

1. **Medical school is the beginning of a medical education, the basics of the art and science of medicine, and only prepares a graduate to enter a residency, not to practice medicine.**
2. **Beginning this Fall, UF College of Medicine will cost an in-state student about \$16,000 a year in tuition and fees, and the state more than \$55,000 per student per year. Out-of-state tuition and fees will exceed \$43,000 per year.**
3. **UF medical students graduate with an average debt of \$90,000, which influences the specialties they choose.  
The threat of malpractice in Florida influences not only the specialties our students choose, but also where they choose to do a residency, and thus where they are more likely to practice medicine.**
4. **If more medical students are needed to address the future physician workforce, the most expensive way to accomplish this goal is to build new medical schools.  
The least expensive way is to expand the class size of existing schools, which is the recommendation of the Center For Health Workforce Studies, the Council on Graduate Medical Education, and others. They recommend increasing class sizes of existing medical schools by 15% by 2015. This would increase the nation's supply of medical school graduates by 3,000. (handout).**
5. **In the absence of increasing the number of resident physicians training in Florida it will be difficult to increase the physician workforce through medical education.  
Florida provides only 2.9% of the nation's residency training positions. Resident education is largely supported by federal funds, not state funds.**
6. **The most innovative ways to increase the physician workforce, the kinds of physicians needed, and their practice locations may not be through medical student or resident education. It may be through debt forgiveness, targeted sovereign immunity, providing professional and social support systems in underserved areas, and lifelong continuing medical education for all.**
7. **The Board of Governors should support the Council of Deans' request to the legislature to create a Florida Health Professions Database.**

**References:**

**Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) Annual Database.  
"Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US", 2004 edition.**

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2002-03 Medical School Tuition

	Resident Tuition	Non-resident Tuition
UF	\$13,687	\$37,744
USF	\$13,643	\$38,956
FSU	\$13,508	\$38,821
UM	\$28,190	\$36,870
NSU	\$21,245	\$26,395
National Median, Public Schools (M.D.)	\$13,878	\$30,515
National Median, Private Schools (M.D.)	\$32,107	\$32,601

FY 2002-03 Annual Operating Budgets by Source

	State Approp.	Tuition & Fees	Faculty Practice	Contracts/ Grants <sup>b</sup>	Gifts & Endowments	Affiliated Hospitals <sup>c</sup>	Other
UF	8.0%		56.5%	25.3%	2.1%	7.0%	1.0%
USF	16.1%	1.9%	41.0%	19.2% <sup>a</sup>	4.0%	16.8%	1.0%
FSU	72.6%	3.0%	0%	12.0%	12.0%	0%	0%
UM	3.0% <sup>*</sup>	3.0%	41.0%	23.0%	6.0%	23.0%	1.0%
NSU	13.0%	76.7%	0%	8.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0%

a includes direct & indirect

b reflects indirect cost returns for FY 02; current year not available from campus (not including those retained by campus)

c affiliated hospital excludes salaries paid directly to VA

\* \$18.3 m.

FY 2002-03 Annual Operating Budget

UF	USF	FSU	UM	NSU
\$591,272,571	\$285,933,000	\$25,855,688	\$735,055,000	\$22,676,584

FY 2002-03 Use of Funds By Category

	M.D.	Ph.D.	GME	Adm.	Clinical	Research	Facilities/Support
UF	11.9%	4.2%	10.0%	3.3%	38.5%	32.1%	0% <sup>a</sup>
USF	10.6%	2.6%	17.2%	4.0%	12.1%	40.0%	8.1%
FSU	64.0%	0%	0%	9.0%	0%	15.0%	12.0%
UM	5.0%	3.0%	8.0%	12.0%	42.0%	24.0%	6.0%
NSU	27.0%	8.0%	5.0%	9.0%	37.0%	6.0%	8.0%

a facilities & support is provided directly by campus (not recorded in medical school accounts)

FY 2002-03 Annual Direct Cost Per Medical Student

UF	USF	FSU	UM	NSU
\$47,338	\$75,600	\$283,786**	\$67,035	\$39,634

\*\*The FSU figure reflects initial costs incurred as part of the start-up of a new medical school. Facilities and faculty had to be acquired in preparation for increasing student body enrollment. Based on projected budgets and final student enrollment, FSU anticipates this figure will ultimately be approximately \$80,000.

