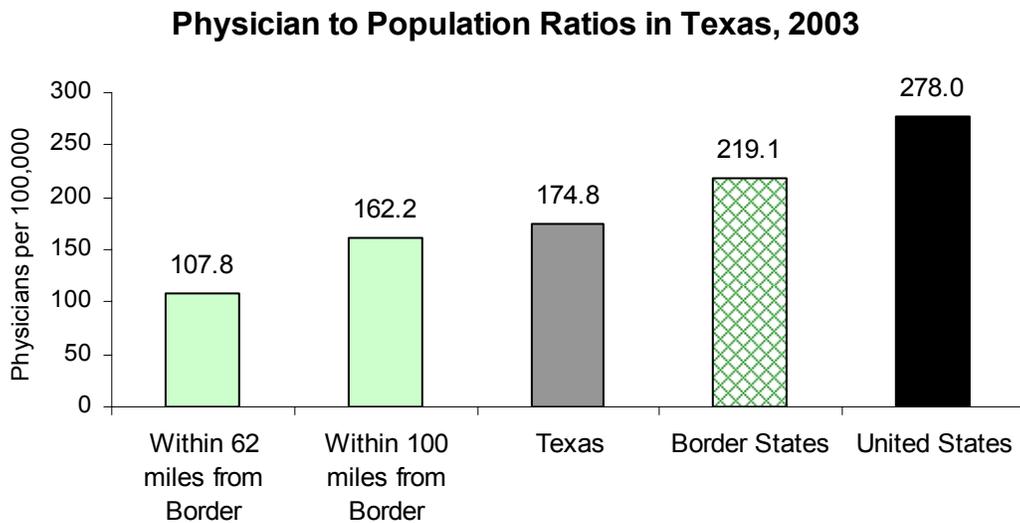
- The asthma rate was 9.3 percent among residents in the Texas Border Counties.
- The highest prevalence of asthma (11.8 percent) was reported in the Texas counties *more than 300 miles from the Border*.
- In 2002, the asthma hospitalization rate in the Texas Border Counties was 12.9 per 10,000 population and hospitalizations for asthma occurred at a rate of 12.4 per 10,000 population. The asthma hospitalization rate (14.3 per 10,000) in the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* was almost 3 times the Healthy Border 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.
- Asthma is a relatively rare cause of death. The age-adjusted mortality rate in the Texas Border Counties was 0.8 deaths per 100,000 population. This was lower than the State, Border States and U.S. rates of 1.3, 1.5 and 1.4, respectively.

Health Professions

Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses

Physicians

In 2003, 38,632 active physicians were licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 175 physicians for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 22).



Sources: 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).

- There were 2,445 physicians in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 108 physicians per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The physician to population ratio in these counties was lower than the State ratio of 175 per 100,000, and much lower than the Border States ratio of 219 and the U.S. ratio of 278 per 100,000. There were 2.5 times as many physicians at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 7,064 physicians in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 162 physicians per 100,000 population. There were 1.7 times as many physicians at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- In the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, there were 2.3 times as many physicians per 100,000 population in the

metropolitan counties³³ than there were in the non-metropolitan counties: 176 and 77 physicians, respectively.

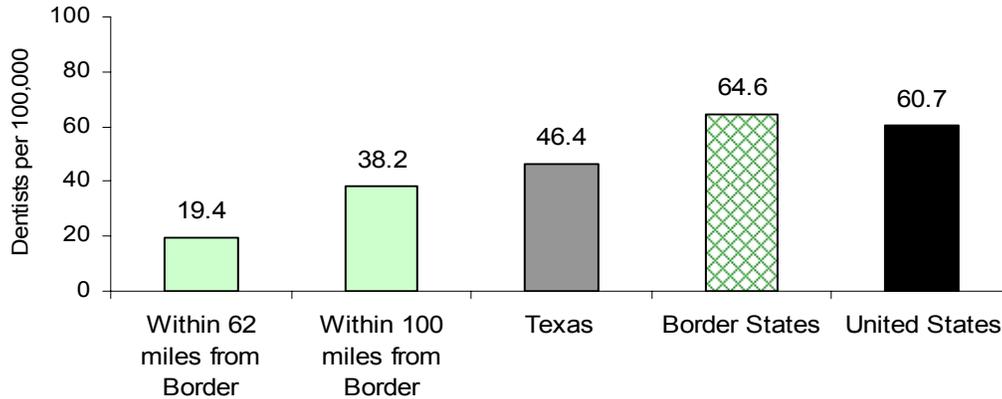
- When only physicians who provided direct patient care were considered, the ratio of physicians to population dropped to 97 per 100,000 population in the Texas Border Counties, 133 per 100,000 in the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, and 150 per 100,000 for the State as a whole (Table 22).
- Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of physicians in Texas who provided direct patient care, regardless of geographic region, with the exception of physicians in the Texas Border Counties where 47 percent of physicians were Hispanic/Latino(a). At the State level, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 70 percent of direct patient care physicians.
- While 31 percent of direct patient care physicians in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were approaching retirement age in 2003 (ages 55 and over), 29 percent of the State's direct patient care physicians were eligible for retirement within the next 10 years (Table 24).
- Over three-fourths of direct patient care physicians in Texas were male, regardless of geographic region (Table 25).
- Of direct patient care physicians, there were 50 per 100,000 population who provided primary care to the population in counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This compared to 61 primary care physicians per 100,000 population who provided primary care in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* and 67 primary care physicians, statewide, in 2003 (Table 27).

³³ Area Resource File (ARF), 2002.

Dentists

There were 10,245 active dentists licensed to practice in Texas in 2003, for a ratio of 46 dentists for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 28).

Dentist to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



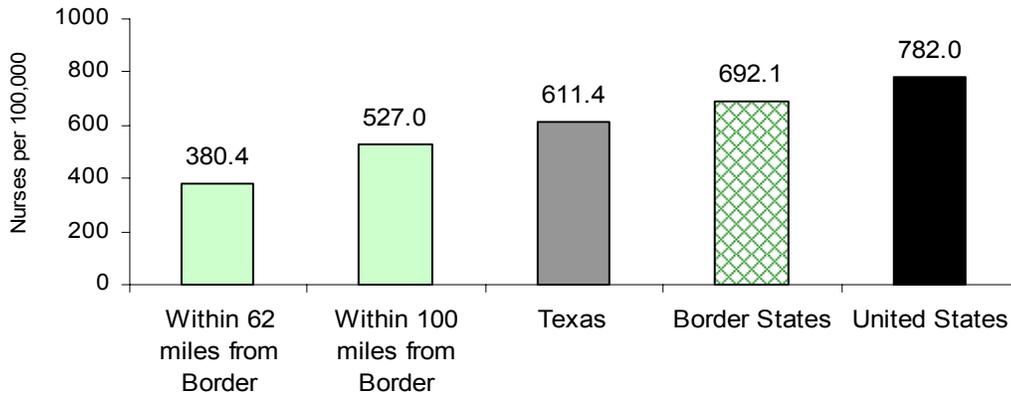
Sources: Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Dental Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources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

- There were 440 dentists in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 19 dentists per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The dentist to population ratio in these counties was lower than the State ratio of 46, and much lower than the Border States and the U.S. ratios of 65 and 61 dentists per 100,000 population, respectively. There were three times as many dentists at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 1,665 dentists in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 38 dentists per 100,000 population. There were 1.6 times as many dentists at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- When only dentists in private practice were considered, the ratio of dentists to population dropped to 17.5 per 100,000 population in the Texas Border Counties, 31 private practice dentists per 100,000 population in Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, and 42 per 100,000 for the State as a whole (Table 31).
- In 2003, over one-fourth of the State's private practice dentists were eligible for retirement within the next 10 years (ages 55 and over), regardless of geographic region (Table 29).
- Over three-fourths of private practice dentists in Texas were male, regardless of geographic region (Table 30).

Registered Nurses

In 2003, there were 135,135 active registered nurses (RNs) licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 611 nurses for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 32).

Registered Nurse to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



Sources: 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).

- There were 8,631 registered nurses in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 380 nurses per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The RN to population ratio in these counties was consistently lower than the State ratio of 611 per 100,000, the Border States ratio of 692 per 100,000, and the U.S. ratio of 782 per 100,000. There were twice the number of RNs at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties in 2003.
- There were 22,949 registered nurses in Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 527 nurses per 100,000 population. There were 1.5 times as many RNs at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- In Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, there were twice the nurses per 100,000 population in the metropolitan counties³⁴ than there were in the non-metropolitan counties: 412 and 208, respectively.
- Registered nurses in the Texas Border Counties were primarily Non-Hispanic White (47 percent), with 39 percent of RNs reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 33). The Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were primarily Non-Hispanic White (61 percent), with 28 percent of RNs reported as Hispanic/Latino(a). Non-Hispanic Whites

³⁴ Area Resource File (ARF), 2002.

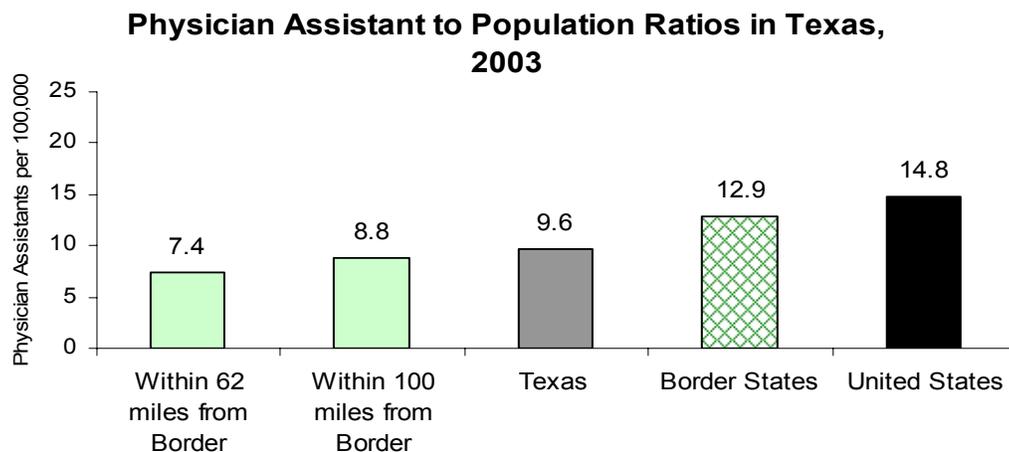
accounted for the majority of RNs in Texas (77 percent) and each of the geographic areas. Nationally, 86 percent of RNs were Non-Hispanic White, while only 2.2 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a).³⁵

- While 15.4 percent of RNs in the Texas Border Counties were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2003, 18.2 percent of RNs in Texas fell into this age group (Table 34). Nationally, it was estimated that 14 percent of RNs were in these age brackets.³³
- In the Texas Border Counties, 16.1 percent of RNs were male, while, statewide, 9.1 percent of RNs were male (Table 35). This compared to 5.9 percent of nurses nationally.³³
- Ninety-two percent of nurses in the Texas Border Counties reported that they worked full-time, while RNs in the counties *within 100 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border* and statewide reported that 89 and 85 percent, respectively, worked full-time (Table 36). This compared to 72 percent of nurses nationally.³³

Non-Physician Clinicians

Physician Assistants

In 2003, there were 2,125 active physician assistants (PAs) licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 9.6 PAs for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 37).



Sources: 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).

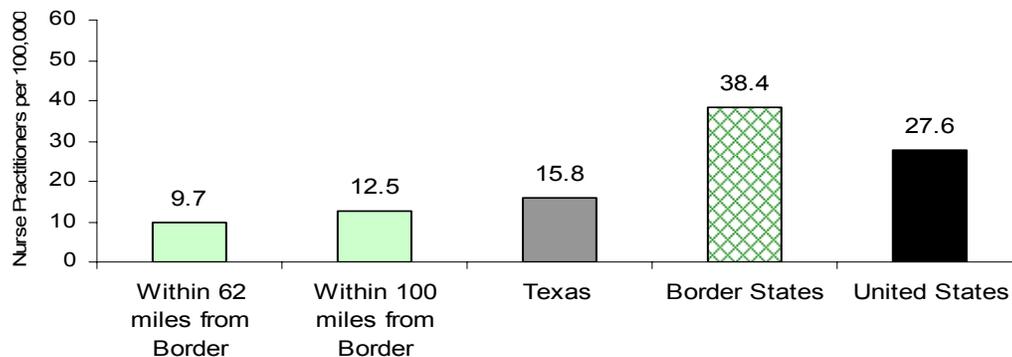
³⁵ National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. United States Health Personnel Factbook, 2003. Table #402 Estimated Supply of Registered Nurses by Geographic Area December 31, 1999. It is estimated that 2,201,813 registered nurses employed in nursing are represented by survey results.

