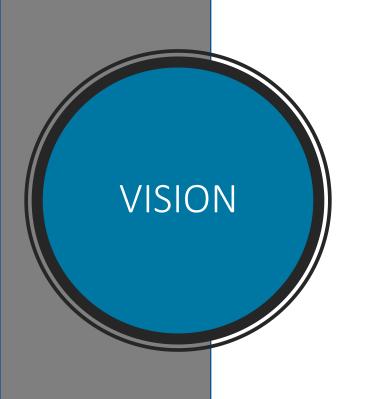


This project was supported by the Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW), National Center for Health Workforce Analysis (NCHWA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$450,000, with zero percent financed with non-governmental sources. The contents are those of the author[s] and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.



Our vision is a world in which a diverse health workforce has the competencies, opportunities, and courage to ensure everyone can achieve their full health potential

We call this *Health Workforce Equity*.

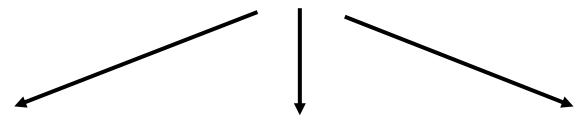
Theory of
Heath
Workforce
Equity
Change

SYSTEM-LEVEL PLAYERS POLICIES DO ENTRANTS REFLECT THE DIVERSITY OF THE COMMUNITIES Commercial Health Plans THEY SERVE? DO THEY HAVE ARE THEY SAFE, FAIR, AND **EDUCATED AND** SUPPORTIVE TRAINED WITH QUADRUPLE AIM WORKING SOCIAL CONDITIONS? MISSION? Health PROGRAMS **Equity** ARE THEY DO THEY DISTRIBUTED PRACTICE IN ACROSS ^eatient Focuse WAYS THAT GEOGRAPHIC ADDRESS ROOT AND SPECIALTY CAUSES OF AREAS BY HEALTH POPULATION DISPARITIES? NEED? DO THEY SERVE HIGH NEED PATIENTS? Health Care Employer

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What do we mean by social mission?

"The social mission of a health professions school is the contribution of the school in its mission, programs, and the performance of its graduates, faculty and leadership in advancing health equity and addressing the health disparities of the society in which it exists."

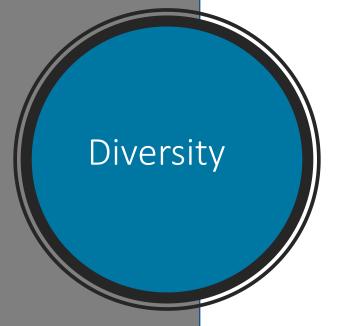


Diverse Workforce

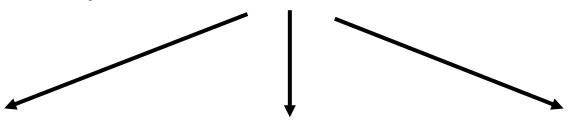
"High need" Practice

Training to address societal needs

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"The social mission of a health professions school is the contribution of the school in its mission, programs, and the performance of its graduates, faculty and leadership in advancing health equity and addressing the health disparities of the society in which it exists."



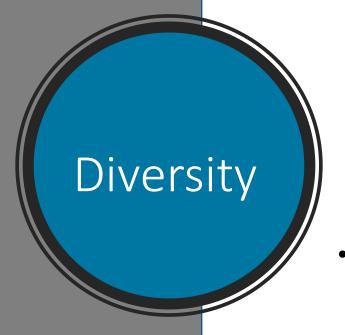
Diverse Workforce

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Workforce: $\frac{Diversity \ of \ current \ health \ workforce \ (ACS)}{Diversity \ of \ total \ workforce \ (ACS) \ (Pop \ 20 \ to \ 65)}$

Pipeline:

Diversity of the pipeline (IPEDS)

Diversity of population age 20 to 35 (ACS)

• Example:

- In 2018, 12% of the total workforce was Black/African American.
- If 6% of RNs were Black/African American, then DI = 0.5 → underrepresentation
- If 12% of Registered Nurses (RNs) were Black/African American, then
 DI = 1 → equal representation

