



# RESIDENT CENSUS

Characteristics and Distribution of Psychiatry Residents in the U.S.  
2008-2009

American Psychiatric Association  
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**American Psychiatric Association  
Resident Census 2008-2009  
November 2009**

We are pleased to present the 2008-2009 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 90% response rate from 525 programs accredited by ACGME for general, child and adolescent, geriatric, forensic, addictions, psychosomatic 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 2009-2010 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 2008-2009**

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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, 2008-2009**

This report provides statistics on the demographic characteristics and distribution of psychiatry residents in the United States for 2008-2009 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 2008-2009 GME Track survey reported a total of 108,176 trainees from 8,694 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, 2008-2009 report published on September 23, 2009 by the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) and the National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) Results and Data 2008 Main Residency Match published April 2008.

While this report covers the 2008-2009 training year, it specifically provides a snapshot of residents and fellows in psychiatry and subspecialty training as of September 1, 2008. 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 September 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 10.4% favoring women.

**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	4854	182
401	Addiction psychiatry	54	49	43
405	Child and adolescent psychiatry	790	797	122
406	Forensic psychiatry	75	63	42
407	Geriatric psychiatry	85	57	58
409	Psychosomatic medicine	50	53	44
715	Internal Medicine/Psych	104	92	17
720	Psych/Family Medicine	52	55	10
730	Peds/Psych/CAP	90	91	10
755	Psych/Neurology	14	12	10
<b>Total</b>		6109	6123	538

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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 2008-2009, the total number of residents went up by 94 or 1.55%. This number represents all psychiatry residents and fellows who are in training as of September 1, 2008.

Table 2  
Number of Residents by Year, 1968 - 2009

Year	Number of Residents	Change from Prior Year	Year	Number of Residents	Change from Prior Year
2008-2009	6123	94	1987-1988	5829	321
2007-2008	6029	47	1986-1987	5508	20
2006-2007	5982	18	1985-1986	5488	176
2005-2006	5964	64	1984-1985	5312	203
2004-2005	5900	91	1983-1984	5109	223
2003-2004	5809	227	1982-1983	4886	205
2002-2003	5582	-184	1981-1982	4681	163
2001-2002	5766	52	1980-1981	4518	111
2000-2001	5714	-41	1979-1980	4407	-258
1999-2000	5755	-321	1978-1979	4665	-243
1998-1999	na*	na*	1977-1978	4908	64
1997-1998	na*	na*	1976-1977	4844	79
1996-1997	6076	-11	1975-1976	4765	-49
1995-1996	6087	-2	1974-1975	4814	76
1994-1995	6089	30	1973-1974	4738	39
1993-1994	6059	-36	1972-1973	4699	483
1992-1993	6095	-64	1971-1972	na*	na*
1991-1992	6159	143	1970-1971	4216	251
1990-1991	6016	-56	1969-1970	3965	156
1989-1990	6072	24	1968-1969	3809	--
1988-1989	6048	219			

\* 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, 2007-2009

State	2007-2008	2008-2009
Alabama	37	44
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	69	71
Arkansas	33	31
California	594	600
Colorado	58	58
Connecticut	139	140
Delaware	14	15
District of Columbia	104	100
Florida	127	131
Georgia	102	108
Hawaii	72	68
Idaho	0	0
Illinois	240	239
Indiana	40	34
Iowa	44	44
Kansas	56	62
Kentucky	69	73
Louisiana	72	90
Maine	20	24
Maryland	169	164
Massachusetts	337	339
Michigan	160	170
Minnesota	86	105
Mississippi	23	24
Missouri	117	120
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	30	29
Nevada	28	31
New Hampshire	38	37
New Jersey	112	116
New Mexico	47	43
New York	1077	1090
N Carolina	162	167
N Dakota	17	16
Ohio	232	241
Oklahoma	58	64
Oregon	42	38
Pennsylvania	310	311
Puerto Rico	42	49
Rhode Island	67	62
S Carolina	94	99
S Dakota	25	20
Tennessee	94	106
Texas	325	339
Utah	35	38
Vermont	16	15
Virginia	151	149
Washington	80	86
W Virginia	49	73
Wisconsin	69	50
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 2009. Non-US seniors include International Medical Graduates, Osteopaths, former US graduates reapplying for residency and 5th pathway students.