- There were 167 physician assistants per 100,000 population in Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 7.4 PAs per 100,000 population living in the Texas Border Counties. The PA ratio for these counties was lower than the State ratio of 9.6 per 100,000, the Border States ratio of 12.9, and the U.S. ratio of 14.8 PAs per 100,000 population. There were twice as many PAs at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 385 physician assistants in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 8.8 PAs per 100,000 population. There were 1.7 times as many PAs at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- Physician assistants in the Texas Border Counties were primarily Non-Hispanic White (49 percent) and Hispanic/Latino(a) (44 percent). The Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were primarily Non-Hispanic White (61 percent), with 31 percent of PAs reported as Hispanic/Latino(a). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of PAs in Texas (79 percent) and each of its geographic areas (Table 38).
- While 15.6 percent of PAs in the Texas Border Counties were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2003, 11.6 percent of PAs in Texas fell into this age group (Table 39).
- Over half of PAs in the Texas Border Counties were male (59 percent). Statewide, however, 51 percent of the PAs were female (Table 51).

Nurse Practitioners

In 2003, there were 3,492 active nurse practitioners licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 15.8 nurse practitioners for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 41).

Nurse Practitioner to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



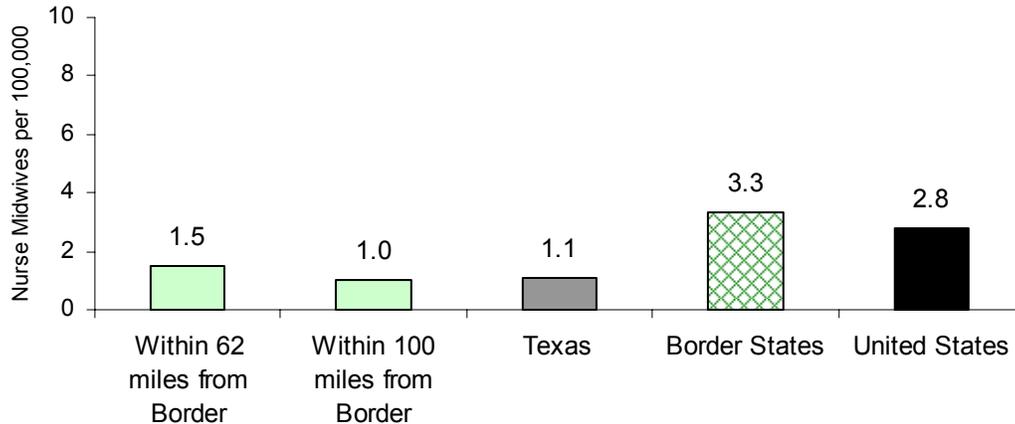
Sources: Border States includes data from Arizona State Board of Nursing (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas Board of Nurse Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services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

- There were 221 nurse practitioners in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 9.7 nurse practitioners per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The nurse practitioner to population ratio was somewhat lower in these counties than the State ratio of 15.8, but much lower than the Border States ratio of 38 per 100,000 and the U.S. ratio of 28 per 100,000. There were 2.8 times as many nurse practitioners at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 545 nurse practitioners in Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 12.5 nurse practitioners per 100,000 population. There were 2.2 times as many nurse practitioners at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- Nurse practitioners in the Texas Border Counties were primarily Non-Hispanic White (55 percent), with 40 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 42). In the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, nurse practitioners were primarily Non-Hispanic White (68 percent), with 26 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of nurse practitioners in Texas (85 percent) and each of its geographic areas.
- Across Texas, in 2003, the highest proportions of nurse practitioners were between the ages of 45 and 54 (Table 43): 40 percent in the Border counties and counties *more than 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 46 percent in the *counties between 62 and 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- In the Texas Border Counties, 13.6 percent of nurse practitioners were male compared to 11.0 in the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, and 7.4 percent statewide (Table 44).

Nurse Midwives

There were 238 active nurse midwives licensed to practice in Texas in 2003, for a ratio of 1.1 nurse midwives for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 46).

Nurse Midwife to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



Sources: 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).

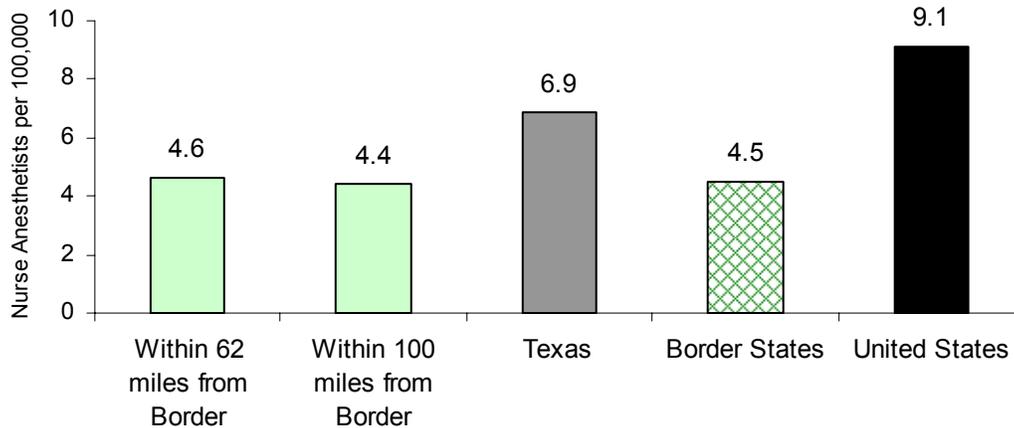
- There were 34 nurse midwives in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 1.5 nurse midwives per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The ratio in the Texas Border Counties was similar to the State ratio (1.1 nurse midwives per 100,000 population). In both cases, the Texas Border Counties and State ratios for nurse midwives in Texas were lower than the Border States ratio of 3.3 and the U.S. ratio of 2.8. There were 1.9 times as many nurse midwives at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 45 nurse midwives in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 1.0 nurse midwife per 100,000 population. There were 2.8 times as many nurses midwives at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- Nurse midwives in the Texas Border Counties were primarily Non-Hispanic White (85 percent), with 8.8 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 47). Nurse midwives in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were primarily Non-Hispanic White (87 percent), with 8.9 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of nurse midwives in Texas (91 percent) and each of its geographic areas.

- While 38 percent of nurse midwives in the Texas Border Counties were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2003, 16.8 percent of the State’s nurse midwives were eligible for retirement within the next 10 years (Table 48).
- In 2003, females accounted for nearly 100 percent of nurse midwives in Texas (Table 49).

Nurse Anesthetists

In 2003, there were 1,515 active nurse anesthetists licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 6.9 nurse anesthetists for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 51).

Nurse Anesthetist to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



Sources: 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).

- There were 105 nurse anesthetists in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 4.6 nurse anesthetists per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. This ratio was lower than the State ratio of 6.9 and the U.S. ratio of 9.1. However, the Texas Border Counties ratio was similar to the Border States ratio of 4.5 nurse anesthetists per 100,000 population. There were twice as many nurse anesthetists at the national level than in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 190 nurse anesthetists in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 4.4 nurse anesthetists per 100,000 population. There were 2.1 times as many nurse anesthetists at the national level than in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- Nurse anesthetists in the Texas Border Counties were primarily Non-Hispanic White (74 percent), with only 13.3 percent of nurse anesthetists

reported as Hispanic/Latino(a) (Table 52). Nurse anesthetists in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border* were primarily Non-Hispanic White (84 percent), with 8.9 percent reported as Hispanic/Latino(a). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of nurse anesthetists in Texas (91 percent) and each of its geographic areas.

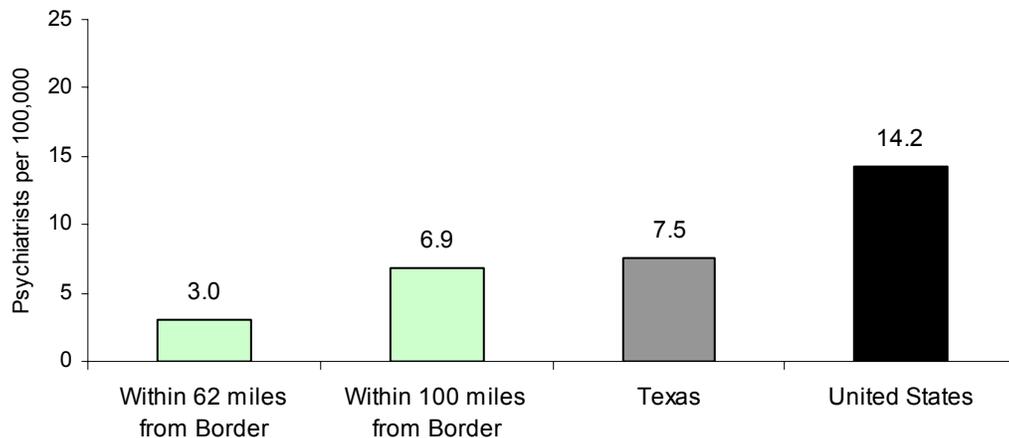
- While 32 percent of nurse anesthetists in the Texas Border Counties were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2003, 27 percent of the State’s nurse anesthetists were eligible for retirement within the next 10 years (Table 53).
- While the majority of nurse anesthetists were male in the Texas Border Counties (58 percent) and the counties *within 100 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border* (53 percent), females accounted for the majority of the workforce in other regions of the State (Table 54).
- Statewide, 94 percent of nurse anesthetists reported that they worked full-time (Table 55) compared to 85 percent of registered nurses in Texas (Table 36).

Mental Health Professionals

Psychiatrists

There were 1,649 active psychiatrists licensed to practice in Texas in 2003,³⁶ for a ratio of 7.5 psychiatrists for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 56).

Psychiatrist to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



Sources: Texas data from Texas State Board of Examiners (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (1999).

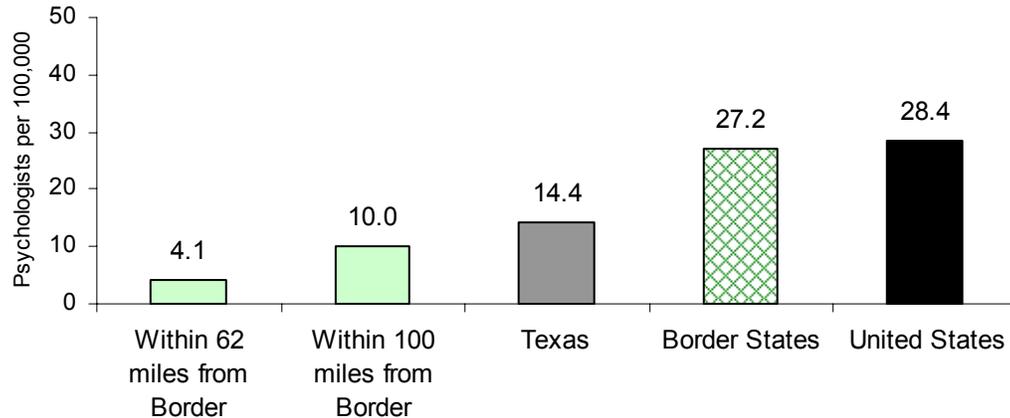
³⁶ Ratios could not be calculated for Border States because specialty data for California were not available.

