



Supporting A Diverse Workforce: Working with Health Center Staff that Exist at the Intersection of Different Identities Session Three

November 20, 2024

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Hay interpretación disponible. Si están en sus computadoras, presionen el ícono del globo en la parte de abajo de su pantalla. Si están en sus teléfonos o tabletas, hagan clic en los tres puntitos, seleccionen interpretación de idiomas y su idioma preferido. No olviden presionar Done, ilisto!

STAR² CENTER TEAM









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- This session is being recorded. The **recording and slides** will be sent to all registrants.
- Use the **chat box** to ask questions, share comments, and thoughts.
- Send a message to Mariah Blake, if you are experiencing technical difficulties.
- Please complete the **evaluation** at the end of the session.
- Be as present as possible, listen deliberately, share generously.



Recruiting & Retaining Culturally Competent Staff to Serve Migrant Populations

Marysel Pagán Santana, DrPH, MS Director: Environmental and Occupational Health Migrant Clinicians Network November 20, 2024



Objectives

• Apply the structural inequality framework to understand the challenges faced by migrant populations.

• Understand the unique healthcare needs of migrant populations.

•List the best practices for recruiting and retaining culturally competent clinical staff to address these needs effectively.

Definition of Structural Inequality

Disparities in wealth, resources, and other outcomes that result from discriminatory practices of institutions

of such

inequality

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ICEBERG MODEL SYSTEM THINKING





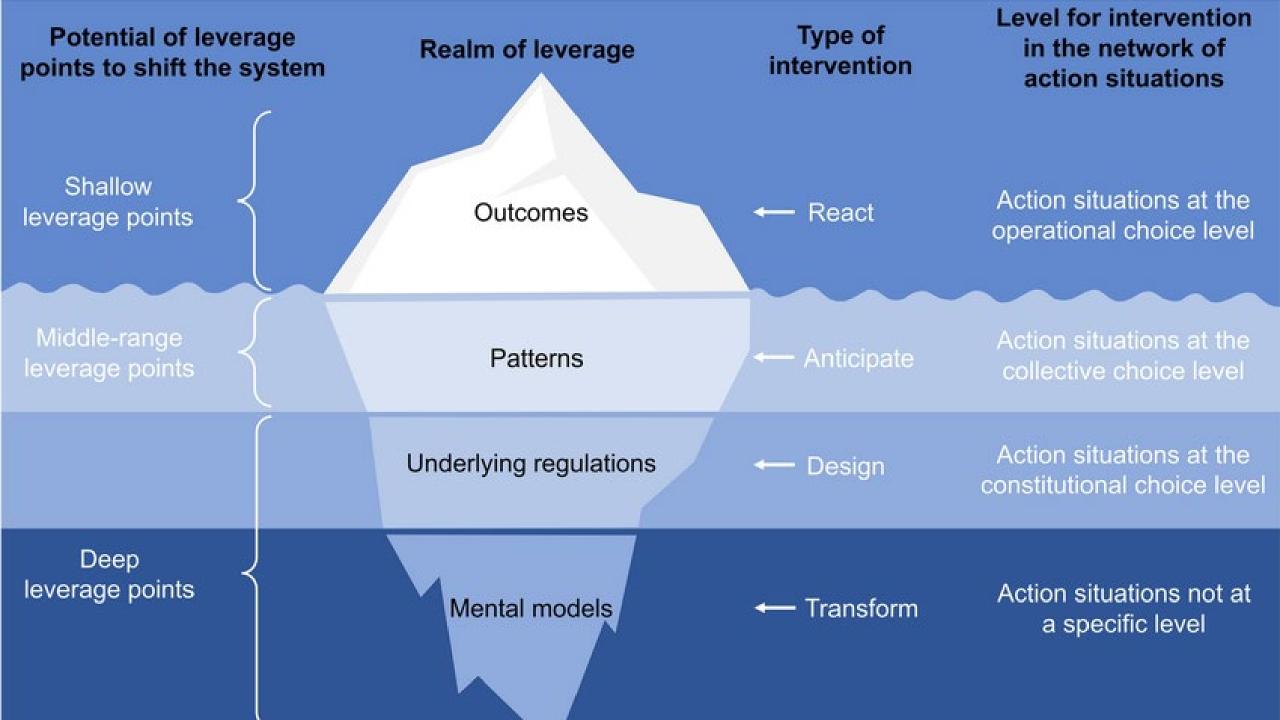
WHAT TRENDS ARE NOTICEABLE OVER TIME?