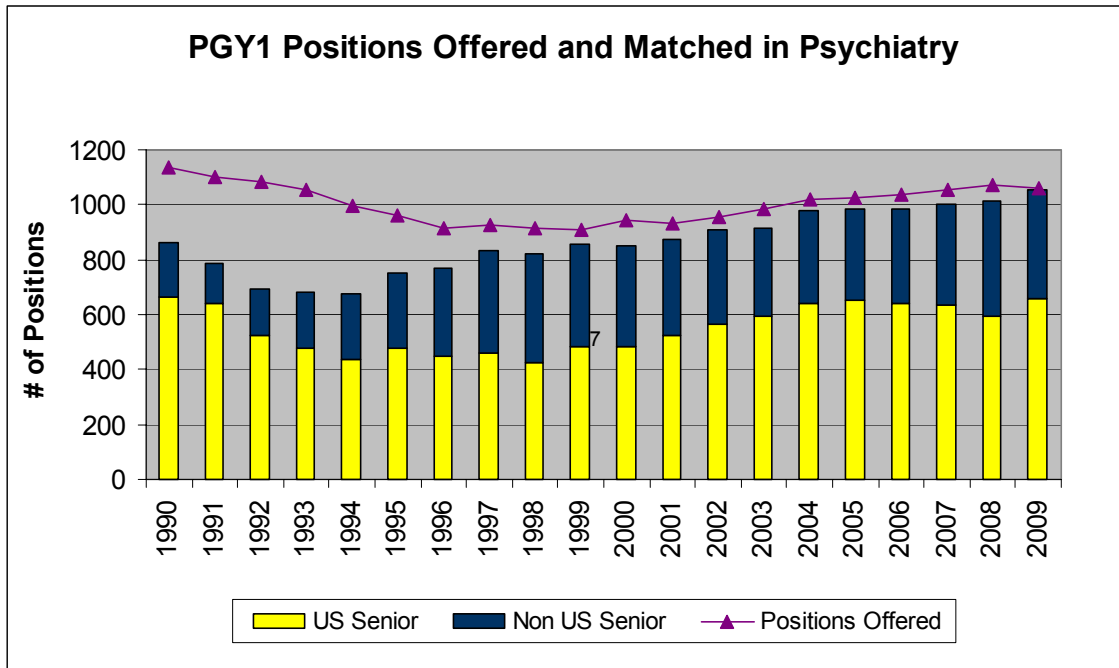
While the number of PGY1 positions in general psychiatry offered in 2009 is lower than the 1990 level, more of these positions are being filled in the match. In 1990, 76% of positions were filled in the Match. In 2009, 99% of PGY1 positions were filled through the Match.

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
2009	1063	1052	656	396

<sup>2</sup> Source: National Residency Match Program Data Tables for Residency Match 1990-2009

Figure 1



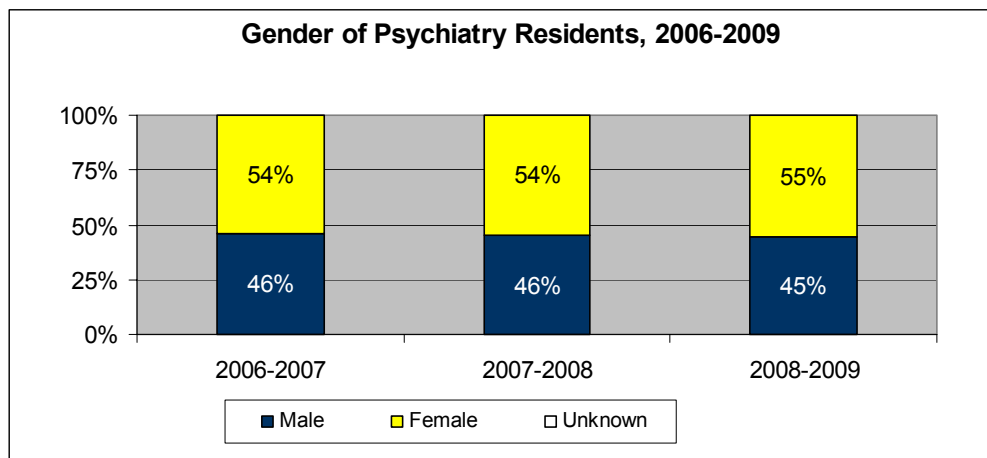
## Gender of Psychiatry Residents

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 45.1% of all residents and fellows<sup>3</sup>.

