2018



Trends in Demand for New Physicians, 2014-2018 A Summary of Demand Indicators for 34 Physician Specialties



School of Public Health University at Albany, State University of New York

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PREFACE

This report presents profiles for 34 specialties. Each specialty profile summarizes trends in 5 key areas related to physician supply and demand: starting income, job offers, having to change plans due to limited practice opportunities, relative demand, and numbers of graduates. Data on starting income, job offers, having to change plans, and relative demand are based on responses to the Resident Exit Survey in New York (for the years 2014 to 2018).

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Established in 1996, CHWS is an academic research organization, based at the School of Public Health, University at Albany, State University of New York (SUNY). The mission of CHWS is to provide timely, accurate data and conduct policy relevant research about the health workforce. The research conducted by CHWS supports and promotes health workforce planning and policy making at local, regional, state, and national levels. Today, CHWS has established itself as a national leader in the field of health workforce studies.

The views expressed in this report are those of CHWS and do not necessarily represent positions or policies of the School of Public Health, University at Albany, SUNY, or the New York State Department of Health.

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BACKGROUND

The Center for Health Workforce Studies (CHWS) conducts an annual survey of all physicians in New York completing a residency or fellowship training program (the Exit Survey). The goal is to provide the medical education community with useful information about the outcomes of training and the demand for new physicians. The survey instrument (Appendix C) was developed by CHWS in consultation with the state's teaching hospitals and other key stakeholders.

Each year in the spring, CHWS distributes the Exit Survey to GME administrators at teaching hospitals in New York. The Survey is then forwarded to individual programs where graduating residents and fellows are asked to complete a 32-item questionnaire in the weeks prior to finishing their program. Completed questionnaires are returned to CHWS for data entry and analysis. In 2018, with the excellent participation of teaching hospitals, a total of 3,308 of the estimated 5,283 physicians finishing a residency or fellowship training program completed the Exit Survey (63% response rate). Over the 19 years the survey has been conducted (1998-2003, 2005, 2007-2018), 57,634 of 94,634 graduates have completed the survey (61% cumulative response rate).

This report presents profiles for 34 specialties. Each specialty profile summarizes trends in 5 key areas related to physician supply and demand: starting income, job offers, having to change plans due to limited practice opportunities, relative demand, and numbers of graduates. Data on starting income, job offers, having to change plans, and relative demand are based on responses to the Resident Exit Survey in New York (for the years 2014 to 2018). Data on GME graduates are from the annual medical education issues of the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA*), and summarize the numbers of residents (or fellows) completing allopathic GME training programs in the specialty in the US from 2009 to 2018.

Definitions of the 5 areas are as follows:

• *Starting income:* The median starting income of survey respondents with confirmed plans to enter patient care/clinical practice in the US following completion of their training program. Starting incomes included respondents' base salaries plus their expected incentive/bonus income. Starting incomes in years 2014-2018 were adjusted for inflation to reflect 2018 dollars and are reported in \$1,000s.

- Job offers: The mean number of job offers for employment/practice positions of survey respondents who had actively searched for a practice position, excluding international medical graduates (IMGs) on temporary visas. Respondents with temporary citizenship status were excluded from this analysis because they were much more likely to experience difficulty in finding practice positions due to visa restrictions.
- *Having to change plans due to limited practice opportunities:* The percentage of respondents who had actively searched for a job (excluding IMGs on temporary visas) and who had to change their plans due to limited practice opportunities.
- **Relative demand:** Using several questions pertaining to the job market experiences and perceptions of survey respondents who had actively searched for a practice position (excluding IMGs on temporary visas), a composite score was computed to assign an overall rank (or relative demand score) for each specialty in each year that the survey was conducted. The percentages presented are the percentile rank of the specialty amongst all specialties in a given year. A percentile rank of 100% identifies the specialty highest in demand, and the lowest percentile rank would correspond to the specialty with the lowest relative demand score. Appendix A provides a detailed explanation of the methodology used to assess relative demand.
- *Numbers of graduates of allopathic GME training programs in the US:* The number of residents completing training was compiled to observe how the number of new entrants to the physician marketplace has changed over time.

Important Note:

For each specialty, the number of responses by year is listed at the bottom of the page in the report. Care should be taken when interpreting outcomes based on small samples because the measures may fluctuate greatly from year to year.

KEY FINDINGS

Demand for new physicians continues to be strong.

In 2018, more than 90% of physicians completing training and having searched for a job had received at least 1 job offer at the time they completed the Exit Survey and only 13% reported that they had to change plans due to limited practice opportunities. The median starting income of physicans was \$253,150, a 5% increase from 2017. Finally, new physicians' perceptions of both the regional and national job markets were positive in recent years.

Demand for new primary care physicians* is stronger than the demand for non-primary care physicians.

Physicians in primary care specialties were less likely than physicians in other specialties to report having to change plans due to limited job opportunities (primary care: 8%, medicine: 18%, surgical: 15%, non-primary care: 12%). Physicians in primary care specialties also received more job offers on average than physicians in other specialties (primary care: 4.2, medicine: 3.5, surgical: 2.7, non-primary care: 3.4)

There are important differences in the job market experiences of physicans in different specialties.

