
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT

of Private Practice Physicians' Offices in Florida



FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Health Policy Center



FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
Center for Economic Forecasting & Analysis

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Executive Summary: Overview & Goals

This study estimates the economic impact of private practice physicians' offices in Florida. It does not include physicians that are based in hospitals or other health care venues such as nursing homes or correctional facilities. The study utilizes the Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) input-output model, which captures inter-relationships among industry sectors and measures the impact of changes in economic variables on overall economic activity. The study:

1. Estimates the economic impact of private practice physicians on Florida's economy, in terms of employment, real disposable personal income (wage and salary income after taxes), Total Economic Activity ("output"), and government revenues generated by those physicians' offices;
2. Estimates the relative economic impact of physicians in key specialties within the practice of medicine, and offers county-level breakdowns of all impact data;
3. Estimates the economic impact of a physician shortage in Florida and discusses the factors influencing the practice of medicine in Florida;
4. Provides background on characteristics of Florida's current physician workforce and a literature review of previous economic impact studies; and
5. Illustrates the importance of considering "economic impact" in healthcare policymaking, and highlights key areas of concern for Florida's private practice physicians.

Key Findings

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FLORIDA'S PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS IN 2009

In 2009, private practice physicians' offices in Florida create or support approximately:

- 451,500 jobs – which represents five percent of total employment in the state;
- \$22 billion in real disposable personal income ("Income");
- \$56 billion in Total Economic Activity; and
- \$3 billion in government revenues.

Each individual private practice physician in Florida today supports, on average:

- 19 additional jobs;
- \$913,000 in Income for those jobs; and
- \$2.3 million in Total Economic Activity.

ECONOMIC IMPACT PROJECTIONS FOR 2020

By 2020, the annual impact of private practice physicians' offices will include:
almost 650,000 jobs;

- over \$41 billion in Income for those jobs;
- \$93 billion in Total Economic Activity; and
- around \$6 billion in government revenues.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FLORIDA'S PHYSICIAN SHORTAGE

Creating an additional 2,700 Graduate Medical Education (GME) residency positions, to meet the average national ratio of GME residents per state population, will create or maintain an additional:

- 34,000 jobs in 2012 to 44,000 jobs in 2020;
- \$2.4 billion in Income for those jobs in 2012 to \$4.1 billion in 2020; and
- \$4.3 billion in Total Economic Activity in 2012 to \$6.3 billion in 2020.

Expanding Florida's ratio of physicians per 100,000 population by 10 percent, to meet the national average of physicians per state population, will create an additional:

- 50,000 jobs in 2012 to 65,000 jobs in 2020;
- \$3.6 billion in Income for those jobs in 2012 to \$6.1 billion in 2020; and
- \$6.5 billion in Total Economic Activity in 2012 to \$9.3 billion in 2020.

Introduction: Why Study Economic Impact?

Much is known about how the economy impacts the healthcare industry and how access to healthcare improves the quality of life of residents in a community. Less attention has been directed to how the healthcare industry and physicians specifically impact local and state economies. These are important dynamics to measure and understand.

Private practice physicians are at the very foundation of the healthcare system and they directly impact the lives of those under their care. Private practice physicians contribute to economic viability at the national, state and local levels, and impact Florida's economy in many ways: they create jobs and income by employing people, they create demand in the economy by purchasing goods and services from local businesses, and they generate revenue to local governments and the state through taxes and fees. These factors, in turn, lead to increased household spending and greater economic activity within communities. Further, access to care improves the overall health of Florida's residents, which boosts productivity among employees and leads to greater economic stability for families.

Yet these benefits to Florida's economy by private practice physicians cannot be taken for granted. Florida, like the nation, faces a growing shortage of physicians. The repercussions of this are apparent in terms of access to care, as residents in Florida will have fewer physicians to choose from, will experience longer wait times to receive diagnoses and treatment, and in times of medical crisis, will have a dramatically reduced access to immediate care in hospital emergency departments. A shortage of private practice physicians also has significant economic consequences: when physicians leave the state or leave private practice, Florida loses out on widespread economic benefits.

There are several factors that contribute to Florida's physician shortage, many of which relate to the policy and regulatory environments in which physicians practice medicine. These issues, as well as a description of the demographics and practice trends among Florida's physicians, will be addressed in this study.

With all eyes focused on state and national budgets, lawmakers are faced with a number of important policy decisions that will impact the practice of medicine in Florida. In this context, it is even more important to understand the impact that Florida's physicians have on the economic vitality of communities. In short, private practice physicians are a key element to the physical and economic prosperity of Florida. The entire state benefits when physicians have a positive work environment in which to practice medicine.

Background on Florida's Physician Workforce

Florida's Department of Health (DOH) 2008 Physician Workforce Annual Report¹ describes the demographic and professional practice characteristics of the active, licensed physician workforce in Florida. Data were collected via a survey through the physician license renewal process. The response rate was 99 percent, with a total of 30,492 respondents. This represents the 25,850 allopathic physicians that renewed their license in 2008 (50 percent of the state's allopathic workforce), and 4,839 osteopathic physicians (100 percent of the state's osteopathic workforce). However, of these respondents, only 71 percent, or 21,610 physicians, indicated that they have an active practice in Florida. The following data describe these 21,610 "active" physician respondents, which is a representative sample of the total number of active Florida physicians.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS:

- Age 25-45: 36%
- Over the age of 55: more than 30%
- Male: 76.9%
- White/Non-Hispanic: 78%

MAIN PRACTICE SETTING:

- Private office: 60%
- Hospital inpatient or outpatient: 19.7%
- Hospital emergency department: 4.9%
- Nursing home/extended care: 0.53%
- Ambulatory surgery/free standing diagnostic center: 1.14%
- Federally Qualified Health Center: 1.52%
- Governmental clinic setting: 1.8%
- Other setting: 7.2%

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SPECIALTIES (IN DESCENDING ORDER):

- Family Medicine: 15%
- Internal Medicine: 13%
- Medical Specialties: 13%
- Surgical Specialties: 12.3 %
- Anesthesiology: 5.7%
- Pediatrics: 5.5%
- Emergency Medicine: 5.1%
- OB/GYN: 4.6%
- Psychiatry: 4.4%
- Radiology: 4.1%
- Dermatology: 2.3 %
- Pediatric Subspecialties: 2.1%
- General Surgery: 2.1%
- Neurology: 2%
- Pathology: 1.8%
- "Other": 6.8%

Data and Methodology

REMI MODEL

The REMI Model is a highly regarded input-output tool that is widely implemented to measure the economic impact of proposed legislation, programs or policies. REMI's advantage is that it is a dynamic econometric model, and can be used to forecast both direct and indirect economic effects over multiple-year time frames. REMI captures inter-relationships among industry sectors and measures the impact of changes in economic variables on overall economic activity.

The REMI model used for this analysis was specifically developed for the state of Florida and includes 169 industry sectors. REMI is used by the Florida Legislature's Division of Economic & Demographic Research, the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, other government agencies, universities, and private research groups that evaluate economic impacts across the state and nation. Additional information about REMI is provided in Appendix A.

METHODOLOGY

Many methods can be used to estimate the impact of a particular sector on the economy. Historically, most impact studies have taken into account only the direct, short-term impacts of an industry sector or an investment. However, the economic impact of physicians' offices is not limited to its direct impact. The economic activity generated by physicians' offices also creates jobs and productive output in other business sectors throughout the state. There are three different levels of impact: direct, indirect, and induced. See the Glossary of Terms for an explanation of each impact. REMI analysis includes all three levels of impact.

The REMI variable for the offices of health practitioners includes offices of private practice physicians, offices of dentists, and offices of other health practitioners. Using Census Bureau data, it was determined that private practice physician offices account for 66 percent of offices of health practitioners in Florida. Therefore, in this economic impact estimate, the employment for offices of health practitioners was reduced to 66 percent in order to capture the full contributions of only private practice physicians. The model then estimates the economic impact of private practice physicians' offices on key variables by comparing results that are derived with and without the economic activity of physicians' offices included in the model.

Research Data

DATA FOR THIS STUDY WERE OBTAINED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES:

DATA SOURCE:	APPLICATION:
North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), maintained by the US Bureau of the Census ²	NAICS includes economic output data on more than 700 industry sectors for each of the 3,066 US counties. Physicians' offices report their economic activity under NAICS code 62111, including the total number of full-time employees (or full-time equivalents), the dollar value of their payroll, and the revenue of the business. The data covers health practitioners with the degree of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy) who are primarily engaged in the independent practice of general or specialized medicine and/or surgery. Hospitals are reported under a separate code. (See notes below.)
State Statistical Abstract published by University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research ³	County-level economic data for private practice physicians' offices.
Council for Education Policy, Research and Improvement ⁴	Estimates of physician shortage
US Bureau of the Census ⁵	Estimates of physician shortage
Florida Occupational Employment and Wages and the DOH Physician Workforce Report, 2008. ⁶	Estimate number of physicians by specialty and their average wages, as well as portions of specialties within counties.

NOTES ON DATA

The physician workforce data which were used to estimate the economic impact by specialty, includes all physicians, regardless of practice venue, but NAICS economic data only includes private practice physicians. Hospital-based physicians are not captured. Therefore, specialty-specific impact estimates underestimate the true impact of private practice physicians.

In the REMI analysis, NAICS data are used to estimate direct, indirect and induced impacts. The county-level and specialty-specific data were used to assign a proportion of that total to each county and medical specialty.

The projections in this study are based on current economic structure and data and do not include any adjustment for future policy programs affecting private practice physicians in the state.

The study does not capture the greater health "benefits" of services provided by private practice physicians' offices, such as the increased productivity of a "healthier" workforce.

Finally, all figures in this study are in 2009 real dollars.

Glossary of Terms

DIRECT IMPACT refers to economic impacts created directly by the business activity of private physicians, including the purchase of goods and supplies, as well as the support of office employees.

INDIRECT IMPACT refers to impacts created by producers of intermediate goods and services that are purchased by the physicians' office. This includes the suppliers' hiring of employees to support the physicians' purchases.

INDUCED IMPACT refers to the subsequent impact from wages paid to households by both directly- and indirectly-affected businesses. In other words, induced impact includes purchases made by households which receive wages from employment in physicians' offices or from companies that provide goods or services to physicians' offices.

TOTAL STATE EMPLOYMENT ("Employment") includes estimates of the number of full-time plus part-time jobs, by place of work, and includes employees, sole proprietors and active partners. This estimate includes all persons employed by physicians' offices as well as persons employed by companies whose business is supported by the economic activity of physicians' offices. Unpaid family workers and volunteers are not included in the estimate. Employment is affected by output (see below) and changes in labor productivity. In the REMI analysis, employment includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ("Output") is the amount of production, including all intermediate goods purchased, as well as value added through these purchases (compensation and profit). Output can also be thought of as sales or revenues, and includes exports to other parts of the nation or world. An increase in output is caused by an increase in demand, an increase in market share, or an increase in international exports. In the REMI analysis, Total Economic Activity includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

REAL DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME ("Income") refers to personal income minus taxes. This estimate includes all persons employed by physicians' offices, as well as persons employed by companies whose business is supported by the economic activity of physicians' offices. In technical terms, real disposable personal income equals disposable personal income deflated by the PCE-Price Index (Personal Consumption Expenditure Price Index). Increases in personal income translate into more economic activities and local and state tax revenues. In the REMI analysis, income includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES includes income available to state and local governments through the payment of taxes and fees. In the REMI analysis, this measure includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

FINDINGS: Economic Contributions of Private Practice Physicians to Florida's Economy

A. OVERALL IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT (CHART 1)

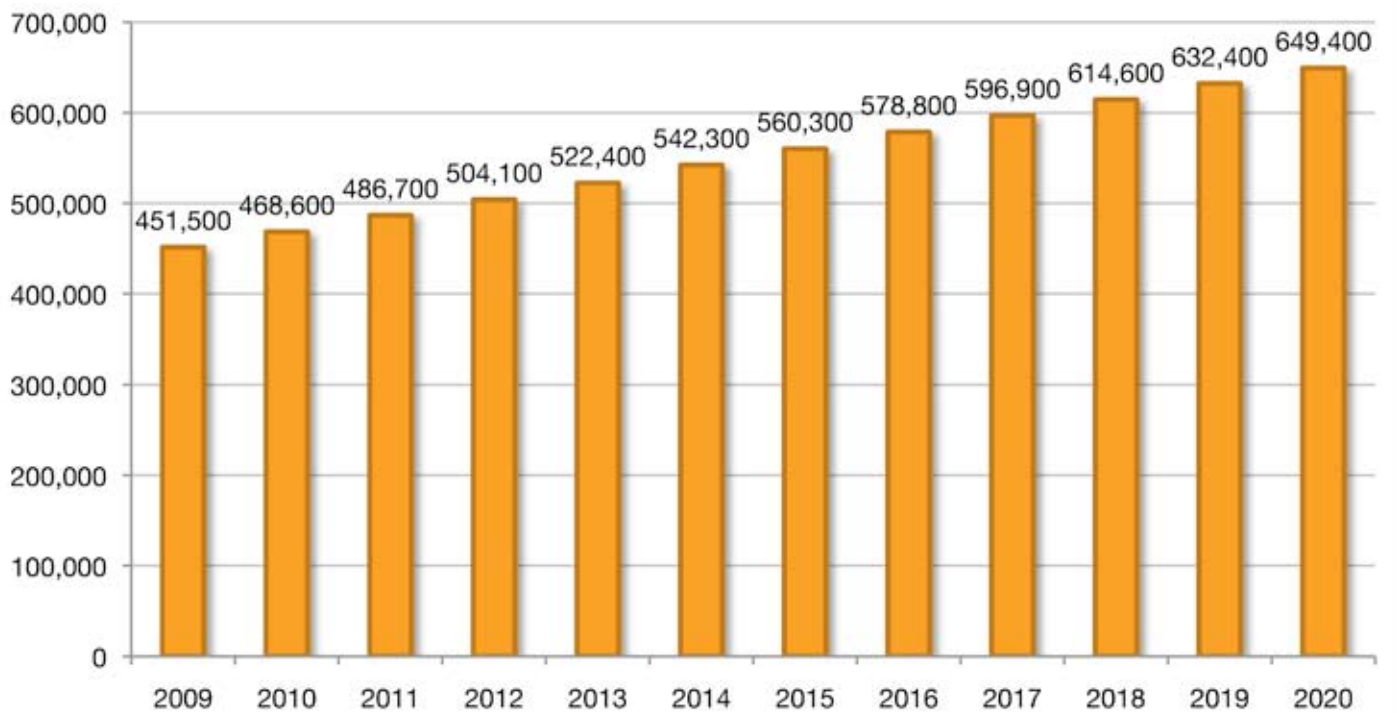
Chart 1 represents that, in sum, private practice physicians in Florida support over 450,000 jobs in 2009. This includes direct office employees, as well as jobs created in other sectors of Florida's economy as a result of economic activities stimulated by physicians' offices. For example, when physicians purchase supplies, the supply companies must employ people to support the sales, manufacturing, and so on.

These jobs represent over five percent of total state employment.

The annual number of jobs created or maintained by physicians' offices is expected to reach 650,000 by 2020.

See Appendix C for a county-level breakdown of employment impacts.

