Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

Presented by:
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NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals

7/27/2022
Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

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Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

Presented By:
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University of Louisville

Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of the Northern District of Georgia United States Probation Office or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Agenda

- Provide an overview relationship between criminal justice system and addiction treatment in the US
- Define how mandated treatment through the criminal justice system may negatively impact BIPOC individuals and treatment outcomes
- Shares solutions to create a more equitable approach addiction treatment
- Provide practical interventions when working with co-occurring suffering from ADHD upon release from incarceration
- Showcase leadership role to improve intervention and treatment of offender cohorts
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**Importance**

- Why this webinar is important for SUD counselors and criminal justice practitioners
  - Build trust and rapport with SUD BIPOC persons under supervision.
  - Improve mutual respect and understanding.
  - Develop a network of reliable resources.
  - Serve communities more effectively.

**Key Terms**

- **Substance Use Disorder (SUD)** — "occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home." (SAMHSA)

- **Addiction** — A chronic, relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking, continued use despite harmful consequences, and long-lasting changes in the brain. It is considered a brain disease and a medical illness. Addiction is the most severe form of a full spectrum of substance use disorders, and is a medical illness characterized by repeated misuse of a substance or substances.

- **Mandated Treatment** — Treatment ordered, motivated, or supervised under the criminal justice system.

- **BIPOC** — Black, Indigenous, and people of color. Pronounced "bye-pock," this is a term specific to the United States, intended to center the experiences of Black and Indigenous groups and demonstrate solidarity between communities of color.
What is Addiction?

"A chronic, relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking, continued use despite harmful consequences, and long-lasting changes in the brain. It is considered both a complex brain disorder and a mental illness. Addiction is the most severe form of a full spectrum of substance use disorders, and is a medical illness caused by repeated misuse of a substance or substances". NIDA & SAMSHA

The Drug War Drives Mass Incarceration and Racial Disparities in U.S. Judicial Systems
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White/Black: A tale of two epidemics
Historical Trauma and Addiction in the Black Community

The War on Drugs Campaign
- Over three decades ago, crack cocaine hit American streets
- Communities of color were impacted the hardest
- The “Campaign” devastated these communities

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The War Against People Who Use Drugs

- Culture that views people who use drugs as “criminal”, “deviant”, “other”
- Police often only resource to respond to drug-related/mental health crises
- High percentage of forceful or deadly encounters involve alcohol and other drugs
- Substance use not a justification for police use of force
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Presented by Johnny Alexander, LICSW, ACSW, MAC, SAP and Armon Perry, PhD
Opioid overdoses affect all communities

Because our drug policies emphasize a punitive rather than rehabilitive response to substance abuse and addiction, they fail to address the actual cause of the illness, which only exacerbates the disease and results in relapse and recidivism.
Nothing New

VS

What is Happening?

Heroin use has changed from an inner-city, minority-centered problem to one that has a more widespread geographical distribution, involving primarily white men and women in their late 20s living outside of large urban areas.  

-Cicero, et al. 2014

**“Mass incarceration is the civil rights crisis of our time.”**  

Why is Mass incarceration a relevant topic to discuss?  
• 5% of the world’s population, 25% of its prisoners.  
• About 1 in 3 people in US have a criminal record.  
• Black men are six times as likely to be incarcerated as white men and Latinos are 2.5 times as likely.  
• Black men in their 30s: about 1 in every 12 is in prison or jail on any given day.  
• $270 billion a year on our criminal justice system.  

*This system grew over decades in plain sight, and only a broad and bold national response will end it.*
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International Rates of Incarceration per 100,000

- United States: 670
- Russia: 439
- Rwanda: 307
- Brazil: 309
- Australia: 162
- Spain: 118
- China: 114
- Canada: 101
- France: 93
- Austria: 76
- Germany: 59
- Denmark: 59
- Sweden: 53

United States Bureau of Justice Statistics

Trends in U.S. Corrections

In the early 1970s there were 250,000 inmates in the US today, there are 2,400,000 — an increase of over 800 percent.

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Notable Supreme Court Cases:

- United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005) - this case held that the sentencing guidelines, which had been mandatory, were instead advisory and that courts needed to look to the history and characteristics of defendants when determining sentence lengths.