Although the overall marketplace appears relatively strong for new graduates, there exist important differences in demand for individual specialties. In New York, specialties experiencing the strongest and weakest relative demand were as follows:

- *Strongest relative demand:* adult psychiatry, family medicine, dermatology, emergency medicine, general internal medicine, and neurology.
 - O *Greatest change in income over last 5 years:* internal medicine and pediatrics (combined), physical medicine and rehabilitation, ophthalmology, cardio-thoracic surgery, and general pediatrics
 - O *Most job offers:* dermatology, general internal medicine, family medicine, emergency medicine, and adult psychiatry.
 - O *Lowest percentage of having to change plans:* family medicine, emergency medicine, adult psychiatry, dermatology, and rheumatology.

^{*} Primary care specialties include family medicine, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, and internal medicine and pediatrics (combined).

- *Weakest relative demand:* pathology, radiology, infectious disease, pediatric subspecialties, neurosurgery, and nephrology.
 - O *Lowest change in income over last 5 years:* rheumatology, urology, radiology, general surgery, and nephrology.
 - O *Fewest job offers:* pathology, ophthalmology, pediatric subspecialties, allergy and immunology, and radiology.
 - O *Highest percentage of having to change plans:* infectious disease, nephrology, pathology, allergy and immunology, and critical care medicine.

Specialty Profiles

Specialty: Family Medicine



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to Limited Practice Opportunities, 2014 - 2018*







Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Family Medicine GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 70, 2015: n = 92, 2016: n = 92, 2017: n = 117, 2018: n = 125. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.





Number of responses: 2014: n = 292, 2015: n = 219, 2016: n = 259, 2017: n = 254, 2018: n = 239. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: General Pediatrics

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018





Limited Practice Opportunities,* 2014 - 2018







*Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic General Pediatrics GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018*



Number of responses: 2014: n = 95, 2015: n = 87, 2016: n = 96, 2017: n = 115, 2018: n = 92. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: IM & Peds (Combined)

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 3, 2015: n = 16, 2016: n = 17, 2017: n = 8, 2018: n = 4. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Obstetrics/Gynecology



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to Limited Practice Opportunities, * 2014 - 2018







Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Obstetrics/Gynecology GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 79, 2015: n = 71, 2016: n = 85, 2017: n = 99, 2018: n = 89. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Cardiology



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018







Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to









Number of responses: 2014: n = 44, 2015: n = 50, 2016: n = 48, 2017: n = 68, 2018: n = 84. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Critical Care Medicine



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018















Number of responses: 2014: n = 13, 2015: n = 9, 2016: n = 19, 2017: n = 11, 2018: n = 16. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.



Number of responses: 2014: n = 15, 2015: n = 20, 2016: n = 25, 2017: n = 25, 2018: n = 21. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Gastroenterology



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018















Number of responses: 2014: n = 30, 2015: n = 31, 2016: n = 34, 2017: n = 29, 2018: n = 28. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Geriatrics

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 15, 2015: n = 20, 2016: n = 18, 2017: n = 15, 2018: n = 14. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Hematology/Oncology



Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018















Number of responses: 2014: n = 24, 2015: n = 17, 2016: n = 38, 2017: n = 19, 2018: n = 36. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Infectious Disease

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

3.2

2.5

3.7

3.3

3.5

3.7

3.2



Infectious Disease **Medicine Subspecialties** Trends in Relative Demand* - Percentile Rank of Infectious Disease, 2014 - 2018



Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Infectious Disease GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 10, 2015: n = 12, 2016: n = 12, 2017: n = 17, 2018: n = 18. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Nephrology



Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



48% 49%

44%





Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Nephrology GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 16, 2015: n = 19, 2016: n = 18, 2017: n = 24, 2018: n = 22. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Pulmonary Disease

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018



Number of responses: 2014: n = 23, 2015: n = 15, 2016: n = 26, 2017: n = 21, 2018: n = 33. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Rheumatology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Rheumatology GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 7, 2015: n = 14, 2016: n = 15, 2017: n = 8, 2018: n = 10. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: General Surgery

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 18, 2015: n = 14, 2016: n = 15, 2017: n = 27, 2018: n = 15. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Neurosurgery

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to Limited Practice Opportunities, 2014 - 2018*

Number of responses: 2014: n = 5, 2015: n = 5, 2016: n = 6, 2017: n = 8, 2018: n = 8. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Ophthalmology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 14, 2015: n = 3, 2016: n = 8, 2017: n = 10, 2018: n = 17. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

48%

44%

Trends in Relative Demand* - Percentile

Rank of Orthopedic Surgery, 2014 - 2018

Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Orthopedic Surgery GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 35, 2015: n = 35, 2016: n = 50, 2017: n = 40, 2018: n = 42. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 10, 2015: n = 6, 2016: n = 4, 2017: n = 7, 2018: n = 10. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Cardio-Thoracic Surgery

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 3, 2015: n = 3, 2016: n = 2, 2017: n = 6, 2018: n = 6. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Urology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Urology GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 11, 2015: n = 10, 2016: n = 13, 2017: n = 12, 2018: n = 16. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Anesthesiology

