# Promoting Equity for Women in Academic Medicine: <br> An Evidence-Based Approach 

Reshma Jagsi, MD, DPhil<br>Newman Family Professor<br>Deputy Chair, Department of Radiation Oncology<br>Director, Center for Bioethics and Social Sciences in Medicine<br>University of Michigan

## Outline

- Nature and causes of gender inequity in academic medicine
- Not simply due to a slow pipeline
- Rather, reflects the differential impact of
- Unconscious biases
- Gendered expectations of society
- Harassment
- Evidence-based interventions


## Women in the Medical Profession

Representation of Women in the Medical Profession, 1965 to 2019


## Women in Leadership

## Executive Summary

## REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN ACADEMIC MEDICINE 2018-2019



## The "Gender Gap" in Authorship of Academic

 Medical Literature - A 35-Year PerspectiveReshma Jagsi, M.D., D.Phil., Elizabeth A. Guancial, M.D., Cynthia Cooper Worobey, M.D., Lori E. Henault, M.P.H., Yuchiao Chang, Ph.D., Rebecca Starr, M.B.A., M.S.W., Nancy J. Tarbell, M.D., and Elaine M. Hylek, M.D., M.P.H.


## An Ethical Imperative to Act



Standing Up against Gender Bias and Harassment - A Matter of Professional Ethics

Michelle M. Mello, J.D., Ph.D., and Reshma Jagsi, M.D., D.Phil.

## Teleological Arguments

Proceedings of the
National Academy of Sciences
of the United States of America
Patient-physician gender concordance and increased mortality among female heart attack patients

## Ethological observations of social behavior in the operating room

Laura K. Jones, Bonnie Mowinski Jennings, Melinda K. Higgins, and Frans B. M. de Waal
PNAS July 17, 2018115 (29) 7575-7580; published ahead of print July 2, 2018 https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas. 1716883115

JAMA Internal Medicine I Original Investigation
Comparison of Hospital Mortality and Readmission Rates for Medicare Patients Treated by Male vs Female Physicians

Yusuke Tsugawa, MD, MPH, PhD; Anupam B. Jena, MD, PhD; Jose F. Figueroa, MD, MPH; E. John Orav, PhD;
Daniel M. Blumenthal, MD, MBA; Ashish K. Jha, MD, MPH

## Should We Just Be Patient?

- Pipeline hypothesis
- Nonnemaker (N EngI J Med 2000;342:399-405)
- 15 cohorts graduating medical school 1979-1993
- proportion of women who advanced to associate professor significantly lower than expected in all but 2 of the 15 cohorts
- even women who reached the rank of associate professor less likely to become full professor than male counterparts
- criticisms
- Need for further research


## Annals of Internal Medicine

## Sex Differences in Attainment of Independent Funding by Career Development Awardees

Reshma Jagsi, MD, DPhil; Amy R. Motomura, BSE; Kent A. Griffith, MS; Soumya Rangarajan, MPP; and Peter A. Ubel, MD

- 5-yr rate of R01 attainment: 19\% among women and 25\% among men
- Gender (HR 0.8, $\mathrm{p}=0.002$ ) independently significant predictor of R01 attainment on multivariable analysis controlling for K award type, year of award, funding institute, institution, and specialty



## Compensation

- 800 MDs who were still working at academic institutions responded to our surveys of K awardees from 2000-2003
- Significant gender difference in annual salary even after adjustment for numerous measures of success/productivity, specialization, and other factors
- Age
- Race
- Marital status
- Parental status
- Additional doctoral degree
- Academic rank
- Leadership positions
- Specialty
- Current institution type (public/private)
- Current institution region
- Current institution NIH funding rank group
- Whether changed institutions since K award
- K award type
- Years since K award
- K award funding institute
- Receipt of R01 or $>\$ 1$ million in grants
- Publications
- Work hours
- Percent time in research


