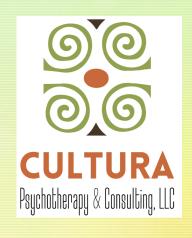


Treniece Lewis Harris, PhD

CEO, CULTURA Psychotherapy & Consulting, LLC Associate Professor of the Practice, Boston College Assistant Professor Part-Time, Harvard Medical School



"Residential Care: A Therapeutic Home Away From Home for All?"



Race, Equity & Inclusion in the Context of Residential Treatment for Youth & Families

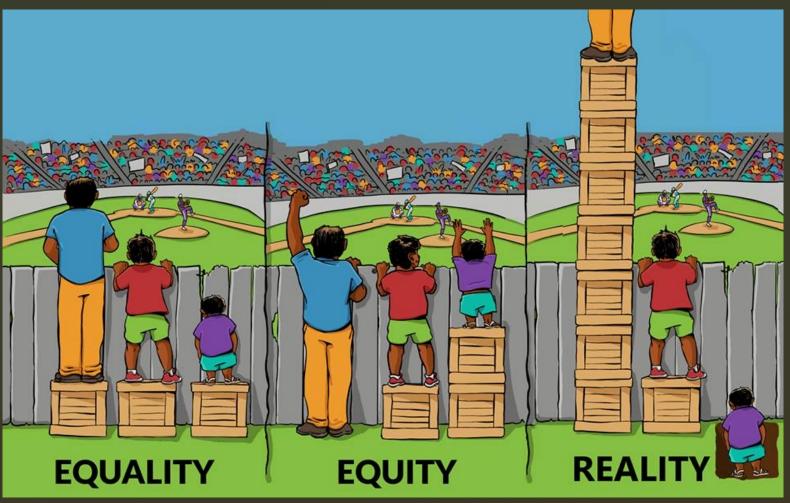
- Social determinants of health & structural competency
- Structural & cultural humility
- Intersectionality, inclusion & the milieu
- Insidious trauma & Institutional injustice



Adverse Childhood Experiences

- Studies show that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are significantly related to lifelong mental health problems and lifetime mortality rates.
- Many youth placed in residential care have already endured several ACEs (physical or sexual abuse, exposure to caregiver substance abuse, mental illness and domestic violence etc.) and subsequently present with debilitating internalizing and externalizing psychiatric problems.





This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC



Marginalization & Youth Mental Illness

- Youth from historically & chronically marginalized communities
 (i.e. racialized minorities, queer, gender variant, poor, indigenous
 & youth living with disabilities) are disproportionately
 represented in residential care settings.
- In addition to ACEs, these youth are negatively affected by structural inequities (SI), social exclusion factors (SE) (racism, sexism, homophobia etc.) and social determinants of health (SDOH).
- Moreover, SI, SE & SDOH are often the precursors to common ACEs (e.g. caregiver mental illness, poverty homelessness).



Social Determinants of Mental Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses	Housing Transportation Safety	Literacy Language Early childhood	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems	Health coverage Provider availability
Debt Medical bills Support	Parks Playgrounds Walkability	education Vocational training Higher education		Community engagement Discrimination	Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

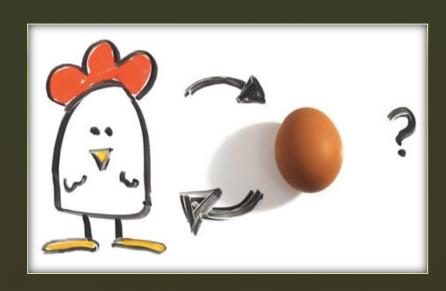


What is Structural Competency?

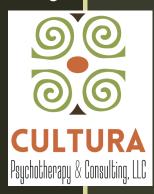
- The ability to discern how psychiatric symptoms and/or disease are in part the sequelae of higher-level social norms, policies, bureaucratic systems and frameworks
- Recognition of how economic, physical and socio-political forces impact mental health care decisions.
- Understanding how institutional factors shape mental health inequities
- Acknowledgment of the complexity of constraints in which we attempt to provide mental health care.