Chart 1: The Number of Jobs Created or Maintained by Private Practice Physicians' Offices



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

B. OVERALL IMPACT ON TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CHART 2)

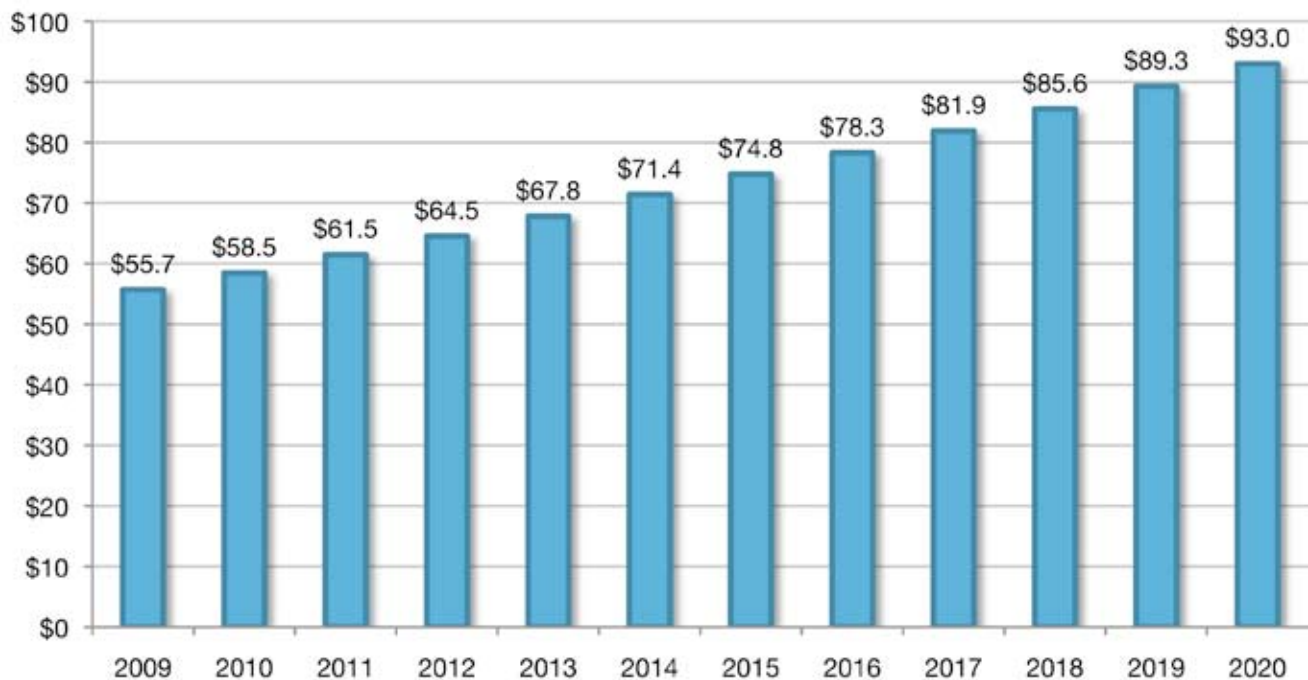
Chart 2 represents the contributions by Florida’s private practice physicians to “Total Economic Activity.”

Total economic activity is a measure of both final and intermediate goods and services produced in Florida. The contribution of physicians’ offices to Total Economic Activity is estimated to increase from \$55.7 billion in 2009 to \$93 billion in 2020.

Total Economic Activity is the amount of production, including all intermediate goods purchased, as well as value added through these purchases (compensation and profit). Output can also be thought of as sales or revenues, and includes exports to other parts of the nation or world. An increase in output is caused by an increase in demand, an increase in market share, or an increase in international exports. In the REMI analysis, Total Economic Activity includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

See Appendix E for a county-level breakdown of Total Economic Activity impacts.

Chart 2: Economic Contributions of Physicians’ Offices to the Total Economic Activity (In Billions, and in 2009 Dollars)



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

C. OVERALL IMPACT ON REAL DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME (CHART 3)

Chart 3 represents the contribution of private practice physicians' offices to real disposable personal income, which equals personal income (wage and salary), minus taxes. This estimate includes the income earned by all persons employed by physicians' offices as well as persons employed by companies whose business is supported by the economic activity of physicians' offices.

In technical terms, this measure is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance.

Chart 3 shows that, after adjusting for inflation, physicians' offices contribute \$22.2 billion to Income in 2009. This contribution will reach to \$41.3 billion in 2020.

See Appendix F for a county-level breakdown of Income impacts.

Chart 3: Economic Contributions of Physicians' Offices to Real Disposable Personal Income (In Billions, and in 2009 Dollars)



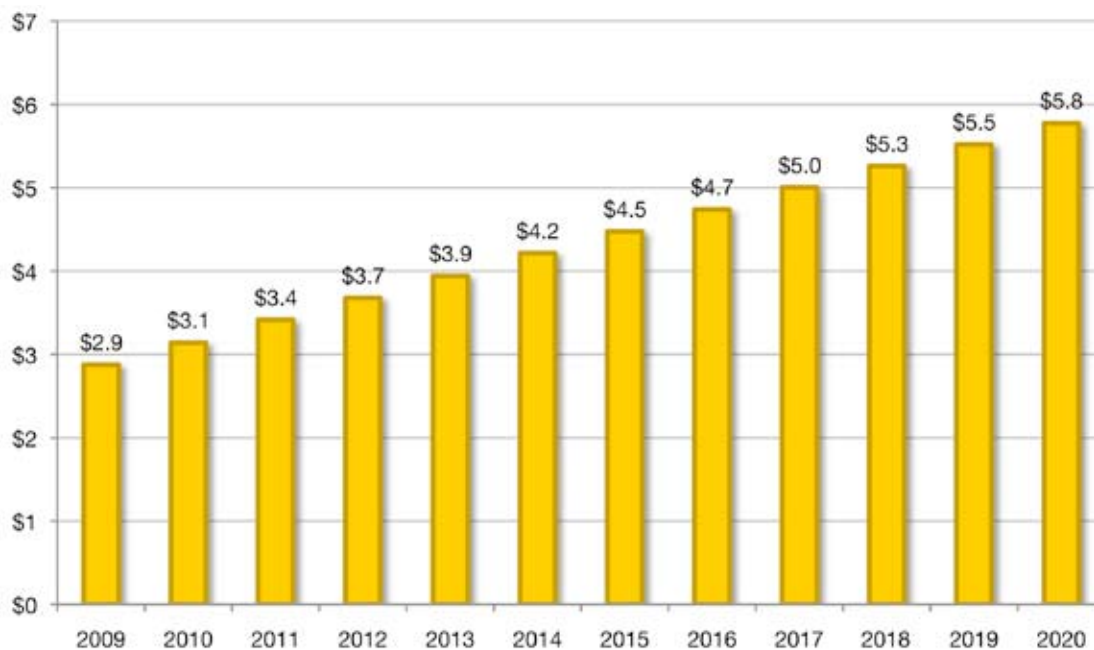
Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

D. OVERALL IMPACT ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES (CHART 4)

Chart 4 represents the contributions of private practice physicians' offices to state and local government revenues by paying taxes and fees. In the REMI analysis, this measure includes direct, indirect and induced impacts.

The REMI model estimates that physicians' offices contribute around \$3 billion to government revenues in 2009, and that this contribution will double to almost \$6 billion per year by 2020.

Chart 4: State and Local Government Revenues Generated by Physicians' Offices (In Billions, and in 2009 Dollars)



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

E. INDIVIDUAL IMPACT OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY

Estimating from the DOH Physician Workforce Annual Report, there are approximately 56,539 physicians that hold a Florida medical license (this includes 51,700 allopathic physicians and 4,839 osteopathic physicians.) Of these, 71 percent, or 40,142 physicians, indicate that they are in active practice in Florida. Of these, approximately 60 percent, or 24,085, indicate they are in private practice.

According to the findings from the REMI model, each private practice physician in Florida is projected to support, on average:

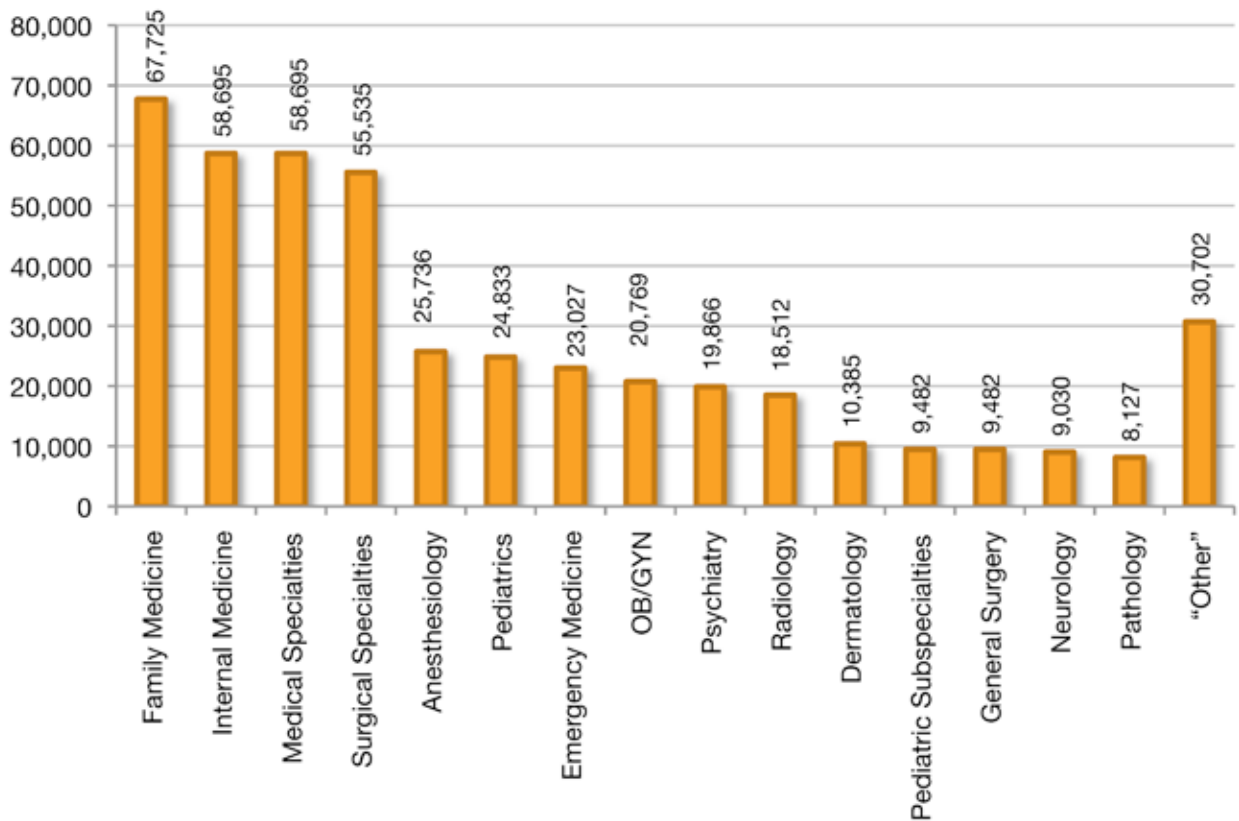
1. 19 additional jobs
2. \$913,000 in Income for those jobs
3. \$2.3 million in Total Economic Activity

F. OVERALL IMPACT OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY: EMPLOYMENT (CHART 5)

Chart 5 represents the aggregate number of jobs created or maintained by private practice physicians’ offices by specialty. On average, Family Medicine specialists are projected to support around 68,000 jobs in 2009. This is followed by the offices of Internal Medicine specialists and Medical Specialties (both at 59,000 jobs), and Surgical Specialties (56,000 jobs).

See Appendix G for a breakdown by specialty of jobs created or maintained by private physicians’ offices.

Chart 5: Number of Jobs Created or Maintained Per Physicians’ Offices by Specialty in 2009



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

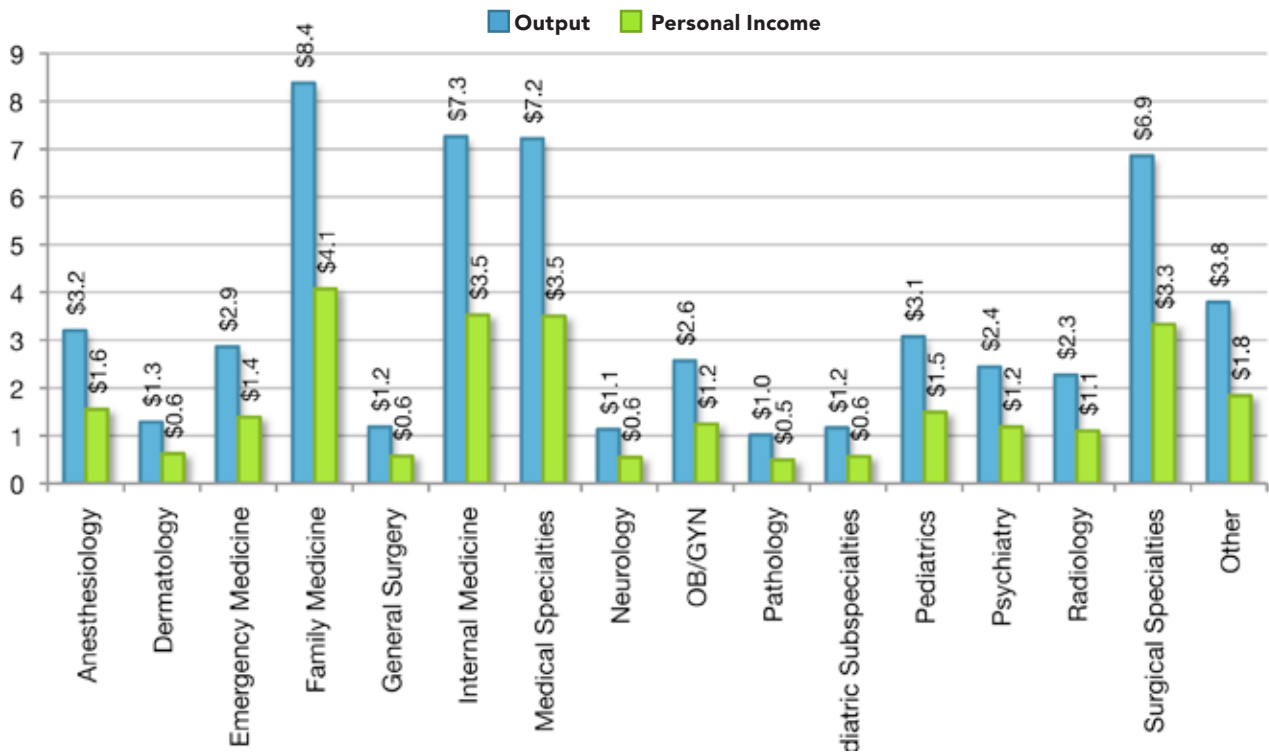
G. OVERALL IMPACT OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY: TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT & INCOME (CHART 6)

Chart 6 compares the contributions of different medical specialties to Total Economic Impact, and Income.

The contribution of different medical specialties to Total Economic Activity (referred to as "Output" in the chart) ranges from \$1 billion to \$8.4 billion.

Finally, the contribution of different medical specialties to Income ranges from over \$500 million to \$4.1 billion.

Chart 6: Economic Contributions per Physicians' Offices by Specialty in 2009



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

H. COUNTY-LEVEL IMPACTS OF PHYSICIANS: EMPLOYMENT & TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CHARTS 7 & 8)

Although the “Top Ten” counties for economic impact by physicians are among Florida’s largest counties, the economic impact of physicians’ offices does not correspond perfectly to county population. Based on the most recent Census data, the ten most populous counties in Florida are (1) Miami-Dade, (2) Broward, (3) Palm Beach, (4) Duval, (5) Orange, (6) Pinellas, (7) Hillsborough, (8) Lee, (9) Brevard, and (10) Polk.⁷

Charts 7 and 8 depict the “Top Ten” counties for economic impact by physicians’ offices.

Chart 7: Jobs Supported by Physicians’ Offices in 2009

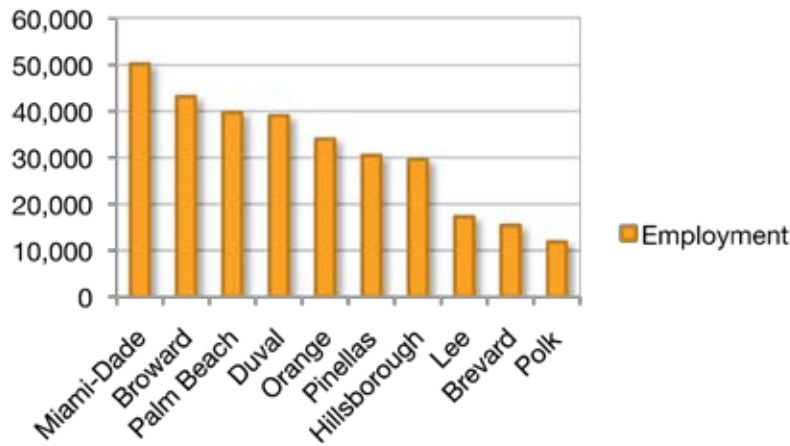
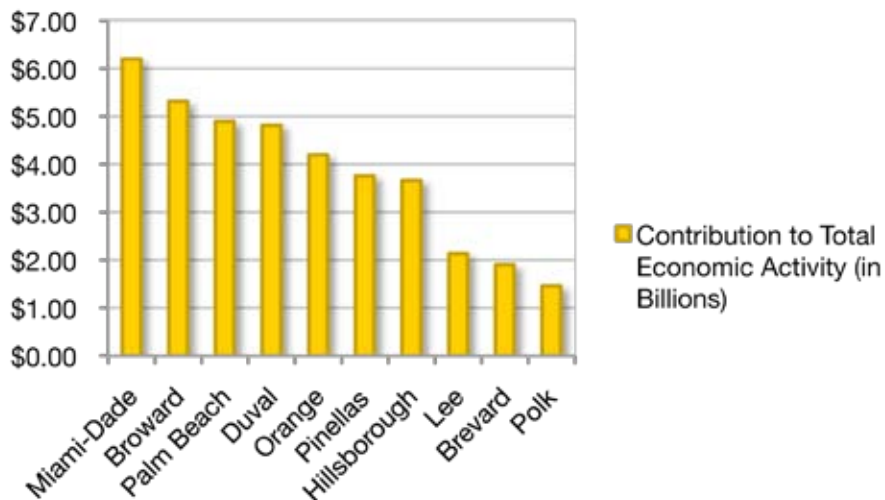


Chart 8: Contribution to Total Economic Activity by Physicians’ Offices in 2009



I. COMPARING THE IMPACT OF PHYSICIANS' OFFICES TO OTHER KEY INDUSTRIES IN FLORIDA (CHARTS 9 & 10)

The following charts provide a comparison of the economic impact of private practice physicians' offices in Florida, relative to other key industries in the state. Unlike other components of this study, the following estimates were generated using a different econometric model, called IMPLAN, which was developed by the US Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The data used for these estimates are from the Florida Statistical Abstract 2008, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Unlike other components of this study, the following estimates refer only to the direct impact of industry sectors, without taking into account the indirect and induced impacts of industry activity.