## Gender Differences in the Salaries of Physician Researchers



## What Drives These Differences?

- Specialty "choice"
- Women may be encouraged to occupy lower-paid specialties, specialties chosen by women may pay less partly because they are predominated by women or involve less valued "feminine" behaviors
- Differences in productivity, hours, and "willingness" to change institutions
- Constraints of a gender-structured society
- Differences in rank and leadership
- May reflect biased processes for determining rewards
- But a substantial unexplained gender difference remained even after accounting for all of these factors and more


## Gender Differences in Values or Behavior?

- Perhaps mothers are more likely to sacrifice pay for unobserved job characteristics such as flexibility and fathers wish to earn more to support their families
- Relatively homogeneous job type
- No interaction between gender and parental status; even women without children had lower pay than men
- Perhaps women don't ask


## Differences in Employer Behavior towards Men and Women?

- Statistical discrimination
- employers make inferences based on group characteristics (such as mean productivity level) rather than considering individual characteristics when setting salaries
- The concept of the family wage


## Unconscious Biases

- Deeply ingrained notions held by all
- NAS report
- "An impressive body of controlled experimental studies and examination of decision-making processes in real life show that, on the average, people are less likely to hire a woman than a man with identical qualifications, are less likely to ascribe credit to a woman than to a man for identical accomplishments, and, when information is scarce, will far more often give the benefit of the doubt to a man than a woman. "

ARE EMILY AND GREG MORE EMPLOYABLE
THAN LAKISHA AND JAMAL?
A FIELD EXPERIMENT ON LABOR MARKET DISCRIMINATION

## Science faculty's subtle gender biases favor male students

Corinne A. Moss-Racusin ${ }^{\text {ab,b }}$, John F. Dovidio ${ }^{\text {b }}$, Victoria L. Brescollc, Mark J. Grahama ${ }^{\text {a,d }, \text {, and Jo Handelsman }}{ }^{\text {a,1 }}$
 Yale University, New Haven, © 06520
Edited夫 by Shirley Tilghman, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved August 21, 2012 (received for review July 2, 2012)
Despite efforts to recruit and retain more women, a stark gender gender disparity in science ( $9-11$ ), and that it "is not caused disparity persists within academic science. Abundant research has discrimination in these domains" (10). This assertion has I

Marianne Bertrand
Sendhil Mullainathan
Working Paper 9873
http://www.nber.org/papers/w9873

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
1050 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
July 2003

## Multiple Identities

Jagsi R. How Deep the Bias? JAMA 2008.


## Key NASEM Reports

## BEYOND BIAS AND BARRIERS

FULFILLING THE POTENTIAL OF WOMEN IN ACADEMIC SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## CONSENSUS STUDY REPORT

Promising Practices for Addressing the Underrepresentation of Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine OPENING DOORS


## Not a Level Playing Field

- Seemingly gender-neutral norms, practices, and policies can have a disparate negative impact upon women
- Examples
- Leave policies
- Jagsi, Weinstein, Tarbell, N Engl J Med 2007
- Magudia, Bick, Cohen, Ng, Weinstein, Mangurian, Jagsi, JAMA 2018
- Expectations regarding work hours
- Jagsi \& Surender, Soc Sci Med 2002
- Tenure clocks \& limits on grant eligibility
- Mechanisms
- forcing collision of biological \& professional clocks
- magnifying the inequities of the traditional gendered division of labor


## Gender Differences in Time Spent on Parenting and Domestic Responsibilities by High-Achieving Young Physician-Researchers

Ann Intern Med. 2014;160(5):344-353. doi:10.7326/M13-0974

$\square$ Teaching
$\square$ Patient care
$\square$ Research
$\square$ Other paid labor
$\square$ Domestic labor

- Among married or partnered respondents with children, after adjustment for work hours, spousal employment, and other factors, women spent 8.5 more hours per week on domestic activities.
- In the subgroup with spouses or domestic partners who were employed full-time, women were more likely to take time off during disruptions of usual child care arrangements than men (42.6\% vs. 12.4\%).

Jolly S, Griffith KA, DeCastro R, Stewart A, Ubel P, Jagsi R.

