

Experiences of Mistreatment and Discrimination Among Diverse PA Students

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Disclosures

No relevant commercial relationships to disclose.



Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of the session, participants should be able to:

- Identify examples of mistreatment experiences in PA school
- Understand how the likelihood of experiencing mistreatment varies for students of minoritized backgrounds



Negative Experiences in Health Professions Education

35.4% of health professions students report **negative experiences** and mistreatment during their training¹

Student mistreatment has been linked to **low academic performance**^{2-5; 18}

Influences career path and specialty choices

Intimidation tactics used during training create **negative learning environments**, which exacerbate student **stress**⁶⁻⁷



Defining Mistreatment

"Mistreatment, either intentional or unintentional, occurs when behavior shows disrespect for the dignity of others and unreasonably interferes with the learning process.8"



Mistreatment Experienced by Medical Students of Minoritized Backgrounds

- Female and underrepresented minority (URM) students are disproportionately mistreated¹
- Students of diverse backgrounds are more likely to report racist or sexist acts and other forms of microaggressions^{1-2;10-11}
- These stressors, that are unique to minoritized students, can affect a student's sense of value and educational persistence^{1-2;10-11}



PA Students and Mistreatment

PA education has recognized these occurrences¹³⁻¹⁴, but the data must be disaggregated to better understand if and how and students of minoritized backgrounds are disproportionality affected.



Purpose

Though some studies have documented the prevalence of mistreatment among PA students, none have investigated whether these negative experiences vary among students of differing demographic backgrounds. This study addresses that gap, which is key to creating inclusive and equitable spaces in PA education.



Participants



2019 PAEA End of Program Survey



N = 2,716 graduating PA students

78% accredited PA programs were represented

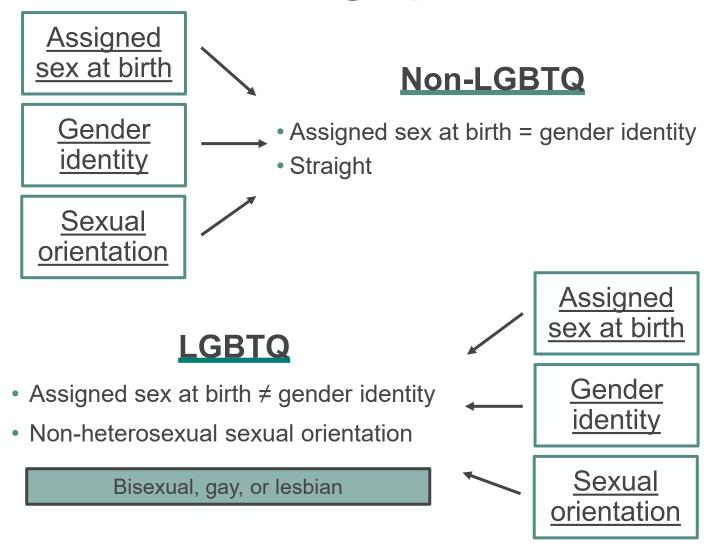


Demographics

- Sex assigned at birth
- Gender identity
- Sexual orientation
- Race
- Hispanic origin
- Middle Eastern (ME) origin

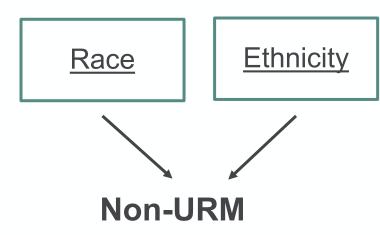


Demographics

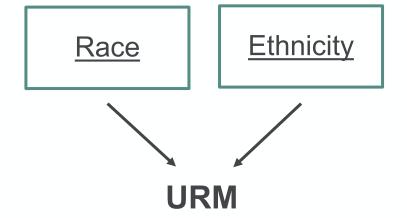




Demographics



- Non-Hispanic
- Single race White



- Hispanic
- Single Non-White race
- Non-White race + White race

American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander



Mistreatment Behaviors

- Students reported on the frequency and type of mistreatment behaviors they had experienced
- Four demographic characteristics <u>gender</u>, <u>race</u>, <u>sexual</u>
 <u>orientation</u>, or <u>religion</u>
- Three types of mistreatment behaviors



