



# **RESIDENT CENSUS**

**Characteristics and Distribution of Psychiatry Residents in the U.S.**

**2006-2007**

**American Psychiatric Association  
Office of Graduate and Undergraduate Education  
1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1825  
Arlington, Virginia 22209-3901**

## **American Psychiatric Association Resident Census 2006-2007 September 2007**

We are pleased to present the 2006-2007 APA annual census of psychiatry residents. Data for this report came from the National GME Census or the GME Track, an online survey jointly sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the American Medical Association (AMA.) This joint survey, conducted annually, 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. The APA staff reworked the AAMC/AMA data to fit the format we have used in the past.

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 the 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. It is an important benefit for the field.

This survey report is based upon a 97% response rate from 516 programs accredited by ACGME for general, child and adolescent, geriatric, forensic, addictions, psychosomatic medicine, pain medicine and/or combined specialty psychiatry training non-accredited by the ACGME. Data in this survey are presented in comparison with the previous years' reports also derived from the GMETTrack.

Based on our analysis of GMETTrack and ACGME data across various individual characteristics, we are confident that the GMETTrack data represents the population of psychiatry residents in the field.

For the 2007-2008 census report, the APA will continue to support and endorse the GMETTrack and will receive further census data from the AAMC. We believe this will reduce time and effort required for data entry. We thank you in advance for your cooperation in next year's census.

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**American Psychiatric Association  
Resident Census 2006-2007**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Special thanks to Jennifer Faerberg of the AAMC's GMETrack Division for providing the APA with the data.

We are especially grateful to the residency training directors and training coordinators for their participation either through the data they provided via the GMETrack or responding to APA's queries about their program information.

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## **American Psychiatric Association**

# **Resident Census: Characteristics and Distribution of Psychiatry Residents in the US, 2006-2007**

This report provides statistics on the demographic characteristics and distribution of psychiatry residents in the United States for 2006-2007 residency year.

### **Methodology**

The American Psychiatric Association first reported the demographics of the psychiatry residents in 1969 through a survey of all psychiatry residency and fellowship programs. The APA continued to survey the programs annually until 1998.

In 1999, the APA collaborated with the American Medical Association (AMA) and used the AMA database of psychiatry residents to produce the 1999-2000 census report. This was done in 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.

Starting with the 2001-2002 report, APA's data came from the National GME Survey or GME Track, an online survey conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) in collaboration with the AMA. Introduced in 2000, the GME Track is a secure web-based database that tracks and reports all residents in the United States. The database includes all the residents as reported by the GME programs and those who matched during the National Residency Matching Program. The 2006-2007 GME Track survey reported at total of 104,879 trainees from all ACGME-accredited and combined specialty programs.

The APA has made additions to the data received from the AAMC such as verifying resident status from residency programs that did not respond to the GME Track. This report also includes comparison with other medical specialties using the data from the AMA Graduate Medical Education, 2006-2007 report published on September 10, 2007 by the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) and the National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) Results and Data 2007 Main Residency Match published April 2007.

While this report covers the 2006-2007 training year, it specifically provides a snapshot of residents and fellows in psychiatry and subspecialty training as of August 1, 2006. Those who started training after that date are not included and those who left training or moved to another residency program are captured where they were as of August 1<sup>st</sup>.

### **Summary of Findings:**

The number of psychiatry residents continues its steady increase. The report indicates that the percentage gap between women and men residents has now increased to 6.2% favoring women. The number of international medical graduates continues to decline, down by 8.8% from 2000.

**Comparison with ACGME data:**

The table below shows the number of residents in the APA census versus the ACGME's Web Accredited Data Collection report. The APA census includes the number of fellows in psychosomatic medicine that are accredited by the ACGME. Fellows from un-accredited psychosomatic medicine fellowships are not included in this report.

Table 1

Number of Psychiatry and Subspecialty Residents in APA Census versus ACGME counts<sup>1</sup>

Program Code	Specialty	ACGME count	APA Census	# of Programs
400	Psychiatry	4788	4737	181
401	Addiction psychiatry	64	60	41
405	Child and adolescent psychiatry	753	743	114
406	Forensic psychiatry	72	63	41
407	Geriatric psychiatry	92	88	58
402	Pain medicine	1	0	1
409	Psychosomatic medicine	33	29	31
715	Internal Medicine/Psych	106	104	19
720	Psych/Family Medicine	52	50	10
730	Peds/Psych/CAP	90	89	10
755	Psych/Neurology	20	19	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>5982</b>	<b>516</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Source: ACGME Web Accreditation Data System (ADS) report

## Total Number of Residents

The APA has been tracking the number and demographics of all psychiatry residents and fellows since the late 1960s. The number of all residents and fellows has been slowly going up since the decline in the early to mid 1990's.

In 2006-2007, the total number of residents went up by 18 or 0.3%. This number represents all psychiatry residents and fellows who are in training as of August 1, 2006.

