

# A Dramatic Decrease of Graduates from U.S. Allopathic Schools in the Family Medicine Workforce Since 2000

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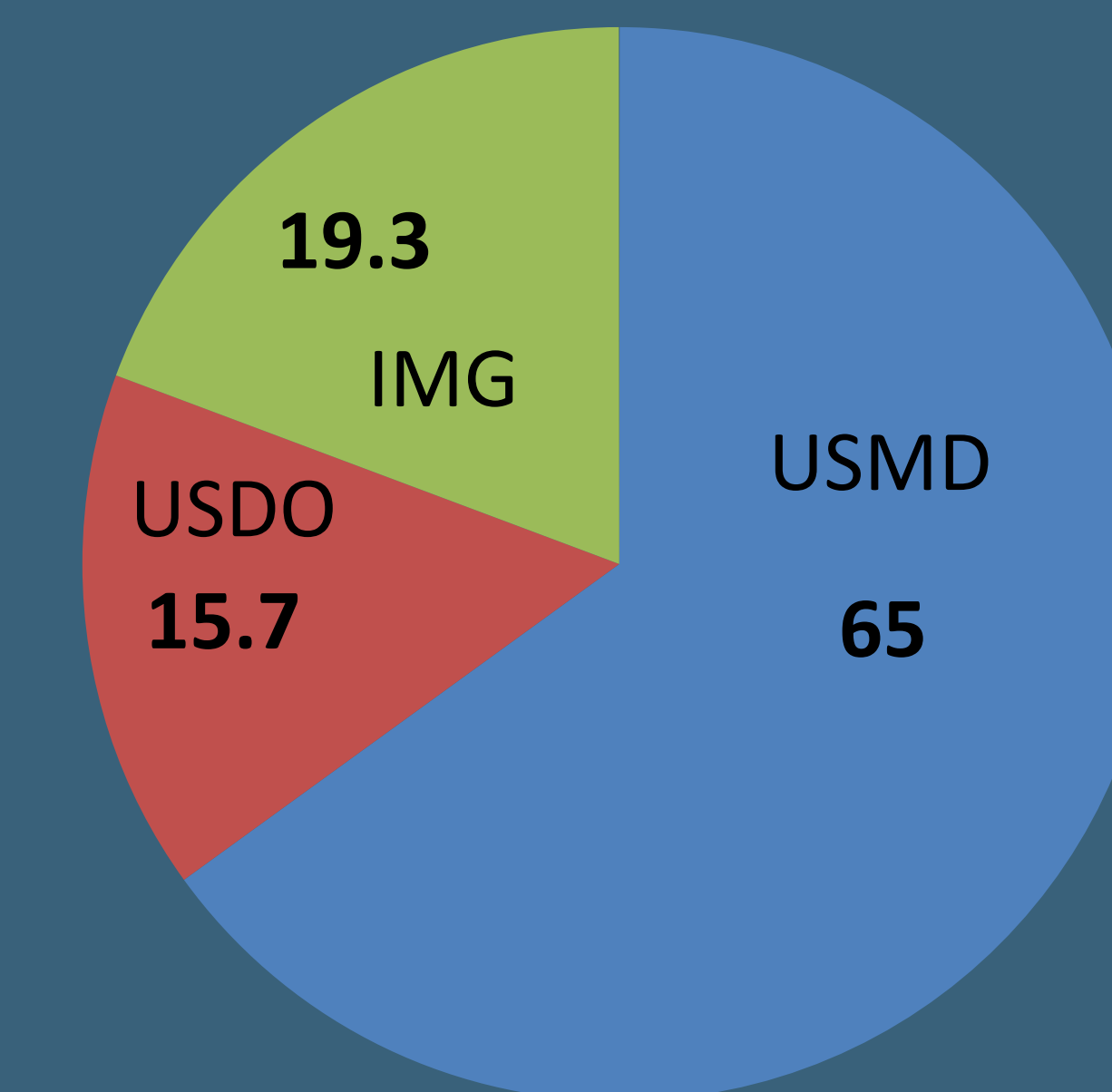
## Context/Study Aims

- Creation of an adequate primary care workforce has continued to be a challenge for a variety of reasons.
- This study aimed to examine the composition of practicing family physicians by the source of their medical education.
- This study compared the source of education among those entering the workforce before and after the year 2000

