



Matriculating Student Questionnaire

2019 All Schools Summary Report

December 2019

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2019 AAMC Matriculating Student Questionnaire All Schools Summary Report & Individual School Report

Executive Summary

Background

The Matriculating Student Questionnaire (MSQ) is administered annually by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and collects information about entering medical students for the purpose of helping medical schools accredited by the U.S. Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) improve medical education. The MSQ reports serve as benchmarking tools, and feedback from the MSQ helps medical schools plan their educational programs to fit the needs of their students. The *All Schools Summary Report* presents national data from the 2019 MSQ and includes national data from the 2018 and 2017 MSQs for comparison purposes, where comparison data are available. Some counts may change slightly from previous MSQ reports due to updates made to the MSQ data file. Copies of the *All Schools Summary Report* and the survey tool are publicly available on the AAMC website at www.aamc.org/data/msq.

In addition to receiving the *All Schools Summary Report*, each medical school is separately issued its own MSQ school report, which displays data for the medical school as well as the national data. By request, regional campuses and programs that offer specialized medical training under the aegis of an accredited institution are also issued MSQ campus reports if there are five or more student respondents from that campus or program. Campus reports are produced for each of the requested campuses and display data for the campus as well as data for the parent medical school (which includes data for all campuses combined). School and campus reports are made available to schools' authorized Student Surveys contacts, who have access via the AAMC Medical School Profile System (MSPS) web application at <https://services.aamc.org/mgpsreports>. New requests for campus-level MSQ reports can be directed to msq@aamc.org.

Methodology

The 2019 MSQ was open from June 1 through September 15, 2019. There were 22,390 individuals invited to participate via email in the 2019 MSQ online survey. These individuals were accepted for 2019 admission to any of the 153 U.S. LCME-accredited medical schools that enrolled students in 2019, including two new institutions enrolling students for the first time in 2019 (New York University Long Island School of Medicine and TCU and UNTHSC School of Medicine).

The 2019 MSQ *All Schools Summary Report* includes responses from 15,588 individuals who consented to participate in the survey. Of these, 15,575 were ultimately 2019 matriculants (representing 71.2% of the 21,869 matriculants in 2019). The additional 13 respondents had effective matriculation dates prior to 2019 or were second-time enrollees who were asked by their medical schools to complete the 2019 MSQ. Excluded from the report are the 111 survey respondents who participated in the MSQ but did not matriculate to medical school in the 2019-2020 academic year. Survey data for participating individuals may not be comparable to data for non-participants. Comparing response rates among the 153 schools with matriculating students in 2019, there were two medical schools achieving a 100% response rate among its matriculants; 27 medical schools with response rates between 90% and 99%; 49 medical schools with response rates between 70% and 89%; 48 medical schools with response rates between 50% and 69%; 24 medical schools with response rates between 25% and 49%; and three medical schools with a response rate below 25%. Through a variety of measures, medical schools independently encouraged matriculating students to participate in the MSQ. The AAMC also sent notifications to these same students.

The MSQ includes questions used to better understand the lifestyles and personal characteristics of entering medical students. Some of these questions measure items such as tolerance for ambiguity, empathic concern, quality of life, and perceived stress. The scales included in the MSQ were chosen because prior research has shown how the corresponding measures impact medical education and medical care. Descriptions of each scale are provided within the *All Schools Summary Report*, since the number of items in each scale, and the way the scales are calculated, differ. A reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is also provided as a measure of internal consistency, where applicable.

Percentages displayed in the report may not sum to 100 due to rounding or to questions permitting more than one response. All percentages are rounded. As a result, a percentage of "0.0" does not necessarily indicate that no student responded to that survey option.

MSQ Content Changes

The MSQ continues to evolve as part of ongoing efforts to re-engineer and align the AAMC Student Surveys. For example, extensive changes were made to the content of the MSQ in 2013. In addition, minor changes were made to the MSQ in 2017, 2018, and 2019. For new survey items, comparisons to prior years cannot be made. Blank rows and columns indicate that comparable data are not available.

One change was made to the 2019 MSQ. Child Neurology was added as a response option for the question asking participants which general specialty they are considering.

Selected Findings

The selected findings below reflect key items about matriculants that have been of interest to members of the academic medicine community; however, readers may also wish to examine the other items about matriculants that the tables in the report contain.

Matriculants Reporting Educational Debt Dropped from 2017 to 2019.

In 2019, 33.3% of MSQ participants entered medical school already carrying educational debt. This is slightly lower than the findings from 2017 (35.3%) and 2018 (33.6%). For those carrying educational debt, the median total debt in 2019 remained the same as reported in 2018, \$27,000. The median parental income reported in 2019 by new medical students remained the same as 2018 at \$130,000, up from \$125,000 reported in 2017.

The Age of MSQ Participants at Matriculation Continues to Rise.

The percentage of respondents aged 23 to 25 increased to 51.8% in 2019 (up from 48.7% in 2017 and 49.9% in 2018), and respondents aged 20 to 22 upon matriculation dropped from 33.8% in 2018 to 32.1% in 2019. Similarly, well over half (65.2%) of new matriculants reported that a year or more had passed since graduating from college (up from 62.6% in 2017 and 63.4% in 2018).

Over One-third of Matriculants are Interested in Primary Care Specialties and Subspecialties.

In 2019, 35.8% of new medical students indicated plans to enter Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Internal Medicine/Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, or Pediatrics specialties or subspecialties. Of those who indicated an interest in those specialty areas, 49.3% are considering a career in a subspecialty, 27.5% are considering a career in primary care practice, 6.1% are considering a career as a hospitalist, and 17.1% are undecided.

Matriculants are Interested in Working in Patient Care While Still Considering Work/Life Balance.

Almost all 2019 MSQ participants (97.4%) indicated plans to participate in patient care during their career. Of those respondents, 16.1% anticipate working in patient care on a part-time basis (less than 36 hours a week). Over three-fifths (61.9%) of MSQ participants indicated plans to participate in research during their career. Only 2.2% of 2019 MSQ participants who indicated plans to participate in research during their career expect to be involved in research on a full-time basis, while 43.6% expect to be "significantly involved" in research.

When asked to think about career paths after medical school, "work/life balance" (50.1%), having a "stable, secure future" (45.7%), and the "ability to pay off debt" (45.2%) were most frequently cited as "essential" considerations. The career consideration that was most frequently reported as "not important" to new medical students was "social recognition or status" (40.8%).