Table 2  
Number of Residents by Year, 1968 - 2007

Year	Number of	Change	Year	Number of	Change
2006-2007	5982	18	1986-1987	5508	20
2005-2006	5964	64	1985-1986	5488	176
2004-2005	5900	91	1984-1985	5312	203
2003-2004	5809	227	1983-1984	5109	223
2002-2003	5582	-184	1982-1983	4886	205
2001-2002	5766	52	1981-1982	4681	163
2000-2001	5714	-41	1980-1981	4518	111
1999-2000	5755	-321	1979-1980	4407	-258
1998-1999	na*	na*	1978-1979	4665	-243
1997-1998	na*	na*	1977-1978	4908	64
1996-1997	6076	-11	1976-1977	4844	79
1995-1996	6087	-2	1975-1976	4765	-49
1994-1995	6089	30	1974-1975	4814	76
1993-1994	6059	-36	1973-1974	4738	39
1992-1993	6095	-64	1972-1973	4699	483
1991-1992	6159	143	1971-1972	na*	na*
1990-1991	6016	-56	1970-1971	4216	251
1989-1990	6072	24	1969-1970	3965	156
1988-1989	6048	219	1968-1969	3809	- -
1987-1988	5829	321			

\* No census report on these years

Data from 1968-1997 were derived from the American Psychiatric Association census of psychiatry residents and fellows

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

Table 3 shows the distribution of the residents and fellows by state. There are no psychiatry residency or fellowship programs in Alaska, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. New York State has the highest concentration of residents followed by California.

Table 3  
Distribution of Residents and Fellows by State, 2006-2007

State	General Psych	All
Alabama	32	37
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	60	69
Arkansas	27	33
California	488	594
Colorado	44	58
Connecticut	109	139
Delaware	14	14
District of Columbia	94	104
Florida	93	127
Georgia	84	102
Hawaii	43	72
Idaho	0	0
Illinois	190	240
Indiana	26	40
Iowa	24	44
Kansas	45	56
Kentucky	49	69
Louisiana	53	72
Maine	17	20
Maryland	130	169
Massachusetts	264	337
Michigan	133	160
Minnesota	75	86
Mississippi	21	23
Missouri	104	117
Montana	0	0

State	General Psych	All
Nebraska	26	30
Nevada	26	28
New Hampshire	27	38
New Jersey	95	112
New Mexico	37	47
New York	857	1,077
N Carolina	123	162
N Dakota	17	17
Ohio	175	232
Oklahoma	54	58
Oregon	32	42
Pennsylvania	243	310
Puerto Rico	38	42
Rhode Island	39	67
S Carolina	60	94
S Dakota	18	25
Tennessee	79	94
Texas	262	325
Utah	22	35
Vermont	16	16
Virginia	121	151
Washington	65	80
W Virginia	30	49
Wisconsin	56	69
Wyoming	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>5,982</b>

## **PGY1 Positions in Psychiatry**

The table and Figure show the number of PGY1 positions offered through the National Residency Matching Program as well as the number of positions filled by US seniors and non US seniors from 1990 to 2006. Non-US seniors include International Medical Graduates, Osteopaths, former US graduates reapplying for residency and 5th pathway students.

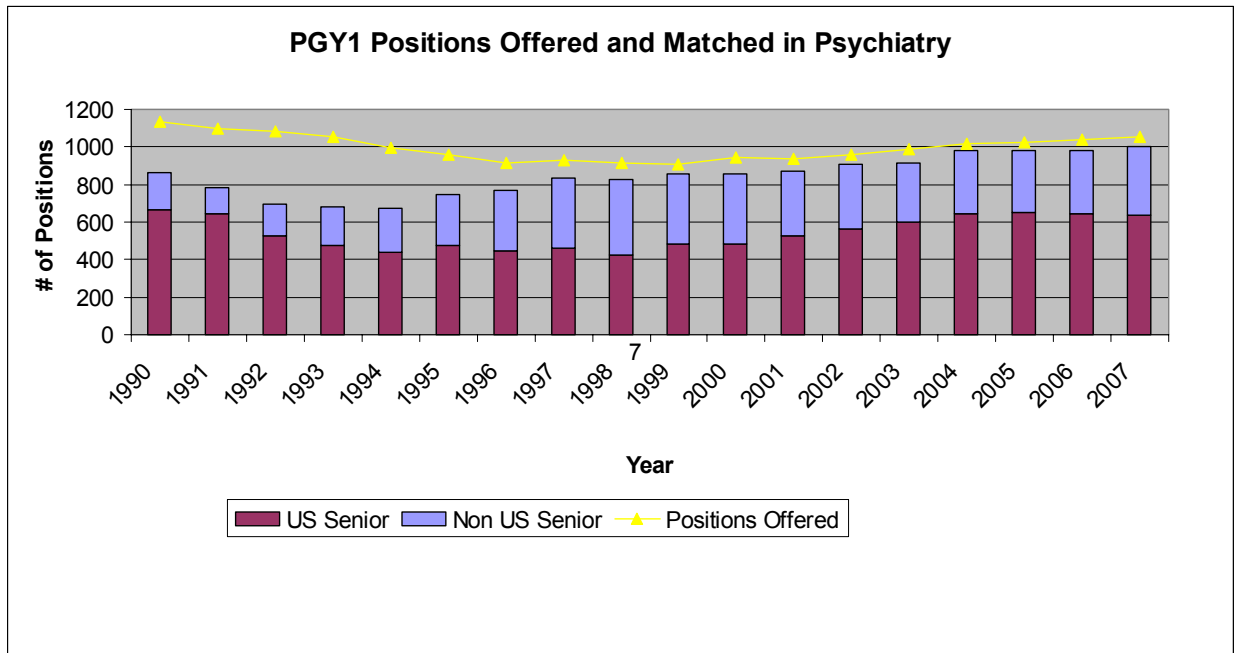
While the number of PGY1 positions in general psychiatry offered in 2006 is lower than the 1990 level, more of these positions are being filled in the match. In 1990, 76% of positions were filled in the Match. In 2006, 94.6% of PGY1 positions were filled through the Match.

