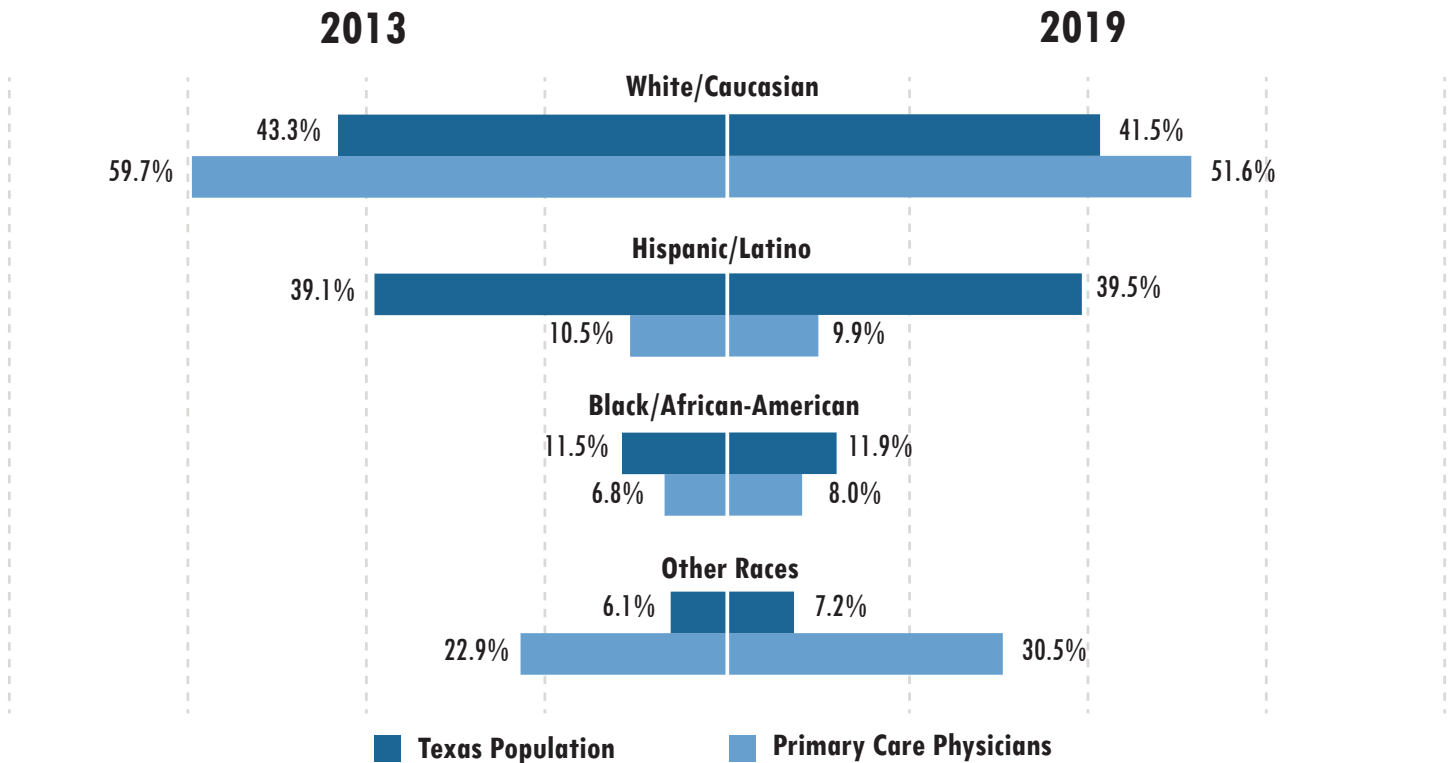


PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS^{1,2} AND THE TEXAS POPULATION³: RACE/ETHNICITY 2013 & 2019



Primary Care Physicians (PCPs) are not racially/ethnically representative of the overall Texas population. Little diversification among PCPs has taken place since 2013.

- The largest discrepancy remains among the Hispanic population that makes up almost 40% of the Texas population but only about 10% of PCPs.
- The proportion of White PCPs has decreased since 2013 but remains at a higher proportion than the Texas population by more than 10 percentage points.
- Of those in the “other” race category, Asian PCPs make up 18.5% in 2013 and 24.2% in 2019 of all PCPs. Other races included in this category are American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, which account for 4.4% in 2013 and 6.3% in 2019 of all PCPs.
- Having healthcare providers that share racial and ethnic identities is important in increasing cultural competency and has been shown to lead to greater health outcomes.⁴

¹Primary Care Physicians include physicians indicating a primary specialty in family medicine or practice, general practice, geriatrics, internal medicine, obstetrics and/or gynecology, or pediatrics.

²Texas Department of State Health Services, Health Professions Resource Center (HPRC). Licensure data from Texas Medical Board as geocoded and processed by HPRC, 2021. www.dshs.texas.gov/chs/hprc

³Texas population projections data for 2019 were generated November 29, 2021 with the Texas Demographic Center's 2019 Texas Population Projections Data Tool at demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/Tool.

⁴Terlizzi E, Connor E, Zelaya C, et al. Reported Importance and Access to Health Care Providers Who Understand or Share Cultural Characteristics With Their Patients Among Adults, by Race and Ethnicity. *National Health Statistics Reports*. 2019;130: 1-12.