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LETTER

The dynamics of poverty, educational attainment, and the children of the disadvantaged entering medical school [Letter]

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Dear editor

I read with great interest the article by Baugh et al regarding socioeconomic inequalities in medical school admissions in the US and the UK. The authors explored the dynamics of poverty, including the interplay between race and socioeconomic status, barriers to intergenerational socioeconomic mobility and subsequent impact on educational attainment. I was particularly disappointed to learn that in the UK, students in the highest social stratum are 30 times more likely to receive admission to medical school than their peers in the lowest.¹

It is well documented that low socioeconomic background is a barrier to accessing higher education, particularly at prestigious institutions. One UK study found that university applicants from lower-class backgrounds, state-funded schools and ethnic minority groups were less likely to apply and receive offers of admission to Russell Group universities, despite equivalent qualifications.²

Moreover, medicine in particular remains "particularly skewed toward more socioeconomically advantaged entrants".³ Unlike in the US, medicine applicants in the UK do not require an undergraduate degree. However, entry requirements include high grades at "A Level", special admission tests, a polished CV and strong performance at interview.

Attending a school experienced in supporting students through this competitive application process is undoubtedly advantageous and may outweigh the individual student's ability to attain excellent academic grades. In the UK, these might include private schools, but high house-prices in catchment areas for high-achieving state schools may also contribute to the socioeconomic divide.

Furthermore, medicine is a highly inheritable degree.⁴ Reasons may include but not be limited to nepotism and increased exposure to the career from a young age. Nevertheless, this phenomenon may contribute to socioeconomic inequalities within medical school admissions.

This article discusses the benefits of diversifying socioeconomic status of medical school entrants. These include the potential to alleviate health disparities, as students from underserved areas are more likely to practice in those areas once they have qualified.

A recent study demonstrated that medical students from state schools may outperform their private school peers.⁵ This may suggest that applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds need to work harder to attain their place at medical school and reap the

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"Resilience" is considered a highly desirable characteristic in future doctors. However, the current medical school admission system in the UK does not appear to sufficiently value the resilience demonstrated by candidates from lower socioeconomic backgrounds in matching the achievements of their more advantaged peers.

In conclusion, this article highlights an important issue in medical school admissions across the UK and worldwide. In the context of concerns in the UK that National Health Service workforce demands will not be met by current medical student numbers, it is counterintuitive that "latent capacity is being left untapped".² Shifting the socioeconomic imbalance will require multidisciplinary initiatives from national and local government, schools and universities alike.

Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this communication.

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