The Median Number of Secondary/Supplemental Applications remains at 15 Applications in 2019.

The median number of secondary/supplemental applications completed remained the same in 2019 at 15 applications. Furthermore, 22.5% of MSQ respondents indicated submitting 25 or more secondary/supplemental applications, rising from 19.0% reported in 2018. When asked, in total, how much was spent on secondary/supplemental applications, the median cost reported by MSQ participants was \$1,200. The median number of interviews offered and the median number of interviews attended by MSQ respondents was three interviews. The median cost reported for attending those interviews was \$700 in 2019. Additionally, almost a quarter (24.6%) of MSQ respondents reported spending \$2,000 or more on interviews during the medical school application process.

Medical School Matriculants Self-Report their Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation.

The percentage of those reporting a different gender identity from their sex assigned at birth in 2019 was 0.7%. MSQ participants were also asked to self-identify their sexual orientation. In 2019, 8.8% reported being "Bisexual" or "Gay or lesbian," compared with 7.7% reported in 2018 and 7.8% reported in 2017.

Providing Feedback

We encourage constituents to provide feedback regarding the MSQ reports. If you would like to provide feedback, please contact msq@aamc.org.

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019

Total number of students who responded to the questionnaire: 13,868 15,447 15,588

1. Sex:

Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS)).

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male	47.1	46.6	45.7
Female	52.8	53.4	54.2
Number of respondents	13,868	15,447	15,588

2. Age at matriculation:

Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., AMCAS).

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 20	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 through 22	34.5	33.8	32.1
23 through 25	48.7	49.9	51.8
26 through 28	11.0	10.7	10.4
Over 28	5.7	5.5	5.6
Number of respondents	13,868	15,447	15,588
Median age at matriculation	23	23	23

3. How do you self-identify?

Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., AMCAS). Percentages may not sum to 100% as multiple responses are allowed. Race/ethnicity data are only displayed for U.S. citizens and permanent residents.

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9	0.9	1.1
Asian	24.7	24.5	25.5
Black or African American	7.4	8.3	8.3
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin	10.1	11.0	11.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3	0.3	0.4
White	61.7	61.0	60.1
Other	3.3	3.3	3.3
Non-U.S. citizen and non-permanent resident	1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of respondents	13,743	15,355	15,461

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019
4. What is your current marital status?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Single (never legally married)	91.4	91.3	91.2
Legally married	7.8	7.9	7.9
Common law or civil union	0.3	0.3	0.3
Divorced	0.4	0.4	0.5
Separated, but still legally married	0.2	0.1	0.1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents	12,522	14,441	14,492

5. How many dependents do you have (not including a spouse/partner)?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
None	97.3	97.2	97.1
One	1.5	1.6	1.7
Two	0.7	0.8	0.8
Three	0.3	0.3	0.3
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of respondents	12,517	14,427	14,479

6. When did you definitely decide that you wanted to study medicine?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Before high school	21.4	22.2	23.2
During high school/before college	31.7	31.7	32.1
During the first two years of college	22.2	22.4	22.1
During junior year in college	10.0	9.6	9.1
During senior year in college	3.7	3.6	3.6
After receiving a bachelor's degree	9.2	8.7	8.0
After receiving an advanced degree	1.9	1.9	1.8
Number of respondents	13,711	15,302	15,435

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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- 7. Please indicate any experiences in which you have participated.**
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% as multiple responses are allowed.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Middle school premedical or science program	9.9	9.1	9.3
Magnet science/health science high school	7.2	7.8	7.8
Summer laboratory research apprenticeship for high school students	12.1	12.2	13.1
Classroom-based summer, after-school, or Saturday premedical program for high school students	8.1	8.1	8.2
Laboratory research apprenticeship for college students	59.6	59.7	58.9
Summer academic enrichment program for college students	14.7	13.5	13.4
MCAT preparation course	57.1	55.2	52.3
Non-degree post baccalaureate program to strengthen academic skills	7.1	6.9	7.0
Non-degree post baccalaureate program to complete premedical requirements	8.9	8.0	8.0
Volunteered in the healthcare field	92.5	92.1	92.9
Volunteered in a non-healthcare field	87.8	86.3	87.7
International volunteer experience	36.2	35.1	34.3
Shadowed a physician or other healthcare professional	94.6	95.2	95.6
None of the above	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of respondents	13,696	15,319	15,444

- 8. How many times did you take the MCAT prior to getting accepted into medical school?**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Once	65.1	67.3	68.1
Twice	23.8	22.4	22.3
Three or more times	8.9	8.1	7.4
None	2.2	2.1	2.2
Number of respondents	13,697	15,296	15,439

- 9. Did your scores improve after retaking the MCAT?**
Note: Only those who responded “Twice” or “Three or more times” to Q8 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	90.7	92.0	91.3
No	9.3	8.0	8.7
Number of respondents	4,465	4,619	4,542

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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10. What was the major cause of the improvement?**Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q9 could respond to this item.**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
I did nothing differently	7.7	7.2	5.9
Taking online MCAT practice exams	22.9	25.8	27.0
Taking an MCAT preparation course	15.0	12.7	12.2
Taking additional course work	8.6	9.3	8.4
Private tutoring	2.8	3.7	4.6
Changing my personal study habits (please describe)	42.3	40.6	41.2
Getting specific advice from a health advisor (please describe)	0.7	0.8	0.8
Number of respondents	4,035	4,234	4,128

11. During your undergraduate experience, how often did you gain a deeper understanding of other perspectives through conversations with fellow students because:**Note: Respondents who indicated “Somewhat often,” “Often,” or “Very often” are combined and displayed as “Often”.**

