2018 Resident Census

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psychiatry.org

June 2019

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Introduction

Data for this report came from the National GME Census or the GME Track, an online survey jointly sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the American Medical Association (AMA). Additional data was gathered from the ACGME Data Book and the NRMP Data Resource.

The uses of the Census are many. It supplies important workforce information to the field for planning and other needs including recruitment and retention efforts of training programs. The Census creates a yearly demographic picture of psychiatry residents, which can be used to assess our psychiatric workforce and its progress on metrics deemed relevant to the practice of psychiatry.

The data gathered from the GME Track survey report is based upon a 94.8% response rate in 2017 from programs accredited by ACGME for general, child and adolescent, geriatric, forensic, addictions, consultation liaison psychiatry medicine, and/or combined specialty psychiatry training non-accredited by The ACGME. Data in this survey is presented in comparison with the previous years' reports also derived from the GME Track.

Readers of this document are permitted to use Tables in their own scholarly work with attribution to the American Psychiatric Association.

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Introduction

Acknowledgements

This report was made possible through the efforts of the APA Membership and Member Engagement Office and the APA Division of Education in collaboration with Drs. Jessica Isom and Sanya Virani, and members of the Assembly Committee of Resident-Fellows.

Special thanks to Ms. Lindsay B. Roskovensky and Mr. Tomas Massari of the AAMC GME Track for providing the APA with relevant data. Additional thanks to Ms. Lisa Diener of the APA Membership Office for assistance with the research proposal and draft revisions.

History of the Psychiatry Resident Census

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 National GME Survey or GME Track, an online survey conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) in collaboration with the AMA. Introduced in 2000, the GME Track 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 historically made additions to the data received from the AAMC such as verifying resident status from residency programs that did not respond to the GME Track.

Introduction

Methodology

This 2012-2017 census includes selected data from publicly available resources produced by the AAMC, ACGME and NRMP databases in addition to a data grant for specific demographics from the AAMC GME Track. When available, data from 2012-2018 are presented in this report.

GME Track® is a resident database and tracking system that was introduced in March 2000 to assist GME administrators and program directors in the collection and management of GME data. GME Track contains the National GME Census, which is jointly conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association and reduces duplicative reporting by replacing the AAMC's and AMA's previously separate GME surveys. The National GME Census is completed by residency program directors and institutional officials. The Census is comprised of two components: the Resident Survey and the Program Survey. Resident data and program data are confirmed annually, and the survey cycle can be updated between May and February, while the GME Track application is open. This census does not include data from residency programs that did not respond to the GME Track.

For GME Track data, a GME year indicates that a resident was active in training as of December 31 of that year. For example, GME year 2017 includes residents active in training as of December 31, 2017. Over the years, the methodology for collecting AAMC data on race/ethnicity has changed. Because of these changes, race/ethnicity data may not be directly comparable across time.

From academic year 2002-2003 until academic year 2012-2013, the AAMC collected race/ethnicity data in two questions—one question asked about the race or races with which an individual identified, and the other question asked about Hispanic origin. From academic year 2013-2014 to the present, the AAMC has collected race/ethnicity data in a single question that shows all of the race and Hispanic categories that an individual may select. This question allows an individual to select any combination of races and Hispanic origin.

The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) is the body responsible for accrediting the majority of graduate medical training programs for physicians in the United States. It is a non-profit private council that evaluates and accredits medical residency and internship programs. The ACGME Data Resource Book was developed to provide an easy-to-use collection of current and historical data related to the accreditation process. The book is intended to be a concise reference for policymakers, residency/fellowship program directors, institutional officials, and others to identify and clarify issues affecting the accreditation of graduate medical education programs. For ACGME data, a year indicates an academic year time frame. For example, the year 2016 represents the 2016-2017 academic year.

The National Resident Matching Program® (NRMP®), or The Match®, is a private, non-profit organization established at the request of medical students to provide an orderly and fair mechanism for matching the preferences of applicants for U.S. residency positions with the preferences of residency program directors. For NRMP data, a year indicates match data for the year listed. For example, the year 2016 represents the match data for positions offered in the year 2016.

Key Findings

1

The number of **available match positions has steadily increased** since 2012.

2

The proportion of **filled positions has increased since 2012** and includes a **higher percentage of U.S. medical school graduates** than prior to 2012.

3

The **racial and ethnic diversity in the psychiatric workforce has increased** since 2012.

4

There has been a **reduction in the percentage of female residents** since 2012.

5

As more U.S. medical graduates enter psychiatry residency training, **the percentage of international medical graduates in the U.S. resident workforce has declined.**

Total Number of Psychiatry Residents and Subspecialty Fellows

Key Finding: The total number of psychiatry residents has increased by 873 (17.3%) since 2012.

Number of Psychiatry Residents and Subspecialty Fellows 2012-2017

TABLE 1	
Year	**Total Residents**
2012	5,034
2013	5,128
2014	5,176
2015	5,348
2016	5,619
2017	5,907
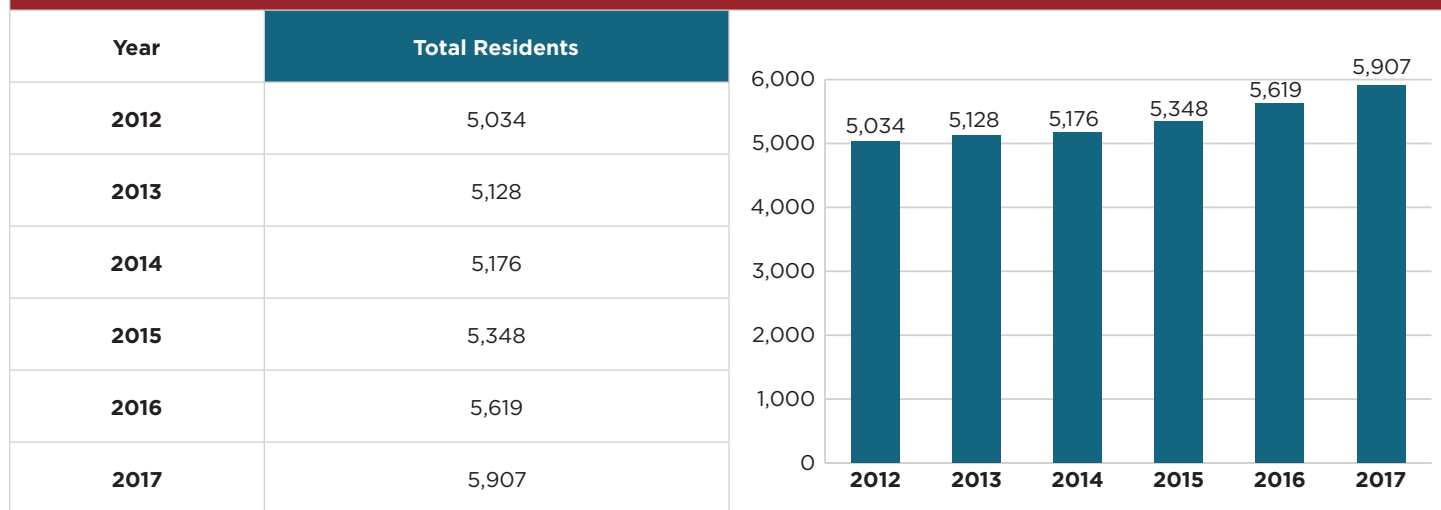
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Psychiatry Fellows in Subspecialties

Key Finding: Child and Adolescent continues to be the subspecialty with the largest number of trainees. The number of trainees enrolled in geriatric subspecialty programs has reduced in number by one-fifth since 2012.