Chart 9 shows that private practice physicians' offices account for more jobs than many sectors in the state economy, including hotels, motels, casinos, amusement parks, postal service, printing, and more.

Chart 9: Direct Total Employment by Sectors in 2007

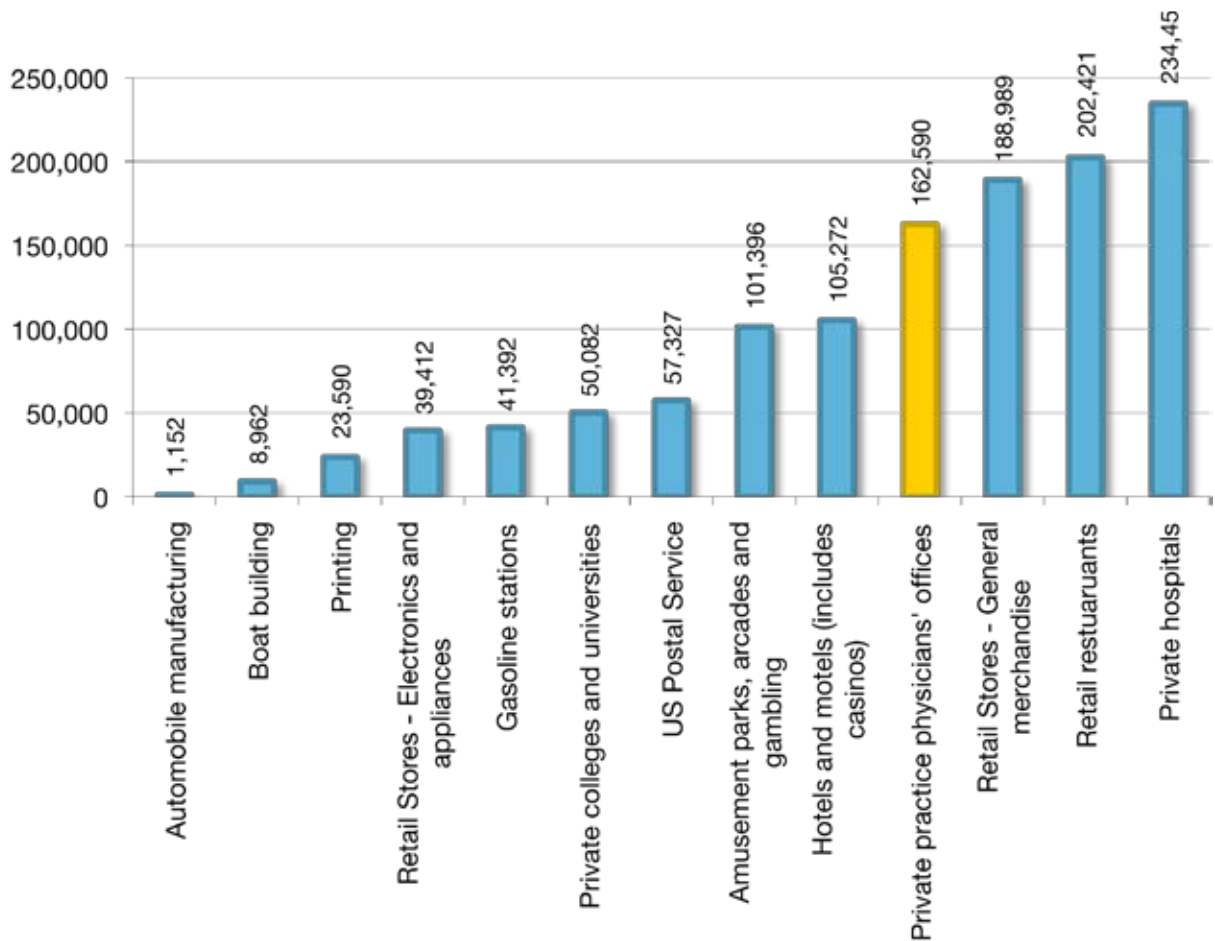
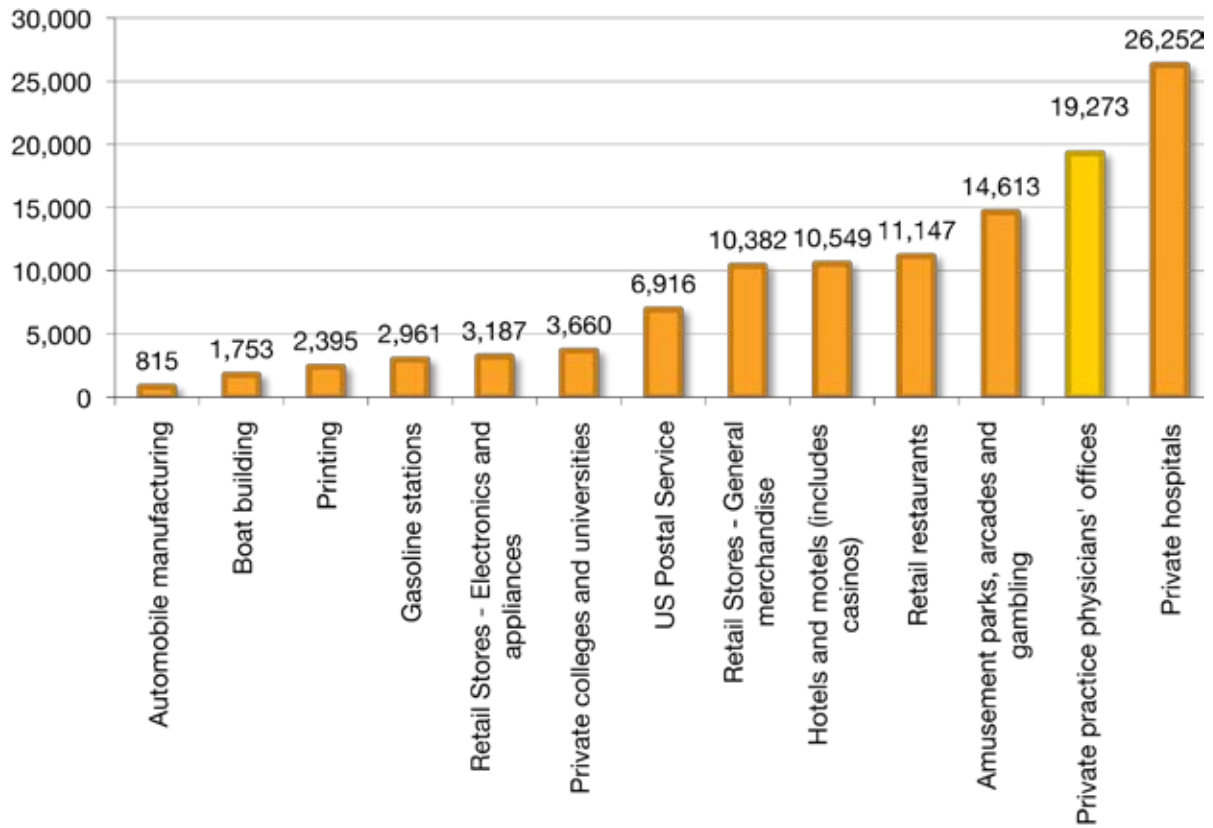


Chart 10 depicts that these private practice physicians' offices account for an even greater share of Florida's economy, in terms of their total output. In terms of direct economic activity, physicians' offices generate more state output than all other sectors included in this analysis, with the exception of private hospitals. As noted within the literature review, physicians account for a significant portion of hospital economic activity as well.

**Chart 10: Direct Total Economic Activity by Sectors
(In Millions, and in 2009 Dollars)**



Interestingly, private practice physicians contribute more to Florida's Gross State Product than the total Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of Tanzania, Bahrain or Jordan; and this contribution is approximately equal to the GDP of Jamaica and Cambodia combined.⁸

FINDINGS: The Economic Impact of Florida's Physician Shortage

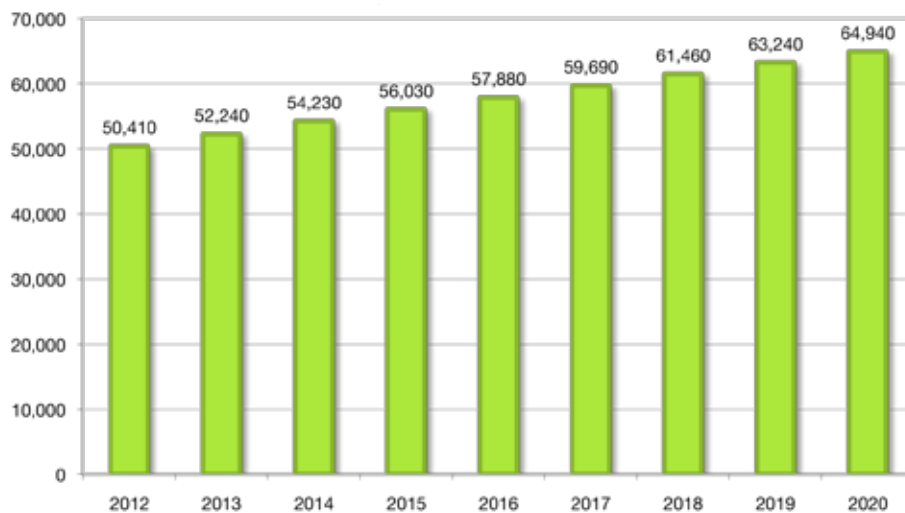
A detailed analysis of the causes and consequences of Florida's physician shortage is discussed in this report. The following two sections portray the economic impact of two aspects of Florida's physician shortage: a lower than average ratio of physicians per population, and a lower than average ratio of Graduate Medical Education "Residency" slots per population.

A. IMPACT OF INCREASING FLORIDA'S PHYSICIAN-TO-POPULATION RATIO TO NATIONAL AVERAGE (CHARTS 11 & 12)

According to 2006 U.S. Census Bureau data, Florida ranks 27th in the number of physicians per 100,000 population, with 243 physicians per 100,000 population compared to 263 nationally. This means that Florida would have to increase its physician population by ten percent, or 24 doctors per 100,000 population, to meet the national average. Considering that Florida has the nation's highest proportion of residents age 65 and over⁹, Florida's demand for healthcare services is significantly higher than other states. Florida's below-average physician ratio signals a dramatic current and future physician shortage.

If Florida increased its physician workforce by ten percent to meet the national average, these additional physicians would dramatically increase economic activity in Florida, creating jobs, and increasing Income and Total Economic Activity in the state economy. Chart 11 depicts the economic impact of these additional ten percent of physicians. Assuming that Florida reaches this goal by 2012, the model projects that the number of additional jobs created or maintained would range from over 50,000 in 2012 to almost 65,000 in 2020. In other words, if Florida fails to increase the ratio of physicians, the state will lose out on tens of thousands of jobs and the economic activity that would be associated with the increase in employment.

Chart 11: Additional Jobs which will be Created with National Ratio of Physicians per 100,000 Residents



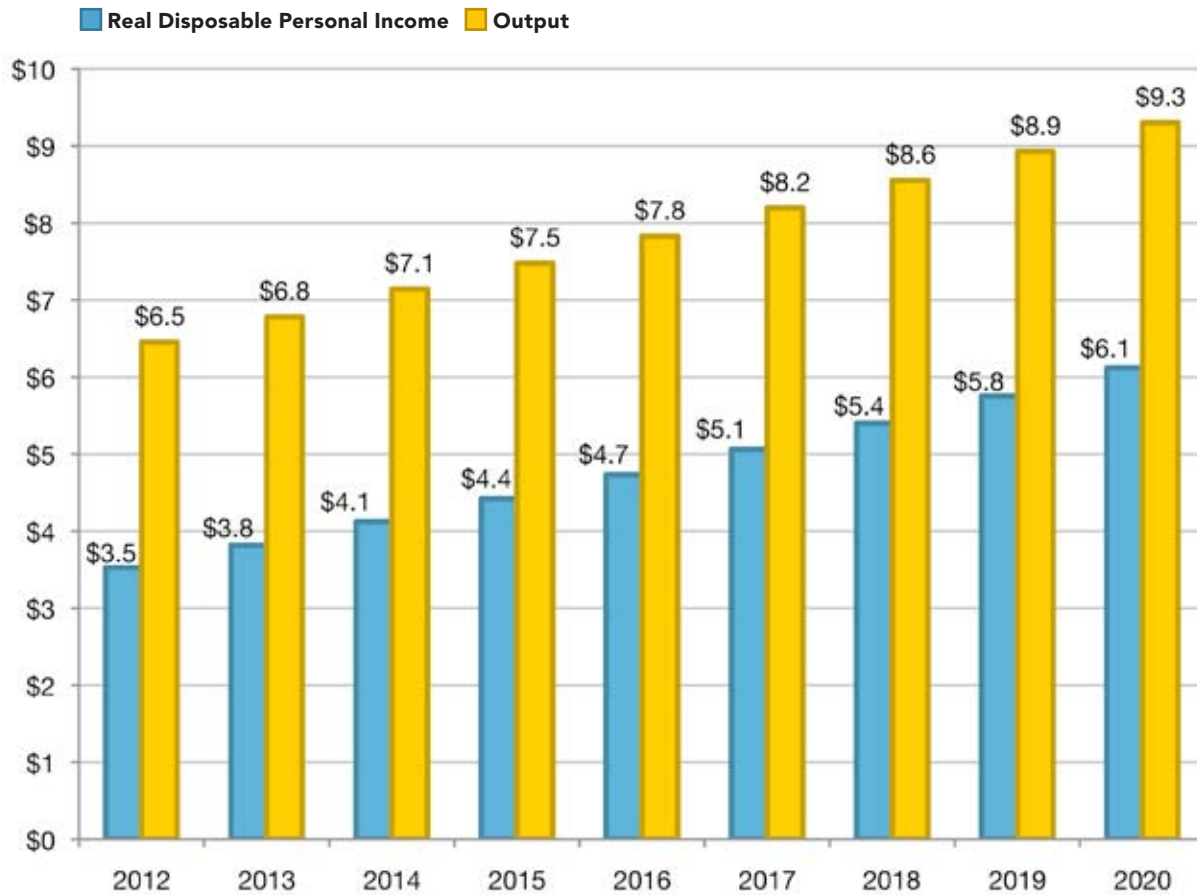
Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

Chart 12 depicts the economic contribution of a ten percent increase in the number of physicians in Florida, in terms of Income and Total Economic Activity.

The impact on Total Economic Activity ranges from \$6.5 billion in 2012 to \$9.3 billion in 2020. Likewise, the contribution Income ranges from over \$3.6 billion in 2012 to \$6.1 billion in 2020.

In other words, if the workforce shortage in Florida is not addressed by 2012, the state will lose out on \$6.5 billion in Total Economic Activity and \$3.6 billion in Income by that year.

Chart 12: The Economic Contribution of Additional Physicians' Offices with the National Ratio of Doctors per 100,000 Residents (In Billions, and in 2009 Dollars)



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

B. IMPACT OF EXPANDING FLORIDA'S GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION RESIDENCY PROGRAM TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (CHARTS 13 & 14)

Florida ranks 46th nationally in the number of Graduate Medical Education (GME) "residency" positions per 100,000 population.¹⁰ The GME "residency" is required training that a medical school graduate must undertake before licensure to practice in Florida.

