The lack of diverse biomedical workforce is a likely contributing factor to minority health disparities. For example, Mexican-Americans and Native Americans are 2X more likely to have diabetes than non-Hispanic White adults, and the Pima of Arizona have one of the highest diabetes rates in the world.¹

While the overall percentage of ethnic minority enrollment in degree-granting institutions have steadily increased over the last three decades, American Indian and Alaskan Native enrollment has remained at a mere 1%.³

Sources: ¹ The office of minority health, American Indian/Alaskan Native profile; ² National Science Foundation, Division of science resources statistics, Scientists and engineers statistical data system (SESTAT); ³ National center for educational statistics, Fast facts, Enrollment.