Number of Psychiatry Fellows in Subspecialties 2012-2017

TABLE 2					
Year	**Addiction**	**Child and Adolescent**	**Forensic**	**Geriatric**	**Consultation Liaison**
2012	67	855	70	67	53
2013	66	853	69	65	81
2014	66	820	66	58	82
2015	80	826	72	58	79
2016	77	840	63	56	80
2017	74	865	79	53	86
Total Growth 2012-2017	10.45%	1.17%	12.86%	-20.90%	62.26%
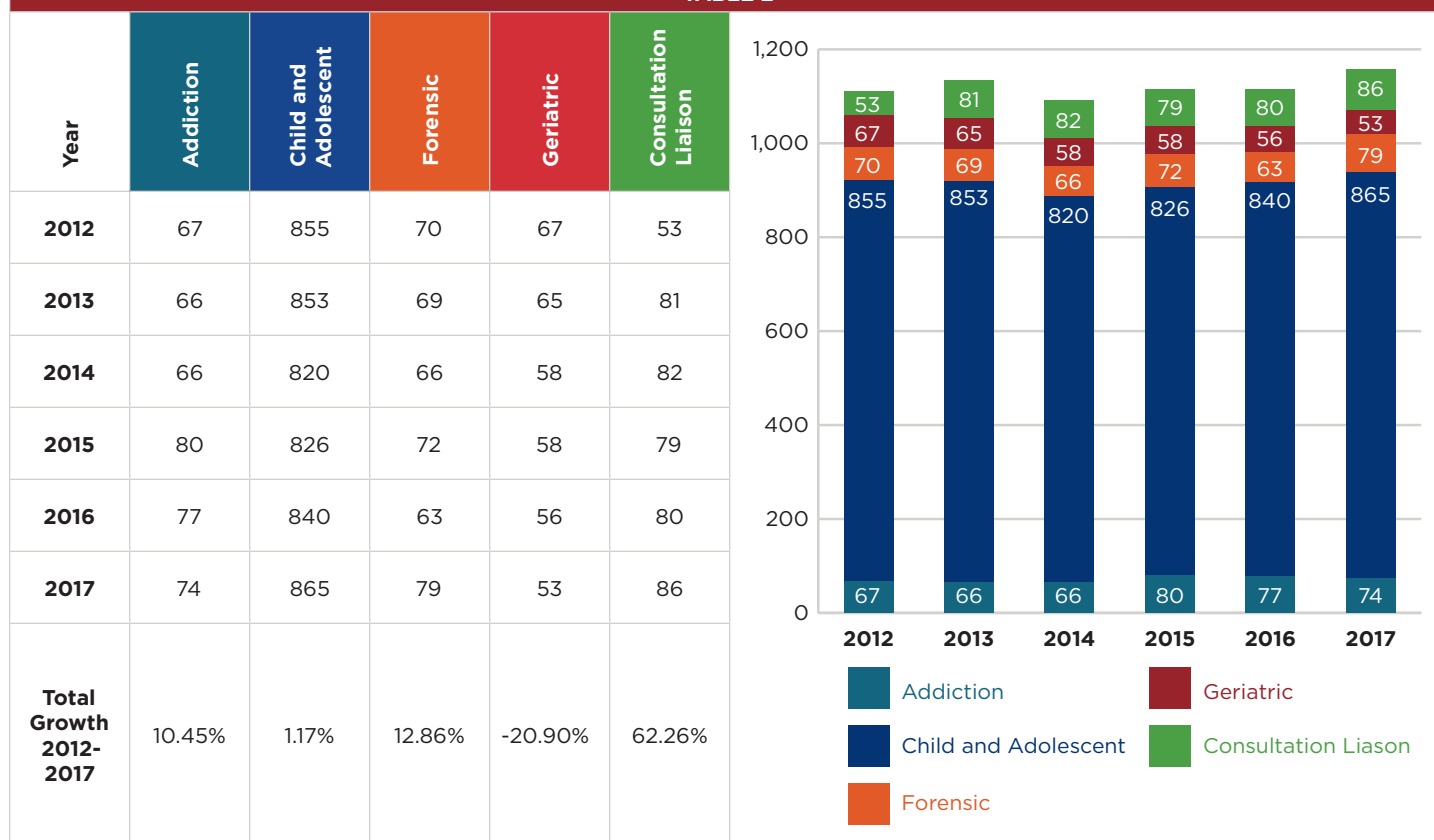
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

PGY1 Match Numbers

Key Finding: The percentage of filled positions rose to greater than 99% in 2015 and has continued at that level for the last four years.

PGY1 Positions Offered in the Match Program by Number and Percent Filled 2012-2018

TABLE 3				
Year	Total Positions	Positions Filled	Percent of Positions Filled	
2012	1,117	1,080	96.70%	
2013	1,297	1,282	98.80%	
2014	1,322	1,291	97.70%	
2015	1,353	1,339	99.00%	
2016	1,384	1,373	99.20%	
2017	1,495	1,491	99.70%	
2018	1,556	1,540	99.00%	

Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

% Percent of Positions Filled

Total Positions   Positions Filled

PGY1 Matches for U.S. Graduates

Key Finding: The total number of positions for PGY1 matriculants has increased steadily since 2015, while the percentage of international medical graduates has decreased by 14 percentage points between 2015 to 2018.

PGY1 Positions Offered in the Match Program by Number and Percent Filled by US Graduates 2015-2018

TABLE 4					
Year	**Total Graduates**	**US Allopathic Medical Graduates**	**Osteopathic Graduates**	**International Medical Graduates**	**Other**
2015	1,339	774 (57.80%)	183 (13.67%)	342 (25.54%)	40 (2.99%)
2016	1,373	850 (61.91%)	188 (13.69%)	294 (21.41%)	41 (2.99%)
2017	1,491	923 (61.90%)	216 (14.49%)	303 (20.32%)	49 (3.29%)
2018	1,540	982 (63.77%)	251 (16.30%)	264 (17.14%)	43 (2.79%)

Total Graduates
- US Allopathic Medical Graduates
- International Medical Graduates
- Osteopathic Graduates
- Other

Source: NRMP Main Residency Match Data and Reports

Psychiatry Subspecialties by Positions Offered and Percent Filled

Key Finding: The percentage of filled positions has increased for Consultation-Liaison and Forensic psychiatry subspecialties.

Accredited ACGME Psychiatry Subspecialties by Positions Offered and Percent Filled 2017-2018

TABLE 5				
Year 2017				
Subspecialty	**Total Filled Complement**	**Total Approved Complement**	**Percent Filled**	**Total Programs**
Addiction Psychiatry	83	129	64.30%	49
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	882	1,105	79.80%	138
Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry	90	143	62.90%	61
Forensic Psychiatry	84	123	68.30%	47
Geriatric Psychiatry	59	155	38.00%	60
Year 2018				
Subspecialty	**Total Filled Complement**	**Total Approved Complement**	**Percent Filled**	**Total Programs**
Addiction Psychiatry	85	132	64.40%	50
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	883	1,132	78.00%	140
Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry	78	144	54.20%	62
Forensic Psychiatry	73	127	57.50%	48
Geriatric Psychiatry	55	157	35.00%	61
Source: AAMC Data Report				

Psychiatry Residents and Subspecialties by Sex

Key Finding: The percentage of reported female residents and female subspecialty fellows has declined over time.

Psychiatry Residents and Subspecialties by Sex 2012-2017

TABLE 6				
Year	Total Residents	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	5,034	51.00%	42.00%	7.00%
2013	5,128	51.00%	43.00%	6.00%
2014	5,176	51.00%	43.00%	6.00%
2015	5,338	50.50%	44.50%	5.00%
2016	5,619	49.70%	46.70%	3.60%
2017	5,907	48.90%	48.20%	2.90%
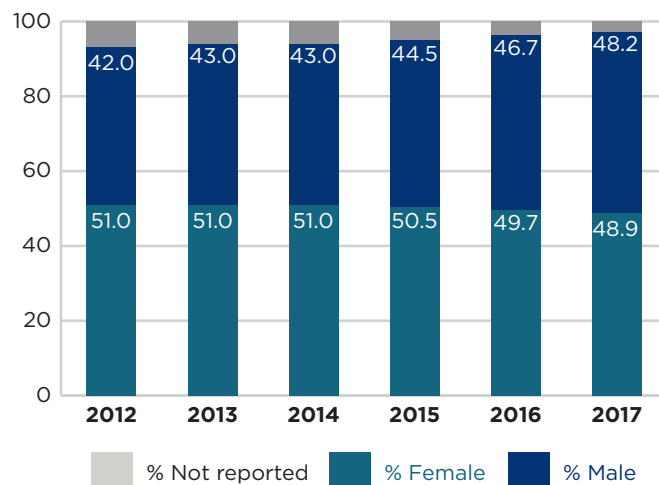
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Psychiatry Subspecialties by Sex

Key Finding: The following tables illustrate the sex differences within the six psychiatry subspecialties. The female vs. male gap has widened with more males in addiction fellowships and more females in child and adolescent and geriatric fellowships.