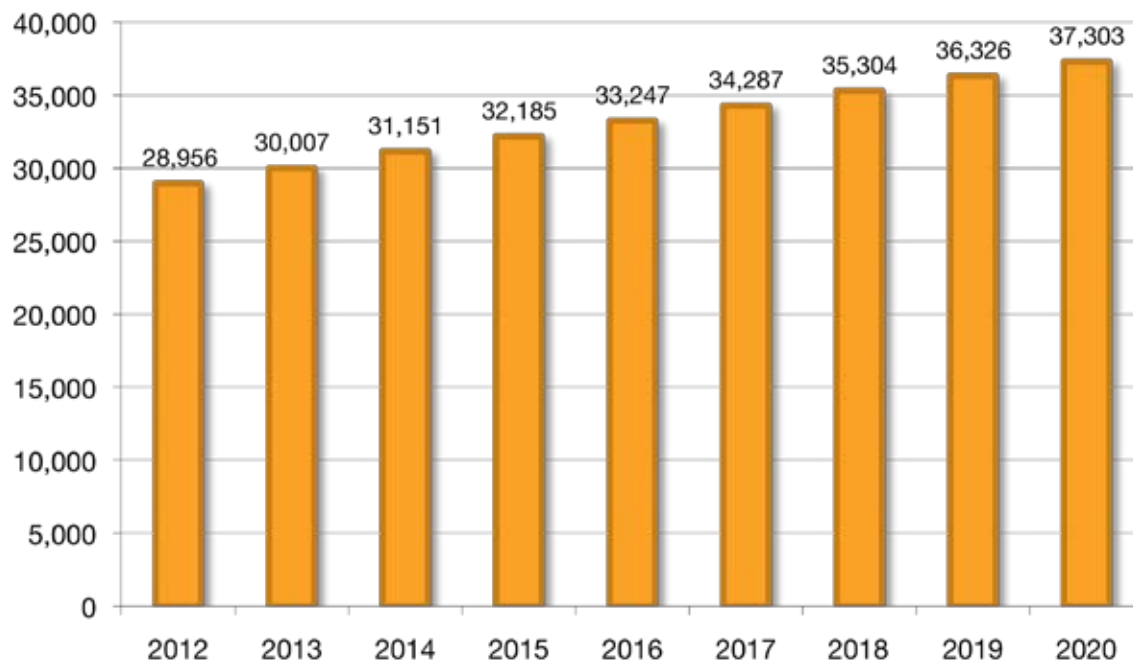
In order to meet the national ratio of GME positions per state population, Florida would need an additional 2,700 GME positions.¹¹

Data indicates that 60 percent of Florida's GME "resident" physicians stay in-state after their GME residency training is complete.¹² Given this assumption, if Florida increased its number of GME positions by 2,700, this would lead to additional 1,621 physicians staying in the state.

Chart 13 shows that the number of jobs created or maintained due to an expansion of GME positions is estimated to be 34,000 in 2012 and near 44,000 in 2020.

In other words, if Florida does not increase the ratio of GME positions by 2012, the state will lose 28,956 jobs. By 2020, this shortage will result in a loss of 37,303 jobs.

Chart 13: The Number of Jobs which will be Created or Maintained with the Expansion of GME "Residency" Program



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

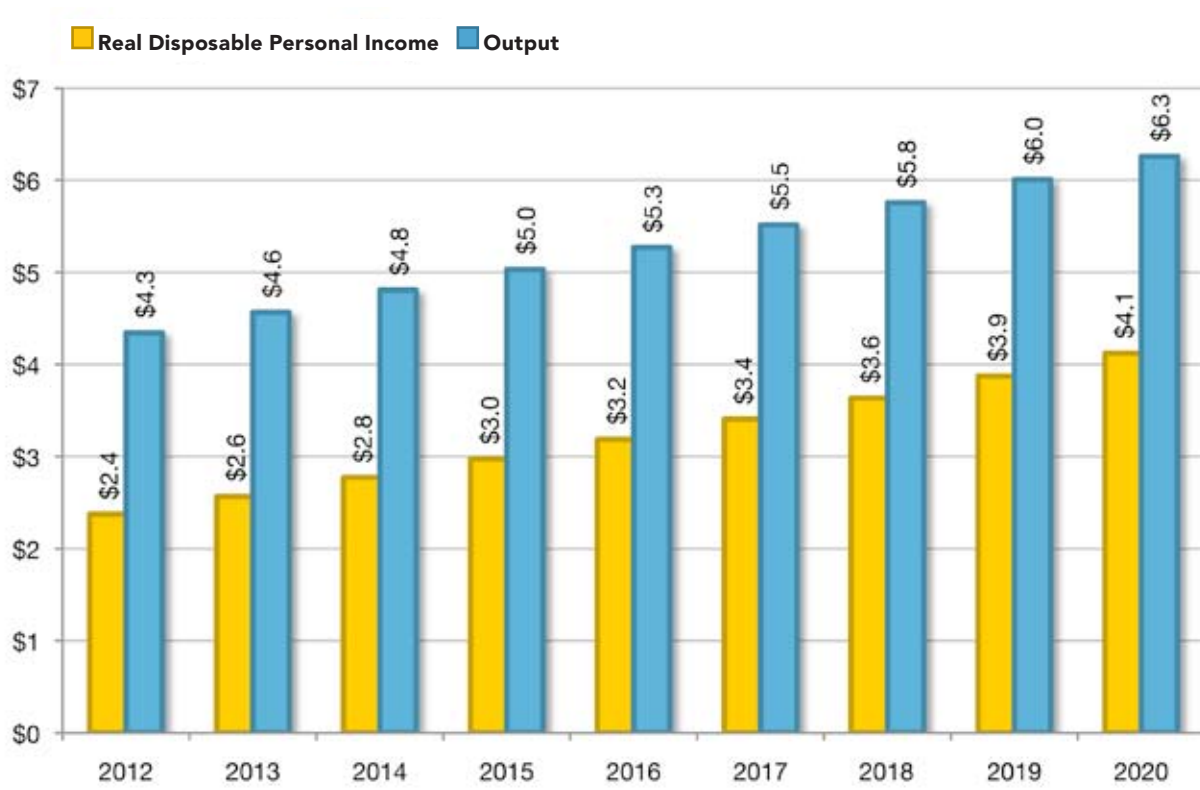
Chart 14 depicts the impact of expanding Florida’s GME program in terms of Income and Total Economic Activity.

The projected contribution to Total Economic Activity (referred to as “Output” in the chart below) ranges from \$4.3 billion in 2012 to \$6.3 billion in 2020.

Finally, the impact of an expanded GME program on Income ranges from over \$2.4 billion in 2012 to \$4.1 billion in 2020.

These data suggest that if Florida does not increase the number of GME positions by 2012, the state will lose \$4.3 billion in Total Economic Activity, and \$4.1 billion in Income.

Chart 14: Additional Economic Contributions of Physicians’ Offices with the Expansion of GME “Residency” Program (In Billions, and in 2009 Dollars)



Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

Trends in Florida's Physician Practices and Physician Shortage

Nationally, it is projected that the demand for physicians will exceed the supply of physicians by 2020.¹³ In May 2007, more than two-thirds of hospital CEOs identified a physician shortage as a serious problem that must be expediently addressed.¹⁴ The greatest shortages of physicians will be felt in specialties, including general family practice, cardiology, general surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, urology, psychiatry, and radiology.¹⁵

The impacts of physician shortages are already apparent across the United States and even more dramatically in Florida. According to Kaiser Family Foundation and the American Academy of Family Physicians, Florida faces the third-largest physician shortage in the nation and will need 63 percent more primary care physicians within ten years to avoid a shortage in that field.¹⁶

Among the states, Florida is ranked:

- 1st in the percentage of residents over age 65;¹⁷
- 2nd in the number of residents covered by Medicare;¹⁸
- 3rd in the percentage and number of uninsured;¹⁹
- 3rd in the number of paid medical malpractice claims;²⁰
- 27th in the ratio of physicians per 100,000 population;²¹
- 33rd in the ratio of primary care physicians per 100,000 population²²; and
- 46th in the ratio of total GME "residency" positions per 100,000 population.²³

Although data varies, all sources agree that the demand for physicians outstrips the production of new doctors in Florida.²⁴ Between 1974 and 2004, Florida's three accredited allopathic medical schools turned out about 450 doctors per year, even as the state's population doubled in the same period.²⁵ Florida has 243 physicians per 100,000 population compared to an average of 267 nationwide,²⁶ and has 106 primary care physicians per 100,000 population compared to an average of 120 nationwide.²⁷ The economic impact of these shortages are estimated and were discussed previously in this report.

To understand physician workforce shortages in Florida, the DOH workforce survey asked respondents to describe characteristics of their practice. The report found that, among physicians:

- 13% indicated that they would significantly reduce or leave practice in the next 5 years;
- 31% indicated that they take emergency call or work in an emergency department. Of these:
 - 11% have reduced their number of hours in the last two years;
- 14% of OB/GYNs indicated they would discontinue deliveries in the next two years; and
- 18% of radiologists who currently read breast imaging exams indicated they would decrease or discontinue performing these procedures.

The impacts of a physician shortage are especially dramatic for emergency care. Between 1997 and 2006, the number of annual Emergency Department (ED) visits in Florida rose from 5.4 million to 7.4 million, and hospital admission discharges increased from 1.7 million to 2.3 million per year.²⁸ In 2009, Florida was ranked 50th out of 51 states for "access to emergency care," and was one of 12 states to earn an "F" rating due in part to a shortage of physicians on-call in EDs.²⁹ These data raise important questions: Why are physicians leaving private medical practice? And what are the impacts of this on Florida's economy?

Factors that Contribute to Florida's Physician Shortage

There are two types of factors that contribute to the physician shortage in Florida: (1) structural factors, and (2) regulatory and policy factors. Structural factors include aspects of medical education that create and influence new doctors, while regulatory and policy factors describe the environments in which physicians treat patients and manage the business of a medical practice.

A. STRUCTURAL FACTORS

CAPS ON MEDICAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

At the national level, the physician shortage is in part related to previous caps on medical school enrollment, coupled with an aging population with far greater demands for healthcare services. From the late 1970s to the mid-1990s, groups such as the Institute of Medicine and the Council on Graduate Medical Education forecasted a surplus of physicians. Consequently, medical schools capped enrollment. While medical school enrollment and the number of graduates per year were basically flat from 1980 to 2005, the population of the United States grew by more than 70 million during that time.³⁰

SHORTAGE OF RESIDENCY POSITIONS IN FLORIDA

A second structural factor that contributes to the physician shortage in Florida relates to Graduate Medical Education (GME) "residency" positions — the required training that a medical school graduate undertakes before licensure to practice. Florida has a shortage of GME positions, which limits the state's ability to draw newly graduated physicians into the state. Although three new medical schools have opened in Florida in this decade, this alone does not increase the number of physicians practicing within the state. Physicians tend to remain in the state where they completed their GME training, more so than where they completed medical school. Florida ranks 46th in total GME positions per 100,000 population. In fact, only 17 percent of allopathic physicians currently practicing in Florida graduated from a Florida medical school, compared to 31 percent nationally. These statistics demonstrate that Florida cannot meet the physician workforce demand under current conditions and must import more physicians than most other states. To bring Florida at least up to the national average, the state would need an additional 2,700 GME positions.³¹ A shortage of GME positions means that state-funded medical schools train physicians who then leave Florida, often permanently, to attend a GME program elsewhere. The economic impact of the GME shortage was presented previously in this report.

LESS INCENTIVE TO PURSUE A MEDICAL DEGREE

A final structural factor regards the incentive for students to pursue careers as physicians in the first place. Anecdotally, it is reported that guidance counselors and professors have advised "health-oriented" students to pursue other careers rather than becoming a physician. Over time, the scopes of practice for "mid-level" fields such as nursing or optometry have expanded to include many activities that are historically in the domain of physicians. These fields are portrayed to students as a faster track to careers with greater flexibility and lifestyle benefits. Physicians must attend school for longer amounts of time, incur greater debt during their training, and then must deal with running a business versus focusing their efforts solely on patient care. Over the past decade, the number of applicants to medical school has gone up and down, with a slight upward trend in the past few years. However, fewer students applied to medical school in 2008 than in 1997.³² "Scope of practice" expansions may be a contributing factor to the decrease in the number of students that wish to become physicians. For example, if a student feels he or she can perform most activities of interest as a nurse practitioner, the incentive to become a physician is lessened.

B. REGULATORY AND POLICY FACTORS

The degree of physician shortage varies by state and relates to the policy and regulatory environments in which physicians practice medicine. Florida's physicians face strong challenges in the administration of private practice. These include low reimbursement rates and complicated reimbursement procedures from public assistance programs and managed care organizations, increased cost of malpractice insurance, rising premiums to provide health insurance for employees, office overhead, and more.

The DOH Annual Physician Workforce Report presents factors that physicians cite as burdens on medical practice. Of the 13 percent of respondents that suggested he or she would be limiting or closing practice in the next five years, the following reasons were indicated:

- Liability: 27.4%
- Reimbursement: 24.4%
- Lifestyle considerations: 20.5%
- Regulatory and administrative burden: 12.1%

Similarly, in the Southwest Florida Health Care Industry Study,³³ physicians rated issues that are detrimental to their practice. The highest rated were:

- Health insurance costs: 4.3 average (on a five point scale)
- Other insurance costs: 4.1 average
- Medicare reimbursements: 3.7 average
- Medical malpractice: 3.6 average
- Uninsured or underinsured population: 3.6 average
- Medicaid reimbursements: 3.4 average

A 2009 small-scale exploratory survey of members of the Florida Medical Association asked physicians to rate the extent to which certain issues pose a challenge to the growth or maintenance of their practice. On a five point scale, the top rated concerns were:

- Paperwork and reimbursement processes from health insurers: 4.71 average
- Cost of medical malpractice insurance: 4.43 average
- Cost of employee health insurance premiums: 4.29 average
- Medicaid reimbursement rates: 4.0 average

Comparatively, in this survey, costs of overhead expenses were rated as less challenging. This demonstrates the greater impact of policy concerns, relative to those of classic overhead costs:

- Cost of supplies and services from vendors: 2.67 average
- Cost of utilities: 3.17 average
- Cost of property taxes: 3.0 average

DISCUSSION OF KEY REGULATORY FACTORS

Among policy or regulatory issues, concerns with liability, reimbursement, and administrative burden are perhaps the most likely to be addressed or remediated through policy and regulatory action. Each is described in brief below.

LIABILITY

Compared to the rest of the nation, Florida has a challenging malpractice environment. In 2008, Florida was ranked 50th among states on the "US Tort Liability Index," which provides a snapshot of state business climates. Although not specific to the practice of medicine, Florida's tort environment factors in strongly for medical practices. The Liability Index stated that in 2006, Florida's absolute tort costs were the third highest in the nation, and that Florida's relative tort costs (controlling for state size) were the very highest in the nation.³⁴ Specific to physicians, Florida ranks third in the nation for total number of paid medical malpractice claims.³⁵

In 2003, in response to skyrocketing malpractice rates, the Florida Legislature passed tort reform by placing caps on damages. Subsequently, malpractice claims in Florida have decreased: payouts and legal expenses decreased 43 percent between 2003 and 2005. However, malpractice premiums themselves have not dropped and Florida's doctors continue to pay the highest malpractice insurance rates in the nation.³⁶ Further, Florida still ranks third in the nation for medical malpractice payouts, both in quantity and in total dollars paid.³⁷

An October 2005 study reported that over 54 percent of Florida physicians indicated that their delivery of certain services had been decreased or eliminated in the previous year, related to changes in the professional liability insurance market. The services most commonly eliminated were nursing home coverage, vaginal and cesarean deliveries, emergency department coverage, and mental health services. Surgical specialists and general surgeons were the most likely to decrease or eliminate services, although the trend was reported across specialties and was prevalent in both urban and rural areas of the state.³⁸

A study by the Texas Alliance for Patient Access (TAPA) evaluated effects of sweeping malpractice reforms passed by the Texas legislature in 2003. The study found that after these reforms were passed, Texas counties had strong increases in the physician workforce, as well as greater numbers of specialists practicing in high-risk fields and emergency department settings. TAPA then estimated the economic impacts of this growth in workforce, with significant findings.³⁹

MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT

Although physicians may opt not to participate in Medicaid, Florida's low reimbursement rates do play a role in how physicians structure their practices, and also impact the decision of whether or not to open a practice in Florida. Currently, Florida's Medicaid physicians receive on average 56 percent of the Medicare reimbursement rate for providing the same services. This rate does not even cover the overhead costs of the practice. For example, a primary care physician receives \$27 for an office visit for a Medicaid patient, while the overhead cost of providing this service is approximately \$75. The cost of providing services continues to increase, while reimbursement rates for physicians have not increased. This has resulted in a serious access to care problem for Medicaid patients, and has led many Medicaid patients to seek care in hospital emergency departments, where costs to the state are far higher than care provided in a physician's office.

