Quarterly Report

Fostering a climate of respect and inclusion

July - September 2023

In June 2019, the UNM School of Medicine (SOM) launched the Learning Environment Office (LEO) to enhance institutional efforts to prevent, reduce, and address mistreatment, and simultaneously, improve learning environments.

In an effort to promote transparency while preserving confidentiality, LEO is producing quarterly reports that share aggregated data to enhance the overall understanding of learning environments as well as protect anonymity. The data will remain aggregated until we have enough data to not be identifiable. These reports also contain data on exemplary teachers and mistreatment incidents as well as information about LEO's activities.

OVERVIEW

WHAT'S NEW IN LEO'S QUARTERLY REPORTS

Beginning with this quarter, LEO is going to proWvide a slide presentation to accompany this report. This will make it easier to share the data and trends included in this report with colleagues and peers. Anyone can access and share the slide presentation by clicking here, or downloading the PDF presentation attached to this same email.

You can always take a look at prior reports on LEO's website.

To learn more about LEO or to contact us, visit us on our website.

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Learn about LEO news and updates

LEO team members Diana and Emma, were grateful to attend and present at the AAMC national meeting "Learn, Serve, Lead" in Seattle in November. Diana presented on a panel about addressing sexual harassment in medical education and UNM and LEO were used as the example of how to implement some of the nationally-recognized best practices.

THREE EXCITING ANNOUNCEMENTS!

Good work, UNM SOM!
As of October 31, 2023, the UNM School of Medicine is no longer being monitored on the issue of student mistreatment by the Liaison Committee of Medical Education (LCME), the accrediting entity for the MD program. Collectively, our work to improve learning environments is having important impacts, which is demonstrated below in our deep dive into the prevalance of mistreatment in UME.

1

1

2

2

3

3

Stay tuned for news of possible LEO expansion
LEO has applied for additional funding to expand our services to all learners at the UNM Health Sciences Center! While currently LEO is only able to serve SOM learners, we are very much looking forward to including learners in the Colleges of Population Health, Pharmacy, and Nursing in the future! Keep your fingers crossed for good news this spring!

DEEP DIVE:

What is the prevalence of mistreatment for UME learners?

Last quarter, LEO highlighted the prevalence of mistreatment of residents and fellows, which could be as high as 75% having experienced mistreated at least once.
This quarter, we are sharing the latest data for medical students. Unfortunately, we don't have enough data to provide the same analysis for research education and health professions students yet.

Across the nation, graduating medical students take the "Graduation Questionnaire" (GQ), a standardized survey that asks about all elements of medical school, including mistreatment. Each year, UNM is provided with our own results, as well as the national results and benchmarks that help us compare our performance to that of our peer institutions. These data are our best estimates of prevalence of mistreatment of medical students.

For 8 of the last 11 years, UNM has had higher percentages of mistreatment according to the GQ, sometimes as much as 15% more. However, in 2022 and 2023 UNM's prevalence of mistreatment has dropped to much closer to the national average. This is great news! While of course we hope the prevalence at UNM moves much closer to zero, this is still a huge step.

In 2023, 64 graduating UNM medical students filled out the mistreatment section of the GQ, a response rate of 67%, which is a lower response rate than is typical for UNM.

Check out changes in prevalence over time:

Graduating Year

Percent of respondents who have been mistreated at

least once

54%

34%

53%

41%

47%

50%

53%

55%

52%

39%

41%

UNM

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

20

30

40

50

60

42%
40%

39% 38%

39%

42%
40% 40% 40%

39% 38%

National

(not including "publicly embarassed"); UNM vs. National GQ data: 2013 - 2023

Prevalence of Mistreatment: Percent of respondents who have been mistreated at least once in medical education

1.0

4.3

1.7

2.0 2.0

1.3

2.0
1.7

4.0

1.0

1.3

4.3

2.0 2.0 2.0

2.7

1.0

2.3

4.0

2.0

2.3

5.3

1.3
1.0

4.0

2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Mistreatment based on
Gender

Mistreatment based on
LGBQ+

Mistreatment based on

Race/Ethncity

Unwanted sexual
advances

Public humiliation

2

4

6

Higher is better

UNM Mistreatment Benchmarks from GQ, 2019-2023
Presented on a scale of 1-6:
1 (at or below 10th percentile), 2 (10th to 25th), 3 (25th to 50th), 4 (50th to 75th), 5 (75th to 90), 6 (at or above 90th)

Midpoint

(50th
percentile)

While the most recent prevalence data call for celebration, there are other data points that are concerning to LEO. In particular, the benchmark report highlights several areas in which UNM needs to make significant improvements.

