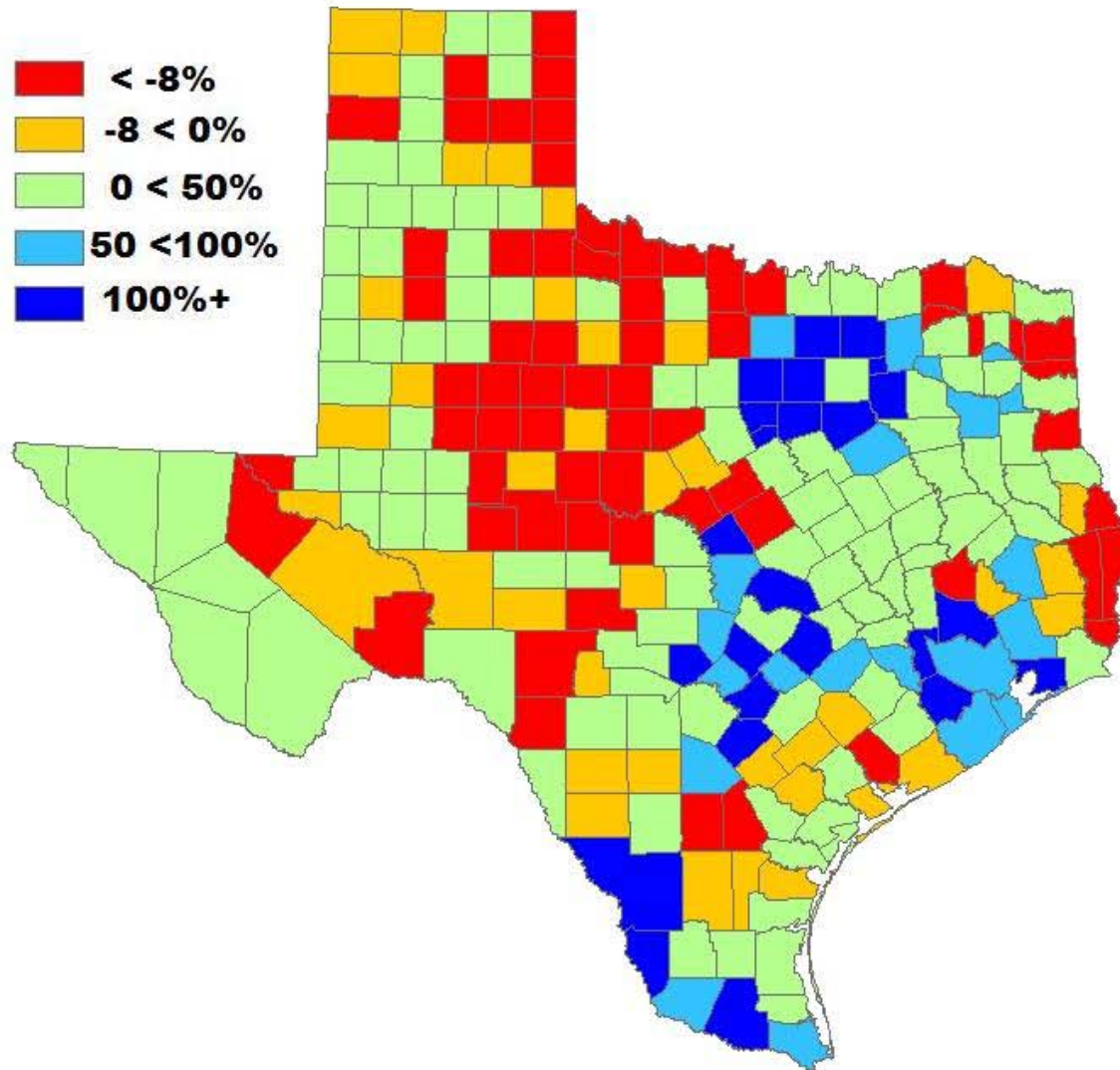




Texas Workforce Shortages

Sam Shore, LMSW
Robert Lee Sutherland Seminar XV
Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
Austin, Texas
September 8-9, 2008