Table 5  
Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2006-2009

Gender	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	2746	45.9%	2752	45.6%	2746	44.8%
Female	3236	54.1%	3277	54.4%	3377	55.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5982	100.0%	6029	100.0%	6123	100.0%

Figure 2



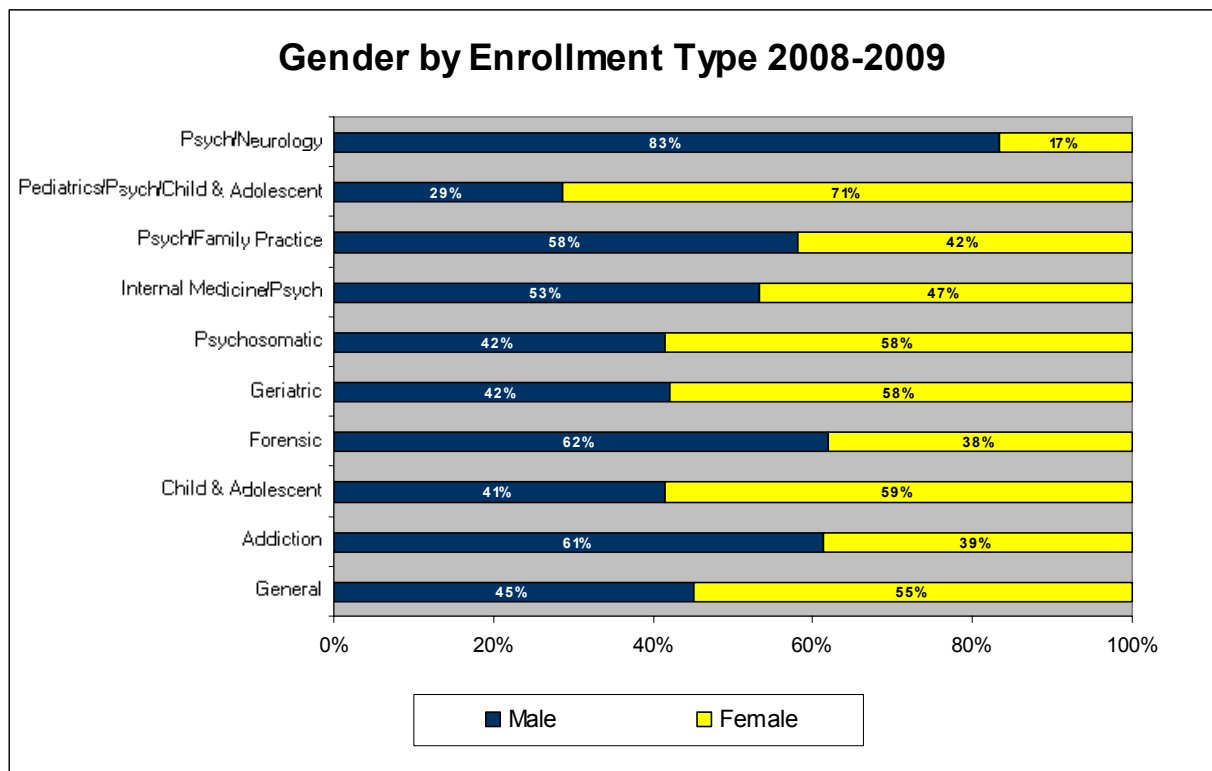
<sup>3</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2008-2009*. JAMA. 2009; 302(12):1357-1372.

Combined programs show a higher percentage of men except for the triple board programs where 71% of residents are female.

Table 6  
Gender of Residents by Enrollment Type 2008-2009

Pgm Code	Program Specialty	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
400	General	2184	45%	2670	55%
401	Addiction	30	61%	19	39%
405	Child & Adolescent	330	41%	467	59%
406	Forensic	39	62%	24	38%
407	Geriatric	24	42%	33	58%
409	Psychosomatic	22	42%	31	58%
715	Internal Medicine/Psych	49	53%	43	47%
720	Psych/Family Practice	32	58%	23	42%
730	Pediatrics/Psych/Child & Adolescent	26	29%	65	71%
755	Psych/Neurology	10	83%	2	17%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>3377</b>	<b>55%</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 7.6% of the residents identifying themselves as having Hispanic identity, an increase from the previous year.