Four Domains of Mistreatment

Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on my ____

Been subjected to offensive remarks/names based on my ___

Received lower evaluations or grades solely because of my ___ rather than performance



Gender

Race

Sexual Orientation

Religion



Gender-related Mistreatment

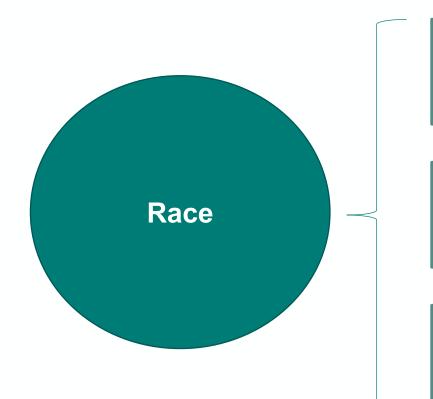


Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on my ___

Been subjected to offensive remarks/names based on my



Race-related Mistreatment



Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on my ___

Been subjected to offensive remarks/names based on my ____



Sexual Orientation-related Mistreatment

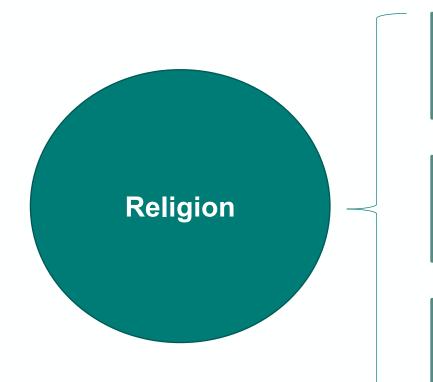


Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on my ___

Been subjected to offensive remarks/names based on my ____



Religious-related Mistreatment



Been denied opportunities for training or rewards based on my ___

Been subjected to offensive remarks/names based on my



Any Type of Mistreatment

Mistreatment due to **Gender**

Mistreatment due to Race

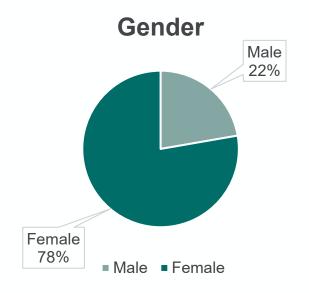
Mistreatment due to **Sexual Orientation**

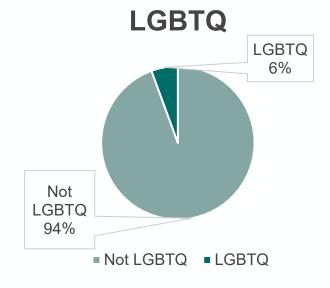
Mistreatment due to **Religion**

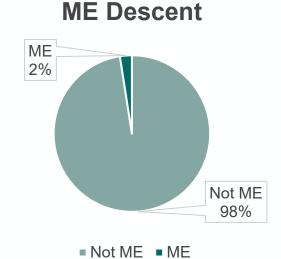
Any Type of Mistreatment

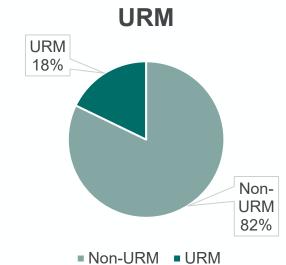


All Responding Students











Analyses

What are the **frequencies** of **each domain** of mistreatment among all students?

Does the **likelihood** of experiencing mistreatment differ based on student **demographic characteristics**?

How many students, within each demographic group, report mistreatment across all domains?

