

NIH Inclusion Update

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National Institutes of Health

58th Meeting of the NIH Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health
April 12, 2023



Timeline of NIH Inclusion Policies

1986

- NIH encourages inclusion of women

1994

- NIH requires inclusion of women and racial and ethnic minorities

1998

- NIH requires inclusion of children

2017

- New phase 3 reporting requirements

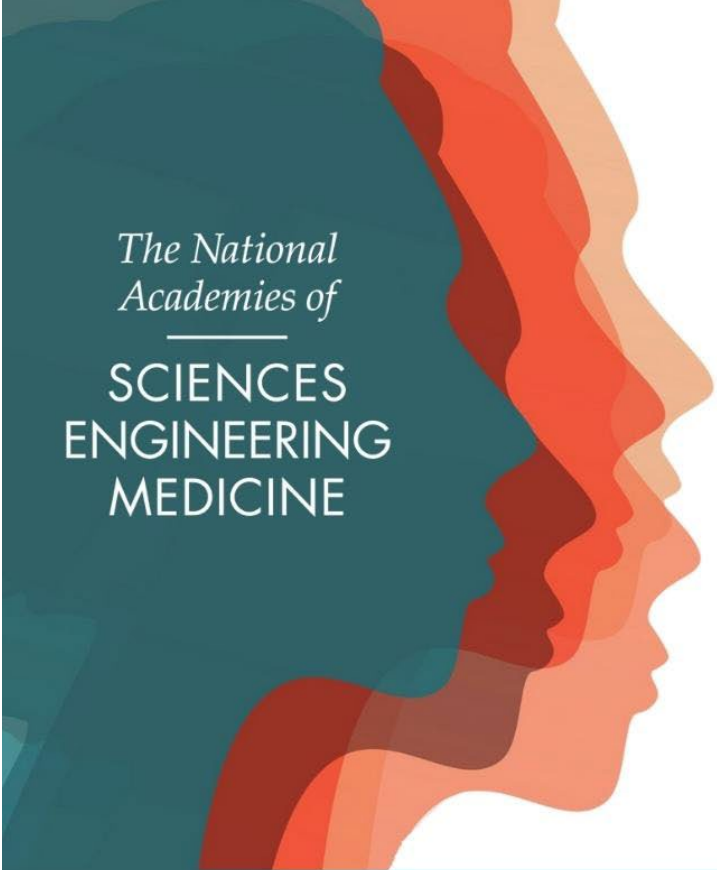
2019

- NIH requires inclusion of individuals of all ages

2022

- NIH clarifies phase 3 project outcomes requirements





The National Academies of
**SCIENCES
ENGINEERING
MEDICINE**

REPORT INSIGHTS

Without a paradigm shift that looks beyond tactics and process oriented changes, disparities in research access and inclusion will persist at the expense of minority population subgroups and the nation's public health.

”

**CONSENSUS
STUDY REPORT** | Improving Representation in Clinical Trials and Research:
Building Research Equity for Women and Underrepresented Groups

Inclusion of Women and Members of Racial and Ethnic Groups

- Women and members of racial and ethnic minority groups must be included in all NIH-funded clinical research studies unless there is a compelling rationale for exclusion
- Additional requirements for NIH-defined phase 3 clinical trials
 - Analysis of primary outcome by sex or gender, race and ethnicity
 - Status/results reported in progress reports/RPPR Project Outcomes
 - If applicable clinical trial (ACT) must report results of analyses in [Clinicaltrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov)



Inclusion Across the Lifespan

- Individuals of **all ages** must be included in NIH human subjects research unless there are scientific or ethical reasons not to do so
- Requires submission of individual-level participant data in progress reports
 - Sex or Gender
 - Race
 - Ethnicity
 - Age at Enrollment





United States Government Accountability Office
Report to Congressional Requesters

October 2015

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Better Oversight
Needed to Help
Ensure Continued
Progress Including
Women in Health
Research

All Recommendations Closed

<https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-16-13>



NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research



United States Government Accountability Office
Report to Congressional Committees

December 2022

CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS

Federal Actions and
Selected Non-Federal
Practices to Facilitate
Diversity of Patients

No Recommendations

<https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-23-105245>

An NIH-wide Oversight System

HSS Human Subjects System

Summary | **HSCT Post Submission**

Clinical Trial Post Submission
Clinical Trial Post Submission v1.0 ?

[Edit](#)

Study Record(s) Showing 1 - 1 of total 1

Study ID	Study Title	Clinical Trial?	Study Status	Last Submission Date	Action
123456	Differentiation Therapy for GNAQ Mutated Uveal Melanoma	Yes	ReceivedByAgency	02/14/2019	View Export XML

Human subjects and trial
information in one place

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Race	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Age Unit
2	Asian	Not Hispanic or Latino	Male	23	Years
3	White	Hispanic or Latino	Female	6	Months
4	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	15	Days
5	More than one race	Not Hispanic or Latino	Male	30	Years
6	American Indian	Not Hispanic or Latino	Male	10	Years
7	Black	Not Hispanic or Latino	Female	15	Years
8	Hawaiian	Not Hispanic or Latino	Male		Unknown
9	Unknown	Unknown	Female		Ninety Plus

Accepts individual-level participant data

SECTION 1 - BASIC INFORMATION

* 1.1. Study Title (each study title must be unique)

* 1.2. Is this Study Exempt from Federal Regulations? ☐ Yes ☒ No

1.3. Exemption Number ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8

* 1.4. Clinical Trial Questionnaire
If the answers to all four questions below are yes, this study meets the definition of a Clinical Trial.