Table 4  
PGY1 Positions Offered and Matched in Psychiatry<sup>2</sup>

Year	Psychiatry	Filled	US Senior Matched	Non-US Senior
1990	1135	863	664	199
1991	1100	786	641	145
1992	1082	695	526	169
1993	1056	679	476	203
1994	998	676	438	238
1995	960	750	476	274
1996	917	771	448	323
1997	926	834	462	372
1998	917	824	428	396
1999	908	857	482	375
2000	944	853	481	372
2001	933	872	524	348
2002	957	907	564	343
2003	986	916	597	319
2004	1020	979	641	338
2005	1026	983	653	330
2006	1037	983	643	340
2007	1057	1000	633	367

<sup>2</sup> Source: National Residency Match Program Data Tables for Residency Match 1990-2007

Figure 1



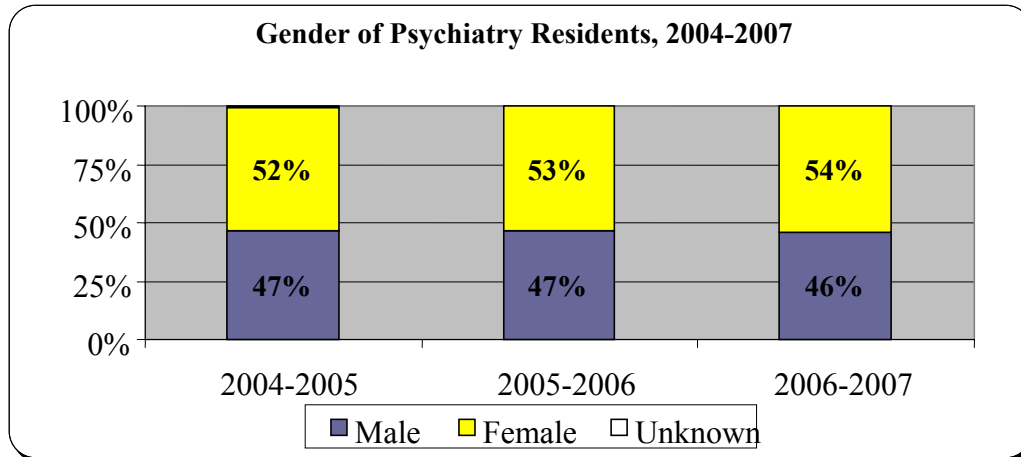
## Gender of Psychiatry Residents

The table and graph below follow the trend of more women residents than men. The last time men outnumbered women in psychiatry residency was in 2001-2002, where 49.9% of residents were men and 49% were women. Across medicine, women residents make up 43.6% of all residents and fellows<sup>3</sup>.

Table 5  
Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2004-2007

Gender	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	2766	46.9%	2777	46.6%	2746	45.9%
Female	3095	52.4%	3187	53.4%	3236	54.1%
Unknown	39	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%

Figure 2



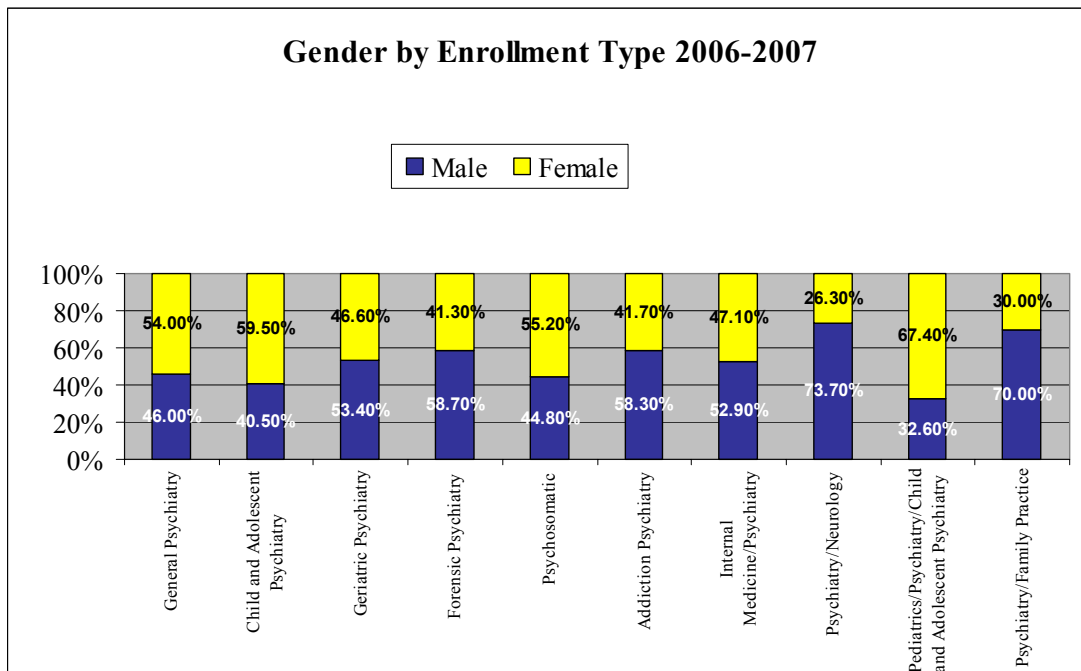
<sup>3</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2006-2007*. JAMA. 2007;298:1081-1096.

Combined programs show a higher percentage of men except for the triple board programs where 67% of residents are female.

