Inequities in Arthritis Care in Canada: An intersectional analysis of BIPOC women

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DISCLOSURES

Ellen Wang, contract employee, Arthritis Consumer Experts
Anita W.C. Chan, employee, Arthritis Consumer Experts
Kelly S.F. Lendvoy, employee, Arthritis Consumer Experts
Mario Canseco, independent contractor, Research Co.
Eric C. Sayre, independent contractor, Eric C. Sayre
Cheryl L. Koehn, employee, Arthritis Consumer Experts
Terri-Lynn Fox, independent contractor, Fox Wellness Consulting
Understanding Health Inequities

(Carter et al., 2017; Bowleg, 2012)
Objective

Identify the drivers of access to and benefits from health care services for Black, Indigenous and Person of Colour (BIPOC) respondents vs. white respondents who identified as women
Methods

33-question online Survey (Aug 2-19, 2022)

English and French

- Socioeconomic factors
- Barriers to access
- Interactions with health care providers (HCPs)
- Unfavorable experiences
- Information seeking habits
Analysis

Subgroups and aggregate

Chi-square tests

Categorized intersectional position

- Gender
- Ethnicity

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(Guan et al., 2021)
Results

1,249 respondents
732 women (59%)
163 BIPOC (22%)

39 Black
58 Indigenous
86 POC
Barriers to access

All women (vs. men)

- Travel 29% (vs. 19%)
- Previous unpleasant experiences 18% (vs. 10%)

BIPOC women (vs. white women)

- Overall 68% (vs. 56%)
- Time 40% (vs. 30%)
- Language 21% (vs. 5%)
Interactions with HCPs

BIPOC women (vs. white women) were LESS comfortable asking about:

- Medications 27% (vs. 39%)
- Discomfort 30% (vs. 43%)
- Pain 39% (vs. 50%)
Black woman living with rheumatoid arthritis:

“I stopped seeing my rheumatologist because she didn’t listen to me and frankly I found her rude.”
Gender based discrimination
• BIPOC women (14%)
• White women (7%)
• White men (2%)

Ethnicity based discrimination
• BIPOC women (8.7%)
• White women (1.2%)
• Indigenous women (19.6%)
Information seeking habits

BIPOC (vs. white) more often turn to

- Family, friends, coworkers, Traditional Healers & Elders

BIPOC women (vs. white women) were LESS trusting of

- Patient organizations 11% (vs. 21%)
- Official public health websites 55% (vs. 70%)
Limitations

1. Design - Online Surveys
2. Sample - High socioeconomic status
3. Analysis - Interaction effects

(Andrasik et al. 2021, Sue & Ritter, 2012)
BIPOC Women experienced....

- unique and disproportionate barriers
- complex experiences of discrimination

Organizational and system level solutions are needed!
Sincere thanks to our survey respondents!

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References


