2023 Georgia Medical School Graduate Survey Report



Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce

Summer 2023

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Executive Summary

The Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce (GBHCW) has conducted an annual survey of graduating medical students from each of Georgia's medical schools since 2008. The purpose of this survey is to inform policy makers, medical school administrators, graduate medical education administrators, and other government and non-government agencies about the medical school pipeline. Also, it serves to give insight on why medical students chose a specialty and residency site and how many intend to ultimately practice in Georgia when their training is complete. The data in this report are aggregated from responses collected from each of Georgia's five medical schools. The medical schools that contributed to this year's report are as follows:

Table 1: Number of Responses by Medical School

| Medical School | Total Graduates Entering GME | Survey Completions | Completion Rate |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Emory University School of Medicine | 130 | 7 | 5.3% |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 215 | 48 | 22.3% |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 136 | 107 | 78.7% |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 92 | 59 | 64.1% |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 161 | 46 | 28.6% |
| Total | 734 | 267 | 36.4% |

This year's MSG survey had fewer responses than in 2022. In 2022, the MSG survey had 500 completions, or 73.3% of medical school graduates.

Methodology

This year, the Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce (GBHCW) updated its data collection system in an effort to streamline the analysis process. We created an online form and sent the link to the state's five medical schools' program directors via email. The GBHCW data team then sends weekly reminders and status update emails to each school until the completion deadline of May 31st. Analyses presented here were conducted using Microsoft Excel.

Key Findings from the 2023 Survey

Demographics

- More people identifying as male than female completed the MSG survey; 50.6% of survey completers are male. The medical school with the highest percentage of female respondents is Emory (71.4%), while the school with the lowest percentage of female respondents is Mercer (47.2%).
- The average age of all respondents is 27.8 years old. The youngest respondent is 23 years old, while the oldest respondent is 44. PCOM-GA has the oldest average age of respondents at 28.7 years old, compared to MCG whose average age of respondents is 27.0 years old.
- A comparable percentage of respondents this year identified as U.S. citizens as last year (98.2% of respondents last year versus 98.5% this year). Four respondents identified as permanent residents.
- In 2023, 53.3% of respondents identify as white. This is slightly lower than that percentage last year (54.5%). Overall, 46.7% of respondents identified as a non-white race/ethnicity (21.8% Black/African American; 16.9% Asian/Pacific Islander; 3.4% multirace; and 2.6% "other"). Morehouse School of Medicine has the highest percentage of respondents identifying as non-white (84.4%) while the school with the lowest percentage of non-white respondents is Emory (14.3%).
- Overall, 9.1% of respondents identify as Hispanic. Emory has the highest percentage of respondents (14.3%) who identify as Hispanic, while Mercer has the lowest percentage of respondents (6.5%) who identify as Hispanic.

Intended Practice Location After Residency

- 75.6% of respondents intend to locate their practice in an underserved area. The school with the highest rate of respondents planning to locate in an underserved area is Morehouse (91.5%); the school with the lowest percentage is MCG (54.5%)
- Of those who plan to locate their practice in an underserved area, 38.5% plan to practice in an inner-city community. The remaining 37.0% of respondents plan to locate in a rural community.
- 136 respondents answered that Georgia is the likely state for their practice after residency. Of those, 60.2% listed Atlanta as the likely city.
- Overall, 134 respondents (50.0%) plan to practice in a primary care core/specialty in an underserved location in Georgia.

Specialty

• 170 respondents (64.6%) intend to practice in a primary care/core specialty after training. Mercer University's respondents were most likely to say they intend to practice in a primary care/core specialty (70.0%), while MCG's respondents were least likely (55.3%).

Choice of and Match to Georgia Residency Programs

- 50.2% of respondents listed a Georgia residency program among their top three choices during the Match. This is higher than last year's percentage (48.3%).
- Respondents from PCOM-GA are those least likely to have a Georgia GME program among their top three choices during the Match (42.2%). Respondents from MCG are the most likely to have a Georgia GME program in their top three choices (60.4%).
- 33.0% of respondents who responded that they had a Georgia GME program among their top three choices in the Match listed two or three Georgia GME programs.
- The three most popular Georgia GME programs ranked by survey respondents are Houston Medical Center (42 selections), Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital (18), and Memorial Health University Medical Center (14).

Table 2: Gender Distribution by Medical School

| Medical School | Fen | nale | Ma | ale | Total | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| iviedical School | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 5 | 71.4% | 2 | 28.6% | 7 | 100.0% | |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 25 | 52.1% | 23 | 47.9% | 48 | 100.0% | |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 50 | 47.2% | 56 | 52.8% | 106 | 100.0% | |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 28 | 48.3% | 30 | 51.7% | 58 | 100.0% | |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 23 | 50.0% | 23 | 50.0% | 46 | 100.0% | |
| Total | 131 | 49.4% | 134 | 50.6% | 265 | 100.0% | |

Table 3: Average Age by Medical School

| Medical School | | Age Gr | Average Age* | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------------|------|-------------|
| Wiedicai Scriooi | 23-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | ≥ 40 | Average Age |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28.4 |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 44 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27.0 |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 89 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 27.5 |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 43 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 28.5 |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 32 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 28.7 |
| Total Respondents | 214 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 27.8 |
| Total (Percentage) | 82.0% | 14.2% | 3.1% | 0.8% | |

Note: 4 respondents did not answer the age question.

