

CENSUS OF PSYCHIATRY RESIDENTS 2001-2002



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January 15, 2003

TO: Directors, Psychiatry Residency Training Programs
Chairs, Departments of Psychiatry
Others

FROM: Deborah J. Hales, M.D.
Director, Department of Education and Career Development

Nancy Delanoche
Program Manager, Office of Graduate and Undergraduate Education

RE: 2001-2002 APA Resident Census

Please find enclosed the 2001-2002 APA annual census of psychiatry residents, conducted in collaboration with the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the American Medical Association (AMA.) This joint survey, known as the "GME Track" is an effort to reduce the number of data requests training directors receive as well as to assess the timeliness and accuracy of an online data collection format. APA staff reworked the AAMC/AMA data to fit the format we have used in the past, and added data on non-ACGME fellowships.

The uses of the census are many. It supplies important workforce information to the field for planning and other needs. Also, it yields a mailing list of residents which is used by APA to send information to residents. The census creates a yearly demographic picture of psychiatry residents, which can be used to assess our psychiatric workforce. The ABPN uses the census in its planning, and to contact residents about the board exams. It is an important benefit for the field.

The 2001-2002 survey is based upon an 83.16% response rate from 493 programs accredited by ACGME for general, child and adolescent, geriatric, addictions, and/or combined specialty psychiatry training. Additions were made for post residency programs which are not ACGME accredited. Data in this survey are presented in comparison to the 2000-2001 census, which was also done in collaboration with the AMA.

Although APA survey data from previous years are consistent with AAMC/AMA data across most variables, the 2001-2002 census shows fewer residents than 6 years ago.



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Our analysis of this differential indicates several probable causes. First, there are differences in the scope of the two surveys. APA has traditionally surveyed programs that are not currently included in the AMA survey. These include AOA-approved programs, consultation-liaison, research, and other post residency programs. Though attempts were made to estimate these numbers, they may not be complete. Second, in conversations with ACGME, we also believe there indeed has been a decrease in the number of residents due to program mergers, closures, and downsizing over the past few years.

For the 2002-2003 census, the AMA and AAMC will continue to jointly conduct the "GME Track." The APA supports this "GME Track" and will receive further census data from the AAMC. We believe this is a positive development and will reduce time and effort required for data entry.

At APA, we are planning a systematic look at programs not in the AMA/AAMC scope, and are examining our data analysis strategy. APA will do the follow up on non-responding programs, which traditionally have been few in number. We thank you in advance for your cooperation in the 2002-2003 census.

The attached *Summary of Findings* provides a brief description of each table included in the survey.

We welcome your feedback and comments about our annual census. Questions on the census should be directed to Ms. Nancy Delanoche, Program Manager, Office of Graduate and Undergraduate Education (703.907.8635 or ndelanoche@psych.org). I can be reached at 703.907.8633 or dhailes@psych.org.



**American Psychiatric Association
Annual Census of Psychiatry Residents 2001-2002**

Summary of Findings

Table 1 lists the *Total Number of Residents* by census year since 1968. The number of residents in training during 2001-2002 was 5,766, reflecting an increase of 52 from the previous year.

Table 2 presents data on the *Gender of Residents*. The gender distribution of residents in psychiatry residency programs continues to be nearly evenly divided: the percentage of male residents outnumbers women by only 0.9%.

Table 3 presents data on the percentage of residents by *Year of Training* in general psychiatry programs.

Table 4 presents data on *Race/Ethnic Identification* of Residents. Data collected by AAMC and AMA followed the lead of the federal government's initiatives with regard to the collection of race and ethnic information (JAMA vol. 288, No. 9). Data on Hispanic ethnicity contain counts of individuals reporting a variety of race identifications. Compared with prior years, data on racial identification shows a larger number of respondents selected "Other" or left the field blank altogether.

Table 5 presents data on the *Citizenship of Residents* which shows an increase of US citizen-residents by 6% over last year. Data from the previous census did not provide a breakdown of citizenship type and visa status that is available for this census..

Table 6 presents data on the *Source of Medical Training* for residents. Note that the table shows a larger percentage of missing (or unreported) data of 6.7% (compared to 2.0% from last year.)

Table 7 presents data on the *Source of Medical Training* by *Year of Training*, showing a fairly stable pattern of IMG and Non-IMG representation by year of training.

