

2008 Match Results

Entry of US Medical School Graduates Into Family Medicine Residencies: 2007–2008 and 3-year Summary

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This is the 27th report prepared by the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) on the percentage of each US medical school's graduates entering family medicine residency programs. Approximately 8.3% of the 16,300 graduates of US medical schools between July 2006 and June 2007 were first-year family medicine residents in 2007, compared with 8.5% in 2006 and 8.4% in 2005. Medical school graduates from publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be first-year family medicine residents in October 2007 than were residents from privately funded schools, 10.0% compared with 5.6%. The West North Central and the Mountain regions reported the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year residents in family medicine programs in October 2007 at 12.2% and 11.9%, respectively; the New England and Middle Atlantic regions reported the lowest percentages at 5.5% and 4.7%, respectively. Nearly half of the medical school graduates (46.5%) entering a family medicine residency program as first-year residents in October 2007 entered a program in the same state where they graduated from medical school. The percentages for each medical school have varied substantially from year to year since the AAFP began reporting this information. This article reports the average percentage for each medical school for the last 3 years. Also reported are the number and percentage of graduates from colleges of osteopathic medicine who entered Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education-accredited family medicine residency programs, based on estimates provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

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Following a decade-long decline in the number of students choosing family medicine, results of the 2008 National Residency Matching Program (NRMP) demonstrate that this year more US seniors chose family medicine compared with the previous year.¹ NRMP results also demonstrate medical students' overall continued preference for subspecialties coupled with a decline in US students choosing pediatrics primary care, internal medicine primary care, and internal medicine-pediatrics combined programs. Many factors influence US medical student specialty choice, and the interrelationship of these factors is complex. Specific factors shown to influence student choice of family medicine include both individual student characteristics as well as educational and curricular elements. Based on findings of the University of Arizona's 2000–2002

study, now commonly known as the Arizona Study,² and the Student Interest Summit, the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) recognizes four clearly identified areas of focus that are associated with increased selection of family medicine. The AAFP and other family medicine organizations continue to develop interventions within the four areas of focus—role models, curriculum and education, admissions and pipeline, and communications and image.³ The AAFP supports the inclusion of a required third-year clerkship in family medicine as well as the presence of a strong department of family medicine on campus, since both are correlated with increased specialty selection of family medicine.^{4,5}

While factors related to lifestyle and educational debt have not conclusively been found to have a direct impact on specialty choice,⁶⁻¹⁰ recent data show that these issues have become increasingly influential.¹¹ Clearly, students are looking for a specialty that will provide a balance between a rewarding medical practice and family commitments. Growing evidence supports the

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idea that payment reform must address the growing primary care-specialty income gap to support health system reform and to ensure an adequate primary care workforce.¹² The Joint Principles of the Patient-centered Medical Home, endorsed by the AAFP, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Physicians, and the American Osteopathic Association, identifies payment structure as an important element in supporting the coordination of care and chronic disease management offered in a medical home.

An adequate pipeline of future family physicians is essential to achieving the primary care foundation needed in the US health care system. The AAFP believes that the nation is best served by an appropriately diverse and well-distributed physician workforce that resembles the diversity and distribution of the nation's communities. In light of efforts to increase medical school class size by 30%, attention must be paid to the types of physicians produced by medical schools.¹³ The AAFP adopted its most recent workforce policy in 2006 that identifies specific workforce policy recommendations that will help the nation achieve the appropriate family medicine workforce to meet the nation's needs.¹⁴ As discussions surrounding the development of the patient-centered medical home as a model to improve health care delivery continue to evolve, future workforce projections must continue to be based on patient and community need. The organizations of family medicine continue current efforts to attract, train, and support family physicians who provide the kind of care that patients say they want and need.

Methods

This is the 27th national study conducted by the AAFP to determine the percentage of graduates from each medical school who enter family medicine residency programs¹⁵⁻³⁸ (2 years' study results were not published). Since June 1972, the AAFP has annually performed a census of all residents in family medicine residency programs. Program directors listed all first-year residents and their medical schools, including the month and year of graduation. The residency program directors also verified the status of second- and third-year residents and the graduates originally reported in previous years. For the last 5 years, this census has been performed through an on-line survey.

