

Experiences of belittlement and harassment and their correlates among medical students in the United States: longitudinal survey

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Abstract

Objective To determine medical students' perceptions of having been harassed or belittled and their correlates, for the purposes of reducing such abuses.

Design Longitudinal survey.

Setting 16 nationally representative US medical schools.

Participants 2884 students from class of 2003.

Main outcome measures Experiences of harassment and belittlement at freshman orientation, at entry to wards, and in senior year by other students, by residents or fellows, by preclinical professors, by clinical professors or attendings, or by patients.

Results 2316 students provided data (response rate 80.3%). Among seniors, 42% (581/1387) reported having experienced harassment and 84% (1166/1393) belittlement during medical school. These types of abuse were caused by other students (11% (158/1389) and 32% (443/1390) of students experienced such harassment or belittlement, respectively). Harassment and belittlement was also caused by residents (27% (374/1387) and 71% (993/1393)), preclinical professors (9% (131/1386) and 29% (398/1385)), clinical professors (21% (285/1386) and 63% (878/1390)), and patients (25% (352/1387) and 43% (592/1388)). Only 13% (181/1385) of students classified any of these experiences as severe. Medical students who reported having been harassed or belittled did not differ significantly from those not reporting such experiences by sex, ethnicity, political orientation, or religion. They did differ significantly by chosen specialty and were significantly more likely to be stressed, depressed, and suicidal, to drink alcohol or to binge drink, and to state that their faculty did not care about medical students. They were also significantly less likely to be glad they trained to become a doctor.

Conclusion Most medical students in the United States report having been harassed or belittled during their training. Although few students characterised the harassment or belittlement as severe, poor mental health and low career satisfaction were significantly correlated with these experiences.

Introduction

Although copious literature examines the harassment and mistreatment of medical students,^{w1-w21} few recent national studies in both sexes have investigated the extent of these broad and ever changing phenomena. We hypothesised that such experiences are relatively common and extend beyond sexual harassment, and that the consequences for affected students are both personal and professional.

Methods

All students in the class of 2003 at 16 US medical schools were eligible to participate in the study. Questionnaires were administered to students on three occasions during their medical training: at freshman orientation, at entry to wards (typically at transition between second and third years), and in their senior year.

Our sampling frame of schools was designed to be representative of US medical schools for age (freshman average 24 years *v* 24 nationally), school size (average students per school 563 *v* 527), National Institutes of Health research ranking (school average 64 *v* 62 nationally), balance between private and public schools (51% private *v* 41%), under-represented minority groups (queried as black or African-American and non-Hispanic, Hispanic or Latino, and Native Americans 13% *v* 11%), sex (45% women *v* 43%), and geographical distribution.¹⁻⁴ We excluded a 17th school in 2002 for non-adherence to protocol.

The questionnaires were administered outside of classrooms or training time and were confidential. Students were told that they could withdraw from the study at any time. When required we used Dillman's five stage mailing process⁵ to maximise response rates.

Students' responses were linked across time using a unique identifier consisting of mother's initials at birth and father's first two initials (first and middle names). Of the 2316 students who provided responses, 71.6% (n=1658) did so at more than one time point. The overall response rate across all three periods was 80.3%; a median 3% of students did not respond to individual questionnaire items.

In the second and third questionnaires, students responded to 10 separate questions asking whether they had been harassed or belittled during medical school (never, some, severely) by other students, residents or fellows (fellows being those who had already completed their residencies but were being trained in a subspecialty or were in research), preclinical professors, clinical professors or attendings (clinical supervisors), or patients. These questions were omitted from the first questionnaire because students would not have had the opportunity for exposure to harassment and belittlement in medical school at the time of freshman orientation. As a small number of participants reported severe harassment or belittlement (<10% for all categories), we collapsed the categories for "some" and "severely" into one category.