Black Dental Graduate Diversity Index = .36

% Black Dental Grads by School, 2017-2019

Highest Percent Black		Lowest Percent Black	
Meharry Medical College	77.1%	Univ California-Los Angeles	1.1%
Howard University	54.1%	Western Univ of Health Sciences	1.1%
East Carolina University	16.6%	Nova Southeastern University	0.9%
Univ of Maryland, Baltimore	12.3%	Midwestern Univ-Downers Grove	0.8%
UNC at Chapel Hill	11.4%	Univ Washington-Seattle Campus	0.5%
University of Mississippi	11.3%	University of the Pacific	0.4%
Texas A & M-College Station	11.3%	Roseman Univ of Health Sciences	0.0%
Augusta University	10.5%	University of New England	0.0%
Univ Alabama at			
Birmingham	8.0%	Oregon Health & Science Univ	0.0%
Rutgers -New Brunswick	7.6%	Univ Nebraska Medical Center	0.0%
Loma Linda University	6.7%	University of Utah	0.0%

Diversity

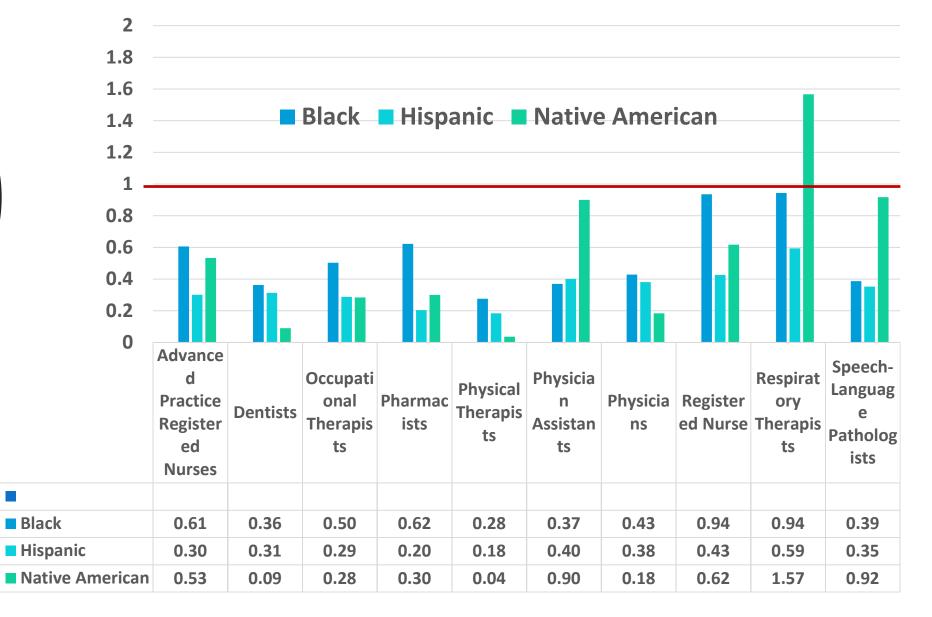
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Source: IPEDS 2017-2019. In 2019, Blacks were 13.7% of US pop age 20 to 35.

Health Workforce Diversity Index: By Profession



Black



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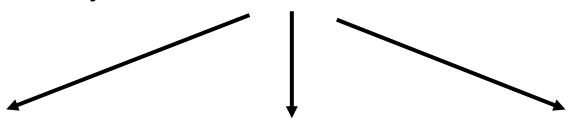


- Studies in both medicine and physician assistants show:
 - Important pipeline for diversity
 - Community college applicants less likely to matriculate all else equal

- Opportunity for increasing the pipeline with:
 - Greater coordination between academic medicine and CCs
 - Assess admissions policies to identify any hidden bias



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Primary Care Provider Configurations in Geographic and Population Health Professional Shortage Areas in 2016, by Profession and NHSC Status

