



Working Hours and Conditions
Post-Graduate Trainees
Annual Compliance Assessment
Contract Year 2
10/1/02-9/30/03

Executive Summary

With approximately 15,000 of the nation's 100,000 post-graduate trainees working within New York State, considerable attention has focused on monitoring for compliance with the State's work hour requirements. In conjunction with a three-year contract with the DOH, IPRO conducted compliance assessments at all teaching hospitals. A total of 160 compliance visits were conducted in the second year of the contract from October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003, which included annual compliance visits at all 118 teaching facilities in New York State, 19 complaint investigations, and 23 re-visits. In total, the working hours of more than 8,477 residents in the State were reviewed to assess compliance with working hour requirements.

Upon completion of each on-site survey, a letter of findings was issued to each facility with a compliance determination. Non-compliance with current requirements was reported to facilities in a statement of deficiencies (SOD). All facilities with documented deficiencies were required to submit a plan for implementing corrective action. A sample of facilities were identified for a follow-up visit to assess implementation of and compliance with their submitted plan of correction (POC).

Compliance findings for year two of the Post-Graduate Trainees Working Hour Compliance Assessment Program, include the following:

- Annual compliance reviews were conducted at all 118 teaching facilities, with 69 hospitals found in full compliance with requirements and 49 hospitals cited for non-compliance in at least one program area
 - In 28 of the facilities cited, only one (1) program area within the facility evidenced non-compliance
 - In 17 of the facilities cited, two (2) program areas within the facility evidenced non-compliance
 - In four (4) of the facilities cited, three or more program areas within the facility evidenced non-compliance
- 19 on-site complaint investigations were conducted with a 32% substantiation rate
 - 14 of the 19 complaints related to surgical programs with four (4) complaints substantiated
 - Six (6) of the 19 complaints related to internal medicine programs with two (2) complaints substantiated
- In follow-up to identified non-compliance, 23 re-visits were conducted to monitor the facility's plan of correction (POC) implementation
 - 61% of re-visits evidenced full compliance

- 39% of re-visits evidenced at least one element of continued non-compliance
- 21 re-visits focused on surgical compliance issues with 38% continued non-compliance
- 51 of the 160 (32%) compliance reviews conducted evidenced residents working more than 24 consecutive hours
 - Programs in surgery (41%), internal medicine (41%) and pediatrics (10%) were most frequently cited in this area
- 20 of the 160 (13%) compliance reviews conducted evidenced improper separation between working assignments
 - Programs in internal medicine (49%) and surgery (41%) and were most frequently cited
- 16 of the 160 (10%) compliance reviews conducted evidenced working hours in excess of 80 hours each week
 - Programs in surgery (64%) and internal medicine (21%) were most frequently cited in this area
 - First year residents/PGY 1 level represented 49% of the violations in this area
- 10 of the 160 (6%) compliance reviews conducted evidenced residents not receiving one full 24-hour off period each week
 - Programs in surgery (51%) and pediatrics (29%) were most frequently cited

Annual Compliance Assessment

Exhibits 1 – 2 / Implementation

Exhibit 1 shows all 118 annual reviews for the second year of the contract conducted between October 2002 and August 2003.

Exhibit 1

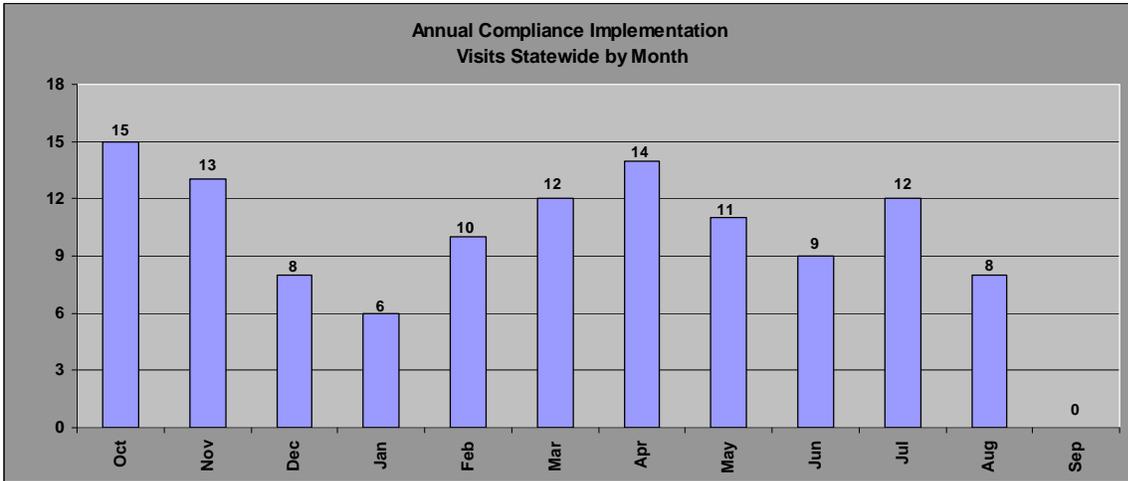
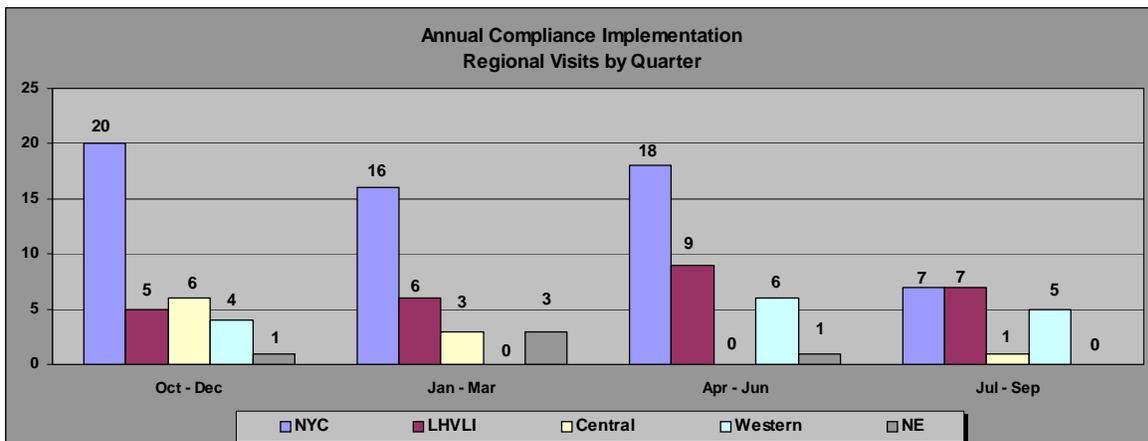


Exhibit 2 illustrates by quarter how the 118 annual visits were distributed by region across the State.

Exhibit 2



Exhibits 3 – 4 / Compliance Assessment- Statewide and Regional

Based on 118 annual compliance visits, 49 (42%) of the facilities evidenced some level of non-compliance at the time of the annual on-site review.

Exhibits 3 and 4 illustrate compliance/non-compliance on a statewide and regional basis respectively. For reporting purposes, non-compliance means that one or more deficiency/finding was identified during the on-site review. Each deficiency/finding cited could result from an issue associated within one or more programs within the facility.

Of the 49 facilities cited for non-compliance, 28 evidenced non-compliance in only one program area, 17 of the facilities cited evidenced non-compliance in two program areas, and four (4) facilities evidenced non-compliance in three or more program areas.

