



2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report

November 2020

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Scott A. Rivkees, MD
State Surgeon General

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Executive Summary

The 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report presents a summary and analysis of the 2019 and 2020 Physician Workforce Surveys.¹ Physicians are required to complete the survey every two years when they renew their license to practice; two years of survey responses represent the majority of physicians in Florida.² This report helps policymakers make informed decisions and policies about Florida's current and future physician workforce and access to care.

During the 2019–20 survey cycle, there were 93,235 physicians licensed in the state of Florida. Of those licensed physicians, 83,535 (89.6%) possess a license that allows them to practice in Florida. Of these physicians, 75,625 renewed their medical license during 2019 and 2020, and responded to the workforce survey. Of the physicians renewing their medical license, 54,677 (72.3%) indicated they are providing direct patient care in Florida. Unless otherwise specified, survey results presented in this report are based on these physicians.³

Key findings based on the 2019–20 survey cycle include:

- Over one-third (34.3%) of Florida's 67 counties have a per capita rate of less than 10 physicians per 10,000 population (Appendix A).
- Only 2% (1,080) of physicians have a direct patient care practice in Florida's rural counties (Appendix B).
- The percentage of minority physicians has been steadily increasing since 2010 from 38.1% to 44.3% (page 8).
- Almost 60% (32,645) of physicians are age 50 and older (page 9).
- Both the number and percentage of female physicians is increasing. For physicians under age 40, the percentage of female physicians is almost half (46.7%) (page 10).
- The top three specialty groups for physicians providing direct patient care in Florida are internal medicine (28.0% or 14,755), family medicine (14.7% or 7,769), and pediatrics (8.1% or 4,265) (page 11).
- Primary care physicians account for 33.7% of physicians providing direct patient care (page 12 and Appendix C).
- Almost three-quarters (70.8% or 35,069) of the physicians practice in an office setting, and 18.2% (9,041) practice in a hospital (page 14).
- Over 80% of physicians report they accept patients with Medicare (page 20), and 69% of physicians report they accept patients with Medicaid (page 23).
- A total of 8.7% (4,757) of physicians plan to retire in the next five years (page 26).

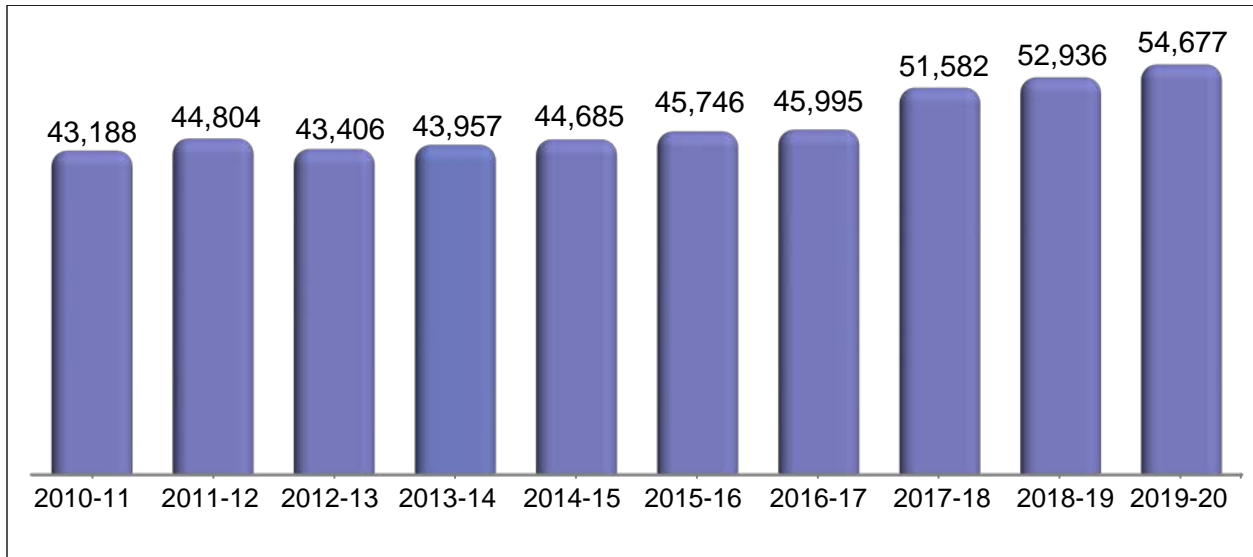
¹ The 2019–20 biennial survey cycle is from June 1, 2018 through May 31, 2020.

² Newly licensed physicians do not complete a survey.

³ See page 2 for a key to physician definitions.

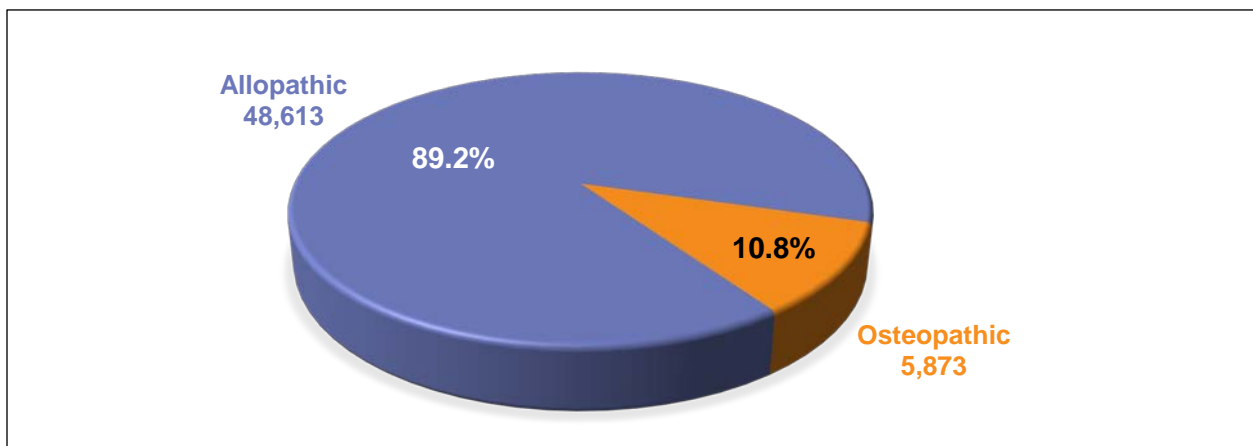
During the last ten-year period, the total number of physicians licensed in Florida has increased 34.2%, and the number of physicians providing direct patient care in Florida has increased 26.6%, as shown in the following chart.⁴ The increase in these numbers occurred while the total population of Florida increased just 15.2%.⁵

Active Physicians in Florida from 2010-11 to 2019-20



Of the 54,677 physicians providing direct patient care who renewed their medical license during 2019 and 2020 and responded to the workforce survey, 89.2% were allopathic physicians and 10.8% were osteopathic physicians.

Active Physicians in Florida by Physician Type for 2019–20



⁴ In contrast, two counties—Glades and Madison—have experienced at least a 30% decrease in the number of practicing physicians since the 2018–19 cohort. See Appendix B for information on changes in the number and percentages of practicing physicians by county.

⁵ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/florida-population>

2020 Florida Physician Workforce Annual Report

Introduction

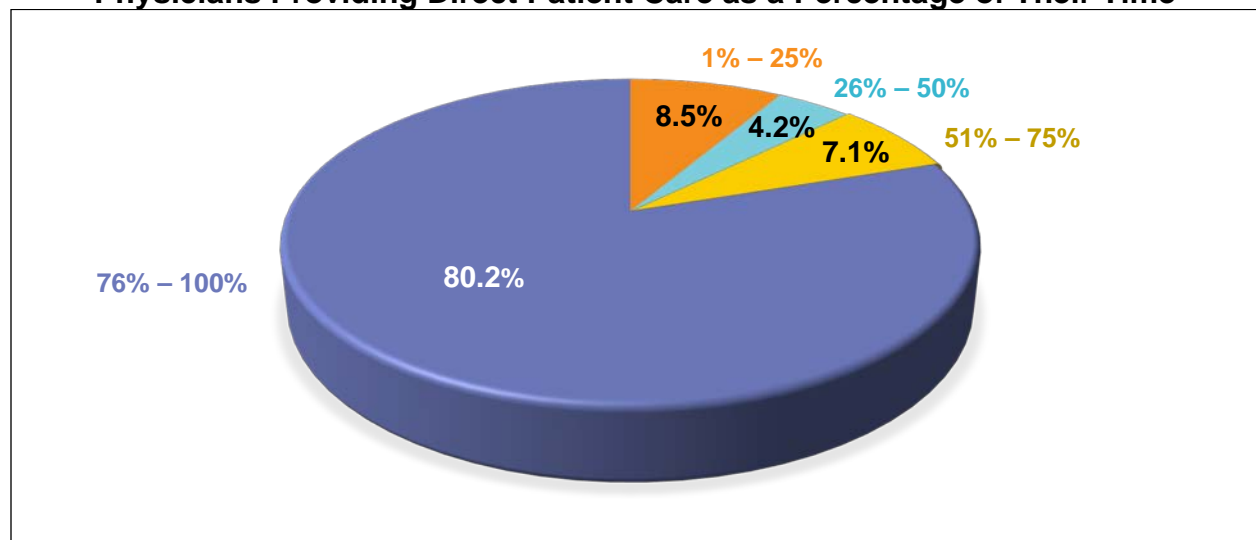
The 2020 Physician Workforce Annual Report is based on responses to the Florida Physician Workforce Survey. The survey is part of the licensure renewal process for physicians and is administered by the Florida Department of Health's Division of Medical Quality Assurance. Physicians must renew their license every other year. Newly licensed physicians are not included in the analysis because the survey is only administered upon licensure renewal.

A total of 83,535 physicians possess a license that allows them to practice in Florida. Of these physicians, 75,625 renewed their medical license during 2019 and 2020 and responded to the workforce survey. Of those surveyed, 54,677 are actively practicing and/or providing direct patient care.

From the 2010–11 survey cohort to the 2019–20 survey cohort, the number of actively practicing physicians increased 26.6%, from 43,188 to 54,677. During this same time, the population of Florida increased 14.8%, from 18.8 million to 21.6 million.⁶

Unless noted, this report presents survey results and analyzes physicians providing direct patient care. These physicians are those who answered that they spent at least 1% of their time in direct patient care in Florida in the last 12 months, as shown in the pie chart below.

Physicians Providing Direct Patient Care as a Percentage of Their Time



⁶ The 2020 Florida provisional population number is published on the Florida Health CHARTS webpage (www.flhealthcharts.com/FLQUERY/Population/PopulationRpt.aspx).

Key Definitions

These definitions explain terms used in this report.

Physicians Providing Direct Patient Care in Florida: Physicians holding a Florida medical license who took the survey and reported that they provided direct patient care in the last twelve months, possess a valid license in active status, and are not classified as a current medical resident, intern, or fellow.

Physicians Not Providing Direct Patient Care in Florida: Physicians holding a Florida medical license who took the survey and reported they did not provide direct patient care in the last twelve months, physicians with inactive licenses, physicians who did not answer enough survey questions to determine if they were practicing, physicians whose practice location is officially listed as “not practicing,” physicians whose practice location is officially listed as “confidential” unless the survey response gives a county location, and physicians whose license status as of May 31, 2020, does not authorize them to practice (administrative suspension, delinquent, emergency suspension, inactive, military active, retired, suspended, temporary military active, and voluntary withdrawal).⁷

Physician Workforce Survey: The survey completed by all medical doctors (allopathic and osteopathic) biennially during the Florida medical license renewal process.

Primary Care Physicians: Physicians indicating they practice general internal medicine (0500-0501), family medicine (0400-0406), or general pediatrics (1400-1401) as a primary practice specialty, as defined by the American Academy of Family Physicians.

Primary Specialty: The primary practice specialty reported by the physician.

⁷ There are 67 physicians whose practice location is listed as “confidential”.

Physician Workforce Advisory Council

The Physician Workforce Advisory Council (Council) is established in section 381.4018, Florida Statutes, and is charged with advising the State Surgeon General and the Florida Department of Health (Department) about the current and future physician workforce needs in the state. As shown in the table below, the Council comprises medical and academic stakeholders, and serves as a coordinating and strategic planning body to assess the state's physician workforce needs.

Physician Workforce Advisory Council Membership

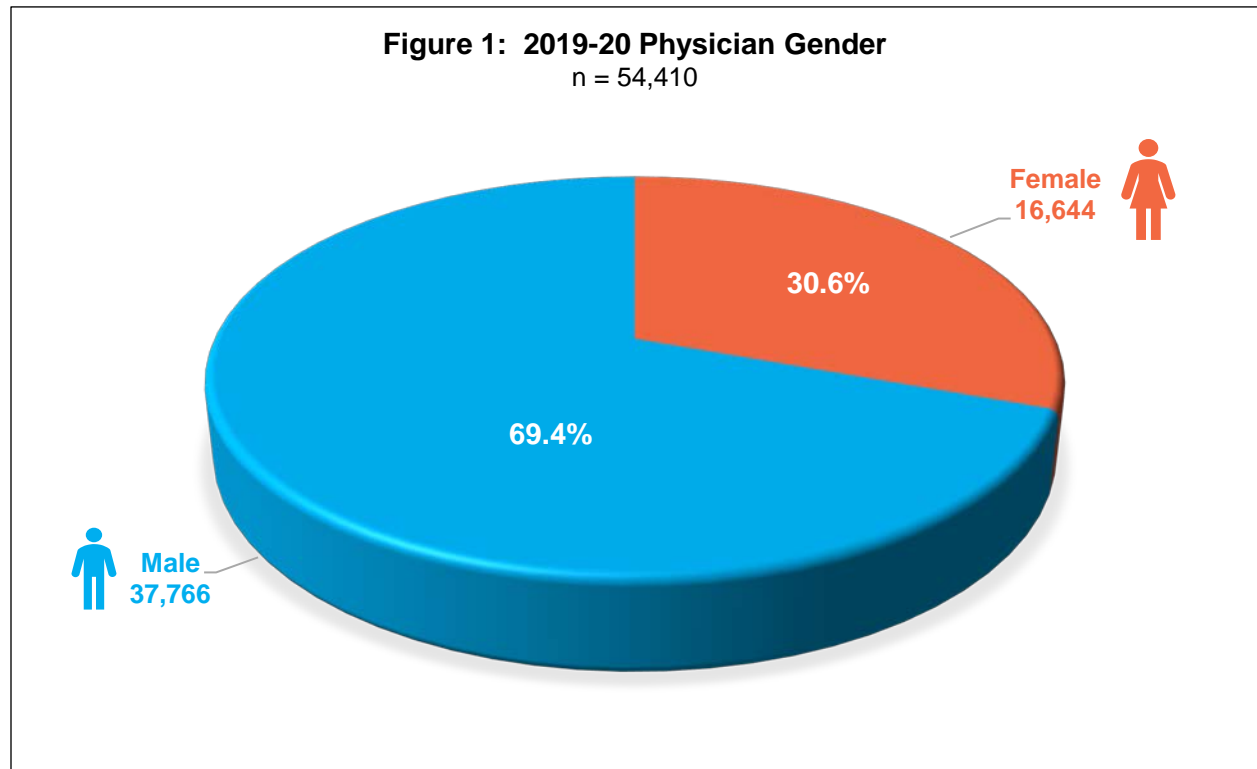
Council Member	Name
State Surgeon General – Council Chair	Scott A. Rivkees, MD
A designee from the Department who is a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 and recommended by the State Surgeon General.	Ulyee Choe, DO
An individual who is affiliated with the Science Students Together Reaching Instructional Diversity and Excellence program and recommended by the area health education center network.	Anthony Speights, MD
An individual recommended by the Council of Florida Medical School Deans representing a college of allopathic medicine.	Cuc Mai, MD
An individual recommended by the Council of Florida Medical School Deans representing a college of osteopathic medicine.	Mark Sandhouse, DO
One individual recommended by the Florida Hospital Association, representing a hospital that is licensed under chapter 395, has an accredited graduate medical education program, and is not a statutory teaching hospital.	Saima Chaudhry, MD
One individual representing a statutory teaching hospital as defined in s. 408.07 and recommended by the Safety Net Hospital Alliance.	Steven Sonenreich, MBA
An individual recommended by the Florida Medical Association representing a primary care specialty.	Corey Howard, MD
An individual recommended by the Florida Medical Association representing a nonprimary care specialty.	Michael Patete, MD
An individual recommended by the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association representing a primary care specialty.	Linda Delo, DO
An individual recommended by the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association representing a nonprimary care specialty.	Brett Scotch, DO
An individual who is a program director of an accredited graduate medical education program representing a program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education.	Joan St. Onge, MD
An individual who is a program director of an accredited graduate medical education program representing a program that is accredited by the American Osteopathic Association.	Peter Cohen, DO
An individual recommended by the Florida Association of Community Health Centers representing a federally qualified health center located in a rural area as defined in s. 381.0406(2)(a).	Debra Andree, MD
An individual recommended by the Florida Academy of Family Physicians.	Dennis Saver, MD
An individual recommended by the Florida Alliance for Health Professions Diversity.	Joedrecka Brown Speights, MD
The Chancellor of the State University System or his or her designee.	Emily Sikes
A layperson member as determined by the State Surgeon General.	Michael Curtis, MBA

The Council continues to monitor the status of Graduate Medical Education (GME) programs in Florida. GME and residency programs are an important component of Florida's physician workforce. In 2013, the Florida Legislature created the Statewide Medicaid Residency Program, and appropriated \$80 million in recurring state and matching federal funds to the program. In 2015, the Legislature also created the GME Startup Bonus Program to provide resources for educating and training physicians in specialties that are in a statewide supply-and-demand deficit, and appropriated \$100 million to the program. The 2020 Legislature appropriated a total of \$280.3 million to these programs.

Physician Workforce Demographics

Gender

As shown in Figure 1, based on the 2019–20 survey cohort, 30.6% of Florida’s actively practicing physicians are female. This is a 56.8% increase from 2010–11.



The gender ratio of actively practicing physicians in Florida is approaching the state population average. In April 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau reported Florida’s population was 51.1% female, which is the same percentage for its 2019 estimated population.⁸ The male-to-female ratio of physicians in the 2010–11 survey cohort was 3.1:1. The ratio for the 2019–20 cohort changed to 2.3:1. The *Association of American Medical Colleges’ 2019 State Physician Workforce Data Report* states 30.7% of Florida’s active physicians are female, which ranks Florida 39th in the country. The nationwide average percentage of female physicians is 35%.^{9, 10, 11}

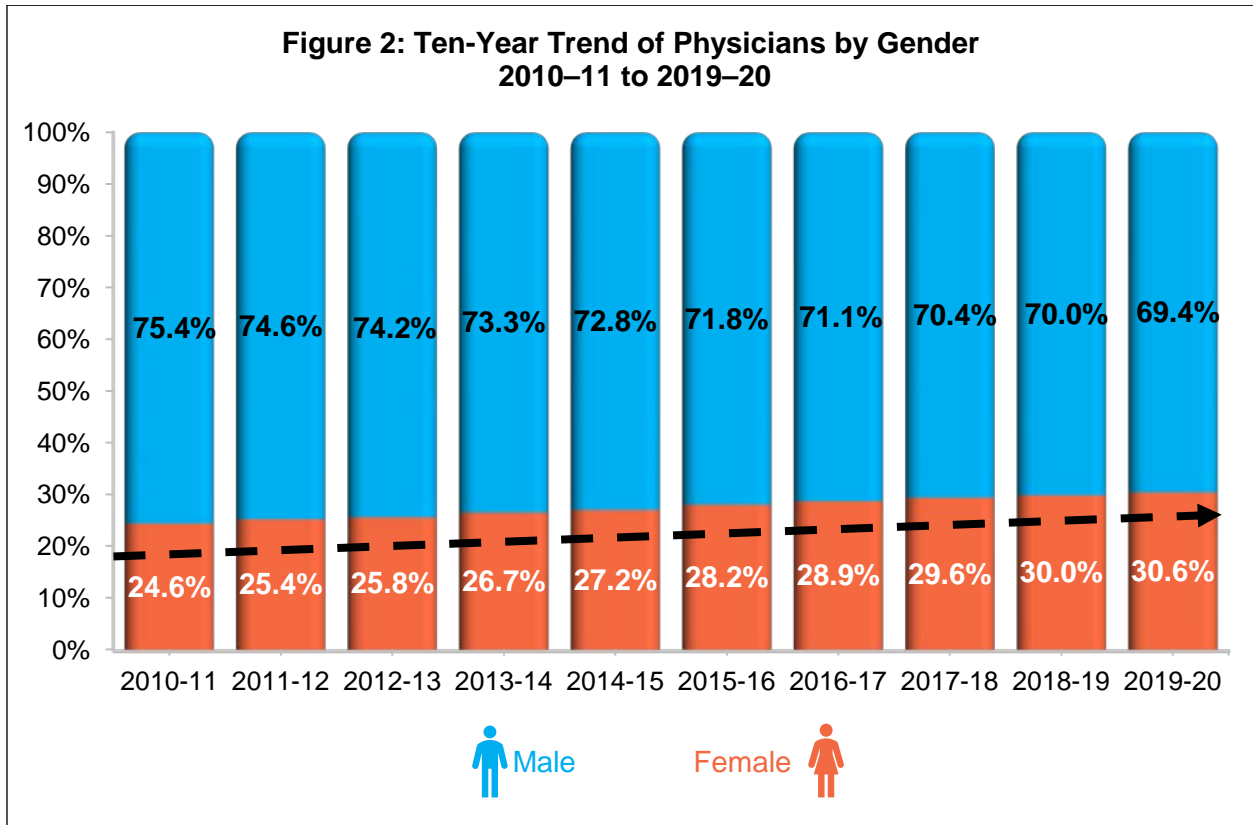
⁸ The 2019 Florida gender percentages are published on the *United States Census Bureau’s QuickFacts* webpage (www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/fl/PST045217).

⁹ This figure is on pages 21 and 22 of the *2019 State Physician Workforce Data Book* (<https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/workforce/report/state-physician-workforce-data-report>).

¹⁰ The percentage is slightly higher than the numbers in this report because it includes all physicians, not just those renewing their licenses.

