



# Trends in US Medical School Contributions to the Family Physician Workforce: 2018 Update From the American Academy of Family Physicians

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**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:** The United States needs more family physicians. Projections based on current trends show a deficit of 52,000 primary care physicians by 2025. Eight national family medicine (FM) organizations have set an ambitious goal of increasing the proportion of US medical school graduates who enter FM residencies to 25% by 2030. This paper describes the most recent number and percentage of students from each US medical school entering Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited FM residency programs, long-term trends in the contribution of allopathic and osteopathic medical schools to the FM workforce, and medical school characteristics associated with higher proportions of FM graduates.

**METHODS:** Data about graduates entering US ACGME-accredited FM residency programs were collected using an annual program census and supplemental sources. Longitudinal census data from allopathic and osteopathic schools were combined to examine trends over time. ANOVA analyses were conducted to compare schools by percent of graduates entering FM, public/private ownership, allopathic/osteopathic, size, and presence of FM department. Medical school length of operation was correlated with percentage of students entering FM.

**RESULTS:** The overall proportion of US students entering ACGME-accredited FM programs has increased modestly over the past decade. Currently, only 12.6% of US allopathic and osteopathic seniors enter ACGME-accredited FM programs. Individual medical schools' contributions to the FM workforce are described.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The proportion of US medical students beginning ACGME-accredited FM residency programs has increased slightly over the last decade. However, significant changes to undergraduate medical education are needed to meet the nation's primary care needs.

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The United States needs more primary care doctors, and in particular, family physicians. Multiple studies demonstrate that where the ratio of primary care physicians to other specialists is higher, quality of care improves and costs

go down.<sup>1-5</sup> Ideally, to most efficiently provide quality health care for a population, at least 40%, and better 50%, of physicians should be practicing in ambulatory-based primary care settings.<sup>6</sup> The need for adult primary care is particularly significant

because the US population is aging and the burden of chronic illness is increasing.<sup>7</sup> However, many communities are also suffering from shortages of pediatric and maternity care.<sup>8-10</sup> Family physicians are uniquely positioned to meet these comprehensive population health care needs.

US medical schools, particularly allopathic (MD degree-granting) schools, do a poor job of placing students in family medicine (FM) residency positions. For over a decade, less than 10% of allopathic students nationally have entered FM residency training.<sup>11</sup> Although more students enter internal medicine residency programs, only a small percentage of these become primary care physicians.<sup>12,13</sup> FM graduates are also more likely to care for underserved and rural populations than primary care internists and pediatricians.<sup>9,14</sup> In total, the US is expected to experience a shortage of

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approximately 52,000 primary care physicians by 2025.<sup>15</sup>

To address this deficiency, the eight national FM organizations have set an ambitious national goal: that 25% of graduating US medical students will choose FM by 2030 (25 x 2030).<sup>16</sup> To accomplish this goal, medical student interest in FM careers must increase substantially. In the 2018 National Residency Matching Program (NRMP) Main Residency Match (NRMP Match), only 9.3% of matching US allopathic seniors (1,648) chose FM residency positions.<sup>17</sup> This low percentage does not appear to be due to a limitation in the availability of positions, as only 45.1% of FM residency positions were filled by graduates of allopathic US medical schools.<sup>17</sup>

A higher proportion, but lower number of osteopathic students choose FM. In 2018, 701 osteopathic students (18.6% of NRMP-matching osteopathic students) matched into Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)-accredited FM residencies,<sup>18</sup> and 505 (33.7% of AOA-matching students) matched to FM positions in the American Osteopathic Association Intern/Resident Registration Program (AOA Match).<sup>19</sup> These numbers suggest that current osteopathic student interest in FM is consistent with the national 25 x 2030 goal. However, trends suggest that osteopathic student interest in primary care is decreasing. In 2017, only 10% of matriculating osteopathic students were interested in FM; a total of only 19% were interested in primary care.<sup>20</sup> Indeed, there has been a long-term decline in the proportion of osteopathic physicians practicing primary care.<sup>21</sup>

