



RESIDENT CENSUS

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

2005-2006

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

American Psychiatric Association Resident Census 2005-2006

November 2006

We are pleased to present the 2005-2006 APA annual census of psychiatry residents. Data for this report came from the GMETrack, an online survey conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) in collaboration with the American Medical Association (AMA.) This joint survey 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 96% response rate from 511 programs accredited by ACGME for general, child and adolescent, geriatric, forensic, addictions, and/or combined specialty psychiatry training and psychosomatic medicine fellowship programs newly 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 2006-2007 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.

We welcome your feedback and comments about our annual census and suggestions to improve this census. Questions on the census should be directed to Ms. Nancy Delanoche at 703.907.8635 or ndelanoche@psych.org. Dr. Hales can be reached at 703.907.8633 or dhales@psych.org.

Deborah J. Hales, MD
Director, Division of Education & Career Development

Nancy Delanoche, MS
Associate Director, Graduate & Undergraduate Education

Caroline Cope, MA
Project Manager, Graduate & Undergraduate Education

**American Psychiatric Association
Resident Census 2005-2006**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was made possible through the efforts of the APA Office of Graduate and Undergraduate Education especially Nancy Delanoche and Caroline Cope for the development of this report and additional data collection and number crunching.

Special thanks to Jennifer Faerberg and Jason Cantow 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.

American Psychiatric Association Resident Census 2005-2006

List of Tables:

Table 1: Number of Psychiatry and Subspecialty Residents in APA Census vs. ACGME counts
Table 2: Number of Residents by Year, 1968 - 2006
Table 3: Distribution of Residents and Fellows by State, 2005-2006
Table 4: PGY1 Positions Offered and Matched in Psychiatry
Table 5: Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2003-2006
Table 6: Gender of Residents by Enrollment Type 2005-2006
Table 7a: Race/Ethnicity, 2003-2006
Table 7b: Hispanic/Latino Identification among Psychiatry Residents, 2003-2006
Table 8: Citizenship and Country of Birth 2002-2006
Table 9: Source of Medical Training, PGY-1 vs. All Others
Table 10: Source of Medical Training, 2003-2006
Table 11: Year of Training for Residents in General Psychiatry Programs
Table 12: Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for General Psychiatry Residents
Table 13a: Schools of Graduation for PGY1 Residents - by Psychiatry Numbers
Table 13b: Schools of Graduation for PGY1 Residents - by Percentage of Graduating Class
Table 14: Top Osteopathic Schools
Table 15: Top Foreign Medical School
Table 16: Comparison of IMG Physicians Matched to PGY1 - Psychiatry and Other Specialties
Table 17: Year of Medical School Graduation and Source of Medical Training
Table 18: Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 2003-2006
Table 19: Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2005-2006

List of Figures:

Figure 1: PGY1 Positions Offered and Matched in Psychiatry
Figure 2: Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2003-2006
Figure 3: Gender of Residents by Enrollment Type 2005-2006
Figure 4: Citizenship and Country of Birth of Residents 2002-2006
Figure 5: Source of Medical Training, 2003-2006
Figure 6: Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for General Psychiatry Residents 2003-2004
Figure 7: Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for General Psychiatry Residents 2004-2005
Figure 8: Source of Medical Training by Year of Training for General Psychiatry Residents 2005-2006
Figure 9: Comparison of IMG Physicians Matched to PGY1 - Psychiatry and Other Specialties
Figure 10: Year of Medical School Graduation and Source of Medical Training
Figure 11: Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2005-2006

American Psychiatric Association

Resident Census: Characteristics and Distribution of Psychiatry Residents in the US, 2005-2006

This report provides statistics on the demographic characteristics and distribution of psychiatry residents in the United States for 2005-2006 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 GMETrack, an online survey conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) in collaboration with the AMA. Introduced in 2000, the GMETrack 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 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 GMETrack.

With Hurricane Katrina in 2005, training in some Louisiana and Mississippi residency programs were briefly disrupted and some residents may have transferred to different programs mid-year. The report contained herein includes verifiable residency placement as of August 1, 2005 for the residency year beginning July 1, 2005 and ending June 30, 2006. Those residents with unusual start and end dates are counted with the residency programs they are affiliated with as of August 1, 2005.

For this year's report, the following new tables were added:

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

Table 13a & b: US Medical School of Graduation

Table 14: Top Osteopathic School of Graduation

Table 15: Top Foreign Medical School of Graduation (excluding Canada)

Summary of Findings:

The number of psychiatry residents continues its steady increase. The report indicates that the percentage gap between women and men residents has now increased to 6.8% favoring women. The number of international medical graduates continues to decline, down by 7.4% from 2000.

Comparison with ACGME data:

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

Table 1

Number of Psychiatry and Subspecialty Residents in APA Census versus ACGME counts¹

Program Code	Specialty	ACGME count	APA Census	# of Programs
400	Psychiatry	4,776	4,742	181
401	Addiction psychiatry	55	44	42
405	Child and adolescent psychiatry	732	739	116
406	Forensic psychiatry	68	58	44
407	Geriatric psychiatry	97	104	61
402	Pain medicine	0	0	1
409	Psychosomatic medicine	22	16	20
715	Internal Medicine/Psych	112	106	16
720	Psych/Family Medicine	62	52	10
730	Peds/Psych/CAP	84	84	10
755	Psych/Neurology	20	19	10
	Total	6,028	5,964	511

¹ 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 2005-2006, the total number of residents went up by 64 or 1.08%. This number represents all psychiatry residents and fellows who are in training as of August 1, 2005.

