

**Graduate Medical Education (GME)  
Residency Capitation Highlights  
FY 2024 and FY 2025**



January 2026

## Executive Summary

Per Georgia's Rules and Regulations, the Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce provides funding to designated teaching hospitals. The language states, in Chapter 195-2:

*“The State of Georgia, through the Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce, will provide funding to Residency Capitation programs at designated teaching hospitals or hospital authorities based on (a) the number of residents in training, times a fixed dollar amount; and (b) the fixed dollar amount being set by the appropriation provided for this purpose divided by the total number of residents in training at all designated teaching hospitals and all teaching hospitals operated by a teaching authority.”*

The ultimate goal of the Residency Capitation is to ensure that Georgia has a sufficient number of physicians by providing funding to teaching hospitals for resident training.

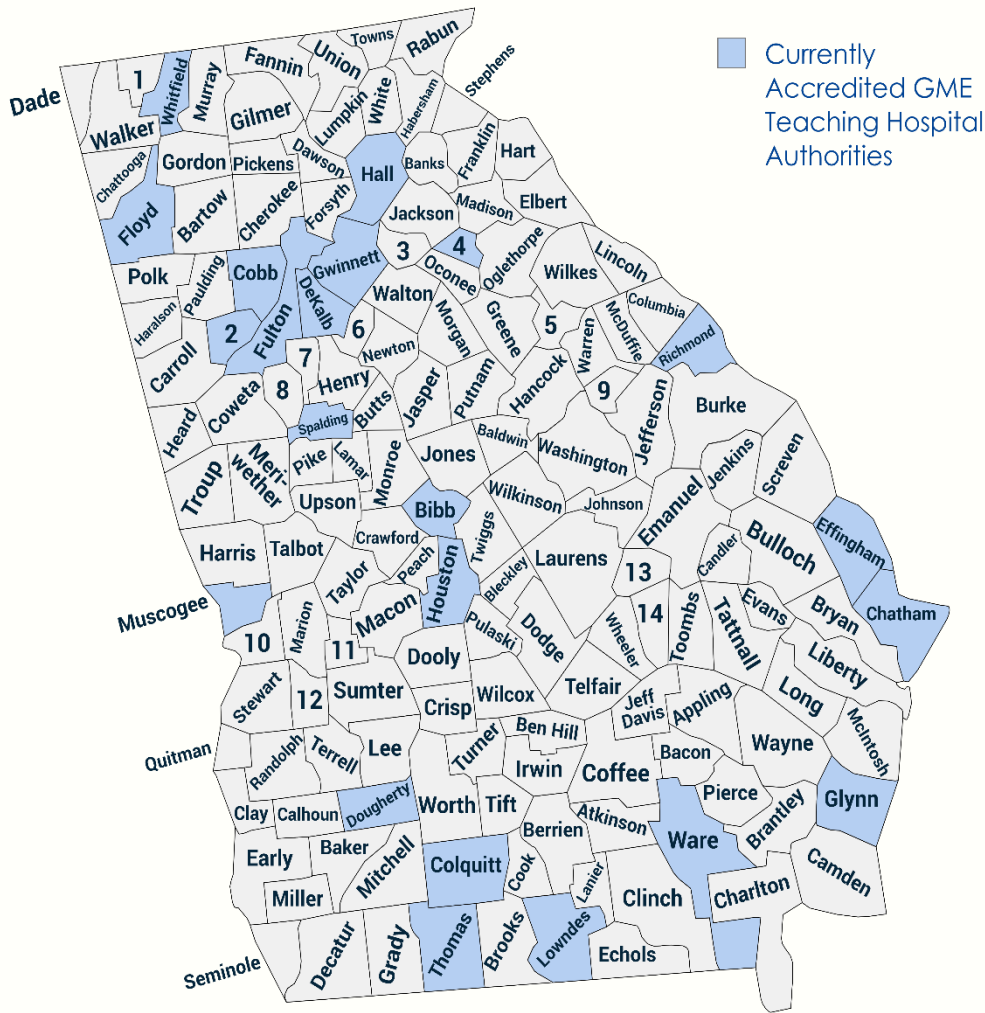
Payments are calculated in terms of primary care/core specialties and Residency Capitation. Primary care/core specialties include Family Medicine Capitation, Pediatrics Capitation, Internal Medicine Capitation, General Surgery Capitation, OB/GYN Capitation, Psychiatry Capitation, Emergency Medicine Capitation, and Neurology Capitation<sup>1</sup>. Residency Capitation is inclusive of all specialties.

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<sup>1</sup> Neurology Capitation was added to the core specialties list in 2025.

