



# RESIDENT CENSUS

Characteristics and Distribution of Psychiatry Residents in the U.S.  
2007-2008

American Psychiatric Association  
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**American Psychiatric Association  
Resident Census 2007-2008  
November 2008**

We are pleased to present the 2007-2008 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 528 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 GMETrack.

Based on our analysis of GMETrack and ACGME data across various individual characteristics, we are confident that the GMETrack 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 GMETrack 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 2007-2008**

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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, 2007-2008**

This report provides statistics on the demographic characteristics and distribution of psychiatry residents in the United States for 2007-2008 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 2007-2008 GME Track survey reported at total of 106,012 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, 2007-2008 report published on September 10, 2008 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 2008.

While this report covers the 2007-2008 training year, it specifically provides a snapshot of residents and fellows in psychiatry and subspecialty training as of August 1, 2007. 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 is 8.8% favoring women. The number of international medical graduates continues to decline, down by 18.5% from 2000-2001.

**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>

| <b>Program Code</b> | <b>Specialty</b>                | <b>ACGME count</b> | <b>APA Census</b> | <b># of Programs</b> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 400                 | Psychiatry                      | 4795               | 4768              | 181                  |
| 401                 | Addiction psychiatry            | 54                 | 54                | 41                   |
| 405                 | Child and adolescent psychiatry | 790                | 759               | 121                  |
| 406                 | Forensic psychiatry             | 75                 | 68                | 40                   |
| 407                 | Geriatric psychiatry            | 85                 | 78                | 60                   |
| 409                 | Psychosomatic medicine          | 50                 | 42                | 35                   |
| 715                 | Internal Medicine/Psych         | 104                | 100               | 17                   |
| 720                 | Psych/Family Medicine           | 52                 | 54                | 11                   |
| 730                 | Peds/Psych/CAP                  | 90                 | 92                | 10                   |
| 755                 | Psych/Neurology                 | 14                 | 14                | 10                   |
| <b>Total</b>        |                                 | <b>6109</b>        | <b>6029</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 2007-2008, the total number of residents went up by 47 or 0.8%. This number represents all psychiatry residents and fellows who are in training as of August 1, 2007.

Table 2  
Number of Residents by Year, 1968 - 2008

| Year      | Number of | Change | Year      | Number of | Change |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 2007-2008 | 6029      | 47     | 1987-1988 | 5829      | 321    |
| 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      | --     |

\* 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, 2007-2008

| State                | General Psych | All | State         | General Psych | All  |
|----------------------|---------------|-----|---------------|---------------|------|
| Alabama              | 32            | 37  | Montana       | 0             | 0    |
| Alaska               | 0             | 0   | Nebraska      | 26            | 30   |
| Arizona              | 60            | 69  | Nevada        | 26            | 28   |
| Arkansas             | 27            | 33  | New Hampshire | 27            | 38   |
| California           | 488           | 594 | New Jersey    | 95            | 112  |
| Colorado             | 44            | 58  | New Mexico    | 37            | 47   |
| Connecticut          | 109           | 139 | New York      | 857           | 1077 |
| Delaware             | 14            | 14  | N Carolina    | 123           | 162  |
| District of Columbia | 94            | 104 | N Dakota      | 17            | 17   |
| Florida              | 93            | 127 | Ohio          | 175           | 232  |
| Georgia              | 84            | 102 | Oklahoma      | 54            | 58   |
| Hawaii               | 43            | 72  | Oregon        | 32            | 42   |
| Idaho                | 0             | 0   | Pennsylvania  | 243           | 310  |
| Illinois             | 190           | 240 | Puerto Rico   | 38            | 42   |
| Indiana              | 26            | 40  | Rhode Island  | 39            | 67   |
| Iowa                 | 24            | 44  | S Carolina    | 60            | 94   |
| Kansas               | 45            | 56  | S Dakota      | 18            | 25   |
| Kentucky             | 49            | 69  | Tennessee     | 79            | 94   |
| Louisiana            | 53            | 72  | Texas         | 262           | 325  |
| Maine                | 17            | 20  | Utah          | 22            | 35   |
| Maryland             | 130           | 169 | Vermont       | 16            | 16   |
| Massachusetts        | 264           | 337 | Virginia      | 121           | 151  |
| Michigan             | 133           | 160 | Washington    | 65            | 80   |
| Minnesota            | 75            | 86  | W Virginia    | 30            | 49   |
| Mississippi          | 21            | 23  | Wisconsin     | 56            | 69   |
| Missouri             | 104           | 117 | Wyoming       | 0             | 0    |

