

2007 Match Results

Entry of US Medical School Graduates Into Family Medicine Residencies: 2006–2007 and 3-year Summary

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This is the 26th report prepared by the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) on the percentage of each US medical school's graduates entering family medicine residency programs. Approximately 8.5% of the 16,110 graduates of US medical schools between July 2005 and June 2006 were first-year family medicine residents in 2006, compared with 8.4% in 2005 and 9.2% in 2004. Medical school graduates from publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be first-year family medicine residents in October 2006 than were residents from privately funded schools, 10.1% compared with 6.0%. The West North Central and the Mountain regions reported the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year residents in family medicine programs in October 2006 at 12.4% and 10.7%, respectively; the New England and Middle Atlantic regions reported the lowest percentages at 5.7% and 5.6%, respectively. Nearly half of the medical school graduates (49.2%) entering a family medicine residency program as first-year residents in October 2006 entered a program in the same state where they graduated from medical school. The percentages for each medical school have varied substantially from year to year since the AAFP began reporting this information. This article reports the average percentage for each medical school for the last 3 years. Also reported are the number and percentage of graduates from colleges of osteopathic medicine who entered Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education-accredited family medicine residency programs, based on estimates provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

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Many factors influence US medical student specialty choice, and the interrelationship of these factors is complex. Specific factors shown to influence student choice of family medicine include both individual student characteristics and educational and curricular elements. Based on findings of the University of Arizona's 2000–2002 study, now commonly known as the Arizona Study,¹ and the Student Interest Summit, the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) recognizes four clearly identified areas of focus that are associated with increased selection of family medicine. The AAFP and other family medicine organizations continue to develop interventions within the four ar-

reas of focus—role models, curriculum and education, admissions and pipeline, and communications and image.² The AAFP supports the inclusion of a required third-year clerkship in family medicine as well as the presence of a strong department of family medicine on campus, since both are correlated with increased specialty selection of family medicine.^{3,4} While data from the 2007 National Residency Matching Program demonstrate medical students' continued preference for subspecialties, the trend of rapid decline of primary care specialty selection has reached a plateau in recent years.⁵

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

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idea that payment reform must address the growing primary care-specialty income gap to support health system reform and to ensure an adequate primary care workforce.¹²

An adequate pipeline of future family physicians is essential to achieving the primary care foundation needed in the US health care system. The AAFP believes that the nation is best served by an appropriately diverse and well-distributed physician workforce that resembles the diversity and distribution of the nation's communities. In light of new efforts to increase medical school class size by 30%, attention must be paid to the types of physicians produced by medical schools. The AAFP adopted new workforce policy in 2006 that identifies specific workforce policy recommendations that will help the nation achieve the appropriate family medicine workforce to meet the nation's need.¹³ The organizations of family medicine continue current efforts to attract and retain students who are both intellectually qualified and demonstrate the personal attributes essential to meeting this type of workforce.

Methods

This is the 26th national study conducted by the AAFP to determine the percentage of graduates from each medical school who enter family medicine residency programs¹⁴⁻³⁶ (2 years' study results were not published). Since June 1972, the AAFP has annually performed a census of all residents in family medicine residency programs. Program directors listed all first-year residents and their medical schools, including the month and year of graduation. The residency program directors also verified the status of second- and third-year residents and the graduates originally reported in previous years. For the last 5 years, this census has been performed through an online survey.

After all census forms were returned by program directors in June 2006, the medical school information was coded and keyed. In mid-September 2006, an online verification of the census information was made with program directors, allowing them to add the names of first-year residents who entered their programs later than July 1 and delete the names of residents who failed to enter the program as expected. A 100% response rate has always been achieved in this study.

After the corrections were made to the file in November, the resident file was resorted by medical school, and each respective listing was sent to the appropriate registrar's office.