There are efforts to increase Florida's Medicaid physician rates to 100 percent of Medicare. It is suggested that this would increase the number of physicians willing to accept Medicaid patients. Indeed, a survey performed by MGT, Inc., found that the primary reason that Florida physicians decline Medicaid is low reimbursement rates and difficulty in receiving timely payment.⁴⁰ A 2006 pilot program in Polk County, Florida, demonstrated the impact of increased Medicaid reimbursement on physician participation in the program by raising local Medicaid fees to 100 percent of Medicare rates. Between July 2006 and February 2007, the number of Polk County physicians participating in the Medicaid program almost doubled. Further, the county experienced a five percent decrease in Emergency Department (ED) utilization by Medicaid enrollees when comparing 2005 to 2007. This is notable, as ED utilization increased by 3.2 percent for the population as a whole during that time. Polk County's experiment has strong implications for the impact of increasing reimbursement rates statewide.⁴¹

ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN WITH MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATIONS

Interactions with managed care organizations⁴² (MCOs) have become a dominant aspect of managing a medical practice, requiring increased staff attention and creating numerous administrative burdens. Across the nation, physicians have expressed concern about the impact of MCO policies on patient care, such as restrictions on prescription formularies, limiting access to medical specialists, requiring prior approval for procedures, delaying payments to physicians, and lengthy appeals processes. Some of these dynamics can create ethical dilemmas for physicians, and may undermine patients' trust in their physicians.⁴³ A 1997 survey of physicians by the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Harvard School of Public Health found that 87 percent of physicians had been denied coverage for a treatment by a health plan, often resulting in what the physician considered a "potentially serious" consequence for the patient.⁴⁴

Over the last few years, physicians have seen a decrease in their reimbursement from MCOs. Yet the decrease in physician revenue through payments by MCOs is not due only to reimbursement rates. MCOs have engaged in a number of business practices that make it difficult for physicians to collect fees. Such factors include:

- Unfair business practices that are increasingly difficult to detect and/or identify;
- A greater number of intermediary entities involved, making it difficult to trace claims;
- Restrictions under Federal anti-trust laws that prevent physicians, but not MCOs, from sharing rate data or acting collectively to address payment related issues; and
- Insufficient legal safeguards or state regulatory oversight for much of this activity.

Florida has a higher managed care penetration rate than most of the states, with MCOs covering 19.4 percent of all residents, and has the third highest number of MCOs in the nation.⁴⁵ Florida's physicians have expressed a number of concerns among physicians that relate to managed care policy. As described below, these include but are not limited to: (1) the denial of payment for services that were previously authorized; (2) a lack of transparency in the rating systems used to grade physicians; and (3) difficulties with direct assignment of benefits for out-of-network physicians.

(1) DENIAL OF PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS:

There are times that a physician receives a valid MCO authorization to provide treatment for a patient only to be notified after the service is rendered that the authorization was a mistake. This could be due to a patient no longer being a member of a plan, or could be due to MCO staff authorizing a treatment for which the patient did not qualify. Regardless of the cause, the physician is then held responsible to refund the MCO with no guarantee of receiving any reimbursement from the patient. If a physicians' office receives valid authorization for a service, he or she should not be required to refund the insurer.

(2) LACK OF TRANSPARENCY IN PHYSICIAN RATING SYSTEMS:

Physicians across the country have also been dealing with MCO physician ranking programs. Rankings are based on claims data, practice guidelines and other factors. However, criteria used to create these rankings differ by MCO and are not made known to physicians or consumers. It is possible that a physician could receive a low rating for activities that are actually in the best interest of patients, such as a higher volume of referrals or diagnostic tests. It is important to Florida's physicians that MCO ratings are based on valid, accurate, reliable, and most importantly, transparent data. Physicians should be made aware of rating changes and must have ways to challenge these rating decisions.

(3) DIRECT PAYMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF BENEFITS:

Finally, physicians in Florida are not guaranteed direct payment from insurers when they are not participants in the plan's provider network. An "assignment of benefits" occurs when an insured patient authorizes an MCO payment to be made directly to a physician for medical services, regardless of whether the physician is a provider within the MCO's network. Unfortunately, MCOs have been refusing to honor valid assignments of benefits by insured patients, especially to out-of-network physicians, and opt to send payments to patients rather than directly to the physician. MCOs admit to this practice, claiming that it creates incentive for physicians to participate in MCO

networks. Of course, patients do not always submit these MCO payments to the physician, which leaves the physician without any reimbursement for services rendered and creates additional paperwork and administrative hassle for the physicians' office. In other states, MCOs are required to honor a valid assignment of benefits, without exception. This type of requirement would benefit Florida's physicians and patients greatly.

Previous Research on the Economic Impact of Healthcare Professionals

Various studies have addressed the economic impact of the healthcare industry, ranging from a broad view of healthcare professions as a whole to specialties within medicine. The following section provides an overview of these studies.

A. NATIONWIDE

While most economic impact studies target geographic regions, one study evaluated each state with a standard model, allowing a level of comparison between regions. In 2006, the Robert Graham Center, sponsored by the American Academy of Family Physicians, conducted a nationwide economic impact study that focused on family practice physicians. While this study evaluated only a sub-field of medicine, it provided a strong basis for addressing the economic impact of private practice physicians more broadly. The Graham Center study found that individual family physicians had an annual economic impact ranging from \$700,000 to \$1.5 million, depending on location. For example, family practice physicians in Florida were estimated at \$941,000 per physician annually, with a collective impact of \$3.5 billion statewide; and family practice physicians in Texas were estimated to generate \$1.1 million individually or \$5.4 billion statewide. According to Graham Center director Dr. Robert Philips, the study was intended to bolster efforts by family physicians to obtain financial incentives for their practices. Local governments may offer loans, tax deferments or credits, enterprise zones and other aids to small businesses; yet family practice physicians are often not included in such economic incentive programs despite their strong or greater contributions to the local economy.

B. REGIONAL

To date, the most broad regional economic impact study of private practice physicians was conducted by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia, sponsored by the Medical Association of Georgia. This study, published in October 2008, addressed the practice of medicine across specialties and across areas of the state. They found that private practice physicians accounted for 180,000 jobs, \$10 billion in wages, and \$20 billion in economic activity in 2008. Each individual physician was reported to support 13 additional jobs, \$640,000 in personal income for those jobs, and nearly \$1.5 million in Total Economic Activity. Relative to other industries, the economic impact of private practice physicians was estimated to be about half that of the state's construction industry and nearly as large as the state's finance and insurance industries. Further, the study estimated that by 2020, the economic impact of private practice physicians would increase, generating nearly 270,000 jobs, \$17.8 billion in wages and more than \$32 billion in Total Economic Activity. This study also anticipated the level of economic loss that Georgia would experience due to a physician shortage. If Georgia's shortage of 2,500 physicians is not alleviated, the study estimated that the state would lose out on 23,000 jobs, \$1.5 billion in salary, and \$2.5 billion in economic activity.⁴⁶

A 2008 study conducted by the Metropolitan Medical Society of Kansas City (MMSKC) also projected a physician shortage that would result in billions of dollars in economic losses. MMSKC conducted the study to raise awareness about the impact of physicians on the economy, especially as 40 percent of the area's physicians are expected to retire within the next ten years. The study reported that the area's 4,000 full-time physicians and 500 part-time

physicians' practices created 21,000 full-time and 3,200 part-time jobs. These practices were estimated to contribute \$2.7 billion in payroll, spend \$191 million in capital investments, spend \$1 billion in operating expenses and pay \$202 million in taxes annually. Finally, physicians in Kansas City were reported to provide more than \$124 million in volunteer services and donate more than \$19 million to local organizations.⁴⁷

Also in Kansas, the Medical Society of Sedgwick County (Wichita area) conducted a study to estimate the economic impact of local hospitals, veterans' clinics, a medical school and other healthcare facilities. They found that healthcare contributes about \$2.4 billion to the county's economy. Although this study did not look specifically at private practice physicians, it did highlight the impact of healthcare on local economies and was modeled after similar studies conducted by chambers of commerce in Jacksonville, Florida, and San Antonio, Texas.⁴⁸

A report by the Mississippi State Medical Association modeled the impact of physicians on Mississippi's county economies. They found that the increase in county economies resulting from an individual physician practice averaged \$2.05 million per year, ranging from \$120,000 in Tunica County to \$14.24 million in Lamar County. The increased economic activity associated with a physician's practice was estimated to support, on average, 31 jobs in the state's county economies.⁴⁹

C. FLORIDA

Two studies have focused specifically on counties within the state of Florida, although neither does so exclusively for the impact of physicians. The first, referenced above, was conducted using 2005 data by the Center for Global Health and Medical Diplomacy at University of North Florida and addressed the economic impact of the healthcare industry, including bioscience, health insurance, and related industries, in Duval County (Jacksonville). This study found that healthcare and related industries employ one in six Jacksonville residents and are the fastest-growing segments of employment in the area. Further, the healthcare industry was found to have an economic impact of \$7 billion in Jacksonville and a combined \$21.7 billion impact in Northeast Florida. Within the \$21.7 billion in impact, physicians were reported to account for 13.28%, or \$2.8 billion per year.^{50,51} Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida, Inc., Baptist Health and Mayo Clinic are among the county's largest employers, supporting over 20,000 jobs.⁵²

The second county-specific study in Florida was conducted by Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) in 2006 for Charlotte, Collier and Lee Counties in the southwest area of the state. FGCU also included the entire health care industry when measuring impact. In terms of employment, FGCU found that the healthcare industry in Lee County was ranked second behind construction. In Charlotte County, healthcare was the largest employer, and in Collier County, healthcare ranked third behind construction, hospitality and food services. Regionally, healthcare was estimated to account for over 12 percent of total direct regional employment. The healthcare industry in these three counties created \$5.1 billion of direct production, \$3.3 billion of indirect production (to support the additional businesses and expenditures), summing to a total of \$8.4 billion in Total Economic Activity. The main driver of this impact was hospitals, followed by physicians' offices. Together, hospitals and physicians' offices accounted for over half of healthcare jobs. Other sectors included in the study were nursing and residential care, pharmacies, dentists' offices, outpatient centers, other practitioners such as chiropractors, home care, medical laboratories, ambulatory services, medical manufacturing, healthcare wholesalers, and optical stores.⁵³

D. HOSPITAL AND RURAL SETTINGS

Other studies have attempted to measure the economic impact of physicians within certain settings, such as within hospitals or in rural areas. A 2004 study by Merritt, Hawkins & Associates measured the average annual inpatient and outpatient revenues generated for hospitals by physicians of all specialties. They found that physicians brought an average of \$1.85 million in net revenue to affiliated hospitals in 2004, an increase from \$1.5 million per

physician in 2002. The economic impact of certain specialties, such as orthopedic surgery, cardiology, and general surgery, were particularly strong.^{54,55} The National Center for Rural Health Works⁵⁶ suggests that revenues to hospitals from physician activity support employment and generate payroll at a rate of 12.6 jobs and \$434,627 in income from patient visits.

Studies that focus on rural areas have also illustrated the economic impact of physicians on the local economy. The National Center for Rural Health Professions has conducted various studies to measure the impact of health care on rural county economies. These studies suggest that the healthcare system is often one of the top employers in rural communities, in some cases, second only to local schools. For example, in a study of Illinois counties, it was estimated that healthcare generates, on average, 9.1 percent of private earnings and approximately 16.4 percent of total employment, excluding government or self-employed employees.⁵⁷

The University of Minnesota estimated that for a town of 2,000, approximately \$3 million will be spent on healthcare; with smaller towns experiencing a larger percentage of the economy that is involved in healthcare.⁵⁸ It is suggested that rural counties have fewer employment options than urban counties and that this leads to a greater overall impact by the healthcare industry.

Research Team

THE FLORIDA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (FMA) is a professional association dedicated to the service and assistance of Doctors of Medicine and Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine in Florida. The FMA represents more than 19,000 physicians on issues of legislation and regulatory affairs, medical economics and education, public health, and ethical and legal issues. The FMA advocates for physicians and their patients to promote the public health, ensure the highest standards of medical practice, and to enhance the quality and availability of healthcare in the Sunshine State. The FMA Helps Physicians Practice Medicine.

KAREN HALPERIN CYPHERS is Director of Health Care Policy at the FMA and a doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science at Florida State University (FSU). Karen previously served as deputy policy chief in the Executive Office of the Governor, Health and Human Services Unit; deputy policy director for the Charlie Crist for Governor Campaign; Legislative Fellow in the Health and Families Council of the Florida House of Representative; and legislative staff in the Florida Senate. Karen holds a B.A. in anthropology from New College of Florida and an M.S. in political science from FSU, where she also worked as an adjunct instructor for courses in American government and politics. Karen's doctoral studies focus on health policy, experimental methods, and state politics.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR ECONOMIC IMPACT AND ANALYSIS (CEFA) specializes in applying advanced, computer-based economic models and techniques to perform economic analyses and to examine public policy issues across a spectrum of research areas. CEFA provides advanced research and training in the areas of economic development, energy, and environmental economics, among other areas. FSU CEFA also trains students on the uses and applications of advanced economics and statistical tools.

NECATI AYDIN, PHD, is the Senior Research Analyst at the Florida State Center for Economic Impact and Analysis (CEFA). Dr. Aydin received his bachelor's degree in Public Finance, master's degree in International Economics, and doctoral degrees in both Education and Economics. Dr. Aydin is the director of the newly established Happiness Studies Program under CEFA. The program specializes in well-being studies, both at individual and societal levels, and brings experts from psychology, economics, neuroscience, sociology, anthropology, and philosophy departments to conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis. Dr. Aydin taught at Florida A & M University as an Adjunct Professor of Economics. Dr. Aydin also works for Florida TaxWatch as the Senior Research Analyst on grant proposals, conducting research on various projects.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A: REMI Model

Appendix B: Major Economic Impacts of Private Practice Physicians in Florida

Appendix C: Number of Jobs Created or Maintained by Physicians' Offices by County

Appendix E: The Contribution of Physicians' Offices to Total Economic Activity by County

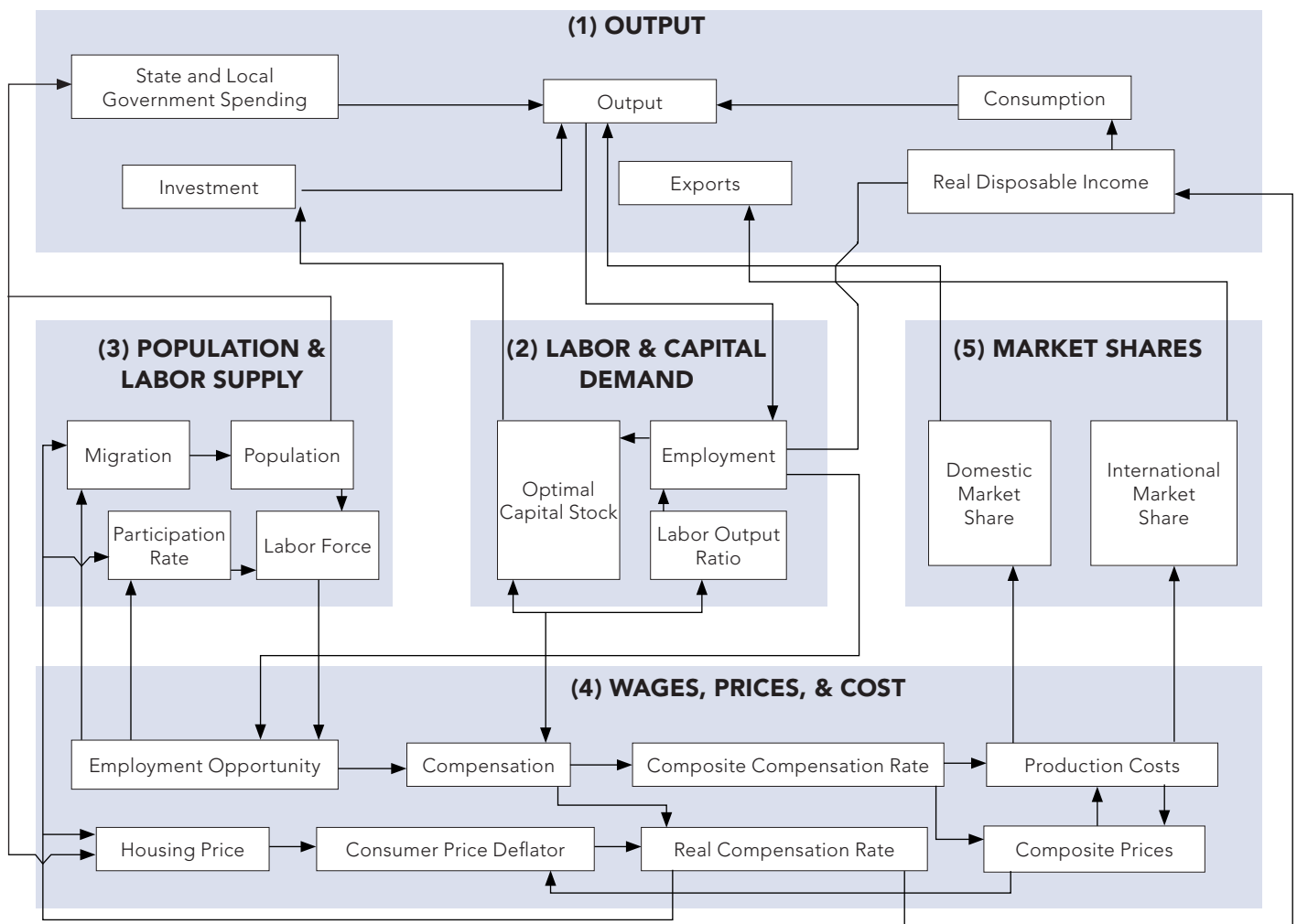
Appendix F: The Contribution of Physicians' Offices to Personal Disposable Income by County

Appendix G: Total Number of Jobs Created or Maintained by Medical Specialty

Appendix A:

REMI MODEL

Regional Economic Models, Inc. of Amherst, Massachusetts developed the REMI model in 1980. It specifies commodity-trade and personal-income flows between regions creating long-term portraits of regional economic growth. The model consists of five basic blocks as seen in the chart below: (1) output, (2) labor and capital demands, (3) population and labor supply, (4) wages, prices, and cost, and (5) market shares.