For each type of mistreatment, UNM is provided with a benchmark: how does our prevalence for this type of mistreatment compare to the national averages? The goal is to be as high as possible, as close to the 90th or 100th percentile as we can get, and at least to be at or over the 50th percentile, putting us right in the middle of the national pack. That midpoint is identified on the graph below in a gray dotted line.

However, as you can see below, in the past five years, UNM has never been at or above (or even close) to the 50th percentile for mistreatment based on gender, race, or ethnicity, and unwanted sexual advances is also very concerning. While public humiliation and mistreatment based on sexual orientation improved this year, we will have to wait to see if that's a new trend, or an unreliable anomaly.

As the graph below shows, we still have a lot of work to do, and this work will require a real, active investment from everyone at UNM to make the culture change we need to decrease the prevalence of these very harmful behaviors.

Here are some of the other results from the GQ:

UNM 2018 UNM 2019 UNM 2020 UNM 2021 UNM 2022 UNM 2023

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Publicly humiliated

Subjected to offensive remarks/names: gender

Subjected to offensive remarks/names:
race/ethnicity

Subjected to negative or offensive behavior(s): personal beliefs or characteristics

Received lower evals/grades: gender

Denied opportunities for training/rewards: gender

Subjected to unwanted sexual advances

Denied opportunities for training/rewards: race/ethnicity

Received lower evals/grades: race/ethnicity

Required to perform personal services

Subjected to offensive remarks/names: sexual orientation

Physically harmed

Threatened with physical harm

Denied opportunities for training/rewards: sexual orientation

Received lower evals/grades: sexual orientation

Asked to exchange sexual favors for grades or other rewards

GQ National
= Average
2018-2023

Percent of respondents who have experienced each type of mistreatment at least once, 2018-2023:

On which clerkship(s) did the mistreatment occur?

0%

9%

14%

23%

5% 5%

64%

18%

8%

21%

7%

31%

10%
6%

54%

12%

UNM National

Family medicine Internal medicine Neurology Ob/Gyn Pediatrics Psychiatry Surgery Other setting

0

20

40

60

Are you aware that your school has
policies regarding the mistreatment of medical students?

Yes (100%)

UNM n = 64

Do you know the procedures at your school for reporting the mistreatment of medical students?

97%

3%

Yes No

UNM n = 64

For those who were mistreated: Did

you report any of these behaviors?

35%

65%

Yes No

UNM n = 26

For those who reported: How satisfied were you with the outcome of having reported?

11%

33%

11%
22%

22%

Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied
Very satisfied

UNM n = 9

If you didn't report, why not?

46%

19%

39%

27%

23%

4%

The incident did not seem important enough to report
I resolved the issue myself
I did not think anything would be done about it Fear of reprisal
I did not know what to do Other

UNM n = 26

Did the behaviors take place during a clinical clerkship?

88%

12%

Yes No

UNM n = 26

UNM n = 26

Key Take-Aways

The good:
Prevalence of mistreatment is at the

national average for the second year in a row

Prevalence of many types of mistreatment is down from prior years

More students are reporting and more students are satisfied with the

result of reporting than nationally

Fear of reprisal is significantly lower than in 2021

What LEO and partners across the SOM have been doing is having a positive impact! We need to keep it up.

The bad:

Mistreatment based on gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual harassment remain much higher than at peer institutions

Serious system-wide culture change is urgently required around sexism, racism, and sexual harassment

More students are dissatisfied with

the outcome of having reported than nationally.

677 Faculty

412 Residents &
Fellows

77 Medical &
Graduate
students

52 Staff

members 98 Other &
Unknown

iTeach:

Recognizing Exemplary Teachers

TEACHERS

1,321

have been

recognized

for exemplary

teaching by a
total of LEARNERS

5,370

Click here to send an iTeach recognition to a teacher today!

50% recognized by one learner
19% two learners
10% three learners
8% 4-5 learners
7% 6-10 learners
3% 11-20 learners
3% 21-258 learners!

How many learners have
recognized each of those teachers?