1.4.a. Does the study involve human participants? ☒ Yes ☐ No

1.4.b. Are the participants prospectively assigned to an intervention? ☒ Yes ☐ No

1.4.c. Is the study designed to evaluate the effect of the intervention on the participants? ☒ Yes ☐ No

1.4.d. Is the effect that will be evaluated a health-related biomedical or behavioral outcome? ☒ Yes ☐ No

1.5. Provide the ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier (e.g., NCT87654321) for this trial, if applicable
Click the Populate button to retrieve data from ClinicalTrials.gov registration once Identifier is entered.

[Populate](#)

Synchronized with Clinicaltrials.gov





FY 2021 Data on Age at Enrollment in Clinical Research Now Available by RCDC Category

By Mike Lauer
Posted April 11, 2022

0 Comments

We are pleased to announce that for the first time, data are now available on the age of participants in NIH-on age adds to [already reported](#) data on participant sex or gender, race, and ethnicity.

The [NIH Inclusion Across the Lifespan \(IAL\) policy](#), implemented in response to the 21st Century Cures Act, older adults) be included in our supported clinical research absent compelling scientific or ethical reasons. R submitting anonymized individual-level data on the sex or gender, race, ethnicity, and age of their participant [these posts here](#) for more).

NIH RCDC Inclusion Statistics Report

[Summary](#) [Detail](#) [RISR FAQs](#) | [Contact Us](#)

This report displays the typical representation of participants in human subject studies enrolled in NIH clinical research projects associated with the listed research, condition, or disease category. Median percent participation is presented for each demographic variable.

Adjust the filters to view characteristics by race or ethnicity or to exclude single population studies. Drill down to explore more detailed statistics.

****Notes:** Research, condition, and disease categories are not mutually exclusive, so the same projects may appear in more than one category. All participants enrolled in a project's studies are included in all categories associated with that project. Individual research projects can be included in multiple categories so amounts depicted within each column of this table do not add up to the total participants enrolled in NIH-funded research.

Example: R01 IC12345 enrolled 300 participants and is associated with the Basic Behavioral and Social Science and Prevention categories. All 300 participants will appear in both the Basic Behavioral and Social Science and Prevention category totals for that IC.

See the [RCDC Inclusion Statistics Report \(RISR\) FAQs](#) for more details about these data.

Human Subjects System (HSS) Enrollments by Age Groups in Research, Condition, and Disease Categorization (RCDC) Categories Inclusion Record Year 2021 are available in Excel format only.

Filter RCDC Categories	Total, NIH	2021	Sex/Gender	Exclude Single Sex/Gender Studies	Clear Filters	Export
RCDC Category	Median % Female Participants	Median % Male Participants	Median % Participants of Unknown or Unreported Sex/Gender			
ALS	51%	49%	<1%			
Acquired Cognitive Impairment	58%	41%	<1%			
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	44%	55%	<1%			
Adolescent Sexual Activity	50%	46%	<1%			
Agent Orange & Dioxin	51%	49%	<1%			
Aging	55%	43%	<1%			
Alcoholism, Alcohol Use and Health	50%	49%	<1%			

WHITE PAPER

Enhancing Diversity and Inclusion in Clinical Trials

Amy Corneli^{1,2,3,*} , Emily Hanlen-Rosado¹, Kevin McKenna¹, Richardae Araujo⁴, Dawn Corbett⁵ , Kaveeta Vasisht⁴, Bernadette Siddiqi⁶, Tesheia Johnson⁷, Luther T. Clark⁸ and Sara B. Calvert^{2,3}

Women and people from most racial and ethnic groups in the United States have historically been under-represented in clinical trials of investigational medical products. Inadequate representation of these groups may lead to an incomplete understanding of the safety and efficacy of new drugs, devices, biologics, and vaccines, and limit the generalizability of trial findings. As a result, new medical products may not be beneficial to all people who need them, and existing inequities in outcomes among various population groups may remain unchanged or worsen, or new disparities may arise. Although much work has focused on study-level strategies, research organizations must make systemic changes to how clinical trials are envisioned and implemented to achieve sustainable support for diversity and inclusion in clinical trials. The Clinical Trials Transformation Initiative (CTTI) conducted interviews with leaders at institutions that conduct clinical trials to explore perspectives on organizational-level practices that promote diversity and inclusion in clinical trials. Leaders described motivations, such as an ethical and moral imperative; organizational practices, such as staff investment and resource allocation; perceived return on investments, such as better science; and deterrents, such as cost and time. The CTTI also convened an expert meeting to discuss the interview findings and provide guidance. We present the interview findings and expert guidance in a framework that describes four key areas—commitment, partnerships, accountability, and resources—on sustaining organizational-level approaches for improving diversity and inclusion in clinical trials, with the ultimate goal of advancing health equity. Institutions who conduct and support clinical trials should implement organizational-level approaches to improve equitable access and diverse patient participation in clinical trials.

“Although much work has focused on study-level strategies, research organizations must make systemic changes to how clinical trials are envisioned and implemented to achieve sustainable support for diversity and inclusion in clinical trials”

Corneli A, Hanlen-Rosado E, McKenna K, Araujo R, Corbett D, Vasisht K, Siddiqi B, Johnson T, Clark LT, Calvert SB. Enhancing Diversity and Inclusion in Clinical Trials. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2023 Mar;113(3):489-499. doi: 10.1002/cpt.2819. Epub 2023 Jan 11.