## **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.

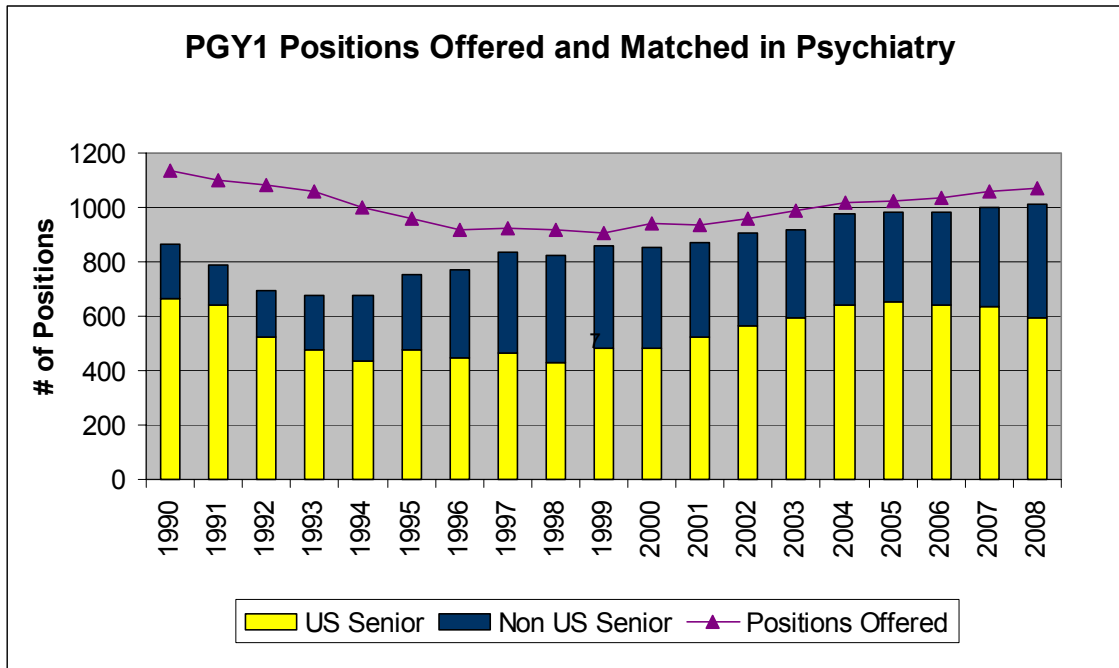
While the number of PGY1 positions in general psychiatry offered in 2008 is lower than the 1990 level, more of these positions are being filled in the match. In 1990, 76% of positions were filled in the Match. In 2008, 94.8% of PGY1 positions were filled through the Match.

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           |
| 2008 | 1069       | 1013   | 595               | 418           |

<sup>2</sup> Source: National Residency Match Program Data Tables for Residency Match 1990-2008

Figure 1



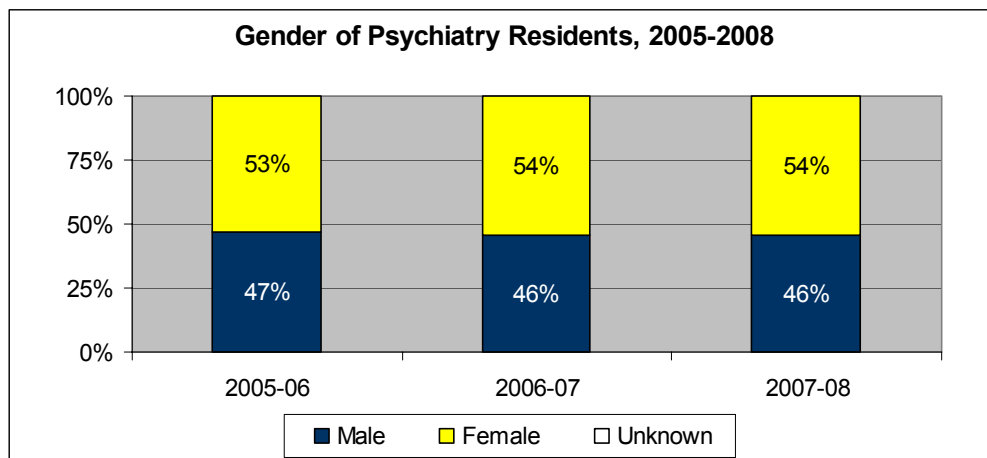
## Gender of Psychiatry Residents

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 specialties of medicine, women residents make up 44.4% of all residents and fellows<sup>3</sup>.

Table 5  
Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2005-2008

| Gender  | 2005-2006 |        | 2006-2007 |        | 2007-2008 |        |
|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|         | No.       | %      | No.       | %      | No.       | %      |
| Male    | 2777      | 46.6%  | 2746      | 45.9%  | 2752      | 45.6%  |
| Female  | 3187      | 53.4%  | 3236      | 54.1%  | 3277      | 54.4%  |
| Unknown | 0         | 0.0%   | 0         | 0.0%   | 0         | 0.0%   |
| Total   | 5964      | 100.0% | 5982      | 100.0% | 6029      | 100.0% |

