

Michigan Department of Community Health

Survey of Physicians 2006

INTRODUCTION

As of January 2006, the total number of physicians licensed in Michigan is 41,145. Of these, 30,668 are fully licensed doctors of allopathic medicine (MD) and 6,376 are fully licensed doctors of osteopathic medicine (DO). There are also 3,407 MDs and 694 DOs holding an educational limited license while they are enrolled in a graduate medical training program.

Physicians are required to renew their license every three years. In 2006, in conjunction with the license renewal process, the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) conducted the second annual survey of fully licensed physicians to collect data on their employment characteristics, age, practice specialty, time spent providing patient care, practice capacity and acceptance of Medicaid, plans to continue practice, education background, professional activities, use of computer technology, gender, racial/ethnic background, and foreign language proficiency. Physicians received a copy of the survey instrument with their license renewal form, and the survey was also available to physicians completing their license renewal online.¹ A total of 3,014 responses were received online and have been weighted by age to the population of licensed physicians and analyzed for this report.

Physicians in graduate medical training programs (an internship, residency, and/or fellowship) were also surveyed separately to collect demographic information, along with information of interest for the recruitment and retention of these physicians. Physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license received the survey with their license application.² Responses were received from 1,078 physicians in graduate medical training programs.

The survey instruments for fully licensed physicians and physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license are provided in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. Key findings from both surveys are presented below. Comparisons to findings of the *MDCH Survey of Physicians 2005* are offered throughout the report. However, differences should be interpreted with caution; they may be due to changes over time or simple variation in the group of physicians renewing their licenses in 2005 versus those renewing in 2006.

¹ An undetermined number of responses to the paper version of the 2006 survey were inadvertently destroyed during storage and transport. Despite this handling error, a sufficiently large number of Web-based surveys were collected to permit a robust analysis.

² Physicians applying for a first-year educational limited license did not receive the survey because they lack practice experience and are not yet part of the licensure renewal mailing database.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

- Overall, 69 percent of physicians fully licensed in Michigan are *active* in Michigan—that is, they are providing patient care in Michigan (66 percent) or working as a physician in Michigan with no time in patient care (3 percent).³
- Thirty-one percent of physicians licensed in Michigan are *not active*; they are not working as a physician, or they are working as a physician, but not in Michigan.
- All of the physicians holding an educational limited license are considered active in Michigan since they are involved in providing patient care as part of their graduate medical training program. Of physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license, 86 percent are enrolled in a residency program, 17 percent are enrolled in an internship, and 5 percent are enrolled in a fellowship. (These physicians were asked to “mark all that apply” so the sum of percentages equals more than 100.)

EXHIBIT 1

Employment Characteristics of Fully Licensed Physicians, 2006

Active in Michigan	69%
Providing patient care services in Michigan	66%
Working as a physician in Michigan but no time in patient care	3
Not Active in Michigan	31%
Not working as a physician	4%
Working as a physician, but not in Michigan	27

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: In 2005, physicians were asked to mark “all that apply,” and response options included “semi-retired.” The question was revised in 2006 to obtain a more precise estimate of the proportion of physicians who are active in Michigan.

PRACTICE SPECIALTY

- About 28 percent of *active* fully licensed physicians surveyed in 2006 indicate they are primary care doctors (i.e., their primary specialty is family practice, general medicine, internal medicine, or general pediatrics). (See Exhibit 2.) In 2005, about 34 percent of the active physicians surveyed indicated a primary care specialty.
- About 72 percent of *active* physicians are specialists in an area other than primary care. (See Exhibit 2.)
- About 33 percent of physicians holding an educational limited license are primary care specialists (i.e., their main practice specialty is family practice, general medicine, internal medicine, or general pediatrics). (See Exhibit 3.)
- Internal medicine, emergency medicine, family practice, general surgery, and obstetrics and gynecology are the top five main practice specialties among physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license. (See Exhibit 3.)

³ This definition of the term “active” is used throughout this report.

EXHIBIT 2
Distribution of Active, Fully Licensed Physicians, by Specialty, 2006

	Specialty			Specialty	
	Primary	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
Allergy & Immunology	1%	1%	Ophthalmology	2%	<1%
Anesthesiology	4	1	Orthopedic Surgery	2	<1
Cardiovascular Disease	3	3	Otolaryngology	1	<1
Critical Care Medicine	<1	4	Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine	<1	1
Dermatology	1	<1	Pathology (General)	3	1
Emergency Medicine	8	4	Pediatrics (General)	5	5
Endocrinology	1	1	Pediatrics subspecialty	3	4
Family Practice	11	5	Medical Pediatrics	<1	1
Gastroenterology	1	1	Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	1	<1
General Medicine	3	7	Plastic Surgery	1	<1
Geriatrics	1	4	Preventive Medicine	1	1
Hospitalist	2	3	Psychiatry (Adult)	5	3
Infectious Disease	1	1	Psychiatry (Child & Adolescent)	1	3
Internal Medicine (General)	9	16	Pulmonary Disease	1	2
Nephrology	2	<1	Radiology (Diagnostic)	5	1
Neurology	2	2	Radiology (Therapeutic)	1	1
Neurological Surgery	1	<1	Rheumatology	<1	1
Obstetrics & Gynecology (General)	3	2	Sports Medicine	<1	2
Obstetrics & Gynecology subspecialty	1	2	Surgery (General)	3	2
Gynecology (Only)	<1	<1	Thoracic Surgery	1	1
Occupational Medicine	2	1	Urology	2	1
Oncology/Hematology	2	1	Vascular Surgery	1	1
			Other	4	8

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 3
 Distribution of Educational Limited Licensed Physicians,
 by Top Five Main Specialty Areas and Primary Care Specialties, 2006

Specialty	Percentage of educational limited licensed physicians
Internal Medicine (General)	15%
Emergency Medicine	12
Family Practice	10
Surgery (General)	8
Obstetrics & Gynecology	7
Pediatrics (General)	6
General Medicine	2

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

Dermatology, neurology, orthopedic surgery, and psychiatry for adults are the specialties for which active physicians say that they or their patients have the greatest difficulty scheduling a timely appointment for a referral. Five to 7 percent of physicians note difficulty scheduling appointments for referrals to these specialty areas. About 4 percent of physicians also indicate difficulty arranging appointments for referrals to endocrinology, psychiatry for children, and rheumatology. Physicians surveyed in 2005 reported the greatest difficulty scheduling referrals for these same seven specialty areas.

