# AACOM 2015-16 Academic Year Entering Student Survey Summary Report

\* Starting with this current academic year (2015-2016) the mean and median are included in the Student Survey reports for more accurate reporting of students' responses.



Photo courtesy of UP-KYCOM

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

#### AACOM 2015-16 Academic Year Entering Student Survey Summary Report, Abstract

Each year, AACOM asks the nation's colleges of osteopathic medicine (COMs) to conduct the AACOM Entering Student Survey. The survey queries first year students on a variety of topics and compiles a comprehensive snapshot of osteopathic medical education debt, graduate medical education plans, and future specialty and practice plans. A total of 5,916 students participated in the 2015-2016 Entering Student Survey from 29 COMs and branch campuses. The preliminary count of First Year students is 7,246; the response rate for the Entering Student Survey is approximately 81.6%.

Several sets of responses are noted below.

#### Self-Reported Student Debt, Scholarships and Income

- Table 1 -- Overall mean expected medical education debt for the class entering in 2015 is \$169,447, up \$3,295 or 1.9% over 2014. Eight-five percent of entering students expect to have medical education debt on graduation.
- Table 1 -- Students starting at public COMs in 2015 report a mean expected debt of -- \$153,832, an increase of \$8,900 or 6.1% compared to 2014. In contrast, mean expected debt reported between 2014 and 2013 students starting at public COMs decrease by -- \$2,792 or 1.9%.
- Table 1a. -- The overall median expected debt remained consistent between the class entering in 2015 and 2014 -- \$170,000. Median expected debt is higher for entering students at private COMs in 2015 -- \$172,000, compared to entering students at public COMs -- \$160,000 a difference of \$12,000 or 7.5%.
- Table 2.2 -- A greater percentage of Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino entering students expect to graduate with medical education debt -- 93% and 94% respectively.
- Table 2.2 -- The percentage of Asian and Black/African American students expecting to graduate with medical education debt decreased between 2015 and 2014 5% and 2% respectively.
- Table 2.6 -- Only 80% of students reporting a parent with a graduate/professional degree expect to have medical education debt in contrast, 92% of students reporting neither parent having a college degree expect to have medical education debt.
- Table 10 -- The most significant source of funds for medical education continues to be loans with students reporting 75% of funds coming from loans, followed by 6% from scholarships and grants.

#### **Graduate Osteopathic Medical Education and Primary Care Specialty Plans**

- Table 11 -- Thirty percent of students are uncertain about their plans for GME on graduation; 22% plan an osteopathic residency or internship compared to 28% planning a dual-accredited GME program, a difference of 6%. The number of students planning a dual-accredited GME program after graduation increased, 7% from 2013.
- Table 12 -- As with last year, the reasons for planning an allopathic or dual-accredited residency program cited by more than half of those responding are opens more career opportunities, geographic location, and location in larger institutions.
- Table 13 -- Eighteen percent of students plan only AOA board certification, a 3% decrease from the last two prior years. Sixty-three percent plan to seek both AOA and ABMS board certification, a 3% increase from 2014.
- Table 22 -- Twenty percent of students plan to specialize in one of the primary care disciplines of family practice, general internal medicine, or general pediatrics. Eleven percent are undecided about specialty plans. Emergency medicine is the top planned non-primary care specialty at 14%.

Table I: Mean Expected Debt\*

Source of Debt		<b>D</b> ebt <sup>‡</sup>		% in Debt		
	All Schools	Public	Private	All Schools	Public	Private
Expected Osteopathic Medical Education Loans						
2015-2016	\$169,447	\$153,832	\$172,980	85%	85%	85%
2014-2015	\$166,152	\$144,932	\$170,524	86%	85%	86%
2013-2014	\$163,628	\$147,725	\$167,058	85%	84%	86%
Expected Family Loans to be Repaid by Student						
2015-2016	\$100,622	\$76,254	\$105,635	6%	5%	7%
2014-2015	\$100,589	\$109,393	\$98,768	6%	6%	6%
2013-2014	\$96,159	\$85,510	\$98,665	7%	7%	7%
Expected Non-Educational Debt						
2015-2016	\$23,688	\$21,903	\$24,110	22%	23%	22%
2014-2015	\$25,522	\$20,989	\$26,352	23%	21%	24%
2013-2014	\$39,016	\$110,295	\$23,479	25%	24%	25%
At Entry, Loans Owing for Undergraduate Education						
2015-2016	\$49,888	\$58,916	\$47,730	49%	51%	49%
2014-2015	\$42,421	\$36,538	\$43,596	50%	49%	50%
2013-2014	\$44,083	\$40,535	\$44,858	52%	52%	52%
At Entry, Loans Owing for Post-Bac Education <sup>†</sup>						
2015-2016	\$44,380	\$40,686	\$45,094	35%	29%	36%
2014-2015	\$43,489	\$34,080	\$45,110	33%	29%	34%
2013-2014	\$41,457	\$36,453	\$42,509	35%	35%	34%