The last two decades have brought important changes to the composition of applications for residency positions in the United States. There has been substantial growth in the number of applicants applying for first-year positions in the NRMP Match.<sup>17</sup> The most rapid growth has been in the numbers of osteopathic and international medical

graduates.<sup>17</sup> In the last fifteen years, the number of matching international graduates has doubled, and the number of matching osteopathic graduates has tripled.<sup>22</sup>

The number of osteopathic students participating in the NRMP Match has increased, in part, because many new osteopathic medical schools have been established.<sup>23-25</sup> The total number of osteopathic medical students matching (through both the NRMP and AOA matches) has increased by 36% over the last 5 years (from 3,884 to 5,270 since 2014), although the percentage of osteopathic students choosing FM has declined.<sup>26,27</sup> In addition, with the transition to a single accreditation system for graduate medical education, fewer positions were offered and fewer osteopathic graduates participated in the AOA Match in 2018.<sup>17,28</sup>

The number of allopathic seniors in the NRMP Match has also increased. Between 2002 and 2011, US allopathic medical student enrollment increased by 16%, due to both the establishment of new medical schools and the expansion of existing schools.<sup>29</sup> In general, medical schools with higher rates of graduates practicing primary care, practicing in rural areas, and caring for underserved populations, underwent the most growth.<sup>29</sup> Early reports suggest that new medical schools have more diverse student bodies, and students with a lower median parental education level and family income.<sup>29</sup> These trends could lead to increasing numbers of students choosing FM, as underrepresented minority students and students from lower income families are more likely to choose FM careers.<sup>30,31</sup> However, the overall proportion of matriculating allopathic students from rural backgrounds has decreased over the last two decades,<sup>32</sup> which could negatively impact the FM workforce.

Each year, the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) publishes a study documenting the number and percent of graduates from each US medical school who enter

FM residency programs, and highlights schools with high percentages and high numbers of graduates who choose FM residencies.<sup>33</sup> This study continues that annual tradition and also describes trends in the long-term contributions of allopathic and osteopathic medical schools to FM residency programs. In addition, we describe the relative contributions of different types of medical schools based on several institutional characteristics. Understanding changes in the emerging FM workforce over time will inform future predictions. This study will also give FM educators and medical schools a baseline understanding of benchmarks for similar institutions, helping institutions that are engaged in the 25 x 2030 mission to establish goals for growth.

## Methods

### *Data Collection*

We utilized data collection methods consistent with those reported in previous studies in this series to conduct an annual online census to identify all residents in ACGME-accredited FM residency programs (AAFP residency census).<sup>34</sup> The most recent data from the US Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) Annual Medical School Questionnaire, Part II, and the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM) Fast Facts About Osteopathic Medical Education were also used.<sup>35,36</sup> Information was supplemented with internet searches when needed. For the current report, we collated all AAFP residency census data available at time of analysis (2005-2017 for US allopathic schools; 2009-2017 for osteopathic schools) to examine trends over time during the period of data availability. Residency program matriculates were excluded from analysis if they graduated before the academic year being studied (ie, were not seniors when they matched). Where possible, data were combined for US allopathic and osteopathic medical schools for analysis. International medical schools

were excluded from the current analysis because of data limitations.

**Analysis**

We analyzed data using medical school as the unit of analysis, with each year as a separate entry. Each medical school therefore had up to 13 entries in the final analytic dataset, depending on years of available data. We calculated descriptive statistics (means, counts, standard deviations) for each year and for each medical school. Additional variables represented the following information about each school:

- Percentage of graduates entering FM residencies
- Public vs private ownership
- Allopathic (LCME) vs osteopathic (AOA) accreditation
- Size, with large medical schools being more than one standard deviation (SD) above the aggregate mean for all schools, medium schools within one SD, and small schools more than one SD below the mean
- Department, calculated two ways: (1) as a binary variable, where schools either have a

department of FM (or a similar department, such as a department of family and community medicine), or no department; and (2) as a trinary variable that also included a category for a division or center of FM within another academic unit (in the binary categorization this academic unit had been included as no department). Only the binary results are reported, as the difference in results was not meaningful.

