ARIADNE: Improving mental health care for people from minority ethnic groups

NIHR National Institute for Health and Care Research

Disclaimer:

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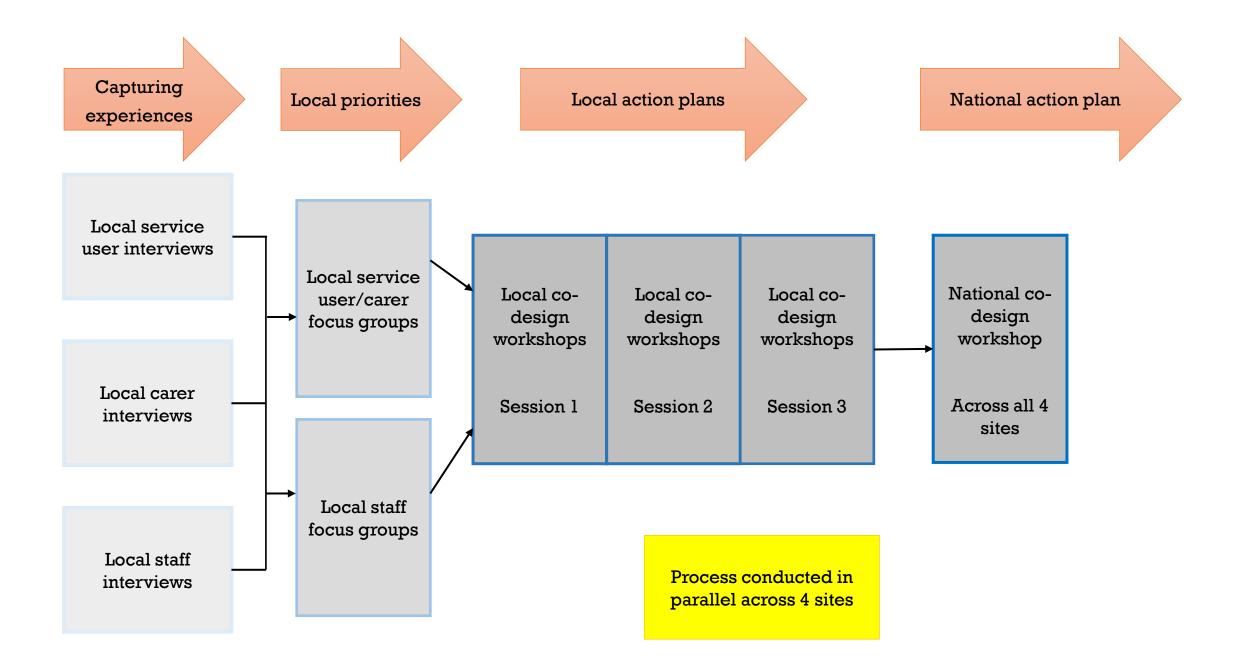
Methodology: EBCD

Interviews (broad views)

Focus groups (selecting)

Workshops

(refining)



Results

Experiences and COVID-19 pandemic impact

COVID-19 negative impacts

Individual barriers

• Mistrust of services, supernatural illness attribution, MH literacy, stigma

Service level barriers

• Monocultural model, racial prejudice and discrimination, negative clinical encounters, NHS landscape

COVID-19 impacts

- Reduction of routine community care, remote delivery
- Risk/expectations on minority ethnic groups staff
- Closure of community organisations, media scaremongering

Results

Co-produced improvement actions

Locally co-produced actions

Trust 1

- · Building a culturally sensitive community centred network of care
- Cross-cultural creative school initiatives on mental well-being to educate young people & families

Trust 2

- Creative methods to engage youths (e.g., community hubs providing information to youths at risk on mental health, whilst involving them in creative or outdoorsy activities)
- · Communication of investigations on suicide and deaths related to mental health to service users & the public in general
- Providing information & resources on non-pharmacological and peer-led treatment options

Trust 3

- Providing neutral community safe spaces for service users, families & carers
- Development of an app for automatic translation & information sharing
- · Educational campaign on ethnicity, racism & culture to increase acceptance & awareness

Trust 4

- Recruitment incorporating the importance of lived experience
- Introducing more effective diversity & inclusion training
- Having teams with more staff from minority ethnic backgrounds & promoting leadership roles for them

Overlapping actions across sites

Outreaching to communities				
	Creative methods to engage youths (e.g., community hubs)	Providing neutral community safe spaces	Building a "culturally sensitive community network of care"	
Diversifying the mental healthcare offer				
Recruitment incorporating the importance of lived experience	Providing information & resources on non- pharmacological and peer-led treatment options			
Enabling open discussions on ethnicity, culture, and racism				
Introducing more effective diversity & inclusion training		Educational campaign on ethnicity, racism & culture to increase acceptance & awareness	Cross-cultural creative school initiatives on mental well-being to educate young people & families	

Winsper, Giacco et al., submitted

Parameters example: Recruitment incorporating the importance of lived experience

Status Quo	Resourcing	Jurisdiction	Workforce
-Peer support worker lead -Rethink & Mind initiatives -Peer support trainers -External expert by experience training -Co-production consultant (one role across the Trust) -Staff networks (e.g., service users present lived experience to board)	-Advertising: radio/magazines -Community drop-ins -Recommendations from clinicians and support workers -Religious organisations -Specific (minority ethnic) charity organisations	-Needs careful use of language (e.g., "lived experience is desirable," provide assurance of confidentiality) -Support for mental health -Long-term roles -Good quality supervision -Explicit developmental progression with leadership opportunities	-People with lived experience: some will have specialist knowledge (e.g., medical degree) & some will need training (e.g., towards clinical roles) -Good pay & conditions, including flexible hours, fair sickness policy -Supervisor from a higher band (either with or without lived experience) -Training for interview panel (e.g., unconscious bias training)

Winsper, Giacco et al., submitted

-Staff networks

Cross-site actions

- Development of a national hub to bring about a social movement
- Recognition of the power of user-led research

Reflections

Research

- Administrative hurdles
- Tight timelines
- Maintaining relationships

Reach

- Good with Black and South Asian groups
- Not as satisfactory with other groups
- Urban/rural

Broader landscape

- Rapid service changes
- Wider societal issues

Conclusions

- The COVID-19 pandemic impacts may be long lasting
- They are also a reflection of what happens when community services and initiatives are reduced
- What service users want fits well with the ethos of integrated care systems and boards
- Our action plans can help going from theory to practice, but this may require maintaining a national movement