Table Ia: Median Expected Debt\*

Source of Debt	Debt		
	All Schools	Public	Private
<b>Expected Osteopathic Medical Education Loans</b>			
2015-2016	\$170,000	\$160,000	\$172,000
2014-2015	\$170,000	\$153,500	\$175,167
2013-2014	\$160,000	\$150,000	\$160,000
Expected Family Loans to be Repaid by Student			
2015-2016	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
2014-2015	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$66,000
2013-2014	\$60,000	\$45,000	\$60,000
Expected Non-Educational Debt			
2015-2016	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
2014-2015	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
2013-2014	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
At Entry, Loans Owing for Undergraduate Education			
2015-2016	\$30,000	\$29,991	\$30,000
2014-2015	\$30,000	\$28,000	\$30,000
2013-2014	\$29,852	\$30,000	\$29,790
At Entry, Loans Owing for Post-Bac Education <sup>†</sup>			
2015-2016	\$38,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
2014-2015	\$35,000	\$25,278	\$38,425
2013-2014	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$32,000

<sup>\*</sup>All debt data are self-reported by respondents of the survey.

<sup>#</sup>Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

<sup>†</sup> Amounts indicated are a portion of those indicated in the "At Entry, Loans Owing for Undergraduate Education" source of debt.

**Table 2.1: Expected Debt** 

Gender	Debt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
Male	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$176,159	\$180,000	84%
2014-2015	\$170,917	\$177,856	85%
2013-2014	\$167,687	\$170,000	85%
Female			
2015-2016	\$161,849	\$160,000	85%
2014-2015	\$160,027	\$160,000	86%
2013-2014	\$159,214	\$140,000	86%

**Table 2.2: Expected Debt** 

Race/Ethnicity	<b>D</b> ebt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
White	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$174,861	\$180,000	86%
2014-2015	\$170,267	\$177,000	86%
2013-2014	\$170,751	\$170,000	86%
Asian			
2015-2016	\$144,380	\$140,000	75%
2014-2015	\$139,561	\$120,000	80%
2013-2014	\$126,123	\$80,000	76%
Hispanic			
2015-2016	\$167,238	\$176,567	94%
2014-2015	\$184,674	\$180,000	94%
2013-2014	\$162,926	\$120,000	94%
Black			
2015-2016	\$154,722	\$100,000	93%
2014-2015	\$153,654	\$93,730	95%
2013-2014	\$134,271	\$78,000	93%
All Others*			
2015-2016	\$192,756	\$200,000	82%
2014-2015	\$159,231	\$135,000	92%
2013-2014	\$169,971	\$177,000	92%

 $\ensuremath{\sharp}\mbox{Mean}$  taken from responses greater than zero.

Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native

Table 2.3: Expected Debt

Table 2.5. Expected Debt			
Marital Status	Debt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
Married/Cohabiting	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$181,316	\$185,000	89%
2014-2015	\$188,117	\$200,000	90%
2013-2014	\$179,044	\$189,000	90%
Single			
2015-2016	\$166,778	\$165,500	84%
2014-2015	\$160,885	\$160,000	85%
2013-2014	\$159,841	\$150,000	84%

‡Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

**Table 2.4: Expected Debt** 

Financial Status	Debt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
Independent	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$183,264	\$192,000	92%
2014-2015	\$179,207	\$191,000	92%
2013-2014	\$179,418	\$180,000	92%
Dependent			
2015-2016	\$148,853	\$150,000	76%
2014-2015	\$146,505	\$150,000	78%
2013-2014	\$140,351	\$120,000	76%

#Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

Table 2.5: Expected Debt

Parental Income	<b>D</b> ebt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
\$49,999 or less	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$170,684	\$176,823	94%
2014-2015	\$175,098	\$180,000	93%
2013-2014	\$167,144	\$170,166	93%
\$50,000 - \$99,999			
2015-2016	\$177,457	\$176,000	90%
2014-2015	\$175,881	\$186,750	93%
2013-2014	\$164,193	\$168,000	91%
\$100,000 - \$199,999			
2015-2016	\$166,110	\$168,000	86%
2014-2015	\$164,670	\$170,000	87%
2013-2014	\$169,193	\$160,000	88%
\$200,000 or more			
2015-2016	\$163,417	\$165,000	71%
2014-2015	\$144,728	\$130,000	71%
2013-2014	\$146,472	\$132,600	69%

**Table 2.6: Expected Debt** 

Parental Education <sup>†</sup>	Debt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt	% in Debt
Graduate/Professional Degree	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$161,521	\$160,000	80%
2014-2015	\$159,352	\$160,000	81%
2013-2014	\$154,573	\$150,000	81%
Bachelor's Degree			
2015-2016	\$175,991	\$176,000	88%
2014-2015	\$170,352	\$176,000	89%
2013-2014	\$173,194	\$164,500	88%
No College Degree			
2015-2016	\$177,869	\$187,334	92%
2014-2015	\$175,049	\$180,000	92%
2013-2014	\$170,809	\$175,552	93%

 $<sup>\</sup>sharp$  Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

Table 3: Mean Expected Debt, Parental Income and Financial Independence/Dependence

Parental Income	D	ebt <sup>‡</sup>	Debt %	% in	Debt
	Dependent	Independent	Difference	Dependent	Independent
\$49,999 or less					
2015-2016	\$151,448	\$182,811	19%	92%	96%
2014-2015	\$148,664	\$185,159	22%	91%	94%
2013-2014	\$143,119	\$177,532	21%	93%	93%
\$50,000 - \$99,999					
2015-2016	\$151,572	\$186,874	21%	86%	93%
2014-2015	\$158,174	\$187,400	17%	90%	95%
2013-2014	\$141,067	\$177,127	23%	86%	93%
\$100,000 - \$199,999					
2015-2016	\$147,023	\$183,527	22%	81%	91%
2014-2015	\$150,317	\$175,228	15%	82%	91%
2013-2014	\$145,059	\$190,939	27%	82%	92%
\$200,000 or more					
2015-2016	\$147,345	\$181,502	21%	60%	89%
2014-2015	\$128,107	\$164,476	25%	60%	89%
2013-2014	\$130,408	\$164,666	23%	57%	86%

<sup>†</sup>Highest education level indicated between mother and father considered.