Table 2
Number of Residents by Year, 1968 - 2006

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

* 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, 2005-2006

State	General Psych	All	State	General Psych	All
Alabama	35	38	Nebraska	27	31
Alaska	0	0	Nevada	16	16
Arizona	58	66	New Hampshire	26	38
Arkansas	25	30	New Jersey	110	123
California	484	584	New Mexico	36	44
Colorado	41	53	New York	872	1,070
Connecticut	111	138	N Carolina	132	172
Delaware	14	14	N Dakota	16	16
District of Columbia	88	111	Ohio	168	239
Florida	102	134	Oklahoma	52	60
Georgia	79	97	Oregon	31	37
Hawaii	46	78	Pennsylvania	242	308
Idaho	0	0	Puerto Rico	36	41
Illinois	193	248	Rhode Island	39	66
Indiana	27	38	S Carolina	58	91
Iowa	25	46	S Dakota	18	22
Kansas	29	39	Tennessee	81	95
Kentucky	51	70	Texas	263	317
Louisiana	63	87	Utah	20	33
Maine	15	19	Vermont	16	16
Maryland	146	183	Virginia	103	140
Massachusetts	263	331	Washington	63	76
Michigan	126	150	W Virginia	29	47
Minnesota	74	91	Wisconsin	57	75
Mississippi	23	25	Wyoming	0	0
Missouri	102	121			
Montana	0	0	TOTAL	4,742	5,964

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.

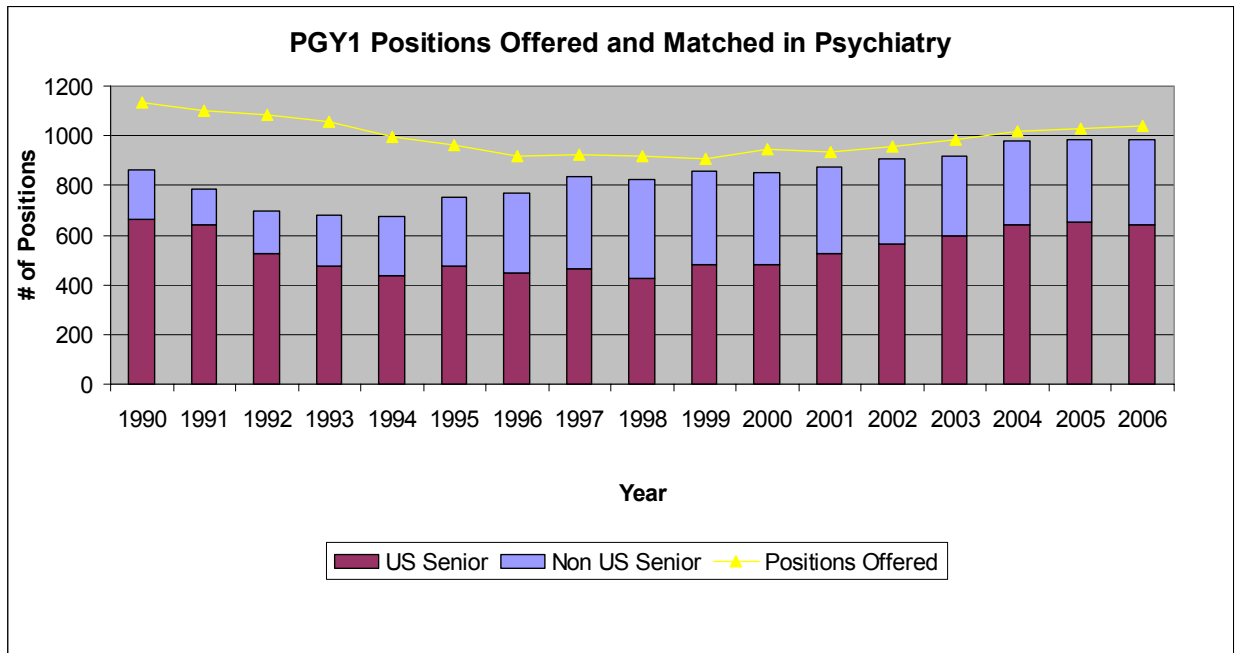
While the number of PGY1 positions in general psychiatry offered in 2005 is lower than the 1990 level, more of these positions are being filled in the match. In 1990, 76% of positions were filled in the Match. In 2006, 94.8% of PGY1 positions were filled through the Match.

Table 4
PGY1 Positions Offered and Matched in Psychiatry²

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

² Source: National Residency Match Program Data Tables for Residency Match 1990-2006