- Years in operation

We used analysis of variance (ANOVA) across categories to compare mean percentages of graduates. For variables with more than two categories, we employed standard post hoc tests (eg Tukey) to detect between-category effects. For years in operation, which is a linear variable, we calculated Pearson correlation coefficients.

As a quality control measure, we evaluated whether there were confounding effects for time or for collinear independent variables. A fixed-effects regression model was constructed where:

$$\% \text{ FM Residents} = \text{Public/Private} + \text{Allopathic/Osteopathic} + \text{Small+Large+Department (binary)} + \text{Years}$$

was calculated, utilizing repeated subjects (medical school) and year as a nested term, and an autoregressive=1 (AR1) covariance structure. As the findings were not substantially different, we report results of the basic ANOVA and correlational analyses only.

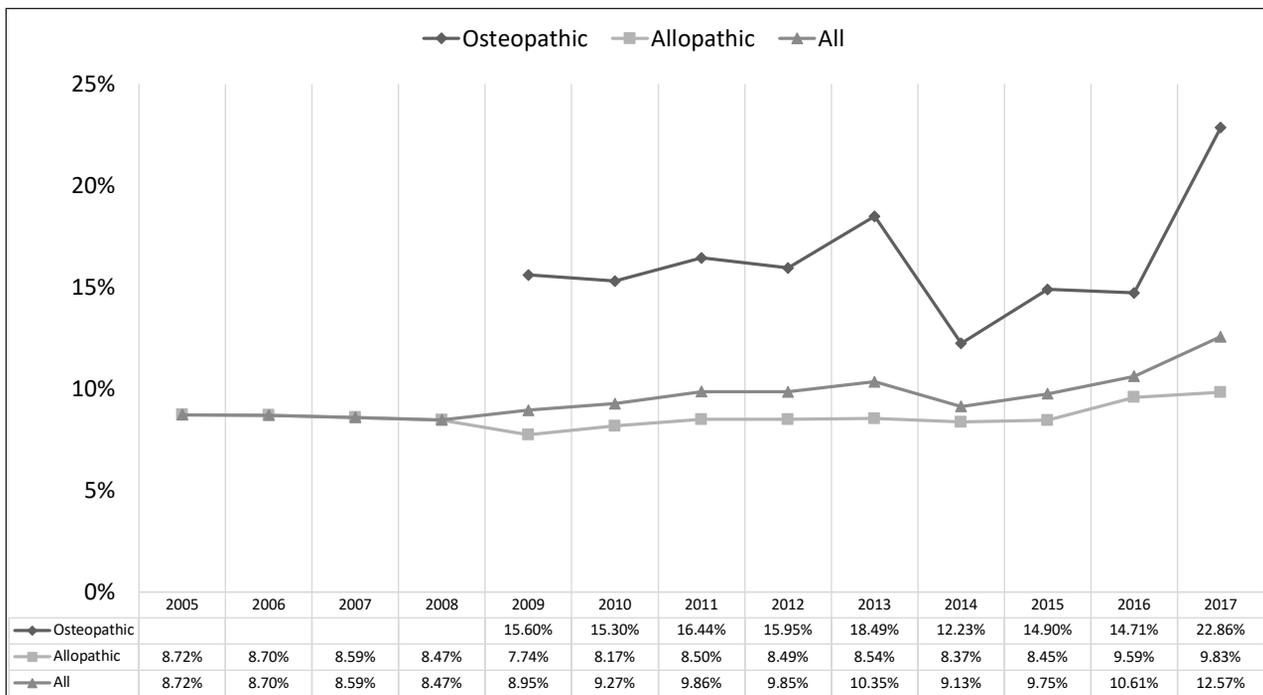
The AAFP Institutional Review Board granted this study an exemption from review.

**Results**

We analyzed data from 179 US allopathic and osteopathic medical schools.

Figure 1 displays the percentages of graduates entering ACGME-accredited FM residency programs over the last 12 years. Since 2009, the overall proportion of US medical students entering these programs increased from 9.0% to 12.6%. There was a relatively substantial increase between 2016 and 2017, from 10.6% to 12.6%.