Table 6  
Gender of Residents by Enrollment Type 2006-2007

Program Specialty	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	2180	46.0%	2557	54.0%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	301	40.5%	442	59.5%
Geriatric Psychiatry	47	53.4%	41	46.6%
Forensic Psychiatry	37	58.7%	26	41.3%
Psychosomatic	13	44.8%	16	55.2%
Addiction Psychiatry	35	58.3%	25	41.7%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	55	52.9%	49	47.1%
Psychiatry/Neurology	14	73.7%	5	26.3%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	29	32.6%	60	67.4%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	35	70.0%	15	30.0%
Total	2746	45.9%	3236	54.1%

Figure 3: Gender of Psychiatry Residents by Enrollment Type



## Race and Ethnicity

Whites accounted for the largest percentage of psychiatry residents with the percentage of ethnic minorities staying relatively constant. There is also an increase of residents identifying themselves as “other.” The GMETrack separately asked for the residents’ Hispanic or Latino identification with 8.4% of the residents identifying themselves as having Hispanic identity, an increase from previous years.

Table 7a  
Race/Ethnicity of Residents, 2004-2007

Race	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	2933	49.7%	3006	50.4%	3091	51.7%
Black/African American	423	7.2%	418	7.0%	444	7.4%
American Indian / Alaska Native	20	0.3%	17	0.3%	13	0.2%
Asian	1544	26.2%	1449	24.3%	1458	24.4%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	31	0.5%	27	0.5%	33	0.5%
Other	394	6.7%	497	8.3%	383	6.4%
Unknown	555	9.4%	550	9.2%	560	9.4%
Total	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%

Table 7b. Hispanic/Latino Identification among Psychiatry Residents, 2004-2007

Race-Ethnicity	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mexican American	77	1.3%	66	1.1%	79	1.3%
Puerto Rican	105	1.8%	107	1.8%	135	2.3%
Cuban	26	0.4%	21	0.3%	22	0.4%
Other Hispanic	201	3.4%	202	3.4%	266	4.4%
<b>Hispanic/Latino Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
All Residents Total	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%

Note: 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 is asked for in a separate question from the race item.

## **Citizenship and Visa Status**

For 2006-2007, the percentage of US-born residents continues to increase. Included is the percentage of citizenship/visa status of all resident physicians and international medical graduates for comparison.<sup>4</sup>

Table 8  
Citizenship and Country of Birth of Residents 2003-2007

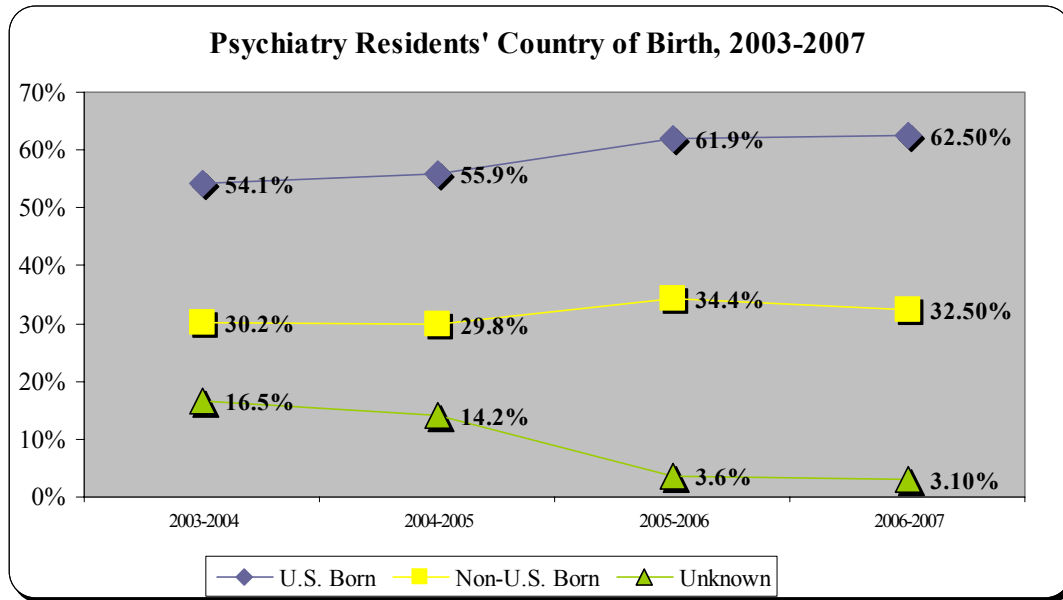
U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizenship	2003-2004		2004-2005**		2005-2006		2006-2007		All Medicine
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
US Born	3142	54.1%	3299	55.9%	3698*	61.9%	3736	62.5%	64.3
Non-US Born	1755	30.2%	1761	29.8%	2053	34.4%	1946	32.5%	
Naturalized U.S.	524	9.0%			576	9.7%	629	10.5%	9.0%
Permanent Resident	728	12.5%			581	9.7%	574	9.6%	8.7%
Other U.S. Citizen*									
Non-U.S. Citizens	503	8.7%			489	8.2%	519	8.7%	
B-1 B-2 Temporary Visitor	5	0.1%			10	0.2%	9	0.2%	0.1%
F-1 Student	15	0.3%			14	0.2%	3	0.1%	<0.1%
H-1 H-1b H-2 H-3 Temp Worker	105	1.8%			162	2.7%	193	3.2%	4.2%
J-1 J-2 Exchange Visitor	330	5.7%			299	5.0%	310	5.2%	3.9%
Refugee, Asylum, Displaced Person	3	0.1%			4	0.1%	4	0.1%	0.1%
Other	24	0.4%			56	0.9%	52	0.9%	0.6%
Unknown	11	0.2%			150	2.5%	107	1.8%	
Missing	542	9.4%			414	6.9%	364	6.1%	
Unknown	957	16.5%	840	14.2%	217	3.6%	188	3.1%	9.0%
	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%	100.0%

\* Number includes 36 residents born abroad who specify that they are native-born US

\*\* Data for 2004-2005 does not specify visa or citizenship type

<sup>4</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2006-2007*. JAMA. 2007;298:1081-1096.

