



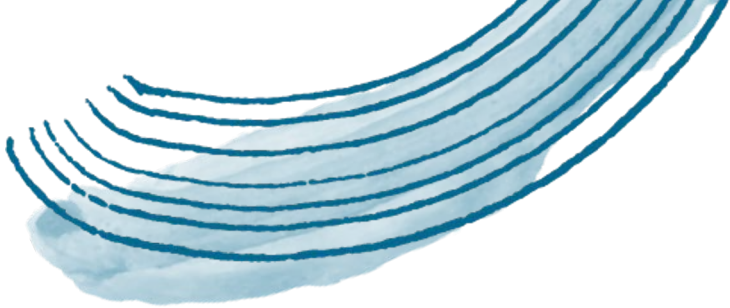
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# **Impacts of Inequity and Discrimination on BIPOC Adolescent's' Health and Well-Being**

2022 PATCH Symposium

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Jill Denson, PhD and Shanyce Hutchinson



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Jill Denson, PhD; Shanyce Hutchinson



# Learning Objectives

01



How Social Determinants affect BIPOC Adolescent Health

02

Explain how BIPOC Children and Adolescents are treated differently than their White counterparts in school, health care, and the larger community and how these inequalities could negatively impact the trajectory of their adult lives

03

Discuss how BIPOC adolescents are leading equitable change in their communities





# Introductions

**Jill Denson**

**Shanyce Hutchinson**

# Ice Breaker: Red Rover

1. If you have ever felt discriminated in a health care setting?
2. Were you ever denied care based on your race or gender or sexuality or disability?
3. Have you ever felt that a health care provider didn't listen to you?
4. Have you ever felt talked down to in a health care setting?
5. Have you ever felt a barrier in communication in a health care setting?



# Terms

## **Unconscious Bias**


Attitudes and stereotypes held by health care providers can negatively impact their clinical judgement while caring for patients of color, those with lower-incomes, mental health and substance abuse disorders.

## **Micro-aggressions**

Indirect, subtle, or unintentional discrimination against members of groups that are marginalized.




## **BIPOC**

Broad association of populations who are not White. This is not a monolithic group even when placed in the same “box”.



# Structural Racism VS. Personally Mediated Racism

- ❖ Structural Racism “Refers to the processes of racism that are embedded in laws, policies, and practices of society and institutions that provide advantages to racial groups deemed as superior, while oppressing and disadvantaging other racial groups deemed as inferior” (Burnett-Boweie, et al. 2021)
- ❖ Personally Mediated Racism “is defined as prejudice and discrimination, where prejudice means differential assumptions about the abilities, motives, and intentions of others according to their race” (Camara Jones, 2000)
- ❖ Discrimination means differential actions towards others according to their race—this is what most people think of when they hear the word “racism”
- ❖ Both of these forms of racism may differentially impact developing BIPOC youth’s outcomes

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- ❖ BIPOC communities are uniquely affected by personally mediated racism
  - ❖ Vicarious trauma is often heightened by racial discourse in the media
  - ❖ Recent studies assessed the relationship between recent killings of unarmed African Americans and the presence of depression in African Americans in outpatient emergency room visits (330,000 visits) and being admitted to emergency room care for depression related emergencies increased by 11%
  - ❖ Researchers found that racial socialization was ineffectual in preventing BIPOC children from internalizing racism—an actually primed them for greater effects of vicarious racism AND internalized racism



# The Impact of Scientific Racism On The Health and Well-Being of BIPOC Youth

- ❖ The problem: using race as a biological rather than a social construct
- ❖ Adversely impacts BIPOC at every developmental stage—from infancy through early adulthood
- ❖ BIPOC children and youth are impacted by the quality of schools they attend, services offered and received in those schools
- ❖ BIPOC higher proportionate IEPs; higher proportionate of school suspensions
- ❖ Toxins in their neighborhoods—air they breathe
- ❖ Access to equitable and quality health care
- ❖ Experiences with peers

Njoroge et al. 2021

# Bias and Racism in Health Care

- ❖ Health care providers have unconscious or implicit bias—which can manifest as microaggressions
- ❖ Provider-held unconscious bias can negatively impact care delivery and patients' outcomes
- ❖ The seminal 2003 publication, “Unequal Treatment”, found that health care providers based diagnostic and treatment decisions, as well as their feelings about their patients, on their patient's race or ethnicity (Kessler et al. 2011)
- ❖ Historically Indigenous, African American and Latinx communities have been misused in scientific research and coerced into treatment and studies—sometimes without their knowledge or consent

