



Fostering Equity, Diversity & Inclusion

Two Stories of Change

Sponsored by the: NAGE Diversity and Equity Workgroup September 16, 2021

NAGE Diversity and Equity Workgroup

- A NAGE working group committed to improving diversity and equity within health professions educational programs, healthcare organizations, and communities caring for older adults.
 - Founded in 2020
 - Membership includes GWEP and GACA recipients
 - Our call-to-action statement can be found at <u>https://n-age.org/diversity-</u> <u>and-racial-equity-resources/</u>





FOSTERING EQUITY, DIVERSITY, & INCLUSION IN GERIATRICS: TWO STORIES OF CHANGE



An Introduction to Anti-racism and Terminology Presented by Anna Goroncy, MD

Examples of Institutional Change and Community Impact Presented by Monica Long, MSN-Ed, CDP, RN & Barbara Gordon, M.A.





Introduction to Anti-Racism Key Terms and Concepts

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Disclosure Statement

Dr. Goroncy is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number K01HP33453. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.





Stereotypes - oversimplified generalizations about groups of people

Prejudice - Pre-judgment. Beliefs, thoughts, feelings, and attitudes someone holds about a group

Discrimination - action against an individual or group based on age, religion, race, health etc.





Race vs Ethnicity?

Race:

A **social construct** that has **evolved** over time in the US based on the political climate, used to group individuals together based on **shared physical traits**, historically used to place value and give **privileges** to certain groups and **oppress** others. Whereas **ethnicities** are defined by perceived common ancestry, history, and cultural practices, which are seen as more fluid and self-asserted rather than assigned by others.

Ethnicity:

defined by perceived common ancestry, history, and cultural practices, which are seen as more **fluid and self-asserted** rather than assigned by others.

(Cornell & Hartman, 2006)





What Is Implicit Bias?

- Implicit bias is defined as "the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner."
- It is a contributing factor to health disparities.
- Family physicians should make an effort to explore their own implicit biases to identify unconscious decisions and actions that may negatively affect the communities they serve.
- The AAFP recommends educating physicians about implicit bias and strategies to address it to support culturally appropriate, patient-centered care and reduce health disparities.

American Academy of Family Physicians. Implicit bias (reviewed and approved 2018). https://www.aafp.org/about/policies/all/implicit-bias.html.





Racism

Racism: A system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks ("race"). It unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities, unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources. – Dr. Camara Jones, <u>Phylon</u> 2003

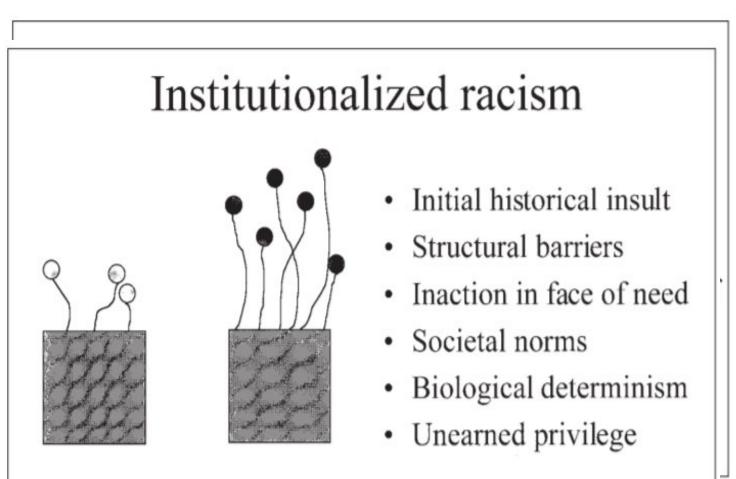
Racism is a marriage of **racist policies** and **racist ideas** that produces and normalizes **racial inequities -** Ibram X. Kendi





"A Gardener's Tale" Definitions of the Levels of Racism

Dr. Camara P. Jones



Jones CP. Levels of racism: a theoretic framework and a gardener's tale. *Am J Public Health*. 2000;90(8):1212-1215. doi:10.2105/ajph.90.8.1212

Racial Micro-aggressions

"..... are brief and commonplace daily verbal, behavioral, or environmental indignities, whether intentional or unintentional, that communicate hostile, derogatory or negative racial slights and insults towards people of color."

