

2012 Pulse of Pennsylvania's Physician and Physician Assistant Workforce



Bureau of Health Planning

A Report on the 2012 Surveys of Physicians and Physician Assistants

Volume 5, June 2014

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INTRODUCTION

Physicians examine patients and obtain medical histories in order to diagnose illnesses to prescribe and administer treatment. To do this, physicians may order, perform and interpret diagnostic tests. Additionally, physicians counsel their patients on health-enhancing behaviors and preventive health care.

Physicians are trained and licensed as Doctors of Medicine (MD) or Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DO). Both types of physicians use all methods of accepted treatments, such as medication or surgery. DOs pay particular attention to the musculoskeletal system as part of holistic patient care. Both MDs and DOs work in one or more specialties, such as dermatology, internal medicine, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, or surgery.

In all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories, individuals must be licensed in order to practice medicine. To obtain a license, physicians must graduate from an accredited medical school, pass a licensing examination and complete one to seven years of graduate medical education. Graduates of foreign medical schools can qualify for licensure after passing an examination and completing a U.S. residency program. In Pennsylvania, the State Board of Medicine and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine are responsible for regulating the medical practice through the licensure, registration and certification of members of the medical profession. In addition to obtaining licensure, physicians can pursue board certification in a specialty by dedicating additional time to residency training. Board certification is granted to physicians who meet the board requirements and upon passage of an examination by the American Board of Medical Specialists (ABMS) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA).



Physician assistants also practice medicine; however, they do so under the supervision of physicians. The specific duties and functions of physician assistants are detailed in the written agreement between the physician assistant and his or her supervising physician. Pennsylvania is one of 48 states and the District of Columbia where physician assistants may prescribe medication.

Following graduation from physician assistant education programs, physician assistants who pass the Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination are certified with the Physician Assistant-Certified (PA-C) credential. PA-Cs are recertified every six years, verifying 100 hours of continuing medical education every two years. The State Board of Medicine and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine are also responsible for licensing physician assistants in Pennsylvania.

METHODS AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Physicians and physician assistants renew their Pennsylvania license to practice medicine every two years through the Department of State, Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs (BPOA). In cooperation with the BPOA, the Department of Health, Bureau of Health Planning, surveys physicians and physician assistants renewing their license. The surveys are designed to collect information on the characteristics and distribution of the physician and physician assistant workforces in the commonwealth.

In 2012, physicians and physician assistants licensed under the State Board of Medicine were surveyed during the license renewal period that ran from September to December. Physicians and physician assistants licensed under the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine were surveyed during the license renewal period that ran from August to October. The surveys were conducted online and on paper, depending on the medium chosen by the respondent. Because these surveys are tied to the licensure renewal process, the data captured does not include first-time licensees or most individuals in training. The physician survey is located in Appendix 12, and the physician assistant survey is located in Appendix 17.

Data analysis was completed on valid surveys returned for both physicians and physician assistants. Surveys without a valid license number, duplicate responses and surveys with inactive or expired license numbers were removed. The tables below provide the number of physicians and physician assistants who renewed their license, the number of valid surveys returned and the response rate to the survey.

Physicians

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Physician license renewals	43,858	43,972	45,029	47,224	49,077	52,127
Valid surveys returned	26,133	43,957	43,616	45,391	40,733	46,715
Response rate (surveys/renewals)	59.6%	99.9%	96.9%	96.1%	82.7%	89.6%

Physician Assistants

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Physician assistant license renewals	3,937	4,659	5,466	6,446
Valid surveys returned	3,722	4,411	4,755	5,856
Response rate (surveys/renewals)	94.5%	94.7%	86.9%	90.8%

METHODS AND TECHNICAL NOTES, CONTINUED

When comparing results across survey years, response rates should be utilized to estimate the number of practitioners that would be in a particular category if a 100 percent response was received in each year. This requires an assumption that those not responding in a particular year have the same characteristics as responders in that particular survey year.

If a bias between the respondents and non-respondents alters the characteristics of the non-respondent group, it would change the statistical results of the non-respondents' information. This must be made clear when performing this method of comparison, so that the strength of a resulting difference is not misinterpreted.

A reasonable estimate of the size and characteristics of the entire population of renewing physicians and physician assistants can be obtained by applying the response rate to most of the counts reported. The calculation is:

$$\text{Count} \div \text{response rate}$$

For example, to estimate the number of male physicians practicing medicine in Pennsylvania, divide the number of male survey respondents by the response rate.

$$21,649 \div 0.896 = 24,162$$

This method does not include an adjustment for items with missing values, thus yielding a conservative, or low, estimate.

The information presented in this report, unless noted, is based upon actual response counts. Not all questions were answered by all respondents; therefore, the number of responses may vary for each question.

Information from prior physician and physician assistant report findings and national findings is included for comparison purposes.

Readers of this report may notice changes from previous reports. Information about all physicians and physician assistants responding and physicians practicing in Pennsylvania is included in the report. The surveys used for both physicians and physician assistants changed from the 2010 survey year, resulting in differences in the data collected. The 2012 surveys collected more data than was collected in previous years, including changes to questions regarding ethnicity, specialty categories and hours spent practicing; added more questions about information technology use; and aligned the physician assistant survey more closely with the physician survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2012 Pulse of Pennsylvania's Physician and Physician Assistant Workforce presents findings from the 2012 Physician Survey and 2012 Physician Assistant Survey. These surveys were designed to collect information on the characteristics and distribution of the physician and physician assistant workforces within the commonwealth.

The surveys were conducted in conjunction with the biennial license renewal for physicians and physician assistants. It is important to note that physicians and physician assistants receiving their first license were not included in the survey. A detailed explanation of the data collection and analysis may be found in the Methods and Technical Notes, beginning on page vi.

In 2012, there were more physicians and physician assistants who renewed their licenses than in prior survey years. Since 2002, there were 8,269 or 19 percent more physicians who renewed their license in Pennsylvania. Since 2006, there were 2,509 or 64 percent more physician assistants who renewed their license in Pennsylvania.

Physicians

Physicians licensed in Pennsylvania resided and/or practiced medicine in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and around the world, with 92 percent employed in health care. Of the physicians licensed in Pennsylvania, 66 percent practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

Physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania provide medical care for the citizens of the commonwealth. These physicians became a more diverse workforce, with the rate of female physicians increasing from 25 percent in 2004 to 32 percent in 2012. More physicians completed their medical education outside the U.S. in 2012 (17 percent) than in 2004 (13 percent).

In 2012, the statewide rate of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population was 243. For urban counties, the rate of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population was 278, and for rural counties it was 150.

Thirty-five percent of the physicians who practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania reported a primary care specialty which is defined for this report as family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, gynecology (only), or pediatrics.

Among the most vulnerable populations, Medicaid and Medicare recipients were accepted by 85 percent and 90 percent of physicians who practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania, respectively. The rate of physicians practicing in safety net facilities in rural counties was 10 percent, about one and a quarter times the statewide rate of 8 percent.[†]

Information technology (IT) use was reported by all age groups of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, with the highest use reported by physicians in the 35-49 age group. Seventy-nine percent of primary care physicians used IT to send patient prescriptions to pharmacies, compared to 63 percent of all physicians.

Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 86 percent were satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career overall. Patient relationships were the great source of

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

† Safety net facilities were defined for this report as free health clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), FQHCs Look Alikes and rural health clinics (RHCs).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, CONTINUED

professional satisfaction for 47 percent of physicians, followed by intellectual challenge for 23 percent. In less than six years, 27 percent of physicians anticipated leaving direct patient care in Pennsylvania with retirement as the primary reason.

Physician assistants

Almost all (97 percent) physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania were employed in health care, and 85 percent practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania

Since 2006, physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania not only increased in numbers but continued to be a female-dominated workforce. Females accounted for 73 percent of physician assistants in 2012, an increase in the number of female physician assistants of 84 percent since 2006. Physician assistants tended to be a younger workforce, with an average age of 37.4 years, compared to physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, who had an average age of 49.7 years.

The highest level of education attained by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania increased, with a master's degree becoming the most reported degree. Of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 84 percent completed both their physician assistant education and clinical rotations in Pennsylvania.

Thirty percent of the physician assistants who practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania reported a primary care specialty, which is defined for this report as family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, gynecology (only), or pediatrics. Over half of those physician assistants reported a family medicine specialty.

Physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania continued to have the same rate of practice in rural and urban counties since 2006.* The 13 percent of physician assistants practicing in rural counties mirrored the rate of the rural to urban population for the commonwealth. Statewide, 7 percent of physician assistants practiced in safety net facilities, while in rural counties, 12 percent did.†

Information technology (IT) use was reported by all specialties of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania. Primary care physician assistants reported similar IT use in all questions compared to all physician assistants. Overall, physician assistants at state or federal hospitals, such as the Veteran's Administration, reported IT use above the statewide average.

Of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 92 percent were satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career overall. Patient relationships were the greatest source of professional satisfaction for 40 percent of physician assistants, followed by decision-making autonomy for 18 percent. In less than six years, 13 percent of physician assistants anticipated leaving direct patient care in Pennsylvania with relocation as the primary reason, followed by retirement.

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

† Safety net facilities were defined for this report as free health clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), FQHCs Look Alikes and rural health clinics (RHCs).

**All Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania
Responding to the
2012 Survey of Pennsylvania Physicians**

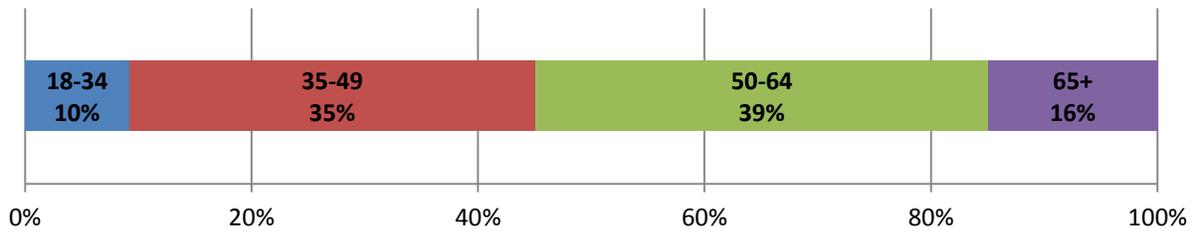
All Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania

This section provides information on all of the physicians who responded to the 2012 Pennsylvania physician relicensing survey. In 2012, these 46,715 physicians resided and/or were employed in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and around the world. While the vast majority of these physicians were employed in health care, this group included physicians who were retired, unemployed or not working in health care.

Age

In 2012, the average age of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania was 51.4 years, an increase from 2002 when the average age of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania was 51.0 years. Figure 1 shows the distribution of physicians across age groups, with 39 percent of physicians in the 50-64 age group and 16 percent in the 65+ age group.

Figure 1: Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2012 Physician Survey



Sex

In 2012, male physicians continued to comprise the majority of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania; however, since 2004, the percentage of female physicians increased. Table 1 shows the distribution by sex of physicians in 2004 and 2012.

Table 1: Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania by Sex, 2004 and 2012 Physician Surveys

	2004		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	32,105	75%	32,777	70%
Female	10,531	25%	13,938	30%

Race and Ethnicity

Respondents selected one category best describing their race and indicated if they were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Of Pennsylvania licensed physicians, 76 percent were white, followed by 17 percent who were Asian. The distribution of race and ethnicity for physicians licensed in Pennsylvania is listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania by Race and Ethnicity, 2012 Physician Survey

Race/Ethnicity*	Number	Percent
White	35,605	76%
Asian	7,844	17%
Black	1,741	4%
Hispanic or Latino	1,500	3%
Other	1,220	3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	146	< 1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	104	< 1%

*Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race. Ethnicity is asked separately from race.

Medical Education and Residency

Physicians licensed in Pennsylvania were educated throughout the U.S. and around the world. Thirty-two percent of Pennsylvania licensed physicians completed both their medical education and residency in Pennsylvania.



Employment

In 2012, 92 percent of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania were employed in health care, direct or indirect. Table 3 provides the employment status of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania.

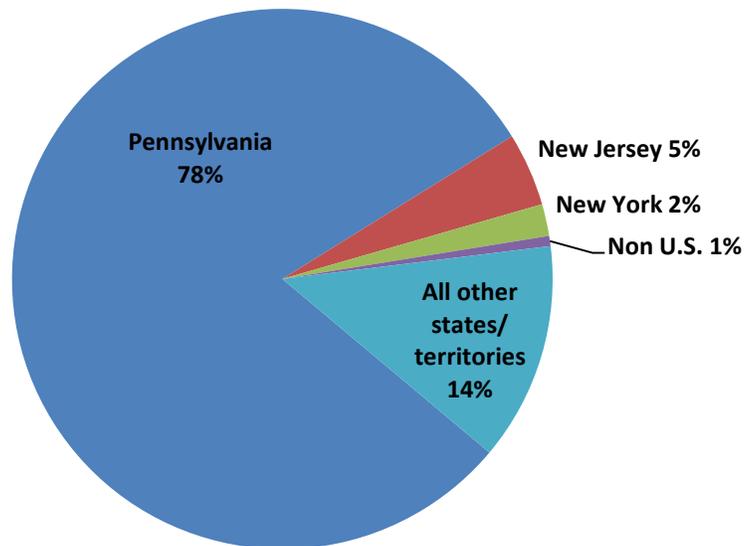
Table 3: Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania by Employment Status, 2012 Physician Survey

Employment Status*	Number	Percent
Employed in health care (direct or indirect)	42,593	92%
Retired	2,739	6%
Unemployed, seeking health care employment	516	1%
Employed (not in health care)	409	1%

*The following employment statuses accounted for less than 1 percent of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania: unemployed, not seeking health care employment; and unemployed, disabled.

Physicians licensed in Pennsylvania practiced medicine in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and around the world. Seventy-eight percent of physicians licensed in Pennsylvania practiced in Pennsylvania as shown in Figure 2. New Jersey was the next most reported state with 5 percent of physicians, followed by New York with 2 percent. All other states/territories each accounted for 1 percent or less of physicians.

Figure 2: Physicians Licensed in Pennsylvania by Primary Specialty Practice Locations, 2012 Physician Survey



**Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania
Responding to the
2012 Survey of Pennsylvania Physicians**

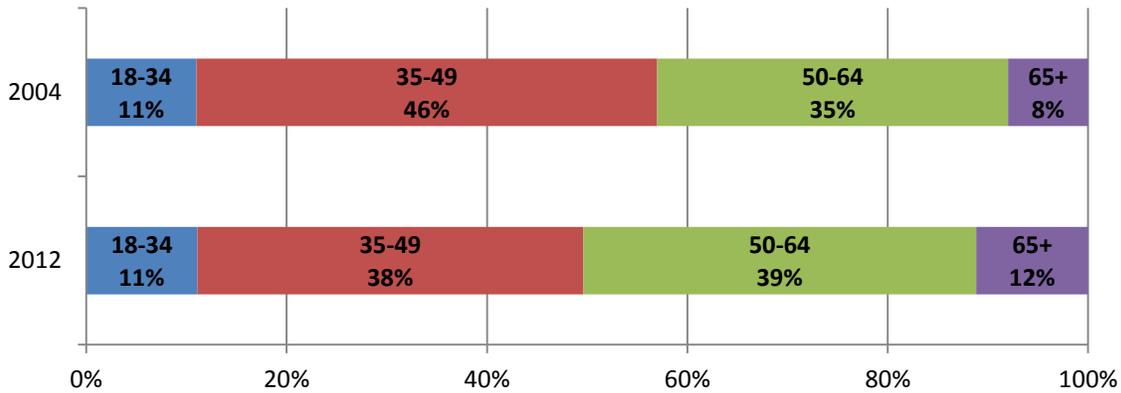
Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania

This section provides information on physicians who responded to the 2012 Pennsylvania physician relicensing survey and practiced medicine in Pennsylvania. These 31,694 physicians were 68 percent of all physicians licensed in Pennsylvania. Almost all of these physicians reported being employed in health care.

Age

Pennsylvania's practicing physician population is aging. In 2012, the average age of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania was 49.7 years, an increase from 2004 when the average age was 48.2 years. Figure 3 compares the distribution of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania across age groups in 2004 and 2012, with the largest age group shifting from 35-49 in 2004 to 50-64 in 2012.

Figure 3: Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2004 and 2012 Physician Surveys



Sex

Female physicians accounted for 32 percent of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania in 2012, a 27 percent increase since 2004 when the rate of female physicians was 26 percent. Table 4 shows the rates for the sex of physicians in 2004 and 2012.

Table 4: Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania by Sex, 2004 and 2012 Physician Surveys

	2004		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	22,578	74%	21,649	68%
Female	7,896	26%	10,045	32%

Race and Ethnicity

Respondents selected one category best describing their race and indicated if they were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania, 77 percent were white, followed by 17 percent who were Asian. The distribution of race and ethnicity for physicians practicing in Pennsylvania is listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania by Race and Ethnicity, 2012 Physician Survey

Race/Ethnicity*	Number	Percent
White	24,317	77%
Asian	5,327	17%
Black	1,066	3%
Hispanic or Latino	941	3%
Other	795	2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	101	< 1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	58	< 1%

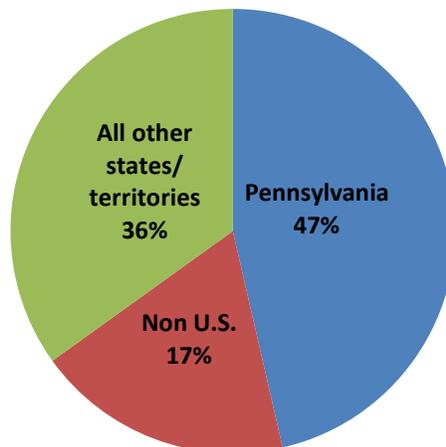
*Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race. Ethnicity is asked separately from race.

Medical Education and Residency

Most of the physicians practicing in Pennsylvania completed a portion of their medical education and residency in Pennsylvania. In 2012, 36 percent of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania completed both their medical education and residency in Pennsylvania.

Physicians practicing in Pennsylvania were increasingly educated outside the U.S. In 2012, 17 percent of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania were non-U.S. graduates. Figure 4 shows the state where physicians practicing in Pennsylvania obtained their medical degree, with 47 percent who obtained it in Pennsylvania.

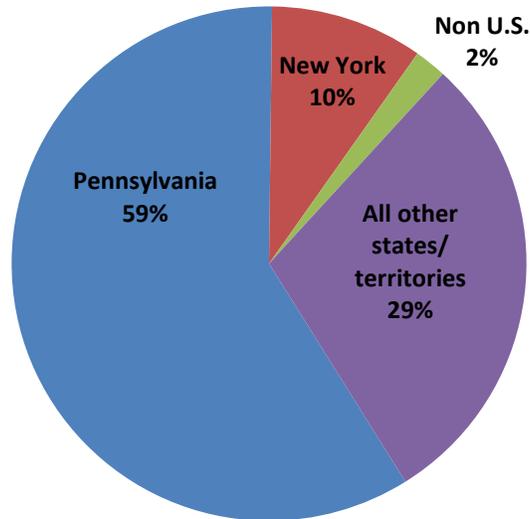
Figure 4: State Where Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania Obtained Their Medical Degree, 2012 Physician Survey



Medical Education and Residency, continued

There were far fewer physicians practicing in Pennsylvania in 2012 who completed their residency outside the U.S. than those who completed their medical education outside the U.S. This can be seen by comparing Figure 4 on the prior page with Figure 5. Of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania, 59 percent completed their residency in Pennsylvania.

Figure 5: State Where Physicians Practicing in Pennsylvania Completed Their Medical Residency, 2012 Physician Survey



Employment

In 2012, 99 percent of physicians practicing in Pennsylvania were employed in health care, direct or indirect. While less than 1 percent of the physicians practicing in Pennsylvania chose the employment status category, “unemployed seeking work in health care”, it comprised the second highest employment status reported in 2012.



Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Responding to the 2012 Survey of Pennsylvania Physicians

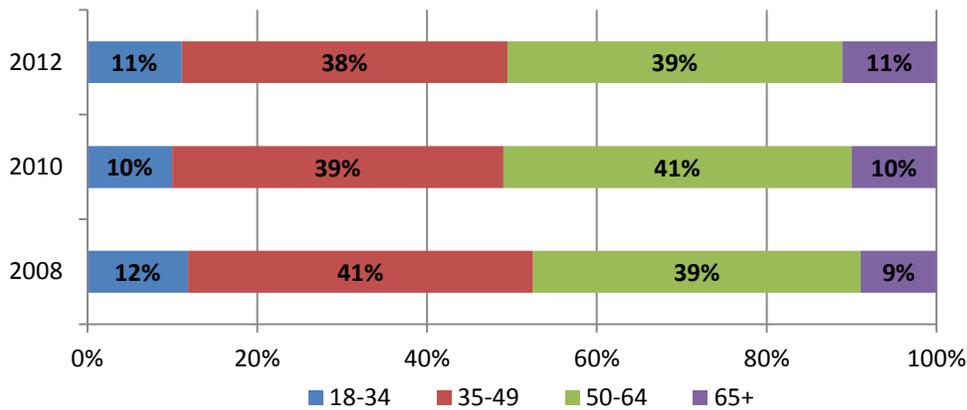
Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania

This section provides information on physicians who responded to the 2012 Pennsylvania physician relicensing survey and practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania. These 30,928 physicians were two out of every three physicians licensed in Pennsylvania.

Age

In 2012, the average age of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania was 49.7 years. While the average age fluctuates from year to year, it has increased slightly since 2008 when the average age was 48.9 years. Since 2008, the 35-49 age group decreased, while all other age groups increased. Figure 6 shows the distribution of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania by age groups in 2008, 2010 and 2012. Appendix 1 lists the age and average age for physicians by county for 2012.

Figure 6: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2008, 2010 and 2012 Physician Surveys



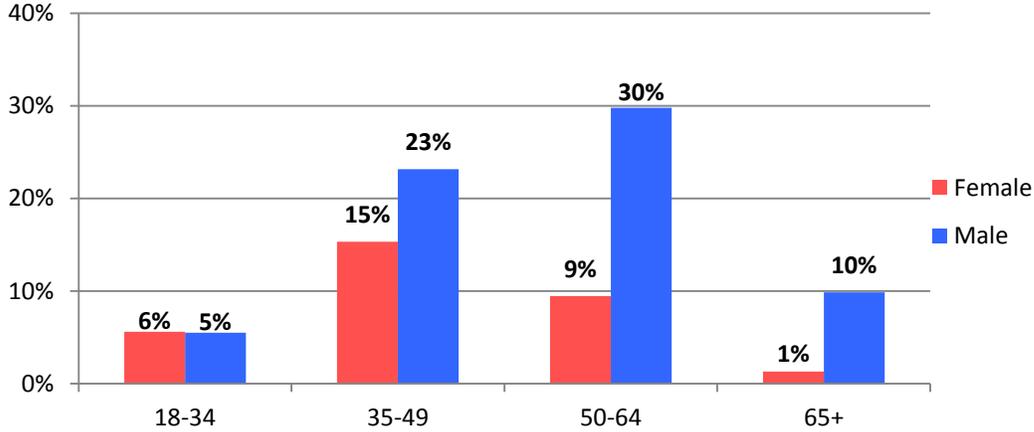
Sex

In 2012, 68 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were male and 32 percent were female. Male physicians continued to dominate the practice of direct patient care in Pennsylvania; however, female physicians have been increasing since 2004 when the rates were 75 percent male and 25 percent female. Nationally in 2012, female physicians made up 32 percent of the practicing physicians.¹

The 2012 survey shows that female physicians in the 18-34 age group outnumbered male physicians with 1,697 males and 1,732 females. Figure 7, on the next page, shows the rate of physicians by sex and age group for all physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

Sex, continued

Figure 7: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups and Sex, 2012 Physician Survey



Race and Ethnicity

Respondents selected one category best describing their race and indicated if they identified with an ethnicity. Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 77 percent were white, followed by 17 percent who were Asian. The distribution of race and ethnicity for physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania is listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Race and Ethnicity, 2012 Physician Survey

Race/Ethnicity*	Number	Percent
White	23,747	77%
Asian	5,205	17%
Black	1,028	3%
Hispanic or Latino	917	3%
Other	769	2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	58	< 1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	100	< 1%

*Hispanic or Latino Origin can be of any race. Ethnicity is asked separately from race.