Figure 2



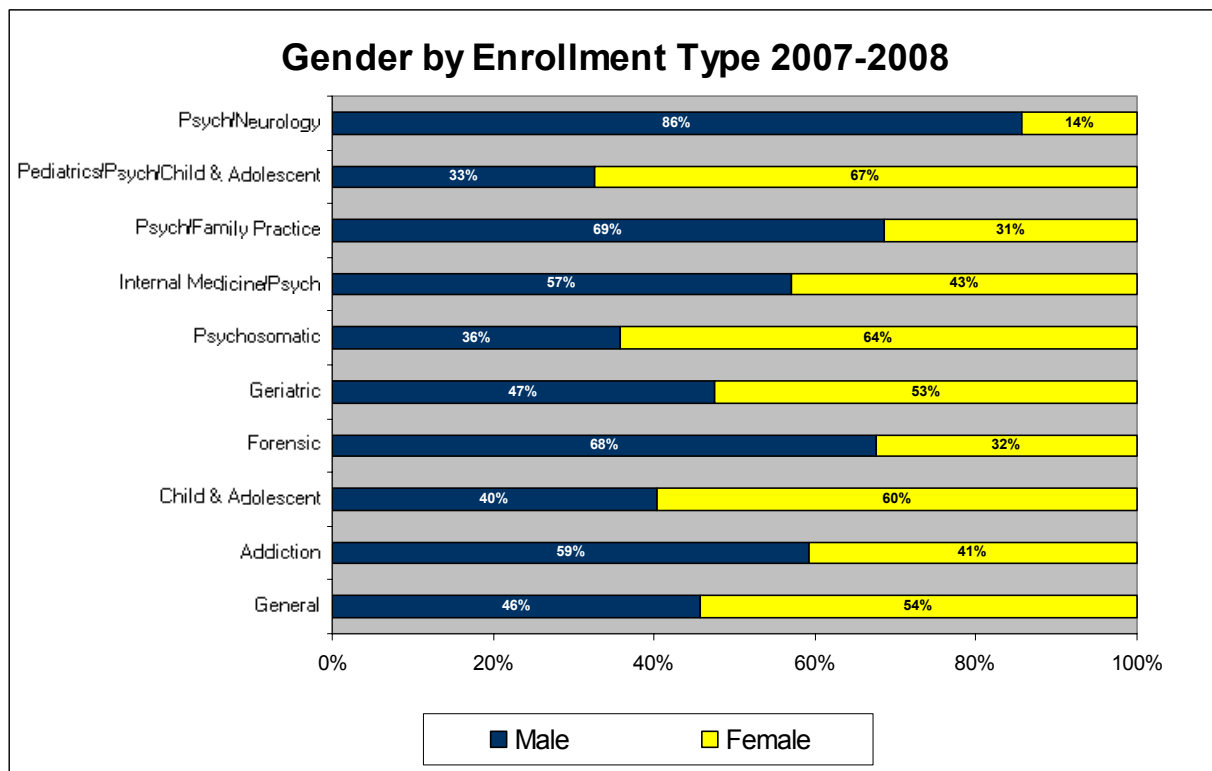
<sup>3</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2007-2008*. JAMA. 2008; 300(10):1228.

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 2007-2008

| Pgm Code | Program Specialty                   | Male        |            | Female      |            |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|          |                                     | No.         | %          | No.         | %          |
| 400      | General                             | 2180        | 46%        | 2588        | 54%        |
| 401      | Addiction                           | 32          | 59%        | 22          | 41%        |
| 405      | Child & Adolescent                  | 306         | 40%        | 453         | 60%        |
| 406      | Forensic                            | 46          | 68%        | 22          | 32%        |
| 407      | Geriatric                           | 37          | 47%        | 41          | 53%        |
| 409      | Psychosomatic                       | 15          | 36%        | 27          | 64%        |
| 715      | Internal Medicine/Psych             | 57          | 57%        | 43          | 43%        |
| 720      | Psych/Family Practice               | 37          | 69%        | 17          | 31%        |
| 730      | Pediatrics/Psych/Child & Adolescent | 30          | 33%        | 62          | 67%        |
| 755      | Psych/Neurology                     | 12          | 86%        | 2           | 14%        |
|          | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2752</b> | <b>46%</b> | <b>3277</b> | <b>54%</b> |

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. The GMETrack separately asked for the residents' Hispanic or Latino identification with 6.9% of the residents identifying themselves as having Hispanic identity, an increase from previous years.

Table 7a  
Race/Ethnicity of Residents, 2005-2008

| Race                                     | 2005-2006   |             | 2006-2007   |             | 2007-2008   |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | No.         | %           | No.         | %           | No.         | %           |
| White                                    | 3006        | 50.4%       | 3091        | 51.7%       | 3000        | 49.8%       |
| Black/African American                   | 418         | 7.0%        | 444         | 7.4%        | 445         | 7.4%        |
| American Indian / Alaska Native          | 17          | 0.3%        | 13          | 0.2%        | 12          | 0.2%        |
| Asian                                    | 1449        | 24.3%       | 1458        | 24.4%       | 1459        | 24.2%       |
| Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander | 27          | 0.5%        | 33          | 0.5%        | 28          | 0.5%        |
| Other                                    | 497         | 8.3%        | 383         | 6.4%        | 289         | 4.8%        |
| Unknown                                  | 550         | 9.2%        | 560         | 9.4%        | 796         | 13.2%       |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>5964</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>5982</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>6029</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Table 7b. Hispanic/Latino Identification among Psychiatry Residents, 2005-2008

| Race-Ethnicity        | 2005-2006 |      | 2006-2007 |      | 2007-2008 |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                       | No.       | %    | No.       | %    | No.       | %    |
| Mexican American      | 66        | 1.1% | 79        | 1.3% | 68        | 1.1% |
| Puerto Rican          | 107       | 1.8% | 135       | 2.3% | 115       | 1.9% |
| Cuban                 | 21        | 0.3% | 22        | 0.4% | 27        | 0.4% |
| Other Hispanic        | 202       | 3.4% | 266       | 4.4% | 204       | 3.4% |
| Hispanic/Latino Total | 396       | 6.6% | 502       | 8.4% | 414       | 6.9% |
| All Residents Total   | 5964      |      | 5982      |      | 6029      |      |