Psychiatry Addiction Fellows 2012-2017

TABLE 7.1				
Year	Total Fellows (n)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	67	40.00%	57.00%	3.00%
2013	66	43.90%	54.60%	1.50%
2014	66	40.90%	59.10%	0.00%
2015	80	47.50%	51.30%	1.20%
2016	77	32.50%	67.50%	0.00%
2017	74	36.50%	63.50%	0.00%
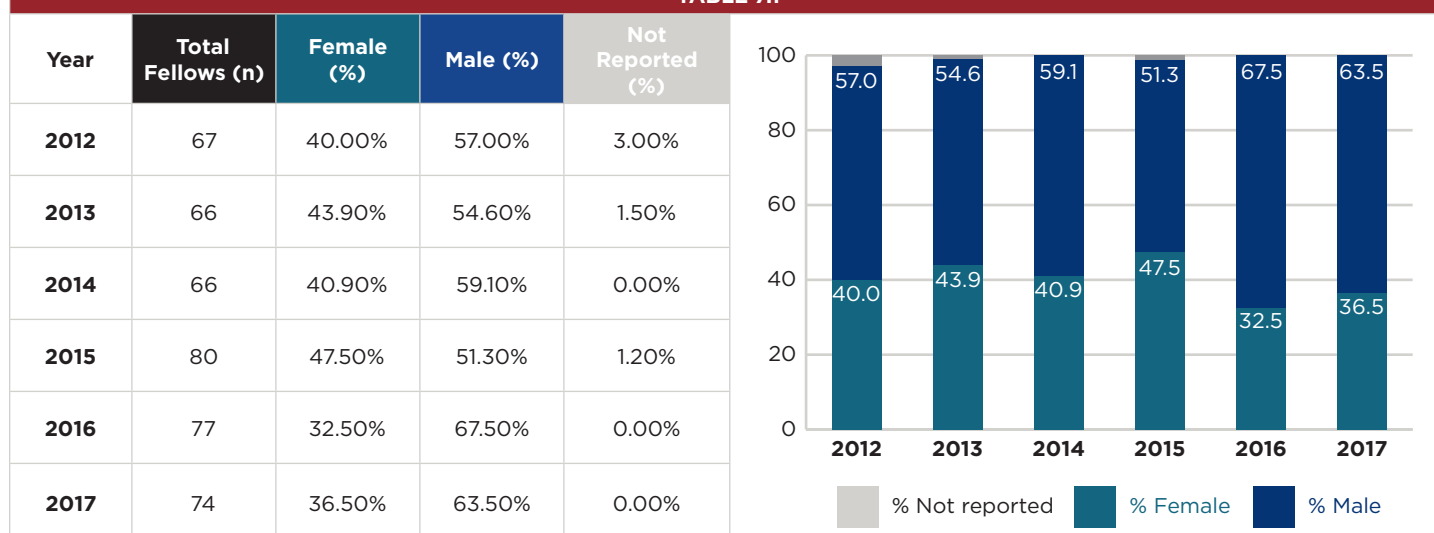
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Psychiatry Child and Adolescent Fellows 2012-2017

TABLE 7.2				
Year	Total Fellows (n)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	855	59.00%	39.00%	2.00%
2013	853	59.80%	39.30%	0.90%
2014	820	60.40%	38.90%	0.70%
2015	826	58.80%	40.30%	0.90%
2016	840	62.10%	37.40%	0.50%
2017	865	64.10%	35.30%	0.60%
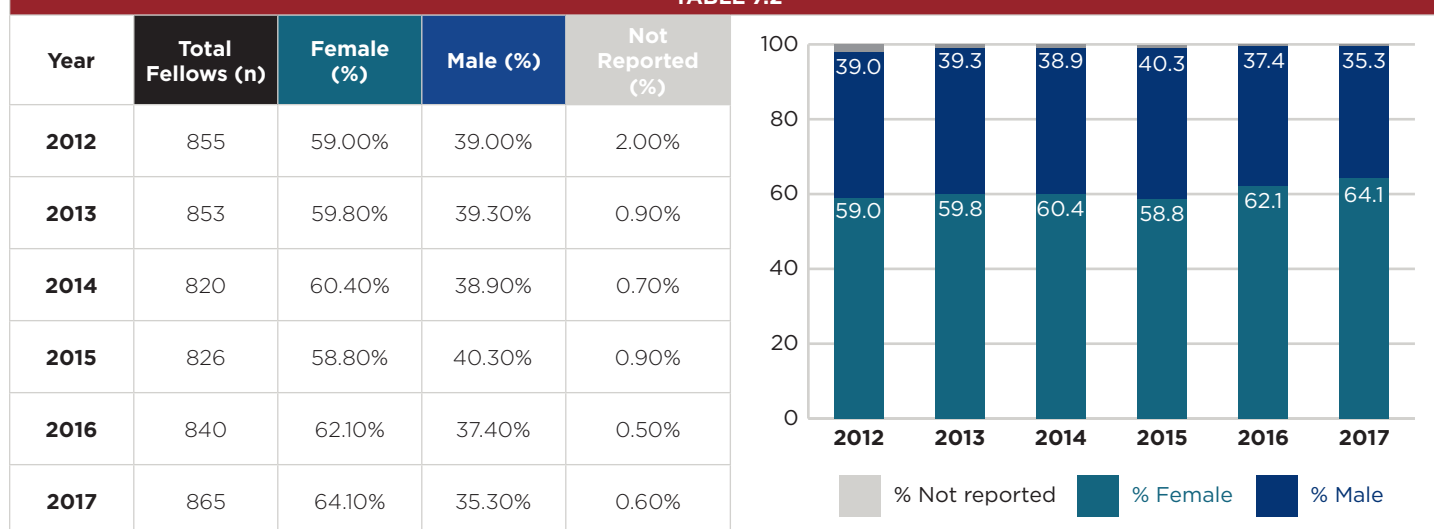
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Psychiatry Subspecialties by Sex

Psychiatry Forensic Fellows 2012-2017

	TABLE 7.3			
Year	Total Fellows (n)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	70	43.00%	51.00%	6.00%
2013	69	40.60%	56.50%	2.90%
2014	66	54.60%	42.40%	3.00%
2015	72	38.90%	61.10%	0.00%
2016	63	36.50%	61.90%	1.60%
2017	79	53.20%	46.80%	0.00%

Source: ACGME Data Resource Book
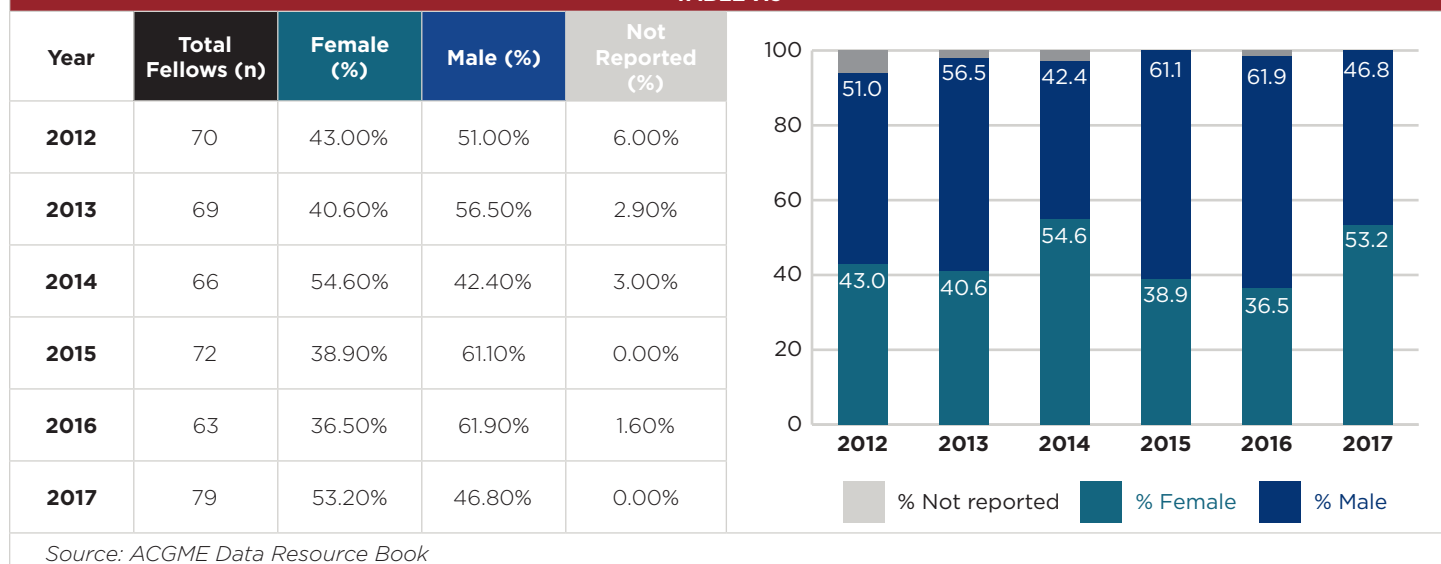
Psychiatry Geriatric Fellows by Sex 2012-2017