^{*}Averages and total percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (263).

Figure 1: Aggregated Age Distribution

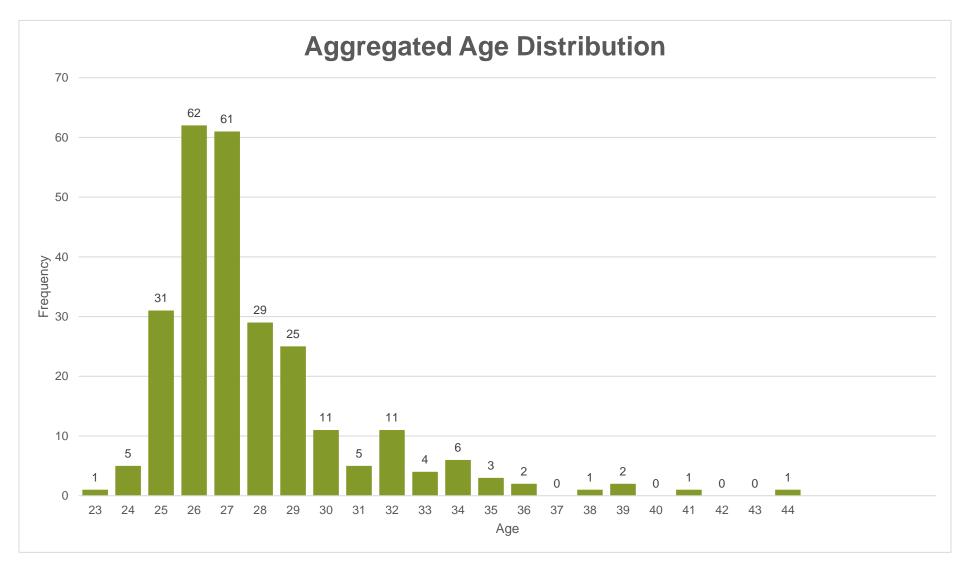


Table 4: Citizenship Status

| Citizenship Status | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Citizen (Naturalized or Native-Born) | 262 | 98.5% |
| Permanent Resident | 4 | 1.5% |
| Other | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 266 | 100.0% |

Note: 1 respondent did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (266).

Table 5: Race/Ethnicity by Medical School

| Medical School | White | | Asian | | Black | | Multi-Race | | Other | | Total | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 6 | 85.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 14.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 100.0% |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 32 | 66.7% | 7 | 14.6% | 7 | 14.6% | 1 | 2.1% | 1 | 2.1% | 48 | 100.0% |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 82 | 76.6% | 14 | 13.1% | 4 | 3.7% | 3 | 2.8% | 4 | 3.7% | 107 | 100.0% |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 6 | 10.3% | 9 | 15.5% | 39 | 67.2% | 3 | 5.2% | 1 | 1.7% | 58 | 100.0% |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 21 | 45.7% | 15 | 32.6% | 58 | 15.2% | 2 | 4.3% | 1 | 2.2% | 46 | 100.0% |
| Total | 147 | 53.3% | 45 | 16.9% | 76 | 21.8% | 9 | 3.4% | 7 | 2.6% | 266 | 100.0% |

Note: 1 respondent did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (266).

Figure 2: Race/Ethnicity by Medical School

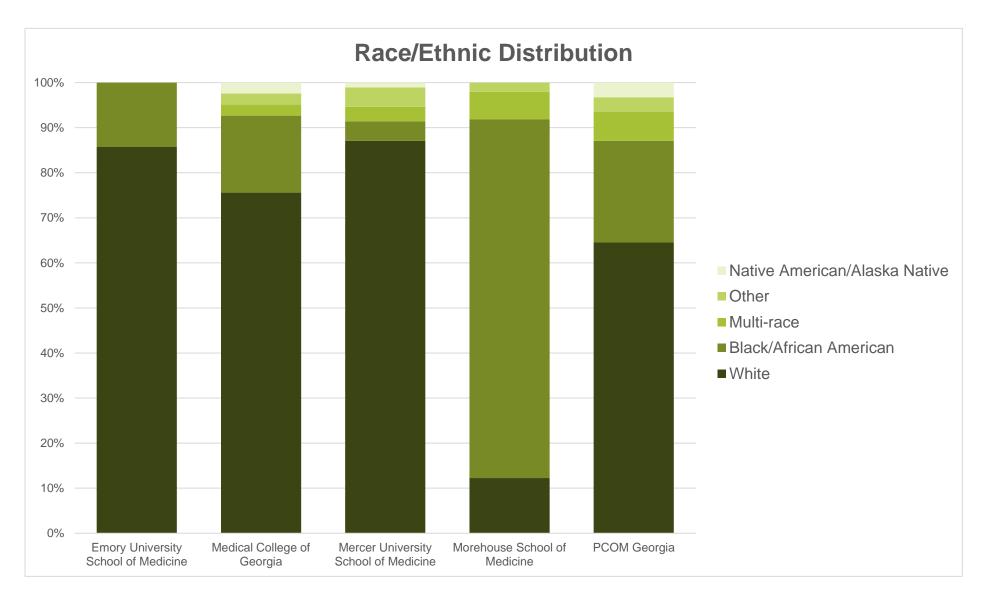


Table 6: Hispanic Ethnicity by Medical School

| | Are you of Hispanic origin? | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|--|--|
| Medical School | Ye | es | N | 0 | Total | | | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 1 | 14.3% | 6 | 85.7% | 7 | 100.0% | | | |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 6 | 12.8% | 41 | 87.2% | 47 | 100.0% | | | |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 7 | 6.5% | 100 | 93.5% | 107 | 100.0% | | | |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 5 | 9.3% | 52 | 96.3% | 54 | 100.0% | | | |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 5 | 10.9% | 41 | 89.1% | 46 | 100.0% | | | |
| Total | 24 | 9.1% | 240 | 90.9% | 264 | 100.0% | | | |

Note: 3 respondents did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (264).