Table 7a  
Race/Ethnicity of Residents, 2006-2009

Race	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	3091	51.7%	3000	49.0%	3180	51.9%
Black/African American	444	7.4%	445	7.3%	502	8.2%
American Indian / Alaska Native	13	0.2%	12	0.2%	25	0.4%
Asian	1458	24.4%	1459	23.8%	1527	24.9%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	33	0.5%	28	0.5%	20	0.3%
Other	383	6.4%	289	4.7%	206	3.4%
Unknown	560	9.4%	796	13.0%	663	10.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6029</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>6123</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7b. Hispanic/Latino Identification among Psychiatry Residents, 2006-2009

Race-Ethnicity	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mexican American	79	1.3%	68	1.1%	80	1.3%
Puerto Rican	135	2.2%	115	1.9%	140	2.3%
Cuban	22	0.4%	27	0.4%	26	0.4%
Other Hispanic	266	4.4%	204	3.3%	221	3.6%
Hispanic/Latino Total	502	8.3%	414	6.8%	467	7.6%
All Residents Total	5982		6029		6123	

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

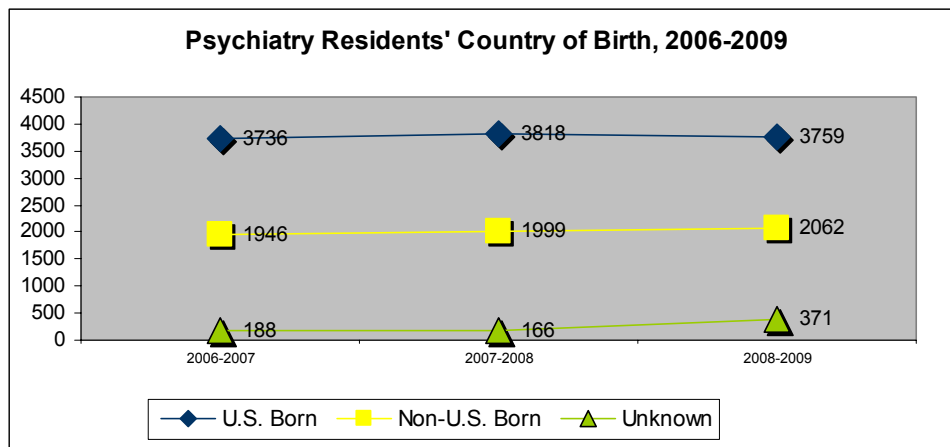
For 2008-2009, the percentage of US-born residents continues to increase. Included is the percentage of citizenship/visa status of all resident physicians and international medical graduates for comparison.<sup>4</sup>

Table 8  
Citizenship and Country of Birth of Residents 2006-2009

U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizenship	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		All Medicine %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Native US Citizen	3736	62.50%	3818	63.33%	3759	61.39%	64.5
Non-US Born	1946	32.50%	1999	33.16%	2062	33.68%	
Naturalized U.S. citizen	629	10.50%	570	9.45%	532	8.82%	8.7
Permanent Resident	574	9.60%	555	9.21%	536	8.89%	8.0
Non-U.S. Citizens	519	8.70%	526	8.72%	582	9.65%	
B-1 B-2 Temporary Visitor	9	0.20%	6	0.10%	6	0.10%	0.1
F-1 Student	3	0.10%	7	0.12%	9	0.15%	0.3
H-1 H-1b H-2 H-3 Temp Worker	193	3.20%	200	3.32%	223	3.70%	4.6
J-1 J-2 Exchange Visitor	310	5.20%	309	5.13%	340	5.64%	4.0
Refugee, Asylum, Displaced Person	4	0.10%	4	0.07%	4	0.07%	<0.1
Other	52	0.90%	47	0.78%	41	0.68%	0.5
Unknown citizenship/foreign born	283	6.10%	347	5.76%	302	5.01%	5.6
Unknown citizenship & birth country	188	3.10%	166	2.75%	371	6.15%	3.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6029</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6123</b>	<b>101%</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, 2008-2009*. JAMA. 2009; 302(12):1357-1372.

**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 27.3%<sup>5</sup> of all trainees.

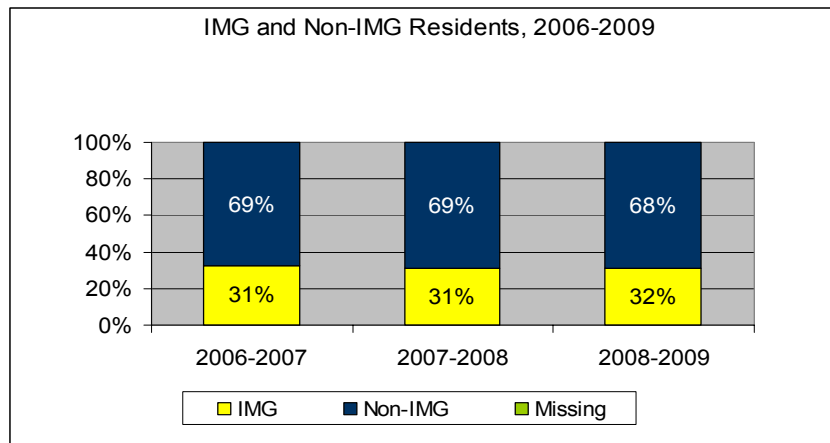
Table 9  
Source of Medical Training, PGY-1 vs. All Others

