

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Alright, welcome everybody, we are going to get started here in just about one minute we're going to give everybody a chance to enter into the webinar room and then we will get started here in about the next 30 seconds.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Alright, everyone, welcome to today's webinar the intersection of addictions race and criminal justice presented by Johnny Alexander and Armand Perry.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: we're so happy that you can join us today, my name is haley hard oh and i'm the training and professional development coordinator here at NASDAQ.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: The Association for addiction professionals i'll be the facilitator for this training experience today and with me today behind the scenes is.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Our training and customer care specialist allison white, who will be addressing any issues or questions you may have that are not specifically for our presenters so, in other words you have a lot of support here today.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: The permanent homepage for nayak webinars is www.sedar.org forward slash webinars so be sure to book this web page and stay up to date on the latest in addiction education.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We are using zoom webinar for today's live events so you will notice the zoom control panel that looks like the one on my slide at the bottom of your screen.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: There are three main items we want to be aware of on that menu today, so the first is the chat box that's where you can send chat messages back and forth to other attendees and to us hosts and panelists.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: The second is the Q amp a box, so if you open up the Q amp a window, you can type your questions in there for our presenters and.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We will either type some live responses via that Q amp a window, or we will answer those questions live as many as we can get to at our live Q amp a period at the end.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Any that we don't get to we will collect those directly from the presenters and will post those questions and answers on to our website.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: On the same web page that you use to register here, and the third is our live transcript button.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: will be using zoom webinar for the closed captioning feature today and the live transcript has been enabled So if you would like to see subtitles.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: All you have to do is click on that live transcript button and select show subtitles Lastly, in the chat box allison will be posting the link to any handouts.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: where you can find a PDF of the PowerPoint slides from today's webinar and a user friendly instructional guide on how to access our online sequences and immediately earn that CA certificate after you watch the training.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: So please make sure to use those instructions that will be posting in the chat when you're ready to take the quiz it'll help walk you through that process.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: So each nayak webinar has its own web page that contains everything you need to know about that particular webinar.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Immediately following the live event you'll find the online sequence link on the exact same webpage you use to register, so that means everything you need to know is that that.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: web address up at the top of my slide so it's www.sedar.org forward slash addictions race criminal justice webinar.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: If this is your first time going through our CEO process, please make sure to follow the instructions guide that's right underneath.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: That online C equals link to guide you through that process, you can also always email us at see@nasdaq.org that see is in continuing as an education that needs work.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Please note, if you do need your certificate to say live on it, please be sure to complete the sequences within the next 24 hours and download it and for any social workers with us today.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We will most likely be posting a brief two minute video at the end of the training for you to watch on how to get that license number on there.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Now that all our logistical stuff is over, I can introduce us to today's presenters.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: So our first presenter is Johnny Alexander Johnny is a respected trauma expert criminal justice professional.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Certified cognitive behavioral therapist master addiction counselor and licensed clinical social worker with extensive success in treating mental health and substance use disorders.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Alexander has helped countless people cope with grief loss and social inequities using evidence based intervention strategies.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Through his work as a United States probation and pretrial services officer, he has helped justice involved individual stop their destructive behavior patterns.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Alexander is an adjunct faculty Member, excuse me at the University of Louisville Kent school of social work and he received his master of social work degree from Howard university.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: And our second presenter today is Armand Perry Armand periods, a professor at the University of Louisville Kent school of social work.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: perry's research efforts Center on the interpersonal interpersonal and external factors that influence men's involvement in the lives of their children.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: As well as the impact of that involvement on the well being of the family.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: perry's research has led to the publication of two books, the first is fatherhood in America social work perspectives in a changing society.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: A co edited volume that serves as a source book for practitioners, as it explores the impact of cultural background and family composition on fathering.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: He has also published black love matters a book focused on a diverse group of adult black men that chronicles their attitudes and behaviors in marriage and romantic relationships.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: perry's most current work is leading the empower you program a healthy relationship and career exploration intervention serving 16 to 24 year old you so without further ado, I

will now pass things over to our presenters.

Johnny Alexander: Okay, good afternoon, and thank you for joining us, thank you for that warm introduction actually appreciate that as Haley stated my name is Johnny Alexander and I'm here today with Dr. Period and we're going to discuss intersection of addiction racing criminal justice.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at the agenda for today we're going to discuss one we're going to provide an overview relationship between criminal justice systems in addiction treatment in the United States to be going to define how mandated treatment through the criminal justice system may negatively impact.

Johnny Alexander: Black indigenous people of color individuals entering and outcomes.

Johnny Alexander: are even going to discuss solutions to create a more equitable approach towards addiction treatment.

Johnny Alexander: As long as we're going to discuss two more agenda items which is provide practical interventions when.

Johnny Alexander: Working with ex offenders suffering from substance use disorder upon release from across the nation and, last but not least, he wants to discuss how the use of individual Community leadership roles to approve interventions and treatments for ex offender addiction.

Johnny Alexander: So was this webinar I'm pointing um let's face it, our nation is in the midst of the worst addiction epidemic in our history.

Johnny Alexander: The Center for Disease Control reports that more than 5000 Americans back from overdose.

Johnny Alexander: Last year in the highest figure ever reported the unparalleled extent of this crisis was confirmed in the face and addiction.

Johnny Alexander: The groundbreaking report issued by the surgeon general last November and the surgeon general reports that over 20.8 million Americans suffer from substance use disorder.

Johnny Alexander: And one in seven Americans eventually will face substance use disorders, to address this prices can be justice systems has been on the front line as incarceration often takes the place of long treatment.

Johnny Alexander: We are noticed that they use disorder in the criminal justice system have a long it's a long history of drug and alcohol use lead to criminal justice environment, both directly.

Johnny Alexander: Or, as possession of a cell of illicit substances and, indirectly, for our staff to purchase drugs vehicle accidents and dui's.

Johnny Alexander: As one of the 13 National Institute of drug addiction principles of effective addiction treatment Principle number 11 specifically is that treatment does not need to be voluntary, to be effective.

Johnny Alexander: lives can be transformed with substance use disorders are addressed in a very often, it can be a result of legal consequences.

Johnny Alexander: The willingness to make a change in behavior maybe spurred by the negative consequences of an arrest That being said, why are we here.

Johnny Alexander: Well, as webinars important for substance use counselors as well as criminal justice practitioners.

Johnny Alexander: But one we want to build trust and rapport with substance use disorder black and people of color persons under supervision.

Johnny Alexander: To be want to improve mutual respect and understanding three want to develop a network of reliable resources and, last but not least, you want to serve communities more effectively.

Johnny Alexander: you're going to be discussing some key terms a lot this presentation.

Johnny Alexander: So we're going to discuss what's the meaning of substance use disorder.

Johnny Alexander: substance use disorder occurs when a recurrent use of alcohol and arduous process clinically significant impairment included health problems disability and 32 major responsibility at work, school or home, this is the definition based on us to answer.

Johnny Alexander: What is substance misuse substance misuse is the use of any substance that is outside of prescribed or to tend to use of that stuff that such as.

Johnny Alexander: off labeled uses a prescription drugs or under age drinking what is mandated treatment mandated treatment treatment order motivated or supervisor on that are criminal justice system.

Johnny Alexander: And I talked about the black indigenous people of color the acronym stands, which is BIPOC that's pronounced as a bypass, this is a term used to specifically to start specified city nasties attended to.

Johnny Alexander: discuss black and it includes industry in sorry demonstrated solidarity between communities of color and, as you know, this is the month of June, this is my pop month so happy Bob Hoffman to everyone.

Johnny Alexander: So we've discussed addiction I didn't talk about in our last presentation, but we also want to talk about that, so what is addiction, based on a definition.

Johnny Alexander: The definition in order to the SAMHSA isn't to drug abuse SAMHSA is a chronic relapse disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking continued use to describe harmful consequences and long lasting changes in the brain.

Johnny Alexander: Is the suitable for complex brain disorder and a mental illness addiction is the most severe a form spectrums of substance use disorder and it's a net net sorry as a medical illness caused by repeated misuse of substances.

Johnny Alexander: And substances.

Johnny Alexander: So, in a nutshell addiction is treatable is a chronic medical disease evolved complex interaction models brain circuits genetics and environment and an individual's life experience.

Johnny Alexander: Just know that people with addiction use substances or engage in behaviors that become compulsive and off the continued despite harmful consequences.

Johnny Alexander: prevention efforts and treatment approaches for addiction are generally as successful as those for other chronic diseases, so to take away for this particular one just know that it is a brain disease.

Johnny Alexander: Next i'm going to talk about the drug war than jobs and mass incarceration and racial disparities in judicial system.

Johnny Alexander: i'm going to play a video and then after that we're going to discuss what the war on drugs mean and how people of color particularly African American may get involved in the criminal justice system as either their addiction.

Johnny Alexander: In 1986 when I was coming of age, Ronald Reagan double down on one drug they haven't started about Richard Nixon in 1971 drugs were bad right your brain.

Johnny Alexander: and drug dealers were masters so reason neighborhood some major cities with Vaillant.

Johnny Alexander: One want to talk about Reaganomics in the ending of social safety nets, the funding of schools and loss of jobs and cities across America.

Johnny Alexander: Young men like me who has who became is so appealing a drug addict slack more afforded to an A 1990s incarceration rates in the US bluer.

Johnny Alexander: day we imprisoned for people in any other country in the world, China, Russia, Iran Cuba or countries we consider autocratic and repressive yeah morning of.

Johnny Alexander: changes hands were tied by tough on crime laws and they will force the handout mandatory licenses for simple possession and low level drug sales.

Johnny Alexander: My home state of New York starting this week Rockefeller laws in Defense made distinctions between people so powder cocaine and crack cocaine, even though they were the same drug only difference is how you.

Johnny Alexander: And even throw away people use console crack more than black people somehow was black people in prison for immediate not actual data, to this day.

Johnny Alexander: is still talked about as a blank problem, the nypd rated at brooklyn neighborhoods where my hand bankers openly us cope with impunity.

Johnny Alexander: The one drugs exploded, the US prison population disproportionately black and white black and Latinos.

Johnny Alexander: Our prison population grew more than 900% win the war on drugs began in 1971 our prison population was 200,000 today it is over 2 million.

Johnny Alexander: long after the crack era ended we continued our war on drugs or more than 1.5 million drug arrest in 2014 40 80% were for possession only almost half with a marijuana.

Johnny Alexander: People Finally, talking about treating addiction to harder drugs as a health crisis.

Johnny Alexander: there's no compassionate language about drug dealers unless of course we're talking about places like Colorado.

Johnny Alexander: state economy got a huge bowl spot above ground marijuana industry a few States out in Louisiana is still handing out mandatory sentences for people's sell we.