We cross tabulated each of the 10 questions on harassment and belittlement with students' demographic characteristics,



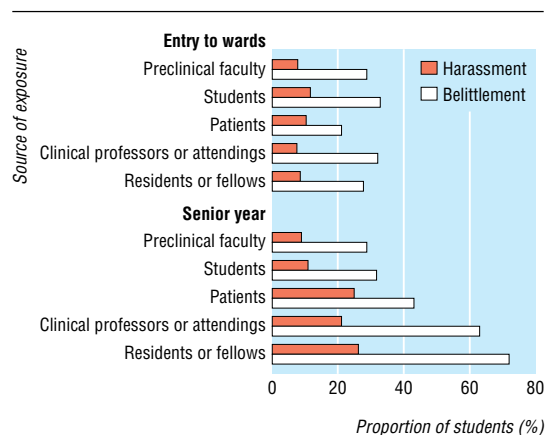
References w1-w21 are on *bmj.com*

questions on mental health (history of clinically diagnosed depression, suicide attempts or ideations, having felt down-hearted or blue in the past four weeks, stress in the past year, and alcohol consumption), and perceived environment or attitudinal items on a five point Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree (“Sometimes I feel like I have little influence over the things that happen to me,” “I am mostly satisfied with life,” “I have a good mentor,” “Our faculty care about the medical students,” and “I’m glad I chose to become a doctor”). We carried out χ^2 tests and determined associated P values on each of the cross tabulations. As a result of the cumulative nature of the harassment and belittlement questions, we used only the data for senior years in the bivariate analyses. We also queried political orientation (on a five point scale from very liberal to very conservative) and religion.

We carried out two global tests of significance to assess the overall relation between current depressive state and perception of the medical school environment with experiences of harassment and belittlement. The models were run by utilising linear regression with repeated measures over entry to wards and senior year. Each test, one for all sources of harassment and another for all sources of belittlement, enabled us to examine whether the variables for depression and school environment were significantly related to any of the sources of harassment or belittlement after controlling for depressive state at entry to medical school, sex, ethnicity, marital status, and time point. We analysed data using generalised estimating equations⁶⁻⁸ with a logit link function to provide the global test. This explicitly tests for effect in all outcome measures in the harassment and belittlement groups. To account for the clustering of students within schools we used the Multilog procedure with SAS callable SUDAAN. Time was incorporated with a single indicator variable. An exchangeable correlation structure was assumed. We specifically investigated two time points to examine the changes in harassment and belittlement throughout medical school. Because of the construction of the set of variables for harassment and belittlement, we carried out a large number of significance tests. To reduce the risk of false positive results, P values greater than 0.01 should be interpreted with caution.

Results

At entry to wards, 8% (129/1553) of medical students reported having been harassed by residents or fellows, 8% (124/1550) by clinical professors or attendings, and 10% (161/1556) by patients compared with 27% (374/1387), 21% (285/1386), and 25% (352/1387) of students in their senior year (figure). At entry to wards, 28% (434/1552) of students reported having been belittled by residents or fellows, 32% (498/1546) by clinical professors or attendings, and 22% (335/1556) by patients compared with 71% (993/1393), 63% (878/1390), and 43% (592/1388) of students in their senior year. Rates of harassment and belittlement by students and preclinical professors did not change significantly between these two time points. In their senior year, 11% (158/1389) of students reported ever having been harassed by other students and 9% (131/1386) by preclinical professors; 32% (443/1390) had been belittled by students and 29% (398/1385) by preclinical professors. Overall, 42% (581/1387) of students who returned the survey in the senior year reported having ever been harassed by any of the five groups (other students, residents or fellows, preclinical professors, clinical professors or attendings, or patients), 84% (1166/1393) indicated ever having been belittled, 85% (1182/1385) reported ever having been harassed or belittled,



Proportion of medical students experiencing harassment or belittlement at entry to wards or in senior year

and 40% (556/1385) had experienced both. Only 13% (181/1385) of students classified any of these experiences as severe (data not shown).

Across groups, sex was marginally significant only for harassment by preclinical professors (11% (83/736) men *v* 7% (47/648) women, $P = 0.04$; table 1). Ethnicity differed significantly only for harassment by preclinical and clinical professors or attendings. No statistically significant relations were observed between political orientation or religion with harassment or belittlement (table 2). Regardless of religion, no strong effect was found between strength of religious identity and reported harassment or belittlement (data not shown).

Statistically significant relations between specialty and harassment or belittlement existed across most groups; however, no one specialty was especially associated with students being most often harassed or belittled. Students intending to specialise in family medicine were, however, among three specialties reporting the highest incidence of harassment by residents or fellows (32%, 36/111), clinical professors or attendings (30%, 33/111), and patients (29%, 32/112), and the highest incidence of belittlement by students (38%, 42/112), residents or fellows (75%, 85/113), and clinical professors or attendings (69%, 78/113).