After all census forms were returned by program directors in June 2007, the medical school information was coded and keyed. A 100% response rate has always been achieved in this study.

To obtain percentages of graduates entering family medicine residency programs from each medical school, the AAFP used American Medical Association (AMA) data that report graduates from each medical school based on a July 1, 2006, to June 30, 2007, graduation date.³⁹ The AAFP also uses data from this refer-

ence to determine the type of medical school, public or private. For the 12th year, the study included graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine and used the same methods outlined above. After the data were returned by the family medicine residency program directors, the registrars of colleges of osteopathic medicine were contacted to verify the graduation month and year of osteopathic physicians who were first-year residents in Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited family medicine residency programs. The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine provided estimates of the number of graduates from each college of osteopathic medicine.⁴⁰

Results

Of the 3,466 first-year residents in 2007, 1,351 (39.0%) were identified as having graduated from US Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME)-accredited medical schools between July 2006 and June 2007 (Table 1). In addition, there were 222 first-year residents (6.4%) who graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools outside the reporting period. Therefore, 45.4% (1,573/3,466) of all first-year family medicine residents in October 2007 graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools, compared with 48.0% (1,681/3,513) in 2006, 46.0% (1,620/3,522) in 2005, 48.6% (1,727/3,555) in 2004, 49.9% (1,727/3,462) in 2003, 53.1% (1,894/3,564) in 2002, and 57.2% (2,026/3,542) in 2001.

Approximately one in five graduates of the following three medical schools in the reporting period was in a family medicine residency program as a first-year resident in 2007 (Table 2): East Carolina University (23.3%), West Virginia University (21.9%), and Southern Illinois University (20.3%). The University of Minnesota graduated the highest number of medical

Table 1

Number of First-year Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Medical School, 2007

	Number	Percent
US medical school graduate, 7/06-6/07*	1,351	39.0
US medical school graduate, outside 7/06-6/07	222	6.4
Osteopathic school graduate, 7/06-6/07	512	14.8
Osteopathic school graduate, outside 7/06-6/07	59	1.7
International medical school graduate	1,322	38.1
TOTAL	3,466	100.0

* Tables 2-5, 7, and 8 relate to 1,351 residents who graduated within the time period.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

Table 2

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were
Family Medicine Residents, by US Medical School, 2007

<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of First-year Family Graduates Medicine Residents July 2006 to June 2007** Number*** Percent</i>			<i>Number of First-year Family Graduates Medicine Residents July 2006 to June 2007** Number*** Percent</i>		
ALABAMA						
Alabama, University of	153	15	9.8			
South Alabama, University of	64	0	0.0			
ARIZONA						
Arizona, University of	131	14	10.7			
ARKANSAS						
Arkansas, University of	134	25	18.7			
CALIFORNIA						
California, Davis, University of	85	10	11.8			
California, Irvine, University of	94	4	4.3			
California, Los Angeles, Univ of	176	10	5.7			
California, San Diego, Univ of	113	4	3.5			
California, San Francisco, Univ of	155	9	5.8			
Loma Linda University	153	28	18.3			
Southern California, University of	162	8	4.9			
Stanford University	74	3	4.1			
COLORADO						
Colorado, University of	136	18	13.2			
CONNECTICUT						
Connecticut, University of	77	8	10.4			
Yale University	90	2	2.2			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
George Washington University	156	8	5.1			
Georgetown University	181	6	3.3			
Howard University	104	11	10.6			
FLORIDA						
Florida State University	49	8	16.3			
Florida, University of	125	8	6.4			
Miami, University of	134	5	3.7			
South Florida, University of	117	9	7.7			
GEORGIA						
Emory University	107	2	1.9			
Georgia, Medical College of	182	22	12.1			
Mercer University	65	4	6.2			
Morehouse School of Medicine	47	9	19.1			
HAWAII						
Hawaii, University of	66	5	7.6			
ILLINOIS						
Chicago Med School, Finch Univ	186	4	2.2			
Chicago, Univ of, Pritzker	99	1	1.0			
Illinois, University of	291	32	11.0			
Loyola Univ of Chicago, Stritch	138	22	15.9			
Northwestern University	162	7	4.3			
Rush Medical College	113	9	8.0			
Southern Illinois University	69	14	20.3			
INDIANA						
Indiana University	275	32	11.6			
IOWA						
Iowa, University of	143	23	16.1			
KANSAS						
Kansas, University of	161	30	18.6			
KENTUCKY						
Kentucky, University of	94	10	10.6			
Louisville, University of	138	9	6.5			
LOUISIANA						
Louisiana State Univ, New Orleans	155	5	3.2			
Louisiana State Univ, Shreveport	95	13	13.7			
Tulane University	145	9	6.2			
MARYLAND						
Johns Hopkins University	122	3	2.5			
Maryland, University of	160	5	3.1			
Uniformed Services University	160	18	11.3			
MASSACHUSETTS						
Boston University	145	5	3.4			
Harvard Medical School	192	3	1.6			
Massachusetts, University of	106	3	2.8			
Tufts University	164	17	10.4			
MICHIGAN						
Michigan State University	109	17	15.6			
Michigan, University of	166	18	10.8			
Wayne State University	241	23	9.5			
MINNESOTA						
Mayo Medical School	42	6	14.3			
Minnesota, University of	225	38	16.9			
MISSISSIPPI						
Mississippi, University of	102	6	5.9			

