

DISABILITY, PSYCHOLOGY & MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Module 7



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Learning Objectives

By the end of this module learners will:

Acquire	Basic knowledge of the interrelations between disability & culture and psychology/ mental health problems & culture.
Understand	how the conceptual frameworks of disability & psychology/mental health are socially and culturally constructed.
Recognise	your own biases and stereotyping patterns towards disability, mental health & different ethnocultural groups.
Identify	ways that intercultural competence can help professionals examine the sociocultural factors that influence the persons' views.
Understand	the power of inequalities in cross culture encounters.
Reflect	on the cultural differences regarding disability & mental health, and different ways of responding in a variety of situations.



DISABILITY

Disability stories

'My life is my two beautiful children. They see me as 'Mummy', not a person in a wheelchair and do not judge me or our life. This is now changing as my efforts to be part of their life is limited by the physical access of schools, parks and shops; the attitudes of other parents; and the reality of needing 8 hours support a day with my personal care... I cannot get into the houses of my children's friends and must wait outside for them to finish playing. Other parents see me as different, and I have had one parent not wanting my son to play with her son because I could not help with the supervision in her inaccessible house.'

Doris

'My adventure started at the age of 12 when I was playing football and suddenly had a pain in my right leg! My parents and I went to do the necessary tests and I was diagnosed with osteosarcoma (bone cancer). It was something that terrified us all. Many rounds of surgery and cycles of chemotherapy followed with success. After 2 years however, a scan showed exactly the same problem. This time in a more aggressive form of cancer. So, all we could do was amputate it, so I could continue living my life. I am now 19 years old, studying Diet and Nutrition at Harokopio University in Athens and I am involved in cycling, representing Greece in competitions abroad.'

Nikos



Key facts on disability (WHO, 2020):

Over 1 billion people live with a form of disability, meaning 15% of global population or 1 in 7 people.

It is a global public health issue and a social rights issue.

The number of people with disabilities is increasing.

Everybody is likely to experience disability at some point in life.

The United Nations *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD)

CRPD (2006):

Aims to ‘promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity’.



Article 25 on Health:

People with disabilities have the right to the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. They are to receive the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health services as provided for other persons, receive those health services needed because of their disabilities, and not to be discriminated against in the provision of health insurance.



Article 27 on Employment/work:

People with disabilities have equal rights to work and gain a living. Countries are to prohibit discrimination in job-related matters, promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and starting one’s own business, employ persons with disabilities in the public sector, promote their employment in the private sector, and ensure that they are provided with reasonable accommodation at work.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

There are 2 major conceptual models on disability based on WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF):

Medical Model:

Disability as a feature of the person, directly caused by disease, trauma or other health condition, which requires medical care provided in the form of individual treatment by professionals. Medical or other treatment/ intervention to 'correct' the problem with the individual.



Social Model:

Disability as a socially created problem and not at all an attribute of an individual which demands a political response. Attitudes and other features of the social environment form an unaccommodating physical environment which create the problem.