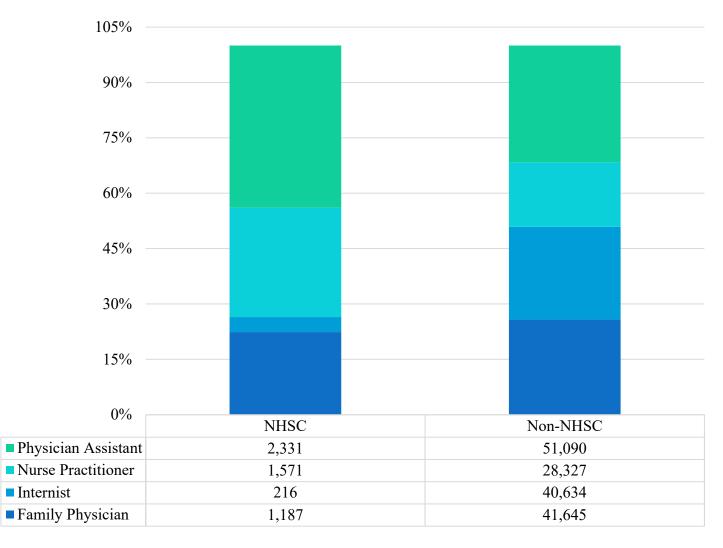


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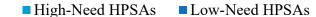
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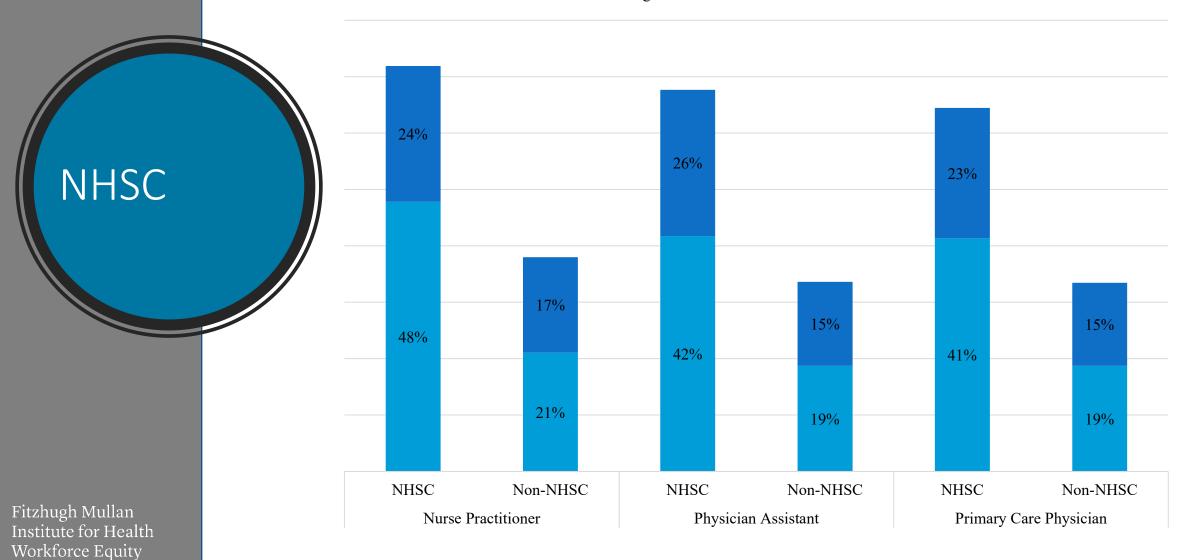
Workforce Equity



Sources: Medicare Part D PUF, 2016; NHSC participant roster

Percent of Primary Care Providers Practicing in Geographic and Population HPSAs in 2016, by Profession and NHSC Status



