



Medical School Year Two Questionnaire

2020 All Schools Summary Report

March 2021

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2020 AAMC Medical School Year Two Questionnaire All Schools Summary Report

Executive Summary

Background

The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) developed the Medical School Year Two Questionnaire (Y2Q) as a means for the AAMC, medical schools, and other organizations to identify and address issues critical to the future of medical education and the well-being of medical students. These issues include satisfaction with medical education, career and specialty plans, and perceptions of the medical school learning environment. The Y2Q can be used by medical schools, faculty, students, and researchers for benchmarking purposes and for improving medical education programs.

The *All Schools Summary Report* includes national data from the 2018, 2019, and 2020 Y2Qs for comparison purposes, where comparison data are available. Copies of the *All Schools Summary Report* and the survey instrument are publicly available on the AAMC website at www.aamc.org/data/y2q. In addition to the *All Schools Summary Report*, each medical school is issued a school report displaying data for the school alongside the national data. By request, regional campuses and programs offering specialized medical training under the aegis of an accredited institution are also issued campus reports if the campus or program had five or more respondents. Campus reports display data for the campus alongside data for the parent institution (with combined data for all campuses). School and campus reports are made available to schools' authorized AAMC Student Surveys contacts.

Methodology

The 2020 Y2Q *All Schools Summary Report* provides aggregate data from active second-year students at U.S. medical education programs accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME). The 2020 Y2Q was open from October 1, 2020 to January 4, 2021. Initial participants were identified by the AAMC Student Records System (SRS). While the survey was open, medical schools could request changes to the list of eligible participants to reflect changes in second-year status.

The data in the 2020 Y2Q *All Schools Summary Report* reflect the responses of 13,099 individuals from the 153 medical schools with second-year students in the 2020-2021 academic year. This represents a 59.2% response rate of the 22,138 individuals identified by SRS as active second-year students at the time the survey closed. Survey data for participating individuals may not be comparable to data for nonparticipants.

The AAMC sent email invitations and reminders to students using email addresses on record in SRS. The response rates varied among the participating medical schools. There were 7 medical schools with a response rate of 90% or above; 20 medical schools with response rates between 80% and 89%; 19 medical schools with response rates between 70% and 79%; 39 medical schools with response rates between 60% and 69%; 27 medical schools with response rates between 50% and 59%; 18 schools with response rates between 40% and 49%; and 23 medical schools with response rates below 40%. The median response rate across participating schools was 62.2%.

The Y2Q included questions regarding the lifestyles, personal characteristics, and learning environments of second-year medical students. Established research scales were included to assess tolerance for ambiguity, empathy, quality of life, perceived stress, perceptions of the learning environment, and burnout. Descriptions of each scale and scoring conventions are provided within the report. Where applicable, a reliability estimate (Cronbach's alpha) is also provided as a measure of internal consistency. A reference list of articles describing these scales is provided at the end of this report.

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 students responded to that survey option.

Changes to the 2020 Y2Q

Two new sets of items were added to the 2020 Y2Q. The first set of items asked students to rate their satisfaction with eight services provided by the school: academic counseling; tutoring; faculty mentoring; financial aid administrative services; student health insurance; student health services; student mental health services; and student programs/activities that promote effective stress management, a balanced lifestyle and overall well being. These items are identical to items on the AAMC Medical School Graduation Questionnaire (GQ) and are intended to help schools gain information about school services at an earlier point in the medical education continuum.

The second set of items added to the 2020 Y2Q asked students how they plan to finance their medical education. These questions are identical to items asked on the AAMC Matriculating Student Questionnaire (MSQ), which is often taken before students begin medical school. The Y2Q items are intended to capture more accurate information from students after they have had the benefit of a full year of financial aid services.

Selected Findings

Second-Year Medical Students Report Satisfaction with Their Medical School Education.

More than eight in ten second-year medical students in 2020 reported being satisfied with the quality of their medical education (83.4%). This includes 56.4% who responded “agree” and 27.0% who responded “strongly agree” to the statement, “Overall, I am satisfied with the quality of my medical education.”

In-Person Class Attendance Continues to Decline as Virtual Class Attendance Rises.

Compared to previous classes, second-year medical students in 2020 were less likely to report that they were attending in-person classes for pre-clerkship courses or lectures. Just over one third of Y2Q respondents (34.2%) reported having attended in-person pre-clerkship courses or lectures at their medical school “most of the time” (25.3%) or “often” (8.9%). In 2019, this figure was 40.0%, and higher in previous years. A plurality (37.0%) of second-year students in 2020 reported “almost never” attending in-person courses or lectures; this represents an increase of more than 8 points over what was reported in 2019 (28.8%).

As for instruction by methods other than in-person lectures, the percentage of 2020 respondents who said they participated in virtual pre-clerkship courses and lectures (e.g., podcast or video) at their own medical school either “most of the time” or “often” was 63.5%; by comparison, in 2019 this figure was 54.0%.

In 2020, the share of second-year medical students who reported using online medical education videos on a “daily” basis was 40.9%, up from 37.7% in 2019 and 32.7% in 2018.

Student Awareness of School Mistreatment Policies Remains High.

More than nine in ten (91.8%) second-year medical students in 2020 reported that they are aware that their school has policies regarding the mistreatment of medical students. Additionally, 72.5% of respondents to the 2020 Y2Q indicated that they know the procedures at their medical school for reporting mistreatment. These 2020 numbers reflect slight decreases in students’ reported awareness of mistreatment policies and procedures compared to the previous year: in 2019, the reported figures were 92.6% and 73.8%, respectively.

Second-Year Medical Students Have Plans for Patient Care and Work/Life Balance.