Johnny Alexander: spider boom in and celebrated 50 billion legal marijuana industry most they still disproportionately handout mandatory senses to black and Latinos mutual cases.

Johnny Alexander: If you entrepreneurial lemon monitor many space for the past and legal as laws, you may still face barriers participate in in above ground economy.

Johnny Alexander: Venture capitalist migrate to the space to open multibillion dollar operations for former felons can't open a dispensary.

Johnny Alexander: Lots of times those felonies with drug charges COPA for people so drugs for live in the now prohibited from participating and one of the fastest growing economies got it.

Johnny Alexander: And cities like New York we hold the mayor one is not long grounds for arrest police issue possesses citations and black and Latino neighborhoods in a far higher rate than other neighbors kids in crown heights of passively Stat and simpler for trees.

Johnny Alexander: kids have gone to Columbia, where rates of marijuana use or equal to or worse than those in her and never targeted but typically.

Johnny Alexander: Rates of drug use as high as they were when Nixon declared the so called war in 1971 45 years later it's time to rethink our policies and laws one drugs is epic fail.

Johnny Alexander: So the video is from hip hop legend jeezy acclaimed artists molly crap apple depicts the job boards devastating impact on a black community from decades of bias, law enforcement.

Johnny Alexander: On the video trace of the drug war from the President Nixon to the Rockefeller drug laws to the emerging above ground marijuana market that is poison Ivy league will be against for well the investors only same thing that generations of people of color have been arrested a lot more.

Johnny Alexander: So when we're looking at the the past laws and policies that was discussed in the last video let's talk about some of the loss from the beginning.

Johnny Alexander: The anti drug abuse act of 1986 was a law pertaining to the war on drugs passed by the United States Congress and signed into law by the United States President Ronald Reagan.

Johnny Alexander: Among other things, that changed the system, and that also provides released from a rehab rehabilitation system it's a punitive system.

Johnny Alexander: The wardrobe is a phase used to refer to a government led initiative that aims and stop illegal drug use distribution intrigued by dramatically increasing resistance, for both drug dealers and users in the movement started in the 1970s and it's still evolving today.

Johnny Alexander: For decades, federal entities out in a far along with a sentence in powder cocaine offenses even though they're little difference between offices to federal laws and then reduce this citizens the sentencing disparity but crack and powder cocaine offenses is still federal.

Johnny Alexander: So just looking at this i'm looking at the timeline of how the law started and how it evolved throughout the years has an impact, while the mass incarceration rate which we're going to talk about next.

Johnny Alexander: i'll talk about.

Johnny Alexander: The crack cocaine or the powder cocaine, you see the difference.

Johnny Alexander: i'm not going to talk about the ingredients and all that but i'm gonna let you know that you know, looking at the ratio how its formed and all that stuff during that time.

Johnny Alexander: parents who were using substances radical being use disorder, the children of those parents were considered talk crap kids or crack babies.

Johnny Alexander: Which leads me to the epidemic of historic trauma most addiction in the black Community looking at the black and white tail up to epidemics.

Johnny Alexander: So what is historical trauma so he's throw up with trauma is a human city

emotional and psychological pain over individuals lifespan and across generations as a result of a massive trauma.

Johnny Alexander: Historical trauma can have buried effects on individuals and populations that means food unsettled trauma or reef.

Johnny Alexander: Depression how mortality increase apple abuse, child abuse and domestic violence, the ratio gap Angela can force manifesting is a byproduct of america's manager response to the practice prices of the late 80s in the one drugs.

Johnny Alexander: More than orange lugs not doing this time it was over three decades of crack cocaine that that hit American streets, the community of colors what impacted the hardest and the campaign devastated these communities.

Johnny Alexander: The war on drugs, was a culture that you people who use drugs as criminals deviant or other languages.

Johnny Alexander: Please often only we only visa what its resources to respond to drug related mental health prices, and it was a high percentage of force for daily encountering a lot of alcohol and other drugs which substance use was not a justification for police force.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some pictures that was taken an 80s regarding this.

Johnny Alexander: So during the 80s and 90s, the nation health specialist panicked over growing number of so called crack babies children exposed to practice again and uterus.

Johnny Alexander: These children are said to be doing to have lives, the physical and mental disabilities back users were paying as dangerous degenerates were scary threatening and needs to be locked up.

Johnny Alexander: here's some pictures from the 80s.

Johnny Alexander: Doing this wonderful.

Johnny Alexander: there's a distinct difference between the warrens wells in opiate use epidemic i'm going to Tom the ones was practices were paying again as dangerous and degenerate looking at looking at the world i'm sorry the Washington Post headline but we look at other children of opiate epidemic.

Johnny Alexander: It was more we look at the picture.

Johnny Alexander: It was more so of wanting to hear and help that population.

Johnny Alexander: remained from using refrain from using.

Johnny Alexander: So let's talk about history of addiction in a black Community um.

Johnny Alexander: internalized oppression that occurs when a trauma traumatized person internalize the user, the impression and perpetuate the cycle of self hate that manifests itself it's a negative behaviors.

Johnny Alexander: Here we'll looking back on how addiction in a black community and racial discrimination laws and practices treated a complex set of issues in a black Community when you look at the war on to our policy.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some of the facts that happened to all the time we had a prevalence information between probably balanced and drug abuse, due to the passing a systematic policies.

Johnny Alexander: We had a lack of knowledge in education about opioids and not understand that addiction as a disease, they were ashamed in and out of addiction, it was fear and mistrust different historical trauma and education system and the lack of equal an adequate resources are not intact.

Johnny Alexander: We also had African American women during that time with fearful to ask for help for fear of losing their children into the foster care system, we also had addiction treatment that was not, fortunately accepted.

Johnny Alexander: Black churches believed asante, this is the only route to recovery during that time and also black some hat opioid use disorder was in the lowest income bracket you also had uninsured and underinsured.

Johnny Alexander: People who can afford treatment or didn't have enough to cover it wouldn't handle shots at all.

Johnny Alexander: And also had historically perceived to be more threaten balance for is people will use, you know the crack cocaine to at that time and then there was over policing in a community, and then it was a lack of course responsive cheating and models in programs, you know at that time.

Johnny Alexander: So when you look at the warrens loved one has also look at the national response to the opioid epidemic.

Johnny Alexander: And so let's talk about what are opioids opioids as medicine that really paying that can be natural from poppy plant or synthetic which is me i'm a common prescription for opioids include hydro put on hold on morphine didn't know and coding.

Johnny Alexander: opioid epidemic is national national prices as five times, increase the hair on the heroin related overdose since 2010.

Johnny Alexander: So what I mean is, what is the what is opioid at this point we'll make it an epidemic.

Johnny Alexander: Is the fitness fitness is considered the new track and in in making the mistakes of the 80s and 90s.

Johnny Alexander: So that to mention that, despite this, historically, lower rate or misuse and opioid overdose.

Johnny Alexander: deaths among African American country ever whites the growth in the opioid involved overdose deaths in African Americans now outpaced that of whites in the United States so as you can see it's becoming to be more African American more user more African Americans use it then before.

Johnny Alexander: We talked about fitness, but I have to talk about that more Americans after opioid then done fatalities or a vehicle related deaths Saturday report shows that opioids kill more Americans in 2016 the entire 19 year Vietnam when aids crisis.

Johnny Alexander: So let's look at some data that supports that.

Johnny Alexander: So National Drug involved overdose deaths deaths far as a number among all ages, based on gender in 1999 2020 20.

Johnny Alexander: So just looking at this figure long you see that nearly 92,000 person in the United States baffling job new blog over those 20 Tony including alyssa jokes a prescription opioids.

Johnny Alexander: The figure above is a bar line graphs on that the total number of the United States

job overdose deaths involving any mistake or prescription opioids was so nice, you know you're not it's only 20.

Johnny Alexander: That the bar is an overlay by the number of deaths by the janitor from 1999 2020 so as you can see these increase use of opioids and the depth that occurred as a result of it.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some more data is national drug overdose deaths among ages between 1999 is when it's like.

Johnny Alexander: This graph here is showing the overall drug overdose deaths deaths rose from 2019 to 2020 with 91,799 drug overdose deaths reported in 2020.

Johnny Alexander: Deaths involving synthetic will be always other than methadone which is primary fitting, the whole thing it's arise with 56,560 order of overdose deaths reported in 2020 those involving psychostimulants with abuse potentially primarily method that means as the season for us to 23,837.

Johnny Alexander: So let's talk what opioid overdose hi affects the two communities, not just African American Communities all communities.

Johnny Alexander: Because the job policies emphasize a punitive rather than a rehabilitative response to substance abuse and addiction, they fail to address the actual cause of the illness which only is that really the disease and result in a relaxing is that it isn't.

Johnny Alexander: Nothing has changed, so far, based on research, if you compare the drug war for the crack epidemic to the opioid epidemic.

Johnny Alexander: visit big distinguish from the two you can just look at the advertisement during the time of the crack cocaine era versus opioids.

Johnny Alexander: Is kind of like night and day night, meaning that you know crack was presented to be you know more valid more you know wasn't acceptable was just just the stigma behind it was just wasn't no one in want to help, as opposed to opioids is more come off more of.

Johnny Alexander: people wanted to be service people wanted to take initiative to help others to get treatment and services that they needed.

Johnny Alexander: um I saw this article about what is happening regarding the opiate epidemic versus the crack epidemic during that time and it said that heroin use has changed from inner city.

Johnny Alexander: When already sent a promise who want that has a more splash widespread geographical distribution of auto primary white men and women in their late 20s living outside of large urban areas.

Johnny Alexander: So, as you can see it's not just the blacks is it's it's hitting off me so colors, and this is just showing that you know it's any more minorities as a result, over.

Johnny Alexander: Mass incarceration as a result of jobs, this fact, let me sorry this basically slide I just want to pay attention to the fact that.

Johnny Alexander: African American men are six time is likely to be incarcerated as white and Latino there are two times as likely in that black men in his 30s above one in every 12 years in prison or jail any given day.

Johnny Alexander: We can talk about the charges that most men face based on a result of the drug use any of addiction.

Johnny Alexander: We know that the United States as one of the highest incarceration rates lot any of

the country.

Johnny Alexander: We know that there's trends in the in the corrections for as the Bureau of justice is you know the mass population is increased the walk years.

Johnny Alexander: You know that since 1970 there were like 20 250,000 a meeting I see, so there, there are more than 220 2.4 million there's a piece of a 800%.

Johnny Alexander: We know the African American men for 100,000 has the highest incarceration rate me look at race.

Johnny Alexander: And so what happens when you will lead to that.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some supreme court cases that have impact on that let's look at United States versus the Booker so this case hell, that the sentencing guidelines which had been mandatory instead.