Table 3a: Median Expected Debt, Parental Income and Financial Independence/Dependence

Parental Income	Debt		
	Dependent	Independent	
\$49,999 or less			
2015-2016	\$150,000	\$190,000	
2014-2015	\$150,000	\$200,000	
2013-2014	\$108,560	\$185,500	
\$50,000 - \$99,999			
2015-2016	\$142,000	\$200,000	
2014-2015	\$169,500	\$200,000	
2013-2014	\$140,000	\$195,250	
\$100,000 - 199,999			
2015-2016	\$150,000	\$190,500	
2014-2015	\$154,000	\$184,772	
2013-2014	\$130,000	\$181,694	
\$200,000 or more			
2015-2016	\$150,000	\$188,000	
2014-2015	\$120,000	\$165,000	
2013-2014	\$100,000	\$163,780	

Table 4: Osteopathic Education Debt, Consolidation & Repayment Plans

	% Students
Will Consolidate Debt	
2015-2016	30%
2014-2015	30%
2013-2014	33%
Will Not Consolidate Debt	
2015-2016	23%
2014-2015	22%
2013-2014	21%
Undecided	
2015-2016	47%
2014-2015	48%
2013-2014	46%
Mean Years to Repay Debt	
2015-2016	11.0
2014-2015	11.2
2013-2014	11.4

### Table 5: Osteopathic Education Debt, Loan Forgiveness Participation Plans

	% Students
Will Participate	
2015-2016	42%
2014-2015	42%
2013-2014	41%
Will Not Participate	
2015-2016	58%
2014-2015	58%
2013-2014	59%

Table 6: Percentage of Entering Students Planning Loan Forgiveness Participation By Program

. , ,	% Students
Hospital program	
2015-2016	71%
2014-2015	68%
2013-2014	68%
Department of Education's Public Service Loan Forgiveness	
2015-2016	39%
2014-2015	39%
2013-2014	34%
State loan forgiveness program	
2015-2016	51%
2014-2015	53%
2013-2014	48%
National Health Service Corps	
2015-2016	27%
2014-2015	31%
2013-2014	32%
Armed Services (Navy, Army, Air Force)	
2015-2016	9%
2014-2015	9%
2013-2014	10%
Other Loan Forgiveness Programs	
2015-2016	3%
2014-2015	4%
2013-2014	4%

#### AACOM 2015-16 Academic Year Entering Student Survey Summary Report, Expected Debt

**Table 7: Expected Net Income** 

•	Mean	Median	Mode
One Year After Residency			
2015-2016	\$147,573	\$150,000	\$150,000
2014-2015	\$142,286	\$150,000	\$150,000
2013-2014	\$135,756	\$125,000	\$100,000
Five Years After Residency			
2015-2016	\$203,656	\$200,000	\$200,000
2014-2015	\$200,804	\$200,000	\$200,000
2013-2014	\$193,497	\$175,000	\$200,000
Ten Years After Residency			
2015-2016	\$277,067	\$250,000	\$200,000
2014-2015	\$307,624	\$225,000	\$200,000
2013-2014	\$254,832	\$210,000	\$200,000