Although no significant relations were observed between clinically diagnosed depression and harassment (table 1), higher rates of belittlement by students, resident or fellows, and clinical professors or attendings were reported by students stating a past clinical diagnosis of depression (table 2). Having been harassed by residents or fellows or by clinical professors or attendings, or having been belittled by other students, clinical professors or attendings, or patients were all significantly associated with ever having made a suicide attempt (data not shown, 25 seniors). Higher rates (13% higher on average) of harassment and belittlement were observed across all groups reporting suicidal ideations in the past year. Students who reported feeling blue most or all of the time averaged greater than 40% more harassment and belittlement than did students who reported not having felt blue at all in the past four weeks. Removal of the few students (13/1846) with a history of suicide attempts before medical school had no effect on the statistical significance or interpretation of the other mental health variables. Stress in the past 12 months was significantly related to nearly all sources of harassment and belittlement.

Alcohol consumption was significantly correlated with all sources of harassment and belittlement, except belittlement by

Table 1 Characteristics of US medical students experiencing harassment from other students, residents, faculty members, or patients. Values are numbers (percentages) experiencing harassment unless stated otherwise

| Characteristic | Students | | Residents | | Preclinical professors | | Clinical professors | | Patients | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value |
| Total | 158/1389 (11) | | 374/1387 (27) | | 131/1386 (9) | | 285/1386 (21) | | 352/1387 (25) | |
| Women | 64/650 (10) | 0.2 | 169/648 (26) | 0.6 | 47/648 (7) | 0.04 | 132/648 (20) | 0.9 | 179/647 (28) | 0.1 |
| Men | 93/737 (13) | | 204/737 (28) | | 83/736 (11) | | 152/736 (21) | | 172/738 (23) | |
| Ethnicity: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian | 31/259 (12) | | 66/259 (25) | | 17/259 (7) | | 43/259 (17) | | 75/259 (29) | |
| Black | 12/114 (11) | | 29/113 (26) | | 9/114 (8) | | 18/113 (16) | | 22/113 (19) | |
| Hispanic | 4/58 (7) | 0.6 | 17/58 (29) | 0.7 | 3/58 (5) | 0.01 | 9/58 (16) | 0.04 | 12/58 (21) | 0.4 |
| Native American or other | 7/72 (10) | | 25/72 (35) | | 10/72 (14) | | 20/72 (28) | | 21/73 (29) | |
| White | 103/882 (12) | | 236/881 (27) | | 91/879 (10) | | 194/880 (22) | | 221/880 (25) | |
| Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaesthesiology, pathology, or radiology | 15/187 (8) | | 50/187 (27) | | 13/187 (7) | | 29/186 (16) | | 50/187 (27) | |
| Emergency medicine | 14/114 (12) | | 34/114 (30) | | 16/114 (14) | | 25/114 (22) | | 37/113 (33) | |
| Family medicine | 12/112 (11) | | 36/111 (32) | | 11/112 (10) | | 33/111 (30) | | 32/112 (29) | |
| General internal medicine | 13/104 (13) | | 29/104 (28) | | 16/103 (16) | | 26/104 (25) | | 25/104 (24) | |
| Medicine subspecialty | 12/138 (9) | | 34/138 (25) | 0.001 | 10/138 (7) | | 22/138 (16) | | 36/138 (26) | |
| Obstetrics and gynaecology | 12/91 (13) | 0.001 | 22/91 (24) | 0.001 | 8/91 (9) | 0.1 | 15/91 (16) | 0.02 | 22/91 (24) | 0.2 |
| Paediatrics | 6/102 (6) | | 22/102 (22) | | 6/102 (6) | | 20/102 (20) | | 21/102 (21) | |
| Psychiatry | 6/56 (11) | | 21/56 (38) | | 2/56 (4) | | 12/56 (21) | | 12/56 (21) | |
| Surgery | 24/166 (14) | | 46/165 (28) | | 17/164 (10) | | 40/165 (24) | | 36/165 (22) | |
| Paediatric subspecialty | 8/57 (14) | | 12/57 (21) | | 5/57 (9) | | 9/57 (16) | | 13/57 (23) | |
