

Addressing Trauma, Racism, and Bias in Behavioral Health Service Delivery -

Wednesday, September 23, 2020

3:00 - 4:00 pm ET



How to Ask a Question/Make a Comment



Type in a **question** in the **Q&A box**Type in a **comment** in the **chat box**

Both are located at the bottom of your screen.

We'll answer as many questions as we can at the end of the presentation.





Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).



www.samhsa.gov





Poll #1: What best describes your role?

- Clinician
- Administrator
- Policy Maker
- Payer
- Other (specify in chat box)





Poll #2: What best describes your organization? (check all that apply)

- Behavioral Health Provider
- Primary Care Provider
- Mental Health Provider
- Substance Use Provider
- Other (specify in chat box)





Poll #3: Where is your organization in the process of integration?

- Learning/Exploring
- Beginning Implementation
- Advanced/Full Implementation
- Ongoing Quality Improvement
- Other (specify in chat box)





Today's Presenters



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Today's Agenda

- Current landscape
 Health Disparity data
 Social Determinants
- Health Disparities Case example: Latinx experience
- Trauma
 Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
 Neurobiological Impact
- Clinical Bias
- Challenges and Solutions
- Questions/Open Discussion





Current Landscape

According to the National Institute of Mental Health, "members of racial and ethnic minority groups in the U.S. are less likely to have access to mental health services, less likely to use community mental health services, more likely to use inpatient hospitalization and emergency rooms, and more likely to receive lower quality care." 1

- Within psychiatry, it has been shown that racial minorities are less likely to achieve symptom remission and are more likely to be chronically impaired given a mental health diagnosis.²
- Bias and racism have been identified as key factors contributing to these inequities. The legacy of slavery and racism, as well as the current realities of racial oppression and violence, has uniquely impacted the mental health of African Americans.³

1https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/HTML LargeReports/DisparitiesBehHealth Final.htm#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20National%20Institute,and%20more%20likely%20to%20receive

2https://academic.oup.com/swr/article-abstract/36/1/41/1646733?redirectedFrom=fulltex

³https://www.mededportal.org/doi/pdf/10.15766/mep_2374-8265.10618





Current Landscape

- Additionally, African Americans have higher rates of severe depression, yet lower rates of treatment compared to white populations.¹
- African Americans are less likely to receive office-based counseling for psychological stressors and are more likely to be seen in emergency rooms.²
- The disproportionate diagnosis of schizophrenia among African Americans persists today, and they are more likely to be treated with antipsychotic medications that can have lasting, negative side effects.3

¹https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1199525/
²https://archive.ahrq.gov/research/findings/nhqrdr/nhdr10.pdf
³https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/HTML_LargeReports/DisparitiesBehHealth_Final.htm#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20National%20Institute,and%20more%20likely%20to%20receive

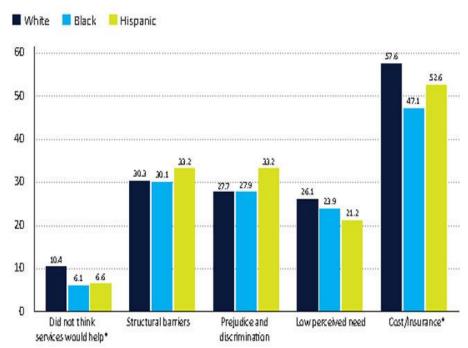




Service Utilization and Cost

Figure 2. Cost is the most commonly reported barrier to using mental health services.

Annual average percent of adults with anymental illness who had an unmet need for services, by reason for unmet need and race/ethnicity, 2008-2012



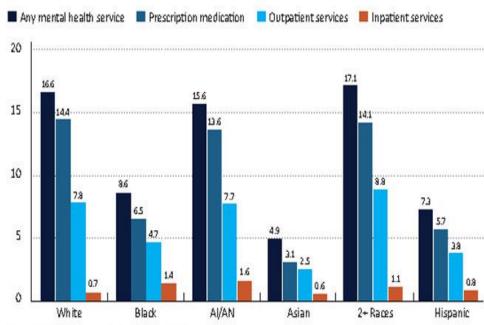
^{*} Indicates significant difference by race/ethnicity

Asians and Hispanics.