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Table 2
(continued)

<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
MISSOURI			
Missouri, Columbia, University of	88	4	4.5
Missouri, Kansas City, Univ of	89	9	10.1
St Louis University	156	15	9.6
Washington University, St Louis	129	2	1.6
NEBRASKA			
Creighton University	120	5	4.2
Nebraska, University of	119	16	13.4
NEVADA			
Nevada, University of	52	6	11.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Dartmouth Medical School	54	4	7.4
NEW JERSEY			
UMDNJ-New Jersey Med School	167	9	5.4
UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	152	10	6.6
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico, University of	79	11	13.9
NEW YORK			
Albany Medical College	130	2	1.5
Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine	168	6	3.6
Columbia University	144	1	0.7
Cornell University	95	0	0.0
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	105	3	2.9
New York Medical College	188	8	4.3
New York University	161	0	0.0
Rochester, University of	83	4	4.8
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	183	1	0.5
SUNY, Stony Brook	112	5	4.5
SUNY, University of Buffalo	135	3	2.2
SUNY, Upstate Medical University	152	13	8.6
NORTH CAROLINA			
Duke University	102	4	3.9
East Carolina University	60	14	23.3
North Carolina, University of	156	17	10.9
Wake Forest University	106	8	7.5
NORTH DAKOTA			
North Dakota, University of	58	11	19.0

<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OHIO			
Case Western Reserve University	138	7	5.1
Cincinnati, University of	143	15	10.5
NE Ohio Universities COM	114	9	7.9
Medical College of Ohio	153	16	10.5
Ohio State University	202	22	10.9
Wright State University	93	9	9.7
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma, University of	142	16	11.3
OREGON			
Oregon Health and Science Univ	120	21	17.5
PENNSYLVANIA			
Drexel University	247	16	6.5
Thomas Jefferson University	222	16	7.2
Pennsylvania State University	127	18	14.2
Pennsylvania, University of	154	7	4.5
Pittsburgh, University of	144	12	8.3
Temple University	175	9	5.1
PUERTO RICO			
Ponce School of Medicine	51	4	7.8
Puerto Rico, University of	117	3	2.6
Universidad Central del Caribe	60	2	3.3
RHODE ISLAND			
Brown Medical School	96	7	7.3
SOUTH CAROLINA			
South Carolina, Medical Univ of	135	19	14.1
South Carolina, University of	75	6	8.0
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota, University of	48	9	18.8
TENNESSEE			
East Tennessee State University	53	8	15.1
Meharry Medical College	77	13	16.9
Tennessee, University of	144	20	13.9
Vanderbilt University	115	1	0.9
TEXAS			
Baylor College of Medicine	163	8	4.9
Texas A&M University	78	8	10.3
Texas Tech University	114	13	11.4
Texas, Galveston, University of	207	12	5.8
Texas, Houston, University of	222	18	8.1
Texas, San Antonio, University of	194	14	7.2
Texas, Southwestern, Univ of	230	17	7.4

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Table 2
(continued)

