

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN BLACK MENTAL HEALTH

Flip the Script: Creating a New Narrative

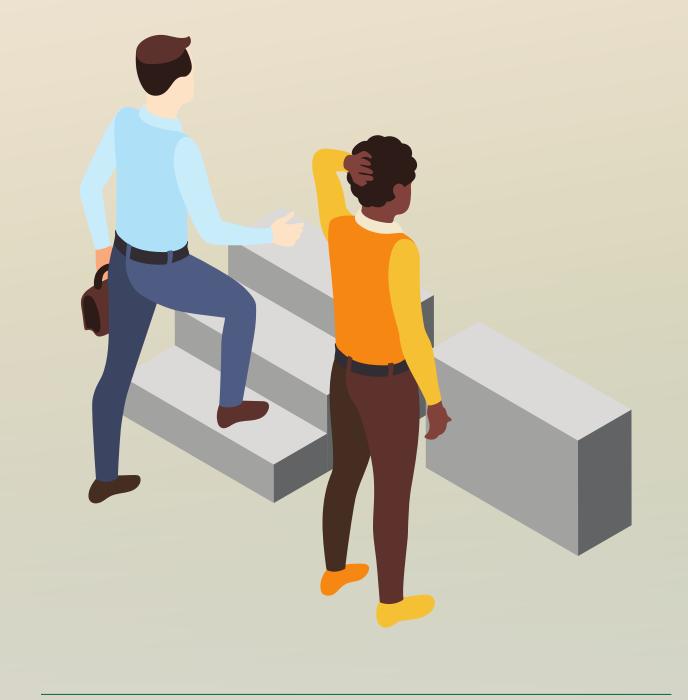
STUDY PURPOSE FROM MICHIGAN HEALTH ENDWOMENT FUND(MHEF)

This project was designed to gather insight into the Black/African American patient experience to reduce health disparities, increase equity in access to quality care and to address factors that may impede engagement in effective follow-up care.



WHAT IS RACIAL DISPARITIES?

Racial Disparity means a condition where one racial group systemically and disproportionately experiences worse outcomes in comparison to another racial group or groups. Racial Disparities may occur in a range of areas, including but not limited to education, employment, wealth, policing, criminal justice, health, transportation, housing, and homelessness.



https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/racial-disparity

DISCOVERIES IN KALAMAZOO

Ninety percent (90%) of both African American/Black and White people felt stigma played a significant role in receiving or engaging in mental health or substance abuse service.

3

Thirteen percent (13%) of African American/Blacks are currently receiving substance abuse services in comparison to the 39% of Whites.

4

African American/Black respondents were 83% likely to receive services from a white healthcare provider creating a cultural disconnect.

White people received referral or resources 75% of the time while Black people receive referral or resources 50% of the time.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP STATUS: 1619-2021

Time Span:	Status:	Years:	% U.S. Experience:
1619-1865	Slaves: "Chattel"	246	61.2%
1865-1964	Jim Crow: virtually no Citizenship rights	99	24.6%
1964-2021*	"Equal"	57	14.2%
1619-2021	"Struggle" "Unfairness"	402	100%

^{*} USA struggles to transition from segregation & discrimination to integration of AA's

Byrd, W. M. & Clayton, L. A. (2001). An American Health Dilemma: Race, Medicine, and Health Care in the United States. 1900-2000. New York: Taylor & Frances, Routledge