- Kimbrough v. United States, 552 U.S. 85 (2007) - this case took the holding in Booker and applied it specifically to crack cocaine versus powder cocaine sentencing guidelines. There was a huge discrepancy in the sentencing of crack cocaine dealers/users versus dealers/users of powder cocaine (the 100-to-1 ratio) and this case confirmed judges were free to use their discretion when sentencing defendants in crack cocaine cases.
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Treating Addiction as a Disease, not a Crime

- Although medical professionals recognize that drug addiction is a chronic disease, the first step for the addicted is often the criminal justice system.
- Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that 66.7% of drug offenders return to prison within three years of their release. These high rates of recidivism could be avoided if we recognized the ample evidence that treatment is far more cost-effective than incarceration.

THE RESEARCH: CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES RELATED TO DRUG USE
**Cultural Perspective:**

**Race and Drugs Use**

**Drug Use vs. Drug Arrest**

- White Americans are more likely than black Americans to have used most kinds of illegal drugs.
- Blacks are arrested for drug possession more than three times as often as whites.
  
  [2009 Human Rights Watch Report]

**Drug Sentencing Disparities**

- 5 times as many Whites are using drugs as African Americans, yet African Americans are sent to prison for drug offenses at 10 times the rate of Whites.
- African Americans represent 12% of the total population of drug users, but 38% of those arrested for drug offenses, and 59% of those in state prison for a drug offense.
  
  [2009 Human Rights Watch Report]

**Gender and Drugs**

- Over the past three decades, the number of females in prison has increased at twice the rate of their male counterparts—even more so for women of color. (ACLU report “Caught in the Net”)
- Increase numbers related changes in criminal sentencing, not an increase in drug use but women who refuse to testify against a partner who committed drug offenses; in many cases causing them to serve longer sentences than the partner who actually committed the crime (conspiracy AND drug charges).
  
  [2009 Human Rights Watch Report]
Blacks and Hispanics are less likely than whites to complete addiction treatment, largely due to socioeconomic factors.

Racial and ethnic minorities with addition disorders who constitute approximately 40 percent of the admissions in publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs, may be particularly at risk for poor outcomes.

- Blacks and Hispanics were 3.5-8.1 percentage points less likely than whites to complete treatment for alcohol and drugs, and
- Native Americans were 4-7 percentage points less likely to complete alcohol treatment

Source: Human Rights Watch Report
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/09/17/racial-disparity-drug-use_n_3941346.html
(Retrieved 10/3/16)
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Some states have largely ended the War on Drugs. Other states, not so much.

- **NEW YORK**
  - Share of New York prison population serving a sentence for a drug offense

- **SOUTH DAKOTA**
  - Share of South Dakota prison population serving a sentence for a drug offense

Race & Treatment Approaches with SUD Ex-Offenders

- Black criminal justice involved Americans are somewhat less likely to report receiving substance use treatment in the past year compared to White criminal justice involved Americans.

- Black clients in substance use disorder (SUD) treatment are associated with the lowest successful completion and substance use reductions.

- Treatment providers increased access to mutual-help groups, and adjusting program inclusiveness and motivational factors for retention, has been associated with increased improvement outcomes for Black clients.

- African Americans are often more critical of the quality of substance abuse treatment they receive and feel that they were forced to accept culturally incompetent labels.

Re-entry oppression

- A recently freed criminal today has few more rights than a Black person at the height of Jim Crow laws.
- Incarcerated people are often denied the right to vote, housing, employment, education, and healthcare. They are targeted for deportation.
- Punishing people in prison for offenses in often racially determined, judgments made in capital punishment.
- Permanent second-class status.
- Informal economy and illegal economy.
- System seems designed to increase crime.
Implications of Mass Incarceration

- Key findings include:
  - An African American child is six times as likely as a white child to have or have had an incarcerated parent. A growing share of African Americans have been arrested for drug crimes, yet African Americans are no more likely than whites to sell or use drugs.
  - Independent of other social and economic characteristics, children of incarcerated parents are more likely to:
    - drop out of school
    - develop learning disabilities, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
    - misbehave in school
    - suffer from migraines, asthma, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and homelessness

Implications for Practitioners

- Treatment programs should make efforts to increase minority engagement by doing targeted recruitment and addressing persistent barriers to substance use treatment among criminal justice-involved individuals.
- Previous research has concluded that the respect and compassion they received from the drug court judge and their case managers, as well as the camaraderie they developed with other participants plays a role in drug court graduation rates.
- Black participants in research on drug courts argued that that graduation rates would improve if drug court better supported them in gaining employment or sustaining the employment they already had.