Nearly all respondents to the 2020 Y2Q said they planned to have a career providing patient care: 98.3%. Of these, 87.4% also indicated they plan to provide patient care full-time rather than part-time. These numbers are very similar to those reported by second-year students in past years. As to what general specialty they are considering, 13.0% of second-year students reported they were undecided. Otherwise, the more popular choices for future careers of second-year medical students were Internal Medicine (16.5%), Emergency Medicine (9.3%), Pediatrics (8.9%), Surgery (7.5%), Obstetrics and Gynecology (6.5%), Orthopaedic Surgery (5.3%), and Family Medicine (5.0%).

When asked to think about their career paths after medical school, second-year medical students in 2020 most frequently cited “work/life balance” (49.8%), having a “stable, secure future” (44.2%), and the “ability to pay off debt” (39.8%) as “essential” considerations. Students who cited “working for social change” as “essential” were 26.1% of respondents, up from 22.5% of respondents in 2019. The career consideration most frequently reported as “not important” by second-year medical students in 2020 was “social recognition or status” (43.8%).

Second-Year Medical Students Self-Report Their Marital Status, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity.

The marital status of second-year medical students in 2020 was 87.8% single, 11.2% legally married, 0.3% in a common law or civil union relationship, and 0.5% divorced or separated. Second-year students with dependents other than a spouse totaled 3.4% of respondents.

Respondents to the 2020 Y2Q most frequently self-identified as heterosexual or straight (89.3%), with 6.5% identifying as bisexual and 4.2% identifying as gay or lesbian. Those who identified as having a gender identity that differed from the sex they had been assigned at birth were 1.0% of all respondents.

Second-Year Medical Students Self-Report their Disabilities

In 2020, one in ten respondents (10.8%) answered “Yes” to the question, “Are you a person with a disability (e.g., ADHD, learning, psychological, chronic health, mobility, hearing, vision, etc.)?” Although 86.9% said “No,” another 2.3% of respondents indicated “I do not know.”

The 13.1% of second-year medical students who responded “Yes” or “I do not know” to the disability question were also asked to identify their disabilities. Over half (52.6%) cited attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. The other most commonly selected disabilities were psychological disability (20.2%), chronic health disability (17.5%), and learning disability (6.7%).

Students with disabilities were also asked whether their medical school had provided accommodations for their disability. A majority replied “No” (53.9%). Those who said “No” were further asked to select the best reason why their school had not provided accommodations. Nearly three-quarters (72.0%) selected the response: “I have not requested accommodations because I feel I do not need accommodations.” A smaller but sizeable portion (24.6%) said they had not requested accommodations “for other reasons.”

Providing Feedback

We encourage constituents to provide feedback regarding the Y2Q reports. If you would like to provide feedback, please contact y2q@aamc.org.

		All Schools		
		2018	2019	2020
Total number of students who responded to the questionnaire:		13,912	13,967	13,099
1. Gender:	Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., SRS).			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Male		46.5	44.8	43.6
Female		53.5	55.2	56.4
Number of respondents		13,904	13,962	13,093
2. Age during second-year:	Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., SRS).			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 21		0.1	0.1	0.1
21 through 23		35.0	34.8	33.0
24 through 26		48.1	49.1	50.8
27 through 29		11.0	10.6	10.3
Over 29		5.9	5.4	5.7
Number of respondents		13,912	13,967	13,099
Median age at second-year		24	24	24
3. How do you self-identify?	Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% as multiple responses are allowed. This information is populated from other AAMC data sources (e.g., AMCAS).			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
American Indian or Alaska Native		0.9	1.0	1.1
Asian		24.1	24.6	25.2
Black or African American		7.7	7.9	7.8
Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin		10.0	10.5	11.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		0.3	0.3	0.4
White		62.2	61.8	61.0
Other		3.3	3.2	3.2
Non-U.S. citizen and Non-permanent resident		1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of respondents		13,434	13,713	12,985
4. What is your current marital status?				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Single (never legally married)		86.8	87.3	87.8
Legally married		12.2	11.6	11.2
Common law or civil union		0.4	0.4	0.3
Divorced		0.4	0.6	0.5
Separated, but still legally married		0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed		0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of respondents		12,725	12,730	11,738

	All Schools		
	2018	2019	2020
5. How many dependents do you have (not including a spouse/partner)?	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	96.4	96.4	96.6
One	2.1	2.2	2.0
Two	0.9	1.0	0.9
Three	0.4	0.3	0.4
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1
Number of respondents	12,715	12,717	11,718

6. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement:

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Overall, I am satisfied with the quality of my medical education							
All Medical Schools	2020	1.4	4.9	10.2	56.4	27.0	13,059
All Medical Schools	2019	1.4	4.9	10.0	55.8	27.9	13,920
All Medical Schools	2018	1.5	4.8	10.6	55.9	27.2	13,861

7. Please describe how often you attend:

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Almost never	Occasionally	Somewhat often	Often	Most of the time	
In-person pre-clerkship courses/lectures at YOUR medical school							
All Medical Schools	2020	37.0	18.8	10.0	8.9	25.3	12,816
All Medical Schools	2019	28.8	20.1	11.2	10.5	29.4	13,764
All Medical Schools	2018	26.3	18.7	11.3	11.8	31.9	13,709
Virtual pre-clerkship courses/lectures (e.g., podcast or video) at YOUR medical school							
All Medical Schools	2020	11.3	13.7	11.5	17.0	46.5	12,809
All Medical Schools	2019	19.7	15.2	11.1	15.8	38.2	13,686
All Medical Schools	2018	17.8	14.8	10.6	15.6	41.3	13,592

8. Please describe how often you utilize the following online resources:

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Never	Less than once a month	At least once a month	At least once a week	Daily	
Online medical education courses/lectures from OTHER medical schools							
All Medical Schools	2020	58.1	21.9	8.1	5.4	6.5	12,837
All Medical Schools	2019	52.0	23.5	9.5	6.9	8.0	13,743
All Medical Schools	2018	46.8	26.1	11.1	8.3	7.6	13,704
Online videos for medical education information (e.g., YouTube)							
All Medical Schools	2020	3.4	9.3	15.0	31.4	40.9	12,859
All Medical Schools	2019	3.6	10.4	16.0	32.4	37.7	13,770
All Medical Schools	2018	3.6	11.2	17.8	34.6	32.7	13,721

