

Continuing the Conversation on **Anti-Racism**

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Invited Speaker
Concurrent Session
ASAM Virtual 2021

American Society of Addiction Medicine

Via StreamYard from Atlanta, Georgia
April 23, 2021

**I have no financial conflicts of interest
to disclose**

National Campaign Against Racism

Jones CP. Toward the Science and Practice of Anti-Racism: Launching a National Campaign Against Racism. *Ethnicity and Disease* 2018;28(Suppl 1):231-234.

National Campaign Against Racism

Name racism

National Campaign Against Racism

Name racism

Ask “How is racism operating here?”

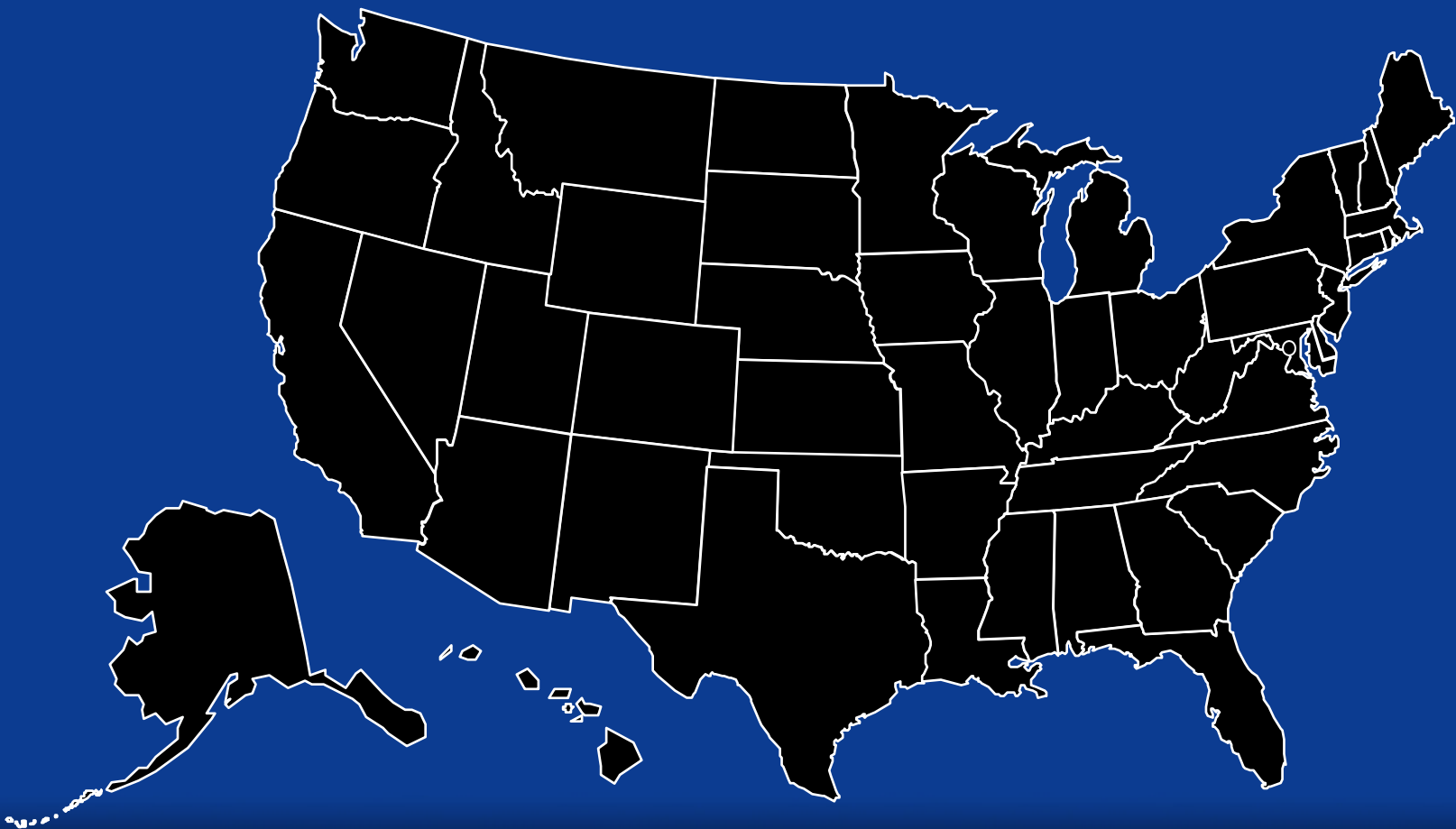
National Campaign Against Racism

Name racism

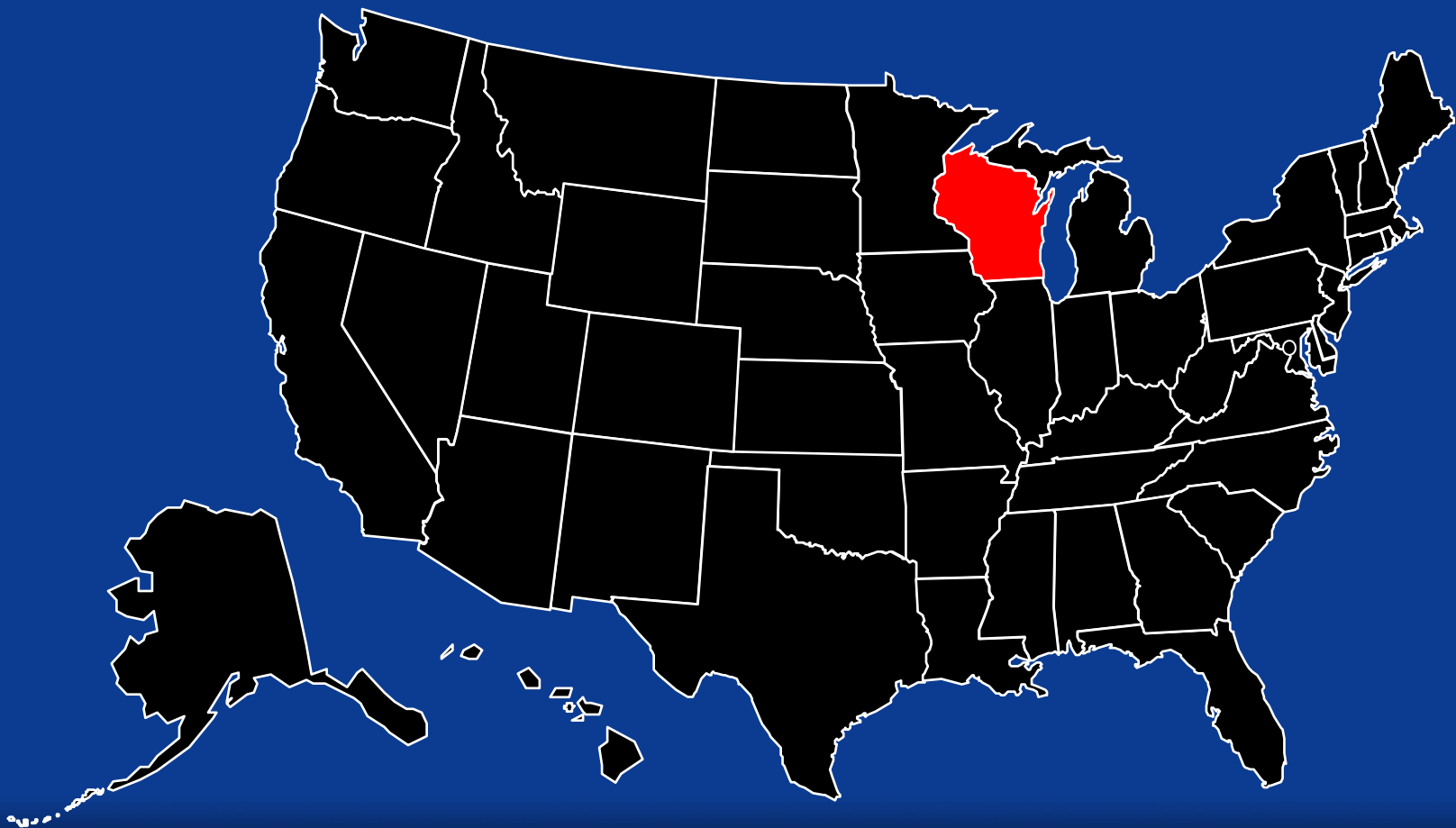
Ask “How is racism operating here?”

Organize and strategize to act

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”