Johnny Alexander: advisory and that the Court needed to look at the history and katherine's at the finance when sentencing lens.

Johnny Alexander: That led to case of the king's Chamber offers United States in which the port look that.

Johnny Alexander: The bookcase they looked at holding that case and they applauded to the crack cocaine are so powerful getting citizen allies.

Johnny Alexander: And there was a huge discrepancy and assessing of crack cocaine you dealers and users versus the dealers and uses a powder cocaine, which is 100 to one ratio in this case the farm.

Johnny Alexander: That you know judges were free to use it their discretion when syncing definitive book on cocaine cases these particular cases are very prominent in played a huge role in a mass incarceration rates folks to out the drug war we're selling crack cocaine and we're using.

Johnny Alexander: um here's some more data to support that you know blacks adults are arrested for drug possession at higher reason why it's in every state.

Johnny Alexander: As you can see my piano has one of the highest rates, if you look at New York, you can go to the black belts in New York or more like the five times like to be arrested for dropping session in white adults, and I think Jay Z talk about in the beginning, that video.

Johnny Alexander: um he just some more data that talks about how to send it to me form was created in 1984 to kind of talk about so just kind of tackle wardrobes.

Johnny Alexander: um.

Johnny Alexander: But let's talk about so about the culture perspective related to that and how that actually existed in where do we go from here, moving forward.

Johnny Alexander: So one even discuss what is do I use versus your class, what is the difference between the two so.

Johnny Alexander: White Americans are more likely than blacks to have us most of the jobs born in 2009 Human Rights Watch, the board in that blacks are beneficial possessions morning three times as often as whites.

Johnny Alexander: In looking at the dual citizen is fair, so you know that five times with me by.

Johnny Alexander: Using Johnson African Americans get African Americans are sent to prison for drug offenses that since I was a waiter lights.

Johnny Alexander: And African Americans represented so opposite of the total population for drug users but 30 30% of those addresses for drug offenses and 59% of those and state prison for drug offense.

Johnny Alexander: When it comes to gender in jewels, we know that, over the past three decades number of females and presence has increased at the.

Johnny Alexander: at twice the rate of their male counterparts, even more so for women of color.

Johnny Alexander: increase number related to changes in a criminal sentencing not increase in the drug use, but women who refuse to testify against their partner.

Johnny Alexander: who committed drug offenses in many cases, cause them to serve along with citizen, then the partner will actually committed the crime conspiracy charges.

Johnny Alexander: One can't not neglect the quarter factors in a job treatment process so blacks and Hispanics are less likely than whites to complete addiction treatment, largely due to social economic factors.

Johnny Alexander: ratio in ethnic minorities with addiction with additional disorders, who passes to possibly 40% of their mission it publicly funded substance abuse programs.

Johnny Alexander: Maybe, particularly at risk for poor outcomes one is that blacks and Hispanics are 3.5 to 8.1% points less likely than life simply treatment for alcoholism drugs in that Native Americans were fourth and 7% points less likely to complete appalachia Program.

Johnny Alexander: So would that mean in regards to How does that impact mass incarceration and and how do we get to this point well, looking at the lifetime.

Johnny Alexander: likelihood of imprisonment, looking at all men, you know if you're looking at black men, particularly if there's one in three is going to be in prison as any job any job conviction charges.

Johnny Alexander: So one may ask what is, how do you know, or what is the the amount of junk possessions or West each year, and how does that, how is that efficient a factor to the mass incarceration mommy as.

Johnny Alexander: Well, we look at the data we looked at least meet over 1 million jobs possession arrest each year, and if you look at from 1981 of the time when the war on drugs, first of all, we have it's 2020 you see there's been an increase.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at the cells, all we have to to possession.

Johnny Alexander: Each year there were six times as many arrests good job possessions asked a julep cells arrest for in millions from 1980 from 2021 of the states that have the largely.

Johnny Alexander: That largely ended the ones who have done other states, not so much so, if you look in New York Europe she prison population service centers for drug offense then went down.

Johnny Alexander: As opposed to South Dakota the prison population went up so as you can see if you compare the States between New York and South Dakota New York is only good job far as um you know, making sure that they're not.

Johnny Alexander: You know fall when is the one child policy that impacted mass incarceration as

opposed to South Dakota.

Johnny Alexander: So.

Johnny Alexander: let's talk about the treatment aspect of it and.

Johnny Alexander: let's talk about this thinks this not mandates compared with treatment mandates and economic justice system early on top, that I discussed the definition what is mandated treatment.

Johnny Alexander: But there are some diversion programs achieving mandy's as part of probation or parole supervision into, of course, all use the power of criminal justice agencies to try to be doing.

Johnny Alexander: Drug use judges and criminal justice agencies are important source of referrals to substance use treatment and sometimes problem drug use to to.

Johnny Alexander: subscribe, as our closing mandated treatment which is controlling the duration or not demonstrating the worse than bills voluntarily into treatment mandates and have some crime control value.

Johnny Alexander: So what does that mean that means that clients prefer about criminal justice agencies or their belts are into treatment accepting drug court.

Johnny Alexander: Based little risk of punishment for leaving a treatment before it is simply the quality of service off offered is honey bear viable sorry and treatment intensity is often low, given the limited resources available.

Johnny Alexander: So worse, some people mandated to treatment do not meet cynical criteria for substance use disorder which can cause a waste of human resources and exposures applies to the rest of punishment or not appliance with unnecessary treatment.

Johnny Alexander: So, what is your thoughts on this let's take the polling question.

Johnny Alexander: Is mandating addiction treatment effect this.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: All right, we'll give it about 10 more seconds for everybody to put their votes in.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: i'll go ahead and end the poll and share zones.

Johnny Alexander: When I say yes behind you know.

Johnny Alexander: What he said he doesn't say no.

Johnny Alexander: So thanks for the polling so let's let's debrief this so mandated addictive Stream is holly a controversial will cover both ethical in practical.

Johnny Alexander: there's a study.

Johnny Alexander: by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime they summarize the position of the United Nations Organization that mandatory treatment settings.

Johnny Alexander: Do not represent a favorable or effective environment for the treatment of drug dependence, it should be replaced by voluntary.

Johnny Alexander: Evidence informed in a race right based health in social services in our Community, I thought that was interesting because it's not saying that.

Johnny Alexander: mandated treatment is not effective this and that mandated treatment should be effective long as the person who's getting the treatment.

Johnny Alexander: meet the criteria in not going achievement due to a punishment, as a result of a crime that he committed whether it's the possession of marijuana or they smoke marijuana and that the automatic treatment, so it was kind of thing in a nutshell, you know just we got to be more.

Johnny Alexander: Effective and asking into this and make sure that people meet the criteria for whatever achievement medallia it is whether it's outpatient intensive outpatient or Inpatient treatment in not just put people in achievement as a punishment.

Johnny Alexander: So, Dr Harry is next, and he will talk about his section.

Armon Perry: And it's done and next slide please.

sure.

Armon Perry: And I was interacting with some folks in the Q amp a and I think that.

Armon Perry: I should have clicked type my answer to the question I was responded to I think I click answer live there was a question about responses to.

Armon Perry: Essentially service under utilization for black African Americans.

Armon Perry: And the ways in which that may be impacted by practitioner of bias and I was getting ready to speak to implicit bias, training and training on structural and historical racism as a potential.

Armon Perry: remedy to that.

Armon Perry: But then I clicked the wrong button, so I think the I don't know the person making the said anonymous.

Armon Perry: In a way, so, so I apologize for not being able to take that out, but that was getting ready to do my response so anyway so picking up where.

Armon Perry: We left off i'm going to talk about a little bit about the intersection between race and treatment approaches with substance abuse disorders, as well as.

Armon Perry: Well, in the context of folks who have a history with the the criminal justice system, we know that black African American criminal justice involved Americans.

Armon Perry: are much less likely to report receiving substance abuse treatment.

Armon Perry: Then their white counterparts are getting the thing that speak to someone requested that were happening in the Q amp a so these aren't things that you all aren't familiar with the thing if you all are probably seeing in your day to day work.

Armon Perry: We also know that black class and substance use disorder treatment, have also been associated with the lowest successful completion rates, as well as substance use reductions.

Armon Perry: Treatment providers oftentimes have increased access to mutual help groups and adjusting program inclusiveness.

Armon Perry: And motivational factors in order to increase and improve retention rates.

Armon Perry: And these things have been associated with increased improvements for outcomes and black African American plan so we know that there are some promising practices out there in terms

of increasing service utilization as well as.

Armon Perry: As well as other strategies and interventions and mechanism for increasing service success service utilization as well as retention and decrease in multi tenant of treatment.

Armon Perry: facilities and options African Americans, even when that is the case, we know that black African Americans have been more critical of the quality of the treatment they received.

Armon Perry: And oftentimes students oh they've been forced to accept cultural incompetent labels, so, in other words we get into a placement space where we have a one size fits all.

Armon Perry: And it's not one that is amenable to many African Americans for any number of reasons, but here specifically as it relates to.

Armon Perry: A mismatch with disconnect from a cultural standpoint, and it may be that that folks will disconnect may be.

Armon Perry: Between the client and the practitioner, but it may be, even with the treatment regimens that a person that's being you that a treatment modality, or the process being used or some combination of the two next slide please.

Armon Perry: And so So here we talked a little bit about reentry oppression of what some of the field, called the impact of invisible punishment specific alienation.

Armon Perry: And we know that from a historical perspective that a recently free person as only fewer rights than a person who was black even during the time of Jim crow.

Armon Perry: Right and Jim crow for those who may not be familiar with, I imagine, most of you are members of a political political regime that.

Armon Perry: permeated the southern part of our country post civil war and post reconstruction that was an attempt to make sure that blacks maintained a subservient and second class citizen read through the codification of oppressive laws and policies.

Armon Perry: And we know that, even in a contemporary people often return to prison for minor offenses.

Armon Perry: It counted into recidivism rates, we know that discrimination in employment in loan applications are rampant and, at the time of Jim crow and we also see these things rail line practices that have you been outlawed still happening, even in a contemporary context.

Armon Perry: When it comes to issues that are fundamental to our society like voting even.

Armon Perry: In the contemporary we see large voter suppression efforts all across the country.

Armon Perry: Some of which.

Armon Perry: are based on the foundation of.

Armon Perry: What folks on both sides of our have argued have been baseless claims about.

Armon Perry: impropriety and inappropriateness that polling places there in last the last election cycle, so we see the disproportionately the voter suppression tactics that have been codified into law happening in large urban areas that are disproportionately populated about black or African Americans.

Armon Perry: We also know that pleading guilty to minor drug offenses has landed folks in.

Armon Perry: places and spaces, where they end up being incarcerated.