To obtain percentages of graduates entering family medicine residency programs from each medical school, the AAFP used American Medical Association (AMA) data that report graduates from each medical school based on a July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2006, graduation date.³⁷ The AAFP also uses data from this reference

to determine the type of medical school—public or private. For the 11th year, the study included graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine and used the same methods outlined above. After the data were returned by the family medicine residency program directors, the registrars of colleges of osteopathic medicine were contacted to verify the graduation month and year of osteopathic physicians who were first-year residents in Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited family medicine residency programs. The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine provided estimates of the number of graduates from each college of osteopathic medicine.³⁸

Results

Of the 3,513 first-year residents in 2006, 1,371 (39.0%) were identified as having graduated from US Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME)-accredited medical schools between July 2005 and June 2006 (Table 1). In addition, there were 310 first-year residents (8.8%) who graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools outside the reporting period. Therefore, 48.0% (1,681/3,513) of all first-year family medicine residents in October 2006 graduated from US LCME-accredited medical schools, compared with 46.0% (1,620/3,522) in 2005, 48.6% (1,727/3,555) in 2004, 49.9% (1,727/3,462) in 2003, 53.1% (1,894/3,564) in 2002, and 57.2% (2,026/3,542) in 2001.

Approximately one in five graduates of the following three medical schools in the reporting period was in a family medicine residency program as a first-year resident in 2006 (Table 2): Florida State University and Marshall University (22.2%) and University of Kansas (21.9%). The University of Kansas graduated

Table 1

Number of First-year Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Medical School, 2006

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
US medical school graduate, 7/05–6/06*	1,371	39.0
US medical school graduate, outside 7/05–6/06	310	8.8
Osteopathic school graduate, 7/05–6/06	442	12.6
Osteopathic school graduate, outside 7/05–6/06	58	1.7
International medical school graduate	1,332	37.9
TOTAL	3,513	100.0

* Tables 2–5, 7, and 8 relate to 1,371 residents who graduated within the time period, including 47 who were promoted to the second year of residency in 2006.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

Table 2

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were
Family Medicine Residents, by US Medical School, 2006

<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006**</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ALABAMA				ILLINOIS			
Alabama, University of	169	13	7.7	Chicago Med School, Finch Univ	182	14	7.7
South Alabama, University of	63	4	6.3	Chicago, Univ of, Pritzker	106	3	2.8
ARIZONA				Illinois, University of	285	26	9.1
Arizona, University of	90	11	12.2	Loyola Univ of Chicago, Stritch	133	13	9.8
ARKANSAS				Northwestern University	151	5	3.3
Arkansas, University of	132	16	12.1	Rush Medical College	120	11	9.2
CALIFORNIA				Southern Illinois University	74	14	18.9
California, Davis, University of	94	6	6.4	INDIANA			
California, Irvine, University of	82	8	9.8	Indiana University	261	32	12.3
California, Los Angeles, Univ of	157	20	12.7	IOWA			
California, San Diego, Univ of	123	6	4.9	Iowa, University of	136	14	10.3
California, San Francisco, Univ of	142	5	3.5	KANSAS			
Loma Linda University	143	25	17.5	Kansas, University of	178	39	21.9
Southern California, University of	171	13	7.6	KENTUCKY			
Stanford University	101	6	5.9	Kentucky, University of	94	15	16.0
COLORADO				Louisville, University of	138	15	10.9
Colorado, University of	123	14	11.4	LOUISIANA			
CONNECTICUT				Louisiana State Univ, New Orleans	172	18	10.5
Connecticut, University of	76	3	3.9	Louisiana State Univ, Shreveport	94	11	11.7
Yale University	101	1	1.0	Tulane University	154	14	9.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				MARYLAND			
George Washington University	157	7	4.5	Johns Hopkins University	105	0	0.0
Georgetown University	154	8	5.2	Maryland, University of	149	11	7.4
Howard University	104	9	8.7	Uniformed Services University	160	26	16.3
FLORIDA				MASSACHUSETTS			
Florida State University	36	8	22.2	Boston University	155	8	5.2
Florida, University of	115	6	5.2	Harvard Medical School	154	2	1.3
Miami, University of	152	6	3.9	Massachusetts, University of	101	9	8.9
South Florida, University of	93	10	10.8	Tufts University	177	14	7.9
GEORGIA				MICHIGAN			
Emory University	109	4	3.7	Michigan State University	97	11	11.3
Georgia, Medical College of	162	13	8.0	Michigan, University of	172	10	5.8
Mercer University	54	3	5.6	Wayne State University	249	20	8.0
Morehouse School of Medicine	40	4	10.0	MINNESOTA			
HAWAII				Mayo Medical School	40	5	12.5
Hawaii, University of	67	8	11.9	Minnesota, University of	227	35	15.4
				MISSISSIPPI			
				Mississippi, University of	97	6	6.2