8. Please describe how often you utilize the following online resources: (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		Never	Less than once a month	At least once a month	At least once a week	Daily	Count
Other online content for medical education information (e.g., Wikipedia)							
All Medical Schools	2020	4.2	7.9	13.5	36.1	38.3	12,785
All Medical Schools	2019	3.2	6.7	12.9	36.0	41.3	13,695
All Medical Schools	2018	2.5	5.6	12.1	36.2	43.6	13,665

9. When did you take, or when do you expect to take, the USMLE Step 1 exam?

		All Schools		
		2018	2019	2020
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
I have already taken Step 1		0.1	0.1	0.2
I will take Step 1 before the end of the current calendar year		0.8	0.6	1.1
I will take Step 1 sometime from January to March of next year		21.8	23.6	25.6
I will take Step 1 sometime after March of next year		77.3	75.7	73.1
Number of respondents		13,727	13,769	12,855

10. Are you aware that your school has policies regarding the mistreatment of medical students?

		Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes		91.6	92.6	91.8
No		8.4	7.4	8.2
Number of respondents		13,717	13,763	12,828

11. Do you know the procedures at your school for reporting the mistreatment of medical students?

		Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes		71.9	73.8	72.5
No		28.1	26.2	27.5
Number of respondents		13,712	13,763	12,845

12. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements about your medical school:

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Count
My medical school prepares students to effectively communicate with people across a broad spectrum of backgrounds							
All Medical Schools	2020	0.9	3.8	9.5	48.2	37.6	12,699
All Medical Schools	2019	0.9	2.8	8.2	46.8	41.3	13,629
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	3.2	8.5	46.6	40.9	13,577
I often feel isolated at school							
All Medical Schools	2020	21.9	41.3	17.5	14.6	4.7	12,699
All Medical Schools	2019	27.5	41.2	15.0	12.4	3.9	13,617
All Medical Schools	2018	27.7	41.5	15.0	12.0	3.8	13,573

**12. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements about your medical school:
(Continued)**

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
My teachers and mentors have told me that they have high standards for my performance							
All Medical Schools	2020	1.6	8.3	29.9	45.3	14.9	12,655
All Medical Schools	2019	1.6	8.3	28.7	45.6	15.8	13,596
All Medical Schools	2018	1.6	8.1	29.1	45.1	16.1	13,543
I often feel that my performance is being judged more closely than others							
All Medical Schools	2020	29.1	48.1	14.5	6.4	1.9	12,684
All Medical Schools	2019	28.1	48.3	14.8	6.7	2.0	13,623
All Medical Schools	2018	28.0	48.5	14.8	6.7	2.0	13,572
My teachers and mentors have told me that they feel sure that I can perform well against high standards							
All Medical Schools	2020	1.9	7.2	27.3	44.0	19.6	12,658
All Medical Schools	2019	2.1	8.1	27.4	44.2	18.2	13,605
All Medical Schools	2018	2.2	8.6	27.6	42.9	18.7	13,548
I closely share the professional values and interests of most of my classmates							
All Medical Schools	2020	1.5	7.6	18.7	55.1	17.1	12,657
All Medical Schools	2019	1.6	7.4	18.1	56.1	16.7	13,602
All Medical Schools	2018	1.5	7.4	19.1	54.7	17.3	13,549
I often feel as if my performance is being judged as a member of the identity group that I belong to more than as an individual							
All Medical Schools	2020	32.2	37.2	17.2	10.3	3.2	12,670
All Medical Schools	2019	30.7	36.3	18.7	11.1	3.2	13,619
All Medical Schools	2018	30.3	36.3	19.3	10.7	3.4	13,561
Students learn effective tools for recognizing their own bias in interacting with people of different identity groups							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.7	9.9	19.7	48.7	19.1	12,660
All Medical Schools	2019	2.5	9.3	20.8	48.8	18.5	13,590
All Medical Schools	2018	2.5	8.8	21.0	49.1	18.6	13,536
The medical school experience, to this point, contributes to students' ability to work in disadvantaged communities							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.6	9.2	20.7	47.4	20.2	12,664
All Medical Schools	2019	2.3	8.6	20.2	46.9	22.0	13,596
All Medical Schools	2018	2.3	8.5	19.2	47.9	22.2	13,550

13. Learning Environment Scales

A shortened version of the Medical School Learning Environment Survey (MSLES) instrument consists of 11 items measuring three dimensions of the learning environment – emotional climate, student-faculty interaction, and student-student interaction. Each subscale is calculated by summing across the items, which are measured on a 0-5 point scale. **Higher scores for each subscale indicate more positive perceptions of the learning environment.** Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. For each subscale, the mean 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.

Emotional Climate

The emotional climate subscale combines the responses of three items assessing a student's affective response to the learning environment. These questions ask to what extent [or, how often] the educational experience leads to a sense of achievement, valuing oneself, and confidence in one's academic abilities. The possible range of responses for the emotional climate subscale is 0 to 15, and higher scores are correlated with positive perceptions of the learning environment.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.9	9.3	3.1	12,147
All Medical Schools	2019	0.9	9.1	3.2	13,107
All Medical Schools	2018	0.9	9.1	3.2	13,077

Student-Student Interaction

The student-student interaction subscale combines responses to four items assessing peer relations at the medical school. In addition to asking about perceived distance among students, these questions ask to what extent students get to know each other well, spend time assisting each other, and gather in informal activities. The possible range of responses for the student-student interaction subscale is 0 to 20, and higher scores are correlated with positive perceptions of the learning environment.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.8	14.1	3.4	12,170
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	14.7	3.2	13,143
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	14.6	3.2	13,132