| Preventive medicine, public health, urology, undecided, other | 34/234 (15) | | 62/234 (27) | | 25/234 (11) | | 51/234 (22) | | 60/234 (26) | |
| Alcohol consumption: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequent binger or heavy drinker | 42/214 (20) | | 213 (33) | | 37/213 (17) | | 53/212 (25) | | 72/214 (34) | |
| Infrequent binger | 33/278 (12) | | 67/278 (24) | 0.005 | 22/277 (8) | | 55/278 (20) | | 69/277 (25) | |
| Moderate drinker | 15/179 (8) | 0.02 | 55/179 (31) | 0.005 | 16/179 (9) | 0.03 | 49/179 (27) | 0.006 | 57/179 (32) | 0.02 |
| Light drinker | 42/410 (10) | | 108/410 (26) | | 35/409 (9) | | 76/410 (19) | | 93/410 (23) | |
| Non-drinker | 25/285 (9) | | 68/284 (24) | | 19/285 (7) | | 48/284 (17) | | 57/284 (20) | |
| Stress in past 12 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almost none | 6/29 (21) | | 8/29 (28) | | 6/29 (21) | | 6/29 (21) | | 8/29 (28) | |
| Relatively little | 11/169 (7) | 0.04 | 30/169 (18) | 0.002 | 11/169 (7) | 0.01 | 22/169 (13) | 0.001 | 37/170 (22) | 0.02 |
| Moderate | 70/731 (10) | | 178/730 (24) | | 62/729 (9) | | 129/729 (18) | | 172/730 (24) | |
| A lot | 71/450 (16) | | 154/449 (34) | | 52/449 (12) | | 126/449 (28) | | 135/448 (30) | |
| History of clinical depression: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported | 16/144 (11) | | 37/143 (26) | | 10/143 (7) | | 26/143 (18) | | 39/143 (27) | |
| Not reported | 139/1228 (11) | 0.9 | 331/1227 (27) | 0.8 | 119/1226 (10) | 0.3 | 256/1226 (21) | 0.5 | 310/1227 (25) | 0.5 |
| Ever had thoughts of suicide: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 26/127 (21) | | 47/126 (37) | | 20/126 (16) | | 41/126 (33) | | 46/126 (37) | |
| No | 131/1250 (11) | 0.03 | 321/1249 (26) | 0.03 | 110/1248 (9) | 0.03 | 243/1248 (19) | 0.01 | 304/1249 (24) | 0.008 |
| Felt blue in past four weeks: | | | | | | | | | | |
| None of the time | 23/378 (6) | | 77/377 (20) | | 23/377 (6) | | 58/377 (15) | | 62/378 (16) | |
| A little of the time | 70/625 (11) | | 167/625 (27) | | 53/624 (8) | | 130/624 (21) | | 164/625 (26) | |
| Some of the time | 35/246 (14) | 0.02 | 78/245 (32) | 0.1 | 27/245 (11) | 0.2 | 56/245 (23) | 0.3 | 85/244 (35) | 0.006 |
| A good bit of the time | 16/92 (17) | | 31/92 (34) | | 14/92 (15) | | 24/92 (26) | | 23/92 (25) | |
| Most of the time | 5/24 (21) | | 10/24 (42) | | 6/24 (25) | | 8/24 (33) | | 9/24 (38) | |
| All of the time | 8/10 (80) | | 7/10 (70) | | 7/10 (70) | | 7/10 (70) | | 7/10 (70) | |
| I'm glad I chose to become a physician: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 58/657 (9) | | 155/656 (24) | | 40/655 (6) | | 99/655 (15) | | 146/656 (22) | |
| Agree | 51/523 (10) | | 131/522 (25) | | 50/522 (10) | | 116/522 (22) | | 130/521 (25) | |
| Neutral | 31/147 (21) | 0.07 | 55/147 (37) | 0.007 | 23/147 (16) | 0.003 | 41/147 (28) | 0.001 | 49/147 (33) | 0.008 |
| Disagree | 10/39 (26) | | 20/39 (51) | | 9/39 (23) | | 18/39 (46) | | 13/39 (33) | |
| Strongly disagree | 5/12 (42) | | 8/12 (67) | | 6/12 (50) | | 7/12 (58) | | 8/12 (67) | |
| Our faculty care about the students: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 22/272 (8) | | 53/271 (20) | | 13/272 (5) | | 34/271 (13) | | 70/271 (26) | |
| Agree | 68/728 (9) | | 182/727 (25) | | 53/725 (7) | | 133/726 (18) | | 167/727 (23) | |
| Neutral | 37/265 (14) | 0.05 | 81/265 (31) | 0.009 | 33/265 (12) | 0.003 | 63/265 (24) | 0.001 | 68/264 (26) | 0.2 |
| Disagree | 16/80 (20) | | 35/80 (44) | | 17/80 (21) | | 33/80 (41) | | 29/80 (36) | |
| Strongly disagree | 12/31 (39) | | 19/31 (61) | | 13/31 (42) | | 19/31 (61) | | 14/31 (45) | |

P values derived from χ^2 test.

residents or fellows and by patients. Overall, those who reported frequent binge drinking reported the highest rates of harassment and belittlement.