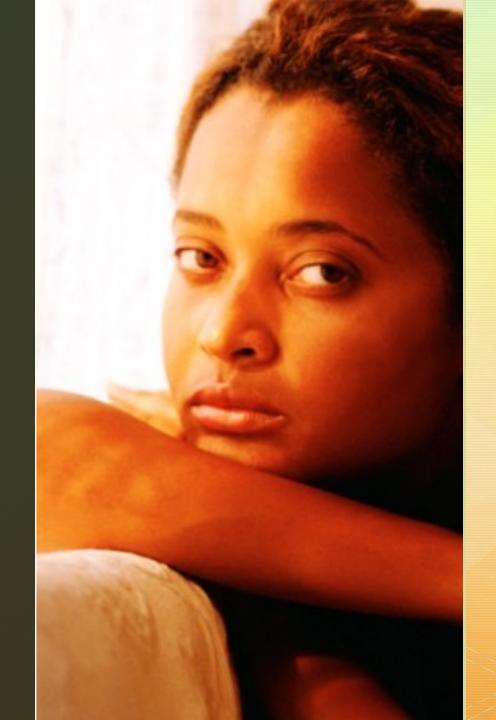
Who or what is the true risk?



- Is this a child exhibiting unsafe behavior that makes them a risk to being in the community?
- Is the social environment presenting unsafe ideology, policy etc. that makes being in the community too risky for the child to function well?



"literature importantly reveals" how stigma in clinical encounters needs be addressed in the institutions and social conditions that produce the markers of exclusion that we call stigma...so too must inequalities in health be conceptualized in relation to the institutions and social conditions that determine health related resources."



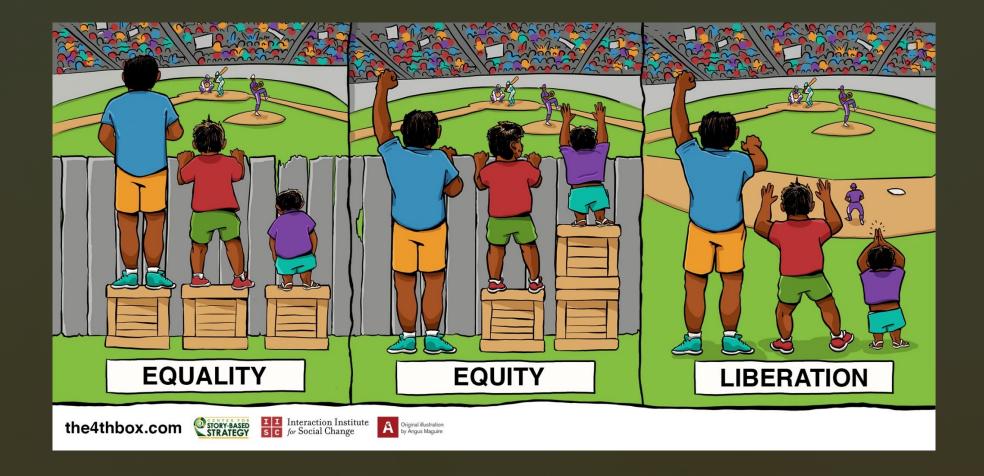


Structural Humility

- Recognizing the complexity of structural constraints (e.g. managed mental health care) that youth, families and mental health clinicians work within.
- Centering and uplifting the voices on the margins to increase a level of understanding that may not be available to us due to our own positions of privilege.



Toward Structural Liberation





Structural Equity Intake Queries

- What are the needs of youth residents on the margins?
- What criteria is used to determine their needs?
- What do these youth, families & communities consider healthy functioning?
- How are indigenous notions of health and development considered in residential treatment planning & aftercare?
- What social inequities do marginalized youth face?
- How do these inequities influence their feelings of safety, at-risk behaviors or experiences of abuse and neglect?



Does residential care provide an environment where a child can truly be themselves, feel safe and be safe?