Trends in Median Starting Income, * 2014 - 2018 (in \$1,000s of 2018 dollars) \$400 \$375 \$346 \$343 \$343 \$334 \$336 \$350 \$305 \$299 \$301 \$300 283 \$250 \$200 \$150 \$100 \$50 \$0 Anesthesiology Surgical Subspecialties

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 56, 2015: n = 28, 2016: n = 44, 2017: n = 73, 2018: n = 62. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Number of responses: 2014: n = 22, 2015: n = 16, 2016: n = 22, 2017: n = 22, 2018: n = 11. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: *JAMA Medical Education Issues*, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Pathology

GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 33, 2015: n = 22, 2016: n = 18, 2017: n = 20, 2018: n = 39. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Specialty: Radiology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 39, 2015: n = 35, 2016: n = 51, 2017: n = 43, 2018: n = 56. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Adult Psychiatry

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Relative Demand* - Percentile

Rank of Adult Psychiatry, 2014 - 2018

*Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Adult Psychiatry GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018*

Number of responses: 2014: n = 40, 2015: n = 38, 2016: n = 58, 2017: n = 49, 2018: n = 61. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 29, 2015: n = 20, 2016: n = 31, 2017: n = 28, 2018: n = 38. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Allergy & Immunology

Trends in Median Starting Income, * 2014 - 2018 (in \$1,000s of 2018 dollars) \$300 \$264 \$267 \$248 \$252 \$250 \$234 \$192 \$200 \$172 \$169 \$150 \$100 \$50 \$0 Allergy & Immunology Non-Primary Care

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 6, 2015: n = 6, 2016: n = 9, 2017: n = 11, 2018: n = 12. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Trends in Relative Demand* - Percentile

Rank of Allergy & Immunology, 2014 - 2018

50%

Specialty: Dermatology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 19, 2015: n = 14, 2016: n = 18, 2017: n = 23, 2018: n = 28. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Emergency Medicine

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Relative Demand* - Percentile

Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to Limited Practice Opportunities, 2014 - 2018*

Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Emergency Medicine GME Programs in the US, ** 2009 - 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 88, 2015: n = 138, 2016: n = 135, 2017: n = 126, 2018: n = 131. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Neurology

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Number of responses: 2014: n = 14, 2015: n = 22, 2016: n = 18, 2017: n = 14, 2018: n = 21. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Pediatric Subspecialties

Trends in Median Starting Income, * 2014 - 2018 (in \$1,000s of 2018 dollars) \$300 \$264 \$267 \$248 \$252 \$250 \$234 \$205 \$203 \$194 \$200 18 \$172 \$150 \$100 \$50 \$0 **Pediatric Subspecialties** Non-Primary Care

Trends in Having to Change Plans Due to Limited Practice Opportunities, 2014 - 2018*

Pediatric Subspecialties

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Relative Demand - Percentile Rank of Pediatric Subspecialties, 2014 - 2018*

*Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Pediatric Subspecialties GME Programs in the US,** 2009 - 2018*

Non-Primary Care

Number of responses: 2014: n = 54, 2015: n = 56, 2016: n = 58, 2017: n = 70, 2018: n = 62. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Legend: 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Trends in Number of Graduates of Allopathic Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

Number of responses: 2014: n = 19, 2015: n = 15, 2016: n = 21, 2017: n = 27, 2018: n = 18. *Source: CHWS, Survey of Residents Completing Training in New York, 2014 - 2018. **Source: JAMA Medical Education Issues, 2009 - 2018.

Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

Appendix A

METHODOLOGY USED TO MEASURE RELATIVE DEMAND

The Resident Exit Survey cannot be used to determine *absolute* demand for new physicians in different specialties (ie, it cannot be used to determine the number of physicians necessary to serve a given population). However, by analyzing several questions pertaining to job market experiences and perceptions of new physicians and comparing responses over time, in different geographical locations, and between specialties, it is possible to assess whether respondents from certain specialties or in certain locations are finding more or fewer practice opportunities (ie, it measures *relative* demand).

The implication is that while a specialty, such as pathology, may be in low demand relative to other specialties in an absolute sense, there may still be good opportunities for pathologists, but not as good or as many as another specialist that is seeing higher demand (such as child and adolescent psychiatry). In addition, it is not possible to measure the magnitude of the difference in demand between different specialties. So, if the percentile rank of family medicine in New York in 2018 was 88% (ie, general internal medicine had a relative rank equal to or better than 88% of the 34 specialties that were ranked), and the percentile rank of pain management was 53%, this does not imply that demand for genral internal medicine was more than twice as strong as for pain management. The scale is at the ordinal level of measurement.