- There were 68 psychiatrists in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 3.0 psychiatrists per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. This ratio was lower than the State ratio and the U.S. ratio of 7.5 and 14.2 per 100,000 population, respectively. There were 4.7 times as many psychiatrists at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 299 psychiatrists in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 6.9 psychiatrists per 100,000 population. There were 2.1 times as many psychiatrists at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.
- When only psychiatrists who provide direct patient care were considered, the ratio of psychiatrists to population dropped to 2.6 per 100,000 in the Texas Border Counties, 5.2 per 100,000 population in the counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*, and 5.8 per 100,000 for the State as a whole (Table 56).
- Psychiatrists in the Texas Border Counties who provided direct patient care were primarily Hispanic/Latino(a) (67 percent), with 26 percent of psychiatrists reported as Non-Hispanic White (Table 57). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the majority of psychiatrists in Texas (70 percent), with the exception of the Texas Border Counties.
- While 43 percent of psychiatrists in the Texas Border Counties were approaching retirement age (ages 55 and over) in 2003, 41 percent of the State's psychiatrists were eligible for retirement within the next 10 years (Table 58).
- Males dominated this segment of the physician workforce in the Texas Border Counties and the State with 86 and 70 percent of the psychiatrist workforce, respectively (Table 59).
- Seventy-five percent of psychiatrists in Texas who provided direct patient care reported working 40 or more hours per week (Table 60) compared to 86 percent of physicians statewide that worked 40 or more hours per week (Table 26).

Psychologists

In 2003, there were 3,173 active psychologists licensed to practice in Texas, for a ratio of 14.4 psychologists for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 61).

Psychologist to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



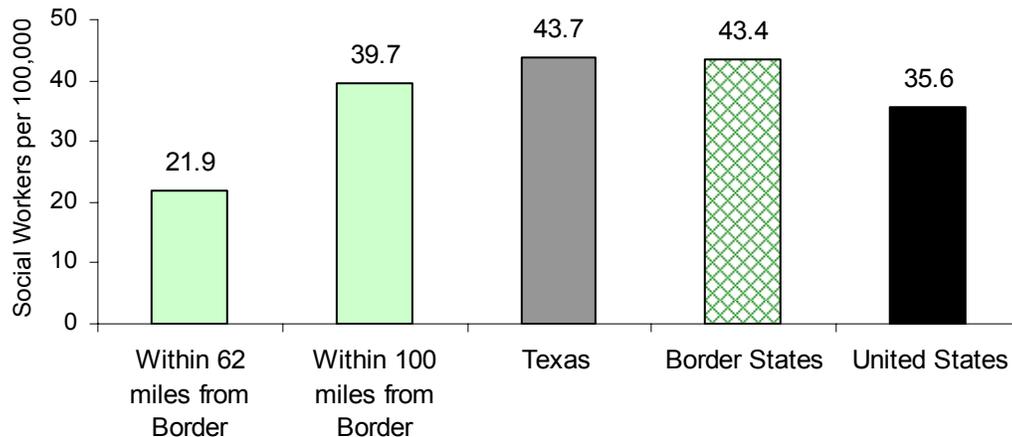
Sources: Border States includes data from Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners (2004), California Department of Consumer Affairs (2004), New Mexico Health Policy Commission (2003), and Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists (2003); U.S. from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health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

- There were 92 psychologists in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 4.1 psychologists per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. The psychologist to population ratio for these counties was lower than the State ratio of 14.4, the Border States ratio of 27, and the U.S. ratio of 28. There were seven times as many psychologists at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 437 psychologists in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 10.0 psychologists per 100,000 population. There were three times as many psychologists at the national level than there were in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*.

Social Workers

There were 9,666 active social workers licensed to practice in Texas in 2003, for a ratio of 44 social workers for every 100,000 Texas residents (Table 62).

Social Worker to Population Ratios in Texas, 2003



Sources: 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).

- There were 496 social workers in the Texas counties *within 62 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 22 social workers per 100,000 population for residents living in the Texas Border Counties. This ratio was lower than the State (44 per 100,000), Border States (43 per 100,000), and U.S. ratios (36 per 100,000). There were 1.6 times as many social workers at the national level than there were in the Texas Border Counties.
- There were 1,729 social workers in the Texas counties *within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This was 40 social workers per 100,000 population.
- There was some variation in social worker to population ratios across Texas' geographic regions with ratios of 53 per 100,000 in the *counties between 62 and 300 miles of the Border*, and 33 per 100,000 in the *counties more than 300 miles from the Border*.

Health Infrastructure

In Texas, there were twice as many certified nursing home beds per 10,000 population available in the counties *more than 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border* than there were in the Texas Border Counties. There were 62 certified nursing home beds available for counties *more than 300 miles from the U.S.-Mexico Border*, 37 certified nursing home beds per 10,000 population in counties

within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico Border, and 28 certified nursing home beds in the Texas Border Counties (Table 63).

Statewide, there were 35 licensed hospital beds per 10,000 population in 2004 (Table 64). The Texas Border Counties had fewer hospital beds than other areas of the State with 27 beds per 10,000 population.

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.³⁷

In May 1999, the 76th Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1864 which directed the Texas Department of Health (TDH), now the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), to establish a committee to study the feasibility of voluntary training and certification of *promotores* or community health workers (CHWs). As a result, the 15 member Promotora Program Development Committee (PPDC) was formed. During the first year of its existence, the PPDC reviewed the curricula and certification guidelines from existing programs, held public hearings across the State, “exchanged dialogues” with CHWs and their employers, and exchanged information with CHW program representatives from across the Nation. The efforts culminated in the adoption, by the Texas Board of Health, of the Rules Regarding Training and Certification of Promotores(as) or Community Health Workers which serves as the model for the training and certification program managed by the DSHS.³⁸

Two additional bills were passed in May 2001 during the 77th Texas Legislature: Senate Bills 1051 and 751. Both bills mandate certification for compensation and became effective on September 1, 2001.³⁹ Senate Bill 1051, regarding the training and certification of *promotores* or CHWs, required TDH, now DSHS, to develop and implement a *promotoras*/CHW training and certification program which would ensure that CHWs who receive compensation for their services meet minimum standards and guidelines. While the program is voluntary for *promotoras* who are not paid for their services, it is mandatory for those who are compensated.

Senate Bill 751, relating to providing the services of *promotoras* for outreach and education programs for recipients of medical assistance, states that the Texas Health and Human Services Commission require health and human services agencies to use certified *promotoras*/CHWs to the extent possible for citizens receiving medical assistance.³⁷ In 2003, there were 224 certified CHWs in

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ Texas Department of State Health Services, *On the Front Lines of Public Health: A Look at Certification for Promotores(as)*. Texas Department of State Health Services, Austin, TX.

³⁹ Texas Department of State Health Services, *Legislative Mandates Promotor(a) or Community Health Worker Training and Certification*. Texas Department of State Health Services, Public Health Promotions Program, Austin, TX.

Texas.⁴⁰ As of September 2005, there were 520 certified CHWs in Texas. Of these, about 75 percent resided in five counties, four of which are located adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico Border: El Paso (88), Cameron (46), Hidalgo (66), Harris (85), and Webb (45) Counties. Outside of certified CHWs, it is not known how many CHWs or promotores(as) are currently working in Texas. 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) indicated 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. Texas is the first of these States where an in-depth investigation of the CHW workforce will be included for the overall study.

⁴⁰ Texas Department of State Health Services, Public Health Promotion. Promotores(as) (Community Health Workers) by County of Residence - September, 2005. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Health Professions Resource Center, October 21, 2005.

Population and Health Profiles Tables

Table 1
Population in Texas Border Regions, 2000⁴¹

Geographic Area	Counties	Population	Percent
Texas	254	20,851,820	100.0
Texas Border Regions			
More than 300 miles from Border	83	6,171,006	29.6
62-300 miles	139	12,555,350	60.2
Within 62 miles	32	2,125,464	10.2
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	43	4,126,060	19.8

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) – Sample Data.

Table 2
Estimate of 2003 Population by Race/Ethnicity⁴²

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) ^Φ	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Total Population							
United States	69.1	12.0	12.5	3.7	0.7	1.9	100.0
Border States	50.1	7.5	31.9	7.1	1.0	2.3	100.0
Texas	52.5	11.2	31.9	2.7	0.3	1.3	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	63.3	14.5	17.7	2.7	0.5	1.4	29.4
62-300 miles	53.9	11.3	30.0	3.1	0.3	1.5	60.3
Within 62 miles	13.6	1.2	84.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	10.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	25.2	3.3	69.4	1.0	0.2	0.9	19.7
Population							
United States	201,002,880	34,831,660	36,413,990	10,757,840	2,160,970	5,642,440	290,809,780
Border States	32,581,700	4,909,550	20,769,230	4,593,800	678,330	1,525,780	65,058,390
Texas	11,621,190	2,469,850	7,058,170	601,680	76,210	291,410	22,118,510
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	4,117,660	941,780	1,153,190	177,810	29,280	88,090	6,507,810
62-300 miles	7,193,740	1,501,450	3,994,880	490,470	43,210	194,570	13,337,320
Within 62 miles	309,790	26,620	1,910,100	14,400	3,720	8,750	2,273,380
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,100,530	144,040	3,030,600	43,110	9,030	37,250	4,364,560

Φ Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, 5.4% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) are Black/African-American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian 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.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴² Source: U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates.

Table 3
Estimate of 2003 Population by Age⁴³

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							
United States	35.3	14.1	16.3	13.4	8.6	12.4	100.0
Border States	37.7	15.0	16.4	12.6	7.7	10.6	100.0
Texas	38.7	15.0	16.4	12.5	7.6	9.8	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	37.0	15.4	16.8	12.6	8.0	10.3	29.4
62-300 miles	38.5	15.0	16.6	12.8	7.5	9.6	60.3
Within 62 miles	44.3	14.3	13.9	10.6	6.8	10.1	10.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Population							
United States	102,519,790	40,897,610	47,436,820	38,832,180	24,977,550	36,145,830	290,809,780
Border States	24,496,680	9,772,120	10,678,680	8,208,470	5,025,510	6,876,930	65,058,390
Texas	8,554,250	3,328,780	3,621,270	2,762,130	1,677,890	2,174,190	22,118,510
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	2,408,450	1,000,350	1,091,250	819,870	518,270	669,620	6,507,810
62-300 miles	5,137,610	2,003,450	2,214,560	1,701,920	1,004,800	1,274,980	13,337,320
Within 62 miles	1,008,190	324,980	315,460	240,340	154,820	229,590	2,273,380
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>1,819,880</i>	<i>621,060</i>	<i>646,630</i>	<i>500,150</i>	<i>317,300</i>	<i>459,540</i>	<i>4,364,560</i>

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates.