#### AACOM 2015-16 Academic Year Entering Student Survey Summary Report, Expected Debt

Table 8: Mean Osteopathic Medical Education Scholarship/Grants\*

Source of Scholarship		Award <sup>‡</sup>			% Awarded		
	All Schools	Public	Private	All Schools	Public	Private	
Total Scholarships/Grants							
2015-2016	\$78,069	\$42,825	\$91,001	24%	32%	22%	
2014-2015	\$75,207	\$53,129	\$80,914	26%	30%	25%	
2013-2014	\$80,964	\$47,704	\$91,452	26%	32%	24%	
National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Scholarship							
2015-2016	\$138,268	\$96,999	\$149,077	1%	1%	1%	
2014-2015	\$120,992	\$138,450	\$118,665	2%	1%	2%	
2013-2014	\$142,104	\$86,889	\$151,480	2%	1%	2%	
Armed Forces Health Professions (AFHP) Scholarship							
2015-2016	\$241,006	\$213,121	\$245,026	6%	4%	6%	
2014-2015	\$230,194	\$210,882	\$233,029	6%	5%	7%	
2013-2014	\$245,155	\$211,327	\$250,743	7%	5%	7%	
State Government Scholarship/Grant							
2015-2016	\$14,929	\$8,672	\$18,156	5%	8%	4%	
2014-2015	\$24,190	\$14,209	\$27,152	5%	7%	5%	
2013-2014	\$17,656	\$9,643	\$21,010	5%	7%	4%	
Award from Osteopathic Medical School							
2015-2016	\$14,270	\$14,109	\$14,358	9%	17%	7%	
2014-2015	\$16,102	\$14,945	\$16,515	10%	14%	9%	
2013-2014	\$13,155	\$13,998	\$12,804	11%	16%	9%	
Tuition Waiver							
2015-2016	\$41,990	\$38,033	\$47,925	1%	3%	0%	
2014-2015	\$26,575	\$35,610	\$19,346	1%	3%	1%	
2013-2014	\$27,762	\$37,495	\$20,057	1%	3%	1%	
Osteopathic Association							
2015-2016	\$8,577	\$7,456	\$9,282	2%	5%	2%	
2014-2015	\$8,335	\$8,412	\$8,317	2%	2%	2%	
2013-2014	\$4,740	\$4,216	\$4,942	2%	3%	2%	
Other Sources							
2015-2016	\$21,870	\$15,040	\$24,147	6%	7%	5%	
2014-2015	\$21,206	\$27,237	\$19,721	6%	7%	6%	
2013-2014	\$26,009	\$14,521	\$30,383	5%	8%	5%	

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>star}\mathsf{All}$  award data are self-reported by respondents of the survey.

Table 8a: Median Osteopathic Medical Education Scholarship/Grants\*

Source of Scholarship	<b>A</b> ward <sup>‡</sup>				
	All Schools	Public	Private		
Total Scholarships/Grants					
2015-2016	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$20,000		
2014-2015	\$14,000	\$10,000	\$17,793		
2013-2014	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$13,775		
National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Scholarship					
2015-2016	\$128,000	\$120,000	\$142,500		
2014-2015	\$107,000	\$120,000	\$107,000		
2013-2014	\$122,500	\$60,000	\$150,000		
Armed Forces Health Professions (AFHP) Scholarship					
2015-2016	\$250,000	\$220,000	\$250,000		
2014-2015	\$240,000	\$200,000	\$250,000		
2013-2014	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$250,000		
State Government Scholarship/Grant					
2015-2016	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,891		
2014-2015	\$6,200	\$5,000	\$6,200		
2013-2014	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$6,000		
Award from Osteopathic Medical School					
2015-2016	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		
2014-2015	\$5,250	\$5,000	\$5,863		
2013-2014	\$4,750	\$5,000	\$4,000		
Tuition Waiver					
2015-2016	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$21,500		
2014-2015	\$10,000	\$22,500	\$5,000		
2013-2014	\$19,950	\$24,000	\$3,750		
Osteopathic Association					
2015-2016	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,250		
2014-2015	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		
2013-2014	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$2,000		
Other Sources					
2015-2016	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$6,000		
2014-2015	\$5,500	\$6,000	\$5,425		
2013-2014	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$5,000		

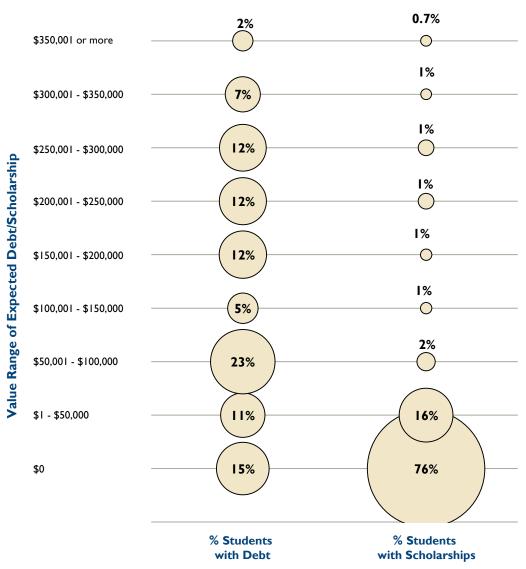
<sup>\*</sup>All award data are self-reported by respondents of the survey.

Table 8b: Award and AFHP and NHSC Scholarships

Source of Scholarship	Award Mean <sup>‡</sup>		Awarded	% Awarded		
	Public	<b>Private</b>	Public	<b>Private</b>	Public	<b>Private</b>
Total Scholarships/Grants						
2015-2016	\$42,825	\$91,001	\$10,000	\$20,000	32%	22%
2014-2015	\$53,129	\$80,914	\$10,000	\$17,793	30%	25%
2013-2014	\$47,704	\$91,452	\$9,000	\$13,775	32%	24%
Non-AFHP/NHSC Scholarships						
2015-2016	\$18,101	\$21,645	\$8,000	\$6,200	29%	16%
2014-2015	\$22,803	\$21,460	\$8,000	\$6,000	26%	19%
2013-2014	\$17,489	\$20,644	\$8,000	\$5,000	28%	18%

 $\sharp \mbox{Mean}$  taken from responses greater than zero.

Chart I: Percentage of Students with Expected Debt and Scholarships\*



<sup>\*</sup>Bubble sizes are proportional to the percentage/number of students with debt/scholarships and may appear inconsistent due to rounding.