As of fiscal year 2025, there are 32 hospital authorities participating in GBHCW's Residency Capitation. The list includes:

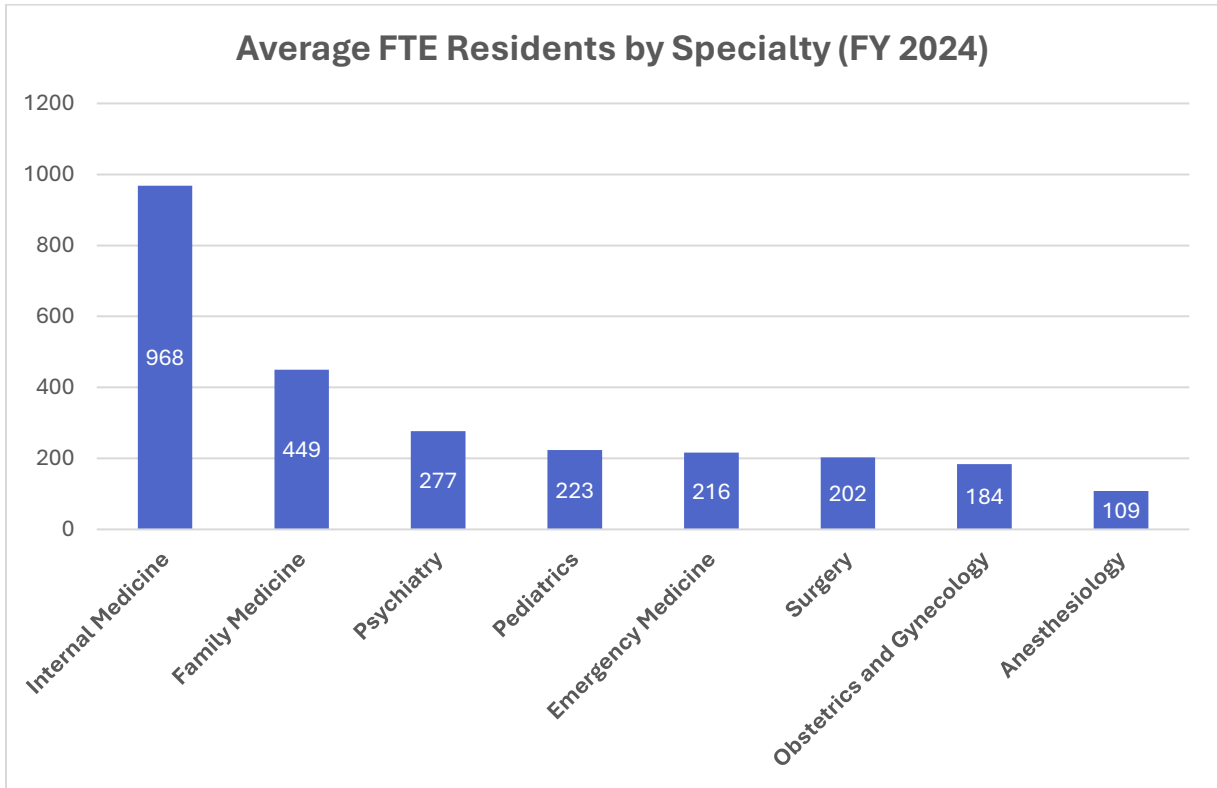
- AdventHealth Redmond, Rome
- Archbold Medical Center, Thomasville
- Atrium Health Floyd, Rome
- Atrium Health Navicent, Macon
- Colquitt Regional Medical Center, Moultrie
- Emory Healthcare, Warner Robins
- Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta
- Gateway Behavioral Health, Savannah
- Grady Memorial Hospital (Emory Programs), Atlanta
- Hamilton Health Care, Dalton
- Medical College of Georgia, Augusta
- Memorial Health Satilla, Waycross
- Memorial Health University Medical Center, Savannah
- Morehouse (at CHOA), Atlanta
- Morehouse (at Grady)
- Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta
- Northeast Georgia Medical Center, Gainesville
- Northside Hospital Gwinnett, Lawrenceville
- Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital, Albany
- Piedmont Athens Regional Medical Center, Athens
- Piedmont Columbus Regional Midtown, Columbus
- Piedmont Macon Medical Center, Macon
- South Georgia Medical Center, Valdosta
- Southeast Georgia Medical Center, Brunswick
- Southern Regional Medical Center, Riverdale
- St. Francis-Emory Healthcare, Columbus
- St. Mary's Health Care System, Athens
- Wellstar Cobb Hospital, Austell
- Wellstar Douglas Hospital, Douglasville
- Wellstar Kennestone Regional Medical Center, Marietta
- Wellstar MCG Health, Augusta
- Wellstar Spalding Medical Center, Griffin