EXHIBIT 4
 Greatest Difficulty Scheduling Referrals, by Specialty Area, 2006

Specialty	Percentage of active physicians indicating difficulty scheduling a referral to the identified specialty
Dermatology	7%
Neurology	5
Orthopedic Surgery	5
Psychiatry (Adult)	5
Endocrinology	4
Psychiatry (Children & Adolescent)	4
Rheumatology	4

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

TIME SPENT PROVIDING PATIENT CARE

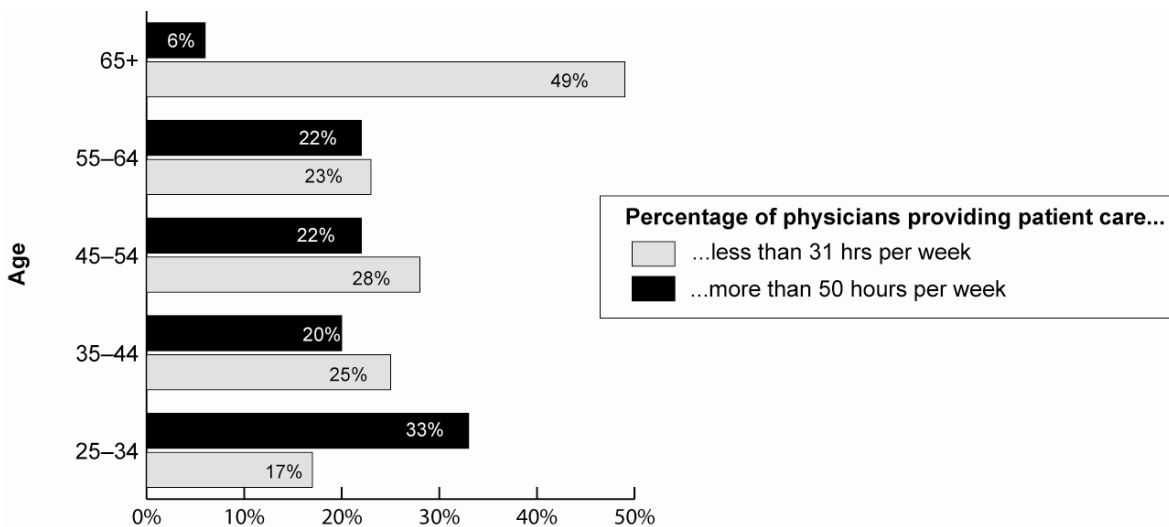
- Fully licensed physicians who provide patient care spend an average of 40 hours per week providing such care.
- Twenty-five percent of these physicians spend 30 hours or less per week providing patient care.

- Twenty-five percent of physicians who provide patient care spend more than 50 hours per week providing patient care.

Physicians who are younger, male, or practicing in a specialty other than primary care are likely to spend more time providing patient care. This finding is consistent with data reported from the survey of physicians in 2005.

- Thirty-three percent of physicians aged 25–34 spend more than 50 hours per week providing patient care compared to 22 percent or less of physicians in all other age groups. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Twenty-four percent of male physicians and 11 percent of female physicians spend more than 50 hours per week providing patient care. (See Exhibit 6)
- Twenty-four percent of specialists and 13 percent of primary care physicians spend more than 50 hours per week providing patient care. (See Exhibit 7)

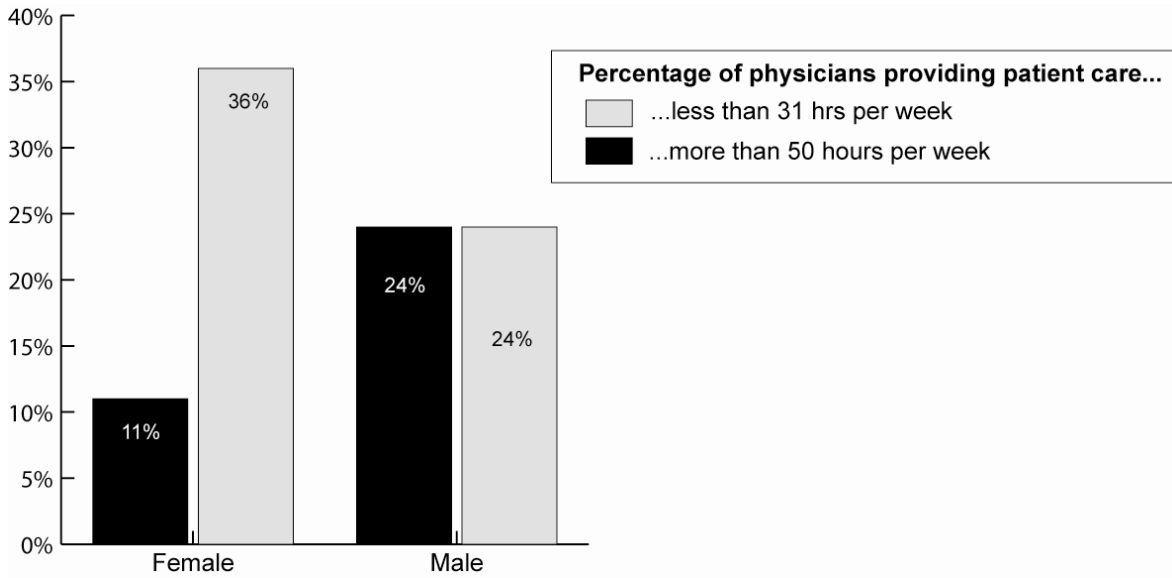
EXHIBIT 5
Patient Care Hours per Week, by Age of Physician, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

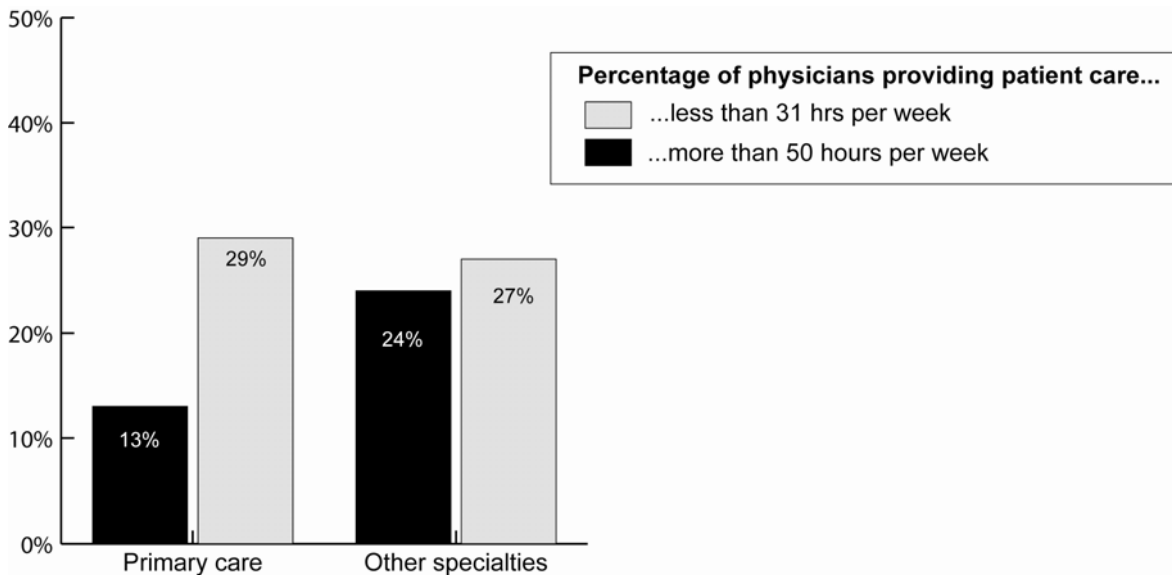
NOTE: Data presented are only for active, fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care services.

EXHIBIT 6
Patient Care Hours per Week, by Gender, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are only for active, fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care services.

EXHIBIT 7
Patient Care Hours per Week, Primary Care vs. Other Specialties, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are only for active, fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care services.

Physicians who are enrolled in a graduate medical training program spend more time providing patient care than fully licensed physicians.