Exhibit 3

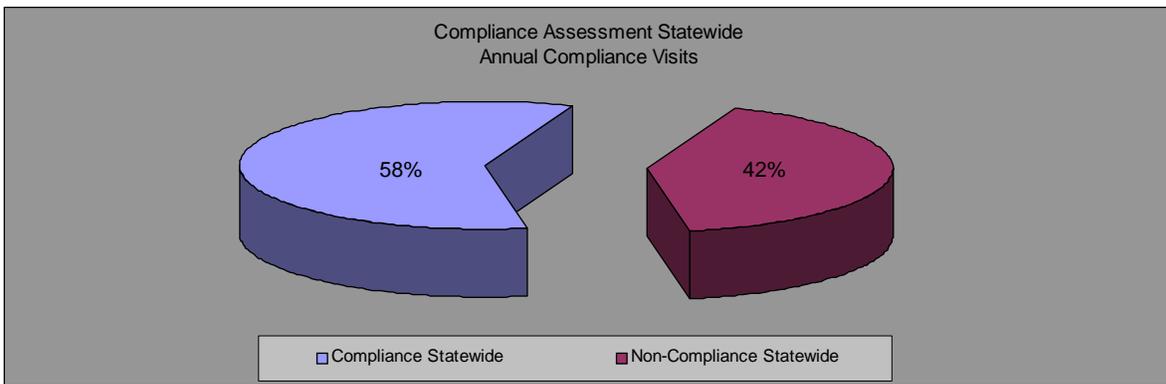
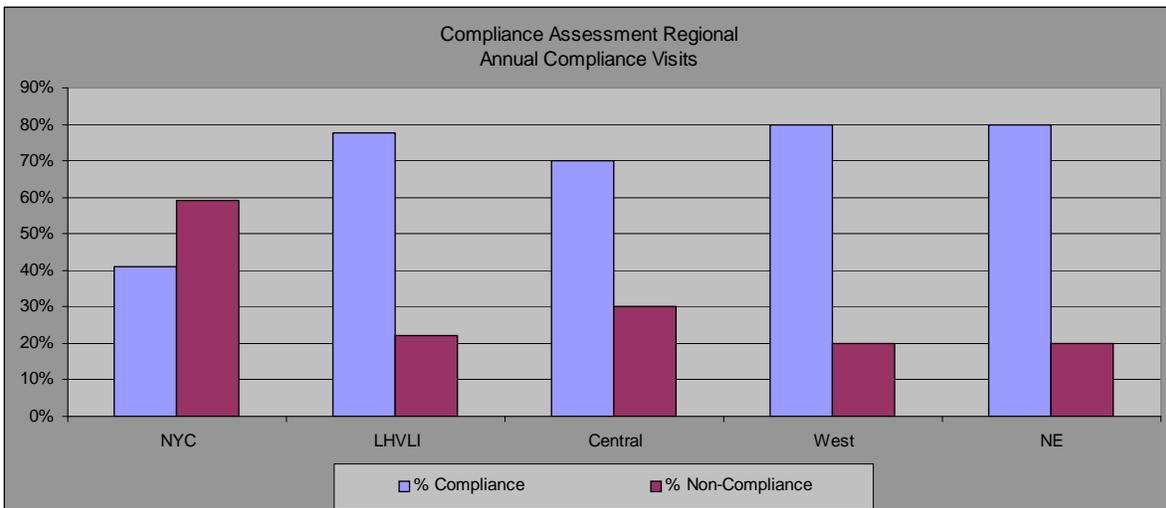


Exhibit 4



Exhibits 5 & 6 / Statewide Compliance – Distribution of Non-Compliance

Concerns continue to be raised regarding the scheduling of on-site visits in July and during the holiday seasons. While it is recognized that throughout the year there are dates and periods of time where routine scheduling for hospitals may be more difficult, due to the large number of surveys to be conducted, compliance surveys were carried out throughout the contract year. All 118 annual compliance surveys were completed between October 2002 and August 2003. No annual surveys were conducted in September 2003, the close of the contract year.

Exhibit 5 illustrates the distribution of the 118 annual visits to the distribution of non-compliance documented for visits completed each month. The information provided reflects a fairly consistent correlation throughout the year between visits conducted and facilities found to be out of compliance with current requirements. Upon review, the data does not appear to indicate that the time period the survey was conducted had a significant impact on whether a facility was found in compliance. In July, for example, the distribution of surveys conducted to findings of non-compliance does not indicate that survey outcome was significantly influenced by survey scheduling.

Exhibit 5

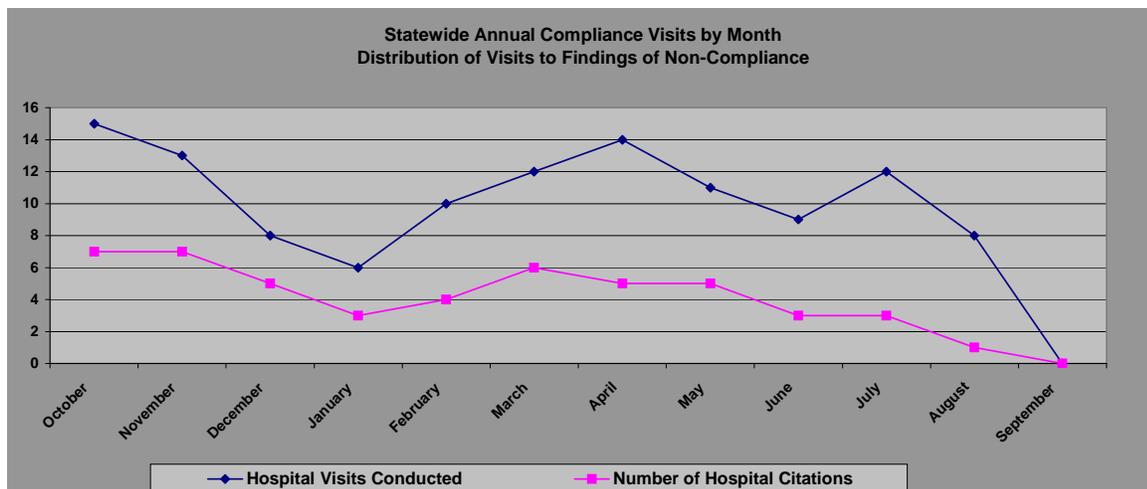
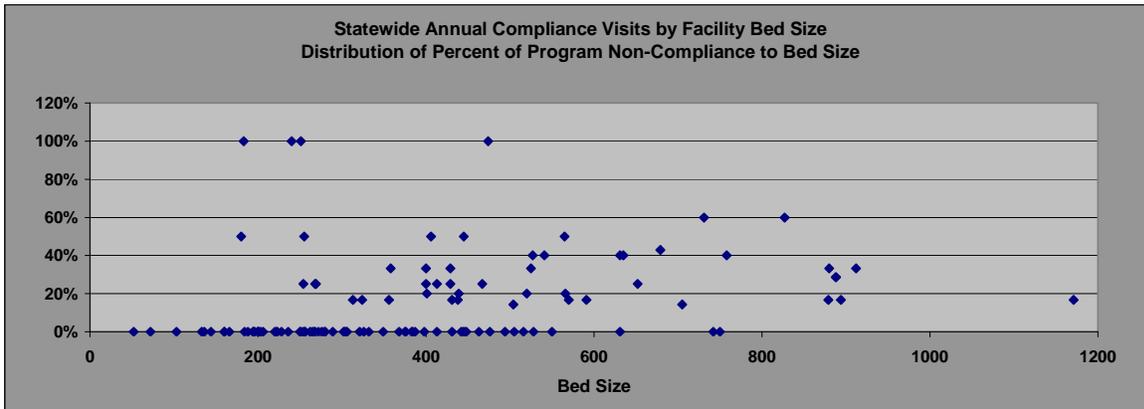


Exhibit 6 presents a detailed assessment of compliance by bed size for the 118 annual visits. Each facility is identified by its bed size, and is evaluated by the percent of non-compliance, as evidenced by the percentage of facility programs that were cited for non-compliance. For example, a facility review that included four teaching programs, surgery, internal medicine, OB/GYN, and pediatrics, and was found out of compliance in only one program, would be out of compliance for 25% of the programs reviewed. For analysis purposes, all sub-specialties were included under the primary program category.

Exhibit 6



Three percent (3%) of the annual visits conducted evidenced some level of non-compliance in every teaching program reviewed at that site. In contrast, 95% of the annual visits conducted evidenced full compliance in at least half of the teaching programs reviewed. The distribution of survey results for the survey period supports that non-compliance is not solely related to certified bed size.

Exhibits 7 – 12 / Compliance Assessment – Statewide and Regional Distribution of Findings

New York State requirements limit working hours to an average over four weeks of 80 hours each week. In addition, working assignments are limited to no more than 24 consecutive hours, required non-working periods must follow scheduled assignments and each resident must have one 24-hour off period each week. For hospitals surveyed during year two of the contract, 42% of facilities evidenced some level of non-compliance with requirements.