- 1 Catoosa
- 2 Douglas
- 3 Barrow
- 4 Clarke
- 5 Taliaferro
- 6 Rockdale
- 7 Clayton
- 8 Fayette
- 9 Glascock
- 10 Chattahoochee
- 11 Schley
- 12 Webster
- 13 Treutlen
- 14 Montgomery

# FY 2024 Summary

In FY 2024, GBHCW received capitation submissions for 70 specialties. Across all of the hospital authorities listed above, GBHCW had a total of 3,362 residents training in Georgia. On average, specialties with the most residents and highest average FTEs<sup>2</sup> include **Internal Medicine, Family Medicine, and Psychiatry**.



- In **Internal Medicine**, of those 968 FTE residents, the following schools had the largest number of residents: Grady Memorial Hospital<sup>3</sup> (78 residents), Morehouse School of Medicine (72 residents), and Northeast Georgia Medical Center (69 residents). All 3 hospital authorities serve the Metro Atlanta and North Georgia regions.

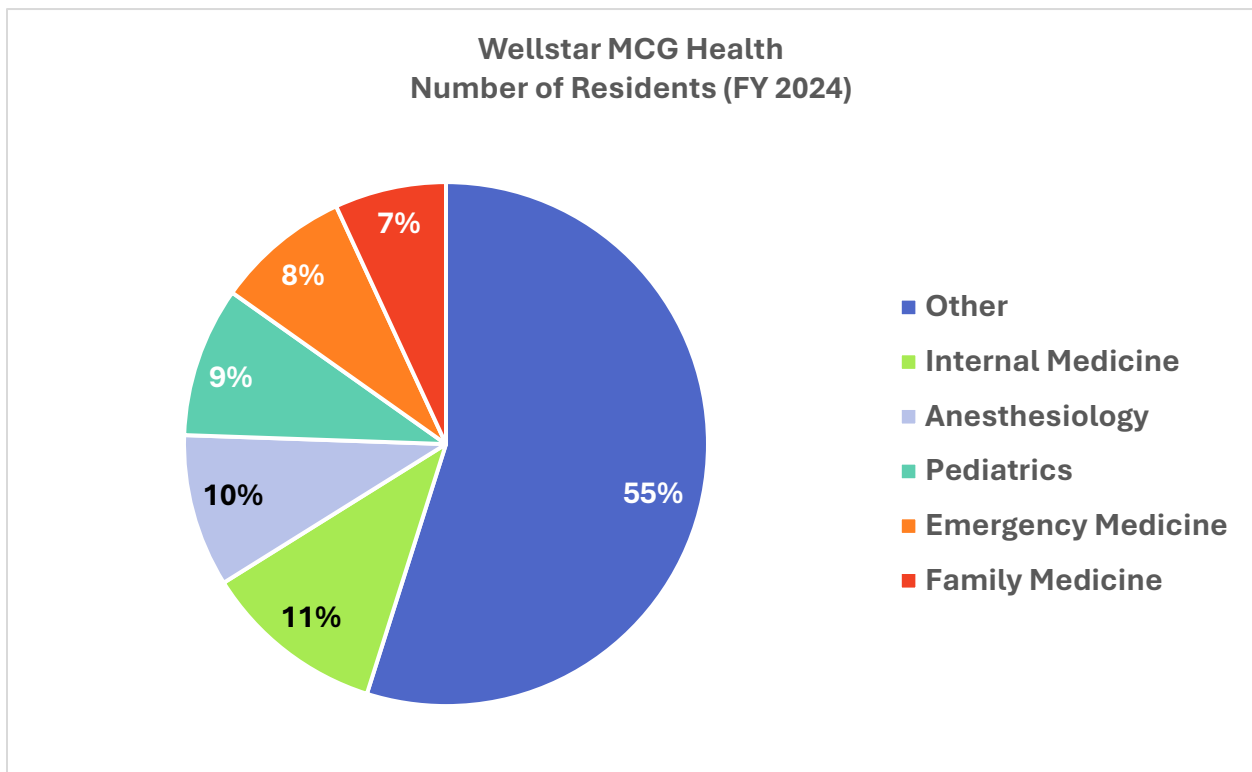
<sup>2</sup> FTE refers to the workforce measurement, Full-Time Equivalent. It converts all employed residents' employee hours (full-time, part-time, etc.) into a standardized number based on a standard full-time schedule (40 hours/week). Example: 1 FTE equals one full-time employee and 0.5 FTE equals a half-time employee.

