

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

## Factors Influencing Family Physician Adoption of Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

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**Background:** Physician and practice characteristics associated with family physician adoption of electronic health records (EHRs) remain largely unexplored but may be important for tailoring policies and interventions.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study of EHR adoption using American Board of Family Medicine certification census data (2006–2011) for over 41,000 family physicians to test associations between demographic, geographic, and practice characteristics and EHR adoption.

**Results:** EHR adoption rates for family physicians grew from 37% in 2006 to 68% in 2011. No significant association was found with rural status (odds ratio [OR], 0.985; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.932–1.042). Practicing in a medically underserved location (OR, 0.868; 95% CI, 0.822–0.917) or geographic health professional shortage areas (OR, 0.904; 95% CI, 0.831–0.984), or being an international medical graduate (OR, 0.769; 95% CI, 0.748–0.846) were negatively associated with adoption. Compared with physicians in group practices, physicians in solo practices (OR, 0.465; 95% CI, 0.439–0.493) and small practices (OR, 0.769; 95% CI, 0.720–0.820) were less likely to adopt EHRs, whereas those in health maintenance organizations (OR, 5.482; 95% CI, 4.657–6.454) or with faculty status (OR, 1.527; 95% CI, 1.386–1.684) were more likely.

**Conclusions:** Variation in EHR adoption is associated with physician and practice characteristics that may help guide intervention. These findings may be important to other specialties and could instruct interventions to improve adoption. Certification boards could play an important role in tracking EHR adoption and help target resources and facilitation. (J Am Board Fam Med 2013;26:388–393.)

**Keywords:** Electronic Health Record, Family Physician, Medically Underserved Area, Solo Practice

The use of electronic health records (EHRs) among physicians has increased rapidly in recent years.<sup>1,2</sup>

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This growth coincides with federal efforts under the 2009 Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act and despite mixed findings about their relative value.<sup>3,4</sup> The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) also dramatically expanded incentives for adoption and “meaningful use” of EHRs.<sup>5</sup> These incentives include penalties against practices that are not meaningfully using EHRs beginning in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

Despite the rapid rise of the adoption of EHRs, several studies point to significant variation in EHR adoption that may persist or be difficult to overcome. A study of EHR adoption among family physicians in Florida found that it was significantly related to large practice size, urban location, and young physician age after controlling for other confounders.<sup>7</sup> A multispecialty follow-up study of EHR adoption in Florida identified lower adoption rates among solo practices, single specialty practices, and older physicians.<sup>8</sup> A

similar study in Washington State found no rural/urban variation, but adoption was higher in larger practices and much lower in solo practices; cost was identified as the main barrier.<sup>9</sup> A recent study found that international medical graduates (IMGs) were significantly less likely to have a comprehensive EHR in their practices.<sup>10</sup> These studies are informative in terms of identifying physician and practice characteristics predictive of struggling with EHR adoption. However, most predate the recent efforts of the HITECH and are state-specific, making it difficult to know whether they are generalizable or currently relevant. A recent National Center for Health Statistics study found that although trends in adoption of EHRs across geographic regions seemed to be converging, adoption continued to lag for non-primary care specialists, older physicians, and physicians in small and physician-owned practices.<sup>11</sup>

This study sought to identify characteristics of family physicians and their practices that are associated with lower EHR adoption rates. The purpose was to identify key barriers to EHR adoption by family physicians. Because family physicians are the physician specialty most widely distributed across geography and practice type, this study is likely to have general value to the effort to increase the adoption of EHRs.<sup>12</sup> This study also explores the value of certifying board data for tracking trends in practice change and identifying physicians, practices, and their characteristics that are associated with the uptake of important practice innovations.

We hypothesized that EHR adoption varies significantly among physician and practice characteristics. Specifically, we hypothesized that female physicians and older physicians would have lower adoption rates, perhaps because of a greater likelihood of part-time work among both groups and for the latter a reluctance to make investments close to retirement. We hypothesized that IMGs would have a lower likelihood of EHR adoption than non-IMGs in general, perhaps because the majority of IMGs are from developing countries where EHR implementation tends to be low. We also hypothesized that physicians practicing in underserved areas such as rural, geographic primary care health professional shortage areas, and medically underserved areas/populations would have lower adoption rates because of fewer resources and less capacity to adopt EHRs.

