

Optimizing Services for Students Underrepresented in Medicine (URiM)

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Percieved Identity

Nondiscrimination

INTRODUCTION

- Creating a diverse and inclusive medical school has been a challenging aim since the mandate for social determinants of health and cultural competency integration into medical education in 2000.¹
- Since 2015, the number of underrepresented in medicine (URiM) students has substantially increased at Wayne State School of Medicine (WSUSOM).
- The Independent Student Analysis (ISA) is an annual student ran survey used to gauge overall satisfaction of WSUSOM students.
- The ISA included questions to assess satisfaction of the student services.
- URiM students are more likely to have negative perceptions on social support at their institution, decreased satisfaction with learning environment, and more difficulties with academic progress.²
- URiM students also have a higher risk of burnout compared to non-URiM students.³
- Purpose: Aim to assess differences in satisfaction of WSUSOM learning environment, curriculum, mentorship, financial resources and policies between URiM and non-URiM students.
- **Goal:** To provide the data needed to drive WSUSOM reform and allocation of resources to cater individualized support for URiM students.

METHODS

- ISA survey was sent, via New Innovations, to all students currently enrolled in years 1-4.
- Survey was anonymous, but respondents had the ability to self-report their status as URiM
- Five point Likert-scale style questions were used to gauge satisfaction.
- Chi-squared analysis compared satisfaction and dissatisfaction of URiM and non-URiM students on diversity, environment, academic support and curriculum structure, academic counseling and mentorship services, and financial aid policies
 - Statistical significance was determined by p-value <0.05

RESULTS

Welcomness and Inclusivity

of WSUSOM

Key: Satisfied

Dissatisfied

Questions:



Figure 1. Percent satisfaction in environmental factors among URiM (n=343) and non-URiM (n=757) students. URiM students showed greater dissatisfaction (p<0.0001) in all evaluated categories (Panel A-D).