**Figure 1: Proportion of US Allopathic and Osteopathic Students Entering ACGME-Accredited Family Medicine Residency Programs, 2005-2017**



to 12.6%, primarily reflecting an increase in osteopathic graduates entering the ACGME Match. Since 2005, the proportion of allopathic students matching into FM has increased only slightly from 8.7% to 9.8%.

At the same time, there has been a substantial increase in the absolute number of US graduates entering ACGME-accredited FM residency programs (Figure 2). Between 2009 and 2017, the number of allopathic and osteopathic US graduates entering FM increased by 78.8%, from 1,814 to 3,243 graduates. Since 2005, the absolute number of allopathic students increased 37.5% from 1,350 to 1,856.

Figure 3 shows the overall proportions of allopathic, osteopathic, and international medical school graduates entering US FM residency programs between 2000 and 2017 (because of data limitations, entrants who had graduated before the previous academic year were not removed from this figure). Over this time period, the proportion of US

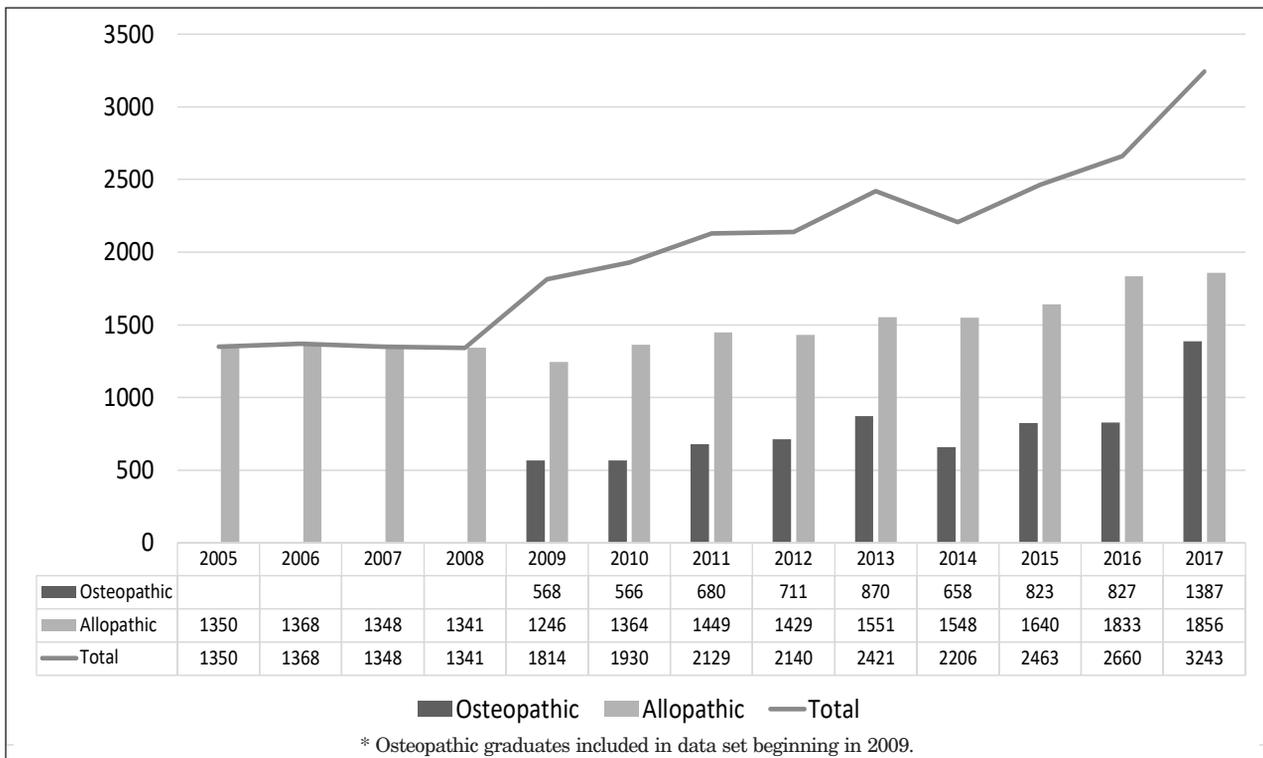
allopathic graduates declined, but has had a slow recovery since 2009; the proportion of osteopathic graduates has more than doubled; and the proportion of US-citizen international graduates has increased. Interestingly, the proportion of non-US citizen international graduates increased until 2009, and then declined substantially.