Source: www.remi.com

Production is categorized into 49 non-farms, private industries (primarily at the two-digit S.I.C. level), three government sectors, and the farm sector. Economic relationships are given by an industry-based input-output component combined with an econometric component. The econometric specifications are derived from economic theories that are generally neoclassical in nature. The model is dynamic, enabling it to be used both as an impact model and for forecasting.

The REMI model, as Bolton (1985) states in a review of econometric models, "is a world apart in complexity, reliance on inter-industry linkages, and modeling philosophy" from other econometric models. It may be seen as an eclectic model that links an input-output model to an econometric model. In this way, if econometric responses are suppressed, the model collapses to an input-output model.

REMI uses three sources of employment and wage and salary data: (1) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) employment, wage and personal income series; (2) ES202 establishment employment and wage and salary data; and (3) County Business Patterns (CBP) data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BEA data are annual averages reported at the two-digit level for states and one-digit for counties. The ES202 data, which are the foundation for BEA data, are collected monthly in conjunction with the unemployment insurance program at the two-digit level for counties and states. CBP data are collected in conjunction with Social Security programming in March of each year. Output measures are based on regional employment data, the BEA Gross State Product series, and national output-to-employment ratios.

REMI begins by applying the national output-to-employee ratio to employment by industry. This application is adjusted by regional differences in labor intensity and total factor productivity. Regional differences are given by industry production function and unit factor costs. Total factor productivity calculations depend on industry value-added in production reported in real U.S. dollars by BEA and on adjustments by REMI to the BEA numbers.

REMI is a widely used, dynamic, integrated input-output econometric model. The model's structure incorporates inter-industry transactions and final demand feedbacks. REMI is used extensively to measure proposed legislative and other program and policy economic impacts across the private and public sectors. The Florida Legislative Office of Economic & Demographic Research, the state Agency for Workforce Innovation, and other state and local government agencies use REMI extensively to measure economic impacts of proposed legislative and policy proposals. In addition, REMI is the chosen tool to measure these impacts by a number of universities and private research groups that evaluate economic impacts across the state and nation. REMI has been widely used to model the economic impacts of property and sales tax analyses.

The REMI model used for this analysis was specifically developed for the state of Florida (using the latest state data), and includes 169 sectors. In addition to accounting for economic variables (production, spending, employment), REMI also accounts for labor force, population (migration, births, deaths) and fiscal impacts.

Appendix B:

MAJOR ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS IN FLORIDA (IN 2009 DOLLARS)

Variable	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Employment	414,800	435,300	451,500	468,600	486,700	504,100	522,400	542,300
Total GRP	\$34.71	\$36.95	\$39.09	\$41.20	\$43.44	\$45.73	\$48.16	\$50.81
Real Disposable Personal Income	\$18.26	\$20.30	\$22.16	\$23.82	\$25.58	\$27.28	\$29.03	\$30.86
Output	\$49.73	\$52.82	\$55.71	\$58.48	\$61.49	\$64.55	\$67.82	\$71.42
Gov. Revenue	\$2.25	\$2.57	\$2.88	\$3.14	\$3.42	\$3.68	\$3.94	\$4.22

Variable	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Employment	560,300	578,800	596,900	614,600	632,400	649,400	666,400	683,400
Total GRP	\$53.26	\$55.84	\$58.48	\$61.09	\$63.76	\$66.43	\$69.14	\$71.92
Real Disposable Personal Income	\$32.57	\$34.32	\$36.05	\$37.79	\$39.56	\$41.32	\$43.12	\$44.94
Output	\$74.78	\$78.30	\$81.94	\$85.55	\$89.28	\$93.01	\$96.82	\$100.73
Gov. Revenue	\$4.48	\$4.74	\$5.00	\$5.26	\$5.52	\$5.78	\$6.03	\$6.30

Variable	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Employment	700,300	716,800	732,900	748,700	764,300	780,500	797,400	814,200
Total GRP	\$74.74	\$77.60	\$80.47	\$83.37	\$86.30	\$89.36	\$92.55	\$95.81
Real Disposable Personal Income	\$46.79	\$48.67	\$50.57	\$52.49	\$54.46	\$56.51	\$58.64	\$60.83
Output	\$104.72	\$108.76	\$112.83	\$116.94	\$121.11	\$125.42	\$130.04	\$134.66
Gov. Revenue	\$6.56	\$6.82	\$7.09	\$7.35	\$7.62	\$7.90	\$8.19	\$8.48

Source: FSU-CEFA REMI Analysis

Appendix C:

NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED BY PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS' OFFICES BY COUNTY

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Florida	414,800	435,300	451,500	468,600	486,700	504,100	522,400	542,300
Alachua	6,002	6,298	6,533	6,780	7,042	7,294	7,559	7,847
Bay	4,049	4,249	4,407	4,574	4,751	4,920	5,099	5,293
Bradford	40	42	44	46	47	49	51	53
Brevard	14,137	14,836	15,388	15,971	16,587	17,180	17,804	18,482
Broward	39,637	41,596	43,144	44,778	46,508	48,170	49,919	51,821
Calhoun	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20
Charlotte	3,690	3,873	4,017	4,169	4,330	4,485	4,648	4,825
Citrus	3,061	3,213	3,332	3,459	3,592	3,721	3,856	4,002
Clay	1,976	2,074	2,151	2,232	2,319	2,402	2,489	2,584
Collier	8,330	8,742	9,067	9,410	9,774	10,123	10,491	10,890
Columbia	833	874	907	941	977	1,012	1,049	1,089
DeSoto	120	126	131	136	141	146	152	157
Duval	35,887	37,661	39,062	40,542	42,108	43,613	45,197	46,918
Escambia	9,296	9,755	10,118	10,502	10,907	11,297	11,707	12,153
Flagler	493	518	537	557	579	599	621	645
Franklin	46	48	50	52	53	55	57	60
Gadsden	43	45	47	49	50	52	54	56
Gilchrist	104	110	114	118	123	127	132	137
Gulf	51	53	55	57	59	61	64	66
Hardee	87	91	95	98	102	106	110	114
Hernando	2,888	3,031	3,144	3,263	3,389	3,510	3,637	3,776
Highlands	1,381	1,449	1,503	1,560	1,621	1,679	1,739	1,806
Hillsborough	27,217	28,562	29,625	30,747	31,935	33,076	34,277	35,583
Holmes	37	39	40	42	43	45	46	48
Indian River	4,162	4,368	4,530	4,702	4,883	5,058	5,242	5,441
Jackson	226	238	247	256	266	275	285	296
Lake	4,981	5,227	5,422	5,627	5,844	6,053	6,273	6,512
Lee	15,828	16,611	17,229	17,881	18,572	19,236	19,934	20,694

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Leon	6,956	7,300	7,572	7,858	8,162	8,454	8,761	9,094
Levy	73	77	80	83	86	89	93	96
Madison	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61
Manatee	7,035	7,383	7,658	7,948	8,255	8,550	8,860	9,198
Marion	7,471	7,840	8,132	8,440	8,766	9,079	9,409	9,767
Martin	3,661	3,842	3,985	4,136	4,296	4,450	4,611	4,787
Miami-Dade	46,148	48,429	50,231	52,133	54,147	56,083	58,119	60,333
Monroe	683	717	744	772	802	831	861	894
Nassau	264	277	287	298	310	321	332	345
Okaloosa	2,711	2,845	2,951	3,062	3,181	3,294	3,414	3,544
Okeechobee	353	370	384	399	414	429	444	461
Orange	31,241	32,785	34,005	35,293	36,656	37,967	39,345	40,844
Osceola	3,271	3,433	3,561	3,695	3,838	3,975	4,120	4,277
Palm Beach	36,501	38,305	39,730	41,235	42,828	44,359	45,969	47,720
Pasco	7,874	8,263	8,571	8,895	9,239	9,569	9,917	10,295
Pinellas	27,998	29,382	30,475	31,629	32,851	34,025	35,261	36,604
Polk	10,851	11,387	11,811	12,258	12,731	13,187	13,665	14,186
Putnam	719	755	783	812	844	874	906	940
St. Johns	2,553	2,680	2,779	2,885	2,996	3,103	3,216	3,338
St. Lucie	3,272	3,433	3,561	3,696	3,839	3,976	4,120	4,277
Santa Rosa	1,105	1,160	1,203	1,249	1,297	1,343	1,392	1,445
Sarasota	9,946	10,438	10,826	11,236	11,670	12,087	12,526	13,003
Seminole	6,757	7,091	7,354	7,633	7,928	8,211	8,509	8,834
Sumter	514	540	560	581	603	625	648	672
Suwannee	51	54	56	58	60	62	65	67
Taylor	157	165	171	177	184	191	198	205
Union	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24
Volusia	7,978	8,372	8,684	9,013	9,361	9,696	10,048	10,430
Walton	258	270	280	291	302	313	324	337
Washington	158	166	172	178	185	192	199	207
Unknown	3,140	3,295	3,418	3,547	3,684	3,816	3,954	4,105

Appendix C: CONTINUED

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Florida	560,300	578,800	596,900	614,600	632,400	649,400	666,400	683,400
Alachua	8,107	8,375	8,637	8,893	9,150	9,396	9,642	9,888
Bay	5,469	5,649	5,826	5,999	6,173	6,339	6,505	6,670
Bradford	55	56	58	60	62	63	65	67
Brevard	19,096	19,726	20,343	20,946	21,553	22,133	22,712	23,291
Broward	53,541	55,308	57,038	58,729	60,430	62,055	63,679	65,304
Calhoun	21	22	22	23	24	24	25	25
Charlotte	4,985	5,149	5,310	5,468	5,626	5,777	5,929	6,080
Citrus	4,135	4,272	4,405	4,536	4,667	4,793	4,918	5,044
Clay	2,669	2,757	2,844	2,928	3,013	3,094	3,175	3,256
Collier	11,252	11,623	11,987	12,342	12,700	13,041	13,382	13,724
Columbia	1,125	1,162	1,199	1,234	1,270	1,304	1,338	1,372
DeSoto	163	168	173	178	184	189	193	198
Duval	48,476	50,076	51,642	53,173	54,713	56,184	57,655	59,126
Escambia	12,557	12,971	13,377	13,774	14,173	14,553	14,934	15,315
Flagler	666	688	710	731	752	772	792	813
Franklin	62	64	66	68	70	71	73	75
Gadsden	58	60	62	64	66	67	69	71
Gilchrist	141	146	150	155	159	164	168	172
Gulf	68	71	73	75	77	79	81	83
Hardee	118	122	125	129	133	136	140	144
Hernando	3,901	4,030	4,156	4,279	4,403	4,522	4,640	4,758
Highlands	1,866	1,927	1,988	2,046	2,106	2,162	2,219	2,276
Hillsborough	36,764	37,978	39,165	40,327	41,495	42,610	43,726	44,841
Holmes	50	51	53	55	56	58	59	61
Indian River	5,622	5,808	5,989	6,167	6,345	6,516	6,687	6,857
Jackson	306	316	326	336	345	355	364	373
Lake	6,728	6,950	7,168	7,380	7,594	7,798	8,002	8,207
Lee	21,381	22,087	22,777	23,453	24,132	24,781	25,429	26,078

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Leon	9,396	9,706	10,010	10,307	10,605	10,890	11,175	11,460
Levy	99	103	106	109	112	115	118	121
Madison	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77
Manatee	9,503	9,817	10,124	10,424	10,726	11,014	11,303	11,591
Marion	10,092	10,425	10,751	11,070	11,390	11,696	12,003	12,309
Martin	4,946	5,109	5,269	5,425	5,582	5,732	5,882	6,032
Miami-Dade	62,335	64,394	66,407	68,377	70,357	72,248	74,139	76,031
Monroe	923	954	984	1,013	1,042	1,070	1,098	1,126
Nassau	356	368	380	391	402	413	424	435
Okaloosa	3,662	3,783	3,901	4,017	4,133	4,244	4,355	4,466
Okeechobee	477	492	508	523	538	553	567	581
Orange	42,200	43,593	44,956	46,289	47,630	48,910	50,191	51,471
Osceola	4,419	4,564	4,707	4,847	4,987	5,121	5,255	5,389
Palm Beach	49,304	50,932	52,525	54,082	55,648	57,144	58,640	60,136
Pasco	10,636	10,987	11,331	11,667	12,005	12,328	12,650	12,973
Pinellas	37,819	39,068	40,289	41,484	42,685	43,833	44,980	46,128
Polk	14,657	15,141	15,614	16,077	16,543	16,987	17,432	17,877
Putnam	971	1,003	1,035	1,065	1,096	1,126	1,155	1,185
St. Johns	3,449	3,563	3,674	3,783	3,893	3,998	4,102	4,207
St. Lucie	4,419	4,565	4,708	4,848	4,988	5,122	5,256	5,390
Santa Rosa	1,493	1,542	1,591	1,638	1,685	1,731	1,776	1,821
Sarasota	13,435	13,879	14,313	14,737	15,164	15,571	15,979	16,387
Seminole	9,127	9,428	9,723	10,011	10,301	10,578	10,855	11,132
Sumter	695	718	740	762	784	805	826	847
Suwannee	69	72	74	76	78	80	83	85
Taylor	212	219	226	232	239	246	252	259
Union	25	26	26	27	28	29	29	30
Volusia	10,777	11,132	11,480	11,821	12,163	12,490	12,817	13,144
Walton	348	359	371	382	393	403	414	424
Washington	213	220	227	234	241	247	254	260
Unknown	4,241	4,381	4,518	4,652	4,787	4,916	5,044	5,173