Understanding disability

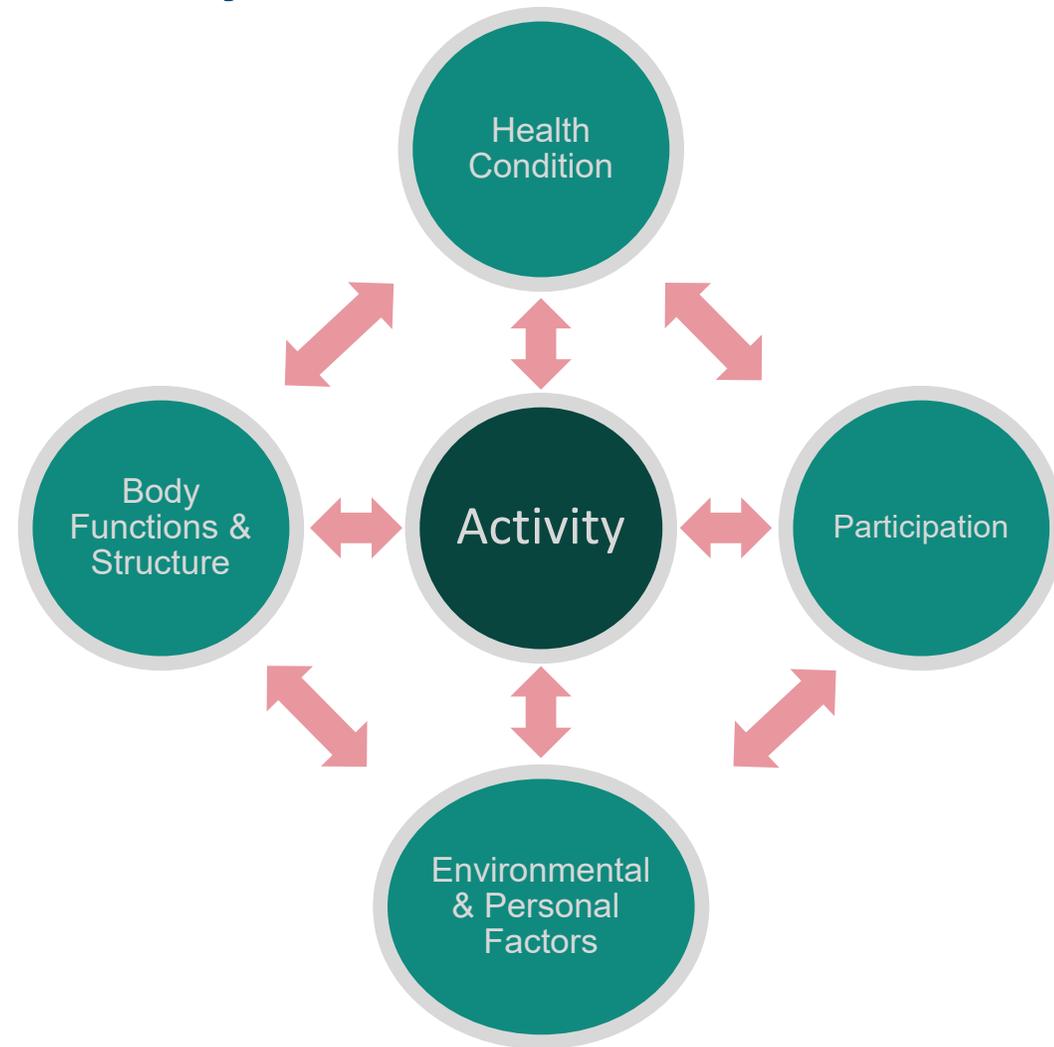
Biopsychosocial Model:

An integration of the medical and social model provides a coherent view of the different perspectives of health: **biological, individual and social.**

According to ICF, every person is put in a context:

functioning and disability are results of the interaction between the health conditions of the person and their environment.

See the diagram →



Different types of disabilities

There are many different types of disabilities such as physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental illness that can hamper or reduce a person's ability to carry out their day-to-day activities.

Physical Disabilities

Hearing Disabilities

Vision Disabilities

• Learning Disabilities

Intellectual Disabilities

Mental Health Disabilities



Disability experience and diversity (WHO, 2011)

- The **disability experience** - the interaction of health conditions, personal factors, and environmental factors - varies greatly.
- Persons with disabilities are diverse and heterogeneous.
- A child born with cerebral palsy or the young soldier who lost his leg to a land-mine, or the older person with dementia are all people with disabilities.



Source: Shutterstock

Health disparities and cultural competence

(Butler et al., 2016)

- People with disabilities experience many health disparities e.g., poorer self-rated health; higher rates of obesity, smoking, and inactivity; limited access to health care etc.
- Cultural competence has been promoted as an approach that can reduce health disparities.
- Nowadays, it has been expanded to other marginalized population groups (e.g., people with disabilities) who are at risk of stigmatization and/or who have different health care needs that result in health disparities.