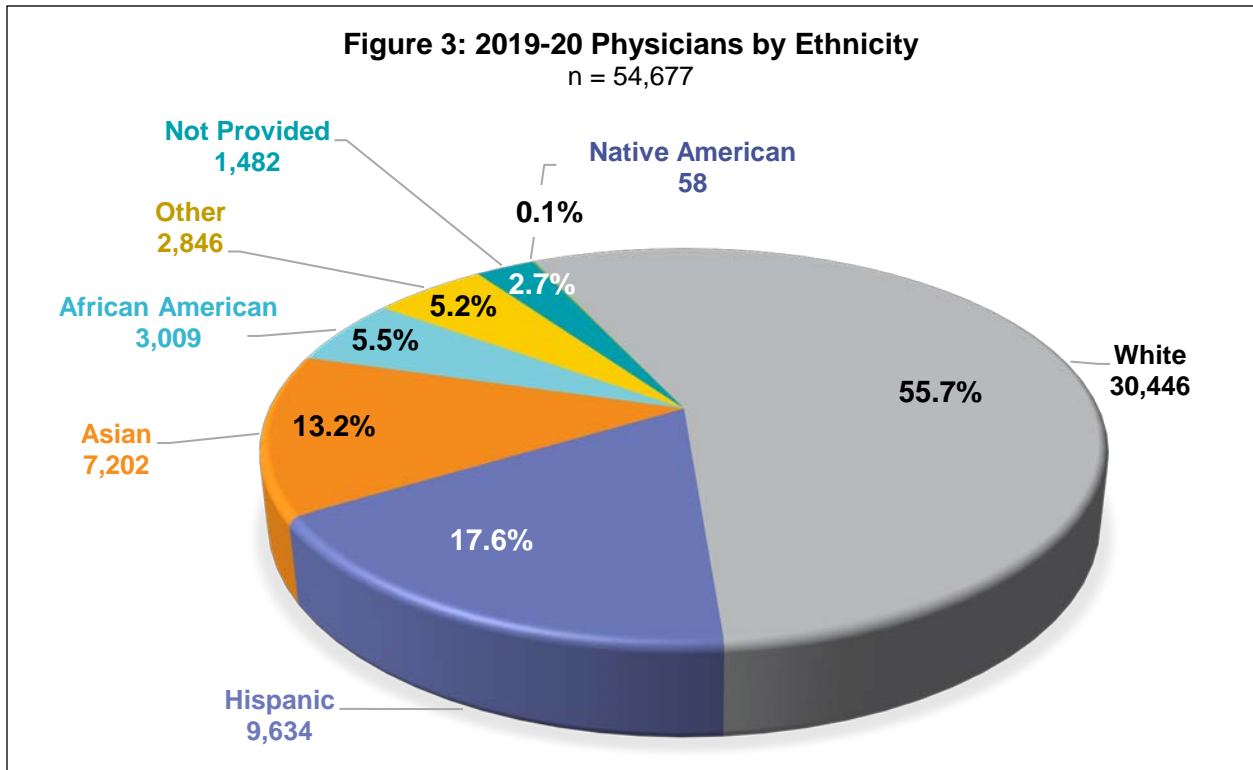
¹¹ *The Association of American Medical Colleges’ State Physician Workforce Data Report* is published biennially.

As shown in Figure 2, the percentage of female physicians has steadily increased from 24.6% in 2010–11 to 30.6% in 2019–20.

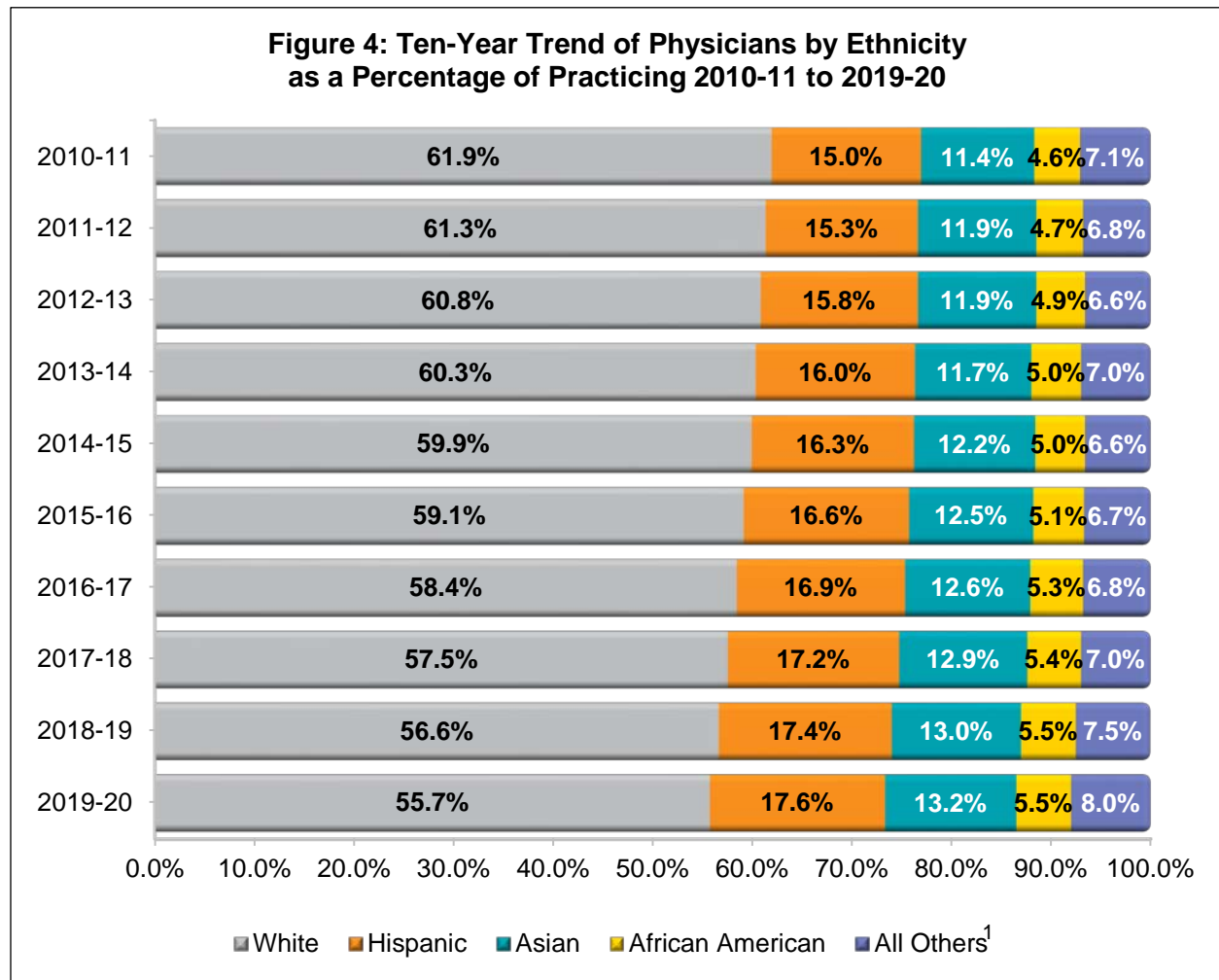


Ethnicity

As shown in Figure 3, just over half of Florida's physician workforce is White, 17.6% is Hispanic, 13.2% is Asian, and 5.5% is African American.



The percentage of minority physicians in Florida has been increasing since 2010–11 (see Figure 4). In the 2010–11 cohort, minority physicians comprised 38.1% of all physicians. In the 2019–2020 cohort, minority physicians increased to 44.3%.



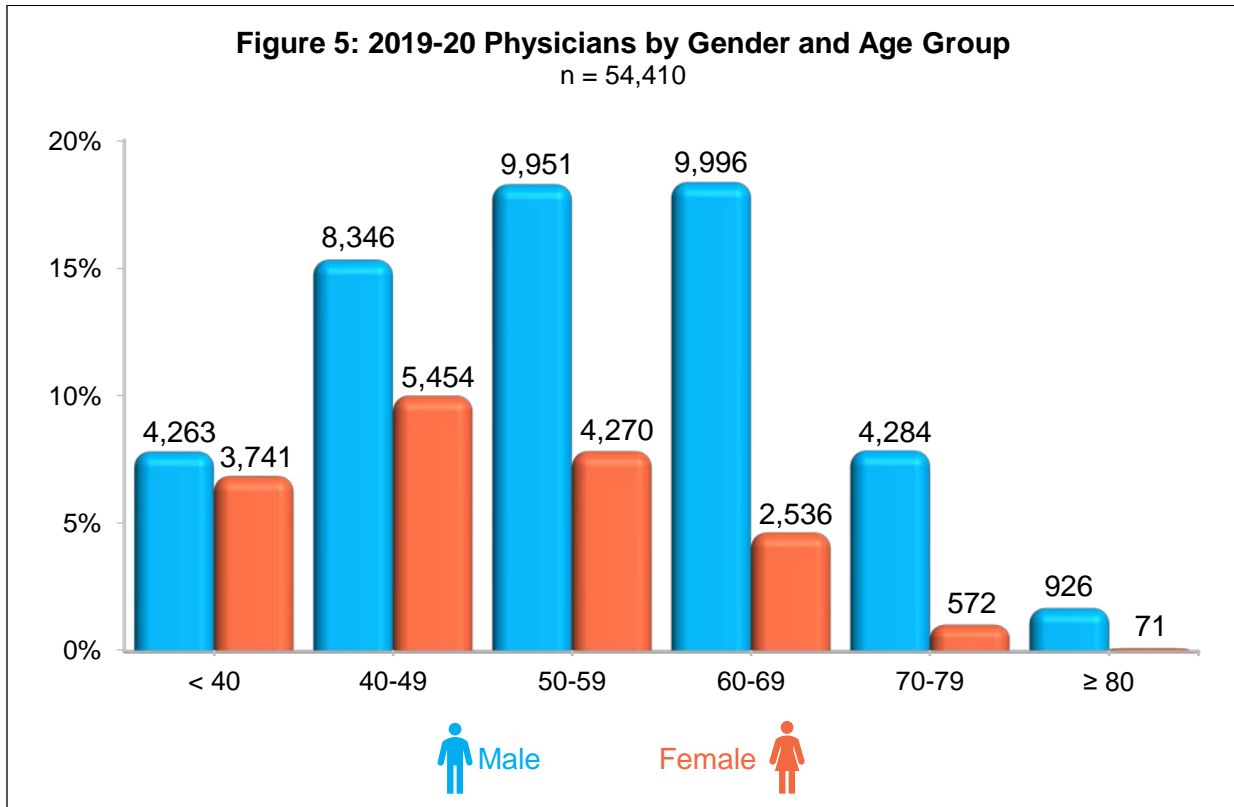
¹ The category “All Others” includes those who selected Native American, Other or did not provide an ethnicity.

Since the 2010–11 cohort:

- The number of African American physicians has increased 50.8% (from 1,995 to 3,009).
- The number of Hispanic physicians has increased 49.2% (from 6,458 to 9,634).
- The number of Asian physicians has increased 46.8% (from 4,905 to 7,202).
- The number of Native American physicians has increased 45% (from 40 to 58).
- The number of White physicians has increased 14% (from 26,713 to 30,466).

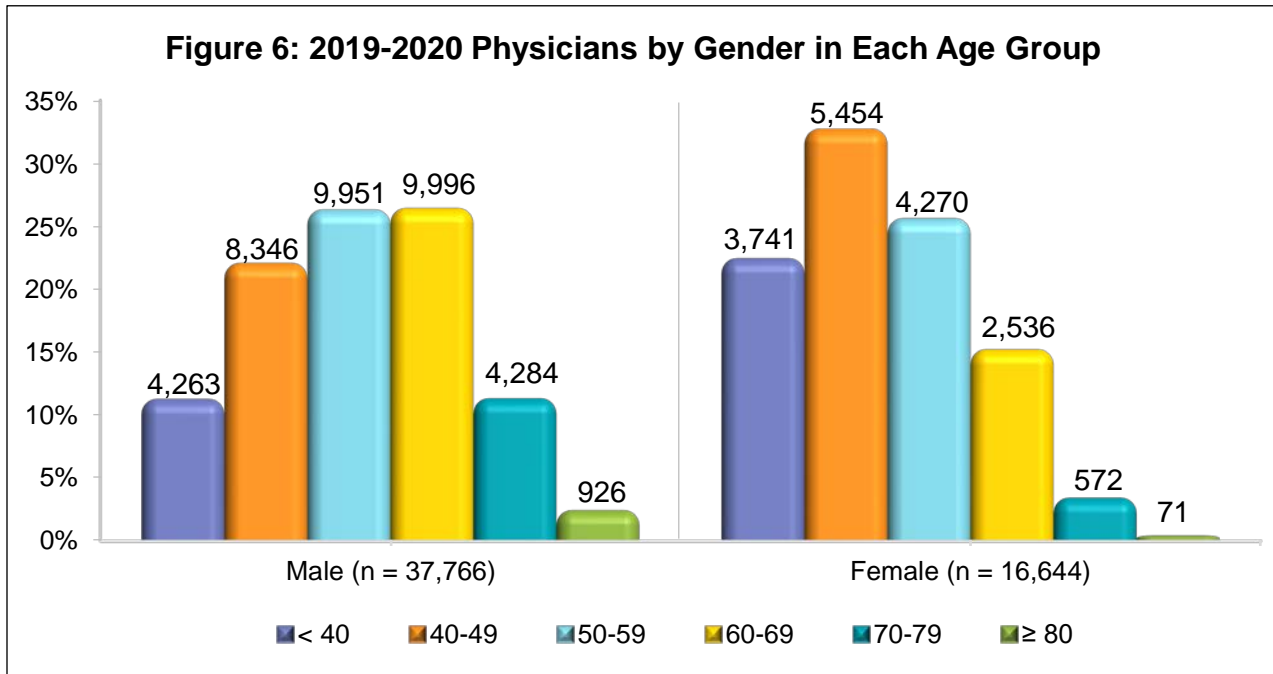
Age

The average age of practicing physicians is 54. The two youngest physicians renewing a license were 27 years old. The oldest was 99 years old.¹² The percentage of physicians working past typical retirement age (65 or older) is 20.7%. In addition, 33.7% (18,407) of practicing physicians are age 60 and older, and 26% (14,238) are between age 50 and 59. Of the 54,410 physicians, 69.4% (37,766) are male, and 30.6% (16,644) are female. Figure 5 shows gender distribution by age group.



¹² There were 47 physicians age 90 and older who renewed their license.

For age groups by gender, Figure 6 shows that approximately 75% of male physicians are between the ages of 40 and 69, while approximately 80% of female physicians are under age 60.



The percentage of physicians under age 40 are almost equal with females at 46.7% and males at 53.3%. This distribution is similar to the total population of Florida. The percentages of physicians under age 40 for both genders have fluctuated slightly since 2012-13, increasing just over 1% for females and decreasing just over 1% for males.

Physician Workforce Practice Characteristics

Primary Specialty

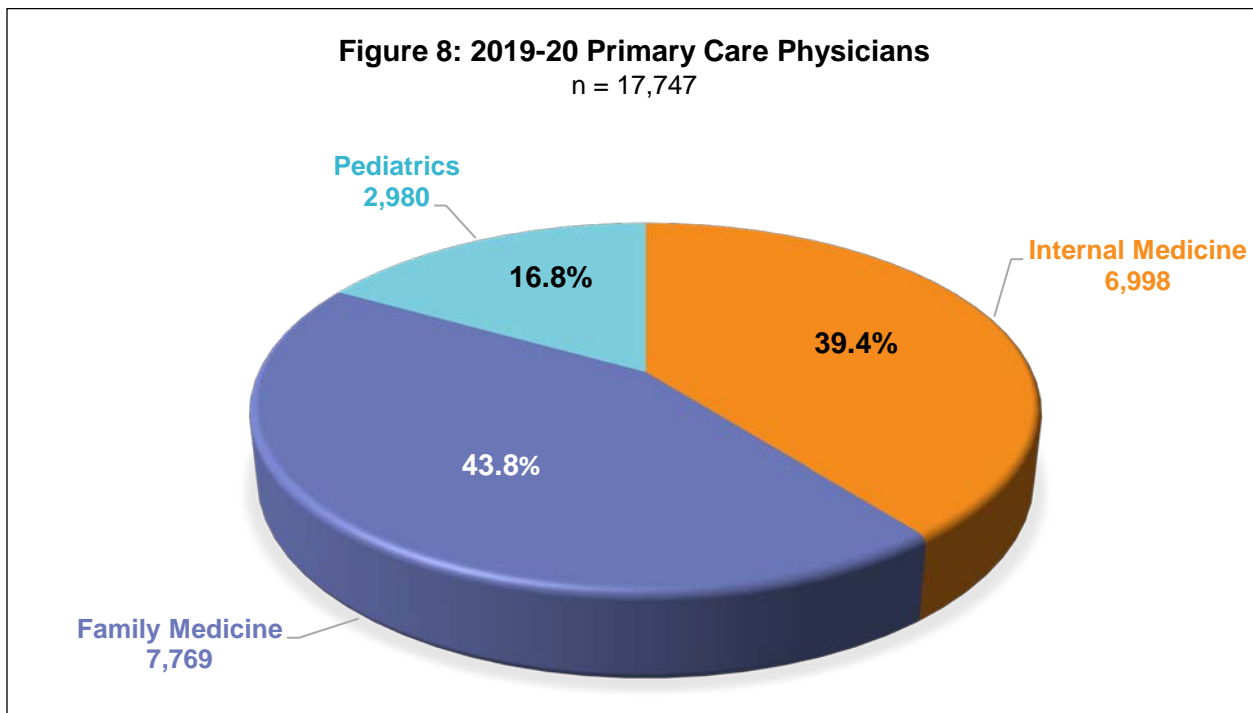
Figure 7 shows the distribution of physicians by 21 specialties at the physician’s primary office location. The top three specialty groups—internal medicine, family medicine, and pediatrics—comprise just over 50% of the total physician workforce. (See Appendix D for information regarding physician specialty by county.)

Figure 7: 2019–20 Physicians by Primary Specialty

Primary Specialty	Number	Percentage	Percentage Increase from 2018–19
Internal Medicine	14,755	28.0%	4.3%
Family Medicine	7,769	14.7%	6.2%
Pediatrics	4,265	8.1%	4.5%
Surgery	3,818	7.2%	12.0%
Anesthesiology	3,366	6.4%	-0.5%
Emergency Medicine	3,188	6.11%	1.5%
Radiology	2,847	5.4%	10.2%
Obstetrics & Gynecology	2,396	4.5%	5.1%
Psychiatry	2,248	4.3%	2.6%
Orthopedic Medicine	1,275	2.5%	-13.0%
Ophthalmology	1,310	2.5%	2.0%
Neurology	1,295	2.4%	3.1%
Dermatology	1,065	2.0%	-0.4%
Pathology	862	1.6%	-1.8%
Otolaryngology	676	1.3%	2.9%
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	647	1.2%	13.9%
Urology	521	1.0%	-10.5%
Preventive Medicine	273	0.5%	-9.3%
Medical Genetics	55	0.1%	-10.9%
Nuclear Medicine	49	0.1%	25.0%
Proctology	4	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	50,702¹	100%	3.9%

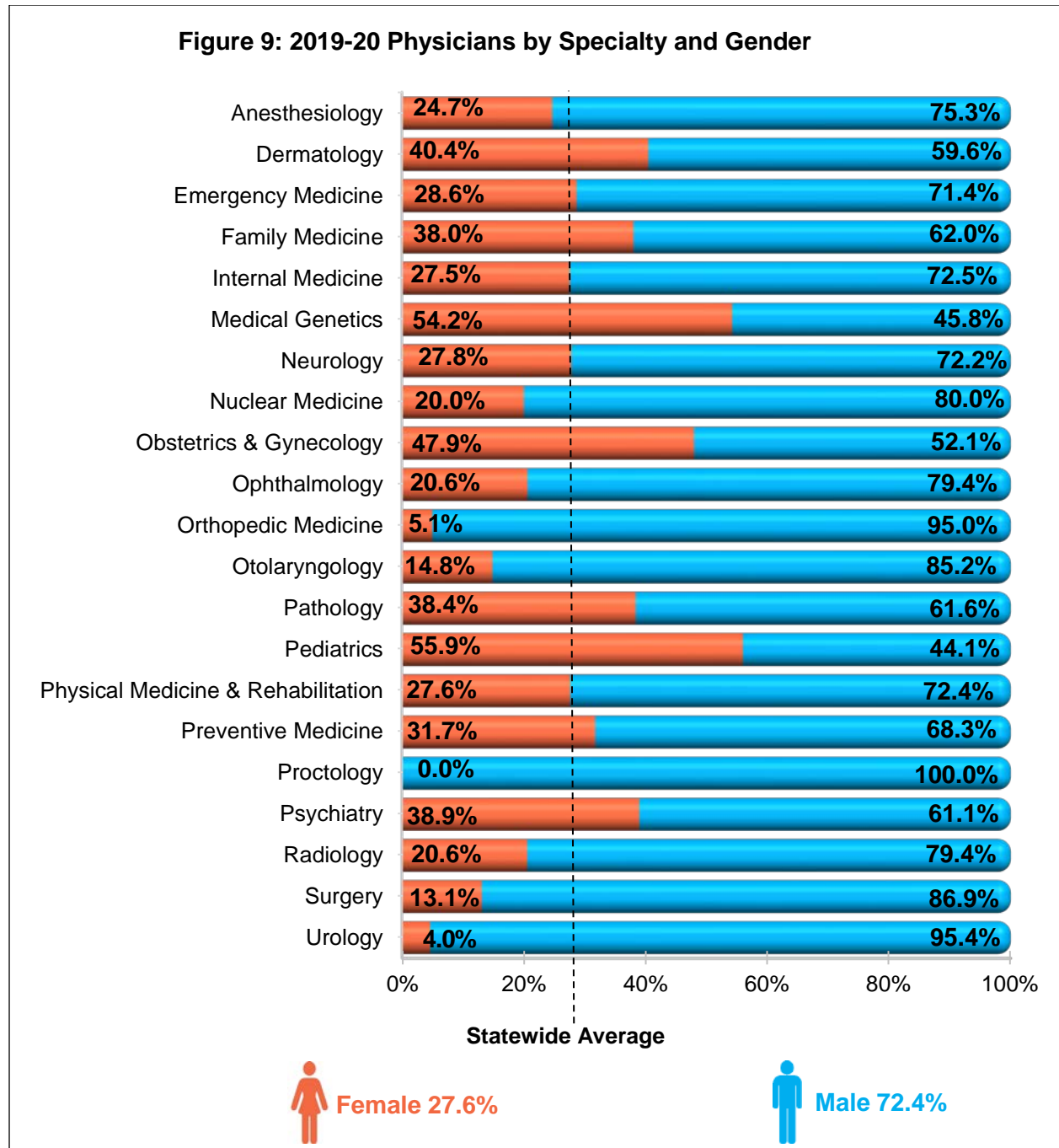
¹ This table does not include the 1,993 physicians who did not answer this question.

Primary care physicians are defined as those practicing in the areas of general internal medicine, family medicine, and general pediatrics.¹³ Primary care physicians make up just over one-third of the active physician workforce (33.7% or 17,747). Approximately 83% of primary care physicians specialize in general internal medicine or family medicine. Approximately 17% specialize in general pediatrics (see Figure 8). (See Appendix C for a map of primary care physicians by county.)