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

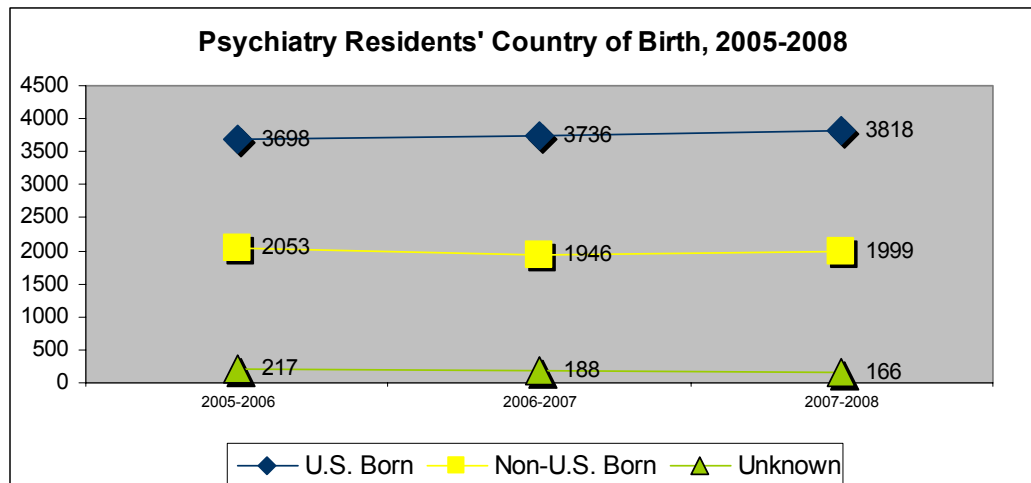
For 2007-2008, the percentage of US-born residents continues to increase. Included is the percentage of citizenship/visa status of all resident physicians and international medical graduates for comparison.<sup>4</sup>

Table 8  
Citizenship and Country of Birth of Residents 2005-2008

| U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizenship       | 2005-2006   |             | 2006-2007   |             | 2007-2008   |             | All Medicine % |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
|                                     | No.         | %           | No.         | %           | No.         | %           |                |
| Native US Citizen                   | 3698        | 61.90%      | 3736        | 62.50%      | 3818*       | 63.33%      | 64.1           |
| Non-US Born                         | 2053        | 34.40%      | 1946        | 32.50%      | 1999        | 33.16%      |                |
| Naturalized U.S. citizen            | 576         | 9.70%       | 629         | 10.50%      | 570         | 9.45%       | 8.5            |
| Permanent Resident                  | 581         | 9.70%       | 574         | 9.60%       | 555         | 9.21%       | 8.3            |
| Non-U.S. Citizens                   | 489         | 8.20%       | 519         | 8.70%       | 526         | 8.72%       |                |
| B-1 B-2 Temporary Visitor           | 10          | 0.20%       | 9           | 0.20%       | 6           | 0.10%       | 0.1            |
| F-1 Student                         | 14          | 0.20%       | 3           | 0.10%       | 7           | 0.12%       | 0.2            |
| H-1 H-1b H-2 H-3 Temp Worker        | 162         | 2.70%       | 193         | 3.20%       | 200         | 3.32%       | 4.5            |
| J-1 J-2 Exchange Visitor            | 299         | 5.00%       | 310         | 5.20%       | 309         | 5.13%       | 3.9            |
| Refugee, Asylum, Displaced Person   | 4           | 0.10%       | 4           | 0.10%       | 4           | 0.07%       | 0.1            |
| Other                               | 56          | 0.90%       | 52          | 0.90%       | 47          | 0.78%       | 0.5            |
| Unknown citizenship/foreign born    | 347         | 6.90%       | 283         | 6.10%       | 347         | 5.76%       | 7.6            |
| Unknown citizenship & birth country | 217         | 3.60%       | 188         | 3.10%       | 166         | 2.75%       | 2.2            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>5964</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>5982</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>6029</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

\* Number includes 4 residents born abroad who specify that they are native-born US

Figure 4



<sup>4</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2007-2008*. JAMA. 2008; 300(10):1228..

**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 27.2%<sup>5</sup> of all trainees.

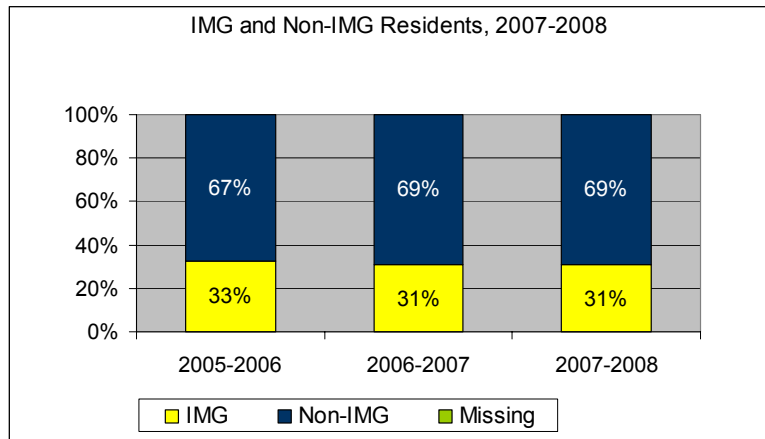
Table 9  
Source of Medical Training, PGY-1 vs. All Others

|                                | PGY-1<br>(n=1253) | All<br>Others<br>(n=4776) | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| <b>USMD</b>                    | 754               | 2973                      | 3727  |
| <b>DO</b>                      | 100               | 337                       | 437   |
| <b>IMG</b>                     | 399               | 1466                      | 1865  |
| <b>Canadian Medical School</b> | 3                 | 22                        | 25    |
| <b>Non-US Born IMG</b>         | 348               | 1241                      | 1589  |
| <b>US-Born IMG</b>             | 51                | 225                       | 276   |

Table 10  
Source of Medical Training, 2005-2008

| International Medical<br>Graduates v. All Other | 2005-2006 |       | 2006-2007 |       | 2007-2008 |       |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|   | No.       | %     | No.       | %     | No.       | %     |
| <b>IMG</b>                                      | 1944      | 32.6% | 1866      | 31.2% | 1865      | 30.9% |
| <b>Non-IMG</b>                                  | 4020      | 67.4% | 4116      | 68.8% | 4164      | 69.1% |
| <b>Missing</b>                                  | 0         | 0.0%  | 0         | 0.0%  | 0         | 0.0%  |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | 5964      | 100%  | 5982      | 100%  | 6029      | 100%  |

Figure 5



<sup>5</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2007-2008*. JAMA. 2008; 300(10):1228.