Source: Shutterstock

Disability inclusion (CDC, 2020)

- Disability inclusion: Include people with disabilities in everyday activities and encourage them to have roles similar to their peers who do not have a disability.
- They can fulfill socially expected life roles (being a student, a parent, a worker or a community member).
- They can engage in social activities (using public resources, transportation, libraries or receiving adequate health care).
- Disability inclusion is about understanding the relationship between the way people function and participate in society, while having the same opportunities for participation.



Source: Shutterstock

Disability as part of person's identity

Our **social identity** is socially and historically constructed. It consists of the knowledge that one belongs to a social group and the significance that one ascribes to their group membership (Tajfel, 1974).

Disability identity: A sense of self that includes one's disability and feelings of connection to or solidarity with the disability community. Disability has a unique role in one's social identity (Forber-Pratt et al., 2020).



Source: Pexels

How culture affects our views about disability (Stone, 2005)

❑ Beliefs about causality:

Cultural explanations about why and how a disability is caused e.g., it is a sign of bad luck or fate, or it is caused by a virus.

❑ Valued and devalued attributes:

The personal attributes that a society or a cultural group finds important. Particular physical or intellectual attributes are valued or devalued by different societies.

❑ Anticipated roles:

The roles that societies expect the individuals with disabilities to play, e.g., to be fully included and active or to be hidden.

Exercise: See and re-think

Look at the picture and write down your first thoughts about the possible identities of those portrayed. Then answer the questions:

1. Do you think that some of them might have a type of disability?
2. Which characteristics of the people give you information about their cultural characteristics e.g., country of origin, occupation, religion, sexual orientation, disabilities etc.?

Tip: Think about how stereotypes affect our thoughts.



Source: Shutterstock

Intercultural competence & disability for service providers (Stone, 2005)

Intercultural competence:

The ability to adequately understand and respond to the needs and concerns of individuals with disability and their families from minority ethnic and communities. The responses should have as a basis an accurate understanding of their specific cultural practices.

Disability:

Having knowledge of the general process of working with persons with disabilities from different cultures, whatever those cultures may be. To be competent, professionals need to understand the ways in which ‘culture’ may affect one’s views on ‘disability’.



Source: Shutterstock



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The role of families in care giving

Family members play a significant role since they can be the caregiver to people with disabilities, depending on the type of disability and level of functionality.

They can act as facilitators for receiving the best care by the professionals or they can act as barriers for health and social care professionals in their communication with the patients/clients.



Interactions with person's family members

What to do when you interact with your patients'/clients' family members

Acknowledge the presence of the family member and identify the relationship between the patient/client and the family member.

Establish the role of the family member in decision making and remember that each case (and each family) is different.

Recognize and acknowledge any emotions expressed by the patient/client or family member.

Encourage the family member to be specific with the information she/he gives you.

If you consider it necessary, assess the patient/client in private (separate from the family member) for physical, emotional, or financial abuse or neglect.

Recognize the impact of patient's/client's health on her/his family and especially, if the family member is her/his only caregiver.

Good practice on intercultural care and disability

Thetis Program - Caring For Refugees With Disabilities

- Social EKAB, a Greek NGO with the support of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ARSIS NGO, has been implementing a **care program for refugees with disabilities** since November 2017.
- "Thetis" program aims to **register all refugees with disabilities** and launch an **individual treatment-support programme** for each of them personally. This program is carried out through two specialized mobile teams in mainland Greece and a specialized network in the islands of eastern Aegean.
- The teams have **qualified personnel** (social worker, physiotherapist, doctor, psychologist) and operate **in places of residence of refugees with disabilities** (camps or apartments). In addition, they work to connect disabled refugees with appropriate specialised care institutions. Also, the program aims to organise and encourage caregivers from the ethnic communities of refugees with disabilities for their daily support.