Sue, American Psychologist, 2007



Types of Microaggressions

Sue, American Psychologist, 2007

- Psychologist <u>Derald Wing Sue</u> and colleagues defined 3 types of microaggression:
 - **Microassaults:** a person intentionally behaves in a discriminatory way while not intending to be offensive.
 - Example: telling a racist joke then saying, "I was just joking."
 - Microinsults: a comment or action that is unintentionally discriminatory.
 - Example: telling a person of color "You speak English so well."; "You're so pretty for a black girl."
 - Microinvalidations: a person's comment invalidates or undermines the experiences of a certain group of people.
 - Example: a white person telling a black person that "Racism does not exist in today's society."







Intersectionality

- Intersectionality promotes an understanding of human beings as shaped by the interaction of different social locations.
- These interactions occur within a context of connected systems and structures of power.
- Through such processes, interdependent forms of privilege and oppression are created.







Anti-Racism

- **RACIST:** One who is supporting a racist policy through their actions or inaction or expressing a racist idea.
- **ANTIRACIST:** One who is supporting an antiracist policy through their actions or expressing an antiracist idea.





Structural/Institutional Racism

Anti-Racism and

- A **racist policy** is any measure that produces or sustains racial inequity between racial groups.
- An antiracist policy is any measure that produces or sustains racial equity between racial groups



Continuum on Becoming an Anti-Racist Multicultural Organization

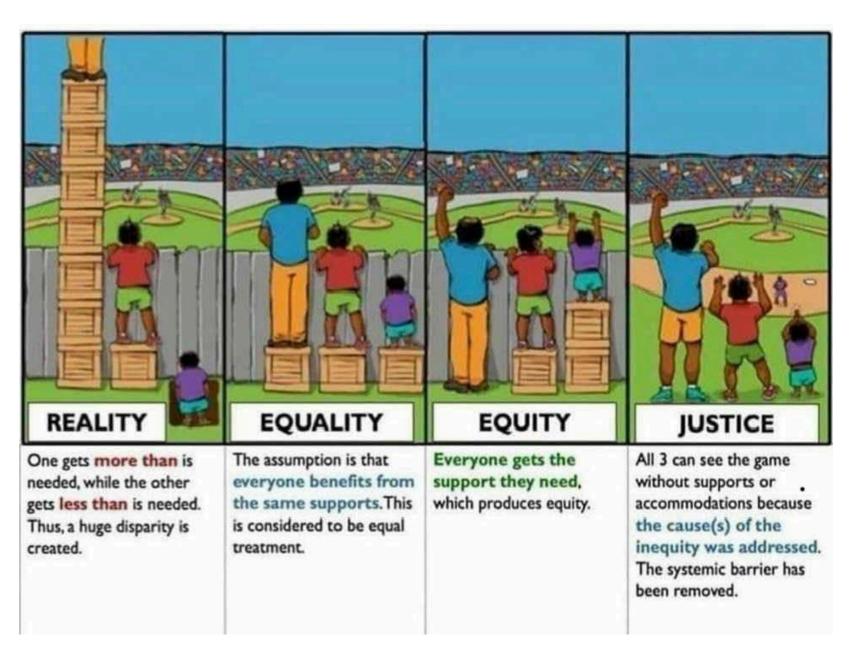
MONOCULTURAL ==> MULTICULTURAL ==> ANTI-RACIST ==> ANTI-RACIST MULTICULTURAL Racial and Cultural Differences Seen as Deficits ==> Tolerant of Racial and Cultural Differences ==> Racial and Cultural Differences Seen as Assets