## Methods

The American Board of Family Medicine (ABFM) began transitioning all diplomates into the Maintenance of Certification (MOC) for Family Physicians in 2003. As part of the online application for the MOC examination, the ABFM requires that candidates complete a survey that includes demographic questions about the candidate and their practice. In December 2005, the ABFM added a question regarding EHR adoption to its pre-examination questionnaire, specifically asking all candidates, "Do you use an electronic medical record system in your office?" Using this data, we studied adoption rates among all new and recertifying family physicians from the years 2006 to 2011 ( $n = 8192, 9430, 9597, 9475, 2412$ , and  $2339$ , respectively; a total  $41,445$  of physicians). The 2010 and 2011 ABFM sample sizes were smaller because 76% of family physicians who certified or recertified in 2003 and 2004 successfully earned a full 10-year certification, allowing them to forego taking the examination for 3 years beyond which it would have been normally required.<sup>13,14</sup> We obtained the IMG status of ABFM diplomats by matching them to the American Medical Association's Physician Masterfile. Multivariable logistic regression then was used to assess the association of physician demographic and practice characteristics with EHR adoption across the study years. The factors considered include physician age and sex, practice location, IMG status, and practice setting (for example, solo or group practice). We restricted the data sample to the 50 United States and District of Columbia.

## Results

Statistically significant but practically small sample differences were observed across age, sex, and medical degree (MD vs. DO) (see Table 1). There were 6% to 9% increases in the representation of IMGs in the 2010 and 2011 cohorts. The practice categories remained relatively stable over the study years. However, small increases in the representation of solo practices (3% to 5% of the overall percentage) were observed for 2010 and 2011, whereas a small drop was observed for educators (<2%), group practitioners (1% to 3%), and partnerships (<2%). We observed no significant differences between the cohorts across geographic distribution in terms of underserved areas and census regions.

EHR adoption rates among family physicians rose significantly from a national rate of 37% in

**Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Surveyed American Board of Family Medicine (ABFM) Candidates**

Variable	2006 (n = 8192)	2007 (n = 9430)	2008 (n = 9597)	2009 (n = 9475)	2010 (n = 2412)	2011 (n = 2339)	Overall (n = 41,445)
Male sex*	68.1	66.9	66.8	65.2	67.5	67.9	66.8
Age* (mean)	47.5	47.9	48.6	49.5	51.3	51.3	48.7
<40	22.6	22.0	19.4	16.5	8.9	9.4	18.8
40–60	69.5	68.6	69.5	70.2	74.2	73.2	70.2
≥60	7.9	9.4	11.1	13.3	16.9	17.2	10.6
MD degree*	92.8	92.6	92.2	92.1	90.1	90.0	92.2
International medical graduate*	10.4	11.9	13.2	15.2	22.6	20.6	13.8
Type of organization*							
Administration	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1
Educator	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.0	4.8
Government	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.6
Group	43.5	43.7	44.1	43.3	39.5	41.9	43.3
HMO	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.1
Independent (solo)	18.8	18.9	19.3	20.1	25.5	23.0	19.9
Partnership	13.2	12.7	11.7	11.3	10.3	10.2	12.0
Others	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.0	11.0	9.3
Rural†	19.6	18.4	18.9	18.4	16.2	16.9	18.5
Geographic HPSAs	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0
MUA/P	22.3	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.6	22.7	21.6
Census region*							
Northeast	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.6	15.9	15.1	14.8
Midwest	27.2	26.8	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.9	26.5
South	33.6	33.5	34.5	34.2	35.7	37.1	34.2
West	24.3	24.8	24.4	25.4	22.8	21.9	24.5

Values are shown as percentages.

\* $P < .0001$ .

† $P < .01$ .

HMO, health maintenance organization; HPSA, health professional shortage area; MUA/P, medically underserved area/population.

2006 to 68% in 2011 ( $P$  for trend  $< .0001$ ). However, the growth rate of EHR adoption varied significantly across demographic, geographic, and practice characteristics (see Table 2). We found no significant differences in EHR adoption among family physicians of allopathic versus osteopathic education. Younger family physicians were much more likely to adopt EHRs than older family physicians (odds ratio [OR], 0.980; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.977–0.982). Female family physicians were less likely to have adopted EHRs (OR, 0.896; 95% CI, 0.857–0.938), as were IMGs (OR, 0.796; 95% CI, 0.748–0.846). EHR adoption varied significantly along practice settings. Compared with family physicians in group practice, family physicians in health maintenance organizations (OR, 5.482; 95% CI, 4.657–6.454), government (OR, 1.762; 1.615–1.923), and faculty settings (OR, 1.527; 95% CI, 1.386–1.684) were more likely to adopt EHRs, whereas physicians in solo practices

(OR, 0.465; 95% CI, 0.439–0.493), small partnerships (OR, 0.769; 95% CI, 0.720–0.820), administration (OR, 0.478; 95% CI, 0.391–0.584), and other settings (OR, 0.621; 95% CI, 0.577–0.668) were less likely to do so. Although rural physicians seemed to be slightly behind their urban peers in EHR adoption, this lag was not significant (OR, 0.985; 95% CI, 0.932–1.042). Physicians practicing in a geographic health professional shortage area (OR, 0.904; 95% CI, 0.831–0.984) or medically underserved area/population (OR, 0.868; 95% CI, 0.822–0.917) were in general less likely to adopt an EHR. There were also significant regional differences: family physicians in the West were more likely to adopt EHR compared with those in the Northeast (Table 3).