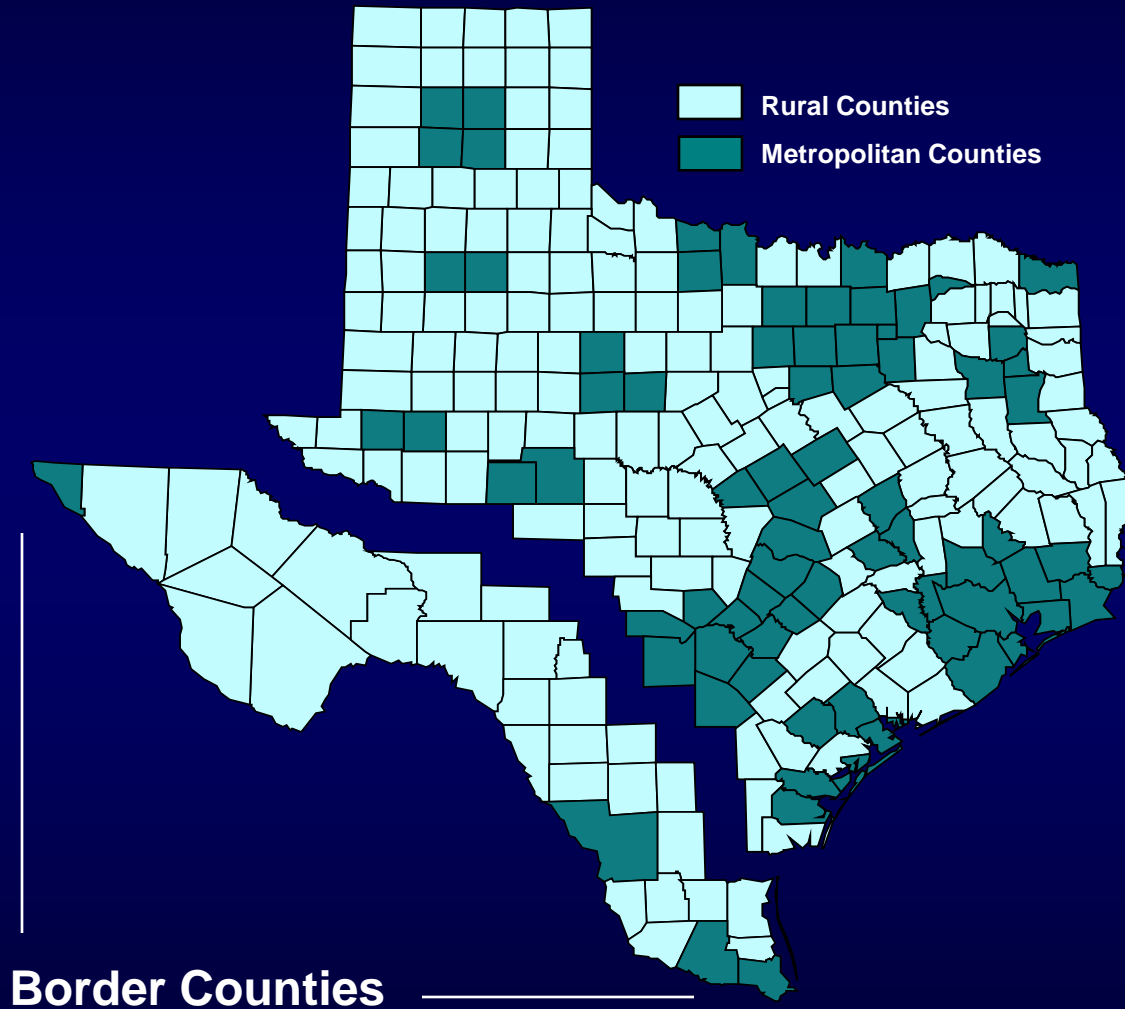
Projected % Growth 2007-2040



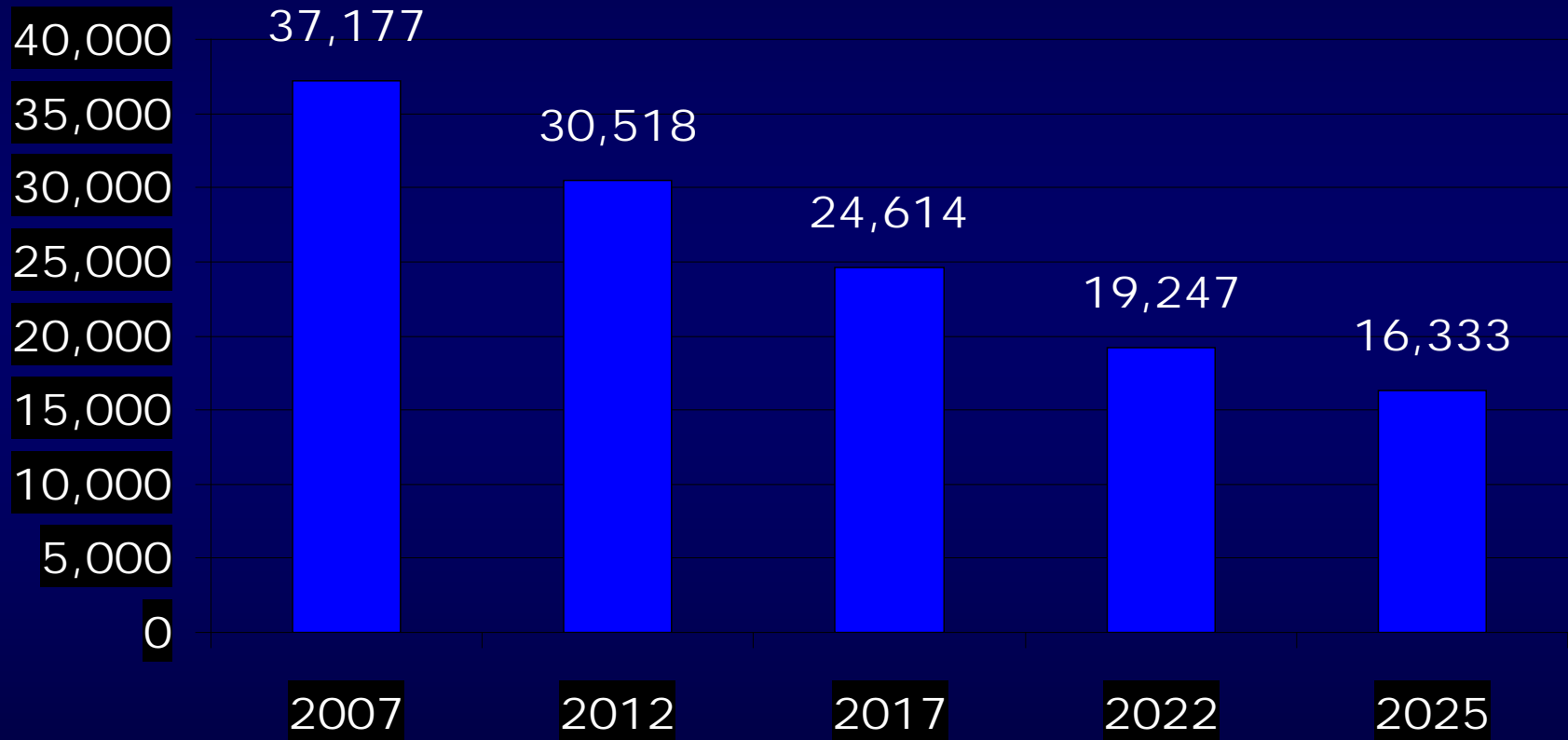
Texas Demographics

- The Hispanic population, was 32 percent of the total in 2000, will increase to 50 or 60 percent in 2040
- The Texas population over age 65 will double from 2000 and 2025
- Between 2000 and 2006 the Texas population increased at twice the rate of the U.S. population in general.
- The current health professions workforce does not reflect the ethnic distribution of Texas' population
- Significant disparities in health status are evident throughout the state

There are marked differences in the way health care providers are distributed among the Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties and the Border and Non-Border Counties