Figure 4



**Source of Medical Training**

There are four categories of medical school type in the GMETrack: MSUS – US medical school, MSOS – US osteopathic school, MSCN – Canadian medical school and MSIN – International medical school (other than Canada). US osteopathic school graduates are counted as non-IMGs. Canadian medical school graduates are counted as IMGs.

The table shows that the number of IMGs has steadily decreased from a high of 41.2% in 1996-1997. In all subspecialties of medicine IMGs accounted for 26.9%<sup>5</sup> of all trainees.

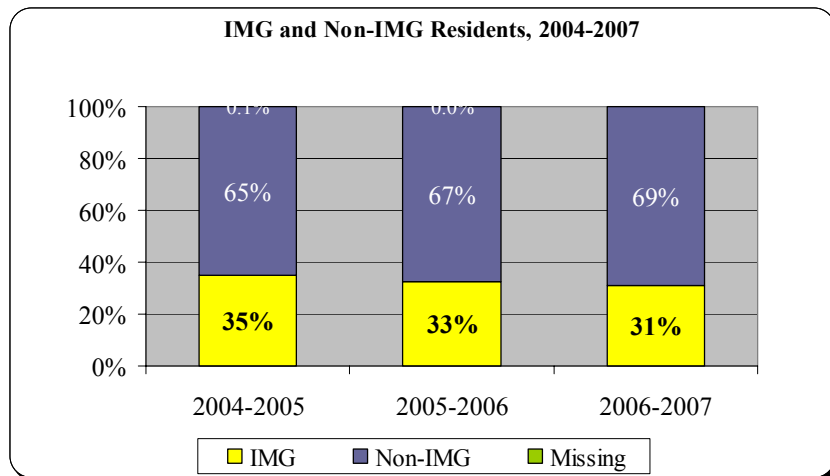
Table 9  
Source of Medical Training, PGY-1 vs. All Others

	PGY-1 (n=1176)	All Others (n=4806)	Total
USMD	732	2959	3691
DO	88	337	425
IMG	356	1510	1866
Canadian Medical School	8	16	24
Non-US Born IMG	314	1273	1587
US-Born IMG	34	221	255

Table 10  
Source of Medical Training, 2004-2007

International Medical Graduates v. All Other	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IMG	2071	35.1%	1944	32.6%	1866	31.2%
Non-IMG	3822	64.8%	4020	67.4%	4116	68.8%
Missing	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%

Figure 5



<sup>5</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2006-2007*. JAMA. 2007;298:1081-1096.

Table 11 shows the distribution of general psychiatry residents by their year of training. There is a drop off of 6% of residents in the fourth year which could account for the residents going to child and adolescent psychiatry fellowships.

Table 11  
Year of Training for Residents in General Psychiatry Programs

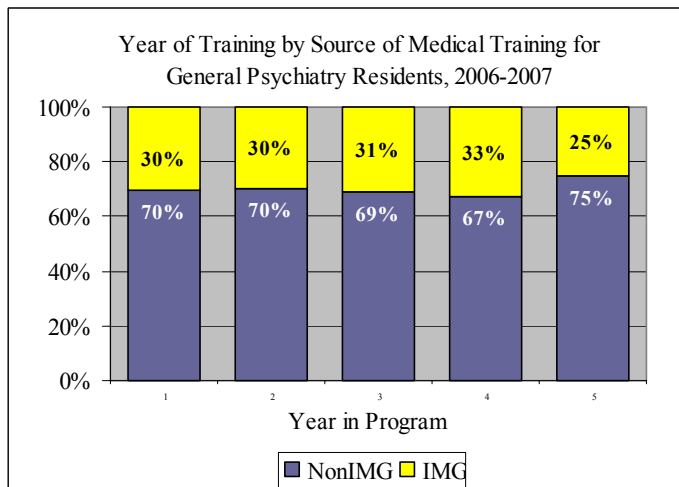
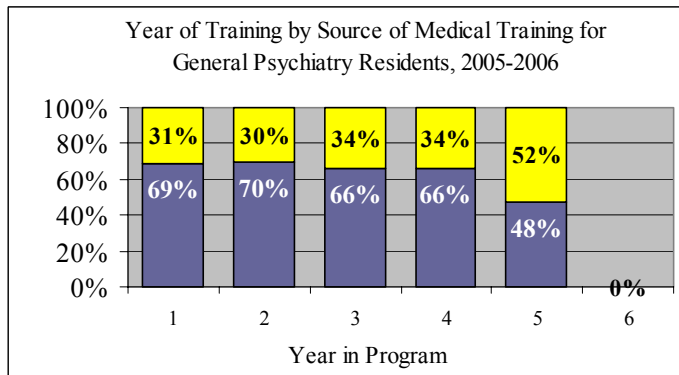
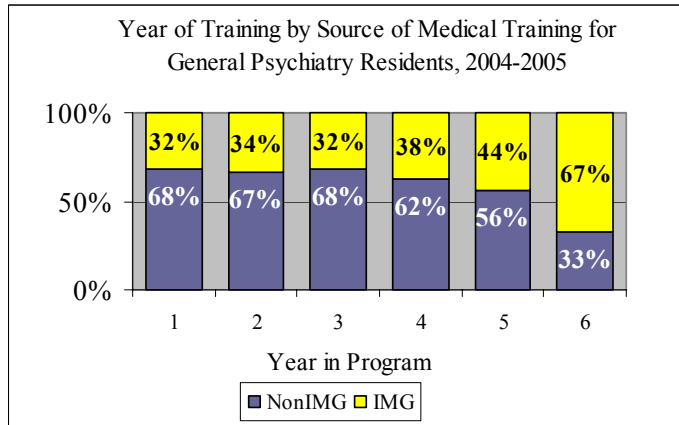
Year in Current Program	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1249	26.7%	1275	26.9%	1171	24.7%
2	1235	26.4%	1230	26.0%	1289	27.2%
3	1201	25.7%	1235	26.0%	1272	26.9%
4	983	21.0%	981	20.7%	989	20.9%
5 and over	12	0.2%	21	0.4%	16	0.3%
Total	4680	100.0%	4742	100.0%	4737	100.0%