Table 7: Specialty Matched to in Post Graduate Year 1

| PGY-1 Specialty | Frequency | % of Total Respondents |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Internal Medicine | 58 | 23.3% |
| Pediatrics | 21 | 8.4% |
| Family Medicine | 39 | 15.7% |
| Psychiatry | 14 | 5.6% |
| OB/GYN | 17 | 6.8% |
| Emergency Medicine | 25 | 10.0% |
| General Surgery | 9 | 3.6% |
| Internal Medicine/Pediatrics | 5 | 2.0% |
| Internal Medicine/Psychiatry | 0 | 0.0% |
| PGY-1 Primary Care/Core Total | 188 | 75.5% |
| Transitional/Intern/Preliminary Year | 21 | 8.4% |
| Anesthesiology | 14 | 5.6% |
| Neurology | 6 | 2.4% |
| Orthopaedic Surgery | 7 | 2.8% |
| Pathology | 2 | 0.8% |
| Other Specialties | 11 | 4.4% |
| Non-Primary Care/Core Total | 61 | 24.5% |

Table 8: Intended Career Specialty

| Practice Specialty | Frequency | % of Total Respondents |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Internal Medicine | 33 | 12.5% |
| Family Medicine | 44 | 16.7% |
| Pediatrics | 24 | 9.1% |
| Psychiatry | 16 | 6.1% |
| Emergency Medicine | 18 | 6.8% |
| OB/GYN | 24 | 9.1% |
| General Surgery | 8 | 3.0% |
| Internal Medicine/Pediatrics | 3 | 1.1% |
| Internal Medicine/Psychiatry | 0 | 0.0% |
| Primary Care/Core Total | 170 | 64.6% |
| Neurology | 7 | 2.7% |
| Anesthesiology | 14 | 5.3% |
| Orthopaedic Surgery | 9 | 3.4% |
| Cardiology | 10 | 3.8% |
| Ophthalmology | 2 | 0.8% |
| Radiology | 8 | 3.0% |
| Pathology | 2 | 0.8% |
| Other Specialties | 41 | 15.6% |
| Non-Primary Care/Core Total | 93 | 35.4% |

Note: 18 respondents did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (249).

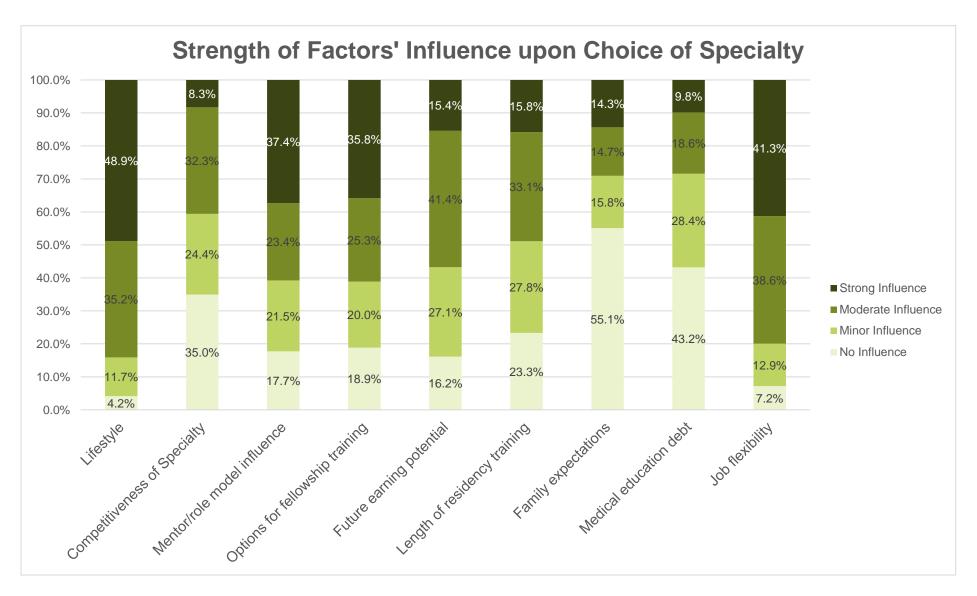
Note: 4 respondents expressed uncertainty about their intended specialty. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (263).

