Researchers Convention
March 29-31, 2023

The All of Us Researchers Convention provides an opportunity for researchers using the All of Us Research Program data and tools to showcase their work with their colleagues, community, and others who share their passion for advancing precision medicine. The free, virtual convention will be held from March 29 - 31, 2023.

NIH All of Us Scholars

The All of Us Research Program Researchers Convention is an annual event that brings the Research Projects Directory to life from students to seasoned researchers.

It is an opportunity for a broad spectrum of researchers using the All of Us Research Program data and tools to showcase their work with colleagues, peers, and others who share a passion for advancing health research.
**Funding Announcements**

**All of Us Research Program Data Funding Opportunities**

The *All of Us* Research Program (*All of Us*) within the Office of the Director (OD) encourages investigators to apply for grant awards that will advance research in high-priority mission areas of the Institutes, Centers, and Offices (ICOs) through two companion FOAs:

1. **Small grants to enhance the use of the *All of Us* Research Program’s Data:** To use standard methods and approaches to analyze currently available data within the *All of Us* Research Program’s Researcher Workbench. ([RFA-PM-23-002, R03 Grant Mechanism](#))

2. **Enhancing the use of *All of Us* Research Programs Data:** To develop new methods, models, and tools and use them to analyze data in the Researcher Workbench. The new tools will be made broadly available to the scientific community. ([RFA-PM-23-001, R21 Grant Mechanism](#))

**Due date: March 1, 2023**

**About the *All of Us* Research Program Research Hub:**

The *All of Us* Research Program is building a database to help transform the future of health research by equipping researchers nationwide with expansive health data from various populations, including those populations understudied in biomedical research.

The *All of Us* Research Program characterizes populations that are underrepresented in biomedical research (UBR) as groups that historically have low participation rates in biomedical research studies (including clinical trials). These groups include (1) racial and ethnic minority groups and/or (2) sexual and gender minority groups; (3) children and older adults; and people with (4) disabilities, (5) barriers to accessing health care, (6) lower incomes, or (7) limited educational attainment; and/or (8) residents of rural areas.

The *All of Us* dataset, available to scientists across the United States, provides unprecedented opportunities for a wide range of studies to understand how biological, behavioral, and environmental factors influence health and a broad range of diseases and conditions. Researchers must [register](#) for access to the *All of Us* Researcher Workbench to analyze data.
All of Us Research Spotlight: Study Links Birthplace and Cancer Risk Among Hispanic All of Us Participants

UCI Researchers using All of Us data were featured on the Research Highlights. Read more here.

Researchers used All of Us data from more than 60,000 Hispanic, Latino, and Spanish participants. About half were born in the United States, and about half were born outside the country.

- Birthplace is an important consideration for understanding cancer risk among Hispanic populations.
- Hispanic participants born outside of the United States had higher rates of liver cancer than Hispanic participants born in the United States.
- Social and economic differences between Hispanic participants born inside and outside of the United States may contribute to lower screening rates, poorer access to care, and higher cancer rates.

The study used data that participants shared on age, gender, education, income, and employment. It incorporated data on cancer risk factors, like smoking and alcohol use. It also included chronic medical conditions like diabetes and obesity.

The researchers focused on stomach, cervical, and liver cancer. Hispanic communities have higher rates of these types of cancers. The research team found that:
- Liver cancer rates were nearly twice as high in Hispanic participants born outside the United States.
- U.S.-born Hispanic participants who had stomach, cervical, and liver cancers were younger than non-U.S.–born participants.

This study highlights the importance of diversity in health research within underrepresented groups. Including Hispanic, Latino, and Spanish people in research can help us better understand health disparities in these communities.

These findings were published in The American Surgeon in July 2022.