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Table 2
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<i>Medical Schools*</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006**</i>			<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents</i>		
	<i>Number***</i>	<i>Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number***</i>	<i>Number***</i>	<i>Percent</i>
MISSOURI						
Missouri, Columbia, University of	89	13	14.6			
Missouri, Kansas City, Univ of	95	9	9.5			
St Louis University	152	16	10.5			
Washington University, St Louis	121	1	0.8			
NEBRASKA						
Creighton University	112	9	8.0			
Nebraska, University of	120	16	13.3			
NEVADA						
Nevada, University of	52	3	5.8			
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Dartmouth Medical School	56	6	10.7			
NEW JERSEY						
UMDNJ-New Jersey Med School	163	11	6.7			
UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	148	13	8.8			
NEW MEXICO						
New Mexico, University of	65	9	13.8			
NEW YORK						
Albany Medical College	131	15	11.5			
Albert Einstein Coll of Medicine	149	2	1.3			
Columbia University	141	2	1.4			
Cornell University	101	0	0.0			
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	107	1	0.9			
New York Medical College	188	7	3.7			
New York University	156	0	0.0			
Rochester, University of	99	1	1.0			
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	202	6	3.0			
SUNY, Stony Brook	117	4	3.4			
SUNY, University of Buffalo	134	8	6.0			
SUNY, Upstate Medical University	155	9	5.8			
NORTH CAROLINA						
Duke University	108	2	1.9			
East Carolina University	69	8	11.6			
North Carolina, University of	152	18	11.8			
Wake Forest University	99	7	7.1			
NORTH DAKOTA						
North Dakota, University of	56	9	16.1			
<i>Medical Schools*</i>						
OHIO						
Case Western Reserve University	139	4	2.9			
Cincinnati, University of	153	15	9.8			
NE Ohio Universities COM	114	8	7.0			
Ohio State University	202	14	6.9			
Univ of Toledo COM	143	13	9.1			
Wright State University	86	13	15.1			
OKLAHOMA						
Oklahoma, University of	135	19	14.1			
OREGON						
Oregon Health and Science Univ	113	12	10.6			
PENNSYLVANIA						
Drexel University	240	22	9.2			
Thomas Jefferson University	219	22	10.0			
Pennsylvania State University	125	18	14.4			
Pennsylvania, University of	158	7	4.4			
Pittsburgh, University of	131	6	4.6			
Temple University	203	19	9.4			
PUERTO RICO						
Ponce School of Medicine	67	4	6.0			
Puerto Rico, University of	101	1	1.0			
Universidad Central del Caribe	63	2	3.2			
RHODE ISLAND						
Brown Medical School	89	7	7.9			
SOUTH CAROLINA						
South Carolina, Medical Univ of	143	14	9.8			
South Carolina, University of	81	14	17.3			
SOUTH DAKOTA						
South Dakota, University of	49	5	10.2			
TENNESSEE						
East Tennessee State University	58	9	15.5			
Meharry Medical College	72	10	13.9			
Tennessee, University of	146	13	8.9			
Vanderbilt University	112	1	0.9			
TEXAS						
Baylor College of Medicine	175	10	5.7			
Texas A&M University	61	7	11.5			
Texas Tech University	121	15	12.4			
Texas, Galveston, University of	193	16	8.3			
Texas, Houston, University of	192	22	11.5			
Texas, San Antonio, University of	194	25	12.9			
Texas, Southwestern, University of	218	14	6.4			

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Table 2
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Medical Schools*	Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006**	First-year Family Medicine Residents Number***	Percent
UTAH			
Utah, University of	109	10	9.2
VERMONT			
Vermont, University of	97	7	7.2
VIRGINIA			
Eastern Virginia Medical School	103	13	12.6
Virginia Commonwealth University	186	23	12.4
Virginia, University of	137	10	7.3
WASHINGTON			
Washington, University of	191	25	13.1
WEST VIRGINIA			
Marshall University	45	10	22.2
West Virginia University	98	10	10.2
WISCONSIN			
Wisconsin, Medical College of	199	20	10.1
Wisconsin, University of	141	19	13.5
Total	16,110	1,371	8.5

* Association of American Medical Colleges. Directory of American Medical Education 2005–2006.