Exhibits 7-12 demonstrate statewide and regional distribution of findings for the 160 total visits based upon current program requirements. Findings include:

- > 24 consecutive hours – regulations limit scheduled assignments to no more than 24 consecutive hours. In 32% of visits conducted, residents were found to be working more than 24 consecutive hours.
- > 80 Hours per week – on average over a four week period, the workweek is limited to 80 hours per week. Ten percent (10%) of visits completed evidenced working hours in excess of 80 hours each week.
- Proper Separation – assigned work periods must be separated by non-working time. Thirteen percent (13 %) of visits reported working assignments not separated by required non-working time.

- < 24-Hour Off Period – scheduling must include one full 24-hour off period each week. Six percent (6%) of visits conducted reported residents not receiving a full 24-hour off period during each week.
- Working Conditions - working conditions include consideration for sleep/rest accommodations, the availability of ancillary and support services, and the access to and availability of supervising physicians to promote quality supervision. One percent (1%) of facilities were cited for failing to meet expected working conditions for residents.
- Working Limitations – this category reflects documented inconsistencies in working hour information collected during interview and through observation when compared to a review of documentation. To validate interview data, review staff screen medical records and/or operating room logs or operative reports, to document the date and/or time certain services are provided and recorded. Ten percent (10%) of visits conducted evidenced violations in this area.
- Moonlighting – regulations place responsibility with each hospital to limit and monitor the working hours associated with moonlighting or dual employment situations. Trainees who have worked the maximum number of hours permitted in regulation are prohibited from working outside the facility as physicians providing professional patient care services. No violations pertaining to moonlighting or dual employment requirements were identified in year two.
- QA –each hospital is required to conduct and document ongoing quality assurance/quality improvement (QA/QI) activities for the identification of actual or potential problems in accordance with requirements set forth in statute. Seventeen percent (17%) of facilities reviewed during year two were cited for deficiencies in their QA/QI performance. It should be noted that QA/QI would automatically be cited in year two for any facility that had a repeat deficiency from year one or in the case of a year two revisit, a repeat of findings in year two.
- Emergency Department (ED) – for hospitals with more than 15,000 unscheduled emergency department visits, the ED assignments of trainees shall be limited to no more than 12 consecutive hours. For the period of review, no violations were identified for this program area.
- Governing Body – the responsibility for the conduct and obligations of the hospital including compliance with all Federal, State and local laws, rests with the hospital Governing Body. During year two of the contract, Governing Body was not cited as an area of non-compliance.

The most notable area of non-compliance statewide and on a regional basis continues to be working hours in excess of 24 consecutive hours (>24).

Exhibit 7

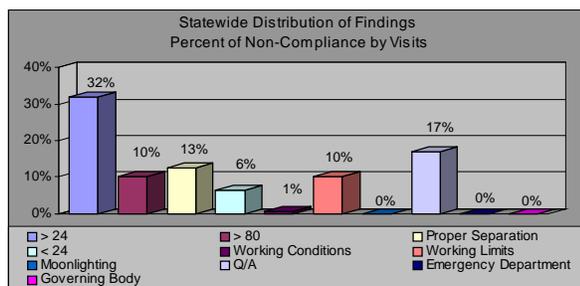


Exhibit 8

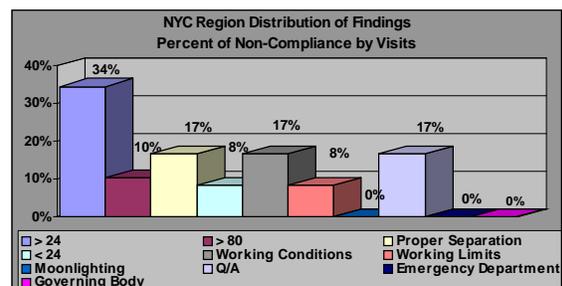


Exhibit 9

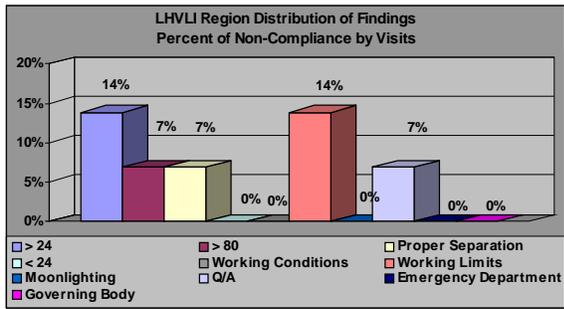


Exhibit 10

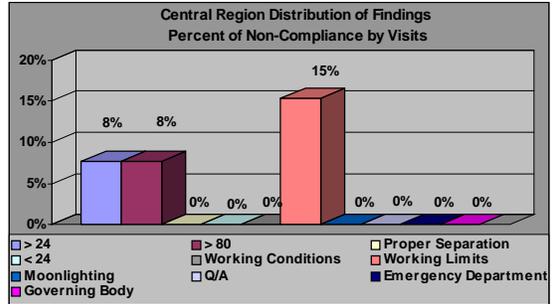


Exhibit 11

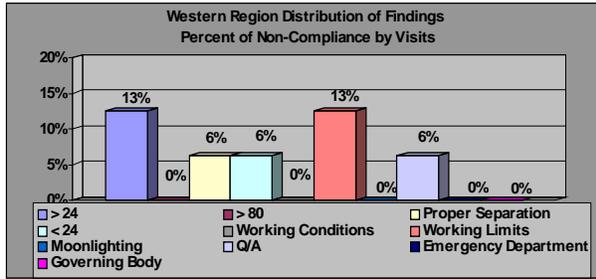
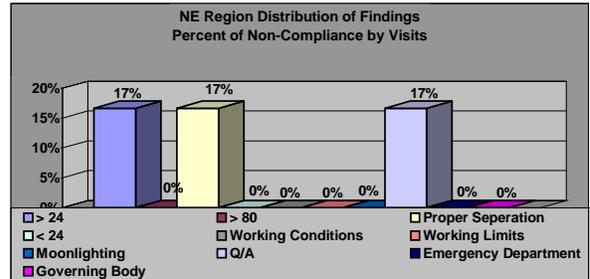


Exhibit 12



Exhibits 13 – 16 / Compliance Assessment – Working Hours > 24 Consecutive Hours

New York State regulations limit scheduled assignments to no more than 24 consecutive hours. In applying this standard and for determining compliance, an additional unscheduled transition period of up to three hours may be utilized by facilities to provide for the appropriate transfer of patient information.

Hospitals have some flexibility in utilizing the three-hour transition period to carry out rounds, grand rounds, and/or the transfer of patient information. New patient care responsibilities may not be assigned during the transition period, and the three-hour period, if used, is counted toward the weekly work hour limit of 80 hours.

For all surveys conducted in year two of the contract, this area was the most frequently cited. Statewide, non-compliance was evidenced in 32% of the surveys conducted. Exhibits 13 –16 further illustrate this finding by region, facility bed size, program size, and specialty.

Exhibit 13 – Is based upon the 160 total visits performed. In New York City, 34% of facilities were found to be out of compliance with this work hour regulation. The findings for the remaining regions are Northeast at 17%, LHVLI at 14%, Western at 13% and Central at 8%, respectively.