Curriculum & Academic Support

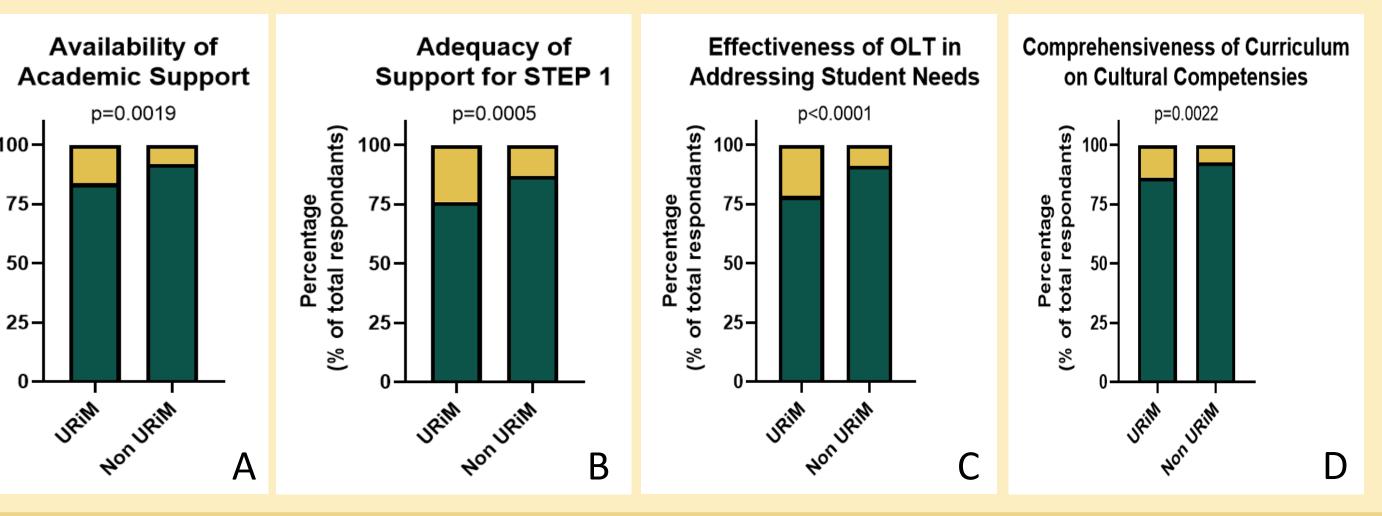
Environment & Inclusivity

Diversity of

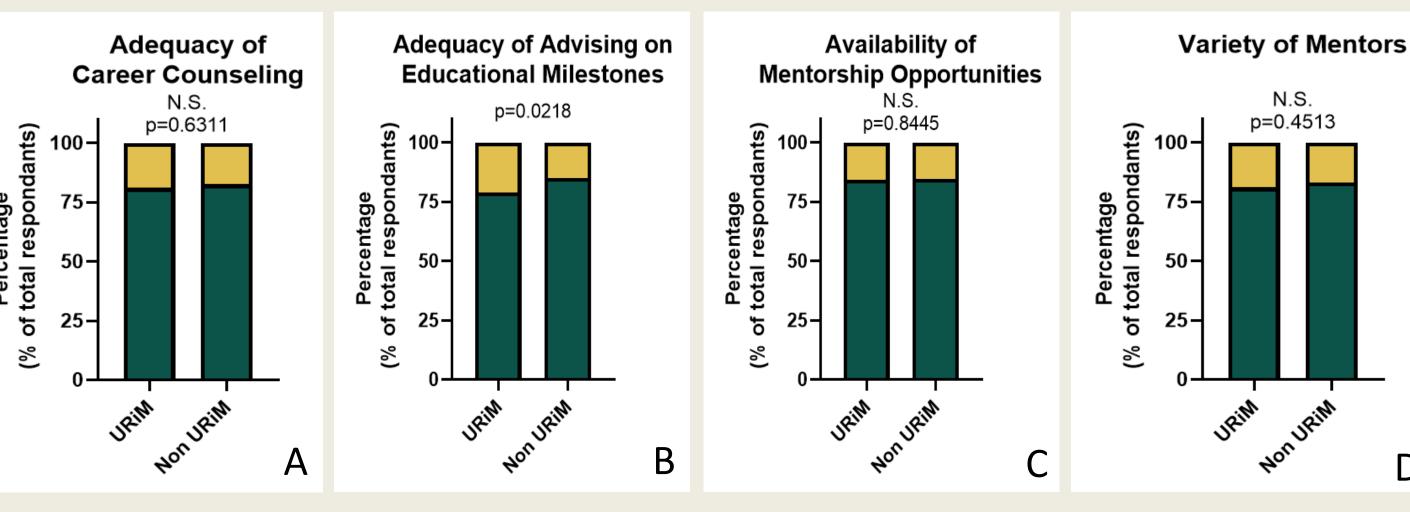
Administration & Faculty

Social Support and Places for

Underrepresented Minorities



Mentorship



Financial Support & Policies

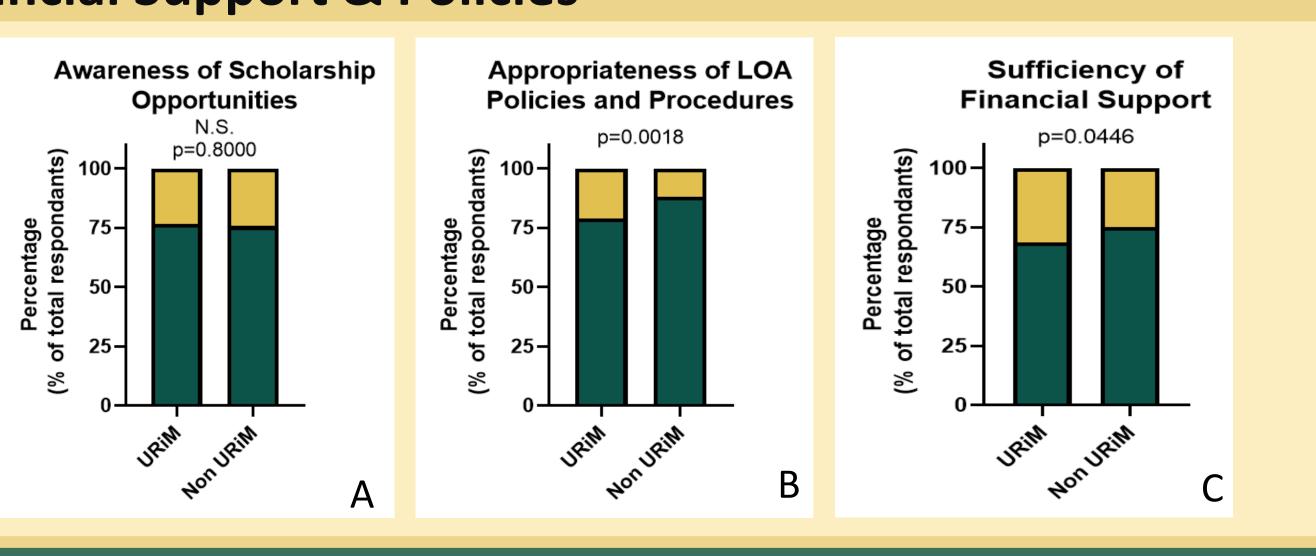


Figure 2. Percent satisfaction in academic factors among URiM (n=343) and non-URiM (n=757) students. URiM students showed greater dissatisfaction in all evaluated categories (Panel A-D).

Figure 3. Percent satisfaction in mentorship factors in URiM (n=343) and non-URiM (n=757) students. URiM students showed significantly greater dissatisfaction in adequacy of advising (p=0.0218), however, no significant differences were seen in other evaluated categories (Panel A, C, D).

Figure 4. Percent satisfaction in finance and policy factors in URiM (n=343) and non-URiM (n=757) students. URiM students had significantly greater dissatisfaction in LOA policies (p=0.0018), however, no significant differences were seen in other evaluated categories (Panel A, C).

References:



RESULTS

The ISA survey received a total of 1100 respondents, 343 (32%) identified as URiM

Environment & Inclusivity

➤ URIM students were more likely to be dissatisfied with the institutional diversity, social support, welcomeness, and level of discrimination (p<0.001) than non-URIM students (Figure 1).

Curriculum & Academic Support

➤ URIM students were more likely to be dissatisfied with availability of academic support (p=0.0019), support for STEP 1 (p=0.0005), effectiveness of the Office of Learning and Teaching (p<0.0001), and comprehensiveness of the cultural competent curriculum (p=0.0022) (Figure 2).

Mentorship

➤ URiM students were more likely to be dissatisfied with the adequacy of academic advising. However, dissatisfaction with career counseling, availability and variety of mentors was not statistically significant between the two groups (Figure 3).

Financial Support & Policies

➤ URIM students were more likely to be dissatisfied than non-URIM on the sufficiency of financial support (p=0.0446) and leave of absence (LOA) policies and procedures (p=0.0018). However, dissatisfaction with awareness of scholarship opportunities was not statistically significant between the groups.

CONCLUSIONS

- URiM students had significantly greater selfreported dissatisfaction than non-URiM students with regards to various types of student services.
- Reform is needed to increase support for and success of URiM students at WSUSOM

LIMITATIONS

- Self-identified URiM status was used which prevents further analysis using AAMC URiM guidelines.
- The responses collected are representative of respondent subjectivity.