Batches: How we measure the frequency and consistency of recognition for each person

A batch is 1-2 months of data. Most recognized teachers have been recognized in one batch, but some are consistently recognized by learners over time. 14% of recognized teachers have been acknowledged in 4 or more batches, and 11 teachers have been recognized in 10 or more.

Number of batches teachers are recognized in

N

u

m

b

er of teac

h

ers

760

260

121
79

32 19 18 14 7 3 2 2 1 2 0 0 0 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

0

200

400

600

most people are
recognized in 1
batch

ADDRESSING MISTREATMENT: Data Review
July 24, 2019 - September 30, 2023

LEO shares these data to create greater transparency in the UNM SOM community about mistreatment. We use these data to inform our work to reduce and
prevent mistreatment, and to most effectively respond to incidents that occur.

Unique incidents of mistreatment (83.59%)
Duplicate reports (7.85%)
Does not rise to the level of mistreatment (8.56%)

LEO has received 73 reports of behavior that,
after investigation, we have determined do
not rise to the level of mistreatment. This is

8.6% of all reports.

Some incidents are reported more than once (for example, by a few different witnesses). There 67 duplicate reports represent 7.9% of
all reports.

Once we remove reports that do not rise and
those that are duplicates, we are left with
713 unique incidents of mistreatment,
which represent 84% of all reports.

Since LEO began collecting reports of mistreatment in July 2019, we have received 853 reports of mistreatment.
We can break those down this way:

Most data on the following pages include only the 713 unique incidents of mistreatment. However, in some cases when it is more appropriate, we have included all 853 reports filed. Make sure to check out the "n" for each set of data.

What is the status of reports to LEO?

Open cases Pending cases Closed cases

6% of cases are open. Open cases may be:
In active fact finding
Scheduling meetings with relevant stakeholders
Awaiting response from impacted learners
Waiting for delayed action (on request of learners) Writing and sending recommendation memos Awaiting decisions from the Mistreatment Response Committee

Another 3% are pending. Pending cases may be: Awaiting monitoring periods
Waiting for stakeholders to report back on feedback conversations

n = 713, unique incidents of mistreatment

The total number of reports LEO has received has increased every year, from 49 in 2019 to 241 in 2022

46

108

167

206

186

3

26

43

35

33

Unique incidents of mistreatment Other reports (duplicates & not mistreatment)

0 50 100 150 200 250

2019 (Aug-Dec)

2020

2021

2022

2023 (Jan-Sept)

241

210

134

49

219

You can see that the average number of reports per month has increased every year, from 8 in 2019 to 24 so far in 2023.

How many reports are coming to
LEO each month?

Average Number of Reports to LEO
per Month

8

11

18

20

24

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023 (Jan-June)

0

10

20

30

FAQ: I thought mistreatment
numbers were down. Is that true?

n = 853, all reports filed to LEO

Check out the graph below for when these 853 reports have come in. It looks like the summer months (Q3) are consistently slower for new reports, with a likely increase in the fourth quarter and consistently high reports in quarters one and two. This is likely because Q3 is the start of the new academic year and learners are adjusting to new learning environments. The research shows that most learners do not report the first instance of mistreatment, so it may take until November or December for learners to decide that behavior they're experiencing will not stop without an intervention from LEO and/or leadership, or to be willing to risk retaliation by making a report.

Since LEO's founding in mid-2019, we've had over 30 reports in one month 8 times, all of them in Q1 or Q2.
2020: May
2021: February, March
2022: February, April
2023: January, February, June

Generally speaking, we don't know yet. We do believe that the prevalence of UME mistreatment is down. We also believe mistreatment remains underreported, especially in areas that are high-risk for potential retaliation, such as small learning environments. As more trust grows in LEO's system, and more faculty and staff become aware of how to report on behalf of learners, we expect these average numbers to continue to go up.

2020 2021 2022 2023

January

February

March

April

May

June

July
August

September

October

November

December

0

10

20

30

2023 average

2022 average

2021 average

2020 average

Remember, February doesn't even have 30 days, so far the past three years,
February has averaged 1.3 reports per day.

Data within this section are disaggregated by year.
As you can see below, 2023 is on track to have even more reports of unique incidents of mistreatment than 2022.