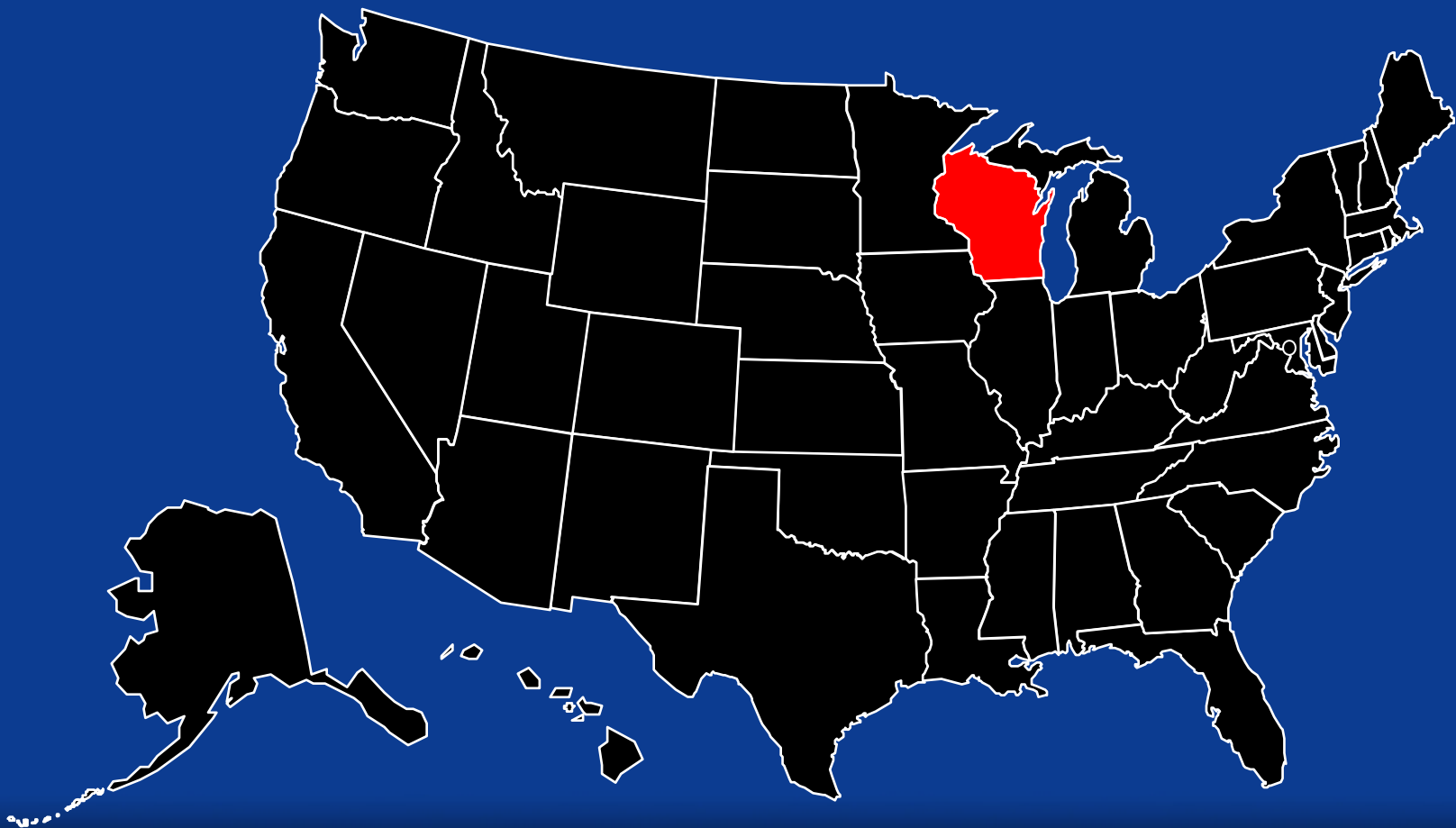


States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



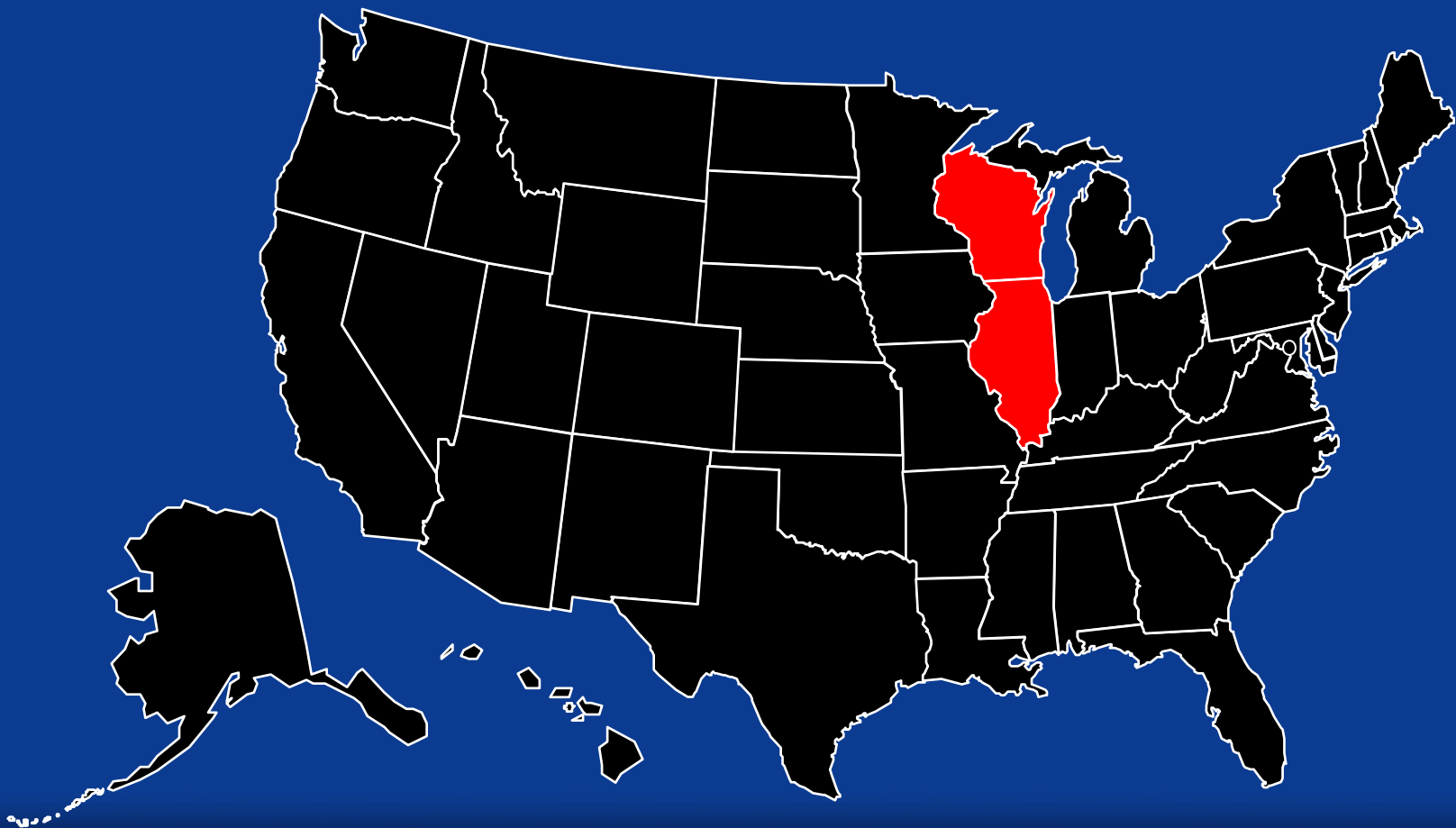