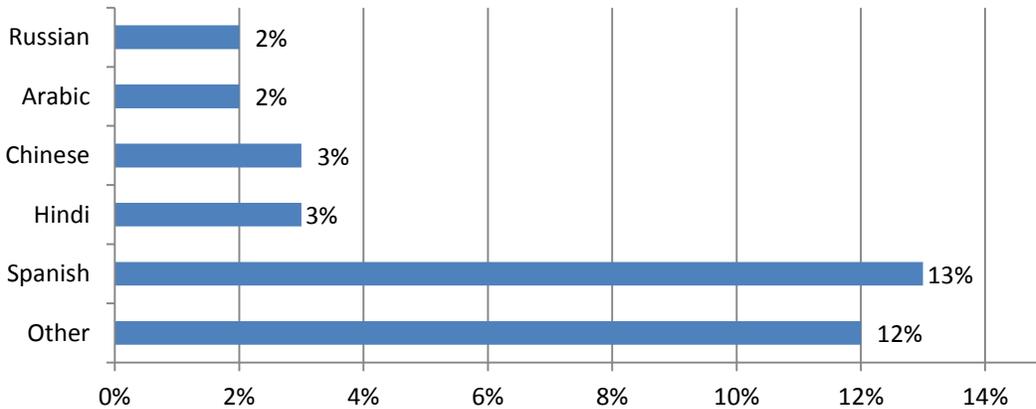
Language Interpretive Services

For individuals with limited English proficiency, language can become a barrier to obtaining quality medical care. Patients who speak limited or no English have been found to experience longer hospital stays, increased risk of misdiagnosis and medical errors, in addition to decreased access to acute and preventive care services, despite their socioeconomic or insurance status.²

More Pennsylvanians spoke a language other than English at home in 2012 than in 2008, according to the 1-year estimates from the 2008 and 2012 American Community Surveys. In 2008, 9 percent of Pennsylvanians spoke a language other than English at home, and in 2012, that grew to more than 10 percent. Also increasing among Pennsylvanians who spoke a language other than English at home are those who speak English less than very well. In 2008, of those Pennsylvanians who spoke a language other than English at home, 37 percent spoke English less than very well, which increased to more than 38 percent in 2012.

In 2012, 21 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care reported personally providing language interpretive services to patients. Over 50 languages were represented in the category of “other”, including: French, German, Italian, Korean, Pennsylvania Dutch, Polish, sign language, Urdu and Vietnamese. The figure below shows the languages in which physicians provided language interpretive services to patients.

Figure 8: Languages Other than English Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Provided Language Interpretive Services to Patients, 2012 Physician Survey



Medical Education and Residency

Pennsylvania's physicians were educated and completed medical residency in the U.S. and around the world. Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 17 percent graduated from foreign medical schools. Nationally, in 2011, 27 percent of physicians who practiced (though not only in direct patient care) graduated from foreign medical schools.³

In 2012, 37 percent (or 11,284 physicians) of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania both graduated from medical school and completed residency in Pennsylvania.

The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) 2013 State Physician Workforce Data Book presents the results of states' retention of active physicians who completed their medical education and/or residency in that state.⁴ The 2013 State Physician Workforce Data Book reports nationally that states retained 47 percent of active physicians who completed residency in the state. According to the AAMC, in 2012, Pennsylvania ranked 34th in the nation and retained 42 percent of active physicians who completed residency in Pennsylvania. Nationally, in 2012, states retained 67 percent of active physicians who completed their medical education and residency in that state. According to the AAMC, in 2012, Pennsylvania ranked 37th in the nation and retained 58 percent of active physicians who completed their medical education and residency in Pennsylvania.

Specialty

In 2012, the physician survey identified 51 specialties from which physicians selected the specialties that most closely resembled their own primary and secondary specialty, if applicable. These specialties included two specialties not included in prior surveys: occupational medicine and radiation oncology. Appendix 2 and Appendix 4 provide the number of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania by primary specialty and by secondary specialty, respectively.

Quick Facts about the Primary Specialties of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in 2012

- ✓ Family medicine was the specialty most reported in 2012, accounting for 13 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care.
- ✓ Internal medicine was the second most reported specialty in 2012, accounting for 12 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care.
- ✓ Of surgeons practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012, 88 percent were male.
- ✓ Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012 and reporting a pediatric specialty, 57 percent were female.

Board Certification

Depending on the specialty, physicians may spend up to seven years in residency to obtain the training needed for board certification.⁵ Board certification is granted by the member boards of the American Board of Medical Specialists (ABMS) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) upon completion of medical training in an accredited residency program and passage of examination by the specific board. Board certification is not required to practice medicine.

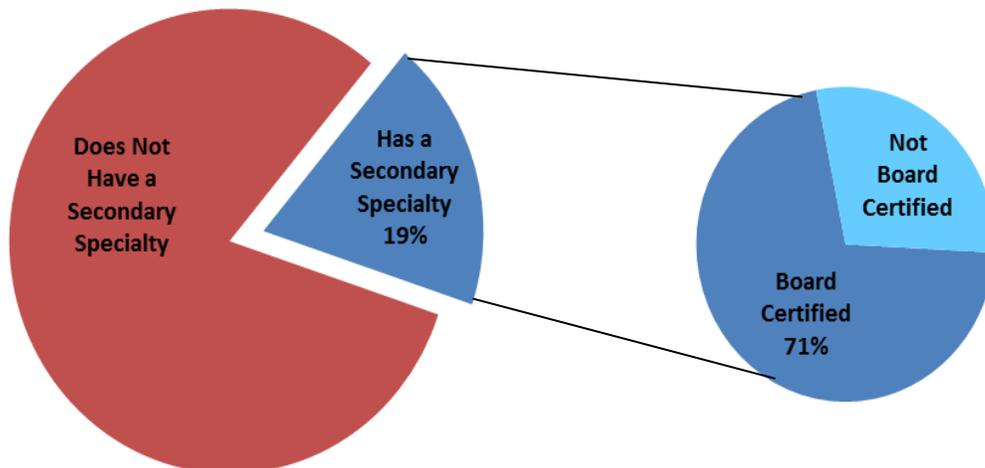
In 2012, 81 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were board certified in their primary specialty. Table 7 shows the primary specialties with the highest and lowest levels of board certification. Nuclear medicine had the highest board certification rate of 97 percent. Board certification rates for all primary specialties can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 7: Three Highest and Lowest Rates of Board Certification of Primary Specialty of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey

Highest		Lowest	
Nuclear medicine	97%	Occupational medicine	57%
Medical genetics	92%	Adolescent medicine	60%
Pulmonary disease	92%	Surgery - neurological	67%

In 2012, 19 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care reported a secondary specialty. Of the physicians reporting a secondary specialty, 71 percent reported being board certified in their secondary specialty, which is shown in Figure 9. Board certification rates for all secondary specialties can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 9: Board Certification Rates for Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Reporting a Secondary Specialty, 2012 Physician Survey



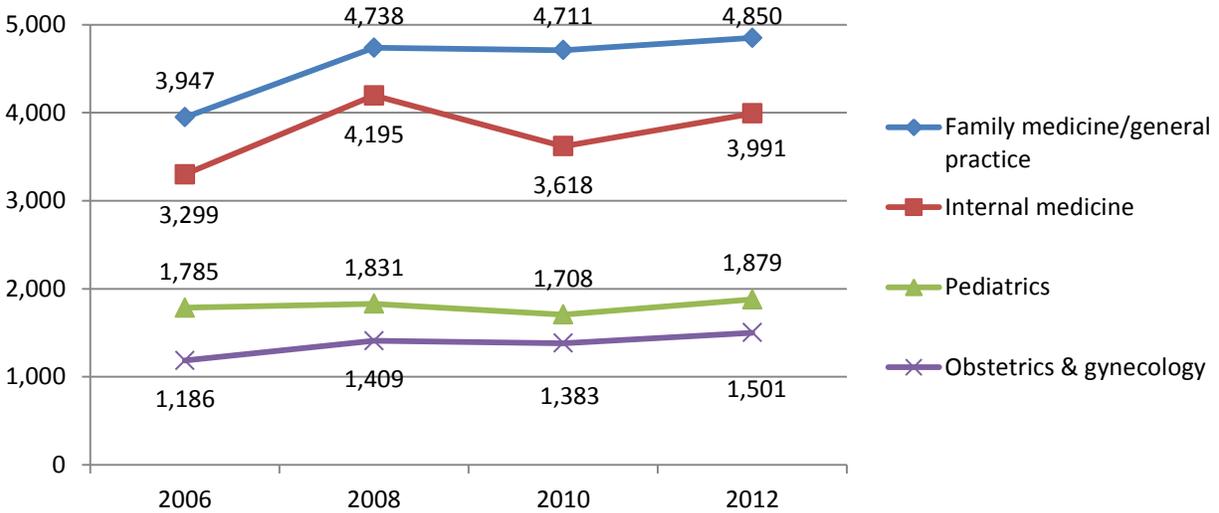
Primary Care

Primary care physicians are defined for this report as physicians reporting a primary specialty of family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, gynecology (only), or pediatrics. Family medicine and general practice specialties were collected separately, then combined for the report to allow for comparisons to prior survey data. Similarly, gynecology only and obstetrics and gynecology specialties were collected separately and combined for reporting purposes.

In 2012, 35 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were primary care physicians. Appendix 3 provides primary care physicians separately and in total by county.

Overall, the estimate of the number of primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania increased from 2006 to 2012 (from 10,217 to 12,221). A breakdown of the specialties that compose primary care physicians is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Estimated Counts of Primary Care Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Primary Care Specialties, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012* Physician Survey



*Estimates are calculated by dividing the actual number of responses by the survey response rate.

There was a rate of 86 primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population in Pennsylvania in 2012. Rural counties had a rate of 63 primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population, and urban counties had a rate of 89 primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population.*

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

Employment Setting

Physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in their primary specialty worked in a variety of inpatient, outpatient and other settings as shown in Table 8. Outpatient settings, non-hospital office or clinic, ambulatory surgical facility, and hospital-outpatient were reported by 61 percent of physicians as the setting where they spent most of their direct patient care hours.

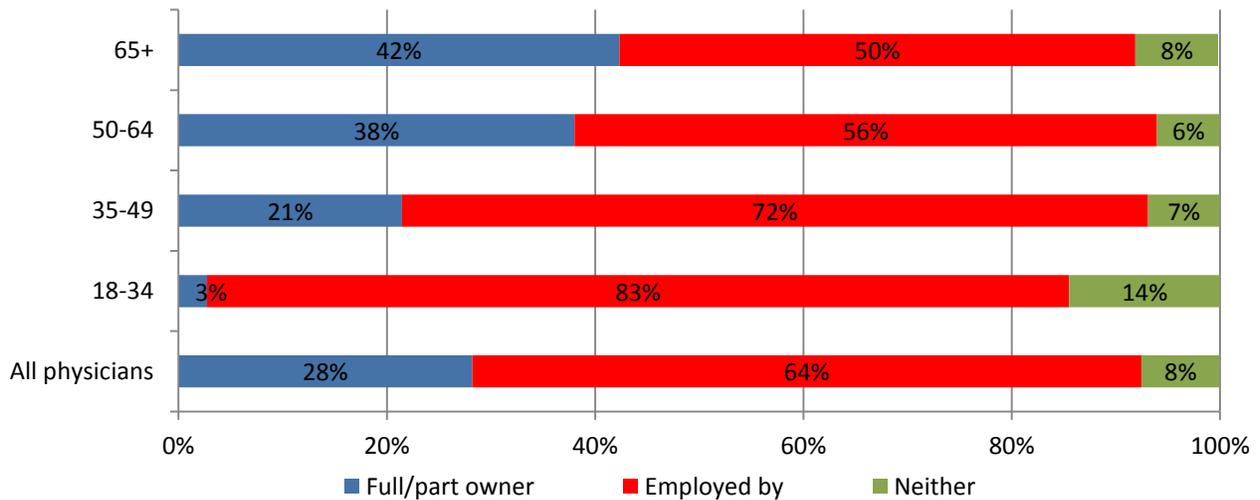
Table 8: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Their Primary Specialty by Employment Settings, 2012 Physician Survey

Employment Setting*	Number	Percent
Office or clinic (non-hospital outpatient setting)	14,339	46%
Hospital-inpatient	8,664	28%
Hospital-outpatient	4,094	13%
Medical school	1,321	4%
Other	768	3%
Hospital, state or federal (e.g., Veterans Administration)	612	2%
Ambulatory surgical facility	369	1%
Nursing home/extended care facility	198	1%

*The following employment sectors each accounted for less than 1 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in their primary specialty: industry/business (e.g., industrial clinic, retail site); public health – state/ federal/local, research laboratory and home health.

Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 92 percent were employed by or were a full or part owner in a medical practice. Age appears to impact practice ownership, as the older age groups showed a greater rate of full or partial practice ownership as shown in Figure 12.

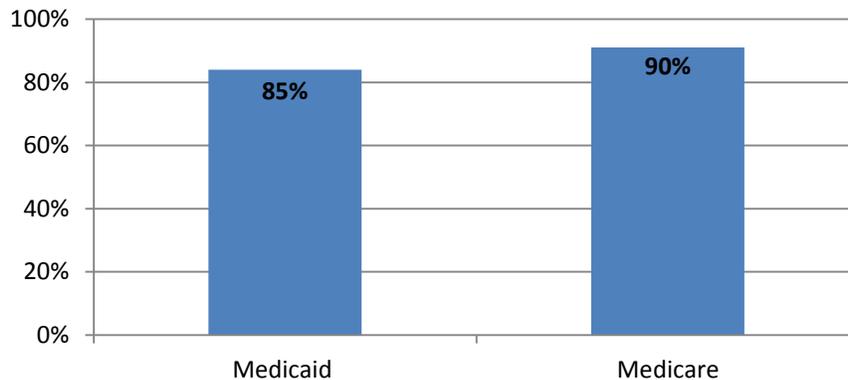
Figure 12: Employment or Ownership in a Medical Practice by Age Groups of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



Medicaid and Medicare Acceptance

Medicaid is a joint federal and state entitlement program that provides medical care for the poor, disabled and elderly. Medicare is a federal insurance program that provides medical care for the disabled and elderly. Physician participation in these programs is a mechanism to gauge access to medical care for the most vulnerable populations. While Medicare has a higher acceptance rate than Medicaid, Figure 13 shows that an overwhelming majority of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania accepted Medicare and Medicaid patients in 2012.

Figure 13: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Accepting Medicaid and Medicare Patients, 2012 Physician Survey



Physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania's rural counties had higher acceptance rates of both Medicaid and Medicare compared to urban counties and the statewide average, as shown in Table 9. Appendices 5 and 7 provide the county rates of acceptance of Medicaid and Medicare by physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

Table 9: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Medicaid and Medicare Acceptance Rates by Rural and Urban Counties, 2012 Physician Survey

	Rural Counties*	Urban Counties*
Medicaid	92%	83%
Medicare	94%	90%

Wide variation can be seen in the acceptance of Medicaid and Medicare for physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania by primary specialty. Physicians with a specialty of occupational medicine had the lowest acceptance rates of both Medicaid (12 percent) and Medicare (17 percent). Both Medicaid and Medicare had several physician primary specialties with 99 percent and 100 percent acceptance, as listed in Table 10. Appendices 6 and 8 provide the primary specialty details for acceptance of both Medicaid and Medicare by physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

Medicaid and Medicare Acceptance, continued

Table 10: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania with 99% or Higher Acceptance of Medicaid or Medicare by Primary Specialty, 2012 Physician Survey

Medicaid	Medicare
Adolescent medicine	Cardiovascular disease
Surgery, pediatric	Emergency medicine
	Gastroenterology
	Nephrology
	Oncology
	Pulmonary disease
	Surgery, thoracic/cardiovascular

Primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania varied greatly in their acceptance of Medicaid as compared to Medicare. While the Medicaid acceptance rates for most primary care physicians were lower than the statewide average rate of 85 percent, two of the six specialties increased from the 2010 physician survey. Pediatric physicians had the highest Medicaid acceptance rate (90 percent), and family medicine, internal medicine and obstetrics and gynecology physicians had the highest Medicare acceptance rate (96 percent). Table 11 shows the Medicare and Medicaid acceptance rates for primary care physicians for 2010 and 2012.

Table 11: Medicaid and Medicare Acceptance Rates of Primary Care Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2010 and 2012 Physician Surveys

	Medicaid		Medicare	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
Family medicine	80%	81%	96%	96%
General practice	66%	62%	86%	83%
Internal medicine	79%	81%	96%	96%
Obstetrics and gynecology	83%	82%	98%	96%
Gynecology (only)	71%	70%	92%	93%
Pediatrics	90%	90%	37%	31%

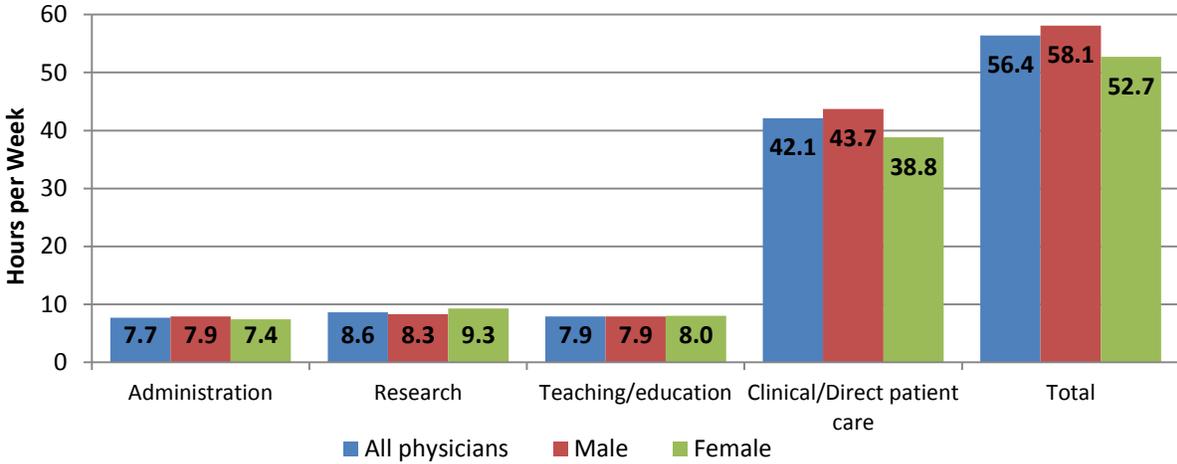
Hours Worked

Physicians, especially those practicing direct patient care, work long and irregular hours.⁶ In 2012, 56 percent of physicians practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania more than 40 hours a week.

Gender impacted the hours physicians spent practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania. Male physicians were more likely to have spent more than 40 hours each week practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania. Figure 14 shows the average rate of hours physicians spent practicing direct patient care and other necessary activities by each sex.

Hours Worked, continued

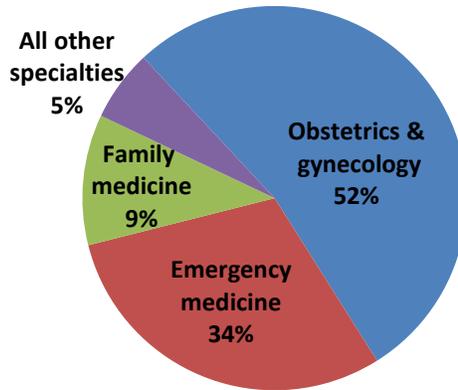
Figure 14: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Sex by Average Hours Spent Practicing by Type of Activity, 2012 Physician Survey



Delivering Babies

One out of every 20 physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania reported that they delivered babies as part of their practice. Obstetrics and gynecology, emergency medicine and family medicine were the specialties most often reported by physicians who delivered babies as part of their practice, as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Who Delivered Babies as Part of their Practice by Primary Specialty, 2012 Physician Survey



While 32 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were female, female physicians accounted for 44 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania who delivered babies as part of their practice in 2012.

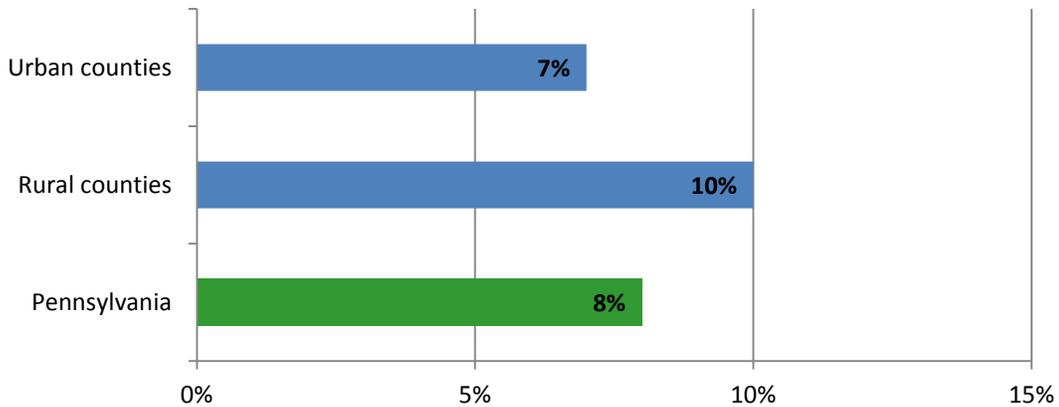
In 2012, of physicians who ever delivered babies as part of their practice, 1 percent reported that they stopped delivering babies as part of their practice within the last 24 months. Family medicine was the primary specialty that reported the most physicians (112) who stopped delivering babies as part of their practice within the last 24 months.

Safety Net Services

In 2012, 10 percent of noninstitutionalized Pennsylvanians were uninsured, with the highest uninsured rate for those between the ages of 18-64 years.⁷ Uninsured individuals may qualify for free or reduced cost services from safety net facilities, defined as free health clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), FQHC Look Alikes and certified rural health clinics (RHCs).

As shown in Figure 16, physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in rural counties were more likely to provide services in safety net facilities than those physicians in urban counties in 2012.

Figure 16: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Who Provided Services in Safety Net Facilities by Rural and Urban Counties,* 2012 Physician Survey



* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania’s definition.

Volunteer Services

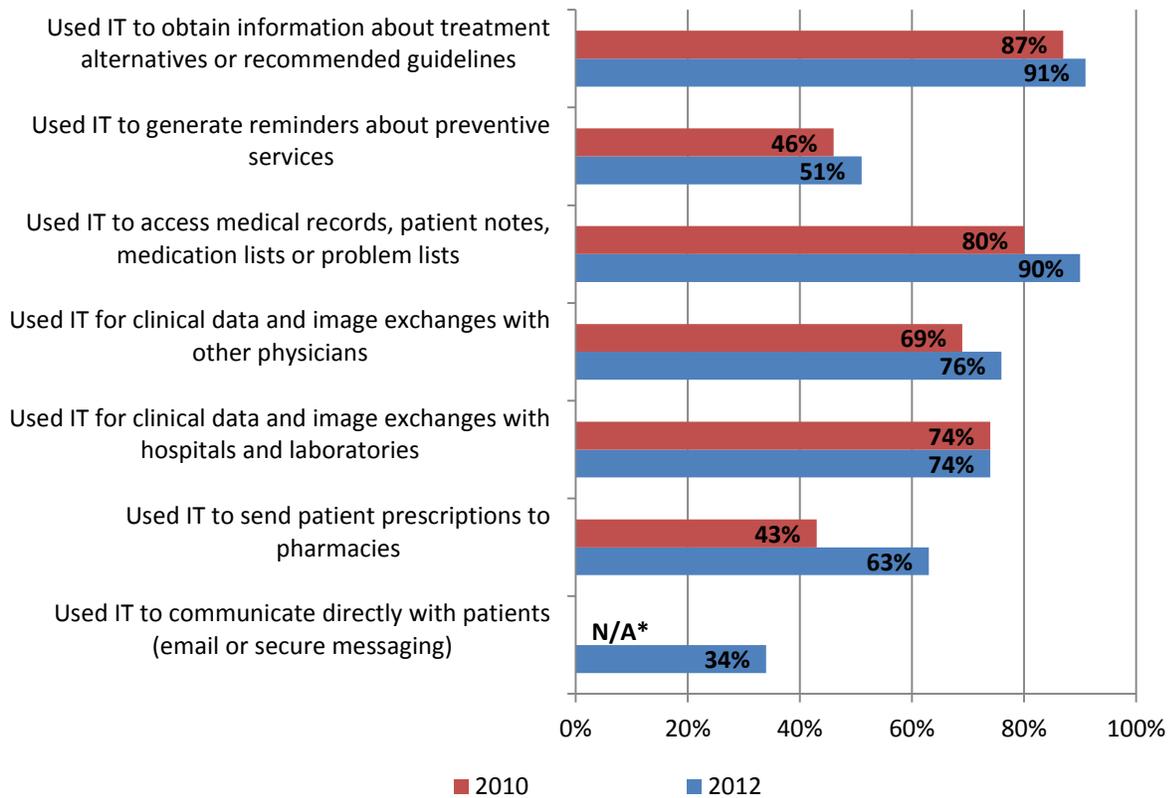
Of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 12 percent volunteered their services in the prior year. The family medicine specialty group had the highest level of volunteerism among all specialty groups at 19 percent of physicians.

Information Technology

Health information technology (HIT) is the umbrella term for many types of information technology (IT) specifically designed for health care. HIT includes, but is not limited to, software to provide information on treatments and recommended guidelines, electronic health records (EHR) for patients, and means of exchanging data and images between health care providers, including sending prescriptions directly to pharmacies.

Seven questions on the physician survey in 2012 asked about the use of IT in physicians' practices. Overall, physicians practicing direct patient care reported increased IT use in 2012. Figure 17 compares IT use reported by physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania for 2010 and 2012.