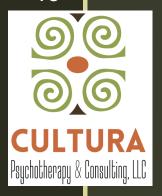
Intersectionality, Inclusion & the Milieu

Youth

- Represent many forms of diversity
- Experience many forms of diversity for the first time
- May have internalized oppression based on identity
- May have under-developed perspective-taking and conflict resolution skills

May benefit from:

- Consciousness-raising about social oppression
- Psychoeducation on affirming intersectional communication



Intersectionality, Inclusion & the Milieu

Interprofessional Clinical Staff

- Have various social locations based on intersectionality, professional roles & responsibilities
- Implicit bias due to racialized, heteronormative ideology
- Uncomfortability or judgment of a youth's identity
- Importance of an intersectional approach that analyzes power & positionality in clinical care decision-making

May benefit from:

- Problemetizing oppression in the life of youth
- Psychoeducation on affirming intersectional communication
- Problemetizing structural bias in clinical care

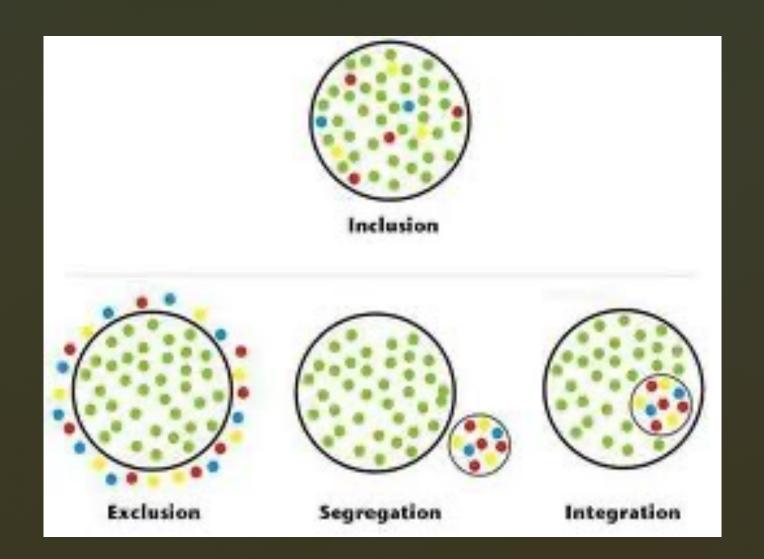


Residential Staff Concerns

- Lack of training in developmental psychopathology
- Need to refine skills for working with youth with SMI
- Feeling disenfranchised from program & treatment plan development
- Minimal career development resources
- Hopelessness, burnout and/or compassion fatigue



What is Inclusion?





On Cultural Humility

- Keep an other-oriented stance anchored in respect
- Recognize the validity of different worldviews
- Understand own worldview, values, attitudes and cultural assumptions
- Be open and curious about others' intersectional identities and experiences



On Cultural Humility

- Note limitations to understanding others' cultural values, experiences etc.
- Uses mindfulness & nonjudgmental awareness to reduce cultural anxiety & use cultural opportunities
- Be open to feedback on possible areas of bias,
 misunderstanding or mis-attunement with regard to the client



Institutional Injustices

Defined as the inadvertent harms caused by institutions to the individuals they seek to serve, even when the professed intentions underpinning the institution are benevolent.

- Discrediting experience
- Discrediting voice
- Discrediting identity



Hui et. Al, 2021





Insidious Trauma

refers to the cumulative degradation directed toward individuals whose identities, such as gender, color, and class, differ from what is valued by those in power.



Discrediting Experience

"How can you help me when you don't believe me?

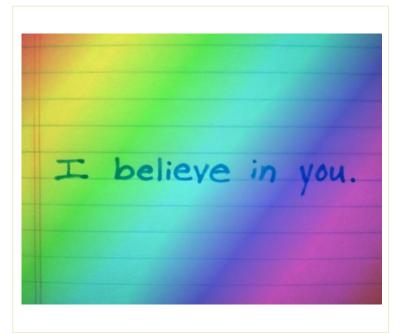




Validating Experience

- Acknowledge historical trauma & loss
- Support personal meaning-making
- Facilitate expression about injustice
- Teach coping skills & healing rituals
- Increase situational personal power
- Encourage connection with others







Discrediting Voice

"How can you help me when you don't listen to me?"