	PGY-1 (n=1291)	All Others (n=4832)	Total
USMD	700	2962	3662
DO	348	130	478
IMG	460	1494	1954
Canadian Medical School	1	24	25
Non-US Born IMG	407	1275	1682
US-Born IMG	53	219	272

Table 10  
Source of Medical Training, 2006-2009

International Medical Graduates v. All Other	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IMG	1866	31.2%	1865	30.9%	1979	32.3%
Non-IMG	4116	68.8%	4164	69.1%	4144	67.7%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5982	100%	6029	100%	6123	100%

Figure 5



<sup>5</sup> Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2008-2009*. JAMA. 2009; 302(12):1357-1372.

Table 11 shows the distribution of general psychiatry residents by their year of training. There is a drop off of 18.1% 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	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>1</b>	1171	24.6%	1253	25.8%	1291	26.6%
<b>2</b>	1289	27.0%	1240	25.5%	1306	26.9%
<b>3</b>	1272	26.7%	1283	26.4%	1233	25.4%
<b>4</b>	989	20.7%	981	20.2%	1010	20.8%
<b>5 and over</b>	16	0.3%	11	0.2%	14	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	4737	99.3%	4768	98.2%	4854	100.0%

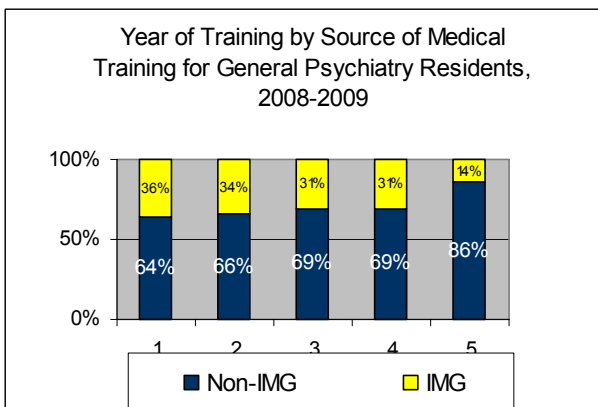
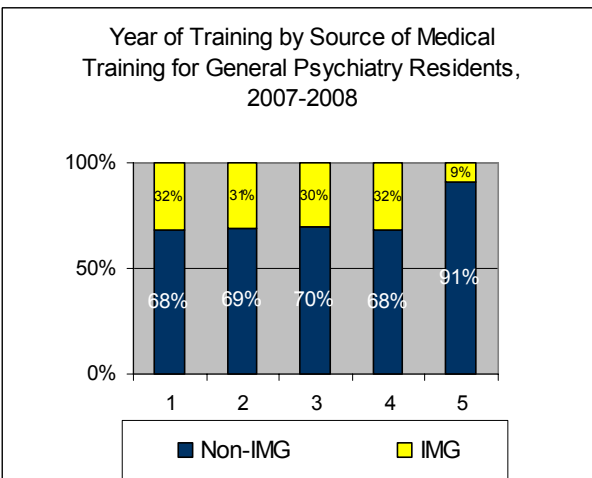
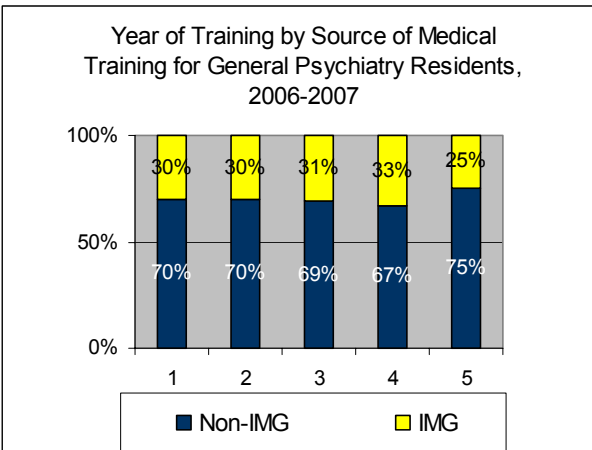
Percentages for table 12 are based on individuals with complete information on year of training and source of medical school training. The table shows that the percentage of international medical graduates increases with the year of training. The opposite is true with non-international medical graduates.

