

Eliminating Health Disparities: How Diversifying the Research and Health Professions Will Make a Difference

Harlan Pierre Jones, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Microbiology, Immunology and Genetics Director, Center for Diversity and International Programs Associate Director, TCHD

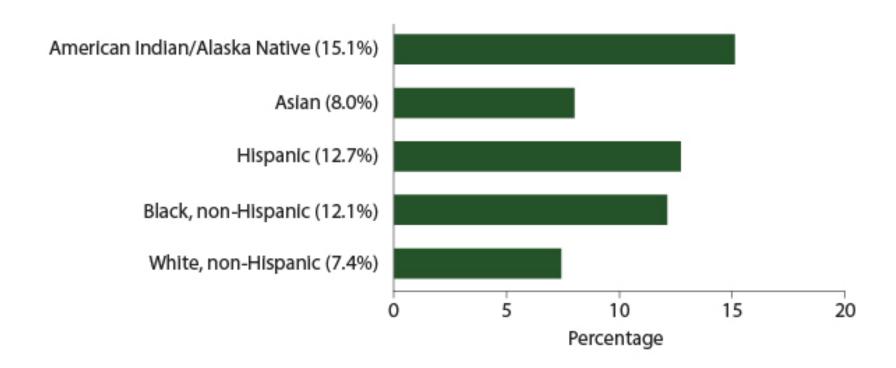
The Health Science Center at Fort Worth



Underrepresented Minorities (URMs) and underserved populations disproportionately develop and die from preventable disease

Percentage of US Adults Aged 18 or Older with Diagnosed Diabetes, by Racial and Ethnic Group, 2013-2015

2017 Diabetes Report Card



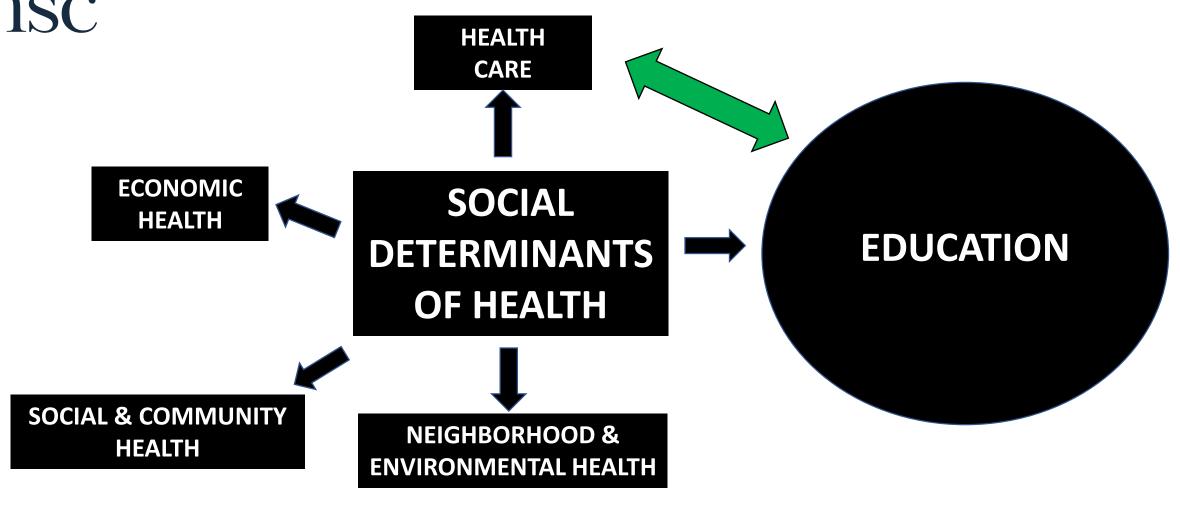


Defining Health Disparities is Complex

"health disparities" appears to represent a concept which can be intuitively understood, there is much controversy about its exact meaning. A central aspect of the most accepted definitions is that not all differences in health status between groups are considered disparities, but rather only differences which systematically and negatively impact less advantaged groups are classified as disparities."