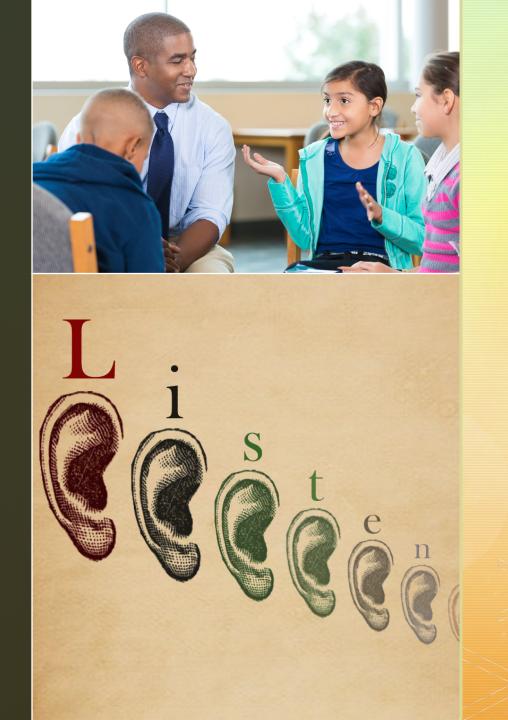


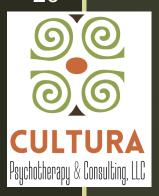
Hui et. Al, 2021



Valuing Voice

- Ask about times they were not listened to
- Explore dilemmas of honest expression
- Ask what they know & believe
- Encourage accurate labeling of feelings
- Name pressure to silence oneself
- Support resistance to being silenced by others





Discrediting Identity

"How can I really get well when the most important parts of me are not seen?"







Acknowledging Identity

- Openly explore self-definition
- Identify valued parts of self
- Relabel pathologized parts of self
- Connect with similarly-identified youth
- Celebrate group identity & solidarity
- Challenge anti-affirming policy

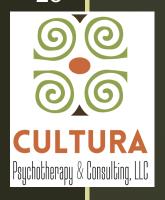
I am who I am.

Not who you think
I am. Not who you
want me to be.
I am me.

~ Brigitte Nicole

Word Porn



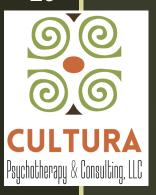


Getting to Know Your Client & Your Client's Concerns

- Preferred name
- Preferred pronoun(s)
- Salient intersectional identities
- Relevance of intersectional identities to their presenting concern(s)
- Client's preference for how cultural identities are integrated into the milieu







Using the Clinician's Privilege toward Patient Empowerment

- Positionality
- Consciousness-raising
- Voice Valuing
- Activating strengths, power and agency
- Recognizing and repairing ruptures







Future Directions The Culturascope Model

Harris, 2020

- A dual perspective analysis
- An ever-changing clinical lens
- A flexible eco-sectional approach
- Acknowledges social determinants of health
- Clinicians' positionality & humility
- Residents' power, privilege & oppression
- Residents' strengths, empowerment & liberation









The Culturascope Model

Harris, 2020

Structural Interventions

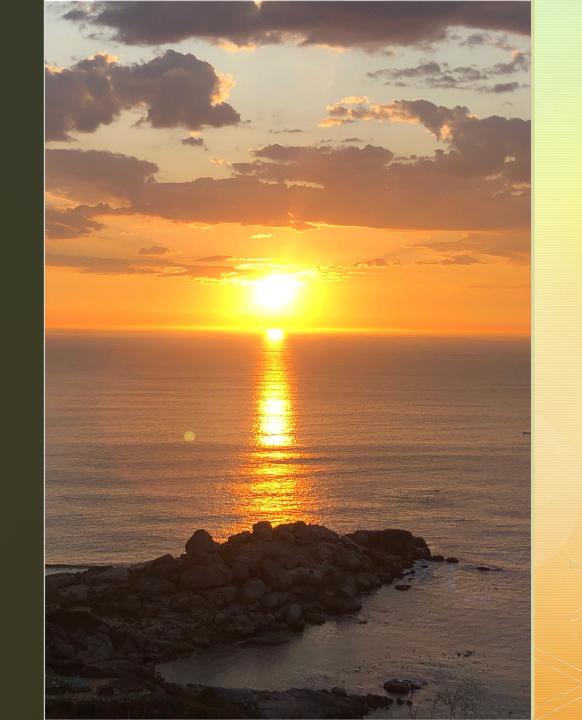
- Create or review & revise clinical practice policies
- Use intersectionally-informed clinical practices
- Be an active ally…"be the change"
- Provide milieu education & need assessment
- Diversify clinical staff & leadership at all levels
- Support health equity & anti-oppression leaders
- Support health equity & anti-oppression legislation