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Count
Their religious beliefs were different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	2.6	11.5	27.0	59.0	15,254
All Medical Schools	2018	3.0	11.3	27.8	57.9	15,112
All Medical Schools	2017	2.5	10.8	25.7	61.0	13,442
Their political opinions were different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	1.5	11.1	24.8	62.7	15,239
All Medical Schools	2018	1.6	10.7	25.5	62.3	15,115
All Medical Schools	2017	1.4	8.3	23.4	66.9	13,418
Their nationality was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	1.1	6.5	17.9	74.5	15,245
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	6.6	18.6	73.8	15,114
All Medical Schools	2017	1.1	5.7	17.1	76.2	13,401
Their primary language was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	4.5	25.3	26.0	44.2	15,250
All Medical Schools	2018	4.4	24.4	27.7	43.5	15,105
All Medical Schools	2017	4.5	22.1	26.8	46.7	13,427
Their race or ethnicity was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	1.0	5.1	16.9	77.0	15,240
All Medical Schools	2018	1.1	5.6	17.4	75.8	15,084
All Medical Schools	2017	1.1	5.2	15.7	78.0	13,385
Their sexual orientation was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	2.7	14.1	24.5	58.7	15,234
All Medical Schools	2018	3.2	14.8	25.7	56.3	15,096
All Medical Schools	2017	2.9	13.8	24.5	58.8	13,406
Their socioeconomic background was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	0.9	5.6	19.5	74.0	15,216
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	6.0	21.2	71.8	15,087
All Medical Schools	2017	1.1	5.4	19.0	74.5	13,388

- 11. During your undergraduate experience, how often did you gain a deeper understanding of other perspectives through conversations with fellow students because:**
Note: Respondents who indicated “Somewhat often,” “Often,” or “Very often” are combined and displayed as “Often”. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Count
Their physical abilities were different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	5.5	28.4	26.4	39.7	15,226
All Medical Schools	2018	5.7	27.6	27.6	39.1	15,085
All Medical Schools	2017	5.6	24.8	26.4	43.1	13,409
Their age was different from yours						
All Medical Schools	2019	4.7	27.7	26.1	41.5	15,236
All Medical Schools	2018	4.7	27.1	27.1	41.1	15,099
All Medical Schools	2017	4.4	23.7	25.8	46.0	13,412

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019

- 12. As an undergraduate, did you have an assigned advisor through a formal advising program?**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	78.3	77.6	77.1
No	21.7	22.4	22.9
Number of respondents	13,491	15,176	15,327

- 13. As an undergraduate, did you experience other, more informal, types of mentoring?**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	79.0	79.7	80.2
No	21.0	20.3	19.8
Number of respondents	13,493	15,177	15,320

- 14. Thinking about your FORMAL advising relationship(s), how important were the following different types of support provided?**

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q12 could respond to this item.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Count
Helped me to meet new people who had an influence on my professional/educational opportunities						
All Medical Schools	2019	23.7	23.6	21.9	19.3	11,643
All Medical Schools	2018	22.8	24.2	22.8	19.1	11,593
All Medical Schools	2017	23.3	24.6	22.0	19.4	10,365
Provided me with opportunities and means to stretch my knowledge and skills						
All Medical Schools	2019	17.3	17.2	20.9	27.4	11,623
All Medical Schools	2018	16.2	17.8	21.8	27.0	11,576
All Medical Schools	2017	17.1	17.5	21.3	27.4	10,332

14. Thinking about your FORMAL advising relationship(s), how important were the following different types of support provided?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q12 could respond to this item. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
Gave me feedback that improved my potential							
All Medical Schools	2019	11.6	13.1	20.7	30.4	24.2	11,622
All Medical Schools	2018	11.2	13.5	20.6	30.2	24.5	11,569
All Medical Schools	2017	11.6	13.8	21.1	30.6	22.9	10,316
Was a role model for me in terms of work/professional behavior that I would like to imitate							
All Medical Schools	2019	18.8	23.5	20.2	21.4	16.2	11,610
All Medical Schools	2018	17.9	24.2	20.1	21.8	16.1	11,572
All Medical Schools	2017	17.8	24.0	21.1	22.2	15.0	10,311
Provided me with emotional support							
All Medical Schools	2019	23.1	27.0	20.9	16.8	12.3	11,616
All Medical Schools	2018	22.8	27.9	21.2	16.0	12.1	11,557
All Medical Schools	2017	22.4	28.0	21.4	16.6	11.6	10,334
Provided helpful advice for personal and professional decisions							
All Medical Schools	2019	9.0	10.5	20.8	32.3	27.5	11,606
All Medical Schools	2018	8.5	10.8	21.1	32.1	27.5	11,572
All Medical Schools	2017	8.7	10.8	21.5	31.8	27.2	10,322
Provided opportunities to demonstrate my skills or knowledge to others							
All Medical Schools	2019	20.5	20.2	20.9	24.1	14.4	11,607
All Medical Schools	2018	19.8	20.1	21.8	23.9	14.4	11,557
All Medical Schools	2017	20.0	20.4	21.9	23.8	13.8	10,328

15. Thinking about your INFORMAL advising relationship(s), how important were the following different types of support provided?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q13 could respond to this item.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
Helped me to meet new people who had an influence on my professional/educational opportunities							
All Medical Schools	2019	5.4	4.9	18.7	35.2	35.8	11,981
All Medical Schools	2018	5.6	4.8	19.7	35.4	34.5	11,820
All Medical Schools	2017	5.6	5.3	19.2	35.2	34.6	10,253
Provided me with opportunities and means to stretch my knowledge and skills							
All Medical Schools	2019	3.4	3.3	16.2	36.5	40.7	11,969
All Medical Schools	2018	3.1	3.5	16.6	37.1	39.7	11,807
All Medical Schools	2017	3.4	3.6	16.4	36.4	40.2	10,234
Gave me feedback that improved my potential							
All Medical Schools	2019	2.0	2.3	13.8	37.7	44.1	11,971
All Medical Schools	2018	2.0	2.7	14.4	37.2	43.7	11,799
All Medical Schools	2017	2.0	2.6	14.8	38.4	42.2	10,236
Was a role model for me in terms of work/professional behavior that I would like to imitate							
All Medical Schools	2019	2.2	2.9	12.3	32.2	50.4	11,961
All Medical Schools	2018	2.3	3.1	12.7	32.7	49.2	11,792
All Medical Schools	2017	2.4	3.1	12.5	33.3	48.6	10,220

15. Thinking about your INFORMAL advising relationship(s), how important were the following different types of support provided?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q13 could respond to this item. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
Provided me with emotional support							
All Medical Schools	2019	7.0	11.6	20.8	27.2	33.3	11,957
All Medical Schools	2018	6.9	12.1	20.9	27.6	32.6	11,798
All Medical Schools	2017	6.2	12.5	22.2	27.6	31.5	10,239
Provided helpful advice for personal and professional decisions							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.7	2.1	13.7	37.3	45.2	11,956
All Medical Schools	2018	1.7	2.2	15.1	36.9	44.1	11,786
All Medical Schools	2017	1.8	2.1	15.0	37.6	43.5	10,204
Provided opportunities to demonstrate my skills or knowledge to others							
All Medical Schools	2019	5.6	7.5	20.1	32.8	34.0	11,932
All Medical Schools	2018	5.4	7.4	20.5	33.2	33.6	11,763
All Medical Schools	2017	5.7	7.6	20.9	32.8	33.1	10,235