Table 8 presents data on Resident *Enrollment by Program Type*.

Table 9 presents data on the *Enrollment by Program Type and Source of Training*.

Table 10 presents data on the *Year of Medical School Graduation and Source of Training*. Like Non-IMGs, IMGs were training predominantly in General Psychiatry and Child Psychiatry. In two fields, IMGs represented more than half of those training: (1) Geriatric Psychiatry and (2) Consult/Liaison.

Table 11 shows the *Year of Medical School Graduation* for *IMG and NonIMG* residents. In general, IMGs tend to have a substantial time lag between year of medical school graduation and entering training in a U.S. psychiatry residency. This pattern remains consistent for the 2001-2002 residents.

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

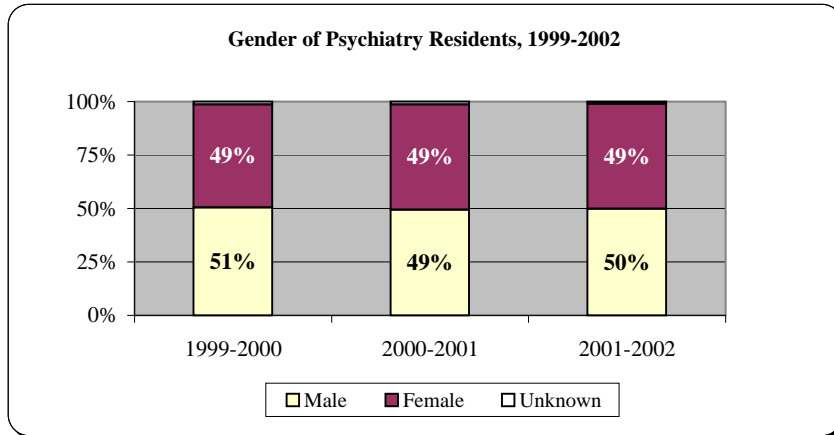
Table 1. Number of Residents by Year, 1968-2002

Year	Number of Residents	Change from Prior Year
2001-2002	5766	52
2000-2001	5714	-41
1999-2000	5755	-321
1998-1999	na*	na*
1997-1998	na*	na*
1996-1997	6076	-11
1995-1996	6087	-2
1994-1995	6089	30
1993-1994	6059	-36
1992-1993	6095	-64
1991-1992	6159	143
1990-1991	6016	-56
1989-1990	6072	24
1988-1989	6048	219
1987-1988	5829	321
1986-1987	5508	20
1985-1986	5488	176
1984-1985	5312	203
1983-1984	5109	223
1982-1983	4886	205
1981-1982	4681	163
1980-1981	4518	111
1979-1980	4407	-258
1978-1979	4665	-243
1977-1978	4908	64
1976-1977	4844	79
1975-1976	4765	-49
1974-1975	4814	76
1973-1974	4738	39
1972-1973	4699	483
1971-1972	na*	na*
1970-1971	4216	251
1969-1970	3965	156
1968-1969	3809	- -

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 2. Gender of Psychiatry Residents, 1999-2002

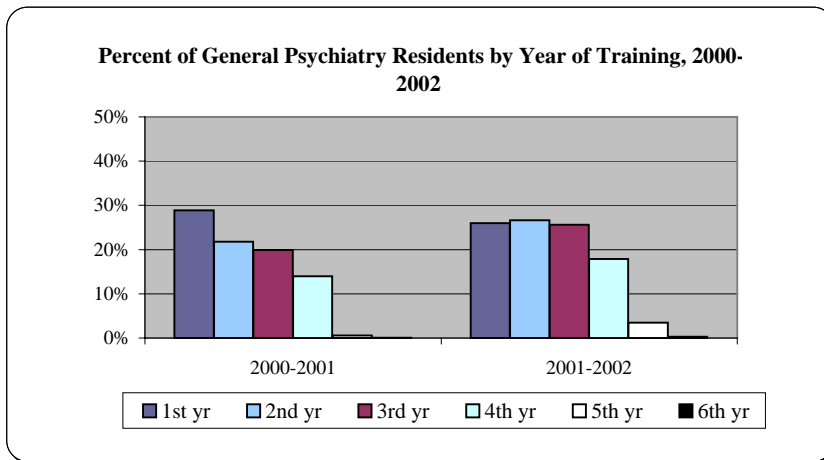
Gender	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	2891	50.9%	2824	49.4%	2877	49.9%
Female	2767	48.7%	2813	49.2%	2828	49.0%
Unknown	21	1.3%	77	1.3%	61	1.1%
Total	5679	100.0%	5714	100.0%	5766	100.0%



Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 3. Year of Training for Residents in *General Psychiatry Programs*

Year in Current Program	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	1305	28.9%	1182	26.0%
2	1244	21.8%	1212	26.6%
3	1138	19.9%	1166	25.6%
4	802	14.0%	816	17.9%
5	37	0.6%	161	3.5%
6	4	0.1%	12	0.3%
7			1	0.0%
Total	4530	100.0%	4550	100.0%



Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 4. Resident's Race and Ethnic Identification, 2001-2002 *

Race	Total		Ethnic Identification		
			Hispanic**	Non-Hispanic**	No Ethnicity Indicated
White	3342	58.0%	51	121	3170
Black / African American	389	6.7%	2	8	379
American Indian / Alaska Native	15	0.3%	0	0	15
Asian	1419	24.6%	12	66	1341
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	25	0.4%	2	0	23
Other	122	2.1%	7	22	93
Unknown	454	7.9%	118	89	247
Total	5766	100.0%	192	306	5268
Percent Hispanic and Nonhispanic***			3.3%	5.3%	91.4%

* Data collected by the AMA and AAMC joint GME survey followed the lead of the federal government's initiatives with regard to the collection of race and ethnic information. See *JAMA* vol.288, No.9 "Graduate Medical Education, 2001-2002" for a more detailed explanation. Information for Hispanic ethnicity are asked for in a separate question from the race item.

** Hispanic includes: (1) Mexican, Mexican American/Chicano/Chicana, (2) Puerto Rican, (3) Cuban, and (4) Other hispanic groups. Nonhispanic includes: (1) Not Hispanic, (2) Asian, and (3) Other.

*** The percentages of Hispanic and NonHispanic reflect the complex array of race and ethnic identities. Of the 192 individuals who reported an Hispanic ethnic identification, 51 reported race as white, 2 as Black, 12 as Asian, 2 as Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, but most left the race designation blank.

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 4b. Racial-Ethnic Identification of Psychiatry Residents, 1999-2002*

Race-Ethnicity	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	3036	53.5%	3573	62.5%	3342	58.0%
Black/African American	322	5.7%	328	5.7%	389	6.7%
Asian / Pacific Islander	1074	18.9%	1217	21.3%	1419	24.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander					25	0.4%
American Indian / Alaskan Native	13	0.2%	13	0.2%	15	0.3%
Hispanic	343	6.0%	341	6.0%	192	3.3%
Mexican American	41	0.7%	41	0.7%	87	
Puerto Rican	76	1.3%	69	1.2%	86	
Cuban					18	
Other Hispanic	226	4.0%	231	4.0%	1	
Other/Missing	891	15.7%	242	4.2%	576	10.0%
Total	5679	100.0%	5714	100.0%	5766	100.0%

* Data collected by the AMA and AAMC joint GME survey followed the lead of the federal government's initiatives with regard to the collection of race and ethnic information. See *JAMA* vol.288, No.9 "Graduate Medical Education, 2001-2002" for a more detailed explanation. Information for Hispanic ethnicity are asked for in a separate question from the race item.

** Data on Hispanic ethnicity, shown in the grey shaded block, contain counts of individuals reporting a variety of race indentifications. Thus, unlike prior years when Hispanic identity was a part of the race question, the counts will exceed the total number of residents.