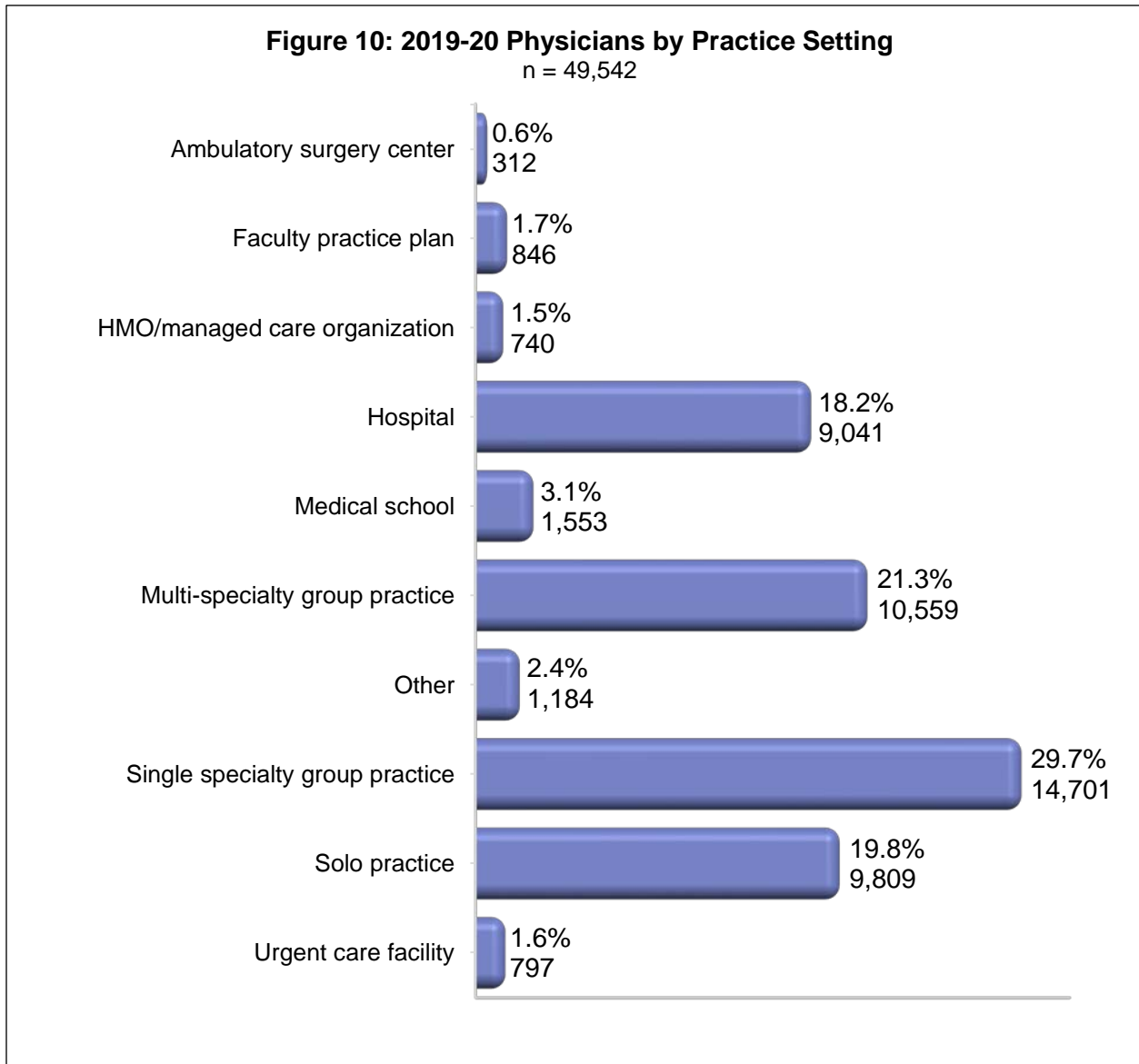
¹³ Results for general internal medicine are based on respondents who selected 2 of the 22 internal medicine subspecialty codes (0500-0501). Family medicine includes all subspecialty codes (0400-0406). Pediatrics includes subspecialty codes (1400-1401).

When specialties are analyzed by gender and compared to the total composition (27.6% female, 72.4% male), the percentage of practicing female physicians meets or exceeds 27.6% for eleven specialties (see Figure 9). More females than males practice pediatrics (55.9%) and medical genetics (54.2%). Males comprise the greatest percentage of proctologists (100%), urologists (95.4%), and orthopedic specialists (95.0%).



Practice Setting

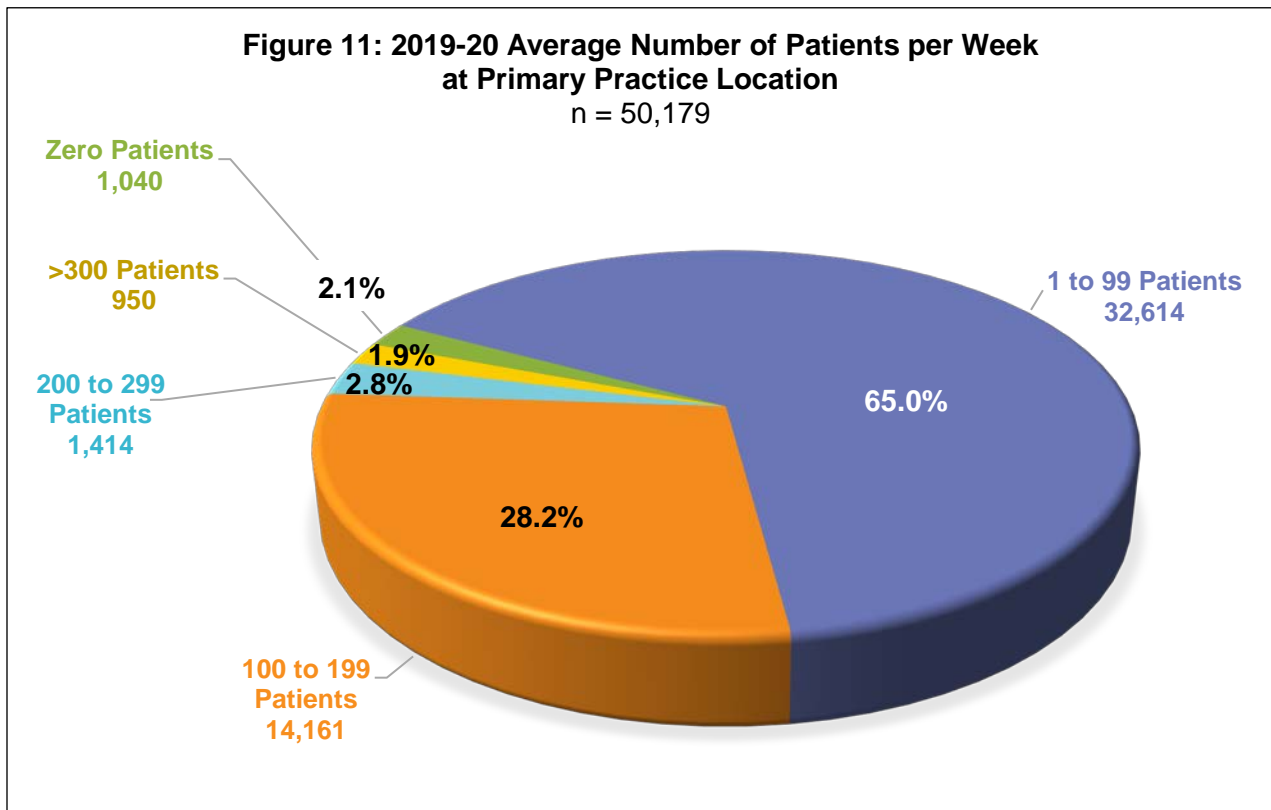
The four most common practice settings for physicians are single specialty group practice, multi-specialty group practice, hospital, and solo practice (see Figure 10).



The survey asks physicians what year they started practicing at their current location. The answers ranged from 1945 to 2020, with almost 10% (4,448) responding they started practicing at their current location in 2018.

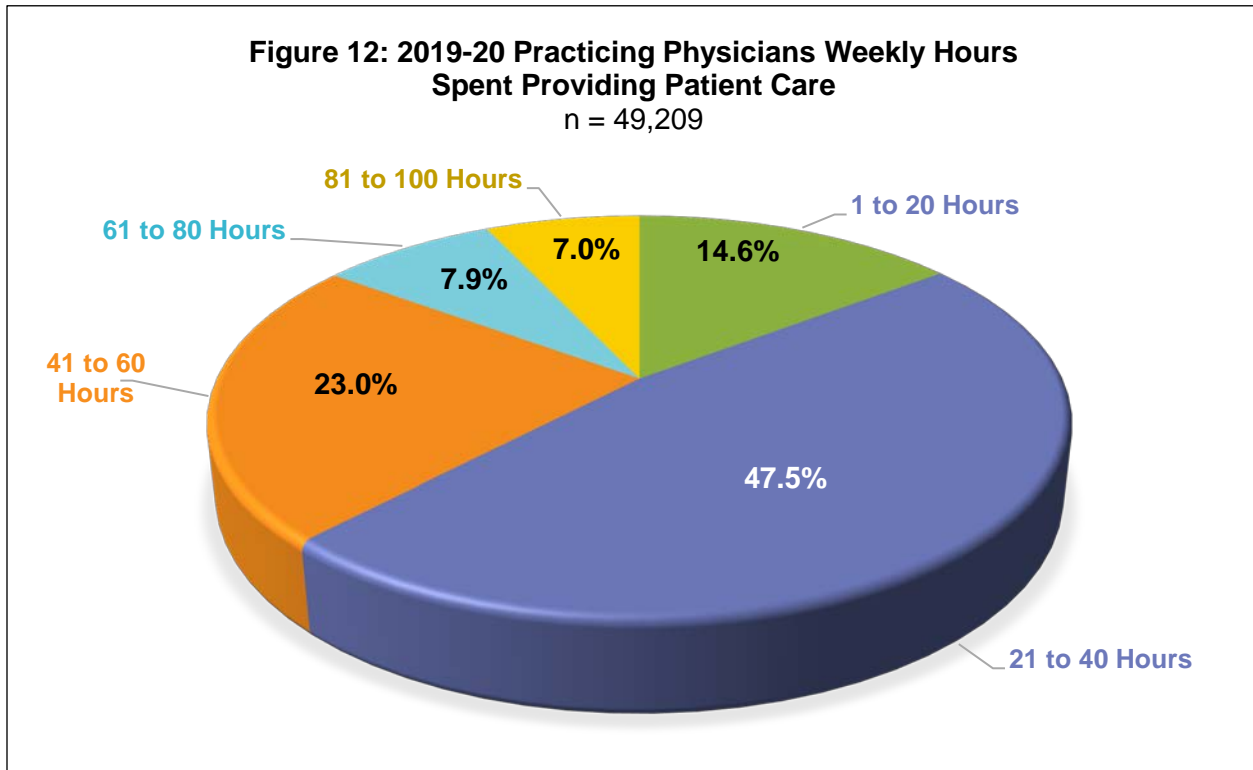
Practice Hours

The workforce survey asked physicians to report the average number of patients they see per week.¹⁴ As shown in Figure 11, just under two-thirds of physicians reported seeing between 1 and 99 patients per week, and almost 30% reported seeing between 100 and 199 patients. For physicians who reported seeing an average number of patients between 1 and 299, the average was 74.



¹⁴ Physicians who did not respond are not included. Additionally, responses provided in percentages, text or with a number of patients per week that could not be quantified are not included.

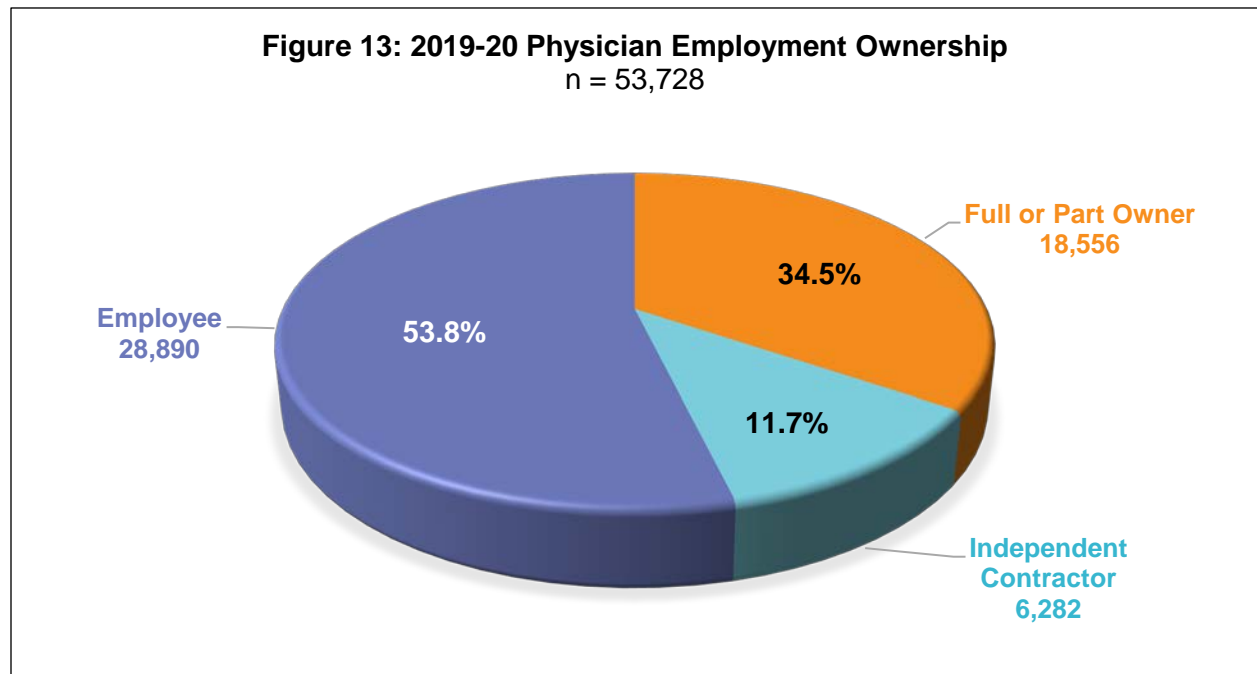
As shown in Figure 12, most physicians spend 60 hours or less per week on direct patient care (85.1% or 41,878). Physicians who reported spending between one and 100 hours per week on patient care provide an average of 43 hours of direct patient care per week.



Almost 93% of physicians providing direct patient care reported spending between one and 20 hours on administrative matters, and 5.9% reported spending between 21 to 40 hours on administrative matters. Just under 94% of physicians providing direct patient care reported spending between 1 to 20 hours on research and teaching, while 4.9% reported spending between 21 to 40 hours on research and teaching.

Practice Ownership

Physicians were asked about the ownership of the practice where they worked. Over half of the physicians reported they are employees, as shown in Figure 13.

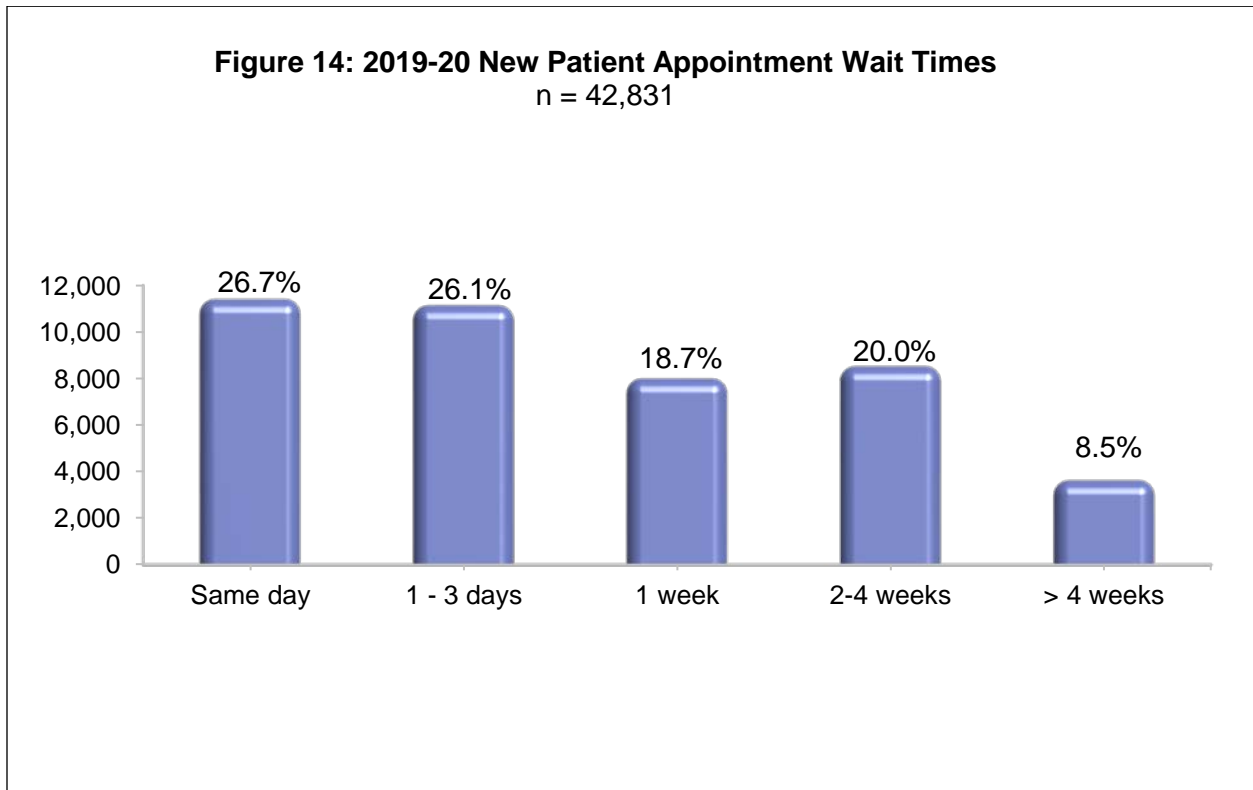


Physicians who reported being employed by a hospital were asked if they were employed directly by the hospital or if the practice was owned by a hospital. Of the 6,869 physicians who responded, over half (57.0%) of them reported they were employed directly by a hospital, 21.8% responded their practice is owned by a hospital, and 21.2% did not know. Of the 1,600 physicians who reported they were independent contractors who worked in a hospital, 41.5% contract directly with the hospital, 16.3% contract with a practice owned by the hospital, and the remaining 42.3% did not know. Over 80% of the physicians whose practice is owned by a hospital reported they work in a group plan—50.5% in a multi-specialty group practice, and 37.9% in a single specialty group practice.

Of physicians who reported working for a faculty practice plan, almost three-quarters (71.2%) work in a multi-specialty group, with the remaining 28.8% working in a single specialty practice. There were 12,252 physicians who reported they did not work for a hospital, faculty practice plan, or as a sole practitioner. Of these, 71.1% reported their practice is wholly owned by one or more physicians in the practice.

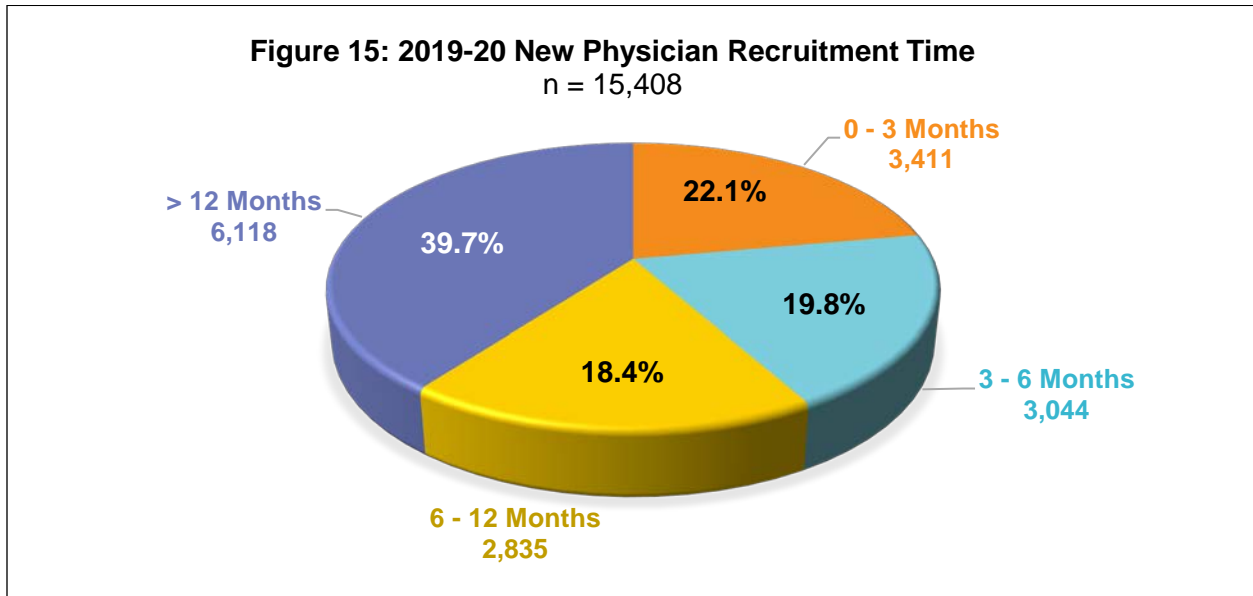
Practice Wait Times

Physicians were asked “If you are taking new patients, what is the typical wait time for a new patient appointment?” Just over three-quarters (78.3%) responded they are taking new patients and noted the wait time for those new patient appointments (see Figure 14). Slightly under one-quarter (21.7%) either responded they are not taking new patients, or they did not respond.



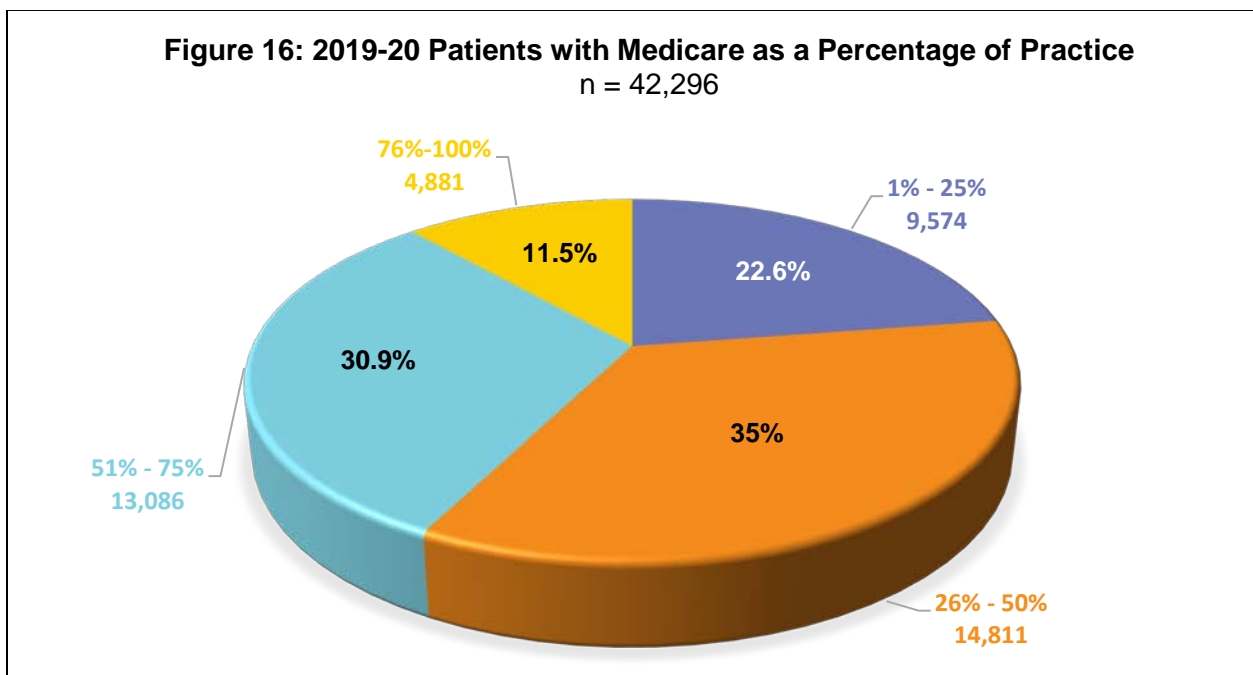
Practice New Recruitment

Almost one-third (32.1%) of the physicians reported actively recruiting for a new physician in the responding physician's specialty. As shown in Figure 15, of those recruiting, almost 40% reported they have been recruiting for over a year. The top three factors limiting their recruitment efforts are finding adequately qualified candidates in their specialty (34.4%), meeting salary/financial requirements for new hires (28.2%), and recruiting to their locations (18.1%).