## Work-Related Burnout in Physician-Scientists

## Surveyed 816 Participants



NIH K grant recipients still in academia 5 to 8 years after award

Prevalence of Work-Related Burnout


Drivers of Burnout

Time pressures


Perceptions of work climate


## Implications



Need to improve work climate through civility \& respect and mitigate competing demands

## The Iceberg of Sexual Harassment

Image courtesy of and copyright held by Lilia Cortina


Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Experiences of Academic Medical Faculty

In your professional career, have you encountered unwanted sexual comments, attention, or advances by a superior or colleague?


- $59 \%$ perceived a negative effect on confidence in themselves as professionals
- $47 \%$ reported that these experiences negatively affected their career advancement

Dr. Jagsi,
Your paper struck a particular chord with me... I brushed what happened under the rug; and in a residency program where the chair invites the male (and not female) residents \& attendings over every week for poker, these things largely go unnoticed.

Over the past 4 years, I've wondered if something was pathologically wrong with me that I invited that kind of behavior (was it because I wasn't smart enough, was it because I was softspoken, was it because there was something so wrong with me that I couldn't even recognize it) and whether it would keep me from achieving anything of merit.

I read your article with a mixture of simultaneous dismay and relief - dismay because how could such successful women be subject to that kind of discrimination - relief because despite what they endured, they were successful... and if they have gone through similar things, then maybe I'm not defective.

I don't think I can ever talk about my experiences partially because of fear, partially because it seems ungrateful to do so...

I hope institutions pay attention. I hope people care. Your article helped me gain the closure that I didn't realize I needed.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Sexual Harassment in Medicine - \#MeToo
Reshma Jagsi, M.D., D.Phil.

## Annals of Internal Medicine

## What Can Medicine Learn From Social Science Studies of Sexual

 Harassment?
## Interventions

- To address strikingly high rates of harassment in medicine, must learn from evidence:
- Gather data
- Improve understanding (especially regarding women in under-represented or vulnerable groups)
- Inform interventions
- Demonstrate commitment
- Facilitate reporting and offer choices
- Clarify policies
- Lowest rates of sexual harassment in organizations that proactively develop, disseminate, and enforce sexual harassment policy (Gruber 1998)
- Address harassment by patients \& families


## Causal Mechanisms



## Why Does the Iceberg Form?

Beeler, Cortina, Jagsi. JCI 2019.


## EQUITY IS ESSENTIAL

- Change the structures that support harassment
- Employ more women
- Promote more women
- Integrate more women into every level of the organization
Goal: "a 'well-integrated, structurally egalitarian workplace,' in which women and men equally share power and authority" (Schultz 2003 qtd in Cortina \& Berdahl 2008)


## Perspective <br> 



Trends in Female Representation among Leaders in Academic Medicine.
The percentages of permanent, acting, or interim department chairs (blue) and medical school deans (orange) who are women have risen slowly over time. ${ }^{1}$ A linear forecast of trends in female representation among deans since 1992 demonstrates that it could take another 50 years to reach gender parity unless the rate of change accelerates.

Unplugging the Pipeline - A Call for Term Limits in Academic Medicine

Whitney H. Beeler, M.D., Christina Mangurian, M.D., M.A.S., and Reshma Jagsi, M.D., D.Phil.

## Don't Fix the Women: Fix the Systems

- Gender equity must be promoted through recognition and changes at the institutional level
- Mentorship and Sponsorship Programs
- Decastro R, Sambuco D, Ubel PA, Stewart A, Jagsi R. Mentor Networks in Academic Medicine: Moving Beyond a Dyadic Conception of Mentoring for Junior Faculty Researchers. Acad Med 2013.
- Patton E, Griffith K, Jones R, Stewart A, Ubel P, Jagsi R. Differences in Mentor-Mentee Sponsorship in Male vs Female Recipients of National Institutes of Health Grants. JAMA Intern Med 2017.
- Evidence-based implicit bias training
- Carnes M et al. The effect of an intervention to break the gender bias habit for faculty at one institution: a cluster randomized, controlled trial. Acad Med 2015.
- Cultural transformation
- Michigan ADVANCE, Hopkins Task Force
- Pati S et al. Tradition meets innovation: transforming academic medical culture at the University of Pennsylvania's Perelman School of Medicine. Acad Med 2013.
- Transparent and consistent criterion-based evaluation, promotion, compensation processes
- Gold, Roubinov, Jia, Griffith, Carethers, Mangurian, Jagsi. Gender Differences in Endowed Chairs in Medicine at Top Schools. JAMA Internal Medicine 2020.