- On the average, physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license spend 66 hours per week providing direct patient care.
- Twenty-five percent of physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license spend more than 80 hours per week providing direct patient care.
- About 93 percent of these physicians say they plan to work full time, 40 hours or more per week, in their future practice.

PRACTICE CAPACITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF MEDICAID

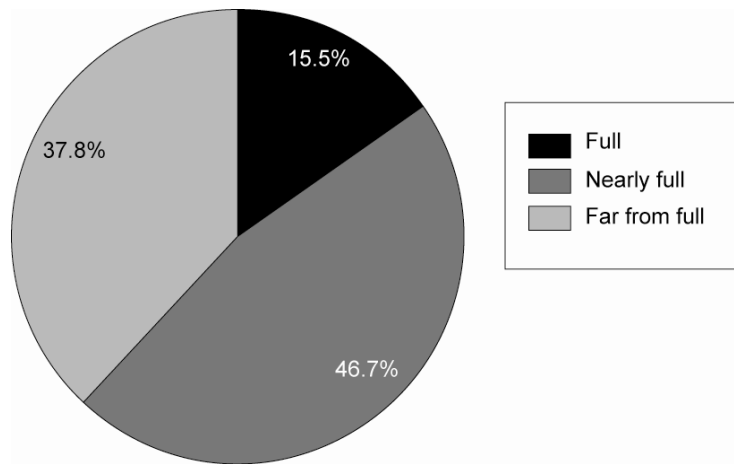
Survey questions on practice capacity and acceptance of patients from publicly funded programs were modified on the 2006 survey instrument for fully licensed physicians. Therefore, the following percentages should not be compared with previous survey findings.

- Sixteen percent of fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care report that their practice is full; another 47 percent report that their practice is nearly full and they can accept only a few new patients. (See Exhibit 8.)
- Thirty-eight percent report that their practice is far from full and they can accept many new patients. (See Exhibit 8.)
- Eighty-nine percent of physicians who are providing patient care report that they currently provide care to Medicaid patients. (See Exhibit 9.)
- Eighty percent provide care to *new* Medicaid patients. (See Exhibit 9.)
- Eighty-nine percent of physicians who are providing patient care report that they provide care to Medicare patients. (See Exhibit 9.)
- Eighty-six percent provide care to *new* Medicare patients. (See Exhibit 9.)

On the average, physicians who are providing patient care spend 24 percent of their patient care time with Medicaid patients, but 50 percent of physicians who are providing patient care report that they spend 15 percent or less of their patient care time with Medicaid patients. This finding is consistent with data from the 2005 survey of physicians.

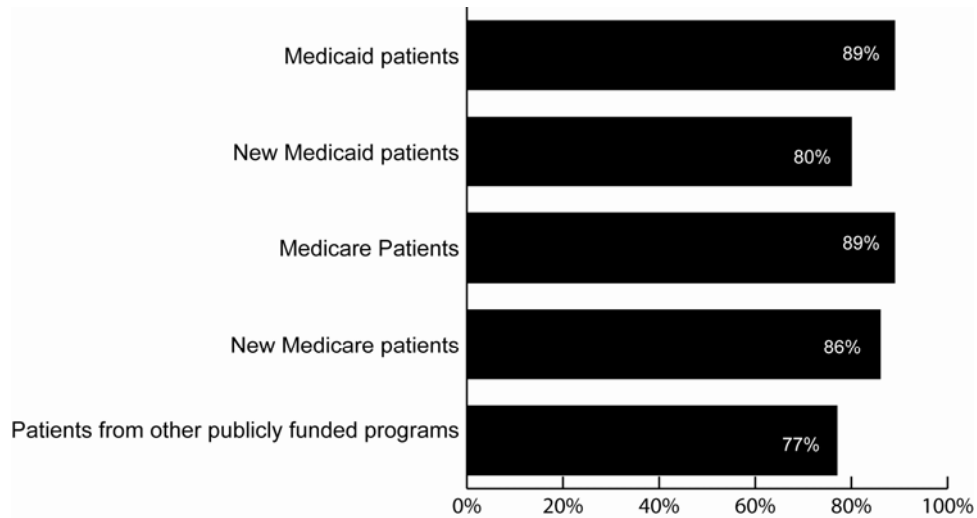
Physicians who are providing patient care spend an average of 10 percent of their patient care time with patients who pay on a sliding fee scale, but 50 percent of physicians who are providing patient care do not spend *any* time with these patients. This finding is consistent with data from the 2005 survey of physicians.

EXHIBIT 8
Practice Capacity, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are only for active, fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care services.

EXHIBIT 9
Percentage of Physicians Providing Care to Patients from Publicly Funded Programs, 2006



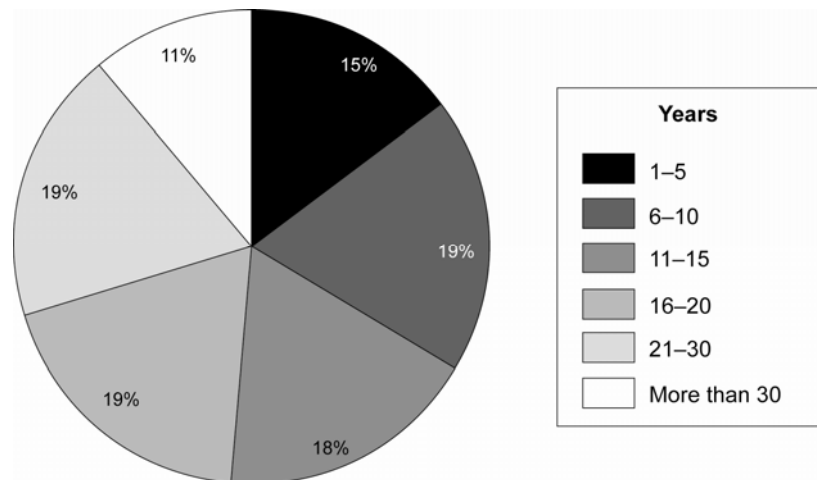
SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are only for active, fully licensed physicians who are providing patient care services.

Physicians who are enrolled in graduate medical training programs were asked about their plans to provide care to patients from publicly funded programs. Ninety-five percent of physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license said that they plan to provide care to Medicaid patients, Medicare patients, and patients from other publicly funded programs. About 89 percent said they plan to provide care to uninsured patients in their future practice.

PLANS TO CONTINUE PRACTICE

- Thirty-four percent of *active* physicians surveyed in 2006 indicate that they only plan to practice medicine for one to ten more years, compared to 38 percent of the physicians surveyed in 2005. (See Exhibit 10.)
- In the next three years, 15 percent of *active* physicians plan to increase patient care hours, 7 percent plan to significantly reduce patient care hours, 5 percent plan to move their practice out of state, and 4 percent plan to retire. In the 2005 survey of physicians, 8 percent of the active physicians indicated they plan to retire in the next three years; other percentages are not significantly different. (See Exhibit 11.)
- For physicians who are planning to retire or reduce their patient care hours, the factors cited most often are age (63 percent), increasing administrative/regulatory burden (30 percent), inadequate reimbursement for services (28 percent), lifestyle changes (25 percent), medical malpractice insurance cost (23 percent), and general lack of job satisfaction (19 percent). (See Exhibit 12.)