ADVERSE COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE

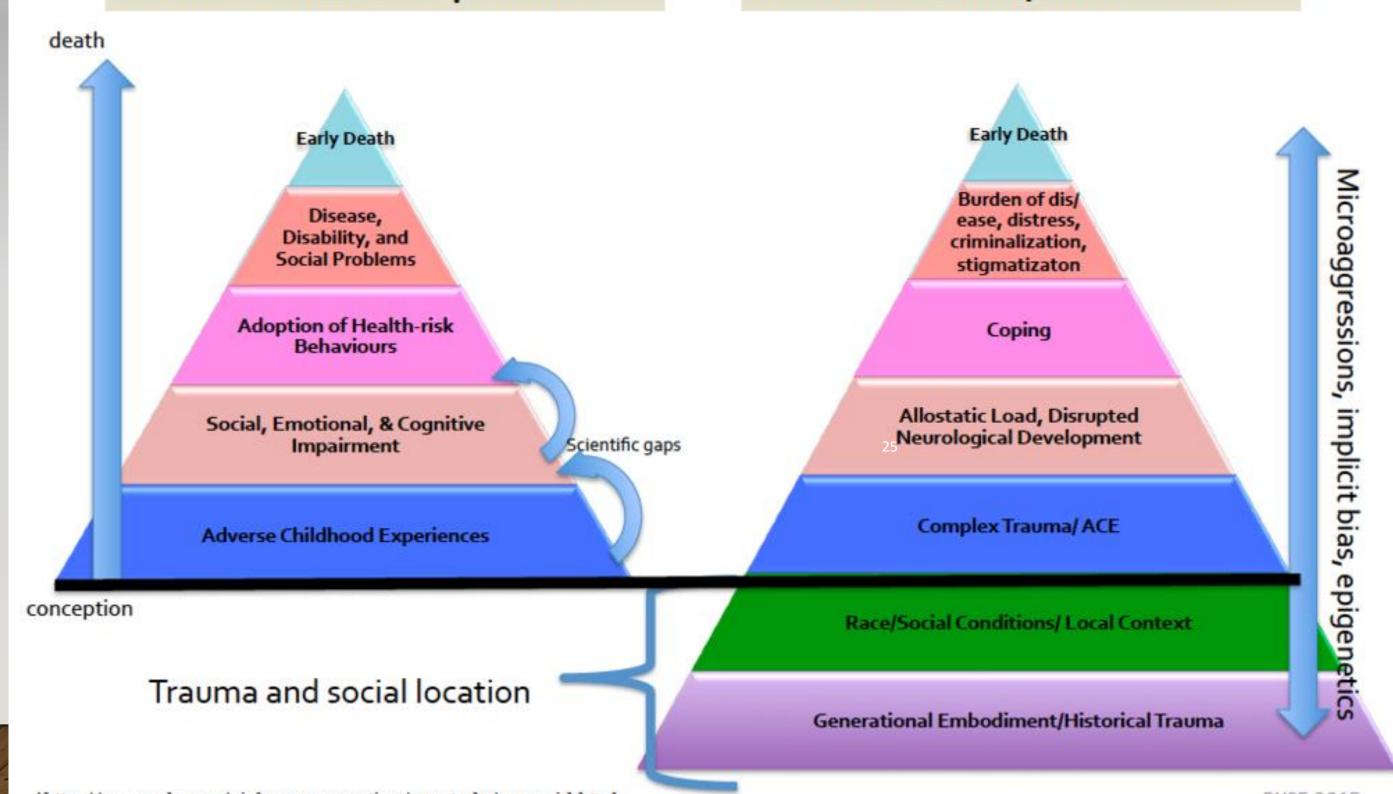


Trauma and Social Location



Adverse Childhood Experiences*

Historical Trauma/Embodiment



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD **EXPERIENCE**

VS.