Table 9: Factors Important in Determining Specialty

| | Strength of Factor's Influence | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--|
| Factor | No Influence | | Minor | | Moderate | | Strong | | Total Responses | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| Lifestyle | 11 | 4.2% | 31 | 11.7% | 93 | 35.2% | 129 | 48.9% | 264 | |
| Competitiveness of Specialty | 93 | 35.0% | 65 | 24.4% | 86 | 32.3% | 22 | 8.3% | 266 | |
| Mentor/Role Model Influence | 47 | 17.7% | 57 | 21.5% | 62 | 23.4% | 99 | 37.4% | 265 | |
| Options for Fellowship Training | 50 | 18.9% | 53 | 20.0.6% | 67 | 25.3% | 95 | 35.8% | 265 | |
| Future Earning Potential | 43 | 16.2% | 72 | 27.1% | 110 | 41.4% | 41 | 15.4% | 266 | |
| Length of Residency Training | 62 | 23.3% | 74 | 27.8% | 88 | 33.1% | 42 | 15.8% | 266 | |
| Family Expectations | 146 | 55.1% | 42 | 15.8% | 39 | 14.7% | 38 | 14.3% | 265 | |
| Medical Education Debt | 114 | 43.2% | 75 | 28.4% | 49 | 18.6% | 26 | 9.8% | 264 | |
| Job Flexibility | 19 | 7.2% | 34 | 12.9% | 102 | 38.6% | 109 | 41.3% | 264 | |

Note: Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (Total Responses column) for each factor.

Figure 3: Strength of Factors' Influence Upon Choice of Specialty



Other Factors Important in Determining Specialty

Thirty-four respondents answered the open-ended question citing other factors for choosing their specialty. Six factors emerged as important considerations when choosing their specialties and are described below:

- **Personal enjoyment and interest (15 respondents):** Respondents mentioned "passion," "interest," "enjoyment," and "fulfilment" when stating how they felt about the content and subject matter of their specialty.
- Other (8): Respondents mentioned factors like opportunities for their partners, proximity to family, and lifestyle the specialty affords.
- Colleagues, patients, and culture (3): Respondents mentioned enjoying working with patients in the specialty and the "collective culture" of the specialty and faculty.
- Opportunities offered by the specialty (3): These respondents mentioned specific clinical and professional opportunities available within the specialty, such as being able to work in clinic and administration simultaneously.
- **Prior experiences (3):** These respondents mentioned a prior history or exposure to the specialty, both as a patient or as a student.
- Making a difference for patients (2): Two respondents mentioned "providing relief" and "increased quality of life" to patients.

Table 10: Successfully Matched to GME Program

| Medical School | Y | es | N | 0 | Total | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Medical School | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 7 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 7 | 100.0% |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 47 | 97.9% | 1 | 2.1% | 48 | 100.0% |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 99 | 92.5% | 8 | 7.5% | 107 | 100.0% |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 55 | 93.2% | 4 | 6.8% | 59 | 100.0% |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 43 | 93.5% | 3 | 6.5% | 46 | 100.0% |
| Total | 251 | 94.0% | 16 | 6.0% | 267 | 100.0% |

Note: All respondents answered this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses for each school.

Table 11: In-State (Georgia) or Out-of-State Match

| | Lo | cation of Ma | Total | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| Medical School | Geo | rgia | Out-of | -State | Total | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 3 | 42.9% | 4 | 57.1% | 7 | 100.0% | |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 10 | 21.3% | 37 | 78.1% | 47 | 100.0% | |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 42 | 42.4% | 57 | 57.6% | 99 | 100.0% | |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 18 | 37.7% | 37 | 67.3% | 55 | 100.0% | |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 14 | 32.6% | 29 | 67.4% | 43 | 100.0% | |
| Total | 87 | 34.7% | 164 | 65.3% | 251 | 100.0% | |

Note: 16 respondents did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses for each school.

