



# 2024 Match<sup>®</sup>

## RESULTS FOR FAMILY MEDICINE

The American Academy of Family Physicians' (AAFP's) brief analysis of family medicine results from the annual National Resident Matching Program Main Residency Match<sup>®</sup> (NRMP Match) provides a snapshot of the incoming physician workforce at its most significant inflection point: the moment medical students and graduates obtain their residency training position in a medical specialty.

### Records Set in 2024 Match

The 2024 NRMP Match had the most family medicine positions available in history. The results marked 15 years of growth in positions offered – the last 13 of which have broken all-time records – for family medicine in the NRMP Match.

### Call to Action

While the residency Match results reflect momentum for family medicine, the pace needs to accelerate in order to meet the demand for family medicine in the U.S. The U.S. medical education system is far from delivering the primary care medical workforce needed in the country it serves, and whose taxpayers fund it. The composition of residency training positions must reflect the composition needed in the physician workforce, and as such, needs to increase steeply in family medicine, other primary care specialties, and a few other specialties.

**The family medicine workforce needs to grow rapidly, requiring a level of disruptive change that will reform the nation's medical education system.**

**Health care, education, and societal systems need to incentivize, recruit, and support a more diverse medical student population that better represents the U.S. population, especially those who are more likely to choose primary care careers and practice in underserved areas.**

Substantial increases in the family medicine and primary care workforce – while also accounting for the composition, distribution, and quality of that workforce – are needed to improve the health of Americans and the sustainability of the health care system.

## 2024 NRMP Match Highlights

- Family medicine offered **5,231** positions, 124 more than in 2023, and 13.6% of positions offered in all specialties.
- **4,595 medical students and graduates matched to family medicine residency programs** (categorical and combined) in 2024.

A breakdown of those matches:

- **1,535** U.S. allopathic medical school (MD) seniors
- **1,493** osteopathic medical school (DO) seniors
- **749** U.S. international medical graduates (IMGs)
- **562** foreign IMGs
- **68** previous graduates of U.S. MD-granting schools
- **44** previous graduates of DO-granting schools
- The number of DO seniors matching to family medicine declined by 21 since 2023. The percentage of DO students matching to family medicine (20.1%) declined from 22.2% the year prior, more sharply than the historical trend.
- The number of U.S. MD seniors matching increased by 36 compared with the year prior. It remains significantly below—805 matches—the historical peak of 2,340 in 1997. Only 8.3% of matched U.S. MD seniors matched in family medicine.
- Almost one-quarter (23.5%) of U.S. IMGs and 12% of foreign IMGs who matched to any specialty matched to family medicine. The number of foreign IMG applicants who matched in family medicine rose significantly compared with 2023 (706 vs. 562).
- A total of 3,140 U.S. MD and DO seniors and graduates matched in family medicine.
- Family medicine represents 12.8% of all U.S. students or graduates matched in 2024.

## A Closer Look at the 2024 NRMP Match Results

### Family Medicine in the 2024 NRMP Match:

- Family medicine\* offered 13.6% and filled 12.8% of the total positions.
- The overall fill rate (percentage of positions filled of the positions offered) in family medicine was 87.8%. Broken down by applicant type:
  - **29.3%** U.S. MD seniors (29.4% in 2023)
  - **28.5%** DO seniors (29.6% in 2023)
  - **27.8%** IMGs (14.3% U.S.-citizen IMGs and 13.5% non-U.S. citizen IMGs)

*\*Includes family medicine-categorical, plus combined programs: emergency medicine-family medicine, family medicine-preventive medicine, and psychiatry-family medicine.*

### Compared with 2023, family medicine residency programs in the 2024 NRMP Match:

- Offered 124 more positions (5,231 vs. 5,107)
- Matched 65 more students and graduates (4,595 vs. 4,530)
- Matched:
  - 36 more U.S. MD seniors (1,535 vs. 1,499)
  - 21 fewer DO seniors (1,493 vs. 1,514)
  - 44 fewer U.S. IMGs (749 vs. 793)
  - 144 more foreign IMGs (706 vs. 562)
  - 23 fewer previous graduates of U.S. MD-granting schools (68 vs. 91)
  - 26 fewer previous graduates of DO-granting schools (44 vs. 70)
- The overall fill rate of 87.8% was a decrease from 88.7% the year prior and the lowest fill rate since 2007.
- Family medicine matched (compared to the total matched in any specialty for each applicant type):
  - **8.3%** of all U.S. MD seniors (vs. 8.1% in 2023)
  - **20.1%** of DO seniors (vs. 22.2% in 2023)