Figure 17: Information Technology Use by All Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2010 and 2012 Physician Surveys



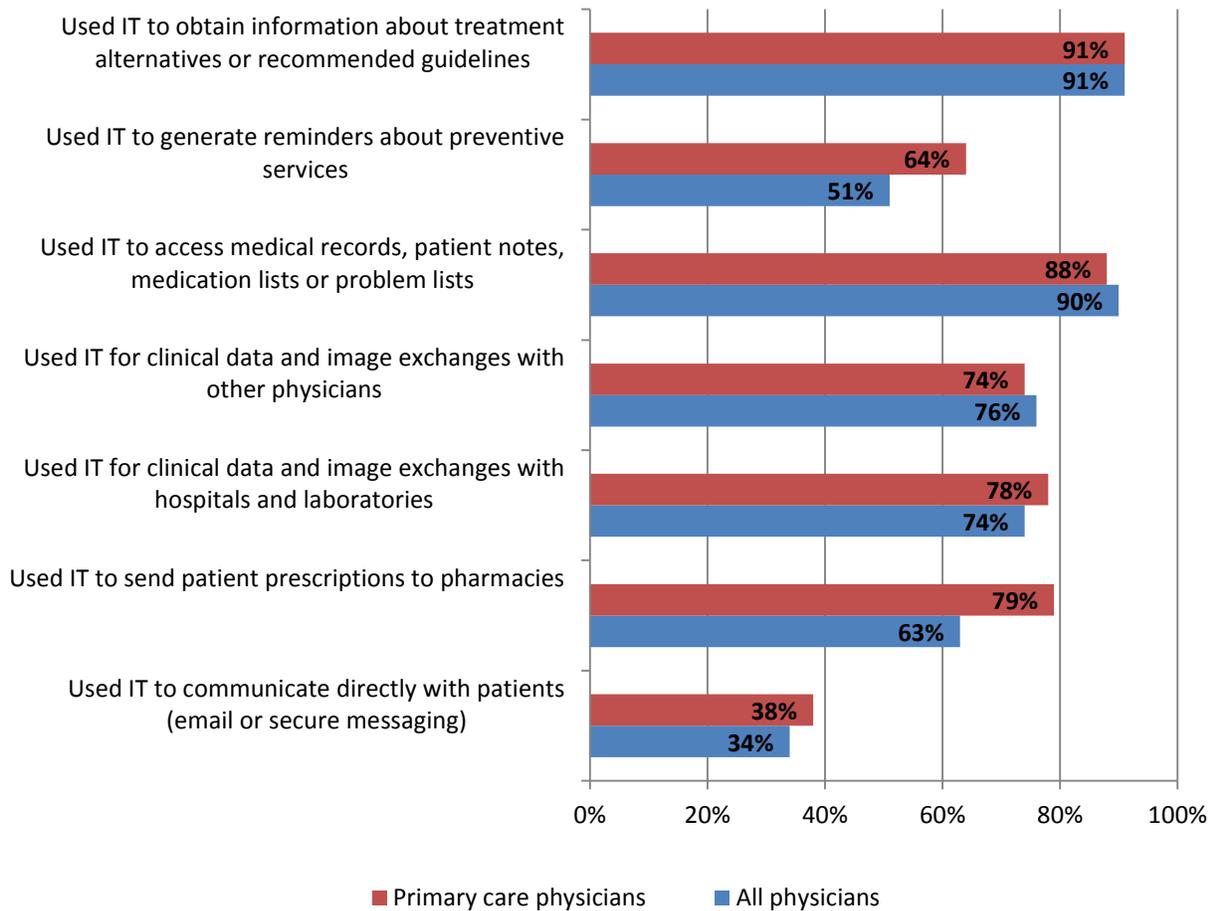
*Not asked on the 2010 survey

The highest use of IT by physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania for all the questions, as listed above, was reported by the 35-49 age group.

Information Technology, continued

No specialty emerged a leader in IT use. Seventy-nine percent of primary care physicians used IT to send patient prescriptions to pharmacies, compared to 63 percent of all physicians. Figure 18 compares IT use reported by primary care physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania to all physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

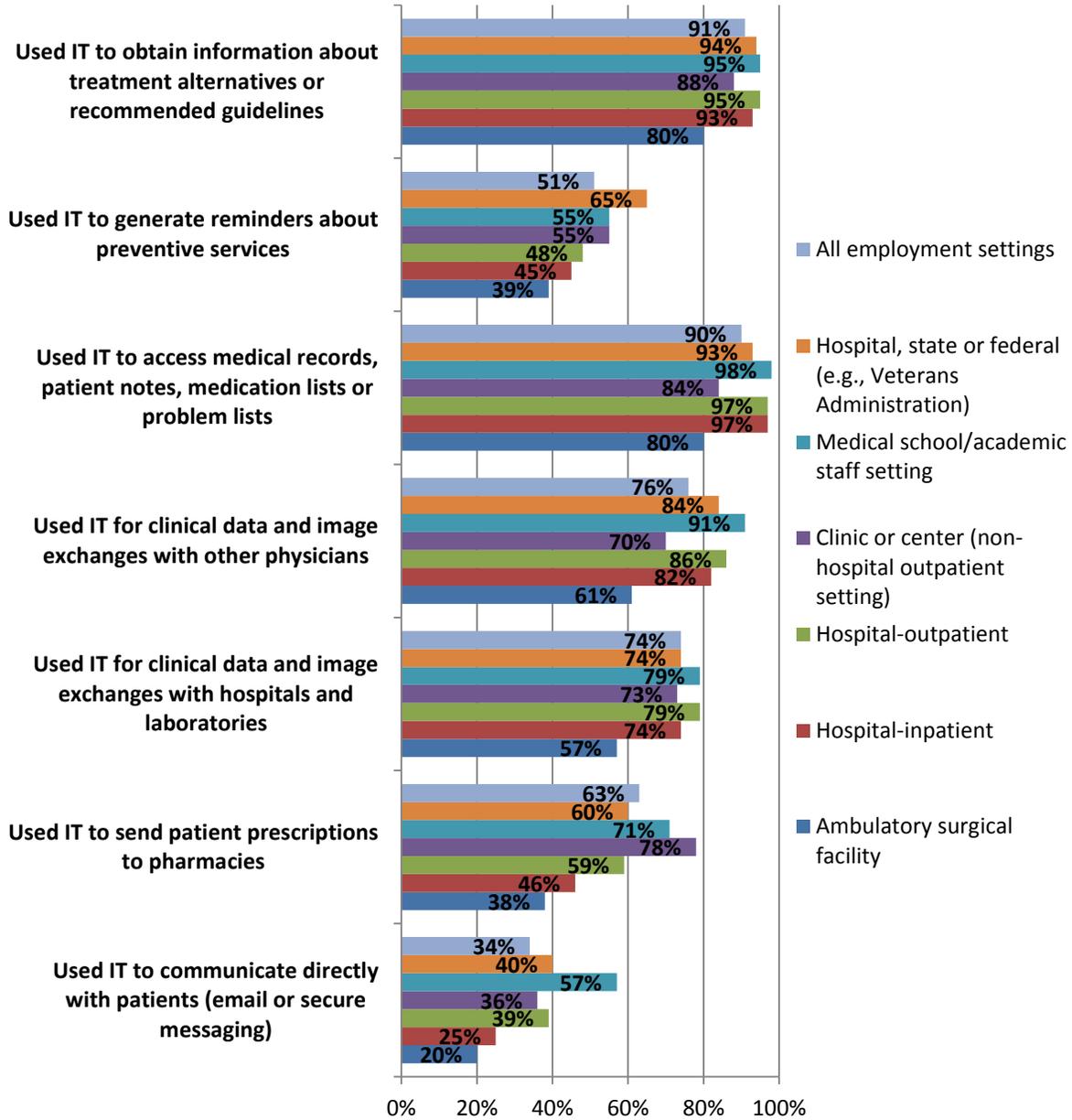
Figure 18: Information Technology Use by All Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania and Primary Care Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



Information Technology, continued

Use of IT differed greatly for physicians by the employment setting. Overall, physicians practicing at state or federal hospitals, such as the Veteran’s Administration, reported IT use for all but one question above the statewide average. IT use by physicians in the six most reported employment settings is shown in Figure 19.

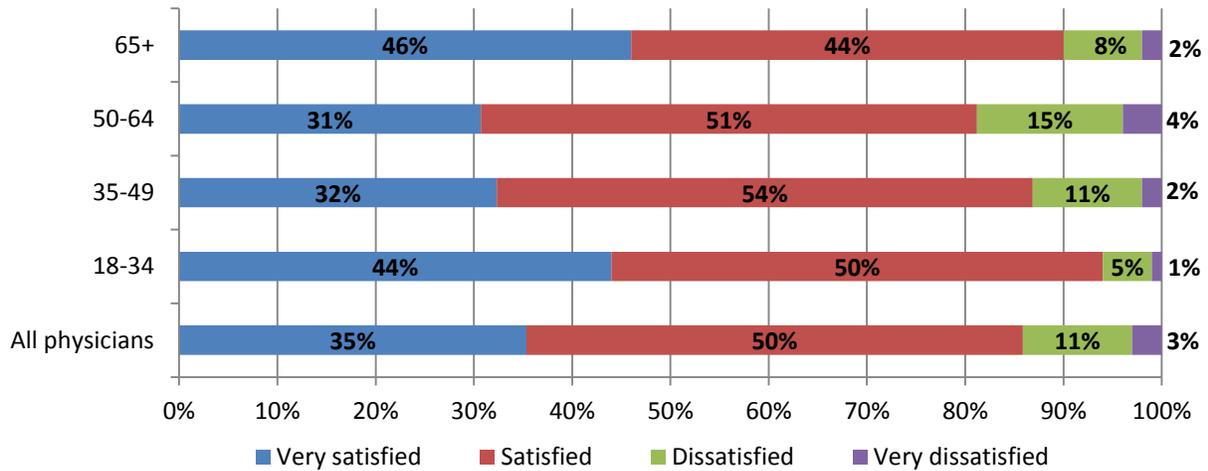
Figure 19: Information Technology Use Reported by Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Employment Setting, 2012 Physician Survey



Professional Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

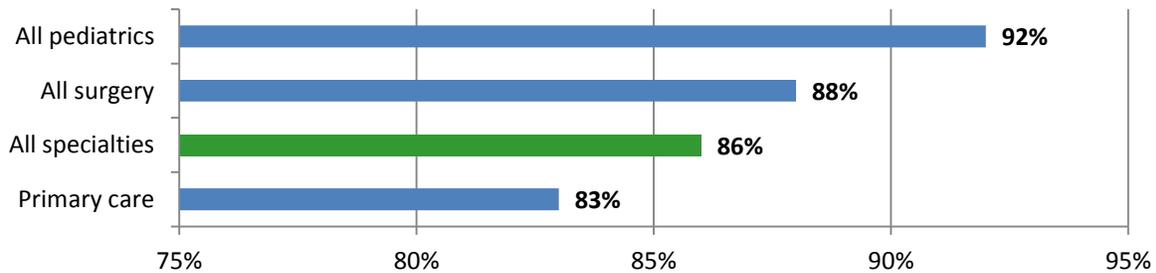
Across the commonwealth in 2012, 86 percent of physicians practicing direct patient care were either satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career in the last 12 months. Figure 20 shows physician satisfaction with their medical career in the last 12 months by age groups.

Figure 20: Medical Career Satisfaction in the Last 12 Months by Age Groups of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



Primary specialty impacted the rate of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career in the past 12 months as shown in Figure 21. Ninety-two percent of pediatric physicians reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career in the past 12 months, compared to 83 percent of primary care physicians.

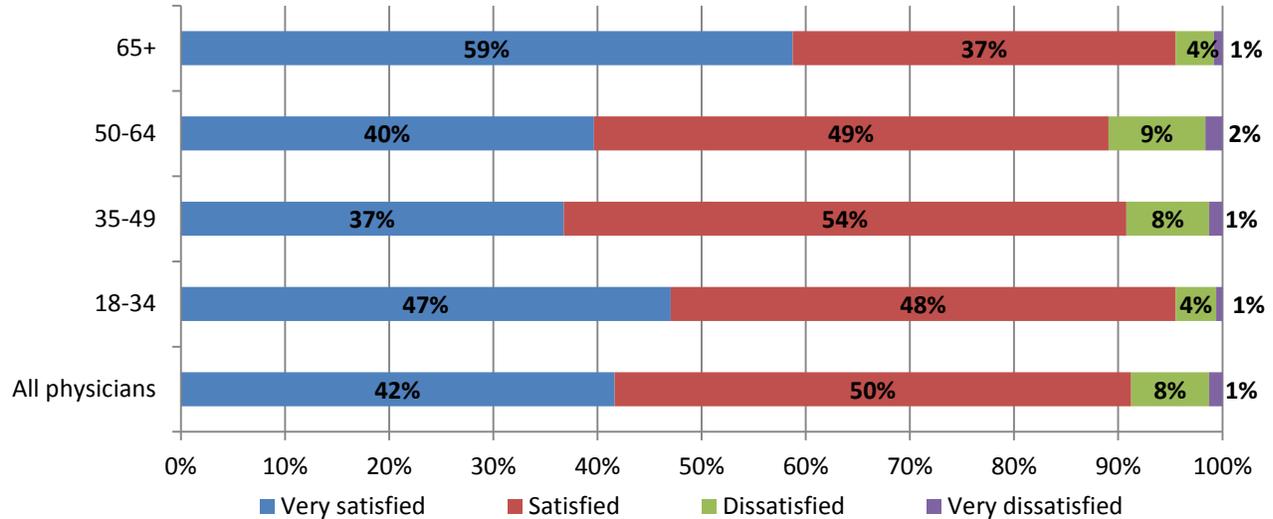
Figure 21: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Who Reported Being Satisfied or Very Satisfied with Their Medical Career in the Past 12 Months by Primary Specialty, 2012 Physician Survey



Physicians reported higher levels of satisfaction for their career as a whole compared with career satisfaction in the last 12 months. Of all physicians, 91 percent reported overall career satisfaction as satisfied or very satisfied. While the age groups varied, 59 percent of physicians in the 65+ age group reported being very satisfied with their career overall. Figure 22 shows the overall career satisfaction by age groups of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

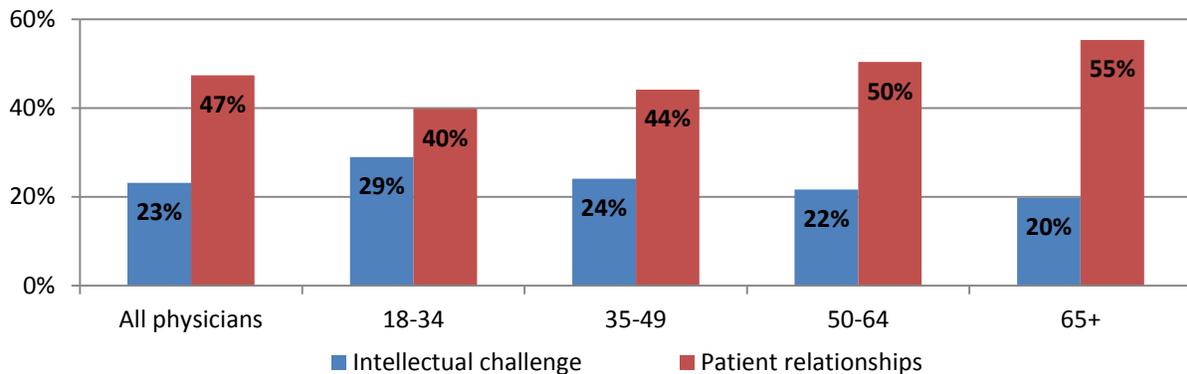
Professional Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction, continued

Figure 22: Medical Career Satisfaction Overall by Age Groups of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



The greatest source of professional satisfaction for 47 percent of physicians was patient relationships. Intellectual challenge was the next most reported greatest source of professional satisfaction for physicians. Figure 23 shows these two sources of professional satisfaction across all age groups of physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

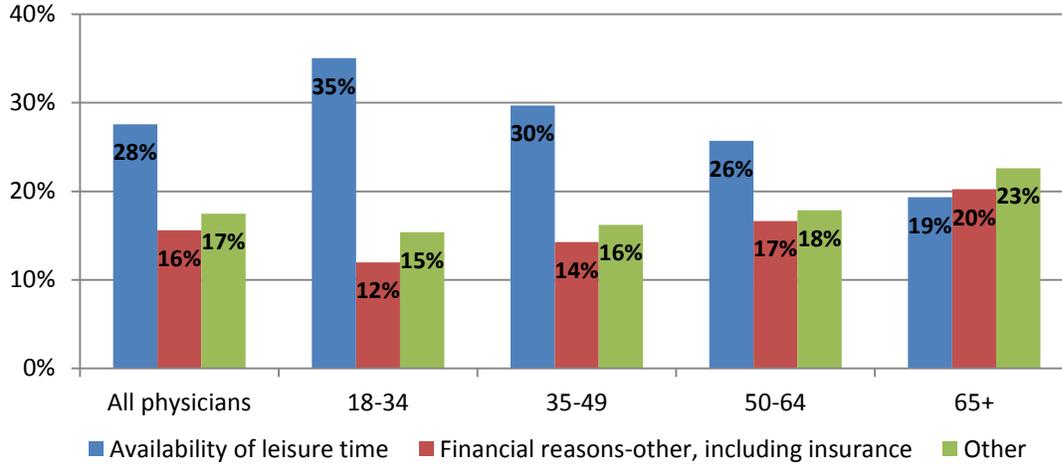
Figure 23: Greatest Sources of Professional Satisfaction by Age Group of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



The greatest source of professional dissatisfaction reported by 28 percent of the physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania was the availability of leisure time. Across age groups, the greatest source of professional dissatisfaction was not consistent. All age groups consistently reported availability of leisure time, financial reasons-other, including insurance, and other as their greatest sources of professional dissatisfaction, as can be seen in the Figure 24. Financial reasons-salary/income was a separate category and ranked fifth for all physicians as the greatest source of professional dissatisfaction.

Professional Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction, continued

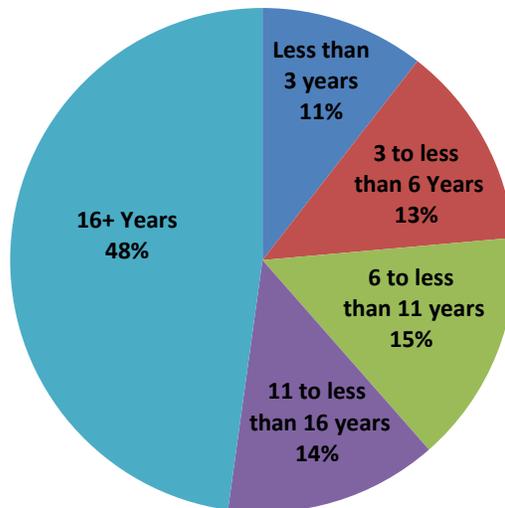
Figure 24: Three Most Reported Greatest Sources of Professional Dissatisfaction of Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2012 Physician Survey



Length of Practice

Forty-five percent of the physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania practiced medicine in Pennsylvania for 16 or more years. Figure 25 shows the length of time physicians practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania practiced medicine.

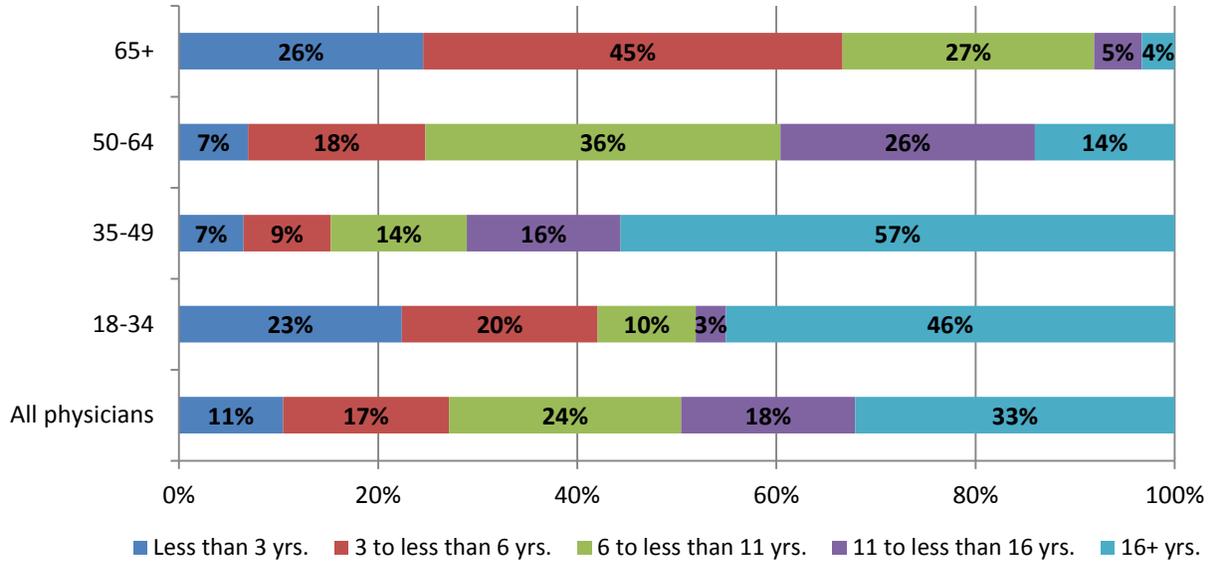
Figure 25: Physicians Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Years Practicing Medicine in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Survey



Length of Practice, continued

Age groups varied greatly in the length of time physicians anticipated continuing to practice direct patient care in Pennsylvania as shown in Figure 26. In both the 65+ age group and the 18-34 age group, more than 20 percent of physicians anticipated practicing for less than three years.

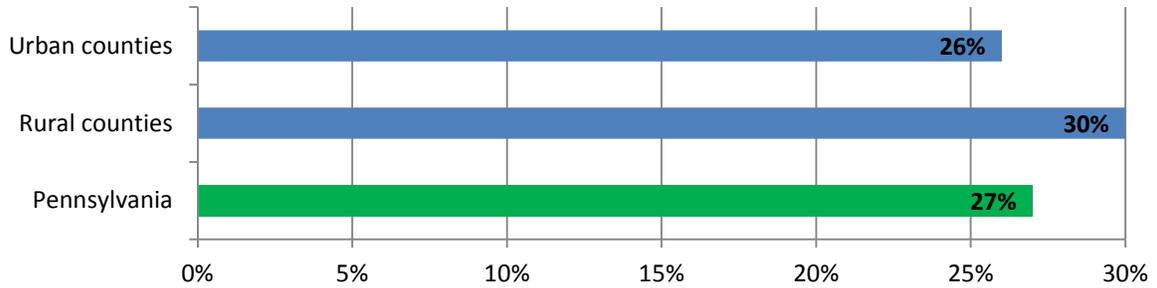
Figure 26: Length of Time Physicians Anticipated Continuing to Practice Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2012 Physician Survey



Physicians Leaving Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Less than Six Years

Of the physicians currently practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 27 percent plan to leave direct patient care in Pennsylvania in less than six years. Rural counties showed a higher rate of physicians who anticipated leaving direct patient care in less than six years compared to urban counties as shown in Figure 27.

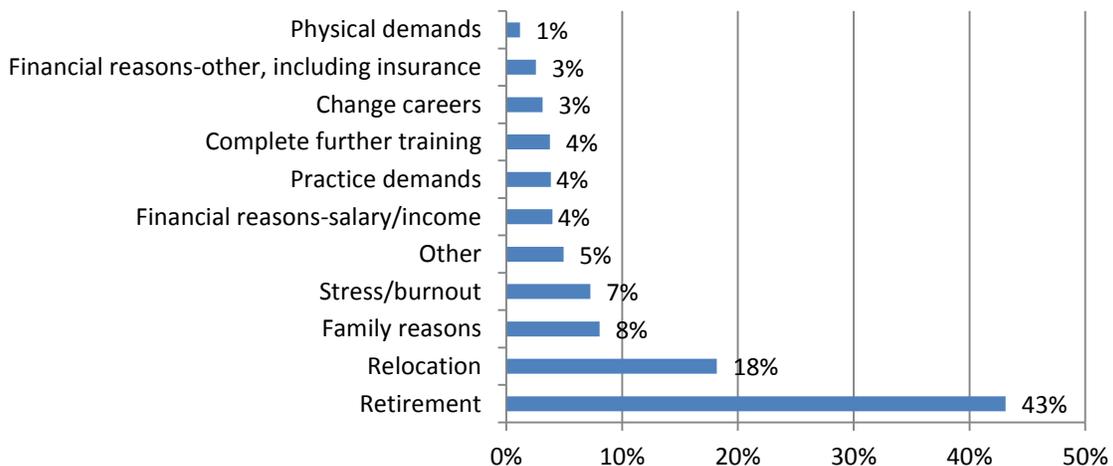
Figure 27: Physicians Who Anticipated Leaving Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Less than Six Years by Rural and Urban Counties,* 2012 Physician Survey



* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania’s definition.

Overall, retirement is the primary reason physicians currently practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania plan to leave direct patient care in Pennsylvania in less than six years as shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28: Physicians Who Anticipated Leaving Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Less than Six Years by Reason for Leaving, 2012 Physician Survey



* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania’s definition.

