





DRIVE STATEMENT OF INTENT

We believe that everyone participating in DRIVE activities is committed to learning together, has valuable expertise, welcomes diversity, and is invested in improving teaching and learning across our community.

We strive to maintain confidentiality of personal details while elevating relevant topics for broader discussion.



Our intent is to promote inclusive learning while avoiding bias.

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



The DRIVE Initiative at DRIVE@umassmed.edu or you can scan the QR code to send feedback anonymously to DRIVE



We commit to apply the DRIVE goals and abide by the 'Statement of Intent'

2nd opportunity for DRIVE to talk with Faculty Council



- Describe DRIVE goals and recent changes
- Share DRIVE resources and practices to support faculty
- Clarify role of DRIVE in relation to others (ATL, Title IX)
- Receive your ideas and build collaboration

Some basics about DRIVE (in our ILM)

We all have bias, and bias has many dimensions

- The DRIVE goals are to
 - promote a representative and bias-free curriculum across our learning environments
 - Enhance the accuracy, representation and inclusion of diverse populations in all our educational environments and activities
 - Make space for conversations and collaboration

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 Appearance Culture Diet Education level Ethnicity Gender Gender identity Heiaht 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

Images and media

Population and patient cases

section 5: 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 iterature 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 over-association.

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

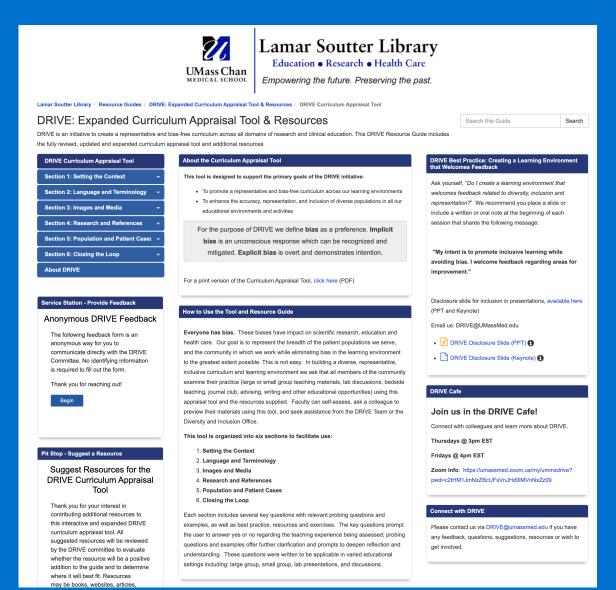
Research and references

Closing the loop

Resources are available online

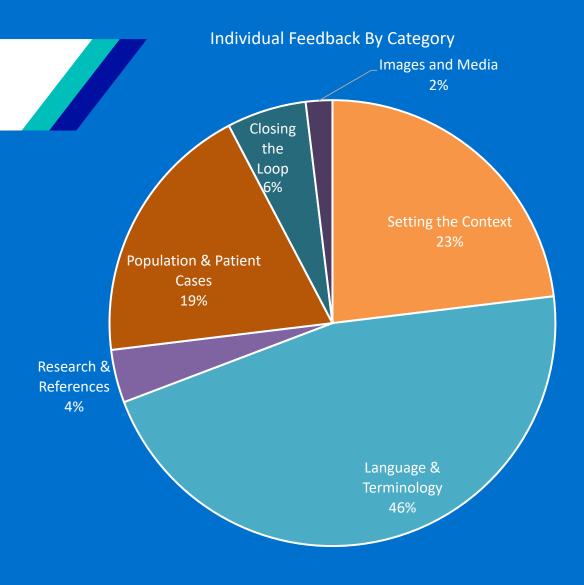
Expanded Library Guide

https://libraryguides.umassmed.edu/drive



DRIVE Feedback Tool

- Learners can use the Feedback Tool to share concerns and compliments
- DRIVE works with faculty to support their learning
- If non-confidential DRIVE will report back to the students, the outcome of their comments