Table 12

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

Year of Training	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG
<b>1</b>	30.3%	69.7%	31.8%	68.2%	35.6%	64.4%
<b>2</b>	29.9%	70.1%	31.0%	69.0%	33.7%	66.3%
<b>3</b>	31.2%	68.8%	29.9%	70.1%	31.4%	68.6%
<b>4</b>	32.8%	67.2%	31.7%	68.3%	31.2%	68.8%
<b>5 and over</b>	25.0%	75.0%	9.1%	90.9%	14.3%	85.7%
<b>Total</b>	31.2%	68.8%	31.0%	69.0%	33.0%	67.0%

Figures 6-8



Tables 13a and b show the top US medical school of graduation for PGY1s in 2008-2009. 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>School</b>	<b>Class of 2008</b>	<b>Psych #</b>	<b>% age</b>
Illinois	310	17	5%
UT San Antonio	202	15	7%
Buffalo	132	12	9%
Loma Linda	166	11	7%
Southern Cal-Keck	169	11	7%
UC Davis	93	10	11%
UC San Francisco	149	10	7%
George Washington	155	10	6%
Wayne State	245	10	4%
UC Irvine	91	9	10%
Arkansas	140	9	6%
Harvard	174	9	5%
Einstein	174	9	5%
UT Houston	188	9	5%
UT Galveston	197	9	5%
SUNY Downstate	201	9	4%
Ohio State	202	9	4%
Yale	95	8	8%
Case Western	135	8	6%
SUNY Upstate	143	8	6%
Maryland	146	8	5%
Boston	152	8	5%
UMDNJ-RW Johnson	154	8	5%
Tulane	155	8	5%
Cincinnati	156	8	5%
Minnesota	208	8	4%
UT Southwestern	221	8	4%
Drexel	244	8	3%

<b>Sorted by Percentage of Graduating Class</b>			
<b>School</b>	<b>Class of 2008</b>	<b>Psych #</b>	<b>% age</b>
UC Davis	93	10	11%
New Mexico	70	7	10%
UC Irvine	91	9	10%
Buffalo	132	12	9%
Vermont	81	7	9%
Yale	95	8	8%
Ponce	73	6	8%
Caribe	51	4	8%
Duke	90	7	8%
Stanford	93	7	8%
UT San Antonio	202	15	7%
Cornell-Weill	96	7	7%
Michigan State	98	7	7%
East Tennessee-Quillen	56	4	7%
Puerto Rico	100	7	7%
UC San Francisco	149	10	7%
Loma Linda	166	11	7%
South Carolina	76	5	7%
Wright State-Boonshoft	92	6	7%
Southern Cal-Keck	169	11	7%

<sup>6</sup> Source: GMETrack and AAMC FACTS - Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates  
<http://www.aamc.org/data/facts/2008/schoolgrads0208.htm>

Table 14

Top Osteopathic Schools (out of the 348 total PGY 1 residents with a DO degree)

School	Count
Western University of Health Sciences	16
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	11
Touro University College of Osteopathic Med	10
Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine	10

Table 15

Top Foreign Medical School (out of the 461 total PGY1 residents from foreign medical schools)

School	Count
Ross University School of Medicine (Dominican Republic)	29
St. George's University (Grenada)	24
American University of the Carribean	18
St. Matthew's University (Grand Cayman)	6
Universidad Autonoma de Guadelajara	6