Table 11 shows the distribution of general psychiatry residents by their year of training. There is a drop off of 23.5% 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

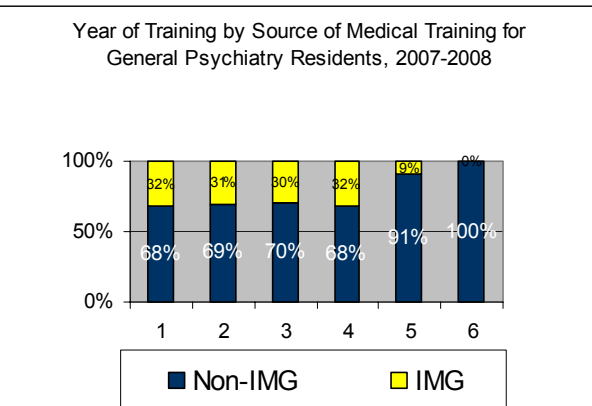
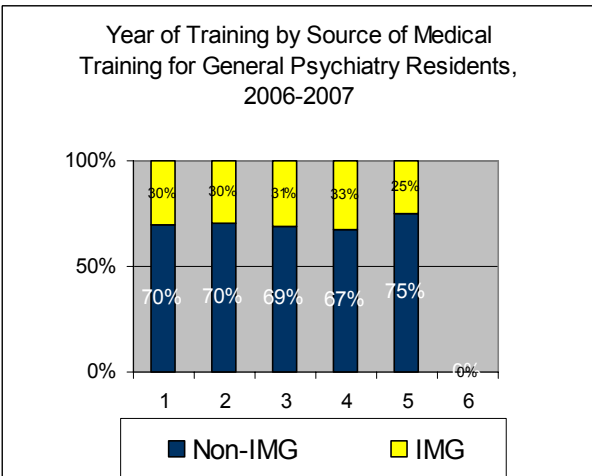
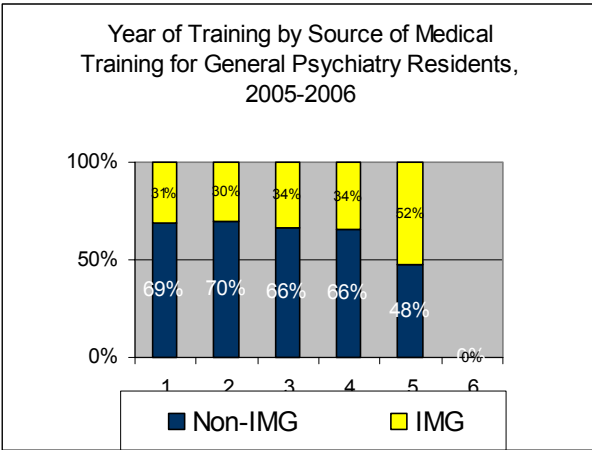
| Year in Current Program | 2005-2006 |        | 2006-2007 |        | 2007-2008 |        |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                         | No.       | %      | No.       | %      | No.       | %      |
| <b>1</b>                | 1275      | 26.9%  | 1171      | 24.7%  | 1253      | 26.3%  |
| <b>2</b>                | 1230      | 25.9%  | 1289      | 27.2%  | 1240      | 26.0%  |
| <b>3</b>                | 1235      | 26.0%  | 1272      | 26.9%  | 1283      | 26.9%  |
| <b>4</b>                | 981       | 20.7%  | 989       | 20.9%  | 981       | 20.6%  |
| <b>5 and over</b>       | 21        | 0.4%   | 16        | 0.3%   | 11        | 0.2%   |
| <b>Total</b>            | 4742      | 100.0% | 4737      | 100.0% | 4768      | 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 | 2005-2006 |         | 2006-2007 |         | 2007-2008 |         |
|------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                  | IMG       | Non-IMG | IMG       | Non-IMG | IMG       | Non-IMG |
| <b>1</b>         | 31.1%     | 68.9%   | 30.3%     | 69.7%   | 31.8%     | 68.2%   |
| <b>2</b>         | 30.2%     | 69.8%   | 29.9%     | 70.1%   | 31.0%     | 69.0%   |
| <b>3</b>         | 33.8%     | 66.2%   | 31.2%     | 68.8%   | 29.9%     | 70.1%   |
| <b>4</b>         | 34.1%     | 65.9%   | 32.8%     | 67.2%   | 31.7%     | 68.3%   |
| <b>5</b>         | 52.4%     | 47.6%   | 25.0%     | 75.0%   | 9.1%      | 90.9%   |
| <b>6</b>         | 0.0%      | 0.0%    | 0.0%      | 0.0%    | 0.0%      | 100.0%  |
| <b>Total</b>     | 32.3%     | 67.7%   | 31.2%     | 68.8%   | 31.0%     | 69.0%   |

Figures 6-8



Tables 13a and b show the top US medical school of graduation for PGY1s in 2007-2008. 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. The data is only for PGY1 residents who are in general psychiatry (categorical) programs. Not included are PGY1s in combined programs.

