

## **Creating a Diverse Healthcare Workforce**



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#### **Disclosures**

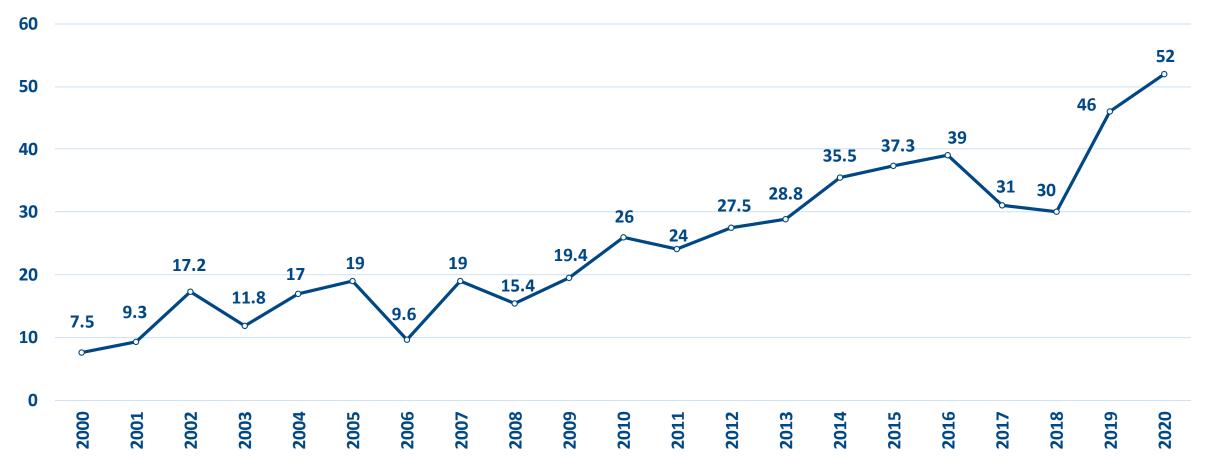
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American Medical Association (AMA) Accelerating Change in Medical Education American Medical Association (AMA) Accelerating Change in Resident Education



# % of UC Davis SOM Matriculants From Groups Underrepresented in Medicine\* (2000—2020)



<sup>\*</sup>Includes students who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, Native Hawaiian, or Filipino



## **Training the Doctors that California Needs**

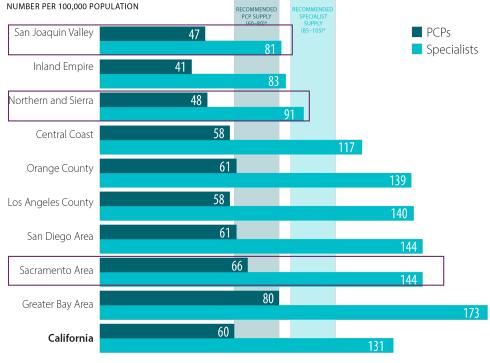


**California Health Outcomes 2021** 

www.CountyHealthRankings.com

Racially concordant care improves health outcomes

## Primary Care Physicians and Specialists, by Region California, 2020



California Health Care Foundation

More primary care docs improves life expectancy



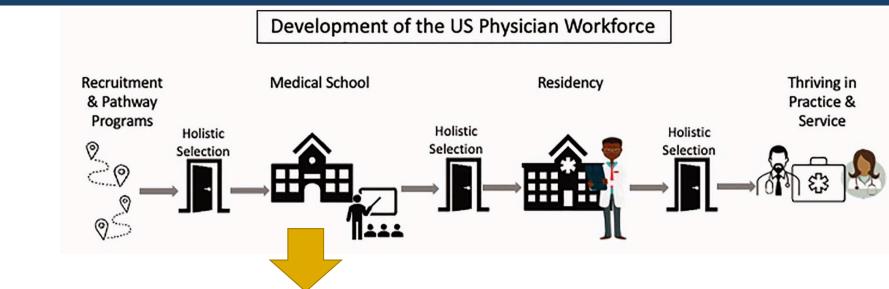
**77** 

87

Where you grow up influences where you settle down



## How Medical Schools Can Address Community Health Needs



- Admit the right students (and offset the costs, of course)
- Create inclusive learning environments: peers, belonging, shared vision
- Train students in place in rural, urban, tribal settings (... not tertiary care hospitals)
- Develop competencies for community-based care: social and structural determinants of health; equity; leaders hip; community partnership; advocacy
- Address **structural challenges**: admissions, assessments and grades, attrition
- Provide role models (career, personal, professional)