**All Physician Assistants Licensed
in Pennsylvania Responding to the
2012 Survey of Pennsylvania
Physician Assistants**

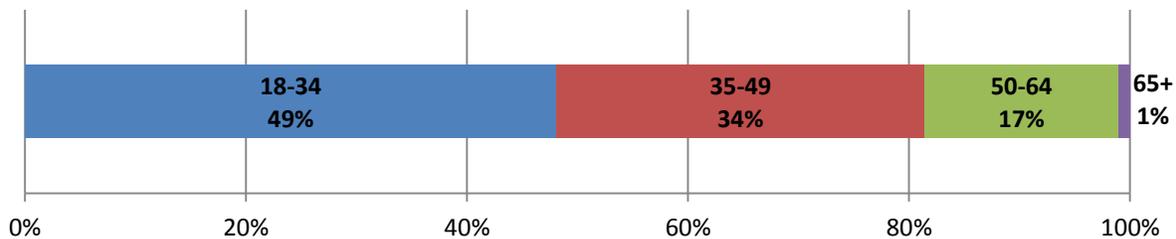
All Physician Assistants Licensed in Pennsylvania

This section provides information on all of the physician assistants who responded to the 2012 Pennsylvania physician assistant relicensing survey. In 2012, these 5,856 physician assistants were almost exclusively employed in health care in Pennsylvania.

Age

In 2012, the average age of physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania was 38 years. Figure 29 shows the distribution of physician assistants across age groups, with 49 percent of physician assistants in the 18-34 age group and 34 percent in the 35-49 age group.

Figure 29: Physician Assistants Licensed in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Sex

In 2012, female physician assistants accounted for 73 percent of physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania, which is an increase from 2006. The distribution of the sex of physician assistants in 2006 and 2012 is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Physician Assistants Licensed in Pennsylvania by Sex, 2006 and 2012 Physician Assistant Surveys

	2006		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	1,193	32%	1,599	27%
Female	2,530	68%	4,256	73%

Race and Ethnicity

Respondents selected one category best describing their race and indicated if they were of Hispanic or Latino origin. In 2012, 92 percent of Pennsylvania licensed physician assistants were white, 3 percent black and 3 percent Asian. The distribution of race and ethnicity for physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania is listed in Table 13.

Race and Ethnicity, continued

Table 13: Physician Assistants Licensed in Pennsylvania by Race and Ethnicity, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

Race/Ethnicity*	Number	Percent
White	5,411	93%
Asian	195	3%
Black	158	3%
Hispanic or Latino	99	2%
Other	67	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	16	< 1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4	< 1%

*Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race. Ethnicity is asked separately from race.

Education and Clinical Rotations

Physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania were educated throughout the U.S. and around the world. In 2012, 81 percent of Pennsylvania licensed physician assistants completed both their education and clinical rotations in Pennsylvania.

Employment

In 2012, 97 percent of physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania were employed in health care, direct or indirect. Table 14 shows the employment status of physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania. Physician assistants practiced medicine in most of the 50 states, Washington D.C., and outside the U.S., including those in the military and armed forces. Pennsylvania was the state of employment for 92 percent of physician assistants.

Table 14: Physician Assistants Licensed in Pennsylvania by Employment Status, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

Employment Status*	Number	Percent
Employed in health care (direct or indirect)	5,643	97%
Unemployed, seeking health care employment	105	2%
Employed (not in health care)	40	1%

*The following employment status accounted for less than 1 percent of physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania: retired; unemployed, not seeking work in health care; and unemployed, disabled.

**Physician Assistants Practicing
Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania
Responding to the 2012 Survey
of Pennsylvania Physician Assistants**

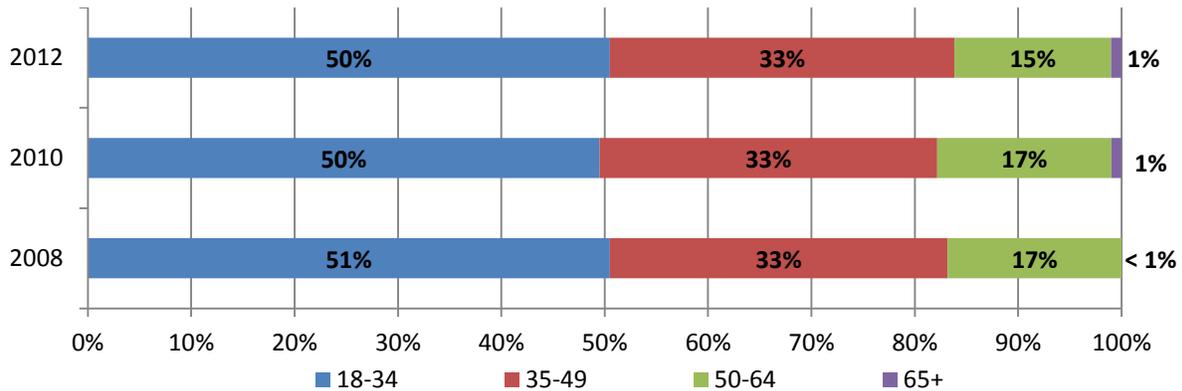
Physicians Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania

This section provides information on physician assistants who responded to the 2012 Pennsylvania physician assistant relicensing survey and practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania. These 4,995 physician assistants were 85 percent of all physician assistants licensed in Pennsylvania.

Age

In 2012, the average age of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania was 37.4 years. While the average age fluctuates from year to year, it has held relatively steady since 2006, when the average age was 37.3 years. The distribution across age groups has remained about the same since 2008 as shown in Figure 30.

Figure 30: Physicians Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups, 2008, 2010 and 2012 Physician Assistant Surveys



Sex

In 2012, 73 percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were female. Table 15 shows the sex of physician assistants in 2006 and 2012 and reveals an increase for females in that period.

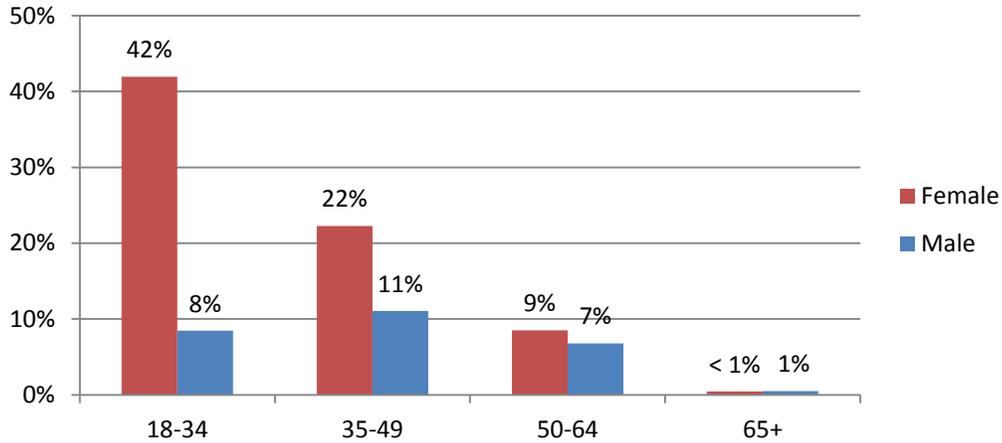
Table 15: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Sex, 2006 and 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

	2006		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	920	32%	1,340	27%
Female	1,986	68%	3,655	73%

Sex, continued

Female physician assistants in the 18-34 age group comprised 42 percent of the physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012. Figure 31 shows the rate of physician assistants by age groups and sex for all physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

Figure 31: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups and Sex, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Race and Ethnicity

Respondents selected one category best describing their race and indicated if they were of Hispanic or Latino origin in 2012. Ninety-four percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012 were white, 3 percent were Asian and 2 percent were black. The distribution of race and ethnicity for physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania is listed in Table 16.

Table 16: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Race and Ethnicity, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

Race/Ethnicity*	Number	Percent
White	4,681	94%
Asian	141	3%
Black	107	2%
Hispanic or Latino	90	2%
Other	49	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	< 1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	-	< 1%

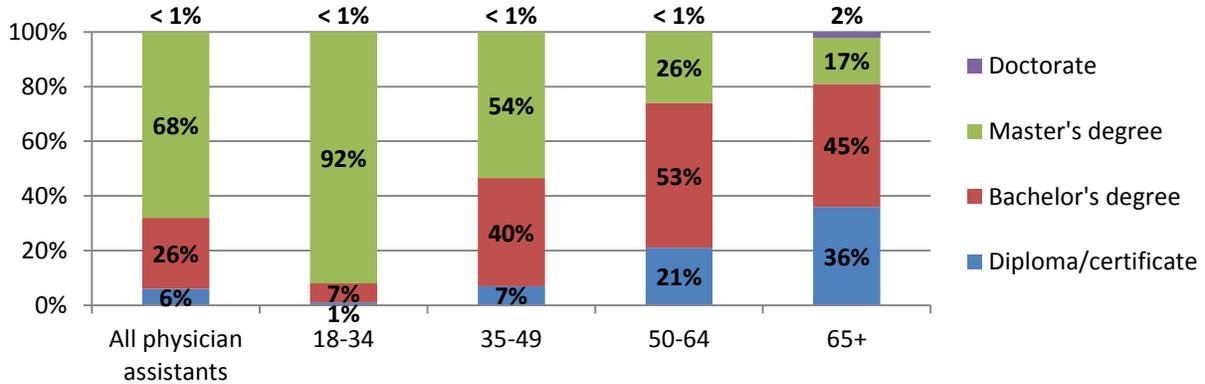
- Numbers based on less than six events have been removed

*Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race. Ethnicity is asked separately from race.

Education and Clinical Rotations

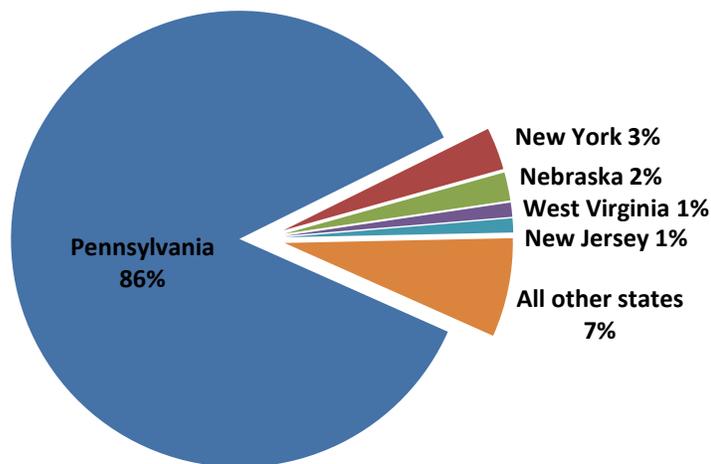
Of the physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 68 percent completed a master’s degree as the highest level of physician assistant education attained. Younger physician assistants were more likely to have higher levels of education compared with older physician assistants as shown in Figure 32.

Figure 32: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Highest Physician Assistant Degree by Age Groups, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 84 percent completed both their physician assistant education and clinical rotations in Pennsylvania. Figure 33 shows the states where physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania completed their highest degree of education, with 86 percent doing so in Pennsylvania.

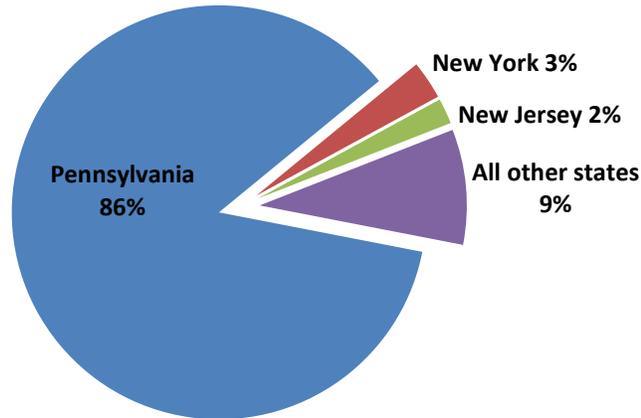
Figure 33: Physician Assistants Practicing in Pennsylvania by State of Highest Physician Assistant Degree, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Education and Clinical Rotations, continued

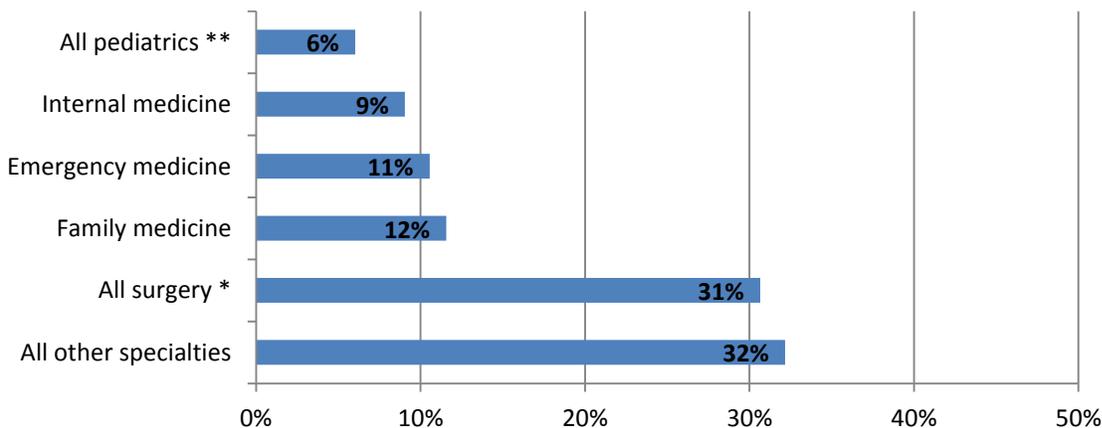
Eighty-six percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania reported completing their clinical rotations in Pennsylvania, as shown in Figure 34.

Figure 34: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by State of Clinical Rotations, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Some physician assistants complete a specialized postgraduate residency program to further their knowledge and skills in their area of specialization. In 2012, of the physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 4 percent reported the completion of a postgraduate residency program. Surgery (all types) was the most reported specialty, as shown in Figure 35. Surgical physician assistants are trained in pre- and post-operative procedures and settings, as well as assisting during surgical procedures during their postgraduate residency programs.

Figure 35: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Who Completed Postgraduate Residencies, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



* All surgery includes: general, colon and rectal, neurological, orthopedic, pediatric and plastic.

** All pediatrics includes: general and subspecialties.

Language Interpretive Services

In 2012, 8 percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were able to personally provide language interpretive services to patients. Spanish was listed by 6 percent of physician assistants, and all other languages were reported by less than 1 percent of physician assistants. Over 20 languages were reported, including: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Hindi, Korean, Russian, sign language and Urdu.

Specialty

In 2012, the physician assistant survey identified 51 specialties from which physician assistants selected the specialties that most closely resembled their primary and secondary specialty, if applicable. These specialties included two specialties not included in prior surveys, occupational medicine and radiation oncology.

Quick Facts about the Primary Specialties of Physicians Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in 2012

- ✓ Of the specialties listed, 48 of the 51 were selected as primary specialties in 2012 by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania. Medical genetics, nuclear medicine and pathology were not selected.
- ✓ Orthopedic surgery was the specialty most reported by male physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012.
- ✓ Family medicine was the specialty most reported by female physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012.
- ✓ Emergency medicine was the second most reported specialty for both male and female physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012.

Of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania, 16 percent reported family medicine as their primary specialty. The five primary specialties most reported by physician assistants are listed in Table 17.

Table 17: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by the Five Most Reported Primary Specialties, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

Primary Specialty	Number	Percent
Family medicine	772	16%
Emergency medicine	640	13%
Surgery - orthopedic	479	10%
Internal medicine	368	7%
Surgery - general	223	5%

Primary Care

Primary care physician assistants are defined for this report as physician assistants reporting a primary specialty of family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, gynecology (only), or pediatrics.

In 2012, 30 percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania were primary care physician assistants. The primary care specialties for physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania are shown in Figure 36.

Figure 36: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Primary Care Specialties, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

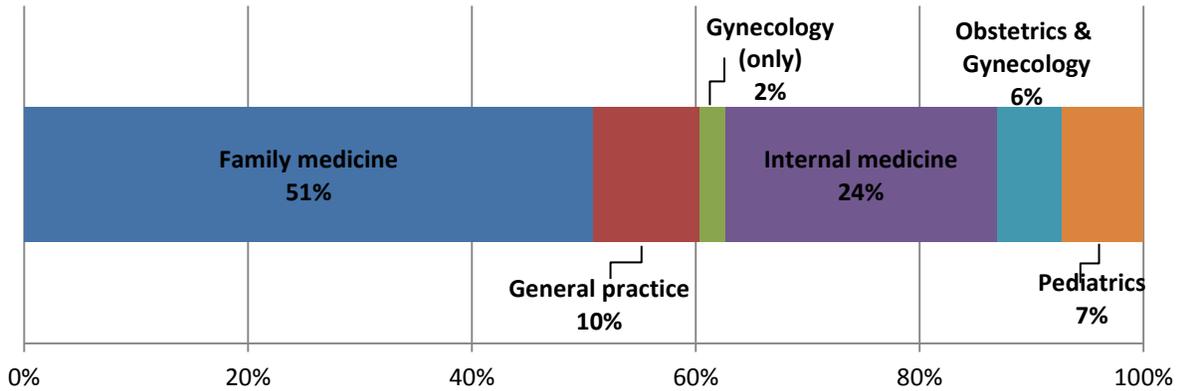
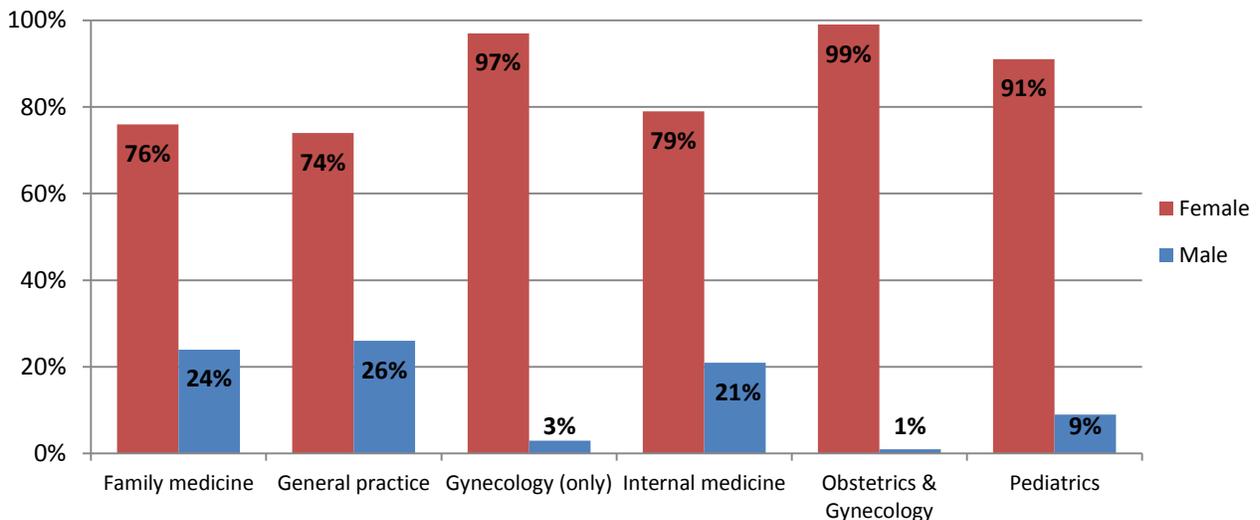


Figure 37 shows the rate of primary care physician assistants practicing direct patient care by primary specialties broken down by sex.

Figure 37: Primary Care Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Primary Care Specialties, by Sex, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

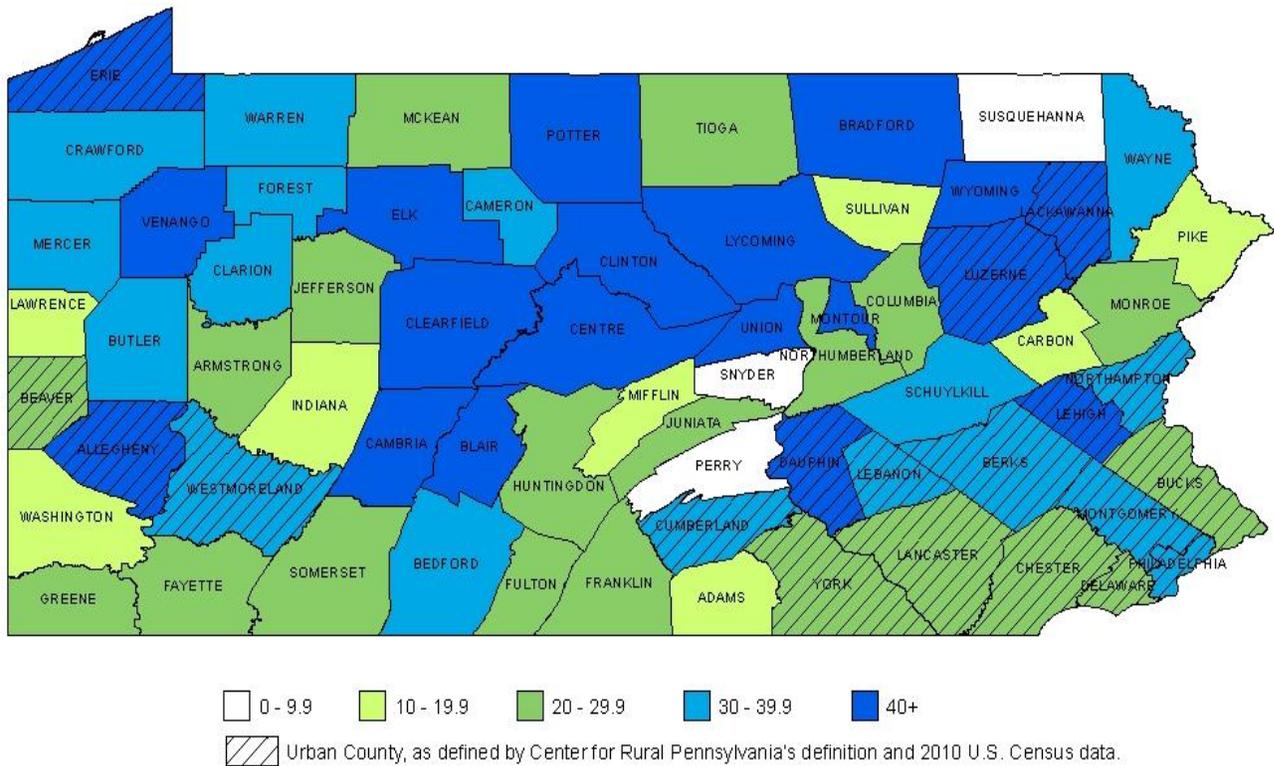


Geography

Based upon the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition of rural counties and the 2010 U.S. Census population, 87 percent of Pennsylvania's population resides in urban counties. Physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania mirror the population rates of urban to rural for the county of their employment in their primary specialty. This has remained constant since 2006.*

The statewide rate of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012 per 100,000 population was 39. For urban counties, the rate of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population was 39, and for rural counties it was also 39.* The map below shows the wide variations in rates of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 population across the commonwealth.

Figure 38: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania per 100,000 Population by County of Primary Practice,* 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

Employment Setting

Physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in their primary specialty worked in a variety of inpatient and outpatient settings, as shown in Table 18. Outpatient settings, which include non-hospital office or clinic, ambulatory surgical facility and hospital-outpatient, were reported by 62 percent of physician assistants as the setting where they spent most of their direct patient care hours.

Table 18: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Employment Settings, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

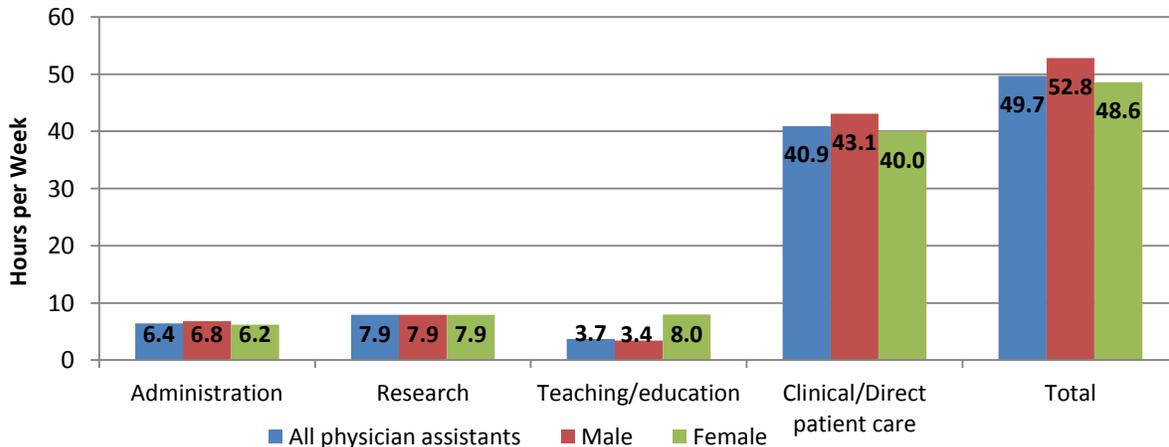
Employment Setting*	Percent
Office or clinic (non-hospital outpatient setting)	46%
Hospital-inpatient	30%
Hospital-outpatient	15%
Other	4%
Hospital, state or federal (e.g., Veterans Administration)	2%
Public health, state or federal	1%
Long-term care/nursing home/assisted living facility	1%
Ambulatory surgical facility	1%

*The following employment settings accounted for less than 1 percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in their primary specialty: consultant/professional organization or association, industry/business (e.g., industrial clinic, retail site), medical school, research laboratory and home health.