Table 4
Poverty Level, 2000⁴⁴

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						
United States	12.4	8.6	6.2	2.5	70.4	100.0
Border States	14.7	10.2	6.8	2.6	65.7	100.0
Texas	15.4	10.6	7.2	2.8	64.0	100.0
Texas Border Region						
More than 300 miles from Border	12.9	9.7	6.9	2.7	67.8	29.5
62-300 miles	13.9	10.0	7.0	2.7	66.3	60.2
Within 62 miles	30.6	16.6	9.1	3.2	40.4	10.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>19.9</i>
Population						
United States	33,899,812	23,420,337	16,977,258	6,897,202	192,687,623	273,882,232
Border States	8,851,341	6,142,023	4,095,365	1,567,304	39,536,456	60,192,489
Texas	3,117,609	2,153,074	1,460,130	563,515	12,992,972	20,287,300
Texas Border Region						
More than 300 miles from Border	773,185	577,565	414,418	161,020	4,049,394	5,975,582
62-300 miles	1,704,807	1,228,227	855,019	335,516	8,100,971	12,224,540
Within 62 miles	639,617	347,282	190,693	66,979	842,607	2,087,178
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>964,695</i>	<i>572,511</i>	<i>339,585</i>	<i>128,631</i>	<i>2,033,942</i>	<i>4,039,364</i>

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴⁴ 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 ⁴⁵
	Percent of Population
United States	15.2
Border States	19.4
Texas	27.8
Texas Border Region	
More than 300 miles from Border	27.0
62-300 miles	24.4
Within 62 miles	41.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>34.7</i>
	Sample Size
United States	247,303
Border States	24,305
Texas	6,090
Texas Border Region	
More than 300 miles from Border	901
62-300 miles	2,488
Within 62 miles	390
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>809</i>

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴⁵ 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, 2000⁴⁶

Geographic Area	Less than 9	9 to 12 (no diploma)	High School	Some College	Associate Degree	College Degree	Total
Percent of Total Population							
United States	7.5	12.1	28.6	21.0	6.3	24.4	100.0
Border States	11.1	12.1	22.2	23.0	6.4	25.1	100.0
Texas	11.5	12.9	24.8	22.4	5.2	23.2	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	9.0	13.3	26.1	22.7	5.3	23.6	30.4
62-300 miles	10.1	12.4	24.7	22.9	5.4	24.5	60.3
Within 62 miles	28.3	15.0	21.3	17.5	4.0	14.0	9.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	19.9	13.7	23.3	20.7	4.9	17.5	18.8
Population							
United States	13,755,477	21,960,148	52,168,981	38,351,595	11,512,833	44,462,605	182,211,639
Border States	4,271,425	4,645,407	8,558,845	8,857,227	2,473,254	9,674,620	38,480,778
Texas	1,465,420	1,649,141	3,176,743	2,858,802	668,494	2,972,293	12,790,893
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	351,605	515,891	1,016,262	881,026	205,997	916,697	3,887,478
62-300 miles	779,122	955,688	1,908,089	1,770,415	415,154	1,890,306	7,718,774
Within 62 miles	334,693	177,562	252,392	207,361	47,343	165,290	1,184,641
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	479,428	329,248	562,230	498,335	117,465	421,977	2,408,683

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴⁶ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000. Figures reported here reflect the highest level of education attained by adults ages 25 and over. Data for 2000 were 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 ⁴⁷ Rate	2001 Incidence Rate
		Per 100,000			Per 100,000	
United States⁴⁸	14.5	86.2[£]	NA[§]	2.7	34.0[£]	NA[§]
Border States	13.3	71.8	NA[§]	2.6	31.9	4.5^Ω
Texas⁴⁹	13.8	74.4	52.9	3.2	39.7	10.0
Texas Border Region						
More than 300 miles from Border	13.7	75.3	54.4	3.4	49.5	9.1
62-300 miles	14.4	75.7	54.7	2.9	35.3	10.0
Within 62 miles	11.0	63.9	37.5	4.3	38.3	12.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>
		Number of Cases				
United States	41,883	17,520[£]	NA[§]	3,952	2,609[£]	NA[§]
Border States	7,555	3,424	NA[§]	827	572	2,804^Ω
Texas	2,528	1,201	11,280	329	228	1,072
Texas Border Region						
More than 300 miles from Border	767	364	3,435	105	77	289
62-300 miles	1,565	735	7,030	181	127	644
Within 62 miles	196	102	815	43	24	139
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>1,934</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>248</i>

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

[§] Rate or number of cases not available for 2001.

^Ω New Mexico rate is based on average number of cases for a five-year period.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁴⁷ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁴⁸ 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 <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortlCD10J.html>, accessed on September 9, 2004, for YPLL rates.

⁴⁹ Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates, and Texas Cancer Registry, Texas Department of Health, 2001, for incidence rates. Breast cancer mortality and YPLL rates include all deaths and total population; female population used to calculate mortality and YPLL for cervical cancer; both mortality rates were adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population. Incidence rates reflect malignant neoplasm of the breast and cervix uteri and were for the most current years of data available; breast cancer incidence reflects males and females.

Table 8
Diabetes Mellitus Measures, 2002

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate ⁵⁰	Ever Had Diabetes ⁵¹
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Percent
United States⁵²	20.1	25.4	79.3[£]	7.1
Border States	14.5	25.7	72.8	7.3
Texas⁵³	16.5	32.2	92.3	7.1
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	16.8	29.8	100.9	7.6
62-300 miles	15.5	32.1	90.3	5.7
Within 62 miles	21.1	40.3	79.7	5.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	19.7	41.7	96.6	6.8
		Number of Cases		Sample Size
United States	NA[§]	73,249	17,664[£]	245,063
Border States	92,664	14,228	3,849	24,018
Texas	35,743	5,648	1,647	6,023
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	10,744	1,613	484	893
62-300 miles	20,325	3,333	985	2,451
Within 62 miles	4,674	703	178	391
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	8,415	1,479	375	803

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

[§] Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁵⁰ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² Source: 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.

⁵³ Source: Hospital Discharge Data Public Use Data File, Texas Health Care Information Council, 2002, and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for 2 cases in Texas.

Table 9
Proportion Overweight and Obese, 2002

Geographic Area	Body Mass Index Category ⁵⁴		
	Overweight Only	Obese Only	Overweight & Obese
Percent of Population			
United States	36.9	21.9	58.8
Border States	37.4	20.9	58.3
Texas	37.3	25.5	62.8
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	38.1	24.7	62.8
62-300 miles	37.8	24.4	62.2
Within 62 miles	42.6	24.4	67.0
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	38.5	27.7	66.2
Sample Size			
United States			236,287
Border States			23,243
Texas			5,734
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border			846
62-300 miles			2,360
Within 62 miles			366
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>			771

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁵⁴ 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
Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths, 2002

Geographic Area	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate ⁵⁵
	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
United States⁵⁶	56.2	96.7[£]
Border States	57.9	81.0
Texas⁵⁷	63.5	90.6
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	65.8	99.4
62-300 miles	65.5	85.8
Within 62 miles	44.8	93.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	52.9	92.6
	Number of Cases	
United States	162,672	19,048[£]
Border States	31,226	3,897
Texas	10,532	1,467
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	3,402	477
62-300 miles	6,376	851
Within 62 miles	754	139
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,810	284

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁵⁵ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁵⁶ 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 rates. <http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/ypll10.html>, accessed on August 30, 2004.

⁵⁷ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for two cases in Texas.

Table 11
HIV / AIDS, 2002

Geographic Area	AIDS	HIV
Incidence Rate Per 100,000		
United States⁵⁸	14.8	NA[§]
Border States^Ω	11.5	15.5
Texas⁵⁹	13.1	20.4
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	14.3	26.7
62-300 miles	13.1	19.3
Within 62 miles	9.1	8.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	9.8	12.9
Number of Cases		
United States	42,651	NA[§]
Border States^Ω	7,358	9,887
Texas	2,835	4,432
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	914	1,711
62-300 miles	1,720	2,533
Within 62 miles	201	188
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	420	550

[§] Counts not available for 2002; number of HIV cases only available for 36 States.

^Ω Arizona rate based on average number of cases for a 5-year period, while New Mexico rate based on average number of cases for a 3-year period.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Source: Bureau of HIV and STD Prevention, Texas Department of Health, 2002. HIV/STD Annual Report 2002. Counts exclude cases diagnosed in the Texas State prison system (121 AIDS and 299 HIV).

Table 12
Selected Infectious Diseases, 2002

Geographic Area	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Tuberculosis
Incidence Rate Per 100,000			
United States⁶⁰	3.1	2.8	5.2
Border States	4.3	3.3	7.8
Texas⁶¹	4.4	5.1	7.1
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	4.1	5.6	6.0
62-300 miles	4.5	5.3	6.6
Within 62 miles	4.8	2.4	12.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	3.5	3.9	8.8
Number of Cases			
United States	8,795	8,064	15,075
Border States	2,747	2,122	5,021
Texas	960	1,110	1,532
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	265	361	387
62-300 miles	588	695	868
Within 62 miles	107	54	277
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	150	167	378

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ Sources: Immunization Division, Texas Department of Health, 2002; reflects only acute hepatitis cases, and Tuberculosis Elimination Division, Texas Department of Health, 2002. Tuberculosis Cases for Texas Counties, 1996-2003.

Table 13
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§⁶²

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
United States	72.5 ±1.0	73.9 ±1.2	68.4 ±3.3	71.3 ±2.2	69.1 ±8.1	76.0 ±5.5	NA	74.3 ±5.0
Border States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	69.8 ±4.1	74.2 ±7.3	NA	67.5 ±5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
TX Border Regions*								
More than 300 miles from Border	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
62-300 miles	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Within 62 miles	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

* 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 were not available at the county-level. Therefore, coverage rates for Border regions could not be provided.

National coverage estimates are more precise than State estimates.

⁶² 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, accessed on August 25, 2004.

Table 14
Motor Vehicle Deaths, 2002

Geographic Area	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate ⁶³
	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
United States⁶⁴	15.7	465.6[£]
Border States	14.6	436.4
Texas⁶⁵	18.1	562.7
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	20.1	608.4
62-300 miles	17.4	549.2
Within 62 miles	17.0	511.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	16.2	511.9
	Number of Cases	
United States	45,380	36,410[£]
Border States	9,238	7,886
Texas	3,890	3,374
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	1,274	1,093
62-300 miles	2,259	1,978
Within 62 miles	357	303
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	675	580

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁶³ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁶⁴ Source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 53, No. 5, October 12, 2004, for mortality rate, 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.

⁶⁵ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for 7 cases in Texas.

Table 15
Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity, 2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [¶]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births							
United States⁶⁶	5.9	14.3	5.6	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	7.0
Border States	5.4	12.9	5.5	3.4	7.1	8.7	5.9
Texas⁶⁷	5.7	13.1	5.6	2.6	‡	‡	6.4
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	6.0	13.6	6.0	2.2	‡	‡	7.0
62-300 miles	5.4	12.9	6.3	2.9	‡	‡	6.6
Within 62 miles	8.4	†	4.0	‡	‡	‡	4.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Number of Infant Deaths							
United States	13,492	8,446	4,928	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	27,977
Border States	1,894	957	2,700	261	79	63	5,954
Texas	784	545	1,003	33	0	0	2,365
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	297	213	201	9	0	0	720
62-300 miles	462	329	612	24	0	0	1,427
Within 62 miles	25	-	190	0	0	0	218
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>460</i>

Did not respond in Texas - four

[¶] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, 1.9% of Hispanic/Latino(a) infant deaths were of races other than White.

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

[§] Counts not available for 2002.

[‡] Rates cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

[†] Rates based on small cell sizes are unreliable.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁶⁶ 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.

⁶⁷ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002.

Table 16
Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity,
2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [¶]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
United States⁶⁸	88.6	75.2	76.7	84.8	69.8	NA[§]	83.7
Border States	88.2	78.6	78.6	86.6	64.7	84.0	82.4
Texas⁶⁹	87.8	77.3	76.4	87.9	100.0	87.0	81.2
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	85.6	73.8	74.8	85.0	†	84.8	80.3
62-300 miles	89.3	79.4	78.1	89.6	†	85.7	83.1
Within 62 miles	82.0	77.4	74.2	80.5	‡	92.0	74.7
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	89.8	83.2	77.9	87.7	†	93.5	79.8
Number Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
United States	2,006,365	423,012	657,240	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	3,301,186
Border States	306,594	58,502	387,515	66,873	7,199	6,083	832,766
Texas	121,234	32,089	136,440	11,222	5	87	301,077
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	42,605	11,581	25,186	3,557	-	28	82,959
62-300 miles	76,201	20,268	76,183	7,479	-	36	180,170
Within 62 miles	2,428	240	35,071	186	0	23	37,948
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	11,031	1,698	54,311	683	-	29	67,753

Did not respond in Texas - 1,020

[¶] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, less than 1% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

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

[§] Counts not available for 2002.

† Rates based on small cell sizes are unreliable.

‡ Rates cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002.

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

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [Ⓟ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Birth Rates							
United States⁷⁰	13.1	41.0	50.7	9.0	30.7	NA[§]	18.2
Border States	10.0	39.4	60.5	7.1	39.8	8.6	28.8
Texas⁷¹	14.4	50.1	71.6	6.1	‡	†	36.8
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	16.9	58.0	81.0	7.1	‡	†	33.7
62-300 miles	13.3	46.0	72.9	5.9	‡	‡	34.5
Within 62 miles	10.0	13.0	64.5	†	‡	‡	55.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>48.9</i>
Number of Births to Teenage Mothers							
United States	49,756	37,017	46,740	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	138,731
Border States	7,020	4,202	28,004	667	649	281	40,823
Texas	3,784	2,776	12,023	81	0	-	18,666
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	1,510	1,198	2,028	26	0	-	4,764
62-300 miles	2,193	1,569	6,719	54	0	0	10,535
Within 62 miles	81	9	3,276	-	0	0	3,367
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>4,975</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,381</i>

Did not respond in Texas - 56

[Ⓟ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, less than 1% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

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

[§] Counts not available for 2002.

