Trends in Diversity Among New Physicians

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Center for Health Workforce Studies

- Established in 1996
- Based at the University at Albany School of Public Health
- Committed to collecting and analyzing data to understand workforce dynamics and trends
- Goal: Assisting health workforce planners to understand issues related to the supply, demand, distribution, and the use of health workers



Background

- Health equity is increasingly recognized as an important consideration in health workforce planning
- One key to achieving health equity is to have a health workforce that reflects the population it serves
- This study examines trends in the percentage of women and underrepresented minorities (URMs: Black/African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos, and American Indians) completing a graduate medical education (GME) program in New York
- This study also explores how these demographic characteristics may impact practice location

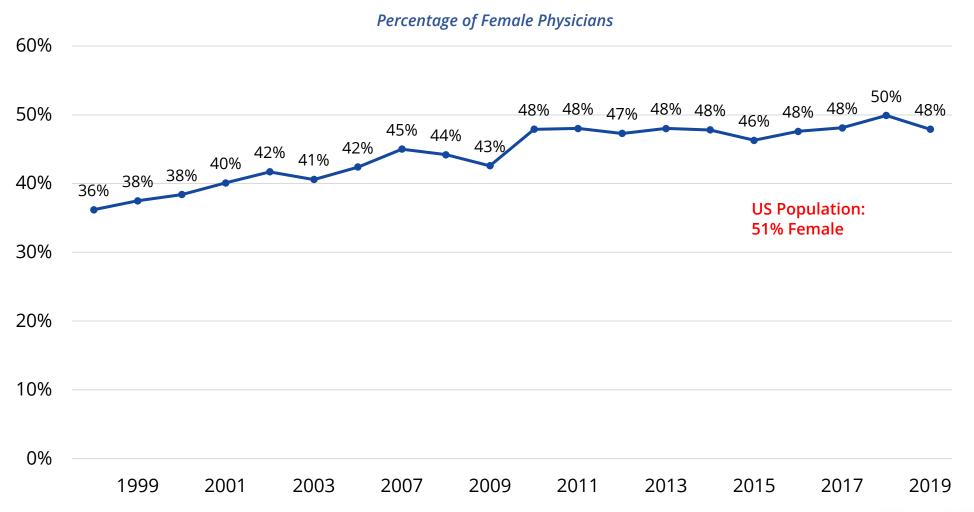


New York Resident Exit Survey

- New York State annually trains more than 18,000 physicians and each year more than 5,000 physicians complete a training program
- The New York Resident Exit Survey has been conducted annually since 1998 (except for 2004, 2006, and 2020)
 - A survey of all residents and fellows completing training in New York
 - Average annual response rate of 60%
 - Monitors trends over time
- Survey collects information on demographics, upcoming practice characteristics, expected starting income, and job market experiences, among others

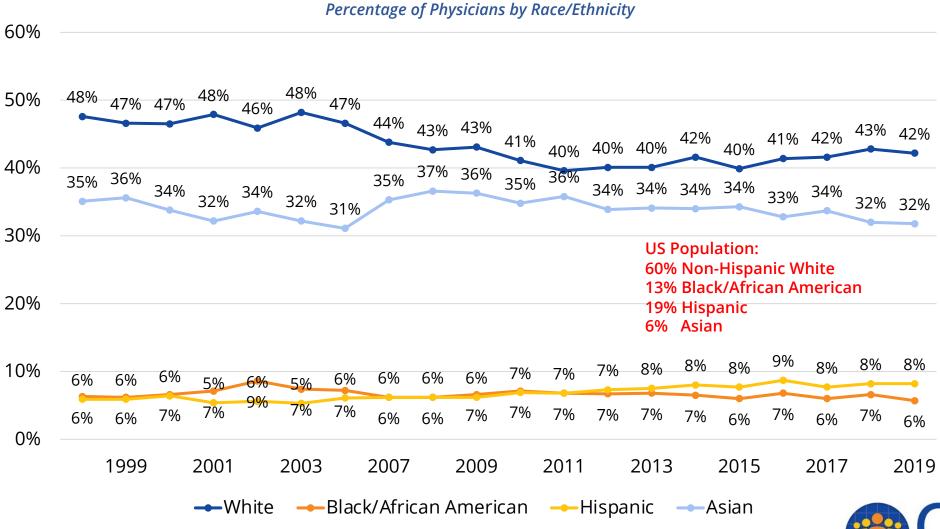


The Percentage of Female Physicians Completing Training in New York Has Increased Over Time





The Percentage of URM Physicians Completing Training in New York Has Not Increased Over Time



Almost Two-Thirds of Black/African American Physicians Completing Training in New York Are Female

Percentage of Race/Ethnicity That Are Female, 2017-2019

Race/Ethnicity	Female
White	46%
Black/African American	<mark>63%</mark>
Hispanic	51%
Asian	51%
Total	49%



There Was a Greater Representation of Black/African Americans and Hispanics Among Ob/Gyn Physicians

Specialty by Race/Ethnicity and Female, 2017-2019

Specialty	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Female
Primary Care	35%	7%	9%	36%	53%
Ob/Gyn	48%	<mark>14%</mark>	<mark>13%</mark>	21%	<mark>84%</mark>
IM Specialties	32%	5%	8%	<mark>38%</mark>	43%
General Surgery	54%	6%	8%	26%	38%
Surgical Specialties	<mark>60%</mark>	3%	6%	24%	27%
Facility Based	47%	5%	6%	33%	39%
Psychiatry	42%	6%	9%	30%	59%
Total	42%	6%	8%	32%	49%



Physicians Were Evenly Distributed Across Practice Locations by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Practice Location by Race/Ethnicity and Female, 2017-2019

Location	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Female	Total
Inner City	30%	30%	34%	26%	30%	29%
Other Area Within a Major City	21%	20%	25%	21%	22%	21%
Suburban	32%	28%	25%	37%	32%	33%
Small City (Less Than 50k)	10%	14%	8%	10%	10%	11%
Rural	6%	8%	8%	6%	6%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Black/African American and Hispanic Physicians Were More Likely to Practice in a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)

Practice Location by Race/Ethnicity and Female, 2017-2019

HPSA	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Female	Total
Practice Location in HPSA	12%	<mark>28%</mark>	<mark>25%</mark>	17%	18%	17%
HPSA Obligation	4%	<mark>14%</mark>	<mark>15%</mark>	10%	10%	10%



Summary

- Since 1998, the percentage of female physicians completing training in New York has increased
- The percentage of Black/African American and Hispanic physicians completing training has not increased
- More than 60% of Black/African American physicians were female
- Black/African American and Hispanic physicians were more likely to practice in HPSAs



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