Figure 1



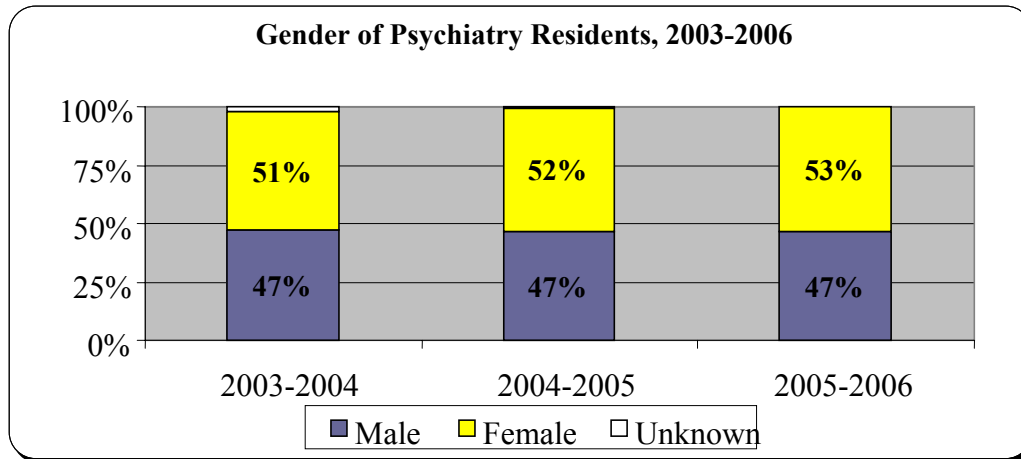
Gender of Psychiatry Residents

The table and graph below follow the trend of more women residents than men. The last time men outnumbered women in psychiatry residency was in 2001-2002, where 49.9% of residents were men and 49% were women. Across medicine, women residents make up 42.6% of all residents and fellows³. The percentage of women in specialties considered primary care is 52.5%.⁴

Table 5
Gender of Psychiatry Residents 2003-2006

Gender	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	2742	47.2%	2766	46.9%	2777	46.6%
Female	2932	50.5%	3095	52.4%	3187	53.4%
Unknown	135	2.3%	39	0.7%	0	0.0%
Total	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%

Figure 2



³ Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2005-2006*. JAMA 2006 296: 1154-1169

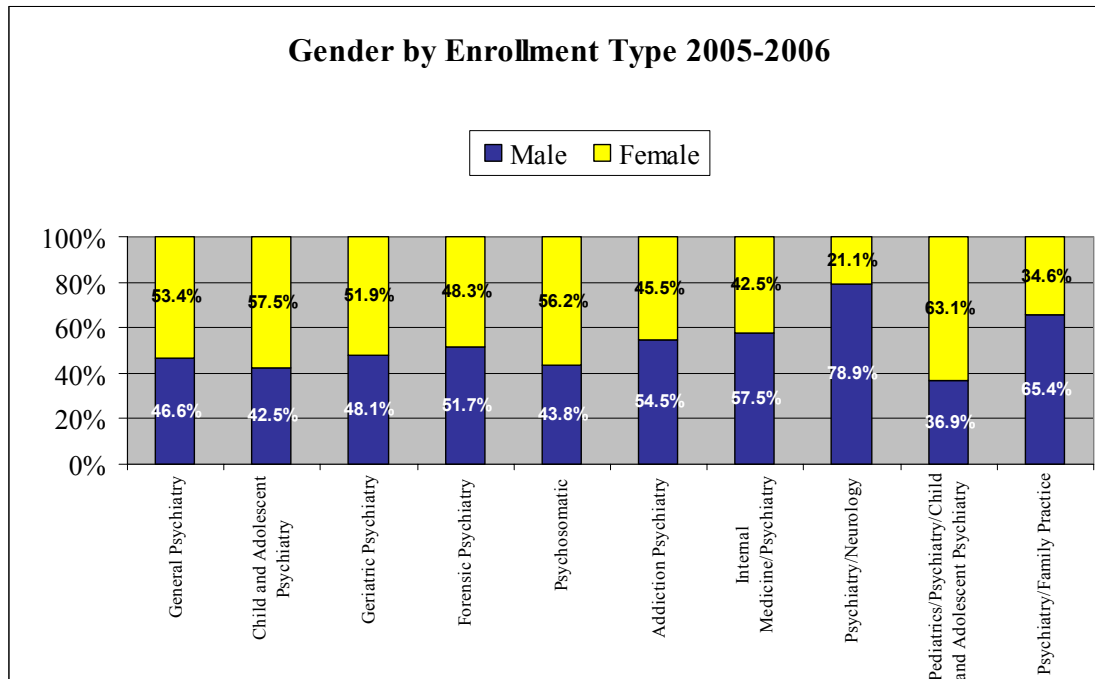
⁴ Brotherton SE; Rockey PH; Etzel SI. *US Graduate Medical Education, 2004-2005: Trends in Primary Care Specialties*. JAMA 2005 294: 1075-1082

Combined programs show a higher percentage of men except for the triple board programs where 63% of residents are female.

Table 6
Gender of Residents by Enrollment Type 2005-2006

Program Specialty	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	2211	46.6%	2531	53.4%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	314	42.5%	425	57.5%
Geriatric Psychiatry	50	48.1%	54	51.9%
Forensic Psychiatry	30	51.7%	28	48.3%
Psychosomatic	7	43.8%	9	56.2%
Addiction Psychiatry	24	54.5%	20	45.5%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	61	57.5%	45	42.5%
Psychiatry/Neurology	15	78.9%	4	21.1%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	31	36.9%	53	63.1%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	34	65.4%	18	34.6%
Total	2777	46.6%	3187	53.4%

Figure 3: Gender of Psychiatry Residents by Enrollment Type



Race and Ethnicity

Whites accounted for the largest percentage of psychiatry residents with the percentage of ethnic minorities staying relatively constant. There is also an increase of residents identifying themselves as “other.” The GMETrack separately asked for the residents’ Hispanic or Latino identification with 6.6% of the residents identifying themselves as having Hispanic identity.

