A Large Retrospective Multivariate Analysis of the Relationship Between Medical Student Debt and Primary Care Practice in the United States

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NAPCRG, 2012

#### Mean Educational Debt of Indebted U.S. Medical Students, 1996 - 2012



Source: AAMC, Graduation Questionnairre, 1996-2011

## So What?

- No clear linear relationship between debt level and primary care and specialty choice in several good studies
- Some studies have shown that primary care physicians graduate with *more* debt, especially at low levels of debt
- Does debt *really* impact the primary care workforce?



## **Limitations of Previous Studies**

- Medical student socioeconomic status correlates with debt and with primary care specialty choice
  - Students from low income families are more likely to choose primary care
  - Students from low income families have more debt
- In many studies socioeconomic status has not been controlled



## **Limitations of Previous Studies**



**Purpose:** Re-examine the relationship between debt and primary care specialty choice, using: - large sample size - control for student socioeconomic status - non-linear analysis



## Methodology

- Retrospective sample
- All medical students who graduated from allopathic U.S. medical schools between 1988-2000, practicing medicine in the United States in 2010
- Excluded:
  - International medical graduates
  - Osteopathic physicians



## **Data Sources**

- AMA Physician Masterfile
- AAMC Graduate Questionairre
- National Health Service Corps participant database (HRSA)
- Residency training data

Data sources were combined to create a unique analysis file.
Data de-identified before analysis.
IRB approval from Georgetown University.
Dataset used for previous analysis



Specialty and Geographic Distribution of the Physician Workforce

What Influences Medical Student & Resident Choices? Funded by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation





#### **Study Sample Characteristics**



Median Debt \$85,000

## • N = 136,232

- 60.2% male
- 62.1% public medical school



## **Control Variables**

- Demographic factors:
  - Rural birthplace (county)
  - Marital status (at med school graduation)
  - Age (at med school graduation)
  - Gender
- National Health Service Corps participation
- Medical school characteristics
  - Rural
  - Community based
- Graduation year
- All dollar amounts adjusted to 2010 dollars

AAFP Center for Policy Studies

ROBERT

#### **Loans Used as Proxy Indicators** of Medical Student Socioeconomic Status, 1988-2000

| Loan                                   | Eligibility   |
|--|---|
| Loans for<br>Disadvantaged<br>Students | Students must demonstrate exceptional financial need or be from a disadvantaged background. |
| Perkins Loans                          | Institutions are mandated to give<br>"priority to the neediest students."                   |
| Health<br>Professions<br>Student Loan  | Must demonstrate financial<br>need, including parents'<br>resources.                        |

### Outcomes

- Family Medicine practice in 2010
- Primary care practice in 2010
  - General practitioners
  - Family physicians
  - General pediatricians
  - General internists
  - Geriatricians





Adjusted Mean Medical School Debt

## Odds of Primary Care or Family Medicine Practice (all students, multivariate analysis)



#### Odds of Family Medicine Practice by Loan Type (multivariate analysis)



- No Income-Based Loans
- Health Professions Student Loans
- Perkins or Disadvantaged





Cumulative effect: No clear linear relationship between debt and primary care Positive relationship between debt and primary care at low debt levels (socioeconomic

status effect stronger)

Negative relationship between debt and primary care at high debt levels (*deterrent effect* stronger)

#### Socioeconomic Status Effect

Likelihood of Choosing Primary Care

Cumulative effect (not a direct summation)

Educational

Debt Level

Deterrent Effect



Medical Student Debt is Eroding the **Primary Care** Workforce... especially Family Medicine



## Acknowledgements and Disclosures

- Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation provided financial support for data collection and creation of the dataset
- The information and opinions presented here do not necessarily reflect the views or policy of the American Academy of Family Physicians
- We are grateful to the American Association of Medical Colleges for the use of their data, but the findings and conclusions do not reflect their views or policy.





# Questions?



## **Study Sample Characteristics**

No incomebased loans Perkins or Disadvantaged

Health Professions



## 6 Multivariate Models for Each Outcome:

- All students\*
- Public school grads\*
- Private school grads\*
- Each loan grouping
  - Perkins Loans or Loans for Disadvantaged
     Students
  - Health Professions Student Loans
  - No income-based loans

\*Loan Types used as control variables in these models