May 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



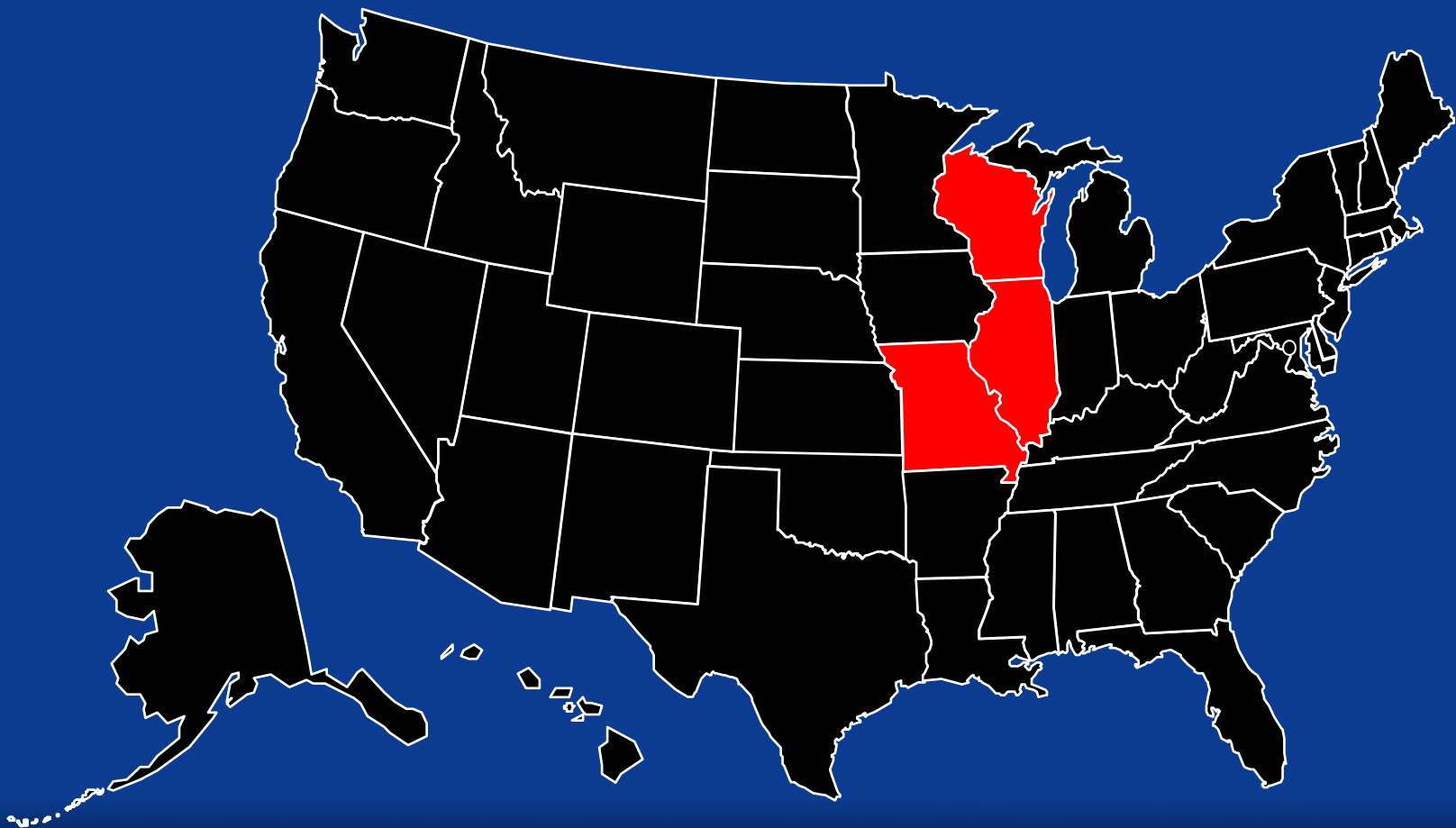
June 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