Student-Faculty Interaction

The student-faculty interaction subscale combines responses to four items assessing a student's perception of faculty supportiveness. In addition to asking about perceived distance between faculty and students, these questions ask to what extent students feel that faculty are helpful when providing academic advice, when providing non-academic advice, and when answering questions and providing criticism. The possible range of responses for the student-faculty interaction subscale is 0 to 20, and higher scores are correlated with positive perceptions of the learning environment.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.8	14.9	3.3	12,168
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	14.7	3.3	13,089
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	14.7	3.3	13,095

14. Think about how often you experience the following at your medical school. Determine your response by choosing one of the categories of frequency given below. Choose the category that best approximates your perceptions.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating						
		Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often	Always	Count
There are disconnects between what I am taught about professional behaviors/attitudes and what I see being demonstrated by faculty								
All Medical Schools	2020	19.3	45.0	23.1	6.2	4.6	1.8	12,296
All Medical Schools	2019	18.0	44.8	24.2	6.7	4.3	2.0	13,236
All Medical Schools	2018	17.4	45.0	25.1	6.0	4.8	1.9	13,231

15. Please rate how often the following professional behaviors/attitudes are demonstrated by your medical school's faculty.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating						
		Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often	Always	Count
Respecting patient confidentiality								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.2	22.5	72.1	12,152
All Medical Schools	2019	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.1	26.7	66.8	13,124
All Medical Schools	2018	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.9	25.5	68.2	13,103
Using professional language/avoiding derogatory language								
All Medical Schools	2020	1.2	0.9	2.3	8.4	34.1	53.3	12,152
All Medical Schools	2019	1.1	1.2	2.4	8.6	36.1	50.7	13,125
All Medical Schools	2018	1.0	1.3	2.5	8.3	36.9	50.1	13,107
Dressing in a professional manner								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.0	0.2	1.0	4.9	27.0	66.9	12,140
All Medical Schools	2019	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.3	29.2	64.3	13,114
All Medical Schools	2018	0.1	0.2	1.3	5.1	30.0	63.4	13,090
Resolving conflicts in ways that respect the dignity of all involved								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.3	0.8	5.3	12.2	34.1	47.3	12,098
All Medical Schools	2019	0.3	0.7	4.7	12.0	36.7	45.6	13,069
All Medical Schools	2018	0.3	0.8	5.0	11.3	37.2	45.3	13,043
Being respectful of house staff and other physicians								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.1	0.2	1.8	7.0	30.4	60.6	12,110
All Medical Schools	2019	0.1	0.1	2.0	7.6	34.1	56.1	13,083
All Medical Schools	2018	0.1	0.2	2.0	7.2	34.5	56.0	13,064
Respecting diversity								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.2	0.9	6.1	13.2	32.0	47.6	12,066
All Medical Schools	2019	0.2	0.7	4.8	12.2	32.8	49.3	13,003
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	0.7	4.4	11.5	33.0	50.3	12,986
Being respectful of other health professions								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.1	0.2	2.4	7.9	31.3	58.2	12,139
All Medical Schools	2019	0.1	0.3	2.9	9.3	33.9	53.4	13,110
All Medical Schools	2018	0.1	0.3	2.7	8.9	35.3	52.6	13,090
Being respectful of other specialties								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.1	0.3	2.2	8.4	32.5	56.5	12,119
All Medical Schools	2019	0.1	0.3	3.6	11.6	35.6	48.8	13,104
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	0.4	3.7	10.9	37.4	47.4	13,069

15. Please rate how often the following professional behaviors/attitudes are demonstrated by your medical school's faculty. (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating						
		Never	Almost never	Sometimes	Fairly often	Very often	Always	Count
Being on time and managing a schedule well								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.5	1.3	7.9	18.2	36.2	36.1	12,132
All Medical Schools	2019	0.4	1.2	7.2	18.1	38.6	34.6	13,107
All Medical Schools	2018	0.4	1.2	7.8	18.0	39.6	32.9	13,071
Providing direction and constructive feedback								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.4	1.7	8.7	17.1	35.4	36.7	12,126
All Medical Schools	2019	0.5	1.7	9.0	18.7	36.1	34.0	13,093
All Medical Schools	2018	0.5	2.0	8.9	19.3	36.6	32.6	13,064
Showing respectful interaction with students								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.2	0.3	3.7	10.2	37.1	48.5	12,133
All Medical Schools	2019	0.2	0.5	3.6	11.1	39.0	45.6	13,110
All Medical Schools	2018	0.2	0.5	3.8	11.1	39.9	44.4	13,090
Showing empathy and compassion								
All Medical Schools	2020	0.2	1.0	5.5	12.3	36.1	44.9	12,105
All Medical Schools	2019	0.3	0.9	5.2	13.6	38.3	41.7	13,079
All Medical Schools	2018	0.3	0.9	5.5	14.0	38.7	40.6	13,061

16. Indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Count
My medical school has done a good job of fostering and nurturing my development as a person							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.2	6.3	20.8	45.7	24.9	11,938
All Medical Schools	2019	2.3	7.1	20.1	45.5	24.9	12,869
All Medical Schools	2018	2.5	6.9	21.5	43.7	25.4	12,836
My medical school has done a good job of fostering and nurturing my development as a future physician							
All Medical Schools	2020	0.7	1.5	6.5	49.1	42.2	12,146
All Medical Schools	2019	0.6	1.6	6.2	49.7	41.9	13,123
All Medical Schools	2018	0.7	1.8	7.0	49.0	41.5	13,110

17. **Indicate your level of satisfaction with the following:**
Note: For items with an asterisk (*) respondents had the option to select "Did not use"; these responses are not included in the report calculations and counts.