## Discussion

Using a new data source that provides a census of certifying and recertifying family physicians, we

**Table 2. EHR Adoption Rate By Physician/Practice Characteristics**

Variable	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Difference*
National rate	36.9	42.9	49.1	54.3	57.4	68.0	31.1
Male sex	37.5	42.4	49.6	53.8	55.1	66.5	29.0
Age, years							
<40	41.6	48.7	55.7	61.8	63.3	75.5	33.9
40–60	36.4	42.2	48.4	54.8	59.1	69.5	33.1
≥ 60	28.3	35.2	41.7	42.4	46.9	57.3	29.0
MD degree	37.1	43.0	49.1	54.6	57.5	68.1	31.0
International medical graduate	29.6	35.9	41.8	46.7	50.0	58.3	28.7
Type of organization							
Administration	19.3	23.8	40.5	38.0	43.3	50.0	30.7
Educator	48.3	55.3	62.4	69.8	69.4	81.7	33.4
Government	56.9	60.9	62.8	69.5	76.1	82.0	25.1
Group	37.3	45.7	53.1	59.4	64.8	74.3	37.0
HMO	73.1	84.4	90.2	92.0	90.3	94.6	21.5
Independent (solo)	25.7	28.4	32.3	35.1	39.9	49.9	24.2
Partnership	35.4	37.6	46.0	53.4	56.5	71.1	35.7
Others	29.6	34.6	39.4	44.2	48.8	62.8	33.2
Rural	32.9	40.1	46.1	50.5	58.7	68.2	35.3
Geographic HPSAs	35.0	36.8	42.2	49.8	53.4	71.3	36.3
MUA/Ps	33.2	39.5	43.7	49.1	55.7	68.2	35.0
Census regions							
Northeast	34.1	39.3	46.7	50.1	58.7	65.9	31.8
Midwest	36.4	42.0	49.3	53.9	53.2	67.8	31.4
South	34.0	40.1	45.9	51.7	57.3	67.7	33.7
West	43.3	49.9	54.8	60.7	61.2	70.0	26.7

Values are shown as percentages.

\*The differences in adoption rates are between 2006 and 2011. All  $P < .0001$  for trend.

EHR, electronic health records; HMO, health maintenance organization; HPSA, health professional shortage area; MUA/P, medically underserved area/population.

found that family physicians' adoption of EHRs rose significantly. New and recertifying family physicians participating in MOC (about 85% of all family physicians and general practitioners in the United States),<sup>15</sup> regardless of their age, sex, practice setting, rural or urban locations, or location in or out of medically underserved areas, increasingly adopted EHRs between 2006 and 2011, reaching 68% nationally by 2011. Despite this broad trend, potentially important differences are noted, particularly by practice characteristics and geographic location. While these differences have plausible explanations that may benefit from more robust explorations, they also suggest opportunities for facilitation and support to help those lagging behind. Compared with hospitals and large practices, for instance, family physicians in solo and small practices lack the capital needed for EHR adoption and lack access to information technology staff to assist with EHR installation and maintenance. Small and solo practices still comprise 32% of family

physicians (see Table 1), and this is unlikely to change for many communities, including most of rural America. The EHR incentive programs may be able to overcome the financial barriers but may not surmount the technical support problems these practices face.

This study may have direct implications for the regional extension centers (RECs). As the federally funded extension program to support and serve health care providers, RECs may need to reassess their focus on developing solutions for physicians more likely to lag behind in EHR adoption. These physicians may need specific solutions to help them adopt and meaningfully use EHRs. RECs could enhance their efforts by providing training and support services to assist those in solo and small practices in adopting EHRs, offering information and guidance to help with EHR implementation and developing technical assistance solutions that these practices do not currently have. Regional variation in EHR adoption suggests that solutions for lagging adopters may need to differ by region.