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

| <b>Sorted by Psychiatry Numbers</b> |                  |                      |                |                        | <b>Sorted by Percentage of Graduating Class</b> |                  |                      |                |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|                                     | <b>School</b>    | <b>Class of 2007</b> | <b>Psych #</b> | <b>% of Grad Class</b> |   | <b>School</b>    | <b>Class of 2007</b> | <b>Psych #</b> | <b>% of Grad Class</b> |
| 1                                   | UT Houston       | 219                  | 16             | 7%                     | 1   | South Carolina   | 75                   | 10             | 13%                    |
| 2                                   | UMDNJ New Jersey | 166                  | 15             | 9%                     | 2   | Ponce            | 53                   | 7              | 13%                    |
| 3                                   | UTMB Galveston   | 200                  | 14             | 7%                     | 3   | Marshall-Edwards | 49                   | 5              | 10%                    |
| 4                                   | Wayne State      | 235                  | 14             | 6%                     | 4   | UMDNJ New Jersey | 166                  | 15             | 9%                     |
| 5                                   | Illinois         | 310                  | 14             | 5%                     | 5   | Columbia         | 143                  | 13             | 9%                     |
| 6                                   | Columbia         | 143                  | 13             | 9%                     | 6   | Arkansas         | 133                  | 12             | 9%                     |
| 7                                   | UHUHS            | 157                  | 13             | 8%                     | 7   | Case Western     | 137                  | 12             | 9%                     |
| 8                                   | Case Western     | 137                  | 12             | 9%                     | 8   | South Florida    | 116                  | 10             | 9%                     |
| 9                                   | Arkansas         | 133                  | 12             | 9%                     | 9   | Mount Sinai      | 105                  | 9              | 9%                     |
| 10                                  | UCLA-Geffen      | 142                  | 11             | 8%                     | 10  | Texas A & M      | 78                   | 7              | 9%                     |
| 11                                  | Colorado         | 135                  | 11             | 8%                     | 11  | Rochester        | 83                   | 7              | 8%                     |
| 12                                  | Northwestern     | 162                  | 11             | 7%                     | 12  | UHUHS            | 157                  | 13             | 8%                     |
| 13                                  | NYU              | 158                  | 11             | 7%                     | 13  | Colorado         | 135                  | 11             | 8%                     |
| 14                                  | MC Georgia       | 184                  | 11             | 6%                     | 14  | Florida          | 125                  | 10             | 8%                     |
| 15                                  | Drexel           | 250                  | 11             | 4%                     | 15  | East TN-Quillen  | 51                   | 4              | 8%                     |
| 16                                  | SUNY Upstate     | 148                  | 10             | 7%                     | 16  | UCLA-Geffen      | 142                  | 11             | 8%                     |
| 17                                  | South Florida    | 116                  | 10             | 9%                     | 17  | UCLA Drew        | 26                   | 2              | 8%                     |
| 18                                  | South Carolina   | 75                   | 10             | 13%                    | 18  | Puerto Rico      | 117                  | 9              | 8%                     |
| 19                                  | Maryland         | 158                  | 10             | 6%                     | 19  | Nevada           | 53                   | 4              | 8%                     |
| 20                                  | Loma Linda       | 156                  | 10             | 6%                     |   |                  |                      |                |                        |
| 21                                  | Florida          | 125                  | 10             | 8%                     |   |                  |                      |                |                        |
| 22                                  | Cincinnati       | 143                  | 10             | 7%                     |   |                  |                      |                |                        |
| 23                                  | Buffalo          | 135                  | 10             | 7%                     |   |                  |                      |                |                        |
| 24                                  | Baylor           | 162                  | 10             | 6%                     |   |                  |                      |                |                        |

<sup>6</sup> Source: GMETrack and AAMC FACTS - Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates  
<http://www.aamc.org/data/facts/2007/schoolgrads0207.htm>

Table 14

Top Osteopathic Schools (out of the 100 total PGY 1 residents with a DO degree)

| School  | Count |
|---|-------|
| New York College of Osteopathic Medicine                        | 15    |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine                    | 8     |
| Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine                           | 7     |
| Western University of Health Sciences                           | 7     |
| College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery/Des Moines University | 6     |
| Nova South Eastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine   | 6     |
| Touro University College of Osteopathic Med                     | 6     |
| Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences              | 6     |

Table 15

Top Foreign Medical School (out of the 399 total PGY1 residents from foreign medical schools)