Table 7a
Race/Ethnicity of Residents, 2003-2006

Race	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	2841	48.9%	2933	49.7%	3006	50.4%
Black/African American	393	6.8%	423	7.2%	418	7.0%
American Indian / Alaska Native	16	0.3%	20	0.3%	17	0.3%
Asian	1174	20.2%	1544	26.2%	1449	24.3%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	33	0.6%	31	0.5%	27	0.5%
Other	404	7.0%	394	6.7%	497	8.3%
Unknown	948	16.3%	555	9.4%	550	9.2%
Total	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%

Table 7b. Hispanic/Latino Identification among Psychiatry Residents, 2003-2006

Race-Ethnicity	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mexican American	81	1.4%	77	1.3%	66	1.1%
Puerto Rican	95	1.6%	105	1.8%	107	1.8%
Cuban	21	0.4%	26	0.4%	21	0.3%
Other Hispanic	202	3.5%	201	3.4%	202	3.4%
Hispanic/Latino Total	399	6.9%	409	6.9%	396	6.6%
All Residents Total	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%

Note: Data collected by the AMA and AAMC joint GME survey followed the lead of the federal government's initiatives with regard to the collection of race and ethnic information. See *JAMA* vol.288, No.9 "Graduate Medical Education, 2001-2002" for a more detailed explanation. Information for Hispanic ethnicity is asked for in a separate question from the race item.

Citizenship and Visa Status

For 2005-2006, 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.⁵

Table 8
Citizenship and Country of Birth of Residents 2002-2006

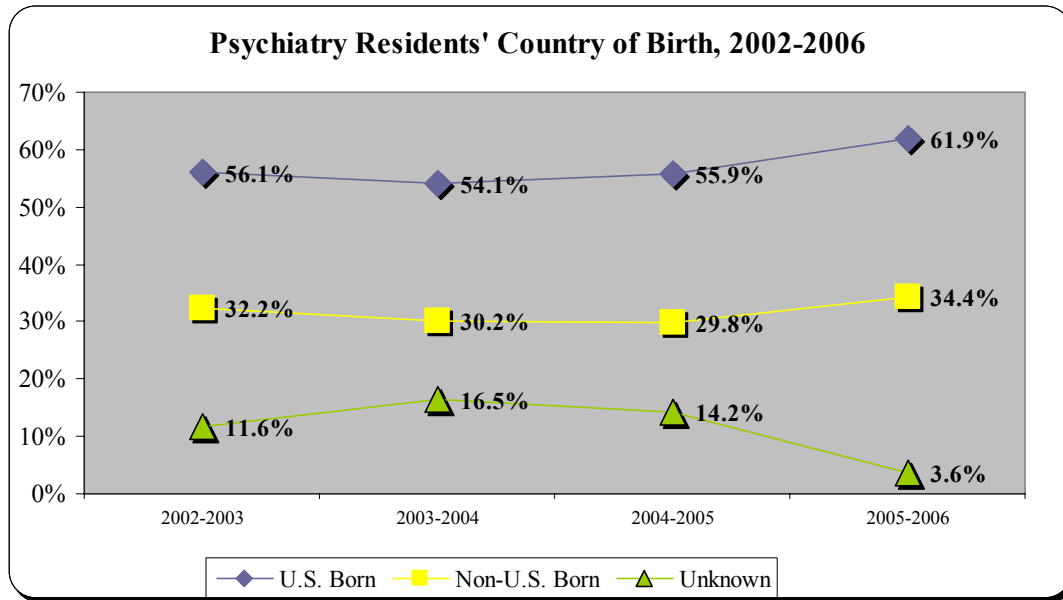
U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizenship	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005**		2005-2006		All Medicine
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
US Born	3134	56.1%	3142	54.1%	3299	55.9%	3698*	61.9%	64.4%
Non-US Born	1800	32.2%	1755	30.2%	1761	29.8%	2053	34.4%	
Naturalized U.S.	548	9.8%	524	9.0%			576	9.7%	9.8%
Permanent Resident	742	13.3%	728	12.5%			581	9.7%	9.0%
Other U.S. Citizen*									
Non-U.S. Citizens	510	9.1%	503	8.7%			489	8.2%	
B-1 B-2 Temporary Visitor	5	0.1%	5	0.1%			10	0.2%	0.1%
F-1 Student	17	0.3%	15	0.3%			14	0.2%	0.4%
H-1 H-1b H-2 H-3 Temp Worker	85	1.5%	105	1.8%			162	2.7%	3.8%
J-1 J-2 Exchange Visitor	396	7.1%	330	5.7%			299	5.0%	3.9%
Refugee, Asylum, Displaced Person	7	0.1%	3	0.1%			4	0.1%	0.1%
Other	32	0.6%	24	0.4%			56	0.9%	0.6%
Unknown	19	0.3%	11	0.2%			150	2.5%	
Missing	922	16.5%	542	9.4%			414	6.9%	
Unknown	648	11.6%	957	16.5%	840	14.2%	217	3.6%	8.0%
	5582	100.0%	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

⁵ Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2005-2006*. JAMA 2006 296: 1154-1169

Figure 4



Source of Medical Training

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

The table shows that the number of IMGs has steadily decreased from a high of 41.2% in 1996-1997. In all subspecialties of medicine IMGs accounted for 26.8%⁶ of all trainees.