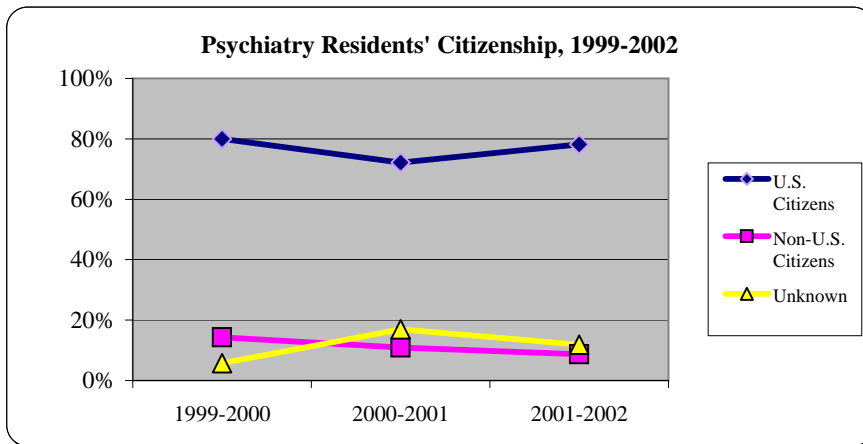
Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 5. Residents' Citizenship and Visa Status, 1999-2002

U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizenship	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
U.S. Citizens	4541	80.0%	4120	72.1%	4505	78.1%
Native Born U.S.			2834	49.6%	3098	53.7%
Naturalized U.S.			449	7.9%	598	10.4%
Permanent Resident			837	14.6%	800	13.9%
U.S. Citizen, nonspecific *					9	0.2%
Non-U.S. Citizens	815	14.4%	621	10.9%	503	8.7%
B-1 B-2 Temporary Visitor			3	0.1%	9	0.2%
F-1 Student			14	0.2%	10	0.2%
H-1 H-1b H-2 H-3 Temp Worker			99	1.7%	90	1.6%
J-1 J-2 Exchange Visitor			498	8.7%	459	8.0%
Refugee, Asylum, Displaced Person			7	0.1%	7	0.1%
Immigrant, nonspecific**					2	0.0%
Unknown	323	5.7%	973	17.0%	684	11.9%
Total	5679	100.0%	5714	100.0%	5766	100.0%

* Represents a broad classification of "US citizen," native-born or resident not specified.

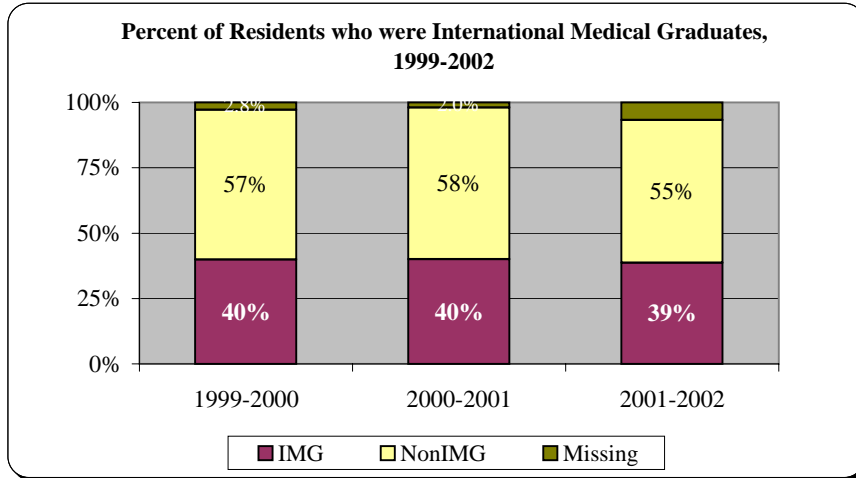
** Represents 2 individuals with an "Immigrant" code, type of visa not specified.



Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 6. Source of Medical Training, 1999-2002

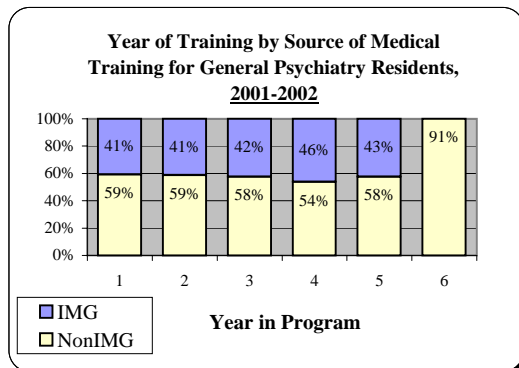
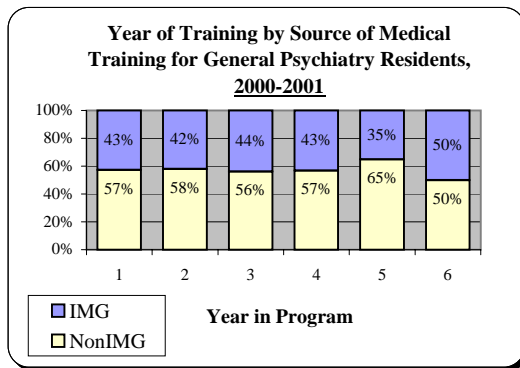
International Medical Graduates v. All Other	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IMG	2267	39.9%	2288	40.0%	2228	38.6%
Non-IMG	3251	57.2%	3312	58.0%	3150	54.6%
Missing	161	2.8%	114	2.0%	388	6.7%
Total	5679	100.0%	5714	100.0%	5766	100.0%



Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 7. Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for *General Psychiatry Residents*, 2000-2002

Year of Training	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	<i>IMG</i>	<i>NonIMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>NonIMG</i>
1	42.8%	57.2%	40.8%	59.2%
2	42.0%	58.0%	41.2%	58.8%
3	44.0%	56.0%	42.3%	57.7%
4	43.3%	56.7%	46.1%	53.9%
5	35.1%	64.9%	42.5%	57.5%
6	50.0%	50.0%	9.1%	90.9%
Total	42.9%	57.1%	42.3%	57.7%
<i>n</i>	1945	2585	1781	2433



Percentages based on individuals with complete information on year of training and source of medical school training.

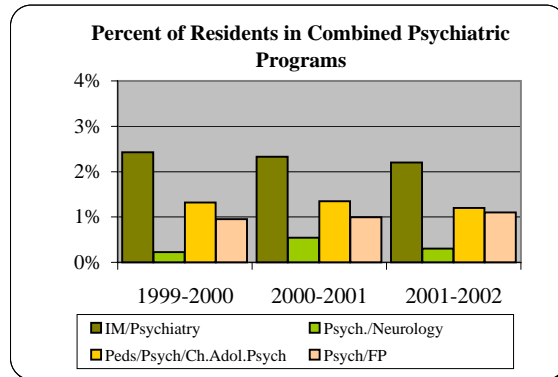
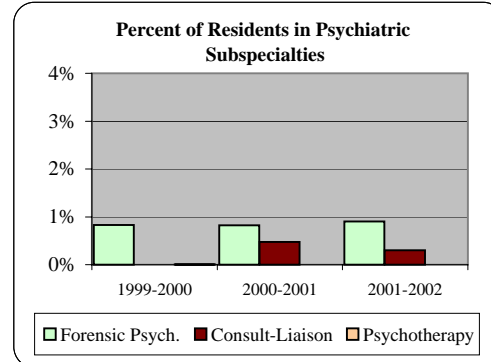
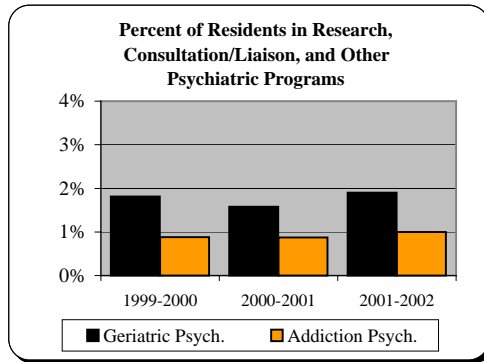
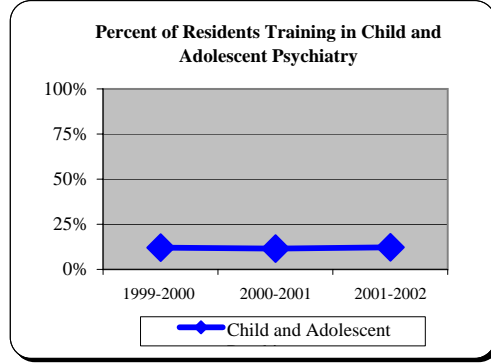
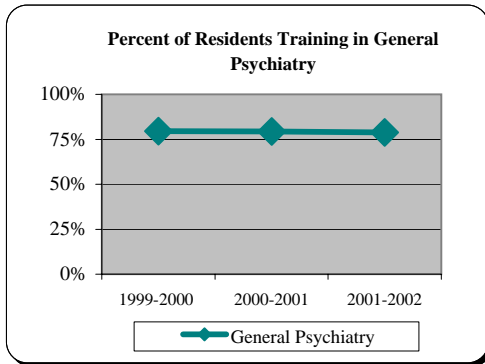
Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 8. Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 1999-2002