Annual average percent use by adults of mental health services, by race/ethnicity and

Figure 3. Use of mental health services is relatively low among blacks,

Annual average percent use by adults of mental health services, by race/ethnicity and service type, 2008-2012



Note: AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2015.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2015.

Societal Costs of Substance Use and Mental Illness

\$300 Billion Per Year

UNTREATED MENTAL ILLNESS

costs due to losses in productivity

\$442 Billion
Per Year

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

in health care costs, losses in productivity, and criminal justice costs

Sacks, J. J., Gonzales, K. R., Bouchery, E. E., Tomedi, L. E., & Brewer, R. D. (2015). 2010 national and state costs of excessive alcohol consumption. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 49(5), e73-e79.

https://www.nami.org/getattachment/Get-Involved/NAMI-National-Convention/Convention-Program-Schedule/Hill-Day-2017/FINAL-Hill-Day-17-Leave-Behind-all-(1).pdf





Barriers to Care for Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, the following barriers prevent racial and ethnic minorities from receiving appropriate care:

- · Lack of availability
- Transportation, child-care, difficulty taking time off work
- The belief that mental health treatment "doesn't work"
- The high level of mental health stigma in minority populations
- A mental health system weighted heavily towards non-minority values and norms
- Racism, bias and discrimination in treatment settings
- Language barriers and an insufficient number of providers who speak languages other than English
- Lack of adequate health insurance coverage (and even for people with insurance, cost sharing makes it difficult to afford)

https://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/HTML_LargeReports/DisparitiesBehHealth_Final.htm#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20National%20Institute.and%20more%20likely%20to%20receive





Social Determinants of Health

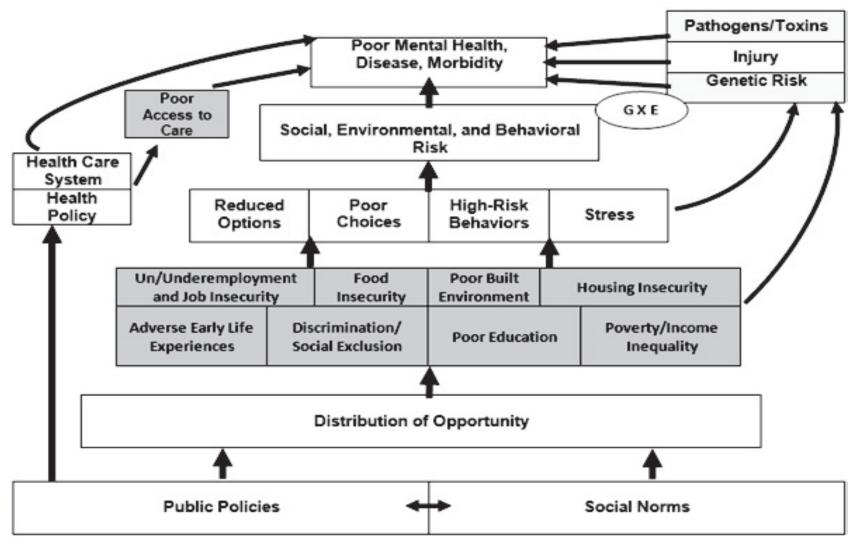
Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income	Housing Transportation	Literacy Language	Hunger Access to	Social integration	Health coverage
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education	healthy	Support systems	Provider availability
Debt Medical bills	Parks Playgrounds	Vocational training		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural
Support	Walkability	Higher education		Discrimination	competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations



Conceptualizing the Social Determinants of Mental Health





Trauma, Intergenerational Trauma, and Systemic Trauma

Health Disparities Case example Latinx experience





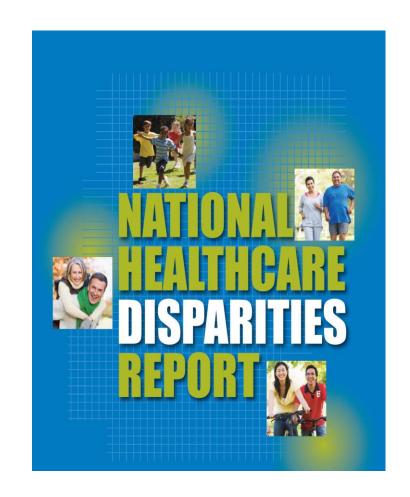


National Healthcare Disparities Report

- White patients receive better quality of care than
- 53% of Hispanic,
- 43% of African American,
- 38% of American Indian/Alaska Native, and
- 22% of Asian and Pacific Islander patients

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. National Healthcare Disparities Report. Rockville, MD: 2005. [August 3 2011]. Available at: https://archive.ahra.gov/qual/nhdr05/nhdr05.pdf.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. National Healthcare Disparities Report. Rockville, MD: 2010. [August 3 2011]. Available at: https://archive.ahra.aov/research/findings/nhardr/nhdr10/nhdr10.pdf.