Hours Worked

In 2012, 50 percent of physician assistants practiced direct patient care in Pennsylvania more than 40 hours a week. Sex impacted the hours physician assistants spent practicing direct patient care. Male physician assistants were more likely to have spent more than 40 hours each week practicing direct patient care. Figure 39 shows the rate of hours physician assistants spent practicing direct patient care by sex.

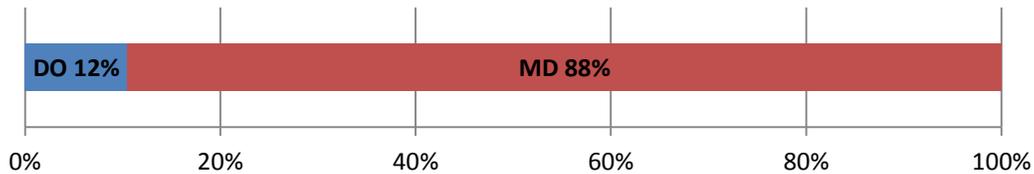
Figure 39: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Sex by Average Weekly Hours of Type of Activity, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Supervision

Physician assistants are supervised by physicians as detailed in a written agreement according to the Pennsylvania Department of State (DOS) regulations. Both osteopathic (DO) and allopathic (MD) physicians supervise physician assistants. According to the DOS, 86 percent of physicians who renewed their medical license in 2012 were MDs. This rate is similar to the rate reported by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania as to the type of physician who supervised them. Figure 40 shows the rate of DO to MD supervision of physician assistants practicing direct patient care.

Figure 40: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Their Supervising Physician’s Licensure, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey

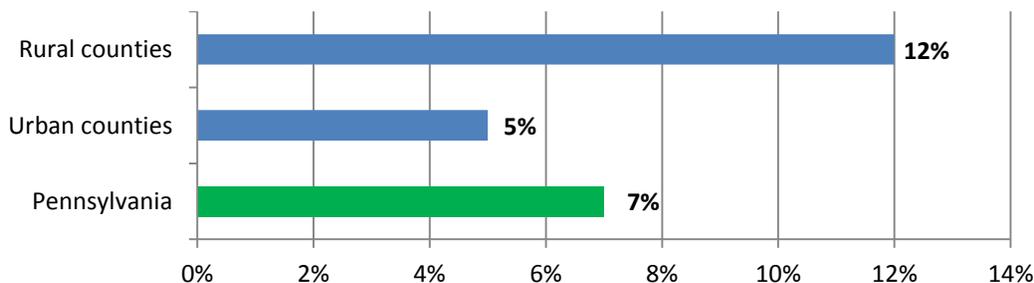


Safety Net Services

In 2012, 10 percent of noninstitutionalized Pennsylvanians were uninsured, with the highest uninsured rate for those between the ages of 18-64 years.⁹ Uninsured individuals may qualify for free or reduced cost services from safety net facilities, defined as free health clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), FQHC Look Alikes and certified rural health clinics (RHCs).

As shown in Figure 41, physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in rural counties were more than one and a half times more likely to provide services in safety net facilities than those in urban counties.

Figure 41: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Who Provided Services in Safety Net Facilities by Rural/Urban Counties,* 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania’s definition.

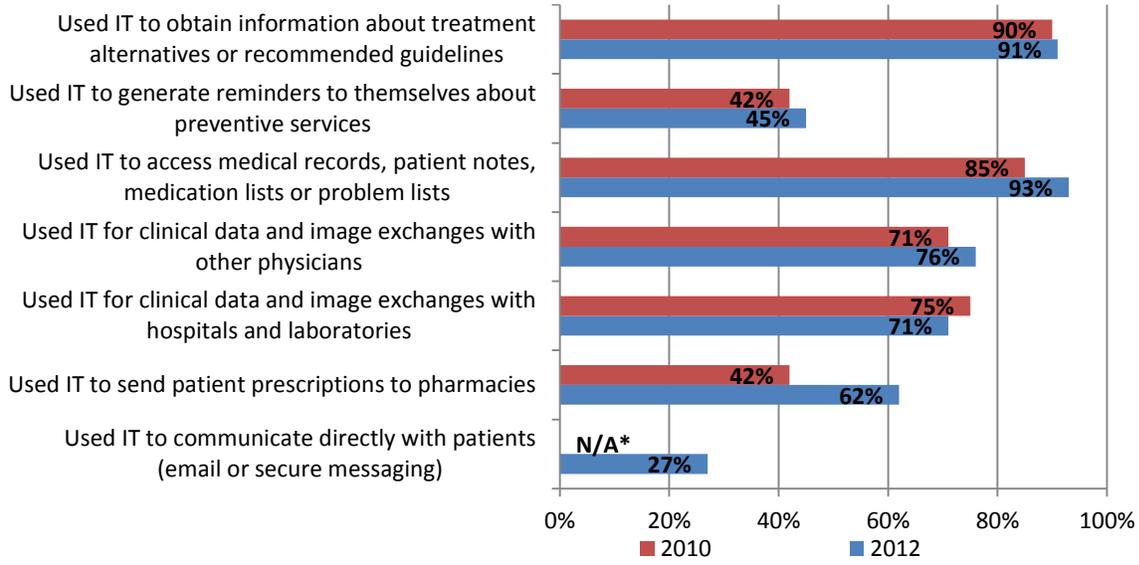
Volunteer Services

Eight percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania volunteered their services in the prior year. The specialty group which had the highest level of volunteerism among all specialties was family medicine at 19 percent.

Information Technology

Seven questions on the physician assistant survey in 2012 asked about the use of information technology (IT) in physician assistants' practice. Figure 42 compares IT use reported by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania for 2010 and 2012.

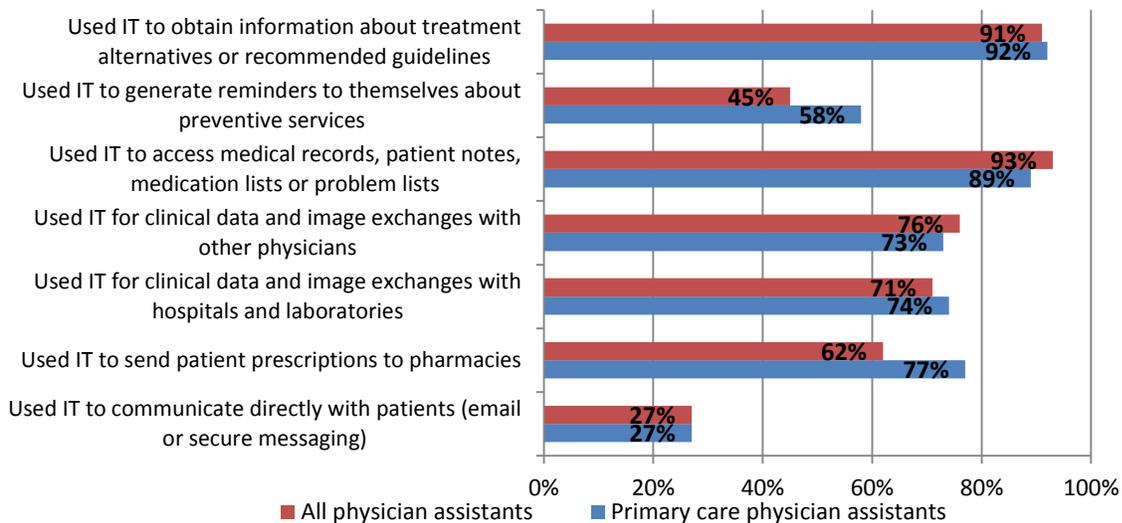
Figure 42: Information Technology Use for All Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2010 and 2012 Physician Assistant Surveys



The highest use of IT by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in their practice overall was reported by the 18-34 age group.

As reported in 2012, primary care physician assistants reported similar IT use when compared to all physician assistants as shown in Figure 43.

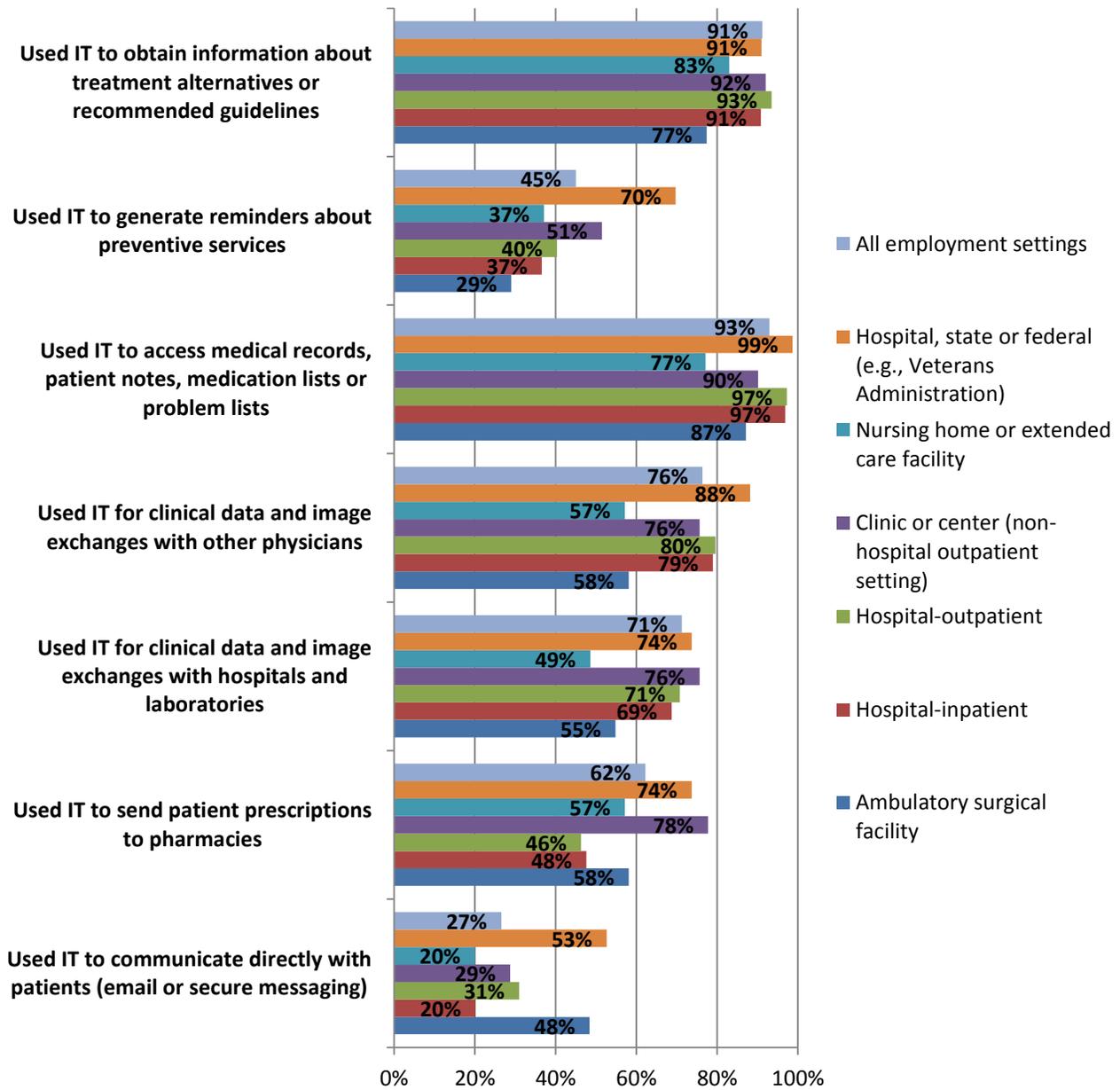
Figure 43: Information Technology Use for All Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania Compared to Primary Care Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Information Technology, continued

Use of IT in their practice differed greatly for physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania by the employment setting. Overall, physician assistants at state or federal hospitals, such as the Veteran’s Administration, reported IT use above the statewide average. IT use by physician assistants in the six most reported employment settings is shown in Figure 44.

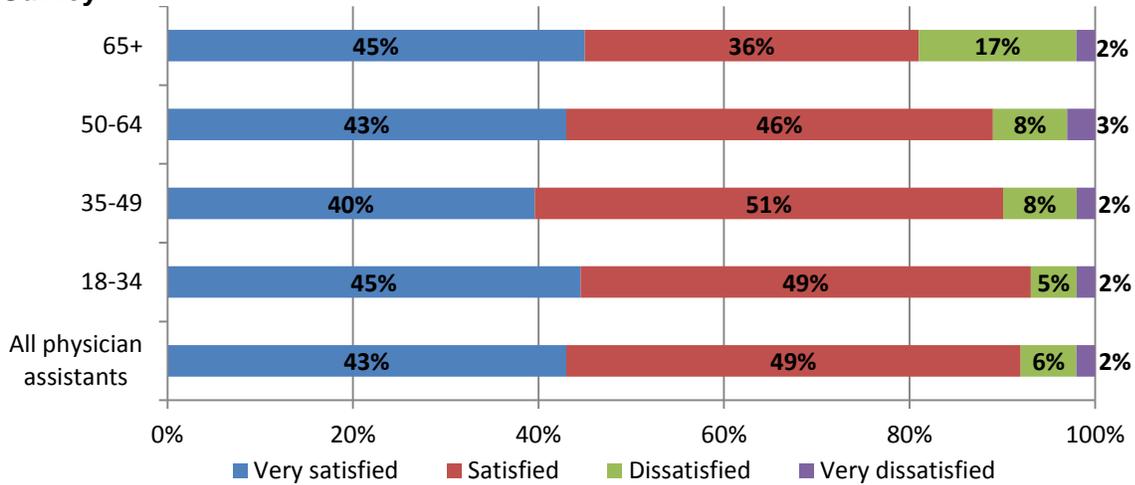
Figure 44: Information Technology Use Reported by Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Employment Setting, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Professional Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

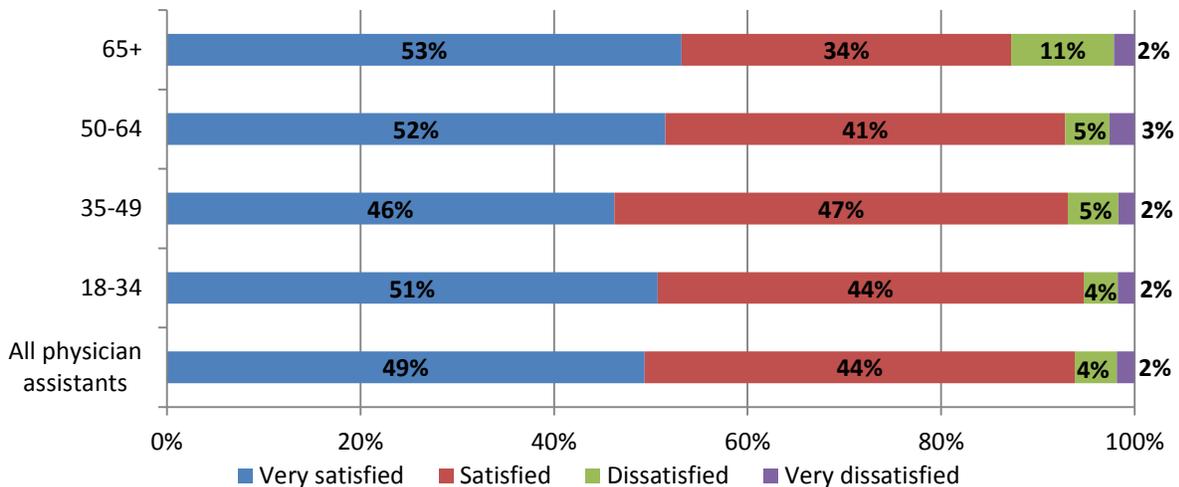
Across the commonwealth in 2012, 92 percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care were either satisfied or very satisfied with their medical career in the last 12 months. Figure 45 shows the satisfaction levels reported by physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania for their medical career in the last 12 months by age groups.

Figure 45: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups and Medical Career Satisfaction in the Last 12 Months, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Physician assistants reported higher levels of satisfaction for their career as a whole compared with career satisfaction in the last 12 months. For all physician assistants, 94 percent reported overall career satisfaction as satisfied or very satisfied. Figure 46 shows the overall career satisfaction by age groups for physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania in 2012.

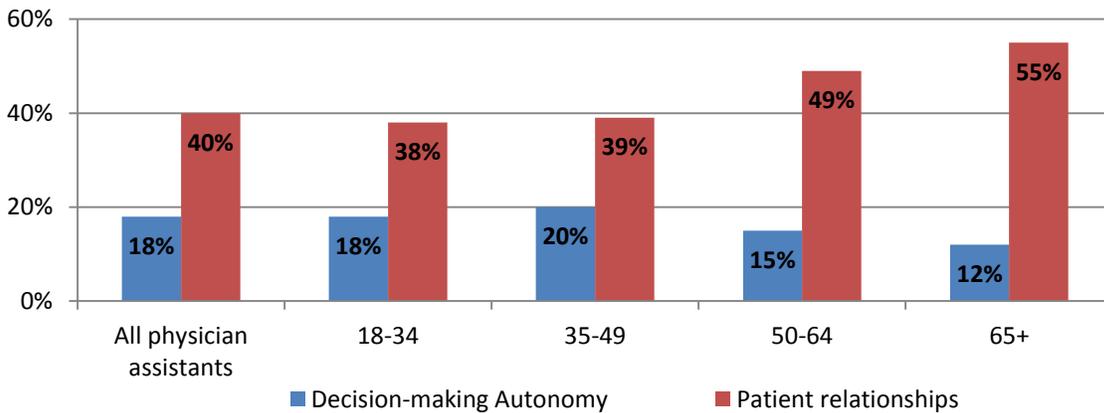
Figure 46: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups and Medical Career Satisfaction Overall, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Professional Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction, continued

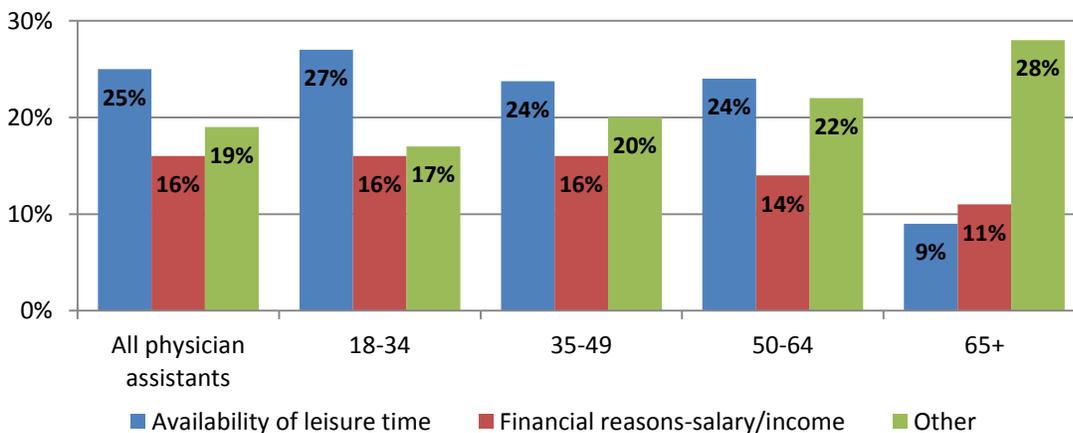
The greatest source of professional satisfaction for 40 percent of physician assistants was patient relationships. Decision-making autonomy was the next most frequently reported source of professional satisfaction for physician assistants. Figure 47 shows these two sources of professional satisfaction across all age groups of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania.

Figure 47: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Age Groups and Greatest Sources of Professional Satisfaction, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



The greatest source of professional dissatisfaction reported by 25 percent of the physician assistants was the availability of leisure time. Across age groups, the greatest source of professional dissatisfaction was not consistent. All age groups reported availability of leisure time, financial reasons-salary/income and other as sources of professional dissatisfaction consistently as shown in Figure 48.

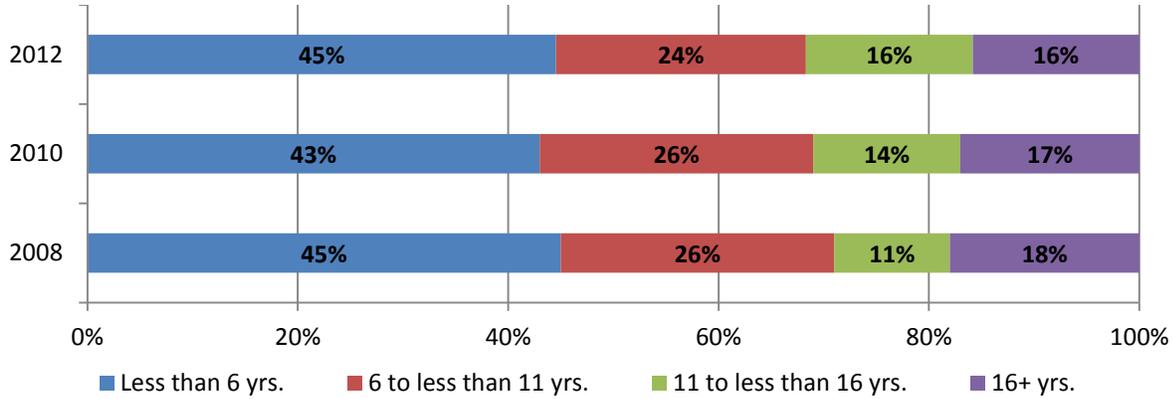
Figure 48: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by the Three Greatest Sources of Professional Dissatisfaction, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Length of Practice

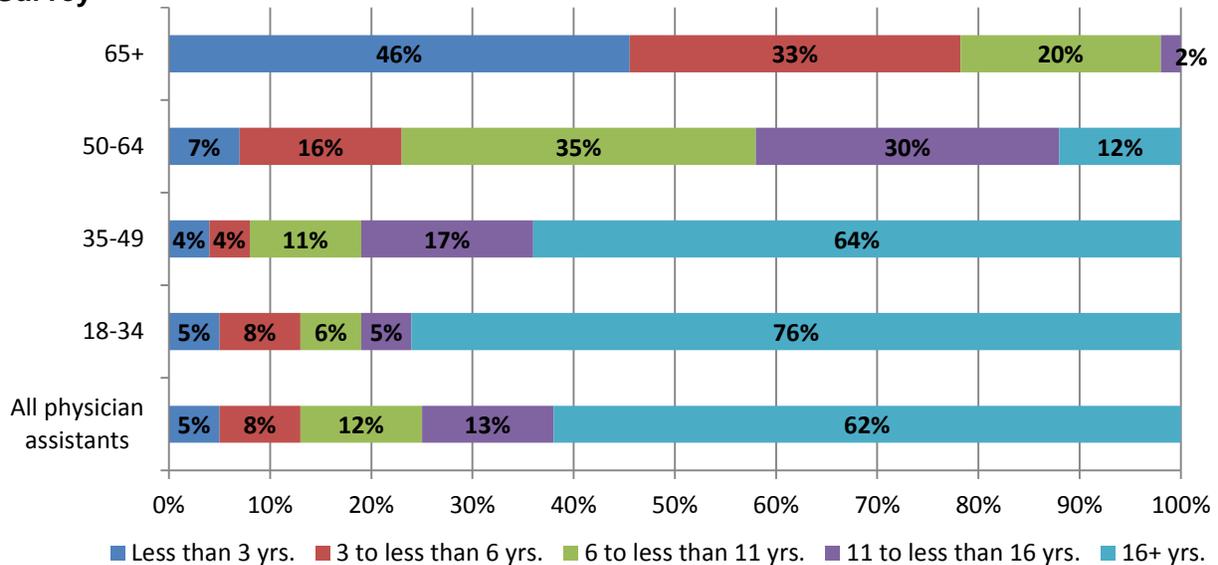
Looking at the length of practice in Pennsylvania for physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania since 2008, those reporting less than six years and 16+ years decreased, while those reporting 11 to less than 16 years increased. Figure 49 shows the length of time physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania have practiced as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania since 2008.

Figure 49: Physician Assistants Practicing Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania by Years Practicing in Pennsylvania, 2008, 2010 and 2012 Physician Assistant Surveys



Age groups varied greatly in the length of time physician assistants anticipated continuing to practice direct patient care as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania, as shown in Figure 50. In both the 20-34 age group and the 35-49 age, 81 percent of physician assistants anticipated practicing for more than 11 years.

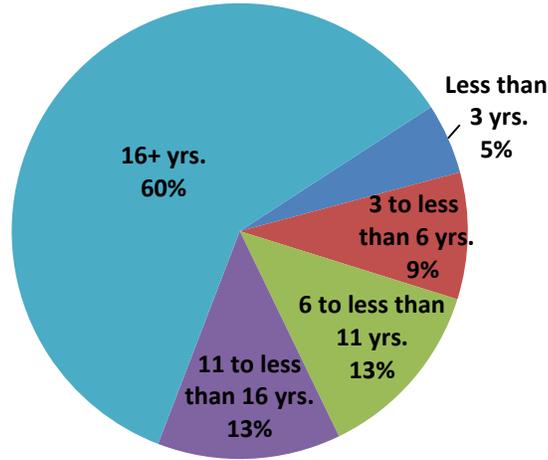
Figure 50: Physician Assistants by Age Groups and Length of Time They Anticipated Continuing to Practice Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Length of Practice, continued

In 2012, 60 percent of primary care physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania anticipated a continued practice of 16+ years, as shown in Figure 51.