Drug Courts

- Drug Courts have been offered as a solution because research has shown that they are more effective than other interventions including traditional probation.
- However, research also indicates that African Americans are less likely to graduate than their Caucasian counterparts.
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Race, Racism, and Discrimination

- Racism - mistreatment of people based on race
- Oppression - systemic or pervasive mistreatment of people based on their membership in a certain group that restricts their opportunities. This does not require overt discrimination, but could be a lack of attention to structural inequality
- Institutional discrimination - discrimination built into norms of society and enforced by those in power.
- African Americans make up 40% of the prison population, but only 13% of the general population
- Studies have found that black males are significantly less likely than white males and females (black or white), to be placed on probation rather than sentenced to jail
- African American drug offenders get longer sentences than white offenders, even after controlling for prior criminal history and type of offenses

The Impact of Racism on Black Fathers

- Controlling images - images that designed to make racism, sexism, poverty, and other forms of social injustice appear to be natural, normal, and inevitable parts of everyday life (Collins, 2005)
- If you were asked to draw a picture of a “dead beat dad” or a “criminal,” what would it look like?
- How do these images and perceptions manifest themselves in the work that you do, whether at the practice or policy level?
- Service providers are often reluctant to engage fathers (of all races, but particularly racial minorities) (Perry et al., 2016)

- Divestment and social dislocation (intentional or benign neglect) in urban areas that are disproportionately minority has made it more difficult for men of color to secure gainful employment (Wilson, 1996)
- Mass incarceration (mandatory minimums, quantity ratios)
- Beyond mass incarceration, contact with law enforcement (police stops) is negatively associated with African American fathers’ co-parenting relationships (Williams & Perry, 2019)
- Public assistance policy combined with implicit bias from frontline workers implementing policy
- Discrimination negatively impacts African American fathers’ relationships with their families by increasing stress levels (Kerr et al., 2016)
Black Fathers and The Criminal Justice System
Implications of Parental Incarceration (Fathers)

- Many fathers lose their parental rights at a disproportionate rate due to the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) which set strict timelines for initiating Termination of Parental Rights.
- Due to conditions of parole or probation, many fathers prioritize employment and securing housing over making positive connections with family or community.
- Because our society criminalizes substance abuse and mental health, many remain plagued by these issues upon reentry into the community.

Black Fathers and The Criminal Justice System
Implications of Parental Incarceration (Children)

Children with incarcerated parents are:
- At a higher risk of teen pregnancy
- At risk for living in poverty
- More likely to use drugs
- At an increased risk for mental health issues

Black Fathers and The Criminal Justice System
Issues Facing Formerly Incarcerated Fathers

- Reconnecting with children
- Relationship with children's other parent
- Child support
- Housing
- Getting a job—with a living wage
- Avoiding the "old crowd"
- Developing social skills
- Community support
- Navigating civic alienation/invisible punishments

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The Drug War, Mass Incarceration and Race

- There were more than 1.5 million drug arrests in the U.S. in 2016. The vast majority – more than 80% – were for possession only.
- People of color experience discrimination at every stage of the judicial system and are more likely to be stopped, searched, arrested, convicted, harshly sentenced and saddled with a lifelong criminal record. This is particularly the case for drug law violations.
- Research shows that prosecutors are twice as likely to pursue a mandatory minimum sentence for black people as for white people charged with the same offense. Among people who received a mandatory minimum sentence in 2011, 38% were Latino and 31% were black.

PREVALENCE: ADDICTION

Alcohol Use Disorder

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**People with multiple arrests have serious health needs**

Percentage of individuals who were incarcerated and booked in the past 12 months, compared to those arrested and booked once. Those arrested and booked multiple times are more likely to have serious psychological distress (63%), substance use disorders (51%), or serious mental illness (27%).