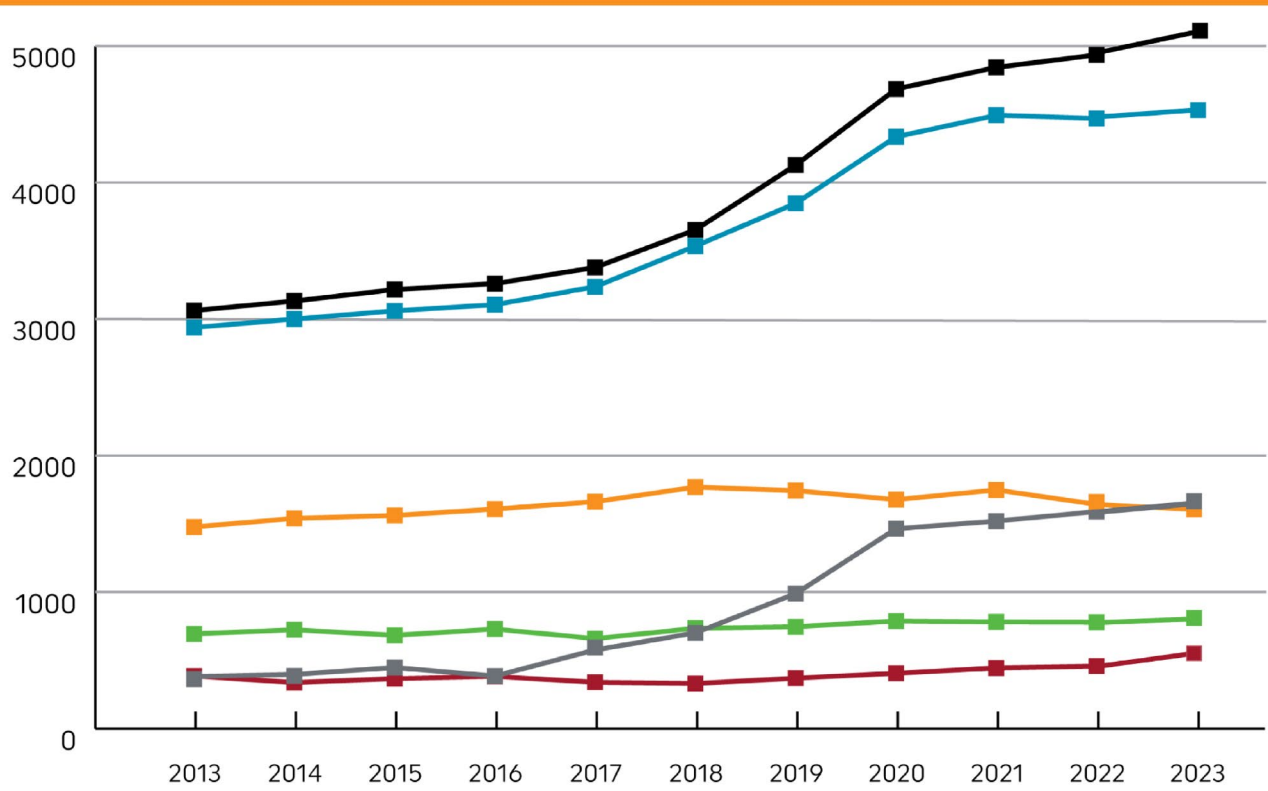
- **23.5%** of U.S. IMGs (vs. 23.6% in 2023)
- **12%** of foreign IMGs (vs. 11.2% in 2023)

The 2024 NRMP Match results continue a 15-year trend of increases in the number of family medicine positions offered, and a record high number of positions offered and filled. The largest increase for family medicine over the past year was in foreign IMGs matching. Despite overall growth in the specialty, the number of positions filled with U.S. MD seniors remains 805 below the historical high of 2,340 in 1997, reflecting concerns with the U.S. medical education system's ability to train physicians in the most needed specialties. The number of unfilled positions after the main

Match was 636, up 59 from 2023 which had 577 unfilled positions. In recent history, from 2012-2018 a steady average of 140 positions were unfilled pre-Supplemental Offer and Acceptance Program® (SOAP®) each year. In 2019 that number started an annual increase to 280 positions in 2019, 350 positions in 2020, 351 in 2021, and 465 in 2022 resulting in consecutive increases over the last six years.