**REVISED**  
**AN OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AND THE PHYSICIAN  
WORKFORCE IN FLORIDA**

- Florida ranks 37<sup>th</sup> nationally among the 46 states with allopathic (M.D.) medical schools in allopathic medical student enrollment per 100,000 state population, 12<sup>th</sup> nationally among the 17 states with osteopathic (D.O.) medical schools in osteopathic medical student enrollment per 100,000 state population and 37<sup>th</sup> nationally in total (M.D. & D.O.) medical school enrollment per 100,000 state population. Florida would need to increase its allopathic medical school enrollment by approximately 2,700 students to meet the national ratio of M.D. medical students per 100,000 state population.
- Florida ranks 45<sup>th</sup> nationally in allopathic (M.D.) residency (GME) positions per 100,000 state population, 11<sup>th</sup> nationally in osteopathic (D.O.) residency (GME) positions per 100,000 state population and 46<sup>th</sup> nationally in total (M.D. & D.O.) residency (GME) positions per 100,000 state population. Florida would need to add approximately 2,700 additional M.D. and D.O. residency (GME) positions to meet the national ratio of residency (GME) positions per 100,000 state population.
- Florida's physician supply, based on the ratio of physicians to population, consistently exceeds national averages. In 2000, Florida ranked 11<sup>th</sup> nationally in total allopathic (M.D.) physicians per 100,000 state population.
- The age distribution of Florida's M.D. physician workforce is different from the national M.D. physician workforce. Florida has more M.D.s 65 years of age or older than the Nation (26% of Florida M.D.s, as contrasted to 18% of U.S. M.D.s). At the other end of the age spectrum, only 10% of Florida M.D.s are under 35, as contrasted to 17% of M.D.s nationally.
- Approximately 26% of allopathic (M.D.) physicians in Florida practice primary care (family/general practice, general internal medicine and general pediatrics). Nationally approximately 32% the national M.D. physician workforce practices primary care.
- Only approximately 20% of the allopathic (M.D.) physicians practicing in Florida graduated from a Florida medical school. Nationally, approximately 32% of the physicians practicing in a given state graduated from a medical school in that state. By comparison, 28% of California physicians graduated from a California medical school and 45% of Texas physicians graduated from a Texas medical school.
- Only approximately 32% of the allopathic (M.D.) physicians practicing in Florida completed residency (GME) training in Florida. Nationally, approximately 45% of the physicians practicing in a given state completed residency training in that state. By comparison, 64% of California physicians completed a California residency program and 55% of Texas physicians completed a Texas residency program.
- Approximately 32% of the physicians practicing in Florida completed a Florida residency program. Nationally, approximately 45% of physicians practicing in a given state completed their residency training in the same state.
- Approximately 40% of Florida allopathic (M.D.) medical school graduates remain in Florida for residency (GME) training.
- Approximately 46% of Florida allopathic (M.D.) medical school graduates ultimately practice in Florida, regardless of whether they do their residency (GME) training in Florida or in another state. By comparison, approximately 63% of California medical school graduates

ultimately practice in California and 58% of Texas medical school graduates ultimately practice in Texas.

- 55%-60% of physicians who complete a residency program in Florida remain in Florida to practice, placing Florida 4<sup>th</sup> nationally in retaining physicians (M.D. & D.O.) in state practice after completion of residency (GME) training. By comparison, approximately 68% of physicians who complete residency training in California remain in California to practice and 57% of the individuals who complete residency training in Texas remain in Texas to practice.
- The percentage of physicians (M.D. & D.O.) completing primary care residencies (family/general practice, general internal medicine, general pediatrics) in Florida who remain in Florida to practice is even higher (65%-73%) and significantly exceeds the national average of 57%.