	TABLE 7.4			
Year	Total Fellows (n)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	67	63.00%	33.00%	4.00%
2013	65	70.80%	27.70%	1.50%
2014	58	58.60%	41.40%	0.00%
2015	58	53.40%	46.60%	0.00%
2016	56	58.90%	41.10%	0.00%
2017	53	71.70%	28.30%	0.00%

Source: ACGME Data Resource Book
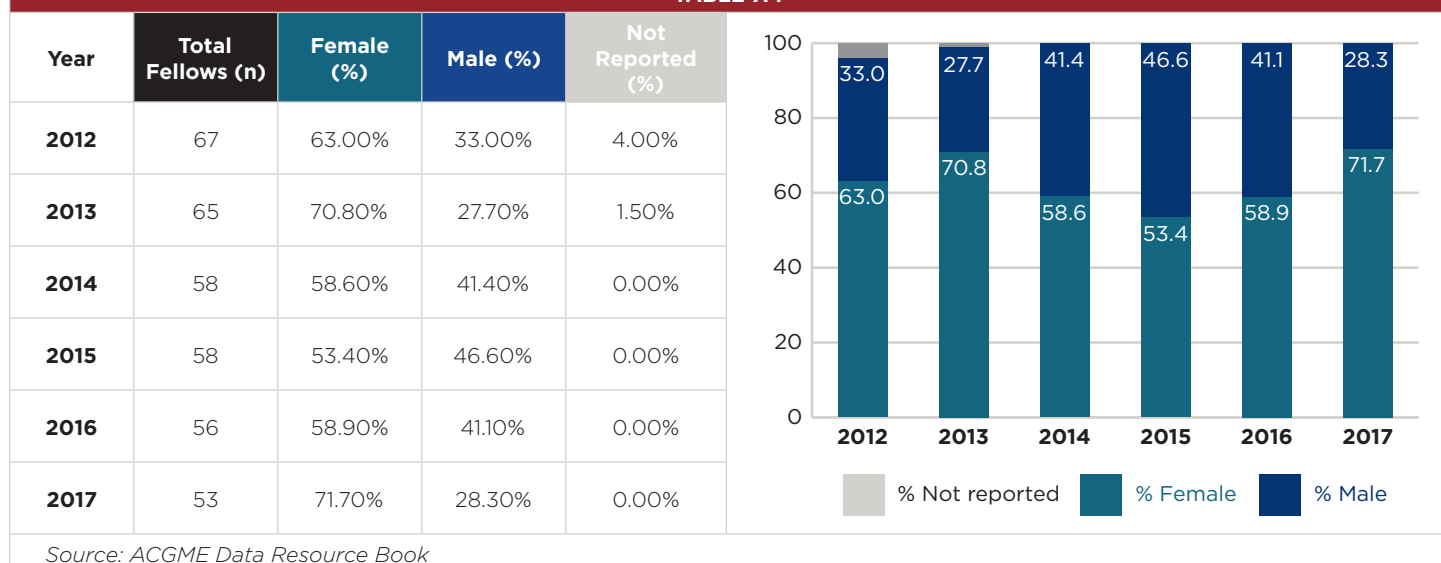
Psychiatry Subspecialties by Sex

Psychiatry Consult-Liaison Fellows by Sex 2012-2017

TABLE 7.5				
Year	Total Fellows (n)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Not Reported (%)
2012	53	70.00%	30.00%	0.00%
2013	81	44.40%	53.10%	2.50%
2014	82	58.50%	40.30%	1.20%
2015	79	60.80%	38.00%	1.20%
2016	80	57.50%	42.50%	0.00%
2017	86	57.00%	43.00%	0.00%
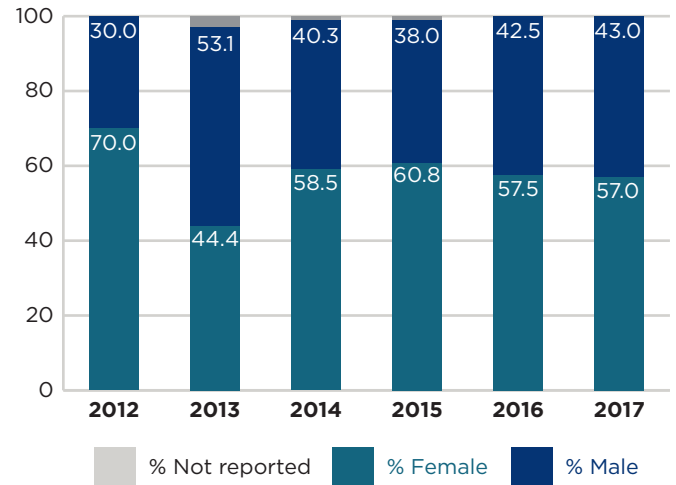
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity, GME Track Data

Key Finding: The largest categories are White and Asian, and together represent nearly three-fourths of PGY1 psychiatry residents. The third largest category, Non-U.S. Citizen and Non-Permanent Resident, represents residents who lack citizenship by birth right or naturalization and may include students with unknown citizenship. Consistently, less than one percent of residents self-identify as American Indian/ Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. Both the Black/African American and Hispanic/ Latino/Spanish Origin categories have experienced a slight growth since 2012.

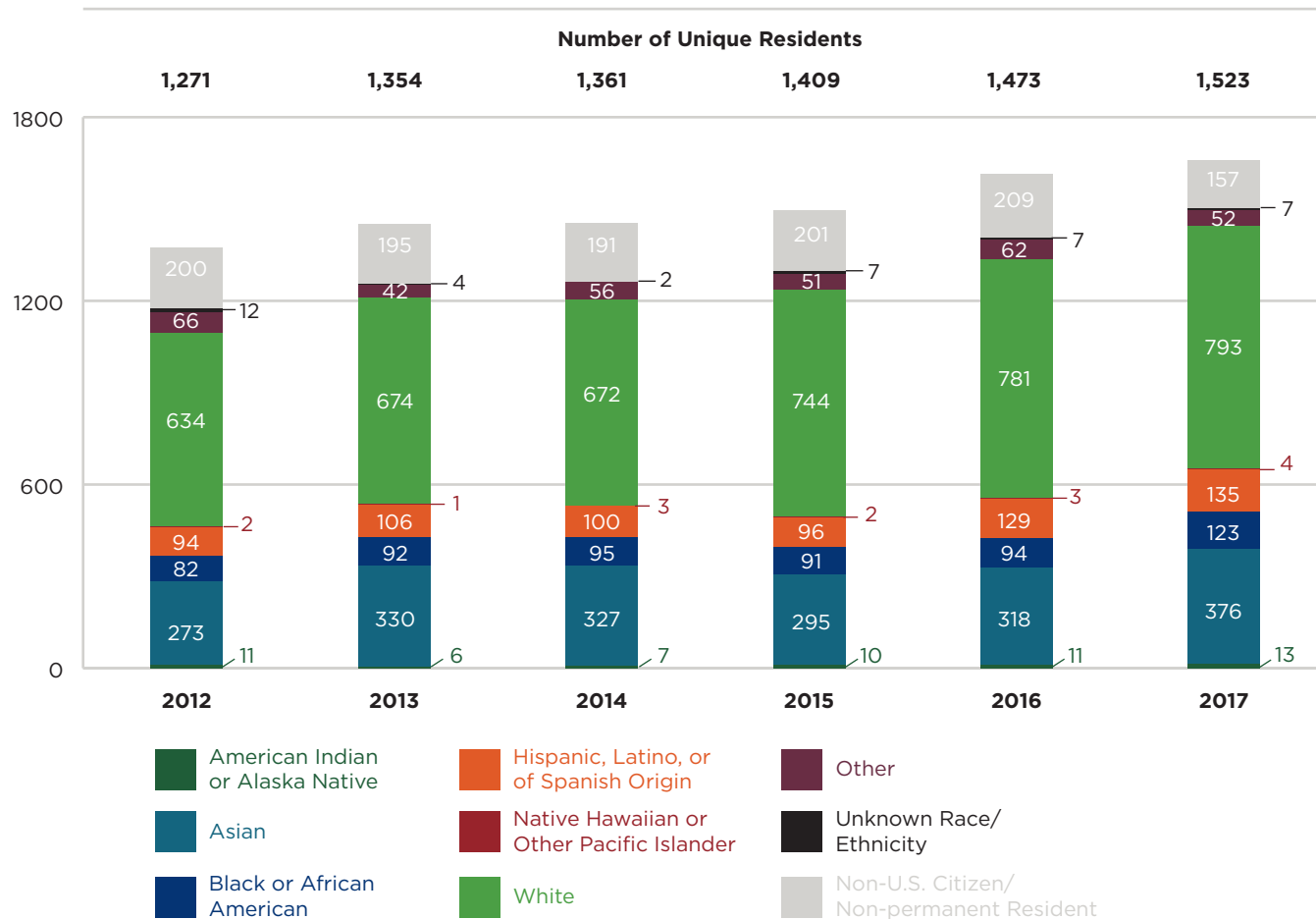## Psychiatry PGY1 Residents by Race & Ethnicity 2012-2017