Exhibit 13

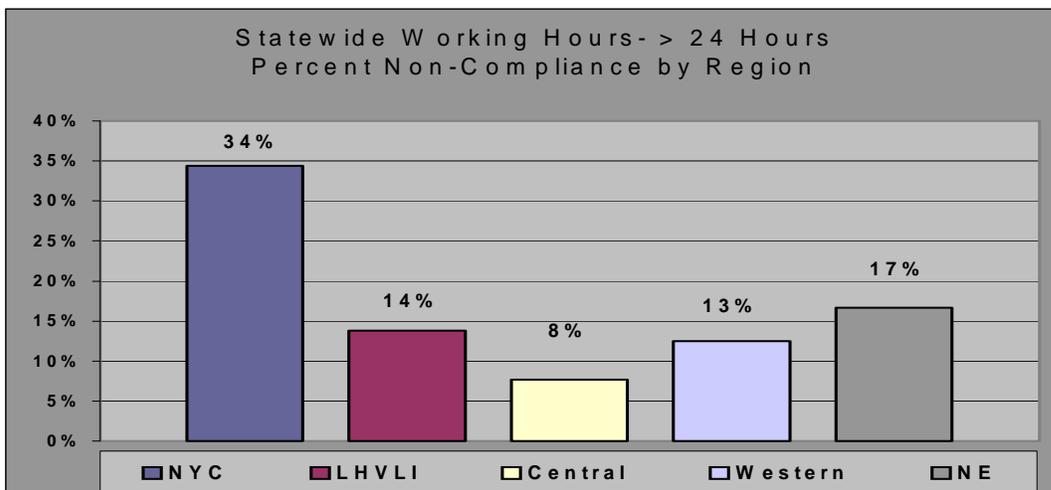
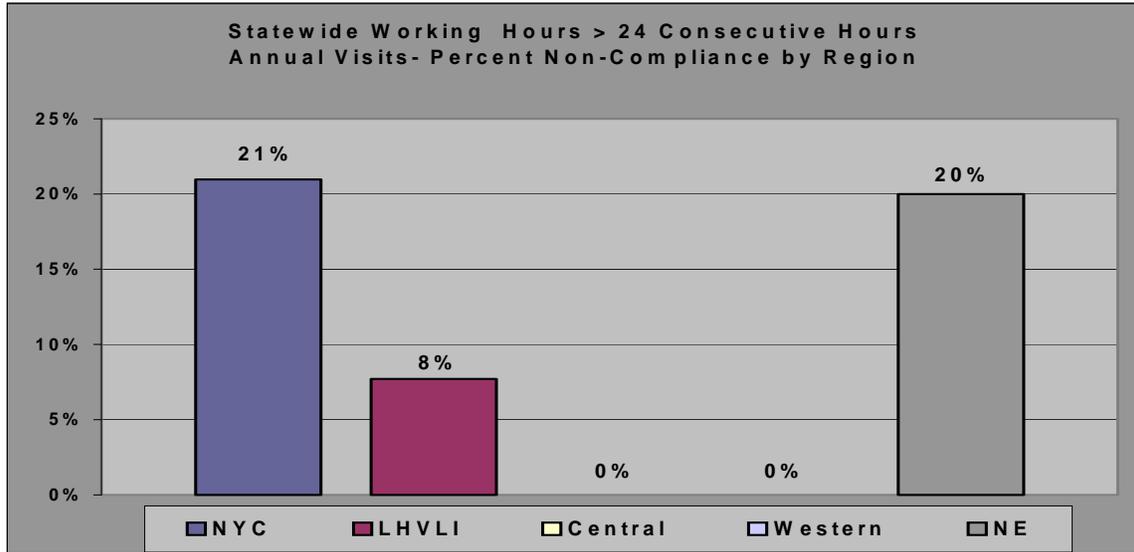


Exhibit 13a – In comparison this exhibit is based upon the 118 annual visits performed. During annual visit, New York City had 21% of facilities out of compliance with this work hour regulation. The findings for the remaining regions are Northeast at 20%, LHVLI at 8%, Western and Central at 0%, respectively.

Exhibit13a



Exhibits 14 & 15 correlate findings to facility bed size and program size (number of residents) in a facility teaching program. While facilities with more than 600 beds were cited most frequently, the highest percentage of findings for >24 hours was found in facilities with between 301-500 residents in the facility teaching program. Exhibits 14 & 15 are based on findings for the 160 total visits conducted. Exhibits 14a & 15a reflect findings for the 118 annual visits.