2019: 46 reports (Reporting system launched in late July)
2020: 108 reports
2021: 167 reports
2022: 206 reports
2023: 186 reports (Jan-Sept)

Who is Reported for Mistreating Learners?
n = 713 unique incidents of mistreatment

2019 (Aug-Dec) 2020 2021 2022 2023 (Jan-Sept)

Faculty members Administrators Residents &
Fellows

Nurses and/or
other members of
the care team

Students (MD,
HPP, BSGP)

Other

0

100

200

300

400

3

2019 (Aug-Dec) 2020 2021 2022 2023 (Jan-Sept)

Resident or fellow Medical student Faculty or staff member

Research
Education student

Health Professions
student

Other/unknown

0

100

200

300

Who is Mistreated?
n = 713 unique incidents of mistreatment 369

232

100

38

433

132 131
102

37
16

19 16

post-docs are

included here

"Administrators" includes any faculty or staff member in a leadership or administrative role. This could be a program director, block chair, or division chief (also counted in "faculty members") as well as full-time SOM staff members or members of SOM leadership. "Nurses and other members of the care team" are primarily hospital or clinic employees (as opposed to SOM employees)

Who Reports to LEO and How?
n = 853, all reports to LEO

55% (100%) 45% (100%)

2019 (Aug-Dec) 2020 2021 2022 2023 (Jan-Sept)

Resident or
fellow

Medical student Faculty Staff member Research Ed
student

HPP student Other

0

100

200

300

301

259

157

71

24 21

30

*Categories marked with an * are violations of Title VII and/or Title IX and are worked in partnership with the UNM Office of Compliance, Equity, and Equal Opportunity

n = 713 unique incidents of mistreatment

Types of Mistreatment
Each incident can include multiple types of mistreatment

73

31
14

48

39

51

20

17

24

Gender & Gender- Race & Ethnicity
Identity

Disability

14

19

10

Subjected to offensive remarks or names about identity

Denied opportunities and/or received lower grades/evaluations due to identity rather than performance

Other offensive behaviors related to identity

FAQ: What kinds of identity-based mistreatment are being reported?

Answer: Primarily offensive language, as well as differential treatment based
on identity (for example, a provider who is generally kinder to residents who
are men than to residents who are women). Check out the breakdown below,
and remember that incidents may fall in multiple categories.

157 79 32

Subjected to unwanted sexual advances

Publicly humiliated 293

Verbally abused

Creating a toxic environment

Mistreated based on gender
and/or gender-identity*

Neglected and/or left out

Mistreatment based on race

and/or ethnicity*

Threatened with retaliation or retaliated against

Other & Unknown

Subjected to or threatened with physical harm

Mistreatment based on
disability*

Subjected to unwanted sexual advances or sexual harassment*

2019 (Aug-Dec)

2022

0

46

48

79

83

130

139

157

293

Mistreatment based on sexual orientation*

30

Mistreatment based on personal beliefs or other characteristics

32

28

2020
2021

Using profanity to create a toxic or unsafe environment

Failing to provide adequate
training opportunities

25

Subjected to unfair dismissal or remediation from degree program

Inappropriate comments about clothing and/or appearance

Made to perform personal services

Inappropriate response after
witnessing mistreatment

11

9

14

6

30

2023 (Jan-Sept)

220

Differential treatment based on identity

How Does Mistreatment

Impact Learners?
Beginning June 2020, LEO added a question to the reporting form that asks how this behavior has negatively impacted them. The question offers drop-down options, as well as write-in options.

So far, 422 of the unique incidents of mistreatment included in this report have provided this information. Reporters can select as many of the options as they would like.

60%

51%

50%

46%

45%

45%

37%

36%

32%

28%

28%

27%

21%

16%

15%

12%

1%

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Belief that UNM is a good place to
learn and work

Sense of safety in the learning
environment
Ability to work productively with the
team

Trust

Sense of belonging at UNM

Stress

Anxiety

Ability to take care of patients

Burnout

Self-esteem

Motivation

Ability to study or perform
academically

Ability to sleep

Depression

Physical health and/or wellness

Other mental health issues

Other

"This behavior negatively impacted my:"

LEO classifies each applicable incident using the Mistreatment Response Pyramid. The pyramid takes into account both severity of the incident and patterns of behavior. Level 1 incidents are first-time offenses that are not severe. Level 4's, in contrast, are the most severe of incidents.