Workshop on Inclusive Participation in Clinical Research

March 30 – March 31, 2023
11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. ET

Together We Thrive by Shyama Kuver
Entry to NIMHD Envisioning Health Equity Art Challenge



National Institute
on Minority Health
and Health Disparities

Enrollment in NIH Clinical Research

US and non-US Enrollment for All NIH Clinical Research

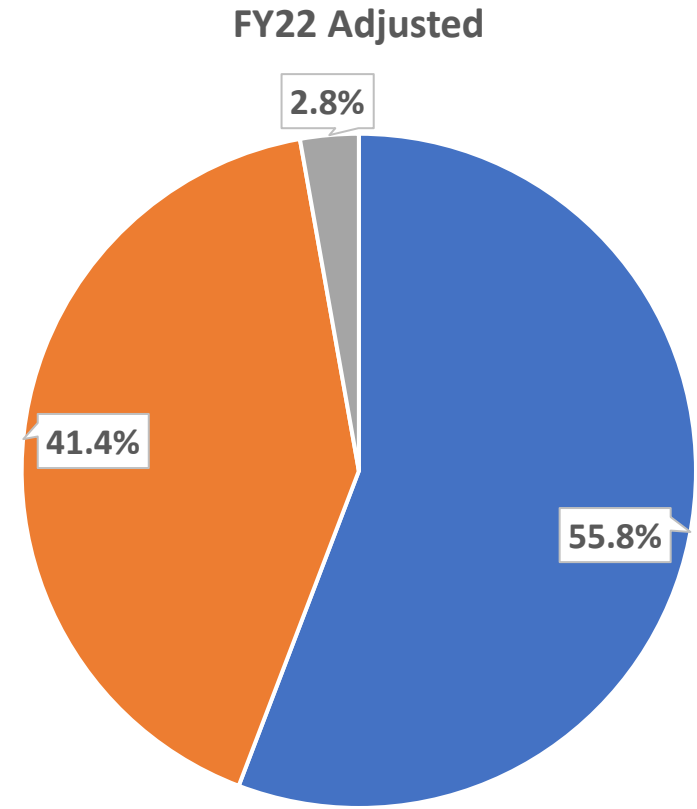
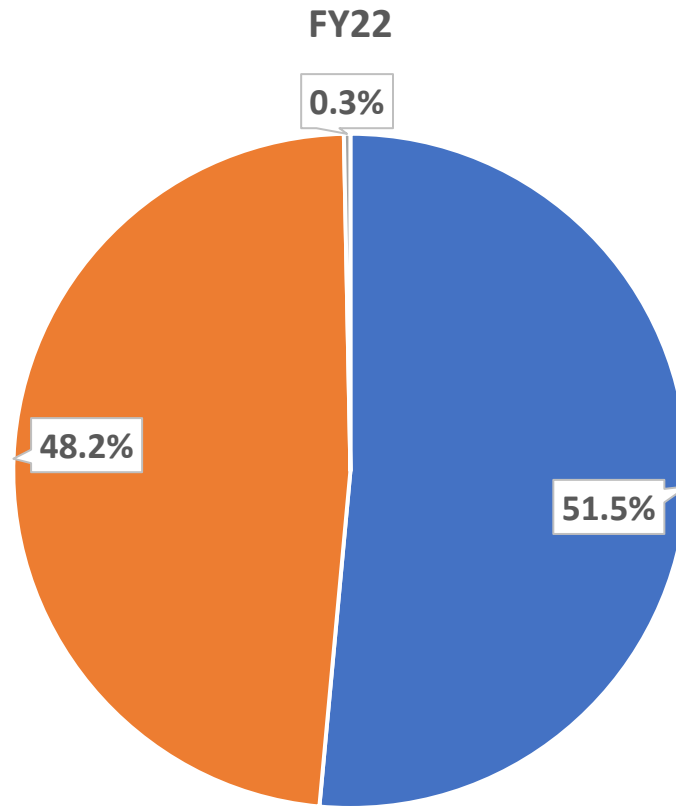
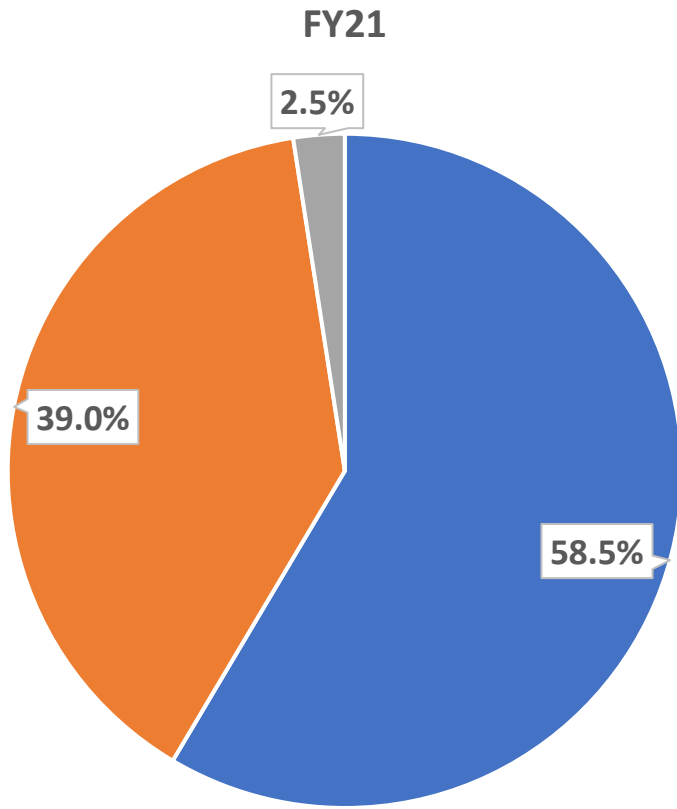
Fiscal Year	Total Enrollment	US Only	% US only	Foreign only	% Foreign only
2021	12,937,156	9,957,714	77.0%	2,979,442	23.0%
2022	97,162,052	95,165,832	97.9%	1,996,220	2.1%
2022 Adjusted*	10,751,975	8,755,755	81.4%	1,996,220	18.6%