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					Count
		Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Academic counseling*							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.8	7.8	14.8	39.9	34.6	7,990
Student Support: Tutoring*							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.2	5.1	15.1	37.3	40.3	5,258
Student Support: Faculty mentoring*							
All Medical Schools	2020	2.5	7.0	14.7	39.4	36.3	9,563
Student Support: Financial aid administrative services*							
All Medical Schools	2020	4.1	7.7	16.6	35.8	35.8	8,867
Student health insurance*							
All Medical Schools	2020	9.3	10.9	19.1	33.7	27.0	5,027
Student health services*							
All Medical Schools	2020	3.2	5.7	14.3	40.7	36.1	7,940
Student mental health services*							
All Medical Schools	2020	5.0	10.7	15.1	31.4	37.7	5,074
Student programs/activities that promote effective stress management, a balanced lifestyle and overall well being*							
All Medical Schools	2020	4.0	9.2	20.3	38.0	28.5	8,295

All Schools

2020

18. 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%.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Scholarships or awards			17.1
Scholarships or awards with a service commitment (NHSC, military, etc.)			3.9
Loans			52.9
Work-study program			0.2
Personal income and savings			3.7
Money from parents, guardians, or other relatives			20.8
Money earned by spouse or partner			0.8
Other			0.7
Number of respondents			11,434

19. 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 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	2020	0.8	24.0	5.8	11,738
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	24.0	5.9	12,800
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	23.9	5.8	12,777

20. 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 Y2Q purposes, the IRI consists of 8 items. These include 4 items from each of the IRI subscales – perspective taking and empathic concern. IRI scores are calculated by summing across the 8 items, which are measured on a 0-4 point scale. **The possible range of scores is 0 to 32, 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 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	2020	0.8	24.6	4.3	11,632
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	24.3	4.4	12,650
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	24.2	4.4	12,604

		All Schools		
		2018	2019	2020
21.	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.			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Patient Care	98.3	98.5	98.3
	Research	47.3	47.9	48.4
	Teaching	62.8	63.3	60.8
	Medical School Faculty	33.1	34.0	30.9
	Administration (e.g., Department Chair, Dean)	22.7	22.2	20.1
	Military Service	4.3	4.3	3.7
	Public Health	34.3	34.1	34.0
	Other	3.1	3.0	2.5
	Number of respondents	12,852	12,892	11,860
22.	Do you anticipate providing patient care full-time or part-time? Note: Only those who selected "Patient Care" at Q21 could respond to this item.			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Full-time (at least 36 hours a week)	86.9	87.0	87.4
	Part-time (less than 36 hours a week)	13.1	13.0	12.6
	Number of respondents	12,569	12,629	11,597
23.	How exclusively do you expect to be involved in research? Note: Only those who selected "Research" at Q21 could respond to this item.			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Full-time	2.7	2.9	2.4
	Significantly involved	41.0	40.5	40.4
	Involved in a limited way	56.3	56.6	57.2
	Number of respondents	6,062	6,158	5,728
24.	What general specialty are you considering?			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Anesthesiology or subspecialty	2.8	2.9	2.9
	Child Neurology	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Dermatology or subspecialty	1.9	1.9	2.2
	Emergency Medicine or subspecialty	9.9	9.5	9.3
	Family Medicine or subspecialty	5.7	5.7	5.0
	Internal Medicine or subspecialty	16.4	16.7	16.5
	Internal Medicine/Pediatrics	2.6	2.4	2.4
	Medical Genetics or subspecialty	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Neurological Surgery	1.8	1.8	2.2
	Neurology or subspecialty	2.5	2.5	2.4
	Nuclear Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Obstetrics and Gynecology or subspecialty	5.4	6.0	6.5
	Ophthalmology or subspecialty	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Orthopaedic Surgery or subspecialty	5.2	5.6	5.3
	Otolaryngology or subspecialty	2.1	2.2	2.1
	Pathology or subspecialty	0.8	0.8	0.6
	Pediatrics or subspecialty	8.9	9.4	8.9
	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation or subspecialty	0.8	1.1	0.9
	Plastic Surgery or subspecialty	1.1	1.1	1.2
	Preventive Medicine or subspecialty	0.1	0.1	0.1

	All Schools		
	2018	2019	2020
24. What general specialty are you considering? (Continued)			
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Psychiatry or subspecialty	2.7	3.0	3.2
Radiation Oncology	0.5	0.6	0.4
Radiology or subspecialty	2.1	2.1	2.1
Surgery or subspecialty	7.6	7.0	7.5
Thoracic Surgery or subspecialty	0.9	0.7	0.9
Urology or subspecialty	1.3	0.9	1.0
Vascular Surgery or subspecialty	0.2	0.2	0.3
Undecided	14.0	12.8	13.0
I do not plan to practice medicine	0.1	0.1	0.0
Number of respondents	12,851	12,881	11,865

25. 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 Q24 could respond to this item.

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Primary care practice (i.e., office-based continuing care in general Family Medicine, general Internal Medicine, or general Pediatrics)	24.5	24.6	23.8
Hospitalist (i.e., salaried, full-time care of hospitalized patients)	7.6	7.5	7.0
Sub-specialty (e.g., Cardiology, Pediatric Oncology, Family Medicine/Sports Medicine)	47.3	47.9	47.3
Undecided	20.6	20.1	21.9
Number of respondents	4,990	5,171	4,658

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

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				Count
		Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Essential	
Working for social change						
All Medical Schools	2020	6.8	30.3	36.8	26.1	11,820
All Medical Schools	2019	7.7	33.8	35.9	22.5	12,841
All Medical Schools	2018	7.9	34.2	35.4	22.5	12,823
High income potential						
All Medical Schools	2020	14.4	49.2	29.5	7.0	11,833
All Medical Schools	2019	13.5	49.5	30.4	6.6	12,843
All Medical Schools	2018	14.5	49.4	29.9	6.2	12,817
Social recognition or status						
All Medical Schools	2020	43.8	41.6	12.5	2.0	11,816
All Medical Schools	2019	39.8	44.5	13.4	2.2	12,833
All Medical Schools	2018	38.9	44.2	14.4	2.4	12,796
Stable, secure future						
All Medical Schools	2020	0.9	12.3	42.7	44.2	11,826
All Medical Schools	2019	1.0	11.6	43.7	43.8	12,846
All Medical Schools	2018	1.1	11.9	43.8	43.1	12,819