Percentages for table 12 are based on individuals with complete information on year of training and source of medical school training. The table shows that the percentage of international medical graduates increases with the year of training. The opposite is true with non-international medical graduates.

Table 12  
Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for General Psychiatry Residents

Year of Training	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>
1	32.0%	67.8%	31.1%	68.9%	30.3%	69.7%
2	33.5%	66.5%	30.2%	69.8%	29.9%	70.1%
3	32.2%	67.8%	33.8%	66.2%	31.2%	68.8%
4	37.6%	62.0%	34.1%	65.9%	32.8%	67.2%
5	44.0%	55.6%	52.4%	47.6%	25.0%	75.0%
6	66.7%	33.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	33.7%	66.0%	32.3%	67.7%	31.2%	68.8%

Figures 6-8



Tables 13a and b show the top US medical school of graduation for PGY1s in 2006-2007. Table 13a is sorted by the school by number of graduates going into psychiatry while Table 13b is sorted by the percentage of graduating class<sup>6</sup> going into psychiatry. Tables 14 and 15 shows the most common DO and foreign medical school of graduation for PGY1 residents.

Table 13a and Table 13b  
Schools of Graduation for PGY1 Residents

Sorted by Psychiatry Numbers					Sorted by Percentage of Graduating Class				
	School	Class of 2006	Psych #	% of Grad Class		School	Class of 2006	Psych #	% of Grad Class
1	UT Houston	202	17	8%	1	UC Irvine	80	14	18%
2	North Carolina	146	15	10%	2	Morehouse	38	6	16%
3	UC Irvine	80	14	18%	3	Caribe	58	8	14%
4	St Louis	145	14	10%	4	UC Davis	92	11	12%
5	Arkansas	131	13	10%	5	South Florida	93	10	11%
6	UC Davis	92	11	12%	6	Howard	95	10	11%
7	Tulane	152	11	7%	7	North Carolina	146	15	10%
8	Southern Cal-	161	11	7%	8	Arkansas	131	13	10%
9	Columbia	164	11	7%	9	St Louis	145	14	10%
10	MC Wisconsin	199	11	6%	10	Puerto Rico	91	8	9%
11	South Florida	93	10	11%	11	Florida	115	10	9%
12	Howard	95	10	11%	12	East Tennessee-	58	5	9%
13	Florida	115	10	9%	13	UT Houston	202	17	8%
14	Buffalo	134	10	7%	14	Hawaii-Burns	64	5	8%
15	Cincinnati	153	10	7%	15	Buffalo	134	10	7%
16	SUNY Upstate	156	10	6%	16	Emory	110	8	7%
17	Baylor	170	10	6%	17	Tulane	152	11	7%
18	Temple	198	10	5%	18	Dartmouth	56	4	7%
19	SUNY	200	10	5%	19	UC San Diego	117	8	7%
20	Loma Linda	143	9	6%	20	Stony Brook	117	8	7%
21	Einstein	146	9	6%	21	Southern Cal-	161	11	7%
22	George	156	9	6%	22	Texas A & M	59	4	7%
23	Wayne State	244	9	4%	23	Columbia	164	11	7%
					24	Cincinnati	153	10	7%

<sup>6</sup> Source: GMETrack and AAMC FACTS - Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates  
<http://www.aamc.org/data/facts/2006/schoolgrads.htm>

Table 14

Top Osteopathic Schools (out of the 88 total PGY 1 residents with a DO degree)

School	Count
Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery	8
Western University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	8
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	7
Nova South Eastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine	7
University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	7
UMDNJ School of Osteopathic Medicine	7

Table 15

Top Foreign Medical School (out of the 356 total PGY1 residents from foreign medical schools)

School	Count	US Born
Ross University (Dominican Republic)	18	33.3%
St. George's University (Grenada)	14	64.3%
Dow Medical College (Karachi, Pakistan)	11	0%
Saba University School of Medicine (Netherlands-Antilles)	8	37.5%
Sindh Medical College (Karachi, Pakistan)	7	0%