US and non-US Enrollment for All NIH Phase 3 Clinical Trials

Fiscal Year	Total Enrollment	US Only	% US only	Foreign only	% Foreign only
2021	666,800	441,034	66.1%	225,766	33.9%
2022	87,647,554	87,418,025	99.7%	229,529	0.3%
2022 Adjusted*	1,237,477	1,007,948	81.5%	229,529	18.5%



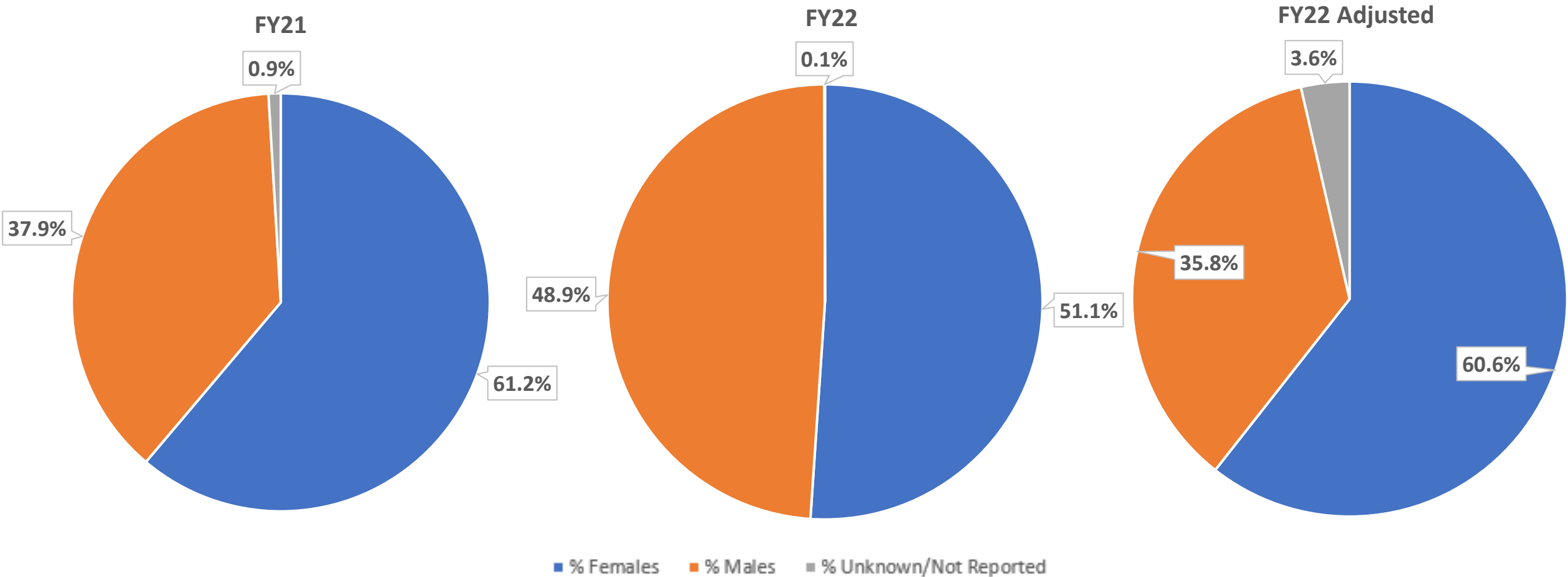
Sex or Gender Clinical Research Enrollment



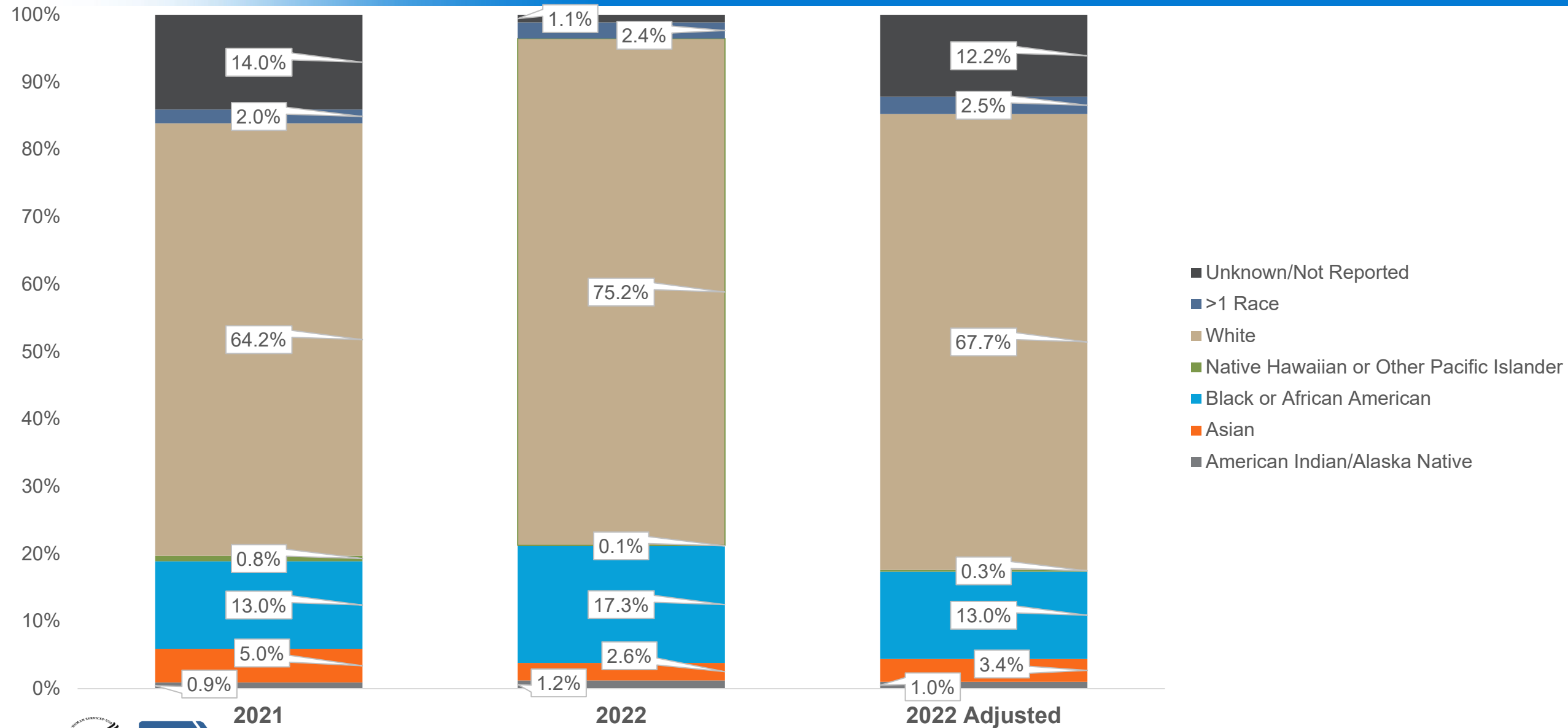
■ % Females ■ % Males ■ % Unknown/Not Reported