**Incarcerated people suffer disproportionately with serious mental illnesses compared to the overall U.S. population**

Specific mental health problems reported by people in state prisons and compared to the U.S. adult population in 2018:

- **People who suffered from serious psychological distress in the past 30 days**: 4%

  - **Bipolar disorder**: 2%
  - **Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)**: 1%
  - **Schizophrenia or other psychotic disorder**: 1%

**Despite reforms, drug offenses are still a defining characteristic of the federal system**

Federal offenses account for a significant portion of arrests and convictions, highlighting the ongoing issue with drug-related offenses.
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Monthly drug overdose deaths have trended higher during the pandemic

![Monthly drug overdose deaths in the U.S.](image)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Racial disparities in prison incarceration rates, 2019

![Racial disparities in prison incarceration rates, 2019](image)

Disproportionate Impact of Drug Laws on Black and Latino Communities

![Disproportionate Impact of Drug Laws on Black and Latino Communities](image)

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Mass Incarceration Destroys Families

- 2.7 million children are growing up in U.S. households in which one or more parents are incarcerated. Two-thirds of these parents are incarcerated for nonviolent offenses, including a substantial proportion who are incarcerated for drug law violations.
- One in nine black children has an incarcerated parent, compared to one in 28 Latino children and one in 57 white children.
Imprisonment, whether for drug or other offenses, actually leads to much higher risk of drug overdose upon release. More than half of people in prison have an untreated substance use disorder, and illicit drug and medication use typically greatly increases following a period of imprisonment. When it involves an untreated opioid use disorder, relapse to drug use can be fatal due to loss of opioid tolerance that may have occurred while the person was incarcerated.
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The Intersection of Criminal Justice, Race and Addiction: The Case of Harold Easter

Unnecessary Civilian-Police Encounters

Racial inequity in enforcement

- Black people account for 12% of people who use drug
- 29% of drug-related arrests
- 60% of people in state prison for drug convictions are people of color

Millions of encounters in pursuit of low-level drug arrests

- Each encounter carries a risk for escalation

Black, Hispanic adults are more likely than other Americans to say drug addiction is a ‘major problem’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major problem</th>
<th>Minor problem</th>
<th>Not a problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Asian adults were interviewed in 12 states only.

Source: Pew Research Center
Inequitable Access To Treatment

A 2018 study in Florida found that African Americans seeking addiction treatment experienced significant delays entering treatment (four to five years) compared to Whites, leading to greater progression of substance use disorders, poorer treatment outcomes, and increased rates of overdose.

Studies have shown that Black youth with opioid use disorder are significantly less likely than White peers to be prescribed medication treatment (42 percent less likely in one study, 49 percent in another) and that Black patients with opioid use disorder are 77 percent less likely than White patients to receive the opioid addiction medication buprenorphine.
Substance Use Disorder Is a Public Health Issue, Not a Criminal Justice Issue

Since 1999, overdose death rates among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic communities increased by 63 percent and 43 percent, respectively. From 2014 to 2015, the number of non-Hispanic black and Hispanic people who died from using synthetic opioids other than methadone—such as fentanyl and tramadol—increased by 87 percent.

Opioid overdoses affect all communities

Since 1999, overdose death rates among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic communities increased by 63 percent and 43 percent, respectively. From 2014 to 2015, the number of non-Hispanic black and Hispanic people who died from using synthetic opioids other than methadone—such as fentanyl and tramadol—increased by 87 percent.

Diversion programs save money and improve public safety

Evidence suggests that diverting addicted offenders into court-supervised treatment programs instead of imprisoning them can reduce recidivism and save taxpayers millions of dollars.
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Racial disparities in prison incarceration rates, 2019

Number of people incarcerated in state and federal prisons per 100,000 in each racial or ethnic category.

- Black: 1,094
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 547
- White: 214
- Hispanic: 529
- Asian: 45

Total prison incarceration rate: 454 per 100,000.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2019, Appendix Table 1.

Racial disparities in local jail incarceration rates, 2019

Number of people incarcerated in local jails per 100,000 people in each racial or ethnic category.

- Black: 600
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 480
- White: 100
- Hispanic: 50
- Other: 33
- Asian: 25

Total jail incarceration rate: 224 per 100,000.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates in 2019, Table 1.