Exhibit 14

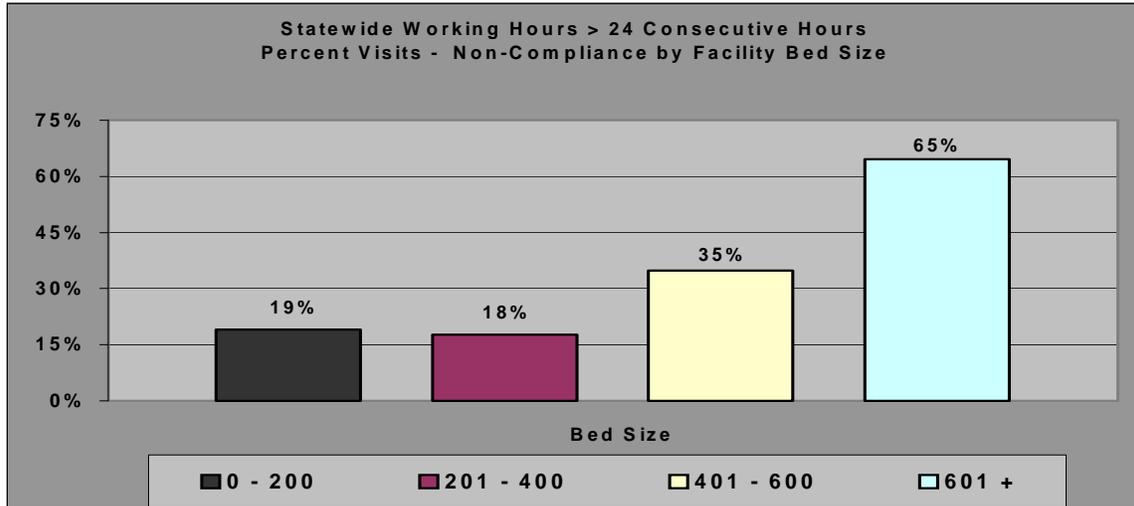


Exhibit 14a

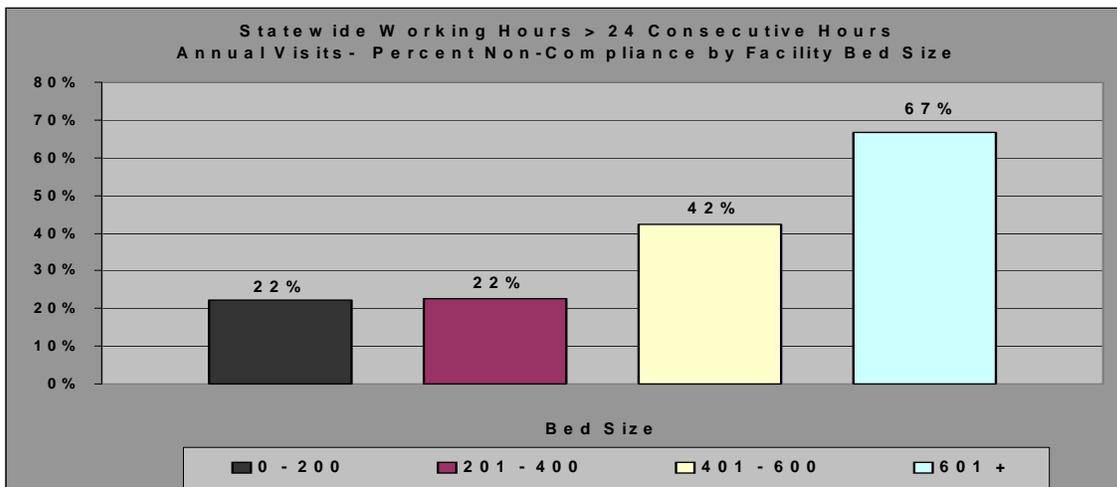


Exhibit 15

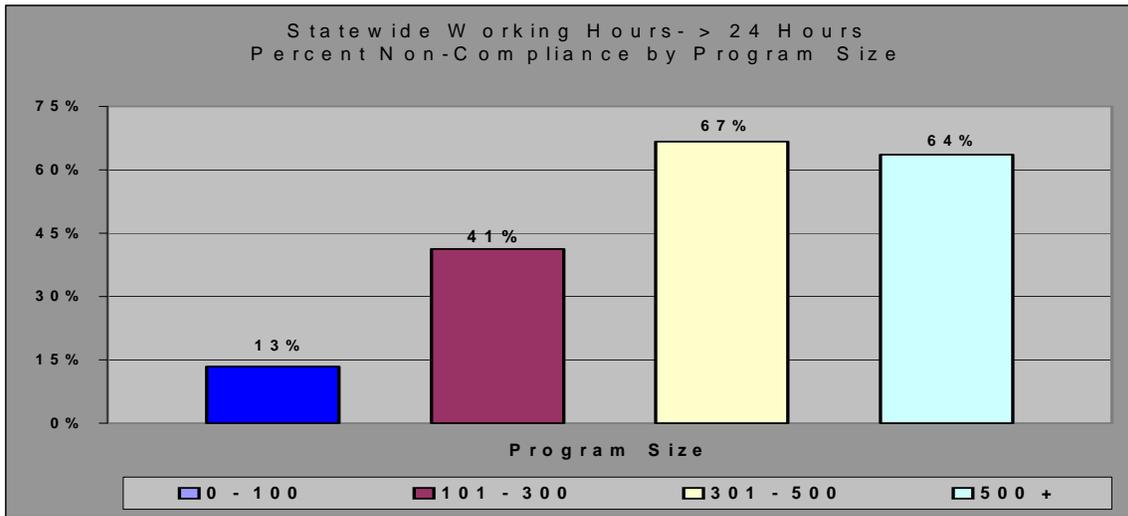
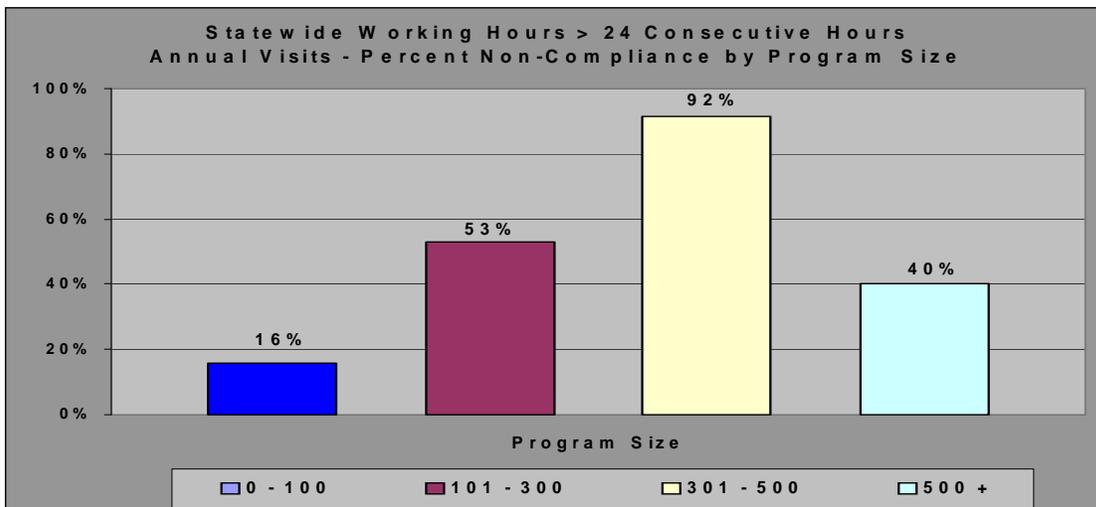
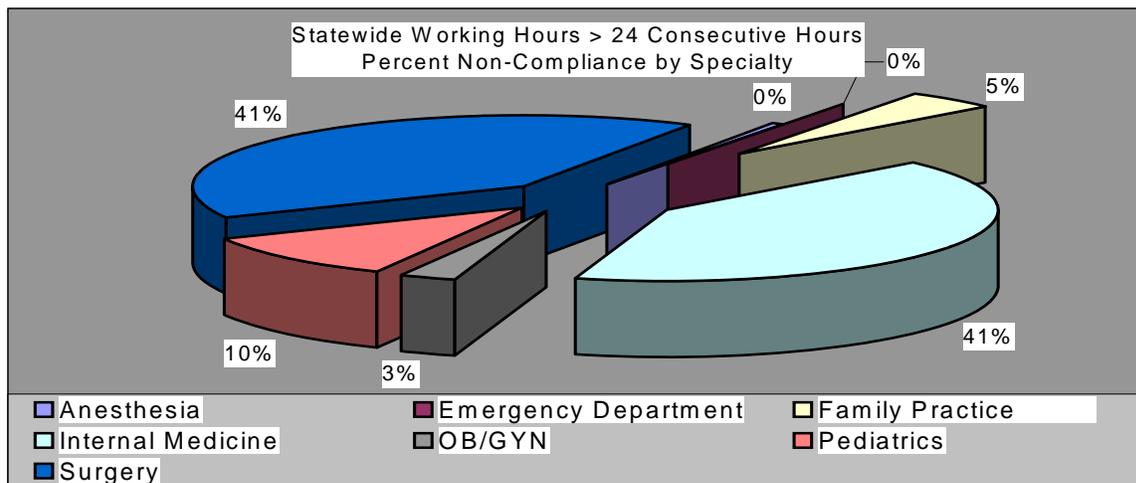


Exhibit 15a



As illustrated in Exhibit 16, based upon the 160 total visits conducted, surgery and internal medicine were the most frequently cited specialty areas for > 24 hours, each at 41%. This can, in part, be attributed to the fact that each category includes findings associated with numerous subspecialties and account for 44% of the programs in teaching hospitals throughout the state.

Exhibit 16



Exhibits 17 – 21 / Compliance Assessment – Working Hours > 80 Hours/Week

Consistent with current State requirements, work hours are limited to an average over four weeks of 80 hours per week. Considerable attention is given to collecting detailed interview data and reviewing schedules and scheduling patterns to determine if the workweek reviewed reflects an average/typical workweek. In addition, a plus or minus 5 hours is applied in determining compliance to allow for weekly fluctuations and to best assure accuracy in the information collected/reported.

In total, of the 160 total visits conducted 10% evidenced working hours in excess of 80 hours per week in one or more programs. Exhibits 17 – 21 highlight findings associated with this area and include a distribution of non-compliance by region, facility bed size, program size (number of residents), specialty, and post-graduate year.

In comparison to the 10% of non-compliance statewide for total visits during year two of the review contract, New York City facilities were found to be equal to the statewide finding at 10%, as shown in Exhibit 17. Eight percent (8%) of the hospitals reviewed in the Central Region and 7% in the LHVLI region of the state were found to have residents working more than 80 hours each week.

Exhibit 17

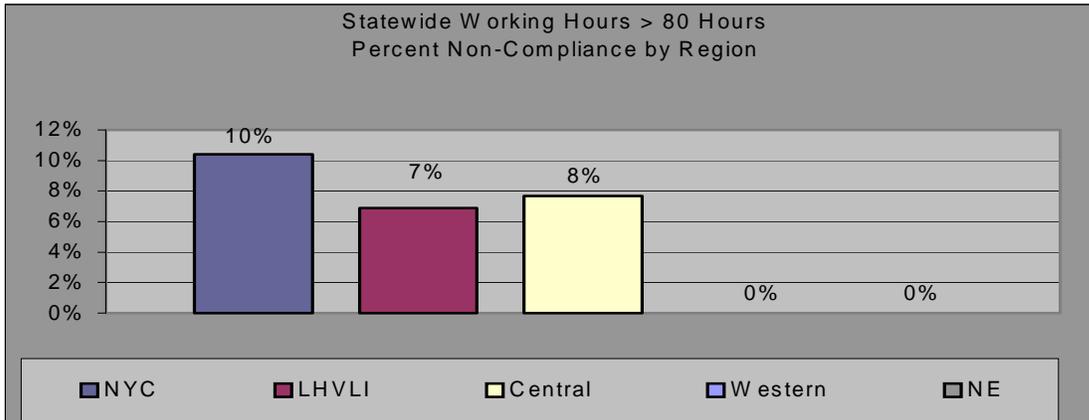
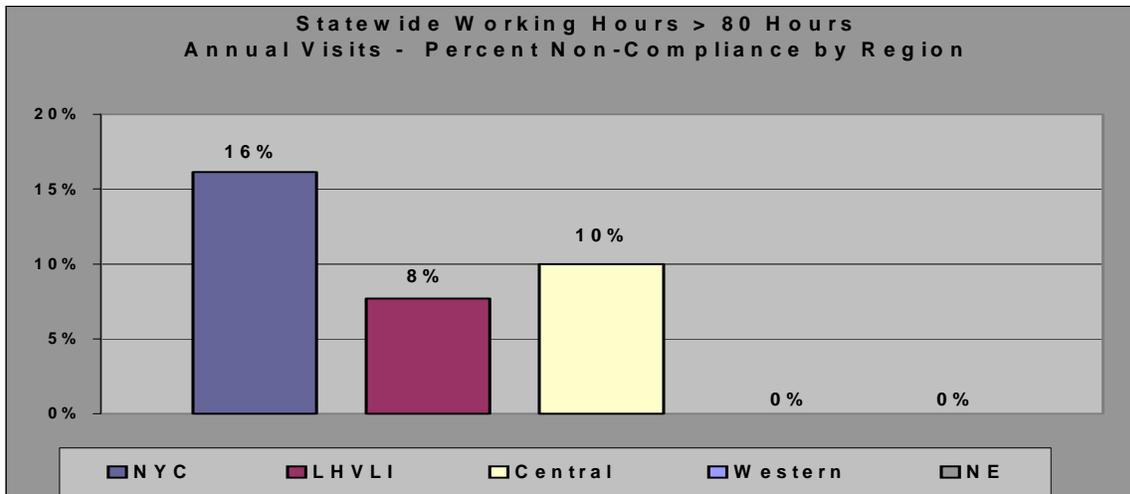


Exhibit 17a shows the distribution for the 118 annual visits conducted. New York City facilities were still most frequently cited at 16% followed by the Central Region at 10%, and the LHVLI Region at 8%.