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

	PGY-1 (n=1274)	All Others (n=4690)	Total
USMD	785	2831	3616
DO	93	311	404
IMG	396	1548	1944
Canadian Medical School	5	17	22
Non-US Born IMG	330	1329	1659
US-Born IMG	61	202	263

Table 10
Source of Medical Training, 2003-2006

International Medical Graduates v. All Other	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IMG	2114	36.4%	2071	35.1%	1944	32.6%
Non-IMG	3673	63.2%	3822	64.8%	4020	67.4%
Missing	22	0.4%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%

Figure 5

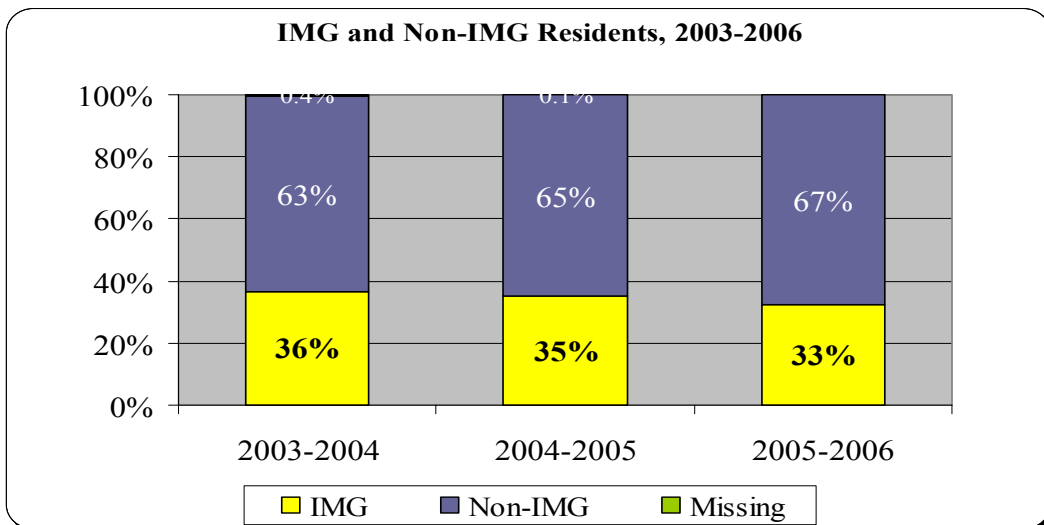


Table 11 shows the distribution of general psychiatry residents by their year of training. There is a drop off of 5.3% of residents in the fourth year which could account for the residents going to child and adolescent psychiatry fellowships.

Table 11
Year of Training for Residents in General Psychiatry Programs

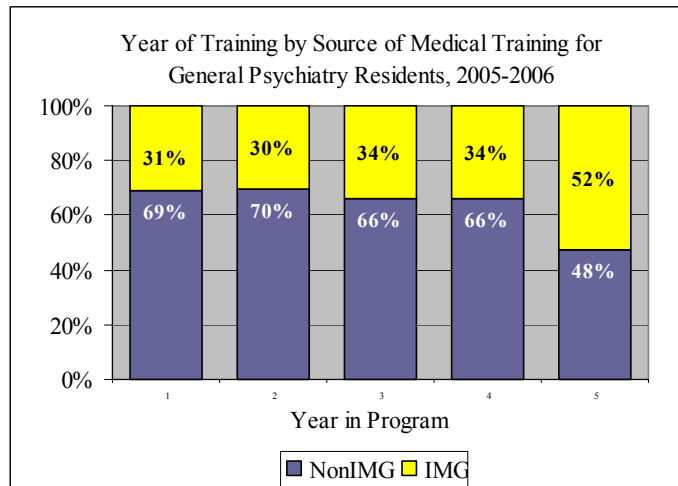
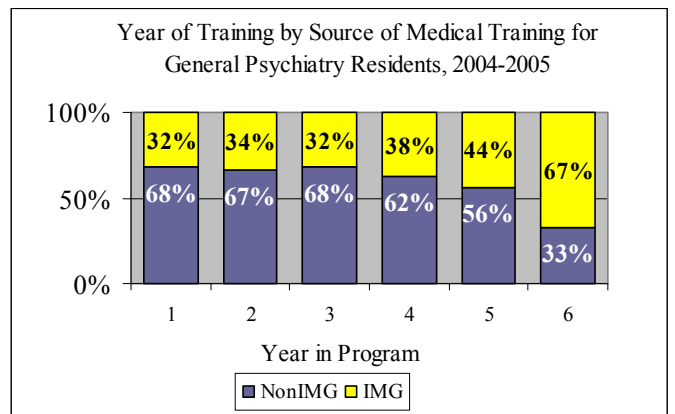
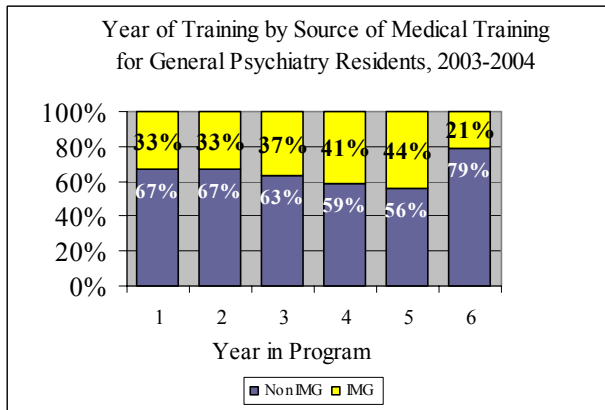
Year in Current Program	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1274	27.6%	1249	26.7%	1275	26.9%
2	1230	26.7%	1235	26.4%	1230	26.0%
3	1196	25.9%	1201	25.7%	1235	26.0%
4	869	18.8%	983	21.0%	981	20.7%
5 and over	44	1.0%	12	0.2%	21	0.4%
Total	4613	100.0%	4680	100.0%	4742	100.0%

