

#### Racism and Mental Health

Marci Gray, MSW, RSW Psychotherapist



#### **Racism**

According to the National Association of Social Workers Web site, racism is "the ideology or practice through demonstrated power or perceived superiority of one group over others by reasons of race, color, ethnicity, or cultural heritage...." The definition further goes on to note that "racism is manifested at the individual, group, and institutional level.



#### Anti-Black Racism

The term 'Anti-Black Racism' was first expressed by Dr. Akua Benjamin, a Ryerson Social Work Professor. It seeks to highlight the unique nature of systemic racism on Black-Canadians and the history as well as experiences of slavery and colonization of people of Black-African descent in Canada.

-Black Health Alliance

# Systemic Racism in Canada Indigenous people of Canada...

- Healthcare: Experiences of racism, including unfair treatment in the health care system as a result of racism, have been reported in multiple Indigenous survey studies, across geographic settings -College of Family Physicians Canada, 2016
- Racial profiling: "It is often directed at First Nations, Métis, Inuit and other Indigenous peoples, as well as people in racialized communities. It is often influenced by the distinctly negative stereotypes that people in these communities face". -Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2017
- 75% of Canadians believe RCMP has a problem with systemic racism (esp. involving indigenous people), Nanos Research poll suggests

# Systemic Racism in Canada Black Canadians Are...

- 20X more likely than whites to be injured or killed by Toronto Police officers, according to an interim report by the Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2018
- "less likely to have access to gratifying jobs in strategic management positions. More often than not, they are relegated to less favourable positions in the public service and the private sector" due to structural racism. (Policy Options.org, 2019)
- far more likely than any other racial groups to be victims of hate crimes, according to statistics from the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety.

# Systemic Racism in Canada Black Canadians...

- Are overrepresented in the prison systems: While African-Canadians make up 3% of the general population, they account for 10% of the federal prison population -Canadian Office of the Correctional Investigator
- Are overrepresented in the child welfare system: Ontario Human Rights Commission report, 2018 revealed that Black and Indigenous children are disproportionally taken into care in Ontario at much higher rates than any other groups.
- Face much harsher punishments in the school systems: 48% of school expulsions were kids who identified as black students compared to only 10% identified as white -TDSB Report 2017, Schools suspensions for black students are much higher

Healthy Minds Healthy Relationships

and involve police much more often- PDSB report 2020





# Types of Unconscious Bias

Halo Effect
Availability Heuristic
Group Think
Confirmation/Implicit Bias





#### **Microaggressions**

"a comment or action that subtly and often unconsciously or unintentionally expresses a prejudiced attitude toward a member of a marginalized group"

-Merriam-Webster Dictionary



#### Negative Effects of Racism

Along with racism comes a host of negative effects, including mental health problems... racism is perpetuated in our society and can increase someone's risk of developing mental health problems -Canadian Mental Health Association





#### **Mental Health Concerns**

According to a number of studies, some of the mental health concerns of racialized and indigenous groups are:

- Higher levels of anxiety
- Higher levels of stress and stress related illnesses such as high blood pressure, heart disease and nervous system problems
- Higher risk of depression and suicide
- Damaged Self Esteem
- Higher risk of addiction and violence



# Impacts of Anti-Black Racism on Mental Health

Racial Trauma
Secondary Trauma
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
Intergenerational Trauma
Racial Battle Fatigue
Hyper-vigilance

ACE's

**Internalized Negative Beliefs** 

**Internalized Stigma** 



#### Racial Battle Fatigue is...

"the cumulative result of a natural race-related stress response to distressing mental and emotional conditions. These conditions emerged from constantly facing racially dismissive, demeaning, insensitive and/or hostile racial environments and individuals."

-Race Theorist William Smith, 2008



### The Impact Of Racism On Mental Health:

Feeling disconnected / lonely

Second-guessing things depression and anxiety

Decreased hope (in the future, justice, the government etc.)

Increased
"Survival Mode"

Decreased trust

Trauma
(both from the present and triggering past instances / generational trauma)

Increase risk of

Existential
questioning
"How can the world
be so cruel?"

Worry

Feelings of powerlessness (You can do the right thing and still end up with a horrific outcome) Panic



#BlackLivesMatter

@RealDepressionProject



#### Systemic Considerations in Human Services - Summary

Leadership recognizing the existence of systemic racism and dedicating resources to the development of antiracism strategies

Address a culture of denial, discomfort and avoidance regarding racism and its impacts on clients and staff

Increase BIPOC representation in leadership

Increased awareness of BIPOC community needs

Leadership and frontline commitment to anti-racism strategies

Challenging Eurocentric visions of Human Service

Delivery

Adequately address issues of the dual shame and stigma of mental illness and poverty



"Empathy fuels connection."

Sympathy drives disconnection."

- Dr. Brené Brown



"Its not enough to be quietly non-racist. Now is the time to be vocally anti-racist"



# Thank you





### Linked in

Marci Gray, MSW, RSW **Psychotherapist** 









Social Media Handles:

**egraymatterhealth** 

Email:

info@graymatterhealth.com Website:

www.graymatterhealth.com