Exhibit 17a



Of particular interest is the distribution of findings by facility bed size and by program size (number of residents). Exhibit 18 identifies the percent of hospitals for each bed size category cited for work hour violations of > 80 hours per week for the 160 total visits conducted. While bed size appears to be a factor in frequency of violation, the size of a facility's teaching program (number of residents) at each facility appears to be a more significant indicator.

Exhibit 18

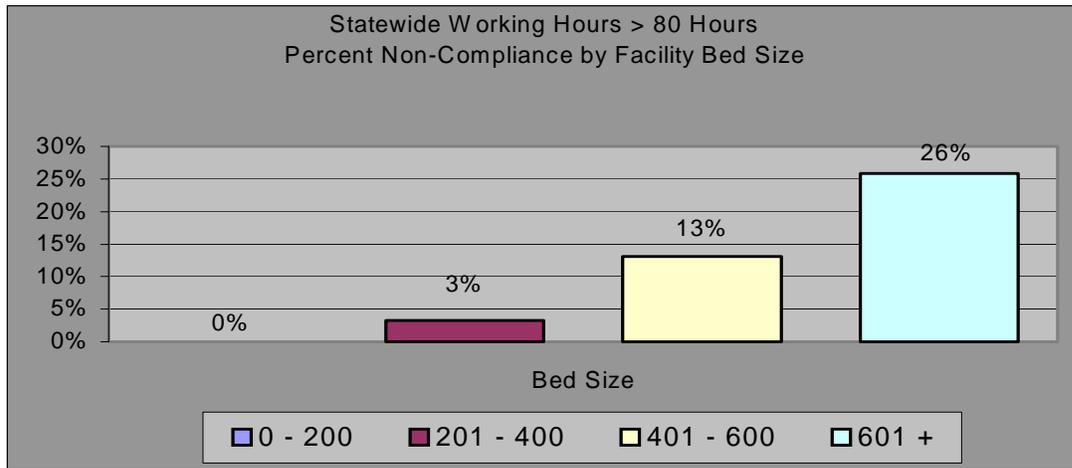


Exhibit 18a indicates the findings by bed size for the 118 annual visits.

Exhibit 18a

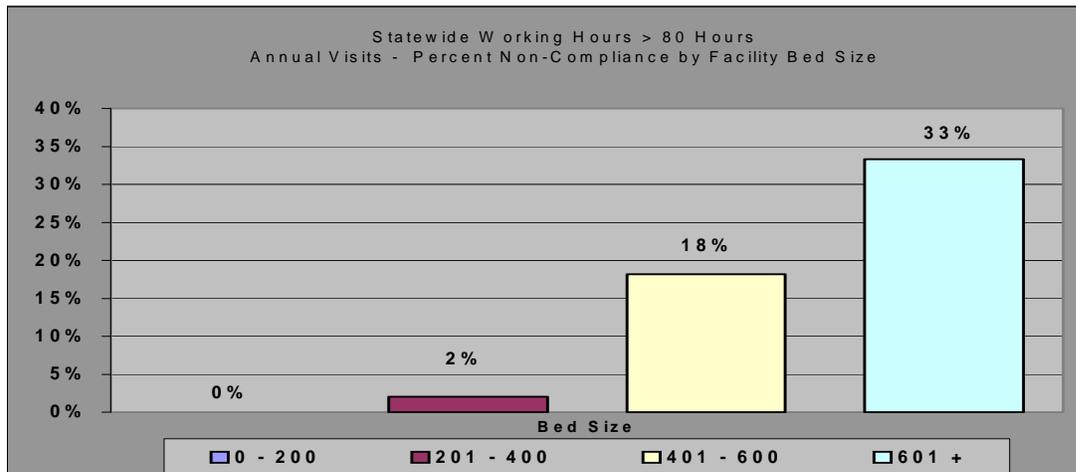


Exhibit 19 identifies hospitals with between 301-500 residents in training programs as most frequently cited at 38% for violations of working more than 80 hours for the 160 total visits.

Exhibit 19

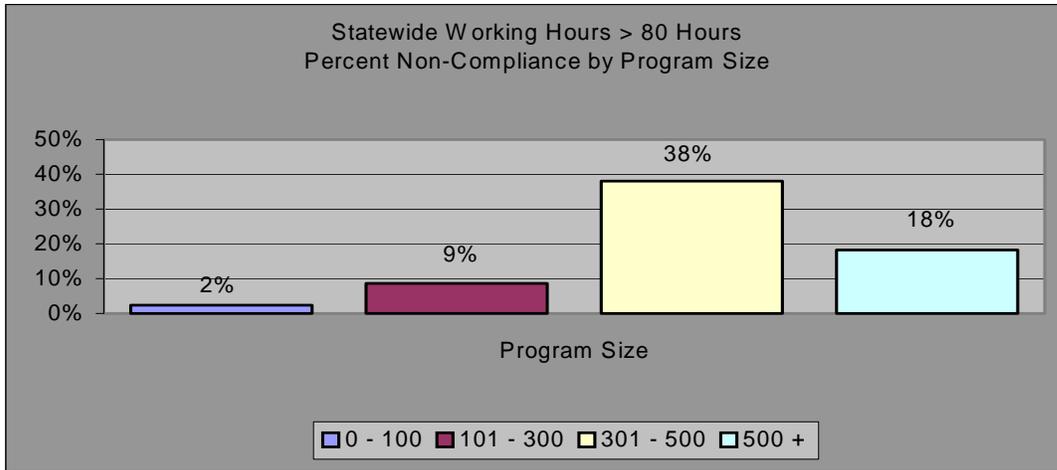
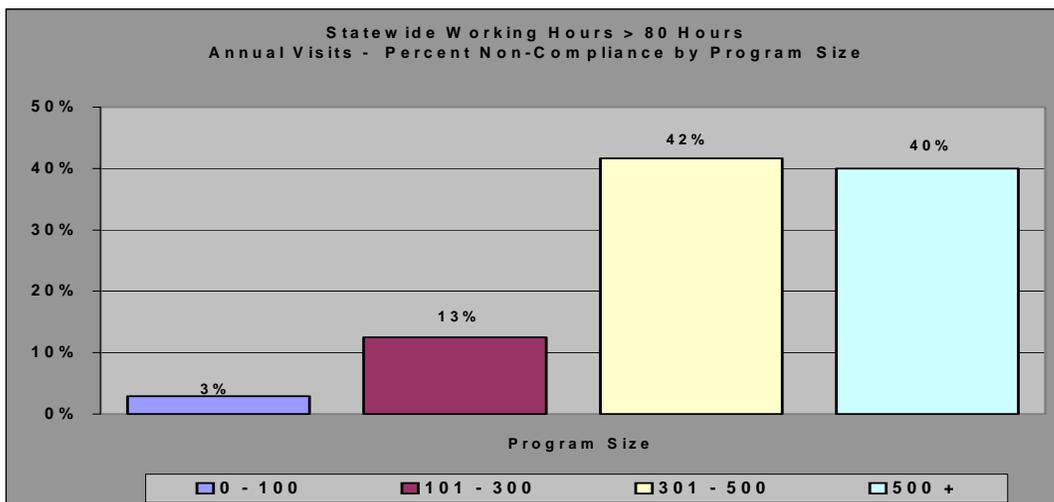


