The charts in this section include breakdowns on six standard demographic variables for DVM graduates from 2019 to 2022 cohorts. Total N sizes vary from the 478 students in the dataset due to missing data.

1 Non-White group consists of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Isl., Hispanic, Hispanics of any race, Asian, Black or African-American, Two or More Races, and Race and Ethnicity unknown.
2 Pell eligibility status is obtained through the FAFSA. Because this data refers to whether the student was eligible for a Pell grant during the time of their undergraduate degree, many students left the question blank or answered "Don't Know;" the students who gave a definitive "Yes" or "No" are included in the above pie chart.
The research sample included 303 graduates who indicated an employment type in their AVMA graduation survey. A small number of students who indicated enrolling in a PhD program or a residency as part of advancing their education were removed. In the table below, the orange-shaded cells represent the graduates who reported employment in a food animal position \( (N=52) \). The 2 graduates in the Federal/State/Local Government category indicated positions related to agriculture and were thus included in this group. The blue-shaded cells represent those students who reported non-food animal positions \( (N=251) \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Companion Animal Practice (exclusive)</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companion Animal Practice (predominant)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Practice (at least 25% companion and 25% food or equine)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniformed Services</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Practice</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Animal Practice (exclusive)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Animal Practice (predominant)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal/State/Local Government</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not-for-profit Organizations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Veterinary Employment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the comparisons by employment type, the data was also further disaggregated by employment location within one of three USDA Veterinary Services Shortage Situation areas. The charts that follow display counts and percentages of students who accepted food animal or non-food animal positions based on the selected variable, and then the group is narrowed just to graduates whose positions were located within any of the three USDA shortage areas. Please note that just because a graduate’s position was located within a shortage area, that position may not have been related to the identified shortage. For example, a graduate may have taken a companion animal position that was located within a food animal shortage area, but that graduate’s position may not address the need for food animal veterinarians in that area. To identify which graduates took positions within shortage areas, zip codes from the AVMA employment data were matched with counties listed on the USDA Veterinary Services Shortage Situation Map.

### Gender: Full Sample

**Food Animal Positions**

- Male: 17
- Female: 35

**Non-Food Animal Positions**

- Male: 42
- Female: 206

### Within Shortage Areas

**Food Animal Positions**

- Male: 15
- Female: 16

**Non-Food Animal Positions**

- Male: 22
- Female: 84
Community of Origin

Full Sample

Food Animal Positions

Non-Food Animal Positions

Within Shortage Areas

Food Animal Positions

Non-Food Animal Positions
Marital Status at Graduation

Full Sample

Food Animal Positions

- Married: 17
- Single/Never Married: 35

Non-Food Animal Positions

- Married: 79
- Single/Never Married: 168
- Divorced: 3

Within Shortage Areas

Food Animal Positions

- Married: 12
- Single/Never Married: 19

Non-Food Animal Positions

- Married: 35
- Single/Never Married: 72
- Divorced: 1
Parent/Guardian Highest Education

Full Sample

Food Animal Positions

Non-Food Animal Positions

Within Shortage Areas

Food Animal Positions

Non-Food Animal Positions
### Previous Food Animal Experience (VMCAS)

#### Full Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food Animal Positions</th>
<th>Non-Food Animal Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Within Shortage Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Food Animal Positions</th>
<th>Non-Food Animal Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The graph to the right shows the probability of class membership for students who meet the criteria for each of the two classes. Students with the characteristics required for Class 1 membership, the solid line, (female, not from Kentucky, suburban community of origin, prefers suburban community, may or may not have food animal experience) have an approximately 85% probability of accepting non-food animal employment and an 18% probability of accepting food animal employment. Conversely, students who meet the membership requirements for Class 2, the dashed line, (rural community of origin, prefers rural community, has previous food animal experience) have an 85% probability of accepting food animal employment and a 15% probability of accepting non-food animal employment.