## Socially Accountable Admissions: a more diverse and better distributed workforce



#### Refining our mission

• A public school committed to WORKFORCE needs

#### Rethinking who decides who gets in

- Diversity of admissions committee
- Community members and multi-professional colleagues

#### Changing how we look at applicants

- Valuing non-traditional strengths: community college, disadvantage, grit, geography
- Blinding metrics, implicit bias training
- Using a locally derived disadvantage score

### Making the med school experience more equitable

- Focused pathways
- Grade equity
- Diverse faculty

## **Inclusion:** Pathways to address community health needs

- **Rural:** Rural PRIME
- **Urban**: TEACH-MS (Transforming Education and Community Health) (HRSA)
- **Central Valley:** REACH (San Joaquin Valley PRIME)
- **Primary Care**: ACE-PC (Accelerated Competency-Based Education in PC) (AMA, Kaiser)
- **NA/Al Communities**: Tribal Health PRIME est. 2022 (State)
- 30% of students (6-10 per program)













Centra Valley















Rural















Urban













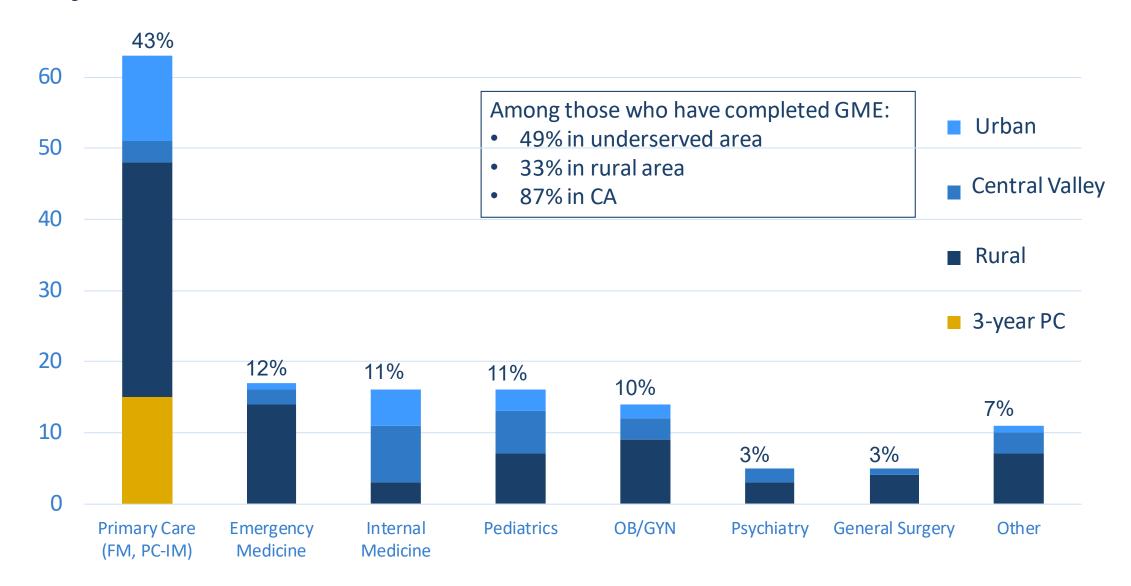


## MD and Pathway Scholars by Race and Ethnicity (12 years)

Cohort	AN/AI	Black	Latinx	Asian	White	Other	Total
MD	13	72	153	446	406	103	1193
3-year PC	0	8	15	9	4	1	37
Rural	3	3	41	14	57	6	124
Central Valley	1	5	26	17	3	5	57
Urban	1	10	22	14	4	3	54
Total	18	98	257	500	474	118	1465



## Pathway Scholars GME and Practice Outcomes (n=147 graduates)





### **Facilitators of Success**

#### **External support to establish and study programs**

- HRSA and AMA
- Infrastructure, collaborators, flexibility
- Intentional support for junior faculty