<sup>3</sup> Grady Memorial Hospital is inclusive of programs such as Morehouse (Grady), Emory (CHOA), and Emory (Grady).

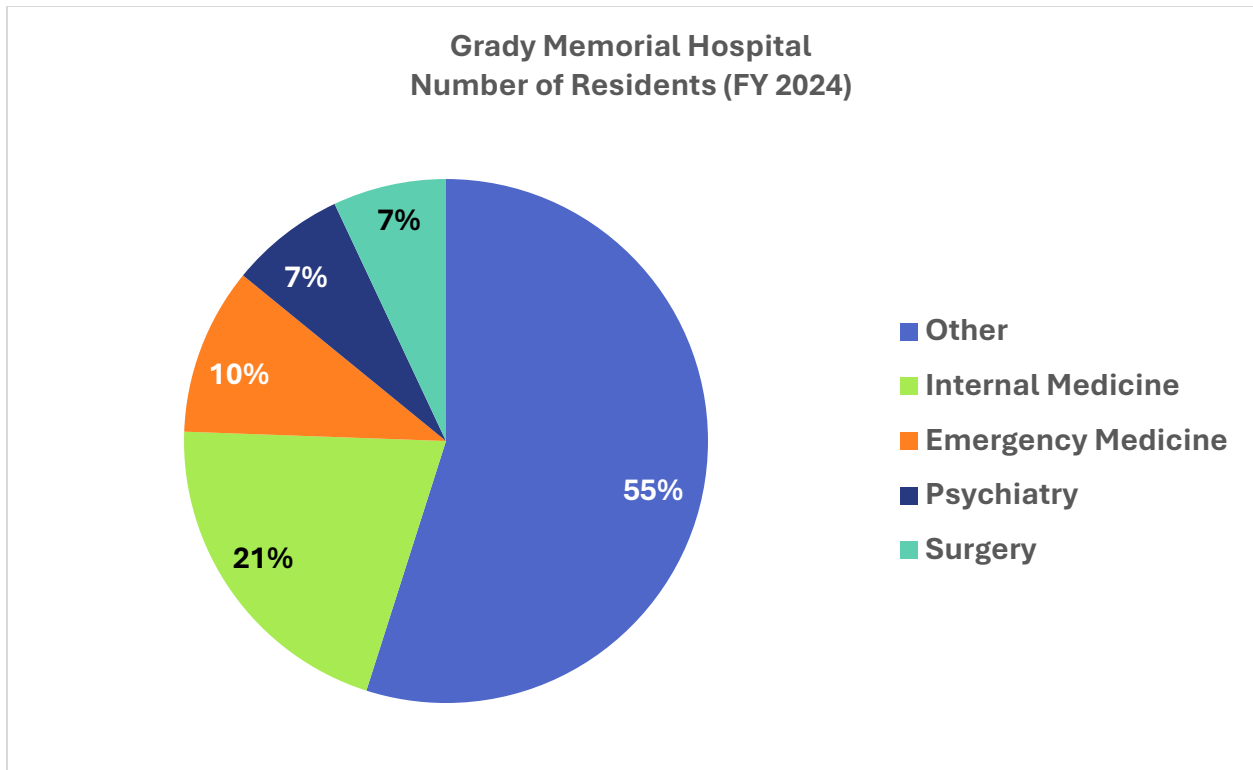
- In **Family Medicine**, of the 449 FTE residents, the following schools had the largest number of residents: Northeast Georgia Medical Center (37 residents), Piedmont Columbus Regional Midtown (35 residents), and Augusta University Medical Center (34 residents).
- In **Psychiatry**, of the 277 residents, the following schools had the largest number of residents in FY 2024: Emory University School of Medicine (56 residents), Grady Memorial Hospital (27 residents), and Medical College of Georgia (26 residents).

The largest participation came from Wellstar MCG Health, Grady Memorial Hospital, Northeast Georgia Medical Center, Wellstar Kennestone Regional Medical Center, and Morehouse. Each of these hospital authorities is broken down by specialty in the following charts.