Negative attitudes towards students by faculty members were directly associated with reported harassment and belittlement by all groups, except patients. Students' confidence in their career

Table 2 Characteristics of US medical students experiencing belittlement from other students, residents, faculty members, or patients. Values are numbers (percentages) experiencing belittlement unless stated otherwise

| Characteristic | Students | | Residents | | Preclinical professors | | Clinical professors | | Patients | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value | No (%) | P value |
| Total | 443/1390 (32) | — | 993/1393 (71) | — | 398/1385 (29) | — | 878/1390 (63) | — | 592/1388 (43) | — |
| Women | 193/650 (30) | 0.3 | 463/652 (71) | 0.9 | 183/648 (28) | 0.7 | 412/651 (63) | 0.9 | 285/647 (44) | 0.5 |
| Men | 248/738 (34) | | 528/739 (71) | | 214/735 (29) | | 464/737 (63) | | 305/739 (41) | |
| Ethnicity: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian | 88/260 (34) | | 193/260 (74) | | 70/259 (27) | | 169/259 (65) | | 119/260 (46) | |
| Black | 35/114 (31) | | 75/114 (66) | | 28/112 (25) | | 62/114 (54) | | 33/112 (29) | |
| Hispanic | 15/57 (26) | 0.9 | 42/58 (72) | 0.1 | 16/58 (28) | 0.9 | 37/58 (64) | 0.7 | 18/57 (32) | 0.06 |
| Native American or other | 22/71 (31) | | 55/72 (76) | | 21/72 (29) | | 46/72 (64) | | 32/71 (45) | |
| White | 281/884 (32) | | 625/885 (71) | | 262/880 (30) | | 560/883 (63) | | 387/884 (44) | |
| Specialty: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaesthesiology, pathology, or radiology | 58/186 (31) | | 131/188 (70) | | 49/187 (26) | | 113/187 (60) | | 86/187 (46) | |
| Emergency medicine | 37/114 (33) | | 81/114 (71) | | 42/114 (37) | | 73/114 (64) | | 54/114 (47) | |
| Family medicine | 42/112 (38) | | 85/113 (75) | | 35/112 (31) | | 78/113 (69) | | 46/112 (41) | |
| General internal medicine | 36/105 (34) | | 76/105 (72) | | 36/105 (34) | | 68/105 (65) | | 48/104 (46) | |
| Medicine subspecialty | 40/137 (29) | | 101/138 (73) | | 35/138 (25) | | 88/138 (64) | | 56/138 (41) | |
| Obstetrics and gynaecology | 28/91 (31) | 0.9 | 65/91 (71) | 0.001 | 18/91 (20) | 0.1 | 53/91 (58) | 0.5 | 36/91 (40) | 0.1 |
| Paediatrics | 30/103 (29) | | 75/103 (73) | | 34/103 (33) | | 69/103 (67) | | 41/103 (40) | |
| Psychiatry | 18/56 (32) | | 43/56 (77) | | 13/56 (23) | | 37/56 (66) | | 27/55 (49) | |
| Surgery | 54/167 (32) | | 116/166 (70) | | 53/164 (32) | | 100/166 (60) | | 54/166 (33) | |
| Paediatric subspecialty | 18/56 (32) | | 36/56 (64) | | 13/55 (24) | | 34/56 (61) | | 26/56 (46) | |
| Preventive medicine, public health, urology, undecided, other | 69/235 (29) | | 163/235 (69) | | 61/233 (26) | | 145/233 (62) | | 98/234 (42) | |
| Alcohol consumption: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequent binger or heavy drinker | 85/214 (40) | | 164/213 (77) | | 90/213 (42) | | 152/213 (71) | | 106/213 (50) | |
| Infrequent binger | 88/278 (32) | | 199/279 (71) | | 77/278 (28) | | 170/278 (61) | | 108/278 (39) | |
| Moderate drinker | 62/180 (34) | 0.007 | 130/180 (72) | 0.09 | 53/179 (30) | 0.002 | 117/179 (65) | 0.001 | 88/178 (49) | 0.1 |