#### **Communities of Practice**

- Established and new networks
- Invested in success

#### Share share share

Supported dissemination and uptake leading to more

#### **Internal support**

#### **Research and Implementation**

Implementation and Research

























#### **Facilitators:** Research that informs **Recruitment**

- Making Medical School Admissions More Equitable
- Holistic Admissions and MMI
- Community College
   Pathways to Med
   School and Family
   Medicine

Underrepresented Groups in Medical School, 1997 and 2017.*								
Variable	1997	2017	Percent Change					
No. of first-year medical school slots	18,857	29,118	54					
No. of matriculants from underrepresented groups	2850	3713	30					
Percent of matriculants from underrepresented groups	15	13	(-16)					
No. of people from underrepresented groups in U.S. population	65,497,000	106,835,890	63					
No. of matriculants from underrepresented groups per 100,000 population	4.3	3.5	-20					

<sup>\*</sup> Underrepresented groups are defined as American Indians or Alaska Natives, blacks, and Hispanics or Latinos. Data are from the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

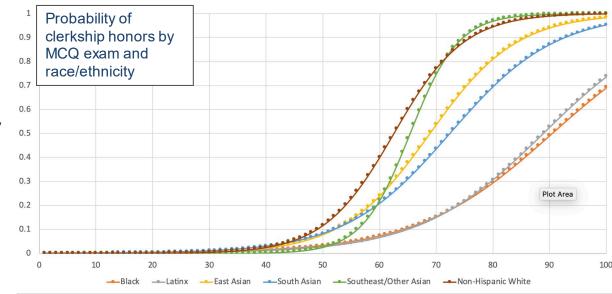
- Success and Attrition Among Deaf and Hard of Hearing Pre-Health Students
- Standardized exams among Medical Students with Disabilities
- Students with Disabilities more likely to enter primary care but higher likelihood to take leave of absence, longer time to graduate, lower board scores
- Reducing Medical School Admissions Disparities in an Era of Legal Restrictions:
   Adjusting for Socioeconomic Disadvantage



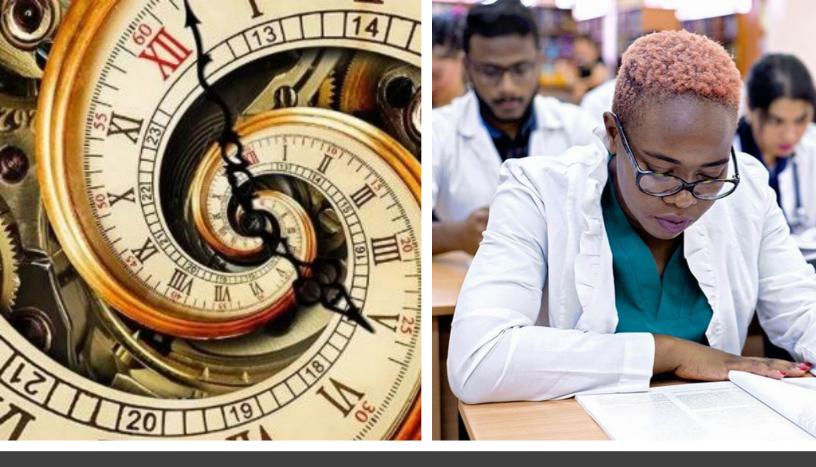
## **Facilitators:** Research that informs **the Learner Experience**

- Racial Microaggressions among Minority Medical, Nursing, and Physician Assistant Students
- Microaggressions Toolkit for health professions
- Success of Medical Students with Disabilities
- Addressing the ACGME Diversity Standard
- Socioeconomic Disadvantage, Self-Designated Disadvantage, and Academic Performance
- Expectations of Admissions Leaders and Diversity
   Office Leaders
- Medical student clerkship grade equity
- Attrition during medical school: Who and When?