## Promote Work-Life Integration

## Distinguished Scholar Awards

- Jagsi R et al. A Targeted Intervention to Promote Women's Careers in Academic Medicine. Arch Intern Med 2007.
- Jagsi R et al. An Innovative Program to Support Gender Equity and Success in Academic Medicine: Early Experiences from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation's Fund to Retain Clinical Scientists. Ann Intern Med. 2018;169(2):128-130


## On-Site Childcare at Conferences and Facilitating Use of Funds to Support TravelRelated Dependent Care Expenses



Jane D Claflin
Clyde Smith, artist
MGH Archives \& Special Collections Office

- Knoll M, Griffith K, Jones R, Jagsi R. Association of Gender and Parenthood With Conference Attendance Among Early Career Oncologists. JAMA Oncol 2019.
- Ormseth C, Mangurian C, Jagsi R, et al. Implementation of Federal Dependent Care Policies for Physician-Scientists at Leading US Medical Schools. JAMA Int Med 2019.


## Time Banking

- Fassiotto MA, Maldonado YA. A time banking system to support workplace flexibility.
 http://wellmd.stanford.edu/content/dam/sm/wellmd/documents/Time-bankingsystem.pdf.


## Becoming a Doctor, Starting a Family - Leaves of Absence from Graduate Medical Education

## Recommendations for Supporting Parenting during GME.*

## National oversight organizations

Establish a minimum of 6 weeks of paid leave for all GME trainees, with an intent to move toward 12 weeks
Abandon requirements for making up time and for minimum numbers of cases or procedures in favor of competency assessments
Track and report national data related to parenting during GME
Facilitate institutional development of part-time training options

## Sponsoring institutions

Ensure that institution-level policies address parental leave
Extend 12 weeks of leave provided under FMLA to all trainees
Continue full salary for at least 6 weeks of family leave
Ensure sufficient staffing to protect trainees from negative effects when colleagues are on leave
Facilitate access to child care and lactation facilities
Cultivate cross-specialty trainee parenting collaboratives
Individual residency and fellowship programs
Clarify implications of parental leave for applicants and trainees
Develop creative pilots that will enhance flexibility for trainee-parents

## Social Media

@reshmajagsi
Knoll M, Jagsi R. JAMA Oncology 2018.


## \#WomenWhoCurie

In honor of Marie Curie's birthday on November 7th, the Society for Women in Radiation Oncology (SWRO) is spearheading the \#WomenWhoCurie Day which aims to:

- celebrate the amazing female radiation oncologists across the world that are treating patients with cancer and conducting research
- increase awareness of radiation oncology alongside other oncologic specialties
- increase awareness of radiation oncology as a fantastic specialty among female medical students who are interested in oncology.

Similar to the recent \#ILookLikeASurgeon social media movement, we encourage you to take a picture of yourself and/or female physician colleagues that captures what it means to be a radiation oncologist. Examples include posing next to your LINAC, engaging in treatment planning, or performing a brachytherapy procedure. Then post to social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, department's website, etc) on 11/07/2018 social media (Twitter, Face
with \#WomenWhoCurie!


## COVID Is Amplifying Challenges

Andersen JP, Nielsen MW, Simone N, Lewiss R, Jagsi R.
ELife 2021.


## Conclusions

- We inhabit a momentous time in history
- Opportunity to move from awareness to action
- Principles
- Dignity, safety, equity
- Fair equality of opportunity
- Equal pay for equal work
- Health care quality improvement framework: structures, processes, outcomes


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