Racial disparities in number of women incarcerated in state and federal prisons per 100,000 population in each category.

- Other: 150
- Black: 63
- Hispanic: 63
- White: 48

Total women's prison incarceration rate: 50 per 100,000.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2019, Table 51.
More people are arrested for drug possession than for any other crime in the US. Its share as a percentage of total arrests is also increasing.

Women in jail died of drug and alcohol intoxication at nearly twice the rate of men in 2018.

From 2008 to 2018, women's jail populations grew while men's jail populations shrank.
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Complexity of Addiction in the Black Community

Substance Use and Misuse in Rural Areas

- According to The 2014 Update of the Rural-Urban Chartbook, the substance use treatment admission rate for nonmetropolitan counties was highest for alcohol as the primary substance, followed by marijuana, stimulants, opiates, and cocaine.

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Research and Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking rate</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking rate</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug use rate</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treating Addiction as a Disease, not a Crime

- Although medical professionals recognize that drug addiction is a chronic disease, the first step for the addicted is often the criminal justice system.
- Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that 66.7% of drug offenders return to prison within three years of their release. These high rates of recidivism could be avoided if we recognized the ample evidence that treatment is far more cost-effective than incarceration.

Lack of Culturally Responsive Treatments in the Black Community
Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

Lack of Black American physicians, psychologists and mental health professionals.

Historical Framing and implicit bias in medical field.

Institutional and systemic racism.

Lack of culturally relevant/sensitive evidence-based theories, therapies, and programs.

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF TRAUMA IN JUSTICE INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS

Systemic Racism and Substance Use Disorders

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TRAUMA

Trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as overwhelming or life changing, and that has profound effects on the individual’s psychological development or well-being, often involving a physiological, social, and/or spiritual impact.

Definition (SAMHSA Experts 2012) includes three key elements:

1. Event or series of events
2. Experience as overwhelming or life changing
3. Profound effects on psychological development or well-being

Effects of Trauma

The effect of trauma on an individual can be conceptualized as a normal response to an abnormal situation.

Drug arrests in the U.S.

The majority of U.S. drug arrests involve quantities of one gram or less.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Less than 0.25 grams</th>
<th>0.25 to 1 gram</th>
<th>1.001 to 5 grams</th>
<th>More than 5 grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crack cocaine</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines/Methamphetamines</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine, excluding crack</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on analysis of more than 790,000 drug arrests in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

 ingin The Conversation, Source: US Crime/Law Review (2016) - See the data
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Prevalence: Trauma

Impact of Childhood Trauma

Brain Development
- Smaller Brain Size
- Less Efficient Processing
- Impaired Stress Response
- Change in Gene Expression

Cognition
- Impaired Concentration
- Poor Memory
- Problems with Learning
- Poor academic achievement

Behavior
- Poor self-regulation
- Aggression
- Sensory Processing
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Drug & Alcohol Use
- Impaired Motor Development

Emotions
- Difficulty Controlling Emotions
- Trouble Recognizing Emotions
- Limited Coping Skills
- Increased Sensitivity to Stress
- Shame & Guilt
- Excessive Worry, Hopelessness
- Feelings of Helplessness/Lack of Self-Efficacy

Relationships
- Attachment Problems/Disorders
- Poor Understanding of Social Interactions
- Difficulty Forming Relationships with Peers
- Problems in Romantic Relationships
- Intergenerational Cycles of Abuse & Neglect

Physical Health
- Sleep Disorders
- Eating Disorders
- Poor Immune System Functioning
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Shorter Life Span

Mental Health
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Negative Self-Image/Low Self-Esteem
- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Suicidality

Trauma and Loss During Reentry
Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

Definition of Racism

- An organized system of oppression that disadvantages certain racial groups designated to be inferior compared to those designated as superior

[slideshow images and text related to causes of racial disparities in SUD]

Racial Disparities in SUD

[chart or graph illustrating racial disparities in SUD]

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Lack of Black American physicians, psychologists and mental health professionals

Historical Framing and implicit bias in medical field

Institutional and systemic racism

Lack of culturally relevant/sensitive evidence-based theories, therapies, and programs.
Review: The Principles of Effective Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK</th>
<th>NEED</th>
<th>RESPONSIVITY</th>
<th>FIDELITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>WHAT</td>
<td>HOW</td>
<td>HOW WELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliver more intense interventions to higher risk participants</td>
<td>Target criminogenic needs to reduce risk for recidivism</td>
<td>Use CB Approaches</td>
<td>Deliver services as designed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliver more intense interventions to higher risk participants.