In 2019 and 2020, the rise of unfilled positions seemed to correlate with a rapid growth in the number of positions offered and consolidation to the NRMP Match from the AOA Intern/Resident Registration Program that was finalized in 2020.

### Family Medicine in the NRMP Match 2013-2023 PGY-1 Residency Positions Offered and Filled by Applicant Type



■ Number of positions ■ Number filled ■ US MD ■ DO ■ US IMG ■ Foreign IMG

Graph created by the American Academy of Family Physicians | MED23011491  
Data are sourced from the National Resident Matching Program as of Match Day each year and do not include positions filled in the Supplemental Offer and Acceptance Program or through the American Osteopathic Association Intern/Resident Registration Program.



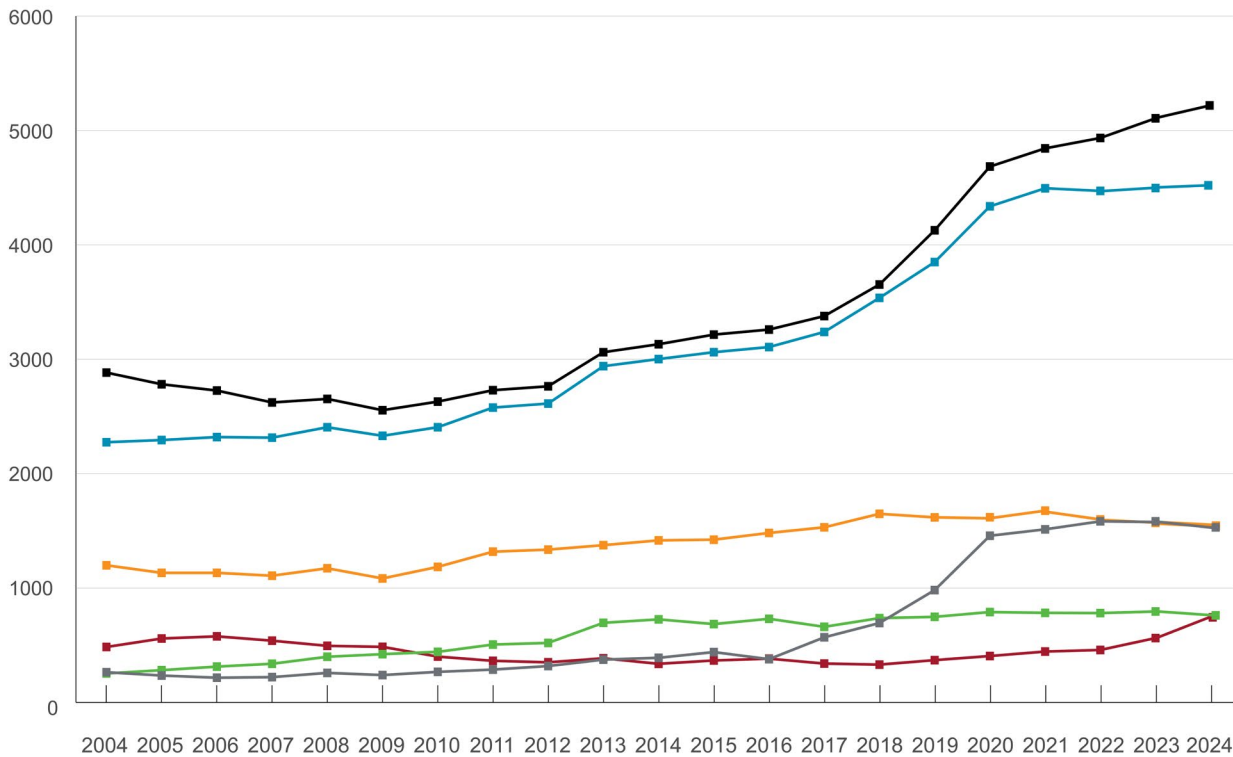
In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on medical education including students' clinical experiences during medical school and the residency recruitment and interview process.

This impact is still being studied, but it is likely that the impact of the pandemic on the residency recruitment process may reveal that the application process, interview acceptance, and ranking behaviors have changed and contributed to the number of unfilled positions. It is likely that family medicine residency program growth is also a factor, as new family medicine residency programs may be accredited late in the application cycle and may list positions with intention to fill during

the SOAP. If recent history is an indicator, most of the 636 family medicine positions unfilled after the 2024 NRMP Match are anticipated to be filled during the SOAP. In 2023, 60 family medicine positions were unfilled post-SOAP.