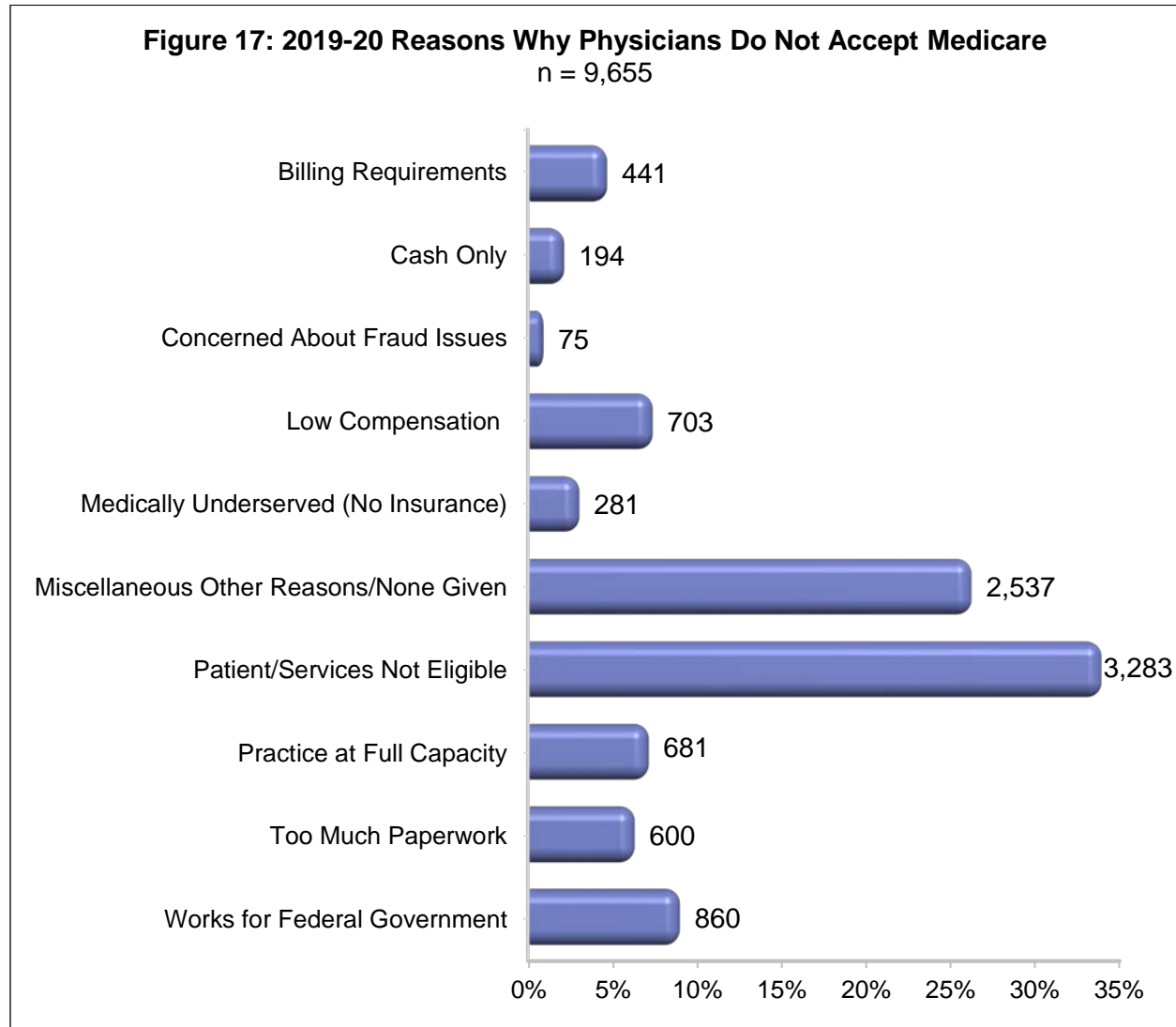
Medicare Patients

In 2009, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reported 3 million Floridians were enrolled in Medicare Part A or B. According to the Medicare Enrollment Dashboard, as of June 2020, the number of Floridians enrolled in Medicare has increased to almost 4.7 million.¹⁵ Over 80% of physicians responded that they accepted Medicare for patients in their practice. Of the 42,296 physicians who responded with a percentage of their practice patients with Medicare, almost two-thirds (27,882) responded that between 25% and 75% of their practice is composed of Medicare beneficiaries (see Figure 16).

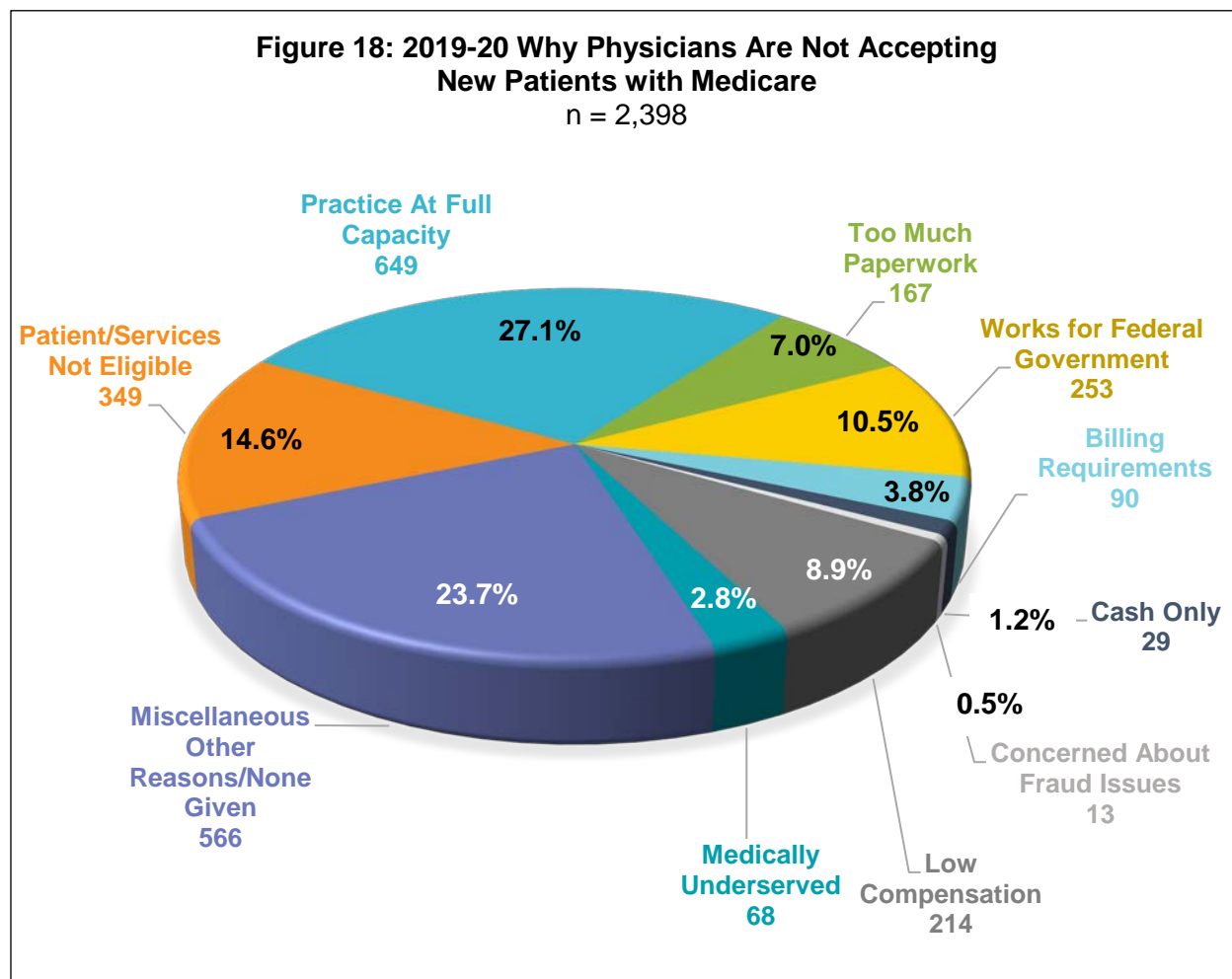


¹⁵ This information is published on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Medicare Enrollment Dashboard on their website (www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/CMSProgramStatistics/Dashboard.html).

Figure 17 shows the reasons why 20% of physicians do not see patients with Medicare. The most common reason being either their patients or the services they provide are not eligible for Medicare reimbursement. Some services not covered by Medicare include cosmetic surgery, eye exams for glasses/contacts, and alternative medicine.



Almost 95% (41,706) of physicians report they accept new patients who have Medicare. Of the 2,398 physicians who selected a reason that they do not accept new patients who have Medicare, the most frequently selected was that their practice is at full capacity (see Figure 18).



Of physicians who see patients with Medicare, when asked if they limit their practice in any way for these patients, the majority (96.9%) stated they do not. For the small percentage who reported limiting their practice, the two main reasons were: “Limit Number of New Medicare Patients” (46.0%) and “Other” (51.5%). The four most common reasons physicians chose “Other” were:

- “Limited to certain Medicare Advantage/HMO plans”
- “Limited to specific services”
- “Limited to patients transitioning to Medicare from private plans”
- “Limited to fee-for-service Medicare”

Medicaid Patients

Of the physicians who responded to the question asking what percentage of their practice includes patients with Medicaid, over 68% (35,320) responded they see patients who have Medicaid (see Figure 19). Of the physicians who have patients with Medicaid, just over half (53.9%) reported that these patients comprise less than 25% of their patient panel.

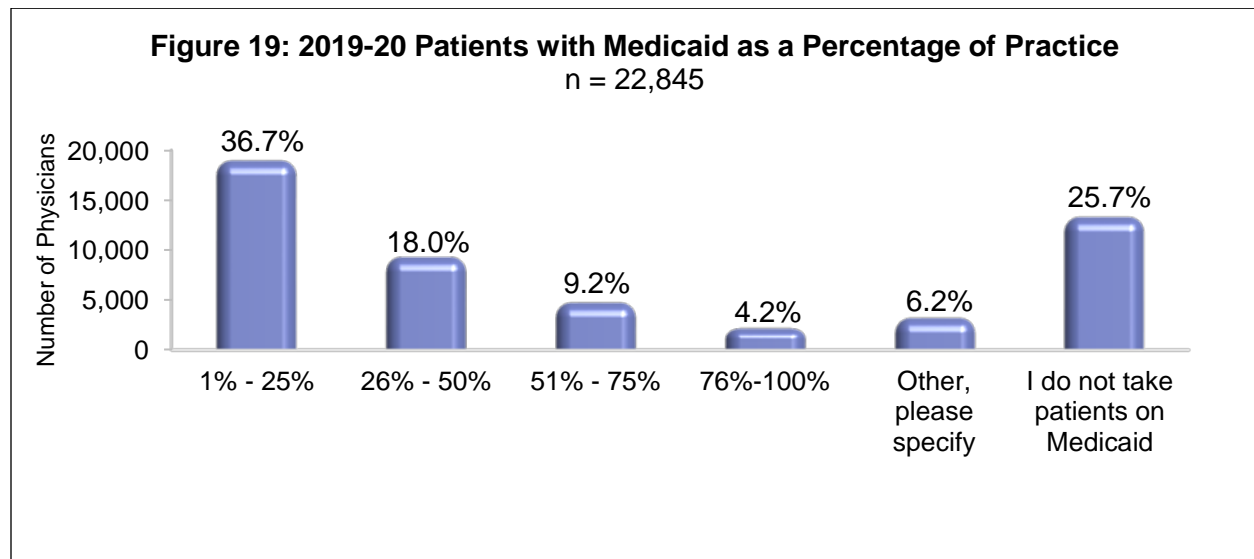
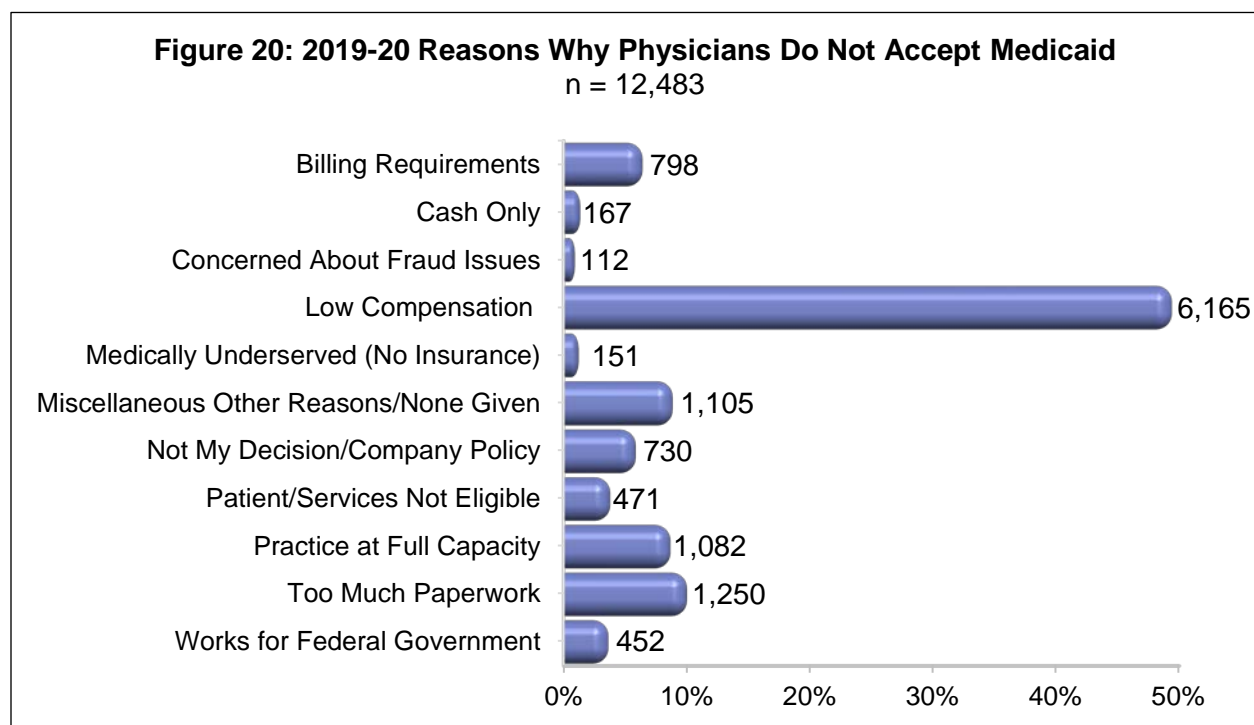
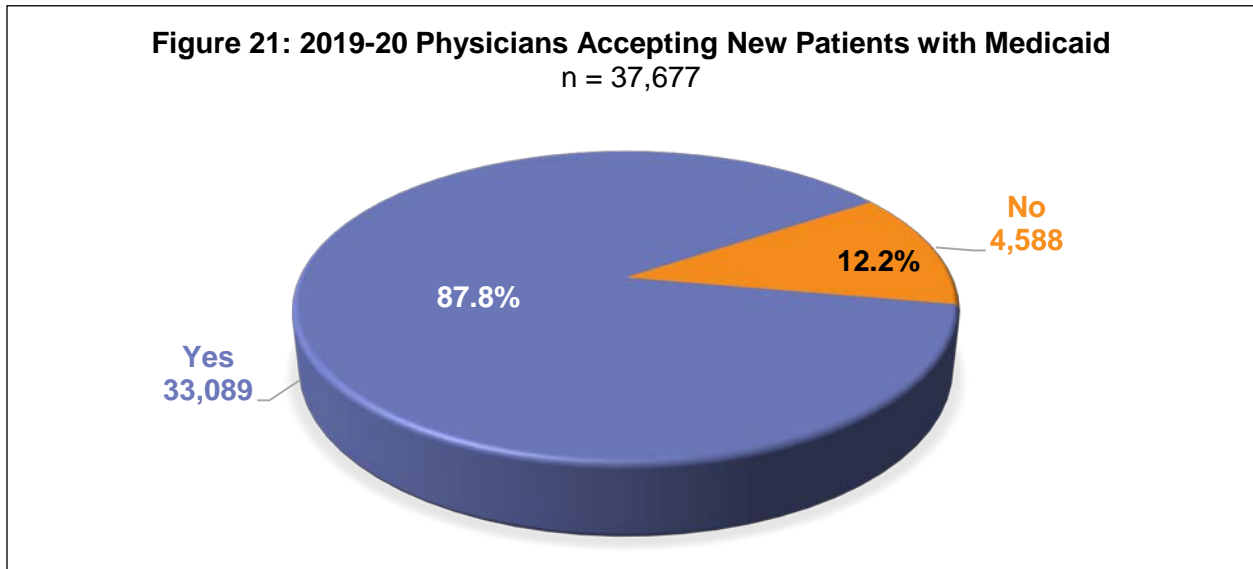


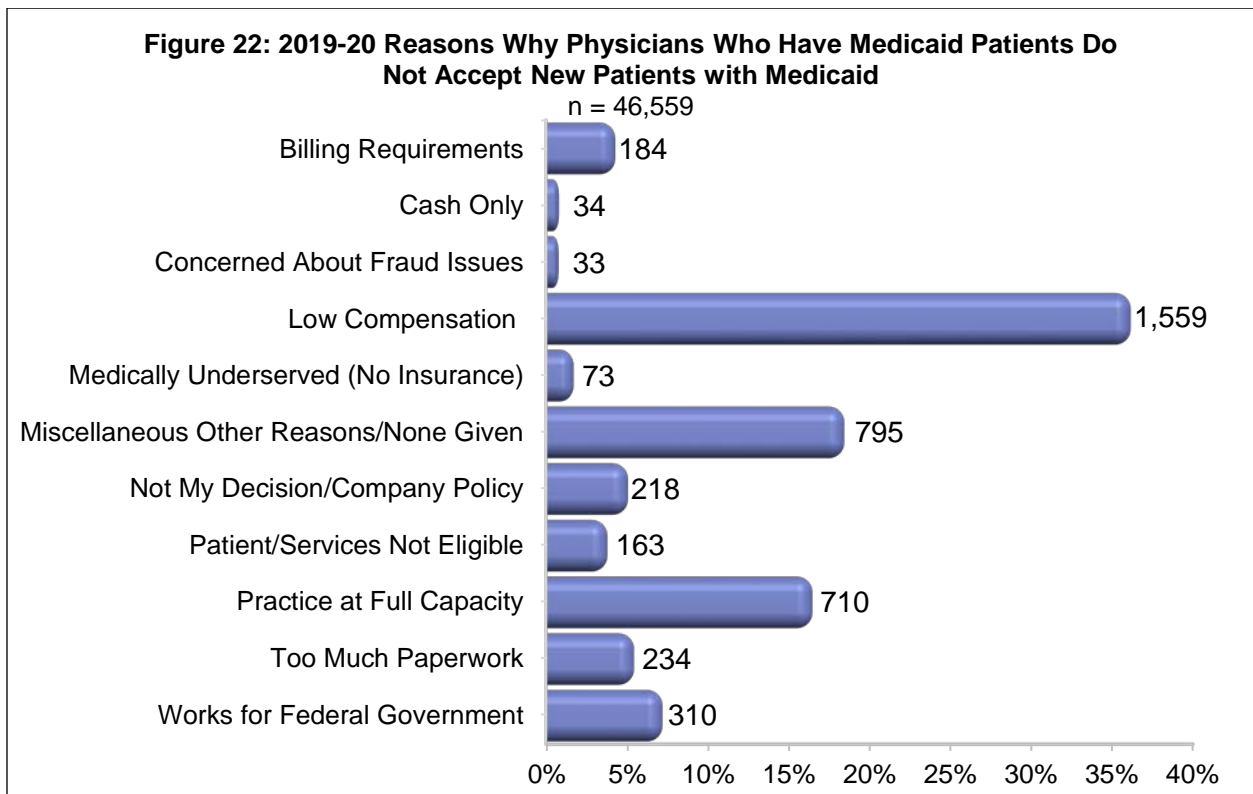
Figure 20 shows the reasons physicians do not take patients with Medicaid. The most common reason selected was “Low Compensation” (49.4%).



The percentage of Florida physicians who reported accepting new patients with Medicaid was 87.8% (see Figure 21). Compared to the 2017–18 cohort, approximately 25% more physicians are accepting new patients with Medicaid (62.5% vs. 87.8%).



The most common reason given for not accepting new patients with Medicaid was “Low Compensation” (36.1%) (see Figure 22).