Learner comments sorted by "area of improvement" submitted to the DRIVE feedback tool Jan – Jun 2023

Example from a UMass Chan learner

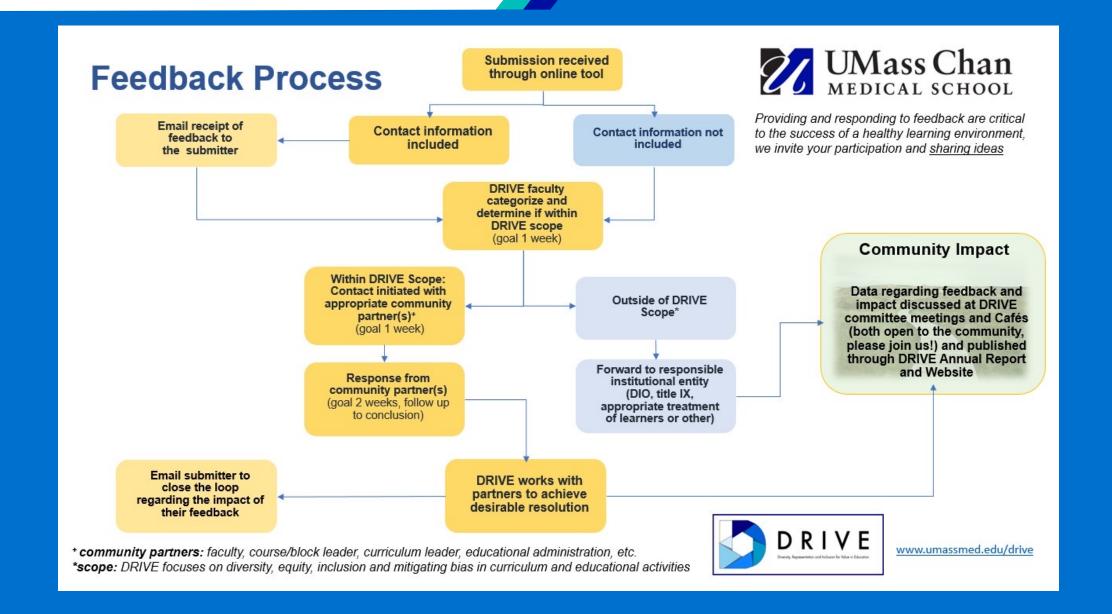


Honestly...what's the point in feedback? It doesn't seem to be anybody's responsibility to make sure changes are made.

Discussion Prompt

Q: How do you make learners aware of improvements?

DRIVE Feedback Tool



Institutional mechanisms

- DRIVE bias, representation in curriculum materials, learning environment (https://www.umassmed.edu/drive)
- Appropriate Treatment of Learners (ATL) –
 humiliation, verbal attack, anger, belittling tasks,
 disregard for safety or
 similar
 (https://www.umassmed.edu/studentaffairs/polici
 es/appropriate-treatment-of-learners/)
- Title IX sexual harassment (https://www.umassmed.edu/title-ix/)
- (other: Violence and Hostility in the Workplace,

Please join us for a DRIVE-in café

Mondays on Zoom 12-1pm

- The 1st Monday -- Morningside Graduate School of Biomedical Science
- The 2nd Monday -- Tan Chingfen Graduate School of Nursing
- The 3rd Monday -- UMass Chan Graduate Medical Education
- The 4th Monday -- TH Chan School of Medicine

Please note: in months with 5 Mondays the 5th week will be co-hosted with central service departments or groups (for example, the Lamar Soutter Library, administrative support teams); cafés occurring on Monday holidays will be combined with the following week.

How can you get involved with DRIVE?

REMINDER: TH Chan SOM core faculty must attend a DRIVE workshop annually

Use our **library guide** at

https://libraryguides.umassmed.edu/drive

Reach out via email:

DRIVE@umassmed.edu