Appendix Tables A and B (Appendix tables available online at: <https://journals.stfm.org/media/2150/philips-appendix-tables-a-i.pdf>) list the 20% of US medical schools with the highest long-term (7-year) contribution to ACGME-accredited FM residency programs, ordered by absolute number of students and proportion of students, respectively. Table 1 lists bright spot institutions that are included on both lists including those with both the highest percentage and number of students entering ACGME-accredited FM programs. Similarly, the short-term (3-year) contributions of high-performing individual medical schools are listed in Appendix Tables C and

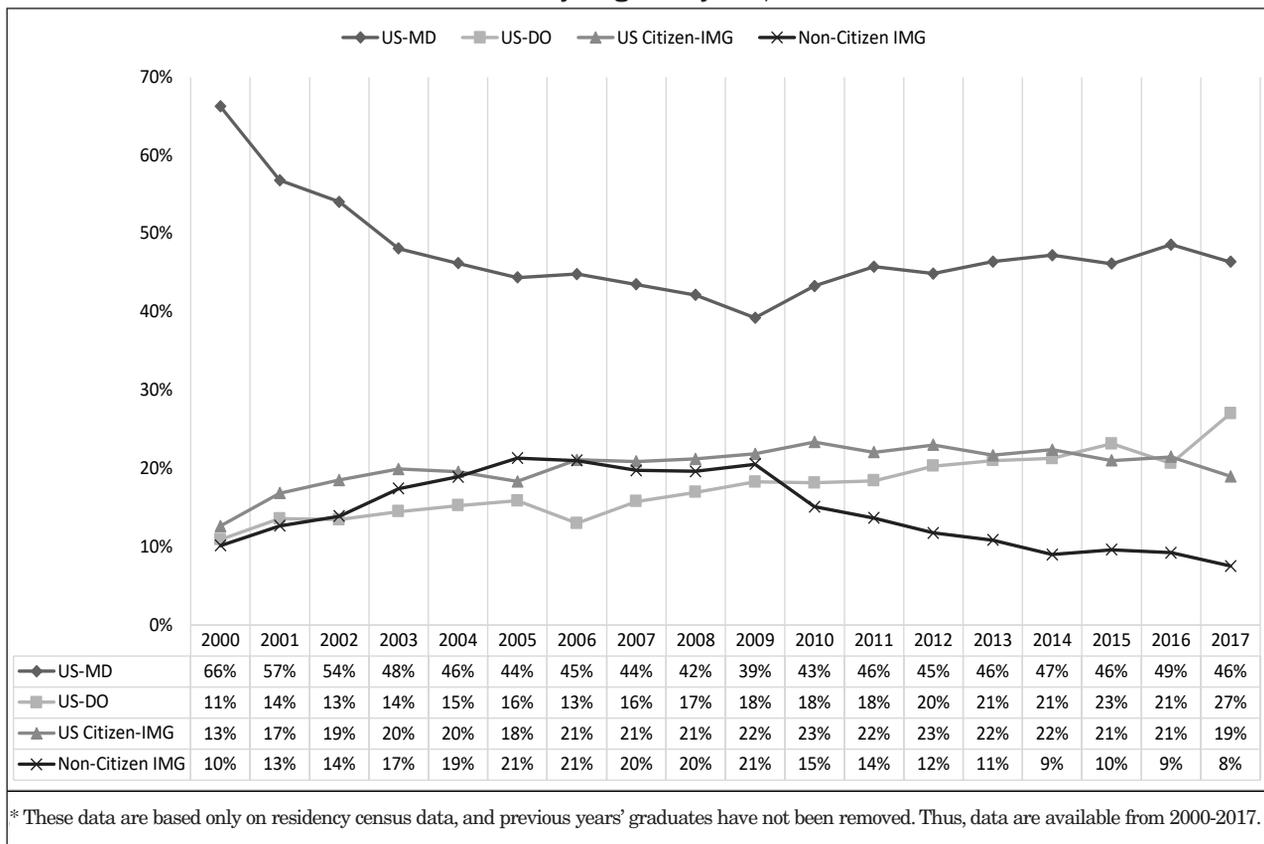
D, and short-term bright spots are listed in Table 2. These data do not include information from programs not accredited by the ACGME (osteopathic-only programs), so the total contributions of osteopathic medical schools are underrepresented. Despite this limitation, most of the bright spot institutions are osteopathic (70.8% of short-term bright spots and 65.2% of long-term bright spots).