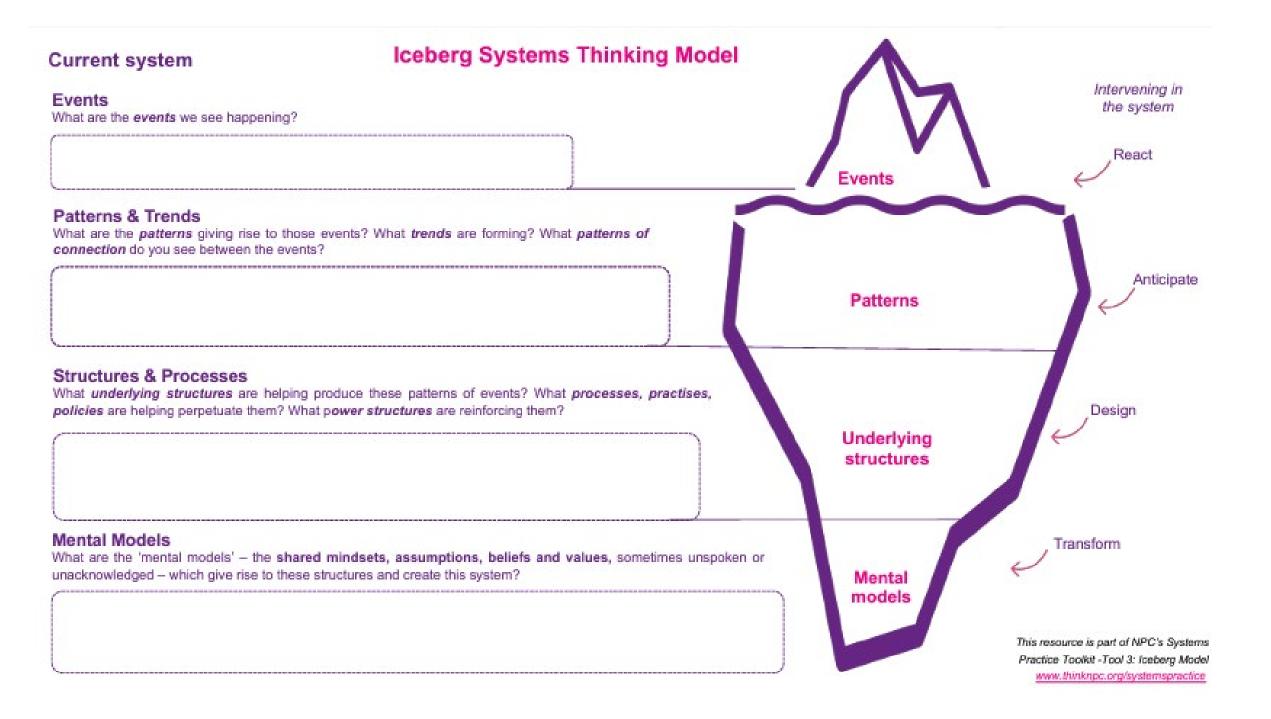
STRUCTURES

WHAT HAS INFLUENCED THIS TRENDS

MENTAL

WHAT ARE PIOPLE ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE SYSTEM?