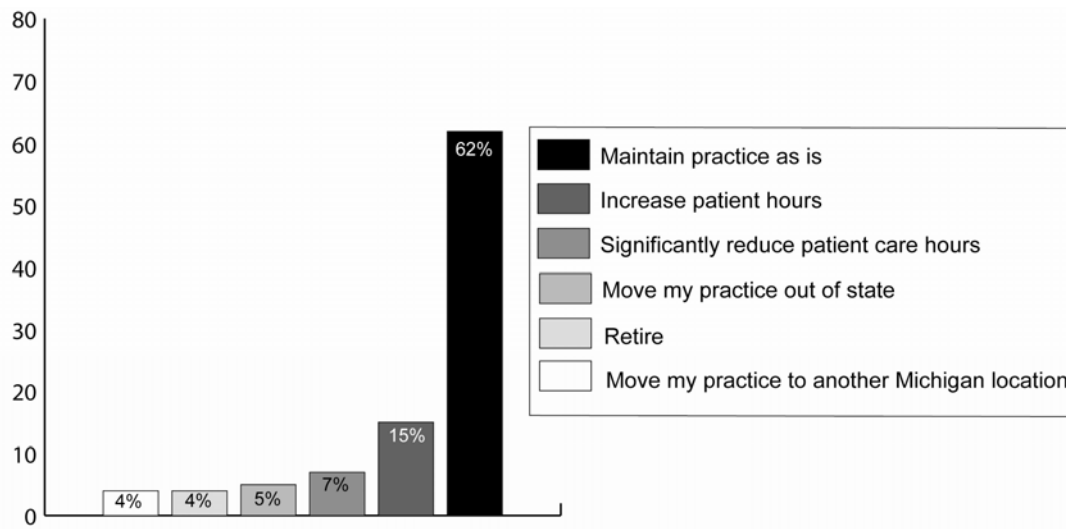
EXHIBIT 10
Physician Plans to Continue Practicing, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan. Percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 11
Physician Practice Plans for the Next Three Years, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan. Physicians were asked to “mark all that apply,” so percentages equal more than 100 percent.

EXHIBIT 12
Distribution of Factors Contributing to Decisions to Retire or
Reduce Patient Care Hours, 2006

Factors	Percentage
Age	63%
Increasing administrative/regulatory burden	30
Inadequate reimbursement for services	28
Lifestyle changes	25
Medical malpractice insurance cost	23
General lack of job satisfaction	19
Personal or family health concerns	16
Moved to management/consulting/teaching/research	12
Other	5
Childbearing/childrearing	4
Employer/employee conflict	2

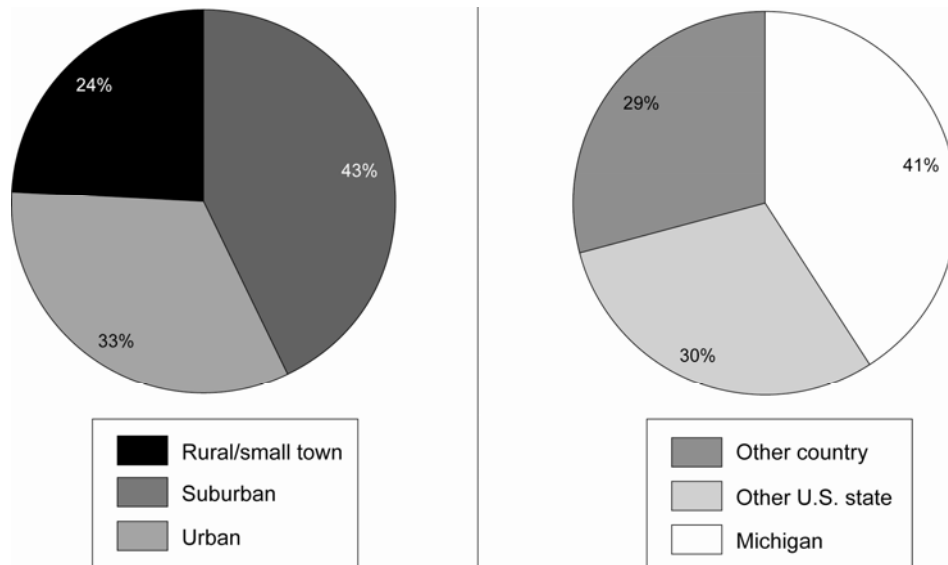
SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan. Physicians were asked to “mark all that apply,” so percentages equal more than 100 percent.

ORIGIN AND EDUCATION BACKGROUND

The 2006 survey findings on the origin and education background of fully licensed physicians are similar to the findings from the 2005 survey of physicians; differences are noted below:

- In the 2006 survey, forty-one percent of *active* Michigan-licensed physicians grew up in Michigan (compared to 48 percent in the 2005 survey), 30 percent grew up in another U.S. state, and 29 percent grew up in another country (compared to 24 percent in the 2005 survey). (See Exhibit 13.)
- Forty-three percent of active physicians grew up in a suburban area, 33 percent in an urban area, and 24 percent in a rural area/small town. (See Exhibit 13.)
- Survey results show that 34 percent (37 percent in 2005) of active physicians attended a medical school in Michigan, 33 percent (35 percent in 2005) attended a medical school in another state, and 33 percent (27 percent in 2005) attended a medical school in another country. (See Exhibit 14.)
- Of the active physicians surveyed in 2006 who attended a medical school in Michigan, 43 percent attended Wayne State University School of Medicine, 33 percent attended University of Michigan Medical School, 12 percent attended Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, and 11 percent attended Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine. (See Exhibit 13.)
- Fifty-six percent of active physicians surveyed in 2006 did a residency in Michigan; 16 percent did a fellowship in Michigan.
- About 8 percent of fully licensed physicians are also currently enrolled in a graduate medical training program in Michigan.

EXHIBIT 13
Origin of Physicians, 2006

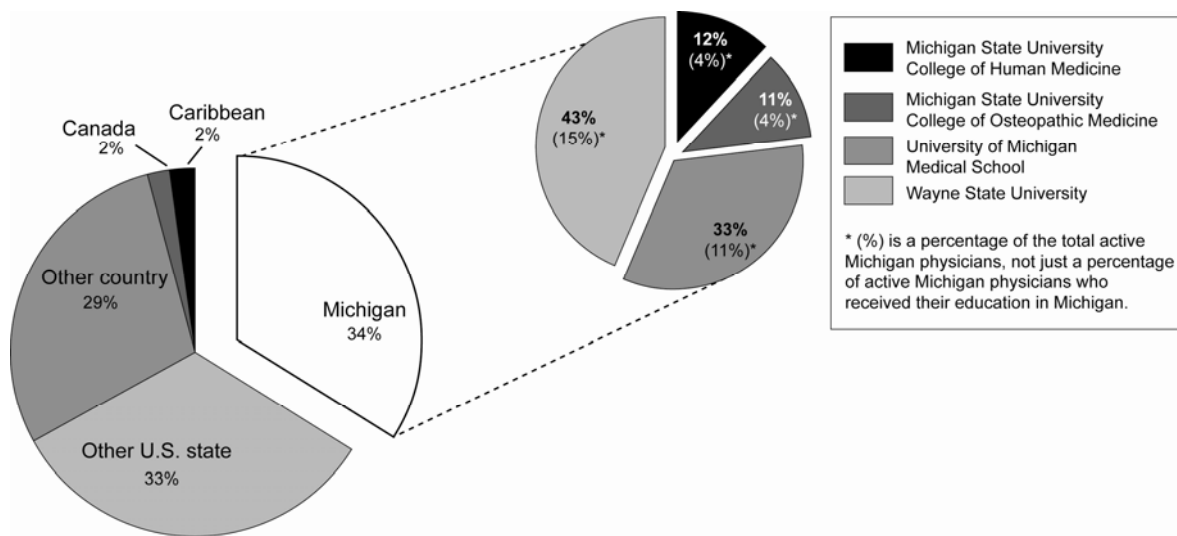


SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan.