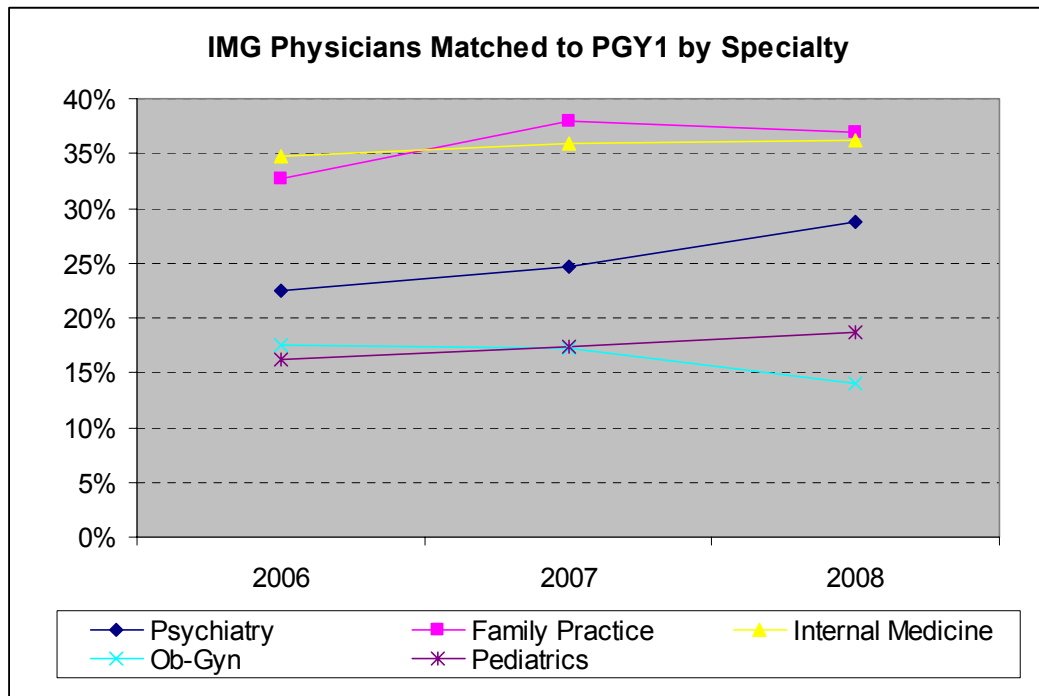
The table and figure below compare PGY1 IMG physicians who matched in psychiatry and other comparable specialties.<sup>7</sup>

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



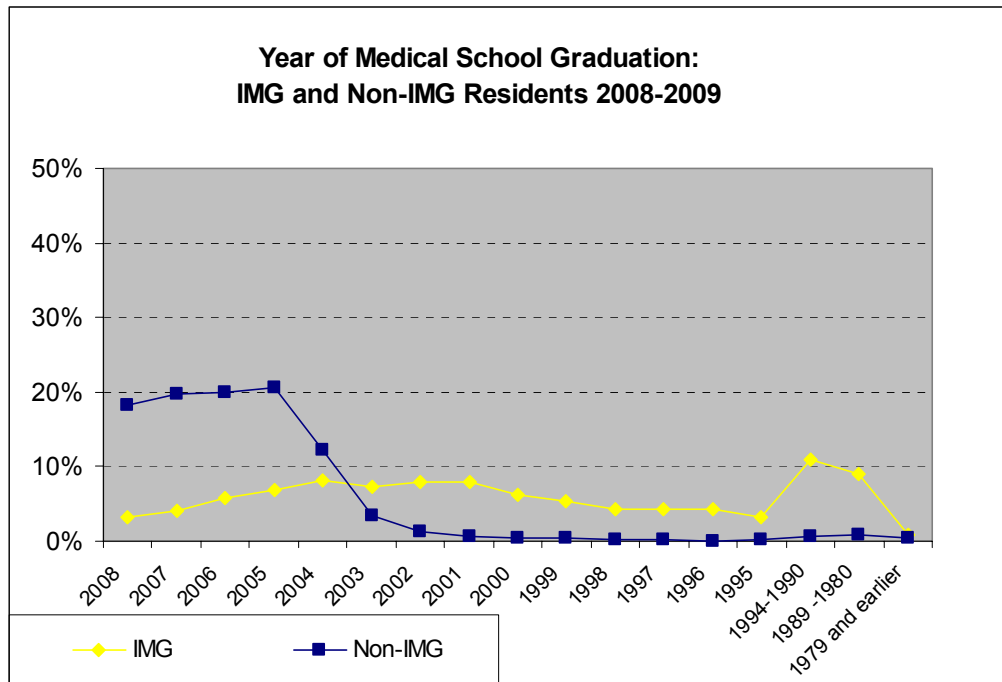
<sup>7</sup> Source: NRMP Results and Data 2008 Match, April 2008

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 2008-2009 residents.

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

Year of Graduation	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG
2008					18.2%	3.2%
2007			18.6%	1.9%	19.8%	4.0%
2006	18.8%	2.0%	20.1%	4.5%	20.0%	5.7%
2005	20.2%	3.5%	20.2%	4.9%	20.5%	6.9%
2004	21.0%	5.0%	20.9%	6.8%	12.3%	8.2%
2003	19.0%	5.2%	10.3%	6.6%	3.5%	7.4%
2002	11.3%	7.2%	4.3%	8.3%	1.3%	8.0%
2001	3.8%	8.1%	1.2%	8.1%	0.6%	8.0%
2000	1.6%	7.1%	0.7%	6.8%	0.4%	6.2%
1999	0.9%	7.1%	0.6%	6.9%	0.5%	5.4%
1998	0.6%	5.2%	0.3%	4.7%	0.3%	4.2%
1997	0.4%	6.2%	0.3%	4.9%	0.2%	4.2%
1996	0.2%	5.6%	0.2%	4.8%	0.1%	4.2%
1995	0.1%	5.0%	0.2%	4.1%	0.2%	3.3%
1994-1990	0.7%	15.7%	0.8%	13.6%	0.7%	11.0%
1989 -1980	1.0%	15.5%	0.7%	12.4%	0.8%	9.1%
1979 and earlier	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 10