** American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2006;296:1147–51.

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

the highest number of medical school graduates who chose family medicine residency programs with 39, followed by the University of Minnesota with 35. Of the 16,110 graduates of LCME-accredited medical schools between July 2005 and June 2006, 8.5% were family medicine residents in 2006.

The West North Central and the Mountain regions had the highest percentage of medical school graduates who were first-year family medicine residents in October 2005, 12.4% and 10.7%, respectively (Table 3). The New England and Middle Atlantic census regions reported the lowest percentages, 5.7% and 5.6%, respectively. Texas (109), Pennsylvania (94), California (89), Illinois (86), Ohio (67), and New York (55) produced the highest number of medical school graduates who entered family medicine residency programs.

Graduates from the 77 publicly funded medical schools were more likely to be family medicine

residents than were graduates from the 48 privately funded medical schools (10.1% compared with 6.0%) (Table 4).

Medical schools with family medicine departments continue to produce graduates who are more likely to enter family medicine residency programs than medical schools with other or no administrative structure in family medicine. In October 2006, 9.1% of all graduates of medical schools with departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents (Table 5). Approximately 1.2% of graduates from the eight medical schools without departments or divisions of family medicine were family medicine residents.

There were 442 graduates of American Osteopathic Association (AOA)-approved colleges of osteopathic medicine who were first-year residents in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs (12.6%) in October 2006 (Table 1). In the first 3 years of this study (1981–1983), this percentage was 2% to 2.3%. In the 1984–1986 school years, it ranged from 4.2% to 5.9%. In 1987–1997, it ranged from 6.6% to 10.0%.

Although there were 442 first-year family medicine residents in October 2006 who graduated from colleges of osteopathic medicine, not all of them completed their medical education in the previous year. Of the 3,072 graduates of colleges of osteopathic medicine between July 2005 and June 2006, 442 (14.4%) were in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs in October 2006 (Table 6). The University of North Texas Health Science Center, College of Osteopathic Medicine, Fort Worth had the highest percentage (23.7%) of graduates in ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs.

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

Nearly half of the US medical school graduates who entered a family medicine residency program in October 2006 stayed in the same state for their residency as their medical school (49.2%) (Table 7). Approximately seven in 10 graduates of the medical schools in South Carolina (77.8%), Alabama (73.3%), West Virginia (71.8%), Nebraska (70.8%), and Texas (70.1%) who entered a family medicine residency did so in the same state.

Discussion

The results of the Arizona Study verified that the specialty choice of family medicine is a result of a complex interplay of multiple factors. Measuring the impact of any one specific intervention is difficult. The forces affecting specialty choice are varied and are only

Table 3

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents,
by Census Region and State of Medical School, 2006

<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Region and State</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3,007	265	8.8	SOUTH ATLANTIC	2,811	244	8.7
Illinois	1,051	86	8.2	District of Columbia	415	24	5.8
Indiana	261	32	12.3	Florida	396	30	7.6
Michigan	518	41	7.9	Georgia	365	24	6.6
Ohio	837	67	8.0	Maryland	414	37	8.9
Wisconsin	340	39	11.5	North Carolina	428	35	8.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	949	86	9.1	South Carolina	224	28	12.5
Alabama	232	17	7.3	Virginia	426	46	10.8
Kentucky	232	30	12.9	West Virginia	143	20	14.0
Mississippi	97	6	6.2	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,375	171	12.4
Tennessee	388	33	8.5	Iowa	136	14	10.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,067	173	5.6	Kansas	178	39	21.9
New Jersey	311	24	7.7	Minnesota	267	40	15.0
New York	1,680	55	3.3	Missouri	457	39	8.5
Pennsylvania	1,076	94	8.7	Nebraska	232	25	10.8
MOUNTAIN	439	47	10.7	North Dakota	56	9	16.1
Arizona	90	11	12.2	South Dakota	49	5	10.2
Colorado	123	14	11.4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,841	187	10.2
Idaho	0	0	0.0	Arkansas	132	16	12.1
Montana	0	0	0.0	Louisiana	420	43	10.2
Nevada	52	3	5.8	Oklahoma	135	19	14.1
New Mexico	65	9	13.8	Texas	1,154	109	9.4
Utah	109	10	9.2	PUERTO RICO	231	7	3.0
Wyoming	0	0	0.0	TOTAL	16,110	1,371	8.5
NEW ENGLAND	1,006	57	5.7				
Connecticut	177	4	2.3				
Maine	0	0	0.0				
Massachusetts	587	33	5.6				
New Hampshire	56	6	10.7				
Rhode Island	89	7	7.9				
Vermont	97	7	7.2				
PACIFIC	1,384	134	9.7				
Alaska	0	0	0.0				
California	1,013	89	8.8				
Hawaii	67	8	11.9				
Oregon	113	12	10.6				
Washington	191	25	13.1				

