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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DIVERSITY STATEMENT

Endorsed as Amended by the President of the University of California August 17, 2010  http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/diversity

Diversity refers to the variety of personal experiences, values and worldviews that arise from differences of culture and circumstance. Such differences include race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, language, abilities/disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, and geographic region, and more.

AT UCSF WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE BEST

Our vision: to be the world’s preeminent health sciences innovator.

I. Excellence Requires Diversity.

People who are different from one another bring unique information and experiences

- Diverse groups are more innovative and creative \(^1,2\)
- Papers written by diverse groups have more citations and higher impact factors \(^3\)
- Diverse groups share more information with others in the group \(^4\)

Employee engagement is a validated predictor of organizational performance
Diverse workplaces with culturally competent workforces have the highest employee engagement \(^5,6\)

Race/ethnicity representation in the US population compared to representation in Academic Medicine. The first row lists 13.4% African American in the US Census and
BY THE NUMBERS.

Representation in Academic Medicine.

A funnel graphic entitled **National Representation of Women in Academic Medicine**. There are five arrows progressing from the widest part of the funnel on the left to the narrowest part on the right. The categories and their percentages from left to right are: Faculty 41%, Division Chiefs 29%, Full Professors 25% Department Chairs 18% Deans 18%

A pie chart entitled **National Representation of Medical School Faculty by percent Underrepresented Minority or URM status**, divided into ten wedges.
Clockwise from the top of the chart the wedges and their percentages are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - .1%, White - 63.9%, Asian - 19.2%, Unknown - 4.8%, Black or African American - 3.6%, Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin - 3.2%, Multiple race, Hispanic - 2.3%, Multiple race, Non-Hispanic - 1.9%, Other - .8%, and American Indian or Alaska Native 0.2%

The UCSF definition of Underrepresented Minority is: Someone whose racial or ethnic makeup is from one of the following: African American / Black; Asian: Filipino, Hmong, or Vietnamese; Hispanic / Latinx; Native American / Alaskan Native; Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander; or Two or more races when one or more are from the preceding racial and ethnic categories in this list. In addition: Women in traditionally male dominated specialties; Males in traditionally female dominated specialties; and Historically marginalized individuals: LGBT, individuals with disabilities

A pie chart entitled **National Representation of Medical School Faculty by Percent Gender and URM status**, divided into four wedges. Clockwise from the top of the chart the wedges and their percentages are URM women - 6.2%, Non-URM men- 51.5%, Non-URM women - 35.6%, URM men - 6.7%
Representation at UCSF.

A funnel graphic entitled **Female Faculty Pipeline, UCSF**. There are seven arrows progressing from the opening of the funnel on the left to the narrowest part on the right. The categories and their percentages from left to right are: All Faculty 52%, Assistant professors: 61%, Associate Professors: 59%, Full Professors 39%, Department Chairs 34%, Directors - 28%, and Deans 40%.
A bar chart entitled **Gender/race/ethnicity UCSF School of Medicine Faculty**. It shows that Faculty are 48% female, 0.3% AI/AN, 29% Asian, 3% Black/AA, 57% White, 6% Hispanic/Latinx, 3% unknown, and 2% two or more.

![Bar chart showing gender/race/ethnicity distribution among UCSF School of Medicine Faculty.](image)

A funnel graphic entitled **URM Pipeline, UCSF**. There are four arrows progressing from the widest part of the funnel on the left to the narrowest part on the right. The categories and their percentages from left to right are: Students 22%, Residents 15%, Postdocs 13%, and Faculty 11%.

![Funnel graphic showing URM pipeline from students to chairs and deans.](image)
We recognize the connection between diversity and innovation. Our goal is to be the workplace of choice for diverse, top-tier talent.
-UCSF’S 2014-2015 PLAN

II. Unconscious Bias May Impede Selecting the Best

“The greatest barrier to achieving gender equity in STEMM is systematic bias, frequently unconscious”
- National Academy of Sciences

Social stereotypes that individuals form outside of conscious awareness
- All of us hold unconscious beliefs about various social and identity groups
- Stems from our tendency to organize social worlds by categorizing
- Often incompatible with conscious values

We all have biases
Data we receive from others may be biased
Certain scenarios can activate unconscious stereotypes and attitudes

- Project Implicit: 75% of people have implicit biases or associations
- Unconscious biases tend to map to existing social hierarchies
  - Favor men, Whites, youth, heterosexuals, and physically able
- Men = Science; Women = Liberal Arts
  - E.g., Biases about rating of males and females on a math lab task was related to IAT sex-related beliefs
- Asian = Feminine; Black = Masculine
  - On the IAT, participants primed with the word Asian responded most quickly to words they had rated as more feminine whereas participants primed with the word Black responded most quickly to words they had rated as more masculine.
- Unconscious biases are more likely to emerge in certain situations, such as when multi-tasking or under time pressure (i.e., “high cognitive load”)