Armon Perry: With very, very harsh penal sentences sentences that are disproportionately harsh and penal relative to their white counterparts, even when they have similar criminal records or know from a record at all.

Armon Perry: The result of which is again as we alluded to as a permanent second class citizen.

Armon Perry: We know that the response to this is that oftentimes people find themselves compelled to engage in the underground autonomy or.

Armon Perry: Engaging outright illegal behavior and some completely their.

Armon Perry: criminal justice system.

Armon Perry: Rather than serving to rehabilitate folks is oftentimes serving as a way to further marginalized criminalize and oppress people, particularly people with problem next slide is.

Armon Perry: One alternative that has been presented to folks and that has seen some successes, the.

Armon Perry: admin of the drug or another drug costs have been offered as a solution because research and as a body of research and literature that shown at the more effective than other interventions.

Armon Perry: including traditional probation creating diversion programs will people receive treatment opt into treatment rabbit in having the sentences executed phone.

Armon Perry: However, we do know even within the research on drug for us that African Americans are much less likely to graduate and complete the drug court diversion programs in a Caucasian counterparts.

Armon Perry: that's not.

Armon Perry: And so, some tangible strategies and implications for practitioners.

Armon Perry: Researchers concluded that treatment program should make efforts to increase my knowledge engagement by.

Armon Perry: Doing targeted recruitment and addressing some of these persistent barriers that we've been talking about that relate to Internet to contribute to service under the under utilization.

Armon Perry: In substance, treatment programs, along with criminal justice involved individuals are folks who have a history with the criminal justice system.

Armon Perry: We know that previous research is also concluded that the respect and compassion that they received from drug court and case managers, as well as a camaraderie develop into cohesion that is manufactured.

Armon Perry: In the Group as a part of drug port interventions also plays a role in contributing to.

Armon Perry: draw up for graduation rates.

Armon Perry: And i'm trained as a social worker, and so, in my field there's a sort of a cliché that says that people don't know people don't care what you know until they know how to care, and so we see that being played out here, and even in the context of a second book is about perspective

compassion.

Armon Perry: We talk about person centered language right, so we we talk about people with a history in the criminal justice system, as opposed to a felon ex offender right giving folks an opportunity to to.

Armon Perry: pay their debt to society.

Armon Perry: And then move forward in a way that allows them to be productive citizens with agency and.

Armon Perry: self determination and dignity and respect for themselves, as well as the communities around.

Armon Perry: The last bullet point he talks about the idea that black participants and research on drug courts have argued a graduation rates will be improved.

Armon Perry: If and when drop a better supported in gaining employment and sustaining the employment that they already had so again so we're talking about someone who supports us around people.

Armon Perry: And again in my field we talked a lot about will be called person in environment perspective, so people aren't just operating in isolation.

Armon Perry: People aren't operating in silos or in vacuum, but people's decisions people's behaviors people attitudes all shaped by the contacts.

Armon Perry: around them, and to the extent that people are supported in the environment around them or they've been placed in where they live in and they.

Armon Perry: Work in supportive environments and a much better position to make the types of positive in pro social diseases that immediate was prepared to make.

Armon Perry: Next bullet point, please next slap some time.

Armon Perry: Like slapping.

Johnny Alexander: Travel events in the slack again sorry.

Armon Perry: There we go.

Armon Perry: john is talk to us about the the mass incarceration and the ways in which that has manifested itself in decimating communities, particularly menus a problem all across the country much of that going to some of the disparate treatment from a policy standpoint as it relates to.

Armon Perry: Quantity ratios, as it were, I think, even in the video of the spring I think john it alludes to the fact that that was noted rapper and entrepreneur jeezy.

Armon Perry: Who was narrated video we even spoke to the quantity ratio and someone disparate treatment that stereotypical crack cocaine users received.

Armon Perry: visibly that of powder cocaine users and so many of those things led to this era of mass incarceration and Michelle Alexander lays out quite eloquently in her book.

Armon Perry: The new Jim crow if you've not yet seen that it's, also the case that if, if you are not familiar with Michelle alexander's new Jim crow.

Armon Perry: Another I think opportunity for you to get some really, really good information on this phenomenon is there's a documentary called 13th you've probably found it on netflix and we're really, really good.

Armon Perry: way to spend about 60 minutes learning about somebody history issues and winning manifest themselves in that contemporary society.

Armon Perry: But as it relates to mass incarceration, we know that there's a body of research that finds will conclude that African Americans for the last six times more likely than white children to have an incarcerated parent.

Armon Perry: And a growing share of African Americans have been arrested for drug crimes, yet there is no research, concluding that African Americans on any more prone to criminal behavior as it relates to.

Armon Perry: The sale all the use of drill right so so even when drug use and drug selling bail constant African Americans still are six times more likely to have been.

Armon Perry: Arrested for drug crimes and having a concert your name.

Armon Perry: i'm sorry i'm monitoring the chat you're trying to do two things at once, I see a notice is what's the name of the 60 minute feel the documentaries on 13.

Armon Perry: miss a reference to the 13th amendment the 13th amendment was passed in 1865 and it is the amendment that.

Armon Perry: place of prohibition on the institution of slavery, except there is indeed a cloud within the 13th amendment that says that.

Armon Perry: A person sort of four goals, their freedom, if and when they commit a crime, so the documentary makes the case that the neo version of slavery is the prison industrial complex, and so it gets into some of the details there.

Armon Perry: back to the bullet points, independent and other social economic characteristics.

Armon Perry: related to the children of incarcerated parents, we know these folks are more likely to drop out of school more likely to develop learning disabilities and how.

Armon Perry: challenges related to issues related to ADHD then once more likely to misbehave in school, we talked about that prisoner school pipeline.

Armon Perry: and a host of other challenges related to health concerns migraines asthma high cholesterol depression, anxiety.

Armon Perry: ptsd homelessness so on and so forth, not to mention the biggest and probably the most pervasive which is poverty right and everything linkedin connected to all of the social problem.

Armon Perry: Next lap foods.

Armon Perry: Just a little bit more on race, racism and discrimination and Johnny I think.

Armon Perry: set the stage for this, but this is just an opportunity for us to make sure that.

Armon Perry: we're operationalize and some of these terms, many nice things you all are already familiar with, but i'll take a second just to cover and racism is obviously treatment mystery going to people, based on race.

Armon Perry: Oppression oppression is a key term health of the talking about the.

Armon Perry: systemically pervasive mistreatment of people, based on a membership over certain group that restricts the opportunities what's key here is that with oppression this doesn't require any over action from an individual.

Armon Perry: So, in other words, oppression happens, even when we simply refuse to pay attention to structural inequality if you're a student of history, you know that there's a term.

Armon Perry: For this and it's called benign neglect and benign neglect was a political strategy offered up in the 1960s, as a way to.

Armon Perry: decimate communities of color by not paying attention to some of the challenges in them and simply allowing them to a rolled away right by strategically divesting.

Armon Perry: From those communities and not providing infrastructure, support that are provided to other communities that's a form of oppression.

Armon Perry: institutional discrimination discrimination that is built into the norms of society and is enforced by those in power, we talked about Jim crow we talked about mass incarceration we talked about.

Armon Perry: disparate treatment that is codified into law and that's an example of institutional discrimination, one of the ways that that manifests itself is the.

Armon Perry: sort of very topic that we're going to discuss the idea that African Americans make up 40% of the prison population, even though they on the constitute between 12 to 13% of general population with the understanding that these are folks who have these despair outcomes, even when.

Armon Perry: Research has control for criminal history and.

Armon Perry: severity of crime.

Armon Perry: it's, also the case that again as we've been alluded to African American drug offenders.

Armon Perry: Get longer sentences and their white counterparts, again, even after controlling for product from the history and the type of offenses so again, we see some disparate treatment there, that is quite chronicled in Document world and associative next slide please.

Armon Perry: We know that the civic alienation and invisible punishments that have been associated with having a history with the criminal justice system are particularly given serious outcomes and impacts on Black fathers.

Armon Perry: We know that that manifests itself in any number of ways, one of which is what Patricia hero Collins calls are controlling image and controlling images, one that.

Armon Perry: is designed to make things like racism sexism poverty have a form of social injustice appear to be natural normal and adaptable parts of everyday life, and so, when we teach this.

Armon Perry: What we do is we ask people to say, for instance, in this particular context, I would, if you were in a room to get outside everybody to take out a sheet of paper and.

Armon Perry: draw me a picture of a criminal right and many of us are immediately conjures up images of mean that look not much different than Johnny and I right.

Armon Perry: And that's because we've been inundated with images that suggest to us and indicate to us that if you're thinking about criminal behavior you're probably thinking about black men because

that's the way that black men have been portrayed and represented.

Armon Perry: Interestingly.

Armon Perry: depending upon how over an explicit discussion the conversation we're having I noticed in the Center somebody mentioned that they were from Montgomery Alabama.

Armon Perry: And i'm actually went from origami Alabama I live a little bit and take it, but i'm from Montgomery Alabama graduated from Jefferson Davis high school, yes, that Jefferson Davis.

Armon Perry: He who was the president of the confederacy.

Armon Perry: And back home it's not uncommon to hear people pass around is racist joke and i'll give it to you when it says that, and this is related to the idea of controlling images, what do you call a black man in a suit.

Armon Perry: And the answer is the defendant right, and so it speaks to this idea of controlling image again an image that is designed to make things like racism appear to be normal natural inevitable part of everyday life.

Armon Perry: And we've all been inundated with images that suggested was that black men.

Armon Perry: are disproportionately criminal and it seeps into our consciousness, not much different than the lotion that we put on this morning right you rub it in.

Armon Perry: And, at one point you aren't able to tell where the lotion ends and your skin begins, because the two are one in the same and so that's what we're talking about we're talking about these controlling images.

Armon Perry: it's going away so the same way that.

Armon Perry: Joe Jane public are influenced by controlling images so to our service providers and so again, so we were talking earlier mentioned the question in the chat or the Q amp a about how is it that.

Armon Perry: We can deal with some of these issues around service on the utilization solve it has to do with the implicit bias that.

Armon Perry: Many social service providers and substance abuse treatment providers and agencies and organizations bring to this work, so it's important that we address those issues as well, not only from a micro level, but also from a macro level next slide please.

Armon Perry: So, again so we've talked more already talked about the divestment is social dislocation.

Armon Perry: Through this sort of political mechanism, known as benign neglect where communities of color.

Armon Perry: have been decimated willfully unintentionally, we talked about mass incarceration we talked about the policy regime that supports and buttresses them.

Armon Perry: But it's, also the case that, beyond mass incarceration as a body of research that argues that just simple contact with law enforcement, where the police stops traffic stops the end of that nature.