| Light drinker | 110/409 (27) | | 295/411 (72) | | 103/410 (25) | | 264/411 (64) | | 172/410 (42) | |
| Non-drinker | 92/286 (32) | | 192/287 (67) | | 69/282 (24) | | 161/286 (56) | | 110/286 (38) | |
| Stress in past 12 months: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almost none | 11/29 (38) | | 12/29 (41) | | 6/28 (21) | | 11/29 (38) | | 11/28 (39) | |
| Relatively little | 34/169 (20) | | 51/169 (30) | | 35/169 (21) | | 92/168 (55) | | 60/169 (36) | |
| Moderate | 211/730 (29) | 0.003 | 518/733 (71) | 0.03 | 210/728 (29) | 0.002 | 450/733 (61) | 0.004 | 319/732 (44) | 0.06 |
| A lot | 184/452 (41) | | 353/452 (78) | | 145/450 (32) | | 319/450 (71) | | 144/449 (32) | |
| History of clinical depression: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported | 64/144 (44) | | 117/145 (81) | | 47/144 (33) | | 106/143 (74) | | 69/143 (48) | |
| Not reported | 375/1230 (31) | 0.004 | 866/1232 (70) | 0.01 | 345/1225 (28) | 0.2 | 761/1231 (62) | 0.007 | 518/1229 (42) | 0.08 |
| Ever had thoughts of suicide: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 63/126 (50) | | 104/126 (83) | | 53/126 (42) | | 98/126 (78) | | 68/126 (54) | |
| No | 376/1252 (30) | 0.002 | 883/1255 (70) | 0.02 | 345/1248 (28) | 0.01 | 773/1252 (62) | 0.002 | 521/1250 (42) | 0.008 |
| Felt blue in past four weeks: | | | | | | | | | | |
| None of the time | 78/379 (21) | | 235/379 (62) | | 75/374 (20) | | 207/378 (55) | | 123/377 (33) | |
| A little of the time | 207/625 (33) | | 461/627 (74) | | 179/626 (29) | | 398/626 (64) | | 280/627 (45) | |
| Some of the time | 101/247 (41) | | 189/247 (77) | | 91/246 (37) | | 178/246 (72) | | 125/245 (51) | |
| A good bit of the time | 35/92 (38) | 0.001 | 76/92 (83) | 0.0007 | 32/92 (35) | 0.008 | 63/92 (68) | 0.001 | 41/91 (45) | 0.01 |
| Most of the time | 13/23 (57) | | 17/24 (71) | | 12/23 (52) | | 16/24 (67) | | 11/24 (46) | |
| All of the time | 7/10 (70) | | 6/10 (60) | | 6/10 (60) | | 6/10 (60) | | 6/10 (60) | |
| I'm glad I chose to become a physician: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 185/655 (28) | | 445/657 (68) | | 164/654 (25) | | 384/656 (59) | | 250/655 (38) | |
| Agree | 171/526 (33) | | 388/527 (74) | | 147/523 (28) | | 349/526 (66) | | 237/524 (45) | |
| Neutral | 60/147 (41) | 0.006 | 109/147 (74) | 0.02 | 51/146 (35) | 0.02 | 97/146 (66) | 0.01 | 74/147 (50) | 0.008 |
| Disagree | 17/39 (44) | | 33/39 (85) | | 21/39 (54) | | 30/39 (77) | | 16/39 (41) | |
| Strongly disagree | 6/12 (50) | | 9/12 (75) | | 8/12 (67) | | 9/12 (75) | | 9/12 (75) | |
| Our faculty care about the students: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 62/273 (23) | | 167/273 (61) | | 53/272 (19) | | 134/273 (49) | | 105/272 (39) | |
| Agree | 223/729 (31) | | 523/730 (72) | | 182/724 (25) | | 465/728 (64) | | 312/727 (43) | |
| Neutral | 97/266 (37) | 0.003 | 199/266 (75) | 0.01 | 96/265 (36) | <0.001 | 180/266 (68) | 0.002 | 115/265 (43) | 0.2 |
| Disagree | 40/78 (51) | | 69/80 (86) | | 43/80 (54) | | 64/79 (81) | | 38/80 (48) | |
| Strongly disagree | 16/31 (52) | | 25/31 (81) | | 18/31 (58) | | 26/31 (84) | | 16/31 (52) | |

P values derived from χ^2 test.