[‡] Rates cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

[†] Rates based on small cell sizes are unreliable.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁷⁰ 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.

⁷¹ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002.

Table 18
Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester by Race/Ethnicity for
Teenage Mothers, 2002

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [¶]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent Teenage Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
United States⁷²	70.1	57.2	62.2	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	63.3
Border States	69.3	63.1	67.1	49.9	51.3	62.3	66.5
Texas⁷³	72.0	61.8	67.4	49.4	‡	†	67.5
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	72.0	59.6	65.6	30.8	‡	†	65.9
62-300 miles	72.4	63.5	68.7	59.3	‡	‡	68.6
Within 62 miles	64.2	55.6	66.1	‡	‡	‡	66.0
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>†</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>‡</i>	<i>70.2</i>
Number of Teenage Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester							
United States	34,890	21,190	29,051	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	87,876
Border States	4,862	2,651	18,779	333	333	175	27,133
Texas	2,726	1,715	8,109	40	0	-	12,591
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	1,087	714	1,330	8	0	-	3,140
62-300 miles	1,587	996	4,615	32	0	0	7,230
Within 62 miles	52	5	2,164	0	0	0	2,221
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>3,482</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,780</i>

Did not respond in Texas - 34

[¶] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, less than 1% of Hispanics/Latinos(as) were of races other than White.

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

[§] Not available in 2002.

‡ Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

† Rates based on small cell sizes are unreliable.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁷² 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.

⁷³ Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002.

Table 19
Mental Health Measures, 2002

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate [‡]	Suicide – Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	Suicide YPLL Rate ⁷⁴
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000
United States⁷⁵	85.8	10.9	261.6[£]
Border States	37.9^Ω	10.9	237.0
Texas⁷⁶	36.3	11.1	259.6
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	37.0	12.0	277.1
62-300 miles	37.4	11.3	270.4
Within 62 miles	27.2	6.5	145.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	43.7	8.5	201.0
	Number of Cases		
United States	NA[§]	31,655	25,214[£]
Border States	235,577^Ω	6,730	5,501
Texas	78,812	2,299	1,953
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	23,759	748	639
62-300 miles	49,020	1,422	1,209
Within 62 miles	6,033	129	105
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	18,689	339	276

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

^Ω Rate for the Border States based on Arizona, California, and Texas; hospitalizations for New Mexico not based on primary diagnosis.

[§] Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

[‡] 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.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁷⁴ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁷⁵ 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.

⁷⁶ Source: Hospital Discharge Data Public Use Data File, Texas Health Care Information Council, 2002, and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL rates. Age at death not reported for 5 cases in Texas.

Table 20
Oral Health, 2002

Geographic Area	Dental Visit in Past Year ⁷⁷
Percent of Population	
United States	69.5
Border States	66.3
Texas	60.0
Texas Border Region	
More than 300 miles from Border	62.7
62-300 miles	63.2
Within 62 miles	57.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>57.1</i>
Survey Size	
United States	243,595
Border States	24,257
Texas	6,068
Texas Border Region	
More than 300 miles from Border	900
62-300 miles	2,483
Within 62 miles	390
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>807</i>

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁷⁷ 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 21
Asthma, 2002

Geographic Area	Hospital Discharge Rate	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	YPLL Rate ⁷⁸	Ever Had Asthma ⁷⁹
	Per 10,000	Per 100,000	Per 100,000	Percent
United States⁸⁰	16.8	1.4	17.8[£]	11.9
Border States	11.1	1.5	15.4	12.0
Texas⁸¹	12.4	1.3	15.3	11.6
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	13.0	1.4	18.0	11.8
62-300 miles	12.0	1.4	15.7	11.6
Within 62 miles	12.9	0.8	4.9	9.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>10.9</i>
		Number of Cases		Survey Size
United States	NA[§]	4,261	2,124[£]	247,646
Border States	71,160	852	415	24,341
Texas	26,942	250	131	6,105
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	8,357	83	49	900
62-300 miles	15,731	153	75	2,493
Within 62 miles	2,854	14	7	394
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>6,106</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>813</i>

[£] Years of potential life lost (YPLL) rate is for 2001, the most recent year of data available.

[§] Number of hospitalizations not reported, only rates of discharge.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁷⁸ Years of potential life lost (YPLL) calculated for persons who died before age 65.

⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁰ 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.

⁸¹ Source: Hospital Discharge Data Public Use Data File, Texas Health Care Information Council, 2002, and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2002, for mortality and YPLL.

Tables for Profiles of Physicians, Dentists, and Registered Nurses

Table 22
Physician to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Direct Care	PHS	VA	Other**	Total
Physician to Population Ratios					
United States⁸²	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	278.0[£]
Border States	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	219.1
Texas⁸³	150.4	1.0	2.2	21.2	174.8
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	156.9	0.9	1.9	17.4	177.1
62-300 miles	156.4	1.0	2.5	25.1	185.0
Within 62 miles	96.6	1.1	1.2	8.9	107.8
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	133.2	1.2	2.5	25.3	162.2
Number of Physicians					
United States	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	782,235[£]
Border States	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	NA[§]	143,792
Texas	33,243	218	487	4,684	38,632
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	10,212	57	125	1,130	11,524
62-300 miles	20,840	137	335	3,351	24,663
Within 62 miles	2,191	24	27	203	2,445
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	5,800	51	110	1,103	7,064

[§] Not available.

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

** Includes physicians who do not provide direct patient care as well as those providing services in a military setting.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

- There are 382 active physicians providing direct patient care in a military setting.

⁸² 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.

⁸³ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 23
Physicians by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [Ⓞ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Physicians							
Texas⁸⁴	69.7	3.9	11.1	15.1	0.2	-	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	76.0	4.3	5.1	14.4	0.2	-	30.7
62-300 miles	70.2	3.8	10.2	15.5	0.2	-	62.7
Within 62 miles	35.1	3.1	47.0	14.7	0.1	-	6.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	53.5	2.6	33.0	10.6	0.2	-	17.4
Number of Physicians							
Texas	22,660	1,269	3,594	4,923	67	0	32,513
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	7,584	431	505	1,437	24	0	9,981
62-300 miles	14,326	772	2,085	3,171	40	0	20,394
Within 62 miles	750	66	1,004	315	3	0	2,138
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	3,034	150	1,868	603	13	0	5,668

Did not respond in Texas - 730

[Ⓞ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Race/ethnicity for active, direct patient care 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/ethnic group could not be calculated.

⁸⁴ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs who provide direct patient care and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 24
Physicians by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Physicians							
Texas⁸⁵	-	8.7	30.9	31.8	19.2	9.4	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	-	9.6	31.4	31.9	18.3	8.7	30.7
62-300 miles	-	8.8	30.5	31.6	19.6	9.5	62.7
Within 62 miles	-	4.4	32.1	32.4	20.0	11.1	6.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	-	5.9	29.5	32.9	20.7	11.0	17.4
Number of Physicians							
Texas	0	2,905	10,272	10,565	6,391	3,110	33,243
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0	981	3,211	3,261	1,866	893	10,212
62-300 miles	0	1,828	6,358	6,594	4,087	1,973	20,840
Within 62 miles	0	96	703	710	438	244	2,191
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0	341	1,712	1,908	1,202	637	5,800

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Age for active, direct patient care 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.

⁸⁵ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs who provide direct patient care and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 25
Physicians by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Physicians			
Texas⁸⁶	22.3	77.7	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	21.3	78.7	30.7
62-300 miles	23.4	76.6	62.7
Within 62 miles	16.5	83.5	6.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	19.7	80.3	17.4
Number of Physicians			
Texas	7,410	25,829	33,239
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	2,178	8,032	10,210
62-300 miles	4,870	15,968	20,838
Within 62 miles	362	1,829	2,191
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,144	4,656	5,800

Did not respond in Texas - four

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for active, direct patient care 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.

⁸⁶ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs who provide direct patient care and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 26
Physicians by Hours Worked Per Week**, 2003

Geographic Area	40 or More Hours	20-39 Hours	Less than 20 Hours	Total
Percent of Physicians				
Texas⁸⁷	85.9	11.0	3.0	100.0
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	86.1	11.1	2.8	30.7
62-300 miles	85.6	11.2	3.2	62.7
Within 62 miles	88.3	9.0	2.7	6.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	86.8	10.0	3.2	17.4
Number of Physicians				
Texas	28,504	3,659	1,009	33,172
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	8,768	1,130	289	10,187
62-300 miles	17,804	2,333	660	20,797
Within 62 miles	1,932	196	60	2,188
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	5,023	581	184	5,788

Did not respond in Texas - 71

** In Texas, categories as reported in licensure data; actual number of hours worked per week is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Hours worked per week for active, direct patient care physicians not available at the national level. Similarly, since hours worked per week is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of physicians by hours worked per week could not be calculated.

⁸⁷ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs who provide direct patient care and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 27
Physicians by Type of Patient Care, 2003

Geographic Area	Primary Care**	Other Specialties	Total
Physician to Population Ratios			
Texas⁸⁸	66.8	81.8	148.6
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	68.1	86.6	154.7
62-300 miles	68.9	85.7	154.6
Within 62 miles	50.2	45.6	95.7
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	60.7	71.2	131.9
Number of Physicians			
Texas	14,755	18,087	32,842
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	4,434	5,637	10,071
62-300 miles	9,183	11,416	20,599
Within 62 miles	1,138	1,034	2,172
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	2,644	3,101	5,745

Did not respond in Texas - 401

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Specialty information for active, direct patient care physicians not available at the national level. 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.

⁸⁸ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs who provide direct patient care and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 28
Dentist to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Private Practice	PHS	VA	Other**	Total
Dentist to Population Ratios					
United States £,89	56.1	NA §	NA §	NA §	60.7
Border States	NA Ω	NA Ω	NA Ω	NA Ω	64.6
Texas 90	41.6	0.3	0.8	3.6	46.4
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	44.0	0.2	0.9	3.1	48.2
62-300 miles	44.6	0.3	0.8	4.3	50.0
Within 62 miles	17.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	19.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	31.3	0.4	0.9	5.6	38.2
Number of Dentists					
United States	155,200	NA §	NA §	NA §	168,000
Border States	NA Ω	NA Ω	NA Ω	NA Ω	42,370
Texas	9,204	69	178	794	10,245
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	2,865	15	56	204	3,140
62-300 miles	5,943	45	107	570	6,665
Within 62 miles	396	9	15	20	440
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,364	19	40	242	1,665

** Includes dentists who are not in private practice as well as those providing services in a military setting.

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

§ Not available.

Ω Results for the Border States could not be calculated as data only available for Texas.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

- There are 122 active dentists in Texas who are providing services in a military setting.

⁸⁹ 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.

⁹⁰ Source: Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, September 2003. Dentists include those dentists with an active license whose latest primary or secondary mailing address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 29
Dentists by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Dentists							
Texas⁹¹	0.0	17.1	24.1	33.3	19.0	6.4	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0.1	17.8	24.8	31.7	18.6	7.0	31.0
62-300 miles	0.0	17.0	24.0	33.9	19.1	6.0	64.8
Within 62 miles	-	13.6	22.0	37.0	19.4	7.9	4.2
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0.1	14.9	23.3	35.8	19.8	6.1	14.7
Number of Dentists							
Texas	4	1,541	2,171	2,999	1,705	575	8,995
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	2	497	691	884	520	195	2,789
62-300 miles	2	992	1,396	1,974	1,111	350	5,825
Within 62 miles	0	52	84	141	74	30	381
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1	197	309	475	262	81	1,325

Did not respond in Texas - 209

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Age for active dentists in private practice 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.