Exercise: A ballet dancer

[Watch the video](#) and write down your thoughts:

- What is your opinion about the teenager? What do you think about her disability?
- What do you think about her social identity? How would you categorize her e.g., member of dance community?
- Do you think that this dancer breaks any stereotypes about disabled people? If yes, in what ways?



<https://youtu.be/ezz93FrZYYY>

Summary

- *Different individuals have different ways of viewing, interpreting and dealing with experiences of disability.*
- *These can be influenced by several factors including personality traits, culture, religious beliefs, social environment, social stigma and many more.*
- *Everybody is likely to experience disability at some point in their life.*
- *Functioning and disability are results of the interaction between the health conditions of the person and their environment, thus the environment in which the disabled person lives plays a crucial role.*
- *Service providers need to be culturally sensitive when interacting with patients and beneficiaries that have different backgrounds and a form of disability.*





PSYCHOLOGY & MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Key facts on mental health & minorities

(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001):

Racial and ethnic minorities have less access to mental health services than do white people. They are less likely to receive needed care and when they do, it is more likely to be poor in quality.

Racial and ethnic minorities have unmet mental health needs and may suffer a greater loss to their overall health and productivity.

Many disabled adults (ages 18-55) have a mental disorder contributing to their disability.



Definition of terms:

Mental Health:

The successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity.

Mental Illness:

All mental disorders, which are health conditions characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behaviour (or some combination) associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.

Mental Health Problems:

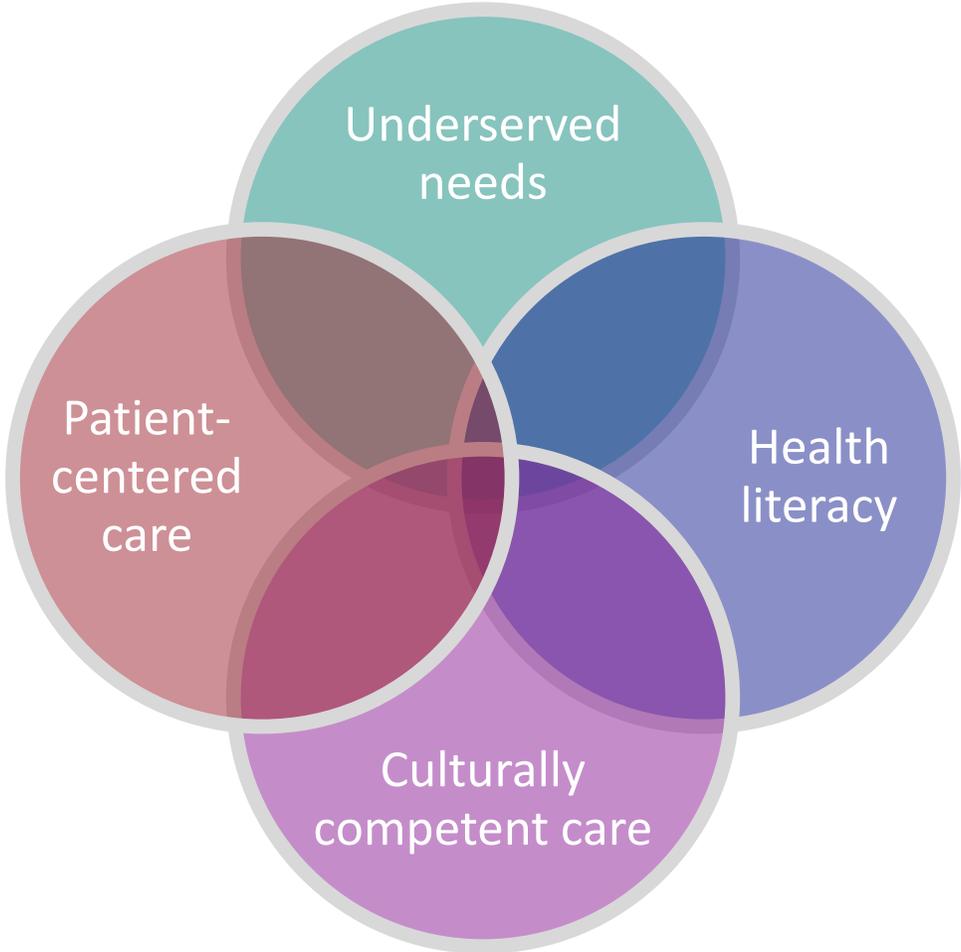
Signs and symptoms of insufficient intensity or duration to meet the criteria for any mental disorder.

