Medical School Demographics

Henry M. Sondheimer, M.D.
Student Affairs and Student Programs
AAMC
June 17, 2010
Agenda for the Hour

- Applicants
- Workforce Issues
- Career Choices
- Primary Care Issues
- Discussion
Applicants
Total Matriculants

- 1996: 16,000
- 1997: 16,500
- 1998: 17,000
- 1999: 17,500
- 2000: 18,000
- 2001: 18,500
- 2002: 19,000
- 2003: 19,500
- 2004: 20,000
- 2005: 20,500
- 2006: 21,000
- 2007: 21,500
- 2008: 22,000
- 2009: 22,500

The number of total matriculants has shown a steady increase from 15,000 in 1996 to 19,500 in 2005, reaching 22,500 in 2009.
U.S. Medical Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Medical Schools

- Preliminary Accreditation – enrolled 2009
  Florida International, Central Florida Commonwealth (PA), Texas Tech El Paso
- Preliminary Accreditation – enrolling 2010
  Virginia Tech Carilion
- Preliminary Accreditation – enrolling 2011
  Oakland Beaumont (MI), Hofstra (NY)
New Medical Schools

• Candidate schools as of June 2010 – none
• Applicants schools June 2010 –
  • University of California, Riverside
  • Florida Atlantic (Boca Raton)
  • Palm Beach Medical College (Palm Beach)
  • Central Michigan (Mount Pleasant)
  • Western Michigan (Kalamazoo)
  • Cooper Rowan (Camden)
  • Touro (Hackensack)
  • South Carolina (Greenville)
### 1st Year MD and DO Enrollment in 2014 Will be Far Higher than in 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th># and % Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MD</strong></td>
<td>16,488</td>
<td>20,281</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>23%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO</strong></td>
<td>3,079</td>
<td>6,271</td>
<td>3,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>103.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined</strong></td>
<td>19,567</td>
<td>26,552</td>
<td>6,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**
- AAMC Dean’s Enrollment Survey: 2009 Preliminary Findings
- AACOM 2009 Survey on Osteopathic Medical School Growth Plans Preliminary Data
Workforce Issues
The Perfect Storm

Gale force winds on the demand side over the next 5 to 10 years!

- Health care reform will provide coverage to millions
- Baby boomers begin to reach 65 within the year
- Survival rates are improving
- The decades long increase in obesity and poor diet will impact health status and use
- The need to address disparities in care and outcomes for poor and minorities
Office Visits for Over Age 65 Continue to Increase

Physician Office Visits Per Person

The Perfect Storm (2)

No rescue in sight on the supply side

- Large cohort of baby boomer physicians reaching retirement age and pent up desire for retirement as economy improves
- Gender changes likely to lead to reduced work hours
- The long time frames needed to educate and train new practitioners
- System redesign should help but uncertain impact and will take time to implement and assess
- Fiscal pressures likely to limit increases in public funding for education and training
Projections of FTE Physicians: Shortages Predicted Before Reform

Most plausible demand

- Shift in work schedules;
- Moderate growth in GME (27,600 new residents per year); and
- Increase in productivity.

Most plausible supply

Shortage: 159,300

While MD and DO Grads Will Grow at 2.5% per year, ACGME Entrants Growing at Less than 1% per year

Entrants into GME Without Prior GME

Source: Center for Workforce Studies, November 2009
GME is the Key to Increasing the Supply of New Physicians

- The number of medical and osteopathic graduates will grow by more than 7,000 between 2009 and 2020 which is equal to the number of IMGs entering GME each year.
- We can not significantly increase the supply unless we also increase residency training slots (GME).
- Unknown how much – if at all - residency programs will continue to grow in the coming years.
- Without GME growth, US MDs and DOs are likely to displace IMGs and physicians per capita will peak about 2015.
Even if GME Entry Positions Grow to 32,000 from 27,000 Today, We Will Not Meet Future Demand: System Improvements Are Essential

Reflects Impact of Full Growth of GME to 32,000 Entrants Per Year

First: Rising Demand is for Services

• While some of the services can only be provided by physicians, some services can be provided as effectively—or more effectively—by other clinicians and other health professionals.

• Inter-professional teams can improve access and make more effective use of our limited physician supply.
What Primary Care Physicians Would do if Faced with a Surge in Demand

Hire support staff: 52.7%
Hire physicians: 46.5%
Hire NPs: 43.7%
Lengthen time between f/u visits: 41.1%
Work longer hours: 38.5%
Hire PAs: 33.6%
Shorten visit time: 33.4%
Not accept new patients: 32.1%
Use e-mail visits: 13.2%
Use group visits: 13%

Source: AAMC 2009 Physician Survey on Primary Care; “If your principal practice site were to experience a significant increase in demand for health services, such as from health care reform, how likely is it that you would consider any of the following:”
The Number of Active Physicians Approaching Retirement Age is Increasing Sharply: At the Current Level of Production, the US population Will Grow Faster Than the Physician Supply by 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Active Physicians Reach Age 63</th>
<th>Number of Active Physicians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>13,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24,012 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>22,441 (2025)</td>
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Source: AMA Physician Masterfile (January 2007)
The # of Retiring Adult PC Physicians Is Likely to Exceed # Entering Within Next Few Years

Note: Primary care numbers include hospitalists. Adult primary care includes family medicine and internal medicine. Includes both MDs and DOs.