Armon Perry: These things are negativity associated with African American males and Nicole panting relationship, largely because of the stress strain.

Armon Perry: And PTSD that accompanies their interactions with law enforcement in the ways in which those issues follow them home essentially round and a negative impact in their romantic relationships co-parenting relationship so on so forth.

Armon Perry: And again, we also know that discrimination negatively impacts African American fathers' relationships with their families by again increasing your stress levels.

Armon Perry: Of that, combined with the implicit bias from frontline workers Teresa scenario where there aren't very many places and spaces for Black men to go to receive treatment and receive relief from a system that.

Armon Perry: Oftentimes is and best.

Armon Perry: Benign to them, but worse is actively hostile towards them right.

Armon Perry: Next slide please.

Armon Perry: Next lap.

Armon Perry: But.

Armon Perry: Again I've mentioned to you all that by training I'm a social worker and I used to be a CPS worker and babies bomb bomb and I've seen all too well, and also often the ways in which.

Armon Perry: Policy again even well-intentioned policy likely adoption and say families that have been used and unintended consequences, leading to disproportionate rates of termination of parental rights, particularly of African American men.

Armon Perry: Who would never connect with or engage with the CPS system, only to have their parental rights terminated permanently so that it showed it could be three to be adopted by.

Armon Perry: The families in many cases where dad's not even having any idea would never haven't ever had any opportunity to.

Armon Perry: Engage the system and participate in face planning activities.

Armon Perry: And so similarly their conditions in both parole or probation that further marginalized man so as a consequence, one of the suggestions here is that we prioritize employment in securing housing, so that.

Armon Perry: Fathers can have what I like to call parenting capacity so they are in a position to be able to maintain their connection to reconnect with their families post a period of incarceration right.

Armon Perry: But because of what some would call sort of economic essentialism was oftentimes the cases when men are released from jail or prison, the area they get or takes priority is employment and housing.

Armon Perry: To the exclusion of their ability to reconnect with their families handle their communities, and so we need some balance there's some moderation.

Armon Perry: Because there's a body of research that suggests that if and when men have goals and can make those connections there in a much better position to maintain active form and state also the recidivism rolls.

Armon Perry: The last bullet point there just makes a big picture point that we're trying to make here, which is the idea that, rather than criminalizing what we know to be health concerns.

Armon Perry: When a much better position, I think, and there was research to support this is what we're doing is investing in prevention and treatment options, rather than doing what is oftentimes done.

Armon Perry: In these situations, which is further criminalize and demon allows them to marginalize people for or a town amounts to.

Armon Perry: Healthcare concerns next slide please.

Armon Perry: Somebody so we've talked a little bit about before but it's just worth reiterating that children with foster parents are higher risk of teen pregnancy poverty much more likely to use roads themselves and they're at risk for mental health issues, thanks, a lot.

Armon Perry: And it's also important for us to understand that when necessarily when we separate men from their families, we also have an impact on the broader family.

Armon Perry: And particularly as it relates to their ability to connect and reconnect with the children, those of us who are familiar with.

Armon Perry: The criminal justice system, we know that, in many instances, it becomes functional for people to disassociate and disconnect from the founder of those a survival mechanism, either in prison.

Armon Perry: That may serve them well and may be functional while they're locked up or when they're released they can't just flip the switch right so that reconnection is sometimes something that is difficult for people.

Armon Perry: So reconnecting with the children are reconnecting with formal departmental cold parents fulfilling our support obligations.

Armon Perry: Finding and maintaining stable housing.

Armon Perry: affordable housing is always an issue, even beyond the criminal justice system, but that's only exacerbated by having a history of the criminal justice system getting a security, a job with a living wage staying away from the old crowd right we do this interesting thing, where we.

Armon Perry: People circumstances, sometimes conspire against them, leading to engage in certain behavior.

Armon Perry: They pay their debt to society they're released only we send them back to those same places and saying communities and then wonder why is that the recidivism rates are as high as they are so some work can certainly be done then.

Armon Perry: In addition to that social skills Community support and also having people would resources to navigate civic every missing and visible punish crystal where we've been discussing next lap booth.

Armon Perry: And I think this is where you pick back up if i'm not mistaken Zara.

Johnny Alexander: You know, thanks, Dr Barry so talking about the blue orange mugs and mass conservation and in in a race.

Johnny Alexander: just put it all together, there are more than 1.5 million drug arrests in the United States that was in 2016 that's, the most recent I have.

Johnny Alexander: Our data, but the vast majority it was more than 80% growth for possession only drug possession on charges people of color experienced discrimination at every stage judicial system

and more likely to be stopped search arrested and Victor honestly sentence.

Johnny Alexander: And saddled lifelong criminal record this is particularly the case to dribble validation.

Johnny Alexander: Resources research showed that prosecutors are twice as likely to facility mandatory minimum sentence for black people asked for a while he be charged with the same offense in a mall people who received the mandatory minimum sentence example in 2011 30% for Latino 30 31% of black.

Johnny Alexander: So let's look at some listed drug use fourth impact.

Johnny Alexander: baseline the one jobs.

Johnny Alexander: And words on this clicker.

Johnny Alexander: Okay, so listen drug use that impacts and billing is marijuana was the most widely used drugs, so you look at the jobs, based on marijuana the the psychotropic sorry the psycho therapeutic drugs cocaine.

Johnny Alexander: In methamphetamines and helmets and heroin we're looking at so far as a country as a whole, this is not just race that marijuana is the most will have to use drug.

Johnny Alexander: So let's look at that the illicit drug use impacts millions marijuana being the most widely use.

Johnny Alexander: So, as you look at the data, you know that results, this is the results when it's when it's 20 national survey of drug use in health by samhsa amongst people as 12 or older in 20 25.1% or 4042 million people had a marijuana use this order to pass here, this figure.

Johnny Alexander: Is a percentage of young adults ages 18 to 25 that's 13.5% or 4.5 million people was higher than a percentage of adolescence as to how to 74.1% or one point so 1.0 million people.

Johnny Alexander: or adults as 26 or older.

Johnny Alexander: The higher the percentage of the young adults with the marijuana use disorder was assisting with a high percentage among the age groups with that particular disorder, so we talked about possession or drug charges he's talking about.

Johnny Alexander: The mass incarceration rate, we want to see moving forward that most of the rearrest was contributed to possession of marijuana.

Johnny Alexander: and other drug use cause for the wise, we have alcohol use in looking at for ages, you know 18 to 25 looking at from.

Johnny Alexander: There has been an increase in there, so to say, to be increasing apple us and so any treatment providers out there, I know, sometimes we.

Johnny Alexander: Even any officers out there who is currently on this webinar since how we usually just.

Johnny Alexander: monitor based on junkies but we don't kind of dip into the alcohol use and someone could be just fine under the radar and drinking stolen occupied with.

Johnny Alexander: Any drug treatment program whether it was drug court mental health court veteran sheet with work wouldn't know that Abstinence is.

Johnny Alexander: Has zero tolerance me happy accidents based treatment program So if you participate in any diversion programs happy acid base.

Johnny Alexander: So they can be coming to your groups, you know I mean they may not be using any jobs but they slowed your rankings so they can defeat the purpose of this change behavior so you want to do some random drug testing or apple or, in addition to illicit substances.

Johnny Alexander: Job overused starting drug overdose death rate amongst black men in the United States more than sugar between 2015 and 2020 and so when we look at your possession.

Johnny Alexander: Also, coupled with folks who use drugs, you know that a lot overdose death rates have increased in every major demographic group in recent years.

Johnny Alexander: No groups have seen a bigger increase in black men as a result, black men have overtaken white men in are now on par with American Indians Native Americans for Alaska Alaska native men as the finish have to be graphic roots most likely to die from overdose as recently as.

Johnny Alexander: Black men were considered less likely than both white men in Native Americans Alaskan in a few minutes to doctrine drug overdose since then, the death rate among black men has more than tripled rising to 213% la risa moment in every other racial ethnic group at increase a slower pace.

Johnny Alexander: So let's look at some mental health and criminal justice factors that kind of impact that.

Johnny Alexander: Stephen has use choirs mental health and substance use disorders.

Johnny Alexander: We know that.

Johnny Alexander: there's people aged 18 or older had a mental illness and also couple with people age 18 or older had a substance use and who had both 3.4 million so as you can see.

Johnny Alexander: People are coming to justice, and not only do they have you know some settings disorder, we also have some mental health disorders as well.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at the data people with multiple arrests have serious health needs, so what that means is that if you read the percentage.

Johnny Alexander: of individuals who were not arrested and booked in the past 12 months computers it those a recipe book once and those arrested in book multiple times that report it.

Johnny Alexander: Had a series of moderate mental illness serious psychological distress substance use disorder or no health insurance in the past 12 months so she can see.

Johnny Alexander: If you're looking at a criminal history, you know that there's a lot of Moscow arrest since know that this can be impact, based on the arrest most likely they're probably have you decide to use disorder or mental health that says get the screen football.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at some data, for I think cross media people suffer from this this portion Larry with serious mental illness disappears it override ISIS population people who suffer from serious psychological distress in the past 30 days.

Johnny Alexander: Compared to the US adele's where people in State President at 40% people who were ever diagnosed when you compare the United States adele's versus people in state prison.

Johnny Alexander: Most likely to disorder is bipolar Second, it would be post traumatic stress disorder and there would be specific to any psychotic disorder so as you can see i'm looking at a

class with.

Johnny Alexander: Individuals in adjusting the va system in primary in just a prison bipolar is more most likely, the leading cause of mental illness.

Johnny Alexander: And despite reform drug offenses are still a defining characteristics of the federal system, so we know that drug offenses are leading cause to have contributed to the mass incarceration.

Johnny Alexander: And monthly drug overdose deaths and attended hired to otter pandemic, so these past two years have been.

Johnny Alexander: very traumatic and regards to individuals who have substance use disorders, they had an uptick applies in a lot of overdose death as of late to call the 19.

Johnny Alexander: And as you can see if you've ever made 20 \$20 during the time we didn't have a vaccine and folks where you die as a result of the pandemic, there have been numerous increases of an overdose deaths overdose deaths one, at a time.

Johnny Alexander: We talked about racial disparity, I want to talk about that that much you know the African American made on the leading cause, I mean the leading you know result far as may have been in prison.

Johnny Alexander: same regard see any drug laws.

Johnny Alexander: So how can we tap the intersection of substance use disorder and a criminal justice system let's watch a video.

Johnny Alexander: Every 25 seconds someone is arrested in the United States simply for possessing drugs for their personal.

Johnny Alexander: Lives around the country is being more arrests for drug possession done for any other kind over 1.25 million arrests, a year correlate is, it will be seven year old me hey guys said it's 20 years for half an ounce of me no parole.

Johnny Alexander: or probation.