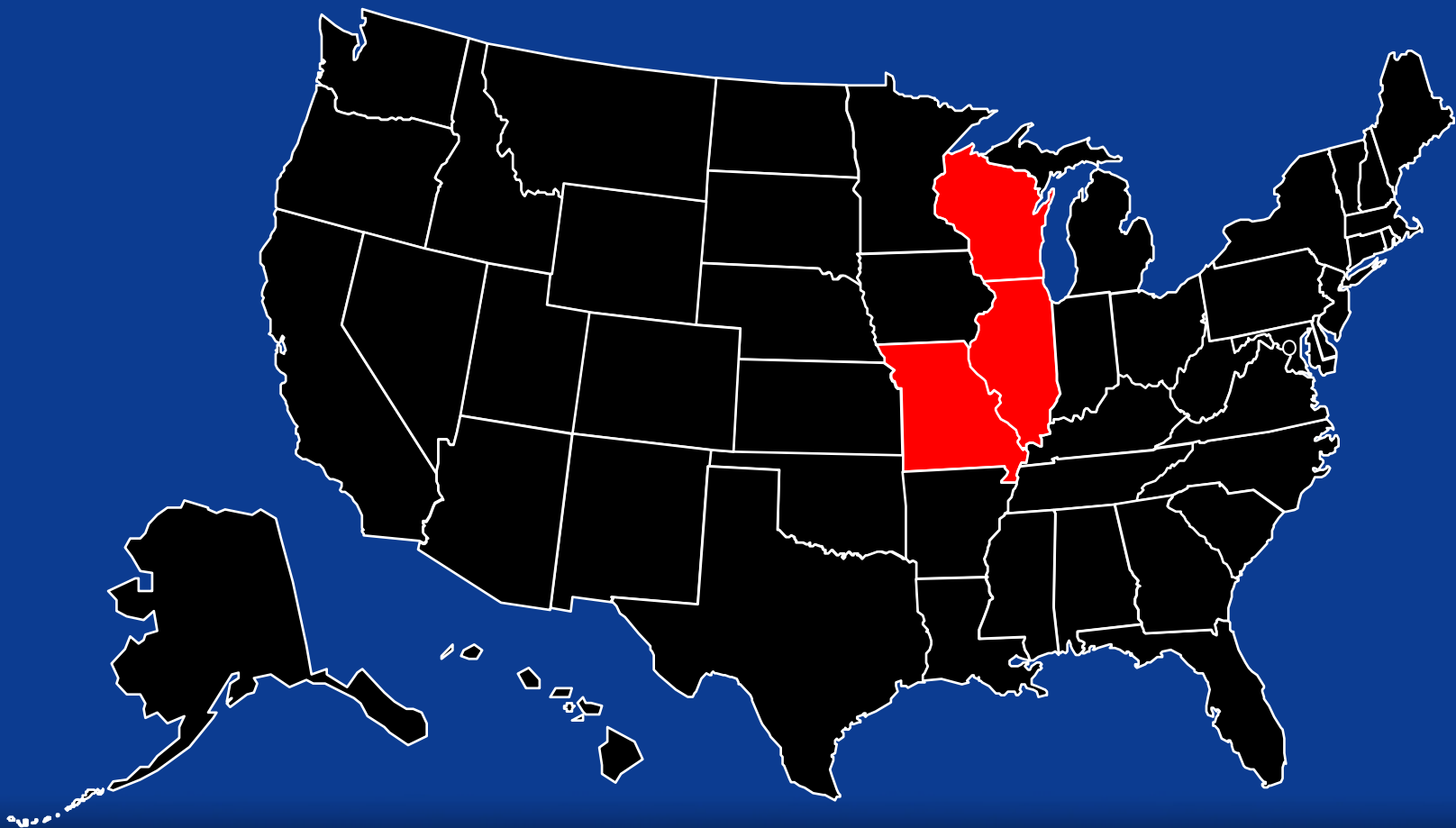
July 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