EXHIBIT 14

Education Background of Fully Licensed Physicians, 2006



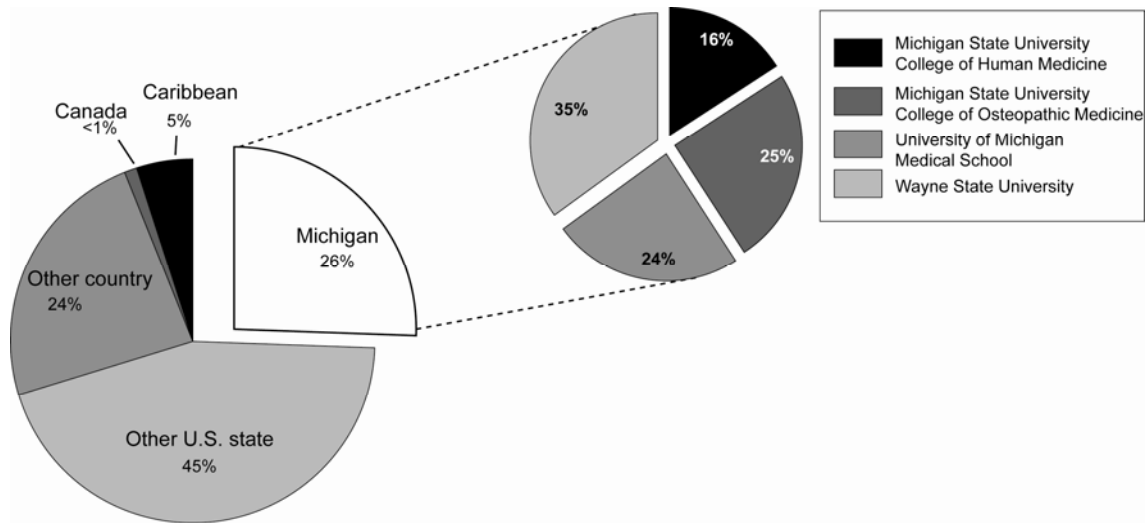
SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan. Percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

The survey findings on the origin and education background of physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license are different from the findings for the fully licensed physicians.

- Thirty-four percent of physicians in graduate medical training programs grew up in Michigan (compared to 41 percent of fully licensed physicians), 42 percent grew up in another U.S. state (compared to 30 percent of fully licensed physicians), and 24 percent grew up in another country (compared to 29 percent of fully licensed physicians).
- Fifty percent of physicians enrolled in graduate medical training programs grew up in a suburban area (compared to 43 percent of fully licensed physicians).
- About 26 percent of physicians enrolled in graduate medical training programs attended a medical school in Michigan, 45 percent attended medical school in another U.S. state, and about 29 percent attended a medical school in another country. (See Exhibit 15.)
- Of the physicians enrolled in graduate medical training programs who attended a medical school in Michigan, 35 percent attended Wayne State University School of Medicine, 24 percent attended University of Michigan Medical School, 25 percent attended Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, and 16 percent attended Michigan State University College of Human Medicine. (See Exhibit 15.)
- About 9 percent of physicians enrolled in graduate medical training programs did a previous in-state residency; 8 percent did a previous out-of-state residency.

EXHIBIT 15
Education Background of Physicians Applying
for an Educational Limited License, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license. Percentages do not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Fifty-four percent of *active* physicians surveyed in 2006 are involved in teaching, compared to 48 percent of active physicians surveyed in 2005.
- Thirty-two percent of active physicians are involved in research, compared to 20 percent of active physicians surveyed in 2005.
- Twenty percent are involved in administration in a private practice; 20 percent are involved in administration in a medical school, hospital, health plan, or nursing home.
- Eighteen percent are involved in emergency room care, compared to 14 percent of active physicians surveyed in 2005.

EXHIBIT 16
Distribution of Professional Activities, 2006

Professional activity	Percentage
Teaching	54%
Research	32
Administration in a private practice	20
Administration in medical school, hospital, health plan, or nursing home	20
Emergency room care	18
Patient care in a nursing home	7
Medical examiner	2

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan.

USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

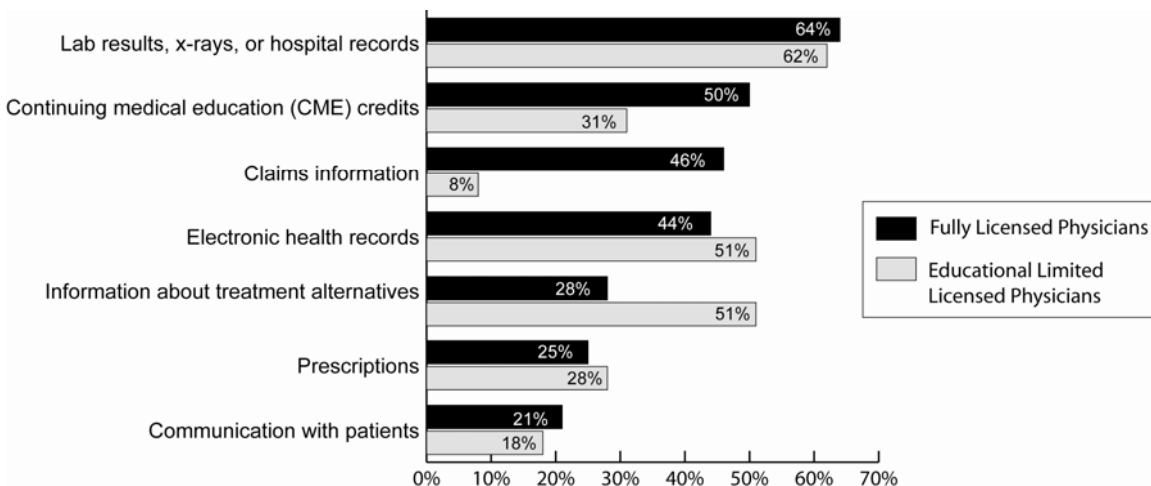
The use of computer technology for receiving or transmitting information is expanding, particularly for electronic health records, continuing medical education, diagnostic test results, and prescriptions. Active fully licensed physicians surveyed in 2006 report that someone in their medical practice uses a computer or computer-like device to receive or transmit:

- Lab results, x-rays, or hospital records (64 percent; compared to 56 percent in 2005)
- Continuing medical education (50 percent; compared to 40 percent in 2005)
- Claims information (46 percent; compared to 48 percent in 2005)
- Electronic health records (44 percent; compared to 29 percent in 2005)
- Information about treatment alternatives (28 percent; 23 percent in 2005)
- Prescriptions (25 percent; 16 percent in 2005)
- Communication with patients (21 percent; 14 percent in 2005)

Physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license were also asked about their use of computer technology. These physicians use such devices most often to receive or transmit lab results, x-rays, or hospital records, followed by information about treatment alternatives and electronic health records.