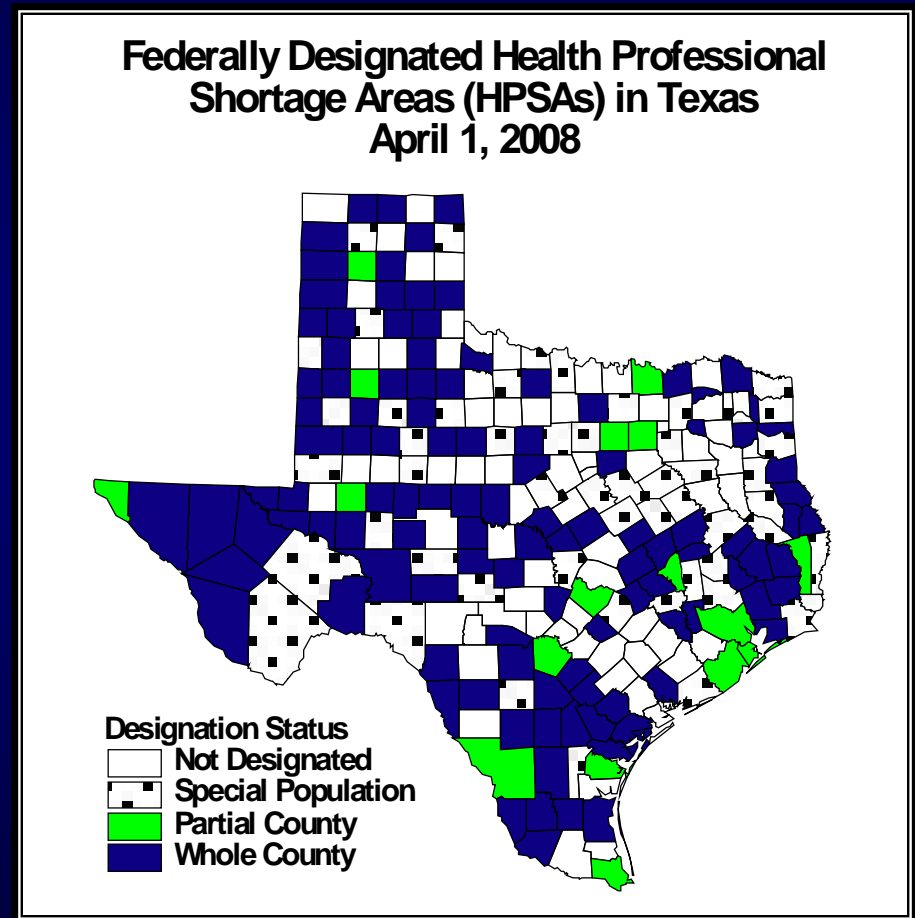


Number of 2007 active Texas physicians expected to remain active over time



Physician Distribution – A Type of Shortage!

- As of April 1, 2008 there were 114 whole county Health Profession Shortage Areas (HPSAs) for primary care, and 109 sub-county geographic or special population HPSAs in Texas.
- Whole county HPSAs are predominately in rural counties and subcounty HPSAs are predominately in urban counties.
- 5,151,889 people lived in HPSAs.
- It was estimated that 516 primary care physicians would have been needed to alleviate the mal-distribution.