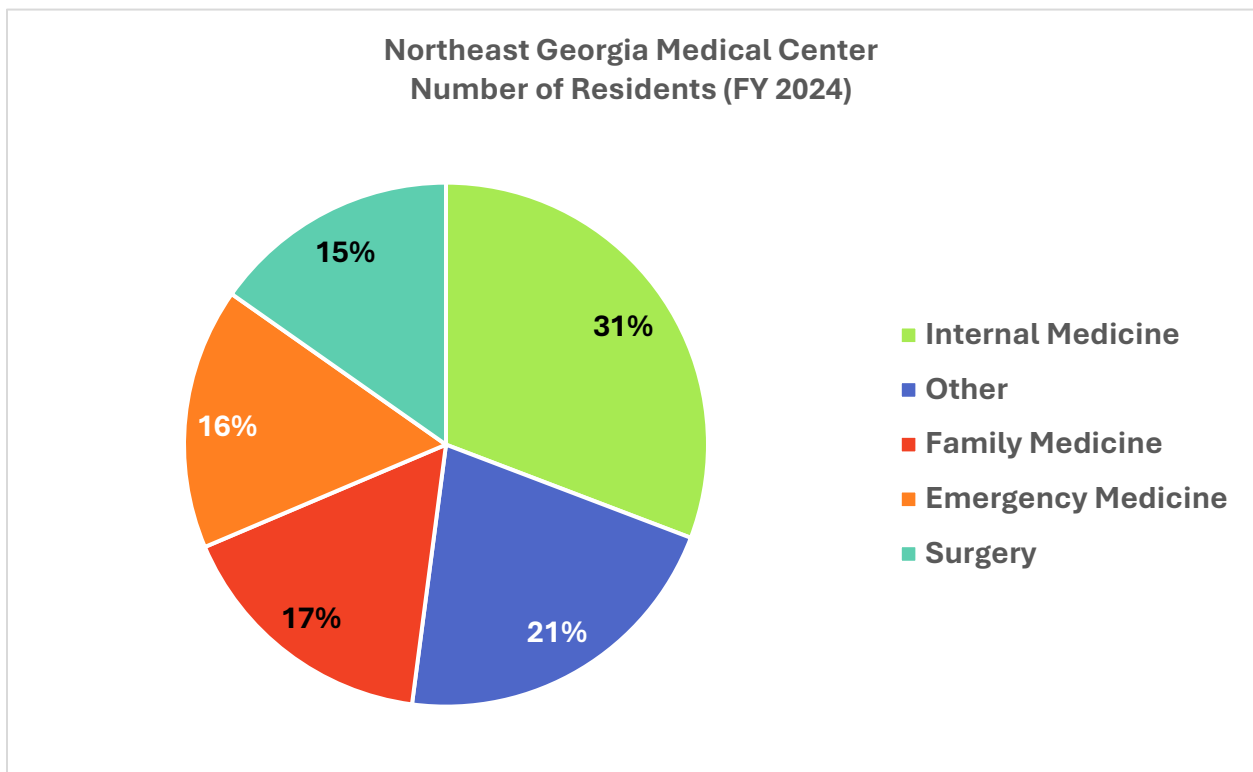
**1. Wellstar MCG Health averaged 493 FTE residents.**



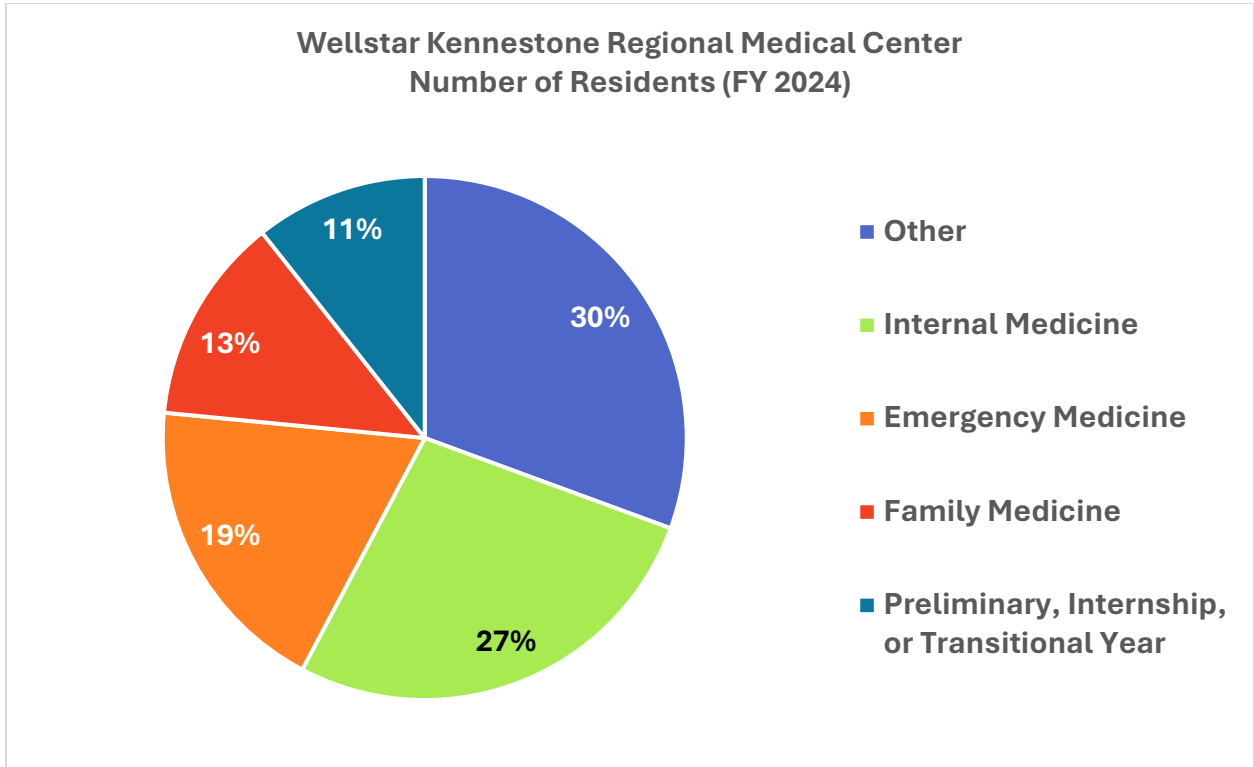
**2. Grady Memorial Hospital averaged 376 FTE residents.**