Dehlendorf C, Bryant AS, Huddleston HG, Jacoby VL, Fujimoto VY. Health disparities: definitions and measurements. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2010;202(3):212-213. doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2009.12.003







'I have conducted research in diabetes and I know that this disease impacts many people in my community' 'I believe that rather than making a difference for a few, I can help many more through researching the problem'

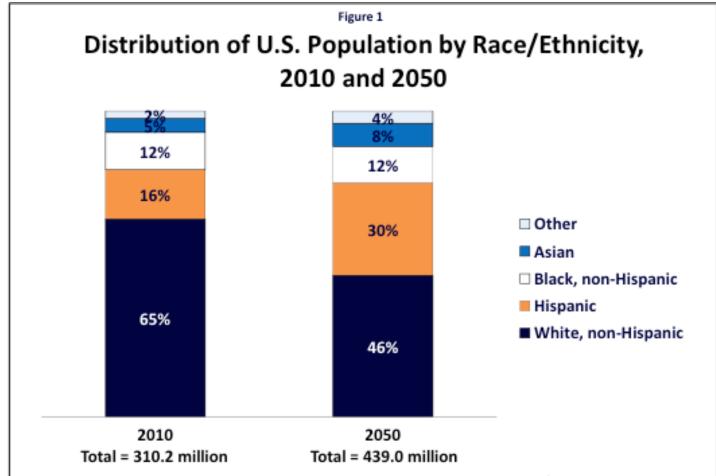
-Summer Undergraduate Scholar -



- To identify trends in the U.S. which dictate a diverse research and health professional workforce
- To raise awareness of the gaps in diversity training that places the U.S. at risk
- To highlight the opportunities and benefits in training a diverse research and health professional workforce



URMs will represent a majority of the U.S. population by 2050



NOTES: All racial groups non-Hispanic. Other includes Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans/Alaska Natives, and individuals with two or more races. Data do not include residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Marina Islands. SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008, Projected Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2050. http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/downloadablefiles.html.

(US Census Report)



Minorities and individuals historically underrepresented in research and health professional fields will be needed for the research and healthcare workforce

 Will therapeutic discoveries and services be missed without participation from diverse populations?

• Will the pool of individuals that adversely suffer from disease, be available to participate?

• Are we knowledgeable of the existing barriers to inclusion and equity that impact entry of URMs into the workforce?

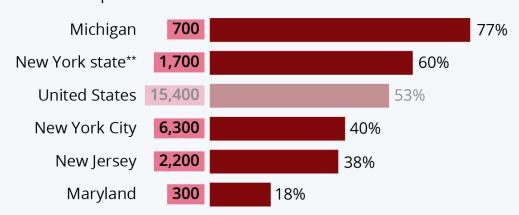


COVID-19: A Commentary on its impact on the training the next generation of biomedical research and health professional workforce

U.S. COVID-19 Deaths Could Be Far Higher Than Reported

Reported COVID-19 deaths as a share of total U.S. excess deaths (March 01 through April 04)*

- Excess deaths
- Reported COVID-19 deaths as a % of excess deaths



^{*} Excess deaths - the number beyond what would normally be expected for the time of year (not necessarily attributable to COVID-19).

Source: Yale School of Public Health analysis for the Washington Post





Will we be able to handle future threats to health and well-being of our Nation?

^{**} Excluding New York City



What are the advantages to a diverse biomedical and health profession workforce?

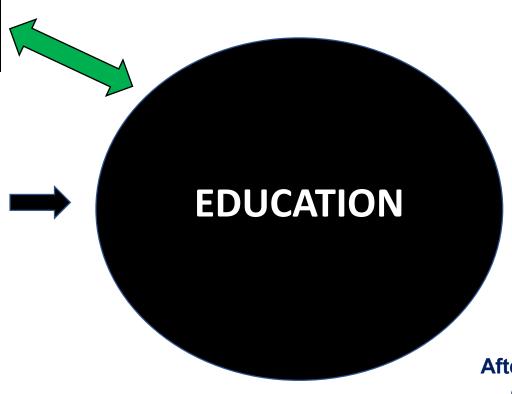
- Diverse teams generate more ideas, weigh more information and make better decisions, outperform homogenous teams, and produce higher impact science.
- URMs are more likely than others to be familiar with, and highly motivated to ameliorate, health issues faced by their demographic groups, as has been shown for URMs in medical school training.



Education Attainment: Closing the education gap is key to ensuring a viable research and healthcare workforce

HEALTH CARE

SOCIAL
DETERMINANTS
OF HEALTH



In 2017, black and Hispanic young adults were half as likely to have completed a bachelor's degree as non-Hispanic white young adults.