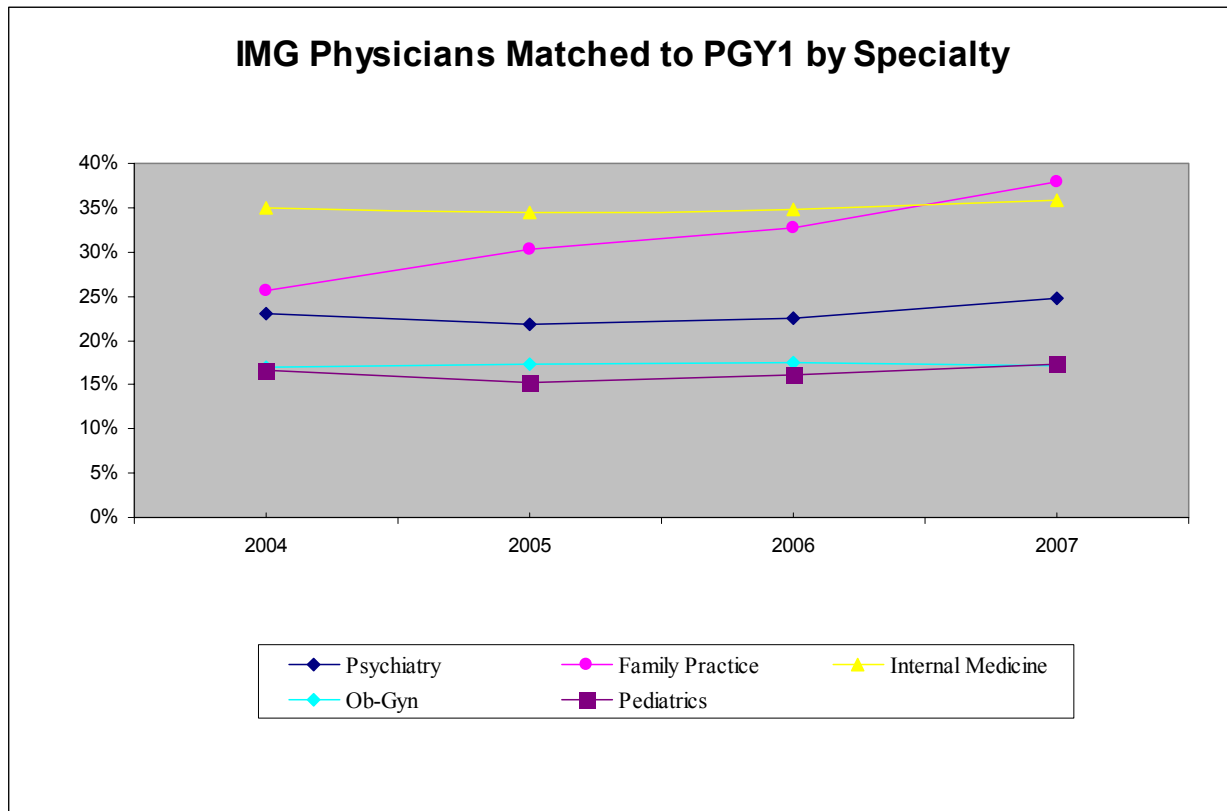
The table and figure below compare PGY1 IMG physicians who matched in psychiatry and other comparable specialties.<sup>7</sup>

Table 16

Comparison of IMG Physicians Matched to PGY1 - Psychiatry and Other Specialties

Specialty	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Psychiatry</b>	235	23%	224	22%	233	22%	247	25%
Family Medicine	734	26%	838	30%	888	33%	873	38%
Internal Medicine	1658	35%	1646	35%	1647	35%	1695	36%
Obstetrics-Gynecology	194	17%	199	17%	202	18%	198	17%
Pediatrics	377	17%	344	15%	370	16%	395	17%

Figure 9



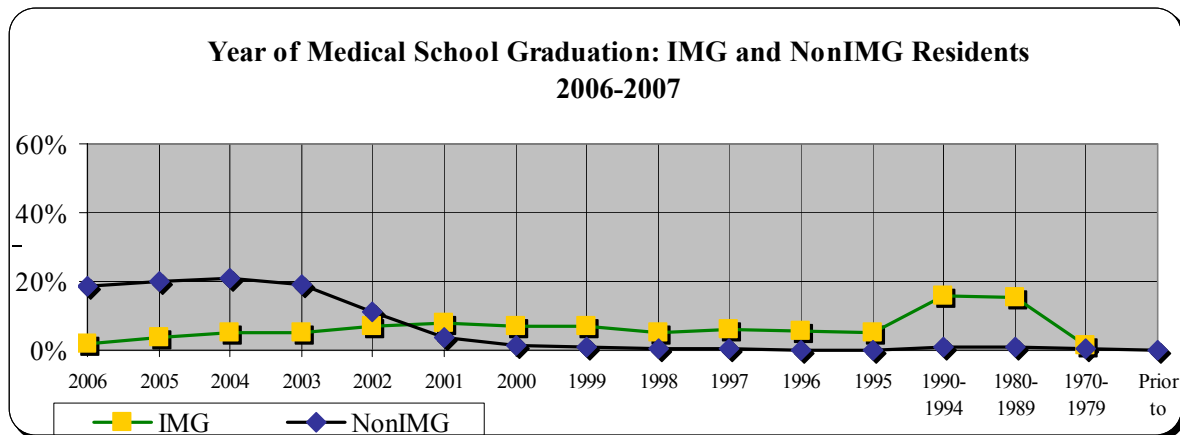
<sup>7</sup> Source: NRMP Results and Data 2007 Match, April 2007

Table 17, which presents data on the year of medical school graduation and source of training, IMGs generally 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 2006-2007 residents.