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	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>Non-IMG</i>
1	33.3%	66.7%	32.0%	67.8%	31.1%	68.9%
2	33.0%	67.0%	33.5%	66.5%	30.2%	69.8%
3	37.0%	63.0%	32.2%	67.8%	33.8%	66.2%
4	41.0%	59.0%	37.6%	62.0%	34.1%	65.9%
5	44.0%	56.0%	44.0%	55.6%	52.4%	47.6%
6	21.1%	78.9%	66.7%	33.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	35.6%	64.4%	33.7%	66.0%	32.3%	67.7%

Figures 6-8



Tables 13a and b show the top 30 US medical school of graduation for PGY1s in 2005-2006. Table 13a is sorted by the school by number of graduates going into psychiatry while Table 13b is sorted by the percentage of graduating class⁷ going into psychiatry. These top 30 schools account for 45.76% of all PGY1s who are US medical school graduates. Tables 14 and 15 shows the most common DO and foreign medical school of graduation for PGY1 residents.

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

Sorted by Psychiatry Numbers					Sorted by Percentage of Graduating Class				
	School	Class of 2005	Psych #	% of Grad Class		School	Class of 2005	Psych #	% of Grad Class
1	Pittsburgh	142	17	12.0%	1	Mount Sinai	115	16	13.9%
2	Mount Sinai	115	16	13.9%	2	South Carolina	65	8	12.3%
3	Illinois	292	16	5.5%	3	Pittsburgh	142	17	12.0%
4	Drexel	233	15	6.4%	4	Puerto Rico	99	11	11.1%
5	Cincinnati	148	14	9.5%	5	UC Davis	102	11	10.8%
6	Loma Linda	151	13	8.6%	6	UC Irvine	87	9	10.3%
7	George Washington	153	13	8.5%	7	Stanford	69	7	10.1%
8	Southern Cal-Keck	160	13	8.1%	8	Cornell-Weill	89	9	10.1%
9	New York Medical	193	13	6.7%	9	Florida	99	10	10.1%
10	SUNY Downstate	202	13	6.4%	10	Cincinnati	148	14	9.5%
11	Arkansas	128	12	9.4%	11	Arkansas	128	12	9.4%
12	Pennsylvania	149	12	8.1%	12	Loma Linda	151	13	8.6%
13	UT Galveston	200	12	6.0%	13	George Washington	153	13	8.5%
14	Jefferson	228	12	5.3%	14	Meharry	71	6	8.5%
15	Puerto Rico	99	11	11.1%	15	Kentucky	96	8	8.3%
16	UC Davis	102	11	10.8%	16	Southern Cal-Keck	160	13	8.1%
17	Buffalo	138	11	8.0%	17	Pennsylvania	149	12	8.1%
18	Oklahoma	140	11	7.9%	18	Buffalo	138	11	8.0%
19	Uniformed Services-Hebert	165	11	6.7%	19	Oklahoma	140	11	7.9%
20	Florida	99	10	10.1%	20	Columbia	135	10	7.4%

⁷ Source: GMETrack and AAMC FACTS - Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates
<http://www.aamc.org/data/facts/2006/schoolgrads.htm>

	School	Class of 2005	Psych #	% of Grad Class		School	Class of 2005	Psych #	% of Grad Class
21	Columbia	135	10	7.4%	21	UC San Diego	124	9	7.3%
22	Case Western	143	10	7.0%	22	Case Western	143	10	7.0%
23	UCLA-Geffen	149	10	6.7%	23	New York Medical	193	13	6.7%
24	UC San Francisco	150	10	6.7%	24	UCLA-Geffen	149	10	6.7%
25	UMDNJ New Jersey	168	10	6.0%	25	Uniformed Services-Hebert	165	11	6.7%
26	UT Houston	184	10	5.4%	26	UC San Francisco	150	10	6.7%
27	UC Irvine	87	9	10.3%	27	Albany	121	8	6.6%
28	Cornell-Weill	89	9	10.1%	28	UMDNJ-RW Johnson	138	9	6.5%
29	UC San Diego	124	9	7.3%	29	Drexel	233	15	6.4%
30	UMDNJ-RW Johnson	138	9	6.5%	30	SUNY Downstate	202	13	6.4%

Table 14

Top Osteopathic Schools (out of the 93 total PGY 1 residents with a DO degree)

School	Count
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	13
Des Moines University College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery	10
Western University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	8
Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	7
Chicago Coll of Osteo Med, Midwestern Univ	7

Table 15

Top Foreign Medical School (out of the 391 total PGY1 residents from foreign medical schools)

School	Count	US Born
St. George's University (Grenada)	15	73.3%
Ross University (Dominican Republic)	13	30.8%
American University of the Caribbean (Cupecoy, St. Maarten)	12	66.7%
Sindh Medical College (Karachi, Pakistan)	9	0%
Saba University School of Medicine (Netherlands-Antilles)	8	62.5%
Dow Medical College (Karachi, Pakistan)	7	0%