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2006;296:1147-51.

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

Table 4

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Medical School, 2006

Programs*	Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*		First-year Family Medicine Residents
	Number**	Percent	Percent
Public (77)	9,991	1,005	10.1
Private (48)	6,119	366	6.0
TOTAL (125)	16,110	1,371	8.5

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2006;296:1147-51.

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

Table 5

Number and Percentage of Medical School Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Family Medicine Administrative Structure, 2006

Administrative Structure	Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*		First-year Family Medicine Residents
	Number**	Percent	Percent
Department or Division of FM (115)	14,861	1,351	9.1
None (8)	1,007	12	1.2
Center (2)	242	8	3.3
TOTAL (125)	16,110	1,371	8.5

* American Medical Association. Medical schools in the United States. JAMA 2006;296:1147-51.

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

partially modifiable. Despite this complexity, the AAFP is developing a program to longitudinally track and revise recommendations for student interest interventions as the environment of student interest evolves.

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

The University of Kansas had the highest 3-year average at 21.7%. The lowest quartile contained 23 medical schools with family medicine departments, divisions, or centers and seven without family medicine departments. The association between departmental status and increased percentage of graduates matching in family medicine continued in 2007.

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

In an effort to avert a predicted physician shortage, the AAMC workforce report calls for a 30% increase in allopathic matriculation.³⁹ Workforce policy adopted by the AAFP states that simply increasing the number of medical school graduates will result in a physician workforce that will continue to be inappropriately distributed to care for the needs of the nation.

The Future of Family Medicine project outlines recommendations for reforming the practice of family medicine to improve the health of our nation.⁴⁰ Efforts to communicate the ideals and goals of family medicine will be achieved through ongoing efforts of the nation's family medicine organizations. Two ambitious national demonstration projects, TransformMED and P4, will provide practical demonstration of this project as it makes health care more accessible, of higher quality and safety, and more satisfying for both patients and physicians. TransformMED works with family physicians currently in practice to identify innovations and recommendations that will build upon the family medicine model of care.⁴¹ The American Board of Family Medicine and the Association of Family Medicine Residency Directors are working with TransformMED in a similar project, P4, to demonstrate the importance of implementing the Future of Family Medicine tenets in family medicine residency training.⁴² Fourteen programs selected to participate in this project have initiated testing of a wide array of innovative approaches to educating tomorrow's family physicians in the most current model of care. One of the most important outcomes of P4 has already occurred. Residency programs have been inspired to think in terms of innovations, including programs not currently enrolled in the P4 project, as evidenced by the 84 programs that applied to participate in the P4 project. Posters at the 2007 Program Directors' Workshop documented the breadth of approaches already implemented in an attempt to actualize the family medicine model of care.