Of the physicians who see patients on Medicaid, when asked if they limit their practice in any way for patients on Medicaid, the majority (90.6%) stated they do not. For the small percentage who reported they limit their practice, the two main reasons were “Limit number of new Medicaid patients” (52.3%) and “Other” (45.1%). The five most common reasons physicians chose “Other” were:

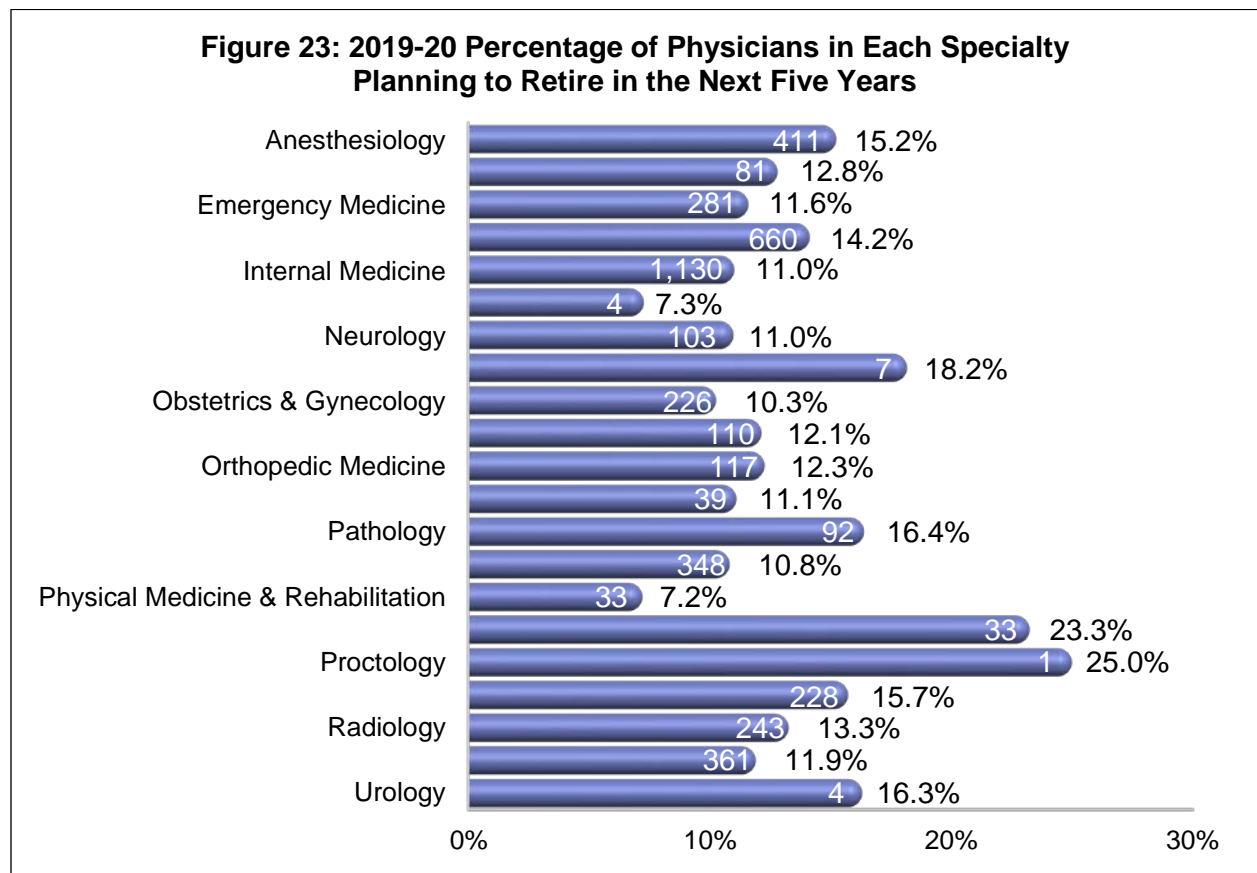
- “Limited to Medicaid as secondary insurance”
- “Limited to certain Medicaid HMO plans”
- “Limited to specific services”
- “Limited to fee-for-service Medicaid”
- “Limited to referrals from ER or other physicians”

Physicians Planning to Retire

The 2019–20 survey responses showed 8.7% (4,757) of practicing physicians reported they are planning to retire within the next five years; which is 3.8% fewer physicians than in the last report cohort (12.5% and 6,633).¹⁶ The average age of physicians planning to retire is 68. The five specialties with the highest number of physicians indicating their intention to retire in the next five years are:

- Internal Medicine (1,130)
- Family Medicine (660)
- Anesthesiology (411)
- Surgery (361)
- Pediatrics (348)

Figure 23 shows the percentage of physicians, by specialty, who are planning to retire in the next five years. Proctology has the highest percentage at 25%, and physical medicine and rehabilitation has the lowest at 7.2%.

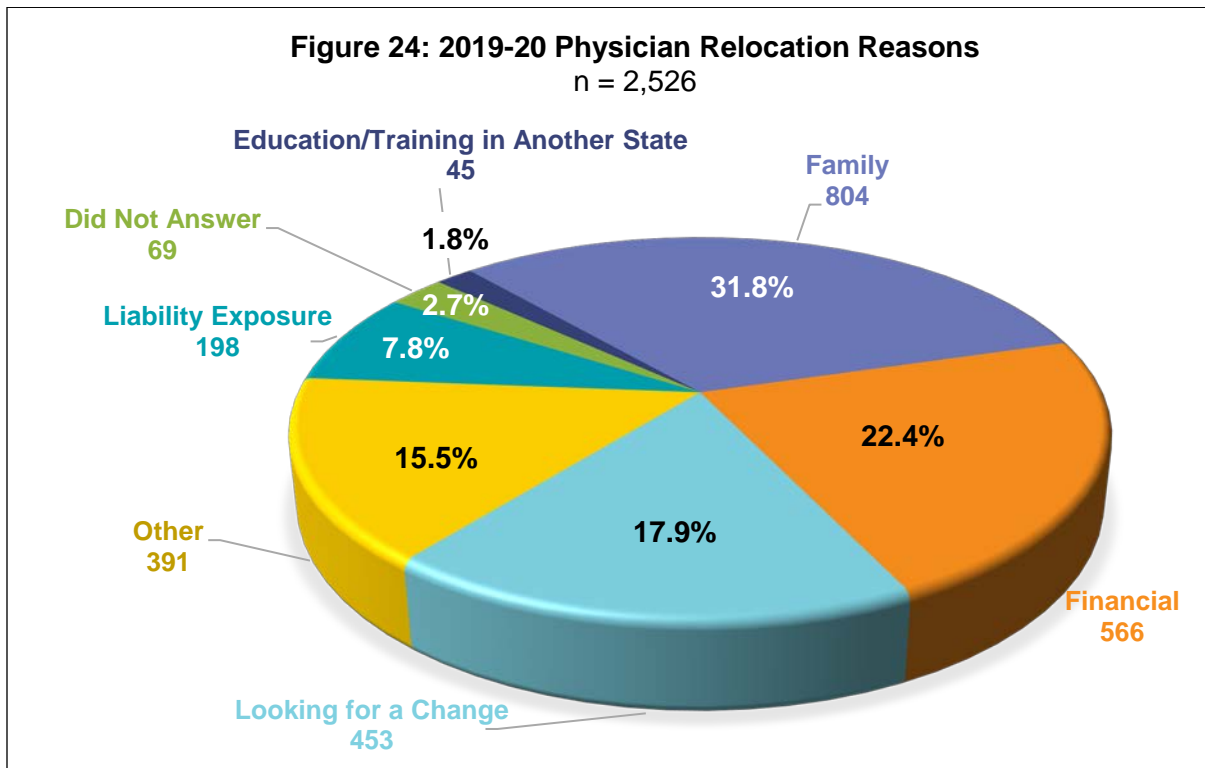


¹⁶ Appendix E shows the counties in which these physicians are currently located.

Physicians Planning to Relocate

In the 2019–20 survey cohort, approximately 5.0% (2,526) of physicians responded that they plan to relocate out of Florida in the next five years. As shown in Figure 24, the top three reasons for relocating are:

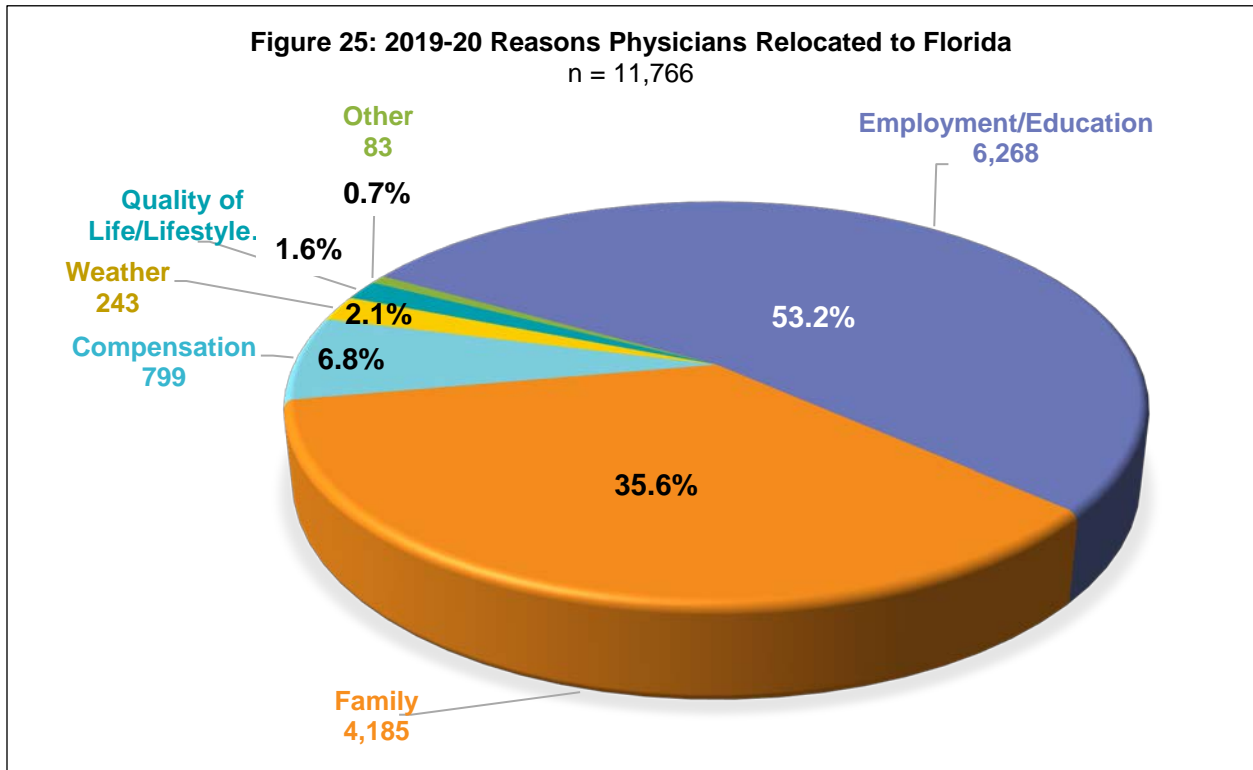
- “Family” (31.8%)
- “Financial” (22.4%)
- “Looking for a Change” (17.9%)



Of the 2,526 physicians indicating their intention to relocate out of state in the next five years, 2,445 also specified their specialty. The four specialties with the highest reported percentages of those planning to move are:

- Internal Medicine (23.2%)
- Family Medicine (13.1%)
- Emergency Medicine (11.5%)
- Anesthesiology (8.7%)

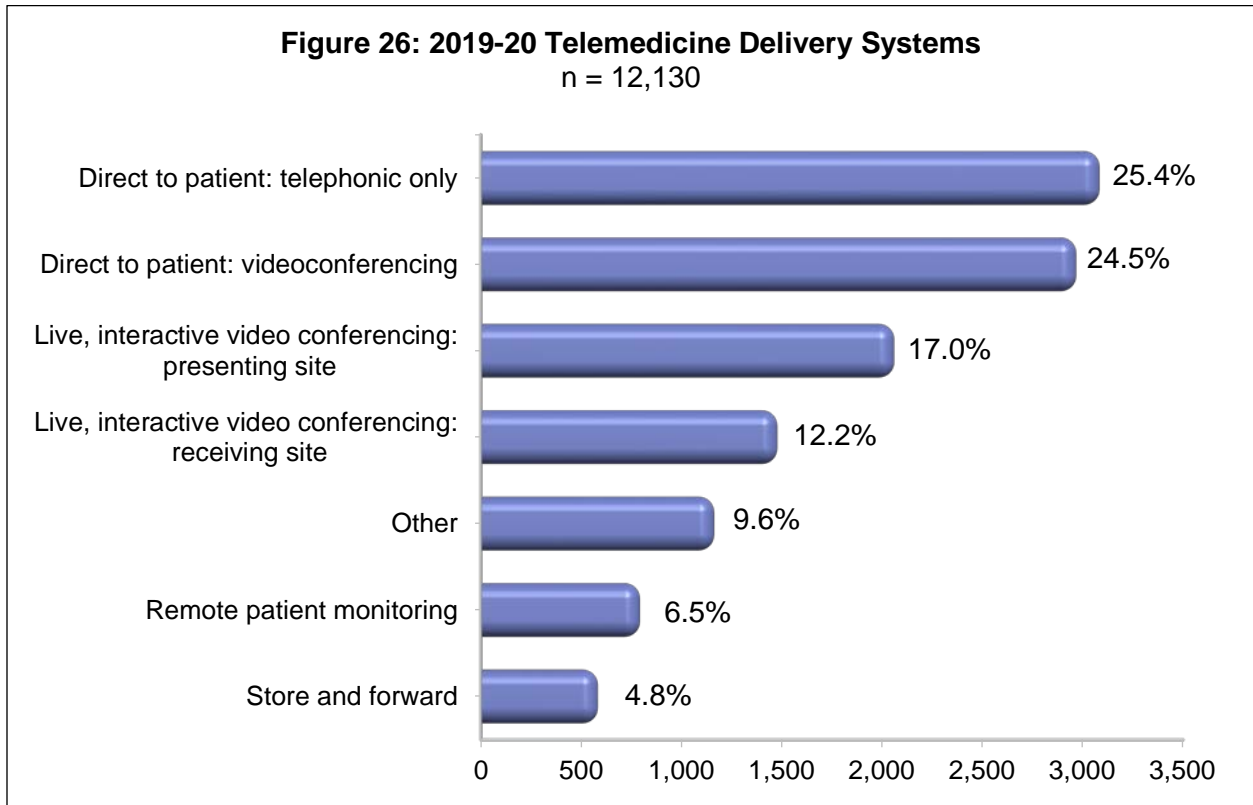
Physicians were asked a question about whether or not they had relocated to Florida in the last five years; 18.1% reported they had. Of these, just over half stated it was for employment opportunities or employment after finishing their education, as shown in Figure 25.



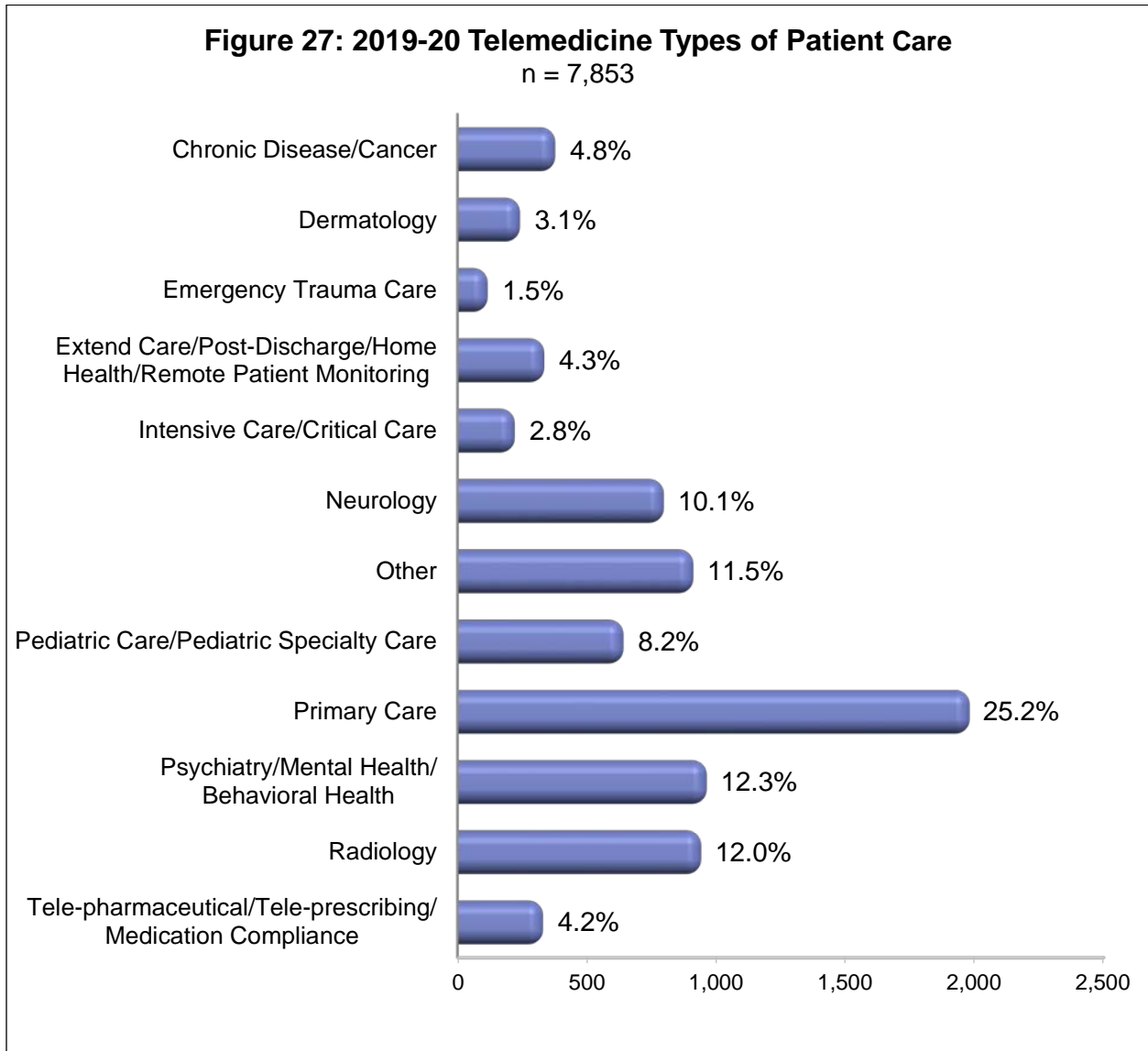
Telemedicine

Of the physicians who took the survey, 22.2% reported using telemedicine in their practice.

Figure 26 shows the different types of telemedicine delivery systems used, with direct telephone contact with patients as the most common method.

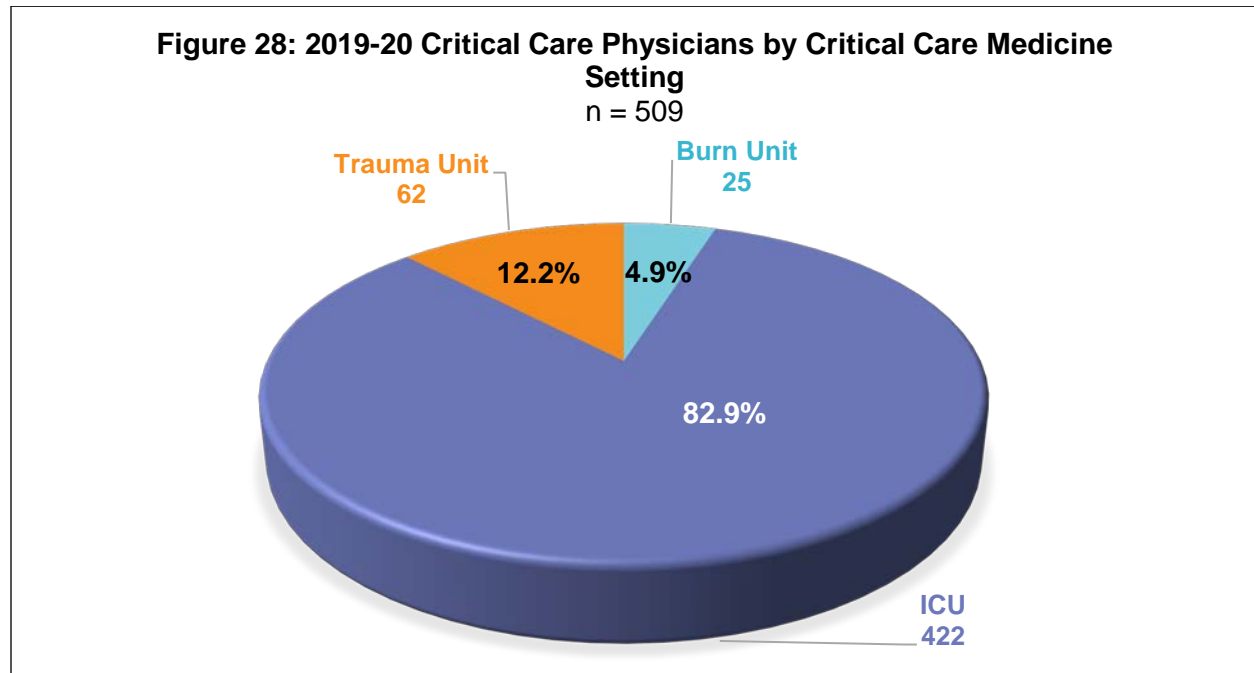


Physicians who use telemedicine were asked what types of patients they serve in their private practice or group practice. As shown in Figure 27, the most common patient type was primary care (25.2%), followed by psychiatry/mental health/behavioral health (12.3%), and radiology (12.0%).



Critical Care Medicine Specialty Question

There were 597 physicians who reported their primary specialty was critical care medicine; 430 (or 72%) responded to the specialty question. Physicians were asked to indicate the setting where they cared for patients—intensive care, trauma, or burn units (they could select more than one). Just over 80% see patients in the ICU, as shown in Figure 28.



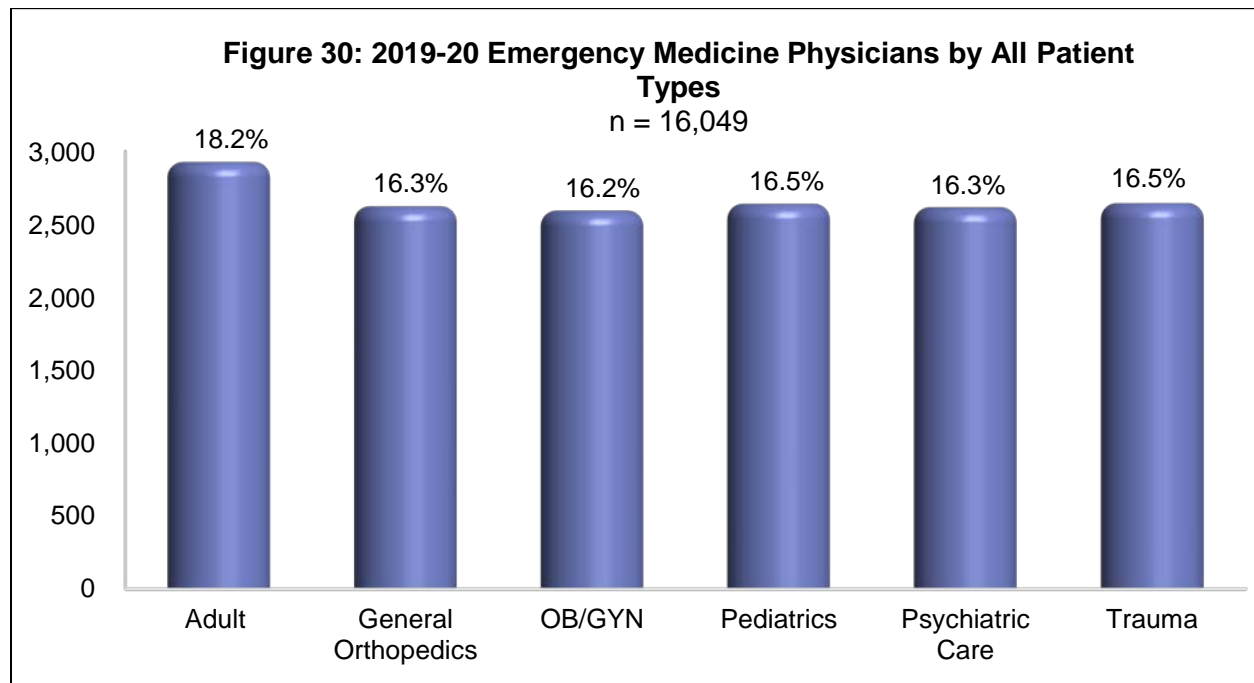
Since physicians could select more than one type of critical care medicine setting, the location information provided by each physician was analyzed to see where each specific physician sees patients. Of the 423 physicians who responded, 422 (99.8%) see patients in an ICU. This is either the only location where they see patients or in combination with other locations, as shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Category of Patients by Location Selections

Patient Location	Number of Physicians	Percentage of Physicians
ICU Only	354	83.7%
ICU & Trauma Unit	43	10.2%
Burn Unit, ICU, and Trauma Unit	18	4.3%
Burn Unit & ICU	7	1.7%
Trauma Unit Only	1	0.2%
TOTAL	423	100.0%

Emergency Medicine Specialty Question

There were 3,115 physicians who reported their primary specialty was emergency medicine; 3,108 (99.8%) responded to the specialty question. Physicians were asked to indicate all categories of patients they see (they could select more than one patient category). The responses were equally distributed across six specialties (see Figure 30).