TABLE 8												
Duplicated Race/ Ethnicity*	**2012**		**2013**		**2014**		**2015**		**2016**		**2017**	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	0.90%	6	0.40%	7	0.50%	10	0.70%	11	0.70%	13	0.90%
Asian	273	21.50%	330	24.40%	327	24.00%	295	20.90%	318	21.60%	376	24.70%
Black or African American	82	6.50%	92	6.80%	95	7.00%	91	6.50%	94	6.40%	123	8.10%
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin	94	7.40%	106	7.80%	100	7.30%	96	6.80%	129	8.80%	135	8.90%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0.20%	1	0.10%	3	0.20%	2	0.10%	3	0.20%	4	0.30%
White	634	49.90%	674	49.80%	672	49.40%	744	52.80%	781	53.00%	793	52.10%
Other	66	5.20%	42	3.10%	56	4.10%	51	3.60%	62	4.20%	52	3.40%
Unknown Race/ Ethnicity	12	0.90%	4	0.30%	2	0.10%	7	0.50%	7	0.50%	7	0.50%
Non-U.S. Citizen/ Non-permanent Resident	200	15.70%	195	14.40%	191	14.00%	201	14.30%	209	14.20%	157	10.30%
Number of Unique Residents	**1,271**		**1,354**		**1,361**		**1,409**		**1,473**		**1,523**	
Source: AAMC Data Report												

* *Duplicated Race & Ethnicity indicates the resident identified with that race/ethnicity category alone or in combination with any other race/ethnicity category. For example, a resident who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white is counted three times, in each of the three categories. Therefore, the sum of the counts and percentages in the categories may be greater than the counts and percentages shown in the Number of Unique Residents row.*

Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity, GME Track Data

Psychiatry PGY1 Residents by Race & Ethnicity 2012-2017

Number of Unique Residents

| 1,271 | 1,354 | 1,361 | 1,409 | 1,473 | 1,523 |

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Non-U.S. Citizen/Non-permanent Resident	200	195	191	201	209	157
Other	66	42	56	51	62	52
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	12	4	2	7	7	7
White	634	674	672	744	781	793
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin	94	106	100	96	129	135
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	1	3	2	3	4
Black or African American	82	92	95	91	94	123
Asian	273	330	327	295	318	376
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	6	7	10	11	13

Legend:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- Other
- Unknown Race/Ethnicity
- Non-U.S. Citizen/Non-permanent Resident

* Duplicated Race & Ethnicity indicates the resident identified with that race/ethnicity category alone or in combination with any other race/ethnicity category. For example, a resident who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white is counted three times, in each of the three categories. Therefore, the sum of the counts and percentages in the categories may be greater than the counts and percentages shown in the Number of Unique Residents row in Table 8.

Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity, GME Track Data

Key Finding: The largest categories are White and Asian, and together represent nearly three-fourths of psychiatry residents. The third largest category, Non-U.S. Citizen and Non-Permanent Resident, represents residents who lack citizenship by birth right or naturalization and may include students with unknown citizenship. Consistently, less than one percent of residents self-identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. Both the Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino/Spanish Origin categories have experienced a slight growth since 2012 though this increase in representation is more pronounced for the PGY1 subgroup (see Table 8).

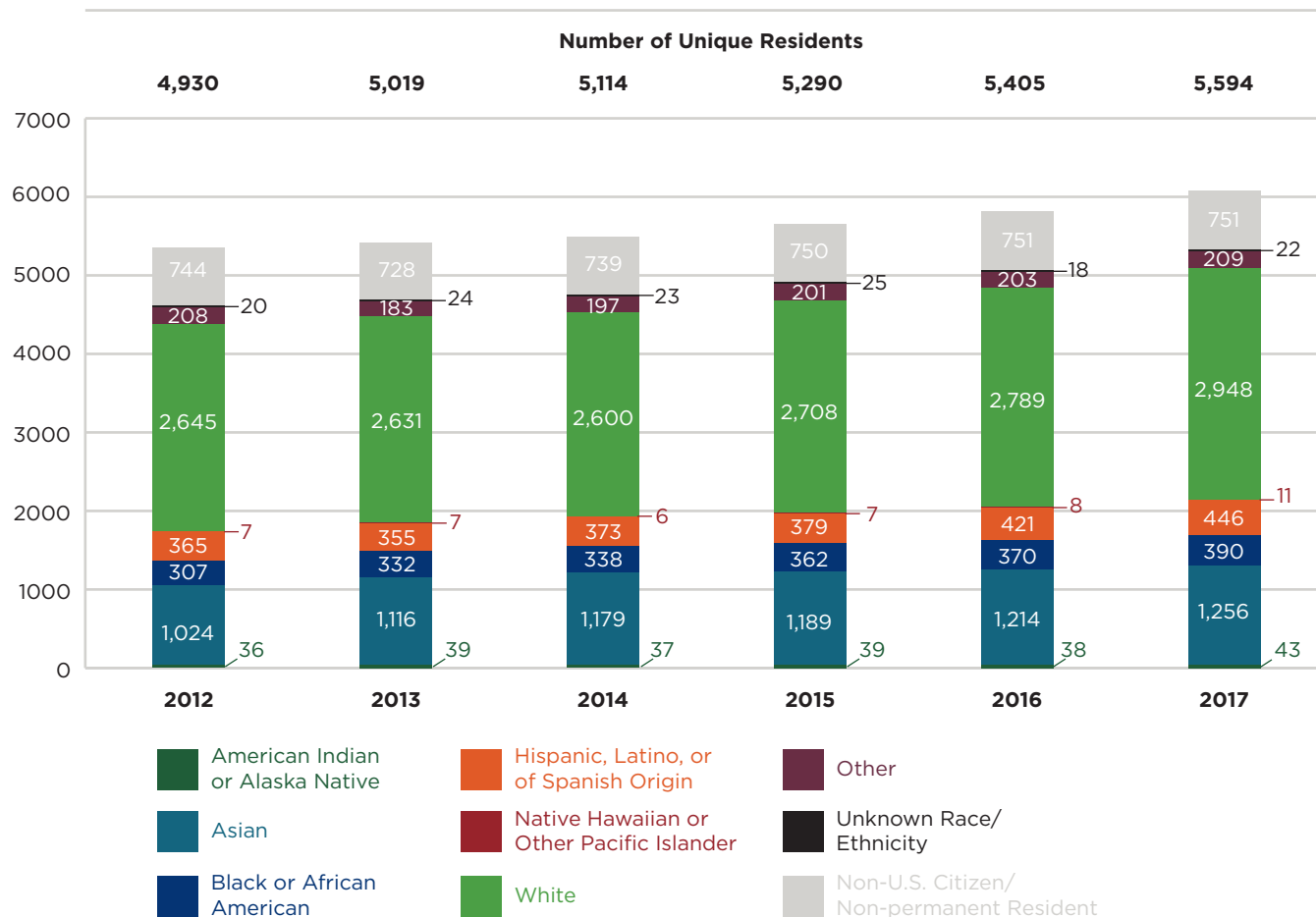## All Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity 2012–2017