The number of unfilled positions in family medicine reflects the lowest fill rate (87.8%) since 2006. Historically, in 2003 the family medicine fill rate hit a record low of 76.2% and then steadily grew each year until a record-high fill rate of 96.7% was achieved in 2018. Since 2018 the fill rates have been lower but remained over 90% and may have been impacted by the consolidation of the AOA Match to the NRMP Match in 2018-2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic since 2021.

### Family Medicine in the NRMP Match 2004-2024 PGY-1 Residency Positions Offered and Filled by Applicant Type



■ Number of positions ■ Number filled ■ US MD ■ DO ■ US IMG ■ Foreign IMG

Graph created by the American Academy of Family Physicians | MED23011491  
Data are sourced from the National Resident Matching Program as of Match Day each year and do not include positions filled in the Supplemental Offer and Acceptance Program or through the American Osteopathic Association Intern/Resident Registration Program.



By contrast, the fill rate in family medicine for U.S. MD seniors decreased drastically between 1996 (72.6%) and 2005 (40.7%). Since then, it fluctuated to a high of 48.3% in 2012, but had a sharper downturn in recent years. These results reflect that pursuit of family medicine careers among students and graduates of U.S. MD schools did not regain momentum after the decline of the late 1990s and early 2000s alongside family medicine's record growth of the 2010s and now early 2020s.

The trend for U.S. MD seniors is deeply concerning for the U.S. primary care workforce and calls for U.S. MD medical schools, especially, to recruit and graduate more students who are likely to enter primary care specialties and practice in underserved areas.

Osteopathic students and graduates continue a strong contribution to the family medicine workforce. This year saw a sharper decline in the percentage of DOs matching in family medicine (20.1%). Previously there had been a steady but slight annual decline in the percentage, but year-over-year growth in the total number of osteopathic students matching in family medicine.

Osteopathic schools continue to grow, with more than 600 more DO students participating in the 2024 Match than the year prior. It is concerning that 2024 had fewer total students matching in family medicine and a sharper decline in the percentage of students matching in family medicine. Family medicine remains a top specialty choice for DO-trained physicians.

- U.S. MD seniors made up 51.3% of the total applicants who matched to all specialties in 2024 (18,465 of 35,984 total) yet only 33.4% of applicants who matched in family medicine (1,535 of 4,595)

- DO seniors made up 20.6% (7,412) of the total applicants who matched to all specialties, but 32.5% of applicants matched to family medicine (1,493).

The applicant type that is most likely to match in family medicine is U.S. IMGs, which make up only 8.8% of total applicants matched (3,181) and yet 31.7% of all U.S. IMGs who matched did so in family medicine (749). Foreign IMGs increased overall by more than 800 in the 2024 NRMP Match, and also saw the largest increase in family medicine.



Evan Starr, of Rocky Vista University College of Osteopathic Medicine (RVUCOM) - Southern Utah Campus matched to Mayo Clinic Family Medicine Residency Program

# Growth in Family Medicine Residencies

Family medicine residencies have continued to grow despite federal funding limitations. Family medicine had more programs than any other specialty in the 2024 NRMP Match. The size of the specialty and broad distribution of programs – training residents in more rural and underserved communities than any other specialty – may contribute to the number of unfilled positions after the main NRMP Match.

## Applicants in 2024:

- Family medicine-categorical positions had 1,721 U.S. MD senior applicants and 1,912 DO senior applicants
- Family medicine-emergency medicine positions had 18 U.S. MD senior applicants and 10 DO senior applicants
- Family medicine-preventive medicine positions had 6 U.S. MD senior applicants and 1 DO senior applicant
- Family medicine-psychiatry positions had 38 U.S. MD senior applicants and 7 DO senior applicants