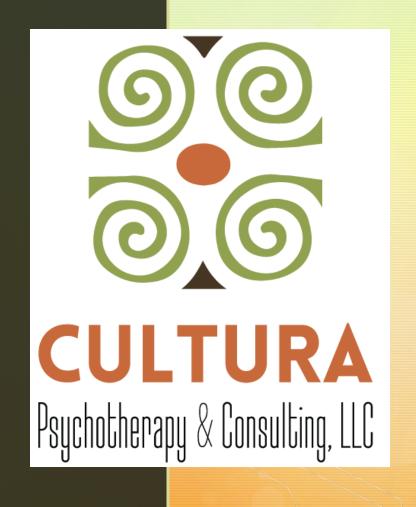
Questions, Comments & Discussion



Please stay in touch...

Dr. Treniece Lewis Harris

- drharris@culturapsy.com
 - www.culturapsy.com
 - in drtreniecelewisharris
 - @culturapsy
 - cultura_psy
 - **f** CULTURApsy







References

- Bryson, S.A., Gauvin, E., Jamieson, a., Rathgeber, M., Faulkner-Gibson, L., Bell, S., Davidson, J., Russel, J., & Burke,. S. (2017). What are effective strategies for implementing trauma-informed care in youth inpatient psychiatric and residential treatment settings? A realist systematic review.. Int J Mental Healht Syst (11), 36, 1-16.
- De Finney, S., Dean, M. Loiselle, E., & Saraceno, J (2011). All children are equal, but some are more equal thatn others: Mnoritization, structural inequities, and socil justice praxis in residential care. International Journal of Child, outh and Family Studies, (3&4) 361-384.
- Felitti V, Anda R, Nordenberg D, et al. Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults. Am J Prev Med. 1998;14:245–58.
- Felitti V, Anda R. The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult medical disease, psychiatric disorders, and sexual behavior: implications for healthcare. In: Lanius R, Vermetten E, Pain C, editors. The impact of early life trauma on health and disease. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2010.
- Greenwald R, SiradasL, Schmitt T, et al. Implementing trauma- informed treatment for youth in a residential facility: first-year outcomes. Resid Treat Child Youth. 2012;29:141–53. doi:10.1080/08865 71x.2012.676525.



References

- Hummer V, Dollard N, Robst J. Armstrong M Innovations in implementa- tion of trauma-informed care practices in youth residential treatment: a curriculum for organizational change. Child Welf. 2010;89(2):79–95.
- Hui A, Rennick-Egglestone S, Franklin D, Walcott R, Llewellyn-Beardsley J, Ng F, et al. (2021) Institutional injustice: Implications for system transformation emerging from the mental health recovery narratives of people experiencing marginalisation. PLoS ONE 16(4): e0250367. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0250367
- Ko S, Ford J, Kassam-Adams N, et al. Creating trauma-informed systems: child welfare, education, first responders, health care, juvenile justice. Prof Psychol Res Pract. 2008;39:396–404. doi:10.1037/0735-7028.39.4.396.
- Myers, P.G., Bibbs, T. & Orozco, C. (2004. Staff Supervision in residential care. Child Adolesc Psychiatric Clin N Am, (13), 309-325.
- Root, M. (1992).In L. Brown & M. Ballou Eds. Personality and Psychopathology: Feminist Reappraisals, First Edition. Guilford Press