Culture:

A common heritage or set of beliefs, norms, and values.

Intercultural competence & mental health

The concept of cultural competence overlaps with several other concepts related to providing high-quality, appropriate care.



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The clinical setting: Culture & mental health

Symptoms

Culture affects symptoms and their description by the patients.

- How patients describe their symptoms to their clinicians.
- Which ones they report.
- Existence of culture-bound syndromes. (Sets of symptoms much more common in some societies than in others)

Presentation

Culture affects the way people present their (mental) health problems.

- Do people seek help in the first place? And if so, for which symptoms.
- What type of help they seek.
- What types of coping styles and social supports they have.

Meanings

Culture influences the meanings that people give to their (mental) illness.

- Is an illness "real" or "imagined"? Is it of the body or the mind (or both)?
- How much stigma surrounds illness and the particular condition?
- Does it warrant sympathy?
- What are the possible causes?
- What type of person might experience it?

Different interpretations of mental health

Causality and explanatory models for mental and psychosocial problems:
How people explain the cause of mental illness e.g., from a virus, witchcraft, traumatic event, fate etc.

Expressions of distress and diagnosis:
How people express symptoms and how they diagnose them in their local area.

Concepts of self/person and the relationship of body, mind & soul:
How individuals see themselves.

Help seeking patterns:
Where individuals go for help and for what problems.

Stigmatization of mental illness:
To what extent people stigmatize mental health/illness.

Mental Health Systems:
How they are constructed across countries and what roles individuals attribute to them.

Factors that influence perceptions of mental health



Source: Pexels

Individual factors: Social identity, race, ethnicity, culture, religion, social class etc.

Family factors: Family environment, supportive, positive, problematic, abusive etc.

Social factors: Poverty, education, experiences of traumatic events, violence, migration, stigma etc.

Environmental factors: The broader social environment of the individual e.g., society, community, health system etc.



Factors that influence a professionals perception of mental health



Source: Shutterstock

Health and social care professionals are individuals with personal biographies that determine their views on mental health/illness.

Professional culture: A group of professionals can be said to have a "culture" in the sense that they have a shared set of beliefs, norms, and values.

Clinician bias and stereotyping of ethnic and racial minorities.

Exercise: Exploring assumptions

Think about the following statements:

- Our organisation is well-known, and people will trust the information we give.
 - Almost all people suffer from health and mental health issues.
 - People from ethnocultural communities different to European cultures have very rigid beliefs about issues like mental health and they don't see them as that important.
-

Questions for you to think about and answer:

- What do you think of these statements? Are they correct or incorrect?
- Do you find them problematic statements or not?
- Are they unfounded generalizations or are they based on some truth?
- Could this kind of statement add to the already established stereotypes for different populations?



Intercultural competence & Cultural safety

Intercultural Competence

- The skills, attitudes, and behaviours needed to improve interactions between different cultures, whether within a society (differences due to age, gender, religion, socio-economic status, political affiliation, ethnicity, and so on) or across borders.

Cultural Safety

- It goes beyond cultural competence and means taking responsibility for the way we view culture. It means that people of all cultural backgrounds work together respectfully and effectively with knowledge and awareness. It includes attitudes, behaviors, skills, policies and procedures.