⁹¹ Source: Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, September 2003. Dentists include those dentists with an active license in private practice, except dental public health, whose latest primary or secondary mailing address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 30
Dentists by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Dentists			
Texas⁹²	20.3	79.7	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	19.5	80.5	31.1
62-300 miles	21.2	78.8	64.6
Within 62 miles	14.1	85.9	4.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	17.4	82.6	14.8
Number of Dentists			
Texas	1,871	7,331	9,202
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	558	2,307	2,865
62-300 miles	1,257	4,684	5,941
Within 62 miles	56	340	396
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	238	1,126	1,364

Did not respond in Texas - two

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for active dentists in private practice 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.

⁹² Source: Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, September 2003. Dentists include those dentists with an active license in private practice, except dental public health, whose latest primary or secondary mailing address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 31
Dentists by Type of Patient Care, 2003

Geographic Area	General Dentistry	Other Specialties**	Total
Dentist to Population Ratios			
Texas⁹³	34.0	7.6	41.6
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	36.3	7.7	44.0
62-300 miles	36.4	8.2	44.6
Within 62 miles	14.0	3.5	17.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	24.9	6.5	31.4
Number of Dentists			
Texas	7,526	1,678	9,204
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	2,362	503	2,865
62-300 miles	4,847	1,096	5,943
Within 62 miles	317	79	396
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,083	281	1,364

Did not respond in Texas - zero

** Specialties includes endodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, oral pathology, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, and prosthodontics.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Specialty information for active dentists in private practice not available at the national level. Similarly, since specialty information is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of dentists by type of patient care could not be calculated.

⁹³ Source: Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, September 2003. Dentists include those dentists with an active license in private practice, except dental public health, whose latest primary or secondary mailing address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 32
Registered Nurse to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States^{£,94}	2,201,800	782.0
Border States	454,178	692.1
Texas⁹⁵	135,135	611.4
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	40,920	628.8
62-300 miles	85,584	642.2
Within 62 miles	8,631	380.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>22,949</i>	<i>527.0</i>

[£] Counts are for 1999, the most recent year of data available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

⁹⁴ 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.

⁹⁵ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Registered nurses (RNs) include those RNs with an active license, practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 33
Registered Nurses by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) ^φ	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses							
Texas⁹⁶	76.6	7.2	7.8	6.9	0.3	1.1	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	83.8	6.9	2.2	5.6	0.4	1.0	30.3
62-300 miles	76.2	7.8	7.3	7.2	0.3	1.2	63.3
Within 62 miles	46.8	1.9	39.3	10.8	0.2	1.0	6.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	60.6	3.8	27.6	6.5	0.3	1.2	17.0
Number of Registered Nurses							
Texas	103,494	9,713	10,585	9,376	433	1,534	135,135
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	34,274	2,833	904	2,306	175	428	40,920
62-300 miles	65,179	6,716	6,288	6,141	241	1,019	85,584
Within 62 miles	4,041	164	3,393	929	17	87	8,631
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	13,916	867	6,333	1,492	67	274	22,949

Did not respond in Texas - zero

^φ Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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/Latino(a); 4.1% Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 0.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 1.2% two or more races.⁹⁷ 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.

⁹⁶ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Registered nurses (RNs) include those RNs with an active license, practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

⁹⁷ 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 34
Registered Nurses by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses							
Texas⁹⁸	1.1	18.2	27.6	35.0	15.1	3.1	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	1.2	18.0	27.5	34.6	15.4	3.2	30.3
62-300 miles	1.0	17.7	27.4	35.6	15.2	3.0	63.3
Within 62 miles	0.9	23.1	30.0	30.6	12.4	3.0	6.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Number of Registered Nurses							
Texas	1,441	24,566	37,265	47,316	20,393	4,153	135,134
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	498	7,384	11,264	14,169	6,306	1,298	40,919
62-300 miles	867	15,188	23,409	30,508	13,016	2,596	85,584
Within 62 miles	76	1,994	2,592	2,639	1,071	259	8,631
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>4,545</i>	<i>6,617</i>	<i>7,613</i>	<i>3,284</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>22,949</i>

Did not respond in Texas - one

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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.⁹⁹ Since age is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by age could not be calculated.

⁹⁸ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Registered nurses (RNs) include those RNs with an active license, practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

⁹⁹ 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 35
Registered Nurses by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses			
Texas¹⁰⁰	90.9	9.1	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	91.8	8.2	30.3
62-300 miles	91.1	8.9	63.3
Within 62 miles	83.9	16.1	6.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Number of Registered Nurses			
Texas	122,776	12,337	135,113
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	37,546	3,371	40,917
62-300 miles	77,991	7,577	85,568
Within 62 miles	7,239	1,389	8,628
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>19,744</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>22,943</i>

Did not respond in Texas - 22

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for registered nurses at the national level is as follows: 94.1% female and 5.9% male.¹⁰¹ Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by gender could not be calculated.

¹⁰⁰ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Registered nurses (RNs) include those RNs with an active license, practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹⁰¹ 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 36
Registered Nurse by Employment Status, 2003

Geographic Area	Full-time	Part-time**	Total
Percent of Registered Nurses			
Texas ¹⁰²	85.0	15.0	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	84.4	15.6	30.3
62-300 miles	84.5	15.5	63.3
Within 62 miles	91.7	8.3	6.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	88.7	11.3	17.0
Number of Registered Nurses			
Texas	114,826	20,309	135,135
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	34,555	6,365	40,920
62-300 miles	72,356	13,228	85,584
Within 62 miles	7,915	716	8,631
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	20,355	2,594	22,949

Did not respond in Texas - zero

** In Texas, based on nurses' interpretation of "part-time"; number of hours worked is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Employment status for registered nurses at the national level is as follows: 71.6% are employed in nursing full-time with 28.4% employed part-time.¹⁰³ Since hours worked per week are not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of registered nurses by part- or full-time status could not be calculated.

¹⁰² Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Registered nurses (RNs) include those RNs with an active license, practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹⁰³ 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 37
Physician Assistant to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States ^{£,104}	42,220	14.8
Border States	8,469	12.9
Texas ¹⁰⁵	2,125	9.6
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	684	10.5
62-300 miles	1,274	9.6
Within 62 miles	167	7.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	385	8.8

[£] Counts are for 2002, the most recent year of data available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁰⁴ 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.

¹⁰⁵ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physician assistants (PAs) are those PAs with an active license whose latest practice address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 38
Physician Assistants by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [Ⓞ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants							
Texas¹⁰⁶	79.2	5.3	10.8	4.1	0.6	-	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	85.4	5.7	4.0	4.0	0.9	-	32.2
62-300 miles	79.9	5.2	10.0	4.5	0.4	-	59.8
Within 62 miles	49.4	4.8	44.0	1.2	0.6	-	8.0
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	60.6	5.0	31.2	2.6	0.5	-	18.2
Number of Physician Assistants							
Texas	1,649	111	224	85	12	0	2,081
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	572	38	27	27	6	0	670
62-300 miles	995	65	124	56	5	0	1,245
Within 62 miles	82	8	73	2	1	0	166
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	229	19	118	10	2	0	378

Did not respond in Texas - 44

[Ⓞ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Race/ethnicity for 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/ethnic group could not be calculated.

¹⁰⁶ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physician assistants (PAs) are those PAs with an active license whose latest practice address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 39
Physician Assistants by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants							
Texas ¹⁰⁷	0.3	30.0	30.0	28.1	10.4	1.2	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0.4	31.0	28.6	27.5	11.5	1.0	32.1
62-300 miles	0.2	29.7	30.8	28.7	9.7	0.9	60.0
Within 62 miles	0.6	28.7	29.3	25.7	12.0	3.6	7.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0.3	21.6	31.7	32.2	11.7	2.6	18.2
Number of Physician Assistants							
Texas	7	637	636	595	221	25	2,121
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	3	211	195	187	78	7	681
62-300 miles	3	378	392	365	123	12	1,273
Within 62 miles	1	48	49	43	20	6	167
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1	83	122	124	45	10	385

Did not respond in Texas - four

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Age for 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.

¹⁰⁷ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physician assistants (PAs) are those PAs with an active license whose latest practice address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 40
Physician Assistants by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Physician Assistants			
Texas¹⁰⁸	51.4	48.6	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	50.7	49.3	32.2
62-300 miles	53.2	46.8	59.9
Within 62 miles	40.7	59.3	7.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	35.6	64.4	18.1
Number of Physician Assistants			
Texas	1,093	1,032	2,125
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	347	337	684
62-300 miles	678	596	1,274
Within 62 miles	68	99	167
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	137	248	385

Did not respond in Texas - zero

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for 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.

¹⁰⁸ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, September 2003. Physician assistants (PAs) are those PAs with an active license whose latest practice address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 41
Nurse Practitioner to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States ^{£,109}	77,584	27.6
Border States	25,215	38.4
Texas ¹¹⁰	3,492	15.8
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	1,129	17.3
62-300 miles	2,142	16.1
Within 62 miles	221	9.7
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>12.5</i>

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁰⁹ 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.

¹¹⁰ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse practitioner," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 42
Nurse Practitioners by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) ^φ	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners							
Texas¹¹¹	84.5	4.8	7.0	2.9	0.3	0.6	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	88.6	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.6	32.3
62-300 miles	85.3	4.7	5.9	3.2	0.3	0.6	61.4
Within 62 miles	54.8	0.9	40.3	3.2	-	0.9	6.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	67.9	3.1	25.9	1.8	0.4	0.9	15.6
Number of Nurse Practitioners							
Texas	2,949	166	245	101	10	21	3,492
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	1,000	63	30	26	3	7	1,129
62-300 miles	1,828	101	126	68	7	12	2,142
Within 62 miles	121	2	89	7	0	2	221
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	370	17	141	10	2	5	545

Did not respond in Texas - zero

^φ Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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/Latino(a); 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.6% American Indian/Alaskan Native.¹¹² 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.

¹¹¹ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse practitioner," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹¹² Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 43
Nurse Practitioners by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners							
Texas ¹¹³	0.1	12.3	27.7	43.5	14.8	1.7	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0.1	13.7	29.1	40.3	15.1	1.6	32.3
62-300 miles	-	11.7	26.5	45.6	14.7	1.5	61.4
Within 62 miles	-	10.9	31.7	39.8	14.5	3.2	6.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Number of Nurse Practitioners							
Texas	2	429	967	1,519	517	58	3,492
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	1	155	329	455	171	18	1,129
62-300 miles	1	250	568	976	314	33	2,142
Within 62 miles	0	24	70	88	32	7	221
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>545</i>

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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.

¹¹³ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse practitioner," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 44
Nurse Practitioners by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners			
Texas¹¹⁴	92.6	7.4	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	92.7	7.3	32.3
62-300 miles	93.2	6.8	61.4
Within 62 miles	86.4	13.6	6.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Number of Nurse Practitioners			
Texas	3,235	257	3,492
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	1,047	82	1,129
62-300 miles	1,997	145	2,142
Within 62 miles	191	30	221
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>545</i>

Did not respond in Texas - zero

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for nurse practitioners at the national level is as follows: 94.7% female.¹¹⁵ Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse practitioners by gender could not be calculated.

¹¹⁴ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse practitioner," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹¹⁵ Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 45
Nurse Practitioners by Employment Status, 2003

Geographic Area	Full-time	Part-time**	Total
Percent of Nurse Practitioners			
Texas ¹¹⁶	86.9	13.1	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	88.8	11.2	32.3
62-300 miles	85.7	14.3	61.4
Within 62 miles	88.7	11.3	6.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	87.7	12.3	15.6
Number of Nurse Practitioners			
Texas	3,035	457	3,492
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	1,003	126	1,129
62-300 miles	1,836	306	2,142
Within 62 miles	196	25	221
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	478	67	545

Did not respond in Texas - zero

** Based on nurses' interpretation of "part-time"; number of hours worked is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Hours worked per week for nurse practitioners not available at the national level. Similarly, since hours worked per week are not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse practitioners by part- or full-time status could not be calculated.

¹¹⁶ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse practitioner," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 46
Nurse Midwife to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States^{£,117}	7,914	2.8
Border States	2,154	3.3
Texas¹¹⁸	238	1.1
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	62	1.0
62-300 miles	142	1.1
Within 62 miles	34	1.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	45	1.0

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹¹⁷ 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.