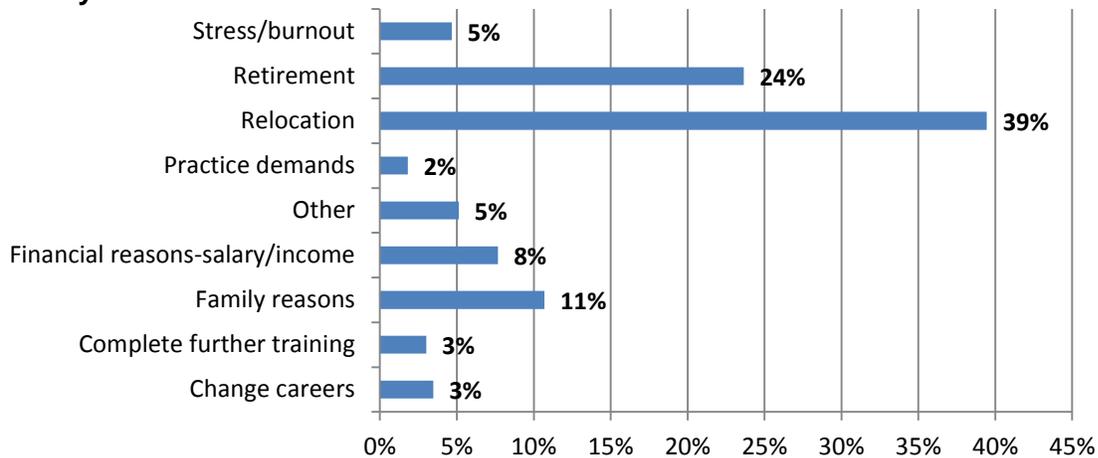
Figure 51: Primary Care Physician Assistants by Anticipated Length of Direct Patient Care Practice in Pennsylvania, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



Physician Assistants Leaving Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Less than Six Years

Thirteen percent of physician assistants practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania reported they anticipated leaving in less than six years. Overall, relocation and retirement are the primary reasons physician assistants plan to leave direct patient care in Pennsylvania in less than six years. Among the 18-34 age group, over half of those physician assistants who plan to leave direct patient care in less than six years reported relocation as the primary reason.

Figure 52: Physician Assistants Who Anticipate Leaving Direct Patient Care in Pennsylvania in Less than Six Years by Reason for Leaving, 2012 Physician Assistant Survey



PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
 PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 1:
AGE AND AVERAGE AGE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	Total	18-34		35-49		50-64		65+		Average Age
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	30,928	3,429	11.1%	11,908	38.5%	12,133	39.2%	3,452	11.2%	49.7
Rural counties^	5,219	399	7.6%	1,905	36.5%	2,300	44.1%	613	11.7%	51.1
Urban counties^	25,685	3,029	11.8%	9,995	38.9%	9,826	38.3%	2,833	11.0%	49.5
Adams*	117	11	9.4%	53	45.3%	46	39.3%	7	6.0%	48.7
Allegheny	5,025	697	13.9%	2,020	40.2%	1,828	36.4%	480	9.6%	48.5
Armstrong*	73	7	9.6%	31	42.5%	27	37.0%	8	11.0%	49.1
Beaver	217	14	6.5%	70	32.3%	102	47.0%	31	14.3%	52.2
Bedford*	45	-	-	14	31.1%	19	42.2%	9	20.0%	53.7
Berks	784	64	8.2%	307	39.2%	326	41.6%	87	11.1%	50.1
Blair	282	10	3.5%	120	42.6%	116	41.1%	36	12.8%	51.2
Bradford*	182	15	8.2%	65	35.7%	91	50.0%	11	6.0%	50.1
Bucks	1,133	57	5.0%	418	36.9%	503	44.4%	155	13.7%	51.9
Butler	231	15	6.5%	91	39.4%	102	44.2%	23	10.0%	50.5
Cambria	258	18	7.0%	77	29.8%	126	48.8%	37	14.3%	52.4
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.0
Carbon*	70	-	-	26	37.1%	30	42.9%	10	14.3%	52.2
Centre	315	29	9.2%	125	39.7%	137	43.5%	24	7.6%	49.1
Chester	901	56	6.2%	361	40.1%	388	43.1%	96	10.7%	50.7
Clarion*	49	-	-	18	36.7%	23	46.9%	6	12.2%	51.8
Clearfield*	155	19	12.3%	56	36.1%	63	40.6%	17	11.0%	49.6
Clinton*	42	-	-	12	28.6%	19	45.2%	7	16.7%	52.5
Columbia	80	8	10.0%	28	35.0%	36	45.0%	8	10.0%	50.3
Crawford*	134	15	11.2%	48	35.8%	59	44.0%	12	9.0%	49.8
Cumberland	536	27	5.0%	214	39.9%	232	43.3%	63	11.8%	51.4
Dauphin	1,099	139	12.6%	450	40.9%	413	37.6%	97	8.8%	48.3
Delaware	1,232	85	6.9%	424	34.4%	531	43.1%	192	15.6%	52.1
Elk	47	-	-	12	25.5%	22	46.8%	8	17.0%	52.9
Erie	644	79	12.3%	266	41.3%	252	39.1%	47	7.3%	48.4
Fayette	153	10	6.5%	55	35.9%	64	41.8%	24	15.7%	52.3
Forest*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0
Franklin*	227	17	7.5%	86	37.9%	105	46.3%	19	8.4%	50.5
Fulton*	13	-	-	-	-	6	46.2%	-	-	59.5
Greene*	37	-	-	15	40.5%	13	35.1%	6	16.2%	50.5
Huntingdon*	43	6	14.0%	8	18.6%	23	53.5%	-	-	52.5
Indiana*	115	6	5.2%	33	28.7%	64	55.7%	12	10.4%	53.5
Jefferson*	55	-	-	19	34.5%	25	45.5%	7	12.7%	51.8
Juniata*	11	-	-	-	-	6	54.5%	-	-	51.4

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

**APPENDIX 1:
AGE AND AVERAGE AGE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued**

County	Total	20-34		35-49		50-64		65+		Average Age
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Lackawanna	426	24	5.6%	154	36.2%	201	47.2%	47	11.0%	51.8
Lancaster	869	56	6.4%	356	41.0%	385	44.3%	72	8.3%	50.1
Lawrence	112	-	-	37	33.0%	53	47.3%	18	16.1%	53.3
Lebanon	249	13	5.2%	88	35.3%	116	46.6%	32	12.9%	51.9
Lehigh	1,238	151	12.2%	551	44.5%	430	34.7%	106	8.6%	48.1
Luzerne	640	32	5.0%	226	35.3%	302	47.2%	80	12.5%	52.2
Lycoming	225	27	12.0%	53	23.6%	113	50.2%	32	14.2%	51.7
McKean*	48	-	-	20	41.7%	20	41.7%	6	12.5%	52.0
Mercer	240	15	6.3%	95	39.6%	104	43.3%	25	10.4%	51.5
Mifflin*	67	6	9.0%	15	22.4%	38	56.7%	8	11.9%	52.9
Monroe	205	6	2.9%	84	41.0%	94	45.9%	21	10.2%	51.8
Montgomery	2,359	173	7.3%	847	35.9%	995	42.2%	343	14.5%	51.8
Montour*	446	53	11.9%	184	41.3%	170	38.1%	39	8.7%	48.7
Northampton	491	37	7.5%	180	36.7%	215	43.8%	59	12.0%	50.8
Northumberland	64	-	-	24	37.5%	29	45.3%	7	10.9%	51.9
Perry*	20	-	-	12	60.0%	7	35.0%	-	-	50.8
Philadelphia	6,618	1,222	18.5%	2,596	39.2%	2,075	31.4%	724	10.9%	47.6
Pike*	22	-	-	9	40.9%	6	27.3%	6	27.3%	53.7
Potter*	23	-	-	10	43.5%	6	26.1%	6	26.1%	52.6
Schuylkill	170	9	5.3%	48	28.2%	87	51.2%	26	15.3%	54.2
Snyder*	19	-	-	9	47.4%	7	36.8%	-	-	50.8
Somerset*	83	-	-	29	34.9%	31	37.3%	19	22.9%	53.3
Sullivan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.5
Susquehanna*	26	-	-	7	26.9%	14	53.8%	-	-	57.1
Tioga*	43	-	-	12	27.9%	21	48.8%	8	18.6%	54.7
Union	103	-	-	42	40.8%	45	43.7%	14	13.6%	51.2
Venango*	84	-	-	31	36.9%	42	50.0%	8	9.5%	52.6
Warren*	59	-	-	18	30.5%	27	45.8%	11	18.6%	54.0
Washington	336	41	12.2%	130	38.7%	125	37.2%	40	11.9%	49.6
Wayne*	53	-	-	21	39.6%	23	43.4%	7	13.2%	54.0
Westmoreland	482	37	7.7%	159	33.0%	224	46.5%	62	12.9%	51.7
Wyoming*	32	-	-	15	46.9%	14	43.8%	-	-	51.9
York	742	66	8.9%	308	41.5%	308	41.5%	60	8.1%	49.5

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

- Numbers based on less than 6 events have been removed from the county results; however, they are included in the total Pennsylvania numbers.

**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 2:
PRIMARY SPECIALTY**

Primary Specialty	Board Certified		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania total	24,916	81%	30,928
Adolescent medicine	12	60%	20
Allergy & immunology	124	86%	145
Anesthesiology	1,458	85%	1,711
Cardiovascular disease	1,045	89%	1,180
Critical care medicine	105	79%	133
Dermatology	387	89%	434
Emergency medicine	1,169	76%	1,543
Endocrinology, diabetes & metabolism	233	89%	262
Family medicine	3,467	85%	4,098
Gastroenterology	552	89%	623
General practice	77	31%	248
Geriatric medicine	97	84%	115
Gynecology (only; no obstetrics)	209	85%	245
Hematology	80	82%	98
Hospice & palliative medicine	30	81%	37
Hospitalist	417	75%	555
Infectious disease	233	86%	270
Internal medicine (general)	2,802	78%	3,577
Maternal & fetal medicine	48	77%	62
Medical genetics	12	92%	13
Neonatal-perinatal medicine	149	82%	182
Nephrology	339	90%	375
Neurology	510	84%	610
Neuromusculoskeletal medicine	12	75%	16
Nuclear medicine	37	97%	38

Primary Specialty	Board Certified		Total
	Number	Percent	
Obstetrics & gynecology	788	72%	1,100
Occupational Medicine	47	57%	83
Oncology	443	84%	525
Ophthalmology	607	80%	760
Otolaryngology	332	82%	407
Pathology	550	86%	638
Pediatrics - subspecialties	574	75%	770
Pediatrics - general	1,363	81%	1,684
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	382	81%	474
Preventive medicine	18	72%	25
Psychiatry - adult	628	81%	778
Psychiatry - child & adolescent	241	69%	347
Psychiatry - general	674	74%	916
Pulmonary disease	457	92%	496
Radiation oncology	190	81%	235
Radiology	1,248	85%	1,465
Rheumatology	194	89%	218
Surgery - colon and rectal	73	84%	87
Surgery - general	807	75%	1,075
Surgery - neurological	144	67%	216
Surgery - orthopedic	695	75%	932
Surgery - pediatric	32	76%	42
Surgery - plastic	203	75%	271
Surgery - thoracic & cardiac	175	77%	228
Surgery - vascular	133	86%	155
Urology	313	77%	409

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 3:
PRIMARY CARE SPECIALTIES BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	All Primary Care	Obstetrics & Gynecology	Gynecology (only)	Family Medicine	General Practice	Internal Medicine	Pediatrics
Pennsylvania	10,952	1,100	245	4,098	248	3,577	1,684
Rural counties^	2,248	188	29	1,042	57	665	267
Urban counties^	8,693	911	216	3,050	191	2,909	1,416
Adams*	54	-	0	33	0	13	-
Allegheny	1,516	191	44	380	24	607	270
Armstrong*	41	-	0	17	0	12	7
Beaver	98	13	0	39	-	29	12
Bedford*	28	-	0	18	0	-	-
Berks	341	31	13	159	7	80	51
Blair	110	11	-	49	-	31	15
Bradford*	61	-	-	22	-	24	7
Bucks	491	44	10	204	11	117	105
Butler	108	8	0	43	-	42	14
Cambria	102	-	-	59	7	23	7
Cameron	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
Carbon*	38	-	-	12	-	19	-
Centre	125	13	0	50	-	37	21
Chester	355	49	-	128	7	102	64
Clarion*	23	-	0	14	0	-	-
Clearfield*	51	-	-	21	-	16	9
Clinton*	24	-	0	16	0	6	-
Columbia	46	-	0	21	-	14	6
Crawford*	68	7	-	34	-	14	7
Cumberland	193	19	-	96	-	55	17
Dauphin	310	36	-	97	7	100	65
Delaware	493	47	13	145	15	183	90
Elk	23	-	0	18	0	-	-
Erie	245	18	0	158	-	48	19
Fayette	78	7	-	37	-	20	11
Forest*	-	0	0	-	0	0	0
Franklin*	105	12	-	56	-	24	9
Fulton*	7	0	0	-	-	-	-
Greene*	22	0	0	10	-	8	-
Huntingdon*	27	-	0	17	-	-	-
Indiana*	56	-	0	26	-	15	10
Jefferson*	29	-	-	20	-	-	0

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

APPENDIX 3:

PRIMARY CARE SPECIALTIES BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued

County	All Primary Care	Obstetrics & Gynecology	Gynecology (only)	Family Medicine	General Practice	Internal Medicine	Pediatrics
Juniata	6	0	-	-	0	-	0
Lackawanna	177	17	-	35	-	96	21
Lancaster	374	32	-	246	-	41	47
Lawrence	46	6	0	19	0	15	6
Lebanon	91	8	-	55	-	20	-
Lehigh	418	60	12	157	-	119	62
Luzerne	255	26	-	99	11	87	28
Lycoming	89	8	0	43	-	28	8
McKean*	20	-	0	9	-	-	-
Mercer	97	9	-	45	-	27	9
Mifflin*	32	-	0	16	0	7	-
Monroe	81	6	-	30	-	23	14
Montgomery	797	107	24	263	18	265	120
Montour*	77	12	-	11	0	40	12
Northampton	216	16	8	85	-	78	25
Northumberland	40	-	0	21	-	14	-
Perry*	17	0	0	14	-	0	-
Philadelphia	1,781	151	58	410	46	760	356
Pike*	14	0	0	-	-	9	-
Potter*	9	-	0	-	0	-	-
Schuylkill	89	-	-	36	-	35	12
Snyder*	15	-	0	8	0	-	-
Somerset*	42	-	-	20	-	13	-
Sullivan*	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
Susquehanna*	16	0	0	7	0	9	0
Tioga*	26	-	0	17	-	6	-
Union	35	-	0	14	0	12	-
Venango*	36	-	0	13	0	14	-
Warren*	26	-	0	12	-	-	-
Washington	156	10	-	77	-	43	23
Wayne*	26	-	-	6	0	10	-
Westmoreland	227	13	-	124	-	59	21
Wyoming*	22	0	0	16	0	-	-
York	315	33	-	170	6	63	39

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

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PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 4:
SECONDARY SPECIALTY

Secondary Specialty	Board Certified		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania total	4133	71%	5791
Adolescent medicine	11	58%	19
Allergy & immunology	20	49%	41
Anesthesiology	75	74%	101
Cardiovascular disease	112	65%	173
Critical care medicine	467	81%	575
Dermatology	7	37%	19
Emergency medicine	51	38%	136
Endocrinology, diabetes & metabolism	25	64%	39
Family medicine	115	70%	165
Gastroenterology	25	51%	49
General practice	10	26%	39
Geriatric medicine	372	78%	476
Gynecology (only; no obstetrics)	13	57%	23
Hematology	239	70%	341
Hospice & palliative medicine	74	67%	110
Hospitalist	11	20%	55
Infectious disease	44	64%	69
Internal medicine (general)	1041	90%	1155
Maternal & fetal medicine	26	67%	39
Medical genetics	16	76%	21
Neonatal-perinatal medicine	17	57%	30
Nephrology	37	69%	54
Neurology	38	62%	61
Neuromusculoskeletal medicine	69	81%	85
Nuclear medicine	59	75%	79

Secondary Specialty	Board Certified		Total
	Number	Percent	
Obstetrics & gynecology	21	68%	31
Occupational medicine	14	30%	46
Oncology	76	50%	152
Ophthalmology	4	27%	15
Otolaryngology	7	88%	8
Pathology	74	79%	94
Pediatrics - subspecialties	116	64%	181
Pediatrics -general	172	81%	213
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	26	74%	34
Preventive medicine	19	45%	42
Psychiatry - adult	104	78%	133
Psychiatry - child & adolescent	56	36%	154
Psychiatry - general	99	78%	127
Pulmonary disease	89	73%	122
Radiation oncology	1	33%	3
Radiology	37	63%	59
Rheumatology	24	71%	34
Surgery - colon and rectal	6	38%	16
Surgery - general	135	81%	167
Surgery - neurological	4	67%	6
Surgery - orthopedic	21	57%	37
Surgery - pediatric	8	53%	15
Surgery - plastic	17	49%	35
Surgery - thoracic & cardiac	10	48%	21
Surgery - vascular	15	19%	80
Urology	4	33%	12

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 5:
MEDICAID ACCEPTANCE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	Accept Medicaid		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	26,153	84.6%	30,884
Adams*	101	86.3%	117
Allegheny	4,600	91.5%	5,024
Armstrong*	66	90.4%	73
Beaver	206	94.9%	217
Bedford*	43	95.6%	45
Berks	644	82.1%	782
Blair	247	87.6%	282
Bradford*	174	95.6%	182
Bucks	781	68.9%	1,132
Butler	201	87.0%	231
Cambria	238	92.2%	258
Cameron	-	-	-
Carbon*	62	88.6%	70
Centre	281	89.2%	315
Chester	587	65.1%	901
Clarion*	46	93.9%	49
Clearfield*	148	95.5%	155
Clinton*	40	95.2%	42
Columbia	75	93.8%	80
Crawford*	115	85.8%	134
Cumberland	418	78.0%	535
Dauphin	974	88.6%	1,099
Delaware	884	71.8%	1,231
Elk	47	100.0%	47
Erie	582	90.4%	643
Fayette	143	93.5%	153
Forest*	-	-	-
Franklin*	213	93.8%	227
Fulton*	13	100.0%	13
Greene*	31	83.8%	37
Huntingdon*	42	97.7%	43
Indiana*	103	89.6%	115
Jefferson*	54	98.2%	55
Juniata*	11	100.0%	11

County	Accept Medicaid		Total
	Number	Percent	
Rural counties	4,794	91.9%	5,219
Urban counties	21,359	83.2%	25,665
Lackawanna	365	85.7%	426
Lancaster	761	87.6%	869
Lawrence	94	83.9%	112
Lebanon	201	80.7%	249
Lehigh	1,040	84.0%	1,238
Luzerne	544	85.0%	638
Lycoming	208	92.4%	225
McKean*	43	89.6%	48
Mercer	226	94.2%	240
Mifflin*	66	98.5%	67
Monroe	164	80.0%	205
Montgomery	1,503	63.7%	2,357
Montour*	439	98.4%	446
Northampton	359	73.1%	491
Northumberland	61	95.3%	64
Perry*	19	95.0%	20
Philadelphia	5,850	88.4%	6,609
Pike*	13	59.1%	22
Potter*	23	100.0%	23
Schuylkill	153	90.0%	170
Snyder*	17	89.5%	19
Somerset*	81	97.6%	83
Sullivan*	-	-	-
Susquehanna*	26	100.0%	26
Tioga*	42	97.7%	43
Union	93	90.3%	103
Venango*	83	98.8%	84
Warren*	53	89.8%	59
Washington	315	93.8%	336
Wayne*	46	86.8%	53
Westmoreland	438	90.9%	482
Wyoming*	31	96.9%	32
York	622	83.8%	742

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**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 6:
MEDICAID ACCEPTANCE BY PRIMARY SPECIALTY**

Primary Specialty	Accept Medicaid		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania total	26,169	84.6%	30,903
Adolescent medicine	20	100.0%	20
Allergy & immunology	87	60.0%	145
Anesthesiology	1,657	96.8%	1,711
Cardiovascular disease	1,110	94.1%	1,180
Critical care medicine	128	96.2%	133
Dermatology	169	38.9%	434
Emergency medicine	1,505	97.5%	1,542
Endocrinology, diabetes & metabolism	216	82.4%	262
Family medicine	3,324	81.1%	4,098
Gastroenterology	538	86.4%	623
General practice	153	61.7%	247
Geriatric medicine	99	86.1%	115
Gynecology (only; no obstetrics)	171	69.8%	245
Hematology	94	95.9%	98
Hospice & palliative medicine	34	91.9%	37
Hospitalist	535	96.4%	553
Infectious disease	252	93.3%	270
Internal medicine (general)	2,885	80.7%	3,573
Maternal & fetal medicine	61	98.4%	62
Medical genetics	12	92.3%	13
Neonatal-perinatal medicine	177	97.3%	182
Nephrology	357	95.2%	375
Neurology	482	79.0%	610
Neuromusculoskeletal medicine	11	68.8%	16
Nuclear medicine	37	97.4%	38

Primary Specialty	Accept Medicaid		Total
	Number	Percent	
Obstetrics & gynecology	905	82.3%	1,099
Occupational medicine	10	12.0%	83
Oncology	487	92.8%	524
Ophthalmology	596	78.4%	758
Otolaryngology	318	78.1%	406
Pathology	581	91.1%	635
Pediatrics - subspecialties	757	98.3%	769
Pediatrics - general	1,512	89.8%	1,684
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	393	82.9%	472
Preventive medicine	11	44.0%	25
Psychiatry - adult	479	61.6%	777
Psychiatry - child & adolescent	263	75.8%	347
Psychiatry - general	605	66.0%	916
Pulmonary disease	457	92.1%	496
Radiation oncology	226	96.2%	234
Radiology	1,420	96.9%	1,465
Rheumatology	147	67.4%	218
Surgery - colon and rectal	73	83.9%	87
Surgery - general	974	90.6%	1,075
Surgery - neurological	205	94.9%	216
Surgery - orthopedic	742	79.6%	931
Surgery - pediatric	42	100.0%	42
Surgery - plastic	168	62.0%	271
Surgery - thoracic & cardiac	224	98.2%	227
Surgery - vascular	144	92.9%	155
Urology	316	77.3%	409

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
 PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 7:
MEDICARE ACCEPTANCE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	Accept Medicare		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	27,887	90.2%	30,880
Adams*	109	93.2%	117
Allegheny	4,574	91.0%	5,025
Armstrong*	67	91.8%	72
Beaver	203	93.5%	217
Bedford*	44	97.8%	45
Berks	721	92.0%	782
Blair	255	90.4%	282
Bradford*	176	96.7%	182
Bucks	987	87.1%	1,132
Butler	208	90.0%	231
Cambria	247	95.7%	258
Cameron	-	-	-
Carbon*	67	95.7%	70
Centre	281	89.2%	314
Chester	772	85.7%	901
Clarion*	47	95.9%	49
Clearfield*	147	94.8%	155
Clinton*	41	97.6%	42
Columbia	78	97.5%	80
Crawford*	123	91.8%	133
Cumberland	492	91.8%	536
Dauphin	989	90.0%	1,099
Delaware	1,091	88.6%	1,232
Elk	45	95.7%	47
Erie	600	93.2%	643
Fayette	141	92.2%	153
Forest*	-	-	-
Franklin*	220	96.9%	227
Fulton*	13	100.0%	13
Greene*	35	94.6%	37
Huntingdon*	39	90.7%	43
Indiana*	105	91.3%	115
Jefferson*	55	100.0%	55
Juniata*	11	100.0%	11

County	Accept Medicare		Total
	Number	Percent	
Rural counties	4,878	93.5%	5,216
Urban counties	23,009	89.6%	25,664
Lackawanna	394	92.5%	426
Lancaster	807	92.9%	868
Lawrence	102	91.1%	112
Lebanon	222	89.2%	249
Lehigh	1,155	93.3%	1,238
Luzerne	585	91.4%	637
Lycoming	215	95.6%	225
McKean*	43	89.6%	48
Mercer	229	95.4%	240
Mifflin*	64	95.5%	67
Monroe	187	91.2%	205
Montgomery	2,042	86.6%	2,356
Montour*	416	93.3%	446
Northampton	455	92.7%	491
Northumberland	61	95.3%	64
Perry*	19	95.0%	20
Philadelphia	5,773	87.2%	6,608
Pike*	18	81.8%	22
Potter*	23	100.0%	23
Schuylkill	161	94.7%	170
Snyder*	16	84.2%	19
Somerset*	80	96.4%	83
Sullivan*	-	-	-
Susquehanna*	26	100.0%	26
Tioga*	42	97.7%	43
Union	93	90.3%	103
Venango*	79	94.0%	84
Warren*	54	91.5%	59
Washington	312	92.9%	336
Wayne*	50	94.3%	53
Westmoreland	456	94.6%	482
Wyoming*	30	93.8%	32
York	691	93.1%	742

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**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 8:
MEDICARE ACCEPTANCE BY PRIMARY SPECIALTY**