# Eliminating the Barriers

## **Post-bacc to MD:** Reimaging IndianS into MedicinE (RISE)

- OHSU's Northwest Native American COE (HRSA!)
- Washington State University COM
- University of California Davis SOM
- Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
- 43 tribal nations & 2 tribal-focused non-profits
- Indian Health Service

To expand # of Al-ANs in health workforce who serve AlAN people in Western Region of Indian Health Service through robust pathway programs and tribal partnerships e.g., Wy'East Post-Bacc for AlAN students





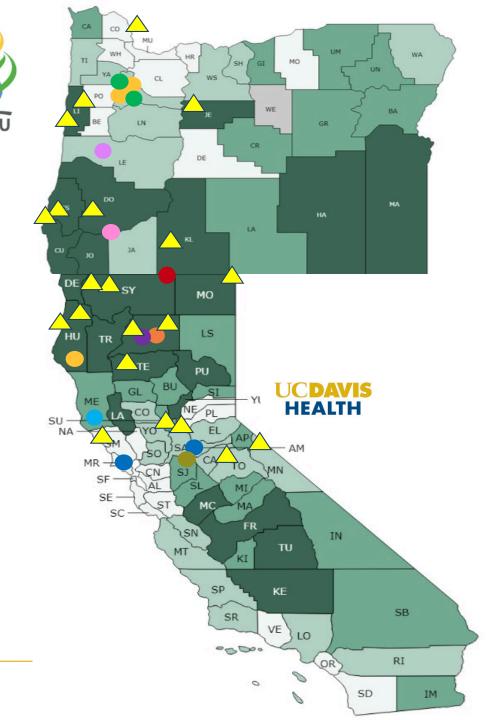
## UME to GME: COMPADRE the CA OR Medical Partnership to Address Disparities in Rural Education

To reduce health disparities by transforming the MD workforce – to be better prepared, more equitably distributed & more deeply connected to underserved communities.

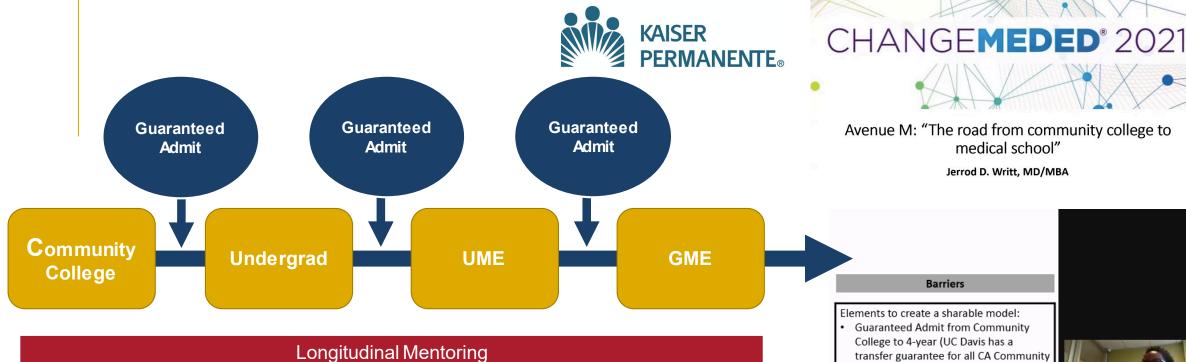
- Across states and institutions
- Rural, Tribal and Urban
- 10 Healthcare Systems and an FQHC network
- 16 Hospitals, 7 Specialties and 31 GME Programs
- UME to GME
- Prepare students to care for populations in under-resourced settings







Community College to Medical School: Avenue M the road to medical school



Professional Identity Formation with a Culturally Informed Lens

Stage Appropriate Curriculum and Clinical Work

Barriers

Avenue M: "The road from community college to

medical school" Jerrod D. Writt, MD/MBA

Elements to create a sharable model:

- Guaranteed Admit from Community College to 4-year (UC Davis has a transfer guarantee for all CA Community College students (!), others?)
- Guaranteed Admit from 4-year college to medical school (existing models BS-MD programs, UC Davis (!), others)
- Investment of resources to support students long-term
  - People
  - Financial Aid





## A diverse workforce gives better care in the right places

#### **KEY LESSONS**

#### Meaningfully engage invested stakeholders

- Other HRSA grantees
- CHCs and employers (e.g., Kaiser Permanente)
- Organizations and accreditors: AAMC, AMA, ACGME
   Sustainability
- Elevating junior faculty
- Changing policies and procedures

#### **Address barriers**

- Entry to medical school: premed pathways + priority selection/conditional admit
- Entry to residency, UME + GME linkages, especially where they want to practice
- Tyranny of standardized exams
- Equity in the med school experience
- Financial needs



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