	Level of Iceberg*	Pandemic Impact and Its Determinants	Leverage Points of Intervention
	Level-1: Events of Visible Impact of Pandemic	Morbidity and mortality in community	Comprehensive disease surveillance, Prevention and mitigation mechanisms
		Adverse effects on operational aspects of organisation	
		Increased load on Health-care system	Decongestion, strengthening and expansion of health-care facilities
	Level-2: Epidemiological Patterns	Pattern with respect to Time (Focal clusters/ outbreaks [#])	Place/ Time specific <i>Containment Plans</i> based on viral transmission patterns
		Pattern with respect to Place (Areas with closer proximity to urban dynamics and units with close-settings like men's hostels)	
		Pattern with respect to Person (Individuals working in key operational sectors/ Front-line workers/ Vulnerable groups^)	"COVID-19 Social Bubbles" (Subjected to reverse quarantine, restriction of movement and working in small cohorts)
	Level-3A: Organisational Structures	Habitability (Space constraints in living and working environment)	Qualitative and quantitative Improvement in <i>habitability</i> conditions
		Inherent organisational characteristics (Mandatory periodic recruitments, continuous training and frequent movement of employees on outstation duties)	Early adoption and long-term adaptation to the New Working Norms
		Health-care structures (Limited health-care capabilities to deal with epidemics)	Improved <i>hospital design</i> compatible to deal with infectious disease outbreaks
	Level-3B: Behavioural Aspects	Limitations in knowledge, attitude and behavioural practices	Advanced Human Resources (HR) Management System
* Visible impact of pandemic on organisation is under-water part (levels 2, 3A and 3B) of Iceberg	s represented by tip (lev	el-1) of Iceberg and the underlying determinants of	of the pandemic impact are represented by
	ported back in bulk from out	station leave/ duties during post-lockdown and when infe	ction possibly imported by individuals residing in
^ Vulnerable Groups are health-care workers, securit	v quards, residents of men's	hostels, retired elderly employees and their dependents es	pecially those with co-morbidities AT SOCTETY
valierasie eroupe are neutricare workers, seedin	guardo, reolucino er merro		rsis Using Iceberg Model to Transform an Organization into a Pandemic-Resilient Instituti