Outline for Cultural Formulation - The clinician is encouraged to:

Ask about patient's cultural identity

- To determine their ethnic or cultural reference group, language abilities, language use, and language preference.

Examine cultural explanations of illness

- E.g., patient's idioms of distress, the meaning and perceived severity of their symptoms, past experiences with professionals etc.

Consider cultural factors – the psychosocial environment – the levels of functioning

- Assessment of culturally relevant interpretations of social stressors, available support, levels of functioning, patient's disability etc.

Assess cultural elements in patient-clinician relationship

- To determine differences in culture and social status between them and how those differences affect the clinical encounter (e.g., communication, rapport, disclosure etc.).

Provide an overall cultural assessment for diagnosis and care

- the clinician synthesizes all the information to determine a course of care.

What professionals can do to achieve cultural safety

To achieve cultural safety:

- Understand your community.
- Build links between health services and culture-based community organizations.
- Provide helpful, tailored information in other languages.
- Recognise cultural, medical or health practices.
- Look at the whole person beyond cultural or any other geographical borders.
- Look at the bigger picture and recognise that it's difficult to separate mental health concerns, like depression, from larger concerns, like poverty or lack of housing.



Inequalities & mental health - The case of Covid-19 pandemic

- A research survey of over 14,000 adults conducted by the mental health charity Mind in the UK (2020) revealed that existing inequalities in housing, employment, finances and other issues have had a greater impact on the mental health of people from Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority (BAME) groups than white people during the coronavirus pandemic.

‘Last year I quit my full-time teaching job and moved back home to save money. Being back at home caused my mental health to suffer, and just as I was trying to process those feelings, lockdown hit. Dealing with all of that – the lockdown, the isolation, the lack of friends etc. – was all piling onto me mentally. Then the Government statistics came out showing that Black people were at higher risk of dying from coronavirus and it put me in a downward spiral. A virus can’t discriminate, but there’s a system that’s been in place for years, that makes us more vulnerable.’

Dami, 27-year old

Exercise: Case study

‘When my mother came from China for an extended time to attend my wedding in 2001, it was the most special period in my life. A strong-willed person, my mother was full of life and the most generous human being I've ever known. But within six months of her arrival in Italy, I noticed a dramatic change in her physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well-being. It was clear that she was experiencing a profound culture shock in every sense possible, a shock that was compounded by her difficulty with the English language, the lack of her cultivated community support and the absence of her own friends. She could not engage in any of her familiar daily activities or social networks here. The strong, happy and healthy person I loved so much was now displaying all the signs of stress, loneliness and depression brought on by social isolation.’

Answer the following questions

How could the daughter help her mother? What things could she do? What steps could she follow?

What do you think the professionals would suggest she do?

If the mother asked for the help of a counsellor, what could be the possible barriers to this being successful?



Summary

- *Different individuals have different ways of viewing, interpreting and dealing with mental health and experiences of mental health problems.*
- *These can be influenced by several factors including personality traits, culture, religious beliefs, social environment, social stigma and many more.*
- *Culture affects the symptoms, their presentation and the meanings that different people attribute to them.*
- *Practitioners and professionals that work with people from different cultural backgrounds should take into account the cultural traits when interacting with them, in order to provide culturally sensitive care.*



Reflection and Action plan

Identify 3 things you have learnt from this module.

1

2

3

Write down 3 actions you will take/ behaviours you will change, as a result of your learning.

1

2

3





LITERATURE & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER READING

Good practice on intercultural care and mental health

Canada: Multicultural Mental Health Research Centre

[Patient Information by Language](#)

- ❑ The website provides useful resources about several mental health issues in 25 languages.
- ❑ The resources come from reliable sources, such as Canadian mental health hospitals, research centers and non-profit agencies for mental health.
- ❑ Information can be accessed in different languages about multiple themes that can influence mental well-being such as adaptation to a New Country, Addiction, Alzheimer's and Dementia, Anxiety, Bereavement, Bipolar Disorder, Mental Illness and many more.



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