¹¹⁸ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse midwife," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 47
Nurse Midwives by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic/Latino(a) [Ⓞ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives							
Texas¹¹⁹	90.8	5.5	2.5	0.8	-	0.4	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	88.9	9.5	1.6	-	-	-	26.5
62-300 miles	92.9	5.0	1.4	0.7	-	-	59.2
Within 62 miles	85.3	-	8.8	2.9	-	2.9	14.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	86.7	-	8.9	2.2	-	2.2	18.9
Number of Nurse Midwives							
Texas	216	13	6	2	0	1	238
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	56	6	1	0	0	0	63
62-300 miles	131	7	2	1	0	0	141
Within 62 miles	29	0	3	1	0	1	34
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	39	0	4	1	0	1	45

Did not respond in Texas - zero

[Ⓞ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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/Latino(a); 1.4% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.8% American Indian/Alaskan Native.¹²⁰ 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.

¹¹⁹ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse midwife," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹²⁰ Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 48
Nurse Midwives by Age Group, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives							
Texas ¹²¹	-	10.9	21.8	50.4	15.1	1.7	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	-	17.5	19.0	52.4	11.1	-	26.5
62-300 miles	-	7.8	23.4	54.6	14.2	-	59.2
Within 62 miles	-	11.8	20.6	29.4	26.5	11.8	14.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	-	8.9	17.8	42.2	22.2	8.9	18.9
Number of Nurse Midwives							
Texas	0	26	52	120	36	4	238
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0	11	12	33	7	0	63
62-300 miles	0	11	33	77	20	0	141
Within 62 miles	0	4	7	10	9	4	34
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0	4	8	19	10	4	45

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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.

¹²¹ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse midwife," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 49
Nurse Midwives by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives			
Texas ¹²²	99.6	0.4	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	100.0	-	26.1
62-300 miles	100.0	-	59.6
Within 62 miles	97.1	2.9	14.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	97.8	2.2	18.9
Number of Nurse Midwives			
Texas	237	1	238
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	62	0	62
62-300 miles	142	0	142
Within 62 miles	33	1	34
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	44	1	45

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for nurse midwives at the national level is as follows: 99.3% female.¹²³ Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse midwives by gender could not be calculated.

¹²² Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse midwife," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹²³ Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 50
Nurse Midwives by Employment Status, 2003

Geographic Area	Full-time	Part-time**	Total
Percent of Nurse Midwives			
Texas ¹²⁴	86.1	13.9	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	85.5	14.5	26.1
62-300 miles	87.3	12.7	59.6
Within 62 miles	82.4	17.6	14.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	84.4	15.6	18.9
Number of Nurse Midwives			
Texas	205	33	238
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	53	9	62
62-300 miles	124	18	142
Within 62 miles	28	6	34
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	38	7	45

Did not respond in Texas - zero

** Based on nurses' interpretation of "part-time"; number of hours worked is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Hours worked per week for nurse midwives not available at the national level. Similarly, since hours worked per week are not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse midwives by part- or full-time status could not be calculated.

¹²⁴ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse midwives are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse midwife," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 51
Nurse Anesthetist to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States ^{£, 125}	25,575	9.1
Border States	2,945	4.5
Texas ¹²⁶	1,515	6.9
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	451	6.9
62-300 miles	959	7.2
Within 62 miles	105	4.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>4.4</i>

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹²⁵ 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.

¹²⁶ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse anesthetist," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 52
Nurse Anesthetists by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [Ⓞ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Nurse Anesthetists							
Texas¹²⁷	91.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	94.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	29.8
62-300 miles	91.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	0.1	0.8	63.3
Within 62 miles	74.3	7.6	13.3	1.9	1.0	1.9	6.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	84.2	4.2	8.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	12.5
Number of Nurse Anesthetists							
Texas	1,385	41	46	29	3	11	1,515
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	427	8	8	6	1	1	451
62-300 miles	880	25	24	21	1	8	959
Within 62 miles	78	8	14	2	1	2	105
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	160	8	17	2	1	2	190

Did not respond in Texas - zero

[Ⓞ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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/Latino(a); 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander; and 0.1% American Indian/Alaskan Native.¹²⁸ 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.

¹²⁷ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse anesthetist," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹²⁸ Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 53
Nurse Anesthetists by Age Group, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Nurse Anesthetists							
Texas ¹²⁹	-	9.1	23.0	41.1	22.0	4.7	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	-	8.9	21.3	40.6	23.5	5.8	29.8
62-300 miles	-	9.2	23.3	42.6	20.6	4.3	63.3
Within 62 miles	-	9.5	28.6	29.5	28.6	3.8	6.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	-	7.4	27.4	35.8	25.8	3.7	12.5
Number of Nurse Anesthetists							
Texas	0	138	349	623	334	71	1,515
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0	40	96	183	106	26	451
62-300 miles	0	88	223	409	198	41	959
Within 62 miles	0	10	30	31	30	4	105
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0	14	52	68	49	7	190

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

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.

¹²⁹ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse anesthetist," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 54
Nurse Anesthetists by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Nurse Anesthetists			
Texas ¹³⁰	56.9	43.1	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	52.8	47.2	29.8
62-300 miles	60.5	39.5	63.3
Within 62 miles	41.9	58.1	6.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	46.8	53.2	12.5
Number of Nurse Anesthetists			
Texas	862	653	1,515
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	238	213	451
62-300 miles	580	379	959
Within 62 miles	44	61	105
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	89	101	190

Did not respond in Texas - zero

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for nurse anesthetists at the national level is as follows: 59.1% female.¹³¹ Since gender is not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse anesthetists by gender could not be calculated.

¹³⁰ Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse anesthetist," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

¹³¹ Source: Health Personnel in the U.S., 2000-2015, forthcoming.

Table 55
Nurse Anesthetists by Employment Status, 2003

Geographic Area	Full-time	Part-time**	Total
Percent of Nurse Anesthetists			
Texas ¹³²	93.7	6.3	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	93.8	6.2	29.8
62-300 miles	93.2	6.8	63.3
Within 62 miles	98.1	1.9	6.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	95.8	4.2	12.5
Number of Nurse Anesthetists			
Texas	1,420	95	1,515
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	423	28	451
62-300 miles	894	65	959
Within 62 miles	103	2	105
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	182	8	190

Did not respond in Texas - zero

** Based on nurses' interpretation of "part-time"; number of hours worked is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Hours worked per week for nurse anesthetists not available at the national level. Similarly, since hours worked per week are not collected by each Board in the Border States, the proportion of nurse anesthetists by part- or full-time status could not be calculated.

¹³² Source: Texas Board of Nurse Examiners, September 2003. Nurse anesthetists are registered nurses with an active license and a position type of "nurse anesthetist," practicing nursing on a part-time or full-time basis, whose practice address zip code or latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Tables for Profiles of Mental Health Professionals

Table 56
Psychiatrist to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Direct Care	PHS	VA	Other**	Total
Psychiatrist to Population Ratios					
United States ^{£,133}	NA [§]	NA [§]	NA [§]	NA [§]	14.2
Border States ^Ω	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas ¹³⁴	5.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	7.5
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	7.3
62-300 miles	6.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	8.3
Within 62 miles	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.0
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	5.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	6.9
Number of Psychiatrists					
United States	NA [§]	NA [§]	NA [§]	NA [§]	38,258
Border States ^Ω	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	1,276	70	79	224	1,649
Texas Border Region					
More than 300 miles from Border	376	17	19	60	472
62-300 miles	842	49	59	159	1,109
Within 62 miles	58	4	1	5	68
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	225	11	19	44	299

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

§ Not available.

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

** Includes psychiatrists who do not provide direct patient care as well as those providing direct care in a military setting.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

- There are five active psychiatrists in Texas who are providing direct patient care in a military setting.

¹³³ 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.

¹³⁴ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose primary specialty was reported as general psychiatry and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 57
Psychiatrists by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

Geographic Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino(a) [Ⓟ]	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Other**	Total
Percent of Psychiatrists							
Texas ¹³⁵	70.3	3.4	12.8	13.3	0.2	-	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	77.0	4.1	4.6	13.7	0.5	-	29.6
62-300 miles	70.3	3.2	12.9	13.7	-	-	66.0
Within 62 miles	25.5	1.8	67.3	5.5	-	-	4.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>17.4</i>
Number of Psychiatrists							
Texas	870	42	159	165	2	0	1,238
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	282	15	17	50	2	0	366
62-300 miles	574	26	105	112	0	0	817
Within 62 miles	14	1	37	3	0	0	55
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>216</i>

Did not respond in Texas - 36

[Ⓟ] Includes Hispanics/Latinos(as) of all races; in Texas, unable to calculate percent White, Black/African-American, or Others.

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

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Race/ethnicity for 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/ethnic group could not be calculated.

¹³⁵ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose primary specialty was reported as general psychiatry and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 58
Psychiatrists by Age, 2003

Geographic Area	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 Plus	Total
Percent of Psychiatrists							
Texas¹³⁶	-	3.4	22.0	33.4	23.3	17.9	100.0
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	-	2.9	26.1	33.8	22.3	14.9	29.5
62-300 miles	-	3.9	21.0	32.3	23.6	19.1	66.0
Within 62 miles	-	-	10.3	46.6	24.1	19.0	4.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	-	1.8	16.0	33.8	24.9	23.6	17.6
Number of Psychiatrists							
Texas	0	44	281	426	297	228	1,276
Texas Border Region							
More than 300 miles from Border	0	11	98	127	84	56	376
62-300 miles	0	33	177	272	199	161	842
Within 62 miles	0	0	6	27	14	11	58
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	0	4	36	76	56	53	225

Did not respond in Texas - zero

- Percent cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Age for 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 group could not be calculated.

¹³⁶ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose primary specialty was reported as general psychiatry and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 59
Psychiatrists by Gender, 2003

Geographic Area	Female	Male	Total
Percent of Psychiatrists			
Texas ¹³⁷	30.5	69.5	100.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	29.6	70.4	29.5
62-300 miles	32.1	67.9	66.0
Within 62 miles	13.8	86.2	4.5
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	28.4	71.6	17.6
Number of Psychiatrists			
Texas	389	886	1,275
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	111	264	375
62-300 miles	270	572	842
Within 62 miles	8	50	58
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	64	161	225

Did not respond in Texas - one

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

Note: Gender for 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 group could not be calculated.

¹³⁷ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose primary specialty was reported as general psychiatry and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 60
Psychiatrists by Hours Worked Per Week**, 2003

Geographic Area	40 or More Hours	20-39 Hours	Less than 20 Hours	Total
Percent of Psychiatrists				
Texas¹³⁸	75.2	16.7	8.2	100.0
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	75.9	17.4	6.7	29.4
62-300 miles	75.0	16.3	8.7	66.0
Within 62 miles	72.4	17.2	10.3	4.6
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>17.7</i>
Number of Psychiatrists				
Texas	956	212	104	1,272
Texas Border Region				
More than 300 miles from Border	284	65	25	374
62-300 miles	630	137	73	840
Within 62 miles	42	10	6	58
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>225</i>

Did not respond in Texas - four

** In Texas, categories as reported in licensure data; actual number of hours worked per week is not available.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹³⁸ Source: Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 2003. Physicians include active MDs and DOs whose primary specialty was reported as general psychiatry and whose practice address was located in Texas.

Table 61
Psychologist to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States ^{£,139}	76,968	28.4
Border States	17,848	27.2
Texas ¹⁴⁰	3,173	14.4
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	924	14.2
62-300 miles	2,157	16.2
Within 62 miles	92	4.1
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>10.0</i>

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹³⁹ 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.

¹⁴⁰ Source: Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists, October 2003. Psychologists include those psychologists whose license was active, with a license type of licensed psychologist (LP), and whose latest address reported to the Board was located in Texas.

Table 62
Social Worker to Population Ratios, 2003

Geographic Area	Number	Ratio
United States ^{£,141}	96,268	35.6
Border States	28,465	43.4
Texas ¹⁴²	9,666	43.7
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	2,142	32.9
62-300 miles	7,028	52.8
Within 62 miles	496	21.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>1,729</i>	<i>39.7</i>

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

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴¹ 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.

¹⁴² Source: Texas State Board of Social Worker Examiners, September 2003. Includes only Licensed Master Social Workers (LMSW) whose license was active and whose address was located in Texas.