One-year contributions of high-performing medical schools are listed in Appendix Tables E and F, and 1-year bright spots are displayed in Appendix Table G. Appendix Table H includes a complete list of all US allopathic and osteopathic medical schools' relative and absolute contributions to ACGME-accredited FM residency programs, organized by state. It is notable that the schools contributing the least to the family medicine workforce are disproportionately private allopathic medical schools and very new medical schools. In contrast, those contributing the most to the family medicine

**Figure 2: Number of Allopathic and Osteopathic Students Entering ACGME-Accredited Family Medicine Programs, 2005-2017\***



**Figure 3: Composition of the Entering Class of ACGME-Accredited Family Medicine Residency Programs by Year, 2000-2017\***



workforce are disproportionately osteopathic medical schools and public allopathic schools, particularly allopathic schools with branch or geographically separated campuses associated with the main institution.

Appendix Table I lists the international medical schools with more than ten graduates entering ACGME-accredited FM programs in 2017, although class size percentages could not be reliably calculated for these institutions. With one exception, all are Caribbean schools.

Table 3 lists medical school characteristics and their relationships with the proportion of students matching to FM. Because these associations differ between allopathic and osteopathic institutions, they are presented separately.

#### *Allopathic Medical Schools*

As has been described previously, public medical schools were more

likely to have students enter FM residency training. Interestingly, small medical schools also sent more students to FM programs than medium-sized schools, a difference which has not been reported previously (10.38% vs 8.21%,  $P < 0.001$ ; large schools also sent slightly more students to FM residency programs than medium-sized schools, but this difference was small). The presence of a department of family medicine was strongly associated with having more students enter FM programs: only 2.55% of students from institutions with no department entered FM residency programs ( $P < 0.001$ ). Allopathic schools that have a disciplinary department structure, but no department of family medicine are noted in Appendix Table H. With two exceptions, all are private, East Coast institutions. There was a negative correlation between institutions' length of operation and

the proportion of students choosing FM, indicating that newer medical schools are sending more graduates to FM residency programs than older schools ( $r = -0.140$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

#### *Osteopathic Medical Schools*

In contrast with allopathic schools, private osteopathic medical schools sent more students to FM programs than public schools (17.04% vs 14.34%,  $P = 0.01$ ), and larger schools graduated a higher proportion of FM residents than smaller ones ( $P = 0.021$ ). The presence of a department was not associated with the proportion of students choosing FM. There was also a correlation between the age of the school and the proportion of students choosing FM, but this correlation was reversed in direction: students from newer schools were less likely to choose FM ( $r = 0.196$ ;  $P = 0.001$ ).

**Table 1: Long-Term Contribution to the Family Medicine Workforce: Bright Spots**

State	Medical School	Number of Graduates Entering FM Residencies 2011-2017	Percent of Graduates Entering FM Residencies 2011-2017
Arizona	A.T. Still University-School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona	160	23.5
Arkansas	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences College of Medicine	176	15.9
California	Loma Linda University School of Medicine	169	14.8
	Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine-California	220	24.8
	Western University of Health Sciences/College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	395	26.6
Illinois	Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine of Midwestern University	301	23.0
Iowa	Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine	412	27.4
Kansas	University of Kansas School of Medicine	230	18.1
Maine	University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	161	18.0
Michigan	Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	245	16.5
Minnesota	University of Minnesota Medical School	275	17.3
Missouri	A.T. Still University-Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	225	19.3
	Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences College of Osteopathic Medicine	271	16.2
Oregon	Oregon Health & Science University School of Medicine	151	17.5
Pennsylvania	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine	305	17.4
	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	336	18.3
Tennessee	Lincoln Memorial University-DeBusk College of Osteopathic Medicine	185	17.4
Texas	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine	147	14.8
	University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	298	21.7
Virginia	Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine-Virginia Campus	234	18.6
Washington	University of Washington School of Medicine	260	17.2
West Virginia	West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	211	16.4
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health	177	15.4