2007 Texas Psychiatrists Facts:

Total – 1,510

White 67.2%

Black 3.8%

Hispanic 12.5%

Other 16.4%

Male 65.9%

Female 34.1%

Median Age Male 57

Median Age Female 49

Number of counties with no psychiatrists – 178

Providers/100,000 Population

Border Urban 2.4

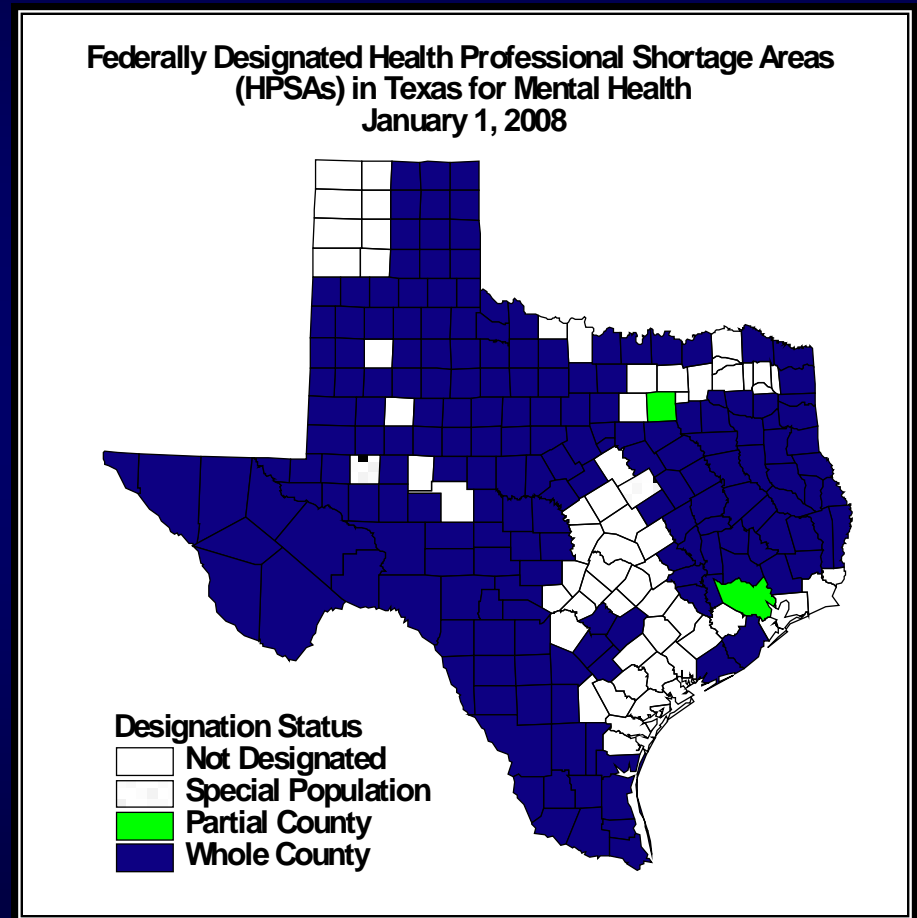
Non-Border Urban 7.4

Border Rural 1.0

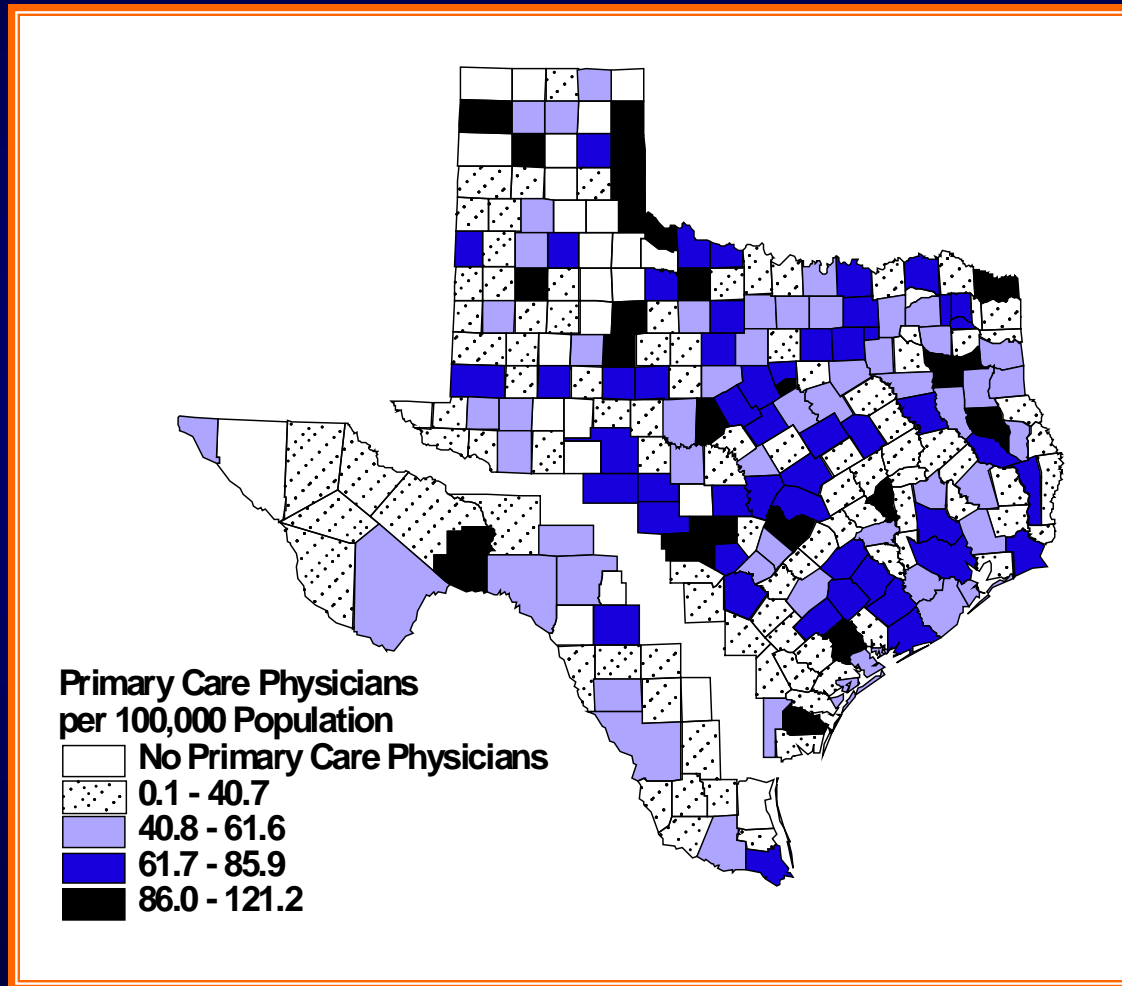
Non-Border Rural 2.8

Mental Health Health Professional Shortage Areas

- As of January 1, 2008 there were 188 whole county Health Profession Shortage Areas (HPSAs) for mental health, and 12 sub-county geographic or special population HPSAs in Texas.



Primary Care Physician Supply Ratios – 2007 by Border and Non-Border Counties



Challenges for adequate practitioner supply for Texas

- Decreasing increases in physician supply because of aging work force
- Texas relies increasingly on in-migration of physician workforce, but will face competition as other states confront aging workforces
- Rapid growth in Texas compared to the remainder of the US
- Aging of the population will increase demand
- Growth of Hispanic population likely accompanied by declining insurance coverage
- Persistent inequities in geographic distribution