Perceived & self-reported discrimination

Mortgage lending discrimination

Employment & wage discrimination

Police discrimination & surveillance

Medical discrimination & mistreatment

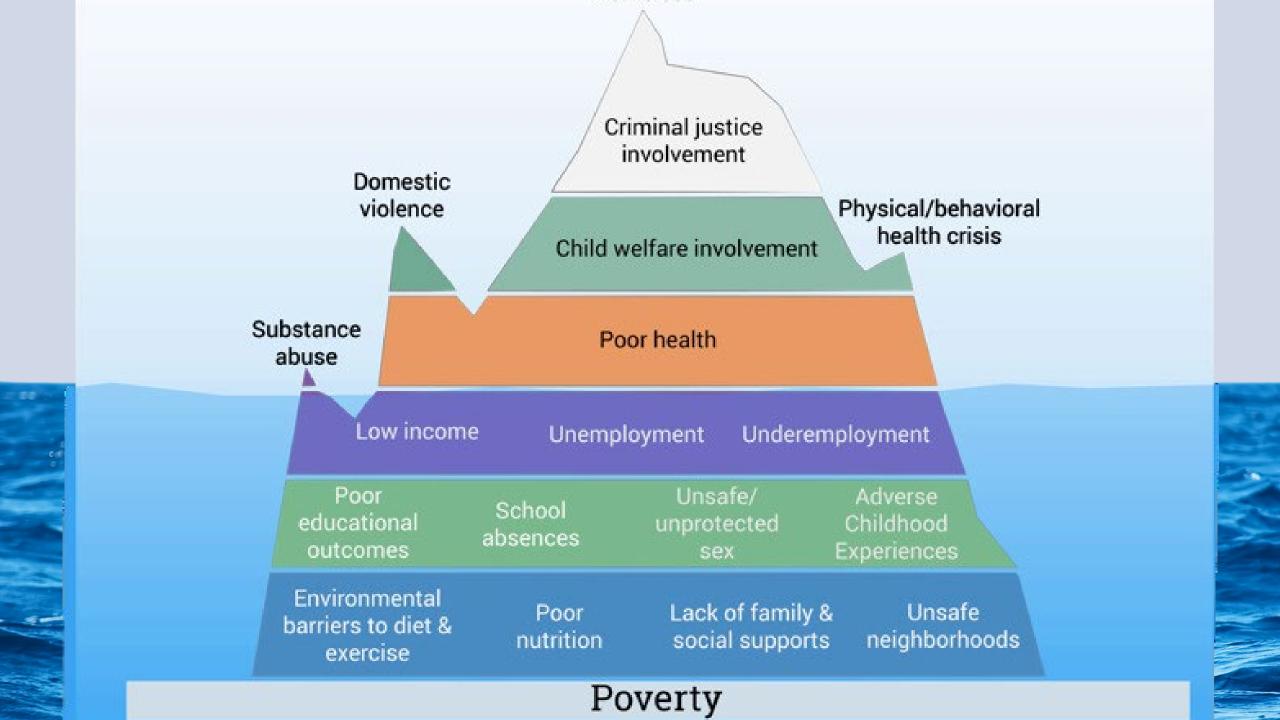
Racial segregation

Historical redlining

Jim Crow laws

Genocide of Native people

Slavery





Structural Vulnerability Domains and Potential Sample Questions			
Financial Status	How do you make money? Do you have any difficulties doing this work? Do you have enough money to live comfortably—pay rent, get food, pay utilities and phone, basic living supplies? Do you run out of money at the end of the month? Do you receive any forms of government assistance? Are there other ways you make extra money or do you depend on anyone else for their income? Have you ever been unable to pay for medical care or medicines at the pharmacy? Do you have access to preventive and primary care?		
Residence	Where do you sleep? How long have you lived there? Is that a stable or reliable place for you to live? Do you feel the place that you live is safe and clean?		
Risk Environments	Are you exposed to any toxins? Are you exposed to any violence? Are you exposed regularly to drug use?		
Food Access	Do you have adequate nutrition and access to healthy food? What does your regular diet consist of?		
Social Network	Which people make up your social network, family and friends? Is this network health or unhealthy for you? Do you have people who function as a social support system for you when needed?		
Legal Status	Do you have any legal trouble? Do you fear any repercussions related to your legal status? Are you eligible for public services?		
Education	Are you able to read? In what language(s)? What level of education have you reached?		
Discrimination	Have you experienced discrimination based on your skin color, your accent or where you are from? Have you experienced discrimination based on your gender or sexual orientation? Have you experienced discrimination for any other reason?		
Presumed Worthiness	The clinician could ask themselves if this person is likely to be considered by others as someone not to be trusted because of aspects of their appearance, ethnicity, accent, addiction status, personality, or other traits. The clinician could ask themselves if other people are likely to assume that the patient deserves their plight in life or their sickness due to any of their traits. The clinician could ask themselves if other people are likely to assume that the patient deserves their plight in life or their sickness due to any of their traits. The clinician could ask themselves if other people are likely to assume that the patient does not deserve top quality health care due to any of their traits.		



Structural Inequalities and Environmental Exposures

•Pollution/ Unhealthy Air

- Children in Black communities and asthma rates
- Natural Disasters
 - Resiliency workforce
- Workers Health
 - Migrant farmworkers and disparities in pain management

Who are Farmworkers?