EXHIBIT 17

Use of Computer Technology to Receive or Transmit Information, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

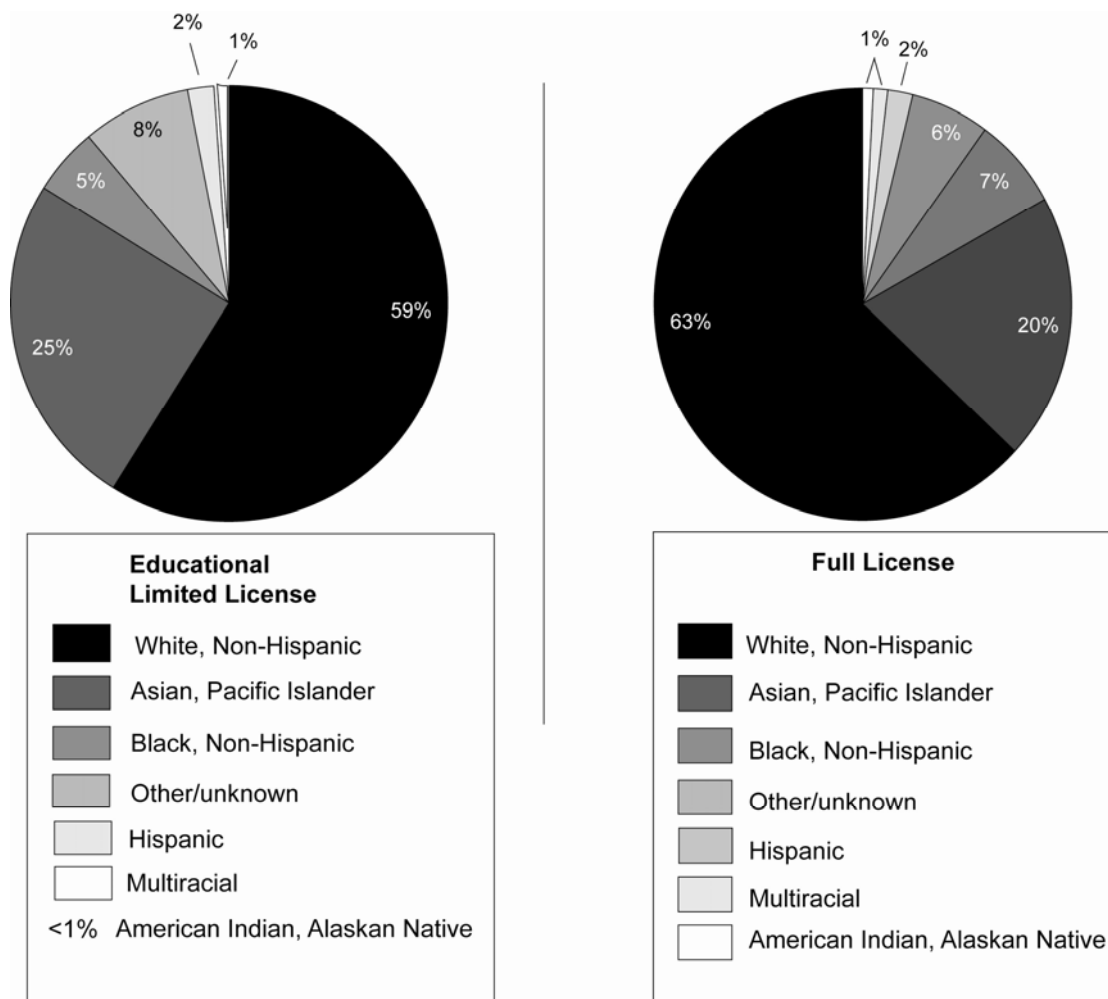
NOTE: Data presented are for *active* physicians fully licensed in Michigan and physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license.

GENDER, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

- Seventy-five percent of *active* fully licensed physicians surveyed in 2006 are male; 25 percent are female.

- Twenty percent of active fully licensed physicians are Asian or Pacific Islander, 7 percent are African American, 2 percent are Hispanic, and 1 percent are American Indian/Alaskan Native.
- About 59 percent of physicians in graduate medical training programs are male; about 42 percent are female.
- About 25 percent of physicians in graduate medical training programs are Asian or Pacific Islander, 5 percent are African American, 2 percent are Hispanic, and less than 1 percent are American Indian/Alaskan Native.

EXHIBIT 18
Race and Ethnicity of Physicians, 2006



SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.
NOTE: Data presented are for active physicians fully licensed in Michigan and physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license.

PLANS OF RESIDENTS, INTERNS AND FELLOWS

Physicians in graduate medical training programs were asked for information that may be useful for the recruitment and retention of these physicians. Physicians applying for a

second- or third-year educational limited license were asked about their plans following completion of their graduate medical training program.

- Fifty-five percent said they plan to enter a partnership or group practice; 20 percent plan to do further subspecialty training.
- Sixty-nine percent say they have not started their job search yet; 17 percent have begun a personal search; 9 percent have used an online job placement service; 5 percent have used a private recruitment firm; 5 percent have been recruited directly; and 4 percent have used the Medical Opportunities in Michigan website.
- About 26 percent plan to stay in Michigan; 30 percent plan to move to another U.S. state; 42 percent have not decided yet; and 1 percent plan to move out of the U.S.
- For those who are planning to move away from Michigan, a “desire to be closer to family” and “weather” are the factors reported most often as contributing to this decision, followed by “entertainment/recreational opportunities” and “job opportunities for spouse/partner.”
- About 66 percent of physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license report that they have a spouse/partner, and 31 percent report that they have children under the age of 18.

EXHIBIT 19
Distribution of Factors Contributing to Decisions
to Move Away from Michigan, 2006

Factors	Percentage
Desire to be closer to family	66%
Weather	46
Entertainment/recreational opportunities	29
Job opportunities for spouse/partner	23
Economic outlook of the state	21
Recruitment package/salary	12
Cost of living	12
Malpractice liability insurance rates	8
Health care reimbursement rates	7
Schools	6
Proximity to research institution	4
Other	16

SOURCE: Michigan Department of Community Health Survey of Physicians, 2006.

NOTE: Data presented are for physicians applying for a second- or third-year educational limited license who plan to move out of Michigan after completing their graduate training program. Physicians were asked to “mark no more than three,” so percentages equal more than 100 percent.

Appendix: Survey Instruments

MDCH Survey of Physicians 2006

MDCH Survey of Physicians Holding an Educational Limited License 2006

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

Survey of Physicians

This information is being collected by the Michigan Department of Community Health to describe the supply and distribution of physicians in Michigan. Data from this survey will be used to inform state and local decision making regarding the recruitment and education of physicians. Your response is critical for ensuring both the quality and validity of this important data. Your participation is encouraged and truly appreciated. *Please complete the survey and return it with your renewal application in the envelope provided.*

If you renew your license via the Internet, you will have the opportunity to complete this survey online.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a No. 2 pencil or a blue or black ink pen only.
- Do not use pens with ink that soaks through the paper.
- Make solid marks that fill the response completely.
- Make no stray marks on this form.