Program Specialty	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	4515	79.5%	4530	79.3%	4550	78.9%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	683	12.0%	657	11.5%	703	12.2%
Research	NA	NA	15	0.3%	0	0.0%
Geriatric Psychiatry	103	1.8%	90	1.6%	109	1.9%
Forensic Psychiatry	47	0.8%	47	0.8%	54	0.9%
Consul/Liaison	NA	0.0%	27	0.5%	16	0.3%
Addiction Psychiatry	50	0.9%	50	0.9%	57	1.0%
Psychotherapy	1	0.0%	NA	0.0%	NA	0.0%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	138	2.4%	133	2.3%	125	2.2%
Psychiatry/Neurology	13	0.2%	31	0.5%	18	0.3%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/ Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	75	1.3%	77	1.3%	71	1.2%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	54	1.0%	57	1.0%	63	1.1%
Other	33	0.6%	NA	0.0%	NA	0.0%
Total	5679	100.0%	5714	100.0%	5766	100.0%

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

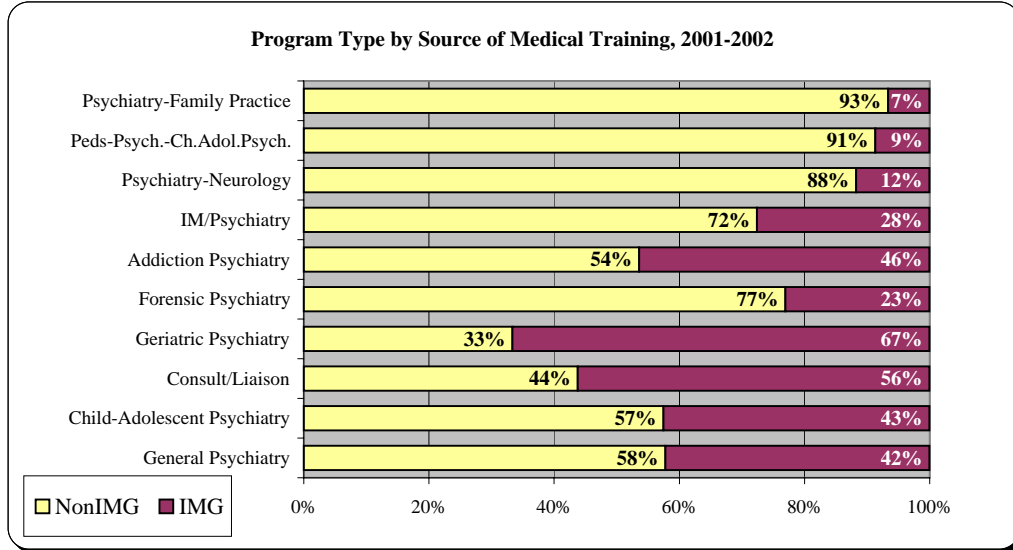
Continued. Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 1999-2002



Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 9. Enrollment by Program Type and Source of Medical Training, 2001-2002 Residents **

Specialty by Source of Medical Training	NonIMG		IMG		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	2434	57.7%	1781	42.3%	4215	100.0%
Child-Adolescent Psychiatry	386	57.4%	286	42.6%	672	100.0%
Consult/Liaison	7	43.8%	9	56.3%	16	100.0%
Geriatric Psychiatry	35	33.3%	70	66.7%	105	100.0%
Forensic Psychiatry	40	76.9%	12	23.1%	52	100.0%
Addiction Psychiatry	30	53.6%	26	46.4%	56	100.0%
IM/Psychiatry	84	72.4%	32	27.6%	116	100.0%
Psychiatry-Neurology	15	88.2%	2	11.8%	17	100.0%
Peds-Psych.-Ch.Adol.Psych.	63	91.3%	6	8.7%	69	100.0%
Psychiatry-Family Practice	56	93.3%	4	6.7%	60	100.0%
Total	3150	58.6%	2228	41.4%	5378	100.0%