All Medical Schools

2017	2018	2019
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16. How many years have passed since you graduated from college?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than 1 year	37.5	36.7	34.8
1-2 years	41.4	42.7	43.9
3-4 years	13.2	12.6	13.4
5 or more years	8.0	8.1	7.9
Number of respondents	13,251	14,997	15,151

17. How did you spend your time between college and medical school?

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% as multiple responses are allowed. Only those who responded “1-2 years,” “3-4 years,” or “5 or more years” to Q16 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Worked at another career	52.5	51.2	53.3
Worked to improve finances	35.4	37.2	38.5
Continued coursework to fulfill premedical requirements	15.0	13.9	13.7
Took premedical courses for the first time	8.1	7.0	6.4
Pursued graduate studies	23.6	23.8	23.0
Worked/volunteered internationally	12.4	12.4	11.9
Worked/volunteered in research	46.3	46.5	45.4
Helped fulfill family obligations	18.1	20.1	22.2
Other	16.3	13.7	14.2
Number of respondents	8,259	9,472	9,853

Personal Characteristics - The following scales are used to help member medical schools learn about the lifestyles and personal characteristics of entering medical students. Descriptions of each scale are provided, as the number of items in each scale and the way the scales are calculated differ.

18. Tolerance for Ambiguity (TFA) Scale

Tolerance for Ambiguity (TFA) is a measure of one's ability to cope with situations of uncertainty. Scales measuring TFA have been used in prior research to show how ambiguity impacts medical education and medical care. TFA scores are calculated by summing across 7 items, which are measured on a 1-6 point scale. The possible range of scores is 7 to 42, and higher scores are correlated with higher tolerance for ambiguity. Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. The mean TFA score, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents are displayed below. Additionally, a reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is shown as a measure of internal consistency. The measure varies from 0 to 1, and an instrument is often considered to be reliable if the estimate is 0.7 or higher.

Tolerance for Ambiguity (TFA) Scale		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	0.7	24.9	5.6	14,681
All Medical Schools	2018	0.7	24.9	5.7	14,544
All Medical Schools	2017	0.7	25.1	5.7	12,793

19. Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)

The Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) is a measure of individual differences in empathy. Scales measuring empathy have been used in prior research to show how levels of empathy may change throughout medical education. For MSQ purposes, the IRI consists of two subscales – perspective taking and empathic concern – which each include 7 items. IRI scores are calculated by summing across 14 items, which are measured on a 0-4 point scale. The possible range of scores is 0 to 56, and higher scores are correlated with higher levels of empathy. Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. The mean IRI score, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents are displayed below. Additionally, a reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is shown as a measure of internal consistency. The measure varies from 0 to 1, and an instrument is often considered to be reliable if the estimate is 0.7 or higher.

Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	43.3	6.4	14,102
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	43.0	6.5	13,997
All Medical Schools	2017	0.8	42.7	6.6	12,287

20. Quality of Life (QOL) Scale

The Quality of Life (QOL) scale, which includes items from the Linear Analogue Self-Assessment Scale (LASA-6), is a measure of the following aspects of life: overall quality of life, mental (intellectual) well-being, physical well-being, emotional well-being, level of social activity, and spiritual well-being. The QOL questions ask about feelings during the last week. QOL scores are calculated by summing across the 6 items, which are measured on a 0-10 point scale. The possible range of scores is 0 to 60, and higher scores are correlated with higher quality of life. Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. The mean QOL score, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents are displayed below. Additionally, a reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is shown as a measure of internal consistency. The measure varies from 0 to 1, and an instrument is often considered to be reliable if the estimate is 0.7 or higher.

Quality of Life (QOL) Scale		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	0.9	46.0	7.8	14,394
All Medical Schools	2018	0.9	46.3	7.5	14,278
All Medical Schools	2017	0.9	46.7	7.6	12,518

Additional Quality of Life (QOL) Scales

Additional Quality of Life (QOL) items are also taken from the Linear Analogue Self-Assessment Scale (LASA) and are distinct measures of the following aspects of life: level of fatigue, level of social support from family and friends, and level of financial concerns. The QOL questions ask about feelings during the last week, and the scores are calculated individually on 0-10 point scales. The possible range of scores is 0 to 10, and higher scores represent more positive outcomes: no fatigue, higher levels of social support from family and friends, and no financial concerns. The summary statistics displayed below include the mean score, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents. Because the additional QOL items are calculated individually, the internal consistency estimate is not provided.

20a. QOL - Level of fatigue (0 = Constant tiredness, 10 = No fatigue)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	6.0	2.3	14,564
All Medical Schools	2018	6.1	2.2	14,479
All Medical Schools	2017	6.1	2.2	12,652
20b. QOL - Level of social support from family and friends (0 = No support, 10 = Highest level of support)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	8.5	1.7	14,565
All Medical Schools	2018	8.6	1.7	14,461
All Medical Schools	2017	8.5	1.7	12,630
20c. QOL - Level of financial concerns (0 = Constant concerns, 10 = No concerns)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	5.4	2.9	14,568
All Medical Schools	2018	5.4	2.9	14,478
All Medical Schools	2017	5.4	2.8	12,672

21. Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)

The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) is a widely used instrument for measuring the perception of stress. The scale measures the degree to which situations in one's life are considered stressful. The scale also includes a number of direct questions about current levels of experienced stress. The questions in the PSS ask about feelings and thoughts during the last month. In each case, respondents are asked how often they felt a certain way. PSS scores are calculated by summing across 4 items, which are measured on a 0-4 point scale. The possible range of scores is 0 to 16, and higher scores are correlated with higher perceived levels of stress. Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. The mean PSS score, the standard deviation, and the number of respondents are displayed below. Additionally, a reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is shown as a measure of internal consistency. The measure varies from 0 to 1, and an instrument is often considered to be reliable if the estimate is 0.7 or higher.

Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	4.6	2.6	14,379
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	4.4	2.5	14,321
All Medical Schools	2017	0.8	4.3	2.5	12,489

All Medical Schools		
2017	2018	2019

22. Have you been accepted to more than one medical school?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	54.1	53.9	52.6
No	45.9	46.1	47.4
Number of respondents	12,622	14,507	14,586

23. In choosing the medical school you now (or will) attend, how important were the following factors? Note: Only those who responded "Yes" to Q22 could respond to this item.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
General Factors							
General reputation of the school							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.2	2.3	19.6	45.4	32.4	7,603
All Medical Schools	2018	0.3	2.1	18.1	46.2	33.3	7,751
All Medical Schools	2017	0.4	2.1	16.5	46.1	34.9	6,771
Research reputation of the school							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.4	18.3	29.8	30.9	20.6	7,597
All Medical Schools	2018	0.5	18.4	29.7	31.1	20.3	7,742
All Medical Schools	2017	0.6	18.4	28.5	31.4	21.2	6,762
Interviews/meetings with faculty							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.6	3.6	16.7	38.8	40.3	7,597
All Medical Schools	2018	0.5	3.7	16.3	40.0	39.5	7,739
All Medical Schools	2017	0.6	3.3	16.8	42.3	37.0	6,762
Interviews/meetings with administrators							
All Medical Schools	2019	2.7	9.6	26.1	35.5	26.1	7,594
All Medical Schools	2018	2.9	9.9	27.1	34.9	25.2	7,734
All Medical Schools	2017	2.6	9.1	27.6	36.8	24.0	6,756

23. In choosing the medical school you now (or will) attend, how important were the following factors?
Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q22 could respond to this item. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
General Factors							
Interviews/meetings with students							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	2.7	13.7	34.3	48.4	7,565
All Medical Schools	2018	0.9	3.1	13.5	34.0	48.6	7,720
All Medical Schools	2017	0.6	2.9	13.2	36.6	46.8	6,728
Geographic location of the school							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.3	4.9	16.0	30.8	48.0	7,600
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	5.1	16.2	30.3	48.2	7,752
All Medical Schools	2017	0.1	4.5	14.9	32.5	48.0	6,766
Financial considerations/cost of attending							
All Medical Schools	2019	2.6	7.7	16.4	23.1	50.2	7,600
All Medical Schools	2018	2.6	9.1	17.6	23.0	47.6	7,753
All Medical Schools	2017	2.5	10.1	17.6	25.1	44.7	6,765
Amount of financial support offered							
All Medical Schools	2019	7.2	10.6	18.5	22.3	41.3	7,593
All Medical Schools	2018	8.6	12.2	19.1	22.1	38.1	7,744
All Medical Schools	2017	7.8	14.0	20.2	22.6	35.4	6,756
Quality of the medical school facilities							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.1	2.3	14.9	41.5	41.3	7,583
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	2.1	14.8	42.3	40.5	7,740
All Medical Schools	2017	0.2	1.9	14.8	42.9	40.3	6,753
Personal experience with the school							
All Medical Schools	2019	4.0	7.5	12.5	26.6	49.3	7,562
All Medical Schools	2018	3.9	7.1	12.7	26.9	49.4	7,716
All Medical Schools	2017	3.5	6.3	11.3	30.2	48.7	6,736
Programs for minority and/or disadvantaged students							
All Medical Schools	2019	16.2	24.2	25.1	18.9	15.5	7,589
All Medical Schools	2018	17.2	25.8	25.5	18.1	13.4	7,739
All Medical Schools	2017	22.3	28.3	22.2	16.3	10.9	6,728
Diversity of the student body							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.4	13.6	24.6	32.4	28.0	7,592
All Medical Schools	2018	1.4	15.1	25.4	33.0	25.2	7,747
All Medical Schools	2017	1.2	16.2	26.4	33.1	23.1	6,754
Diversity of the faculty							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.5	18.2	28.9	29.5	21.9	7,575
All Medical Schools	2018	1.8	20.1	29.3	29.5	19.4	7,727
All Medical Schools	2017	1.7	22.7	30.5	29.3	15.8	6,732
School's Medical Education Program							
School's teaching methods/curricula							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.2	2.8	15.8	39.9	41.3	7,580
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	3.1	14.9	41.6	40.2	7,725
All Medical Schools	2017	0.2	2.8	15.8	41.0	40.2	6,749

23. In choosing the medical school you now (or will) attend, how important were the following factors?
Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q22 could respond to this item. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
Program of elective courses							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	11.5	30.0	37.2	20.4	7,534
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	11.7	30.3	37.4	19.8	7,695
All Medical Schools	2017	0.7	11.5	30.2	38.1	19.5	6,709
Medical ethics/medical humanities emphasis							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.0	17.4	30.2	31.3	20.1	7,506
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	17.3	29.7	31.9	20.1	7,658
All Medical Schools	2017	1.1	17.9	31.1	31.0	18.9	6,711
Dual Degree opportunity such as PhD, MPH, MPA, JD or MBA							
All Medical Schools	2019	11.0	45.1	20.8	11.1	12.0	7,535
All Medical Schools	2018	10.5	45.0	20.7	11.4	12.4	7,697
All Medical Schools	2017	10.0	44.4	21.8	11.9	11.9	6,723
Research experience/opportunity							
All Medical Schools	2019	0.5	10.3	25.3	31.7	32.2	7,472
All Medical Schools	2018	0.5	11.4	24.4	32.6	31.2	7,623
All Medical Schools	2017	0.6	10.2	22.9	33.5	32.7	6,750
Rural medicine experience/opportunity							
All Medical Schools	2019	4.0	52.0	25.3	12.5	6.2	7,567
All Medical Schools	2018	4.0	53.3	23.9	12.5	6.2	7,729
All Medical Schools	2017	2.7	53.4	24.6	13.2	6.1	6,736
Community-based medicine experience/opportunity							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.1	12.5	22.3	34.4	29.8	7,554
All Medical Schools	2018	1.1	13.2	22.0	34.5	29.2	7,714
All Medical Schools	2017	0.6	11.7	23.7	35.6	28.4	6,734
Family medicine experience/opportunity							
All Medical Schools	2019	2.2	32.5	34.2	20.7	10.5	7,521
All Medical Schools	2018	1.9	33.2	32.8	20.2	11.9	7,674
All Medical Schools	2017	1.4	32.5	34.8	20.7	10.7	6,729
Other Educational Factors							
Desire to attend school within my home state							
All Medical Schools	2019	7.7	27.4	15.7	18.4	30.8	7,585
All Medical Schools	2018	7.6	28.8	16.0	17.5	30.2	7,747
All Medical Schools	2017	7.6	30.8	15.4	16.9	29.2	6,755
Sense of safety							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.4	11.2	22.4	35.2	29.8	7,578
All Medical Schools	2018	1.6	12.5	24.2	35.3	26.4	7,732
All Medical Schools	2017	1.3	13.9	26.6	34.1	24.1	6,733
Influence of spouse/partner							
All Medical Schools	2019	45.3	16.9	12.7	11.6	13.5	7,574
All Medical Schools	2018	46.8	16.5	12.9	11.3	12.6	7,741
All Medical Schools	2017	45.8	17.8	12.6	12.0	11.8	6,749
Faculty mentorship at the school							
All Medical Schools	2019	4.7	8.3	22.0	36.1	28.9	7,571
All Medical Schools	2018	4.8	8.9	22.9	36.8	26.5	7,732
All Medical Schools	2017	4.7	10.1	23.3	36.8	25.2	6,734