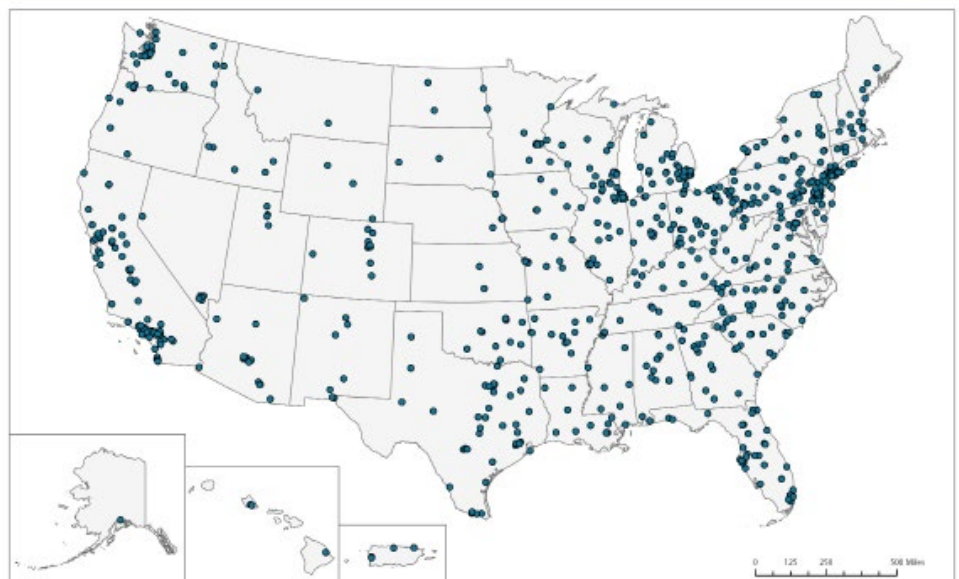
The NRMP Advance Data Tables did not contain applicant data for international medical students and graduates by specialty.

Among U.S. MD seniors, family medicine-categorical was the fifth highest-ranked specialty with 22,082 ranked positions. U.S. MD seniors ranked more positions for preliminary year, internal medicine, transitional year, and pediatrics programs. Seniors ranked more positions for preliminary year, internal medicine, transitional year, and pediatrics programs.

## Family medicine-categorical had the most programs (796) of any specialty participating in the 2024 NRMP Match.

Family medicine-categorical was the second most-ranked specialty for DO seniors with 22,635 ranked positions. Internal medicine had more ranked positions by DO seniors (24,480).

## FAMILY MEDICINE RESIDENCY PROGRAMS



● Family Medicine Residency Program

Notes: Programs include active residency and medical school locations. Retrieved from AAFP on February 20, 2024.

Source: American Academy of Family Physicians

# Family Medicine Positions Offered and Filled: 5- and 20-Year Data

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Positions Offered	4685	4844	4935	5107	5231
Positions Filled	4335	4493	4470	4530	4595
Positions Filled by U.S. MD Seniors	1557	1623	1555	1499	1535
Positions Filled by U.S. MD Grads	120	125	87	91	68
Positions Filled by U.S. DO Seniors	1399	1443	1496	1514	1493
Positions Filled by U.S. DO Grads	65	77	94	70	44
Positions Filled by U.S. IMGs	788	781	779	793	749
Positions Filled by Non U.S. IMGs	405	444	458	562	706
Positions Unfilled (Pre-SOAP)	349	351	465	577	636
Fill Rate	92.5%	92.8%	90.6%	88.7%	87.8%
Fill Rate by U.S. MD Seniors	33.2%	33.5%	31.5%	29.4%	29.3%
Rate of U.S. MD Senior Matching to Family Medicine	8.6%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	8.3%
Fill Rate by U.S. DO Seniors	29.9%	29.8%	30.3%	29.6%	28.5%
Rate of U.S. DO Seniors Matching to Family Medicine	23.4%	22.8%	22.4%	22.2%	20.1%
Fill Rate by U.S. IMGs	16.8%	16.1%	15.8%	15.5%	14.3%
Rate by U.S. IMGs Matching to Family Medicine	25.0%	24.8%	25.1%	23.6%	23.5%
Fill Rate by Non U.S. IMGs	8.6%	9.2%	9.3%	11.0%	13.5%
Rate of Non U.S. IMGs Matching to Family Medicine	9.6%	10.2%	10.0%	11.2%	12.0%
Fill Rate by U.S. MD Grads	2.6%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%
Rate of U.S. MD Grads Matching to Family Medicine	17.3%	15.5%	10.1%	11.5%	8.9%
Fill Rate by U.S. DO Grads	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%	0.8%
Rate of U.S. DO Grads Matching to Family Medicine	26.3%	28.5%	24.5%	21.9%	15.0%
Fill Rate by Others	1.4%	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%
Rate of Others Matching to Family Medicine	14.3%	0.0%	9.1%	7.1%	0.00%

