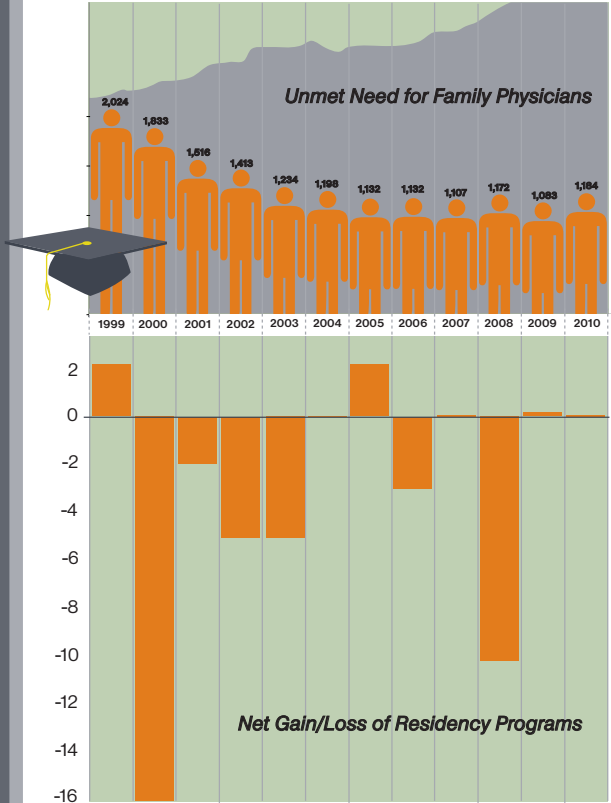
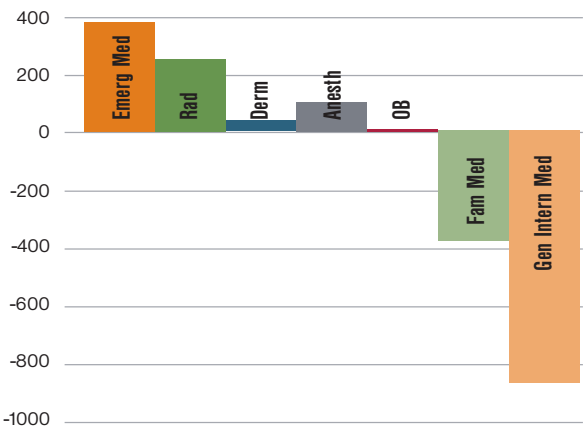


Depriving patients of family physicians



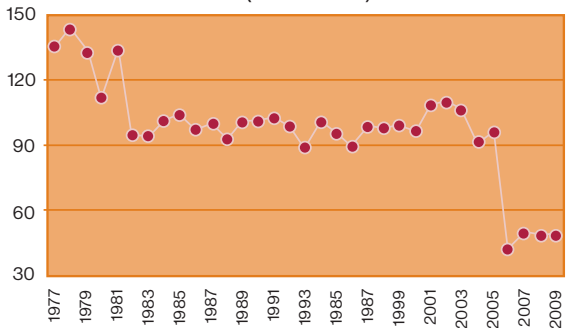
Demand for family physicians continues to grow while the number of medical students choosing family medicine has fallen (First graph). That decline has been shadowed by a parallel reduction in the number of family medicine residency programs (Second graph). Interest in family medicine is now increasing, but the limited number of training programs could restrict growth in the primary care physician workforce.

Change in Residency Positions 1998 - 2008



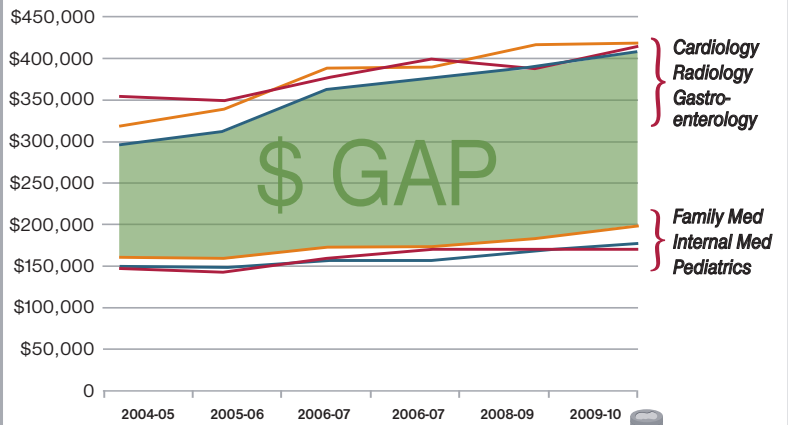
Growth in subspecialty residency training positions has come at the expense of primary care, which has seen the number of residency slots fall precipitously since 1998.

Title VII, Section 747 Funding Over Time (in millions)

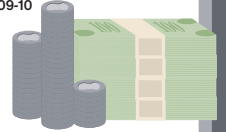


Section 747 of Title VII supports medical school innovations that increase student experiences with and greater interest in family medicine. Title VII funding has fallen from nearly \$150 million to \$39 million, restricting medical schools' ability to foster interest in primary care specialties.

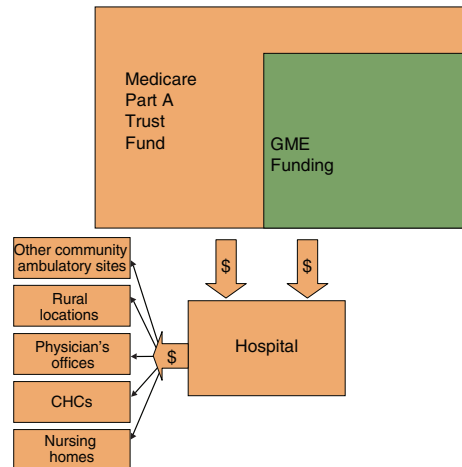
Income Gap 2004 - 2010



Subspecialists earn up to three times that of their primary care counterparts, and the income disparity is growing, further discouraging medical students from choosing family medicine.

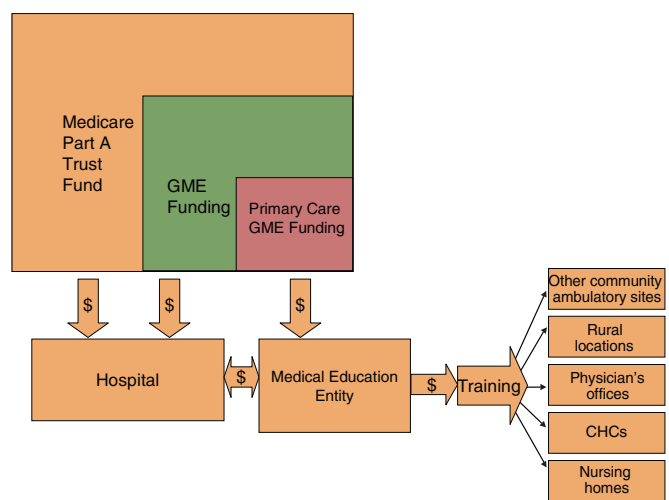


Current Funding of Hospitals with GME



Versus

Primary Care GME Modernization Proposal



Under the current GME system, all education funding flows through teaching hospitals to community-based residency training sites. A reformed funding flow would carve out some GME money to directly fund residency programs, which would allocate funds to their community-based teaching sites.



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS
STRONG MEDICINE FOR AMERICA