US medical schools that fell within both the top 20th percentile for total graduates and the top 20th percentile for percent of graduating class entering into ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs, over the past 7 years, listed in alphabetical order by state. Shaded schools are allopathic (MD granting); nonshaded schools are osteopathic (DO granting).

## Discussion

Over the last decade, there has been a substantial increase in the number of US medical school graduates entering ACGME-accredited FM residency programs. However, this primarily reflects an increase in number of overall graduates and a shift toward ACGME accreditation, rather than a substantial change in student choice of family medicine. We are not on track to meet our 25 x 2030 goal. Osteopathic students represent a growing proportion of

students in ACGME-accredited residencies, and osteopathic students are substantially more likely to match to FM residency programs than US allopathic students. However, this trend should be interpreted with caution because it represents a migration of these students from AOA-accredited programs to ACGME-accredited programs, rather than an actual increase in osteopathic student interest.<sup>17,28</sup>

Allopathic medical schools have undergone substantial growth in the

last two decades, and our findings indicate that newer institutions, as a group, graduate more family physicians. This may reflect different recruitment and admissions practices, as newer schools appear to be accepting more racially and ethnically diverse students and students from lower income families.<sup>37</sup> Newer allopathic schools also have more mission focus on innovation, which may be reflected in more primary-care-focused curricula.<sup>38</sup> More research is needed to better understand best

**Table 2: Three-Year Contribution to the Family Medicine Workforce: Bright Spots**

State	School	Number of graduates entering FM residencies 2015-2017	Percent of graduates entering FM residencies 2015-2017
Arizona	A.T. Still University-School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona	81	26.0
Arkansas	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences College of Medicine	93	18.6
California	Loma Linda University School of Medicine	79	15.9
	Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine-California	106	27.4
	Western University of Health Sciences/College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	181	28.1
Colorado	Rocky Vista University College of Osteopathic Medicine	78	17.6
Illinois	Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine of Midwestern University	146	24.6
Iowa	Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine	175	27.5
Kansas	University of Kansas School of Medicine	108	18.4
Maine	University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	69	17.3
Michigan	Michigan State University College of Human Medicine	104	17.5
	Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	132	22.3
Minnesota	University of Minnesota Medical School	134	19.3
Missouri	A.T. Still University-Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	104	21.0
Ohio	Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine	70	17.9
Pennsylvania	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine	137	17.9
	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	144	18.6
South Carolina	Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine-Carolinas Campus	85	18.3
Tennessee	Lincoln Memorial University-DeBusk College of Osteopathic Medicine	104	19.4
Texas	Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine	72	16.9
	University of North Texas Health Science Center Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	152	22.7
Virginia	Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine-Virginia Campus	124	22.4
Washington	University of Washington School of Medicine	110	16.6
West Virginia	West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	87	15.8

US medical schools that fell within both the top 20th percentile for total graduates and the top 20th percentile for percent of graduating class entering ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs, over the past 3 years, listed in alphabetical order by state. Shaded schools are allopathic (MD granting); nonshaded schools are osteopathic (DO granting).

practices to promote student choice of FM at new institutions.

On the other hand, newer osteopathic medical schools sent fewer graduates to FM residency programs than established osteopathic schools. Initially, we considered that this might reflect the movement toward privatization of osteopathic medical schools. All of the osteopathic medical schools established in the last 40 years have been private,<sup>39</sup> and multiple studies have demonstrated that

private allopathic medical schools graduate fewer family physicians.<sup>40</sup> However, our results also indicate that private osteopathic schools actually send more students to FM residency programs than public schools do. It is possible that older, more established private osteopathic institutions maintain a stronger educational and mission orientation toward FM than newer institutions, as the philosophy of osteopathic medicine focuses on whole-person,

health-oriented, preventive, patient-centered care.<sup>23</sup> At the same time, the public osteopathic medical schools are the most established of all osteopathic medical schools, and this comparative prestige may contribute to students exploring more competitive specialty positions.