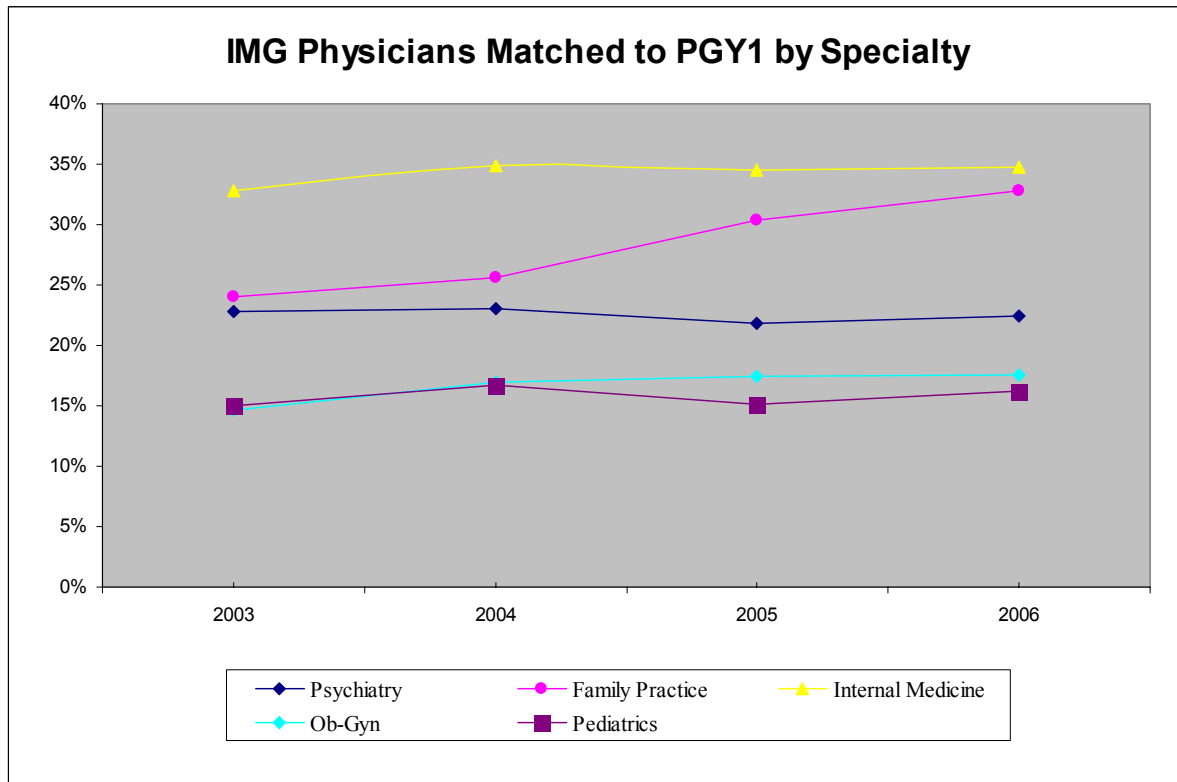
The table and figure below compare PGY1 IMG physicians who matched in psychiatry and other comparable specialties.⁸

Table 16

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

Specialty	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Psychiatry	225	23%	235	23%	224	22%	233	22%
Family Medicine	701	24%	734	26%	838	30%	888	33%
Internal Medicine	1539	33%	1658	35%	1646	35%	1647	35%
Obstetrics-Gynecology	168	15%	194	17%	199	17%	202	18%
Pediatrics	336	15%	377	17%	344	15%	370	16%

Figure 9



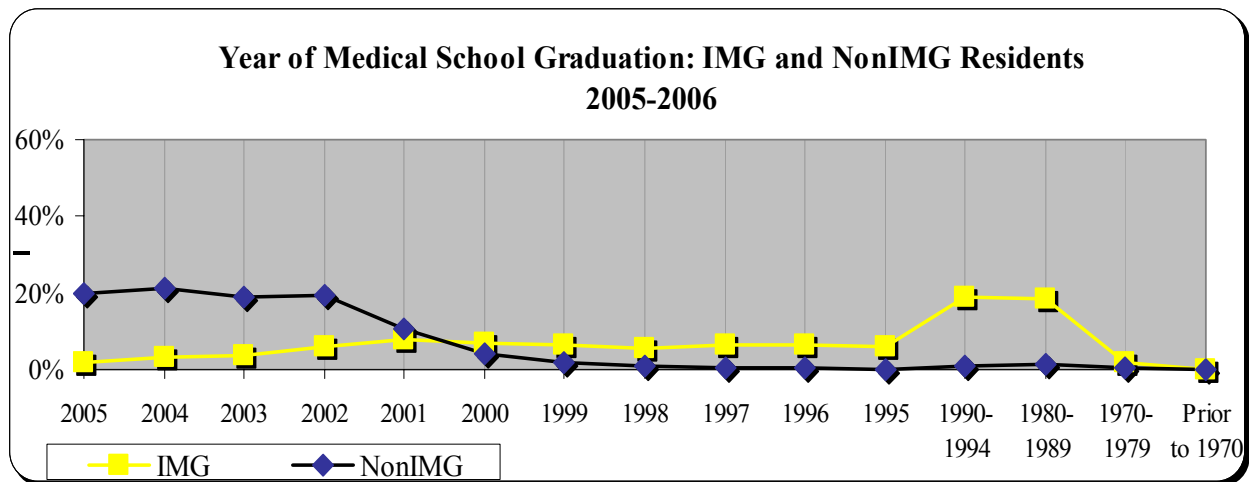
⁸ Source: NRMP Results and Data 2006 Match, April 2006

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 2005-2006 residents.