Figure 4: Percentage of Total In-State Matches by Medical School

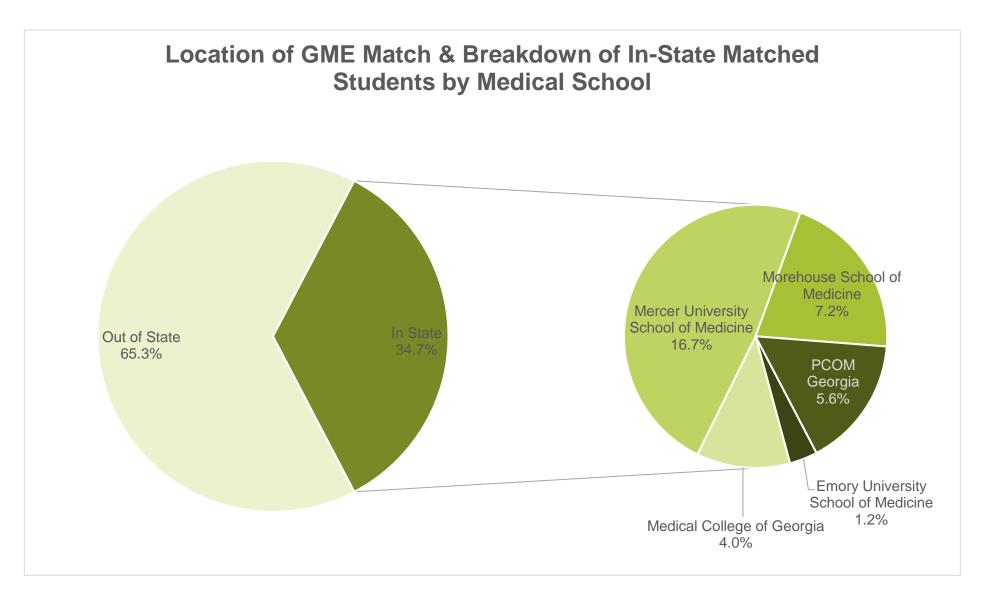


Figure 5: Matched to GME Program & Match to First-Choice Program

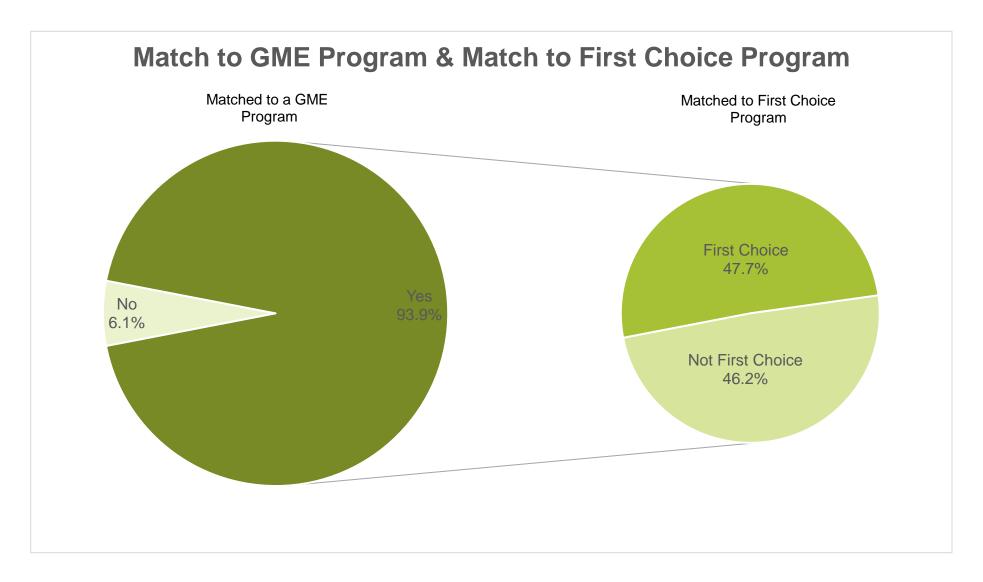


Table 12: Any Georgia GME Programs in Top Three Choices

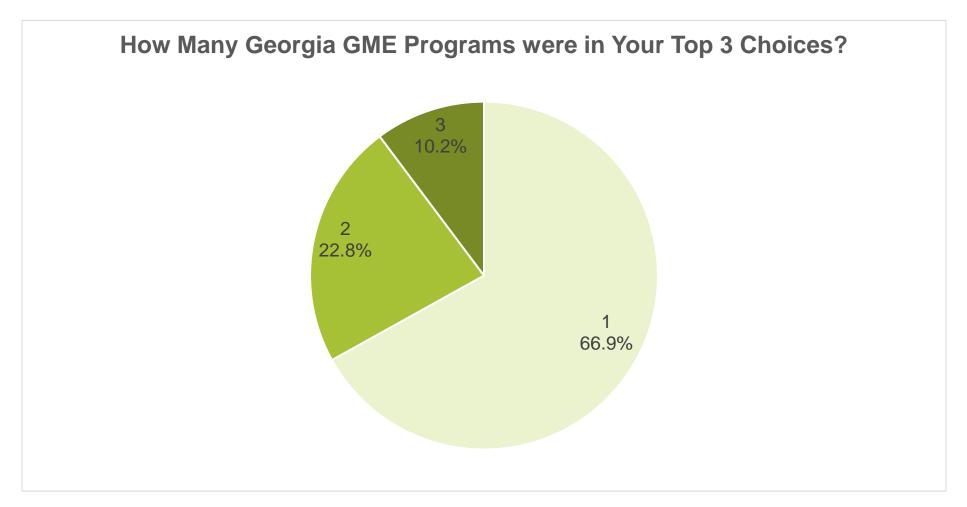
| Medical School | | 0 | Ye | es | Total | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Wedical School | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 4 | 57.1% | 3 | 42.9% | 7 | 100.0% |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 19 | 39.6% | 29 | 60.4% | 48 | 100.0% |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 55 | 51.9% | 51 | 48.1% | 106 | 100.0% |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 28 | 47.5% | 31 | 52.5% | 59 | 100.0% |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 26 | 57.8% | 19 | 42.2% | 45 | 100.0% |
| Total | 132 | 49.8% | 133 | 50.2% | 265 | 100.0% |

Note: 2 respondents did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (265).

Table 13: Number of Georgia GME Programs in Top Three Choices by Medical School

| Medical School | One | | Two | | Three | | Total | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percen t | Number | Percent | |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 4 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 100.0% | |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 14 | 77.8% | 4 | 22.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 18 | 100.0% | |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 38 | 73.1% | 9 | 17.3% | 5 | 9.6% | 52 | 100.0% | |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 16 | 57.1% | 7 | 25.0% | 3 | 17.9% | 28 | 100.0% | |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 13 | 52.0% | 9 | 36.0% | 3 | 12.0% | 25 | 100.0% | |
| Total | 85 | 66.9% | 28 | 22.8% | 13 | 10.2% | 127 | 100.0% | |