CORRECT: ● INCORRECT: ✓ ✗ ○ ●

1. Please enter your 10-digit permanent ID number beginning with the numbers 43 or 51. (This number is located directly above your name on the renewal application form.)

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2. Are you an MD or DO?
 a) MD (A)
 b) DO (B)

3. What is your current status? (Mark **one**.)
 a) Providing patient care services in Michigan (A)
 b) Working as a physician in Michigan but no time in patient care (B)
 c) Working as a physician, but not in Michigan (C)
 d) Not working as a physician (D)

4. Are you enrolled in a Michigan graduate medical training program (i.e., internship or residency)?
 a) Yes (A)
 b) No (B)

5. What is your gender?
 a) Female (A)
 b) Male (B)

6. In what year were you born?

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7. What is your race/ethnicity?
 a) American Indian/Alaskan Native (A)
 b) Asian or Pacific Islander (B)
 c) Black, Non-Hispanic (C)
 d) Hispanic (D)
 e) Multiracial (E)
 f) White, Non-Hispanic (F)
 g) Other/Unknown (G)

8. Please indicate your citizenship status:
 a) Native-born U.S. (A)
 b) Naturalized U.S. (B)
 c) Permanent resident (C)
 d) H-1 temporary worker (D)
 e) J-1 exchange visitor (E)

9. Please indicate the street address and ZIP code for your **main** practice site and, if applicable, a ZIP code for an additional practice site (no PO Box).

a) Main Site Address

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

City

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zip Code

--	--	--	--

Additional Site Zip Code

--	--	--	--

b) Not providing patient care (B)

10. Is your main practice site an outpatient or inpatient site? (Mark **one**.)
 a) Outpatient (A)
 b) Inpatient (B)

11. How many *hours per week* do you spend providing direct patient care?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

12. Do you have hospital admitting privileges?
 a) Yes (A)
 b) No (B)

13. Are you involved in any of the following professional activities? (Please mark **all** that apply.)
 a) Research (A)
 b) Teaching (B)
 c) Administration in a private practice (C)
 d) Administration in medical school, hospital, health plan, or nursing home (D)
 e) Emergency room care (E)
 f) Medical Examiner (F)
 g) Patient care in a nursing home (G)

14. Which best describes your patient care practice capacity? (If you are **not** providing patient care, please skip to question 17.)
 a) My practice is full; I cannot accept any new/additional patients (A)
 b) My practice is nearly full; I can accept a few new patients (B)
 c) My practice is far from full; I can accept many new patients (C)

15. Are you currently providing care to ...

	Yes	No
a) Medicaid patients?	(Y)	(N)
b) New Medicaid patients?	(Y)	(N)
c) Medicare patients?	(Y)	(N)
d) New Medicare patients?	(Y)	(N)
e) Patients from other publicly funded programs?	(Y)	(N)

16. What percentage of your direct patient care time is spent with patients...
 a) insured by Medicaid?

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

b) paying on a sliding fee scale, in which the fee varies with patient income?

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

17. A) Mark the practice specialty(ies) in which you spend most of your professional time. Mark **ONE primary**, and, if applicable, **ONE secondary** specialty.

B) Identify specialties for which you or your patients have the greatest difficulty scheduling/obtaining/arranging a timely appointment when making referrals. (Mark up to 3 specialties.)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	REFERRAL DIFFICULTY
1) Allergy & Immunology	1	1	1
2) Anesthesiology	2	2	2
3) Cardiovascular Disease	3	3	3
4) Critical Care Medicine	4	4	4
5) Dermatology	5	5	5
6) Emergency Medicine	6	6	6
7) Endocrinology	7	7	7
8) Family Practice	8	8	8
9) Gastroenterology	9	9	9
10) General Medicine	10	10	10
11) Geriatrics	11	11	11
12) Hospitalist	12	12	12
13) Infectious Disease	13	13	13
14) Internal Medicine (General)	14	14	14
15) Nephrology	15	15	15
16) Neurology	16	16	16
17) Neurological Surgery	17	17	17
18) Obstetrics & Gynecology (General)	18	18	18
19) Obstetrics & Gynecology Subspecialty	19	19	19
20) Gynecology (Only)	20	20	20
21) Occupational Medicine	21	21	21
22) Oncology/Hematology	22	22	22
23) Ophthalmology	23	23	23
24) Orthopedic Surgery	24	24	24
25) Otolaryngology	25	25	25
26) Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine	26	26	26
27) Pathology (General)	27	27	27
28) Pediatrics (General)	28	28	28
29) Pediatrics Subspecialty	29	29	29
30) Medical Pediatrics	30	30	30
31) Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	31	31	31
32) Plastic Surgery	32	32	32
33) Preventive Medicine	33	33	33
34) Psychiatry (Adult)	34	34	34
35) Psychiatry (Child & Adolescent)	35	35	35
36) Pulmonary Disease	36	36	36
37) Radiology (Diagnostic)	37	37	37
38) Radiology (Therapeutic)	38	38	38
39) Rheumatology	39	39	39
40) Sports Medicine	40	40	40
41) Surgery (General)	41	41	41
42) Thoracic Surgery	42	42	42
43) Urology	43	43	43
44) Vascular Surgery	44	44	44
45 a) Other	45	45	45
b) (Specify)			

18. Indicate the percentage of your direct patient care time spent in your primary and secondary specialties:

a) Primary Specialty

b) Secondary Specialty

			%
0	0	0	
1	1	1	
2	2	2	
3	3	3	
4	4	4	
5	5	5	
6	6	6	
7	7	7	
8	8	8	
9	9	9	

			%
0	0		
1	1		
2	2		
3	3		
4	4		
5	5		
6	6		
7	7		
8	8		
9	9		

19. In your medical practice, does someone use a computer or computer-like device (e.g., PDA) to receive or transmit... (Mark all that apply.)

- a) lab results, x-rays, or hospital records? (A)
- b) prescriptions? (B)
- c) claims information? (C)
- d) electronic health records? (D)
- e) communication with your patients? (E)
- f) information about treatment alternatives? (F)
- g) continuing medical education (CME) credits? (G)

20. How would you describe the area where you grew up? (Please mark an answer in both sections A & B.)

SECTION A

- a) Rural/small town (A)
- b) Suburban (B)
- c) Urban (C)

SECTION B

- d) Michigan (D)
- e) Other U.S. state (E)
- f) Other country (F)

21A. Please indicate where you attended medical school.

- a) Michigan (A)
- b) Other U.S. state (B)
- c) Canada (C)
- d) Caribbean (D)
- e) Other country (E)

B. If in Michigan, please specify the school.

- a) Michigan State University College of Human Medicine (A)
- b) Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine (B)
- c) University of Michigan Medical School (C)
- d) Wayne State University School of Medicine (D)

22. If you did a residency or fellowship, was it an... (Mark all that apply.)

- a) in-state residency? (A)
- b) in-state fellowship? (B)
- c) out-of-state residency? (C)
- d) out-of-state fellowship? (D)

23. To assist us in projecting the supply of physicians in the future, please tell us how much longer you plan to practice medicine.