		gicits ==> Tolerani oj Kaciai a			
Exclusive An Exclusionary Institution	2. Passive A "Club" Institution	3. Symbolic Change A Compliance Organization	4. Identity Change An Affirming Institution	5. Structural Change A Transforming Institution	6. Fully Inclusive Anti-Racist Multicultural Organization in a Transformed Society
Intentionally and publicly excludes or segregates African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans Intentionally and publicly enforces the racist status quo throughout institution Institutionalization of racism includes formal policies and practices, teachings, and decision making on all levels Usually has similar intentional policies and practices toward other socially oppressed groups such as women, gays and lesbians, Third World citizens, etc. Openly maintains the dominant group's power and privilege	 Tolerant of a limited number of "token" People of Color and members from other social identify groups allowed in with "proper" perspective and credentials. May still secretly limit or exclude People of Color in contradiction to public policies Continues to intentionally maintain white power and privilege through its formal policies and practices, teachings, and decision making on all levels of institutional life Often declares, "We don't have a problem." Monocultural norms, policies and procedures of dominant culture viewed as the "righ" way" business as usual" Engages issues of diversity and social justice only on club member's terms and within their comfort zone. 	 Makes official policy pronouncements regarding multicultural diversity Sees itself as "non- racist" institution with open doors to People of Color Carries out intentional inclusiveness efforts, recruiting "someone of color" on committees or office staff Expanding view of diversity includes other socially oppressed groups <i>But</i> "Not those who make waves" Little or no contextual change in culture, policies, and decision making Is still relatively unaware of continuing patterns of privilege, paternalism and control Token placements in staff positions: must assimilate into organizational culture 	 Growing understanding of racism as barrier to effective diversity Develops analysis of systemic racism Sponsors programs of anti-racism training New consciousness of institutionalized white power and privilege Develops intentional identity as an "anti-racist" institution Begins to develop accountability to racially oppressed communities Increasing communities Increasing communities Actively recruits and promotes members of groups have been historically denied access and opportunity <i>But</i> Institutional structures and culture that maintain white power and privilege still intact and relatively untouched 	 Commits to process of intentional institutional restructuring, based upon anti-racist analysis and identity Audits and restructures all aspects of institutional life to ensure full participation of People of Color, including their world- view, culture and lifestyles Implements structures, policies and practices with inclusive decision making and other forms of power sharing on all levels of the institutions life and work Commits to struggle to dismantle racism in the wider community, and builds clear lines of accountability to racially oppressed communities Anti-racist multicultural diversity becomes an institutionalized asset Redefines and rebuilds all relationships and activities in society, based on anti-racist commitments 	 Future vision of an institution and wider community that has overcome systemic racism and all other forms of oppression. Institution's life reflects full participation and shared power with diverse racial, cultural and economic groups in determining its mission, structure, constituency, policies and practices Members across all identity groups are full participants in decisions that shape the institution, and inclusion of diverse cultures, lifestyles, and interest A sense of restored community and mutual caring Allies with others in combating all forms of oppression and to create multicultural organizations.

© Crossroads Ministry, Chicago, IL: Adapted from original concept by Balley Jackson and Rita Hardiman, and further developed by Andrea Avazian and Ronice Branding; further adapted by Melia LaCour, PSESD.













IHI Achieving Health Equity

Figure 3. A Framework for Health Care Organizations to Achieve Health Equity

1.	Make health equity a strategic priority	 Demonstrate leadership commitment to improving equity at all levels of the organization Secure sustainable funding through new payment models
2.	Develop structure and processes to support health equity work	 Establish a governance committee to oversee and manage equity work across the organization Dedicate resources in the budget to support equity work
3.	Deploy specific strategies to address the multiple determinants of health on which health care organizations can have a direct impact	 Health care services Socioeconomic status Physical environment Healthy behaviors
4.	Decrease institutional racism within the organization	 Physical space: Buildings and design Health insurance plans accepted by the organization Reduce implicit bias within organizational policies, structures, and norms, and in patient care
5.	Develop partnerships with community organizations	 Leverage community assets to work together on community issues related to improving health and equity





Thank you!

