Testimony Presented Before the
House Committee on Health
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## HB 1977 - RELATING TO PHYSICIAN SHORTAGE

Chair Mizuno, Vice-Chair Kobayashi and members of the committee:

HB 1977 requires the Department of Health to establish, develop and implement a program to sponsor medical students who attend the College of Medicine of the University of Northern Philippines in exchange for a ten-year service commitment to practice medicine in Hawai'i after graduation. We offer the following comments on this measure.

The University of Hawai'i is committed to providing opportunities for students from Hawai'i to become physicians and to increase the number of physicians in Hawai'i to help address the growing physician shortage in Hawai'i. The John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM) of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa has at its heart, a mission to train highly qualified physicians who will serve the people of Hawai'i by providing excellent healthcare. Workforce analyses have demonstrated that the medical students most likely to practice medicine in Hawai'i are those who have lived most of their lives in our state and have family ties that serve as an inducement to remain in Hawai'i. Thus, to meet its mission, JABSOM must first attract Hawai'i's best college seniors (or previous college graduates) and if accepted, induce these accepted applicants to matriculate at JABSOM.

The most effective method to recruit accepted applicants to JABSOM and help grow the medical school education within Hawai'i is through scholarships to JABSOM. To that end, JABSOM has crafted a tuition support program that functionally serves as a scholarship and may be awarded for part or all of a student's tuition at JABSOM. In return for tuition support, students are required to practice in Hawai'i after completing the needed additional training for medical licensure and specialty certification. At this point in time, JABSOM has been wholely dependent upon private donations to sustain this tuition support program. State support for this program, especially for neighbor

island students to attend JABSOM would greatly assist Hawai'i's effort to retain talent in Hawai'i.

HB 1977 proposes to use Hawai'i state taxpayer dollars to fund medical education in the Philippines. Although the graduates of international medical schools can occasionally successfully compete for post-graduate medical education programs (i.e., a "residency" position) in the U.S., these graduates are much less likely to receive a residency "match" as required for subsequent licensing and practice in the U.S.

According to the 2019 National Residency Match Program results, the match rate for U.S. medical school Seniors was 93.9% compared to the 59% match rate for U.S. citizen graduates of international medical schools attempting to secure a residency match in the U.S. If someone does not match immediately after graduation from medical school, it is highly unlikely they will be able to enter and complete a residency program in subsequent years.

In order for an international medical school graduate to be eligible for a Hawai'i physician license, the applicant must complete their medical school education, be certified by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, complete two years of an ACGME-accredited residency program in the U.S. or Canada and complete U.S. physician licensure examinations.

The greatest challenge to increasing the supply of practicing physicians is the availability of residency positions in Hawai'i and elsewhere in the United States. There are more applicants for these residency positions than there are available positions. Obtaining significantly more residency positions in Hawai'i would require new Federal legislation and fundamental changes in policies concerning the financing of graduate medical education by the U.S. Federal Government Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Nonetheless, students who complete their medical school in Hawai'i are significantly more competitive for the few residency positions offered in Hawai'i.

Measure 1977 also places the Department of Health (DOH) at the heart of making the determination as to whether a student is qualified to attend a medical school. The DOH may not be the ideal entity for this purpose. An experienced and qualified selection committee and admissions process is required in order to determine the best qualified applicants. There should be an experienced admissions officer (with appropriate background and credentials) as well as a selection committee of physicians who are able to review all components of an application in order to determine if an applicant should be offered interviews. This initial pre-interview process takes at least several hours of review per application (review requires more than source document verification). If interviews are offered, additional hours of careful review and deliberations are required to determine the best-qualified applicants. The selection committee considers the potential for academic and personal success in medical school and for a successful future career in medicine.

There are elements of HB 1977 worthy of consideration if enacted <u>WITHIN</u> Hawai'i. Specifically, were the state to fund a full-ride scholarship program for Hawai'i residents admitted to JABSOM that was coupled to a subsequent practice payback requirement, the school could attract more of the 30-40 Hawai'i residents who take medical school offers elsewhere in the U.S.

We have learned that approximately 70% of students who obtain their medical degrees from JABSOM and go on to complete their residency with JABSOM remain in the state to practice. With more stable and enhanced investment in the operations of JABSOM, further expansion of the class size and support of neighbor island practice and training programs could be enhanced.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this matter.