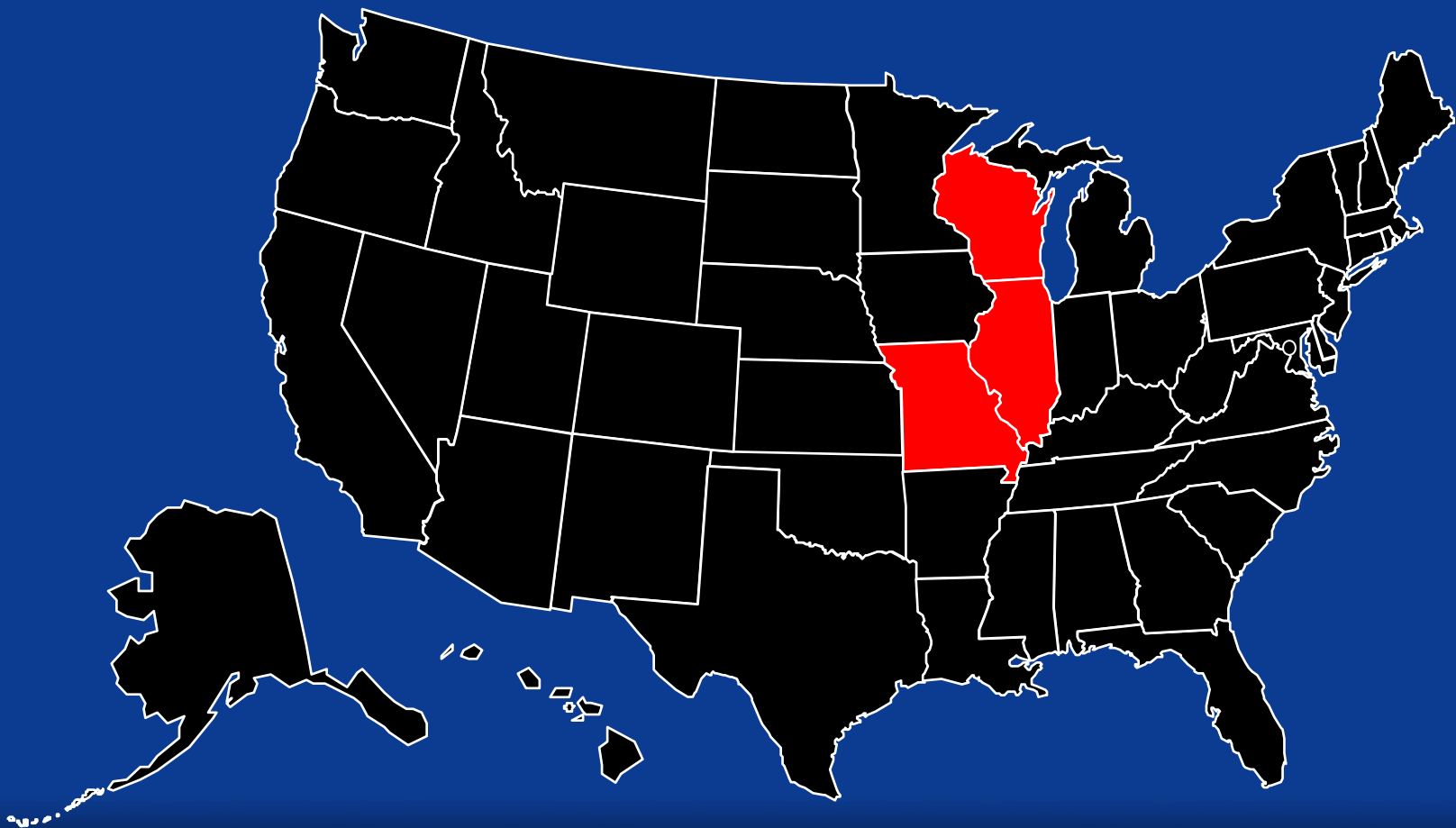
August 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



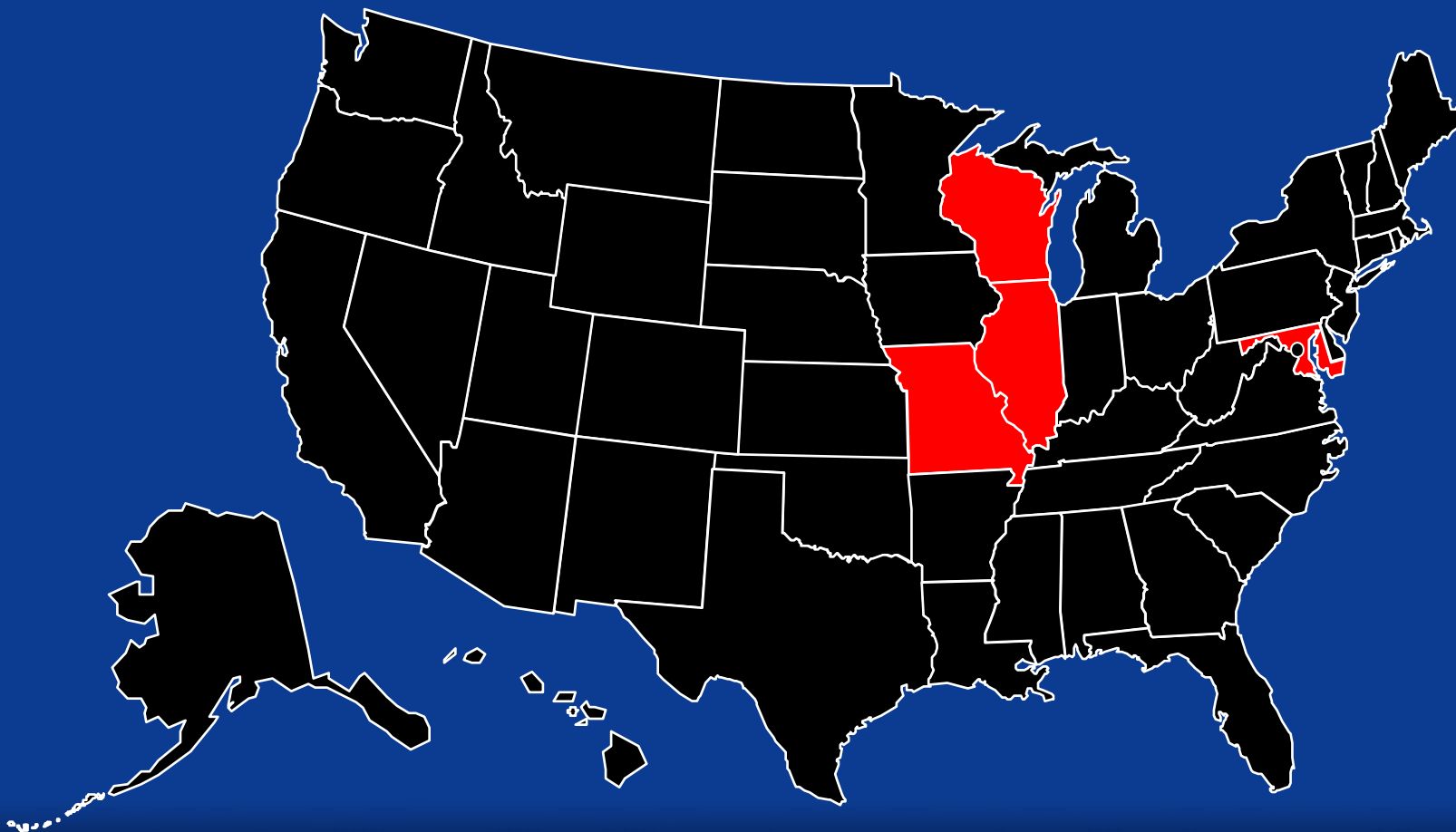
September 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