Table 3 Global test of predictors of harassment and belittlement of US medical students with repeated measures at entry to wards and senior year, controlling for mental health at freshman year

| Variable | Odds ratio (95% CI) for harassment | Odds ratio (95% CI) for belittlement |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Women | 0.86 (0.68 to 1.1) | 0.97 (0.81 to 1.17) |
| Men | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Ethnicity: | — | — |
| White | 0.96 (0.79 to 1.17) | 1.09 (0.92 to 1.28) |
| Asian | 0.95 (0.71 to 1.28) | 1.19 (0.91 to 1.56) |
| Other | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Ever been married: | — | — |
| Yes | 0.98 (0.79 to 1.22) | 1.02 (0.86 to 1.21) |
| No | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Felt blue in past four weeks: | *** | *** |
| None of the time | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| A little, some, a good bit of the time | 1.44 (1.10 to 1.87) | 1.55 (1.33 to 1.80) |
| Most or all of the time | 3.36 (1.50 to 7.52) | 1.90 (0.97 to 3.69) |
| Felt blue in past four weeks at freshman year: | — | ** |
| None of the time | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| A little, some, a good bit of the time | 1.10 (0.85 to 1.42) | 1.26 (1.09 to 1.45) |
| Most or all of the time | 0.93 (0.35 to 2.44) | 1.33 (0.73 to 2.44) |
| I'm glad I chose to become a physician: | *** | * |
| Strongly agree or agree | 0.45 (0.29 to 0.69) | 0.79 (0.49 to 1.27) |
| Neutral | 0.70 (0.41 to 1.20) | 1.09 (0.67 to 1.78) |
| Strongly disagree or disagree | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Our faculty care about the medical students: | *** | *** |
| Strongly agree or agree | 0.43 (0.31 to 0.60) | 0.43 (0.33 to 0.55) |
| Neutral | 0.55 (0.38 to 0.81) | 0.61 (0.49 to 0.76) |
| Strongly disagree or disagree | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Time point: | *** | *** |
| Entry to wards | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Senior year | 2.49 (1.77 to 3.50) | 2.41 (1.77 to 3.28) |

*P<0.05.

**P<0.01.

***P<0.001.

decisions was inversely associated with harassment and belittlement across nearly all groups. Likewise, having a lower feeling of control and being less satisfied with life were associated with higher rates of harassment and belittlement, whereas having a good mentor was inversely associated with being harassed by residents and clinical professors or attendings and being belittled by students, preclinical professors, and clinical professors or attendings (data not shown).

After controlling for sex, ethnicity, marital status, having felt blue in the past four weeks at orientation, and time, both harassment and belittlement (table 3) were significantly related to having felt blue in the past four weeks, career satisfaction, and belief that the faculty care about the medical students.

Discussion

Levels of belittlement and harassment are high among medical students in the United States: 40% of students in their senior year reported having been harassed and 84% had been belittled. Students graduating a decade ago also reported high prevalences, with 46% experiencing some form of harassment and 41% some form of discrimination from instructors or supervisors while at medical school.^{w1} In our study some of these experiences were caused by other students and preclinical professors, but most commonly they were caused by residents, clinical professors, and (to a lesser extent for belittlement) patients. In 1991, a study reported that residents and attendings (those providing the most

direct role models for students) were most likely to be a frequent source of harassment; others, such as nurses or other staff (not included in our study) may also harass.⁹

Harassment and belittlement have long been considered common and consequential in medical schools: 81% of seniors surveyed at one school in the 1980s reported being abused; 69% of those abused reported that at least one such episode was of "major importance and very upsetting."^{w3} Although only 13% of students in this study classified any of these experiences as severe, many serious correlates were professional and personal. Perhaps most significantly, those who reported having been harassed or belittled from any source were consistently and substantially less likely to be glad they chose to become a doctor. Similarly, they reported a lower locus of control (an extremely powerful predictor of doctors' career satisfaction¹⁰), less overall satisfaction with life, and felt unmentored and that their faculty did not care about them; others have also showed correlations between abuse and lower levels of confidence in students' clinical skills^{w4} and in satisfaction with their profession.^{w5-w7}