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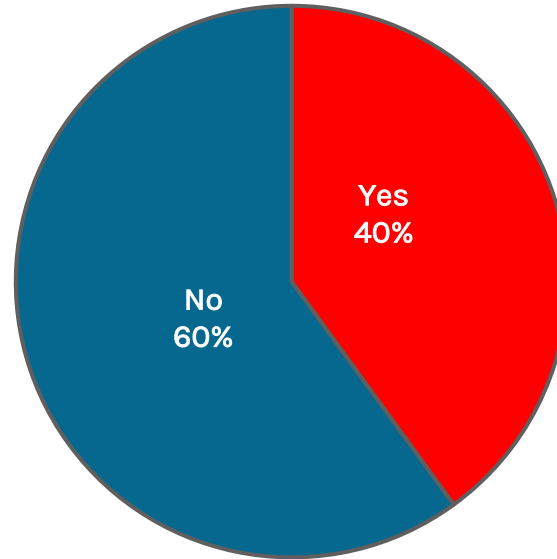
# Stories of lived experience

- ❖ Adolescent advocating for self
- ❖ Intersectionality: Immigrant, Skin complexion, Fat phobia

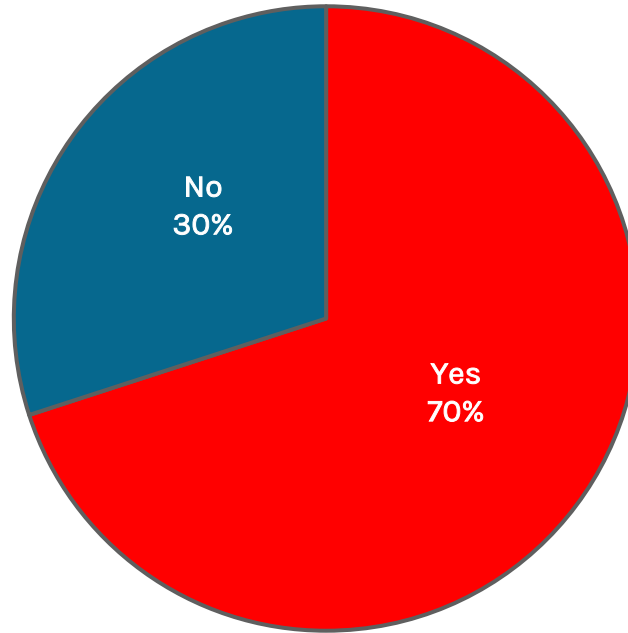


# Results from Red Rover Questions

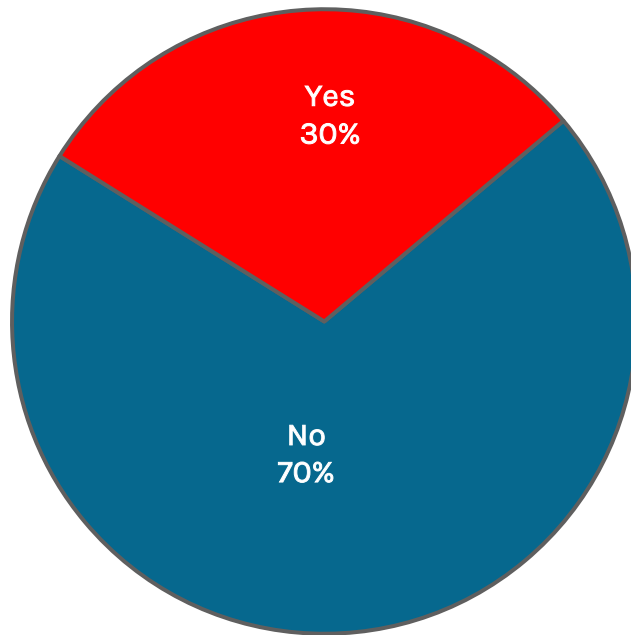
**Have you ever felt a barrier in communication  
(This could mean language, lack of accessibility  
to an interpreter, etc.)**



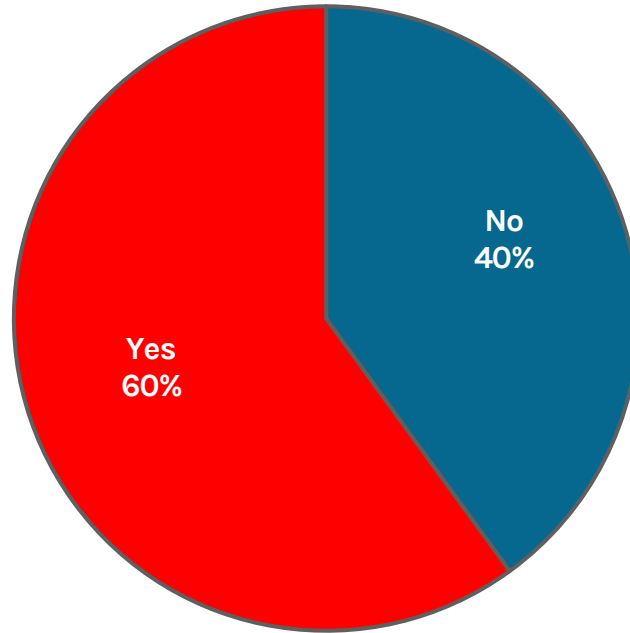
**Have you ever been talked down to by  
a provider?**