ADVERSE COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES

EXPANDED ACES

The Pair of ACEs

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Maternal Depression

Physical & Emotional Neglect

Emotional & Sexual Abuse

Divorce

Substance Abuse Mental Illness

Incarceration

Domestic Violence

Homelessness

Adverse Community Environments

Poverty

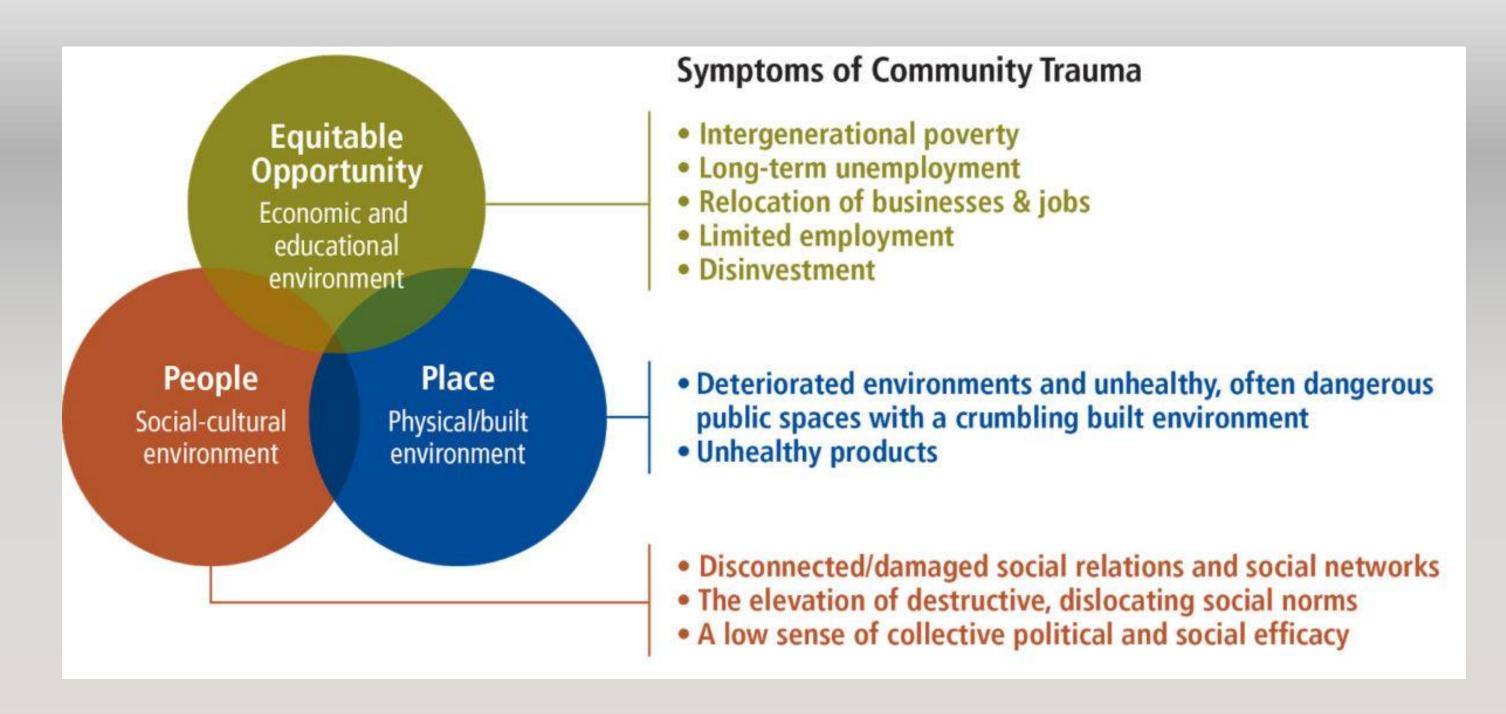
Violence

Discrimination

Community Disruption

Lack of Opportunity, Economic Mobility & Social Capital Poor Housing
Quality &
Affordability

Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. Academic Pediatrics. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011



ADVERSE COMMUNITY FYDERIES

DISMANTLING SYSTEMIC RACISM

Identify and acknowledge

Identify and acknowledge systemic racial disparities, both historic and current

Adopt

Adopt an inclusive and equitable approach to community engagement that elevates the priorities of the individuals and organizations in the communities where we work