26. 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
Creativity and initiative						
All Medical Schools	2020	5.6	35.4	41.1	17.9	11,816
All Medical Schools	2019	5.3	31.9	43.0	19.8	12,830
All Medical Schools	2018	4.9	32.5	43.0	19.6	12,799
Expression of personal values						
All Medical Schools	2020	3.9	23.3	43.0	29.8	11,823
All Medical Schools	2019	3.7	21.7	43.0	31.5	12,827
All Medical Schools	2018	3.6	22.2	44.0	30.2	12,792
Availability of jobs						
All Medical Schools	2020	3.0	25.9	47.7	23.3	11,828
All Medical Schools	2019	2.9	25.2	48.4	23.5	12,838
All Medical Schools	2018	2.8	25.8	47.7	23.6	12,813
Leadership potential						
All Medical Schools	2020	9.2	36.8	37.8	16.2	11,819
All Medical Schools	2019	8.2	35.4	38.9	17.5	12,832
All Medical Schools	2018	7.8	34.7	40.2	17.3	12,805
Work/life balance						
All Medical Schools	2020	1.3	13.4	35.5	49.8	11,828
All Medical Schools	2019	1.4	12.8	35.0	50.8	12,840
All Medical Schools	2018	1.2	13.0	34.7	51.1	12,822
Ability to pay off debt						
All Medical Schools	2020	16.2	15.3	28.7	39.8	11,815
All Medical Schools	2019	12.6	16.3	29.9	41.3	12,825
All Medical Schools	2018	12.4	16.7	30.6	40.3	12,811
Opportunity for innovation						
All Medical Schools	2020	8.6	38.4	35.2	17.7	11,812
All Medical Schools	2019	8.0	36.4	36.0	19.5	12,824
All Medical Schools	2018	7.3	36.8	36.6	19.3	12,805

27. Indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement:

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		No	Probably not	Neutral	Probably yes	Yes	Count
If you could revisit your career choice, would you choose to attend medical school again?							
All Medical Schools	2020	1.0	3.2	7.0	30.3	58.5	11,874
All Medical Schools	2019	1.0	3.3	6.9	30.8	58.0	12,878
All Medical Schools	2018	1.1	3.2	6.8	29.5	59.5	12,854

28. 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 that respondents experienced in the past week. QOL scores are calculated by summing across the six items, which are measured on a 0-10 point scale. **The possible range of responses 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.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.9	39.0	10.1	11,674
All Medical Schools	2019	0.9	40.3	10.0	12,687
All Medical Schools	2018	0.9	40.5	10.1	12,656

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 that respondents experienced in the past week, and the scores are calculated individually on 0-10 point scales. **The possible range of responses 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.

QOL - Level of fatigue (0 = Constant tiredness, 10 = No fatigue)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	4.8	2.3	11,826
All Medical Schools	2019	4.7	2.3	12,829
All Medical Schools	2018	4.8	2.3	12,801

QOL - Level of social support from family and friends (0 = No support, 10 = Highest level of support)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	8.1	1.9	11,821
All Medical Schools	2019	8.2	1.9	12,827
All Medical Schools	2018	8.2	1.9	12,801

QOL - Level of financial concerns (0 = Constant concerns, 10 = No concerns)		Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	5.7	3.1	11,825
All Medical Schools	2019	5.3	3.0	12,823
All Medical Schools	2018	5.3	3.0	12,800

29. Perceived Stress Scale - 4

The Perceived Stress Scale - 4 (PSS-4) is a four-item version of 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 PSS-4 also includes questions that ask about feelings and thoughts that respondents experienced during the last month. In each case, respondents are asked how often they felt a certain way. PSS-4 scores are calculated by summing across four 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-4 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.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.8	6.1	2.9	11,741
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	6.0	2.9	12,750
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	5.9	2.9	12,726

30. Oldenburg Burnout Inventory for Medical Students Scale

The Oldenburg Burnout Inventory for Medical Students (OLBI-MS) is a modified and shortened version of the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (OLBI). The OLBI-MS instrument consists of 16 items measuring two dimensions of burnout – exhaustion and disengagement. Each subscale is calculated by summing across the items, which are measured on a 0-3 point scale. **Higher scores are correlated with higher levels of burnout.** Only participants who responded to every item on the scale are included in the summary statistics. For each subscale, the mean 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.

Disengagement

The disengagement subscale includes eight items on a 0-3 point scale and refers to distancing oneself from the object and content of medical school work and to negative attitudes toward medical school in general. The possible range of responses for the disengagement subscale is 0 to 24, and higher scores are correlated with higher levels of burnout.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.8	10.0	3.7	11,543
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	10.0	3.8	12,579
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	9.8	3.7	12,565

Exhaustion

The exhaustion subscale includes eight items on a 0-3 point scale and refers to the cognitive and physical strain as a consequence of the demands of medical school. The possible range of responses for the exhaustion subscale is 0 to 24, and higher scores are correlated with higher levels of burnout.