- "Latinos are healthier . . . when they first arrive in the United States, however, they become less healthy after acculturation."
- Behavioral health is a quality of life issue; without coping mechanisms individuals are forced to have a very difficult life.







- Migration stress displacement and disorientation that comes with moving and adjusting without resources
- Acculturative stress adjusting to new circumstances in a new cultural context

 Traumatic stress - extensive exposure to traumatic events prior to migration









- Stereotype
- Prejudice
- Discrimination
- Attitude

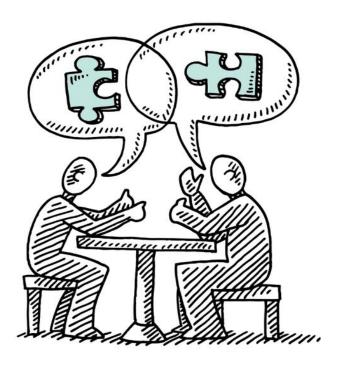








- Media
- Opioids
- Systemic Issues









Social and Cultural Factors

- Criminal justice system
- Opportunity to enter treatment









Social and Cultural Factors

- Discrimination
- Family conflict
- Fear of deportation







Trauma, Intergenerational Trauma, and Systemic Trauma

Lived experience





3 Realms of ACEs

ACEs Connection accelerates the global movement to prevent and heal adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and supports communities to work collaboratively to solve our most intractable problems. Left unaddressed, toxic stress from ACEs harms children and families, organizations, systems and communities, and reduces the ability of individuals and entities to respond to stressful events with resiliency. The ACEs in these three realms intertwine throughout people's lives, and affect the viability of organizations, systems and communities.