Johnny Alexander: Every single day in prison for 20 years.

Johnny Alexander: And those.

Johnny Alexander: massive numbers of arrests and aggressive prosecution for simple drug possession is ruining lives and destroying families when corey hits on present Charlie will be about 18 years old hi Cory I was just talking about how you this out a little bit of charlie's life.

Johnny Alexander: All US states and the Federal Government criminalize possession of illicit drugs for personal use and more than 40 states possession of small quantities of drugs can be a felony offense.

Johnny Alexander: And people who are prosecuted for tiny amounts of drugs are for their personal use.

Johnny Alexander: Sometimes single doses fractions of a ground even residue and paper and empty badly but sheer numbers of people that we arrest.

Johnny Alexander: and sent to jail for drug convictions is unbelievable Stephen is not here with us right now, because he's in prison, Stephen have received our drug problem for some time now.

Johnny Alexander: The last time he was arrested, I think it was for like drug paraphernalia so he went away and eventually they gave him five here.

Johnny Alexander: Even were at one time, he was the provider is not a there have definitely impacted you know blacks whites people of color we all use and sell drugs are relatively the same rates.

Johnny Alexander: But we enforce policies in these all black and brown communities that's where the rest of her that's where the unconstitutional stops occur.

Johnny Alexander: that's where most of our law enforcement shootings and her displayed on conversion rates of drug use a black person is two and a half times more likely than a white person to be arrested for possessing drugs.

Johnny Alexander: In some sense that's even higher in Montana Vermont and iowa the ratio is six to one in Manhattan a black person is 11 times more likely to be arrested for drug possession than a white person.

Johnny Alexander: My client she is looking at 25 grams of crack cocaine, which probably be enough to care high for maybe a day lot of times when the girls and the boys came by us, because i've been on and.

Johnny Alexander: Also, many years, like all the dirty us, you know i'm saying and I didn't know how to say this, though.

Johnny Alexander: She went to jail and the 80s and the 90s into the 2000s and over the course of that time any changes that have been made in that system.

Johnny Alexander: haven't stopped her or helped her with her addiction in any way, I think it's very telling.

Johnny Alexander: Most people who use drugs never develop dependence, but for those who do treatment should be available to affordable and the Community.

Johnny Alexander: He shouldn't have to get arrested to get help and the truth is, and most jails and presents the treatment isn't the kind of treatment thing.

Johnny Alexander: Once you're incarcerated and you're convicted of possessing any growth, for instance, your life really goes downhill you start with your driver's license your job.

Johnny Alexander: where you live, if you're trying to get into public housing voting I mean custody of your children the list goes on from there, but those are some of the most immediate social consequences and economic consequences from drug charges in a criminal context.

Johnny Alexander: You can get over an addiction, but you'll never ever get over a conviction, it will follow you for your entire life and prevent you from thriving from see.

Johnny Alexander: 40 years after the war on drugs was declared rates of drug use, have not gone down instead countless people have been funneled into the criminal justice system and enormous cost to them, their families and the US taxpayer.

Johnny Alexander: These are people that can be very high well functioning members of society that can be mothers and fathers, they can.

Johnny Alexander: have great jobs out in the world and contribute, but instead they're just sitting in jail, because nobody was willing to give them the time of day and help them, even when they're asking for it.

Johnny Alexander: It is not justice, the definition of insanity to keep doing something over and over again and expecting a different result.

Johnny Alexander: So maybe we should try something different, it is time to decriminalize the personal use and possession of all drugs, this means changing Federal and State law, the human toll of criminalization is out of.

Johnny Alexander: All these going to be five in January Corey which jail December before she was even for salvation surplus time and I think it's time for him to come home and start moving forward these individually.

Johnny Alexander: So mass incarceration destroys families, as you can see that video displayed how an example of a person who's incarcerated can actually have a tremendous impact on a family.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some more data 2.7 million children are growing up the United States household in which one or more parents are incarcerated.

Johnny Alexander: Two thirds of these parents are incarcerated for Nonviolent offenses including a substantial portion who are incarcerated for job law violations one and non black children has an incarcerated parent compared to one in 28 Latino children in 157 white child.

Johnny Alexander: So.

Johnny Alexander: let's look at some inefable enforcement and what does that mean far as how enforcement destroy the families that undermine the health.

Johnny Alexander: That leads to an effective punishment so that's why it's important as treatment providers she led missions to justice.

Johnny Alexander: practitioners, we need to tell her our services to fit the needs of the individual is an important part of the effective job substance use treatment for criminal justice operations.

Johnny Alexander: would that mean is that individuals different in terms of age, gender, ethnicity and culture from severity recovery stage and levels of supervision needed.

Johnny Alexander: individuals should respond differently to differentiate and approaches and different treatment providers in general georgie mission address issues of motivation problem solving.

Johnny Alexander: and skill building for resisting drug use a criminal behavior we should have lessons are too many plans that aimed at.

Johnny Alexander: The citizen by decreasing common activities with constructive activities and at understanding the consequences want behavior that also plays a role of being arrested.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at ineffective punishment just know that imprisonment, whether for Java or other offenses actually too much higher with a drug overdose upon release.

Johnny Alexander: I repeat, imprisonment, whether or other faiths actually too much higher risk of drug overdose.

Johnny Alexander: Upon release more than half of people in prison happen untreated substances all in and listen to again medication use typically greater increases followed a period of imprisonment.

Johnny Alexander: So when the individual when it involves individual is untreated, for example, where the opioid.

Johnny Alexander: opioid use disorder relapse to join us can be fatal disease, the loss of opioids tolerance and we have occurred why that person was incarcerated, so why the incarcerated their tolerance increases so once they are released.

Johnny Alexander: Most likely they're going to relapse.

Johnny Alexander: We talked about drug offenses already, but just know that is a research, the in that we all know that 1.1 in five McCarthy the person's is locked in for drug offense.

Johnny Alexander: I talked about the marijuana clear out the national wrestling I want to other jobs have been one is the most leaving arrest.

Johnny Alexander: And we also seen women drug arrests and I talked about it earlier, but I want to show some data points that.

Johnny Alexander: What i'm seeing.

Johnny Alexander: That women also have in drug arrest and that continue to grow even as many times to the early 1990s levels so that mean that feminine women are they arrest are updating some late 70s and then as.

Johnny Alexander: And as you look at from 1995 you compare two women job girls versus in, you said that the women are out number, you know.

Johnny Alexander: let's look a race of black or white marijuana possession and reads i'm sorry rest per 100,000 persons, so we talked about is led by just want to reiterate that the arrest rate for possession of marijuana for an American versus a occasion is much higher.

Johnny Alexander: And that kind of leads me to historical and.

Johnny Alexander: Just in his toughness order so we're about to see is another video, and this is what we're going to tie in the race in addiction and apparently just is how all interconnect.

Johnny Alexander: showing what happened in the days before arrow Easter died at a hospital, while in police custody or Easter was left on attended in a cmt interrogation room.

Johnny Alexander: Ever he swallowed Franco pain during his arrest videos shows him suffering a seizure and going into medical distress he died three days later.

Johnny Alexander: For officer sergeant resigned and just days ago after being cited for termination by the Department.

Johnny Alexander: Now, video from easter's arrest and time in that cmt interrogation room has been released Web TV investigative reporter David hedges at our news team have been carefully reviewing the video today, David joins us live now to begin our team coverage David.

Johnny Alexander: Some of this video is just very hard to watch cnbc chief Johnny Jennings said as much, and they might be difficult for some of you at home watching.

Johnny Alexander: Our news team has been reviewing this video and decided to show portions of it key elements of that video.

Johnny Alexander: Because it's important to show what happened leading up to Easter steps to ensure accountability and transparency, I want to warn you again, and some of this video maybe graphic and difficult to watch.

Johnny Alexander: Almost from the very beginning, Charlotte Mecklenburg police officers knew that Harold Easter was trying to solve them drugs he had in his possession.

Johnny Alexander: Easter was arrested on drug trafficking charges, we found crack cocaine in me with Easter but audio from the officers body worn cameras she was it's not clear if they knew how much cocaine was adjusted his question as part of his craft and get all of those.

Johnny Alexander: In reviewing the case district attorney Spencer merryweather decided not to pursue charges against the officers for Easter is death.

Johnny Alexander: scene investigation centered around whether officers new or should have known that the desolate ahead and tested a dangerous amount of contraband and not the answer to the question is unclear.

Johnny Alexander: For his arrest here on Easter was taken to a cmt interrogation room at 1219.

Johnny Alexander: Easter had interactions with officers at least four times and talk about meeting water that you've taken off his clothes, because he was hi.

Johnny Alexander: Welcome to the last time and officer and check on East or in person he's for continue talking cosine and times calling for officers and even said he had swallowed some of the crack cocaine, but.

Johnny Alexander: By 1pm he started showing signs of medical distressed by 106 there can be no question that he was having a medical emergency this part of the video is graphic.

Johnny Alexander: After that seven minutes past he's lying on the floor.

Johnny Alexander: Eventually officer enter the room medic.

Johnny Alexander: medic arrives and officer says he didn't believe Easter has swallowed the cocaine we rested earlier for switching cocaine.

Johnny Alexander: Storage we know he tried eating it when we wanted to far but we start our may even if they are.

Johnny Alexander: We thinking.

Johnny Alexander: And that right there, the crux of the accountability issue for the officers, a cmt review board determine that these officers did violate policy on two fronts.

Johnny Alexander: One because they did not call a supervisor or medical when they believe he might have even saw the drugs and for not checking on him every 15 minutes.

Johnny Alexander: But according to the district attorney the officers to not definitively know that Eastern have swallowed a Dane are some nouns.

Johnny Alexander: crack cocaine contraband and that is what some people in the Community are still upset and trying to get answers about live in Charlotte David hodes Web TV on your side of late tonight we are.

Johnny Alexander: So, because let's the brief this real quick let's take our next poll she a police officer received mandatory training to deal with addiction.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Alright we'll give it about 10 more seconds.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Okay, go ahead and end the poll and share the results.

That we.

Johnny Alexander: thought, and so, as you can see just the brief, just a brief and a video.

Johnny Alexander: With officer said that you know, first of all, the gentleman was was was what out what seven minutes lying on the floor i'm in believe that you know they assume that they didn't believe that you know.

Johnny Alexander: cocaine crack cocaine a swallow will will cause, you know that type of harm, but you know that's what's important for all of us, you know so make sure that we understand this symptom ology of you know, the job use high plays a role to behaviors.

Johnny Alexander: You know, when a person is under the influence when a person is detoxing a person, they need medical detox by the percentages need medical attention you know you don't get in this case cocaine there's no be toxic okay you can't detox off looking but.