Table 9.1: Scholarship Award

Gender	<b>A</b> ward <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
Male	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$88,162	\$20,000	24%
2014-2015	\$88,619	\$21,000	27%
2013-2014	\$96,023	\$20,000	26%
Female			
2015-2016	\$65,165	\$10,000	23%
2014-2015	\$57,649	\$10,000	26%
2013-2014	\$60,436	\$8,000	25%

**‡Mean taken from all responses.** 

Table 9.1a: Scholarship Award

Source of Scholarship/Grant	Award	d Mean <sup>‡</sup>	Awarde	d Median	% A	warded
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Scholarships/Grants						
2015-2016	\$88,162	\$65,165	\$20,000	\$10,000	24%	23%
2014-2015	\$88,619	\$57,649	\$21,000	\$10,000	27%	26%
2013-2014	\$96,023	\$60,436	\$20,000	\$8,000	26%	25%
AFHP Scholarships						
2015-2016	\$239,800	\$242,003	\$250,000	\$249,000	7%	4%
2014-2015	\$226,818	\$241,067	\$234,998	\$250,000	8%	4%
2013-2014	\$239,979	\$256,713	\$250,000	\$205,000	9%	4%
Non-AFHP Scholarships						
2015-2016	\$28,160	\$28,945	\$8,000	\$8,000	19%	20%
2014-2015	\$29,934	\$29,803	\$8,000	\$6,000	20%	23%
2013-2014	\$28,489	\$29,882	\$6,000	\$5,550	19%	22%

Table 9.2: Scholarship Award

Race/Ethnicity	<b>Award</b> <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
White	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$85,543	\$20,000	25%
2014-2015	\$83,326	\$20,000	28%
2013-2014	\$93,747	\$16,000	27%
Asian			
2015-2016	\$37,828	\$5,500	16%
2014-2015	\$39,397	\$7,000	15%
2013-2014	\$21,400	\$5,000	12%
Hispanic			
2015-2016	\$84,562	\$16,000	37%
2014-2015	\$59,929	\$6,500	42%
2013-2014	\$78,051	\$32,000	40%
Black			
2015-2016	\$57,397	\$19,305	38%
2014-2015	\$54,781	\$8,000	44%
2013-2014	\$32,694	\$5,000	42%
All Others*			
2015-2016	\$30,914	\$14,000	27%
2014-2015	\$76,142	\$12,500	35%
2013-2014	\$54,388	\$10,000	43%

 $\sharp$  Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native

Table 9.3: Scholarship Award

Marital Status	Award <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
Married/Cohabiting	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$98,609	\$40,000	29%
2014-2015	\$96,849	\$40,000	34%
2013-2014	\$108,361	\$40,000	34%
Single			
2015-2016	\$72,513	\$10,000	23%
2014-2015	\$68,824	\$10,000	25%
2013-2014	\$70,815	\$8,000	23%

Table 9.4: Scholarship Award

Financial Status	<b>A</b> ward <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
Independent	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$89,329	\$20,250	28%
2014-2015	\$89,386	\$22,000	32%
2013-2014	\$96,034	\$20,000	31%
Dependent			
2015-2016	\$55,778	\$8,250	19%
2014-2015	\$47,826	\$8,000	19%
2013-2014	\$46,444	\$6,500	19%

#Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

†Highest education level indicated between mother and father considered.

**Table 9.5: Scholarship Award** 

Parental Income	Award <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
\$49,999 or less	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$55,996	\$11,500	30%
2014-2015	\$66,806	\$10,000	33%
2013-2014	\$62,172	\$8,500	33%
\$50,000 - \$99,999			
2015-2016	\$90,419	\$20,000	25%
2014-2015	\$69,219	\$15,500	30%
2013-2014	\$79,510	\$10,000	29%
\$100,000 - 199,999			
2015-2016	\$81,884	\$10,000	24%
2014-2015	\$87,417	\$15,775	26%
2013-2014	\$88,469	\$15,000	24%
\$200,000 or more			
2015-2016	\$75,310	\$15,000	19%
2014-2015	\$75,711	\$11,000	18%
2013-2014	\$98,410	\$11,000	18%

Table 9.6: Scholarship Award

Parental Education <sup>†</sup>	<b>A</b> ward <sup>‡</sup>	Awarded	% Awarded
Graduate/Professional Degree	Mean	Median	
2015-2016	\$79,143	\$13,000	23%
2014-2015	\$72,695	\$10,000	24%
2013-2014	\$86,989	\$10,000	23%
Bachelor's Degree			
2015-2016	\$80,873	\$20,000	24%
2014-2015	\$83,640	\$20,000	27%
2013-2014	\$83,813	\$14,000	25%
No College Degree			
2015-2016	\$72,805	\$14,000	26%
2014-2015	\$69,885	\$20,000	30%
2013-2014	\$68,131	\$10,000	31%

<sup>#</sup>Mean taken from responses greater than zero.

