

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Barriers to Mental Health Care: An Analysis of Illness Concept, Stigma and Cultural Mistrust

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The Principles of Trustworthiness

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Association of American Medical Colleges Results from the experimental sample indicated that cultural mistrust is a formidable barrier to care, particularly among African and Caribbean Americans.

Chinese participants on the other hand, were particularly mistrustful of mental health professionals, even as they were less mistrustful of doctors overall as compared

the interviews that above all, hasty, rushed, non-communicative doctor-patient interactions do not engender confidence in medical professionals. While some of the

Mistrust of the healthcare system erects a powerful barrier to mental health care for Black Americans and is rooted in notions of self-reliance and a history of iatrogenic care. Interventions should be designed to specifically address this mistrust and further research undertaken to delineate culturally relevant myths, histories and experiences in order to best deconstruct this barrier. Furthermore, the new healthcare

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Community
Engagement
& Multi-Sector
Partnerships

Anti-Racism and Anti-Discrimination

Primary
Prevention
Policies &
Practices

Identify and End Policies and Practices that Create Inequity



AAMC Center for Health Justice





Increasing Level of Community Involvement, Impact, Trust, and Communication Flow Outreach Consult Collaborate Involve Shared Leadership Some Community More Community Better Community Community Involvement Strong Bidirectional Involvement Involvement Involvement Relationship Communication flow is Communication flows Communication flows to Communication flows bidirectional Final decision making is from one to the other, to the community and then at community level. both ways, participatory Forms partnerships with form of communication inform back, answer seeking community on each Entities have formed Gets information or feedaspect of project from Involves more participastrong partnership Provides community with back from the community. tion with community on development to solution. structures. information. issues. Outcomes: Broader Entities share information. **Entities form bidirectional** Entities coexist. Entities cooperate with communication channels. health outcomes affect-Outcomes: Develops coneach other. ing broader community. Outcomes: Optimally, Strong bidirectional trust nections. Outcomes: Partnership establishes communica-Outcomes: Visibility of building, trust building. built. tion channels and chanpartnership established nels for outreach. with increased cooperation.

Reference: Modified by the authors from the International Association for Public Participation.

Figure 1.1. Community Engagement Continuum

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Principles of community engagement (2nd ed.) Atlanta (GA): CDC/ATSDR Committee on Community Engagement; 2011, pg.22.



Community Engagement Toolkits

Communities, Social Justice, and Academic Medical Centers

Events from 2015 in Baltimore and elsewhere rekindled the national dialogue about social injustice. Let's work together to develop concrete actions that an individual, an institution, or the AAMC can take to address social determinants and health inequities.

Community Engagement, Precision Medicine, and Native Health

The 2017 AAMC Community Engagement Toolkit features presentations, discussion questions, and interviews with 17 urban-dwelling Native Americans that academic health centers can use to engage their communities in dialogue about the perceived risks and benefits of participating in the NIH All of Us Research Program and other research efforts. The All of Us Research Program was designed to deploy genetic, clinical, behavioral, and social data to deliver the right treatment to the right patient at the right time.

Social Justice Behind and Beyond the Bars: Criminal Justice, Health, and Academic Medicine

The 2018 AAMC Social Justice Behind and Beyond the Bars: Criminal Justice Health and Academic Medicine Community Engagement Toolkit features videos, resources, discussion questions that community members and academic health centers can use to:

Achieving Health Equity and Social Justice for Newly Arrived Immigrants in Arizona and Beyond

The 2019 Achieving Health Equity and Social Justice for Newly Arrived Immigrants in Arizona and Beyond Community Engagement Toolkit features videos and resources that community members and academic health centers can use to:





AAMC CHARGE Collaborative for Health Equity: Act, Research, Generate Evidence

- 1000+ Participants
- Open to all
- "Professional Achievement"
- Policy Engagement
- Conduit to Local Communities
- Core Center component



Methods

RFA for CHARGE collaborators with qualitative, interview experience

9 CHARGE members from 6 states + DC

Socially distanced strategies:

- Zoom, Dropbox
- Virtual trainings and co-development of materials
- Digital photos of consent docs, mailed/emailed incentives

3-way partnership (AAMC, CHARGE, Community members) on all deliverables







1

The community is already educated; that's why it doesn't trust you.







2

You are not the only experts.





3

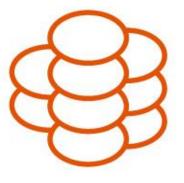
Without action, your organizational pledge is only performance.





4

An office of community engagement is insufficient.





5

It doesn't start or end with a community advisory board.







6

Diversity is more than skin deep.





7

There's more than one gay bar, one "Black church," and one bodega in your community.







8

Show your work.





9

If you're gonna do it, take your time, do it right.





10

The project may be over, but the work is not.



Toolkit At a Gla 10 Principles o

Community Engagement Reflection Guide





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AAMC Principles of Trustworthines

Deserving trust is crucial to equitably partner with the cohealth justice.

Remember, though, the process of engagement is as imp that community stakeholders endorse as the guiding com



The community is already ed

Words matter. Be mindful of how you frar the community has. Mistrust is a rational and will ask when it thinks you have answ



You are not the only experts.

People closest to injustice are also those organization and, even if it is, there's a posurvival tactics and strategies for decade



Without action, your organiza

Walk the walk, please. Deploy resources. network or coalition of experts to be resp Be authentic. Don't just say you're commi



An office of community engage

One full-time employee doesn't cut it. Don Trustworthiness is not a "minority tax"; w as such, should be acknowledged, incent



It doesn't start or end with a

Running your thoughts by a group of selfstreets to get some unfiltered opinions. A Make it clear to all you've done so, and ex Community engagement is an iterative, on-going, long-term investment that is foundational to the work of demonstrating trustworthiness. It's more than building trust in one project or community interaction, but rather building trust in the organization and in the system.

Use this guide for personal self-reflection or as a tool to help your organization reflect upon all 10 Principles of Trustworthiness as you engage with your community.

10 Principles of Trustworthiness

Principle 1 – The community is already educated, that's why it doesn't trust you. Key Behavior: Respect and Responsibility

- How are we communicating with the community as a dialogue between equals, instead of a one-way lesson?
- How do we take the time to understand local knowledge, history and its ramifications?
- How do we ask the community what is needed rather than assume?

Principle 2 – You are not the only expert.

Key Behavior: Humility

- How are you using language that conveys superiority or an "us versus them" mentality?
- In what ways are you partnering or trying to "lead" the coalition'?
- Can you point to concrete ways you're incorporating community expertise into your work?

Principle 3 – Without action, your organizational pledge is only performance.

Key Behavior: Authenticity

- How are we following up our words with meaningful action?
- How does our plan for action hold organizational leadership accountable?
- How is our plan for action and related evaluation co-developed with the community?

d to the goal of health equity, do

ID a network/coalition of experts

unity-related tasks.

itional Actions

itional Actions

Working Sessions and Evaluation

Facilitators:

Etsemaye P. Agonafer, MD, MPH, MS
Assistant Professor, Department of Health System Science
Kaiser Permanente Bernard J. Tyson School of Medicine

Maranda Ward, EdD, MPH

Assistant Professor

The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences

Wednesday, June 30, 2021

1:30 - 3:00 p.m. ET

REGISTER NOW

Tuesday, July 20, 2021 12:30 – 2:00 p.m. ET

REGISTER NOW

- Hear from early adopters
- Share inspiring practices
- Share challenges
- Share tools
- Discuss evaluation strategies
- Suggest Toolkit improvements



Thank you!

(temporary)