The patient types were analyzed by physicians to determine the distribution across the six types, and almost three-quarters (72.3% or 2,208) of the physicians saw all six types of patients. The remaining quarter of the responses were separated into 42 different configurations based on physician responses. Most of these configurations represent less than 1% of the total.

Obstetrics and Gynecology Specialty Questions

There were 2,396 physicians who reported their primary specialty was obstetrics & gynecology (OB/GYN); 370 (15.4%) responded to the specialty questions.

The first specialty question is “Do you deliver babies?” As shown in Figure 31, 47% of those who responded reported delivering babies as part of their practice in the 2019–20 cohort.

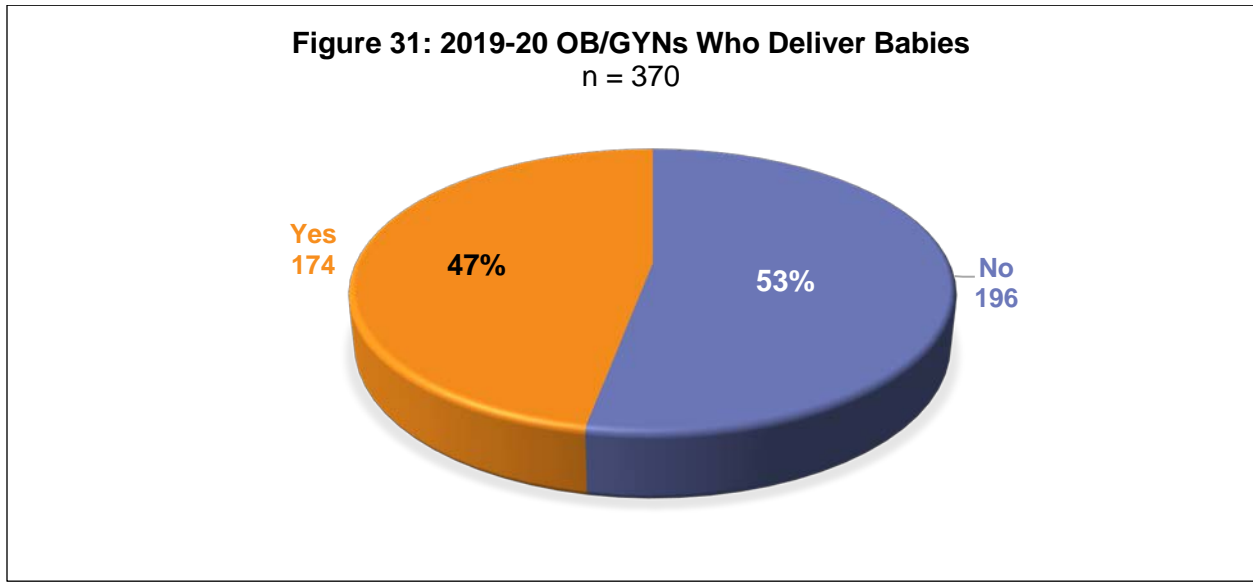
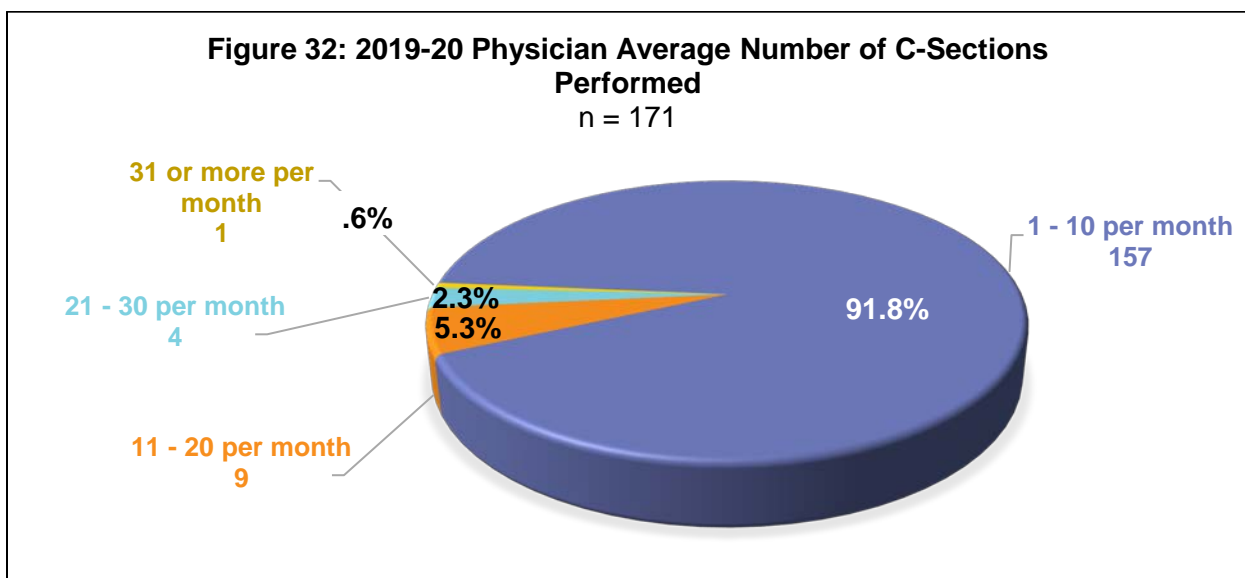


Figure 32 shows the number of obstetricians in Florida who report performing cesarean sections (C-sections) within each specified range. Of the 174 obstetricians who reported they deliver babies, 171 (98.3%) report performing C-sections. Of those 171 obstetricians 91.8% (157) responded they perform an average of between 1 and 10 C-sections per month.



The next specialty question is “Are you planning to discontinue obstetric care in the next two years?” As shown in Figure 33, almost one-quarter of the physicians plan to discontinue obstetric care in the next two years.

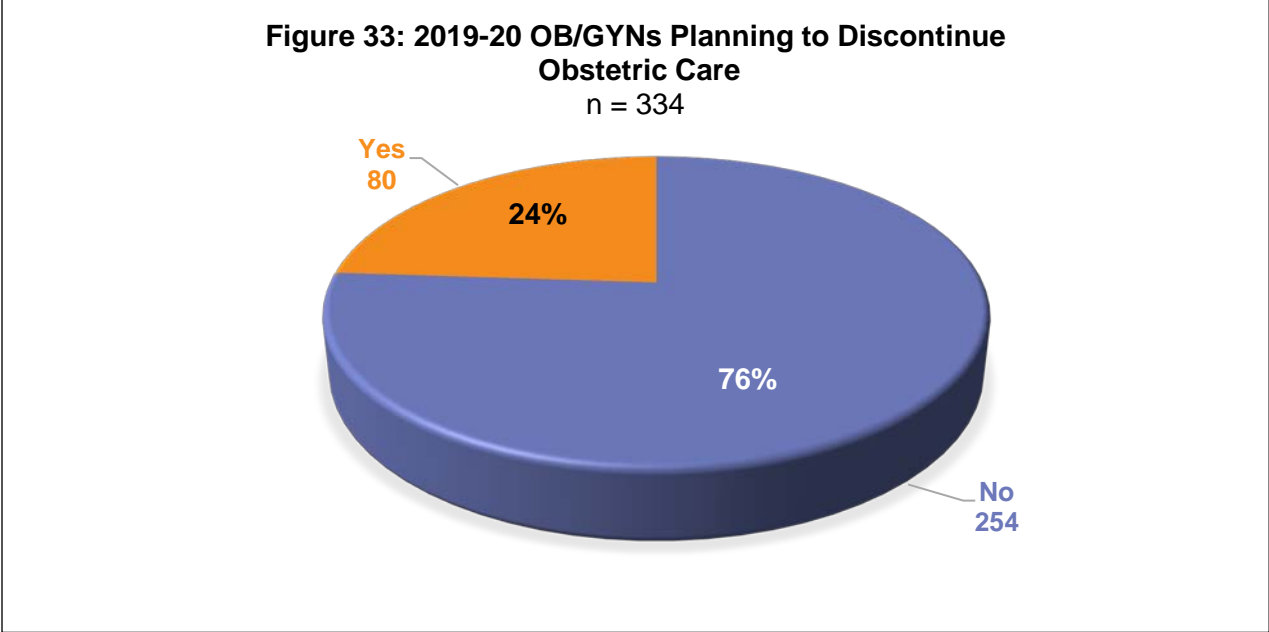
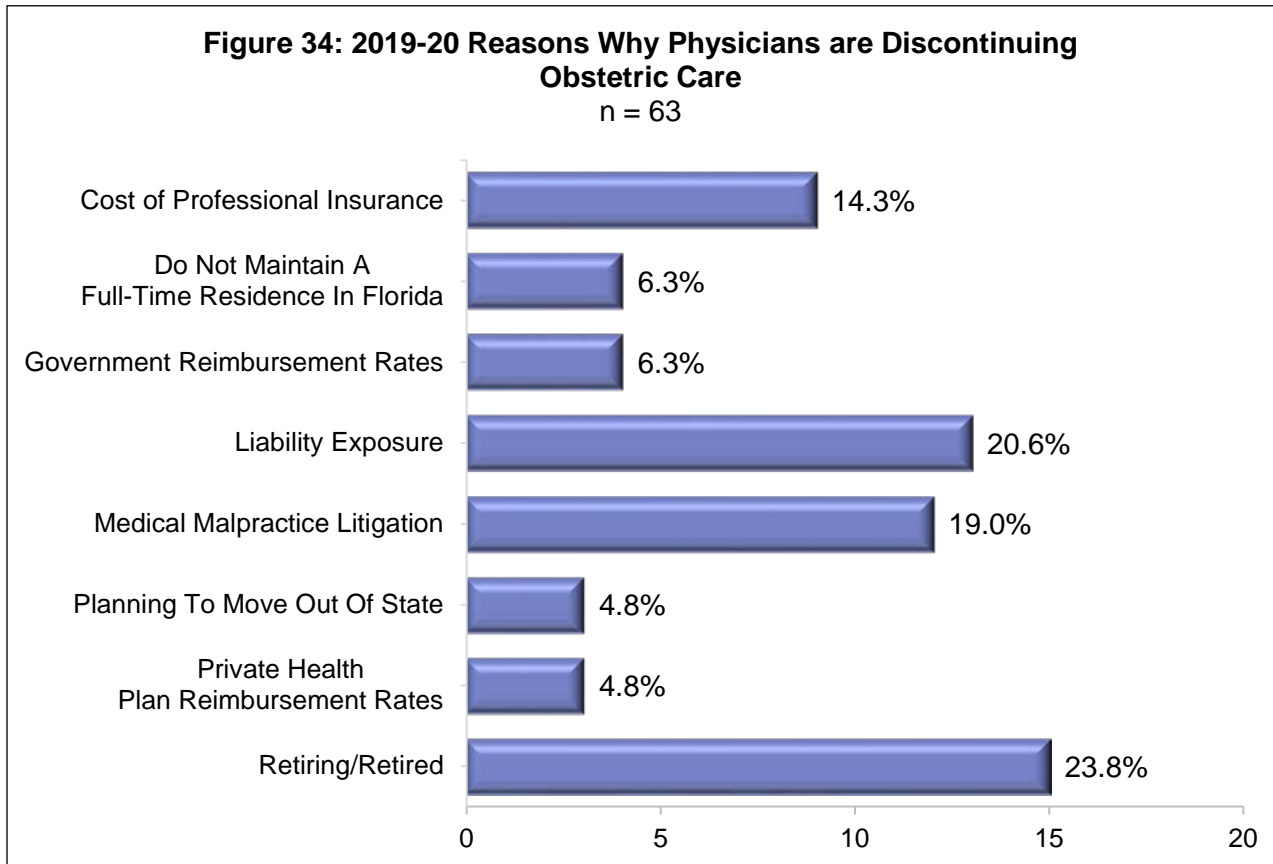
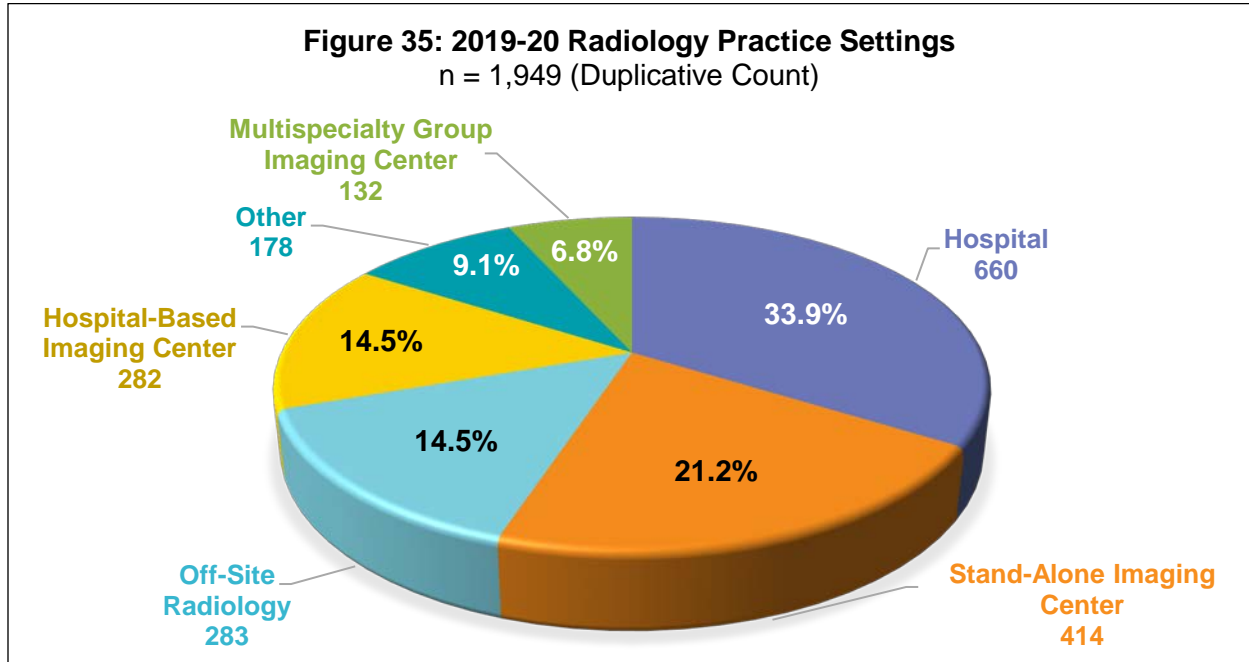


Figure 34 shows the reasons given by the physicians who reported they were discontinuing obstetric care. The most frequently selected reason was “Retired,” followed by “Liability Exposure”, and “Medical Malpractice Litigation.”

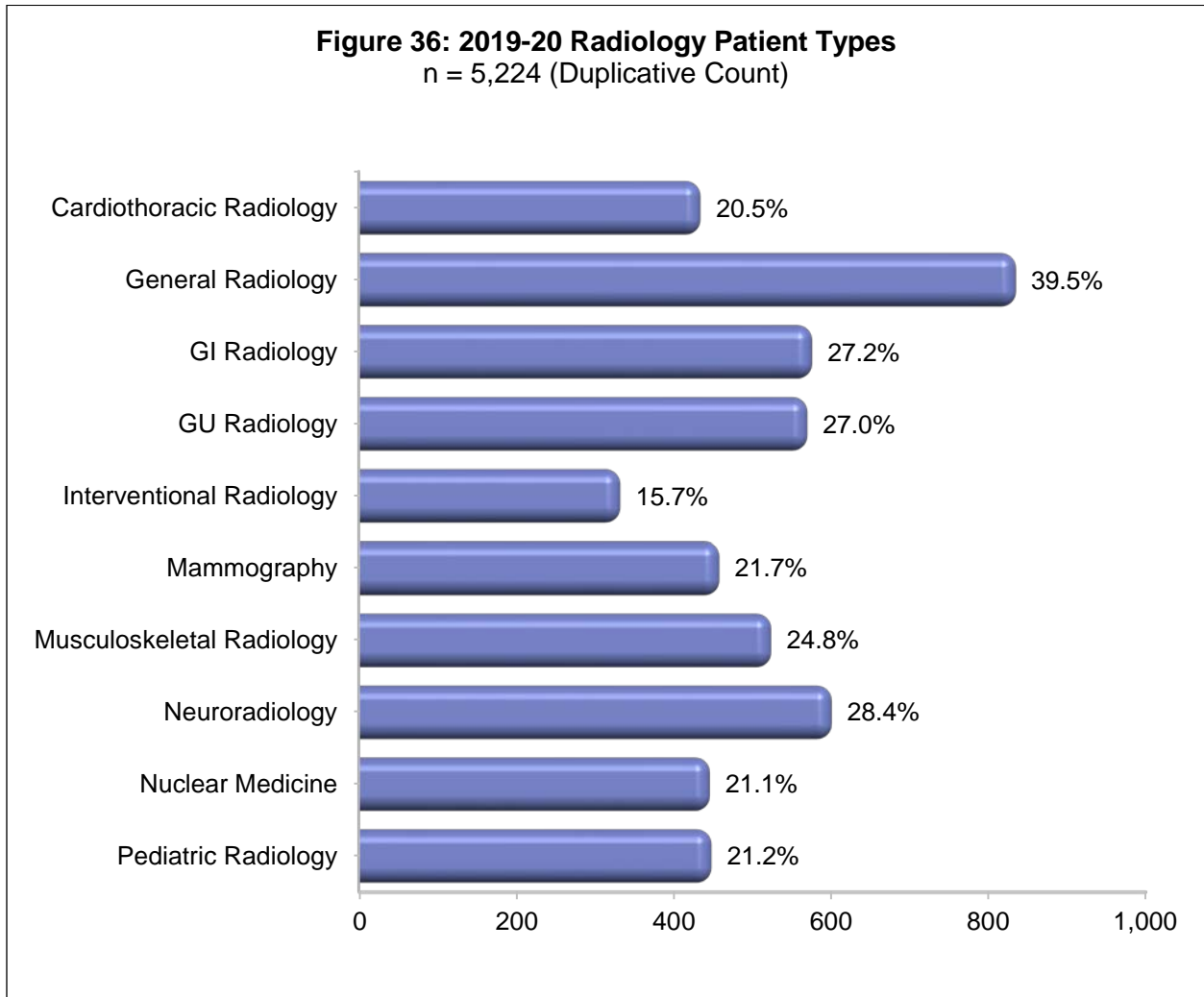


Radiology Specialty Questions

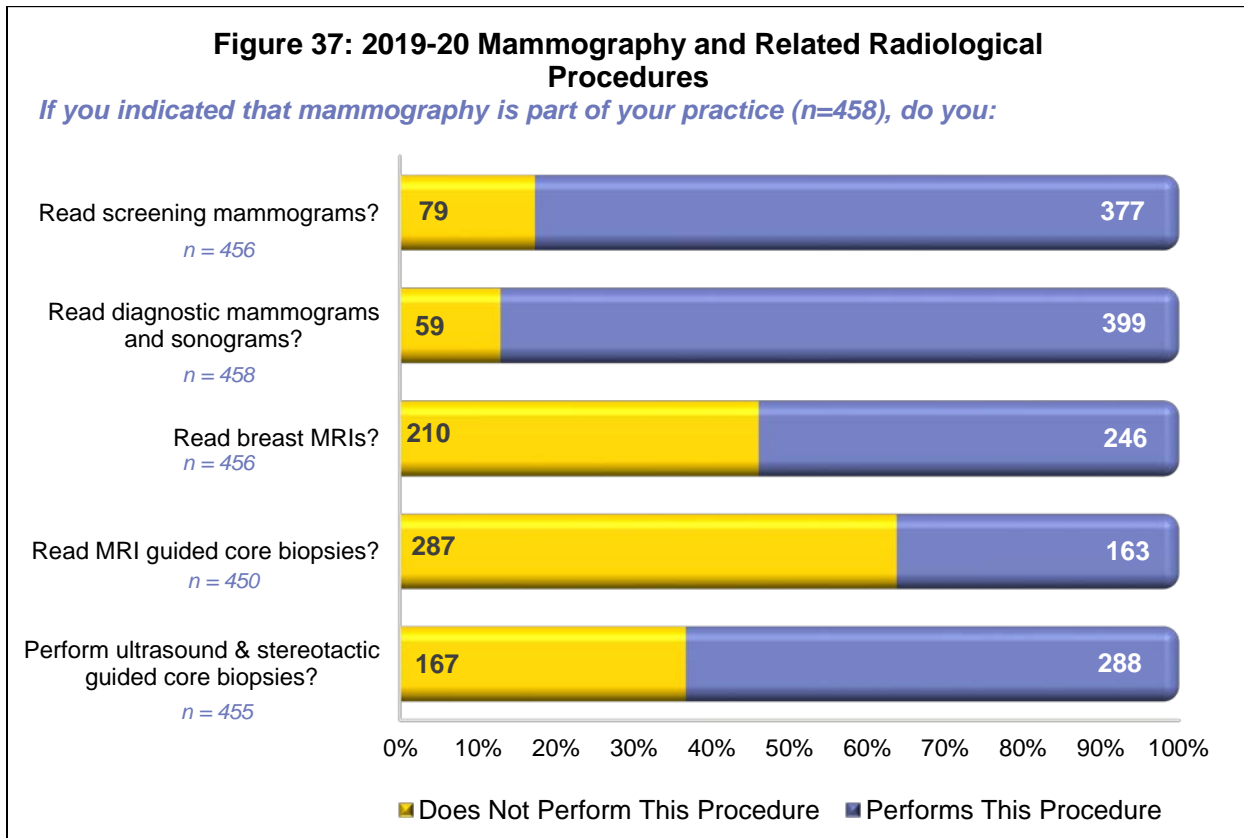
There were 2,827 physicians who reported their primary specialty was radiology. As shown in Figure 35, just over one-third of physicians indicated practicing in a hospital, and just under one-quarter (21.2%) indicated practicing at a stand-alone imaging center.



Radiologists selected all the different types of patients they see. Figure 36 shows the patient types and percentages based on the physicians who responded. Of these physicians, 39.5% reported they saw general radiology patients, 28.4% neuroradiology patients, and 27.2% GI radiology patients.

