







Our intent is to promote inclusive learning while avoiding bias.

If you identify opportunities for addressing bias or improving representation in the course content or instructional delivery, we encourage you to share them with either:



- Any of us
- The Drive Initiative at <u>DRIVE@umassmed.edu</u> or you can scan the QR code to send feedback anonymously to DRIVE

Learning objectives

By the end of this session, learners will be able to

- Describe the UMass Chan Medical School's DRIVE Initiative
- Recognize six categories for improvement of diversity, representation and inclusion in our teaching as comprises the DRIVE Appraisal tool
- Sign up for the DRIVE independent learning module and workshop

The goals of **DRIVE**

- To promote a representative and biasfree curriculum across our learning environments
- To enhance the accuracy, representation, and inclusion of diverse populations in our educational activities (UME and GME)

IMPACT 2025 Education

Nurturing a diverse and inclusive learning environment:

"Providing curricula and learning environments that effectively address bias"

New Faculty Orientation 1/11/22



In the chat:
How has bias
impacted your
own learning?



Ethnicity

Sexual Orientation

Mental Health

Disability

Sex and Gender

National Origin

Weight

Poverty

Immigration

Status

Substance Use

We all have bias, and bias has many dimensions

Race

For the purpose of **DRIVE**we define bias as a preference. **Implicit bias** is an unconscious response which can be recognized and mitigated. **Explicit bias** is overt and demonstrates intention.

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Our students report **bias** and **marginalization** in their learning environments

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Bias in our curricula perpetuates bias and disparities in healthcare.

CONFRONTING RACIAL AND ETHNIC

DISPARITIES IN HEALTHCARE

May 2020

US Black–White Mortality Disparities:
Still Unequal, Still Unjust

TRE

Published in 2003, still true in 2020...

Omar Taweh



The **DRIVE** Initiative is here to help by....

Providing **tools** and **information** to increase awareness of and sensitivity to bias in educational activities and materials

Offering **resources** and **education** for faculty to help align teaching materials and the learning environment with our values of diversity and inclusion

Engaging faculty and learners in the *assessment* of teaching and education to promote bias-free and representative educational experiences for all

The **DRIVE** Appraisal Tool

- Organized into <u>6 sections</u> each with a best practice
- 12 primary questions, each with probing Qs and examples
- List of attributes that often prompt bias and stereotypes
- Online extended version includes guided exercises, and links to resources for deeper exploration and growth
- QR code for anonymous suggestions for DRIVE team

Organized into 6 sections each with a best practice

Language and terminology



Curriculum Appraisal Tool

This tool is applicable across educational settings.
For probing questions and links to more information, use the online version at https://libraryquides.umassmed.edu/drive

Section 1: Setting the context

Best Practice: Create a learning environment that welcomes engagement of people from diverse backgrounds and promotes, inclusion and representation.

Q1.1: Do I anticipate, appreciate and acknowledge that learners may have a personal experience with the content?

Probing question: Might the content be upsetting or offensive to someone with personal experience?

Example: "As we discuss this topic I recognize that some of you may have personal experience that impacts your comfort, response, and discussions with classmates and others."

Q1.2: Have I anticipated challenging questions related to the intersection of sex, gender, race, cultural and other biases with my content area? Probing question: Am I aware of recent scholarship or advocacy addressing these topics?

Example: A learner asks you to explain the reason for race-based differences in frequency of disease.

Q1.3: Am I prepared to recognize and address microaggressions that arise in the learning space?

Probing question: Do I have a plan for interrupting or responding to verbalized microaggressions that includes supporting the target and resetting the learning environment?

Example: A small group member addresses a peer using the wrong pronouns despite clarification.

Section 2: Language and terminology

Best Practice: Words matter, terminology changes -- Look for updates in your field before presenting and welcome learner input.

Q2.1: Do I use people-first language and terminology when appropriate in my written materials and discussions, and remain open to change based on expressed preferences?

Probing question: Am I considering the impact of terms used in my workspaces or daily practice?

Example: Person with diabetes rather than diabetic, person experiencing homelessness

Q2.2: Do I use appropriate and inclusive language and terminology?

Probing question: Do the words I use carry assumptions that may not apply?

Am I asking patients how they prefer to be addressed and modeling the sharing of pronouns as a welcome practice?

Example: Partner instead of husband/wife; living with diabetes instead of suffering from; volunteers instead of human subjects

For the purpose of DRIVE

Setting the context

overt and demonstrates intention.

Bias may be experienced along these or other dimensions:

Ability

Agility Age Appearance Culture Diet Education level Ethnicity Gender Gender identity Height Housing status Immigration status Mental health National origin Primary language Race Religious identification Sexual orientation Socioeconomic status Substance use

Weight

Suggestion Box:
Access our anonymous
suggestion box to identify
opportunities for
improvement in
representation and
inclusion in our learning
environment.

Printable 2-sided worksheet OR Online extended guide with resource links

New Faculty Orientation 1/11/22

Images and media

Population and patient cases

Section 3: Images & Media

Drive Best Practice: Utilize images and videos that invite connection, promote recognition and improve diagnosis across skin tones and physical features.

Q3.1: Do the images or media in my materials represent a range of characteristics?

Probing question: Have I illustrated the ways in which the condition may present differently in patients with a variety of characteristics such as skin tone, body habitus, hair?

Example: Provide more than one illustrative image.

Q3.2: Could the images or media that I am using be perceived as promoting a stereotype?

Probing question: Do I ensure that tables, graphs, and images do not reinforce unintended bias?

Example: Using multiple images when discussing specific conditions may reduce stereotypes.