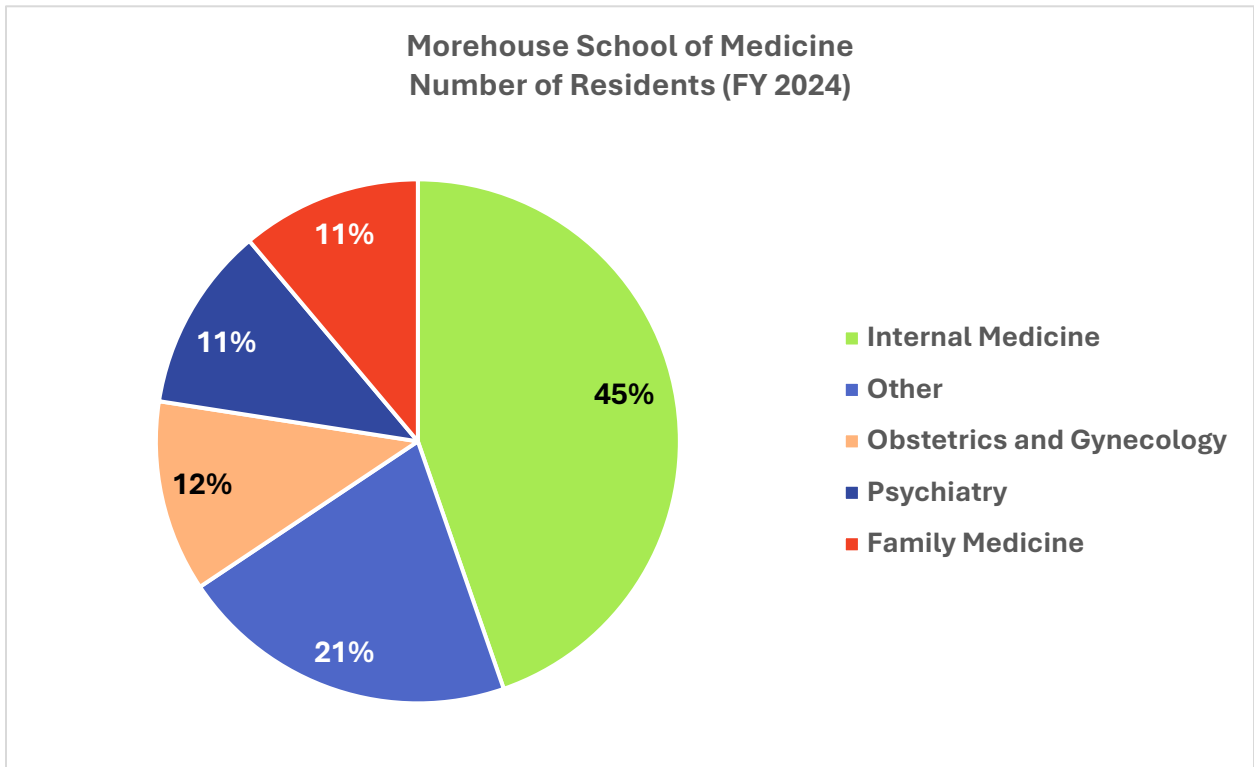
**3. Northeast Georgia Medical Center averaged 222 FTE residents.**