Primary Specialty	Accept Medicare		Total
	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania total	27,905	90.2%	30,900
Adolescent medicine	14	70.0%	20
Allergy & immunology	131	90.3%	145
Anesthesiology	1,684	98.4%	1,711
Cardiovascular disease	1,168	99.0%	1,179
Critical care medicine	127	95.5%	133
Dermatology	423	97.5%	434
Emergency medicine	1,526	98.9%	1,542
Endocrinology, diabetes & metabolism	254	96.9%	262
Family medicine	3,946	96.3%	4,098
Gastroenterology	620	99.5%	623
General practice	206	83.1%	248
Geriatric medicine	112	97.4%	115
Gynecology (only; no obstetrics)	227	92.7%	245
Hematology	96	98.0%	98
Hospice & palliative medicine	35	94.6%	37
Hospitalist	542	97.7%	553
Infectious disease	262	97.0%	270
Internal medicine (general)	3,420	95.6%	3,573
Maternal & fetal medicine	56	90.3%	62
Medical genetics	12	92.3%	13
Neonatal-perinatal medicine	85	46.7%	182
Nephrology	371	98.9%	375
Neurology	587	96.2%	610
Neuromusculoskeletal medicine	14	87.5%	16
Nuclear medicine	37	97.4%	38

Primary Specialty	Accept Medicare		Total
	Number	Percent	
Obstetrics & gynecology	1,053	95.7%	1,099
Occupational medicine	14	16.9%	83
Oncology	520	99.0%	524
Ophthalmology	748	98.4%	758
Otolaryngology	395	97.1%	406
Pathology	590	92.5%	635
Pediatrics - subspecialties	471	61.2%	768
Pediatrics - general	523	31.1%	1,682
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	447	94.3%	473
Preventive medicine	14	56.0%	25
Psychiatry - adult	609	78.3%	775
Psychiatry - child & adolescent	192	55.3%	347
Psychiatry - general	721	78.7%	916
Pulmonary disease	490	98.8%	496
Radiation oncology	232	98.7%	234
Radiology	1,421	97.0%	1,465
Rheumatology	213	97.7%	218
Surgery - colon and rectal	85	97.7%	87
Surgery - general	1,035	96.3%	1,075
Surgery - neurological	210	97.2%	216
Surgery - orthopedic	901	96.7%	931
Surgery - pediatric	31	73.8%	42
Surgery - plastic	255	94.1%	271
Surgery - thoracic & cardiac	226	99.1%	228
Surgery - vascular	153	98.7%	155
Urology	401	98.0%	409

**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 9:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING MEDICINE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY**

Counties	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	3,133	10.1%	5,257	17.0%	6,609	21.4%	5,293	17.1%	10,560	34.2%	30,852
Rural counties	574	11.0%	1,015	19.4%	1,220	23.4%	871	16.7%	1,527	29.3%	5,207
Urban counties	2,559	10.0%	4,242	16.5%	5,389	21.0%	4,422	17.2%	9,033	35.2%	25,645
Adams*	12	10%	14	12%	28	24%	19	16%	44	38%	117
Allegheny	583	12%	832	17%	1,031	21%	850	17%	1,722	34%	5,018
Armstrong*	7	10%	-	-	18	25%	13	18%	29	40%	72
Beaver	15	7%	44	20%	38	18%	39	18%	79	36%	215
Bedford*	6	13%	13	29%	7	16%	-	-	14	31%	45
Berks	70	9%	139	18%	166	21%	146	19%	261	33%	782
Blair	25	9%	50	18%	59	21%	66	23%	81	29%	281
Bradford*	28	15%	49	27%	46	25%	23	13%	36	20%	182
Bucks	91	8%	158	14%	266	23%	228	20%	388	34%	1,131
Butler	22	10%	31	13%	52	23%	41	18%	85	37%	231
Cambria	33	13%	48	19%	67	26%	41	16%	69	27%	258
Cameron	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	0	0%	-	-	-
Carbon*	-	-	18	26%	16	23%	6	9%	26	37%	70
Centre	33	10%	47	15%	73	23%	49	16%	113	36%	315
Chester	61	7%	140	16%	183	20%	185	21%	331	37%	900
Clarion*	-	-	7	14%	12	24%	9	18%	18	37%	49
Clearfield*	13	8%	30	19%	45	29%	14	9%	53	34%	155
Clinton*	7	17%	10	24%	10	24%	-	-	13	31%	42
Columbia	-	-	16	20%	20	25%	18	23%	23	29%	80
Crawford*	13	10%	28	21%	29	22%	26	19%	37	28%	133
Cumberland	39	7%	101	19%	123	23%	90	17%	182	34%	535
Dauphin	117	11%	195	18%	237	22%	171	16%	378	34%	1,098
Delaware	112	9%	192	16%	268	22%	223	18%	435	35%	1,230
Elk	9	19%	10	21%	11	23%	6	13%	11	23%	47
Erie	59	9%	114	18%	165	26%	96	15%	210	33%	644
Fayette	15	10%	30	20%	31	20%	26	17%	51	33%	153
Forest*	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	0	0%	0	0%	
Franklin*	28	12%	45	20%	53	23%	38	17%	62	27%	226
Fulton*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Greene*	6	16%	6	16%	11	30%	-	-	12	32%	37
Huntingdon*	9	21%	9	21%	7	16%	6	14%	12	28%	43
Indiana*	9	8%	23	20%	39	34%	16	14%	27	23%	114
Jefferson*	-	-	10	18%	17	31%	12	22%	10	18%	54

**PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 9:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING MEDICINE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued**

Counties	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Juniata*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Lackawanna	21	5%	74	17%	98	23%	94	22%	138	32%	425
Lancaster	71	8%	135	16%	178	20%	149	17%	334	38%	867
Lawrence	9	8%	26	23%	27	24%	18	16%	32	29%	112
Lebanon	25	10%	53	21%	61	24%	45	18%	65	26%	249
Lehigh	97	8%	180	15%	257	21%	222	18%	481	39%	1,237
Luzerne	62	10%	116	18%	167	26%	110	17%	184	29%	639
Lycoming	37	16%	50	22%	52	23%	41	18%	44	20%	224
McKean*	6	13%	13	27%	11	23%	6	13%	12	25%	48
Mercer	29	12%	47	20%	46	19%	45	19%	71	30%	238
Mifflin*	7	10%	19	28%	15	22%	13	19%	13	19%	67
Monroe	19	9%	40	20%	51	25%	40	20%	55	27%	205
Montgomery	174	7%	374	16%	522	22%	450	19%	832	35%	2,352
Montour*	60	13%	95	21%	85	19%	71	16%	135	30%	446
Northampton	39	8%	78	16%	99	20%	107	22%	168	34%	491
Northumberland	6	9%	13	20%	17	27%	15	23%	13	20%	64
Perry*	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	35%	-	-	20
Philadelphia	805	12%	1,125	17%	1,233	19%	1,005	15%	2,441	37%	6,609
Pike*	-	-	8	36%	-	-	-	-	6	27%	22
Potter*	6	26%	-	-	6	26%	0	0%	7	30%	23
Schuylkill	14	8%	26	15%	49	29%	35	21%	45	26%	169
Snyder*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	37%	19
Somerset*	6	7%	22	27%	22	27%	11	13%	22	27%	83
Sullivan*	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	0	0%	0	0%	-
Susquehanna*	-	-	-	-	7	27%	-	-	9	35%	26
Tioga*	-	-	15	35%	11	26%	-	-	7	16%	43
Union	12	12%	16	16%	24	23%	19	18%	32	31%	103
Venango*	-	-	20	24%	26	31%	12	14%	21	25%	84
Warren*	7	12%	13	22%	16	27%	9	15%	14	24%	59
Washington	32	10%	61	18%	65	19%	58	17%	119	35%	335
Wayne*	7	13%	12	23%	8	15%	10	19%	15	28%	52
Westmoreland	51	11%	65	13%	121	25%	90	19%	155	32%	482
Wyoming*	-	-	-	-	6	19%	-	-	12	38%	32
York	67	9%	127	17%	176	24%	122	16%	249	34%	741

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

- Numbers based on less than six events have been removed from the county results; however, they are included in the total Pennsylvania numbers.

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 10:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING MEDICINE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY PRIMARY SPECIALTY

Primary Specialty	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	3,136	10%	5,261	17%	6,614	21%	5,295	17%	10,565	34%	30,871
Adolescent medicine	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	55%	20
Allergy & immunology	13	9%	26	18%	29	20%	34	23%	43	30%	145
Anesthesiology	189	11%	285	17%	416	24%	315	18%	504	29%	1,709
Cardiovascular disease	103	9%	191	16%	257	22%	202	17%	422	36%	1,175
Critical care medicine	13	10%	29	22%	19	14%	25	19%	47	35%	133
Dermatology	39	9%	70	16%	88	20%	68	16%	166	38%	431
Emergency medicine	199	13%	262	17%	309	20%	245	16%	528	34%	1,543
Endocrinology, diabetes and metabolism	21	8%	49	19%	56	21%	45	17%	91	35%	262
Family medicine	309	8%	607	15%	882	22%	758	18%	1,536	37%	4,092
Gastroenterology	54	9%	87	14%	147	24%	109	17%	226	36%	623
General practice	35	14%	68	27%	56	23%	35	14%	49	20%	243
Geriatric medicine	11	10%	20	17%	27	23%	14	12%	43	37%	115
Gynecology (only; no obstetrics)	40	16%	64	26%	71	29%	29	12%	40	16%	244
Hematology	10	10%	23	23%	17	17%	13	13%	35	36%	98
Hospice & palliative medicine	0	-	6	16%	8	22%	8	22%	15	41%	37
Hospitalist	72	13%	108	19%	82	15%	72	13%	221	40%	555
Infectious disease	20	7%	34	13%	56	21%	43	16%	117	43%	270
Internal medicine (general)	359	10%	678	19%	791	22%	582	16%	1,162	32%	3,572
Maternal & fetal medicine	6	10%	14	23%	12	19%	9	15%	21	34%	62
Medical genetics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Neonatal-perinatal medicine	15	8%	34	19%	40	22%	30	16%	63	35%	182
Nephrology	20	5%	50	13%	81	22%	70	19%	154	41%	375
Neurology	66	11%	120	20%	116	19%	86	14%	222	36%	610
Neuromusculoskeletal medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	44%	16
Nuclear medicine	-	-	12	32%	7	18%	-	-	10	26%	38

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
 PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 10:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING MEDICINE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued

Primary Specialty	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Obstetrics & gynecology	137	12%	192	17%	243	22%	191	17%	335	30%	1,098
Occupational medicine	9	11%	18	22%	31	37%	15	18%	10	12%	83
Oncology	41	8%	92	18%	98	19%	100	19%	192	37%	523
Ophthalmology	67	9%	119	16%	155	20%	121	16%	293	39%	755
Otolaryngology	49	12%	57	14%	90	22%	69	17%	142	35%	407
Pathology	69	11%	101	16%	139	22%	124	19%	205	32%	638
Pediatric - subspecialties	94	12%	132	17%	144	19%	115	15%	285	37%	770
Pediatrics, general	136	8%	276	16%	334	20%	297	18%	636	38%	1,679
Physical medicine & rehabilitation	45	9%	59	12%	104	22%	94	20%	171	36%	473
Preventive medicine	-	-	-	-	6	24%	-	-	10	40%	25
Psychiatry, adult	65	8%	139	18%	190	24%	138	18%	244	31%	776
Psychiatry, child & adolescent	21	6%	57	16%	71	20%	55	16%	142	41%	346
Psychiatry, general	76	8%	149	16%	219	24%	170	19%	301	33%	915
Pulmonary disease	35	7%	80	16%	109	22%	74	15%	198	40%	496
Radiology	21	9%	43	18%	50	21%	42	18%	78	33%	234
Rheumatology	184	13%	271	18%	320	22%	258	18%	432	29%	1,465
Rheumatology	12	6%	34	16%	50	23%	37	17%	84	39%	217
Surgery, colon & rectal	8	9%	14	16%	15	17%	15	17%	35	40%	87
Surgery, general	165	15%	224	21%	209	19%	177	16%	299	28%	1,074
Surgery, neurological	34	16%	31	14%	45	21%	34	16%	70	32%	214
Surgery, orthopedic	112	12%	146	16%	193	21%	158	17%	322	35%	931
Surgery, pediatric	7	17%	-	-	7	17%	9	21%	14	33%	42
Surgery, plastic	36	13%	43	16%	53	20%	52	19%	86	32%	270
Surgery, thoracic/ cardiac	27	12%	31	14%	40	18%	44	19%	85	37%	227
Surgery, vascular	19	12%	37	24%	28	18%	28	18%	43	28%	155
Urology	65	16%	66	16%	93	23%	69	17%	115	28%	408

- Numbers based on less than six events have been removed from the primary specialty results, although they are included in the total Pennsylvania numbers.

PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

**APPENDIX 11:
COMPARISON OF RESPONSES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS PROVIDING
DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA**

Measure	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Gender					
Male	75%	74%	72%	71%	68%
Female	25%	26%	29%	29%	32%
Race					
White	81%	80%	78%	76%^	77%^
Black	3%	3%	3%	3%^	3%^
Asian	12%	13%	14%	14%^	17%^
Other	4%	4%	5%	4%^	2%^
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%^	0%^
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%	1%^	0%^
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	3%	3%	3%	2%^	3%^
Average age	48.7	49.3	48.9	49.8	49.7
Age					
20-34	8%	8%	12%	11%	11%
35-49	48%	44%	41%	39%	38%
50-64	37%	39%	39%	41%	39%
65+	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%
How long have you practiced medicine in Pa.?					
0-5 years	20%	20%	25%	24%	26%
6-10 years	17%	17%	16%	15%	15%
11-15 years	16%	15%	14%	14%	14%
16+ years	47%	48%	45%	48%	45%
How long do you anticipate practicing medicine?					
0-5 years	10%	11%	9%	25%	27%
6-10 years	19%	19%	19%	23%	21%
11-15 years	19%	19%	20%	19%	17%
16+ years	52%	51%	52%	33%	34%
How long do you anticipate practicing medicine in Pa.??*					
0-5 years	19%	18%	20%	26%	28%
6-10 years	22%	24%	25%	24%	22%
11-15 years	18%	19%	19%	18%	17%
16+ years	42%	39%	37%	32%	33%

* In the 2012 survey, the question is regarding direct patient care.

^ Comparisons should not be made with prior years due to a difference in the way race and ethnicity questions were asked.

Note: Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX 12: 2012 PHYSICIAN SURVEY

HD 012455



**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Health
2012 Survey of Physicians**

License #: _____ ◇

** Required to avoid duplication
* Anonymous & aggregate reporting only*

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SUBMITTED YOUR RENEWAL SURVEY ONLINE DO NOT MAIL THIS SURVEY

The Department of Health, with the support of the Department of State, requests that you complete this survey to assist in understanding and describing the physician workforce. Strict controls are placed upon information when shared for the production of statistical reports and analysis. This information, when released to the public, will be in aggregate form only. To view past physician workforce reports, visit www.health.state.pa.us/workforce. Thank you for your cooperation!

1. Year of Birth 2. Sex Male Female 3. Hispanic or Latino Origin Yes No
4. Race (*check one*) American Indian/Alaska Native Asian Black/African American
 Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander White/Caucasian Other _____
5. State of Residence (*State Abbreviation*) Non-US (*check*) 5a. County of Residence (*Codes on page 3*)
6. In which state did you obtain your DO or MD degree? (*State Abbreviation*) Non-US (*check*)
- 6a. In what year did you obtain this degree?
7. In which state did you complete your medical internship/residency for your primary specialty?
(*State Abbreviation*) Non-US (*check*)
8. In which state were you first licensed as a physician? (*State Abbreviation*) Non-US License (*check*)
- 8a. In what year was this first license issued?
9. Are you currently in a graduate training program? Yes No
10. Enter the code number that best describes your primary specialty:

Note: All surgical specialties are listed alphabetically under surgery

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01=Adolescent Medicine | 18=Internal Medicine - General | 35=Preventive Medicine |
| 02=Allergy & Immunology | 19=Maternal & Fetal Medicine | 36=Psychiatry - General |
| 03=Anesthesiology | 20=Medical Genetics | 37=Psychiatry - Adult |
| 04=Cardiovascular Disease | 21=Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine | 38=Psychiatry - Child & Adolescent |
| 05=Critical Care Medicine | 22=Nephrology | 39=Pulmonary Disease |
| 06=Dermatology | 23=Neurology | 40=Radiation Oncology |
| 07=Emergency Medicine | 24=Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine | 41=Radiology |
| 08=Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism | 25=Nuclear Medicine | 42=Rheumatology |
| 09=Family Medicine | 26=Obstetrics & Gynecology | 43=Surgery - General |
| 10=Gastroenterology | 27=Occupational Medicine | 44=Surgery - Colon and Rectal |
| 11=General Practice | 28=Oncology | 45=Surgery - Neurological |
| 12=Geriatric Medicine | 29=Ophthalmology | 46=Surgery - Orthopedic |
| 13=Gynecology Only | 30>Otolaryngology | 47=Surgery - Pediatric |
| 14=Hematology | 31=Pathology | 48=Surgery - Plastic |
| 15=Hospice & Palliative Medicine | 32=Pediatrics - General | 49=Surgery - Thoracic & Cardiac |
| 16=Hospitalist | 33=Pediatrics - Subspecialties | 50=Surgery - Vascular |
| 17=Infectious Diseases | 34=Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 51=Urology |

- 10a. Did you complete an accredited residency program or fellowship in your primary specialty? Yes No
- 10b. Are you ABMS or AOA certified in your primary specialty? Yes No
- 10c. Are you actively practicing your primary specialty? Yes No >> *if 'No', skip to question 11*
- 10d. In which state are you primarily practicing your primary specialty? (*State Abbreviation*) Non-US (*check*)
- 10e. In which county are you primarily practicing your primary specialty? (*Codes on page 3*)
If you do not practice in Pennsylvania, select 00 for not in Pennsylvania.
- List any other counties in which you practice your primary specialty. (*Codes on page 3*)
- 10f. 10g.

APPENDIX 12: 2012 PHYSICIAN SURVEY, Continued

License #: _____ 

11. Do you have a secondary specialty? Yes No >> if 'No', skip to question 12
- 11a. Enter the code number from the list in question 10 that best describes your secondary specialty:
- 11b. Did you complete an accredited residency program or fellowship in your secondary specialty? Yes No
- 11c. Are you ABMS or AOA certified in your secondary specialty? Yes No
- 11d. Are you actively practicing your secondary specialty? Yes No >> if 'No', skip to question 12
- 11e. In which state are you primarily practicing your secondary specialty? (State Abbreviation) Non-US (check)
- 11f. In which county are you primarily practicing your secondary specialty? (Codes on page 3)
If you do not practice in Pennsylvania, select 00 for not in Pennsylvania.
- List any other counties in which you practice your secondary specialty. (Codes on page 3) 11g. 11h.
12. In the past 12 months, did you volunteer your services as a physician in Pennsylvania? Yes No
13. In the past 12 months, did you provide direct patient care in a safety net facility in Pennsylvania, including volunteer hours?
Note: for the purposes of this survey, a safety net provider includes the following: free health clinic, Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), Federally Qualified Health Center Look Alike (FQHC-LA) or Certified Rural Health Clinic (RHC).
 Yes No
14. Have you ever delivered babies as part of your practice? Yes No >> if 'No', skip to question 15
- 14a. Do you currently deliver babies as part of your practice? Yes No
- 14b. In the past 24 months, did you stop delivering babies as part of your practice? Yes No
15. What is your current employment status? (select the best fitting category)
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed in health care (direct, indirect) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, disabled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed, not in health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, not seeking work in health care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, seeking work in health care |

If employed in health care continue to question 16.

If employed, not in health care, unemployed or retired, you have finished the survey. Thank you!!

16. Are you employed by or do you own a medical practice? Employed by Full/Part Owner Neither
 >> if 'Neither', skip to question 17
- 16a. Does this practice include Physician Assistants? Yes No
- 16b. Does this practice include Nurse Practitioners? Yes No
17. Which practice setting best describes where you work the most hours each week? (check one)
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulatory Surgical Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Outpatient | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Single Specialty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical School | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Solo Practice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home or Extended Care Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health – Federal/State/Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Federal/State | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Free/No Charge | <input type="checkbox"/> Research Laboratory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Inpatient | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Multi Specialty | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
18. Are you currently providing clinical or direct patient care on a regular basis? Yes No >> if 'Yes', skip to question 19
- 18a. How many years has it been since you provided clinical or direct patient care?
 Less than 2 years 2 to less than 5 years 5 to less than 10 years 10+ Years
19. Indicate the number of hours you spent in Pennsylvania during the average week in the past 12 months on each activity below:
Note: For purposes of this survey, direct patient care includes the amount of time a physician spends directly with patients in a medical setting; including time spent on patient record keeping and patient specific office work. This would also include 'on call' hours if the physician is required to remain in a medical facility.
- 19a. Administration 19b. Research
- 19c. Teaching/Education 19d. Clinical or direct patient care

If you responded with zero hours of 'clinical or direct patient care', you have finished the survey. Thank you!!

20. Do you accept Medicaid patients? Yes No 20a. Are you accepting new Medicaid patients? Yes No
21. Do you accept Medicare patients? Yes No 21a. Are you accepting new Medicare patients? Yes No

APPENDIX 12: 2012 PHYSICIAN SURVEY, Continued

License #: _____ 

22. In the past 6 months, did you personally provide language interpretive services to patients? (languages other than English)
 Yes No >>If 'No', skip to question 23
- 22a. In which languages did you personally provide language interpretive service to patients? (check all that apply)
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Urdu | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

The following seven questions ask about your use of information technology (IT) in your practice in the past 6 months.

23. Did you use IT to obtain information about treatment alternatives or recommended guidelines? Yes No
24. Did you use IT to generate reminders for you about preventive services? Yes No
25. Did you use IT to access medical records, patient notes, medication lists or problem lists? Yes No
26. Did you use IT to exchange clinical data and/or images with other practitioners? Yes No
27. Did you use IT to exchange clinical data and/or images with hospitals and/or laboratories? Yes No
28. Did you use IT to send patient prescriptions to pharmacies? Yes No
29. Did you use IT to communicate directly with patients? (e.g., email or secure messaging) Yes No
30. In the past 12 months, how satisfied were you with your medical career?
 Very Satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied
31. Overall, how satisfied are you with your medical career?
 Very Satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied
32. What is the greatest source of your professional satisfaction? (check one)
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decision making autonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – salary/income | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – other, including insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual challenge | <input type="checkbox"/> Patient relationships | <input type="checkbox"/> Practice environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Staff relationships | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |
33. What is the greatest source of your professional dissatisfaction? (check one)
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of leisure time | <input type="checkbox"/> Decision making autonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – salary/income |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – other, including insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Patient relationships | <input type="checkbox"/> Practice environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Staff relationships | <input type="checkbox"/> Time spent with patients | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
34. How long have you practiced medicine in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
35. How much longer do you anticipate practicing medicine in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
36. How much longer do you anticipate practicing direct patient care in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
37. If you plan to leave direct patient care in Pennsylvania in less than 6 years, indicate your primary reason below (check one).
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change careers | <input type="checkbox"/> Complete further training | <input type="checkbox"/> Family reasons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – salary/income | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons – other, including insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical demands |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Practice demands | <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stress/burnout | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

Thank you!

If you are interested in learning more about emergency disaster response effort volunteer opportunities in Pennsylvania, please access www.serv.pa.gov for more information.