[Data since 2004 are available for download. These data are represented in the 10- and 20-year graphs above.](#)

## Family Medicine Combined Programs

These results are a combination of all PGY-1 positions that result in eligibility for licensure and board certification in family medicine. Those include family medicine-categorical and combined residency programs. Broken down:

- 796 family medicine categorical programs offered 5,213 and filled 4,577 positions. The overall fill rate for family medicine-categorical programs was 87.8%.
- 6 family medicine-psychiatry programs offered and filled 10 positions.
- 3 emergency medicine-family medicine programs offered and filled 7 positions.
- 1 family medicine-preventive medicine program offered and filled 1 positions.



Michael Persinger, of University of Colorado School of Medicine matched to the University of Colorado Family Medicine Residency program.

## Other Primary Care Specialties

### Compared with the 2023 NRMP Match:

- Medicine-primary (primary care internal medicine) filled 29 fewer positions in 2024 (416 vs. 445) and matched 240 U.S. MD seniors and 44 DO seniors.
- Medicine-pediatrics (med-peds) filled 2 more positions (390 vs. 388) and matched 339 U.S. MD seniors and 30 DO seniors.
- Pediatrics-primary (primary care pediatrics) filled 2 more positions (60 vs. 58) and matched 14 U.S. MD seniors and 10 DO seniors.

### In the 2024 NRMP Match:

- Primary care\* positions were 15.9% of the positions offered overall (6,102) and 15.2% of the positions filled overall (5,461). Primary care residency programs filled with U.S. MD seniors at a rate of 34.9% (2,128), down significantly from an average of 49.6% from 2014-2018.
- Of the U.S. MD seniors matched, 11.5% were in primary care residencies.
- Primary care residency programs filled with DO seniors at a rate of 25.8% (1,577 of 6,102).
- Of the DO seniors matched, 21.3% were in primary care residencies (1,577 of 7,412), a significantly higher rate than U.S. MD seniors.

\*Defined as family medicine categorical and combined programs, internal medicine-primary, internal medicine-pediatrics, and pediatrics-primary.

In total, 90 more positions were offered in primary care specialties in 2024 compared to 2023. These results show a year-over-year increase of 1.5% in the number of positions offered in primary care specialties.

Comparatively, the 2024 NRMP Match had 2.9% more positions overall, across all specialties, than the year prior.

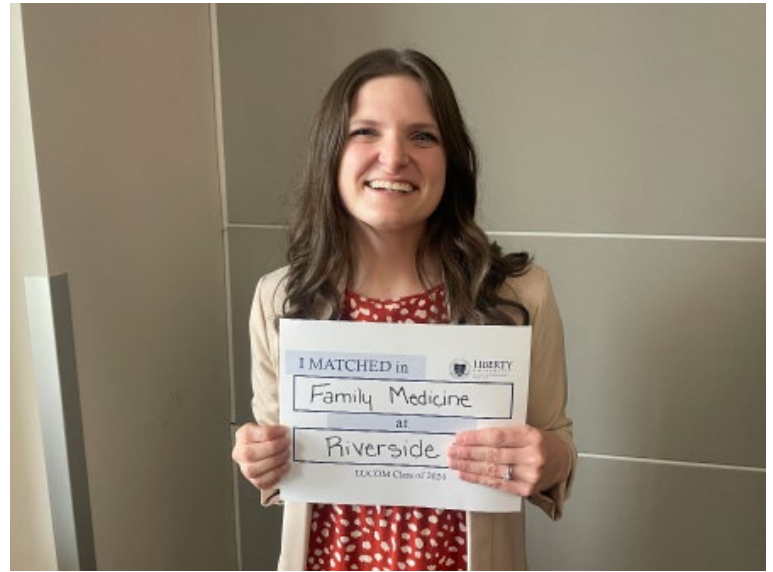


The AAFP uses a narrower definition of primary care specialties than the NRMP and many medical schools. Family medicine residency graduates practice primary care at a higher rate (more than 90%) than any other medical specialty. Studies show most graduates of internal medicine programs subspecialize and do not practice primary care, and less than half of graduates of pediatrics residencies practice primary care. Both internal medicine and pediatrics have a category of primary care dedicated positions, which the AAFP includes in this analysis. Although many internal medicine-pediatrics combined program graduates go on to subspecialize, the AAFP includes these positions because they are also a training pathway to primary care.