TABLE 9												
Duplicated Race/ Ethnicity*	**2012**		**2013**		**2014**		**2015**		**2016**		**2017**	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	0.70%	39	0.80%	37	0.70%	39	0.70%	38	0.70%	43	0.80%
Asian	1,024	20.80%	1,116	22.20%	1,179	23.10%	1,189	22.50%	1,214	22.50%	1,256	22.50%
Black or African American	307	6.20%	332	6.60%	338	6.60%	362	6.80%	370	6.80%	390	7.00%
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin	365	7.40%	355	7.10%	373	7.30%	379	7.20%	421	7.80%	446	8.00%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	0.10%	7	0.10%	6	0.10%	7	0.10%	8	0.10%	11	0.20%
White	2,645	53.70%	2,631	52.40%	2,600	50.80%	2,708	51.20%	2,789	51.60%	2,948	52.70%
Other	208	4.20%	183	3.60%	197	3.90%	201	3.80%	203	3.80%	209	3.70%
Unknown Race/ Ethnicity	20	0.40%	24	0.50%	23	0.40%	25	0.50%	18	0.30%	22	0.40%
Non-U.S. Citizen/ Non-permanent Resident	744	15.10%	728	14.50%	739	14.50%	750	14.20%	751	13.90%	751	12.80%
Number of Unique Residents	**4,930**		**5,019**		**5,114**		**5,290**		**5,405**		**5,594**	

Source: AAMC Data Report

* Duplicated Race & Ethnicity indicates the resident identified with that race/ethnicity category alone or in combination with any other race/ethnicity category. For example, a resident who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white is counted three times, in each of the three categories. Therefore, the sum of the counts and percentages in the categories may be greater than the counts and percentages shown in the Number of Unique Residents row.

Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity, GME Track Data

All Psychiatry Residents by Race & Ethnicity 2012 – 2017

Number of Unique Residents

| 4,930 | 5,019 | 5,114 | 5,290 | 5,405 | 5,594 |

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Non-U.S. Citizen/Non-permanent Resident	744	728	739	750	751	751
Other	208	183	197	201	203	209
Unknown Race/Ethnicity	20	24	23	25	18	22
White	2,645	2,631	2,600	2,708	2,789	2,948
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	7	6	7	8	11
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin	365	355	373	379	421	446
Black or African American	307	332	338	362	370	390
Asian	1,024	1,116	1,179	1,189	1,214	1,256
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	39	37	39	38	43

Legend:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish Origin
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- Other
- Unknown Race/Ethnicity
- Non-U.S. Citizen/Non-permanent Resident

* Duplicated Race & Ethnicity indicates the resident identified with that race/ethnicity category alone or in combination with any other race/ethnicity category. For example, a resident who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white is counted three times, in each of the three categories. Therefore, the sum of the counts and percentages in the categories may be greater than the counts and percentages shown in the Number of Unique Residents row in Table 9.

Residents in General Psychiatry and Subspecialty Psychiatry by Age

Key Findings: No significant changes have been observed in the average ages of residents in General Psychiatry and subspecialty programs. The average age in General Psychiatry is lower than that in subspecialty programs, with Geriatric Psychiatry having the overall largest average by a small margin.

Mean Age of Residents in General Psychiatry and Subspecialty Psychiatry Programs 2012-2017

TABLE 10						
Program Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Psychiatry	31.2	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.3
Addiction Psychiatry	37.3	36.0	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	34.4	33.9	34.1	33.7	33.8	34.0
Forensic Psychiatry	35.2	36.4	35.4	35.2	35.1	34.9
Geriatric Psychiatry	35.5	36.9	36.7	35.1	36.3	37.1
Consultation Liaison Psychiatry	34.6	34.1	34.9	33.4	34.0	33.6
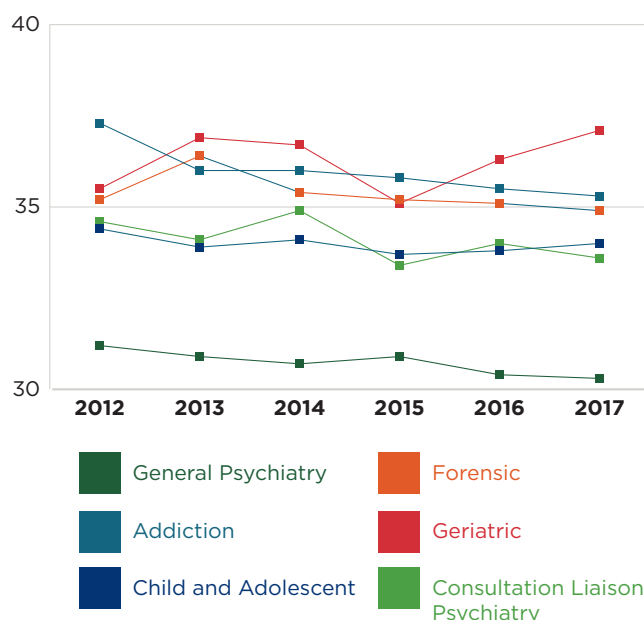
Source: ACGME Data Resource Book

Residents by Birth Country

Key Findings: The highest numbers of residents matching into Psychiatry in 2012-2017 were born in the United States, followed by India, Pakistan and China. The table also shows the rest of the 17 top birth countries of residents matching into Psychiatry and Internal Medicine/Psychiatry programs.

Top 20 Birth Countries of Active Psychiatry and Internal Medicine/Psychiatry Residents 2012-2017

TABLE 11.1							
Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
United States	3,269	3,358	3,397	3,619	3,813	4,083	21,539
India	450	439	426	402	354	314	2,385
Pakistan	133	143	151	149	137	137	850
China	85	85	90	101	99	103	563
Canada	66	71	87	94	108	108	534
Nigeria	62	66	74	78	73	76	429
Iran, Islamic Republic of	53	60	59	52	49	50	323
Korea, Republic of	33	35	44	50	52	53	267
Russian Federation	34	36	35	40	38	33	216
United Kingdom	28	31	38	45	40	34	216
Egypt	27	26	29	31	28	36	177
Bangladesh	24	26	27	29	31	26	163
Ukraine	28	26	29	27	29	21	160
Philippines	41	33	27	21	21	15	158
Saudi Arabia	16	22	26	26	29	32	151
Taiwan, Province of China	25	25	28	25	25	22	150
Germany	26	25	29	23	20	20	143
Colombia	25	24	19	24	23	24	139
Cuba	22	22	18	19	21	25	127
Unknown	38	31	31	26	16	9	151
TOTAL of TOP 20 COUNTRIES	**4,485**	**4,584**	**4,664**	**4,881**	**5,006**	**5,221**	**28,841**

This table only clarifies the birth country, and is not related to citizenship information at time of application or match.
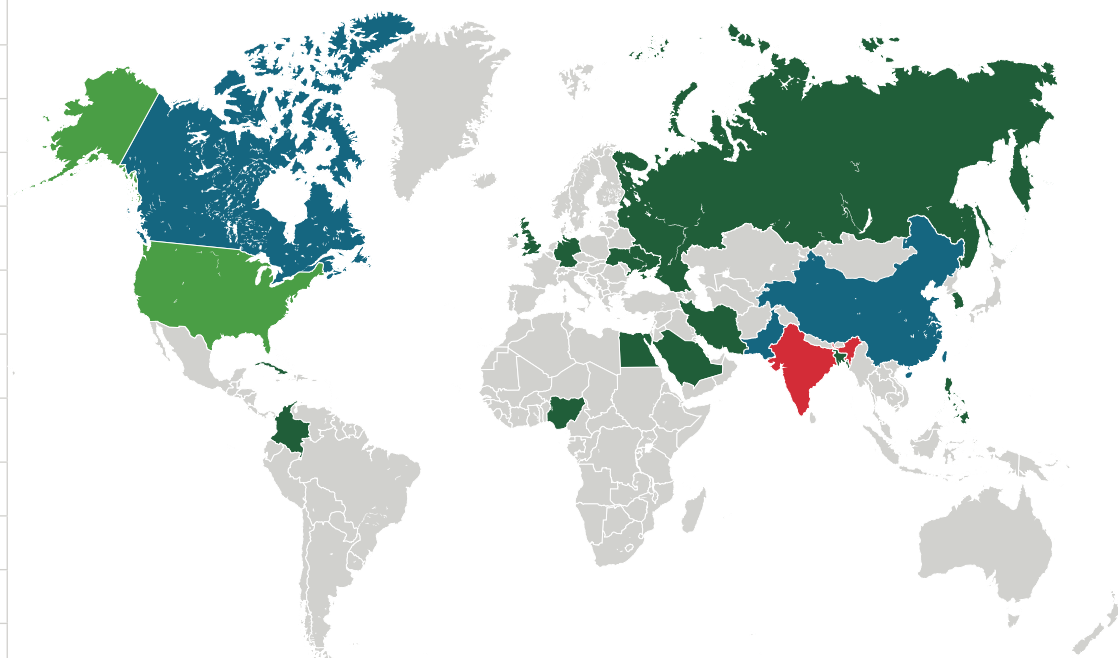
Source: AAMC Data Report