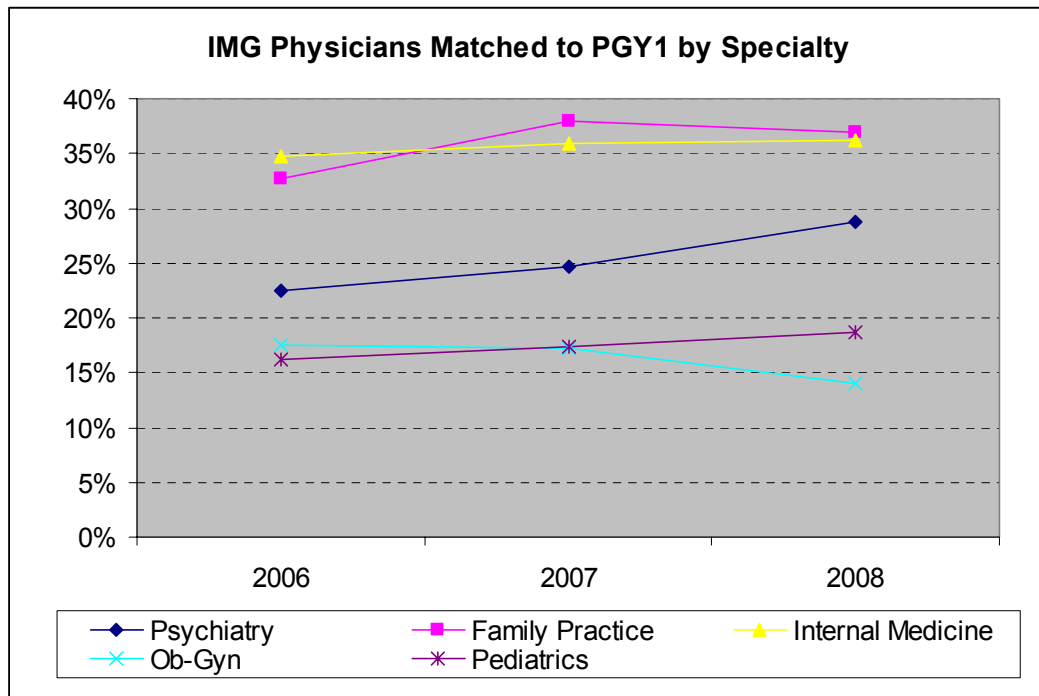
| School  | Count | US Born |
|---|-------|---------|
| Ross University School of Medicine (Dominican Republic) | 31    | 38.7%   |
| St. George's University (Grenada)                       | 13    | 46%     |
| Dow Medical College (Karachi, Pakistan)                 | 8     | 0%      |
| Rawalpindi Medical College                              | 6     | 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             | 2006 |     | 2007 |     | 2008 |     |
|-----------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|                       | #    | %   | #    | %   | %    | #   |
| Psychiatry            | 233  | 22% | 247  | 25% | 291  | 29% |
| Family Medicine       | 888  | 33% | 873  | 38% | 891  | 37% |
| Internal Medicine     | 1647 | 35% | 1695 | 36% | 1720 | 36% |
| Obstetrics-Gynecology | 202  | 18% | 198  | 17% | 162  | 14% |
| Pediatrics            | 370  | 16% | 395  | 17% | 430  | 19% |

Figure 9



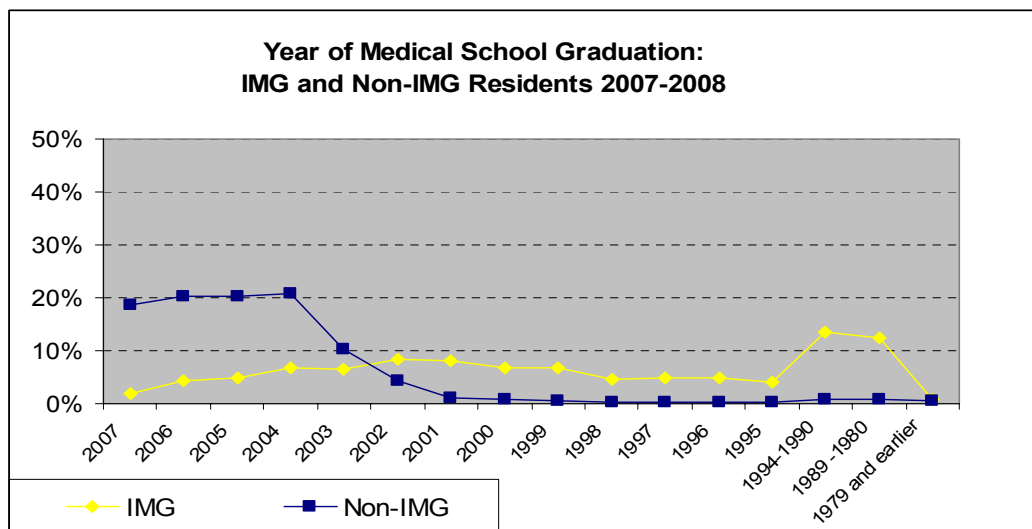
<sup>7</sup> Source: NRMP Results and Data 2008 Match, April 2008

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 2007-2008 residents.

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

| Year of Graduation | 2005-2006 |        | 2006-2007 |        | 2007-2008 |        |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                    | Non-IMG   | IMG    | Non-IMG   | IMG    | Non-IMG   | IMG    |
| 2007               |           |        |           |        | 18.6%     | 1.9%   |
| 2006               |           |        | 18.8%     | 2.0%   | 20.1%     | 4.5%   |
| 2005               | 19.7%     | 2.0%   | 20.2%     | 3.5%   | 20.2%     | 4.9%   |
| 2004               | 21.2%     | 3.4%   | 21.0%     | 5.0%   | 20.9%     | 6.8%   |
| 2003               | 19.1%     | 3.7%   | 19.0%     | 5.2%   | 10.3%     | 6.6%   |
| 2002               | 19.6%     | 6.1%   | 11.3%     | 7.2%   | 4.3%      | 8.3%   |
| 2001               | 10.4%     | 7.7%   | 3.8%      | 8.1%   | 1.2%      | 8.1%   |
| 2000               | 4.0%      | 6.8%   | 1.6%      | 7.1%   | 0.7%      | 6.8%   |
| 1999               | 1.7%      | 6.5%   | 0.9%      | 7.1%   | 0.6%      | 6.9%   |
| 1998               | 0.7%      | 5.7%   | 0.6%      | 5.2%   | 0.3%      | 4.7%   |
| 1997               | 0.5%      | 6.5%   | 0.4%      | 6.2%   | 0.3%      | 4.9%   |
| 1996               | 0.3%      | 6.5%   | 0.2%      | 5.6%   | 0.2%      | 4.8%   |
| 1995               | 0.1%      | 5.8%   | 0.1%      | 5.0%   | 0.2%      | 4.1%   |
| 1994-1990          | 0.8%      | 18.8%  | 0.7%      | 15.7%  | 0.8%      | 13.6%  |
| 1989 -1980         | 1.3%      | 18.4%  | 1.0%      | 15.5%  | 0.7%      | 12.4%  |
| 1979 and earlier   | 0.6%      | 2.1%   | 0.4%      | 1.6%   | 0.5%      | 0.8%   |
| Total              | 100.0%    | 100.0% | 100.0%    | 100.0% | 100.0%    | 100.0% |