This count has some inflation by including positions that will not contribute to the primary care workforce, yet it is much less inflated than the definition used by the NRMP and many medical schools. A total of 38,494 PGY-1 positions were offered in all medical specialties in the 2024 NRMP Match, and 35,984 were filled. The breakdown of filled positions by applicant type:

- 18,465 seniors in Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME)-accredited U.S. schools of medicine (MD-granting).
- 7,412 seniors from Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation (COCA)-accredited U.S. osteopathic colleges of medicine (DO-granting).
- 5,864 non-U.S. citizen seniors or previous graduates of international medical schools.
- 3,181 U.S. citizen seniors or previous graduates of international medical schools
- 760 previous graduates of U.S. MD-granting schools.
- 293 previous graduates of DO-granting schools.

9 were from another pathway (Canadian, Fifth Pathway, etc.). 2,510 positions were unfilled at the time of the NRMP's Advance Data Tables released on Match Day.



Allison Zamora, of Liberty University College of Osteopathic Medicine (LUCOM), matched to Riverside Regional Medical Center Family Medicine Residency Program

## Beyond the NRMP Match

Some of the growth seen in the NRMP Match in this decade can be attributed to a change in the Match services available to programs and students and do not reflect changes to the actual workforce input.

Historically, another prominent matching program for medical students or graduates was the AOA Intern/ Resident Registration Program, the AOA Match. This program matched students into graduate medical education programs that were either solely accredited by the AOA or were dually accredited by the AOA and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME). However, 2020 marked the first year without an AOA Match as all programs transitioned to ACGME accreditation and to the NRMP Match.

The United States is the only country that trains osteopathic physicians; the AOA Match did not include international medical graduates.



Taree Chadwick, of University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine, matched to Swedish First Hill Family Medicine Residency.

## Looking Forward

The family medicine workforce needs to grow rapidly to better deliver the primary care workforce needed for a high-functioning, affordable U.S. health care system leading to better health outcomes.

The level of disruptive change needed will take reform of the nation's medical education system to provide and prioritize training opportunities that reflect the workforce needs of the U.S. To improve health outcomes, workforce shortages need to be addressed by increasing residency training in family medicine and other primary care specialties and a few subspecialties. It will also take societal and educational support of transformed pathways to and through medical school to increase the diversity of U.S. medical graduates to better reflect and care for the U.S. population.

The cultural and systematic shifts needed to achieve this rebalancing of the U.S. physician workforce need immediate attention across sectors and communities, including teaching hospitals, payers, health policy makers, employers, and individuals. The nation's primary care workforce shortage is already affecting patients and communities in every state and is exacerbated with each passing day. Achieving health equity is only possible with a strong foundation of primary care accessible to all. Family medicine is calling for dramatic changes to be implemented immediately across the pathway to medical school, process of medical education, practice transformation, and payment reform.

The family medicine community commits itself to leading and supporting this change, partnering with the public and private sectors, medical schools, and residencies, sponsoring institutions, policymakers and public officials, payers, communities, and their patients to change the trajectory.

## Understanding the Historical Data

Two significant procedural changes to the NRMP Match process affect the historical data from the NRMP where a change in the process resulted in variances, not representing the true change in workforce trends.

**Single Accreditation System:** From 2014 to 2020, the U.S. graduate medical education system shifted to a single accreditation system (SAS) under the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. The 2020 NRMP Match was the first year in which there was no AOA Intern/Resident Matching Service. This means that a portion of the growth in family medicine in the NRMP Match does not reflect new training positions, but rather the shift from one matching service to another.

**The NRMP's All-In Policy:** Instituted in 2013, this policy changed how programs offered their positions, with programs that had previously only offered a portion of their positions in the NRMP Match required to offer all their positions in the Match. Again, some of the increases for family medicine, and overall, in the years since then have been a result of a shift in how positions were filled rather than reflective of new training opportunities or an increasing workforce.

### More on the Family Medicine and Primary Care Workforce

The NRMP Match is the largest and most representative mechanism for medical student recruitment into specialized medical residencies in the United States, and as such, serves as a barometer of workforce production.

However, NRMP Match results are not comprehensive of all entry into graduate medical education in the U.S. The NRMP Match is not the only mechanism through which medical students or graduates are matched with their required graduate medical education, or residency programs, in a specialized field to lead to board certification in a medical specialty (or multiple specialties). Other matching services, like the annual Military Match, as well as private arrangements outside of the Match also fill residency openings. The results published on Match Day each year also exclude the SOAP.