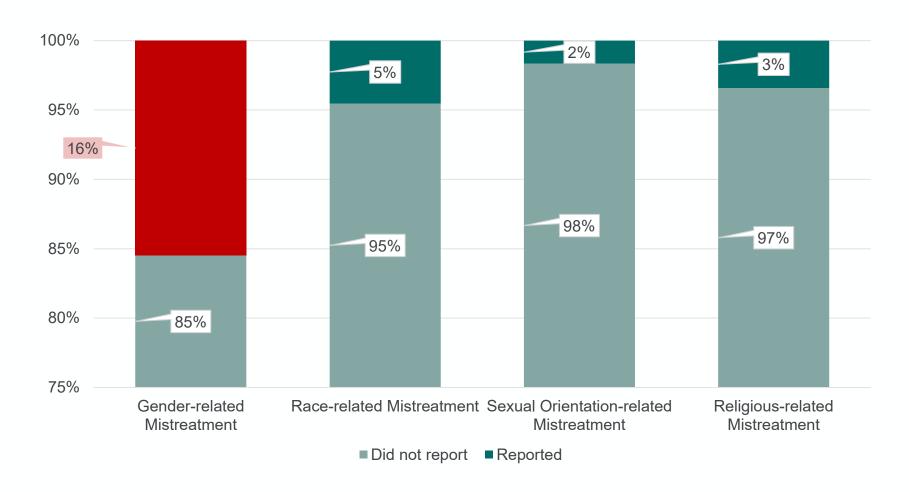


Analyses Part One

What are the **frequencies** of **each domain** of mistreatment among all students?

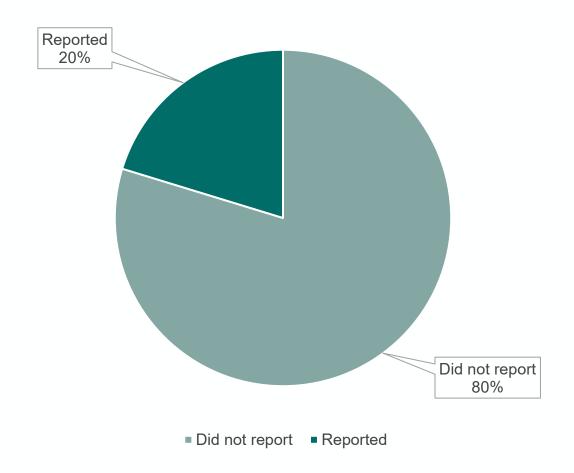


Experiences of Mistreatment by all Responding Students





Experiences of Any Type of Mistreatment by all Responding Students





Analyses Part Two

Does the **likelihood** of experiencing mistreatment differ based on student **demographic characteristics**?



IVs

- Gender
 - Male = 0
 - Female = 1
- LGBTQ
 - Not LGBTQ = 0
 - LGBTQ = 1
- ME in Origin
 - Not ME in Origin = 0
 - ME in Origin = 1
- URM Status
 - Non-URM = 0
 - URM = 1