There are an estimated 2.4 million farmworkers in the U.S., around 4 million including their families

°70% foreign born

•62% report Spanish as their primary language

 Growing number of workers from
 Indigenous communities in Mexico and Guatemala

o44% without work authorization

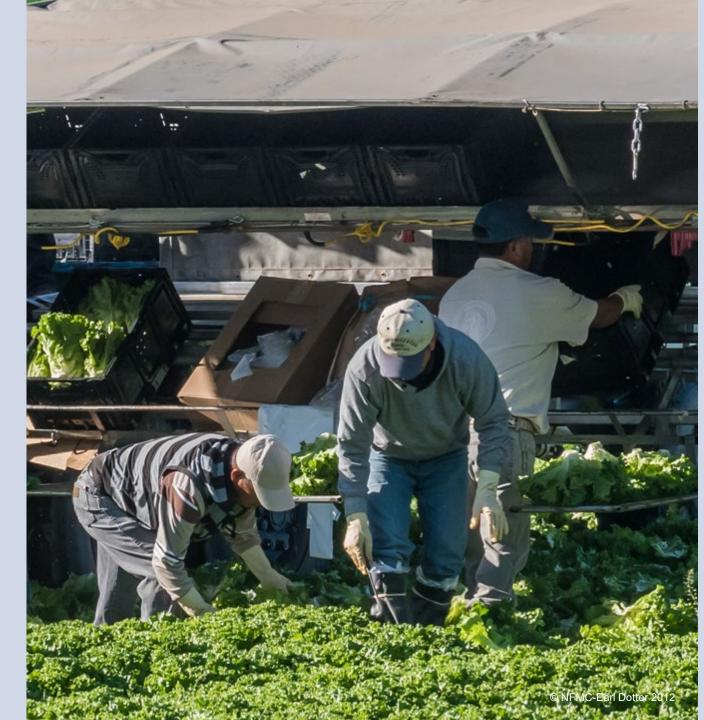
 $\circ 20\%$ live below the Federal Poverty Level

- o48% have health insurance
- o371,619 H-2A visas certified in FY 2022 **
 - More than doubled since 2016



Vulnerabilities

- Cultural and language differences
- Low-wage
- Inherent dangers and health risks of occupation
 - Heat/wildfire/extreme climate events
 - Pesticides
 - Other work-related hazards
- Immigration status
- Migratory lifestyle
- Lack of regulatory protection





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Agricultural Exceptionalism

Fair Labor Standards Act 1938 left out farmworkers

Collective bargaining

Child labor protections

Overtime protections

 Minimum wage (no requirement for small employers)

Agricultural Exceptionalism (cont.)

Workers' compensation

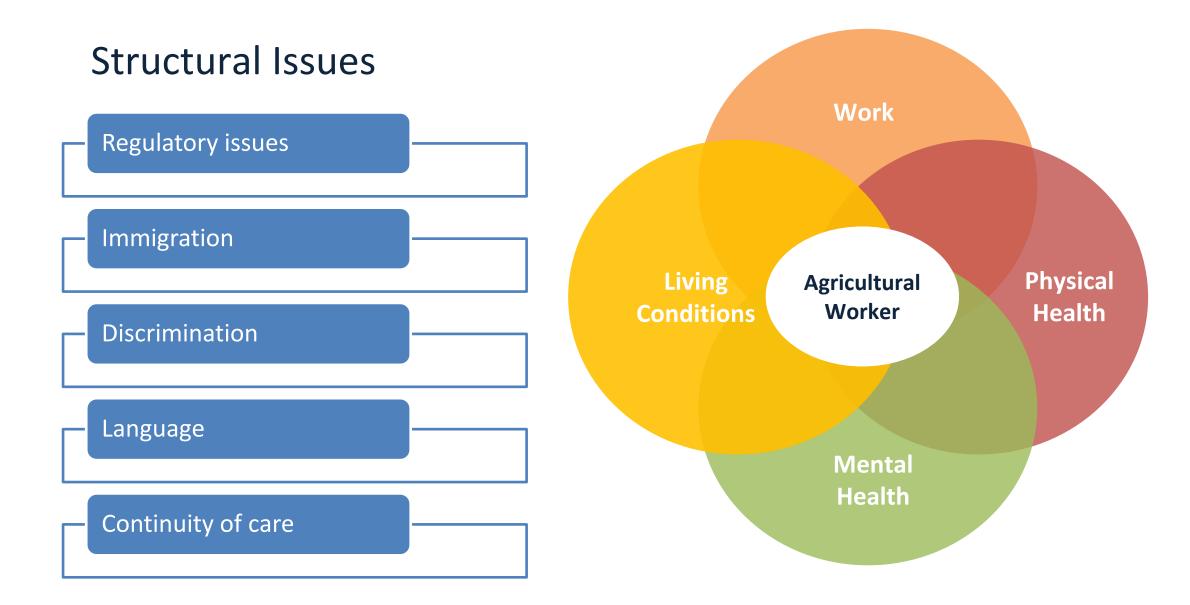
 Few OSHA standards to protect farmworkers