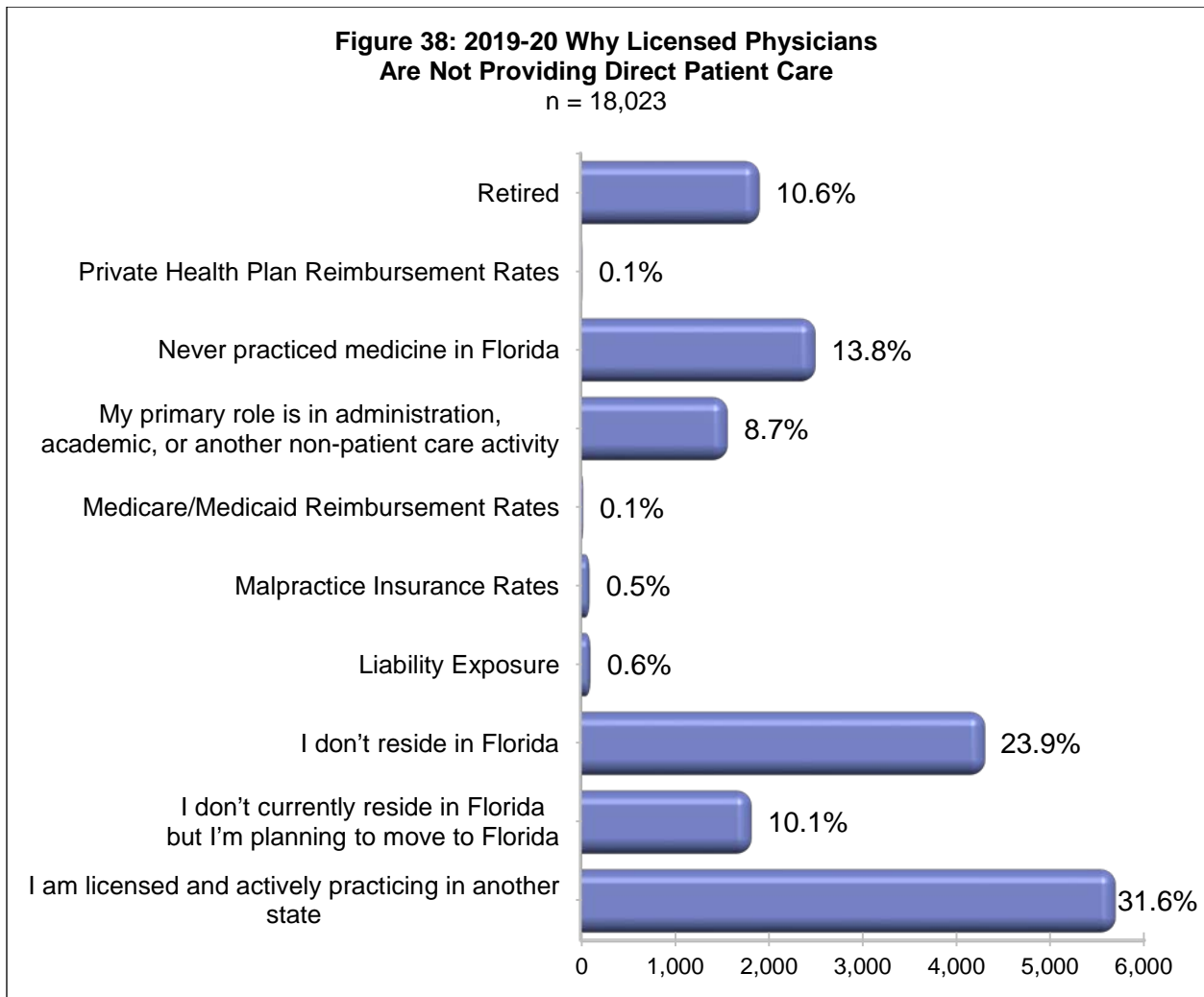


As shown in Figure 37, in four of the five questions, over half of the physicians who indicated mammography as part of their practice reported they perform the specified procedure.



Physicians Not Providing Direct Patient Care in Florida

A total of 19,643 physicians are licensed and responded to the survey, but they are not providing direct patient care in Florida. This represents 26% of the physicians who renewed their licenses in the 2019–20 cohort.¹⁷ Understanding the reasons physicians did not provide direct patient care in Florida in the last 12 months is useful when considering physician attraction and retention initiatives. As shown in Figure 38, 31.6% of physicians responded with “I am licensed and actively practicing in another state” as the main reason they have a Florida license, but do not practice medicine in Florida.



¹⁷ See physician definitions on page 2.

Department Programs to Support Physician Workforce Development

The Department administers three programs that support the physician workforce in Florida: the State Primary Care Office, the Office of Rural Health, and the Volunteer Health Care Provider Program.

The State Primary Care Office

The goal of the State Primary Care Office is to attract and retain physicians to work in Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs). Florida has 397 HPSAs: 134 are primary care, 57 are mental health, 109 are dental, and 97 are at 38 of the state correctional institutions. (Of the HPSAs in state correctional institutions, 33 are primary care, 31 are mental health, and 33 are dental.) As of July 20, 2020, there are 672 approved National Health Service Corps (NHSC) sites, with 256 of those sites having program participants. There are 501 participants in NHSC programs: 83 physicians (16.5%) who participate in the NHSC loan repayment program in medically underserved areas in Florida, and 20 physicians who are NHSC Scholars. Since 2012, only six physician participants in the NHSC have provided their service in Florida and subsequently moved out of state. There have been 29 physicians who have provided their service out of state and have subsequently moved into Florida. Of the 211 physician participants since 2012, only 5.7% (12) are currently working in a rural county.¹⁸ Of these 12 physicians practicing in a rural county:

- There are 75% who are allopathic and 25% are osteopathic.
- There are 84% who are at the same site as when they were participating, 8% are in the same census tract and 8% have moved to a different county.
- There are 42% who are in a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), 25% are in a Certified Rural Health Clinic (RHC), 17% are in a Health Department, 8% are in a correctional facility, and 8% are in a private practice.

Since the inception of the State Conrad 30 Waiver Program in 1994, more than 80%, or nearly 500 physicians, continue to practice in Florida. In addition, approximately 131 National Interest Waiver foreign physicians practice in Florida; these physicians are required to practice in underserved areas for five years.

The Office of Rural Health

The Department's Office of Rural Health provides statewide assistance on rural health issues and assists in developing and sustaining systems of care in rural communities. The Office operates the National Rural Recruitment and Retention Network (3RNet) for the state of Florida.

¹⁸ These counties are Bradford, Columbia (2), DeSoto, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Hardee, Levy (2), Suwannee and Washington.

3RNet is a national, federally supported web-based program that assists states in matching health professionals with available practice, or job opportunities, in both urban and rural Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs). Facilities utilizing 3RNet include county health departments, Federally Qualified Health Centers, rural hospitals, behavioral health centers, and rural health clinics. From January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020, there were 3,069 location views and 3,705 opportunity views. During the same time period, 3RNet had 732 active candidates and 55 jobs added or updated in Florida.

The Office of Rural Health also supports Project ECHO in Florida. Project ECHO (Extension for Community Health Care Outcomes) is a guided practice model that increases workforce capacity to provide best-practice specialty care and reduce health disparities. Project ECHO is designed around case-based learning and mentorship. Sessions are led by expert teams using interactive videoconferencing to conduct virtual clinics with community providers. With Project ECHO, primary care doctors, nurses, and other clinicians learn to provide specialty care to patients in their own communities. Florida's Project ECHO hub hosted its first session, focused on palliative care, during the fall of 2019. In 2020, the Office supported six Project ECHO sessions on developing a rural EMS community paramedicine program. Visit <https://www.floridaruralhealth.org/rural-ems-project-echo> for more information.

The Volunteer Health Care Provider Program

The Volunteer Health Care Provider Program improves access to medical care for uninsured and underserved low-income residents by allowing licensed health care professionals to become agents of the state. In exchange for the professional services they donate to financially eligible clients referred by the Department's agents and employees, participating medical professionals are protected by state sovereign immunity. There are currently 12,994 health care professionals serving in the Volunteer Health Care Provider Program.

Physician Workforce Advisory Council 2019 Recommendations

Ongoing Recommendations

- 1. Develop student diversity pipeline best practices, based on successful measures in practice throughout the state and nation, for use as a resource by Florida medical schools when implementing, improving, or measuring the impact of their pipeline programs.** In addition, expand and collaborate with university pre-med and medical sciences programs as well as high school medical magnet programs throughout the state. Florida's nine medical schools have provided feedback about their pipeline programs to the Department and the Physician Workforce Advisory Council. The 2017 Medical School Pipeline report is located on the Physician Workforce Web page at www.FloridaHealth.gov.
- 2. Collaborate with the Council of Florida Medical School Deans to develop and maintain a comprehensive database of current Graduate Medical Education (GME) residency positions in Florida with the goal of describing the current and projected areas of need that can be addressed by creating or expanding GME programs.** The Council of Florida Medical School Deans formed the GME Working Group in 2016 to collaborate on GME-related issues across the state, including workforce issues, physician wellness, research, and faculty development. The plan is to continue with this effort, and to add the data from the National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) regarding categorical positions in the residency match process each year. The Working Group determined that in 2019-20 there were 6,713 residency slots in the state, which is 879 more than in 2016-17.
- 3. Enhance collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) through continued promotion of the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Loan Repayment Program via partnerships with the Florida Association of Community Health Centers, rural hospital outpatient practices, federally qualified health centers, community health centers, and the colleges of medicine.**
The Department continually provides ongoing technical assistance to clinicians and practice sites interested in the program. The Primary Care Office works collaboratively with the Florida Association of Community Health Centers, the Office of Rural Health, and the Volunteer Health Care Provider Program to promote the National Health Service Corps to eligible clinics and clinicians. The Primary Care Office monitors the quarterly field strength report provided by the Health Resources and Services Administration to

determine the current status of the NHSC in Florida; and to identify participants in their final year of service and send email reminders to them about recertification processes. The Primary Care Office also sends email reminders to NHSC sites about upcoming recertification application time frames. These email reminders support certification sustainability to both clinician participants and clinic sites. The Primary Care Office partners with the Office of Rural Health to inform and encourage rural health clinics and rural hospitals with primary care outpatient services about the recruitment and retention benefits of the National Health Service Corps program. The Primary Care Office provides technical assistance during each NHSC loan repayment and site designation application cycle. The Primary Care Office works collaboratively with the federal regional coordinators during application periods and provides guidance and support to individual applicants to achieve successful site designation and loan repayment awards. There are over 670 National Health Service Corps sites in Florida. Currently there are 103 primary care physicians serving through the loan repayment program.

4. Evaluate models which forecast physician and subspecialty needs in Florida.

Seek assistance with finding, evaluating, and testing simulation models which will help predict Florida physician workforce needs in the future, and thus guide policy recommendations to the Legislature. This effort should focus on how to retain family medicine and internal medicine residency graduates in the state of Florida once they have completed residency. The Department could implement this recommendation by simply contracting for Second Edition of the IHS Florida Physicians Workforce Supply & Demand.

5. Periodically update the Council's Strategic Plan. Remove accomplished objectives, update objectives in process, and evaluate need for new objectives based upon the Council's charter and the needs of the citizens of Florida.

6. Determine how to best review the impact of the new GME programs. Develop metrics to assess the impact of the new GME programs on the physician workforce.

7. Develop steps the Department can take to help with the recruitment and retention of the best residents and fellows for Florida's training programs and impact metrics should be created. Develop common messaging to let allopathic and osteopathic medical students know about training opportunities in Florida and why they should have their training in Florida.

8. **The Council recommends the Florida Board of Medicine and Board of Osteopathic Medicine accept the revised questions regarding substance abuse and mental health into the original licensure process.** The revised questions will address the issues regarding mental health among physicians while also allowing more physicians to practice medicine in Florida.
9. **The Council recommends the Florida Legislature fund a state-level student loan reimbursement program at \$10 million per year to assist physicians who can fill specific gaps in location and subspecialty in Florida. In addition, seek funding partners from the private sector, such as HMOs, pharmaceutical companies, and hospitals.** Benefits in the form of tax savings or similar benefits as extended to military members would be attractive. Physicians often leave the state once loans are paid off. Tax benefits extended to physicians in HPSAs would promote longevity and retention.

New Recommendations

10. **Florida should seek resident physician specialty board pass-rate by hospital or sponsoring institution.** These data will allow for comparisons between GME programs and exchange of best practices with the goal of having the best GME residency programs in the U.S.
11. **Physicians in practice and health care providers (including graduate and undergraduate medical educators) in Florida should complete implicit bias training to 1) assist with culturally responsive workforce development, 2) create a more sustainable work environment, and 3) foster a high-quality health care provision environment for our diverse populations to address inequalities and disparities.**
12. **Advocate for an increase in J-1 visa waivers.**

Conclusion

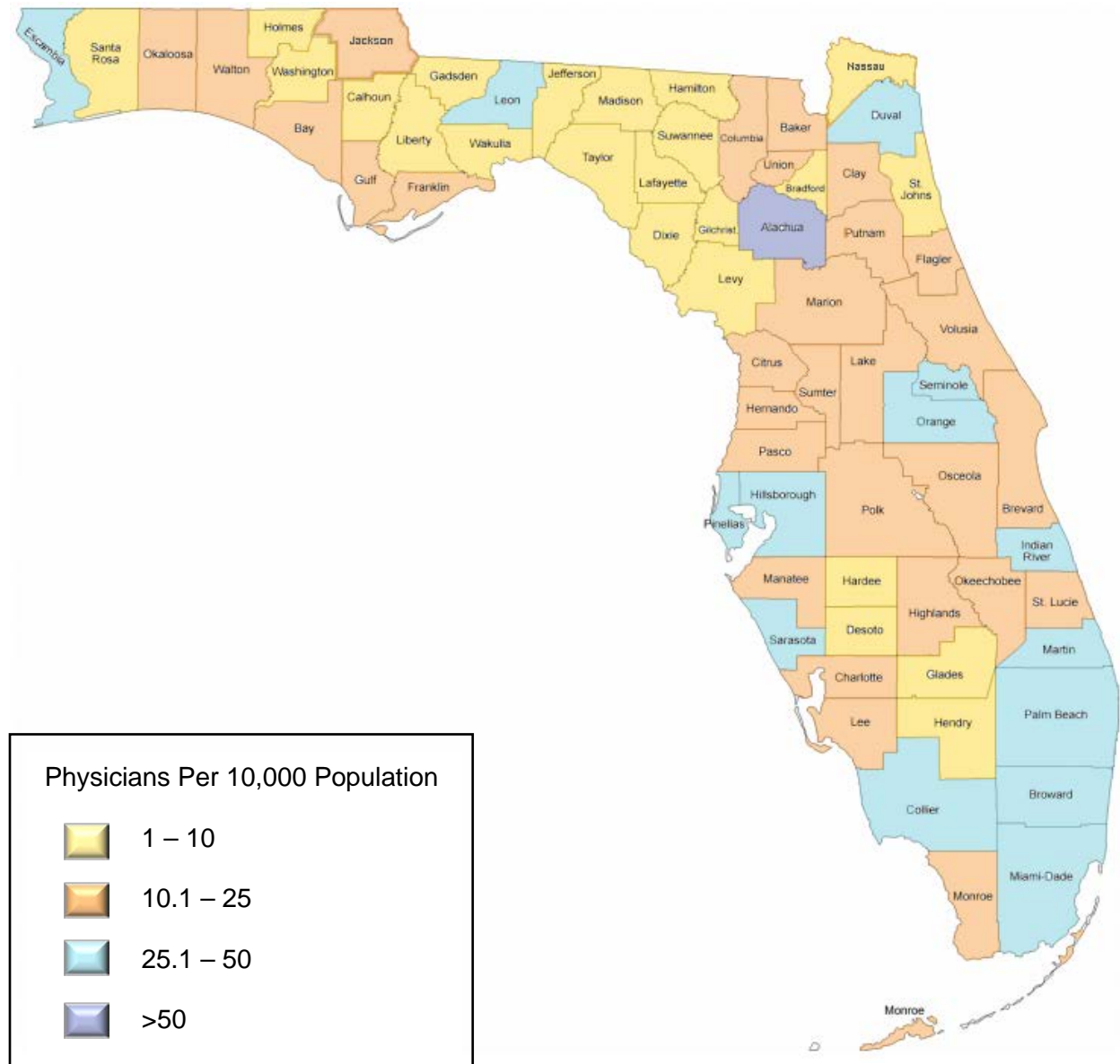
The Florida Department of Health renews its commitment to review and assess current and future physician workforce needs in Florida. Physician workforce assessment and planning in this state has resulted in new information for policymakers on clinical practice, geographic location and scope of practice for Florida physicians. The continuing refinement, evaluation, and reporting of this information will assist in the state's efforts to meet current and future physician workforce needs.

Key information from this report for policy consideration includes:

- During the last ten-year period, the number of practicing physicians increased just over 26%, from 43,188 as reported in 2010–11 to 54,677 in 2019–20. During this same time, the population of Florida increased over 15%, from 18.8 million to 21.9 million.
- Physicians are generally concentrated in populous counties and within large, urban population centers. Physicians working in rural areas are more likely to be primary care providers. Survey results indicated that 98% of physicians work in urban counties while 2% work in Florida's 30 rural counties. (See Appendix A and Appendix B for details.)
- Gender and ethnic diversity of Florida's physician workforce has increased since 2010–11. The percentage of female physicians has increased from 24.6% in 2010–11 to 30.6% in 2019–20, and the percentage of Hispanic, Asian, African American and Native American physicians has increased 6.2%.
- Physicians continue to specialize, with more physicians practicing in specialties than in primary care. However, the percentage of primary care physicians in 2019–20 (33.7%) has increased slightly from what it was in 2012–13 (33.4%).
- Each year physicians report if they are planning to retire. The percentage of physicians who reported that they are planning to retire within the next five years was growing with 13.2% planning to retire in 2012–13 increasing to 16.6% in 2017–18. However, in 2018–19 the number of those planning to retire decreased to 12.5% and decreased even more in 2019-20 to 8.7%.

Appendix A: Physician Workforce per Capita by County, 2019–20

This map illustrates a per capita distribution of practicing physicians at the county level. Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined have almost one-third (31.7%) of all practicing physicians in Florida. Miami-Dade County alone has 14.3% of all practicing physicians. Even though these are the three most populous counties, when looking at the per capita distribution of physicians shown on the map below, the counties of Alachua (64), Seminole (46), Sarasota (43.6), Duval (34.4), and Escambia (31.9) have the highest per capita rate. There are 23 counties (34.3%) whose per capita rate is less than 10.



Appendix B: Change in Practicing Physicians by County

Figures B-1 and B-2 show a history of practicing physicians by county for the last seven report cohorts.

Figure B-1: Number of Practicing Physicians by County by Year

County	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Alachua	1,370	1,426	1,443	1,429	1,615	1,666	1,707
Baker*	42	38	37	39	46	40	37
Bay	380	380	395	400	424	418	420
Bradford*	23	21	24	25	21	20	26
Brevard	1,240	1,231	1,260	1,254	1,333	1,377	1,371
Broward	4,209	4,269	4,346	4,342	4,767	4,878	5,008
Calhoun*	9	9	8	8	11	10	10
Charlotte	348	338	348	332	361	376	399
Citrus	238	249	245	225	258	259	259
Clay	283	285	315	322	349	368	340
Collier	823	819	829	835	954	998	1,069
Columbia*	136	139	144	137	142	143	142
Desoto*	31	31	27	25	25	26	28
Dixie*	10	12	11	15	13	5	8
Duval	2,707	2,762	2,828	2,851	3,093	3,199	3,343
Escambia	841	878	885	881	952	981	1,030
Flagler	121	129	139	139	150	144	142
Franklin	15	14	10	8	12	13	15
Gadsden	40	40	39	35	34	29	35
Gilchrist	8	8	5	7	6	5	4
Glades*	8	7	7	8	6	5	3
Gulf	16	18	15	13	19	21	23
Hamilton*	7	7	5	4	3	6	9
Hardee*	13	13	14	12	9	10	10
Hendry*	23	24	25	25	33	30	29
Hernando	300	300	313	324	334	325	349
Highlands*	190	197	195	189	195	194	192
Hillsborough	3,356	3,470	3,611	3,696	4,041	4,167	4,362
Holmes*	16	16	13	11	16	16	15
Indian River	369	371	379	370	425	430	447
Jackson*	60	57	52	47	52	49	55
Jefferson*	6	8	8	6	7	5	7
Lafayette*	4	4	2	2	3	1	1
Lake	618	642	684	671	704	705	734
Lee	1,254	1,275	1,336	1,332	1,483	1,506	1,571
Leon	661	632	656	667	750	764	782

County	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Levy*	15	15	15	15	14	13	15
Liberty*	0	1	2	1	2	2	2
Madison*	10	8	9	8	9	10	7
Manatee	592	591	611	631	689	693	717
Marion	593	618	601	598	680	684	689
Martin	358	367	388	398	443	443	469
Miami-Dade	6,535	6,648	6,697	6,726	7,313	7,407	7,583
Monroe*	171	180	180	181	187	186	183
Nassau	85	83	80	76	76	87	81
Okaloosa	412	414	419	430	460	454	463
Okeechobee*	57	56	49	58	61	55	61
Orange	2,808	2,844	2,977	3,079	3,473	3,660	3,924
Osceola	454	477	515	530	650	625	655
Palm Beach	3,710	3,804	3,919	3,901	4,262	4,241	4,227
Pasco	820	824	828	835	923	922	958
Pinellas	2,555	2,568	2,620	2,613	2,874	2,878	2,970
Polk	941	945	975	1,001	1,121	1,090	1,092
Putnam	107	97	84	88	98	97	91
Santa Rosa	174	165	172	171	193	195	201
Sarasota	1,074	1,092	1,119	1,126	1,267	1,284	1,347
Seminole	666	660	687	712	774	793	827
St. Johns	327	339	347	338	385	400	424
St. Lucie	414	426	428	410	447	474	507
Sumter	123	126	148	161	188	187	183
Suwannee*	22	17	22	28	25	25	21
Taylor*	16	17	20	22	18	16	20
Union*	14	13	22	25	26	26	23
Volusia	1,015	1,051	1,049	1,040	1,140	1,122	1,158
Wakulla*	9	10	9	8	9	7	11
Walton*	87	91	89	89	94	92	99
Washington*	18	19	12	10	14	13	12
State Totals	43,957	44,685	45,746	45,995	50,561	51,370	53,002¹⁹

* Rural Counties per 381.0406, Florida Statutes

¹⁹ This total does not include the 1,314 physicians who did not report their county, the 35 physicians whose county was listed as “unknown” and the 326 physicians who reported their county as “out of state”.