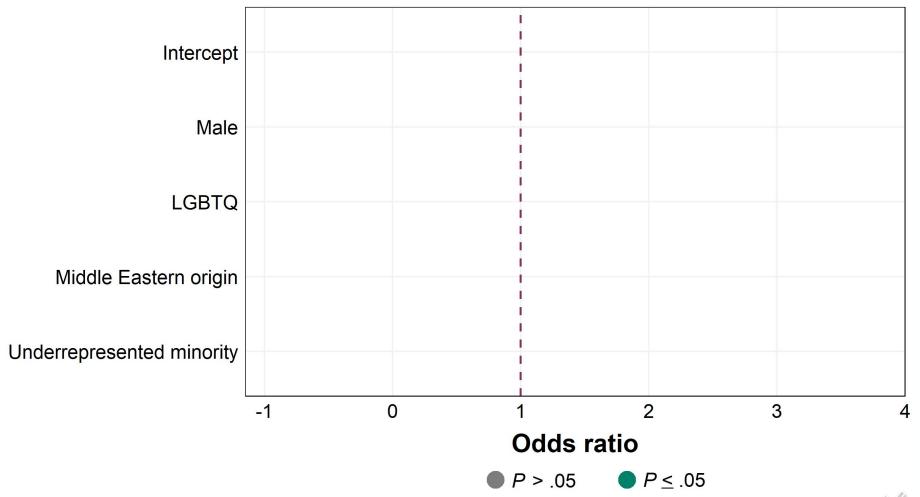
DV

Odds of reporting mistreatment per domain

- Did not report mistreatment = 0
- Reported = 1

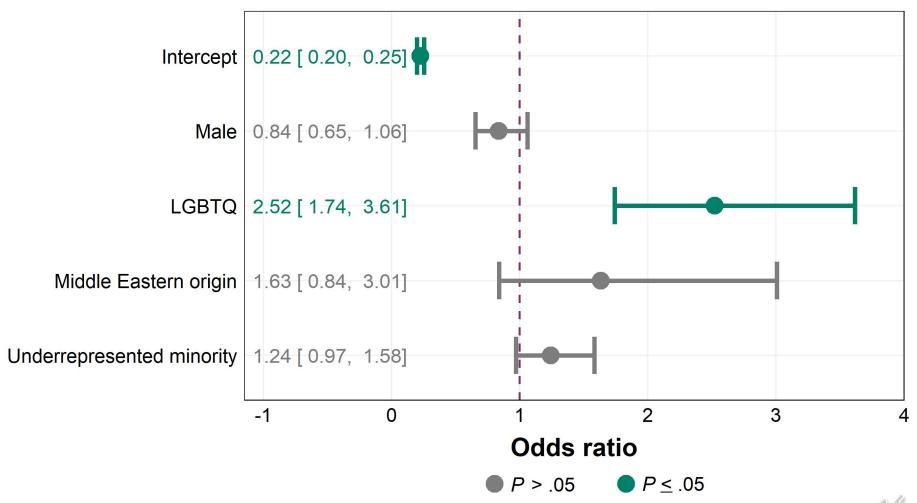


Likelihood of Reporting Mistreatment, Regardless of Type





Likelihood of Reporting Mistreatment, Regardless of Type





Model	Intercept	Male	LGBTQ	Middle Eastern origin	Underrepresented minority
Mistreatment due to gender	0.19	0.70	1.99	1.60	0.72
Mistreatment due to race	0.02	1.17	1.10	1.58	7.55
Mistreatment due to sexual orientation	0.00	2.83	31.98	1.74	2.14
Mistreatment due to religion	0.03	1.11	1.19	2.13	0.81

Less likely

- Gender-related mistreatment Males (30%)
 and URMs (28%)
- Gender-related mistreatment LGBTQ (99%)



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- Sexual Orientation-related mistreatment -Male (183%), LGBTQ (3,098%), and URMs (114%)



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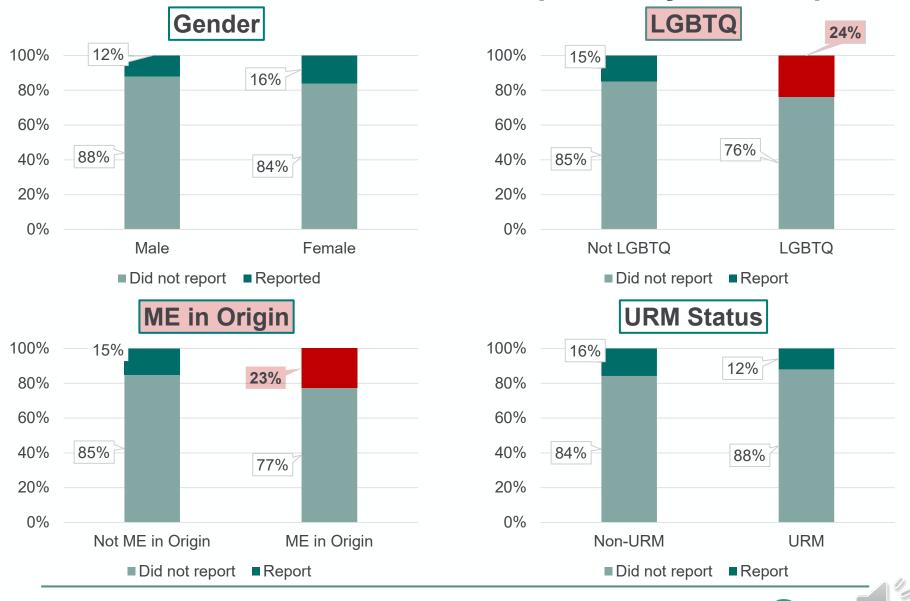


