

Cultural Humility: Reflection on Self and Practice

Research Data- from a Cultural Perspective

Race and Drug Use

- White Americans are more likely than black Americans to have used most kinds of illegal drugs
- 2011 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Survey
 - Nearly 20 percent of whites have used cocaine, compared with 10 percent of blacks and Latinos
 - Higher percentages of whites have also tried hallucinogens, marijuana, pain relievers like OxyContin, and stimulants like methamphetamine
 - Crack is only slightly more popular among blacks than whites
- Blacks are arrested for drug possession more than three times as often as whites, (2009 Human Rights Watch Report)

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/09/17/racial-disparity-drug-use_n_3941346.html (Retrieved 10/3/16)

Race and Drug Sentencing Disparities

- About 14 million Whites and 2.6 million African Americans report using an illicit drug
- 5 times as many Whites are using drugs as African Americans, yet African Americans are sent to prison for drug offenses at 10 times the rate of Whites
- African Americans represent 12% of the total population of drug users, but 38% of those arrested for drug offenses, and 59% of those in state prison for a drug offense.
- African Americans serve virtually as much time in prison for a drug offense (58.7 months) as whites do for a violent offense (61.7 months). (Sentencing Project)

<http://www.naacp.org/criminal-justice-fact-sheet/> (Retrieved 10/8/16)

Gender and Drugs

- Over the past three decades, the number of females in prison has increased at twice the rate of their male counterparts-even more so for women of color. (ACLU report "Caught in the Net")
- From 1977 to 2007, the female prison population grew by 832% while the male population grew by 416%. (ACLU report "Caught in the Net")
- Increase numbers related changes in criminal sentencing, not an increase in drug use but women who refuse to testify against a partner who committed drug offenses; in many cases causing them to serve longer sentences than the partner who actually committed the crime (conspiracy AND drug charges).
- "Because society views drug use as a moral problem and women, especially mothers, are judged the most harshly," (Senga Carroll, Training Director at UNC Horizons, Chapel hill) they will often lie to health care providers about their use and not get proper care for themselves and their baby.

<http://www.alternet.org/news-amp-politics/sexism-drug-war> (Retrieved 10/3/16)

LGBTQ and Drug Use

A survey of more than 7,000 Midwestern seventh- and eighth-grade students:

- LGBTQ youth were more likely than heterosexual youth to report high levels of bullying and substance use;
- Students who were questioning their sexual orientation reported more bullying, homophobic victimization, unexcused absences from school, drug use, feelings of depression, and suicidal behaviors than either heterosexual or LGB students;
- All students, regardless of sexual orientation, reported the lowest levels of depression, suicidal feelings, alcohol and marijuana use, and unexcused absences from school when they were
 - In a positive school climate and
 - Not experiencing homophobic teasing.

(Birkett M, Espelage DL, Koenig B. LGB and questioning students in schools: The moderating effects of homophobic bullying and school climate on negative outcomes. Journal of Youth and Adolescence 2009;38:989–1000. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/lgbthealth/youth.htm> 10/3/16)

Race, Socioeconomics and Drug Treatment

- Blacks and Hispanics Are Less Likely Than Whites to Complete Addiction Treatment, Largely Due To Socioeconomic Factors
- Racial and ethnic minorities with addiction disorders, who constitute approximately 40 percent of the admissions in publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs, may be particularly at risk for poor outcomes
 - Blacks and Hispanics were 3.5–8.1 percentage points less likely than whites to complete treatment for alcohol and drugs, and
 - Native Americans were 4.7 percentage points less likely to complete alcohol treatment

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3570982/> (Retrieved 10/8/16)