**23. In choosing the medical school you now (or will) attend, how important were the following factors?
Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q22 could respond to this item. (Continued)**

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Not applicable	Not important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	
Other Educational Factors							
Ability of the school to place students in particular residency programs							
All Medical Schools	2019	1.0	5.0	15.6	30.7	47.7	7,579
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	5.2	14.7	31.7	47.4	7,733
All Medical Schools	2017	1.1	4.9	15.7	33.0	45.2	6,753

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019

24. In which of the following activities do you plan to participate during your career?

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% as multiple responses are allowed.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Patient Care	98.3	97.7	97.4
Research	62.2	61.2	61.9
Teaching	55.5	54.6	55.3
Medical School Faculty	32.7	31.1	30.4
Administration (e.g., Department Chair, Dean)	22.4	20.6	20.8
Military Service	4.9	5.0	4.9
Public Health	41.1	42.4	43.0
Other	3.1	2.6	2.7
Number of respondents	12,530	14,466	14,526

25. Do you anticipate providing patient care full time or part time?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to plans to participate in Patient Care in Q24 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Full time (at least 36 hours a week)	82.3	84.3	83.9
Part time (less than 36 hours a week)	17.7	15.7	16.1
Number of respondents	12,287	14,051	14,077

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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26. How exclusively do you expect to be involved in research?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to plans to participate in Research in Q24 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Full time	1.8	2.2	2.2
Significantly involved	41.1	44.0	43.6
Involved in a limited way	57.1	53.8	54.2
Number of respondents	7,783	8,830	8,963

27. What general specialty are you considering?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Anesthesiology or subspecialty	2.0	2.1	2.3
Child Neurology			0.7
Dermatology or subspecialty	2.6	2.9	2.8
Emergency Medicine or subspecialty	9.1	8.4	8.6
Family Medicine or subspecialty	5.3	4.9	5.0
Internal Medicine or subspecialty	13.3	13.2	13.1
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics	1.8	2.4	2.3
Medical Genetics or subspecialty	0.2	0.3	0.2
Neurological Surgery	2.6	2.4	2.6
Neurology or subspecialty	3.7	3.5	2.7
Nuclear Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obstetrics and Gynecology or subspecialty	5.0	5.5	6.4
Ophthalmology or subspecialty	1.8	1.8	2.1
Orthopaedic Surgery or subspecialty	7.0	7.3	7.2
Otolaryngology or subspecialty	1.1	1.2	1.3
Pathology or subspecialty	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pediatrics or subspecialty	9.9	9.5	9.0
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation or subspecialty	0.6	0.6	0.7
Plastic Surgery or subspecialty	1.0	1.3	1.2
Preventive Medicine or subspecialty	0.3	0.3	0.3
Psychiatry or subspecialty	2.3	2.4	2.8
Radiation Oncology	1.0	1.0	1.0
Radiology or subspecialty	1.4	1.6	1.6
Surgery or subspecialty	7.7	8.0	7.5
Thoracic Surgery or subspecialty	1.1	0.9	1.0
Urology or subspecialty	0.5	0.5	0.6
Vascular Surgery	0.2	0.3	0.2
Undecided	17.7	17.1	15.9
I do not plan to practice medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents	12,555	14,464	14,521

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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28. You selected an interest in Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Internal Medicine/Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, or Pediatrics. What career are you considering?

Note: Only those who responded “Family Medicine,” “Internal Medicine,” “Internal Medicine/Pediatrics,” “Obstetrics and Gynecology,” or “Pediatrics” to Q27 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Primary care practice (e.g., office-based continuing care in general Internal Medicine)	27.5	25.7	27.5
Hospitalist (i.e., full-time care of hospitalized patients)	6.1	6.3	6.1
Sub-specialty (e.g., Cardiology, Pediatric Oncology, Maternal and Fetal Medicine)	48.3	49.2	49.3
Undecided	18.0	18.8	17.1
Number of respondents	4,446	5,122	5,200

29. Where do you hope to WORK after completing your medical training?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	0.7	0.8	0.7
Alaska	0.1	0.2	0.2
Arizona	0.8	0.8	0.9
Arkansas	0.3	0.2	0.2
California	15.3	15.4	12.6
Colorado	2.5	2.3	2.4
Connecticut	0.3	0.3	0.4
Delaware	0.1	0.0	0.1
District of Columbia	1.1	1.3	0.8
Florida	3.5	4.0	3.4
Georgia	1.1	2.4	2.3
Hawaii	0.3	0.4	0.5
Idaho	0.2	0.2	0.2
Illinois	3.4	4.0	2.9
Indiana	0.6	0.7	0.6
Iowa	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kansas	0.8	0.8	0.6
Kentucky	0.9	1.0	0.8
Louisiana	0.9	0.9	0.8
Maine	0.2	0.2	0.1
Maryland	1.1	1.3	1.0
Massachusetts	4.4	4.0	3.7
Michigan	2.4	2.3	2.1
Minnesota	1.9	1.7	1.3
Mississippi	0.1	0.4	0.4
Missouri	0.7	0.8	0.6
Montana	0.4	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	0.3	0.4	0.4
Nevada	0.6	0.5	0.5
New Hampshire	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	1.0	1.3	1.0
New Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.1
New York	7.6	7.8	7.2
North Carolina	2.1	2.2	2.0
North Dakota	0.1	0.2	0.1