Section 4: Research and References

Drive Best Practice: Select research that is inclusive in the populations being studied and the individuals directing the research.

Q4.1. Is race defined in the paper appropriately as a social construct?

Probing question: Am I able to describe the role of genetics versus socioeconomic factors?

Example: Recognition of race as a surrogate for socio/politics and not differences in biology has many rethinking the use of race in clinical calculators and the role it should play when we share demographic data.

Q4.2: Who are the researchers whose work I am citing?

Probing question: Am I including a variety of perspectives, research traditions and the full international literature on the topic? How are the people being studied represented in the research design process and authorship?

Example: Citing literature from global journals advances the state of the science, while use of local data can advance understanding.

Section 5: Population and Patient Cases

DRIVE Best Practice: Ensure that cases lead the learner to question rather than reinforce bias/ assumptions.

Q5.1: Do I include demographic characteristics (like race or ethnicity) for social context instead of as biological factors or physical findings? Am I clear on how inclusion of relevant social variables supports my learning objectives?

Probing question: Do my teaching examples encompass and normalize a range of patient characteristics similar to the mix in a diverse community like ours in Worcester? **Example:** Including demographic or social data only when medically relevant may lead to overassociation.

Q5.2: Do I include relative impact of cultural or socioeconomic determinants of health on case pathology?

Probing question: If I connect a demographic with a medical outcome, am I explaining the causal pathway?

Example: When presenting a case associating asthma rates with racial categories, do we explain the social and environmental factors contributing to this association? A woman of color with high blood pressure may be suffering from chronic stress from structural racism.

SECTION 6: CLOSING THE LOOP

DRIVE Best Practice: Recognize that change is iterative; utilize evaluation data and feedback drive continuous quality improvement.

Q12: Am I gathering and examining evaluation data from all sources for evidence of improvement?

Probing question: Am I aware of all the sources of feedback available to me? Reach out to DRIVE if you don't know how to address the feedback. Content experts are available to help.

Example: Contact course or program leaders to request formal evaluation data and informal feedback relevant to diversity and inclusion; incorporate feedback in ongoing development and improvement.

Research and references

Closing the loop

Resources a New Faculty Orientation 1/12/20 nline

Example of a Best Practice:

Section 3: Images & Media

"Utilize images and videos that invite connection, promote recognition and improve diagnosis across skin tones and physical features."

Expanded Library Guide

https://libraryguides.umassmed.edu/drive



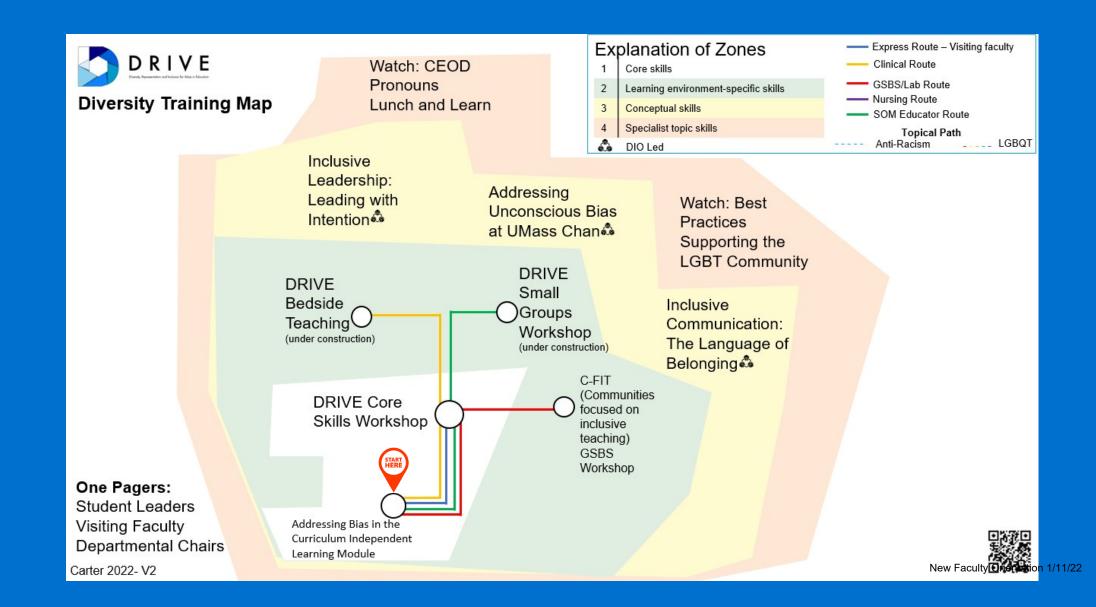
The DRIVE principle:

Teaching is an iterative process

Example from a UMMS learner

Honestly...what's the point in feedback, it doesn't seem to be anybody's responsibility to make sure changes are made

Available training



How do you see this being valuable to your work at UMass Chan?

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INDIVIDUAL CHARGE

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- All course leaders and key faculty in the T.H. Chan School
 of Medicine teaching in the new Vista curriculum are
 required to take a DRIVE workshop; all other faculty are
 highly encouraged.
- Start by taking the DRIVE Independent learning module (ILM) available at: https://www.umassmed.edu/oume/initiatives/drive
- Continue building your skills by visiting the DRIVE expanded library guide for additional resources



Thank you for your engagement

How can you get involved with DRIVE?

Reach out via email:

DRIVE@umassmed.edu

Or visit the DRIVE Café

Thursdays at 3, Fridays at 4

https://umassmed.zoom.us/my/ummsdrive

(PW = 2020)