Figure 10



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

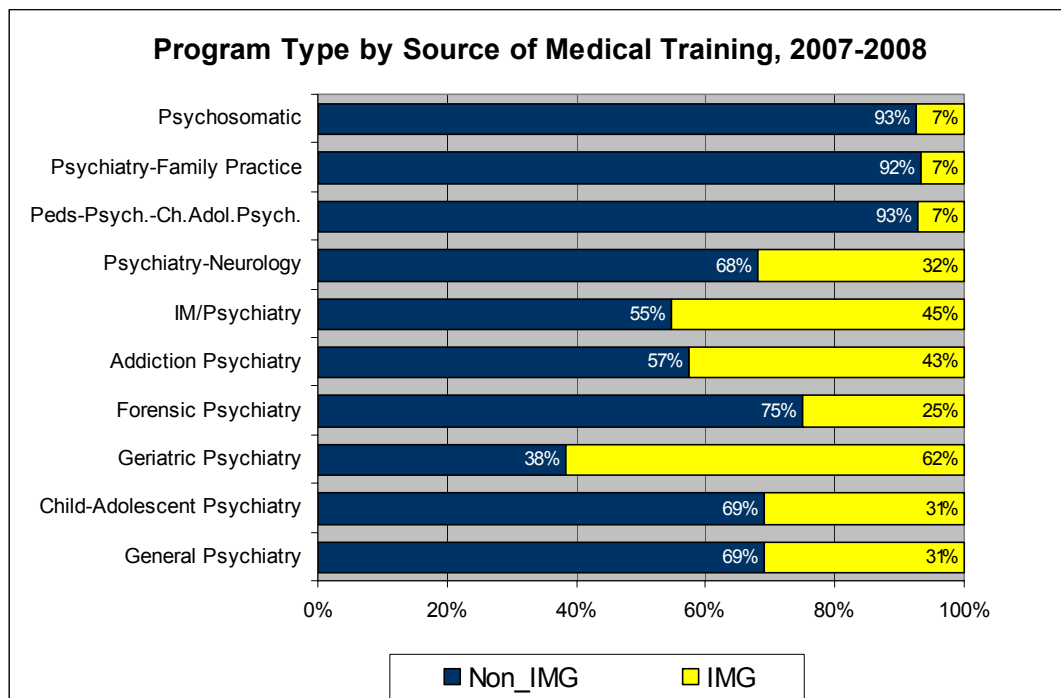
Table 18  
Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 2005-2008

| Program Specialty                                      | 2005-2006 |        | 2006-2007 |        | 2007-2008 |        |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|  | No.       | %      | No.       | %      | No.       | %      |
| General Psychiatry                                     | 4742      | 79.5%  | 4737      | 79.2%  | 4768      | 79.1%  |
| Child and Adolescent Psychiatry                        | 739       | 12.4%  | 743       | 12.4%  | 759       | 12.6%  |
| Geriatric Psychiatry                                   | 104       | 1.7%   | 88        | 1.5%   | 78        | 1.3%   |
| Forensic Psychiatry                                    | 58        | 1.0%   | 63        | 1.1%   | 68        | 1.1%   |
| Psychosomatic  | 16        | 0.3%   | 29        | 0.5%   | 42        | 0.7%   |
| Addiction Psychiatry                                   | 44        | 0.7%   | 60        | 1.0%   | 54        | 0.9%   |
| Internal Medicine/Psychiatry                           | 106       | 1.8%   | 104       | 1.7%   | 100       | 1.7%   |
| Psychiatry/Neurology                                   | 19        | 0.3%   | 19        | 0.3%   | 14        | 0.2%   |
| Pediatrics/Psychiatry/ Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | 84        | 1.4%   | 89        | 1.5%   | 92        | 1.5%   |
| Psychiatry/Family Practice                             | 52        | 0.9%   | 50        | 0.8%   | 54        | 0.9%   |
| Total  | 5964      | 100.0% | 5982      | 100.0% | 6029      | 100.0% |

Table 19  
Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2007-2008

| Specialty by Source of Medical Training | NonIMG      |              | IMG         |              | Total       |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|   | No.         | %            | No.         | %            |             |
| General Psychiatry                      | 3288        | 69.0%        | 1480        | 31.0%        | 4768        |
| Child-Adolescent Psychiatry             | 524         | 69.0%        | 235         | 31.0%        | 759         |
| Geriatric Psychiatry                    | 30          | 38.5%        | 48          | 61.5%        | 78          |
| Forensic Psychiatry                     | 51          | 75.0%        | 17          | 25.0%        | 68          |
| Addiction Psychiatry                    | 31          | 57.4%        | 23          | 42.6%        | 54          |
| Psychosomatic                           | 23          | 54.8%        | 19          | 45.2%        | 42          |
| IM/Psychiatry                           | 68          | 68.0%        | 32          | 32.0%        | 100         |
| Psychiatry-Neurology                    | 13          | 92.9%        | 1           | 7.1%         | 14          |
| Peds-Psych.-Ch.Adol.Psych.              | 85          | 92.4%        | 6           | 6.5%         | 92          |
| Psychiatry-Family Practice              | 50          | 92.6%        | 4           | 7.4%         | 54          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>4163</b> | <b>69.0%</b> | <b>1865</b> | <b>30.9%</b> | <b>6029</b> |

Figure 11



**References:**

GMETrack [www.aamc.org/gmetrack](http://www.aamc.org/gmetrack)

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