- a) 1-5 years (A)
- b) 6-10 years (B)
- c) 11-15 years (C)
- d) 16-20 years (D)
- e) 21-30 years (E)
- f) More than 30 years (F)

24. In the next 3 years, I plan to... (Mark all that apply.)

- a) maintain my practice as is. (A)
- b) increase patient care hours. (B)
- c) significantly reduce patient care hours. (C)
- d) move my practice to another Michigan location. (D)
- e) move my practice out of state. (E)
- f) retire. (F)

25. If you are retiring or reducing your patient care hours, what are the factors that led to this decision? (Mark all that apply.)

- a) Age (A)
- b) General lack of job satisfaction (B)
- c) Childbearing/childrearing (C)
- d) Lifestyle changes (D)
- e) Medical malpractice insurance cost (E)
- f) Personal or family health concerns (F)
- g) Increasing administrative/regulatory burden (G)
- h) Employer/employee conflict (H)
- i) Inadequate reimbursement for services (I)
- j) Moved to management/consulting/teaching/research (J)
- k) Other (Specify)

Thank you!

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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
2006 Survey of Physicians Holding an Educational Limited License

This information is being collected by the Michigan Department of Community Health to describe the supply and distribution of physicians in Michigan. Data from this survey will be used to inform state and local decision making regarding the recruitment and education of physicians. The information you provide will be confidential; the identity of individual respondents will not be shared. Your response is critical for ensuring both the quality and validity of this important data. Your participation is encouraged and truly appreciated. *Please complete the survey and return it with your license application in the envelope provided.*

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a No. 2 pencil or a blue or black ink pen only.
 - Do not use pens with ink that soaks through the paper.
 - Make solid marks that fill the response completely.
 - Make no stray marks on this form.
- CORRECT: ● INCORRECT: ✓ ✗ ○ ●

1. Are you an MD or DO?

- a) MD (A)
 b) DO (B)

2. Please mark the type of Michigan graduate medical training program(s) in which you are currently enrolled. (Mark **all** that apply.)

- a) Internship (A)
 b) Residency (B)
 c) Fellowship (C)

3. What is your gender?

- a) Female (A)
 b) Male (B)

4. Do you have a spouse/partner?

- a) Yes (A)
 b) No (B)

5. Do you have children under the age of 18?

- a) Yes (A)
 b) No (B)

6. In what year were you born? [][][][]

7. What is your race/ethnicity?

- a) American Indian/Alaskan Native (A)
 b) Asian or Pacific Islander (B)
 c) Black, Non-Hispanic (C)
 d) Hispanic (D)
 e) Multiracial (E)
 f) White, Non-Hispanic (F)
 g) Other/Unknown (G)

8. Please indicate your citizenship status:

- a) Native-born U.S. (A)
 b) Naturalized U.S. (B)
 c) Permanent resident (C)
 d) H-1 temporary worker (D)
 e) J-1 exchange visitor (E)

9. Please indicate the Zip code for your *main* practice site.

Zip Code [][][][][]

10. Is your main practice site an outpatient or inpatient site? (Mark **one**.)

- a) Outpatient (A)
 b) Inpatient (B)

11. How many *hours per week* do you currently spend providing direct patient care?

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

12. In your *future* practice, do you plan to work full time or part time?

- a) Full time (40 hours or more per week) (A)
 b) Part time (less than 40 hours per week) (B)

13. In your *future* practice, do you plan to provide care to . . .

- | | Yes | No |
|--|-----|-----|
| a) Medicaid patients? | (Y) | (N) |
| b) Medicare patients? | (Y) | (N) |
| c) patients from other publicly funded programs? | (Y) | (N) |
| d) uninsured patients? | (Y) | (N) |

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

14. Mark your main practice specialty. (Mark one.)

- 1) Allergy & Immunology (1)
2) Anesthesiology (2)
3) Cardiovascular Disease (3)
4) Critical Care Medicine (4)
5) Dermatology (5)
6) Emergency Medicine (6)
7) Endocrinology (7)
8) Family Practice (8)
9) Gastroenterology (9)
10) General Medicine (10)
11) Geriatrics (11)
12) Hospitalist (12)
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16) Neurology (16)
17) Neurological Surgery (17)
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19) Obstetrics & Gynecology Subspecialty (19)
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21) Occupational Medicine (21)
22) Oncology/Hematology (22)
23) Ophthalmology (23)
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31) Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (31)
32) Plastic Surgery (32)
33) Preventive Medicine (33)
34) Psychiatry (Adult) (34)
35) Psychiatry (Child & Adolescent) (35)
36) Pulmonary Disease (36)
37) Radiology (Diagnostic) (37)
38) Radiology (Therapeutic) (38)
39) Rheumatology (39)
40) Sports Medicine (40)
41) Surgery (General) (41)
42) Thoracic Surgery (42)
43) Urology (43)
44) Vascular Surgery (44)
45) Other (45)

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b) prescriptions? (B)
c) claims information? (C)
d) electronic health records? (D)
e) communication with your patients? (E)
f) information about treatment protocols? (F)
g) continuing medical education (CME) credits? (G)

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- SECTION A
a) Rural/small town (A)
b) Suburban (B)
c) Urban (C)
SECTION B
d) Michigan (D)
e) Other U.S. state (E)
f) Other country (F)

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b) Other U.S. state (B)
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d) Caribbean (D)
e) Other country (E)

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b) Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine (B)
c) University of Michigan Medical School (C)
d) Wayne State University School of Medicine (D)

18. If you did a previous residency or fellowship, was it an... (Mark all that apply.)

- a) in-state residency? (A)
b) in-state fellowship? (B)
c) out-of-state residency? (C)
d) out-of-state fellowship? (D)

19. What best describes your plans for after you complete your current graduate medical training program? (Mark one.)

- a) Solo practice (A)
b) Partnership/group practice (B)
c) Hospitalist (C)
d) Military service (D)
e) National Health Service (E)
f) Indian Health Service (F)
g) Medical school faculty (G)
h) Graduate medical program faculty (H)
i) Administration (I)
j) Research (J)
k) Additional graduate medical training (K)
l) Subspecialty training (L)

20. Which of the following have you used in your job search? (Mark all that apply.)

- a) Medical Opportunities in Michigan (MOM) website (A)
b) Other online job placement service (B)
c) Private recruitment firm (C)
d) Personal search (D)
e) None, I have been recruited directly (E)
f) None, I have not started my search yet (F)

21. After completing your graduate medical training program, do you plan to... (Mark one.)

- a) stay in Michigan? (A)
b) move to another U.S. state? (B)
c) move out of the U.S.? (C)
d) I have not decided yet. (D)

22. If you are moving away from Michigan, what are the most important factors that contributed to this decision? (Mark no more than three.)

- a) Job opportunities for spouse/partner (A)
b) Desire to be closer to family (B)
c) Entertainment/recreational opportunities (C)
d) Economic outlook of the state (D)
e) Weather (E)
f) Recruitment package/salary (F)
g) Proximity to research institution (G)
h) Cost of living (H)
i) Schools (I)
j) Health care reimbursement rates (J)
k) Malpractice liability insurance rates (K)
l) Other (L)

Thank you!

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