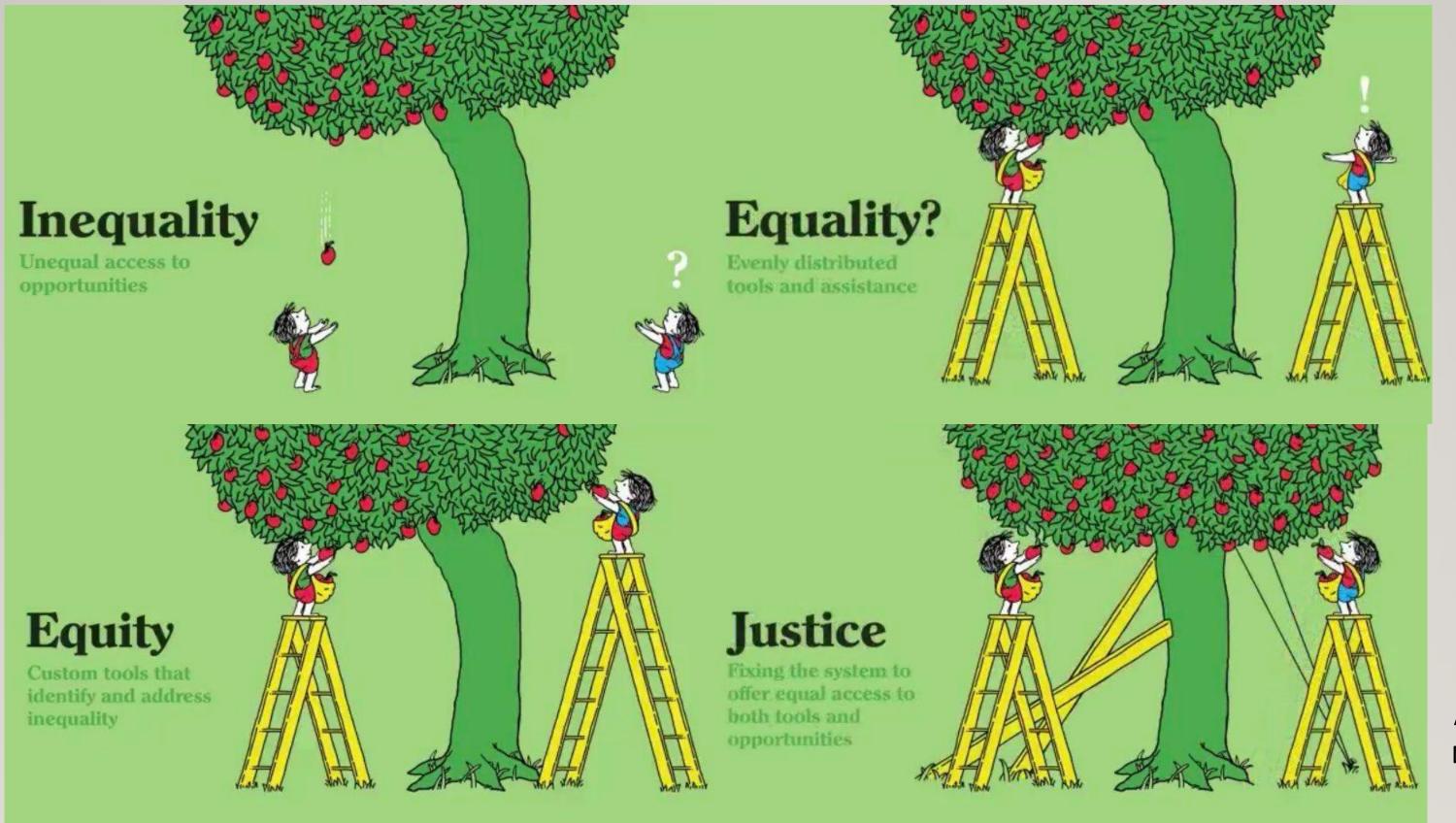
Ensure

Ensure equitable access to opportunities and promotion of selfdetermination

Focus

Focus investments and resources to mitigate the consequences of systemic racism

IS EQUITY POSSIBLE



Advantage & Disadvantage Accumulate Over time

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