Appendix C: CONTINUED

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Florida	700,300	716,800	732,900	748,700	764,300	780,500	797,400	814,200
Alachua	10,133	10,371	10,604	10,833	11,059	11,293	11,538	11,781
Bay	6,835	6,996	7,154	7,308	7,460	7,618	7,783	7,947
Bradford	68	70	72	73	75	76	78	79
Brevard	23,867	24,430	24,978	25,517	26,048	26,601	27,177	27,749
Broward	66,919	68,495	70,034	71,544	73,034	74,582	76,197	77,803
Calhoun	26	27	27	28	28	29	30	30
Charlotte	6,230	6,377	6,520	6,661	6,800	6,944	7,094	7,244
Citrus	5,169	5,290	5,409	5,526	5,641	5,761	5,885	6,009
Clay	3,336	3,415	3,492	3,567	3,641	3,718	3,799	3,879
Collier	14,063	14,395	14,718	15,035	15,348	15,674	16,013	16,350
Columbia	1,406	1,439	1,472	1,504	1,535	1,567	1,601	1,635
DeSoto	203	208	213	217	222	227	231	236
Duval	60,588	62,015	63,408	64,775	66,125	67,527	68,989	70,442
Escambia	15,694	16,064	16,425	16,779	17,128	17,492	17,870	18,247
Flagler	833	852	871	890	909	928	948	968
Franklin	77	79	81	82	84	86	88	89
Gadsden	73	74	76	78	79	81	83	84
Gilchrist	176	181	185	189	193	197	201	205
Gulf	85	87	89	91	93	95	97	99
Hardee	147	151	154	157	161	164	168	171
Hernando	4,876	4,991	5,103	5,213	5,322	5,434	5,552	5,669
Highlands	2,332	2,387	2,440	2,493	2,545	2,599	2,655	2,711
Hillsborough	45,950	47,033	48,089	49,126	50,149	51,212	52,321	53,424
Holmes	62	64	65	67	68	69	71	72
Indian River	7,027	7,192	7,354	7,512	7,669	7,831	8,001	8,170
Jackson	382	391	400	409	417	426	435	445
Lake	8,409	8,608	8,801	8,991	9,178	9,373	9,575	9,777
Lee	26,723	27,352	27,967	28,570	29,165	29,783	30,428	31,069

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Leon	11,744	12,021	12,291	12,556	12,817	13,089	13,372	13,654
Levy	124	127	130	133	135	138	141	144
Madison	79	81	83	85	86	88	90	92
Manatee	11,878	12,157	12,431	12,699	12,963	13,238	13,524	13,809
Marion	12,613	12,910	13,200	13,485	13,766	14,058	14,362	14,665
Martin	6,182	6,327	6,469	6,609	6,746	6,889	7,039	7,187
Miami-Dade	77,911	79,747	81,538	83,296	85,031	86,834	88,714	90,583
Monroe	1,154	1,181	1,208	1,234	1,259	1,286	1,314	1,342
Nassau	445	456	466	476	486	496	507	518
Okaloosa	4,577	4,684	4,790	4,893	4,995	5,101	5,211	5,321
Okeechobee	596	610	624	637	650	664	678	693
Orange	52,744	53,987	55,199	56,389	57,564	58,784	60,057	61,323
Osceola	5,523	5,653	5,780	5,904	6,027	6,155	6,288	6,421
Palm Beach	61,623	63,075	64,492	65,882	67,255	68,681	70,168	71,646
Pasco	13,294	13,607	13,913	14,213	14,509	14,816	15,137	15,456
Pinellas	47,269	48,382	49,469	50,535	51,588	52,682	53,823	54,956
Polk	18,319	18,750	19,172	19,585	19,993	20,417	20,859	21,298
Putnam	1,214	1,243	1,271	1,298	1,325	1,353	1,382	1,412
St. Johns	4,311	4,413	4,512	4,609	4,705	4,805	4,909	5,012
St. Lucie	5,524	5,654	5,781	5,905	6,028	6,156	6,290	6,422
Santa Rosa	1,866	1,910	1,953	1,995	2,037	2,080	2,125	2,170
Sarasota	16,792	17,188	17,574	17,953	18,327	18,715	19,120	19,523
Seminole	11,407	11,676	11,938	12,196	12,450	12,714	12,989	13,263
Sumter	868	889	909	928	947	968	989	1,009
Suwannee	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101
Taylor	265	271	277	283	289	295	302	308
Union	31	32	32	33	34	34	35	36
Volusia	13,469	13,787	14,096	14,400	14,700	15,012	15,337	15,660
Walton	435	445	455	465	474	485	495	505
Washington	267	273	279	285	291	297	304	310
Unknown	5,301	5,426	5,548	5,667	5,785	5,908	6,036	6,163

Appendix D:

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS' OFFICES TO TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY COUNTY (IN 2009\$)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Florida	\$49.73	\$52.82	\$55.71	\$58.48	\$61.49	\$64.55	\$67.82	\$71.42
Alachua	\$0.72	\$0.76	\$0.81	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$0.98	\$1.03
Bay	\$0.49	\$0.52	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.63	\$0.66	\$0.70
Bradford	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Brevard	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$1.99	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.31	\$2.43
Broward	\$4.75	\$5.05	\$5.32	\$5.59	\$5.88	\$6.17	\$6.48	\$6.82
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Charlotte	\$0.44	\$0.47	\$0.50	\$0.52	\$0.55	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.64
Citrus	\$0.37	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.50	\$0.53
Clay	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.34
Collier	\$1.00	\$1.06	\$1.12	\$1.17	\$1.23	\$1.30	\$1.36	\$1.43
Columbia	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14
DeSoto	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Duval	\$4.30	\$4.57	\$4.82	\$5.06	\$5.32	\$5.58	\$5.87	\$6.18
Escambia	\$1.11	\$1.18	\$1.25	\$1.31	\$1.38	\$1.45	\$1.52	\$1.60
Flagler	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08
Franklin	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gadsden	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gilchrist	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Gulf	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hardee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02
Hernando	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.50
Highlands	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.24
Hillsborough	\$3.26	\$3.47	\$3.66	\$3.84	\$4.03	\$4.24	\$4.45	\$4.69
Holmes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Indian River	\$0.50	\$0.53	\$0.56	\$0.59	\$0.62	\$0.65	\$0.68	\$0.72
Jackson	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Lake	\$0.60	\$0.63	\$0.67	\$0.70	\$0.74	\$0.78	\$0.81	\$0.86
Lee	\$1.90	\$2.02	\$2.13	\$2.23	\$2.35	\$2.46	\$2.59	\$2.73

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Leon	\$0.83	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$0.98	\$1.03	\$1.08	\$1.14	\$1.20
Levy	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Madison	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Manatee	\$0.84	\$0.90	\$0.94	\$0.99	\$1.04	\$1.09	\$1.15	\$1.21
Marion	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.11	\$1.16	\$1.22	\$1.29
Martin	\$0.44	\$0.47	\$0.49	\$0.52	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.63
Miami-Dade	\$5.53	\$5.88	\$6.20	\$6.51	\$6.84	\$7.18	\$7.54	\$7.95
Monroe	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12
Nassau	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05
Okaloosa	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.47
Okeechobee	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06
Orange	\$3.75	\$3.98	\$4.20	\$4.40	\$4.63	\$4.86	\$5.11	\$5.38
Osceola	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.53	\$0.56
Palm Beach	\$4.38	\$4.65	\$4.90	\$5.15	\$5.41	\$5.68	\$5.97	\$6.28
Pasco	\$0.94	\$1.00	\$1.06	\$1.11	\$1.17	\$1.23	\$1.29	\$1.36
Pinellas	\$3.36	\$3.56	\$3.76	\$3.95	\$4.15	\$4.36	\$4.58	\$4.82
Polk	\$1.30	\$1.38	\$1.46	\$1.53	\$1.61	\$1.69	\$1.77	\$1.87
Putnam	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12
St. Johns	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$0.34	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44
St. Lucie	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.53	\$0.56
Santa Rosa	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19
Sarasota	\$1.19	\$1.27	\$1.34	\$1.40	\$1.47	\$1.55	\$1.63	\$1.71
Seminole	\$0.81	\$0.86	\$0.91	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.16
Sumter	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09
Suwannee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Taylor	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$0.96	\$1.02	\$1.07	\$1.12	\$1.18	\$1.24	\$1.30	\$1.37
Walton	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Washington	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03
Unknown	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.47	\$0.49	\$0.51	\$0.54

Appendix D: CONTINUED

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Florida	\$74.78	\$78.30	\$81.94	\$85.55	\$89.28	\$93.01	\$96.82	\$100.73
Alachua	\$1.08	\$1.13	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$1.29	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.46
Bay	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.80	\$0.84	\$0.87	\$0.91	\$0.95	\$0.98
Bradford	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Brevard	\$2.55	\$2.67	\$2.79	\$2.92	\$3.04	\$3.17	\$3.30	\$3.43
Broward	\$7.15	\$7.48	\$7.83	\$8.17	\$8.53	\$8.89	\$9.25	\$9.63
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Charlotte	\$0.67	\$0.70	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.79	\$0.83	\$0.86	\$0.90
Citrus	\$0.55	\$0.58	\$0.60	\$0.63	\$0.66	\$0.69	\$0.71	\$0.74
Clay	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.48
Collier	\$1.50	\$1.57	\$1.65	\$1.72	\$1.79	\$1.87	\$1.94	\$2.02
Columbia	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.20
DeSoto	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03
Duval	\$6.47	\$6.77	\$7.09	\$7.40	\$7.72	\$8.05	\$8.38	\$8.71
Escambia	\$1.68	\$1.75	\$1.84	\$1.92	\$2.00	\$2.08	\$2.17	\$2.26
Flagler	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12
Franklin	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gadsden	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gilchrist	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03
Gulf	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hardee	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Hernando	\$0.52	\$0.55	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.62	\$0.65	\$0.67	\$0.70
Highlands	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.34
Hillsborough	\$4.91	\$5.14	\$5.38	\$5.61	\$5.86	\$6.10	\$6.35	\$6.61
Holmes	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Indian River	\$0.75	\$0.79	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$0.90	\$0.93	\$0.97	\$1.01
Jackson	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06
Lake	\$0.90	\$0.94	\$0.98	\$1.03	\$1.07	\$1.12	\$1.16	\$1.21
Lee	\$2.85	\$2.99	\$3.13	\$3.26	\$3.41	\$3.55	\$3.69	\$3.84

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Leon	\$1.25	\$1.31	\$1.37	\$1.43	\$1.50	\$1.56	\$1.62	\$1.69
Levy	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Madison	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Manatee	\$1.27	\$1.33	\$1.39	\$1.45	\$1.51	\$1.58	\$1.64	\$1.71
Marion	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$1.48	\$1.54	\$1.61	\$1.68	\$1.74	\$1.81
Martin	\$0.66	\$0.69	\$0.72	\$0.76	\$0.79	\$0.82	\$0.85	\$0.89
Miami-Dade	\$8.32	\$8.71	\$9.12	\$9.52	\$9.93	\$10.35	\$10.77	\$11.21
Monroe	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17
Nassau	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06
Okaloosa	\$0.49	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.56	\$0.58	\$0.61	\$0.63	\$0.66
Okeechobee	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09
Orange	\$5.63	\$5.90	\$6.17	\$6.44	\$6.72	\$7.01	\$7.29	\$7.59
Osceola	\$0.59	\$0.62	\$0.65	\$0.67	\$0.70	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.79
Palm Beach	\$6.58	\$6.89	\$7.21	\$7.53	\$7.86	\$8.18	\$8.52	\$8.86
Pasco	\$1.42	\$1.49	\$1.56	\$1.62	\$1.69	\$1.77	\$1.84	\$1.91
Pinellas	\$5.05	\$5.29	\$5.53	\$5.77	\$6.03	\$6.28	\$6.54	\$6.80
Polk	\$1.96	\$2.05	\$2.14	\$2.24	\$2.34	\$2.43	\$2.53	\$2.63
Putnam	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.17
St. Johns	\$0.46	\$0.48	\$0.50	\$0.53	\$0.55	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.62
St. Lucie	\$0.59	\$0.62	\$0.65	\$0.67	\$0.70	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.79
Santa Rosa	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.27
Sarasota	\$1.79	\$1.88	\$1.96	\$2.05	\$2.14	\$2.23	\$2.32	\$2.42
Seminole	\$1.22	\$1.28	\$1.33	\$1.39	\$1.45	\$1.52	\$1.58	\$1.64
Sumter	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12
Suwannee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Taylor	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$1.44	\$1.51	\$1.58	\$1.65	\$1.72	\$1.79	\$1.86	\$1.94
Walton	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06
Washington	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Unknown	\$0.57	\$0.59	\$0.62	\$0.65	\$0.68	\$0.70	\$0.73	\$0.76

Appendix D: CONTINUED

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Florida	\$104.72	\$108.76	\$112.83	\$116.94	\$121.11	\$125.42	\$130.04	\$134.66
Alachua	\$1.52	\$1.57	\$1.63	\$1.69	\$1.75	\$1.81	\$1.88	\$1.95
Bay	\$1.02	\$1.06	\$1.10	\$1.14	\$1.18	\$1.22	\$1.27	\$1.31
Bradford	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Brevard	\$3.57	\$3.71	\$3.85	\$3.99	\$4.13	\$4.27	\$4.43	\$4.59
Broward	\$10.01	\$10.39	\$10.78	\$11.17	\$11.57	\$11.99	\$12.43	\$12.87
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Charlotte	\$0.93	\$0.97	\$1.00	\$1.04	\$1.08	\$1.12	\$1.16	\$1.20
Citrus	\$0.77	\$0.80	\$0.83	\$0.86	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$0.96	\$0.99
Clay	\$0.50	\$0.52	\$0.54	\$0.56	\$0.58	\$0.60	\$0.62	\$0.64
Collier	\$2.10	\$2.18	\$2.27	\$2.35	\$2.43	\$2.52	\$2.61	\$2.70
Columbia	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.27
DeSoto	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Duval	\$9.06	\$9.41	\$9.76	\$10.12	\$10.48	\$10.85	\$11.25	\$11.65
Escambia	\$2.35	\$2.44	\$2.53	\$2.62	\$2.71	\$2.81	\$2.91	\$3.02
Flagler	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.16
Franklin	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gadsden	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gilchrist	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03
Gulf	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Hardee	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03
Hernando	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.79	\$0.81	\$0.84	\$0.87	\$0.91	\$0.94
Highlands	\$0.35	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.43	\$0.45
Hillsborough	\$6.87	\$7.14	\$7.40	\$7.67	\$7.95	\$8.23	\$8.53	\$8.84
Holmes	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Indian River	\$1.05	\$1.09	\$1.13	\$1.17	\$1.22	\$1.26	\$1.30	\$1.35
Jackson	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07
Lake	\$1.26	\$1.31	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.51	\$1.56	\$1.62
Lee	\$4.00	\$4.15	\$4.31	\$4.46	\$4.62	\$4.79	\$4.96	\$5.14

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Leon	\$1.76	\$1.82	\$1.89	\$1.96	\$2.03	\$2.10	\$2.18	\$2.26
Levy	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Madison	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02
Manatee	\$1.78	\$1.84	\$1.91	\$1.98	\$2.05	\$2.13	\$2.21	\$2.28
Marion	\$1.89	\$1.96	\$2.03	\$2.11	\$2.18	\$2.26	\$2.34	\$2.43
Martin	\$0.92	\$0.96	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$1.07	\$1.11	\$1.15	\$1.19
Miami-Dade	\$11.65	\$12.10	\$12.55	\$13.01	\$13.47	\$13.95	\$14.47	\$14.98
Monroe	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.22
Nassau	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09
Okaloosa	\$0.68	\$0.71	\$0.74	\$0.76	\$0.79	\$0.82	\$0.85	\$0.88
Okeechobee	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11
Orange	\$7.89	\$8.19	\$8.50	\$8.81	\$9.12	\$9.45	\$9.79	\$10.14
Osceola	\$0.83	\$0.86	\$0.89	\$0.92	\$0.96	\$0.99	\$1.03	\$1.06
Palm Beach	\$9.21	\$9.57	\$9.93	\$10.29	\$10.66	\$11.04	\$11.44	\$11.85
Pasco	\$1.99	\$2.06	\$2.14	\$2.22	\$2.30	\$2.38	\$2.47	\$2.56
Pinellas	\$7.07	\$7.34	\$7.62	\$7.89	\$8.17	\$8.47	\$8.78	\$9.09
Polk	\$2.74	\$2.85	\$2.95	\$3.06	\$3.17	\$3.28	\$3.40	\$3.52
Putnam	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.23
St. Johns	\$0.64	\$0.67	\$0.69	\$0.72	\$0.75	\$0.77	\$0.80	\$0.83
St. Lucie	\$0.83	\$0.86	\$0.89	\$0.92	\$0.96	\$0.99	\$1.03	\$1.06
Santa Rosa	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.36
Sarasota	\$2.51	\$2.61	\$2.71	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.01	\$3.12	\$3.23
Seminole	\$1.71	\$1.77	\$1.84	\$1.90	\$1.97	\$2.04	\$2.12	\$2.19
Sumter	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.17
Suwannee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Taylor	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Volusia	\$2.01	\$2.09	\$2.17	\$2.25	\$2.33	\$2.41	\$2.50	\$2.59
Walton	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08
Washington	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
Unknown	\$0.79	\$0.82	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.92	\$0.95	\$0.98	\$1.02