Figure 6: Georgia GME Programs in Respondents' Top 3 Choices in Match



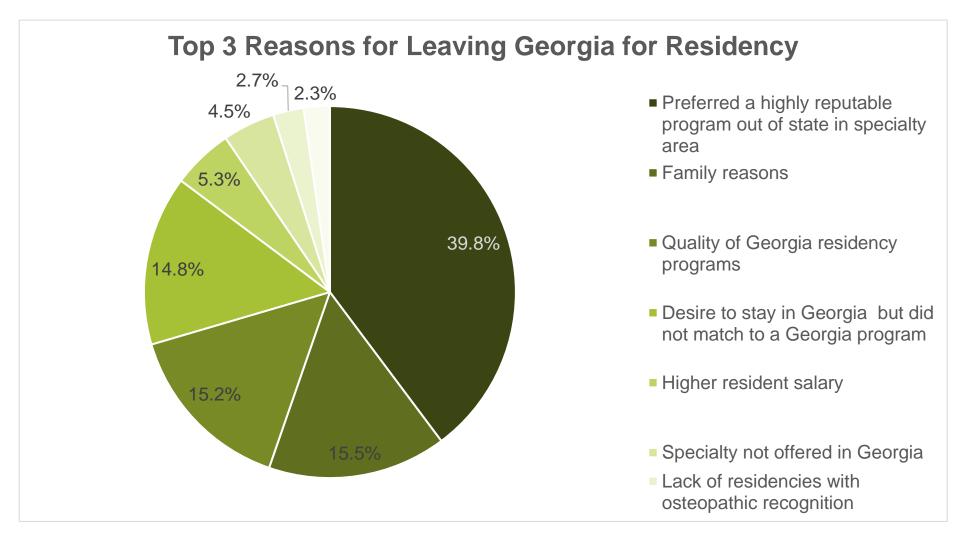
Note: 132 respondents (49.4% of the total respondents) said a Georgia GME program was in their top 3 choices during the Match. The graphic above displays the percentages of the 127 respondents answering the question who had 1, 2, or 3 Georgia programs in their top 3 choices.

Table 14: Georgia GME Programs in Top Three Choices

| Georgia GME Program | Number of Respondents | Percentage of Total Survey Respondents (267) Having this Program in their Top Three Choices |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Houston Medical Center (Warner Robins) | 42 | 15.7% |
| Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital (Albany) | 18 | 6.7% |
| Memorial Health University Medical Center (Savannah) | 14 | 5.2% |
| WellStar Health System | 13 | 4.9% |
| Emory University School of Medicine (Atlanta) | 13 | 4.9% |
| Piedmont Athens Regional Medical Center (Athens) | 12 | 4.5% |
| Piedmont Columbus Regional Midtown (Columbus) | 11 | 4.1% |
| Redmond Regional Medical Center (Rome) | 11 | 4.1% |
| Floyd Medical Center (Rome) | 8 | 3.0% |
| South Georgia Medical Research (Moultrie) | 4 | 1.5% |
| WellStar Kennestone Regional Medical Center (Marietta) | 4 | 1.5% |
| Piedmont Macon Medical Center (Macon) | 3 | 1,1% |
| AU/UGA Medical Partnership-St Mary's Healthcare (Athens) | 3 | 1.1% |
| Morehouse School of Medicine (Atlanta) | 2 | 0.7% |
| Coliseum Medical Center (Macon) | 2 | 0.7% |
| WellStar Atlanta Medical Center (Atlanta)* | 2 | 0.7% |
| Colquitt Regional Medical Centre (Moultrie) | 2 | 0.7% |
| MCG AU-Memorial Satilla Health (Waycross) | 2 | 0.7% |
| Gwinnett Medical Center (Lawrenceville) | 2 | 0.7% |
| Navicent Health-Central Ga (Macon) | 2 | 0.7% |
| Northeast Georgia Medical Center (Gainesville) | 2 | 0.7% |

^{*}Note: WellStar Atlanta Medical Center has closed and its residents moved to other training sites.

Figure 7: Top 3 Reasons for Leaving Georgia



Note: 90 respondents planning to stay in Georgia did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (264). Respondents could choose up to 3 reasons.

Other Factors Important to Leaving Georgia for Residency

One hundred and fifteen respondents gave an open-ended answer on other factors that influenced their choice to leave Georgia for residency. Note: some responses to this question included indicators of multiple factors.

- Match (42 respondents): These comments indicated a practical concern related to the matching and interview process that prohibited respondents' ability to stay in Georgia for residency training. Many respondents indicated that they would have preferred to stay in Georgia but were not selected for interviews at Georgia programs. Some also stated that their desired specialty did not have programs available in Georgia.
- **Program Factors (29):** These comments express positive aspects of an out of state program. Examples include having in-house fellowships, opportunities for medical mission trips, and feeling cared for by program staff.
- Leave Georgia (16): Many of these comments indicated a desire to return to Georgia after training. Some of the respondents want to have new experiences and grow outside of Georgia since they have lived in the state for their entire lives.
- Other (12): Four respondents wrote factors such as wanting to leave Georgia for unspecified reasons and proximity to family.
- Political and identity issues (11): These comments alluded to negative views of Georgia's political and social climate and laws, especially the full spectrum of practice. In addition, some wanted to be able to serve certain patient populations and experience greater diversity and inclusion.
- **Lifestyle (5):** Respondents wrote factors relating to lifestyle that influenced their decision, such as desire to live near a beach, desire to live in a certain city, lower cost of living, and traffic.