To measure demand for a given year, a composite score was computed by taking the median of the ranks (ie, where each specialty stood relative to all 34 specialties) scored by each specialty on each of the demand indicators for data from the previous 4 years of the survey. Data from more recent years of the survey received a greater weight than data from earlier years. For example, when calculating the demand score for 2018, data from 2018 were weighted .40, data from 2017 were weighted .30, data from 2016 were weighted .20, and data from 2015 were weighted .10. The following variables were used as indicators of demand:

- Percentage of respondents having difficulty finding a satisfactory practice position
- Percentage of respondents having to change plans due to limited practice opportunities
- Mean number of job offers received by respondents
- Respondents' mean Likert score summarizing their assessment of the regional job market
- Respondents' mean Likert score summarizing their assessment of the national job market
- Trend (ie, average annual change) in median starting income

None of these indicators used alone will provide a perfect picture of demand. However, considered together, they provide a good picture of relative demand by specialty. There was a high degree of correlation between the "percentage of respondents with difficulty finding a satisfactory practice position" variable and the "percentage of respondents having to change plans due to limited practice opportunities" variable (ie, a respondent reporting "difficulty..." was much more likely to also report "having to change plans..."). There was also a high degree of correlation between respondents' assessments of the "regional job market" and the "national job market." To compensate for these observed correlations, the "job offers" variable and the "trends in starting income" variable were each double weighted in computing a composite demand score.

Table 1 summarizes the rank of each specialty (ranked among 34 specialties) on each demand indicator. The variables are:

- Difficulty: Rank of each specialty based on the percentage of respondents reporting difficulty finding a satisfactory practice position → eg, the specialty with the lowest percentage of respondents reporting difficulty (internal medicine and pediatrics combined) ranked #1 and the specialty with the highest percentage of respondents reporting difficulty (pathology) ranked #34.
- **Change Plans:** Rank of each specialty based on the percentage of respondents that had to change plans due to practice opportunities → eg, the specialty with the lowest percentage of respondents having to change plans (family medicine) ranked #1 and the specialty with the highest percentage of respondents reporting difficulty (infectious disease) ranked #34.
- Job Offers: Rank of each specialty in terms of the mean number of job offers received by respondents (this variable was double weighted in computing the overall demand score) → eg, the specialty with the most job offers (dermatology) ranked #1 and the specialty with the fewest job offers (pathology) ranked #34.
- Regional Market: Rank of each specialty in terms of the mean Likert score summarizing respondents' assessments of the regional job market for their specialty → eg, the specialty with the most positive assessment of the regional job market (adult psychiatry) ranked #1 and the specialty with the least positive assessment of the regional job market (cardio-thoracic surgery) ranked #34.
- National Market: Rank of each specialty in terms of the mean Likert score summarizing respondents' assessments of the national job market for their specialty → eg, the specialty with the most positive assessment of the national job market (emergency medicine) ranked #1 and the specialty with the least positive assessment of the national job market (pathology) ranked #34.

Income Trend: Rank of each specialty in terms the average annual change (or trend) in median starting income levels of respondents from each specialty → eg, the specialty with the strongest trend in median starting income (internal medicine and pediatrics combined) ranked #1 and the specialty with the weakest trend in median starting income (rheumatology) ranked #34.

Specialty	Difficulty	Change	Job Offors ^a	Regional Market	National Market	Income Tronds ^a	Median Bank	Overall	Percentile Bank ^b
Specialty		rialis	oners			Trenus		1.0	100%
Family Medicine	/	1	3	3	5	22	3.0	T.0	100%
General Internal Medicine	8 12	9	2	12	5	23	7.5	5.0	88%
General Pediatrics	12	11	26	13	15	5	12.5	10.0	74%
Pediatrics (Combined)	1	20	13	8	23	1	10.5	8.0	79%
Ob/Gyn	17	19	17	14	14	8	15.5	14.0	62%
Cardiology	27	25	12	27	27	24	24.5	27.0	24%
Critical Care Med	21	30	10	18	6	7	10.0	7.0	82%
Endocrinology and Metabolism	25	7	7	11	18	14	12.5	10.0	74%
Gastroenterology	10	15	9	9	11	25	10.5	8.0	79%
Geriatrics	14	24	11	15	20	9	12.5	10.0	74%
Hematology/Oncology	31	23	19	29	22	15	20.5	23.0	35%
Infectious Disease	33	34	24	25	32	16	24.5	27.0	24%
Nephrology	34	33	18	30	33	30	30.0	31.0	12%
Pulmonary Disease	13	21	15	21	9	21	18.0	18.0	50%
Rheumatology	22	5	20	20	21	34	20.5	23.0	35%
General Surgery	18	13	23	19	10	31	21.0	25.0	29%
Neurosurgery	6	12	25	26	26	13	19.0	20.0	44%
Ophthalmology	15	17	33	23	19	3	18.0	18.0	50%
Orthopedic	16	14	27	22	24	12	19.0	20.0	44%
Otolaryngology	11	16	22	12	16	26	19.0	20.0	44%
Cardio-Thoracic Surg	20	26	29	34	29	4	27.5	29.0	18%
Urology	23	8	14	16	13	33	15.0	13.0	65%
Anesthesiology	5	6	21	5	12	20	16.0	15.0	59%
Pain Management	26	29	8	24	25	11	17.5	17.0	53%
Pathology	32	32	34	33	34	27	32.5	34.0	3%
Radiology	24	22	30	28	28	32	29.0	30.0	15%
Adult Psychiatry	4	3	5	1	2	6	4.5	3.0	94%
Child and Adolescent	0	10	c	r	Л	10	7 5	EO	9904
Psychiatry	9	10	0	Z	4	10	7.5	5.0	88%
Allergy and Immunology	28	31	31	32	30	19	30.5	32.0	9%
Dermatology	3	4	1	6	8	29	5.0	4.0	91%
Emergency Medicine	2	2	4	4	1	18	4.0	2.0	97%
Neurology	19	18	16	10	7	28	17.0	16.0	56%
Pediatric Subspecialties	30	27	32	31	31	17	30.5	32.0	9%
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	29	28	28	17	17	2	22.5	26.0	26%

Table 1. Summary of Ranks and Demand Indicators

^a The job offers variable and the income trend variable were each double weighted in computing the median rank.