**Were you ever denied care based on your  
race, gender, sexuality, or disability?**

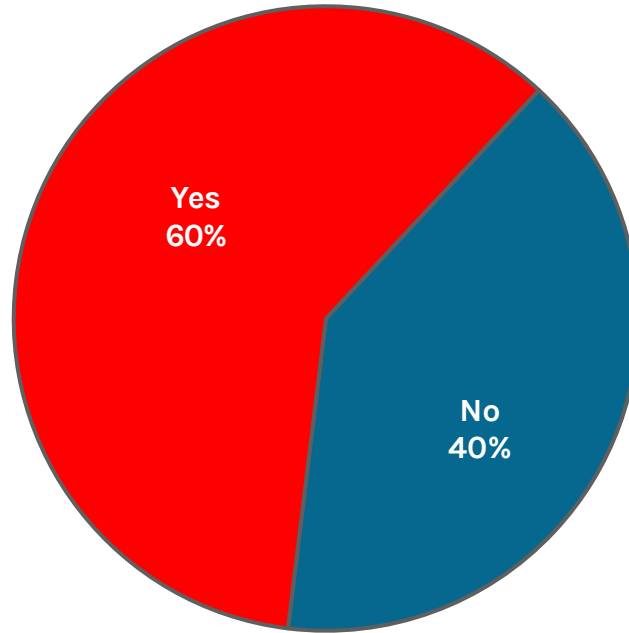



**Have you ever felt discriminated  
against in a health care setting?**





**Have you ever felt unheard during a visit  
with any form of healthcare provider?**





Is there anything you would like to share with providers within Dane County?

5 responses

Care for others in a way that you would want to be cared for, we all feel pain the same way.

N/A

Being a CNA myself I've learned things at work that help me deal with health issues for me and help me determine if I should see a doctor for something or not. So I don't go just bc I wanna go I go because I know I need to go, so when they act like I don't know what I'm talking about it really frustrating bc I don't know everything they know as doctors and nurses but I know my body better than them

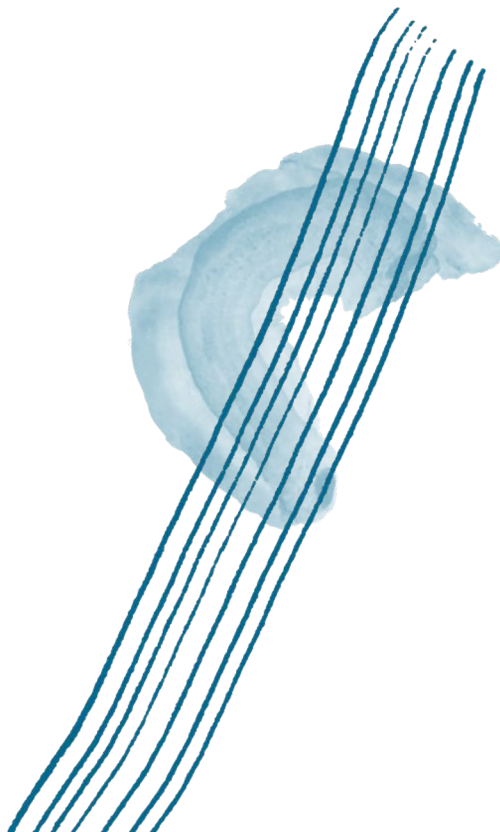
I went in for the first time to get a therapist. I had to have an "interview" with a lady to pair me with a therapist. She denied giving me a therapist because my legal father is not the same race as me and she did not believe he was my father and wanted him to bring in a birth certificate another time. She said that if I brought my mom who is the same race as me then I would not need to bring a birth certificate.

Nah





# BIPOC Adolescents Making Change

- ❖ PATCH
  - ❖ Black Student Union
  - ❖ Asian Club
  - ❖ GSA (Gay Sexuality Alliance)
  - ❖ Student Protests for Change
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# Recommendations for the care and treatment of BIPOC adolescents

- ❖ Acknowledge the impact racism has on the adolescent
- ❖ Acknowledge adolescents' intersecting identities (especially how oppression impacts)
- ❖ Avoid Attempts to explain or defend any perceived act of discrimination
- ❖ Respect autonomy and the adolescents' right to make decisions about what to do and when
- ❖ Listen!
- ❖ Acknowledge and deal with your own biases
- ❖ Adapted from “This is our lane: Talking to patient’s about racism”(Diop et al. 2021) Table 2



# Thanks!

Does anyone have any questions?