Johnny Alexander: Because he didn't take it here, I went, but in a case like this, this gentleman should have that immediate help you know, especially if he swallowed ingested.

Johnny Alexander: You know, cocaine, so there were some concerns regarding you know the stigma, we can talk about stigma, we can talk about.

Johnny Alexander: The fact that, when someone in just those kind of jobs, a medical professional should have been called policy, but in this case, in that I happen.

Johnny Alexander: See next question.

Johnny Alexander: i'm having a hard time with this slide.

Johnny Alexander: Okay, so.

Johnny Alexander: Dr here, we talked about the police encounter earlier i'm not just me it's too much of that, on this particular slide but you know, there are some racial inequity in regards to me forsmen.

Johnny Alexander: um this is interesting to know that black Hispanic adults are more likely than other Americans to say job addition is a major problem so as treatment conditions us is for us to could see to do to bio psychosocial assessment.

Johnny Alexander: To you know follow through with the acm and make sure that you know, a person is really going to achieve it, that they need.

Johnny Alexander: They may not get it from one setting then apple just come to you and just share the whole story about the addiction, you want to have to you know.

Johnny Alexander: See how a meetings with getting your probe and just do the best you can as clinicians, but this is just some data to show that they're more likely than others to say edition has a problem.

Johnny Alexander: Mainly, probably because of the stigma, you know it asked one reason to because of the shame the guilt and shame based on you know themselves us in, and he has some cultural barriers that.

Johnny Alexander: Baby even address you know they can be the only one, a family that us and it can be embarrassed you know, so we don't know, but you know just showing a data that it most likely going to come forward and say that they have a problem.

Johnny Alexander: i'm looking at reported drug use vs.

Johnny Alexander: Drug use that money for clinical clinical criteria for a substance use disorder so just underlying problem is that past took us in southeast disorders are extremely common among people in the prison.

Johnny Alexander: So I think that the period or the videos theater that one should not come to jail in order to get cheaper for the first time she should be available for them by the lobby be in jail or not.

Johnny Alexander: This is just saying that when we come to jail, they reported, like us, as opposed to not being incarcerated where they may even say that they have a problem with addiction.

Johnny Alexander: i'm.

Johnny Alexander: not prepared to talk about.

Johnny Alexander: The number of stops and counted by police.

Johnny Alexander: INEC will ask us the treatment, I think this is really broadly of knowing that it's 2018 and study in Florida found that African Americans seek an addiction treatment experienced.

Johnny Alexander: significant delays internally and four to five years comparison wife, leading to a greater progression of saturday's or fortune outcome, increase the reason overdose.

Johnny Alexander: Studies have shown that black youth, with all of your users order significantly less likely than white peers prescribed medication treatment.

Johnny Alexander: In that black patients with opioid use disorder are 76 77% less likely than light patients to receive opioid addiction medic medication, a period of your coffee in.

Johnny Alexander: southeast disorder is a public health issue and not a criminal justice, and this is so true.

Johnny Alexander: And I say this to my colleagues when you know we're doing like case plans somebody that you know you want to dress this.

Johnny Alexander: The year the criminal behavior part of, we also want to look at it from also a public health issue.

Johnny Alexander: So, since 1999 overdose deaths rate among non Hispanics blacks and Hispanics median increased by 60% and 43% respectively.

Johnny Alexander: But this data showing that from 2014 to 2015 that the number nine no blacks and Hispanics people who died for using synthetic opioids other methods such as they know tramadol increased by 37%.

Johnny Alexander: So um yeah we redoing the case plans we were making sure that you know the above other conditions of the point we making sure that we give them in treatment, but we also need to do some screen and make sure that their treatment or whatever, a dog uses.

Johnny Alexander: If they have any medical whether it's hepatitis C, or just hepatitis that that's being addressed as well, in the case plan out there, Sam providers are they getting a proper care they need, as a result of this.

Johnny Alexander: Because that can be a factor of why the achievement is not working, because they haven't really dealt with a medical underlying causes that that was impacted by the substance use.

Johnny Alexander: overdose opioid overdose affects our communities, I talked about that earlier.

Johnny Alexander: So let's talk about some diversion programs and how that save money, and it also improve public safety, so evidence suggests that the Brody.

Johnny Alexander: substance use.

Johnny Alexander: disorder patients into court supervised treatment programs and said i'm printing them imprisoning them.

Johnny Alexander: can reduce recidivism to save taxpayers money, so if he has have job ports out the arena, he points out the mental health courts dwi points, but she reports, you know it just makes me screen make sure you do a proper referrals because that can be a life saving for a specific participants.

Johnny Alexander: Racial disparities in criminal justice system.

Johnny Alexander: That pre talk about that, but I just want to talk about.

Johnny Alexander: we're going to have time for video recording but.

Johnny Alexander: that's Okay, you talked about the you talked about the racial disparities and, like the slides earlier, I think, so you thought about after American men.

Johnny Alexander: I believe so, I just want to make sure, because the How would you.

Johnny Alexander: feel about.

Johnny Alexander: Good right.

Armon Perry: We did yep.

Johnny Alexander: Okay, so this video here is is talking about systemic racism this substance use disorder and how it all into place, so this is something worth watching and we're going to debrief afterwards.

Johnny Alexander: Let me tell you about.

Johnny Alexander: That Sam and get fan mail father is always have always thinks well she sending cards for your birthday, I would ever since then Council person, my name is Barbara tillis covering cooper's mother.

Johnny Alexander: is to two girls one name as fallin one clear, it is Mr Daddy shave.

Johnny Alexander: My client core Vancouver is serving a life sentence without the possibility of all or some way healing marijuana.

Johnny Alexander: The way he got into this is that each one with some guys that we're dealing marijuana to supplement his income a agreed to participate with sending packages of marijuana across the country for relatively small amounts of money, but that was the opportunity to have nuts.

Johnny Alexander: In almost all federal conspiracies.

Johnny Alexander: A government will approach several people conspiracy, if not all testify against whoever the government wants to try and exchange for that person mine your CV once per cents.

Johnny Alexander: All of us in the whole family wanted to take a plane, it was right after the Taiwan

Taiwan like case, and when I see having evidence to matter, in that case I was like pre dawn and just say hello, he was only one who will take.

Johnny Alexander: convictions that the United States Government used to enhance his sentence and make it a mandatory sentence of life without parole.

Johnny Alexander: was for possession of marijuana before the state of California legalized marijuana and possession of coding, which was actually both cough syrup that he possessed without a prescription.

Johnny Alexander: In the none of us had money to go so.

Johnny Alexander: Now we get the best we feel we sit on suitable Korean traditional whenever you need it, you know.

Johnny Alexander: And there was no.

Johnny Alexander: When they let them into the courtroom the judge set it on the record, and he was extraordinarily uncomfortable with giving a life sentence without possibility grown.

Johnny Alexander: To 34 year old man with children, on a case like this, since then we've been fighting and fighting and fighting and we're hoping that somebody will see the madness August.

Johnny Alexander: So we just went through some data right quick.

Johnny Alexander: So, looking at the drug arrests and and have videos is processed in at all um you can just see that you know one.

Johnny Alexander: There was some discrepancies in you know, in his sentence in a sense, where he didn't cooperate and as a result of that we've got that.

Johnny Alexander: Also, you saw the devastation of you know, the family, how his incarceration impact, you know their relationships, how you know she said it.

Johnny Alexander: You know the moms that she had to do the best I can for that one to provide a suit for him to go to court and to just having to is transportation over all the data, make it to her from court, so now, you know that was a burden on a family.

Johnny Alexander: Again here's some more data that talks about the drug arrests and just involving quantities of grams, and how the percentage of that came in leads to you know incarceration.

Johnny Alexander: there's no that people know criminal justice system studies shown that people on probation are much more likely to be low income so folks that making less than \$20,000 a year are going to be application as opposed to.

Johnny Alexander: Some that ban on probation.

Johnny Alexander: and looking at the individual anchor the income, you know, looking at \$20,000 to 49 49,000 around it's 50 you find out most people you know are don't have that income in order to sustain so just looking at overall there, most likely be low income.

Johnny Alexander: ratio disparity needs to be talked about that, throughout the whole presentation that can see it's too much time on that.

Johnny Alexander: See here and again the slides will be available for you guys.

Johnny Alexander: This is important, be talking about gender women in general about drug and

alcohol intoxication at nearly twice the rate of men.

Johnny Alexander: there's 19 desperate 100,000 in 2008 18.

Johnny Alexander: You also seeing, as I mentioned earlier that there's an increase in women in jail population, they are increasing in a minute and going down far as downward force the amount of attendance being in jail.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at the complexity of addiction in a black community.

Johnny Alexander: That says, use and misuse in rural areas, this is a concern, because you have you know rural chima facilities are located in areas where participants do not have access to to attend or.

Johnny Alexander: Transportation to receive proper treatment, and you know we can't assume that you know, a person.

Johnny Alexander: Will participant achievement, have access to a smartphone where they can afford a smartphone you know they can you know receive telemedicine therapy.

Johnny Alexander: You know, some folks don't have the financial means you know to be able to purchase those files or even just.

Johnny Alexander: Have you know transportation costs even go to or from the entertainment side, so I mean this is real important.

Johnny Alexander: there's no that the researcher wanted to 2014 update of rural urban sharp of that assessment treatment missionary for non-metropolitan counties.

Johnny Alexander: Was the highest for apple or used as a primary substance all about marijuana in with obesity cocaine so with that mean that person that lives in anonymous account not non metropolitan area.

Johnny Alexander: may not have access to be able to achieve your facilities, you know I mean, as a result, this is what happened, you know there's an increase admission rate for him highs of overdose and his treatment misuse.

Johnny Alexander: here's some more statistics in regards to rural area versus urban, suburban area when it comes to lead to abuse.

Johnny Alexander: Alcohol abuse, but use age 12 to 29 metropolitan areas is a 33% small metropolitan areas is 30 but the large metropolitan areas there's 28%.

Johnny Alexander: just goes to show you those not metropolitan areas of just as important as the metropolitan areas when it comes to treatment and to make sure that folks can afford to go the Chamber water, so they are connected to change providers at a boy to assist and if they don't have the means.

Johnny Alexander: is up to us as clinicians to do what's best possible for us to make sure that you know they can get happy to.

Johnny Alexander: See, we talked about Teller not our treatment services if if the geographies so substance use population and most criminals, we talked about that already.

Johnny Alexander: We didn't talk about the lack of quality response to treatment in African American Community.

Johnny Alexander: there's a lack of African American physicians psychologists in going to help

professionals.

Johnny Alexander: And there's also a lack of partially relevance of evidence based there isn't and programs that kind of tailored to the individual needs.