^b The percentile rank is the percentage of all 34 specialties with an overall demand rank equal to or lower than each specialty.

The following example illustrates how the demand score was calculated for Family Medicine in New York in 2018:

Median Rank_{FM} = median (difficulty, change plans, job offers, job offers, regional market, national market, income trends, income trends)

Median Rank_{FM} = median (7, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 22, 22)

Median Rank_{FM} = **3.0**

With a median rank of 3.0, Family Medicine overall ranked 1st out of 34 specialties.

The *percentile rank* is computed as:

%rank_{FM} = { 1 - (RankFM / #Specs) + (1 / #Specs) }

"#Specs" = the number of specialties being ranked

In New York in 2018, there were 34 specialties being ranked, so the percentile rank of Family Medicine is:

%rank_{FM} = { 1 - (1 / 34) + (1 / 34) } = **100%**.

Appendix B

SPECIALTY COMPARISON GROUPS

Specialty	Comparison Group ^a				
Family Medicine	Primary Care				
General Internal Medicine	Primary Care				
General Pediatrics	Primary Care				
Internal Medicine and Pediatrics (Combined)	Primary Care				
Obstetrics/Gynecology	Non-Primary Care				
Cardiology	Medicine Subspecialties				
Critical Care Medicine	Medicine Subspecialties				
Endocrinology and Metabolism	Medicine Subspecialties				
Gastroenterology	Medicine Subspecialties				
Geriatrics	Medicine Subspecialties				
Hematology/Oncology	Medicine Subspecialties				
Infectious Disease	Medicine Subspecialties				
Nephrology	Medicine Subspecialties				
Pulmonary Disease	Medicine Subspecialties				
Rheumatology	Medicine Subspecialties				
General Surgery	Non-Primary Care				
Neurosurgery	Surgical Subspecialties				
Ophthalmology	Surgical Subspecialties				
Orthopedic Surgery	Surgical Subspecialties				
Otolaryngology	Surgical Subspecialties				
Cardio-Thoracic Surgery	Surgical Subspecialties				
Urology	Surgical Subspecialties				
Anesthesiology	Non-Primary Care				
Pain Management	Non-Primary Care				
Pathology	Non-Primary Care				
Radiology	Non-Primary Care				
Adult Psychiatry	Non-Primary Care				
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	Non-Primary Care				
Allergy and Immunology	Non-Primary Care				
Dermatology	Non-Primary Care				
Emergency Medicine	Non-Primary Care				
Neurology	Non-Primary Care				
Pediatric Subspecialties	Non-Primary Care				
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Non-Primary Care				

^a In each specialty profile, statistics for the specialty are presented next to the average of all specialties in the group to which the specialty belongs (ie, the comparison group). As an example, the starting median of family practice is compared to the median starting income of all primary care. Likewise, the relative demand (or percentile rank) of cardiology is compared against the average percentile rank of all medicine subspecialties. Appendix C

NY RESIDENT EXIT SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Survey of Residents Completing Training in NY in 2018