Impact of Stress on Brain Energy

Brain evolution

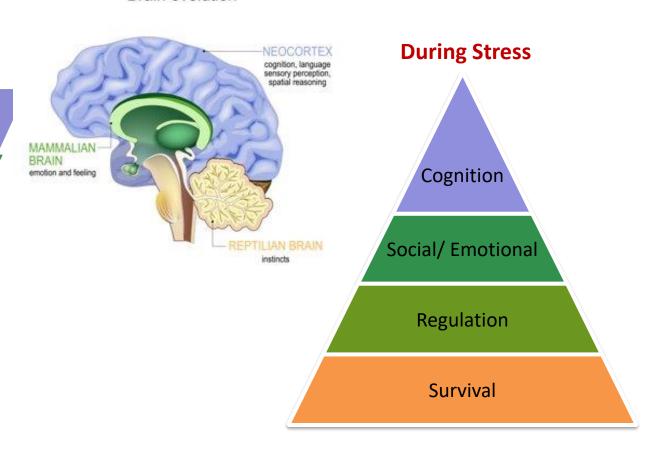


Cognition

Social/ Emotional

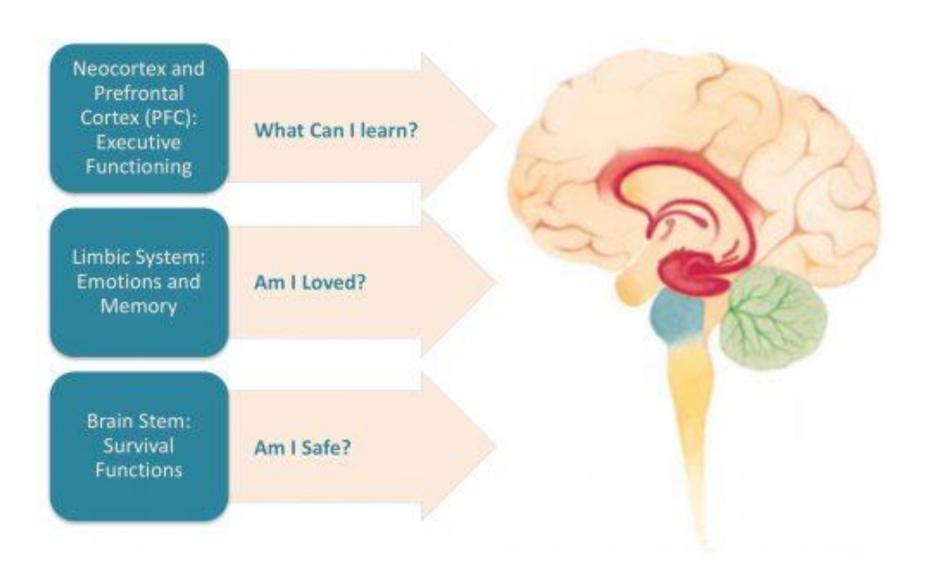
Regulation

Survival











https://drarielleschwartz.com/neurobiology-traumatic-memory-dr-arielle-schwartz/#.X0aSxnlKiUk



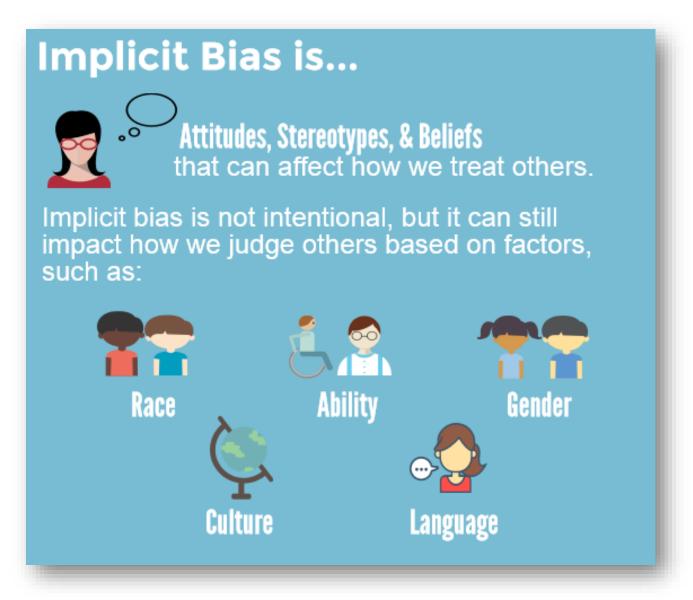
Bias

Understanding Cognitive Bias, Microaggressions & Stigma





What is Implicit Bias?







Cognitive bias

Social

Financial

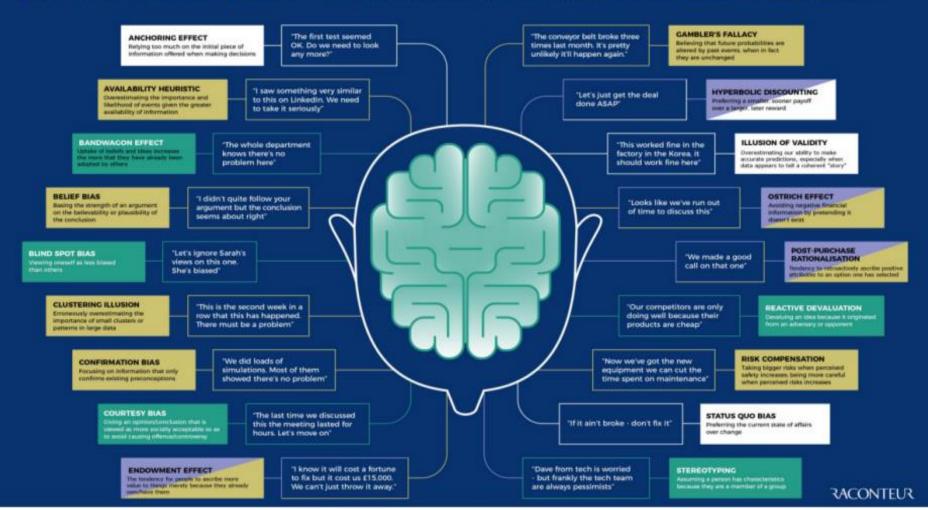
Failure to estimate

Short-termism

When it comes to assessing risk, humans often fail to make rational decisions because our brains take mental shortcuts that prevent us making the correct choice. Since the 1960s behavioural scientists and psychologists have been researching these failings, and have identified and labelled dozens of them. Here are some that can cause havoc when it comes to assessing risks in business

ORIGIN

The notion of cognitive bisses was first introduced by paychologists Americ Territy and Denial Rahmemon in the nerty 1970s. Their research payon Sudgment Linder Uncertainty Neuristics and of almost all current theuries of decision making and heuristics. Professor Kahnaman was assarded bless and applying them to accommiss.