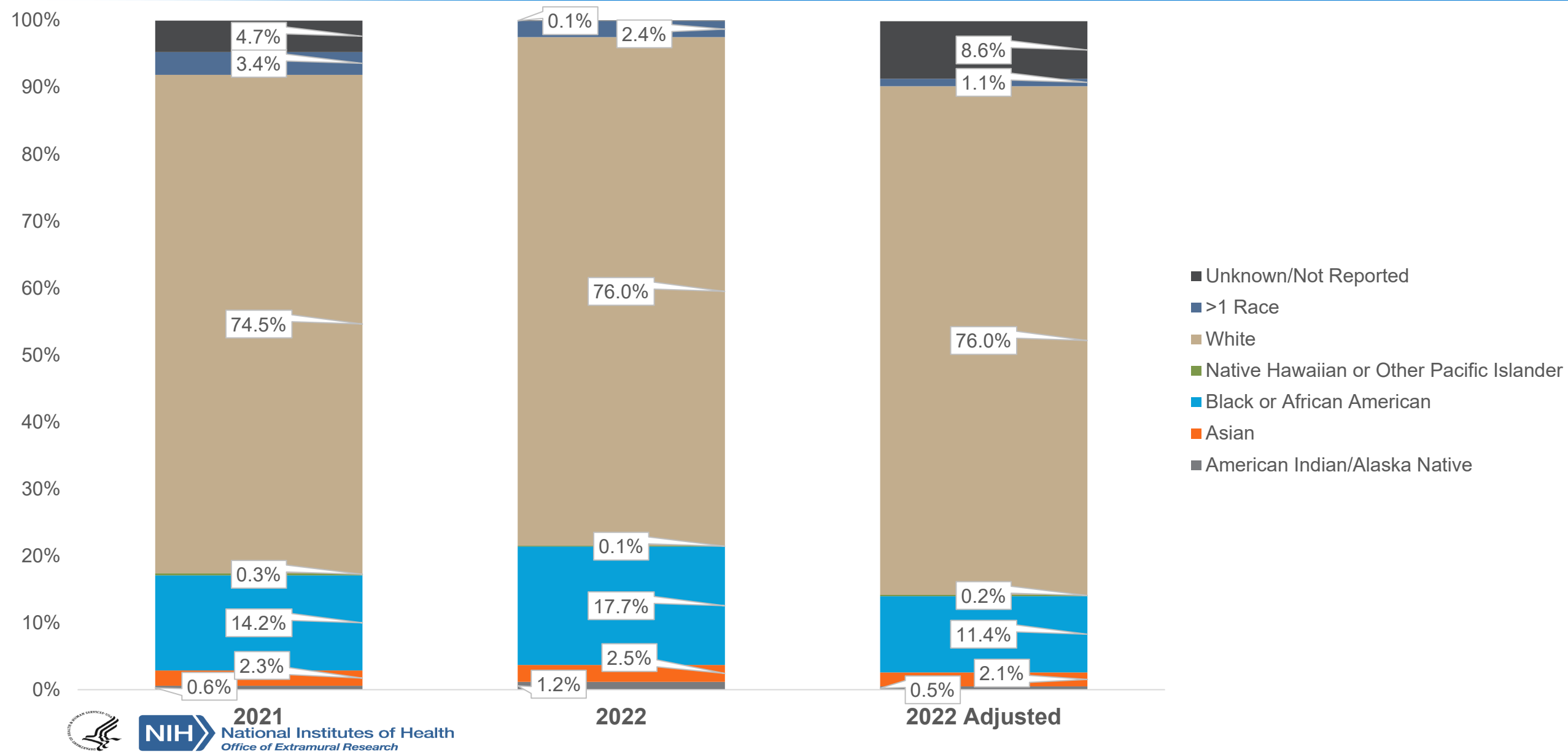
Sex or Gender NIH-defined Phase 3 Trial Enrollment