Table 15: Overall Perception of Georgia's Residency Training Programs in Respondent's Specialty

| Rating | Description | Count | Percent |
|--|--|-------|---------|
| 1 | Georgia programs are among the lowest quality | 2 | 0.8% |
| 2 | Many other states' programs are better quality | 33 | 12.7% |
| 3 | Georgia programs are about average | 142 | 54.6% |
| 4 | Georgia programs are better than many states' programs | 66 | 25.4% |
| 5 Georgia programs are among the highest quality | | 17 | 6.5% |
| | Total Responses | 260 | 100.0% |

Note: 7 respondents did not answer this question. Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (260). The median rating is 3.2.

Figure 8: Overall Perception of Georgia's Residency Training Programs in Respondent's Specialty

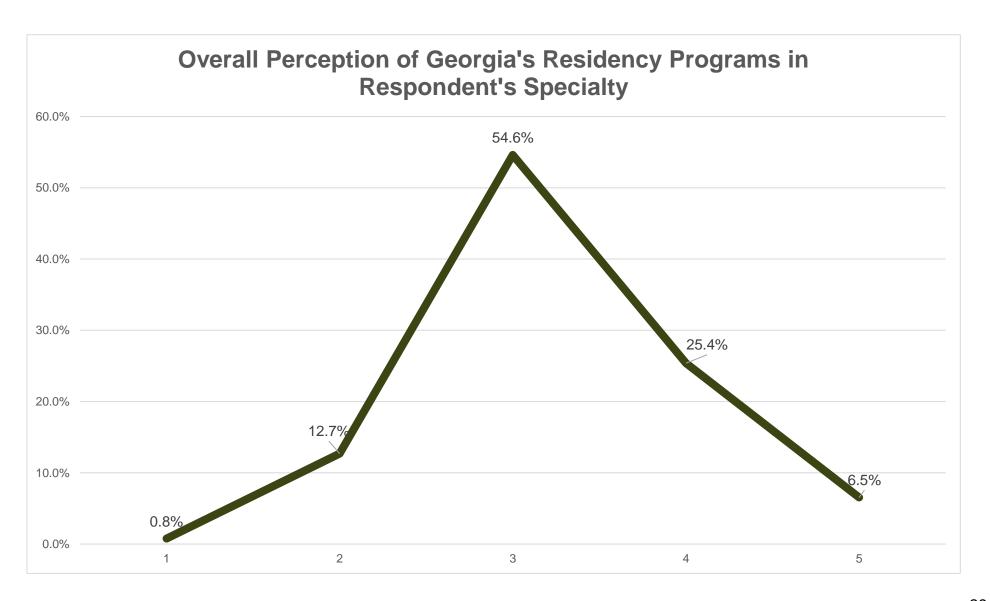


Table 16: Factors Important in Choosing Residency Program

| | Strength of Factor's Influence | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|--|
| Factor | No Influence | | Minor | | Moderate | | Strong | | Total Responses | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| Family | 63 | 24.5% | 32 | 12.5% | 73 | 28.4% | 89 | 34.6% | 257 | |
| Location | 55 | 21.7% | 51 | 20.1% | 69 | 27.2% | 84 | 33.1% | 254 | |
| Reputation of Residency Program | 17 | 6.5% | 44 | 16.9% | 89 | 34.1% | 111 | 42.5% | 261 | |
| Fellowship Opportunities | 28 | 10.8% | 46 | 17.7% | 115 | 44.2% | 71 | 27.3% | 260 | |
| Availability of Residency Positions in Desired Specialty | 36 | 13.8% | 50 | 19.2% | 76 | 29.1% | 99 | 37.9% | 261 | |
| Resident Salary | 87 | 33.7% | 79 | 30.6% | 76 | 29.5% | 16 | 6.2% | 258 | |
| Flexibility of Program | 9 | 3.4% | 32 | 12.5% | 73 | 28.4% | 89 | 34.6% | 261 | |

Note: Percentages are calculated from the total valid responses (Total Responses column) for each factor.