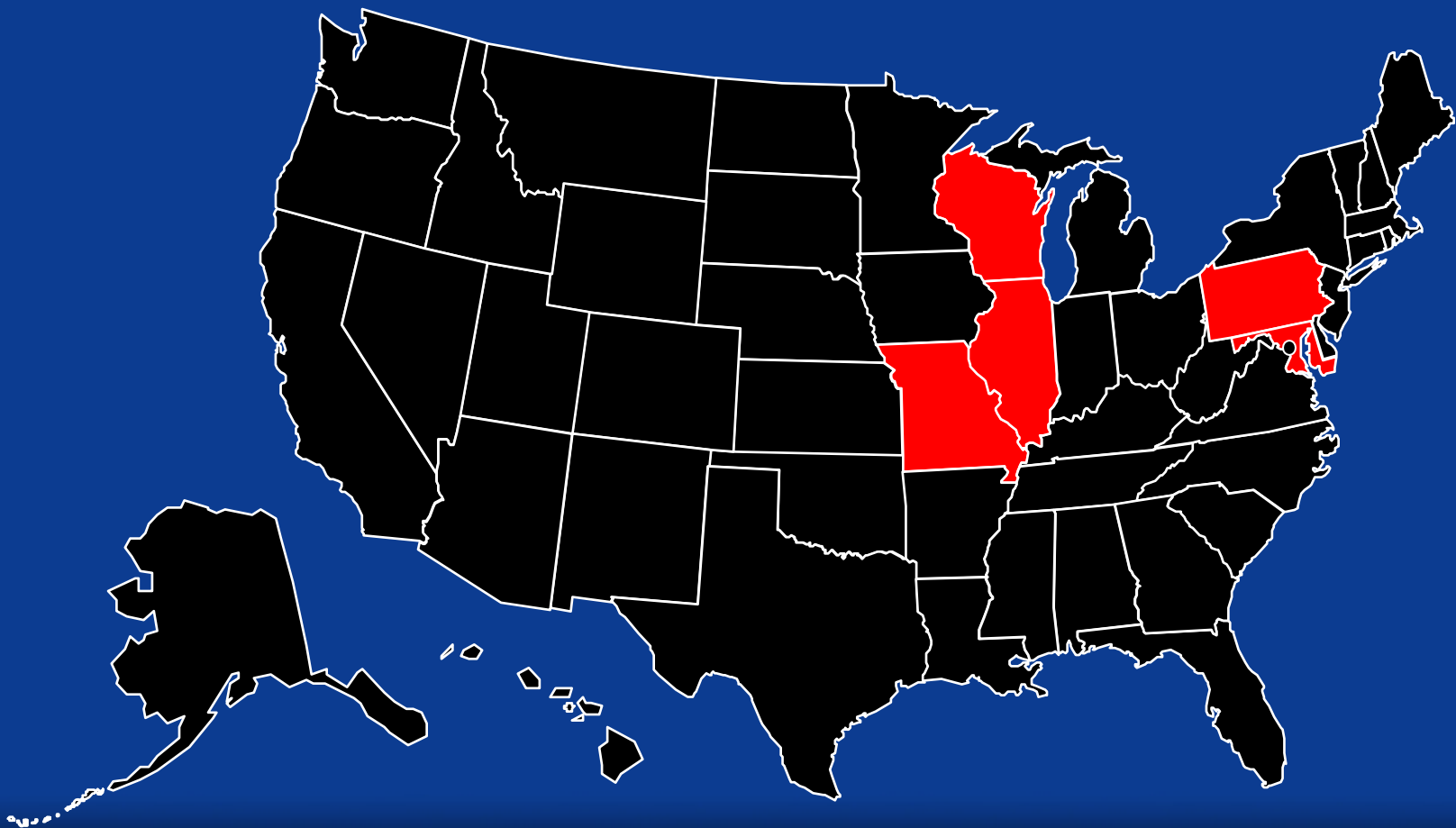
October 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



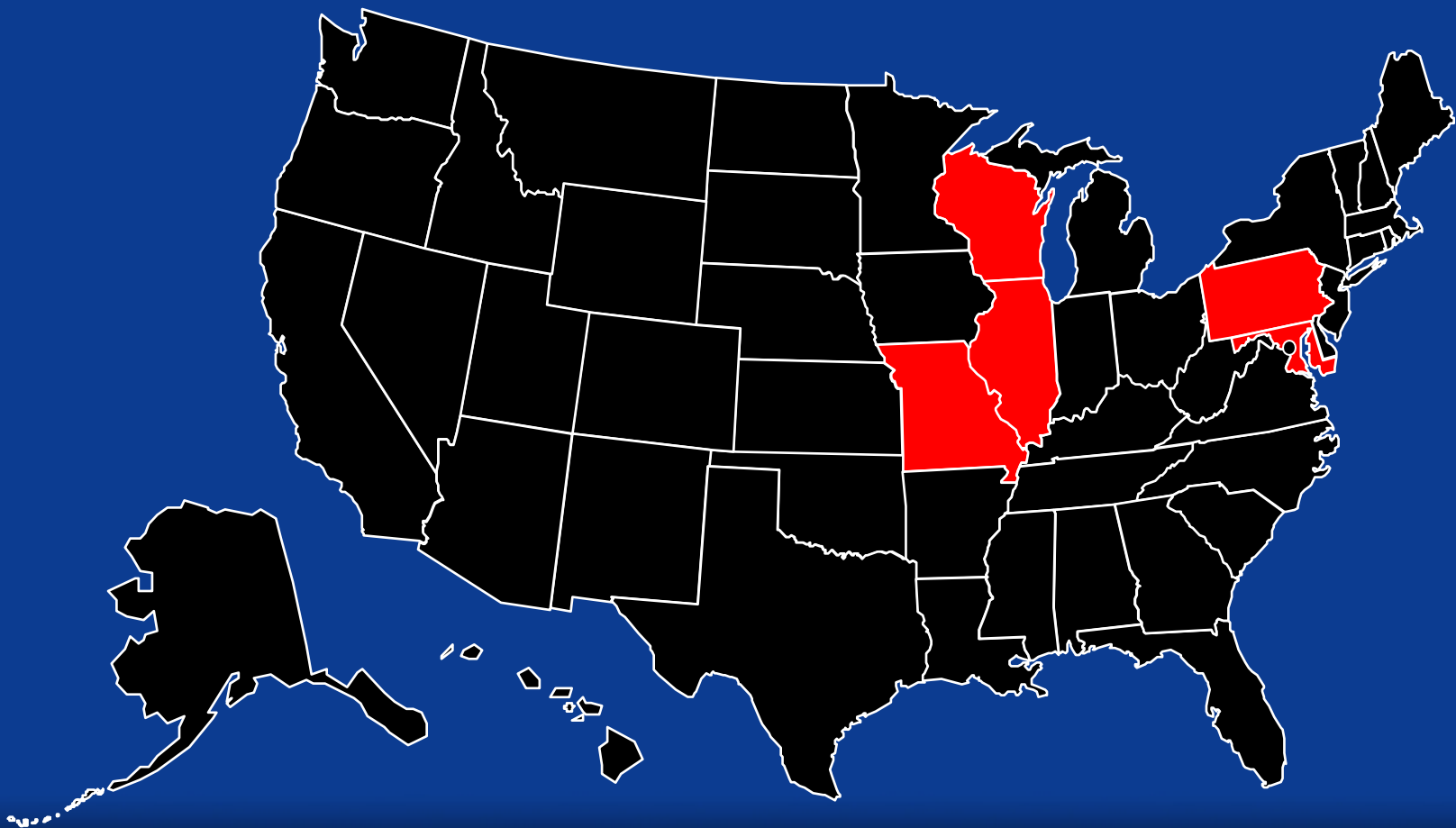
November 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