Marking Instructions	Center for Health Workford	e Studies	University	at Alt	oany, Sc	hool of	Publi	c Hea	lth					
1. Use a pencil or blue or	1 University Place /	Suite 220	Rensselae	er, NY	12144-3	3445								
black ink only. 2. Do not use pens with	ACGME Residency Program For Office Use	n#			-] —							
the paper.	This questionnair	e should be co	ompleted b	y all p	hysician	s com	pleting	g a res	sidenc	cy/fell	owship			
 Make solid marks that fill the circle completely. 	training p	rogram in New	v York in 2	018 (e	excluding	prelim	ninary	trainin	ng pos	sitions).			
4. Make no stray marks on this form.	FIRST NAME -													
5. Do not fold, tear, or mutilate this form.	LAST NAME -													
CORRECT														
d M O O	Main Hospital at Which													
	For each questio	n mark on	hi ana a				thor	wiee	diro	otod				
	<u>Foi eacii questio</u>	II IIIark On	iy one a	<u>115 W</u>		<u> 155 0</u>	uler	wise	uire	cieu	<u>.</u>		_	
A. BACKGROUND			B. MED		_ EDUC	ATIO	NAN	ID TR	AINI	NG				
1. Gender: O Male	e O Female 2. Age:		8. At t yea	he e rs of	nd of y f post-	your grad	curr uate	ent y traiı	/ear ning	of tr will	ainin you h	g, ho nave	w n con	nany total npleted in
3. Citizenship Status	:			034		_			\sim			. /		0
O Native born U	S			1	0 2	2 (U i	5 (0	4	0 5			b or more
O Naturalized U	S		9. Тур	e of	Medic	al Ed	lucat	tion:						
O Permanent res	sident		0	Allo	opathic	: (M.E	D.)		0	Oste	eopat	hic ([J.O.)
O H-1, H-2, H-3	Temporary worker													
O J-1, J-2 Excha	nge visitor		10. M	edica	al Sch	ool A	tten	ded:				~		
	nic/Lating arigin?		0	Ne	w York	(if ye	es, c	отр	lete	belo	w)	0	Са	nada
			0	Oth	er US	state	•					0	Oth	ner country
U res U	NO		Sp	becif	y if in l	NY:								
B. What is your rac	e? (mark all that apply)		0	Alb	any M	edica	al Co	llege	е					
O American Indi	an/Alaska Native		0	Alb	ert Ein	steir	l Col	lege	of N	/led o	of Ye	shiva	a Un	iversity
O Asian or Pacifi	c Islander		O Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons								ns			
O Black/African	American		0	CU	NY Sc	hool	of M	edici	ine					
O White			0	Ho	fstra N	orth	Shoi	re-Ll	J Sc	hool	of M	edici	ne	
O Other			0	lca	hn Sch	iool c	of Me	dicir	ne at	t Mo	unt S	inai		
			0	Ne	w York	Med	ical	Colle	ege					
5. A. Which best des	cribes your current relationship s	status?	0	NY	IT Coll	ege d	of Os	steop	athi	c Me	dicin	е		
O Married			0	NY	U Sch	o loc	f Me	dicin	e					
O in Long-term F	Relationship		0	Sto	ny Bro	ok U	nive	rsity	Scho	o loc	f Meo	dicine	Э	
O Divorce/Separ	ated/Widowed (skip to Question 6)		0	SU	NY Do	wnst	ate N	/ledio	cal C	Cente	er			
O Never Married	/Single (skip to Question 6)		0	Un	iv at Bi	uffalo	Sch	iool c	of Me	edici	ne an	id Bio	ome	d Sci, SUNY
B If currently man	ried or in a long-term relationshin	is	0	Up	state N	ledic	al U	niver	rsity	, SUI	NY			
your partner als	o a physician?	,	0	Τοι	uro Co	llege	of O	steo	path	ic M	edicir	ne		
		vlac	0	Un	iversit	y of F	loch	ester	Sch	nool	of Me	d an	d De	entistry
		JPTy	0	We	ill Cor	nell N	/ledio	cal C	olle	ge				
6. Do you have any de	ependent children?			h - 4 :			4 1				- 41	-1 - 1-4	-	
O Yes O M	10		11. W	nati	s your	curr	enti	levei	or e		ation	aebt	ር ጉድ በ	40.000
-					ne					0	\$200)-\$2 > ¢0	49,999
<i>i</i> . where did you live	when you graduated from high s	CN001?		Les	ss mar	1 200 C	,000				¢250		ג-¢2 גרייני	39,999
New York	Canada			\$5(J,UUU-S	999,9 04.4	0.00	0			300 \$25	0,000 0,000	າ-ສີ3 ໂຮດ	49,999
Other US state	e Other country			\$1(-\$14	9,99	9		0	φ301 Φ301		,-কৃঠ ১ ০ ০	33,333 d ovor
				φι	50,000	- φ 19	ອ,ອອ	J		U	ψτυ	J,000	, all	
			8					C	ontii	nue .		Pa	ige 1	