Table 10: Sources of Funds for Osteopathic Medical Education (% of total cost provided by each source)

•	All Schools	Public	Private
Loans			
2015-2016	75%	74%	76%
2014-2015	76%	73%	76%
2013-2014	75%	73%	76%
Scholarships/Grants			
2015-2016	6%	6%	6%
2014-2015	7%	7%	7%
2013-2014	7%	6%	7%
Savings			
2015-2016	3%	3%	3%
2014-2015	3%	3%	3%
2013-2014	3%	3%	3%
Earnings			
2015-2016	2%	2%	2%
2014-2015	1%	2%	1%
2013-2014	2%	2%	2%
Parents			
2015-2016	12%	13%	12%
2014-2015	12%	12%	11%
2013-2014	12%	13%	11%
Relatives			
2015-2016	1%	1%	1%
2014-2015	1%	1%	1%
2013-2014	1%	1%	1%
Other			
2015-2016	1%	1%	1%
2014-2015	1%	1%	0%
2013-2014	1%	1%	1%

<sup>†</sup>Highest education level indicated between mother and father considered.

**Table II: Immediate Post-Graduate Plans** 

	% Students	% Students Gender			Race-Ethnicity			
		Male	Female	White	Asian	Hispanic	Black	All Others*
Osteopathic Residency								
2015-2016	22%	20%	24%	23%	16%	23%	25%	22%
2014-2015	23%	20%	26%	24%	20%	17%	27%	34%
2013-2014	27%	24%	30%	28%	25%	26%	35%	22%
Dual AOA/ACGME-Approved Residency								
2015-2016	28%	27%	30%	27%	34%	26%	35%	31%
2014-2015	27%	26%	28%	24%	33%	37%	32%	31%
2013-2014	21%	20%	23%	18%	27%	22%	28%	21%
Internship								
2015-2016	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%
2014-2015	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%
2013-2014	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	1%	5%
Allopathic Residency								
2015-2016	13%	16%	11%	12%	18%	12%	10%	9%
2014-2015	11%	12%	9%	9%	17%	10%	7%	9%
2013-2014	11%	13%	9%	10%	17%	8%	8%	5%
Government, NHSC, Military, VA, etc.								
2015-2016	4%	5%	3%	5%	1%	5%	3%	1%
2014-2015	4%	6%	3%	6%	1%	2%	1%	2%
2013-2014	5%	7%	3%	6%	1%	6%	3%	9%
Undecided								
2015-2016	30%	30%	29%	30%	29%	32%	25%	32%
2014-2015	33%	34%	32%	34%	29%	31%	32%	22%
2013-2014	32%	33%	31%	34%	27%	34%	25%	38%
Total								
2015-2016	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2014-2015	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2013-2014	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

Table 12: Reasons Given for Planning an Allopathic or Dual AOA/ACGME-Approved Residency\*

		% Students	
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Opens more career opportunities	75%	77%	73%
Located in more suitable geographic location(s)	57%	55%	55%
Located in larger institutions	53%	51%	50%
Believe better training and educational opportunities available	26%	43%	43%
Desire specialty training not available in osteopathic program	26%	28%	27%
Better chance of being accepted in program	36%	35%	32%
Allows ABMS board certification	18%	18%	18%
Higher pay	10%	11%	11%
Shorter training period	2%	3%	2%
Obligation	1%	1%	1%
Other	10%	7%	7%

<sup>\*</sup>Each respondent indicating allopathic or dual AOA/ABMS-approved residency plans could choose one or more of the listed reasons influencing residency choice.

**Table 13: Board Certification Plans** 

	% Students	Ge	nder		Race-Ethnicity			
		Male	Female	White	Asian	Hispanic	Black	All Others*
Osteopathic AOA Boards								
2015-2016	18%	17%	20%	20%	12%	18%	22%	20%
2014-2015	20%	19%	22%	23%	12%	21%	22%	28%
2013-2014	21%	20%	23%	24%	13%	20%	28%	15%
Both AOA and ABMS Boards								
2015-2016	63%	62%	63%	61%	70%	65%	60%	57%
2014-2015	60%	61%	60%	58%	70%	60%	55%	64%
2013-2014	60%	58%	62%	58%	67%	57%	54%	68%
Allopathic ABMS Boards								
2015-2016	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	5%	2%	4%
2014-2015	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	3%	1%	1%
2013-2014	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%
Other								
2015-2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
2014-2015	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
2013-2014	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Not Planning Board Certification								
2015-2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014-2015	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2013-2014	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Undecided								
2015-2016	15%	16%	14%	15%	15%	13%	15%	19%
2014-2015	17%	17%	16%	17%	13%	15%	21%	7%
2013-2014	16%	18%	13%	16%	16%	20%	17%	17%
Total								
2015-2016	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2014-2015	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2013-2014	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

Table 14: Reasons Given for Taking ABMS (Allopathic) or Both Boards\*

		% Students	
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
ABMS board certification provides more opportunities	71%	71%	71%
Personal desire for dual certification	57%	58%	58%
ABMS board certification is more widely recognized	54%	50%	50%
Hospital privileges more readily obtained with ABMS board certification	29%	27%	26%
It is a requirement of the residency program	26%	25%	23%
ABMS board certification has more colleague acceptance	29%	27%	26%
Licenses more readily obtained with ABMS board certification	20%	19%	17%
ABMS board certification carries more prestige	17%	14%	14%
Other	5%	4%	5%

<sup>\*</sup>Each respondent indicating allopathic or dual AOA/ABMS-approved residency plans could choose one or more of the listed reasons influencing board certification choice.