Figure 9: Strength of Factors' Influence Upon Choice of Residency Program

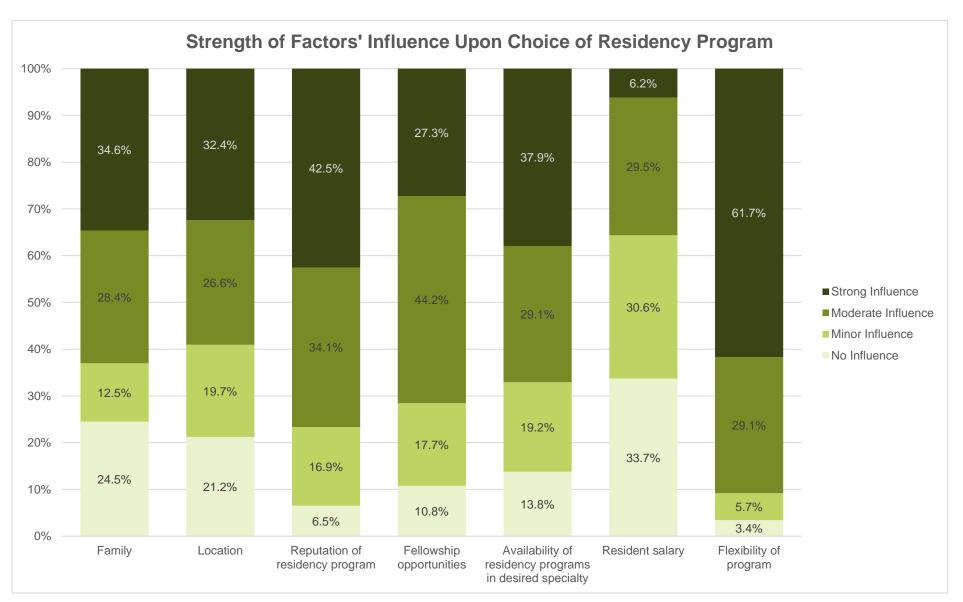
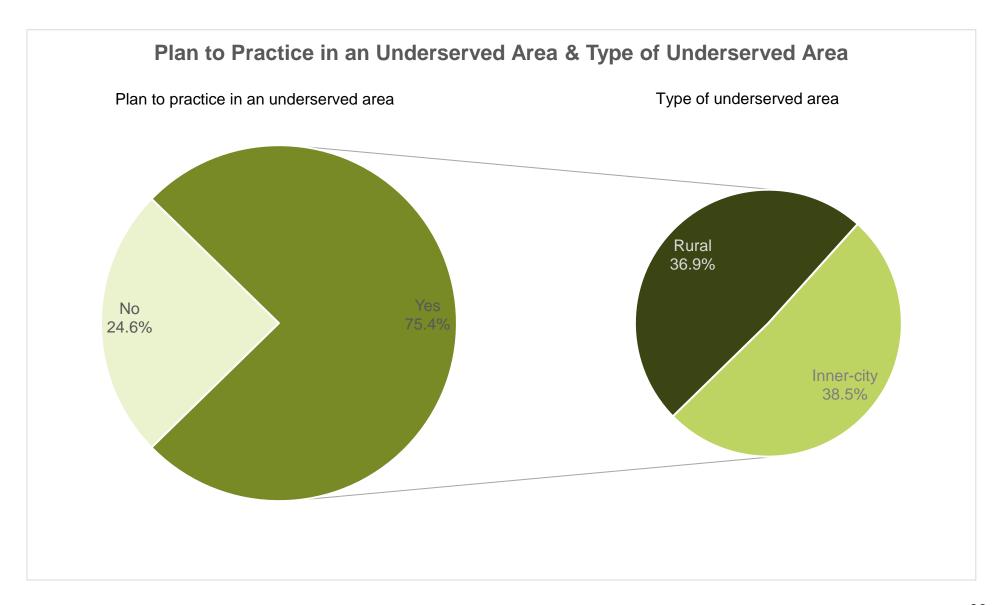


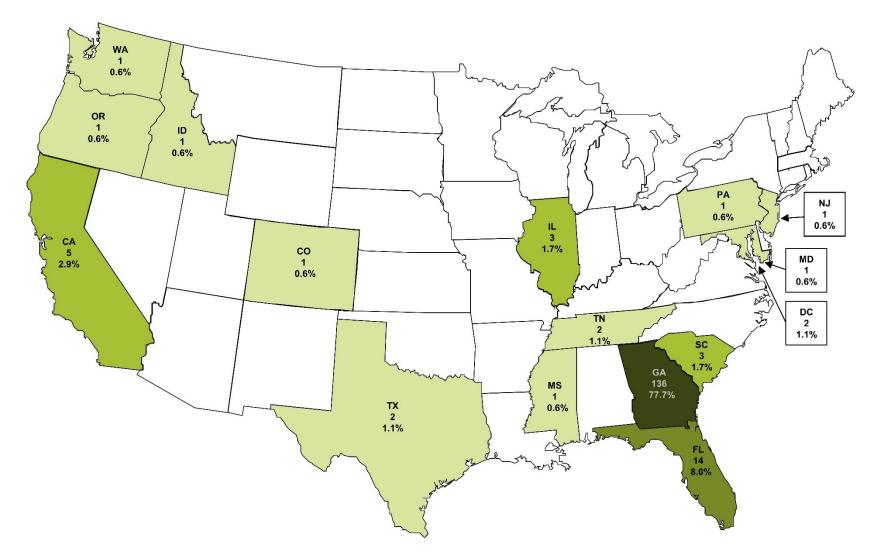
Table 17: Intent to Practice in an Underserved Area and Type of Underserved Area by Medical School

| | Intend | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------------|-------|--|-----------|--|
| Medical School | Yes | | | | Total | |
| | No | Inner City | Rural | Percent Intending Underserved Practice | Responses | |
| Emory University School of Medicine | 1 | 5 | 1 | 85.7% | 7 | |
| Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University | 20 | 16 | 8 | 54.5% | 44 | |
| Mercer University School of Medicine | 23 | 22 | 61 | 78.3% | 106 | |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 5 | 45 | 9 | 91.5% | 59 | |
| Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia | 15 | 13 | 18 | 67.4% | 46 | |
| Total | 64 | 101 | 97 | - | 262 | |
| Total (Percentage) | 24.4% | 38.5% | 37.0% | 75.6% | 100.0% | |

Figure 10: Plan to Practice in Underserved Area & Type of Underserved Area



Map: Other States Where Georgia Medical School Graduates Plan to Practice Following Residency



Note: percentages are calculated based on the total number of valid responses for this question (300).

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- Emory University School of Medicine
- Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University
- Mercer University School of Medicine
- Morehouse University School of Medicine
- Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine-Georgia

The 2023 Georgia Medical School Graduate Survey report can be viewed and downloaded on the internet at healthcareworkforce.georgia.gov. The Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce welcomes comments and suggestions for future editions of this report. Please send comments to leanna.greenwood@dch.ga.gov.