Health Care Infrastructure Tables

Table 63
Nursing Home Bed Ratios, 2004¹⁴³

Geographic Area	Average Certified Beds	Certified Beds, Entire Pop.	Certified Beds, Ages 65+
	Per Facility	Per 10,000	
Border States	98.1	39.7	374.7
Texas	99.9	50.8	515.4
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	101.1	61.2	595.0
62-300 miles	99.2	49.6	515.9
Within 62 miles	100.7	28.2	280.3
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	102.1	36.6	348.6
	Number of Facilities	Number of Beds	
Border States	2,675	262,313	262,313
Texas	1,143	114,237	114,237
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	400	40,431	40,431
62-300 miles	678	67,261	67,261
Within 62 miles	65	6,545	6,545
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	159	16,234	16,234

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴³ 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 64
Hospital Bed Ratios, 2004¹⁴⁴

Geographic Area	Average Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds**
	Per Facility	Per 10,000
Texas	129.1	34.9
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	120.8	35.5
62-300 miles	135.1	36.1
Within 62 miles	118.0	26.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>
	Number of Hospitals	Number of Beds
Texas	609	78,599
Texas Border Region		
More than 300 miles from Border	194	23,427
62-300 miles	362	48,920
Within 62 miles	53	6,252
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>15,320</i>

** Number of licensed beds not reported for nine hospitals.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴⁴ Source: Texas Health Care Information Council, Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of Health, 2004.

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

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
Texas¹⁴⁵	20.3	12.7	33.0
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	23.1	6.5	29.6
62-300 miles	13.6	15.5	29.1
Within 62 miles	51.8	14.1	65.9
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	32.0	20.8	52.8
HPSA Population			
Texas	4,260,887	2,658,708	6,919,595
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	1,433,927	403,208	1,837,135
62-300 miles	1,721,554	1,955,143	3,676,697
Within 62 miles	1,105,406	300,357	1,405,763
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,324,224	860,109	2,184,333

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴⁵ 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 Dental Health Professions
Shortage Areas by Type, 2000

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
Texas ¹⁴⁶	17.3	6.8	24.1
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	17.9	3.0	20.9
62-300 miles	11.4	8.4	19.8
Within 62 miles	50.0	9.0	59.0
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	28.6	17.3	45.9
HPSA Population			
Texas	3,615,717	1,432,933	5,048,650
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	1,111,820	185,418	1,297,238
62-300 miles	1,436,066	1,054,288	2,490,354
Within 62 miles	1,067,831	193,227	1,261,058
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,185,089	715,139	1,900,228

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴⁶ 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 67
Population in Mental Health Professions
Shortage Areas by Area, 2000

Geographic Area	Single County	Partial County	Total
Percent of Total Population			
Texas¹⁴⁷	26.5	1.9	28.4
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	28.9	0.4	29.3
62-300 miles	21.3	3.0	24.3
Within 62 miles	50.4	-	50.4
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	31.4	-	31.4
HPSA Population			
Texas	5,555,147	400,937	5,956,084
Texas Border Region			
More than 300 miles from Border	1,793,337	24,132	1,817,469
62-300 miles	2,685,842	376,805	3,062,647
Within 62 miles	1,075,968	0	1,075,968
<i>Within 100 miles*</i>	1,299,113	0	1,299,113

- Proportion cannot be calculated for cells with zero cases.

* The "Within 100 miles" Border area has been added for the State of Texas because the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Planning Office designate counties within this area as "Border Counties".

¹⁴⁷ 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

TEXAS

Counties Within 62 Miles	Counties Within 100 Miles	Counties 62 to 300 Miles				Counties More Than 300 Miles from Border	
Brewster	Atascosa	Andrews	Floyd	Loving	Ward	Anderson	Jefferson
Brooks	Bandera	Aransas	Foard	Lubbock	Washington	Angelina	Kaufman
Cameron	Bexar	Archer	Fort Bend	Lynn	Wharton	Armstrong	Lamar
Crockett	Brewster	Atascosa	Gaines	McCulloch	Wilbarger	Bowie	Liberty
Culberson	Brooks	Austin	Galveston	McLennan	Williamson	Briscoe	Lipscomb
Dimmit	Cameron	Bailey	Garza	Madison	Wilson	Camp	Marion
Duval	Crockett	Bandera	Gillespie	Martin	Winkler	Carson	Montague
Edwards	Culberson	Bastrop	Glasscock	Mason	Wise	Cass	Moore
El Paso	Dimmit	Baylor	Goliad	Matagorda	Yoakum	Castro	Morris
Frio	Duval	Bee	Gonzales	Medina	Young	Chambers	Nacogdoches
Hidalgo	Edwards	Bell	Grimes	Menard		Cherokee	Navarro
Hudspeth	El Paso	Bexar	Guadalupe	Midland		Childress	Newton
Jeff Davis	Frio	Blanco	Hale	Milam		Clay	Ochiltree
Jim Hogg	Hidalgo	Borden	Hamilton	Mills		Collin	Oldham
Kenedy	Hudspeth	Bosque	Harris	Mitchell		Collingsworth	Orange
Kinney	Jeff Davis	Brazoria	Haskell	Montgomery		Cooke	Panola
La Salle	Jim Hogg	Brazos	Hays	Motley		Dallam	Parmer
McMullen	Jim Wells	Brown	Hill	Nolan		Dallas	Polk
Maverick	Kenedy	Burleson	Hockley	Nueces		Deaf Smith	Potter
Pecos	Kerr	Burnet	Hood	Palo Pinto		Delta	Rains
Presidio	Kimble	Caldwell	Howard	Parker		Denton	Randall
Real	Kinney	Calhoun	Irion	Reagan		Donley	Red River
Reeves	Kleberg	Callahan	Jack	Refugio		Ellis	Roberts
Starr	La Salle	Cochran	Jackson	Robertson		Fannin	Rockwall
Sutton	Live Oak	Coke	Jim Wells	Runnels		Franklin	Rusk
Terrell	McMullen	Coleman	Johnson	San Patricio		Freestone	Sabine
Uvalde	Maverick	Colorado	Jones	San Saba		Gray	San Augustine
Val Verde	Medina	Comal	Karnes	Schleicher		Grayson	San Jacinto
Webb	Nueces	Comanche	Kendall	Scurry		Gregg	Shelby
Willacy	Pecos	Concho	Kent	Shackelford		Hall	Sherman
Zapata	Presidio	Coryell	Kerr	Somervell		Hansford	Smith
Zavala	Real	Cottle	Kimble	Stephens		Hardeman	Swisher
	Reeves	Crane	King	Sterling		Hardin	Titus
	San Patricio	Crosby	Kleberg	Stonewall		Harrison	Trinity
	Starr	Dawson	Knox	Tarrant		Hartley	Tyler
	Sutton	DeWitt	Lamb	Taylor		Hemphill	Upshur
	Terrell	Dickens	Lampasas	Terry		Henderson	Van Zandt
	Uvalde	Eastland	Lavaca	Throckmorton		Hopkins	Walker
	Val Verde	Ector	Lee	Tom Green		Houston	Wheeler
	Webb	Erath	Leon	Travis		Hunt	Wichita
	Willacy	Falls	Limestone	Upton		Hutchinson	Wood
	Zapata	Fayette	Live Oak	Victoria		Jasper	
	Zavala	Fisher	Llano	Waller			

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 pass¹⁴⁸, 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.

¹⁴⁸ 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 Texas

Data for each of the health professions discussed in the current report were received from each of the respective licensing boards in Texas. While special issues with each of the data sets will be discussed below, the following table highlights 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 Texas

Variable	Physicians*	Dentists**	Registered Nurses
Race/Ethnicity	2.2	NA	A
Age	0.0	2.3	<1.0
Gender	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Patient Care	A	A	A
Specialty	1.2	0.0	A
Hours/Week or Part-/Full-Time	<1.0	NA	0.0

* Reflects direct patient care physicians only.

** Reflects private practice dentists only.

NA= Not available

A= Available

Physicians and Physician Assistants

License data for Texas physicians and physician assistants (PAs) were received from the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners and reflects a date of September 2003. Physician data used in this analysis contained some of the richest/most complete data available in each of the Border States. In addition to demographics, the presence of indicators to allow for identification of direct patient care, as well as specialty or primary care, and a category of hours worked per week by those physicians were all available. Data for physician assistants contained similar information as that of physicians with the exception of specialty field and number of hours worked.

An added benefit of data for both physicians and PAs, was the availability of a practice address. The practice address information was geocoded in order to assign the health practitioner at the county-level.

Dentists

License data for Texas dentists were received from the Texas State Board of Dental Examiners and reflected a date of September 2003. License data for dentists used in the analysis contained demographics for gender and age, but information regarding race/ethnicity was not available. The strength of this data set was the availability of a field which allowed for the identification of dentists in private practice as well as by general or specialty areas of dentistry. However, a drawback of the dentists' data was that information regarding the number of hours per week is not collected by the Board.

License data for Texas dentists contained a primary and secondary mailing address. However, it was not known which, if either, of the addresses, identified a practice address. Thus, the primary address was geocoded first followed by the secondary mailing address if the first address could not be geocoded.

Registered Nurses

License data for Texas registered nurses were received from the Texas Board of Nurse Examiners and reflected a date of September 2003. License data for nurses used in this analysis contained some of the most complete data available for each of the Border States. In addition to demographics, there are indicators present to allow for identification of nurses employed on a full- or part-time basis, as well as by specialty. However, a drawback of the field for part-time employment in nursing is that "part-time" is based on the nurses' interpretation since there are no guidelines in place to identify the number of hours associated with part-time employment. Thus, each nurse may interpret part-time differently (for example, less than 40 hours, less than 30 hours, or less than 20 hours per week).

An additional drawback of the nurses' data is that only a practice zip code was available. One of the problems associated with having only the practice zip code, rather than the entire practice address, is that the record is assigned to the center of the zip code reported as the practice zip code which may or may not fall into the actual county where the nurse is working when the practice zip code is geocoded (zip codes may overlap county boundaries).

When available, the practice zip code was geocoded on a first run through GIS. If a practice zip code was not available, the address provided by the Board was geocoded in order to assign the nurse record to a particular county.

Psychologists

Data for Texas psychologists were received from the Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists and reflected a date of October 2003. Data for psychologists did not contain information regarding demographics nor employment by full- or part-time status. Furthermore, it was unknown if the

psychologist provides patient care in a clinical setting. An additional problem was the availability of only one address which was geocoded to determine the location of the psychologist's practice address. The problem with this assumption was the inability to determine whether the address in the data set reflected a business/practice address.

Social Workers

Data for social workers in Texas were received from the Texas State Board of Social Worker Examiners and reflects data for September 2003. However, the data received did not contain information regarding demographics nor employment by full- or part-time status. Furthermore, while a field allowed for the identification of Master's level social workers, it was unknown if the social worker was providing patient care in a clinical setting. An additional caveat was not knowing whether the city and State address provided reflected a mailing or practice location.

Since only the city and State names were available, a county identifier was assigned by using data from the nurses file which contains county FIPS codes. If a county FIPS code was not assigned by this method, a county identifier was manually assigned by matching the city name to a county.

Data from Health Offices in Texas

Vital Statistics

Vital statistics data for 2002 were received from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health.

Hospital Discharges

Hospital discharge data for 2002 were received from the Texas Health Care Information Council, Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of Health.

Incidence Data

Breast and Cervical Cancer

Data for breast and cervical cancer cases diagnosed in 2001 were received from the Texas Cancer Registry, Texas Department of Health.

HIV/AIDS

Number of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002 were retrieved from <http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/pdf/qr20024.pdf>, on May 19, 2004.

Hepatitis A and B

Data for Hepatitis A and B for cases diagnosed in 2002 were received from the Immunization Division, Texas Department of Health.

Tuberculosis

Number of tuberculosis (TB) cases diagnosed in 2002 were retrieved from <http://www.tdh.state.tx/tb/CasesByCounty.htm>, on May 17, 2004.

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 National Immunization Survey (NIS), results were not available for all race/ethnic groups. For Texas, State level results were only available for Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics.