Analyses Part Three

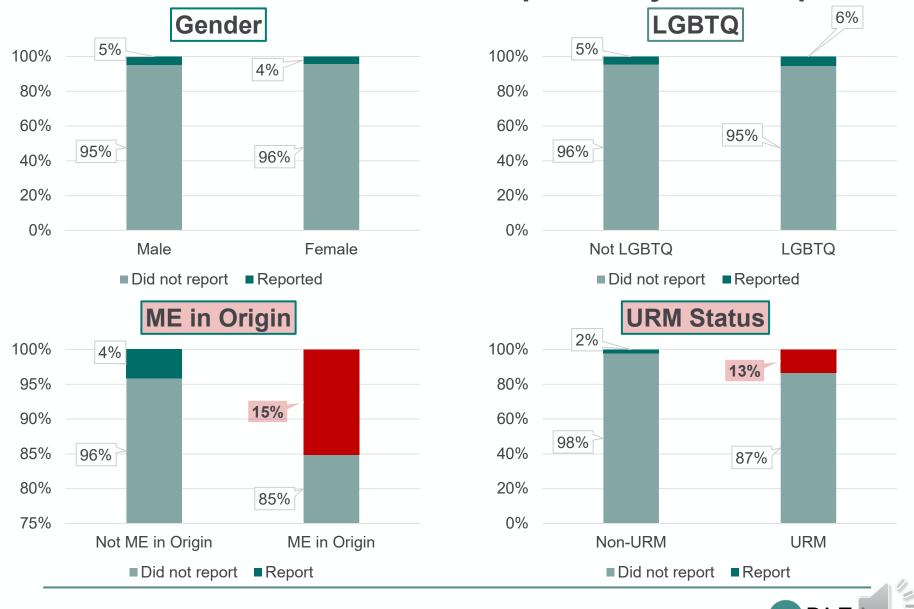
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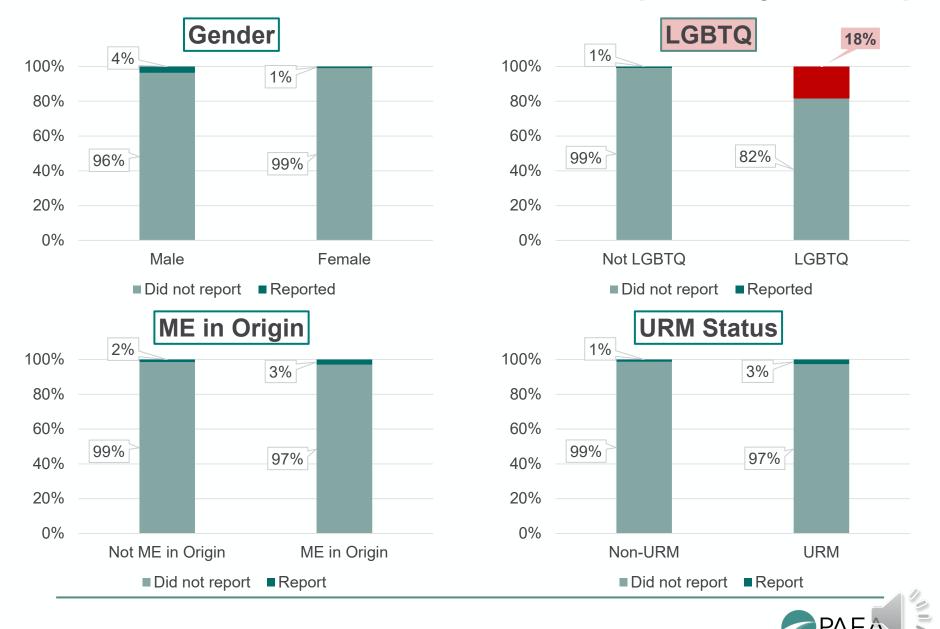
Gender-related Mistreatment Reported by all Groups



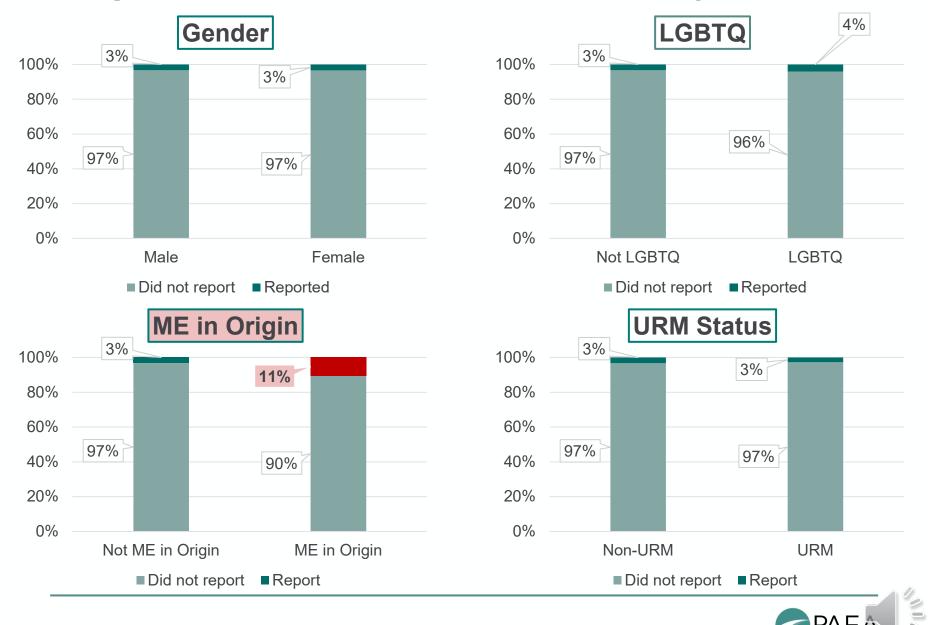
Race-related Mistreatment Reported by all Groups