• Anna Goroncy, MD, MEd

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- GACA acknowledgement

Resources

- Being Anti-racist <u>https://nmaahc.si.edu/learn/talking-about-</u> <u>race/topics/being-antiracist</u>
- How to Be an Anti-Racist by Ibram X. Kendi
- Racial Healing Handbook: Practical Activities to Help You Challenge Privilege, Confront Systemic Racism, and Engage in Collective Healing by Anneliese A. Singh, PhD, LPC
- How the Word Is Passed by Clint Smith
- IHI Achieving Health Equity: A Guide for Health Care Organizations
- IHI section on Health Equity

- Teaching about racism Toolkit STFM
- Racism in medicine resources Google Drive, assembled by Dr. Goroncy
- Dr. Camara P. Jones Ted Talk mentioned -<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNhcY6fTyBM</u>





Examples of Institutional Change

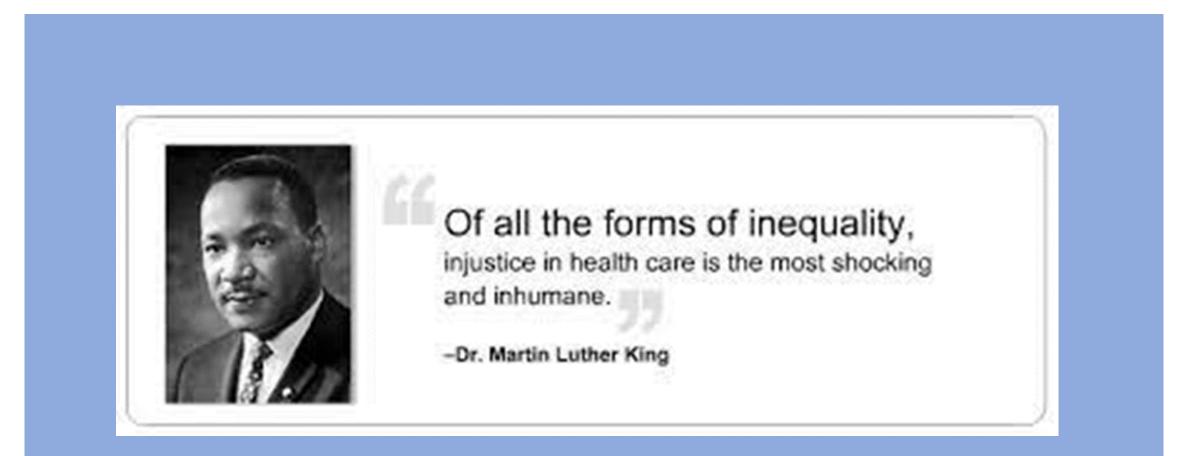
A Never-Ending Journey of Intentional and Deliberate Action Barbara Gordon, M.A. University of Louisville Trager Institute Optimal Aging Clinic







Our Purpose







The Journey Begins and Continues

Acknowledgement

Action (Intentional & Deliberate)

Accountability





The Trager Institute's Leadership Team's Statement of Commitment

The leadership team at the Trager Institute are deeply concerned by the violence brought upon Black communities across America.

The Trager Institute acknowledges that the struggle against racism is one that requires our own participation.

We pledge that we will do as much work as we have to do to ensure that race is not a barrier to receiving the health care every person deserves, to receiving the opportunities every person deserves, to receiving the protections every person deserves, and to receiving the education every person deserves.

We pledge that we will address racial justice, and we will research and develop strategies on how we can undo the structural elements in our society that sustain the disparities we see every day.

We pledge that we will strive towards providing access to resources and services to all our community members to promote human flourishing.

We pledge to create a healthy work environment where we acknowledge the pain and suffering of our Black colleagues and Black learners.





"To transform health care we must acknowledge the trauma of systemic racism and work together to solve it."

Peggy Maguire

President, Cambia Health Foundation; Corporate Social Responsibility and Palliative Care





We Aspire to be an Anti-Racist Organization

"IN A RACIST SOCIETY IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO BE NON-RACIST, WE MUST BE ANTI-RACIST."

ANGELA Y. DAVIS

"The heartbeat of racism is denial and the sound of that heartbeat is 'I'm not racist'." - Dr. Ibram X. Kendi

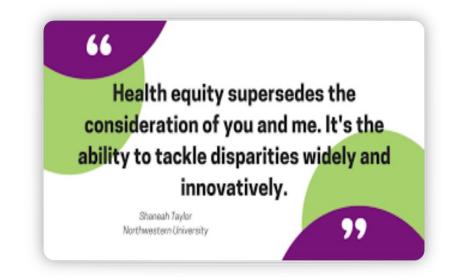




The Work Necessary To meet the challenge and influence change at the Trager Institute

Commitment to competent patient care also means a commitment to all staff at the Trager Institute

- Organizational change
- Focus on Health Equity
- Focus on Competent Patient Care







The Challenge

Becoming an anti-racist organization is not a static achievement; it is life-long work that you and your colleagues must commit to each and every day.







- Defining the problem(s), setting clear goals and objectives
- Incorporating explicit and shared anti-racism language
- Establishing leadership buy-in and commitment
- Investing dedicated funding and resources
- Bringing in the right support and expertise
- Establish ongoing, meaningful community and patient partnerships





The Challenge







Towards Progress

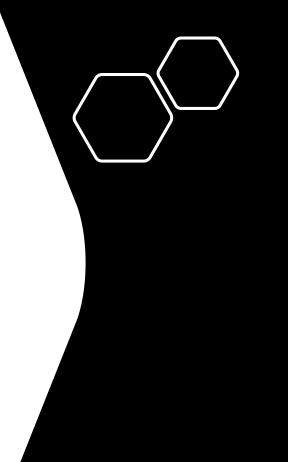
Health Equity Plan

Health Literacy Plan

Continued Advocacy

Continued Review and Assessment

Diversity is having a seat at the table, inclusion is having a voice, and belonging is having that voice be heard.







Addressing Racism & Health Disparities:

Promoting Initiatives to Positively Impact Communities

Monica Long MSN-Ed, CDP UChicago Medicine/Share Network 9/16/2021



Supporting Healthy Aging Resources & Education

Disclosure Statement

The SHARE Network is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number U1QHP28728. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.



- Define The Four Dimensions of Racism
- Discuss the importance of leading with equity in discussions within diverse populations
- Introduce SHARE Network as a case study for working in the community
- Explore educational initiatives that promote equity, diversity and inclusion in geriatric populations

Background: Defining Four Dimensions of Racism

THE FOUR OF RACISM

INSTITUTIONAL

Policies and practices that reinforce racist standards within a workspace or organization.

STRUCTURAL

Multiple institutions collectively upholding racist policies and practices, i.e. society.

INTERPERSONAL •

Racist acts and microaggressions carried out from one person to another.

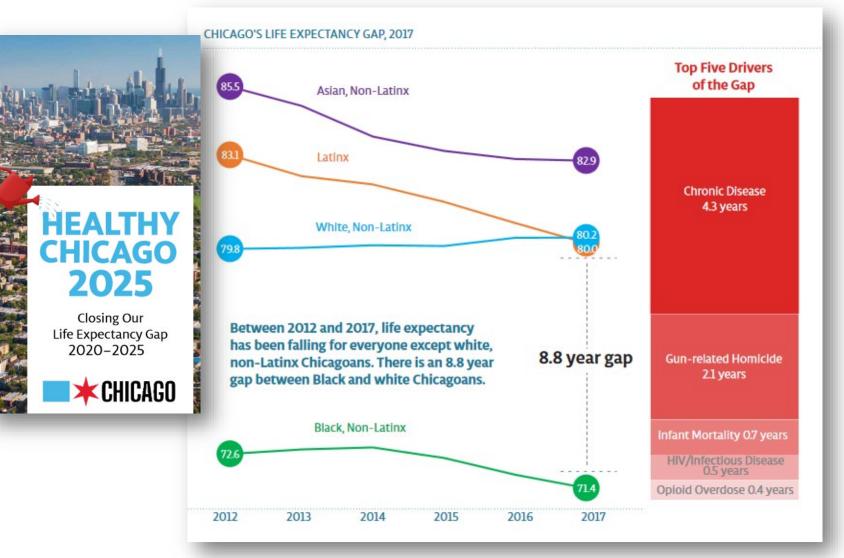
INTERNALIZED

The subtle and overt messages that reinforce negative beliefs and self-hatred in individuals.

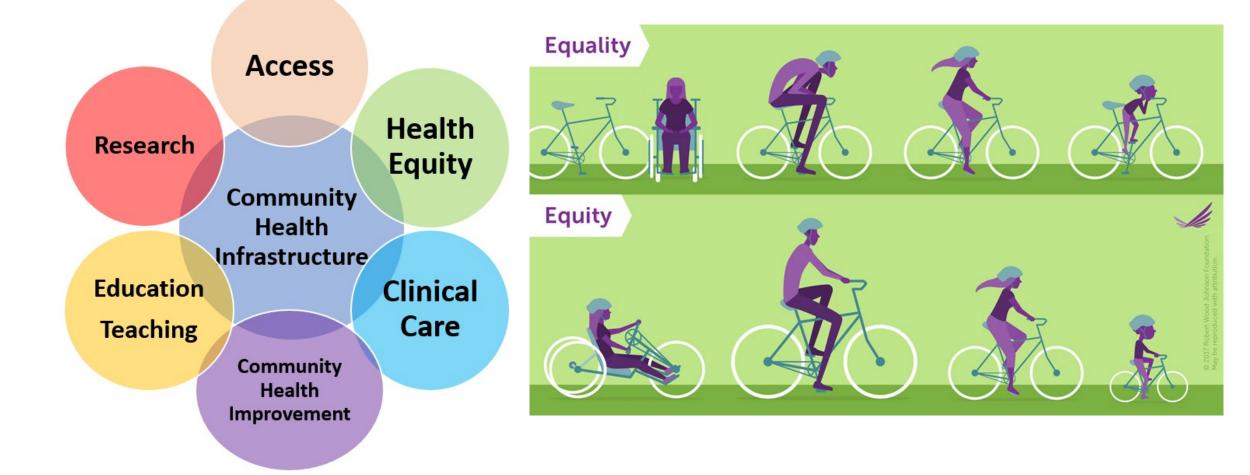
Background: Racism & Health Disparities

Health Disparities

- Mortality
- Life Expectancy
- Chronic Disease
- Mental Health
- Lack of Access to Care
- Opioid Misuse
- Undiagnosed Dementia



Background: Promoting Healthy Equity



The Challenges

- How can we better recognize \bullet racism and its effects in the communities we work with?
- How can we positively impact \bullet health inequities?





Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health Copyright-free



A Case Study: The SHARE Network in the Community

- Overview:
 - South Side Chicago

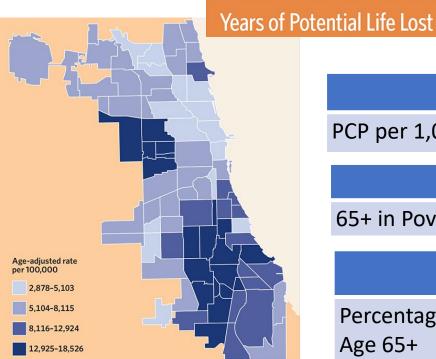


- SHARE Network Community Supporting Healthy Aging Resources & Education
 Initiatives
- Key Lessons Learned:
 - 1. Listen First
 - 2. Identify Gaps to Meet Needs
 - 3. Partner with Trusted CBOs



South Side Chicago

 Large disparities between South and North sides of Chicago, especially for vulnerable older adult populations



South Side Patient Population

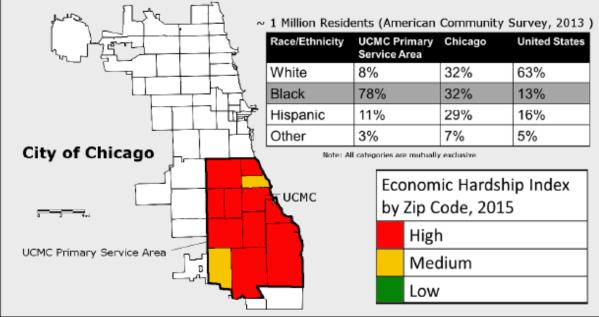


Figure 1: SHARE Network primary service area and demographics

		Chicago			South Side		
PCP per 1,000		1.0			0.49		
	Nation wi		South Side				
65+ in Poverty	9%		18	%			
	Chicago	Chicago Sou		South Side			
Percentage Age 65+	11%		14%			t al Cammu	

bitter://csic.org/articles/ontru/community_driven_health_solutions_on_chicago's South Side

Healthcare Equity in Illinois

Governor Pritzker Signs House Bill 158

- Reduce structural racism
- Blacks, Hispanics, low-income
- Enhance Mental Health Services

Healthcare is a right, not a privilege ~ *Pritzker*



My Story

- Grew up on the South Side of Chicago
- Worked over 2 decades as a nurse in Chicago
- Observations of the four dimensions of racism
- Created pilot programs for Share Network since 2015



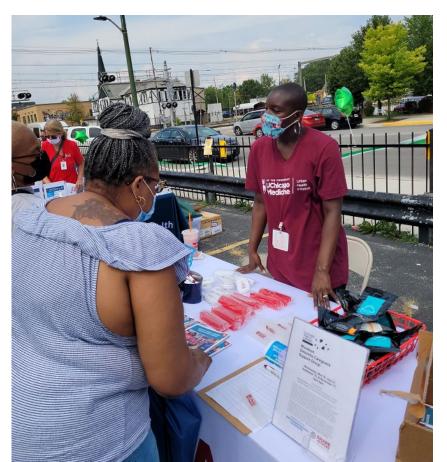
Who are we?

- Established 2015- Katherine Thompson MD
- Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP)
- University of Chicago
- Located in Hyde Park Chicago
- Multi-racial South Side community

The Share Network brings older adults, caregivers, and geriatric specialists together to share knowledge and resources with a goal of ultimately reducing health disparities



Supporting Healthy Aging Resources & Education



DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Who do we serve?

Regardless of race, gender, socioeconomic status:

- Underrepresented/Underserved
- Geriatric Populations
- Senior Housing Organizations
- Trusted Houses of Faith
- Community Members
- (patients, families, caregivers)



 Chicago's South Side has a distinct identity and have diverse populations but have been-and remain- underrepresented minorities.

Building Trust within the Community: Key Lessons Learned

- 1. Listen first
- 2. Identify Gaps to Meet Needs
- 3. Partner with trusted CBOs



Communities have power to promote health equity. Supportive policies and programs help facilitate community action.

#PromoteHealthEquity



1. Listen First

- Community Health Needs Assessments
- Focus Groups & Interviews
- Caregiver Community Advisory Board
- Health Presentation Surveys
 - "Suggest a Topic"



2. Identify Gaps to Meet Needs

- Identified Need: Health Education Tailored to Older Adults on the South Side
- SHARE Network Response:
 - Healthy Aging Curriculum
 - Community Grand Rounds
 - 4M Forum Curriculum

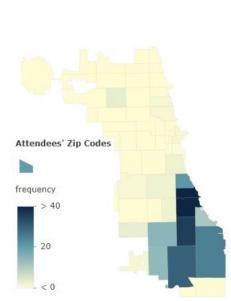




2. Identify Gaps to Meet Needs

Healthy Aging Curriculum

- Community-based health education for lay older adults
 - Memory Loss, Nutrition, Mobility, etc.
- Attendance
 - 230+ presentations
 - 4,094 Attendees
 - 2,063 Surveys Collected
- Outcomes
 - 88% Rated "Very Good" or "Excellent"
 - 87% Commit to a healthy behavior change



Age	n	%
Less than 65 years	84	7.7%
65-74 years	469	42.7%
75-84 years	426	38.8%
85 years or greater	119	10.8%
Race		
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0.4%
Asian	11	01.1%
Black or African American	733	73.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.5%
White	235	23.5%
Other	12	1.2%
Gender		
Female	970	81.0%
Male	211	17.6%
Other	14	1.2%

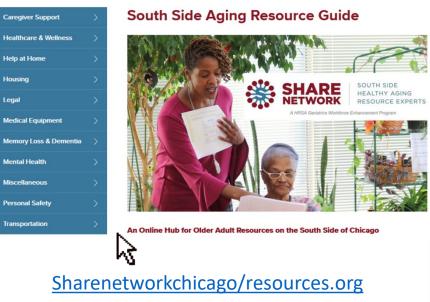
Dementia Resource Champions (DRC)

- <u>Need:</u> Caregiver Support Groups in Faith Communities
- Participants:
 - 25 Champions from 12 Churches
- Intervention:
 - "Train the trainer" model
 - 5 weeks, 2 hour weekly sessions dementia education, community resources & stress reduction
 - Education & mentorship to create caregiver support group
- Outcomes:
 - 5 Caregiver Support Groups created, + Virtual Support Group



South Side Aging Resource Guide

- •<u>Need:</u> Access to information about older adult resources
- •Collected hundreds of health and services resources accessible to South Side older adults
 - 17,000+ copies distributed
 - 3rd Edition coming in October
 - Categories:
 - Caregiver Support
 - Help at Home
 - Life Enrichment
 - Etc.



SOUTH SIDE AGING RESOURCE GUIDE



2021-2022 EDITION





Supporting Healthy Aging Resources & Education

Creating Inclusive Sustainable Programming

- Artful Aging
- Opioid Education & Awareness and Naloxone Training
- Creativity Circles: Combatting loneliness and social isolation
- Social Calls/COVID-19 program:
- First Dementia Friendly Neighborhood in Chicago (Hyde Park

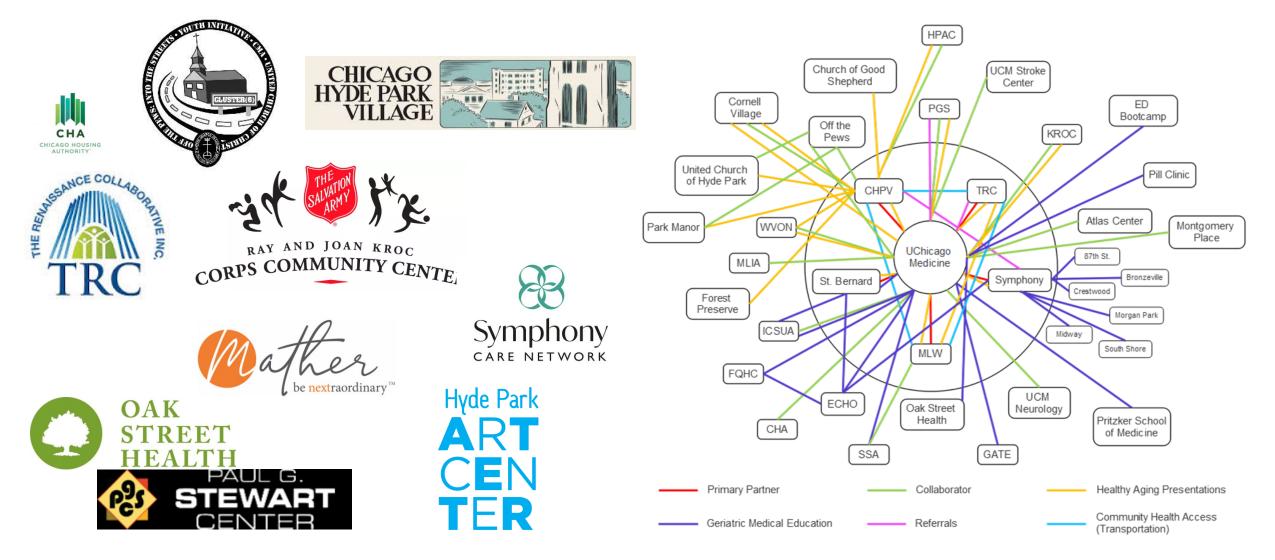




Hyde Park Named Chicago's 1st Dementia-Friendly Neighborhood



3. Partner with Trusted Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)



Reflections

- What is one way you can combat the different dimensions of racism in your organizations and communities?
- How does your organization approach a new community?

Take Aways:

- Listen First
- Identify Gaps to Meet Needs
- Partner with Trusted CBOs



Thank You!

Acknowledgements

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Age-Friendly **S**

Health Systems

Thank you for participating in today's webinar

- Diversity & Racial Equity Resources are available on the NAGE website <u>https://n-age.org/diversity-and-racial-equity-resources/</u>.
 - Login using Member username and password
 - Guest Username: Visitor
 Password: Access4Nagec!
- Interested in joining the NAGE Equity and Diversity Workgroup? Contact Jennifer Severance jennifer.severance@unthsc.edu
- Please complete the evaluation survey for today's webinar that will be emailed shortly. It includes questions about how the Diversity and Equity Workgroup can support your work.