Sources: AMA Physician Masterfile (December 31, 2008)
AAMC/AHA National GME Census

Number of Adult PC Physicians Reaching Age 65

Estimated new Adult PC Physicians 2007

6,698
Primary Care Physicians Say They Have Room for More Patients

Source: AAMC 2009 Physician Survey on Primary Care: “Which of the following best describes your workload capacity with respect to your patient panel?”

- Looking to increase panel size significantly: 11%
- Looking to increase panel size a little: 23%
- Panel size about right: 38%
- Panel is larger than they would like, but still accepting: 18%
- Panel closed: 9%

Source: AAMC 2009 Physician Survey on Primary Care: “Which of the following best describes your workload capacity with respect to your patient panel?”
Majority of Primary Care Physicians Can See Existing Patients within 2 Days

Source: AAMC 2009 Physician Survey on Primary Care: “What is the typical waiting time for a non-emergency appointment in your principal practice site for an existing patient?”
Career Choices
2010 Match

- 22,809 positions offered
- 2,608 Family Medicine
- 4,999 Internal Medicine
- 2,428 Pediatrics
- 10,035 Primary Care Positions
2010 Match

- 22,809 positions
- 2,608 Family Medicine
- 4,999 Internal Medicine
- 2,428 Pediatrics
- 10,035 Primary Care
- 21,749 filled (95.4%)
- 14,992 US MD Seniors (65.7%)
- 1,169 FM (44.8%)
- 2,722 IM (54.5%)
- 1,711 Peds (70.5%)
- 5602 Primary (55.8%)
2010 Match

- Family Medicine 44.8% 91.4%
- Internal Medicine 54.5% 99.0%
- Pediatrics 70.5% 98.1%
2010 Match

- 609 places taken by prior year(s) MD grads
- 1,444 by DO graduates
- 1,749 by U.S. citizen IMG’s
- 2,881 by non-U.S. citizen IMG’s
Match Applicants - 2006-2010

- Total Apps
- PGY-1 positions
- U.S. MD seniors
- DO
- U.S. IMG's
- Non-U.S. IMG's


Bar chart showing the number of applicants for different types of positions over the years.
PGY-1 Matches– 2006-2010

- U.S. MD Seniors
- DO
- U.S. IMG's
- Non-U.S. IMG's

Year:
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
Percent Matched– 2006-2010

- U.S. Seniors
- D.O.
- U.S. IMG's
- Non-U.S. IMG's

Years:
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
2010 Match vs. 2009

- Family Medicine: 1169, up 98
- Internal Medicine: 2722, up 90
- Ob/Gyn: 915, up 36
- Pediatrics: 1711, up 29

Total increase 253
- total U.S. senior increase 432
2010 Match-Scramble Survey

- Sent to all 126 student affairs deans on 3/29/10
- 111 replied by 4/20/10
- how many seniors in match?
- how many unmatched on 3/15/10?
- how many unmatched on 3/29/10?
- of those, how many are ready/qualified to start 7/1/10?
- reason for failing to find a position.
- how many post-graduates in this year’s match?
- number successful.
2010 Match-Scramble Survey

- 111 (of 126) schools responded
- 14,623 seniors represented  (NRMP = 16,070)
- 871 unmatched on Monday 3/15/10 (6.0%)
- 194 without a PGY-1 position on 3/29/10 (1.3%)
- 179 “ready to start” according to their student affairs deans (1.2%)
2010 Match-Scramble Survey

- Of those 179
- 81 - not competitive for chosen field
- 49 - USMLE issues
- 28 - Rank order issues
- 18 - Difficulty with the process
- 16 - Geography
- 13 - Overly Aggressive
- 11 - Poor interviewing skills
- 6 - Professionalism issues
- 2 - Poor Letters of Recommendation
- 1 - Poor advice
Conclusions:

1. The percent of successful matches for U.S. seniors remains 93-94%.

2. The number of successful matches this year for U.S. seniors was greatly helped by 253 more seniors going into the four primary care fields.

3. There are approximately 200 “ready/qualified to start” U.S. seniors without PGY-1 positions at this time for July 2010.
Career Choice Conclusions

1. Slight increase in US MD seniors entering the three primary care fields in 2010.

2. In 2010, for the first time, there were more unmatched US MD seniors (1078) than open positions (1060) in the “scramble”.

3. IMG’s will backfill wherever US seniors don’t wish to go – anesthesia, pathology, radiology in the 1900’s, primary care now.
Primary Care Issues
Primary Care

• 37.1% of American physicians are in primary care defined as direct patient care in internal medicine, pediatrics, family medicine or IM-Peds.
• 8.1% of American physicians are practicing in rural communities
• 16.8% of American physicians are practicing in underserved areas
Massachusetts Experience

• First year (2007) uninsured dropped from 657,000 to 340,000 – 10.4% to 5.4%

• Below 300% poverty line dropped from 408,000 to 193,000 – 16.8% to 8.1%
30 million People Live in Federally Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)
The Perfect Storm

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