Appendix E:

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS' OFFICES TO REAL PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME BY COUNTY (IN 2009 DOLLARS)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Florida	\$21.39	\$24.37	\$27.07	\$29.72	\$32.52	\$35.28	\$38.16	\$41.20
Alachua	\$0.31	\$0.35	\$0.39	\$0.43	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.55	\$0.60
Bay	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.32	\$0.34	\$0.37	\$0.40
Bradford	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Brevard	\$0.73	\$0.83	\$0.92	\$1.01	\$1.11	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40
Broward	\$2.04	\$2.33	\$2.59	\$2.84	\$3.11	\$3.37	\$3.65	\$3.94
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Charlotte	\$0.19	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.34	\$0.37
Citrus	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.30
Clay	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.20
Collier	\$0.43	\$0.49	\$0.54	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.71	\$0.77	\$0.83
Columbia	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08
DeSoto	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Duval	\$1.85	\$2.11	\$2.34	\$2.57	\$2.81	\$3.05	\$3.30	\$3.56
Escambia	\$0.48	\$0.55	\$0.61	\$0.67	\$0.73	\$0.79	\$0.86	\$0.92
Flagler	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05
Franklin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Gadsden	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Gilchrist	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gulf	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Hardee	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hernando	\$0.15	\$0.17	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.29
Highlands	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14
Hillsborough	\$1.40	\$1.60	\$1.78	\$1.95	\$2.13	\$2.31	\$2.50	\$2.70
Holmes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Indian River	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.27	\$0.30	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.41
Jackson	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Lake	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.33	\$0.36	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.46	\$0.49
Lee	\$0.82	\$0.93	\$1.03	\$1.13	\$1.24	\$1.35	\$1.46	\$1.57

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Leon	\$0.36	\$0.41	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$0.55	\$0.59	\$0.64	\$0.69
Levy	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Madison	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Manatee	\$0.36	\$0.41	\$0.46	\$0.50	\$0.55	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.70
Marion	\$0.39	\$0.44	\$0.49	\$0.54	\$0.59	\$0.64	\$0.69	\$0.74
Martin	\$0.19	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.34	\$0.36
Miami-Dade	\$2.38	\$2.71	\$3.01	\$3.31	\$3.62	\$3.93	\$4.25	\$4.58
Monroe	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07
Nassau	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03
Okaloosa	\$0.14	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27
Okeechobee	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04
Orange	\$1.61	\$1.84	\$2.04	\$2.24	\$2.45	\$2.66	\$2.87	\$3.10
Osceola	\$0.17	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.32
Palm Beach	\$1.88	\$2.14	\$2.38	\$2.62	\$2.86	\$3.10	\$3.36	\$3.63
Pasco	\$0.41	\$0.46	\$0.51	\$0.56	\$0.62	\$0.67	\$0.72	\$0.78
Pinellas	\$1.44	\$1.64	\$1.83	\$2.01	\$2.20	\$2.38	\$2.58	\$2.78
Polk	\$0.56	\$0.64	\$0.71	\$0.78	\$0.85	\$0.92	\$1.00	\$1.08
Putnam	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07
St. Johns	\$0.13	\$0.15	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.25
St. Lucie	\$0.17	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.32
Santa Rosa	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11
Sarasota	\$0.51	\$0.58	\$0.65	\$0.71	\$0.78	\$0.85	\$0.92	\$0.99
Seminole	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.44	\$0.48	\$0.53	\$0.57	\$0.62	\$0.67
Sumter	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05
Suwannee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01
Taylor	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$0.41	\$0.47	\$0.52	\$0.57	\$0.63	\$0.68	\$0.73	\$0.79
Walton	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03
Washington	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02
Unknown	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.22	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.29	\$0.31

Appendix E: CONTINUED

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Florida	\$44.19	\$47.35	\$50.62	\$54.01	\$57.56	\$61.22	\$65.07	\$69.11
Alachua	\$0.64	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.78	\$0.83	\$0.89	\$0.94	\$1.00
Bay	\$0.43	\$0.46	\$0.49	\$0.53	\$0.56	\$0.60	\$0.64	\$0.67
Bradford	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Brevard	\$1.51	\$1.61	\$1.73	\$1.84	\$1.96	\$2.09	\$2.22	\$2.36
Broward	\$4.22	\$4.52	\$4.84	\$5.16	\$5.50	\$5.85	\$6.22	\$6.60
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Charlotte	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.58	\$0.61
Citrus	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51
Clay	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.27	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.33
Collier	\$0.89	\$0.95	\$1.02	\$1.08	\$1.16	\$1.23	\$1.31	\$1.39
Columbia	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14
DeSoto	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Duval	\$3.82	\$4.10	\$4.38	\$4.67	\$4.98	\$5.30	\$5.63	\$5.98
Escambia	\$0.99	\$1.06	\$1.13	\$1.21	\$1.29	\$1.37	\$1.46	\$1.55
Flagler	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08
Franklin	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gadsden	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gilchrist	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Gulf	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hardee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hernando	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.48
Highlands	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.22	\$0.23
Hillsborough	\$2.90	\$3.11	\$3.32	\$3.54	\$3.78	\$4.02	\$4.27	\$4.53
Holmes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Indian River	\$0.44	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.58	\$0.61	\$0.65	\$0.69
Jackson	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04
Lake	\$0.53	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.74	\$0.78	\$0.83
Lee	\$1.69	\$1.81	\$1.93	\$2.06	\$2.20	\$2.34	\$2.48	\$2.64

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Leon	\$0.74	\$0.79	\$0.85	\$0.91	\$0.97	\$1.03	\$1.09	\$1.16
Levy	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Madison	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Manatee	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$0.86	\$0.92	\$0.98	\$1.04	\$1.10	\$1.17
Marion	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.91	\$0.97	\$1.04	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$1.24
Martin	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.61
Miami-Dade	\$4.92	\$5.27	\$5.63	\$6.01	\$6.40	\$6.81	\$7.24	\$7.69
Monroe	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11
Nassau	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Okaloosa	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.45
Okeechobee	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06
Orange	\$3.33	\$3.57	\$3.81	\$4.07	\$4.34	\$4.61	\$4.90	\$5.21
Osceola	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54
Palm Beach	\$3.89	\$4.17	\$4.45	\$4.75	\$5.07	\$5.39	\$5.73	\$6.08
Pasco	\$0.84	\$0.90	\$0.96	\$1.03	\$1.09	\$1.16	\$1.24	\$1.31
Pinellas	\$2.98	\$3.20	\$3.42	\$3.65	\$3.89	\$4.13	\$4.39	\$4.66
Polk	\$1.16	\$1.24	\$1.32	\$1.41	\$1.51	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.81
Putnam	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12
St. Johns	\$0.27	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.43
St. Lucie	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.55
Santa Rosa	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18
Sarasota	\$1.06	\$1.14	\$1.21	\$1.30	\$1.38	\$1.47	\$1.56	\$1.66
Seminole	\$0.72	\$0.77	\$0.82	\$0.88	\$0.94	\$1.00	\$1.06	\$1.13
Sumter	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09
Suwannee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Taylor	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$0.85	\$0.91	\$0.97	\$1.04	\$1.11	\$1.18	\$1.25	\$1.33
Walton	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Washington	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03
Unknown	\$0.33	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.41	\$0.44	\$0.46	\$0.49	\$0.52

Appendix E: CONTINUED

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Florida	\$73.34	\$77.76	\$82.36	\$87.18	\$92.24	\$97.62	\$103.40	\$109.40
Alachua	\$1.06	\$1.13	\$1.19	\$1.26	\$1.33	\$1.41	\$1.50	\$1.58
Bay	\$0.72	\$0.76	\$0.80	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$1.01	\$1.07
Bradford	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Brevard	\$2.50	\$2.65	\$2.81	\$2.97	\$3.14	\$3.33	\$3.52	\$3.73
Broward	\$7.01	\$7.43	\$7.87	\$8.33	\$8.81	\$9.33	\$9.88	\$10.45
Calhoun	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Charlotte	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.87	\$0.92	\$0.97
Citrus	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.72	\$0.76	\$0.81
Clay	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.39	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.47	\$0.49	\$0.52
Collier	\$1.47	\$1.56	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.96	\$2.08	\$2.20
Columbia	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.22
DeSoto	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03
Duval	\$6.35	\$6.73	\$7.13	\$7.54	\$7.98	\$8.45	\$8.95	\$9.46
Escambia	\$1.64	\$1.74	\$1.85	\$1.95	\$2.07	\$2.19	\$2.32	\$2.45
Flagler	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.13
Franklin	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gadsden	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Gilchrist	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03
Gulf	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Hardee	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Hernando	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.72	\$0.76
Highlands	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.27	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$0.34	\$0.36
Hillsborough	\$4.81	\$5.10	\$5.40	\$5.72	\$6.05	\$6.41	\$6.78	\$7.18
Holmes	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Indian River	\$0.74	\$0.78	\$0.83	\$0.87	\$0.93	\$0.98	\$1.04	\$1.10
Jackson	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06
Lake	\$0.88	\$0.93	\$0.99	\$1.05	\$1.11	\$1.17	\$1.24	\$1.31
Lee	\$2.80	\$2.97	\$3.14	\$3.33	\$3.52	\$3.73	\$3.95	\$4.17

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Leon	\$1.23	\$1.30	\$1.38	\$1.46	\$1.55	\$1.64	\$1.73	\$1.83
Levy	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Madison	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Manatee	\$1.24	\$1.32	\$1.40	\$1.48	\$1.56	\$1.66	\$1.75	\$1.86
Marion	\$1.32	\$1.40	\$1.48	\$1.57	\$1.66	\$1.76	\$1.86	\$1.97
Martin	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.77	\$0.81	\$0.86	\$0.91	\$0.97
Miami-Dade	\$8.16	\$8.65	\$9.16	\$9.70	\$10.26	\$10.86	\$11.50	\$12.17
Monroe	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18
Nassau	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07
Okaloosa	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.71
Okeechobee	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09
Orange	\$5.52	\$5.86	\$6.20	\$6.57	\$6.95	\$7.35	\$7.79	\$8.24
Osceola	\$0.58	\$0.61	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.77	\$0.82	\$0.86
Palm Beach	\$6.45	\$6.84	\$7.25	\$7.67	\$8.12	\$8.59	\$9.10	\$9.63
Pasco	\$1.39	\$1.48	\$1.56	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.96	\$2.08
Pinellas	\$4.95	\$5.25	\$5.56	\$5.88	\$6.23	\$6.59	\$6.98	\$7.38
Polk	\$1.92	\$2.03	\$2.15	\$2.28	\$2.41	\$2.55	\$2.70	\$2.86
Putnam	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19
St. Johns	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.51	\$0.54	\$0.57	\$0.60	\$0.64	\$0.67
St. Lucie	\$0.58	\$0.61	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.73	\$0.77	\$0.82	\$0.86
Santa Rosa	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.28	\$0.29
Sarasota	\$1.76	\$1.86	\$1.97	\$2.09	\$2.21	\$2.34	\$2.48	\$2.62
Seminole	\$1.19	\$1.27	\$1.34	\$1.42	\$1.50	\$1.59	\$1.68	\$1.78
Sumter	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14
Suwannee	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Taylor	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Volusia	\$1.41	\$1.50	\$1.58	\$1.68	\$1.77	\$1.88	\$1.99	\$2.10
Walton	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07
Washington	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Unknown	\$0.56	\$0.59	\$0.62	\$0.66	\$0.70	\$0.74	\$0.78	\$0.83

Appendix F:

TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED OR MAINTAINED BY PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Florida	414,800	435,300	451,500	468,600	486,700	504,100	522,400	542,300
Family Medicine	62,220	65,295	67,725	70,290	73,005	75,615	78,360	81,345
Internal Medicine	53,924	56,589	58,695	60,918	63,271	65,533	67,912	70,499
Medical Specialties	53,924	56,589	58,695	60,918	63,271	65,533	67,912	70,499
Surgical Specialties	51,020	53,542	55,535	57,638	59,864	62,004	64,255	66,703
Anesthesiology	23,644	24,812	25,736	26,710	27,742	28,734	29,777	30,911
Pediatrics	22,814	23,942	24,833	25,773	26,769	27,726	28,732	29,827
Emergency Medicine	21,155	22,200	23,027	23,899	24,822	25,709	26,642	27,657
OB/GYN	19,081	20,024	20,769	21,556	22,388	23,189	24,030	24,946
Psychiatry	18,251	19,153	19,866	20,618	21,415	22,180	22,986	23,861
Radiology	17,007	17,847	18,512	19,213	19,955	20,668	21,418	22,234
Dermatology	9,540	10,012	10,385	10,778	11,194	11,594	12,015	12,473
Pediatric Subspecialties	8,711	9,141	9,482	9,841	10,221	10,586	10,970	11,388
General Surgery	8,711	9,141	9,482	9,841	10,221	10,586	10,970	11,388
Neurology	8,296	8,706	9,030	9,372	9,734	10,082	10,448	10,846
Pathology	7,466	7,835	8,127	8,435	8,761	9,074	9,403	9,761
"Other"	28,206	29,600	30,702	31,865	33,096	34,279	35,523	36,876

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Florida	560,300	578,800	596,900	614,600	632,400	649,400	666,400	683,400
Family Medicine	84,045	86,820	89,535	92,190	94,860	97,410	99,960	102,510
Internal Medicine	72,839	75,244	77,597	79,898	82,212	84,422	86,632	88,842
Medical Specialties	72,839	75,244	77,597	79,898	82,212	84,422	86,632	88,842
Surgical Specialties	68,917	71,192	73,419	75,596	77,785	79,876	81,967	84,058
Anesthesiology	31,937	32,992	34,023	35,032	36,047	37,016	37,985	38,954
Pediatrics	30,817	31,834	32,830	33,803	34,782	35,717	36,652	37,587
Emergency Medicine	28,575	29,519	30,442	31,345	32,252	33,119	33,986	34,853
OB/GYN	25,774	26,625	27,457	28,272	29,090	29,872	30,654	31,436

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Psychiatry	24,653	25,467	26,264	27,042	27,826	28,574	29,322	30,070
Radiology	22,972	23,731	24,473	25,199	25,928	26,625	27,322	28,019
Dermatology	12,887	13,312	13,729	14,136	14,545	14,936	15,327	15,718
Pediatric Subspecialties	11,766	12,155	12,535	12,907	13,280	13,637	13,994	14,351
General Surgery	11,766	12,155	12,535	12,907	13,280	13,637	13,994	14,351
Neurology	11,206	11,576	11,938	12,292	12,648	12,988	13,328	13,668
Pathology	10,085	10,418	10,744	11,063	11,383	11,689	11,995	12,301
"Other"	38,100	39,358	40,589	41,793	43,003	44,159	45,315	46,471

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Florida	700,300	716,800	732,900	748,700	764,300	780,500	797,400	814,200
Family Medicine	105,045	107,520	109,935	112,305	114,645	117,075	119,610	122,130
Internal Medicine	91,039	93,184	95,277	97,331	99,359	101,465	103,662	105,846
Medical Specialties	91,039	93,184	95,277	97,331	99,359	101,465	103,662	105,846
Surgical Specialties	86,137	88,166	90,147	92,090	94,009	96,002	98,080	100,147
Anesthesiology	39,917	40,858	41,775	42,676	43,565	44,489	45,452	46,409
Pediatrics	38,517	39,424	40,310	41,179	42,037	42,928	43,857	44,781
Emergency Medicine	35,715	36,557	37,378	38,184	38,979	39,806	40,667	41,524
OB/GYN	32,214	32,973	33,713	34,440	35,158	35,903	36,680	37,453
Psychiatry	30,813	31,539	32,248	32,943	33,629	34,342	35,086	35,825
Radiology	28,712	29,389	30,049	30,697	31,336	32,001	32,693	33,382
Dermatology	16,107	16,486	16,857	17,220	17,579	17,952	18,340	18,727
Pediatric Subspecialties	14,706	15,053	15,391	15,723	16,050	16,391	16,745	17,098
General Surgery	14,706	15,053	15,391	15,723	16,050	16,391	16,745	17,098
Neurology	14,006	14,336	14,658	14,974	15,286	15,610	15,948	16,284
Pathology	12,605	12,902	13,192	13,477	13,757	14,049	14,353	14,656
"Other"	47,620	48,742	49,837	50,912	51,972	53,074	54,223	55,366

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Florida Medical Association, Inc
123 South Adams Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301