Race U.S.-Only Clinical Research Enrollment

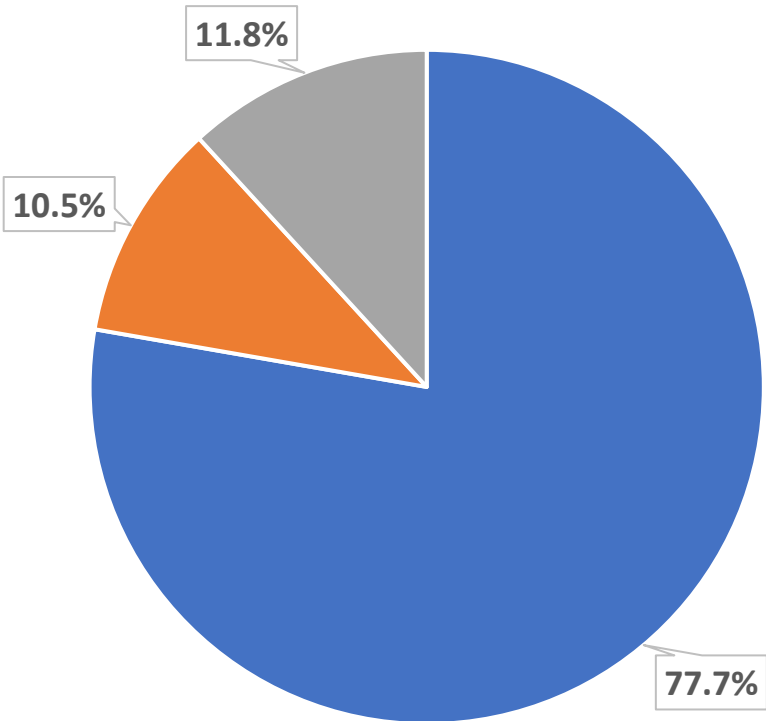


Race U.S.-Only NIH-defined Phase 3 Clinical Trial Enrollment

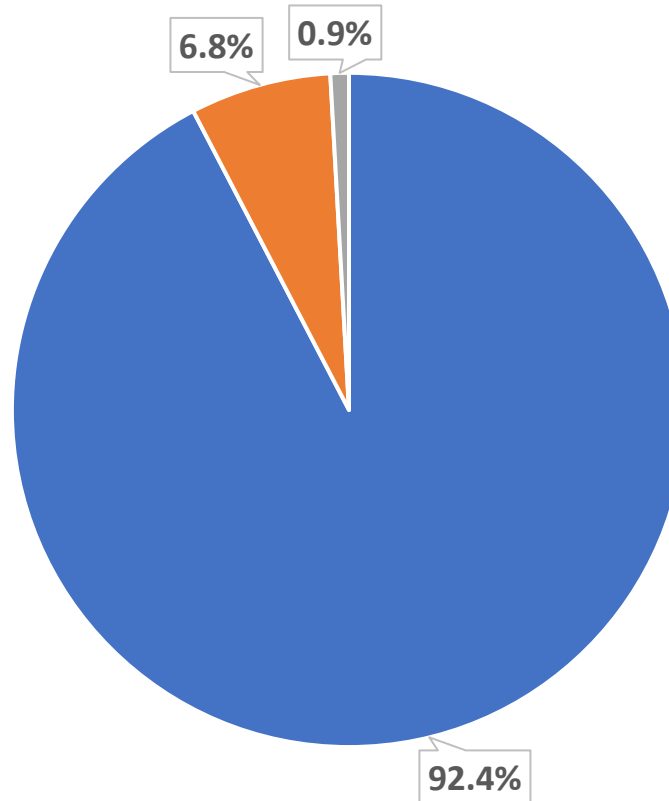


Ethnicity U.S.-Only Clinical Research Enrollment

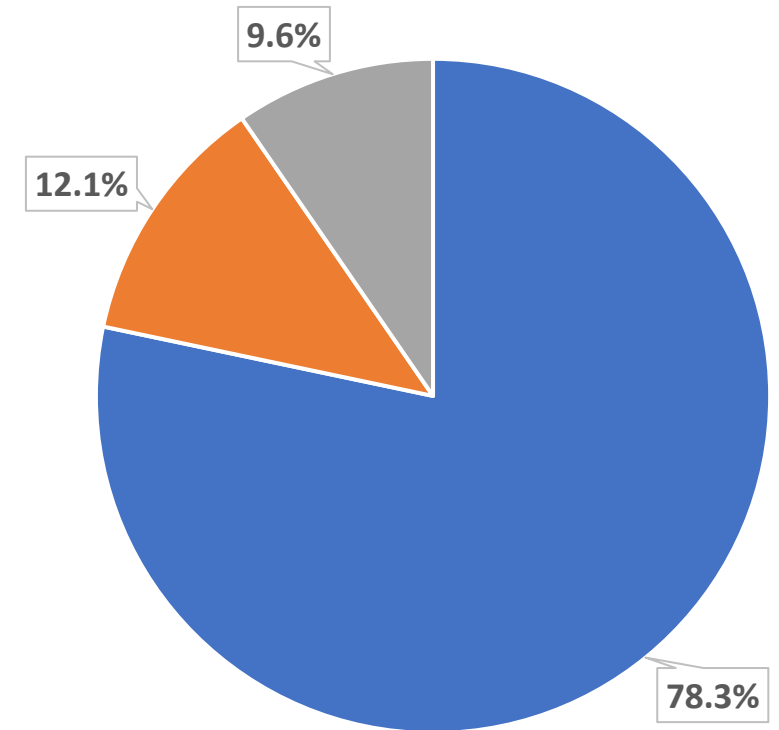
FY21



FY22



FY22 Adjusted



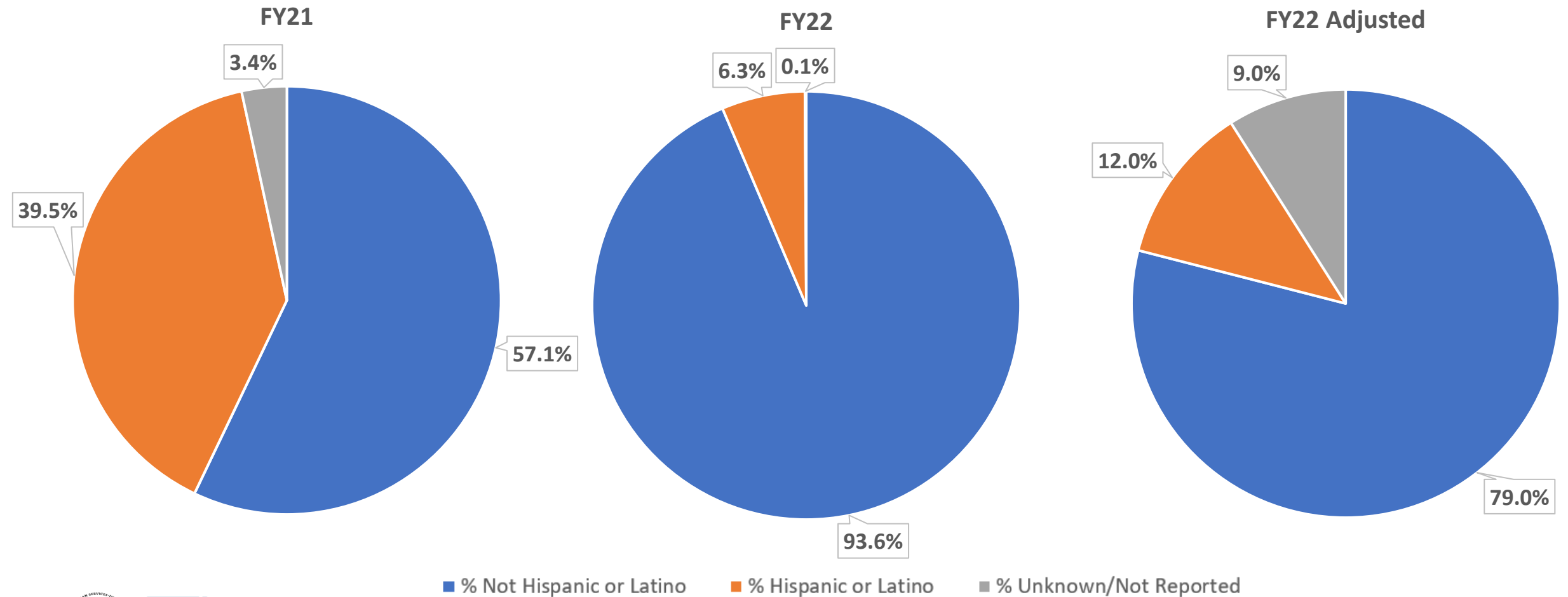
■ % Not Hispanic or Latino

■ % Hispanic or Latino

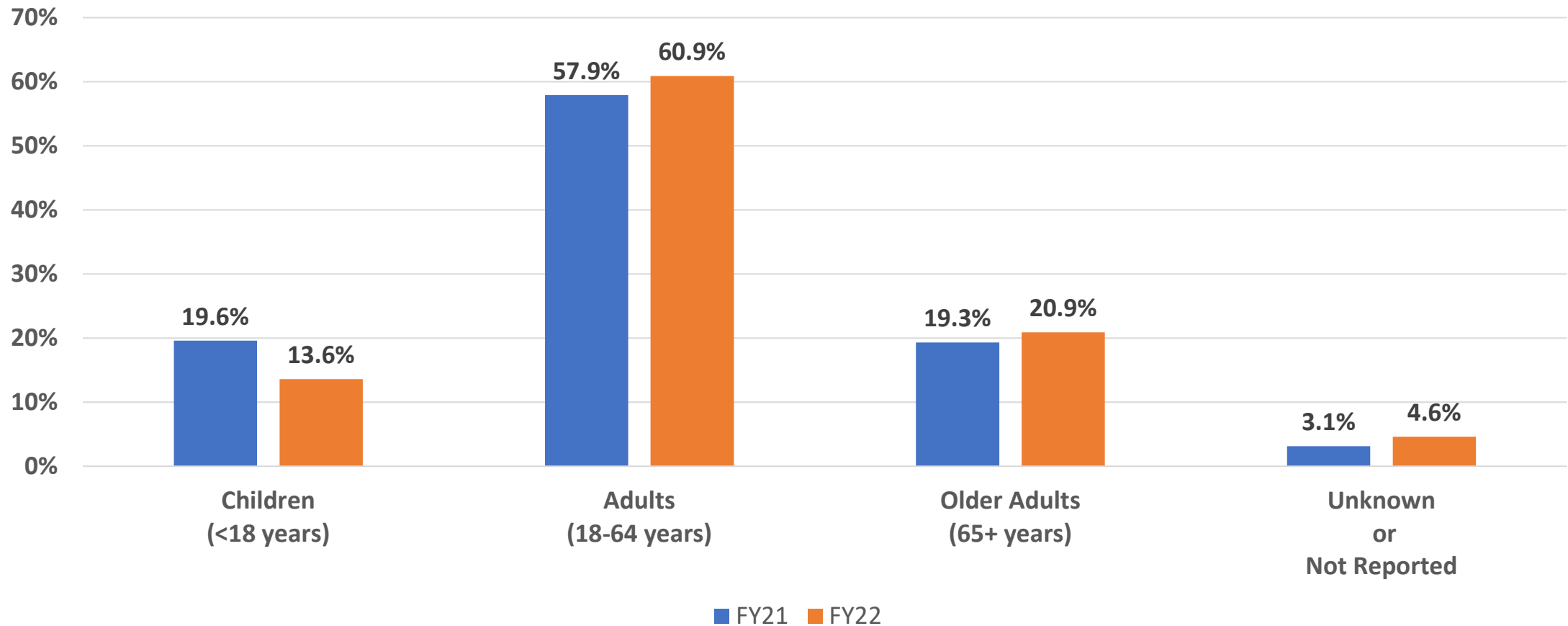
■ % Unknown/Not Reported



Ethnicity U.S.-Only NIH-defined Phase 3 Trial Enrollment



Age in Clinical Research Enrollment



Training and Resources



Advice For New and Early
Career Scientists

Inclusion Plans (Part 1): The Application

April 14, 2022

Inclusion plans. You have questions. We have answers. What exactly are they? How do they relate to NIH's policies requiring specific populations be included in NIH-supported clinical research? What do they mean for your application? And, what is an inclusion table anyway? In Part 1 of this NIH All About Grants podcast miniseries, NIH's Inclusion Policy Officer Dawn Corbett tells us how to consider inclusion plans when putting together your application. The good news is there's no page limit. So you can take the space