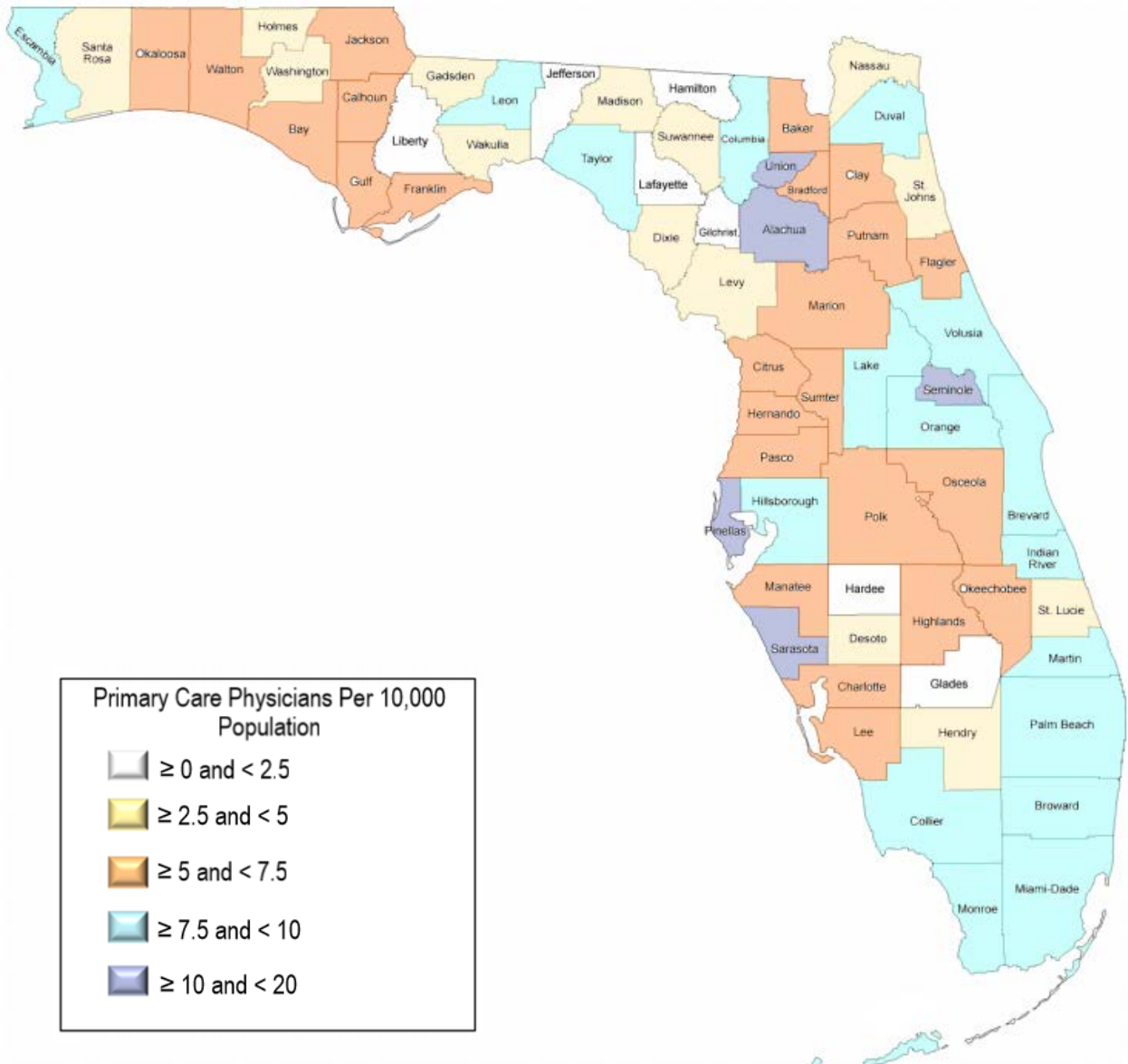
Figure B-2: Percentage Increase or Decrease by County

County	2013-14 to 2014-15	2014-15 to 2015-16	2015-16 to 2016-17	2016-17 to 2017-18	2017-18 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2019-20	2013-14 to 2019-20
Alachua	4.1%	1.2%	-1.0%	13.0%	3.2%	2.5%	24.6%
Baker	-9.5%	-2.6%	5.4%	17.9%	-13.0%	-7.5%	-11.9%
Bay	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%	6.0%	-1.4%	0.5%	10.5%
Bradford	-8.7%	14.3%	4.2%	-16.0%	-4.8%	30.0%	13.0%
Brevard	-0.7%	2.4%	-0.5%	6.3%	3.3%	-0.4%	10.6%
Broward	1.4%	1.8%	-0.1%	9.8%	2.3%	2.7%	19.0%
Calhoun	0.0%	-11.1%	0.0%	37.5%	-9.1%	0.0%	11.1%
Charlotte	-2.9%	3.0%	-4.6%	8.7%	4.2%	6.1%	14.7%
Citrus	4.6%	-1.6%	-8.2%	14.7%	0.4%	0.0%	8.8%
Clay	0.7%	10.5%	2.2%	8.4%	5.4%	-7.6%	20.1%
Collier	-0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	14.3%	4.6%	7.1%	29.9%
Columbia	2.2%	3.6%	-4.9%	3.6%	0.7%	-0.7%	4.4%
Desoto	0.0%	-12.9%	-7.4%	0.0%	4.0%	7.7%	-9.7%
Dixie	20.0%	-8.3%	36.4%	-13.3%	-61.5%	60.0%	-20.0%
Duval	2.0%	2.4%	0.8%	8.5%	3.4%	4.5%	23.5%
Escambia	4.4%	0.8%	-0.5%	8.1%	3.0%	5.0%	22.5%
Flagler	6.6%	7.8%	0.0%	7.9%	-4.0%	-1.4%	17.4%
Franklin	-6.7%	-28.6%	-20.0%	50.0%	8.3%	15.4%	0.0%
Gadsden	0.0%	-2.5%	-10.3%	-2.9%	-14.7%	20.7%	-12.5%
Gilchrist	0.0%	-37.5%	40.0%	-14.3%	-16.7%	-20.0%	-50.0%
Glades	-12.5%	0.0%	14.3%	-25.0%	-16.7%	-40.0%	-62.5%
Gulf	12.5%	-16.7%	-13.3%	46.2%	10.5%	9.5%	43.8%
Hamilton	0.0%	-28.6%	-20.0%	-25.0%	100.0%	50.0%	28.6%
Hardee	0.0%	7.7%	-14.3%	-25.0%	11.1%	0.0%	-23.1%
Hendry	4.3%	4.2%	0.0%	32.0%	-9.1%	-3.3%	26.1%
Hernando	0.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.1%	-2.7%	7.4%	16.3%
Highlands	3.7%	-1.0%	-3.1%	3.2%	-0.5%	-1.0%	1.1%
Hillsborough	3.4%	4.1%	2.4%	9.3%	3.1%	4.7%	30.0%
Holmes	0.0%	-18.8%	-15.4%	45.5%	0.0%	-6.3%	-6.3%
Indian River	0.5%	2.2%	-2.4%	14.9%	1.2%	4.0%	21.1%
Jackson	-5.0%	-8.8%	-9.6%	10.6%	-5.8%	12.2%	-8.3%
Jefferson	33.3%	0.0%	-25.0%	16.7%	-28.6%	40.0%	16.7%
Lafayette	0.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	-66.7%	0.0%	-75.0%
Lake	3.9%	6.5%	-1.9%	4.9%	0.1%	4.1%	18.8%
Lee	1.7%	4.8%	-0.3%	11.3%	1.6%	4.3%	25.3%
Leon	-4.4%	3.8%	1.7%	12.4%	1.9%	2.4%	18.3%
Levy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.7%	-7.1%	15.4%	0.0%
Liberty	100.0%	100.0%	-50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	200.0%
Madison	-20.0%	12.5%	-11.1%	12.5%	11.1%	-30.0%	-30.0%
Manatee	-0.2%	3.4%	3.3%	9.2%	0.6%	3.5%	21.1%

County	2013-14 to 2014-15	2014-15 to 2015-16	2015-16 to 2016-17	2016-17 to 2017-18	2017-18 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2019-20	2013-14 to 2019-20
Marion	4.2%	-2.8%	-0.5%	13.7%	0.6%	0.7%	16.2%
Martin	2.5%	5.7%	2.6%	11.3%	0.0%	5.9%	31.0%
Miami-Dade	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	8.7%	1.3%	2.4%	16.0%
Monroe	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	3.3%	-0.5%	-1.6%	7.0%
Nassau	-2.4%	-3.6%	-5.0%	0.0%	14.5%	-6.9%	-4.7%
Okaloosa	0.5%	1.2%	2.6%	7.0%	-1.3%	2.0%	12.4%
Okeechobee	-1.8%	-12.5%	18.4%	5.2%	-9.8%	10.9%	7.0%
Orange	1.3%	4.7%	3.4%	12.8%	5.4%	7.2%	39.7%
Osceola	5.1%	8.0%	2.9%	22.6%	-3.8%	4.8%	44.3%
Palm Beach	2.5%	3.0%	-0.5%	9.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	13.9%
Pasco	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	10.5%	-0.1%	3.9%	16.8%
Pinellas	0.5%	2.0%	-0.3%	10.0%	0.1%	3.2%	16.2%
Polk	0.4%	3.2%	2.7%	12.0%	-2.8%	0.2%	16.0%
Putnam	-9.3%	-13.4%	4.8%	11.4%	-1.0%	-6.2%	-15.0%
Santa Rosa	-5.2%	4.2%	-0.6%	12.9%	1.0%	3.1%	15.5%
Sarasota	1.7%	2.5%	0.6%	12.5%	1.3%	4.9%	25.4%
Seminole	-0.9%	4.1%	3.6%	8.7%	2.5%	4.3%	24.2%
St. Johns	3.7%	2.4%	-2.6%	13.9%	3.9%	6.0%	29.7%
St. Lucie	2.9%	0.5%	-4.2%	9.0%	6.0%	7.0%	22.5%
Sumter	2.4%	17.5%	8.8%	16.8%	-0.5%	-2.1%	48.8%
Suwannee	-22.7%	29.4%	27.3%	-10.7%	0.0%	-16.0%	-4.5%
Taylor	6.3%	17.6%	10.0%	-18.2%	-11.1%	25.0%	25.0%
Union	-7.1%	69.2%	13.6%	4.0%	0.0%	-11.5%	64.3%
Volusia	3.5%	-0.2%	-0.9%	9.6%	-1.6%	3.2%	14.1%
Wakulla	11.1%	-10.0%	-11.1%	12.5%	-22.2%	57.1%	22.2%
Walton	4.6%	-2.2%	0.0%	5.6%	-2.1%	7.6%	13.8%
Washington	5.6%	-36.8%	-16.7%	40.0%	-7.1%	-7.7%	-33.3%
Statewide	1.7%	2.4%	0.5%	9.9%	1.6%	3.2%	20.6%

Appendix C: Primary Care Physicians by County, 2019–20

This map illustrates a per capita distribution of practicing primary care physicians at the county level. The counties with the largest number of physicians per 10,000 population are Seminole (19.7), Alachua (16.4), Sarasota (12.7), Pinellas (10.1), and Union (10.0).



Appendix D: Specialty Group Counts by County, 2019–20

This table represents a count of physicians by county and specialty.

Specialty	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus	Clay
Anesthesiology	150	0	21	1	92	364	0	21	20	20
Dermatology	23	1	5	0	30	111	0	11	8	6
Emergency Medicine	80	6	36	2	82	298	1	23	10	16
Family Medicine	173	10	53	10	198	617	6	63	55	68
Internal Medicine	442	7	106	5	390	1,350	2	119	76	96
Medical Genetics	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Neurology	66	0	14	1	38	110	0	8	5	9
Nuclear Medicine	1	0	1	0	2	5	0	1	0	0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	51	1	21	2	57	279	0	9	8	15
Ophthalmology	34	0	4	0	37	125	0	12	8	4
Orthopedic Medicine	24	0	15	0	33	134	0	14	4	6
Otolaryngology	23	0	7	0	18	60	1	3	3	4
Pathology	51	0	5	0	16	78	0	7	4	1
Pediatrics	169	0	27	3	86	398	0	14	6	29
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	20	0	2	0	20	74	0	3	2	3
Preventive Medicine	2	0	2	0	16	18	0	0	0	3
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Psychiatry	91	10	19	1	56	188	0	18	9	7
Radiology	107	0	23	1	73	228	0	22	13	6
Surgery	121	1	38	2	81	372	0	38	17	30
Urology	13	1	6	0	13	45	0	4	4	4
TOTAL	1,648	37	405	28	1,338	4,860	10	390	252	327

Specialty	Collier	Columbia	Desoto	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin	Gadsden	Gilchrist
Anesthesiology	46	8	457	3	0	244	78	12	1	1
Dermatology	29	1	133	0	0	38	15	1	0	0
Emergency Medicine	72	9	335	2	0	254	74	8	1	1
Family Medicine	132	34	1,010	3	5	440	127	35	7	12
Internal Medicine	326	39	2,058	7	1	886	245	44	1	8
Medical Genetics	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Neurology	21	2	196	0	1	104	20	4	0	0
Nuclear Medicine	3	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	40	5	340	0	0	166	57	9	3	0
Ophthalmology	34	4	182	0	0	69	23	4	0	1
Orthopedic Medicine	23	2	151	0	0	72	25	7	0	0
Otolaryngology	23	1	86	0	0	42	19	2	0	0
Pathology	16	1	105	0	0	57	15	0	0	0
Pediatrics	58	9	777	5	0	272	102	2	0	0
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	18	3	66	0	0	42	8	2	0	0
Preventive Medicine	7	1	34	0	1	16	10	0	0	1
Proctology	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Psychiatry	42	8	389	2	0	106	38	1	1	10
Radiology	58	6	360	1	0	191	46	4	0	0
Surgery	71	6	556	2	0	217	86	5	1	1
Urology	14	1	70	0	0	24	14	2	0	0
TOTAL	1,033	140	7,330	25	8	3,251	1,003	142	15	35

Specialty	Glades	Gulf	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Indian River
Anesthesiology	0	0	1	2	0	1	16	10	284	0
Dermatology	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	76	0
Emergency Medicine	0	0	4	0	3	2	22	15	231	0
Family Medicine	2	2	8	2	3	9	52	26	475	8
Internal Medicine	0	0	4	1	3	3	130	59	1,190	3
Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Neurology	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	99	0
Nuclear Medicine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	0	1	0	0	0	1	17	6	204	0
Ophthalmology	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	79	0
Orthopedic Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	82	0
Otolaryngology	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	57	0
Pathology	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	116	0
Pediatrics	1	0	1	0	1	6	17	9	348	0
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	63	0
Preventive Medicine	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	27	0
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatry	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	4	205	1
Radiology	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	12	251	1
Surgery	0	0	3	1	0	2	18	14	366	2
Urology	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	28	0
TOTAL	3	3	23	9	10	27	345	183	4,196	15

Specialty	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty	Madison	Manatee
Anesthesiology	29	0	0	0	40	87	46	0	0	0
Dermatology	11	0	0	0	11	34	17	0	0	0
Emergency Medicine	25	3	0	0	38	83	41	1	0	0
Family Medicine	59	14	3	0	122	237	147	7	2	5
Internal Medicine	136	15	1	1	240	429	177	4	0	1
Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Neurology	10	0	0	0	12	57	13	0	0	0
Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	15	1	0	0	23	68	33	0	0	0
Ophthalmology	17	3	0	0	23	57	19	0	0	0
Orthopedic Medicine	14	0	0	0	23	40	16	0	0	0
Otolaryngology	5	1	0	0	8	19	11	0	0	0
Pathology	9	0	0	0	21	26	12	1	0	0
Pediatrics	26	4	0	0	39	122	47	2	0	0
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	7	0	0	0	9	22	3	0	0	0
Preventive Medicine	2	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatry	15	3	1	0	21	59	46	1	0	1
Radiology	22	6	1	0	33	68	52	0	0	0
Surgery	24	3	1	0	29	107	57	0	0	0
Urology	5	1	0	0	9	13	14	0	0	0
TOTAL	431	55	7	1	705	1,530	755	16	2	7

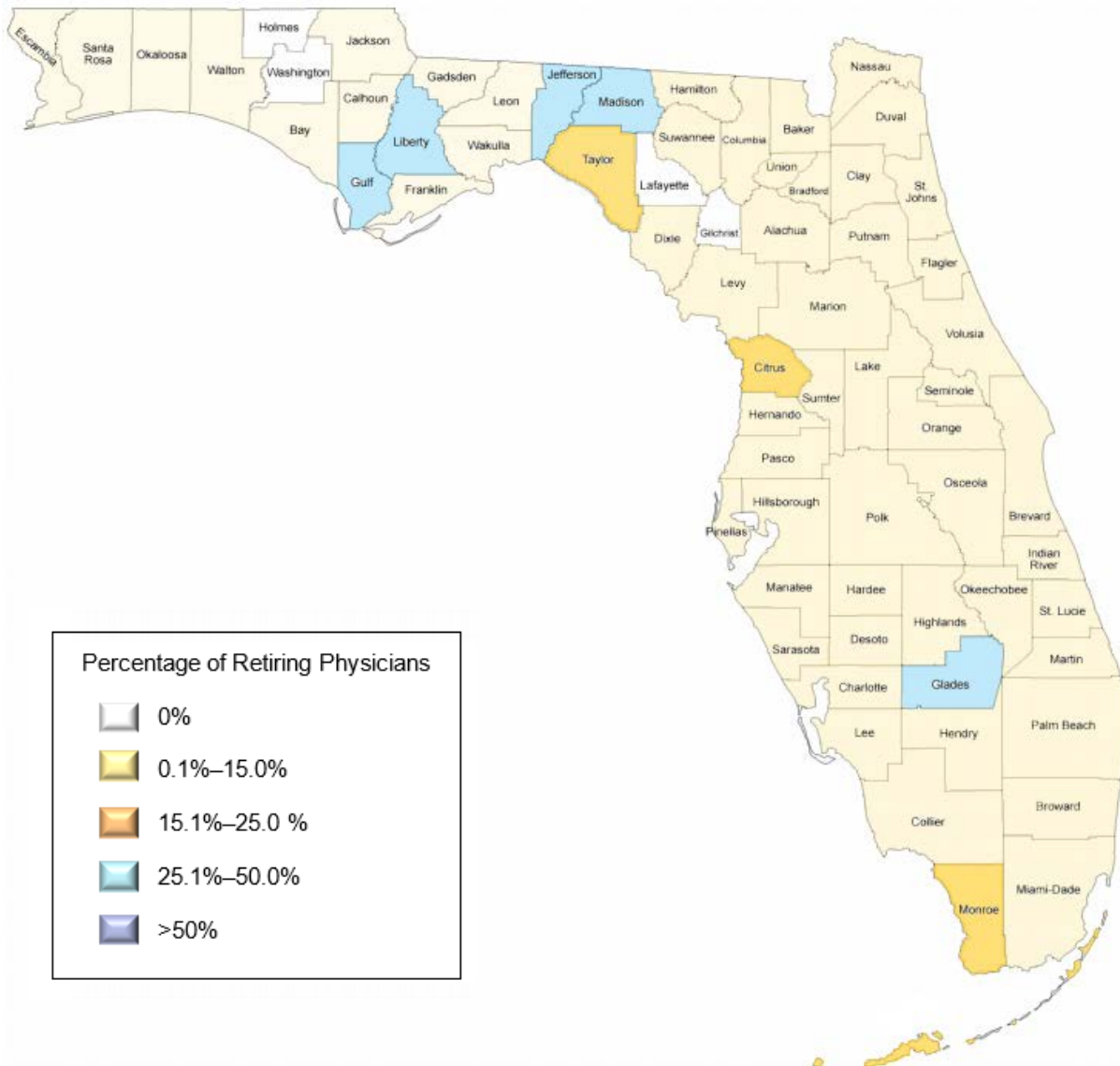
Specialty	Marion	Martin	Miami-Dade	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okeechobee	Orange	Osceola	Palm Beach
Anesthesiology	35	45	32	11	4	44	3	223	26	269
Dermatology	14	16	13	4	1	6	2	40	6	147
Emergency Medicine	48	38	29	26	9	45	3	238	64	192
Family Medicine	137	123	52	29	19	74	11	569	146	401
Internal Medicine	201	218	145	47	24	99	16	947	165	1,233
Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
Neurology	15	9	17	5	2	7	1	66	9	99
Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
Obstetrics & Gynecology	33	14	12	7	2	21	2	225	38	201
Ophthalmology	24	20	11	1	1	14	1	59	4	139
Orthopedic Medicine	18	10	12	9	2	19	1	92	10	139
Otolaryngology	10	5	5	2	3	7	0	41	6	72
Pathology	7	5	6	2	0	2	2	53	4	58
Pediatrics	40	34	14	9	4	24	8	493	47	305
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	10	11	5	2	1	2	0	46	6	46
Preventive Medicine	1	6	2	0	1	6	1	22	10	29
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatry	29	20	19	7	3	18	1	146	22	180
Radiology	21	29	33	2	2	14	2	214	12	203
Surgery	48	52	34	9	1	48	3	274	52	297
Urology	7	8	8	5	1	3	1	32	5	44
TOTAL	698	663	449	177	80	453	58	3,790	632	4,057

Specialty	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Santa Rosa	Sarasota	Seminole	Sumter
Anesthesiology	51	170	64	1	19	26	11	69	36	2
Dermatology	14	57	19	0	12	7	2	43	19	8
Emergency Medicine	73	170	82	7	25	42	12	81	58	5
Family Medicine	154	451	189	22	109	84	66	172	176	44
Internal Medicine	327	856	308	27	104	121	38	408	205	65
Medical Genetics	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Neurology	16	62	22	0	7	16	5	33	16	5
Nuclear Medicine	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	29	106	46	3	12	22	7	56	44	6
Ophthalmology	25	89	33	1	11	8	1	44	20	2
Orthopedic Medicine	22	71	23	2	10	17	13	46	7	4
Otolaryngology	9	39	13	1	6	8	1	21	6	2
Pathology	7	45	13	1	5	8	0	11	3	1
Pediatrics	52	236	66	9	29	41	18	48	75	1
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	11	40	6	1	5	7	6	26	13	1
Preventive Medicine	0	13	3	0	0	0	1	5	7	1
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatry	35	110	45	1	16	20	3	57	27	3
Radiology	31	130	54	6	20	24	5	65	28	18
Surgery	66	185	67	4	27	38	10	105	53	5
Urology	11	33	11	0	2	6	0	19	10	3
TOTAL	933	2,871	1,066	86	420	495	199	1,309	803	176

Specialty	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Unknown	Out of State	TOTAL
Anesthesiology	0	1	0	69	0	6	1	5	30	3,308
Dermatology	0	0	0	18	0	3	0	0	15	1,039
Emergency Medicine	1	0	1	74	0	13	0	2	49	3,165
Family Medicine	9	12	12	276	8	20	8	4	102	7,720
Internal Medicine	5	2	4	299	0	21	1	12	114	14,617
Medical Genetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	49
Neurology	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	2	40	1,276
Nuclear Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55
Obstetrics & Gynecology	0	0	0	40	0	7	0	0	13	2,378
Ophthalmology	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	11	1,305
Orthopedic Medicine	0	0	0	24	0	5	0	0	13	1,268
Otolaryngology	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	7	673
Pathology	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	56	856
Pediatrics	3	4	0	47	0	9	0	2	36	4,234
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	8	642
Preventive Medicine	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	272
Proctology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Psychiatry	1	0	5	40	3	3	1	0	32	2,212
Radiology	0	0	0	60	0	3	0	5	179	2,759
Surgery	1	1	0	73	0	3	1	1	45	3,775
Urology	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	5	520
TOTAL	21	20	23	1,129	11	97	12	34	765	52,127

Appendix E: Physicians Planning to Retire in the Next Five Years

Of the 54,667 physicians providing direct patient care, 8.7% (4,757) said that they were planning to retire in the next five years. This map illustrates the percentage of practicing physicians in each county who reported that they are planning to retire.



In the 2018 and 2019 reports, more than 50% of physicians located in Gulf County reported that they were planning to retire in the next five years. As shown above, Gulf County now has less than 50% (30.4%), and no counties reported more than 50% of their physicians are planning to retire in the next five years. In the 2018 and 2019 reports, Liberty County reported no physicians planning on retiring, but this year exactly 50% reported that they are planning to retire in the next five years.