



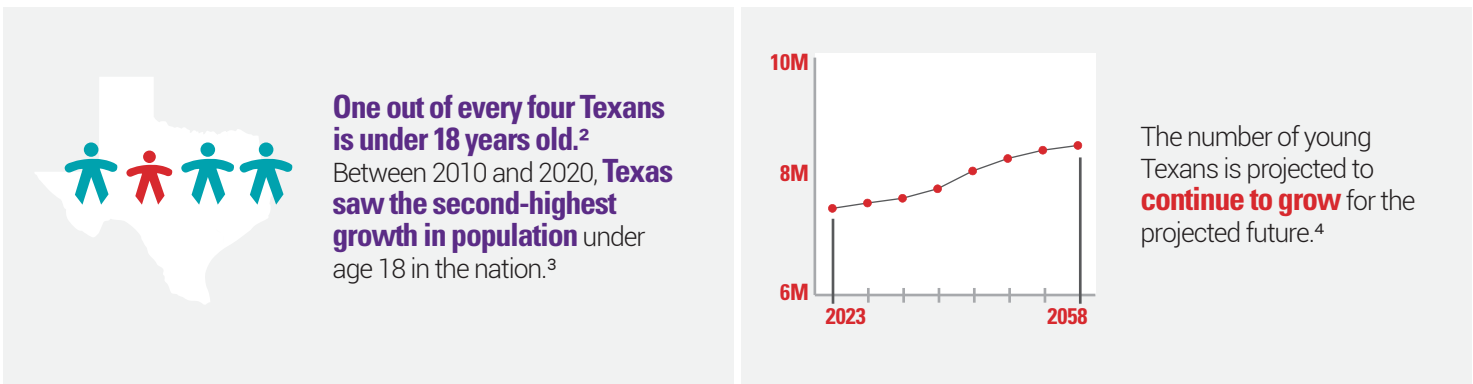
# Help Texas' Kids – Stop the Pediatrician Shortfall

## Increase funding for Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education



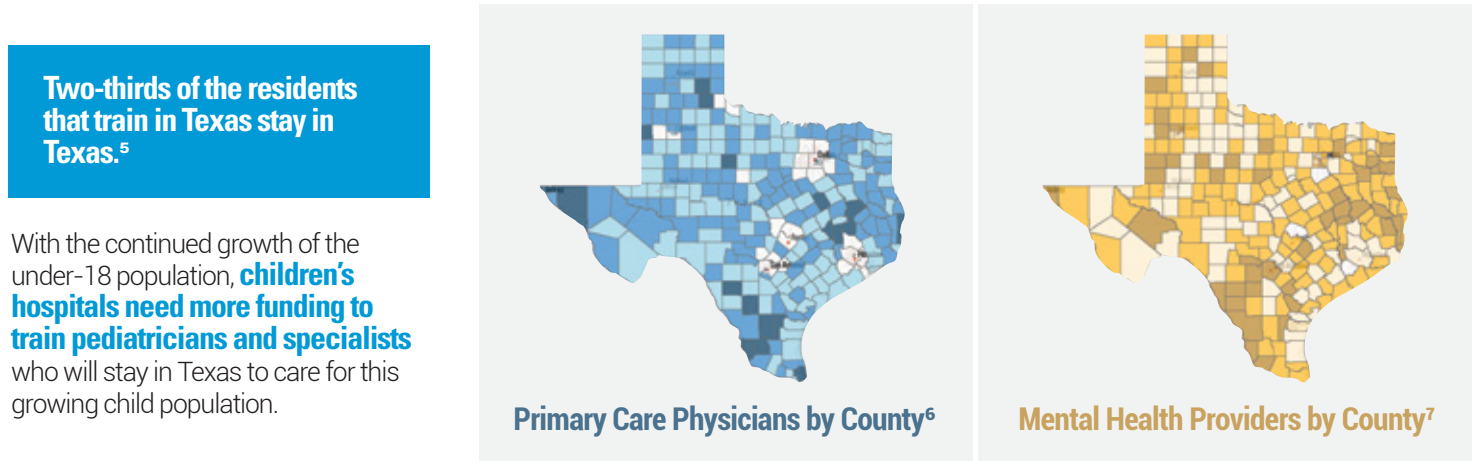
**Texas currently has severe shortages of pediatricians and pediatric specialists to serve the 7.5 million children and adolescents currently living in the state.**

**Texas was the fastest growing state in the country last year.<sup>1</sup>**



**Texas does not have enough pediatricians and specialists to care for children today.**

**Almost the entire state of Texas is medically underserved by primary care physicians and mental health providers.**



As counties shade darker in color, the higher need for physician services.





# Help Texas' Kids – Stop the Pediatrician Shortfall



## Support increased Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education program funding to train more pediatricians and specialists.

The funding that children's hospitals get – \$79,813 per resident – is **41% of what it costs a community-based clinic to train a physician**. CHGME funding to train these vital pediatric specialists has been stagnant and insufficient over time.<sup>8</sup>

One study concluded it cost \$157,602 in the 2013-2014 academic year to train residents at FQHCs and other community-based settings.<sup>9</sup> In today's dollars, that number is \$194,829 per resident.<sup>10</sup>

That number is likely much less than what it would cost for a children's hospital to train a resident.

- Children's hospitals must have the staff, equipment and programming to ensure that children from birth to age 18 have **developmentally-appropriate care**.
- Children's hospitals treat children with the **most severe conditions**, resulting in the need to have expensive specialists and equipment to treat these conditions.

**Without an increase in the funding that children's hospitals receive to train residents, Texas' pediatrician shortage will continue to grow.**

## An inadequate supply of life-saving physicians for children makes access to care more challenging, increases healthcare costs, and results in poorer outcomes for our children.

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2. Id.
3. <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/fiscal-notes/2020/feb/texans.php>.
4. <https://demographics.texas.gov/data/tpepp/projections/#2022prj>.
5. <https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/students-residents/data/report-residents/2022/table-c6-physician-retention-state-residency-training-state>.
6. ArcGIS Experience Builder (n.d.). Health Professional Shortage Areas. Retrieved February 2, 2023, from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/49b893caa0174cb395d6d0e882f19b35>.
7. ArcGIS Experience Builder (n.d.). Health Professional Shortage Areas. Retrieved February 2, 2023, from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/49b893caa0174cb395d6d0e882f19b35>.
8. CHGME Funding History prepared by the Children's Hospital Association.
9. Comprehensive Revenue and Expense Data Collection Methodology for Teaching Health Centers: A Model for Accountable Graduate Medical Education Financing, Journal of Graduate Medical Education, Volume 10, Issue 2, April 1, 2018
10. <https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/>.