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

Year of Graduation	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG	Non-IMG	IMG
2005					19.7%	2.0%
2004			20.2%	1.9%	21.2%	3.4%
2003	20.2%	1.4%	19.8%	2.4%	19.1%	3.7%
2002	21.1%	2.6%	20.5%	4.2%	19.6%	6.1%
2001	20.0%	4.5%	18.7%	6.4%	10.4%	7.7%
2000	18.5%	6.0%	10.1%	6.8%	4.0%	6.8%
1999	9.6%	6.3%	4.5%	7.0%	1.7%	6.5%
1998	3.5%	5.8%	1.5%	5.8%	0.7%	5.7%
1997	1.5%	5.6%	0.7%	6.0%	0.5%	6.5%
1996	1.1%	6.9%	0.7%	6.5%	0.3%	6.5%
1995	0.5%	6.7%	0.3%	6.6%	0.1%	5.8%
1990-1994	1.5%	25.5%	1.0%	22.5%	0.8%	18.8%
1980-1989	1.7%	23.9%	1.3%	21.0%	1.3%	18.4%
1970-1979	0.8%	3.6%	0.6%	2.8%	0.5%	2.0%
Prior to 1970	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
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.

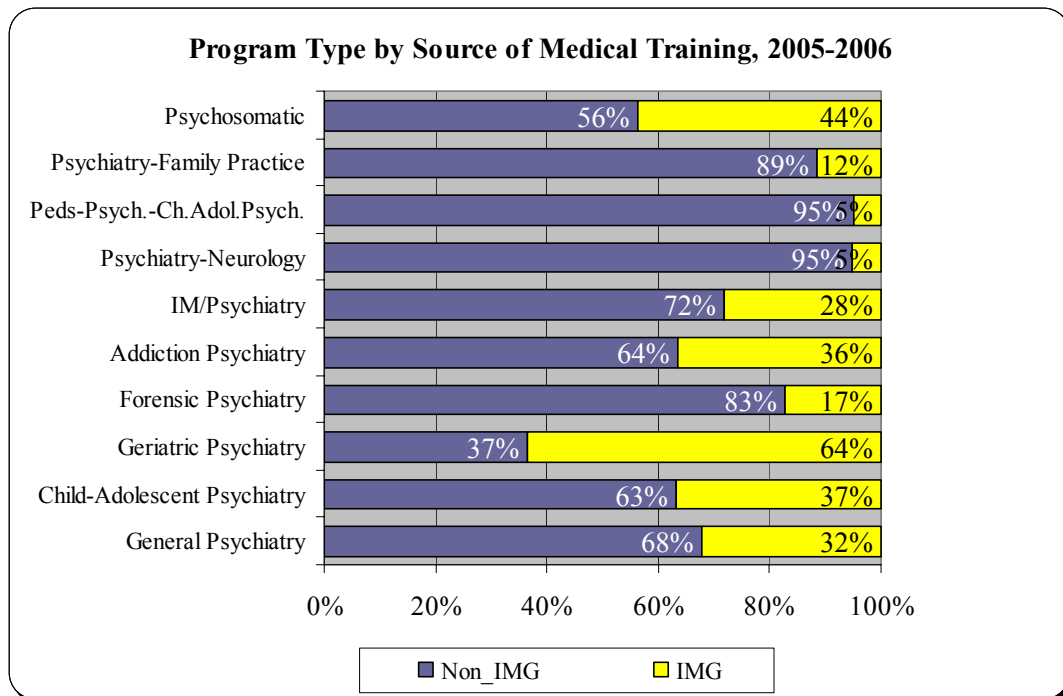
Table 18
Resident Enrollment by Program Type, 2003-2006

Program Specialty	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	4613	79.4%	4680	79.3%	4742	79.5%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	692	11.9%	720	12.2%	739	12.4%
Geriatric Psychiatry	100	1.7%	90	1.5%	104	1.7%
Forensic Psychiatry	56	1.0%	59	1.0%	58	1.0%
Psychosomatic	28	0.5%	33	0.6%	16	0.3%
Addiction Psychiatry	53	0.9%	61	1.0%	44	0.7%
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	110	1.9%	112	1.9%	106	1.8%
Psychiatry/Neurology	23	0.4%	21	0.4%	19	0.3%
Pediatrics/Psychiatry/ Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	71	1.2%	73	1.2%	84	1.4%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	63	1.1%	51	0.9%	52	0.9%
Total	5809	100.0%	5900	100.0%	5964	100.0%

Table 19
Enrollment Type and Source of Medical Training, 2005-2006

Specialty by Source of Medical Training	NonIMG		IMG		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General Psychiatry	3210	67.7%	1532	32.3%	4742	100.0%
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	467	63.2%	272	36.8%	739	100.0%
Geriatric Psychiatry	38	36.5%	66	63.5%	104	100.0%
Forensic Psychiatry	48	82.8%	10	17.2%	58	100.0%
Addiction Psychiatry	28	63.6%	16	36.4%	44	100.0%
IM/Psychiatry	76	71.7%	30	28.3%	106	100.0%
Psychiatry/Neurology	18	94.7%	1	5.3%	19	100.0%
Peds/Psych/CAP	80	95.2%	4	4.8%	84	100.0%
Psychiatry/Family Practice	46	88.5%	6	11.5%	52	100.0%
Psychosomatic	9	56.3%	7	43.7%	16	100.0%
Total	4020	67.4%	1944	32.6%	5964	100.0%

Figure 11



References:

GMETrack www.aamc.org/gmetrack

National Residency Matching Program www.nrmp.org

Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education Accreditation Data Systems
www.acgme.org

AAMC Results and Data 2006 Match Book, April 2006

Previous APA Resident Census www.psych.org/edu/census_main.cfm

Sarah E. Brotherton; Sylvia I. Etzel. *Graduate Medical Education, 2005-2006*. JAMA 2006 296: 1154-1169

Brotherton SE; Rockey PH; Etzel SI. *US Graduate Medical Education, 2004-2005: Trends in Primary Care Specialties*. JAMA 2005 294: 1075-1082

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