Another finding was variations between specialties. Literature has shown an increased prevalence of harassing or discriminatory behaviours related to surgery,^{w8-w10} obstetrics and gynaecology,^{11w8 w11-w13} and, somewhat less often, paediatrics.^{w8 w12 w13} We noted that students embarking on careers in family medicine reported higher levels of harassment and belittlement. Historically the reported prevalence of abusive behaviour in family medicine has tended to be lower than in other disciplines,^{w8 w12} and at least one study has found it the least culpable for harassment and belittlement.¹⁴ Since humanism,¹² counselling skills,¹³ and high levels of psychosocial involvement¹⁴ may be particularly important to family medicine, these students may be more attuned to issues of mistreatment or perceive a broader range of behaviours as harassing or belittling. Alternatively they may have chosen family medicine as a reaction to harassment or belittlement encountered on other clerkships, or current experiences in family medicine may be different from those in the past.

Several personal characteristics were associated with reporting having been harassed or belittled. A smaller proportion of students from ethnic minorities reported harassment from their professors than did white students (with the exception of those (n=72) who were classified as Native American or "other"). It is encouraging that this is their perceived experience, given efforts to increase the prevalence of under-represented minorities in medical schools in the United States.² Similarly, in the women physicians' health study (n=4501), whereas ethnically based harassment was higher in under-represented minorities,¹⁵ Asian women doctors (an over-represented population among women doctors) were least likely to report sexual or gender based harassment, and such rates in black and Hispanic students were comparable to those in white students.¹⁶ Similarly, in the current study neither those with strong political beliefs nor religious minorities consistently experienced higher levels of harassment or belittlement. This finding differs from that of the women physicians' health study, where those who were politically conservative were less likely to report gender based harassment.¹⁷ This may be attributable to differing questionnaire items (that is, specifically querying sex based harassment), populations (that is, women doctors of all ages in 1993-4 compared with medical students of both sexes in 2002-3), experiences (conservative women might challenge sex stereotypes less), or perceptions (conservative women may be less likely to consider traditional attitudes offensive).

What is already known on this topic

Most of the large scale studies on harassment and belittlement of US medical students have been cross sectional and of limited generalisability

What this study adds

Most medical students in the United States report having been harassed or belittled during their training

Poor mental health and low career satisfaction are significantly associated with being harassed or belittled

Given that previous research has often documented a higher prevalence of harassing and discriminatory behaviours towards women medical students,^{w8 w14 w16-w18} the absence of a significant sex effect in the present study may be noteworthy. However, studies that have examined more general mistreatment or abuse among medical students have found far less disparity between sexes,^{w2 w5} and that sex based differences mainly occur for sexual harassment,^{w19} prompting researchers to examine sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination as separate constructs.^{w20} We believe that the lack of consistent, significant differences between men and women in our sample is probably a result of students responding to incidents involving a much broader range of dysfunctional practices than just sexual or gender-based harassment.

Although students with psychopathology may perform or perceive differently from other students, our data and that of others suggest that abusive behaviour, especially by those in positions of power, contributes to students' poor mental health. The women physicians' health study showed significantly more frequent histories of depression and suicide attempts among doctors who had experienced gender based or sexual harassment,¹⁶ with over four times the rate of suicide attempts (3.0% *v* 0.7%, $P < 0.001$) among those who had experienced moderate or severe harassment compared with those who had experienced mild or no harassment.¹⁸ A longitudinal cohort study of 137 medical students (72% reporting abuse during medical training) found that abuse was significantly related to most psychopathological outcomes, after controlling for pre-existing psychopathology.^{w21} Students on internal medicine clerkships at 11 medical schools ($n = 1072$) associated a lack of confidence and feelings of depression, anger, and humiliation with abusive experiences.^{w5}

Perceptions of harassment and belittlement do depend on the individual, and our study, although cohort based, cannot clearly identify directionality or causation. Although few students believed that the incidents they had experienced were severe, most had experienced these degradations, and their effects were personally and professionally widespread and significant. Our data show that students who believe they have been harassed or belittled are significantly less satisfied with their career choices, lives, and relationships with their teachers, and show diverse and serious psychological correlates. If the medical profession is serious about creating a satisfied workforce and about teaching students to behave ethically with colleagues and patients, we ourselves must behave in an ethically appropriate and sensitive way. This problem seems to be widespread in both the United

States and some other countries,^{19w6 w19} to not have significantly diminished in the United States despite considerable attention,^{w7} and to warrant further attention.

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