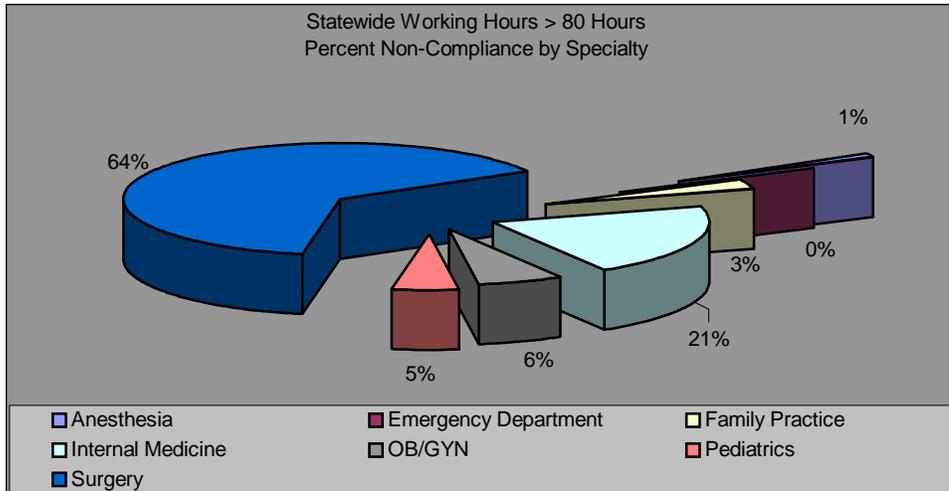
Exhibit 19a indicates the above findings based on the 118 annual visits.

Exhibit 19a



The specialty most frequently cited during the 160 total visits performed for working hours in excess of 80 is surgery at 64% and internal medicine programs at 21% as shown in Exhibit 20.

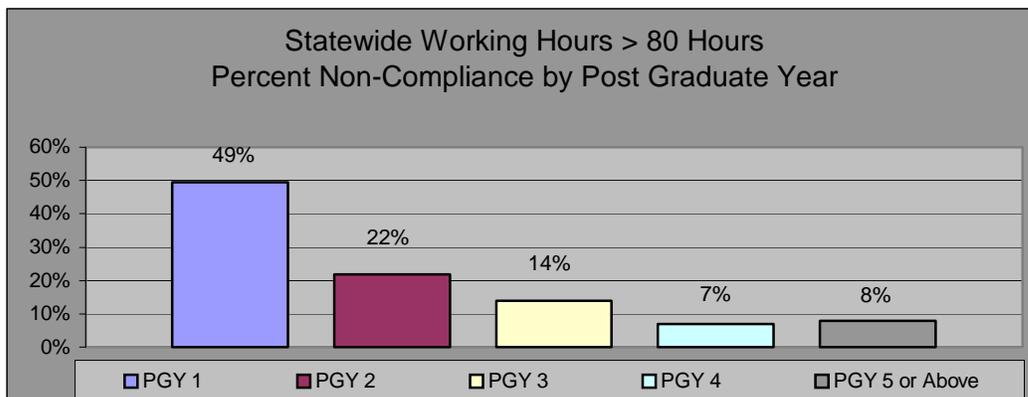
Exhibit 20



Statewide compliance assessments of the 160 total visits conducted identify trainees in their first year of training, PGY 1, as most frequently violating the 80-hour work week rule (Exhibit 21). This would tend to demonstrate that facilities have significantly committed to adhering to work hour limitations and have over time been able to improve scheduling and support services to allow senior residents to comply with work hour limitations.

Increased attention to orientation and training of new residents, improved education as to working hour requirements and a clear understanding of each facility's responsibility and commitment to compliance could serve to significantly improve compliance for residents in their first year of training and positively impact overall compliance.

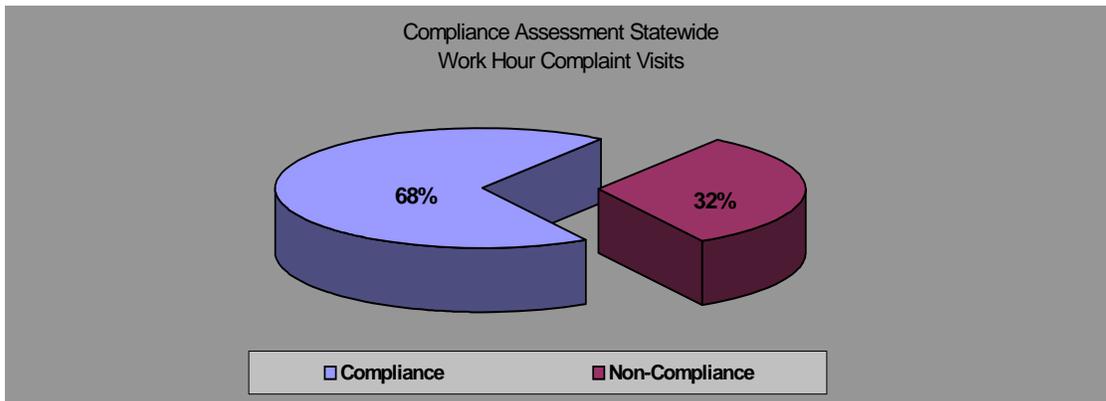
Exhibit 21



Exhibits 22 – 23 / Compliance Assessment – Statewide for Complaint Visits and Re-Visits

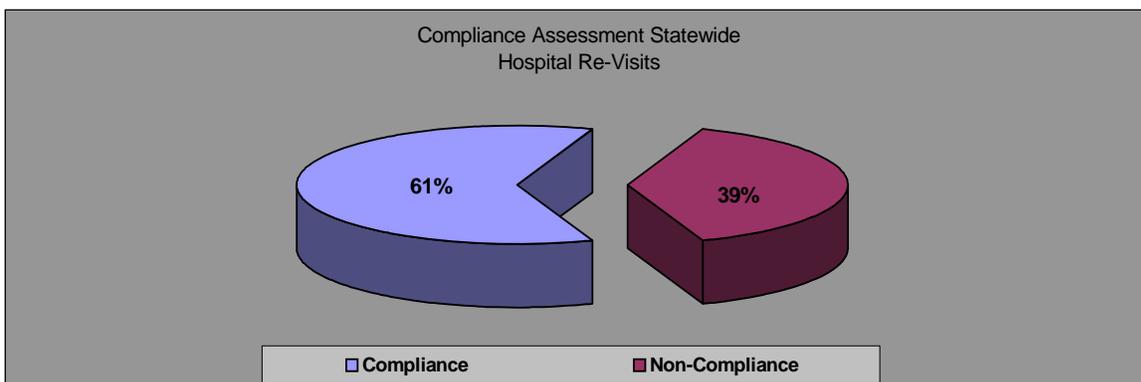
In accordance with program requirements, IPRO also evaluated and investigated complaints received by the DOH specific to resident working hours. In total, for year two of the contract, the DOH received 19 working hour complaints. Exhibit 22 indicates that 32% of complaints were substantiated following investigation. Fourteen (14) of the 19 complaints related to surgical programs with four (4) of these complaints substantiated. Six (6) of the 19 complaints were specific to internal medicine programs and two (2) were substantiated.

Exhibit 22



Revisits, focused reviews of previously identified issues, were conducted for a sample of facilities to monitor a facility's Plan of Correction implementation. In comparison to 42% non-compliance findings at annual compliance visits, at revisit, 61% of facilities were found in full compliance and 39% of facilities continued to evidence at least one element of non-compliance (Exhibit 23) at the time of the re-visit.

Exhibit 23



Strategies for Improvement

In conjunction with review activities, efforts focused on identifying program strengths or strategies for improvement. The following program enhancements merit consideration and may, if appropriately implemented, assist facilities in the development of system improvements. Any improvement, however, should be carefully considered and evaluated to ensure that it meets facility needs and has the desired impact.