**4. Wellstar Kennestone Regional Medical Center averaged 188 FTE residents.**

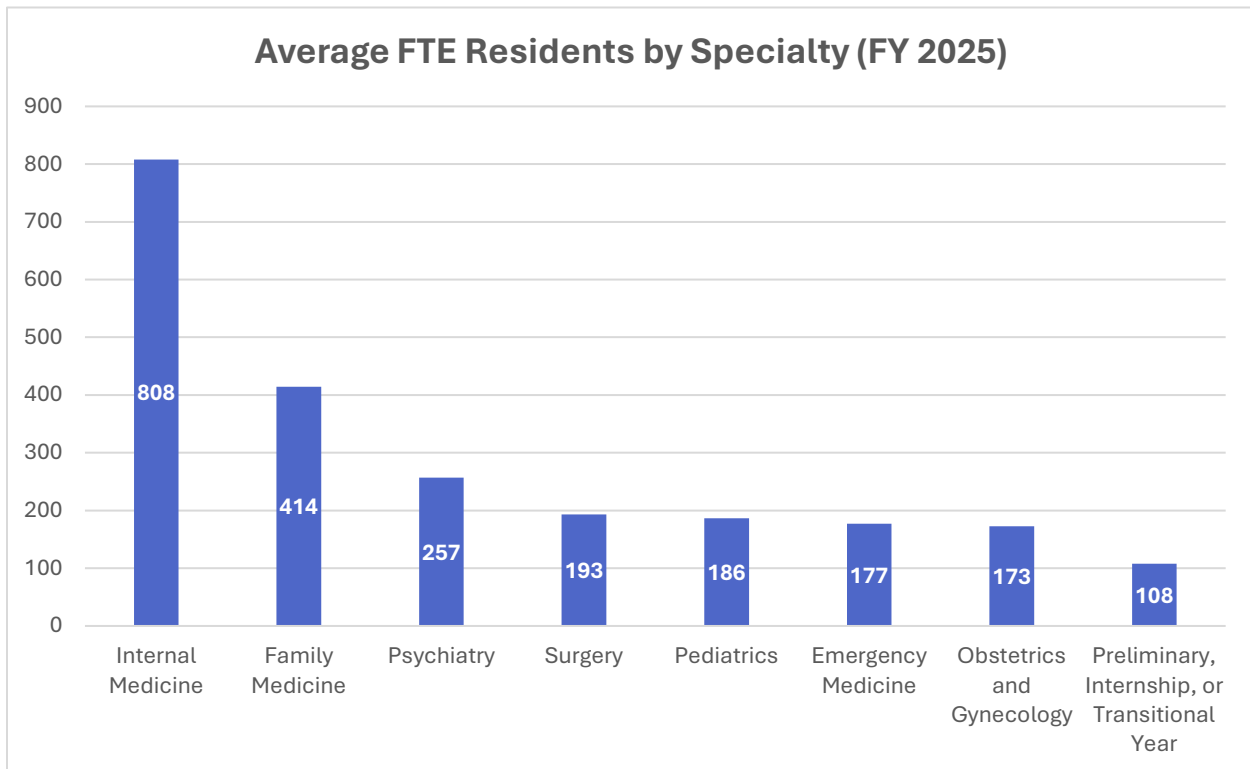


**5. Morehouse School of Medicine averaged 161 FTE residents.**



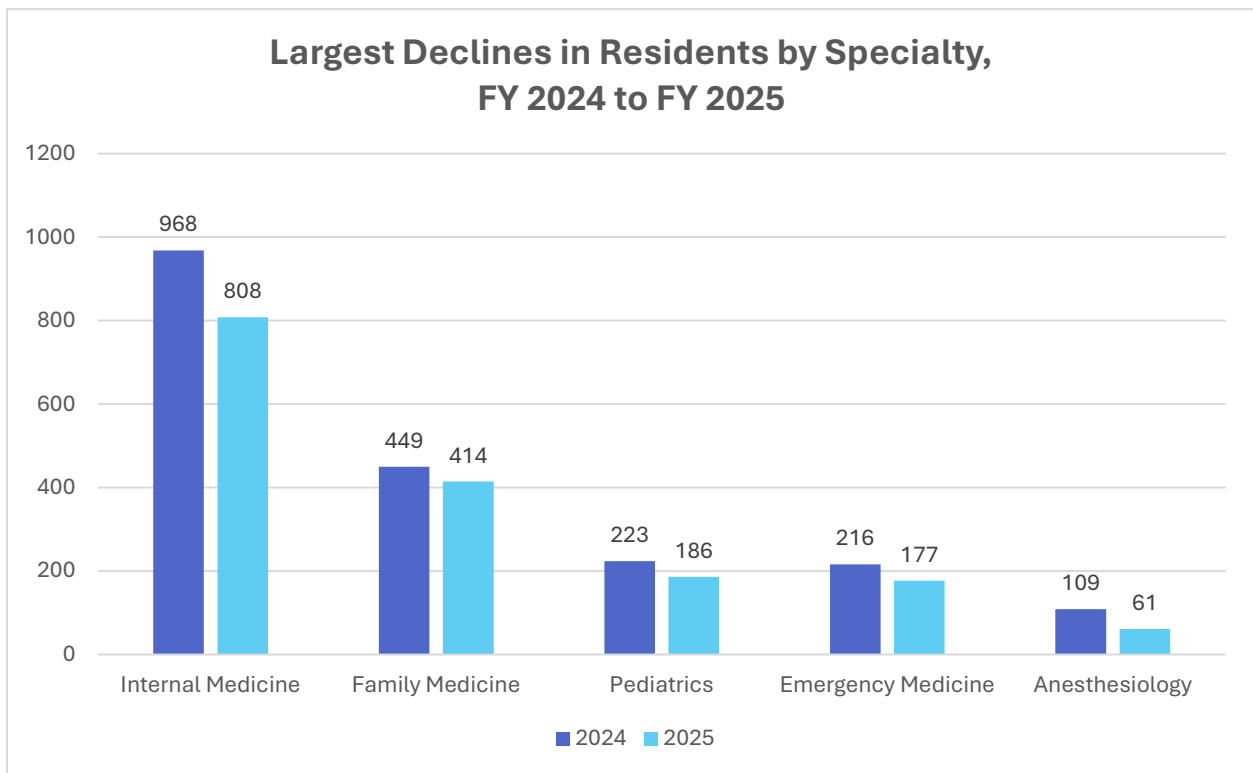
## FY2025 Summary

- In FY 2025, the number of residents across Georgia decreased overall. There was an average total of 2,853 residents training in Georgia, compared to 3,362 residents training in Georgia in FY 2024 (a 15.1% decrease).
- Though GBHCW had fewer residents in training, Internal Medicine, Family Medicine, and Psychiatry still hold the top 3 spots with the most residents.
- In FY 2025, 2 new specialties were added to the funding list: Pulmonary Disease and Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry. The specialties of Geriatric Medicine, Forensic Pathology, and Epilepsy didn't have residents this year.



- In **Internal Medicine**, of the 808 FTE residents, the following teaching hospitals had the highest numbers of residents: Grady Memorial Hospital (77 residents), Northeast Georgia Medical Center (70 residents), and Morehouse (at Grady) (67 residents). All 3 teaching hospitals serve the Metro Atlanta and North Georgia regions.
- In **Family Medicine**, of the 414 FTE residents, the following teaching hospitals had the highest numbers of residents: Northeast Georgia Medical Center (36 residents), Piedmont Columbus Regional Midtown (36 residents), and Wellstar MCG Health (34 residents).

- In **Psychiatry**, of the 257 residents, the following teaching hospitals had the highest numbers of residents: Emory University School of Medicine (59 residents), Medical College of Georgia (29 residents), and Grady Memorial Hospital (28 residents).