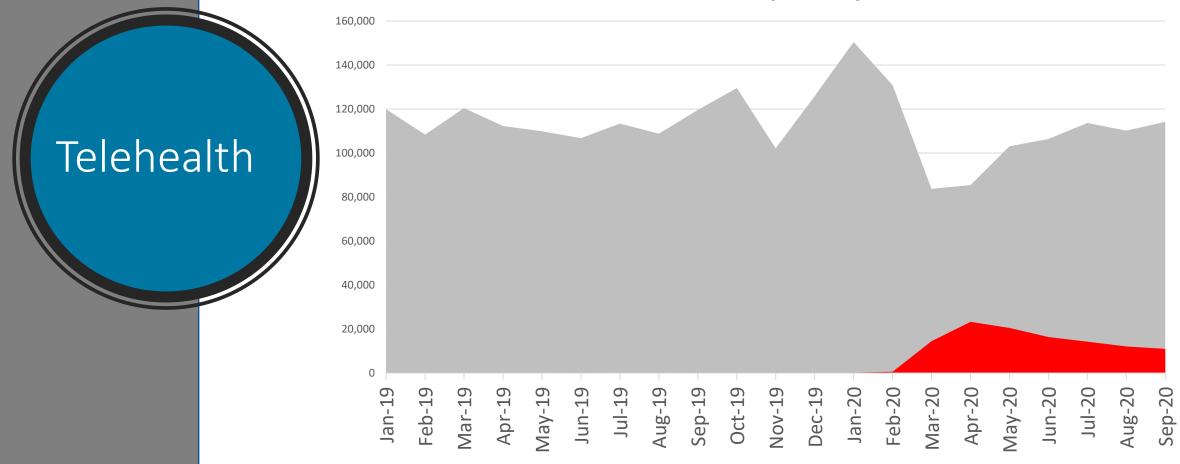


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Sources: Medicare Part D PUF, 2016; NHSC participant roster

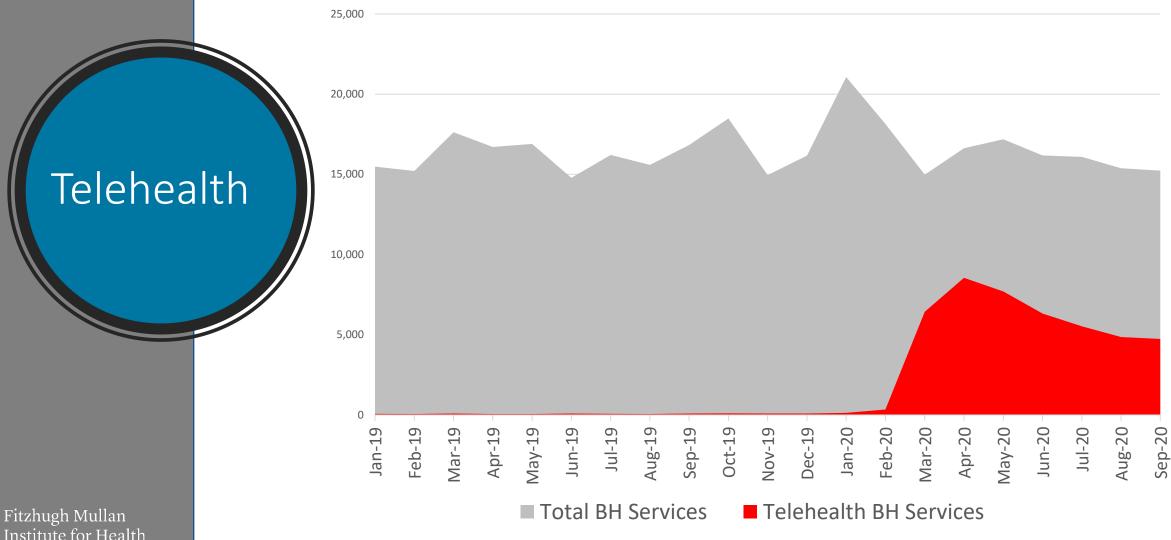
Medical Services at Community Health Centers (CHCs)