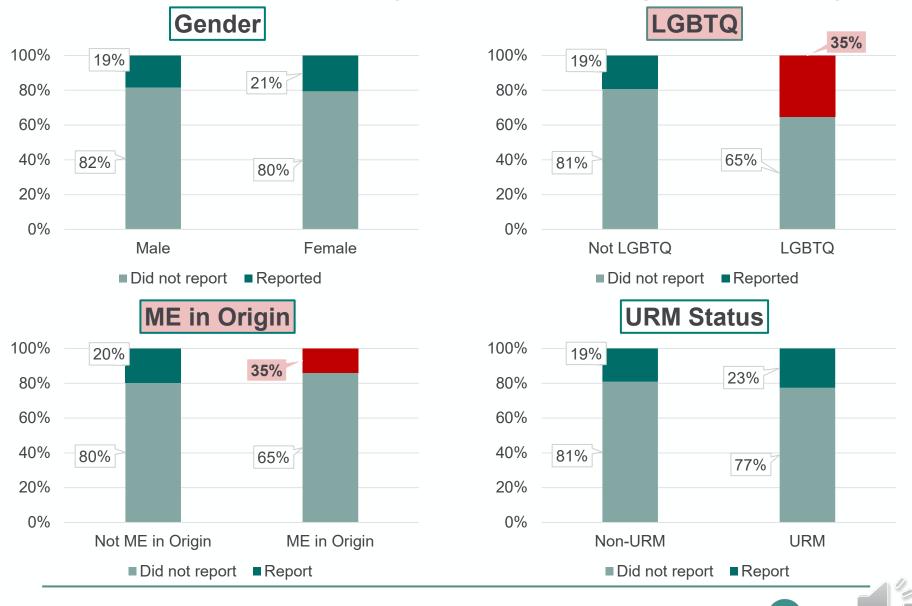
Sexual Orientation-related Mistreatment Reported by all Groups



Religious-related Mistreatment Reported by all Groups



Mistreatment Reported by all Groups, Regardless of Type



In Summary...

Students that belong to <u>minoritized</u> groups are more <u>frequently</u> subject to <u>experiencing mistreatment</u> than their peers.



Take Home Points

- Broadening the diversity of the PA workforce has been a priority, but it is predicated on increasing the recruitment and retention of diverse students.
 - Cultivating inclusive academic environments are essential to combating recruitment and retention issues. Doing so may inform efforts towards increasing inclusivity and diversity in PA programs.



Suggestions for Improving DEI in PA Education

- Fostering environments with optimal learning conditions⁵:
 - Diverse faculty, staff, and student population
 - Curricula that address the experiences of minoritized individuals and their influence on an individual's role as patient or practitioner
 - Processes that support the recruitment and retention of minority students
 - Institutional commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion

More suggestions on how to implement DEI efforts can be found in the PAEA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Toolkit.



Limitations

- Consequential to low frequencies in the demographic minority groups, our results were limited
- Results may not be as representative due to fear associated with reporting these behaviors or the differences in visibility of multiple aspects of a person's identity¹⁰



Future Directions

- Obtain a better understanding of the impact of mistreatment on PA students
- Examine the sources by which these behaviors are performed
- Investigate whether students' demographic characteristics are associated with their likelihood of reporting mistreatment to an official/designated person



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