- The orientation and training of new residents should include an increased emphasis on State working hour regulations. Trainees must understand each hospital's obligation and commitment to compliance. Expectations for compliance must be clearly delineated and each trainee must retain a level of responsibility to adhere to program standards. The higher level of non-compliance noted among PGY 1 trainees, Exhibit 21, indicate that hospitals have, over time, improved training, scheduling and support services to promote compliance with work hour regulations among senior residents. Attention to enforcing and monitoring compliance among first year residents could significantly impact overall compliance levels.
- Facilities should carefully review and amend policies, as appropriate, to ensure consistency with current regulations and to accurately reflect current facility practices. Review findings have demonstrated that, in some instances, facility policies misrepresent requirements and/or outline a hospital policy that is not fully consistent with State requirements. In addition, it should be noted that while facilities may set forth policies that are more stringent/restrictive than State requirements, careful attention must be given to ensuring that such policies reflect actual practice. Each facility is responsible for meeting official requirements, and, similarly accountable for adhering to its own established policies.
- The distribution of assignments and patient care responsibilities among teams of residents can provide an opportunity to distribute workload, promote continuity of patient care, and encourage group/team initiatives.
- Alternative scheduling options should be considered in developing work hour policies and in responding to identified problems. Any scheduling pattern, however, should be carefully considered to ensure that it meets facility needs. Scheduling options can be part of an appropriate solution. If, however, the merits of such initiatives are not fully considered, the impact of implementation may actually create other problem areas.
- Increased attention to compliance with the 24 consecutive hour work rule could directly impact facility compliance with the 80-hour work week and in assuring that trainees have the proper separation between scheduled assignments. Findings for two full years of compliance reviews indicate that the area most frequently cited is working hours in excess of 24 consecutive hours. This finding is in contrast to previous surveillance findings that identified the most frequent area of non-compliance as working greater than 80 hours during a work week. This would appear to demonstrate that facilities have taken steps to reduce total working hours, thus improving compliance with the 80-hour work week requirement. In practice, therefore, greater attention to limiting scheduled assignments to 24 consecutive hours and reinforcing the need for trainees to

complete assignments/transition patient care responsibilities, could notably improve overall compliance.

- Ongoing assessment of facility staffing levels, access to support services and ancillary personnel are key factors in assuring compliance. Work load assessments specific to areas such as phlebotomy, IV therapy, etc., to identify peak periods of need, may assist facilities in deploying resources more efficiently. Where feasible the hiring and assignment of professional support staff may significantly improve a facility's ability to respond to resident work hour issues.

Next Steps

The program to conduct the focused review of working hours in teaching hospitals across New York State is supported by legislation and program funding. The second contract year was completed September 30, 2003. During year three of the contract:

- DOH and IPRO staff will continue to work with the provider community to clarify program requirements and assist facilities in the development and implementation of strategies for ensuring compliance.
- Continued attention in the review process will be given to ensuring that previously identified problems have been corrected. Data will be collected to evaluate facility QA/QI initiatives and assess the effectiveness of such measures. Review activities will recognize facilities that have exhibited a commitment to ensuring compliance. In addition, attention will focus on the obligations of each hospital's Governing Body to assure compliance and to address previously identified problems.
- Facilities that evidence repeat non-compliance will be closely monitored to ensure that each facility's plan of correction is fully implemented. The effectiveness of facility QA/QI initiatives will be documented.
- Efforts will continue to focus on identifying facility processes that improve compliance levels, while continuing to meet accreditation requirements. State requirements will be evaluated in the context of other national or accreditation requirements to identify potential areas of inconsistency or concern. Information will be shared with all hospitals to assist in identifying and evaluating the impact of all applicable requirements.
- A staggered survey schedule, carried out throughout the contract year, will be used to ensure that scheduling alone does not impact compliance findings.
- Review staff will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the unannounced visit by documenting actions taken during the first several hours of the survey. To facilitate the survey process, entrance and exit conferences will remain optional meetings to reduce concerns raised by facilities that surveys are disruptive to facility operations and that convening key hospital personnel on short notice is difficult. It is recognized that the process of assembling an impromptu group of key personnel to attend the entrance and/or exit conferences, can be inconvenient and may be unnecessary to expedite the survey process. Upon entering a facility,

I PRO review staff will contact the designated facility representative and/or alternate, conduct a brief and informal entrance conference, and request assistance in facilitating the review team's access to patient care areas and in scheduling interviews. A more formal entrance and exit conference is not necessary, but can be scheduled at the request of the facility. Survey findings are only released to facilities by the DOH upon receipt/review of the documentation submitted to the DOH by I PRO.

- Alternative on-site review protocols will continue to be developed and implemented to promote the accuracy and legitimacy of survey findings. Compliance findings will continue to be based upon a wide range of review activities. Observation, interview and the detailed review of policies/procedures, internal review activities, medical records, operative reports/logs, and other records/documents, currently serve as the basis of all review findings.

Summary of Exhibits

- Exhibit 1 Implementation –Annual Compliance Visits Statewide by Month
- Exhibit 2 Implementation – Annual Compliance Visits Regional by Quarter
- Exhibit 3 Compliance Assessment – Statewide / Annual Compliance Visits
- Exhibit 4 Compliance Assessment – Regional / Annual Compliance Visits
- Exhibit 5 Statewide Annual Visit Compliance– Distribution of Visits to Findings of Non-Compliance
- Exhibit 6 Statewide Annual Visit Compliance – Distribution of Non-Compliance to Bed Size
- Exhibit 7 Statewide – Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 8 New York City Region – Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 9 Lower Hudson Valley & Long Island Region – Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 10 Central Region – Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 11 Western Region –Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 12 Northeast Region –Distribution of Findings/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 13 Statewide - > 24 Hours by Region/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 13a Statewide - > 24 Hours by Region/ Annual Visits
- Exhibit 14 Statewide - > 24 Hours by Facility Bed Size/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 14a Statewide - > 24 Hours by Facility Bed Size/ Annual Visits
- Exhibit 15 Statewide - > 24 Hours by Program Size/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 15a Statewide - > 24 Hours by Program Size/ Annual Visits
- Exhibit 16 Statewide - > 24 Hours by Specialty/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 17 Statewide - > 80 Hours by Region/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 17a Statewide - > 80 Hours by Region/ Annual Visits

- Exhibit 18 Statewide - > 80 Hours by Facility Bed Size/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 18a Statewide - > 80 Hours by Facility Bed Size/ Annual Visits
- Exhibit 19 Statewide - > 80 Hours by Program Size/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 19a Statewide - > 80 Hours by Program Size/ Annual Visits
- Exhibit 20 Statewide - > 80 Hours by Specialty/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 21 Statewide - > 80 Hours by Post-Graduate Year/ Total Visits
- Exhibit 22 Compliance Assessment – Work Hour Complaint Visits
- Exhibit 23 Compliance Assessment – Hospital Re-Visits

Appendices

Appendix A

Appendix A contains the following comparison exhibits based on total visits conducted at facilities in Year one and two:

- Exhibit 24 Year one and two Comparisons– Annual Compliance Visits Statewide by Month
- Exhibit 25 Year one and two Comparisons – Annual Compliance Visits Regional by Quarter
- Exhibit 26 Year one and two Comparisons Compliance Assessment – Statewide / Annual Compliance Visits
- Exhibit 27 Year one and two Comparisons Compliance Assessment – Regional / Annual Compliance Visits
- Exhibit 28 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide – Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 29 Year one and two Comparisons New York City Region – Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 30 Year one and two Comparisons Lower Hudson Valley & Long Island Region – Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 31 Year one and two Comparisons Central Region – Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 32 Year one and two Comparisons Western Region –Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 33 Year one and two Comparisons Northeast Region –Distribution of Findings
- Exhibit 34 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 24 Hours by Region
- Exhibit 35 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 24 Hours by Facility Bed Size
- Exhibit 36 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 24 Hours by Program Size
- Exhibit 37 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 24 Hours by Specialty
- Exhibit 38 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 80 Hours by Region
- Exhibit 39 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 80 Hours by Facility Bed Size
- Exhibit 40 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 80 Hours by Program Size

Appendix A

Exhibit 41 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 80 Hours by Specialty

Exhibit 42 Year one and two Comparisons Statewide - > 80 Hours by Post-Graduate Year

*Data reported reflects a compilation of information and data collected through routine surveillance activities. The information is based upon a sample of post-graduate trainees in New York State.