12. 5	specialty you are COMPLETING in 2018 <i>(mark only <u>one</u>)</i> :	13. V	Vhat do you	expec	t to be	doing	after	compl	etion	of your	
0	Allergy and Immunology	С	urrent traini	ng pro	gram	?		-		-	
0	Anesthesiology (General)	O Patient care/clinical practice (in non-training position)									
0	Anesthesiology-Pain Management	0	Additional	subspe	ecialty	trainir	ig or fe	llowsh	nip		
0	Other Anesthesiology Subspecialty-specify below		(specify spe	ecialty):		-				
0	Dermatology	0	Chief resid	lent							
0	Emergency Medicine	Õ	Teaching/re	eseard	ch (in r	ion-tra	inina r	ositio	n)		
0	Family Medicine	Ō	Temporaril	v out c	, of med	icine	01		·		
0	Internal Medicine (General)	õ	Other (spec	cify):							
0	Cardiology	õ	Undecided	/Don't	know v	/et					
0	Critical Care Medicine	Ŭ	Chaodiada	20111							
0	Endocrinology and Metabolism	C. FU	TURE PLANS								
0	Gastroenterology	14. lf	you are goii	ng on f	for add	ditiona	l traini	ing/fell	owshi	ip, ple <i>a</i>	ise
0	Geriatrics	а	nswer the fo	ollowir	ng:						
0	Hematology/Oncology	A	. Why are yo	ou sub	specia	lizing	contin	uing t	raining	j ?	
0	Infectious Disease		(mark all ti	natap	piy)						
0	Nephrology	O	To further	your m	edical	educa	ation				
0	Pulmonary Disease/CCM		Unable to f	ind a jo	ob you	are h	аррум	vith			
0	Rheumatology	0 0	Unable to f	ind <u>an</u>	y job						
0	Other Internal Medicine Subspecialty-specify below	0	To stay in th	ne US	(ie, du	e to vi	sa stat	us)			
0	Internal Medicine and Pediatrics (Combined)	0	Other (spe	cify): _							
0	Neurology	0	Always inte	ended	to sub	specia	lize				
0	Nuclear Medicine	0	Question d	loes n	ot app	ly					
0	Obstetrics and Gynecology (General)	Р	lf you are k	avina	NV to	contin		ur traiu	nina d		alan
0	OB/GYN (Subspecialty)- <i>specify below</i>	Б	to return to	NY to	pract	ice wł	iue you ien voi	ur trai	nina is	comp	lete?
0	Pathology (General)	0	Yes		C		n't knov	w vet	5		
0	Pathology (Subspecialty)-specify below		No		\tilde{c}		estion	does i	not ap	nlv	
0	Pediatrics (General)	Ŭ								<i>p</i> - <i>y</i>	
0	Pediatrics (Subspecialty)-specify below	15. lf	you are <u>not</u>	going	on for	additi	onal ti	raining	/fellov	vshipa	or
0	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	S	erving as a (chief r	esider	nt, are	you jo	ining a	a medi	cal sc	hool
0	Preventive Medicine/Public Health/Occupational Med	a	s a faculty fi				0				
0	Psychiatry	0	Yes	0	NO		0	Juestic	on doe	s not a	рріу
0	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	16. lr	n your upcon	ning p	ositior	n, how	many	hours	per w	eek da	D
0	Other Psychiatry Subspecialty-specify below	У	ou expect to	spen	d in ea	ch of	the fol	lowing	activ	ities?	
0	Radiology (Diagnostic)			None	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
0	Radiology (Therapeutic)	Direc	t patient care:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Surgery (General)				~	~		~	~		
0	Cardio-Thoracic Surgery	Rese	arch:	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Neurological Surgery	Teach	nina:	0	0	0	0	\circ	0	0	0
0	Ophthalmology		U U								
0	Orthopedic Surgery	Admi	nistration:	Ο	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Otolaryngology	Volun	teering/	0		\frown	\sim			\sim	\sim
0	Plastic Surgery	comm	nunity service:	U	U	0	0	U	0	0	0
0	Urology	17. W	Vhere is the	locatio	on of v	our pr	imarv	activit	v afte	r	
0	Other Surgical Subspecialty-specify below	С	ompleting ye	our cu	rrent t	rainin	g posi	tion?	,		
0	Other- <i>specify below</i>	0	Same city/c	county	as cui	rent tra	aining				
		0	Same regio	on with	nin NY	but di	fferent	t city/co	ounty		
*lf yo	u chose an "Other" specialty category, please	$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$	Other area	within	NV			-	-		

- O Other area within NY
- O Other state

i

I

Т

- O Outside the US
- O Don't know yet

specify:

18. Do you have an obligation or visa requirement to work in a federally designated Health Professional Shortage Area?

O No

O Yes

19. How important is it for you to have control over the following job characteristics:

	Not at all important	Of little importance	Important	Very important
Predictable start and end time each workday	0	0	0	0
Length of each workday	0	0	0	0
Frequency of overnight calls	0	0	0	0
Frequency of	0	0	0	0

- 20. If you are planning to enter or have considered entering patient care/clinical practice:
 - A. Have you actively searched for a job?
 - O Yes O No, not yet

O No, I will be self-employed

B. Have you been offered a job?

- O Yes, and I have accepted an offer
- O Yes, but I declined the offer(s) and am still searching (Skip to Question 28)
- O No, but I have not actively searched yet (Skip to Question 28)
- O No, I have not yet been offered a practice position (Skip to Question 28)

D. PRACTICE PLANS

If you have accepted a position in patient care/clinical practice, please answer the following questions, if not, skip to Question 28.

21. Which best describes the type of patient care practice you will be entering?

Principal <u>Practice Setting</u> (mark only one)	Secondary <u>Practice Setting(s)</u> (mark all that apply)	Cost of malpractice insurance in NY
0	O Solo practice	practice in NY
0	O Partnership (2 people)	Taxes in NY
0	O Group practice (owner/partner)	Cost of living in NY
0	O Group practice (employee)	Personal Reasons
0	O Hospital-Inpatient	Proximity to family
0	O Hospital-Ambulatory care	opportunities for spouse/
0	O Hospital-Emergency room	partner outside NY
0	O Freestanding health center/clinic	Other Reasons
0	O Nursing home	Never intended to practice in N
0	O Other-specify below	Other reason-specify below

*If you chose "Other", please specify:

22. A. What is the zip code of the principal practice address where you will be working? If zip code is unknown, please give city or town and state.

Principal Practice Zip Code:	State:	
City/Town:		

B. Is this principal practice address located in a federally designed Health Professional Shortage Area?

O Yes O No O I don't know

C. If you are *not* going to practice in NY, please indicate the reasons why. In the first column, indicate all of the reasons why (mark all that apply). In the second column, indicate the main reason why (mark only one).