Countries with primary care physicians as the foundation of the health care system have better health

Table 6

Number and Percentage of Graduates of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Who Were Residents in ACGME-accredited Family Medicine Residencies, by US Osteopathic Medical College, 2006

<i>Osteopathic Medical School</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Osteopathic Medical School</i>	<i>Number of Graduates July 2005 to June 2006*</i>	<i>First-year Family Medicine Residents Number**</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ARIZONA				NEW JERSEY			
Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine, Glendale	137	26	19.0	UMDNJ-School of Osteopathic Medicine, Stratford	95	6	6.3
CALIFORNIA				NEW YORK			
Western University College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona	148	36	24.3	New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, Old Westbury	305	17	5.6
Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Vallejo	142	21	14.8	OHIO			
FLORIDA				Ohio University, Athens	104	12	11.5
Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale	187	21	11.2	OKLAHOMA			
ILLINOIS				Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Tulsa	92	8	8.7
Chicago Coll of Osteopathic Med, Midwestern Univ, Downers Grove	159	26	16.4	PENNSYLVANIA			
IOWA				Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, Erie	230	23	10.0
University of Osteopathic Med and Health Sciences, Des Moines	185	36	19.5	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	240	44	18.3
KENTUCKY				TEXAS			
Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine, Pikeville	56	13	23.2	Univ of North Texas HSC, Coll of Osteopathic Med, Fort Worth	114	27	23.7
MAINE				VIRGINIA			
University of New England, Biddeford	111	26	23.4	Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Blacksburg	144	0	0.0
MICHIGAN				WEST VIRGINIA			
Michigan State University, East Lansing	132	15	11.4	West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Lewisburg	102	20	19.6
MISSOURI				TOTAL			
The University of Health Sciences, Kansas City	227	34	15.0		3,072	442	14.4
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	162	31	19.1				

ACGME—Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education

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

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

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

outcomes for the population at lower cost.⁴³ The United States needs, and its population deserves, a primary care physician-based health care delivery system. With the predicted decline in the production of generalists in internal medicine⁴⁴ and in pediatrics,⁴⁵ it will be critical for the nation's health that increased numbers of family physicians be trained in the United States.

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Table 7

Percentage of 2005–2006 Medical School Graduates by State or Territory Who Entered a Family Medicine Residency Program in the Same State, 2006

<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>	<i>State of Medical School</i>	<i>% Entering FM Residency in the Same State</i>
Alabama	73.3	Montana	NA
Alaska	NA	Nebraska	70.8
Arizona	39.5	Nevada	66.7
Arkansas	60.0	New Hampshire	16.7
California	69.3	New Jersey	28.6
Colorado	57.1	New Mexico	11.1
Connecticut	25.0	New York	43.1
Delaware	NA	North Carolina	42.9
District of Columbia	16.7	North Dakota	66.7
Florida	49.0	Ohio	49.4
Georgia	29.2	Oklahoma	65.4
Hawaii	28.6	Oregon	27.3
Idaho	NA	Pennsylvania	53.5
Illinois	51.8	Puerto Rico	28.6
Indiana	68.8	Rhode Island	16.7
Iowa	36.7	South Carolina	77.8
Kansas	51.4	South Dakota	60.0
Kentucky	40.0	Tennessee	29.0
Louisiana	45.0	Texas	70.1
Maine	32.0	Utah	40.0
Maryland	5.4	Vermont	57.1
Massachusetts	29.0	Virginia	33.3
Michigan	60.7	Washington	56.0
Minnesota	68.3	West Virginia	71.8
Mississippi	66.7	Wisconsin	44.7
Missouri	32.4	Wyoming	NA
		OVERALL	49.2

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

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Table 8

Ranked Order of Medical Schools Based on the Last 3 Years' Average Percentage of Graduates Who Were Family Medicine Residents, by Type of Administrative Structure, 2006

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Kansas, University of	21.7	Department
Florida State University	19.0	Department
Missouri, Columbia, University of	18.2	Department
Arkansas, University of	17.9	Department
North Dakota, University of	17.4	Department
Marshall University	17.2	Department
Minnesota, University of	16.8	Department
Michigan State University	16.5	Department
East Carolina University	16.4	Department
Oklahoma, University of	15.7	Department
Loma Linda University	15.6	Department
East Tennessee State University	15.5	Department
Southern Illinois University	15.4	Department
Wright State University	14.7	Department
Kentucky, University of	14.3	Department
Nevada, University of	14.0	Department
Colorado, University of	13.9	Department
Texas A&M University	13.9	Department
New Mexico, University of	13.8	Department
Nebraska, University of	13.7	Department
Morehouse School of Medicine	13.7	Department
Pennsylvania State University	13.6	Department
Uniformed Services University	13.6	Department
Iowa, University of	13.5	Department
Wisconsin, Medical College of	13.5	Department
Washington, University of	13.5	Department
South Carolina, Medical University of	13.4	Department
North Carolina, University of	13.1	Department
Wisconsin, University of	12.8	Department
South Carolina, University of	12.6	Department
Hawaii, University of	12.4	Department
South Dakota, University of	12.2	Department
Missouri, Kansas City, University of	11.9	Department
Oregon Health and Science University	11.9	Department
University of Toledo COM	11.7	Department
Indiana University	11.6	Department
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	11.5	Department
Massachusetts, University of	11.1	Department
California, Davis, University of	11.0	Department