However, these hypotheses are speculative, and more research is needed to understand the characteristics of osteopathic medical schools that contribute to a higher

**Table 3: Proportion of Students Matriculating to ACGME-Accredited Family Medicine Residency Programs, Compared Across Institutional Characteristics**

Institutional Characteristics		Allopathic (n=140)		Osteopathic (n=37)		Combined (n=177)	
		8.64%		16.41%		9.70%	
		Mean	P	Mean	P	Mean	P
Public/private	Private (n=91)*	6.00%	<.001	17.04%	0.01	8.59%	<.001
	Public (n=100)	10.36%		14.34%		10.60%	
Size	Small (n=40)	10.38%	<.001	13.44%	0.021	10.63%	<.001
	Average (n=117)	8.21%		16.12%		9.13%	
	Large (n=34)	8.78%		17.84%		11.47%	
Department of FM	No (n=17)	2.55%	<.001	16.56	NS	7.40%	<.001
	Yes (n=126)	9.23%		16.35		10.01%	
Years in operation	Correlation of years in operation with percentage choosing FM	<b>Pearson r</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Pearson r</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Pearson r</b>	<b>P</b>
		-0.140	<.001	0.196	0.001	-0.243	<.001

\*Numbers in each category calculated as of 2017.

Means compared using ANOVA. Reported means are aggregated across all years in which data are available, 2005-2017.

proportion of FM graduates. Compared to allopathic students, osteopathic student interest seems robust, but data suggest this interest has sharply declined with the transition toward merged osteopathic/allopathic training and practice.<sup>20,21,23</sup> In the recent past, the majority of osteopathic physicians practiced primary care.<sup>23</sup> Declining osteopathic student interest in FM is of significant concern and deserves the full attention of our leadership.

Finally, the presence of a department of FM was strongly associated with the proportion of students entering FM residency programs from allopathic institutions. Because our data includes a limited number of institutional variables, the presence of a department may be a proxy for other variables, such as the presence of an FM clerkship, the presence of FM leaders, or students' contact with FM faculty. Nonetheless, an FM department appears to be a marker for meaningful institutional power and influence, which has been correlated with student career choice in previous research.<sup>41-43</sup> Newly established allopathic medical schools should be attentive to this relationship, and consider establishing FM departments in order to promote student

interest in FM. Interestingly, this variable had no relationship with student choice among osteopathic schools. This may be because osteopathic institutions, as a whole, have a strong FM orientation, whereas within allopathic institutions FM education is seen as one of many competing interests.

#### Limitations

This analysis only measures residents who begin ACGME-accredited FM residency programs. This means that a substantial proportion of osteopathic graduates are not captured. Because other data sources demonstrate that osteopathic student interest in FM is actually decreasing, we believe the apparent increase in our analysis is artifactual. Second, because the analyses were focused on predictors of the proportion of students choosing FM and reliable class size data were not available for international medical school schools, international medical graduates are listed in the descriptive tables but not included in the analyses. Finally, the institutional analyses included only a limited number of variables. A number of other institutional characteristics such as the presence of rural

training programs,<sup>44</sup> the presence of regional campuses,<sup>45</sup> the robustness of FM curricula,<sup>40,41,46,47</sup> and the institutional culture,<sup>48-50</sup> have been shown to contribute to the proportion of graduates choosing FM. Future analyses should consider these key variables, among others.

#### Conclusions

Although the proportion of US medical students beginning FM residency programs has increased modestly over the last decade, only 12.6% of US allopathic and osteopathic medical school graduates are entering ACGME-accredited family medicine residency programs. Significant changes are needed for the specialty to reach a national goal of 25% of US graduates choosing family medicine by 2030. A change in course of this magnitude will require substantial changes to undergraduate medical education in the United States.

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