The following resources provide a more in-depth look at the family medicine workforce pathway:

- [Trends in US Medical School Contributions to the Family Physician Workforce: 2018 Update From the American Academy of Family Physicians](#) – This article provides an in-depth look at those entering family medicine residency programs, including the percentage of graduates from U.S. medical schools.

- [Results of the 2017 National Resident Matching Program® and the American Osteopathic Association Intern/ Resident Registration Program: An Examination of Family Medicine and Primary Care](#) – This article is the last in a long-running series that reported on the performance of family medicine and other primary care specialties in the NRMP Match. A detailed analysis of the AOA Match is also included.

### For more on the primary care physician workforce:

- [The Health of U.S. Primary Care: 2024 Scorecard Report – No One Can See You Now](#) – From the Robert Graham Center for Policy Studies in Primary Care, this describes the current state of primary care in the U.S. and presents information from a variety of national sources to answer questions about who, what, where, and how primary care is being delivered.



Brian Aguirre, of University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth College of Osteopathic Medicine (UNTHSC/TCOM) matched to Baylor University Medical Center/Baylor Scott & White Medical Center (Waxahachie) Program.

- [Implementing High-Quality Primary Care: Rebuilding the Foundation of Health Care](#) – This landmark report from the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine proposes an implementation plan to strengthen primary care in the U.S., especially for underserved populations, and to inform primary care systems around the world.
- [Primary Care in the US: A Chartbook of Facts and Statistics](#) – From the Robert Graham Center for Policy Studies in Primary Care, this describes the current state of primary care in the U.S. and presents information from a variety of national sources to answer questions about who, what, where, and how primary care is being delivered.
- [Graham Center State Workforce Projections](#) – The Graham Center projects to 2030 the needed primary care physician workforce by state.
- [Graham Center Publications and Reports on Medical Education](#) – Find Graham Center research on medical education, including related to graduate medical education positions, medical school contributions to the primary care workforce, Teaching Health Centers, and more.
- [No More Lip Service; It's Time We Fixed Primary Care](#) – This two-part Health Affairs blog post calls for changes across the system to reach the optimal primary care workforce.
- [How to Strengthen the Primary Care Workforce](#) – Learn about AAFP's message to Congress.
- [AAFP Advocacy Focus: Graduate Medical Education](#) – Learn about and Speak Out on efforts to grow graduate medical education opportunities in family medicine.
- [AAFP Advocacy Focus: Medical Student Debt](#) – Learn about and Speak Out on efforts to address the affordability of medical school and decreasing medical student debt.
- [AAFP Rural GME policy](#) – Six principles on growing graduate medical education in rural communities.
- [AAFP policy on Student Choice of Family Medicine, Incentives for Increasing](#)
- [AAFP policy on Diversity in the Workforce.](#)

### To connect with the AAFP's efforts on workforce reform:

- [Graduate Medical Education Financing Policy](#) – The AAFP's recommended six principles to reforming the nation's graduate medical education system to meet workforce needs.
- [Fighting for Family Medicine](#) – Read about recent AAFP advocacy wins to strengthen the primary care workforce.



Destiney Kirby, of Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University matched to New York Presbyterian/Columbia University Medical Center Family Medicine Residency Program.

**Find AAFP resources to support students on their journey to family medicine:**

- [Strolling Through the Match](#) – The AAFP's comprehensive guide to matching provides information from start to finish of the Match process, including the timeline, process, and tips on ranking programs and interviewing. This resource has been updated for 2024-2025 to include advice on signaling, past experience, and geographic preferences options in the residency application process, and focuses entirely on careers in family medicine.
- [AAFP National Conference of Family Medicine Residents and Medical Students](#) – This annual conference hosted by the AAFP gives medical students and residents an opportunity to explore the family medicine specialty and interact with thousands of peers, hundreds of residency programs, and leaders in family medicine.
- [Family Medicine Champions](#) – This new certificate-granting AAFP program prepares educators, advisors, and students to educate and inspire the next generation of family physicians.
- [FMIG Network](#) – The AAFP's Family Medicine Interest Group (FMIG) Network supports medical school student organizations to provide activities and programming that promote family medicine across the country and internationally.
- [Family Medicine special edition](#) on progress toward student interest in family medicine. Find multiple articles focused on influences of medical school experiences on student choice of family medicine.