**Understanding bias in health care quiz**

**Wiki Haumaru Tūroro | Patient Safety Week 2019**

**We can show bias because of someone else's:**

Select one:

A. ethnicity

B. gender

C. socio-economic status

D. religious beliefs

E. disability

F. all of the above

**One of the first steps towards change is becoming conscious of our biases:**

Select one:

True

False

**Examples of implicit bias in health care can include:**

Select one or more:

A. Prescribing lower levels of some medications to some population groups

B. Assuming some population groups will not take their medication

C. Showing empathy

D. Attributing particular values or characteristics to a person that are not based on reality

**‘Bias brain’ is:**

Select one or more:

A. automatic

B. judgemental

C. fast

D. considered

**Bias brain is most likely to drive decision-making when we are:**

Select one or more:

A. away from work

B. sick

C. under pressure

D. relaxed

**‘Mindful brain’ is:**

Select one or more:

A. detached from emotions

B. unkind

C. balanced

D. considered

**Racism is a system of beliefs and practices that society has. It can be seen in:**

Select one:

A. systems

B. institutions

C. individuals

D. all of the above

**Societal stereotypes impact the way we see people:**

Select one:

A. No, we make up our own minds, without being influenced by stereotypes

B. Yes, if we are constantly exposed to negative stereotypes about certain groups, we   
can store these unconsciously and start acting as if they are true

**The consumers and whānau in these modules said they have experienced implicit or explicit bias in which of the following ways:**

Select one or more:

A. being patronised, with the assumption they don’t understand their condition

B. assumptions being made that they were poor/socially deprived because of their   
ethnicity

C. being seen as ‘just another patient’, or as the condition they have, not as an individual

D. having longer waiting times because of their ethnicity

E. health professionals not taking the time to listen, ask questions and get to know them

F. being given written information that was difficult to understand

G. not receiving comprehensive advice about their care, because of their ethnicity

H. having names pronounced incorrectly or shortened so they are easier to say

**The Health Quality & Safety Commission’s *Window on the quality of Aotearoa New Zealand’s health care 2019*, shows:**

Select one or more:

A. health services are less accessible for Māori

B. Māori have higher death rates than Pākeha

C. health services are not providing the same benefits for Māori as for non-Māori

D. Māori receive more support from health services in the community than Pākehā

E. efforts to improve the quality of health services do not always improve equity for Māori

**What does the *Window on the quality of Aotearoa New Zealand’s health care* *2019* report say has established and maintained advantage for most non-Māori, and disadvantaged Māori:**

Select one or more:

A. colonisation

B. the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

C. failure to meet the requirements of Te Tiriti o Waitangi

D. institutional racism

**Compared with Pākehā patients, Māori patients:**

Select one or more:

A. are given less time at appointments

B. are less likely to be prescribed medication

C. are more likely to be referred to a specialist

D. are less likely to have interventions in hospital

E. have lower death rates

**Thinking about power relationships between patients and health professionals, and looking at our own biases and how they affect patient outcomes, is more reflective of cultural safety than cultural competency?**

Select one:

True

False

**Te Tiriti o Waitangi:**

Select one or more:

A. should be central to the functioning of our health system

B. underpins approaches needed to improve Māori health and equity

C. is not relevant to the design or delivery of our health services

D. is Aotearoa New Zealand’s most important equity tool and framework for monitoring   
the Crown’s performance in meeting its responsibility to ensure Māori rights to health

**The 2019 amendment to the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 requires health practitioners to:**

Select one or more:

A. interact effectively and respectfully with Māori

B. learn te reo Māori

C. undertake Te Tiriti o Waitangi training

**Ways to overcome bias include:**

Select one or more:

A. spend more time with people who are like you

B. see people as individuals, rather than stereotypical members of their ethnic or social   
group

C. try to make people see things from your perspective

D. expose yourself to media that breaks down prejudice and discrimination

E. if you are an organisation, provide data about different outcomes for different groups

F. if you are an organisation, have a commitment to a racism free environment