- A few specialties saw an increase in residents in FY 2025:
  - Preliminary, Internship, or Transitional Year: 97 residents to 108 residents (11.3% increase)
  - Preventive Medicine: 8 residents to 11 residents (37.5% increase)
  - Surgical Critical Care: 6 residents to 9 residents (50.0% increase)
- **Internal Medicine** saw the largest decline of residents, going from 968 residents in Georgia to 808 residents (a decline of 160 residency positions, or 16.5%).



## Conclusion

Georgia's Residency Capitation programs play a vital role in strengthening the State's physician workforce by directly supporting the teaching hospitals and hospital authorities that train resident physicians. This funding provides the opportunity for health care professionals to grow in the field and their studies to build a healthier Georgia. As Georgia's population continues to grow and healthcare needs become increasingly complex, the demand for well-trained physicians will also expand. Through this funding, Georgia reinforces its commitment to developing sustainable pipelines of medical professionals who are prepared to serve communities across Georgia.

Looking ahead, we anticipate growth in the number of residents trained and the continued expansion of new specialties and training programs. As the hospitals and teaching institutions evolve to meet the challenging needs of Georgia residents, the Residency Capitation funding program will remain a critical investment in Georgia's healthcare infrastructure. It ensures that Georgia is well-positioned to meet the future workforce demand while maintaining high standards of medical education and patient care.