	<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
UTAH			
Utah, University of	90	9	10.0
VERMONT			
Vermont, University of	97	7	7.2
VIRGINIA			
Eastern Virginia Medical School	109	17	15.6
Virginia Commonwealth Univ	172	12	7.0
Virginia, University of	137	10	7.3
WASHINGTON			
Washington, University of	172	17	9.9
WEST VIRGINIA			
Marshall University	49	6	12.2
West Virginia University	105	23	21.9
WISCONSIN			
Wisconsin, Medical College of	198	22	11.1
Wisconsin, University of	147	25	17.0
Total	16,300	1,351	8.3

* Association of American Medical Colleges. Directory of American Medical Education 2006–2007.

** American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2007;298:1071-7.

*** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

school graduates who chose family medicine residency programs with 38, followed by the University of Illinois and University of Indiana with 32. Of the 16,300 graduates of LCME-accredited medical schools between July 2006 and June 2007, 8.3% were family medicine residents in 2007.

The West North Central and the Mountain regions had the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year family medicine residents in October 2006, 12.2% and 11.9%, respectively (Table 3). The New England and Middle Atlantic census regions reported the lowest percentages, 5.5% and 4.7%, respectively. Texas (90), Illinois (89), Pennsylvania and Ohio (78), California (76), and Michigan (58) produced the highest number of medical school graduates who entered family medicine residency programs.

Graduates from the 77 publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be family medicine residents than were graduates from the 48 privately funded medical schools (10.0% compared with 5.6%) (Table 4).

Medical schools with family medicine departments continue to produce graduates who are more likely to enter family medicine residency programs than medical schools with other or no administrative structure in family medicine. In October 2007, 8.8% of all graduates of medical schools with departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents (Table 5). Approximately 1.8% of graduates from the eight medical schools without departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents.

There were 512 graduates of American Osteopathic Association (AOA)-approved colleges of osteopathic medicine who were first-year residents in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs (14.8%) in October 2007 (Table 1). In the first 3 years of this study (1981–1983), this percentage was 2% to 2.3%. In the 1984–1986 school years, it ranged from 4.2% to 5.9%. In 1987–1997, it ranged from 6.6% to 10.0%.

Although there were 512 first-year family medicine residents in October 2007 who graduated from colleges of osteopathic medicine, not all of them completed their medical education in the previous year. Of the 3,119 graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine between July 2006 and June 2007, 512 (16.4%) were in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs in October 2007 (Table 6). The Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine Midwestern University had the highest percentage (37.8%) of graduates in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs.

There were 1,322 first-year family medicine residents (38.1%) in October 2007 who were international medical graduates (Table 1), compared with 1,332 (37.9%) in 2006, 1,352 (38.4%) in 2005, 1,263 (35.5%) in 2004, 1,258 (36.3%) in 2003, 1,139 (32.0%) in 2002, 1,012 (28.6%) in 2001, 832 (23.0%) in 2000, 683 (18.6%) in 1999, 529 (14.2%) in 1998, and 284 (8.1%) in 1997.

Nearly half of the US medical school graduates who entered a family medicine residency program in October 2007 stayed in the same state for their residency as their medical school (46.5%) (Table 7). Approximately seven in 10 graduates of the medical schools in South Carolina (80.0%), South Dakota (77.8%), and Arkansas (72.0%) who entered a family medicine residency did so in the same state or territory.

Discussion

The specialty choice of family medicine is a result of a complex interplay of multiple factors.² Measuring the impact of any one specific intervention is difficult. The forces affecting specialty choice are varied and are only partially modifiable. Despite this complexity, the AAFP is developing a program to longitudinally track and revise recommendations for student interest interventions as the environment of student interest evolves. The 2008 modest increase in the number of US students choosing family medicine gives cause for optimism. As

Table 3

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents,
by Census Region and State of Medical School, 2007