Water and sanitation, 1987Only farms with 11 workers or housing

 EPA not OSHA – Pesticides (Worker Protection Standard)



What Impacts Agricultural Worker Health?



Events

Increased risk of diseases and poor chronic disease management.

Patterns

 Access and quality care (transportation, language, operational hours of clinics, insurance, PTO)

Structures

Exposures, lack of regulations, migration, Farmworker exceptionalism

Mental Modes

Systematic racism

"While disasters do not discriminate, relief and recovery practices do." ~ <u>The Climate Reality Project</u>

Structural Inequalities During Disasters and Health Impacts



 Isolation [less likely to receive emergency messages or receive assistance]

Distrust [in systems including health care]

•Lack of medication [HIV, Gender-affirming hormones]

 No affirmation of gender or gender identity [shelter accommodations, hygiene, and infectious diseases]

•Harassment and violence [occurs in congregate living]

•Survival sex [in exchange for a rent or safe place]



Migrant Communities and Migrant Workforce in Health care



Understanding community needs and challenges
 Is your workforce serving the community while being part of the community?

- Pay gap of migrant nurses in Europe
- External factors that will affect performance

An individual and organization-wide commitment to an ongoing process of working toward equity in multicultural contexts both internally and in partnership with communities.

A defined set of values, policies, and practices Building capacity to gain cultural knowledge and value cultural strength and diversity

Navigating the dynamics of difference Addressing individual and organizational cultural biases



Inward facing work and Forward-Facing work

Internal DEI firstExternal/service second



Looking at recruitment and retention process

Interviewing
Hiring
Compensating
Promoting
Mentoring

Changing the Systems

Policies & Procedures Revision • eliminate bias, promote fairness, and ensure equitable treatment Diversity Training Programs

increase awareness, understanding,
and skills related to DEI
Employees

- Supervisors
- Leadership



Supporting the systems

Diversity Committees or Councils

- Must have diverse representatives
- Clear goals
 - Advise
 - Drive
- Avoid creating extra workload
 - Integrate in workplan

Decision-Making Processes involve diverse perspectives
promote open communication
ensure that decisions are made
considering needs and
experiences of staff involved

Tracking our progress!

•How often do we think and revisit our processes with diversity in our minds?

Contra Partit

• Do people have a way to offer feedback? Are we receiving it?

•How diverse is our team?

- Do we have representation in leadership positions?
- Are turnover rates higher for certain groups?
- •What learning/development opportunities related to equity and diversity are we offering?
- Does the organization has goals and values related to diverse workforce?



Thank you! Please fill out the evaluation!





STAR² CENTER RESOURCES

- <u>Recruitment & Retention Self-Assessment Tool</u>
- Health Center Comprehensive Workforce Plan Template
- Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value White Paper
- Financial Assessment For Provider Turnover Tool
- Building an Inclusive Organization Toolkit
- Onboarding Checklist
- Supporting Mental Health Through Compensation Equity Factsheet
- <u>C-Suite Toolkit: Health Professions Education & Training for Recruitment and Retention</u>

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