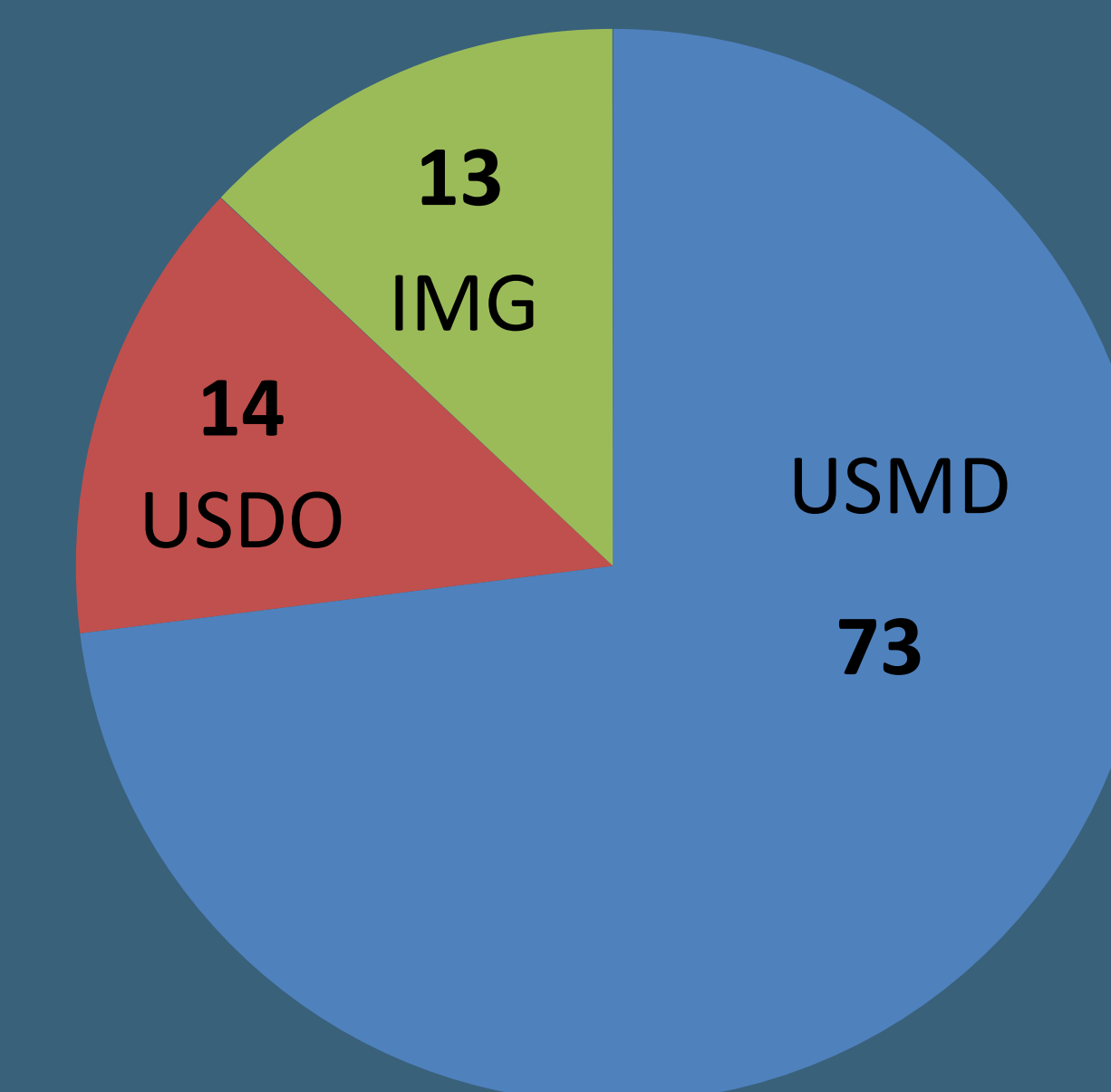
## Design and Methods

- AMA physician Masterfile data was used to identify the medical schools of practicing family physicians in 2013 by three categories: U.S. allopathic, osteopathic and international medical graduates.
- The categories were stratified into two groups by year of entry into the workforce, before and after 2000.