Pennsylvania County Codes							
01=Adams	11=Cambria	21=Cumberland	31=Huntingdon	41=Lycoming	51=Philadelphia	61=Venango	
02=Allegheny	12=Cameron	22=Dauphin	32=Indiana	42=McKean	52=Pike	62=Warren	
03=Armstrong	13=Carbon	23=Delaware	33=Jefferson	43=Mercer	53=Potter	63=Washington	
04=Beaver	14=Centre	24=Elk	34=Juniata	44=Millin	54=Schuylkill	64=Wayne	
05=Bedford	15=Chester	25=Eric	35=Lackawanna	45=Monroe	55=Snyder	65=Westmoreland	
06=Berks	16=Clarion	26=Fayette	36=Lancaster	46=Montgomery	56=Somerset	66=Wyoming	
07=Blair	17=Clearfield	27=Forest	37=Lawrence	47=Montour	57=Sullivan	67=York	
08=Bradford	18=Clinton	28=Franklin	38=Lebanon	48=Northampton	58=Susquehanna		
09=Bucks	19=Columbia	29=Fulton	39=Lehigh	49=Northumberland	59=Tioga	00=Not in PA	
10=Butler	20=Crawford	30=Greene	40=Luzerne	50=Perry	60=Union		

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
 PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 13:
AGE AND AVERAGE AGE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	Total	18-34		35-49		50-64		65+		Average Age
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	4,996	2,517	50.4%	1,666	33.3%	765	15.3%	47	0.9%	37.4
Rural counties^	1,362	670	49.2%	482	35.4%	196	14.4%	14	1.0%	37.1
Urban counties^	3,626	1,841	50.8%	1,182	32.6%	569	15.7%	33	0.9%	37.4
Adams*	19	11	57.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.7
Allegheny	753	448	59.5%	209	27.8%	92	12.2%	-	-	35.5
Armstrong*	19	8	42.1%	8	42.1%	-	-	-	-	38.3
Beaver	49	22	44.9%	17	34.7%	10	20.4%	0	-	39.3
Bedford*	15	10	66.7%	-	-	-	-	0	-	32.7
Berks	140	63	45.0%	61	43.6%	16	11.4%	0	-	37.5
Blair	117	63	53.8%	35	29.9%	18	15.4%	-	-	36.8
Bradford*	30	15	50.0%	11	36.7%	-	-	-	-	37.6
Bucks	133	46	34.6%	60	45.1%	25	18.8%	-	-	40.2
Butler	66	36	54.5%	18	27.3%	11	16.7%	-	-	37.2
Cambria	102	53	52.0%	34	33.3%	15	14.7%	0	-	35.5
Cameron	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	31.0
Carbon*	11	6	54.5%	-	-	-	-	0	-	34.1
Centre	82	38	46.3%	33	40.2%	11	13.4%	0	-	37.4
Chester	149	59	39.6%	59	39.6%	28	18.8%	-	-	39.5
Clarion*	15	8	53.3%	-	-	-	-	0	-	36.0
Clearfield*	56	32	57.1%	16	28.6%	8	14.3%	0	-	35.6
Clinton*	22	11	50.0%	-	-	8	36.4%	0	-	41.9
Columbia	16	9	56.3%	-	-	-	-	0	-	36.9
Crawford*	30	14	46.7%	13	43.3%	-	-	0	-	35.1
Cumberland	80	33	41.3%	29	36.3%	15	18.8%	-	-	39.3
Dauphin	162	75	46.3%	54	33.3%	31	19.1%	-	-	38.3
Delaware	140	60	42.9%	42	30.0%	35	25.0%	-	-	40.6
Elk	13	8	61.5%	-	-	-	-	0	-	32.2
Erie	134	83	61.9%	33	24.6%	16	11.9%	-	-	34.9
Fayette	36	18	50.0%	14	38.9%	-	-	0	-	36.9
Forest*	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	53.3
Franklin*	43	20	46.5%	15	34.9%	6	14.0%	-	-	38.7
Fulton*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	31.8
Greene*	11	6	54.5%	-	-	0	-	0	-	35.2
Huntingdon*	12	9	75.0%	-	-	0	-	0	-	29.3
Indiana*	15	8	53.3%	6	40.0%	-	-	0	-	33.4
Jefferson*	11	-	-	6	54.5%	0	-	0	-	36.2
Juniata*	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.9

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

APPENDIX 13:

AGE AND AVERAGE AGE BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued

County	Total	20-34		35-49		50-64		65+		Average Age
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Lackawanna	93	46	49.5%	34	36.6%	13	14.0%	0	-	36.6
Lancaster	119	68	57.1%	31	26.1%	19	16.0%	-	-	36.4
Lawrence	15	8	53.3%	-	-	-	-	0	-	36.9
Lebanon	52	11	21.2%	21	40.4%	20	38.5%	0	-	44.5
Lehigh	291	173	59.5%	87	29.9%	28	9.6%	-	-	35.4
Luzerne	170	68	40.0%	65	38.2%	37	21.8%	0	-	39.6
Lycoming	60	18	30.0%	28	46.7%	14	23.3%	0	-	40.9
McKean*	13	7	53.8%	-	-	-	-	0	-	37.9
Mercer	39	24	61.5%	10	25.6%	-	-	0	-	35.9
Mifflin*	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	37.0
Monroe	48	15	31.3%	21	43.8%	12	25.0%	0	-	41.0
Montgomery	272	124	45.6%	95	34.9%	50	18.4%	-	-	38.9
Montour*	136	64	47.1%	53	39.0%	16	11.8%	-	-	37.1
Northampton	105	59	56.2%	35	33.3%	11	10.5%	0	-	35.5
Northumberland	21	9	42.9%	10	47.6%	-	-	0	-	36.0
Perry*	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	53.0
Philadelphia	536	269	50.2%	165	30.8%	95	17.7%	7	1.3%	38.5
Pike*	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	39.5
Potter*	18	11	61.1%	-	-	-	-	0	-	35.6
Schuylkill	51	24	47.1%	18	35.3%	9	17.6%	0	-	36.6
Snyder*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	40.3
Somerset*	22	11	50.0%	9	40.9%	-	-	0	-	35.5
Sullivan*	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	34.0
Susquehanna*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	43.5
Tioga*	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.5
Union	37	13	35.1%	14	37.8%	9	24.3%	-	-	41.9
Venango*	27	15	55.6%	10	37.0%	-	-	0	-	36.0
Warren*	16	9	56.3%	-	-	-	-	0	-	34.5
Washington	35	20	57.1%	13	37.1%	-	-	0	-	34.0
Wayne*	16	10	62.5%	-	-	-	-	0	-	34.1
Westmoreland	119	70	58.8%	38	31.9%	10	8.4%	-	-	35.3
Wyoming*	16	-	-	10	62.5%	-	-	0	-	41.2
York	129	64	49.6%	47	36.4%	18	14.0%	0	-	36.4

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

- Numbers based on less than six events have been removed from the county results; however, they are included in the total Pennsylvania numbers.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

APPENDIX 14:
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

County	Census County Population 2010	Total	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Pennsylvania	12,717,722	4,996	100%	39.3
Adams*	101,443	19	< 1%	18.7
Allegheny	1,224,833	753	15%	61.5
Armstrong*	68,894	19	< 1%	27.6
Beaver	170,701	49	1%	28.7
Bedford*	49,751	15	< 1%	30.2
Berks	412,478	140	3%	33.9
Blair	127,030	117	2%	92.1
Bradford*	62,613	30	1%	47.9
Bucks	625,618	133	3%	21.3
Butler	184,037	66	1%	35.9
Cambria	144,601	102	2%	70.5
Cameron	5,074	-	< 1%	39.4
Carbon*	65,224	11	< 1%	16.9
Centre	154,526	82	70%	53.1
Chester	500,438	149	3%	29.8
Clarion*	39,951	15	< 1%	37.5
Clearfield*	81,696	56	1%	68.5
Clinton*	38,979	22	< 1%	56.4
Columbia	67,565	16	< 1%	23.7
Crawford*	88,941	30	1%	33.7
Cumberland	236,751	80	2%	33.8
Dauphin	268,322	162	3%	60.4
Delaware	559,488	140	3%	25.0
Elk	31,868	13	< 1%	40.8
Erie	281,038	134	3%	47.7
Fayette	136,498	36	1%	26.4
Forest*	7,693	-	-	-
Franklin*	149,850	43	1%	28.7
Fulton*	14,860	-	-	-
Greene*	38,821	11	< 1%	28.3
Huntingdon*	46,062	12	< 1%	26.1
Indiana*	89,525	15	< 1%	16.8
Jefferson*	45,223	11	< 1%	24.3
Juniata*	24,597	7	< 1%	28.5

County	Census County Population 2010	Total	Percent	Rate per 100,000
Rural counties^	3,470,961	1,362	27%	39.2
Urban counties^	9,246,761	3,626	73%	39.2
Lackawanna	214,423	93	2%	43.4
Lancaster	520,316	119	2%	22.9
Lawrence	90,975	15	< 1%	16.5
Lebanon	133,726	52	1%	38.9
Lehigh	350,211	291	6%	83.1
Luzerne	320,863	170	3%	53.0
Lycoming	116,177	60	1%	51.6
McKean*	43,386	13	< 1%	30.0
Mercer	116,691	39	1%	33.4
Mifflin*	46,685	9	< 1%	19.3
Monroe	170,048	48	1%	28.2
Montgomery	800,482	272	5%	34.0
Montour*	18,306	136	3%	742.9
Northampton	298,188	105	2%	35.2
Northumberland	94,394	21	< 1%	22.2
Perry*	46,008	-	-	-
Philadelphia	1,528,074	536	11%	35.1
Pike*	57,319	6	< 1%	10.5
Potter*	17,478	18	< 1%	103.0
Schuylkill	148,253	51	1%	34.4
Snyder*	39,841	-	-	-
Somerset*	77,690	22	< 1%	28.3
Sullivan*	6,431	-	-	-
Susquehanna*	43,301	-	-	-
Tioga*	42,031	10	< 1%	23.8
Union	44,816	37	1%	82.6
Venango*	54,934	27	1%	49.1
Warren*	41,766	16	< 1%	38.3
Washington	207,903	35	1%	16.8
Wayne*	52,794	16	< 1%	30.3
Westmoreland	365,085	119	2%	32.6
Wyoming*	28,412	16	< 1%	56.3
York	435,726	129	3%	29.6

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

- Numbers based on less than six events have been removed from the county results, although they are included in the total Pennsylvania numbers.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

APPENDIX 15:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY

Counties	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Pennsylvania	259	5.2%	407	8.1%	598	12.0%	656	13.1%	3,074	61.5%	4,996
Rural counties	73	5.4%	110	8.1%	132	9.7%	171	12.6%	875	64.2%	1,362
Urban counties	186	5.1%	297	8.2%	464	12.8%	483	13.3%	2,195	60.5%	3,626
Adams*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	58%	19
Allegheny	36	5%	39	5%	98	13%	98	13%	482	64%	753
Armstrong*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	68%	19
Beaver	0	-	-	-	-	-	8	16%	31	63%	49
Bedford*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	80%	15
Berks	7	5%	11	8%	9	6%	16	11%	97	69%	140
Blair	-	-	8	7%	10	9%	15	13%	78	67%	117
Bradford*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	70%	30
Bucks	8	6%	-	-	19	14%	21	16%	80	60%	133
Butler	-	-	6	9%	7	11%	11	17%	40	61%	66
Cambria	-	-	-	-	11	11%	17	17%	69	68%	102
Cameron	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Carbon*	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	9	82%	11
Centre	-	-	7	9%	6	7%	8	10%	59	72%	82
Chester	-	-	23	15%	19	13%	25	17%	77	52%	149
Clarion*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	73%	15
Clearfield*	0	-	-	-	8	14%	-	-	43	77%	56
Clinton*	-	-	6	27%	-	-	-	-	10	45%	22
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	63%	16
Crawford*	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20%	18	60%	30
Cumberland	-	-	6	8%	14	18%	7	9%	52	65%	80
Dauphin	8	5%	10	6%	24	15%	29	18%	90	56%	162
Delaware	9	6%	13	9%	16	11%	22	16%	80	57%	140
Elk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	62%	13
Erie	10	7%	8	6%	12	9%	11	8%	93	69%	134
Fayette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	75%	36
Forest*	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-
Franklin*	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16%	24	56%	43
Fulton*	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greene*	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	9	82%	11
Huntingdon*	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	9	75%	12
Indiana*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	80%	15
Jefferson*	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	10	91%	11

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

APPENDIX 15:
YEARS ANTICIPATE PRACTICING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTY OF PRIMARY SPECIALTY, Continued

Counties	Less than 3 years		3 to less than 6 years		6 to less than 11 years		11 to less than 16 years		16+ Years		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Juniata*	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lackawanna	-	-	6	6%	8	9%	9	10%	68	73%	93
Lancaster	-	-	14	12%	16	13%	12	10%	72	61%	119
Lawrence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	67%	15
Lebanon	-	-	8	15%	12	23%	9	17%	21	40%	52
Lehigh	8	3%	22	8%	29	10%	34	12%	198	68%	291
Luzerne	-	-	12	7%	25	15%	24	14%	104	61%	170
Lycoming	6	10%	-	-	-	-	13	22%	31	52%	60
McKean*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	54%	13
Mercer	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	30	77%	39
Mifflin*	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	67%	9
Monroe	8	17%	-	-	8	17%	-	-	25	52%	48
Montgomery	19	7%	20	7%	41	15%	36	13%	156	57%	272
Montour*	11	8%	18	13%	12	9%	18	13%	77	57%	136
Northampton	-	-	7	7%	10	10%	10	10%	74	70%	105
Northumberland	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	15	71%	21
Perry*	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	49	9%	70	13%	78	15%	84	16%	255	48%	536
Pike*	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	6
Potter*	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	14	78%	18
Schuylkill	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	22%	32	63%	51
Snyder*	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Somerset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	68%	22
Sullivan*	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
Susquehanna*	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tioga*	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	7	70%	10
Union	-	-	6	16%	-	-	-	-	22	59%	37
Venango*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	78%	27
Warren*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	50%	16
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23%	20	57%	35
Wayne*	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	12	75%	16
Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	12	10%	13	11%	86	72%	119
Wyoming*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	38%	16
York	-	-	14	11%	17	13%	15	12%	79	61%	129

* Rural counties were identified using the Center for Rural Pennsylvania's definition.

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH CARE
PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA
APPENDIX 16:
**COMPARISON OF RESPONSES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SURVEY OF
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA**

Measure	2006	2008	2010	2012
Gender				
Male	32%	31%	29%	27%
Female	68%	69%	71%	73%
Race				
White	93%	93%	92%^	94%
Black	3%	3%	3%^	2%
Asian	2%	2%	2%^	3%
Other	2%	2%	1%^	1%
Native Hawaiian	0%	0%	<1 %^	<1 %
American Indian	<1 %	0%	<1 %^	<1 %
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	2%	2%	1%^	2%
Average age				
	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.4
Age				
20-34	49%	51%	50%	50%
35-49	35%	33%	33%	33%
50-64	16%	17%	17%	15%
65+	<1 %	<1 %	<1 %	1%
How long have you practiced as a PA in Pa.?				
0-5 years	49%	45%	43%	45%
6-10 years	23%	26%	26%	24%
11- 15 years	9%	11%	14%	16%
16+ years	19%	18%	17%	16%
How long do you anticipate practicing as a PA?*				
0-5 years	3%	3%	6%	N/A
6-10 years	8%	9%	10%	N/A
11- 15 years	11%	13%	13%	N/A
16+ years	78%	76%	71%	N/A
How long do you anticipate practicing as a PA in Pa.?**				
0-5 years	8%	8%	N/A	12%
6-10 years	14%	15%	N/A	11%
11- 15 years	14%	14%	N/A	14%
16+ years	64%	62%	N/A	62%
How long do you anticipate practicing DPC as a PA in Pa.?#				
0-5 years	N/A	N/A	11%	13%
6-10 years	N/A	N/A	14%	12%
11- 15 years	N/A	N/A	14%	13%
16+ years	N/A	N/A	62%	62%

* Option was not available in the 2012 survey.

** Option was not available in the 2010 survey.

Option was not available in the 2006 and 2008 surveys.

^ Comparisons should not be made with prior years due to differences in the way race and ethnic questions were asked.

Note: Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX 17: 2012 PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT SURVEY

HD01246S



**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Health
2012 Survey of Physician Assistants**

License #: _____

* Required to avoid duplication
* Anonymous & aggregate reporting only

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SUBMITTED YOUR RENEWAL SURVEY ONLINE DO NOT MAIL THIS SURVEY

The Department of Health, with the support of the Department of State, requests that you complete this survey to assist in understanding and describing the physician assistant workforce. Strict controls are placed upon information when shared for the production of statistical reports and analysis. This information, when released to the public, will be in aggregate form only. To view past physician assistant workforce reports, visit www.health.state.pa.us/workforce. Thank you for your cooperation!

1. Year of Birth 2. Sex Male Female 3. Hispanic or Latino Origin Yes No
4. Race (check one) American Indian/Alaska Native Asian Black/African American
 Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander White/Caucasian Other _____
5. State of Residence (State Abbreviation) Non-US (check) 5a. County of Residence (Codes on page 3)
6. Highest physician assistant degree attained? (check one)
 Certificate/diploma/associate Bachelor Master Doctorate (DScPAS)
- 6a. In which state did you obtain this degree? (State Abbreviation) Non-US (check)
- 6b. In what year did you obtain this degree?
7. In which state did you complete the majority of your clinical rotations? (State Abbreviation) Non-US (check)
8. In which state were you first licensed as a physician assistant? (State Abbreviation) Non-US License (check)
- 8a. In what year was your first physician assistant license issued?
9. Enter the code number that best describes the primary specialty area in which you are currently practicing:

If you are not currently practicing, select 52 for not currently practicing >> if '52', skip to question 12

Note: All surgical specialties are listed alphabetically under surgery

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01=Adolescent Medicine | 18=Internal Medicine - General | 35=Preventive Medicine |
| 02=Allergy & Immunology | 19=Maternal & Fetal Medicine | 36=Psychiatry - General |
| 03=Anesthesiology | 20=Medical Genetics | 37=Psychiatry - Adult |
| 04=Cardiovascular Disease | 21=Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine | 38=Psychiatry - Child & Adolescent |
| 05=Critical Care Medicine | 22=Nephrology | 39=Pulmonary Disease |
| 06=Dermatology | 23=Neurology | 40=Radiation Oncology |
| 07=Emergency Medicine | 24=Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine | 41=Radiology |
| 08=Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism | 25=Nuclear Medicine | 42=Rheumatology |
| 09=Family Medicine | 26=Obstetrics & Gynecology | 43=Surgery - General |
| 10=Gastroenterology | 27=Occupational Medicine | 44=Surgery - Colon and Rectal |
| 11=General Practice | 28=Oncology | 45=Surgery - Neurological |
| 12=Geriatric Medicine | 29=Ophthalmology | 46=Surgery - Orthopedic |
| 13=Gynecology Only | 30>Otolaryngology | 47=Surgery - Pediatric |
| 14=Hematology | 31=Pathology | 48=Surgery - Plastic |
| 15=Hospice & Palliative Medicine | 32=Pediatrics - General | 49=Surgery - Thoracic & Cardiac |
| 16=Hospitalist | 33=Pediatrics - Subspecialties | 50=Surgery - Vascular |
| 17=Infectious Diseases | 34=Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 51=Urology |
| | | 52=Not currently practicing |

- 9a. Did you complete or are you currently completing a post-graduate physician assistant residency program in your primary specialty area? Yes No
- 9b. In which state are you primarily practicing your primary specialty area? (State Abbreviation) Non-US (check)
- 9c. In which county are you primarily practicing your primary specialty area? (Codes on page 3)
- If you do not practice in Pennsylvania, select 00 for not in Pennsylvania.*
- List any other counties in which you practice your primary specialty area. (Codes on page 3)
- 9d. 9e.

APPENDIX 17: 2012 PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT SURVEY, Continued

License #: _____ 

10. In the past 12 months, did you volunteer your services as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania? Yes No
11. In the past 12 months, did you provide direct patient care in a safety net facility in Pennsylvania, including volunteer hours?
Note: for the purposes of this survey, a safety net provider includes the following: free health clinic, Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), Federally Qualified Health Center Look Alike (FQHC-LA) or Certified Rural Health Clinic (RHC).
 Yes No
12. What is your current employment status? (select the best fitting category)
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed in health care (direct, indirect) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, disabled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed not in health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, not seeking work in health care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed, seeking work in health care |

*If employed in health care continue to question 13.
 If employed, not in health care, unemployed or retired, you have finished the survey. Thank you!!*

13. Which practice setting best describes where you work the most hours each week? (check one)
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulatory Surgical Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Outpatient | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Single Specialty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical School | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Solo Practice |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home or Extended Care Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health – Federal/State/Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Federal/State | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Free/No Charge | <input type="checkbox"/> Research Laboratory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital – Inpatient | <input type="checkbox"/> Office/Clinic – Multi Specialty | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
14. Are you currently providing clinical or direct patient care on a regular basis? Yes No >> if 'Yes', skip to question 15
- 14a. How many years has it been since your provided clinical or direct patient care?
 Less than 2 years 2 to less than 5 years 5 to less than 10 years 10+ Years

15. Indicate number of hours you spent in Pennsylvania during the average week in the past 12 months on each activity below:
Note: For purposes of this survey, direct patient care includes the amount of time a physician assistant spends directly with patients in a medical setting; including time spent on patient record keeping and patient specific office work. This would also include 'on call' hours if the physician assistant is required to remain in a medical facility.
- | | |
|---|--|
| 15a. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Administration | 15b. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Research |
| 15c. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching/Education | 15d. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical or direct patient care |

If you responded with zero hours of 'clinical or direct patient care', you have finished the survey. Thank you!!

16. What type of physician primarily supervises you? MD DO
17. In the past 6 months, did you personally provide language interpretive services to patients? (languages other than English)
 Yes No >>If 'No', skip to question 18
- 17a. In which languages did you personally provide language interpretive service to patients? (check all that apply)
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> Urdu | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

The following seven questions ask about your use of information technology (IT) in your practice in the past 6 months.

18. Did you use IT to obtain information about treatment alternatives or recommended guidelines? Yes No
19. Did you use IT to generate reminders for you about preventive services? Yes No
20. Did you use IT to access medical records, patient notes, medication lists or problem lists? Yes No
21. Did you use IT to exchange clinical data and/or images with other practitioners? Yes No
22. Did you use IT to exchange clinical data and/or images with hospitals and/or laboratories? Yes No
23. Did you use IT to send patient prescriptions to pharmacies? Yes No
24. Did you use IT to communicate directly with patients? (e.g., email or secure messaging) Yes No

APPENDIX 17: 2012 PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT SURVEY, Continued

License #: _____ 

25. In the past 12 months, how satisfied were you with your medical career?
 Very Satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied
26. Overall, how satisfied are you with your medical career?
 Very Satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied
27. What is the greatest source of your professional satisfaction? (*check one*)
 Decision making autonomy Financial reasons – salary/income Financial reasons – other, including insurance
 Intellectual challenge Patient relationships Staff relationships
 Practice environment Other: _____
28. What is the greatest source of your professional dissatisfaction? (*check one*)
 Availability of leisure time Decision making autonomy Financial reasons – salary/income
 Financial reasons – other, including insurance Patient relationships Practice environment
 Staff relationships Time spent with patients Other: _____
29. How long have you practiced as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
30. How much longer do you anticipate practicing as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
31. How much longer do you anticipate practicing direct patient care as a physician assistant in Pennsylvania?
 Less than 3 years 3 to less than 6 years 6 to less than 11 years 11 to less than 16 years 16+ years
32. If you plan to leave direct patient care in Pennsylvania in less than 6 years, indicate your primary reason below (*check one*).
 Change careers Complete further training Family reasons
 Financial reasons – salary/income Financial reasons – other, including insurance Physical demands
 Practice demands Retirement Relocation
 Stress/burnout Other: _____

Thank you!

If you are interested in learning more about emergency disaster response effort volunteer opportunities in Pennsylvania, please access www.serv.pa.gov for more information.

Pennsylvania County Codes						
01=Adams	11=Cambria	21=Cumberland	31=Huntingdon	41=Lycoming	51=Philadelphia	61=Venango
02=Allegheny	12=Cameron	22=Dauphin	32=Indiana	42=McKean	52=Pike	62=Warren
03=Armstrong	13=Carbon	23=Delaware	33=Jefferson	43=Mercer	53=Potter	63=Washington
04=Beaver	14=Centre	24=Elk	34=Juniata	44=Mifflin	54=Schuylkill	64=Wayne
05=Bedford	15=Chester	25=Erie	35=Lackawanna	45=Monroe	55=Snyder	65=Westmoreland
06=Berks	16=Clarion	26=Fayette	36=Lancaster	46=Montgomery	56=Somerset	66=Wyoming
07=Blair	17=Clearfield	27=Forest	37=Lawrence	47=Montour	57=Sullivan	67=York
08=Bradford	18=Clinton	28=Franklin	38=Lebanon	48=Northampton	58=Susquehanna	
09=Bucks	19=Columbia	29=Fulton	39=Letchigh	49=Northumberland	59=Tioga	00=Not in PA
10=Butler	20=Crawford	30=Greene	40=Luzerne	50=Perry	60=Union	

Sources

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² Chen, Pauline W., M.D., *When the Patient Gets Lost in Translation* (April 23, 2009) New York Times, on the internet at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/23/health/23chen.html> (last accessed December 20, 2013).

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[https://members.aamc.org/eweb/upload/State%20Physician%20Workforce%20Data%20Book%202013%20\(PDF\).pdf](https://members.aamc.org/eweb/upload/State%20Physician%20Workforce%20Data%20Book%202013%20(PDF).pdf) (last accessed January 28, 2014).

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[https://members.aamc.org/eweb/upload/State%20Physician%20Workforce%20Data%20Book%202013%20\(PDF\).pdf](https://members.aamc.org/eweb/upload/State%20Physician%20Workforce%20Data%20Book%202013%20(PDF).pdf) (last accessed January 28, 2014).

⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, `Physicians and Surgeons, on the Internet at

<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physicians-and-surgeons.htm> (visited January 30, 2014).

⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, `Physicians and Surgeons, on the Internet at

<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physicians-and-surgeons.htm> (visited January 30, 2014).

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⁸ American Association of Surgical Physician Assistants, *The Surgical PA*, on the internet at <http://www.aaspa.com/page.asp?tid=95&name=The-Surgical-PA&navid=32> (last accessed February 12, 2014).

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, *Health Insurance Coverage Status*, on the internet at

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S2702&prodType=table (last accessed January 30, 2014).

Questions, comments or requests for additional information should be directed to:

Pennsylvania Department of Health

Bureau of Health Planning
Division of Plan Development
Room 1033, Health and Welfare Building
625 Forster St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Telephone: 717-772-5298

Email: ra-ship@pa.gov

Acknowledgements

Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

Center for Workforce Information & Analysis
651 Boas St., Room 220
Harrisburg, PA 17121

Telephone: 717-787-6466

Pennsylvania Department of State

Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs
2601 North Third St.
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Telephone: 717-783-7192