<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents</i>	
		<i>Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3,037	304	10.0
Illinois	1,058	89	8.4
Indiana	275	32	11.6
Michigan	516	58	11.2
Ohio	843	78	9.3
Wisconsin	345	47	13.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	940	82	8.7
Alabama	217	15	6.9
Kentucky	232	19	8.2
Mississippi	102	6	5.9
Tennessee	389	42	10.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,044	143	4.7
New Jersey	319	19	6.0
New York	1,656	46	2.8
Pennsylvania	1,069	78	7.3
MOUNTAIN	488	58	11.9
Arizona	131	14	10.7
Colorado	136	18	13.2
Idaho	0	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nevada	52	6	11.5
New Mexico	79	11	13.9
Utah	90	9	10.0
Wyoming	0	0	0.0
NEW ENGLAND	1,021	56	5.5
Connecticut	167	10	6.0
Maine	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	607	28	4.6
New Hampshire	54	4	7.4
Rhode Island	96	7	7.3
Vermont	97	7	7.2
PACIFIC	1370	119	8.7
Alaska	0	0	0.0
California	1,012	76	7.5
Hawaii	66	5	7.6
Oregon	120	21	17.5
Washington	172	17	9.9

<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents</i>	
		<i>Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2,915	254	8.7
District of Columbia	441	25	5.7
Florida	425	30	7.1
Georgia	401	37	9.2
Maryland	442	26	5.9
North Carolina	424	43	10.1
South Carolina	210	25	11.9
Virginia	418	39	9.3
West Virginia	154	29	18.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,378	168	12.2
Iowa	143	23	16.1
Kansas	161	30	18.6
Minnesota	267	44	16.5
Missouri	239	21	8.8
Nebraska	462	30	6.5
North Dakota	58	11	19.0
South Dakota	48	9	18.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,879	158	8.4
Arkansas	134	25	18.7
Louisiana	395	27	6.8
Oklahoma	142	16	11.3
Texas	1,208	90	7.5
PUERTO RICO	228	9	3.9
TOTAL	16,300	1,351	8.3

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2007;298:1071-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

Table 4

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Medical School, 2007

Programs*	Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*		First-year Family Medicine Residents
	Number**	Percent	Number**
Public (77)	10,078	1,003	10.0
Private (48)	6,222	348	5.6
TOTAL (125)	16,300	1,351	8.3

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2007;298:1071-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

Table 5

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Family Medicine Administrative Structure, 2007

Administrative Structure	Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*		First-year Family Medicine Residents
	Number**	Percent	Number**
Department or Division of FM (115)	15,022	1,328	8.8
None (8)	1,060	19	1.8
Center (2)	218	4	1.8
TOTAL (125)	16,300	1,351	8.3

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2007;298:1071-7.

** American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

student interest efforts by the AAFP and other family medicine organizations continue, it is important that new initiatives focus on educating students about the concept and implementation of the patient-centered medical home as a way to improve health care quality and access, relying heavily on the existence of a strong family medicine infrastructure.

Based on the average percentage of their graduates who entered family medicine residency programs in the prior 3 years, all medical schools were ranked in descending order (Table 8). The schools were then divided into four quartiles, with each quartile containing 31 schools.

The University of Kansas had the highest 3-year average at 21.2%. The lowest quartile contained 23 medical schools with family medicine departments or divisions and eight without family medicine departments. The association between departmental status and increased percentage of graduates matching in family medicine continued in 2008.

The 100% response rate obtained from medical schools, colleges of osteopathic medicine, and family medicine residency programs makes this study unique. The process of verifying graduates and first-year residents by name further ensures reliability of data. The AAFP will continue its annual medical school study to monitor these trends over the long term.

In an effort to avert a predicted physician shortage, the AAMC workforce report calls for a 30% increase in allopathic matriculation.¹³ Workforce policy adopted by the AAFP states that simply increasing the number of medical school graduates will result in a physician

workforce that will continue to be inappropriately distributed to care for the needs of the nation. Additional needs-based workforce projections from the AAFP are anticipated within the next 2 years.