		Reliability Estimate	Mean	Standard Deviation	Count
All Medical Schools	2020	0.8	11.8	3.9	11,534
All Medical Schools	2019	0.8	12.0	3.9	12,597
All Medical Schools	2018	0.8	11.9	3.9	12,559

		All Schools		
		2018	2019	2020
31.	In thinking about a typical week during your pre-clerkship education, please provide the average number of hours PER DAY that you spent doing the following activities.			
	Note: Responses needed to total 24 hours.			
Sleep				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Less than 5 hours	0.5	0.6	0.4
	5.0 to 5.9 hours	3.8	3.4	2.3
	6.0 to 6.9 hours	20.8	20.4	16.3
	7.0 to 7.9 hours	42.0	41.1	39.3
	8.0 or more hours	32.8	34.5	41.6
	Median hours of sleep	7	7	7
Educational activities (e.g., attending class, studying)				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Less than 7 hours	7.9	8.4	9.0
	7.0 to 8.9 hours	19.0	19.4	20.3
	9.0 to 10.9 hours	32.6	31.7	32.5
	11.0 to 12.9 hours	25.7	26.6	26.1
	13.0 or more hours	14.7	13.9	12.1
	Median hours of educational activities	10	10	10
Non-educational activities (e.g., being with friends/family, solitary recreation)				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Less than 3 hours	34.2	33.4	28.5
	3.0 to 4.9 hours	41.0	41.4	41.3
	5.0 to 6.9 hours	17.6	17.9	20.8
	7.0 to 8.9 hours	5.5	5.5	7.0
	9.0 or more hours	1.7	1.8	2.4
	Median hours of non-educational activities	3	3	4
Paid work				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Zero hours	90.4	89.9	87.7
	Less than 1 hour	1.2	1.4	1.8
	1.0 to 1.9 hours	4.9	4.8	5.7
	2.0 to 2.9 hours	2.0	2.3	2.8
	3.0 or more hours	1.6	1.5	2.0
	Median hours of paid work	0	0	0
Exercise/sports				
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Zero hours	16.7	17.7	13.2
	Less than 1 hour	10.4	11.1	13.0
	1.0 to 1.9 hours	52.9	52.4	55.9
	2.0 to 2.9 hours	17.9	16.9	15.9
	3.0 or more hours	2.1	1.9	2.0
	Median hours of exercise/sports	1	1	1

All Schools

2018 2019 2020

31. In thinking about a typical week during your pre-clerkship education, please provide the average number of hours PER DAY that you spent doing the following activities.

Note: Responses needed to total 24 hours. (Continued)

Other

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Zero hours	32.0	32.2	16.5
Less than 1 hour	0.9	0.9	1.5
1.0 to 1.9 hours	12.4	12.0	15.6
2.0 to 2.9 hours	18.3	18.8	24.0
3.0 or more hours	36.3	36.1	42.5
Median hours of other activities	2	2	2
Number of respondents	12,424	12,475	11,451

32. For each of the following behaviors, please indicate the frequency you personally experienced that behavior during medical school. Include in your response any behaviors performed by faculty, nurses, residents/interns, other institution employees or staff, and other students. Please do not include behaviors performed by patients.

During medical school, how frequently have you...

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating				
		Never	Once	Occasionally	Frequently	Count
Been publicly embarrassed?						
All Medical Schools	2020	77.7	13.8	8.2	0.4	11,682
All Medical Schools	2019	77.0	14.6	8.1	0.4	12,708
All Medical Schools	2018	76.6	14.5	8.4	0.4	12,694
Been publicly humiliated?						
All Medical Schools	2020	92.2	5.4	2.1	0.2	11,675
All Medical Schools	2019	91.7	5.9	2.2	0.2	12,696
All Medical Schools	2018	92.0	5.4	2.4	0.3	12,697
Been threatened with physical harm?						
All Medical Schools	2020	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	11,671
All Medical Schools	2019	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	12,698
All Medical Schools	2018	99.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	12,698
Been physically harmed?						
All Medical Schools	2020	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	11,679
All Medical Schools	2019	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	12,693
All Medical Schools	2018	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	12,700
Been required to perform personal services?						
All Medical Schools	2020	98.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	11,684
All Medical Schools	2019	97.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	12,703
All Medical Schools	2018	97.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	12,699

- 32. For each of the following behaviors, please indicate the frequency you personally experienced that behavior during medical school. Include in your response any behaviors performed by faculty, nurses, residents/interns, other institution employees or staff, and other students. Please do not include behaviors performed by patients.
During medical school, how frequently have you... (Continued)**

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		Never	Once	Occasionally	Frequently	Count	
Been subjected to unwanted sexual advances?							
All Medical Schools	2020	97.6	1.6	0.7	0.1	11,687	
All Medical Schools	2019	96.8	2.0	1.1	0.1	12,700	
All Medical Schools	2018	96.7	1.9	1.2	0.1	12,703	
Been asked to exchange sexual favors for grades or other rewards?							
All Medical Schools	2020	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	11,687	
All Medical Schools	2019	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	12,700	
All Medical Schools	2018	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	12,694	
Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on gender?							
All Medical Schools	2020	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	11,679	
All Medical Schools	2019	97.5	1.4	1.0	0.2	12,680	
All Medical Schools	2018	97.3	1.4	1.0	0.2	12,695	
Been subjected to offensive sexist remarks/names?							
All Medical Schools	2020	92.0	4.5	3.2	0.3	11,628	
All Medical Schools	2019	90.2	5.2	4.2	0.3	12,634	
All Medical Schools	2018	88.7	5.9	5.1	0.4	12,654	
Received lower evaluations or grades solely because of gender rather than performance?							
All Medical Schools	2020	98.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	11,668	
All Medical Schools	2019	98.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	12,691	
All Medical Schools	2018	98.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	12,698	
Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on race or ethnicity?							
All Medical Schools	2020	96.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	11,668	
All Medical Schools	2019	96.8	1.2	1.5	0.4	12,688	
All Medical Schools	2018	96.7	1.3	1.6	0.4	12,692	
Been subjected to racially or ethnically offensive remarks/names?							
All Medical Schools	2020	94.0	3.3	2.4	0.3	11,676	
All Medical Schools	2019	94.2	3.0	2.5	0.2	12,685	
All Medical Schools	2018	93.7	3.3	2.7	0.3	12,682	
Received lower evaluations or grades solely because of race or ethnicity rather than performance?							
All Medical Schools	2020	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	11,675	
All Medical Schools	2019	98.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	12,695	
All Medical Schools	2018	98.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	12,689	
Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on sexual orientation?							
All Medical Schools	2020	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	11,675	
All Medical Schools	2019	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	12,694	
All Medical Schools	2018	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	12,696	
Been subjected to offensive remarks/names related to sexual orientation?							
All Medical Schools	2020	98.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	11,670	
All Medical Schools	2019	98.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	12,690	
All Medical Schools	2018	97.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	12,688	