	All Reasons (mark all that apply)	Main Reason (mark only
Practice Reasons	linal apply)	one)
Overall lack of jobs/practice opportunities in NY	0	O
Better jobs/practice opportunities in desired locations outside NY	0	O
Better jobs/practice opportunities in desired practice setting (eg, hospital, group practice, etc.) outside NY	0	O
Better jobs/practice opportunities outside NY that meet visa status requirements	0	O
Financial Reasons		
Better salary/compensation offered outside NY	O	O
Cost of malpractice insurance in NY	0	O
Cost of establishing a medical practice in NY	0	O
Taxes in NY	O	O
Cost of living in NY	0	O
Personal Reasons		
Proximity to family	O	O
Better employment opportunities for spouse/ partner outside NY	0	O
Climate (eg, weather)	O	O
Other Reasons		
Never intended to practice in N	Y O	O
Other reason-specify below	O	O

*If you chose "Other reason", please specify:

23. How many years do you expect to be at your principal practice?	27. What is your level of satisfaction with your salary/ compensation?
O 1 O 2 O 3 O 4 O 5 or more	O Very dissatisfied O Somewhat satisfied
24. Which best describes the demographics of the area in	O Somewhat dissatisfied O Very satisfied
which you will be practicing?	E. EXPERIENCE IN JOB MARKET
O Inner city O Rural	into patient care, please complete the following.)
O Other area within major city	28. A. Did you have difficulty finding a practice position you
O Suburban	were satisfied with?
Small city (population less than 50,000)	O Yes
25. A. Please identify all of the incentives you received for	O No
accepting this practice position (mark all that apply).	O Haven't looked yet (<i>skip to Question 31</i>)
Also, please indicate the most influential incentive in your decision to account this practice position (mark only one)	B If Yos, what would you say was the main reason?
Incentives Most Influential	(mark only one)
Received Incentive	Overall lack of jobs/practice opportunities
O H-1 visa sponsorship	O Lack of jobs/practice opportunities that meet visa
O O J-1 visa waiver	status requirement
O O Sign-on bonus	O Lack of job/practice opportunities in desired locations
O O Income guarantees	O Lack of job/practice opportunities in desired practice
O On-call payments	setting (eg, hospital, group practice, etc.)
O O Relocation allowances	O Inadequate salary/compensation offered
O Spouse/Partner job transition	O Lack of employment opportunities for spouse/partner
assistance	O Other- <i>specify</i> :
O O Support for maintenance of	29 Did you have to change your plans because of limited
	practice opportunities?
O	O Yes
O Other-specify:	O No
O O None	O Haven't looked yet (<i>skip to Question 31</i>)
B. If you received any incentives, how important were they in your decision to accent this practice position?	30. How many offers for practice positions did you receive
\bigcirc Not at all important \bigcirc Important	training positions)?
O Of little importance O Very important	○ None ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3
	O 4 O 5 O 6-10 O Over 10
26. Expected gross income during first year of practice:	21 What is your overall assessment of practice
Base Salary/Income Anticipated Additional Incentive Income	opportunities in <u>your specialty, and within 50 miles of</u>
O Less than \$75,000 O None	the site where you trained?
O \$75,000-\$99,999 O Less than \$5,000	O No jobs O Some jobs
O \$100,000-\$124,999 O \$5,000-\$9,999	O Very few jobs O Many jobs
O \$125,000-\$149,999 O \$10,000-\$14,999	O Few jobs O Unknown
O \$150,000-\$174,999 O \$15,000-\$19,999	32. What is your overall assessment of practice
O \$175,000-\$199,999 O \$20,000-\$24,999	opportunities in your specialty nationally?
0 \$200,000-\$224,999 0 \$25,000-\$29,999 0 \$200,000-\$29,999 0 \$200,000-\$29,999	O No jobs O Some jobs
 U \$225,000-\$249,999 U \$30,000-\$34,999 C \$30,000-\$34,999 C \$30,000-\$34,999 	O Very few jobs O Many jobs
$\bigcirc $250,000-$274,999 \bigcirc $35,000-$39,999 \\ \bigcirc $2575,000,$200,000 \\ \bigcirc $44,000,$44,000 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	O Few jobs O Unknown
	-
	THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS IMPORTANT SURVEY.
	1
O \$375,000 and over O \$60,000 -003,999	

About the Authors

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Dr. Armstrong oversees CHWS projects which monitor the supply and distribution of the health workforce in New York and other states. In collaboration with professional health organizations in the state, he also administers provider recruitment and retention surveys to monitorhealth workforce demand. Dr. Armstrong also is the director of the Health Workforce Technical Assistance Center, which provides technical assistance to individuals, hospitals, and various states and organizations.

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Jon Serrano assists with the daily operations as well as ongoing projects of CHWS. Among other activities, Mr. Serrano coordinates research alerts and dissemination strategy, provides assistance during webinars, and contributes to the content management and maintenance of the CHWS website. Jon specializes in media creation (video production, podcasting, and graphic design). He has a BA in Communications and English with a minor in Film Studies from the University at Albany.

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