Countries with primary care physicians as the foundation of the health care system have better health outcomes for the population at lower cost.⁴¹ The US needs, and its population deserves, a primary care physician-based health care delivery system. Recently published data identify that fewer internists are continuing to practice as generalists, meaning that it is critical for the graying nation's health that increased numbers of family physicians be trained in the United States.⁴²

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Table 6

Number and Percentage of Graduates of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Who Were Residents in ACGME-accredited Family Medicine Residencies, by US Osteopathic Medical College, 2007

Osteopathic Medical School	First-year Family Medicine Residents		Percent
	Number**	Percent	
<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*</i>			
ARIZONA			
Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine, Glendale	137	45	32.8
CALIFORNIA			
Western University College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona	148	37	25.0
Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Vallejo	142	33	23.2
FLORIDA			
Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale	187	14	7.5
ILLINOIS			
Chicago Coll of Osteopathic Med, Midwestern Univ, Downers Grove	179	27	15.1
IOWA			
University of Osteopathic Med and Health Sciences, Des Moines	185	43	23.2
KENTUCKY			
Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine, Pikeville	71	11	15.5
MAINE			
University of New England, Biddeford	111	26	23.4
MICHIGAN			
Michigan State University, East Lansing	132	12	9.1
MISSOURI			
The University of Health Sciences, Kansas City	227	34	15.0
Kirkville College of Osteopathic Medicine	162	24	14.8

Osteopathic Medical School	First-year Family Medicine Residents		Percent
	Number**	Percent	
<i>Number of Graduates July 2006 to June 2007*</i>			
NEW JERSEY			
UMDNJ-School of Osteopathic Medicine, Stratford	95	12	12.6
NEW YORK			
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, Old Westbury	305	27	8.9
OHIO			
Ohio University, Athens	104	20	19.2
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Tulsa	92	12	13.0
PENNSYLVANIA			
Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, Erie	230	31	13.5
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	239	31	13.0
TEXAS			
Univ of North Texas HSC, Coll of Osteopathic Med, Fort Worth	127	33	26.0
VIRGINIA			
Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Blacksburg	144	20	13.9
WEST VIRGINIA			
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Lewisburg	102	20	19.6
TOTAL	3,119	512	16.4

ACGME—Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education

* American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Office of Research and Information Services

** American Academy of Family Physicians, Annual survey of medical schools

Counts from American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine are estimated or unverified.

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Table 7

Percentage of 2006–2007 Medical School Graduates by State or Territory Who Entered a Family Medicine Residency Program in the Same State, 2007

<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>	<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>
Alabama	66.7	Montana	NA
Alaska	NA	Nebraska	57.1
Arizona	45.8	Nevada	16.7
Arkansas	72.0	New Hampshire	50.0
California	67.1	New Jersey	29.0
Colorado	66.7	New Mexico	36.4
Connecticut	40.0	New York	30.1
Delaware	NA	North Carolina	62.8
District of Columbia	12.0	North Dakota	45.5
Florida	50.0	Ohio	51.0
Georgia	24.3	Oklahoma	60.7
Hawaii	20.0	Oregon	33.3
Idaho	NA	Pennsylvania	45.7
Illinois	44.0	Puerto Rico	22.2
Indiana	65.6	Rhode Island	0.0
Iowa	39.4	South Carolina	80.0
Kansas	56.7	South Dakota	77.8
Kentucky	46.7	Tennessee	40.5
Louisiana	37.0	Texas	65.9
Maine	23.1	Utah	44.4
Maryland	3.9	Vermont	0.0
Massachusetts	53.6	Virginia	27.1
Michigan	40.0	Washington	41.2
Minnesota	65.9	West Virginia	49.0
Mississippi	66.7	Wisconsin	46.8
Missouri	22.7	Wyoming	NA
		OVERALL	46.5

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

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Table 8

Ranked Order of Medical Schools Based on the Last 3 Years' Average Percentage of Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Administrative Structure, 2007