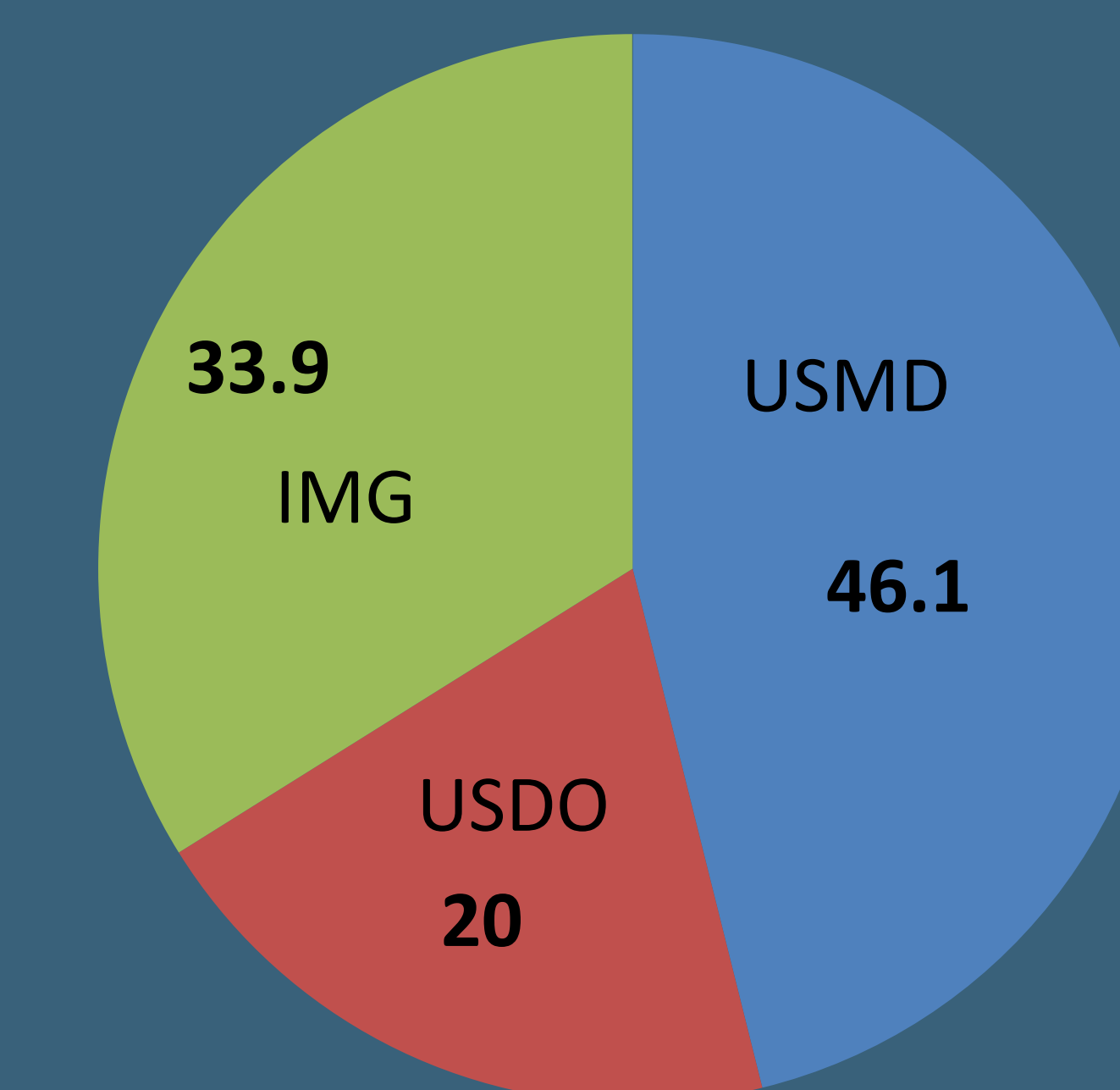
Overall Composition 2013



Entered the Workforce before 2000



Entered the Workforce after 2000



## Results

- **73%** of those entering the workforce before 2000 were graduates of U.S. allopathic schools and after 2000, the percentage shrank to **46.1%**.
- More than one third entering the workforce after 2000 are international graduates compared to **13%** prior to 2000.
- Osteopathic graduates entering the family physician workforce before and after 2000 increased from **14% to 20%**.

## Conclusions

- This study reveals the dramatically decreased contribution of U.S. allopathic medical schools to the nation's primary care physician capacity as exemplified by family medicine.
- Graduates' primary care career interest and choice can be enhanced by policy and funding strategies that:
  - recruit primary care oriented students
  - enhanced primary care curricula and training experiences
  - engage and promote primary care faculty

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Policy Studies in Family Medicine and Primary Care