**Table 15: Long-Range Career Plans** 

	% Students	Gender			Race-Ethnicity			
		Male	Female	White	Asian	Hispanic	Black	All Others
Group or Other Type of Private Practice								
2015-2016	38%	38%	37%	40%	32%	43%	32%	45%
2014-2015	37%	37%	36%	39%	34%	34%	24%	41%
2013-2014	37%	37%	38%	39%	36%	40%	28%	25%
Self-Employed, with or without a Partner								
2015-2016	9%	10%	8%	8%	9%	11%	6%	7%
2014-2015	8%	10%	7%	8%	10%	9%	8%	15%
2013-2014	9%	10%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%	13%
Practice in an HMO								
2015-2016	19%	18%	21%	19%	20%	11%	15%	12%
2014-2015	18%	18%	19%	18%	19%	20%	15%	16%
2013-2014	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	10%	20%	21%
Government, NHSC, Military, VA, etc.								
2015-2016	8%	7%	8%	8%	4%	7%	16%	12%
2014-2015	8%	8%	9%	8%	4%	14%	15%	10%
2013-2014	9%	8%	9%	9%	4%	14%	16%	15%
Other Professional Activity								
2015-2016	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%	6%	4%	5%
2014-2015	3%	3%	2%	2%	5%	3%	5%	0%
2013-2014	3%	3%	3%	2%	5%	1%	3%	3%
Undecided								
2015-2016	24%	23%	24%	22%	30%	22%	27%	18%
2014-2015	26%	25%	28%	25%	28%	19%	32%	17%
2013-2014	26%	27%	25%	25%	28%	26%	26%	24%
Total								
2015-2016	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2014-2015	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2013-2014	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

**Table 16: Size of Location Planned for Practice After Residency** 

	% Students		
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Major Metropolitan Area (1,000,001 +)	14%	15%	15%
Metropolitan Area (500,001 - 1,000,000)	17%	15%	15%
City (100,001 - 500,000)	19%	17%	17%
City (50,001 - 100,000)	12%	11%	10%
City or Town (10,001 - 50,000)	15%	14%	14%
City or Town (2,501 - 10,000)	6%	6%	6%
Area 2,500 or less	1%	1%	2%
Undecided	17%	20%	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 17: Plans to Practice in Underserved/Shortage Area

	% Students				
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014		
Yes	43%	42%	43%		
No	6%	5%	6%		
Unsure	52%	53%	51%		
Total	100%	100%	100%		

Table 18: Percentage of Students Who Plan to Practice in Underserved/Shortage Areas

_	% Students					
Gender	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014			
Male	38%	38%	38%			
Female	49%	47%	49%			
Race/Ethnicity						
White	41%	40%	41%			
Asian	42%	37%	42%			
Hispanic	53%	57%	63%			
Black	69%	73%	74%			
All Others*	45%	59%	56%			
Marital Status						
Married/Cohabiting	49%	46%	48%			
Single	41%	41%	42%			
Financial Status						
Independent	47%	47%	48%			
Dependent	36%	35%	36%			
Parental Income						
\$49,999 and less	52%	52%	56%			
\$50,000 - \$99,999	46%	45%	47%			
\$100,000 - 199,999	40%	39%	40%			
\$200,000 or more	36%	33%	33%			
Parental Education						
Graduate/Professional Degree	41%	40%	40%			
Bachelor's Degree	42%	42%	43%			
No College Degree	48%	46%	48%			

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

Table 19: Plans to Practice in Underserved/Shortage Area by Type

	% Students			
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	
Inner-city	43%	42%	43%	
Rural	49%	49%	49%	
Other	8%	9%	8%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Table 20: Percentage of Students Who Plan to Practice in Inner-city Underserved/Shortage Areas

•	% Students				
Gender	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014		
Male	39%	37%	38%		
Female	47%	46%	47%		
Race/Ethnicity					
White	35%	33%	34%		
Asian	57%	60%	59%		
Hispanic	44%	43%	45%		
Black	79%	66%	71%		
All Others*	50%	26%	44%		
Marital Status					
Married/Cohabiting	28%	30%	32%		
Single	47%	45%	46%		
Financial Status					
Independent	41%	39%	42%		
Dependent	47%	47%	42%		
Parental Income					
\$49,999 and less	48%	44%	46%		
\$50,000 - \$99,999	39%	41%	39%		
\$100,000 - 199,999	42%	40%	43%		
\$200,000 or more	43%	44%	44%		
Parental Education					
Graduate/Professional Degree	43%	43%	44%		
Bachelor's Degree	42%	40%	42%		
No College Degree	43%	41%	42%		

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

Table 21: Percentage of Students Who Plan to Practice in Rural Underserved/Shortage Areas

	% Students					
Gender	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014			
Male	53%	54%	53%			
Female	45%	45%	45%			
Race/Ethnicity						
White	57%	57%	57%			
Asian	35%	33%	34%			
Hispanic	54%	50%	43%			
Black	16%	27%	23%			
All Others*	47%	66%	44%			
Marital Status						
Married/Cohabiting	64%	60%	60%			
Single	45%	46%	46%			
Financial Status						
Independent	51%	52%	50%			
Dependent	44%	45%	47%			
Parental Income						
\$49,999 and less	45%	46%	46%			
\$50,000 - \$99,999	52%	52%	53%			
\$100,000 - 199,999	50%	50%	48%			
\$200,000 or more	47%	48%	46%			
Parental Education						
Graduate/Professional Degree	48%	48%	48%			
Bachelor's Degree	49%	51%	49%			
No College Degree	51%	50%	51%			

<sup>\*</sup>Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander or multiple races.