The proportion of medical students who identified as African-American or black rose from 5.6 percent in 1980 to 7.7 percent in 2016,

After decades of effort, African-American enrollment in medical school still lags

<u>Jayne O'Donnell David Robinson</u>

USA TODAY NETWORK

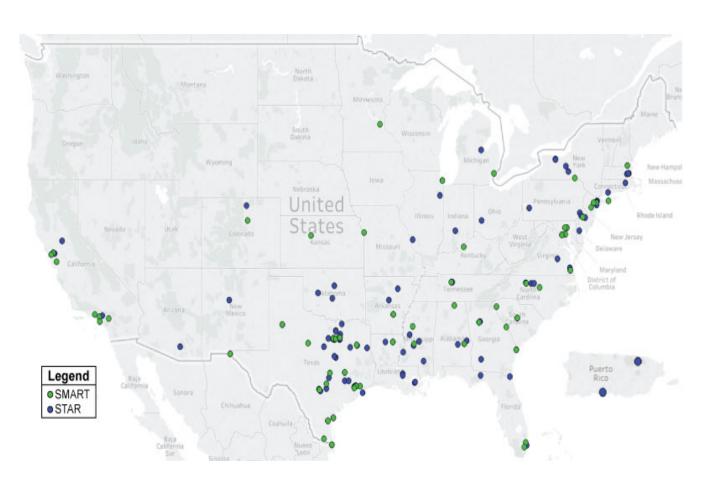


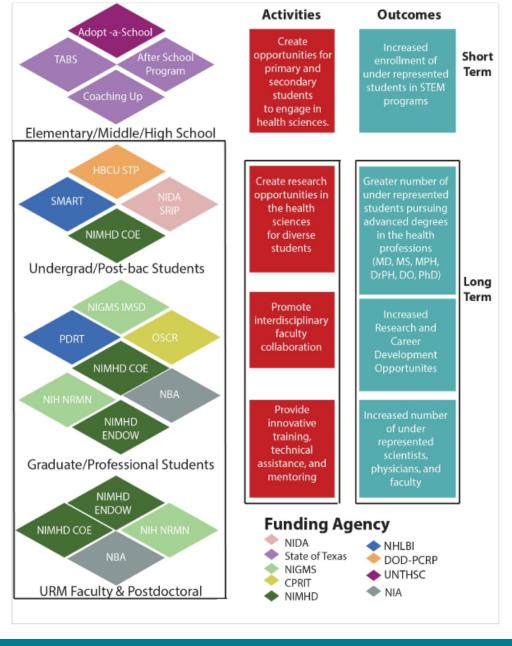
Inclusion of diverse populations in the biomedical health profession workforce will require eliminating racial bias and institutionalized barriers

- Creating an understanding around differences
- Effectively communication helps recognize the value of differing perspectives
- Eliminates bias and stereotype threat
- Identify similar, complementary ideals, value-added, opportunities



UNTHSC Efforts toward diversifying the biomedical and health profession workforce







National Efforts to Diversifying the Biomedical and Health Professional Workforce

- National Research Mentoring Network (NRMN)
- National Institutes on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)
- National Institutes General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Cancer Prevention & Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT)



Acknowledgements

- Scholars
- TCHD Community
- UNTHSC Schools
- College and University Partners
- Institutional Partners and Scholars
- Center for Diversity and International Programs
- NIH and other Funding Agencies



References

- US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (2002). The Condition of Education
- 2008 and 2018 US Census Bureau
- National Health Interview Survey (NHIS): Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics
- Valantine H.A., Collins F.S. National Institutes of Health addresses the science of diversity. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 2015;112:12240–12242. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1515612112.
- Disis M.L., Slattery J.T. The road we must take: Multidisciplinary team science. Sci. Transl. Med. 2010 doi: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3000421.
- Rohner U., Dougan B.W. Gender Diversity and Corporate Performance. [(accessed on 31 August 2018)]; Available online:
- Freeman R.B., Huang W. Collaborating with people like me: Ethnic co authorship within the United States. J. Labor Econ. 2015;33:S289–S318. doi:
- Rubio DM, Mayowski CA, Norman MK. A Multi-Pronged Approach to Diversifying the Workforce. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2018;15(10):2219. Published 2018 Oct 11. doi:10.3390/ijerph15102219

TM