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Texas Tech University	11.0	Department
Dartmouth Medical School	11.0	Department
Eastern Virginia Medical School	10.8	Department
Arizona, University of	10.8	Department
Texas, Galveston, University of	10.5	Department
Wake Forest University	10.5	Department
California, Los Angeles, University of	10.5	Department
Texas, Houston, University of	10.5	Department
West Virginia University	10.2	Department
Meharry Medical College	10.1	Department
Drexel University	10.0	Department
Alabama, University of	10.0	Department
Louisville, University of	9.9	Department
Utah, University of	9.8	Department
Thomas Jefferson University	9.8	Department
South Florida, University of	9.8	Department
Albany Medical College	9.7	Department
Northeastern Ohio Universities COM	9.7	Department
Loyola University of Chicago, Stritch	9.6	Department
California, Irvine, University of	9.6	Department
Georgia, Medical College of	9.5	Department
Mississippi, University of	9.3	Department
Ohio State University	9.2	Department
South Alabama, University of	9.2	Department
Creighton University	9.0	Department
Tulane University	9.0	Department
Mayo Medical School	8.9	Department
Howard University	8.8	Department
Mercer University	8.7	Department
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	8.7	Department
Chicago Med School, Finch University	8.5	Department
Virginia, University of	8.2	Department
Virginia Commonwealth University	8.2	Department
Brown Medical School	8.0	Department
Texas, Southwestern, University of	8.0	Department
Stanford University	8.0	Center
Saint Louis University	8.0	Department
Illinois, University of	7.8	Department
Rush Medical College	7.7	Department

(continued on next page)

Table 8
(continued)

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Cincinnati, University of	7.6	Department
Southern California, University of	7.5	Department
UMDNJ-RWJ Medical School	7.5	Department
Maryland, University of	7.4	Department
Wayne State University	7.4	Department
Tufts University	7.3	Department
Temple University	7.3	Department
California, San Diego, University of	7.2	Department
Texas, San Antonio, University of	7.1	Department
Georgetown University	7.1	Department
Pittsburgh, University of	6.9	Department
New York Medical College	6.5	Department
Tennessee, University of	6.5	Department
SUNY, Upstate Medical University	6.3	Department
SUNY, University of Buffalo	6.0	Department
UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School	5.9	Department
Vermont, University of	5.8	Department
Boston University	5.8	Department
Michigan, University of	5.7	Department
Florida, University of	5.5	Department
George Washington University	5.5	None
Ponce School of Medicine	5.3	Department
Baylor College of Medicine	4.4	Department
California, San Francisco, University of	4.0	Department

<i>Medical School</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Administrative Structure</i>
Case Western Reserve University	3.9	Department
Miami, University of	3.8	Department
Connecticut, University of	3.7	Department
Universidad Central del Caribe	3.4	Department
Puerto Rico, University of	3.3	Department
SUNY, Stony Brook	3.3	Department
Emory University	3.1	Department
Pennsylvania, University of	2.8	Department
Duke University	2.7	Department
Chicago, University of, Pritzker	2.6	Department
Rochester, University of	2.3	Department
Northwestern University	2.2	Department
SUNY, Downstate Medical Center	2.0	Department
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1.8	Department
Yale University	1.6	None
Harvard Medical School	1.5	None
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	1.2	Division
John Hopkins University	1.2	None
Columbia University	0.9	Center
Cornell University	0.7	None
Washington University, St Louis	0.6	None
Vanderbilt University	0.6	None
New York University	0.0	None

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians. Annual survey of medical schools.

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