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Under-Represented Minorities and Medical School Admissions: Preference Factors That Influence the Decision to Matriculate

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**Learning Contract:**

The Learning Contract allows students the ability to defer 2/3 of their tuition payment, and may even be deferred throughout residency/medical fellowship. There are various versions of repayment terms established by the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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**International Education Opportunities**

During their preclinical years, students are assigned to a cross-cultural family in a local community. Language and cultural immersion is provided in an international setting in the summer after their first year. Opportunities for students to study in remote locations, such as Africa, South and Central America, and India are offered during their 4th year of medical school.

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**Community Service Opportunities**

Medical students participate in internships and clerkships working directly with individuals with developmental disabilities or mental illness, challenging themselves to learn and speak another language, and understanding the valuable role a community provider plays when working with vulnerable groups.

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**Pathway on Serving Underserved and Multicultural Populations**

Students participate in Preclinical and Clinical Longitudinal Preceptorships with physicians serving underserved cross-cultural populations throughout their medical school career.

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**Results:**

Results showed the two highest positive factors, “Cost” and “Overall Reputation of School” were the same for both groups, but the remaining differed. Whites/Asians ranked: “Admissions Interview Day,” “Learning Contract,” and “Community Service Opportunities” as third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. The URM group ranked: “Pathway/Multicultural programs” and “Community Service Opportunities” third/fourth (tied), and then “International Ed. Opportunities” and “Learning Contract” were tied as their remaining top factors.

The top three highest rated negative factors, “Location,” “Diversity of Student Body,” and “Campus facilities for Student Life” were the same for both groups. “Campus facilities for Learning” and “Admission Interview Day” ranked fourth and fifth respectively for Whites/Asians. For the URM group “Diversity of faculty,” “Research Opportunities,” “Campus facilities for learning,” and “Admission Interview Day” all tied for the remaining top negative factors.

**Conclusion:**

Preliminary findings indicate programs that offer opportunities to help traditionally underserved populations may positively affect an URM’s decision to matriculate at a medical school. However, further study is warranted to corroborate these findings and determine how to enhance these programs.