Johnny Alexander: So we're going to make sure that our clinicians are culturally competent if we want to make sure that we know they can be able to you know meet the personal supervision or the achievement prefers sorry to be my person meet them where they are and go from there.

Johnny Alexander: and be familiar with the latest treatment resources in a Community i'm just having a resource book that will sing in your desk or five to 10 years and haven't been updated you know I mean that is a disservice to the clientele.

Johnny Alexander: um trauma is really big and no justice system and it also has an impact on individuals that's coming out.

Johnny Alexander: Due to time, maybe may not have that much time, but I just wanna let you know that chama consistent event the three e's event experience in effect.

Johnny Alexander: In so just know that the takeaway from this is that.

Johnny Alexander: You know trauma is a result of a series of events and what set of circumstances that expands by individual as overwhelming well life changing, and that has a profound effect on individual psychological development Oh well be often about my psychological, social and spiritual impact.

Johnny Alexander: And trauma last jonah re entry process, this is really important, just know that the ability to achieve Community stability and excel donor retention period the types of services, maybe.

Johnny Alexander: type of services, many individuals received before and after they leave and foster racing and return home are not designed to address experiences of trauma and loss.

Johnny Alexander: Individuals leaving prison or report that finding a job is their main priority when they come home in so that's why it's good to incorporate.

Johnny Alexander: The participant in the treatment plan or in the case plan because, yes, they may have a condition for substance use media, I guess, they they want a job, but.

Johnny Alexander: we're going to make sure that they have a buy in in this as well, so if their job is the number one priority want to make sure that they get the job we also want to put barriers in place so that you know we prevent them from having that job you know so.

Johnny Alexander: case in point, if a person has a job and they can meet you're doing two hours of operation to an appointment, then we need to work with them or not they work with and work collaboratively together so that you guys can both reach a common goal.

Johnny Alexander: i'm.

Johnny Alexander: Just gonna wrap it up real quick so let's look at some individual Community using individual Community leadership roles to improve intervention and treatment.

Johnny Alexander: or people in the black indigent persons of color something his populations.

Johnny Alexander: So when we talk about them micro level treatment for treatment petitions versus criminal justice practitioner if you're looking at who works.

Johnny Alexander: In direct practice so you want to work closely with individuals and families in small

groups to counsel and provide one on one support as clients navigate the complex challenges the systems.

Johnny Alexander: If I want you to do the following as a direct service practitioner, and you want to make sure that you know you continue to do your due diligence and voting.

Johnny Alexander: Hold politicians accountable support clients to the combination therapeutic modalities and outpatient mental health care settings.

Johnny Alexander: You will be to teach current theories techniques and approved and approaches that are effective for studies population based on our technical team and counseling.

Johnny Alexander: Looking at from a mental level, this is where you as the clinician or the Court of Justice practitioner.

Johnny Alexander: You work in development in implementing social service initiatives at a local with small community levels.

Johnny Alexander: So you should be able to do the following me sure sure that certain us Councils and can we just spent six years can come together to.

Johnny Alexander: You know protest, the decisions or you know be advocates for them, so if there's a policy change and you don't like any of this impacting you know the clientele man is is potentially upon us to advocate so that a person gets the needs that they need.

Johnny Alexander: Trade Organization that's encouraging chain, supporting the Community that has been effective, particularly in social justice activism at the grass root level and working our way up.

Johnny Alexander: And then, last but not least, macro level, these are in direct practice folks to lobby for change of health care law organizing statewide activism or advocating for large scale social policy.

Johnny Alexander: And so they're happy, you should be to you know, creating the policies that needs to be score to adjust racial equality and social justice towards.

Johnny Alexander: African American people, based on the US population and you also want to advocate so that that's what the policies are created and to implement new measures to deal with the problems as treating addiction as a disease and not a crime.

Johnny Alexander: We talked about that already.

Johnny Alexander: So let's conclude.

Johnny Alexander: So treatment care for substance use disorders just know that with substance use disorders.

Johnny Alexander: As what other chronic conditions there earlier, the intervention to a better prognosis.

Johnny Alexander: Addressing substance use before has progressed into a more severe in insurance problem can be accomplished through the expansion of innovative.

Johnny Alexander: girly interventions and feature diversion programs This is especially true for regards to our lessons and adults who are at risk for developing substance use disorders, because of vulnerability and developing a brain.

Johnny Alexander: So, in a nutshell, more money is needed to increase the shipment of interventions

program going across regions such as assets and medication assisted treatment psychosocial functioning.

Johnny Alexander: Peer to peer support, and also as potential upon us to make sure that we have treatment money in our budgets to that you know, step up the world of criminal justice system doing it other stages, as well as event and continue to care for substance use disorders.

Johnny Alexander: Key takeaways from this.

Johnny Alexander: Drug addiction is a brain disease that that affects behavior recovery from drug dishing requires effective treatment, followed by management of the problem over time.

Johnny Alexander: treatment must last long enough to produce stable behavior changes and that we just let the assessment is the first step and treatment.

Johnny Alexander: And we want to tailor our services to fit the needs of the individual is important part of the effective doesn't use disorder treatment we're going to justice population, and we also want to know that join us during treatment should be carefully monitored.

Johnny Alexander: We also want to make sure that achievement should target back is that associated with criminal behavior criminal justice supervision should incorporate treatment plan for substance use offenders and to provide us up, we have the correct term solution requirements.

Johnny Alexander: And the last but not least, continuity chair is essentially for substance use the Internet community we got to make sure that you know once they come from.

Johnny Alexander: You know gel or incarceration if they have a treatment tradition that they leave out of your office based on that first initial appointment, but sorry after that first initial visit.

Johnny Alexander: With their appointment for their provider you i'm gonna wait to be relaxed or test positive for jobs and the human Center treatment.

Johnny Alexander: No it's not let's make a deal, you know, give me sure that you know, a person once they get out maybe to the first time intake you should have that appointment right there the day you meet them.

Johnny Alexander: And then medications are also important part that you get from any substance use the standards as well, so, in a nutshell, going to make sure that we we do actually and planning for success us offenders, we want to make sure that persons who are living oriented the Community.

Johnny Alexander: should include strategies to prevent inch treat serious chronic medical conditions such as HIV and AIDS have salads dnc and tuberculosis, so when we don't have treatment plans I case plans going to make sure that.

Johnny Alexander: Not just before designed the port or conditioning, to make sure that we focus on the the medical aspect of it as well, so that you know we keep each other, safe, the person that's all supervision, the Community safe, as well as yourself the clinician.

Johnny Alexander: Now, questions and answers.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Yes, we can go I think we've got time for probably one or two questions, but first of all thank you both so much for.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: The amazing content and expertise that was phenomenal we've gotten a lot of positive feedback in the chat so.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We will go ahead and go into Q amp a and Mr Alexander, if I can have you stop

sharing your screen that way they can see your faces up close and personal to that'd be awesome
Thank you.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Okay, so our first question is there are not enough webinars on addiction and mental health and race, including Ai N, a n black and African American Asian and Pacific islander Americans.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Middle Eastern Americans Hispanic Latino Cuban Puerto Rican and other islander Americans presented by professionals in said racial and ethnic groups, so please comment on this and how can we find and participate in more of these needed webinars and activities.

Armon Perry: representation of manners I think it's also.

Armon Perry: The the communist bison also speak specific to the idea of cultural adaptations to intervention right so it's.

Armon Perry: If and when we have more professionals who came from and represented somebody communities, I think we'd be in a much, much better position to be able to adapt your existing strategies and treatment modalities and where does that get incorporated fully integrate.

Armon Perry: The nuances of people's cultures that have historically traditionally been strange that they relied on them remain resilient in the face of.

Armon Perry: Some of the challenges that they face, but then combining that with what we know to be solid practice that works across the board so so that we could create the sort of tailored approach is rather than a one size fits all.

Johnny Alexander: yeah just add to that i'm going to make sure that if you do provide those organizer to make sure that you have good intentions and you're doing it because you want to do it and you really care about the topic you're not doing it for no hidden agendas, you know to be able to sell.

Johnny Alexander: That period talk about representation representation i'll add to that just not just a representation, but also your actual.

Johnny Alexander: motivation your drive, what are you trying to accomplish out of this and is it really genuine is it authentic because you don't want to just remain the occupy it, you know you know, make sure that you actually care about actual topics yeah.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: that's great Thank you so much, and NASDAQ we also have our knowledge Center with cultural and demographic specific issue webinars that we're obviously trying to always add more to, so I think if allison can reshare the link in the chat.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: That can take you to some resources as well, so I think that was the only question we had time, for we do have quite a few more.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: But we will pass those along to both of you, and then, if you get the time you can type up some responses to those and then we'll re share those with everybody on the web page.

Johnny Alexander: In my information for us like my email, and all that stuff is in the website, I mean that's website, the actual powerpoints so feel free to email me.

Johnny Alexander: As well perfect well linkedin as well i'm on linkedin thanks.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: awesome Thank you so much, and feel free to share that in the chat box if you'd like to if you want to type that to attendees that way they can see it that way, and then we will just get wrapped up here.

yeah.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We will let you be.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: off for the day so again, you can access the CEO instructions and the sequences for this webinar on the same webpage you use to register that is at that link listed at the top of my slide so again, if you have any questions you can also email us at that ceo@nasdaq.org email address.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: And a brief look at some of our upcoming webinars we have our adolescent treatment and recovery series.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Part Three coming up on this Friday, so if you all want to be there for that, and then the list of all of our upcoming webinars is also listed on our free webinars and specialty series webinar page.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We have all of these specialty series that we offer So if you wanted to take a look at each of those those are on our website, if you do complete all of the six to seven webinars and each series, you can apply for.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: a certificate of achievement in that topic area and then just another brief look at the adolescent treatment and recovery specialty series that we are continuing.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Part two was canceled but we'll be adding on and additional training at the end of the series to replace that one so stay tuned for that announcement.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We wrapped up our women in recovery specialty training series, that is all available on demand on the website.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: And, just a brief reminder that we have our early bird special for the annual conference that ends August 26, so there is about a month left for that.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: So be sure to check that out, we have 45 addiction specific CES up to 45 that you can earn while you're at that conference so.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Quick reminder about joining me back all of the benefits, you get over to you get access to over 320 CEOs which are included as the exclusive benefit of being a member.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: And thank you both so much again for your valuable expertise and your valuable education, to help us all grow.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: A short survey is going to pop up at the end, so all attendees if you can, please take the time to give us our feedback that would be great we always want to improve and.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: Make that learning experience a little bit greater for you, each and every time, so thank you all for participating in this webinar.

Haley Hartle, NAADAC: We did run out of time for the social worker video, but if you have any questions about how to get your license number on your certificate, you can email us and contact us and we will see you all at the next one Thank you so much, everyone.