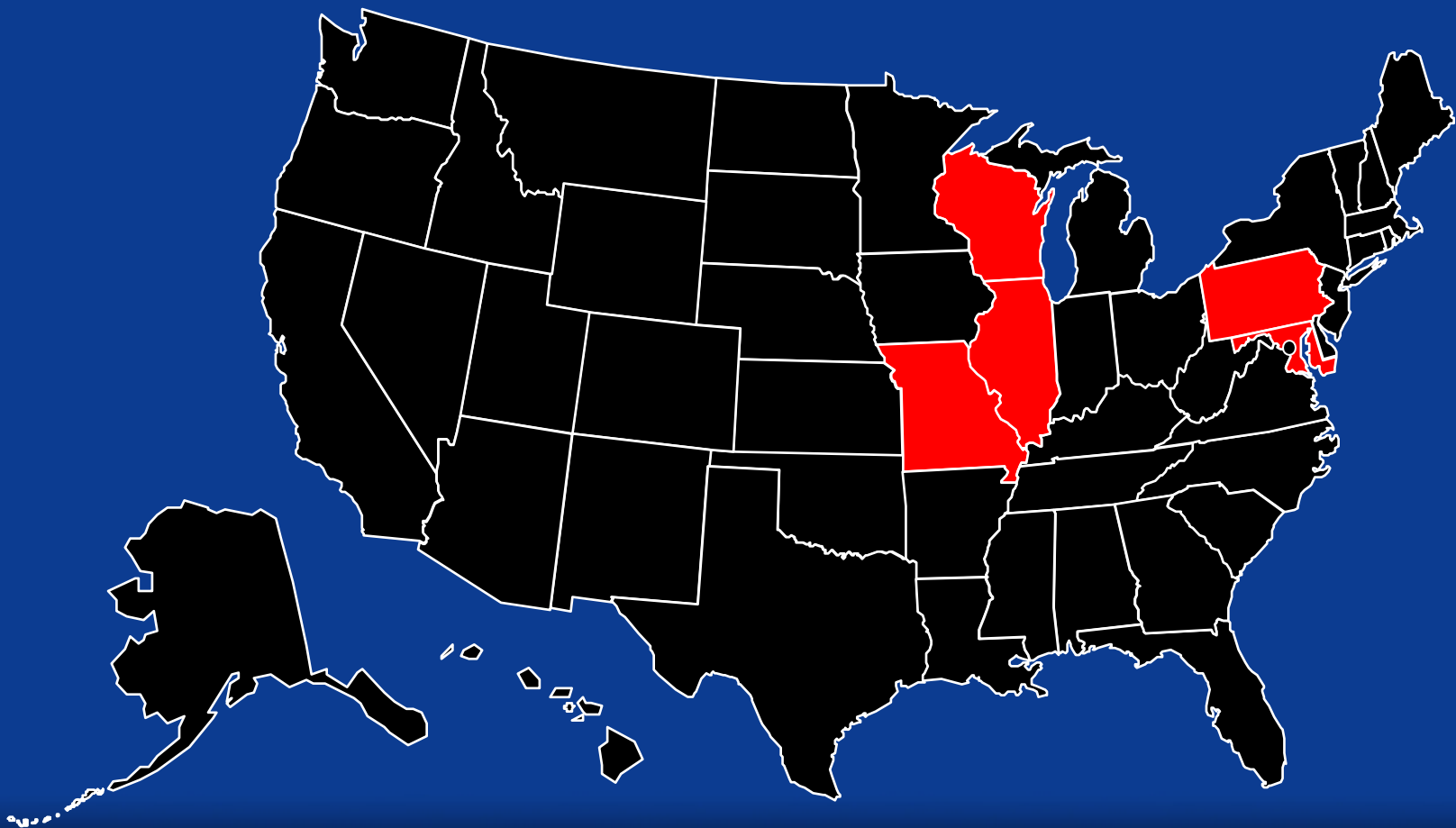
December 2019

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



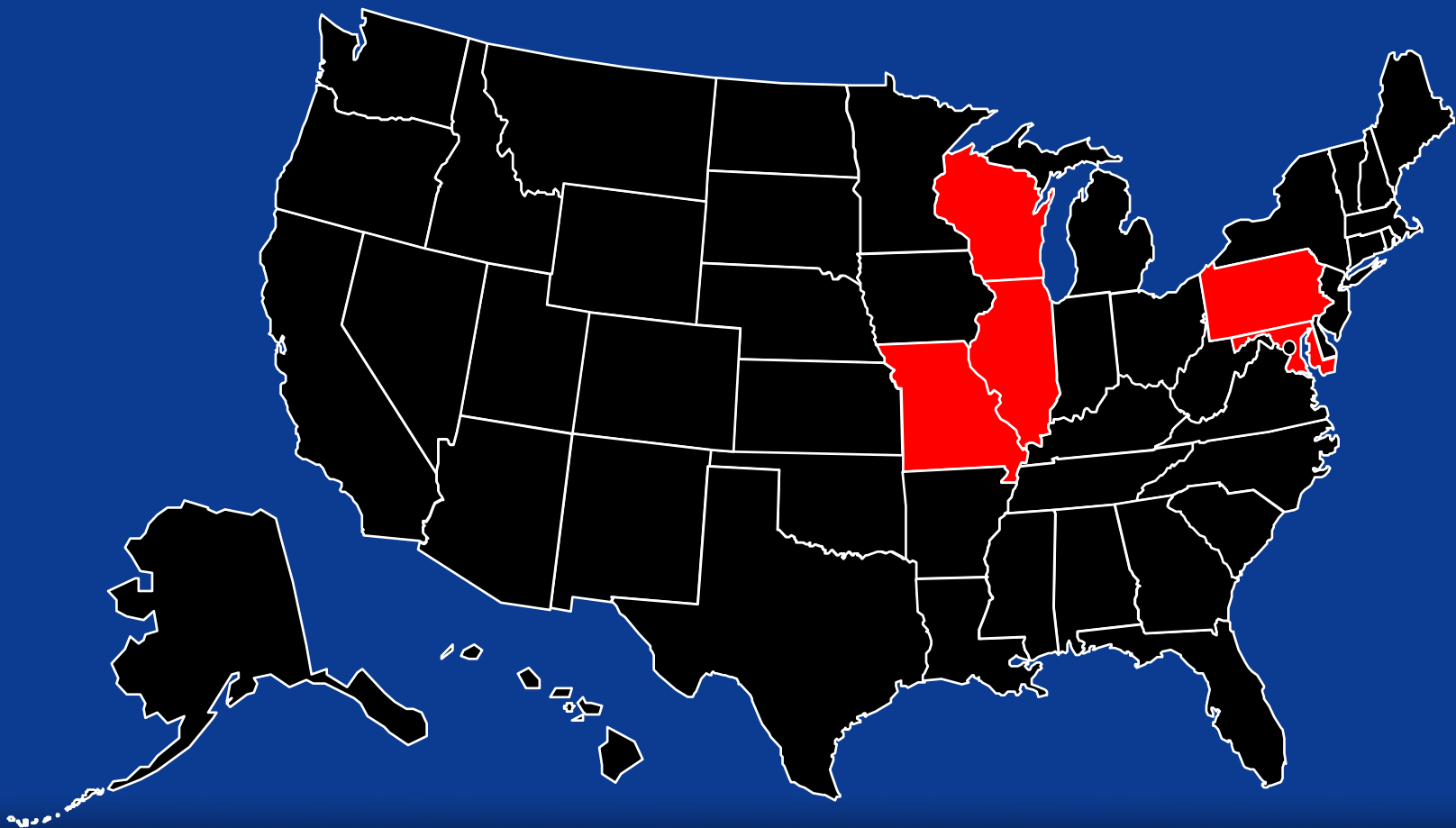
January 2020