Residents by Birth Country

Top 20 Birth Countries of Active Psychiatry and Internal Medicine/Psychiatry Residents 2012-2017

TABLE 11.2	
Country	**TOTAL 2012-2017**
United States	21,539
India	2,385
Pakistan	850
China	563
Canada	534
Nigeria	429
Iran, Islamic Republic of	323
Korea, Republic of	267
Russian Federation	216
United Kingdom	216
Egypt	177
Bangladesh	163
Ukraine	160
Philippines	158
Saudi Arabia	151
Taiwan, Province of China	150
Germany	143
Colombia	139
Cuba	127
Unknown	151
TOTAL of TOP 20 COUNTRIES	**28,841**

Legend:
- 0-500
- 501-1,000
- 1,001-1,500
- 1,501-2,000
- 2,001-2,500
- +2,501

This table only clarifies the birth country, and is not related to citizenship information at time of application or match.

Source: AAMC Data Report

PGY1 Residents by Type of Medical School Training

Key Findings: There has been a 12.6% increase in residents from US LCME Accredited medical schools and about a 3% decrease in residents from International medical schools in General Psychiatry. Notably there has been a 48% increase in the number of residents from US Osteopathic Medical schools in General Psychiatry between years 2012 and 2017 due to the initiation of a unified accreditation system.

Number of PGY1 Residents in General Psychiatry and Subspecialty Fellows by Medical School Training 2012-2017

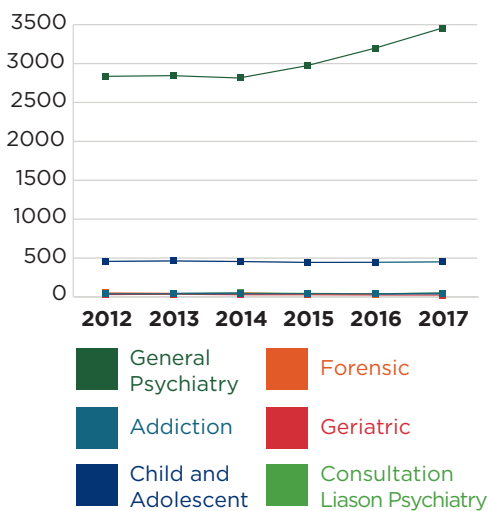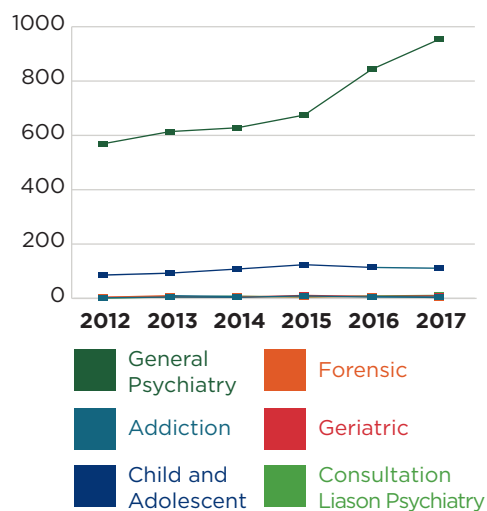| TABLE 12.1							
US LCME-Accredited Medical School							
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**TOTAL**
General Psychiatry	2,836 (56.34%)	2,845 (55.48%)	2,815 (54.39%)	2,972 (55.57%)	3,194 (56.84%)	3,452 (58.44%)	18,114
Addiction Psychiatry	40	40	40	42	39	39	240
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	457	462	455	444	445	450	2,713
Forensic Psychiatry	30	35	28	28	25	24	170
Geriatric Psychiatry	51	46	50	38	37	50	272
Consultation Liason Psychiatry	32	42	51	45	41	49	260

TABLE 12.2							
Osteopathic Medical School							
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**TOTAL**
General Psychiatry	569 (11.30%)	614 (11.97%)	628 (12.13%)	675 (12.62%)	843 (15.00%)	953 (16.13%)	4,282
Addiction Psychiatry	2	5	4	9	5	5	30
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	86	93	108	124	114	111	636
Forensic Psychiatry	4	10	7	6	7	3	91
Geriatric Psychiatry	4	6	4	11	7	9	41
Consultation Liason Psychiatry	1	5	8	5	9	11	39

PGY1 Residents by Type of Medical School Training

Number of PGY1 Residents in General Psychiatry and Subspecialty fellows by Medical School Training 2012-2017

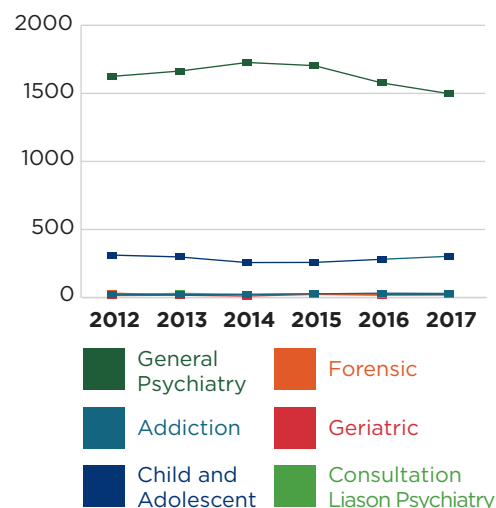| TABLE 12.3							
International Medical School							
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**TOTAL**
General Psychiatry	1,625 (32.28%)	1,664 (32.45%)	1,727 (33.37%)	1,704 (31.86%)	1,577 (28.07%)	1,498 (25.36%)	9,795
Addiction Psychiatry	25	20	22	27	32	30	156
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	312	298	257	258	281	303	1,709
Forensic Psychiatry	32	20	23	24	24	25	148
Geriatric Psychiatry	15	17	11	23	18	19	103
Consultation Liason Psychiatry	20	31	22	27	27	26	153