■ Telehealth Medical Services

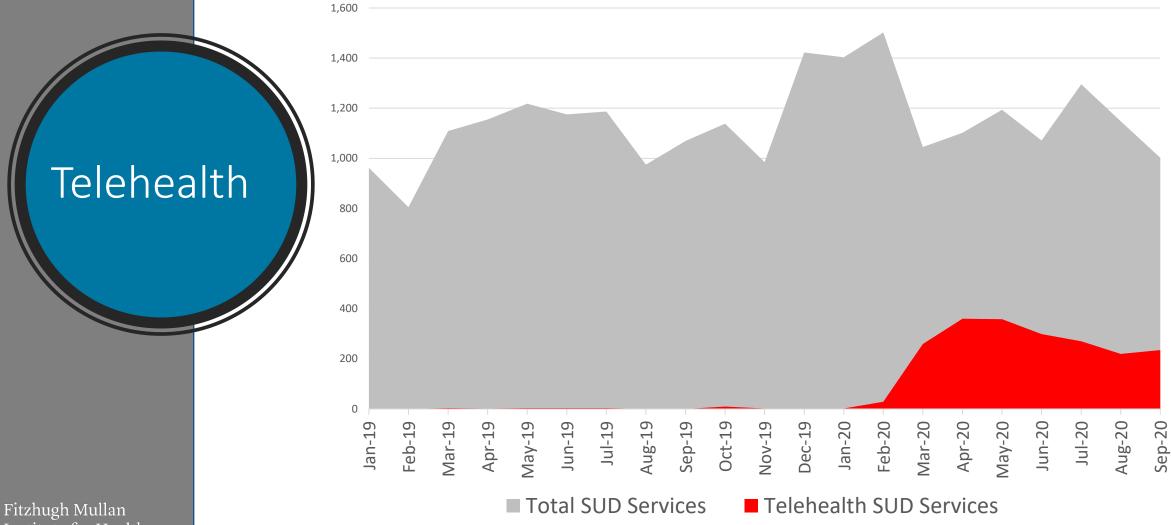


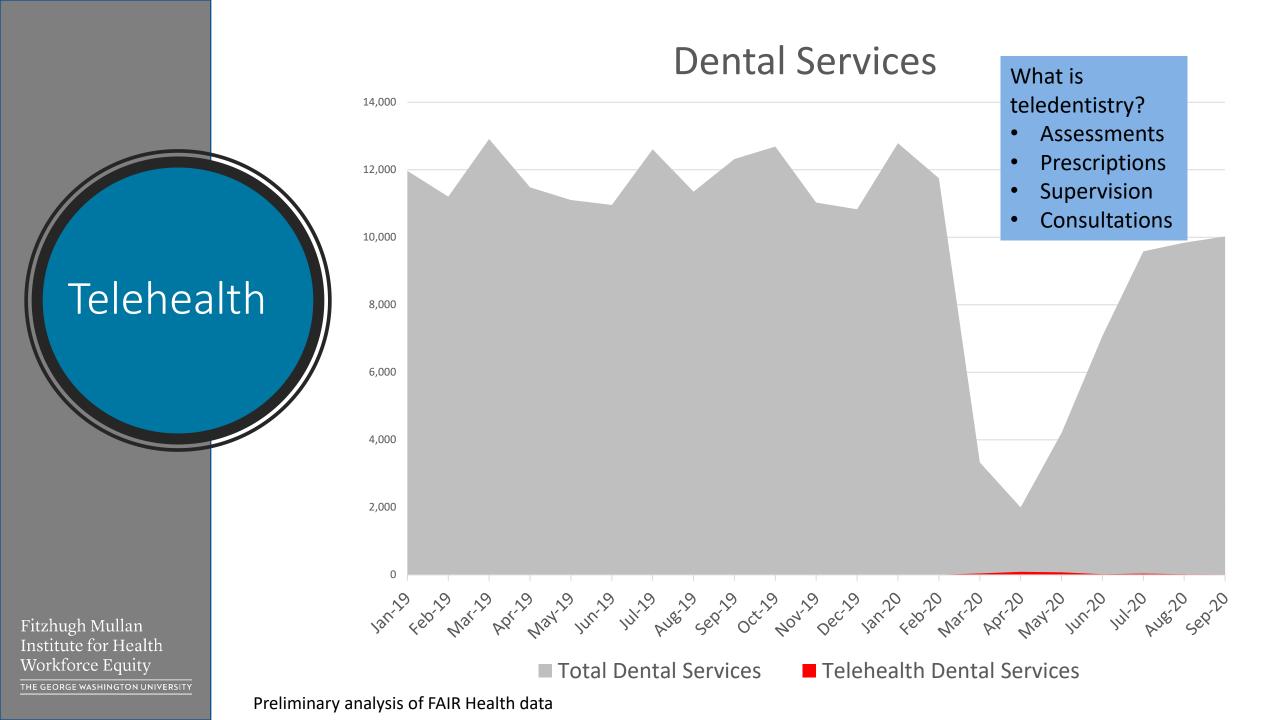
■ Total Medical Services

Behavioral Health Services at CHCs



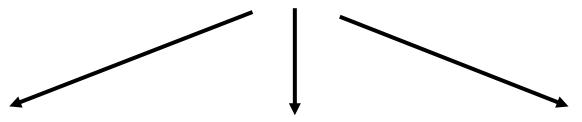
SUD Services





Training to address societal needs

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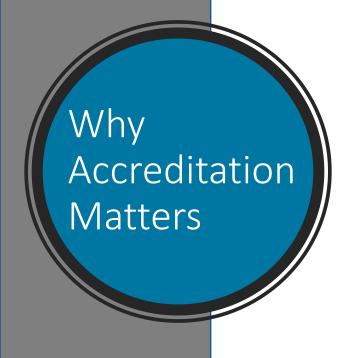
Diverse Workforce

"High need" Practice

Training to address societal needs



- Study in progress shows IPE curriculum at new MD/DO schools varies widely (e.g. some schools just offer pre-clinical years, some just during clinical and less than half longitudinal)
- FIU is an experiential model built into family medicine clerkship
- Interprofessional student hotspotting learning collaborative



- The accreditation process improves the quality of health professions education
- Ensures institutional compliance with established "standards"
- Updates to standards have been associated with changes in programs, policies, and outcomes

Key Example: Interprofessional Education



Area 1 – Curriculum

Area 2 – Extracurricular Activities

Area 3 – Targeted Education

Area 4 – Global Health

Area 5 – School Mission

Area 6 – Curriculum and Community

Needs

Area 7 – Community Collaborations

Area 8 – Student Diversity

Area 9 – Faculty Diversity

Area 10 – Academic Leadership Diversity

Area 11 – Pipeline Programs

Area 12 – Student Training

Area 13 – Faculty Training

Area 14 – Student-Run Clinics

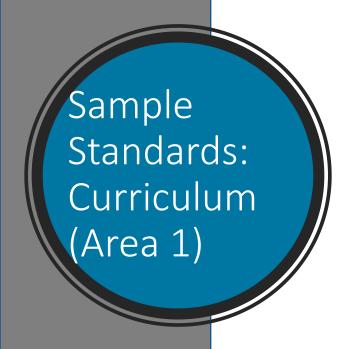
Area 15 – Student Activism

Area 16 – Faculty Activism

Area 17 – Primary Care

Area 18 – Research Focus

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ACEN

4.6: The curriculum and instructional processes reflect educational theory, interprofessional collaboration, research, and current standards of practice.

ACPE

11.2: Interprofessional team education – To advance collaboration and quality of patient care, the didactic and experiential curricula include opportunities for students to learn about, from, and with other members of the interprofessional healthcare team. Through interprofessional education activities, students gain an understanding of the abilities, competencies, and scope of practice of team members. Some, but not all, of these educational activities may be simulations.

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CACMS

1.1.1: A medical school is committed to address the priority health concerns of the populations it has a responsibility to serve. The medical school's social accountability is: a) articulated in its mission statement; b) fulfilled in its educational program through admissions, curricular content, and types and locations of educational experiences; c) evidenced by specific outcome measures.

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(Pre) Admissions Education **Health Equity SM Practice** Interventions and Training R/E, SES, Rural Diversity **Theoretical** Where and who How? Knowledge, Rural, Attitude and **Theoretical** underserved, PC Skills

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"Health workforce policy is increasingly a health equity battlefield." — Fitzhugh Mullan

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