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

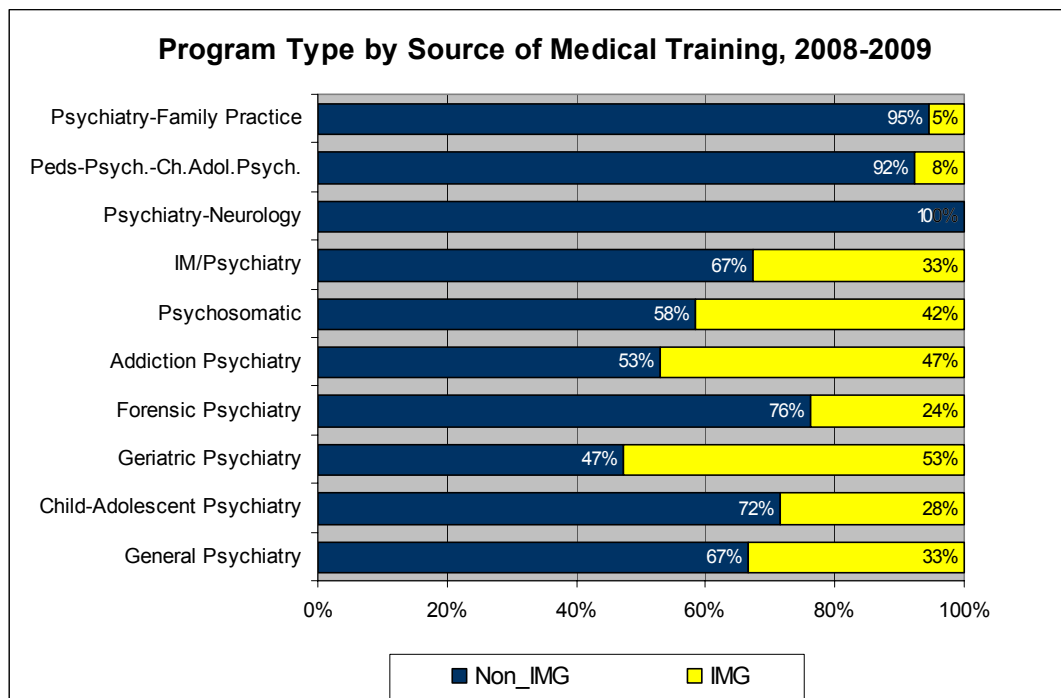
Table 18  
Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 2006-2009

Program Specialty	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	4737	78.6%	4768	79.1%	4854	79.3%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	743	12.3%	759	12.6%	797	13.0%
Geriatric Psychiatry	88	1.5%	78	1.3%	57	0.9%
Forensic Psychiatry	63	1.0%	68	1.1%	63	1.0%
Psychosomatic	29	0.5%	42	0.7%	53	0.9%
Addiction Psychiatry	60	1.0%	54	0.9%	49	0.8%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	104	1.7%	100	1.7%	92	1.5%
Psychiatry/Neurology	19	0.3%	14	0.2%	12	0.2%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/ Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	89	1.5%	92	1.5%	91	1.5%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	50	0.8%	54	0.9%	55	0.9%
Total	5982	99.2%	6029	100.0%	6123	100.0%

Table 19  
Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2008-2009

Specialty by Source of Medical Training	NonIMG		IMG		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
General Psychiatry	3231	66.6%	1623	33.4%	4854
Child-Adolescent Psychiatry	571	71.6%	226	28.4%	797
Geriatric Psychiatry	27	47.4%	30	52.6%	57
Forensic Psychiatry	48	76.2%	15	23.8%	63
Addiction Psychiatry	26	53.1%	23	46.9%	49
Psychosomatic	31	58.5%	22	41.5%	53
IM/Psychiatry	62	67.4%	30	32.6%	92
Psychiatry-Neurology	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12
Peds-Psych.-Ch.Adol.Psych.	84	92.3%	7	7.7%	91
Psychiatry-Family Practice	52	94.5%	3	5.5%	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>4144</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>6123</b>

Figure 11



**References:**

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