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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**29. Where do you hope to WORK after completing your medical training?
(Continued)**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Ohio	2.2	1.7	1.8
Oklahoma	0.1	0.2	0.3
Oregon	1.2	0.9	0.8
Pennsylvania	2.8	2.9	2.5
Rhode Island	0.1	0.1	0.0
South Carolina	1.6	1.1	1.2
South Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tennessee	1.0	1.2	0.9
Texas	5.2	6.0	5.5
Utah	0.5	0.6	0.5
Vermont	0.2	0.2	0.1
Virginia	1.4	1.2	1.0
Washington	2.7	2.0	2.2
West Virginia	0.5	0.4	0.3
Wisconsin	1.0	0.9	1.0
Wyoming	0.1	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rico	0.6	0.9	1.0
U.S. Territory/Possession	0.1	0.2	0.2
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other Foreign Country	1.0	0.9	0.8
Undecided	20.8	18.2	27.6
Number of respondents	9,777	10,703	10,753

**30. Please indicate the setting in which you plan to WORK after the completion
of your medical education.**

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Large city (population 500,000 or more)	36.1	35.9	35.2
Suburb of a large city	13.7	13.5	14.0
City of moderate size (population 50,000 to 500,000)	20.3	20.1	19.7
Suburb of moderate size city	5.9	5.8	6.0
Small city (population 10,000 to 50,000--other than suburb)	4.2	4.5	4.3
Town (population 2,500 to 10,000--other than suburb)	2.2	2.2	2.1
Small town (population less than 2,500)	0.9	0.9	1.2
Rural/unincorporated area	1.5	1.8	1.9
Undecided or no preference	15.0	15.2	15.8
Number of respondents	12,533	14,426	14,491

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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31. Do you plan to WORK primarily in an underserved area?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	29.0	30.6	31.2
No	15.7	15.9	15.0
Undecided	55.3	53.4	53.8
Number of respondents	12,519	14,378	14,429

32. When thinking about your career path after medical school, how important are the following considerations?

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Essential	Count
Working for social change						
All Medical Schools	2019	4.7	27.0	40.4	27.8	14,415
All Medical Schools	2018	4.9	29.1	39.9	26.0	14,385
All Medical Schools	2017	5.0	30.3	40.2	24.5	12,459
High income potential						
All Medical Schools	2019	12.9	50.9	29.6	6.6	14,424
All Medical Schools	2018	13.8	51.0	29.3	5.9	14,390
All Medical Schools	2017	14.7	50.7	29.2	5.4	12,449
Social recognition or status						
All Medical Schools	2019	40.8	43.8	12.8	2.6	14,408
All Medical Schools	2018	39.4	44.1	14.0	2.5	14,377
All Medical Schools	2017	37.9	45.2	14.6	2.3	12,450
Stable, secure future						
All Medical Schools	2019	0.7	10.8	42.8	45.7	14,431
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	11.9	43.8	43.4	14,393
All Medical Schools	2017	1.0	12.4	44.7	41.9	12,460
Creativity and initiative						
All Medical Schools	2019	3.6	29.1	44.5	22.8	14,393
All Medical Schools	2018	3.9	29.9	43.4	22.8	14,369
All Medical Schools	2017	3.9	30.7	44.2	21.2	12,448
Expression of personal values						
All Medical Schools	2019	3.2	20.5	42.9	33.4	14,400
All Medical Schools	2018	3.7	21.6	42.6	32.1	14,373
All Medical Schools	2017	3.2	21.9	44.9	29.9	12,456
Availability of jobs						
All Medical Schools	2019	2.2	22.6	49.9	25.2	14,417
All Medical Schools	2018	2.2	24.4	49.8	23.6	14,378
All Medical Schools	2017	2.3	22.9	52.3	22.5	12,462
Leadership potential						
All Medical Schools	2019	4.2	29.2	43.4	23.3	14,407
All Medical Schools	2018	4.7	29.4	43.8	22.1	14,374
All Medical Schools	2017	4.3	28.9	45.5	21.3	12,453
Work/life balance						
All Medical Schools	2019	1.4	13.8	34.8	50.1	14,419
All Medical Schools	2018	1.7	14.1	35.9	48.3	14,386
All Medical Schools	2017	1.5	14.5	37.0	47.0	12,457

32. When thinking about your career path after medical school, how important are the following considerations? (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Essential	Count
Ability to pay off debt						
All Medical Schools	2019	9.4	14.3	31.0	45.2	14,414
All Medical Schools	2018	9.6	15.2	32.4	42.8	14,363
All Medical Schools	2017	9.1	15.8	33.7	41.4	12,463
Opportunity for innovation						
All Medical Schools	2019	4.1	31.6	40.2	24.1	14,387
All Medical Schools	2018	4.2	31.9	40.2	23.7	14,353
All Medical Schools	2017	4.3	32.1	41.0	22.5	12,442

All Medical Schools		
2017	2018	2019

33. Regardless of your dependency status, please indicate your parents' combined gross income for last year (a rough estimate is sufficient). Note: Starting in 2013, parental income values of \$0 are included. Starting in 2018, an additional response option of unknown parental income was added. Therefore, fewer participants reported parental income starting in 2018.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$25,000	6.2	5.8	5.9
\$25,000 to \$49,999	8.2	8.3	8.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.4	10.8	10.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.7	8.6	8.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19.8	19.5	18.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12.5	12.3	12.5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10.6	10.5	11.2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5.1	5.7	5.5
\$300,000 to \$399,999	7.1	7.3	7.2
\$400,000 to \$499,999	3.6	4.1	4.2
\$500,000 or more	6.9	7.2	7.4
Number of respondents	11,299	9,951	9,873
Median income of parents of those providing figures	\$125,000	\$130,000	\$130,000

34. Do you have any outstanding educational loans for your college/premedical education?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	35.3	33.6	33.3
No	64.7	66.4	66.7
Number of respondents	12,461	14,374	14,407

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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35. What is the total amount of outstanding education loans for your college/premedical education?

Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q34 could respond to this item.