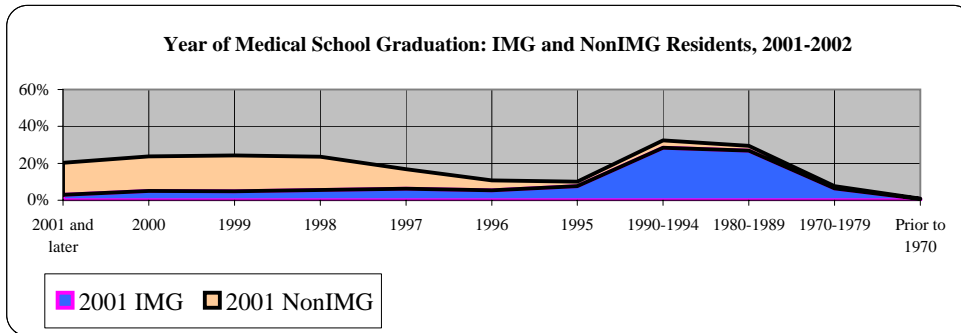
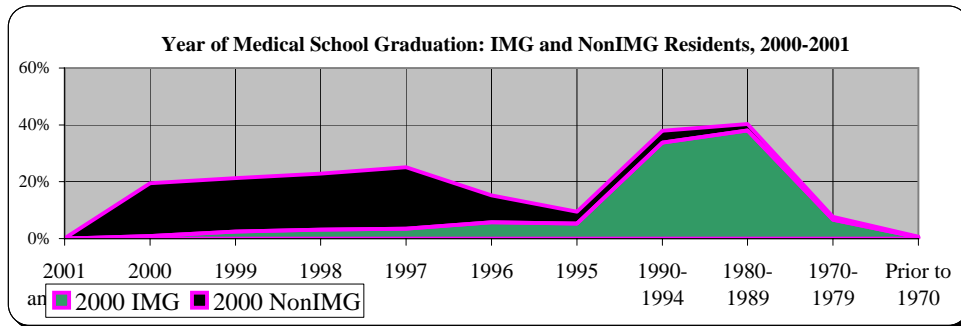
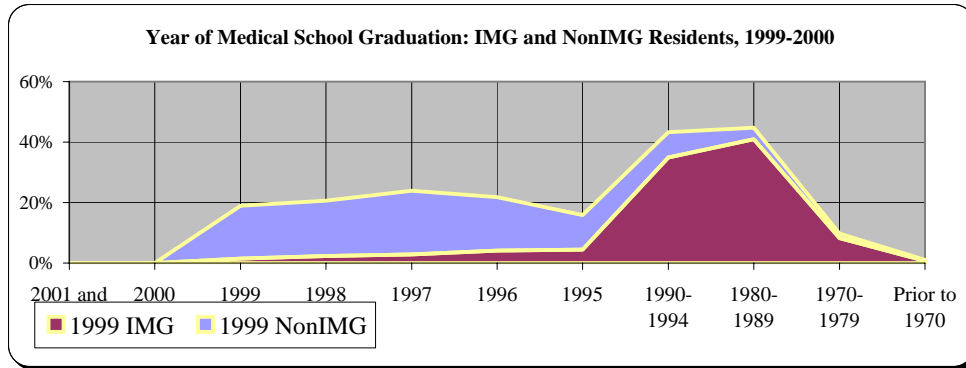
** Includes counts for residents with complete data on specialty and source of medical school training.

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002

Table 10. Year of Medical School Graduation and Source of Training

Year of Graduation	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG
2001 and later	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	17.4%	2.9%
2000	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	0.9%	18.8%	5.0%
1999	17.4%	1.5%	18.8%	2.5%	19.4%	4.8%
1998	18.3%	2.3%	19.7%	3.1%	18.1%	5.5%
1997	21.0%	2.9%	21.6%	3.5%	10.5%	6.3%
1996	17.7%	4.1%	9.5%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
1995	11.5%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	2.5%	7.6%
1990-1994	8.4%	34.9%	4.1%	33.8%	4.0%	28.5%
1980-1989	3.8%	41.0%	2.2%	38.1%	2.6%	26.9%
1970-1979	1.4%	8.3%	1.0%	6.6%	1.1%	6.5%
Prior to 1970	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Psychiatry Residents in the U.S., 1999-2002



Data for 1999-2002 were derived from the Graduate Medical Education Database, Copyright 2001, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL.