

Public Health and Faith: Part 2

September 14th, 2022



Welcome from...



Joseph E. Gaugler, PhD

Director, BOLD Public Health Center of Excellence on
Dementia Caregiving

Professor and Robert L. Kane Endowed Chair in Long-Term
Care & Aging, University of Minnesota

His research examines innovation in dementia care.






Land acknowledgement

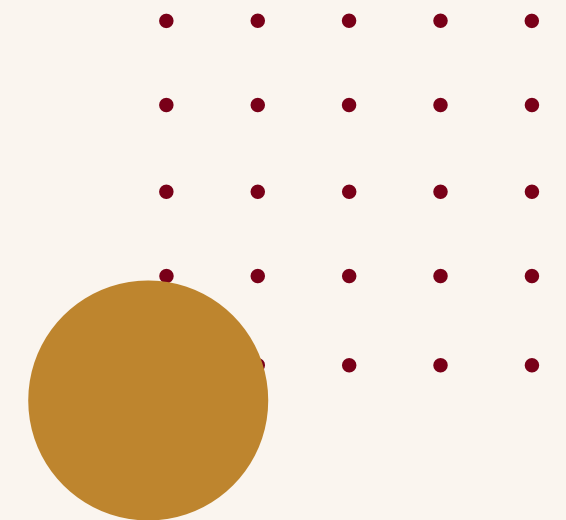
The University of Minnesota Twin Cities is located on traditional, ancestral, and contemporary lands of Indigenous people. We acknowledge with gratitude the Land itself and the People. We take to heart and commit through action to learn and honor the traditional cultural Dakota Values: Courage, Wisdom, Respect and Generosity.



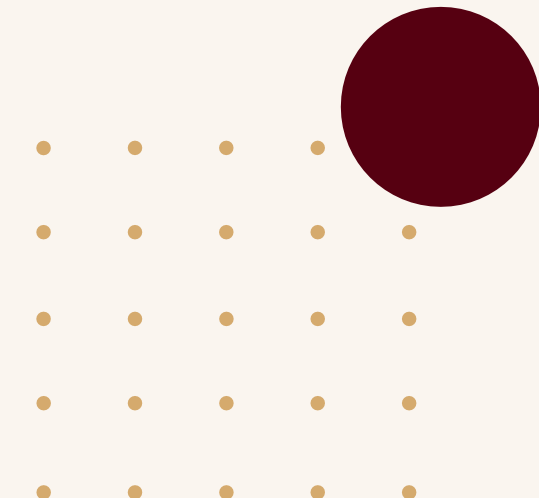
The BOLD Public Health Center of Excellence on Dementia Caregiving (PHCOE-DC)

Designed to support state, tribal and local public health agencies nationwide in developing their dementia caregiving-focused programs and initiatives, by...

-  Improving access to evidence-based programs and best practices.
-  Facilitating connections and collaboration among public health agencies and a wide range of service organizations.
-  Providing technical assistance for identifying, selecting implementing effective public health interventions and strategies.



Welcome speakers!



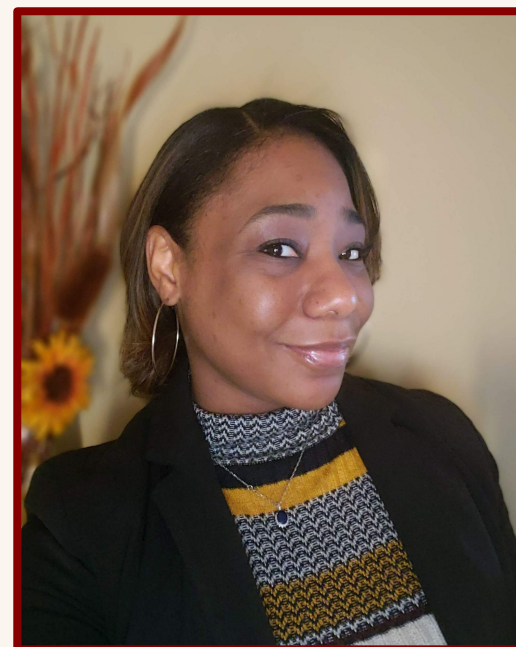
Alfredene Benton
Caregiver,
Allen Temple AME
Church
Atlanta, GA



Alyson Benton
Caregiver,
Allen Temple AME
Church
Atlanta, GA



Chelsea Ridley,
MPH, RN
Dementia Friendly
Coordinator,
Tennessee
Department of
Health



Pamela D. Price
Deputy Director,
The Balm in Gilead
Inc.



Sheila Welch
Coordinator of Loving
Through Dementia,
The Dementia
Ministry at Due West
UMC in Marietta, GA



A Caregiver's Perspective Panel

Speakers: Alfredene Benton and Alyson Benton

Facilitator: Fayron Epps, PhD, RN, FGSA, FAAN



A Public Health Perspective

Speaker: Chelsea Ridley, MPH, RN





Department of
Health

Engaging Faith Communities in Public Health Action

Public Health 101

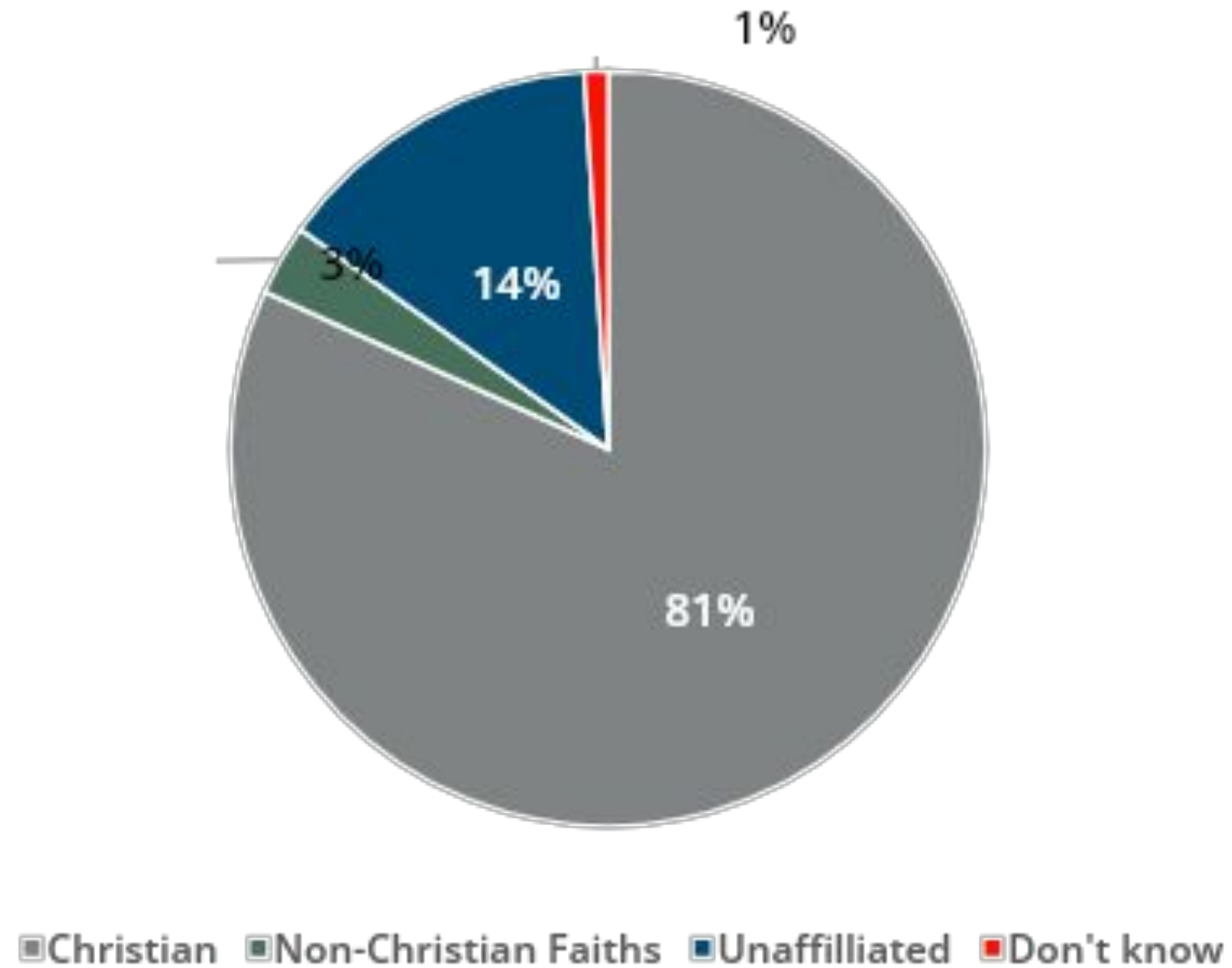
- **Essential Public Health Service #3:** Communicate effectively to inform and educate people about health, factors that influence it, and how to improve it.
- **Essential Service of Public Health #4:** Strengthen, support, and mobilize communities and partnerships to improve health.
- **Essential Services of Public Health #7:** Assure an effective system that enables equitable access to the individual services and care needed to be healthy.



Source:
<https://phnci.org/uploads/resource-files/EPHS-English.pdf>

Tennessee's Religious Landscape

Religious Composition of Adults in TN



Why Faith Communities?



Tennessee's Approach

- Use Lessons Learned from COVID-19
- Recognize Successful Models
- Partnerships: Establish & Expand
- Focus on Sustainability



Key Partners



What We've Learned



Contact Us

Chelsea Ridley

Chelsea.Ridley@tn.gov

Kristi Wick

kristina-wick@utc.edu



Panel Discussion

Speakers: Chelsea Ridley, MPH, RN, Pamela D. Price and Sheila Welch

Facilitator: Mary Ek, USAging, Dementia Friendly America



Q&A

Please, submit your questions in the Q&A Zoom feature!



Save the date!

Join the final webinar in this series. You will hear about more leading work from other faith organizations and their collaboration with public health:

- **October 12th, 2022, Noon-1:30pmET**



Connect with us!

Visit us online at <https://bolddementiacaregiving.org> to....

- ✓ Find today's slides and recording.
- ✓ Request Technical Assistance to support your public health work in dementia caregiving.
- ✓ Access resources and materials.
- ✓ Stay up to date with PHCOE-DC activities.

Follow us on Twitter



@PHCOE_DC



Thank you for joining us today!

Please, take a moment to complete our evaluation form at the end of this presentation.





Moving Beyond Talk Into Action: Real Causes of Disparities and Health Inequity



A Conversation & Dialogue to
Move Us Forward





HISTORY & MISSION

THE BALM IN GILEAD INC.

Celebrating over 33 years of service, the mission of The Balm In Gilead is to prevent diseases and to improve the health status of people of the African Diaspora by providing support to faith and other institutions in areas of program design, implementation and evaluation which strengthens their capacity to deliver programs and services that contribute to the elimination of health disparities.

A DEEP DIVE ON HEALTH EQUITY?

- WHO estimates that 30-55% of health outcomes results from SDOH
- Bias built into existing systems – the use of race norming in cognitive assessments are barriers for communities of color
- Latino/Hispanic and Black populations have highest numbers of poorer health & are being pushed from work force leading to higher rates of poverty
- Studies have shown that African Americans experience chronic levels of stress and anxiety due to racism; Higher levels of chronic stress & fatigue increase the risk for dementia and impact cognitive function

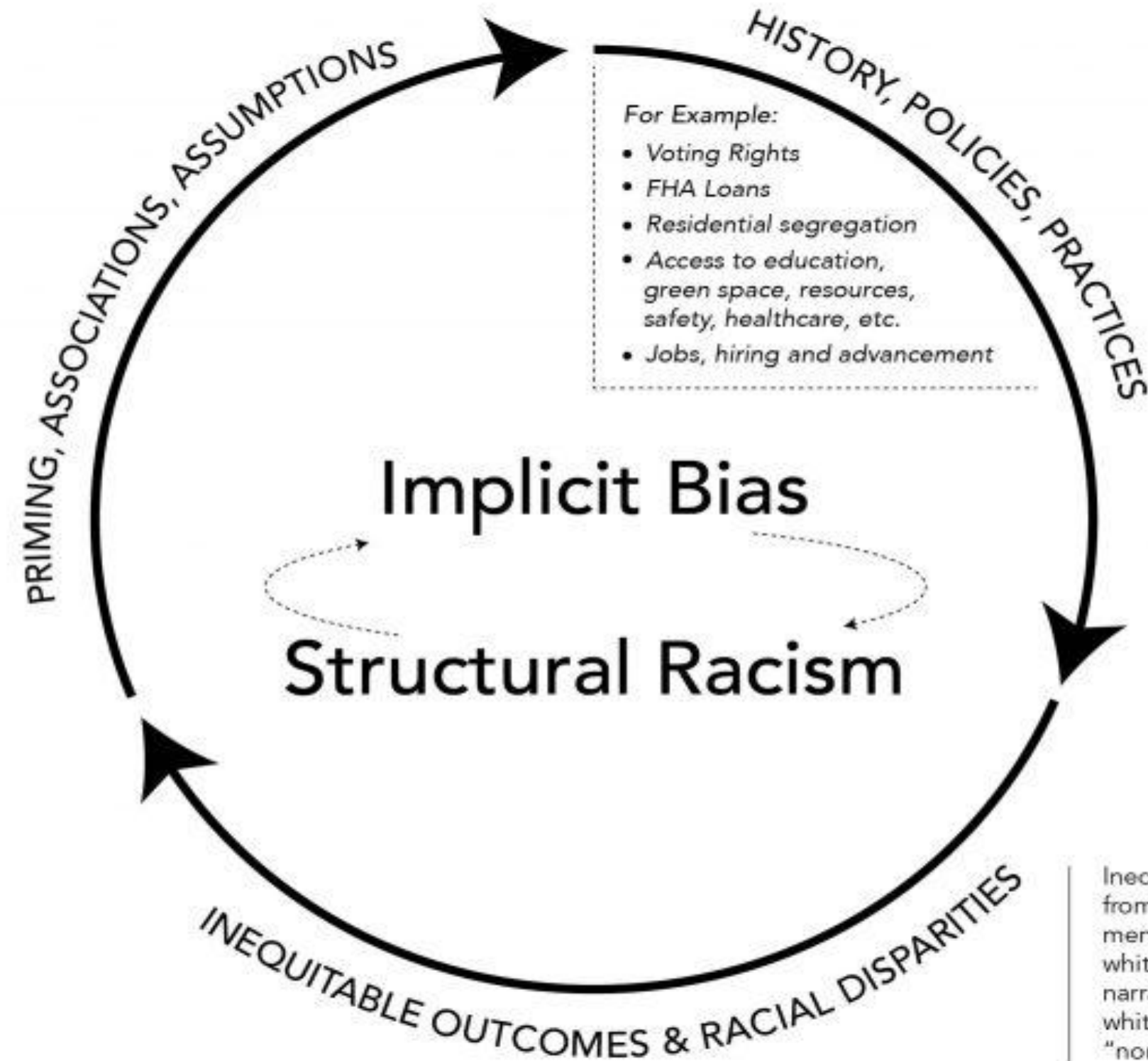


Ugly Realities of Health Inequities

- **Health Equity** – defined as the absence of unfair and avoidable or remediable differences in health among populations groups defined socially, economically, demographically, and geographically
- **Social Determinants of Health** - In 2008, the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health published a report entitled "Closing the Gap in a Generation"
- **Minimal Progress** – Despite billions of dollars being invested into various health initiatives and research, disparities still plague minority communities in most SDOHs

The Cycle of Implicit Bias & Structural Racism

Dominant narratives about race (family, media, society) coupled with racialized structural arrangements and differential outcomes by race all prime us to believe that people of color are inferior to white people, create and maintain harmful associations, and lead us to make harmful assumptions, consciously and unconsciously, about people of color



Race is created to justify enslaving people from Africa (economic engine of country)

Policies and practices that consolidate and protect power bestow unearned economic, social, cultural, and political **advantage** to people called "white," and unearned **disadvantage** to people of color

National narrative (ideology, belief system) about people of color being "less than" human (and less than white) justifies mistreatment and inequality (white supremacy)

Inequitable outcomes and experiences resulting from policy decisions in health, housing, employment, education, and life expectancy - reinforces white supremacist beliefs and ideology; dominant narrative uses disparate outcomes as evidence of white superiority, promotes whiteness as "normal" and desirable and justifies inequality

Impact of Culturally Incompetent Care



POOR
COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN PROVIDER
AND CLIENTS



REDUCED
UTILIZATION OF
HEALTHCARE
SERVICES



INEFFECTIVE HEALTH
LITERACY AND
EDUCATION



POOR TREATMENT
AND MEDICATION
ADHERENCE



INCREASED
DISSATISFACTION
AND MISTRUST OF
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Real Drivers of Research Inequities

Misconceptions about recruitment, enrollment, & retention – 77% of BHCAA participants state they have never been approached about a clinical trial

1

4

Lack of accountability and transparency about reasons for mistrust among minority communities – 91% of BHCAA participants state they have experience racial discrimination in the past year

Research study and trial design create more exclusion vs. inclusion – Alzheimer's trials have a SFR nearly twice that of other trials (76-80%)

2

5

Lack of ethnic and cultural similarity between staff and participants – In 2020, Blacks/African American Pis represented only 2.6% of all NIH funding mechanisms & just 5.4% were Latina/Hispanic

Location of trial sites create barriers for rural communities

3

6

Poor/inadequate communication and messaging about trials to minority communities

- **Establish authentic relationships with under-resources/underserved communities & their leaders**
- **Educate** minority communities about clinical trials (informational workshops)
- **Clarify the agenda** behind the research.
- **Speak the language** of the community.
- Increase the number of **black/minority researchers**.
- **Utilize the African American church** and other groups (black fraternities and sororities) in efforts to recruit and educate potential participants.



**SHIFTING OUR ROLE IN
SHAPING A CULTURE OF
EQUITY**

Models for Health Behavior Change & Equity



Policies



Systems



Environment

Culture and Social Norms

Implementations & Considerations

Education & Resources

Increase awareness

Reframe conversation of "health"

Provide culturally tailored resources/tools

Outreach & Engagement

Build relationships w/community

Solicit community input/buy-in

Build community infrastructures

Health Equity

Increase community-based services

Change models of disease prevention & management

Utilize Broad multi-sectoral approaches

Benefits of Community-based Partnerships



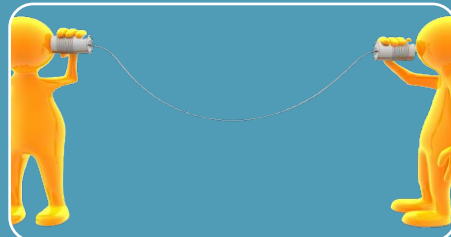
APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES TO ENGAGE COMMUNITIES OF COLOR



Identify key influencer from the target audience



Plan & host introductory meetings with key leaders and influencers in the community



Transparent bi-directional communication strategies and efforts



Ensure community leaders are engaged throughout the process



Increase the visible diversity and inclusiveness of your organization/agency



■ WHAT'S NEXT....

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

- Current disparities in care, access, treatment, and caregiving
- Health care costs and access to coverage
- Representation in clinical trials
- Value assessment