We respond to Level 1 and 2 incidents with non-punitive actions that will help teachers improve and gain skills.

Level 3 and 4 incidents are patterned behaviors that have not improved after previous interventions, and/or are severe enough behavior that disciplinary or corrective actions are warranted. These incidents go to the Mistreatment Response Committee.

How are Incidents Classified on the

Mistreatment Response Pyramid?
n = 261 classifiable incidents

LEO's goal in responding to incidents is for everyone to be the best teacher they can be.

37
Level 1 incidents

8
Level 4

59
Level 2
incidents

169
Level 1 incidents

25
Level 3

65% of classified
incidents are first-
time & non-severe
incidents

23% of classified incidents
are second instances of the
same behavior or first-time
more severe behavior

10% of classified
incidents are
patterned behavior

3% of classified
incidents are the
most severe
behavior

Note: LEO responds to a pattern of behavior from one individual in one intervention regardless of the number of reports making up this pattern. Thus, 14 reports of one pattern of behavior would make up one Level 3 incident.

41%

13%

10%

3%

3%

6%

2%

1%

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Direct feedback

Individual improvement plan

Enhanced process/system

Academic and/or clinical
monitoring plan

Disciplinary measures or change of relationship between UNM and
provider

Feedback to group

Teacher removed from learners or learners removed teacher

Separate involved parties

For first-time, non-
severe mistreatment
incidents

For people who need
help breaking patterns

For people who continue to mistreat after several interventions
or exhibit very severe behavior

Can be temporary (during
investigation) or longer-term

In 64% of mistreatment incidents,
LEO is able to recommend actions. Those actions are:

In 37% of mistreatment incidents,
LEO has not recommended action because:

n = 675 cases that have reached this stage

17% 17%

15%

7%
6%
5%

1%

Insufficient
information, or
not
substantiated

Referred to the
appropriate
body (Dean,
UNMH, VA, etc)

Learner

requested no
action

Incident
already
appropriately
addressed

Out of scope Other Individual
reported left
UNM during
investigation

0

5

10

15

In these cases, more often than not
action is taken, but LEO is not the
body making the recommendations

How to read this chart: in 41% of all closed
cases, LEO recommended direct feedback

There have been some big changes in LEO's affiliated faculty members in the past few months. The wonderful faculty LEO work with are brilliant individuals with varied interests, so some have shifted to other roles within their home departments in recent months. LEO is very sad to see Dr. Joanna Fair, Dr. Janet Veesart, and Dr. Elizabeth Lawrence leave the team, but know we're in great hands with our new team members: Drs. Tersa Vigil, Mariam Salas, Cori Poffenberger, and Kristina Sower.

We will introduce Drs. Poffenberger and Sower in the next report. Read below to learn more about Dr. Vigil and Dr. Salas!

MEET THE NEWEST

MEMBERS OF THE LEO TEAM

Dr. Natalie Mariam Salas is an associate professor in the
division of Infectious Diseases, department of Internal
Medicine. Dr. Salas is passionate about education as
reflected in her roles both as Program Director of the
Infectious Diseases Fellowship and Assistant Dean of
Graduate Medical Education. She has developed numerous curricula across the School of Medicine; all dedicated to fostering a love for patient-centered care rooted in health equity.

Dr. Teresa Vigil is a native New Mexican, and grew up in the small northern New Mexico community of Las Vegas. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology at the University of New Mexico (UNM) in 1995. She completed
medical school at the UNM School of Medicine (UNM SOM)
in 2003, and subsequently entered the UNM Pediatrics
Residency Training Program. She finished residency in
2006, and was asked to continue to work with the Pediatric
residents as their Chief Resident from 2006 to 2007.

She joined the Department of Pediatrics as faculty in 2007 and served in various capacities within the department. She has an expansive history in administration within the UNM SOM and her administrative roles at different levels prepared her for her current role as Interim Senior Associate Dean for Education, a position to which she was appointed in 2021.

LEO welcomes Dr. Vigil to the team as the interim UME Faculty Representative.

In pursuit of contributing to a more just, equitable and person-centered medical education system, Dr. Salas has served on numerous medical education focused anti-racism committees, including collaborating with the Learning Environment Office.

LEO welcomes Dr. Salas to the team as the GME Faculty Representative.

GET TO KNOW THE LEO TEAM!

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