Amounts totaling > \$500,000 were treated as invalid.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
No debt (\$0)	65.4	67.2	67.5
\$1 to \$4,999	1.5	1.4	1.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3.2	3.0	2.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.4	3.1	2.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3.1	2.7	2.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4.1	3.8	3.9
\$25,000 to \$29,999	3.6	3.4	3.6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7.2	6.6	6.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3.9	4.0	3.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1.9	2.0	2.1
\$100,000 or more	2.5	2.8	2.6
Number of respondents	12,324	14,203	14,237
Median premedical debt of those reporting premedical debt	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$27,000

36. How many secondary/supplemental applications did you complete?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Zero (0)	1.8	2.0	1.7
1 to 4	15.1	16.4	15.9
5 to 8	12.1	11.7	10.5
9 to 12	13.5	12.6	11.8
13 to 16	15.3	14.0	13.2
17 to 20	15.6	15.3	15.2
21 to 24	9.2	8.9	9.3
25 or more	17.5	19.0	22.5
Number of respondents	12,157	14,066	14,029
Median	15	15	15

37. In total, how much did you spend on secondary/supplemental applications?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
No cost (\$0)	5.4	5.6	5.8
\$1 to \$499	21.5	21.6	21.0
\$500 to \$999	14.7	13.4	12.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16.4	15.0	14.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11.6	11.4	10.2
\$2,000 to \$2,999	19.4	19.8	21.0
\$3,000 or more	11.0	13.2	15.7
Number of respondents	11,598	13,320	13,303
Median	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$1,200

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019
38. How many medical schools offered you an interview?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Zero (0)	1.3	1.1	0.9
One	18.2	20.0	20.1
Two	15.6	15.2	15.5
Three	14.1	14.5	14.1
Four to Five	20.3	20.5	20.1
Six to Seven	12.7	12.4	12.2
Eight to 10	10.0	9.6	9.9
11 or more	7.8	6.8	7.3
Number of respondents	12,216	14,086	14,083
Median	4	3	3

39. How many interviews did you attend?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Zero (0)	1.3	1.1	0.9
One	21.1	22.4	22.4
Two	17.8	17.6	17.7
Three	16.2	16.2	15.5
Four	12.0	12.1	11.9
Five	9.1	9.0	9.3
Six to 10	18.9	18.3	18.8
11 or more	3.6	3.3	3.5
Number of respondents	12,194	14,050	14,049
Median	3	3	3

40. How many second visits (post-interview, pre-matriculation) did you make?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Zero (0)	50.4	49.9	49.6
One	38.1	37.8	38.3
Two	9.2	9.3	9.1
Three	1.8	2.1	2.2
Four or more	0.5	0.8	0.8
Number of respondents	12,042	13,822	13,845
Median	0	1	1

All Medical Schools
2017 2018 2019
41. In total, how much did you spend on interview expenses, including lodging travel, and meals?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No cost (\$0)	6.6	7.5	7.8
\$1 to \$499	30.4	29.7	28.2
\$500 to \$999	19.0	19.3	19.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14.2	14.1	14.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6.6	6.4	6.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999	11.0	10.8	11.6
\$3,000 or more	12.2	12.3	13.0
Number of respondents	11,617	13,280	13,262
Median	\$700	\$650	\$700

42. How do you plan to finance your medical school education? Please enter a percentage for each applicable category to total 100%.

Note: The percentage is the average of the percentages for the category. Responses needed to total 100%.

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Scholarships or awards	14.7	15.2	16.7
Scholarships or awards with a service commitment (NHSC, military, etc.)	4.3	4.1	4.2
Loans	56.1	56.2	54.8
Work-study program	0.4	0.4	0.3
Personal income and savings	4.2	4.4	4.4
Money from parents, guardians, or other relatives	18.5	18.2	18.0
Money earned by spouse or partner	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other	0.9	0.8	0.7
Number of respondents	11,951	13,430	13,397

43. Do you have any noneducational, consumer debt that you are legally required to repay? (This includes credit card debt, car loans, home mortgages, or other consumer debt.)

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	16.9	16.2	17.5
No	83.1	83.8	82.5
Number of respondents	12,383	14,286	14,323

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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- 44. Please list the amount of your noneducational, consumer debt.**
Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q43 could respond to this item.
Amounts totaling > \$500,000 for credit cards, car loans, and other debt were treated as invalid, and amounts totaling > \$10,000,000 for mortgage and total debt were treated as invalid.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
No debt (\$0)	83.5	85.2	83.6
\$1 to \$4,999	7.1	6.1	6.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.8	2.6	2.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.9	1.7	1.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.1	1.2	1.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	0.7	0.7	0.7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	0.3	0.3	0.4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	0.4	0.5	0.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0.2	0.1	0.2
\$100,000 or more	1.9	1.5	1.7
Number of respondents	12,316	14,055	14,123
Median noneducational debt of those reporting noneducational debt	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$7,000

- 45. Please list the amount of your noneducational, consumer debt for each category listed below.**
Note: Only those who responded “Yes” to Q43 could respond to this item.
The number shown in each category is the median of those providing valid figures. Amounts totaling > \$500,000 for credit cards, car loans, and other debt were treated as invalid, and amounts totaling > \$10,000,000 for mortgage and total debt were treated as invalid.

Credit cards	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$2,500
Number of respondents	1,483	1,627	1,791
Car loans	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Number of respondents	800	898	943
Mortgage	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$187,000
Number of respondents	286	264	291
Other consumer loans	\$4,000	\$3,200	\$5,000
Number of respondents	127	111	165
Total amount	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Number of respondents	2,029	2,083	2,310

All Medical Schools

	2017	2018	2019
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46. Gender Identity:

Note: The results are derived from two questions: “What sex were you assigned at birth?” (response options “Male” or “Female”) and “What is your current gender identity?” (response options “Male,” “Female,” “Trans male/trans man,” “Trans female/trans woman,” “Genderqueer/gender non-conforming,” or “Different identity”).

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Same gender identity as the sex assigned at birth	99.4	99.3	99.3
Different gender identity from the sex assigned at birth	0.6	0.7	0.7
Number of respondents	12,496	14,426	14,463

47. How do you self-identify?

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bisexual	4.2	4.4	5.0
Gay or lesbian	3.6	3.3	3.8
Heterosexual or straight	92.2	92.2	91.1
Number of respondents	12,413	14,254	14,278

48. Control of medical school:

Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources.

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Private	40.0	38.8	38.6
Public	60.0	61.2	61.4
Number of respondents	13,868	15,447	15,588

49. Region of medical school:

Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources.

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Northeast	27.8	27.7	27.1
South	31.2	33.1	33.6
Central	28.1	27.1	27.1
West	13.0	12.1	12.2
Number of respondents	13,868	15,447	15,588