Target criminogenic needs to reduce risk for recidivism.

Use CB Approaches.

Deliver services as designed.

Match mode/style of service to participants.

Why?
The Principles of Effective Intervention

- Put research into practice
- Organize our resources
- Understand dosage
- Focus on the individual
- Reduce risky thinking and behaviors

The Risk Principle

The Risk Tells Us Who To Target

- Determine risk level through validated risk tool.
- Match risk level to appropriate interventions and supervision level.
- Most tools categorize offenders into low, moderate, or high risk for recidivism.
- Remember, it is the risk of offending, not the severity of the crime.
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**The Need Principle**
The Need Tells Us What To Target

- Interventions and programs should target criminogenic factors.
- Criminogenic factors are those highly correlated with recidivism.

**The Responsivity Principle**
Responsivity Tells Us How To Change Behavior

- Specific Responsivity: Address the barriers to change.
- General Responsivity: Deliver content in a way that most people learn.

**THE RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE:**
Specific Responsivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External</th>
<th>Internal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childcare</td>
<td>Motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Location</td>
<td>Learning Style</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
<td>Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>Learning Style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specific Responsivity Assessments

- TABE Testing (Literacy/Academics)
- SPDAT - Housing/Homlessness
- Jesness Inventory - Psychological/Personality
- PHQ9 - Depression
- Kessler 6 - Depression and Anxiety Distress
- PCL(C) - PTSD
- TCU CJ Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (CJ CEST)

Assessment of growth in recovery and identify ongoing barriers
Case planning and staffing
Assessment of community supports
Assessment of incoming individual treatment readiness

1) Assessment
- Brief Screens:
  - TCU CI CEST: TCU@texas.edu
  - TCU Treatment Motivation Scale
- Conducted by treatment providers, probation or case manager
  - Pre and post
Intersection of Addictions, Race, and Criminal Justice

Key Takeaways

- Police violence against Black Americans is a symptom of deep-seated and widespread racial inequities in the U.S.
- The War on Drugs worsens these inequities by encouraging aggressive police tactics and criminalizing people who use drugs, especially those of color.
- Ending the drug war is necessary to reduce police interactions with citizens and to foster humane treatment of people who use drugs.

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Adolescent Treatment and Recovery Specialty Online Training Series
Upon completion of the six-part training series, individuals may apply for the Adolescent Treatment and Recovery Certificate. The certificate is free for NAADAC members.

Part 1: Framing the Conversation: Preventing Youth Substance Use in the Wake of COVID-19
Part 2: Your Choice Professional Development: Identifying Concealed Vaping, Marijuana, and Other Substances in Youth
Part 3: Working with LGBTQ Youth: Suicide and Substance Use Disorder
Part 4: Navigating Self and Other Regulation in Adolescent Co-Occurring Treatment
Part 5: The Healing Power of Belonging
Part 6: Pitfalls on the Road to Excellence in Counseling Adolescents

www.naadac.org/adolescent-online-training-series

Women in Recovery Specialty Online Training Series
Upon completion of this six-part series, individuals may apply for the Women in Recovery Certificate. This certificate is free for NAADAC members.

Part One: Substance Use Disorder (SUD) in Women with a Focus on Pregnant and Parenting Persons - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25
Part Two: Engaging Women of Color in Addiction Treatment - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25
Part Three: Adapting and Addressing Tobacco Use with Telehealth for the Pregnant Population - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25
Part Four: Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and Mood Disorders in Pregnant Women - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25
Part Five: The Lost Wisdom of Women: Reclaiming Our Recovery - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25
Part Six: Come On Get Happy: Women, Recovery, and Happiness - Earn 1.5 CEs for $25

www.naadac.org/women-in-recovery-online-training-series

EARLY BIRD SPECIAL - SAVE UP TO $151 ENDS AUGUST 26

For more information, please visit www.naadac.org/annualconference.

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