**Table 3. Logistic Regression Odds Ratios of the Predictors of EHR Adoption (2006–2011)**

Variable	Estimate	P	OR	95% CI
Intercept	0.6055	<.0001		
Exam year (reference: 2006)				
2007	0.2686	<.0001	1.308	1.228–1.394
2008	0.5634	<.0001	1.757	1.649–1.871
2009	0.8191	<.0001	2.269	2.129–2.417
2010	1.0624	<.0001	2.893	2.625–3.190
2011	1.5325	<.0001	4.630	4.177–5.131
Age*	–0.0207	<.0001	0.980	0.977–0.982
Female (reference: male)	–0.1097	<.0001	0.896	0.857–0.938
IMG (reference: non-IMG)	–0.2286	<.0001	0.796	0.748–0.846
Type of organization				—
Administration	–0.7386	<.0001	0.478	0.391–0.584
Educator	0.4236	<.0001	1.527	1.386–1.684
Government	0.5666	<.0001	1.762	1.615–1.923
Group (reference)				
HMO	1.7015	<.0001	5.482	4.657–6.454
Independent (solo)	–0.7655	<.0001	0.465	0.439–0.493
Partnership	–0.2633	<.0001	0.769	0.720–0.820
Others	–0.4771	<.0001	0.621	0.577–0.668
Rural (reference: urban)	–0.0147	.6061	0.985	0.932–1.042
Geographic-HPSAs (reference: non-Geographic HPSA)	–0.1010	.0191	0.904	0.831–0.984
MUA/P (reference: non-MUAP)	–0.1413	<.0001	0.868	0.822–0.917
Census region				
Northeast (reference)	—	—	—	—
Midwest	–0.0168	.6186	0.983	0.920–1.051
South	–0.0134	.6848	0.987	0.925–1.053
West	0.1866	<.0001	1.205	1.126–1.290

Of the 41,445 total, 606 cases were excluded because of missing values in the independent variables.

\*Age is treated as a continuous variable in the regression. Correct prediction is 67.5% with a 0.500 cut off ( $R^2 = 0.0927$ ; maximum rescaled  $R^2 = 0.1236$ ;  $P = .1722$ , Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test). EHR, electronic health records; HMO, health maintenance organization; HPSA, health professional shortage area; IMG, international medical graduates; MUA/P, medically underserved area/population.

This study also suggests that other certifying boards could have a role in monitoring this important practice objective and its outcomes. Certifying boards may also be potential partners with the CMS or RECs in identifying and working with specific practices that are unable or unwilling to surmount barriers to adoption. Some boards already work with the CMS to bridge quality reporting requirements for their diplomates, so a precedent exists as a bridge for other quality improvement priorities.

Certain limitations exist in this study. The ABFM data does not capture information for family physicians who are not seeking board certification but are still practicing medicine. The ABFM does have a large, stable, annual sample returning for their MOC, examination with a 100% response rate to the EHR question, and should remain a reliable resource for monitoring adoption and identifying characteristics

associated with lower adoption. These findings are specific to family physicians and may not be generalizable to all specialties, but because of the broad geographic and practice setting distribution across the entire US population, they may have important lessons for policy makers and health services researchers. The 2010 and 2011 ABFM sample sizes were smaller than usual but still remained considerably large from a survey sampling perspective. This cohort had higher proportion of examinees retaking the test after a recent failed attempt because 76% of those certified in 2003 and 2004 earned a 10-year certification. However, because of the significant negative association between the number of failed examination attempts and EHR adoption in general (data not shown), our estimate of EHR adoption may be more conservative for these later 2 years than it would have been the case without the implementation of a 10-year pathway.



The ABFM did not specifically define the term *EHR* in its questionnaire. However, ABFM's EHR survey question has been consistent throughout the study period. Furthermore, family physicians and other outpatient physicians adopted electronic billing systems in the 1980s, and the rise of comprehensive EHRs has been a feature of medical practice for the last 2 decades, with various national policies and efforts focused on EHR adoption. This means that a general understanding of what an EHR entails is common among physicians nowadays. The ABFM captured whether candidates used an EHR, but it did not explore "meaningful use" or specific functions of EHRs. The ABFM data has yet to explore the role of EHR in the implementation of health information exchanges, which aim to provide better patient-centered health care while improving quality and reducing cost.<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, the study does get to the fundamental issue of EHR adoption and thus still bears important generalizable lessons for barriers to EHR adoption.

## Conclusions

The majority of family physicians now have adopted EHRs regardless of sex, age, practice setting, and geography. However, older physicians, IMGs, those practicing in solo and small practices, and those practicing in medically underserved areas and caring for poorer populations represent key opportunities to accelerate EHR adoption and garner whatever benefits accompany it. The practices yet to adopt EHRs may benefit from proper assistance and support. There may also be partnership opportunities for certifying boards and federal agencies to continue monitoring and assist specific practices in overcoming barriers to EHR adoptions. While further monitoring of these trends is important, the more challenging issue will be the sufficiency of EHRs to help family physicians take better care of their patients.

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