Seminal studies and contemporary research have shown that unconscious bias influences hiring, evaluation, and selection and perception of leaders

Evaluation of CVs
- Selection of “Brian over Karen” 2x as often
- 50% higher call back rate if named “Emily and Gregg” vs “Lakisha and Jamal”
  - Adewale and Ngochi (Black Africans) also seen as more employable than “Lakisha and Jamal”
- Whites & Hispanics benefit from quality resume; Blacks evaluated negatively even with quality resume
  - Occupational stereotypes: Asians high status regardless of resume, Blacks and Hispanics lower status
- “Whitened Resumes”: racial minorities’ attempts to downplay ethnic/racial cues
Motherhood Penalty
- Mothers perceived as less competent; offered lower starting salaries and less likely to be hired & promoted compared to fathers & employees without children.
- Fathers not penalized; at times, there is a “fatherhood premium.”
  - Fathers less likely to be laid off during Covid-19 than all other groups, including mothers and people without children.

Evaluation of reference letters
- More “standout” adjectives for males.
- Women’s letters shorter, contained more “doubt raisers” & focus on teaching; men as researchers.
- More “communal” adjectives for women and “agentic” adjectives for men.

Bias into academic pathways
- Faculty more likely to respond to research inquiry requests from fictional White male doctoral students than any other group.
- When reviewing identical student resumes, research faculty rated men as more competent than women, with higher starting salaries.

Leadership
- Women often overlooked for leadership potential
  - Men more likely to be valued for leadership potential
  - Women valued for demonstrated leadership performance.
- Women in leadership penalized more often than men for displays of emotion, especially pride or anger.
  - However, women also penalized for being emotionally unexpressive e.g., not warm.

Evaluation of contributions
- Women less likely to get credit for joint efforts.
- Women who co-author more often less likely to receive tenure
  - Men receive tenure at similar rates regardless of solo or co-authorship.
- Research topics/approaches more likely to be undertaken by URM viewed as peripheral to academic fields and devalued in advancement.

NIH Review
- Black applicants 10% less likely than Whites to receive NIH investigator initiated research grants.

Part of the disparity due to topic choice.
• Black applicants more likely to be associated with topics like health disparities, disease prevention and intervention, socioeconomic factors, healthcare, lifestyle, psychosocial, adolescent, and risk

III. How to Combat Unconscious Bias

On the individual level

Enhance internal motivation to reduce bias
  • Recognize unconscious bias (IAT)

Implicit bias is changeable 33
  • Knowledge of bias can reduce its impacts
  • New information can cause reinterpretation of scenario
  • Priming has an effect: Can counter stereotypes
  • Enhance perspective taking and communication skills
  • Facilitated discussions with colleagues from diverse groups

On the institutional level

• Concrete, objective indicators & outcomes reduce standard stereotypes 34-36
• Decreasing ambiguity about individual contributions to joint outcome reduces bias in performance evaluation 31
• Use structured interviews and objective evaluation criteria 36,37
• Commit to specific credentials before reviewing applications 38
• Allow sufficient time as bias stronger when under time pressure 9,33,37
• Accountability for decision makers 39,40
• Provide training workshops 9

Key Links and Additional Resources

Office of Diversity and Outreach
https://diversity.ucsf.edu/

UCSF Faculty Equity Advisors  https://diversity.ucsf.edu/faculty-equity-advisor
UCSF Leadership Equity Advances Diversity (LEAD) Advancing Faculty Diversity Grant
https://diversity.ucsf.edu/advancing-faculty-diversity-grant-lead

University of California Coro Project: Leading with Diversity: Strategies for Recruitment and Retention
https://www.ucop.edu/human-resources/coro/uc-coro-cohort-projects.html

University of California: Guidelines for Addressing Race and Gender Equity in Academic Programs in Compliance with Proposition 209

University of California Diversity Reports, Key Resources and Initiatives, and Data
https://www.ucop.edu/faculty-diversity/index.html

AAMC Unconscious Bias Resources for Health Professionals
https://www.aamc.org/what-we-do/diversity-inclusion/unconscious-bias-training

AAMC E-learning seminar: The Science of Unconscious Bias
https://www.aamc.org/initiatives/leadership/recruitment/178420/unconscious_bias.html

NIH Scientific Workforce Diversity Toolkit

Implicit Association Test: https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/

References