Table 17  
Year of Medical School Graduation and Source of Medical Training

Year of Graduation	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG
2006					18.8%	2.0%
2005			19.7%	2.0%	20.2%	3.5%
2004	20.2%	1.9%	21.2%	3.4%	21.0%	5.0%
2003	19.8%	2.4%	19.1%	3.7%	19.0%	5.2%
2002	20.5%	4.2%	19.6%	6.1%	11.3%	7.2%
2001	18.7%	6.4%	10.4%	7.7%	3.8%	8.1%
2000	10.1%	6.8%	4.0%	6.8%	1.6%	7.1%
1999	4.5%	7.0%	1.7%	6.5%	0.9%	7.1%
1998	1.5%	5.8%	0.7%	5.7%	0.6%	5.2%
1997	0.7%	6.0%	0.5%	6.5%	0.4%	6.2%
1996	0.7%	6.5%	0.3%	6.5%	0.2%	5.6%
1995	0.3%	6.6%	0.1%	5.8%	0.1%	5.0%
1990-1994	1.0%	22.5%	0.8%	18.8%	0.7%	15.7%
1980-1989	1.3%	21.0%	1.3%	18.4%	1.0%	15.5%
1970-1979	0.6%	2.8%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Prior to 1970	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 10



The table below shows the distribution of residents and fellows across types of residency and fellowship programs.

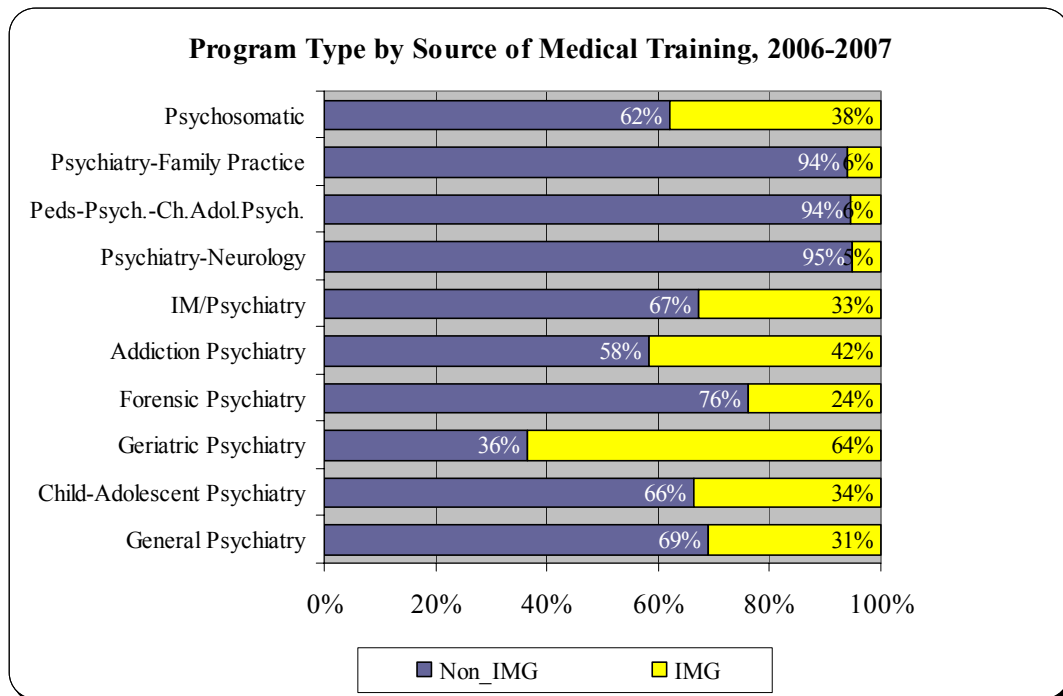
Table 18  
Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 2004-2007

Program Specialty	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	4680	79.3%	4742	79.5%	4737	79.2%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	720	12.2%	739	12.4%	743	12.4%
Geriatric Psychiatry	90	1.5%	104	1.7%	88	1.5%
Forensic Psychiatry	59	1.0%	58	1.0%	63	1.1%
Psychosomatic	33	0.6%	16	0.3%	29	0.5%
Addiction Psychiatry	61	1.0%	44	0.7%	60	1.0%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	112	1.9%	106	1.8%	104	1.7%
Psychiatry/Neurology	21	0.4%	19	0.3%	19	0.3%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/ Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	73	1.2%	84	1.4%	89	1.5%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	51	0.9%	52	0.9%	50	0.8%
Total	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	5982	100.0%

Table 19  
Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2006-2007

Specialty by Source of Medical Training	NonIMG		IMG		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	3271	69.1%	1466	30.9%	4737	100.0%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	493	66.4%	250	33.6%	743	100.0%
Geriatric Psychiatry	32	36.4%	56	63.6%	88	100.0%
Forensic Psychiatry	48	76.2%	15	23.8%	63	100.0%
Addiction Psychiatry	35	58.3%	25	41.7%	60	100.0%
IM/Psychiatry	70	67.3%	34	32.7%	104	100.0%
Psychiatry/Neurology	18	94.7%	1	5.3%	19	100.0%
Peds/Psych/CAP	84	94.4%	5	5.6%	89	100.0%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	47	94.0%	3	6.0%	50	100.0%
Psychosomatic	18	62.1%	11	37.9%	29	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>5982</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 11



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