Center of Excellence for Integrated Health Solutions

Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Operated by the National Council for Behavioral Health

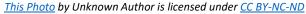


Microaggressions

Microaggressions are the relatively minor offenses, insults, and experiences of exclusion that many people deal with every day.

- Using endearments
- Same behavior, different description
- Benevolent Sexism
- Underestimating
- Attribution Bias









Micro-Affirmations and Implicit Bias

Implications for Action

- Managers can and should pay attention to the "small things"
- Principle of appreciative inquiry are relevant: "leading" rather than "pushing" building on strengths and success rather than first identifying faults and weaknesses
- Small things are especially important with respect to feelings
- Whenever a question is brought to us about how to change offensive behavior, own & teach the principles of changing behavior and explore options about how to do it

PEOPLE WILL FORGET
WHAT YOU SAID,
PEOPLE WILL FORGET
WHAT YOU DID,
BUT PEOPLE WILL
NEVER FORGET HOW
YOU MADE THEM FEEL

MAYA ANGELOU

Excerpted with permission from an article by Mary Rowe: Micro-affirmations & Micro-inequities, Rowe, M. Journal of the International Ombudsman Association, Volume 1, Number 1, March 2008.





Stigma

An attribute, behavior, or condition, that is socially discrediting







Stigma May Involve Several Elements:

- 1. Labeling
- 2. Negative stereotypes
- 3. Othering
- 4. Unequal health and social outcomes
- 5. Poor access to economic or political power

BG, Phelan J. Social conditions as fundamental causes of disease. J Health Soc Behav. 1995;35:80-94











Organizational Strategies for decreasing trauma, racism, bias, and stigma in service delivery

- Simplify and translate client-facing forms and documentation
- Adopt community-defined , promising practices
- Hire providers that represent the local community
- Client engagement- provide language support and build mental health literacy
- Develop a plan for addressing engagement during the current pandemic, and beyond





Organizational Strategies for decreasing trauma, racism, bias, and stigma in service delivery (cont'd)

- Develop an organizational approach to case management
- Check for patient understanding of treatment decisions and next steps
- Engage all staff, including reception and billing, in cultural and linguistic competence and humility training
- Community and patient engagement, develop an organization engagement strategy





Questions?

Email integration@thenationalcouncil.org

SAMHSA's Mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities.

www.samhsa.gov

1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) 1-800-487-4889 (TDD)





Resources

- Racial/Ethnic Differences in Mental Health Service Use among Adults
- National Healthcare Quality & Disparities Report:2018
- The Social Determinants of Mental Health

Health Equity and Racial Justice Webpage

National Council for Behavioral Health

See our page for more information on Webinars and Upcoming Events, Resources and Tools, and Training and Technical Assistance focused on Health Equity and Racial Justice





Join us to Continue the Conversation!

Join our Office Hour session on September 30, 2-3pm ET <u>Register here</u>

During this session we will discuss...

- Unanswered questions from today's session
- Any other questions or comments you submit during registration
- Strategies and innovative ideas for how providers can address trauma, racism, and bias in health care service delivery

What are you considering or what have you taken as a first step to addressing disparities in behavioral health service delivery?





Upcoming CoE events:

Addressing Trauma, Racism and Bias in Behavioral Health Service Delivery

Register here for the Office Hour on Sept. 30, 2-3pm ET

Addressing Implicit Bias in Organizational Structures

Register here for webinar on Oct. 21, 2-3pm ET
Register here for the Office Hour on Oct. 29, 3-4pm ET

Reentry for Citizens Needing Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Register here for webinar on Oct. 7, 3-4pm ET
Register here for the Office Hour on Oct. 13, 3-4pm ET

Interested in an individual consultation with the CoE experts on integrated care?

Contact us through this form here!

Looking for free trainings and credits?

<u>Check out integrated health trainings from Relias here.</u>