that you need to describe inclusion of these populations in your research...in the inclusion of women and minorities plan, you'll be describing your inclusion based on sex or gender and race and ethnicity. And then in your inclusion of across the life span plan, you'll be describing distribution based on age and then you talk about the rationale. So why did you choose this population distribution? And this should really be based on science and ethics and you'll justify any exclusions. (Dawn Corbett) Part 2 covers inclusion plans during peer review and post-award. Interested in this topic? Learn more in our related podcasts on the Inclusion Across the Lifespan policy and valid/stratified analysis .

Dawn Corbett, M.P.H.

NIH's Inclusion Policy Officer

▶ 0:00 / 10:26



Including Diverse Populations in NIH Clinical Research

December 7, 2022



NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research



Available Resources on the Recruitment and Retention of Women, Racial and Ethnic Minorities, and Individuals Across the Lifespan

Click on the resource title to open the item. You can also check out our [FAQ](#) on this topic.

[NIH Outreach Toolkit](#)

Created by the NIH Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH), this toolkit provides recruitment case studies and other important information regarding the recruitment and retention of women in research.

[The National Institute on Aging \(NIA\) Recruiting Older Adults into Research \(ROAR\) Toolkit](#)

Part of a collaborative project to encourage research participation among older adults and their caregivers, this toolkit provides recruitment steps and information for volunteers.

[NIA Health Professionals Information website](#)

Provides materials to assist healthcare professionals in communicating with older adults, including considerations for diverse populations. See also this [featured research story](#) on minority recruitment.

[NIA OutreachPro](#)

Resource from NIA that houses tools to help dementia researchers recruit and engage study participants.

<https://grants.nih.gov/policy/inclusion.htm>

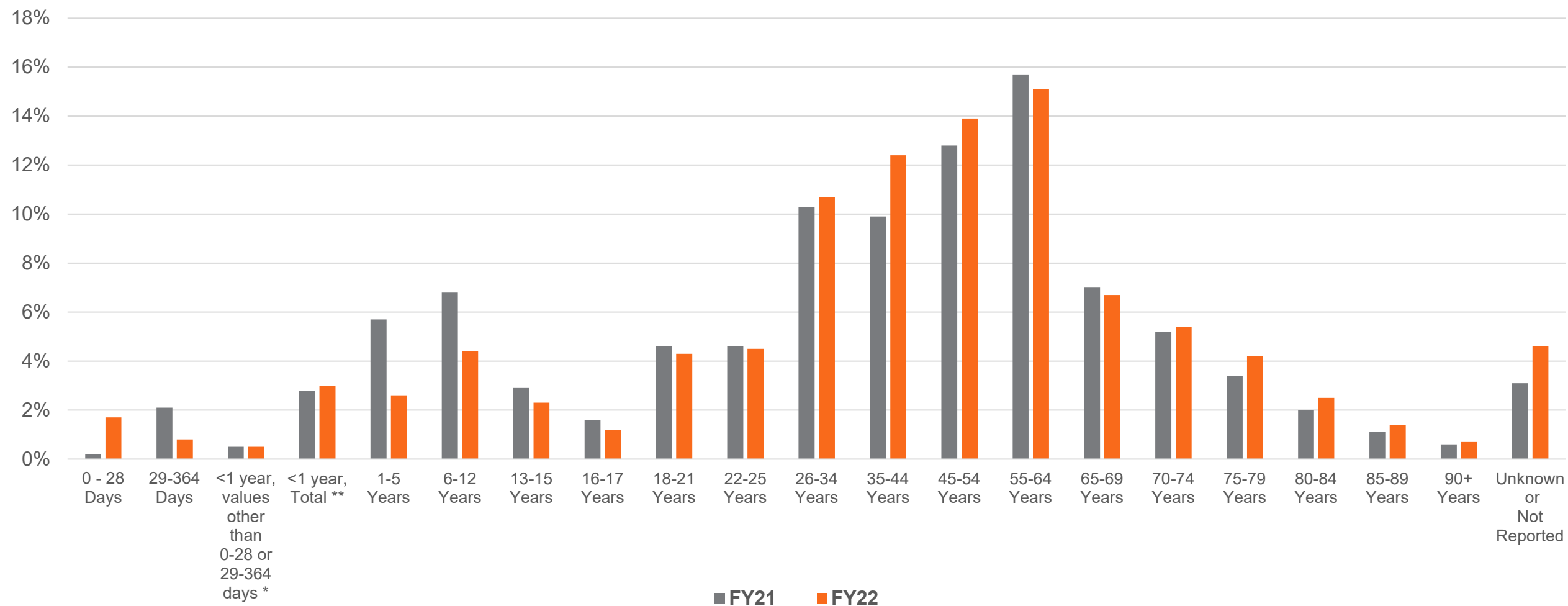
Questions?



ADDITIONAL SLIDES



Age at Enrollment in NIH Clinical Research by Narrow Age Groups



* Includes ages reported in weeks, months, or years that are equivalent to less than 1 year.

**Includes all ages equivalent to less than one year, including all those reported in days, weeks, months and years.