**Table 22: Planned Specialization** 

Table 22. Trainied Specianzación			
		% Students	
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Family Practice Primary Care	11%	12%	12%
Internal Medicine, General Specialties	5%	5%	4%
Pediatrics, General	4%	4%	4%
Emergency Medicine	14%	14%	13%
Internal Medicine, Subspecialty	9%	9%	9%
Orthopedic Surgery	7%	7%	7%
Pediatrics, Subspecialties	6%	6%	6%
Surgery Subspecialties `	3%	3%	3%
OB/GYN and Subspecialties	4%	4%	4%
Anesthesiology	3%	3%	3%
Surgery, General	3%	3%	4%
Sports Medicine	3%	3%	3%
Dermatology	2%	2%	2%
Neurology and Subspecialties	3%	2%	2%
Radiology and Subspecialties	2%	2%	2%
Psychiatry and Subspecialties	2%	2%	2%
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Med.	2%	1%	1%
Ophthalmology	1%	1%	1%
Pathology and Subspecialties	1%	1%	1%
Plastic Surgery/Reconstructive Surgery	1%	1%	1%
Thoracic Surgery	0%	1%	0%
Otolaryngology	1%	1%	0%
Urology/Urological Surgery	0%	1%	0%
Geriatrics	0%	0%	1%
Preventive Medicine and Subspecialties	0%	0%	0%
Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine	1%	0%	0%
Allergy and Immunology	0%	0%	0%
Critical Care	1%	0%	0%
Medical Genetics	0%	0%	0%
Vascular Surgery	0%	0%	0%
Nuclear Medicine	0%	0%	0%
Proctology	0%	0%	0%
Colon Rectal Surgery	0%	0%	0%
Undecided or Indefinite	11%	12%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 23: Primary Care Plans** 

	% Students		
	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Primary Care	20%	21%	20%
Non-Primary Care	69%	67%	68%
Undecided	11%	12%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 24: Percentage of Students Who Plan to Practice in Primary Care Specialties** 

		% Students	
Gender	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Male	15%	17%	17%
Female	25%	27%	25%
Ethnicity			
White	20%	21%	20%
Asian	19%	16%	18%
Hispanic	21%	28%	24%
Black	21%	26%	24%
All Others*	15%	27%	21%
Marital Status			
Married/Cohabiting	22%	24%	23%
Single	19%	21%	20%
Financial Status			
Independent	20%	22%	22%
Dependent	19%	20%	19%
Parental Income			
\$49,999 or less	22%	24%	24%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	21%	24%	21%
\$100,000 - 199,999	19%	20%	19%
\$200,000 or more	17%	18%	18%
Parental Education			
Graduate/Professional Degree	20%	21%	20%
Bachelor's Degree	20%	21%	19%
No College Degree	19%	22%	22%
Parental Profession			
DO/MD†	20%	21%	21%
Non-DO/MD	21%	21%	18%

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$ Includes respondents claiming American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and

Pacific Islander or multiple races.

<sup>†</sup>Category includes respondents who indicated a DO/MD father and/or mother.

**Table 25: Planned Specialty Choice Decision Factors** 

### Mean Influence Rating\*

	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Like Dealing with People	3.0	3.0	3.0
Intellectual Content of the Specialty	3.2	3.2	3.1
Skills/Abilities	3.0	2.9	2.9
Lifestyle	2.9	2.8	2.8
Like the Emphasis on Technical Skills	2.5	2.5	2.8
Role Models	2.5	2.4	2.4
Desire for Independence	2.4	2.3	2.3
Previous Experience	2.3	2.2	2.2
Academic Environment	2.4	2.2	2.2
Prestige/Income Potential	2.0	1.9	1.9
Debt Level	2.0	1.8	1.8
Opportunity for Research/Creativity	1.9	1.8	1.8
Peer Influence	1.9	1.8	1.8

<sup>\*</sup>Scale from 0 to 4; 0 being "No Influence," 4 being "Major Influence."

## Table A1: 2015-2016 First-Year Student Response Rate to the AACOM Entering Student Survey

Response Rate Range	Number of COMs
90% or more	21
75% - 89%	8
50% - 74%	4
25% - 49%	4
Less than 25%	2

Mean response rate for all COMs: 82%

### Table A2: 2015-2016 Response Rate to Debt, Scholarship and Specialty Survey Questions

	Response Rate
Debt	
Expected Osteopathic Medical Education Loans	94%
Expected Family Loans to be Repaid by Student	68%
Expected Non-Educational Debt	91%
At Entry, Loans Owing for Undergraduate Education	99%
At Entry, Loans Owing for Post-Bac Education	48%
Scholarships/Grants	
Total Scholarships/Grants	75%
National Health Service Corps Scholarship	71%
Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship	71%
State Government Scholarship/Grant	71%
Award from Osteopathic Medical School	72%
Tuition Waiver	70%
Osteopathic Association	70%
Other Sources	71%
Specialty	
Specialty Choice	100%