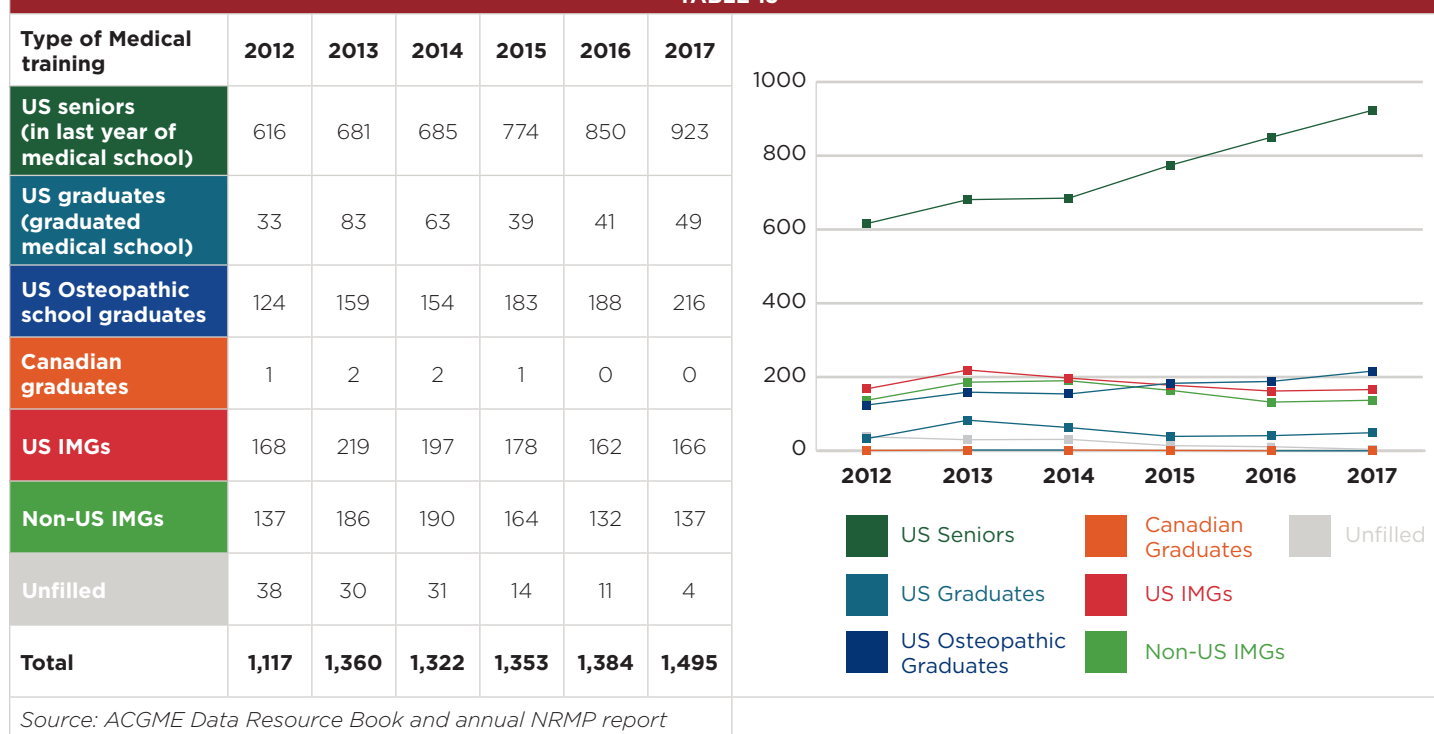| TABLE 12.4							
Canadian Medical Schools							
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**TOTAL**
General Psychiatry	4 (0.08%)	4 (0.08%)	6 (0.16%)	7 (0.13%)	5 (0.09%)	4 (0.08%)	30
Addiction Psychiatry	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forensic Psychiatry	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Geriatric Psychiatry	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Consultation Liason Psychiatry	0	3	1	2	3	0	9
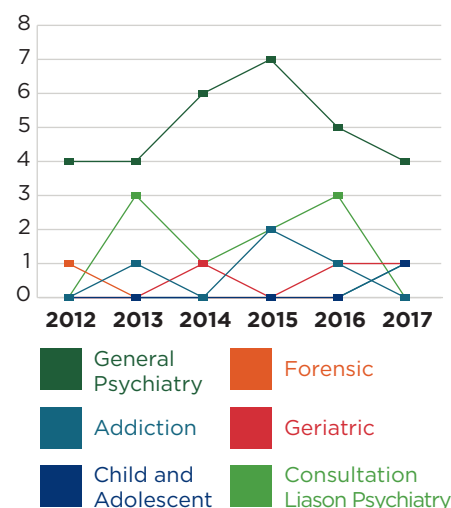
Psychiatry Position in Match by Medical Training

Key Findings: There has been an increase in the number of US seniors (in last year of medical school) matching into Psychiatry. The proportional percentage of US IMGs and non-US IMGs has decreased over the 5-year span.

Psychiatry (Categorical) Positions in Match by Type of Medical Training 2012-2017

TABLE 13						
Type of Medical training	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
US seniors (in last year of medical school)	616	681	685	774	850	923
US graduates (graduated medical school)	33	83	63	39	41	49
US Osteopathic school graduates	124	159	154	183	188	216
Canadian graduates	1	2	2	1	0	0
US IMGs	168	219	197	178	162	166
Non-US IMGs	137	186	190	164	132	137
Unfilled	38	30	31	14	11	4
Total	**1,117**	**1,360**	**1,322**	**1,353**	**1,384**	**1,495**

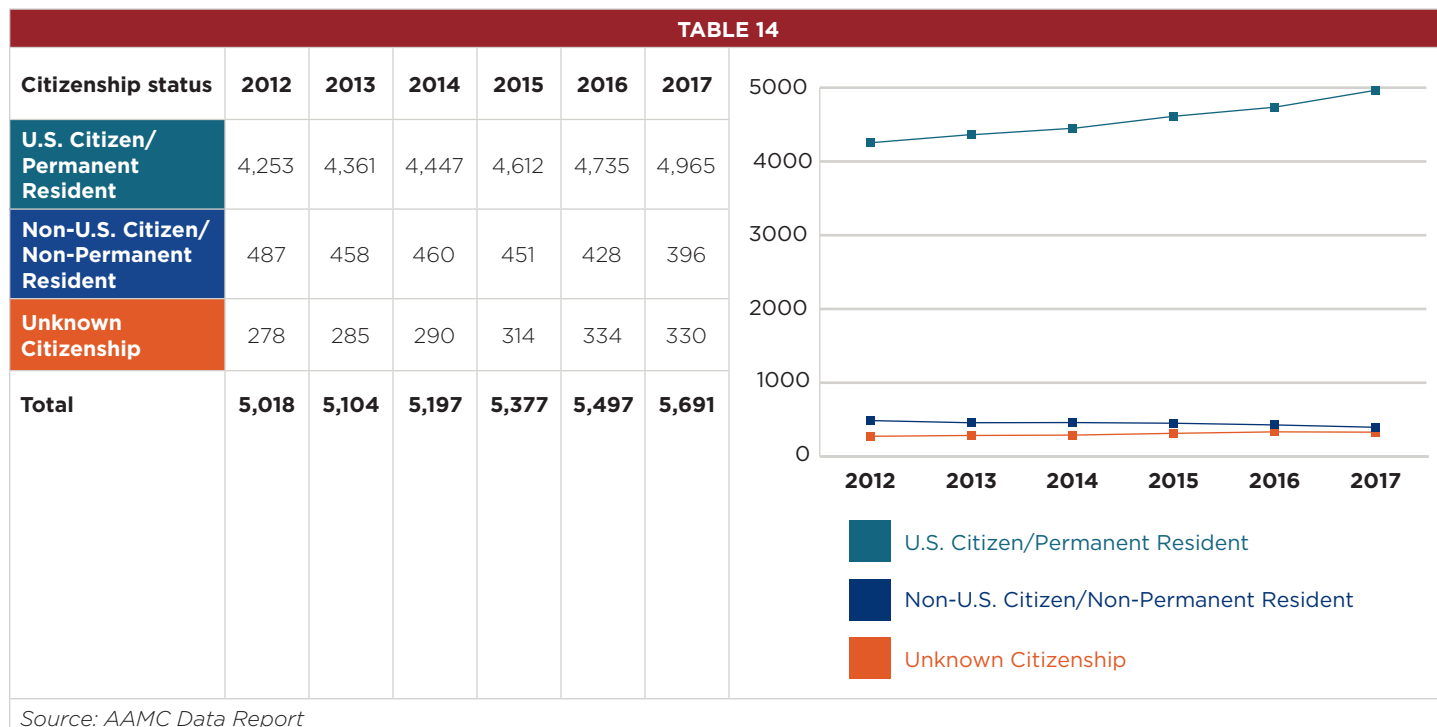*Source: ACGME Data Resource Book and annual NRMP report*

Citizenship Status for all Active Psychiatry Residents

Key Findings: There has been a decrease in the number of non-US/non-permanent psychiatry residents between 2012 and 2017.

Overall Citizenship Status for Psychiatry Residents 2012-2017

TABLE 14						
Citizenship status	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
U.S. Citizen/ Permanent Resident	4,253	4,361	4,447	4,612	4,735	4,965
Non-U.S. Citizen/ Non-Permanent Resident	487	458	460	451	428	396
Unknown Citizenship	278	285	290	314	334	330
Total	5,018	5,104	5,197	5,377	5,497	5,691

- U.S. Citizen/Permanent Resident
- Non-U.S. Citizen/Non-Permanent Resident
- Unknown Citizenship

Source: AAMC Data Report

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