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>	<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Kansas, University of	21.2	Department	Arizona, University of	11.2	Department
East Carolina University	19.1	Department	Dartmouth Medical School	11.2	Department
Southern Illinois University	18.7	Department	Indiana University	11.2	Department
Florida State University	17.9	Department	Utah, University of	11.1	Department
North Dakota, University of	17.8	Department	California, Davis, University of	11.0	Department
Loma Linda University	17.1	Department	Mayo Medical School	10.7	Department
Morehouse School of Medicine	16.8	Department	Tennessee, University of	10.6	Department
Arkansas, University of	16.5	Department	Medical College of Ohio	10.6	Department
Minnesota, University of	15.9	Department	Missouri, Kansas City, University of	10.4	Department
West Virginia University	15.5	Department	Alabama, University of	10.4	Department
Marshall University	15.3	Department	California, Los Angeles, University of	9.5	Department
Pennsylvania State University	15.3	Department	Thomas Jefferson University	9.4	Department
Michigan State University	14.7	Department	Texas, Houston, University of	9.3	Department
Oklahoma, University of	14.4	Department	Howard University	9.2	Department
Wisconsin, University of	14.0	Department	Hawaii, University of	9.1	Department
East Tennessee State University	13.9	Department	St Louis University	9.0	Department
Oregon Health and Sciences University	13.7	Department	Cincinnati, University of	8.9	Department
Uniformed Services University	13.4	Department	Louisville, University of	8.9	Department
Kentucky, University of	13.3	Department	Ohio State University	8.9	Department
South Dakota, University of	13.1	Department	Drexel University	8.8	Department
New Mexico, University of	12.9	Department	Virginia Commonwealth University	8.8	Department
Nebraska, University of	12.9	Department	Wayne State University	8.8	Department
Wright State University	12.8	Department	Georgia, Medical College of	8.5	Department
Missouri, Columbia, University of	12.8	Department	Rush Medical College	8.5	Department
Colorado, University of	12.6	Department	Illinois, University of	8.5	Department
South Carolina, University of	12.5	Department	Wake Forest University	8.4	Department
Iowa, University of	12.5	Department	California, Irvine, University of	8.3	Department
Meharry Medical College	12.3	Department	South Florida, University of	8.0	Department
University of Nevada	12.3	Department	Virginia, University of	7.9	Department
Eastern Virginia Medical School	12.1	Department	Tufts University	7.9	Department
Washington, University of	11.9	Department	Texas, Southwestern, University of	7.9	Department
Texas Tech University	11.8	Department	Texas, Galveston, University of	7.8	Department
North Carolina, University of	11.7	Department	Creighton University	7.8	Department
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	11.7	Department	Michigan, University of	7.8	Department
Texas A&M University	11.7	Department	SUNY, Upstate Medical University	7.7	Department
Loyola Univ of Chicago, Stritch	11.5	Department	UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	7.7	Department
South Carolina, Medical University of	11.5	Department	Tulane University	7.6	Department
Wisconsin, Medical College of	11.4	Department	Pittsburgh, University of	7.5	Department

(continued on next page)

Table 8
(continued)

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Louisiana State Univ, New Orleans	7.5	Department
Massachusetts, University of	7.5	Department
Texas, San Antonio, University of	7.4	Department
Northeastern Ohio Universities COM	7.3	Department
Brown Medical School	7.3	Department
Temple University	7.0	Department
Mississippi, University of	7.0	Department
Mercer University	6.9	Department
Southern California, University of	6.7	Department
California, San Diego, University of	6.6	Department
Albany Medical College	6.5	Department
Chicago Med School, Finch Univ	6.4	Department
Vermont, University of	6.4	Department
Maryland, University of	5.7	Department
Stanford University	5.7	Center
UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School	5.4	Department
Connecticut, University of	5.3	Department
Ponce School of Medicine	5.3	Department
California, San Francisco, University of	4.9	Department
Georgetown University	4.9	Department
Florida, University of	4.7	Department
SUNY, University of Buffalo	4.7	Department
Baylor College of Medicine	4.6	Department
New York Medical College	4.6	Department
George Washington University	4.5	None

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Case Western Reserve University	4.3	Department
SUNY, Stony Brook	4.1	Department
Miami, University of	4.1	Department
Boston University	3.9	Department
Pennsylvania, University of	3.5	Department
Universidad Central del Caribe	3.3	Department
South Alabama, University of	3.2	Department
Northwestern University	3.1	Department
Emory University	2.8	Department
Duke University	2.7	Department
Puerto Rico, University of	2.5	Department
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	2.2	Department
Rochester, University of	2.1	Department
Johns Hopkins University	2.0	None
Chicago, University of, Pritzker	2.0	Department
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	1.8	Division
Harvard Medical School	1.8	None
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	1.7	Department
Yale University	1.4	None
Washington University, St Louis	1.1	None
Columbia University	1.0	Center
Vanderbilt University	0.6	None
Cornell University	0.4	None
New York University	0.0	None

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