32. For each of the following behaviors, please indicate the frequency you personally experienced that behavior during medical school. Include in your response any behaviors performed by faculty, nurses, residents/interns, other institution employees or staff, and other students. Please do not include behaviors performed by patients. During medical school, how frequently have you... (Continued)

		Percentage of Respondents Selecting Each Rating					
		Never	Once	Occasionally	Frequently	Count	
Received lower evaluations or grades solely because of sexual orientation rather than performance?							
All Medical Schools	2020	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	11,662	
All Medical Schools	2019	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	12,689	
All Medical Schools	2018	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	12,681	
Been subjected to negative or offensive behavior(s) based on your personal beliefs or personal characteristics other than your gender, race/ethnicity, or sexual orientation?							
All Medical Schools	2020	96.1	1.7	1.7	0.5	11,635	
All Medical Schools	2019	96.2	1.5	1.9	0.4	12,642	
All Medical Schools	2018	95.8	1.6	2.2	0.5	12,635	

33. Percent of respondents who indicated they personally experienced any of the listed behaviors, excluding "publicly embarrassed." The data are derived from the responses to the survey question reported in Q32 above.

All Schools

2018	2019	2020
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	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	25.3	24.7	22.3
No	74.7	75.3	77.7
Number of respondents	12,710	12,712	11,693

34. 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").

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Same gender identity as the sex assigned at birth	99.4	99.3	99.0
Different gender identity from the sex assigned at birth	0.6	0.7	1.0
Number of respondents	12,697	12,696	11,712

35. How do you self-identify?

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Bisexual	4.8	5.6	6.5
Gay or lesbian	3.7	3.5	4.2
Heterosexual or straight	91.6	91.0	89.3
Number of respondents	12,551	12,558	11,530

		All Schools	
		2019	2020
36.	Are you a person with a disability (e.g., ADHD, learning, psychological, chronic health, mobility, hearing, vision, etc.)?		
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Yes	9.4	10.8
	No	88.8	86.9
	I do not know	1.8	2.3
	Number of respondents	12,713	11,725
37.	Which of the following best describes your disability? If you have more than one type, select all that apply.		
	Note: Only those who answered "Yes" or "I do not know" to Q36 above could respond to this item.		
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder	50.7	52.6
	Chronic health disability	16.7	17.5
	Deaf or hard of hearing	2.7	2.7
	Learning disability	7.7	6.7
	Mobility disability	1.8	2.2
	Psychological disability	22.0	20.2
	Visual disability	4.5	3.3
	Other	5.4	5.1
	Number of respondents	1,420	1,533
38.	Has your medical school provided accommodations for your disability?		
	Note: Only those who answered "Yes" or "I do not know" to Q36 above could respond to this item.		
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Yes	50.4	46.1
	No	49.6	53.9
	Number of respondents	1,313	1,402
39.	Which of the following best describes why your medical school did not or has not provided accommodations:		
	Note: Only those who answered "No" to Q38 above could respond to this question.		
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	My request for accommodations was denied	2.0	2.1
	My request for accommodations is under review	1.7	1.3
	I have not requested accommodations because I feel I do not need accommodations	68.3	72.0
	I have not requested accommodations for other reasons	28.0	24.6
	Number of respondents	646	753

		All Schools		
		2018	2019	2020
40.	Control of medical school:			
	Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources.			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Private	38.0	38.9	38.6
	Public	62.0	61.1	61.4
	Number of respondents	13,912	13,967	13,099
41.	Region of medical school:			
	Note: This information is populated from other AAMC data sources.			
		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Central	27.1	27.2	27.4
	Northeast	26.9	27.6	27.4
	South	33.7	32.7	32.7
	West	12.2	12.5	12.5
	Number of respondents	13,912	13,967	13,099

2020 Y2Q References

Each item number below refers to the question number in the 2020 Y2Q *All Schools Summary Report*.

Q13. Medical School Learning Environment Survey (MSLES)

Marshall RE. Measuring the medical school learning environment. *Journal of medical education*. 1978;53(2):98-104.

Q19. Tolerance for Ambiguity (TFA)

Geller G, Tambor ES, Chase GA, Holtzman NA. Measuring physicians' tolerance for ambiguity and its relationship to their reported practices regarding genetic testing. *Medical care*. 1993;31(11):989-1001.

Caulfield M, Andolsek K, Grbic D, Roskovensky L. Ambiguity tolerance of students matriculating to U.S. medical schools. *Acad Med*. 2014;89(11):1526-1532.

Q20. Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)

Hojat M, Spandorfer J, Louis DZ, Gonnella JS. Empathic and sympathetic orientations toward patient care: conceptualization, measurement, and psychometrics. *Acad Med*. 2011;86(8):989-995.

Davis MH. Measuring individual differences in empathy: evidence for a multidimensional approach. *Journal of personality and social psychology*. 1983;44:113-126.

Q28: Quality of Life (QOL) Scale

Thomas MR, Dyrbye LN, Huntington JL, et al. How do distress and well-being relate to medical student empathy? A multicenter study. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2007;22(2):177-183.

Q29: Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-4) Scale

Warttig SL, Forshaw MJ, South J, White AK. New, normative, English-sample data for the Short Form Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-4). *Journal of health psychology*. 2013;18(12):1617-1628.

Cohen S, Kamarck T, Mermelstein R. A global measure of perceived stress. *Journal of health and social behavior*. 1983; 24(4):385-396.

Q30. Oldenburg Burnout Inventory for Medical Students Scale

Halbesleben JRB, Demerouti E. The construct validity of an alternative measure of burnout: Investigating the English translation of the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory. *Work and Stress*. 2005;19(3):208-220.