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



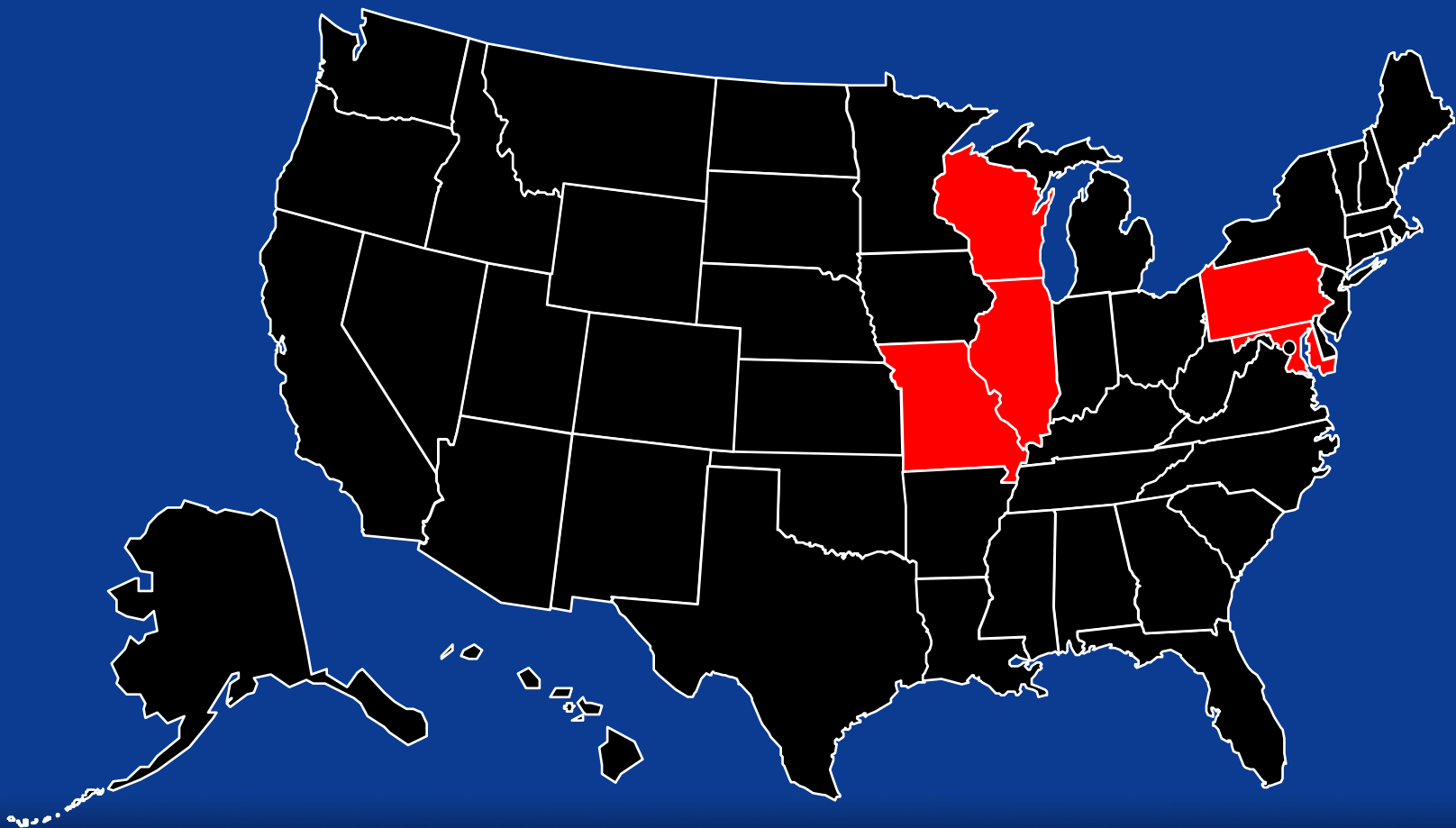
February 2020

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



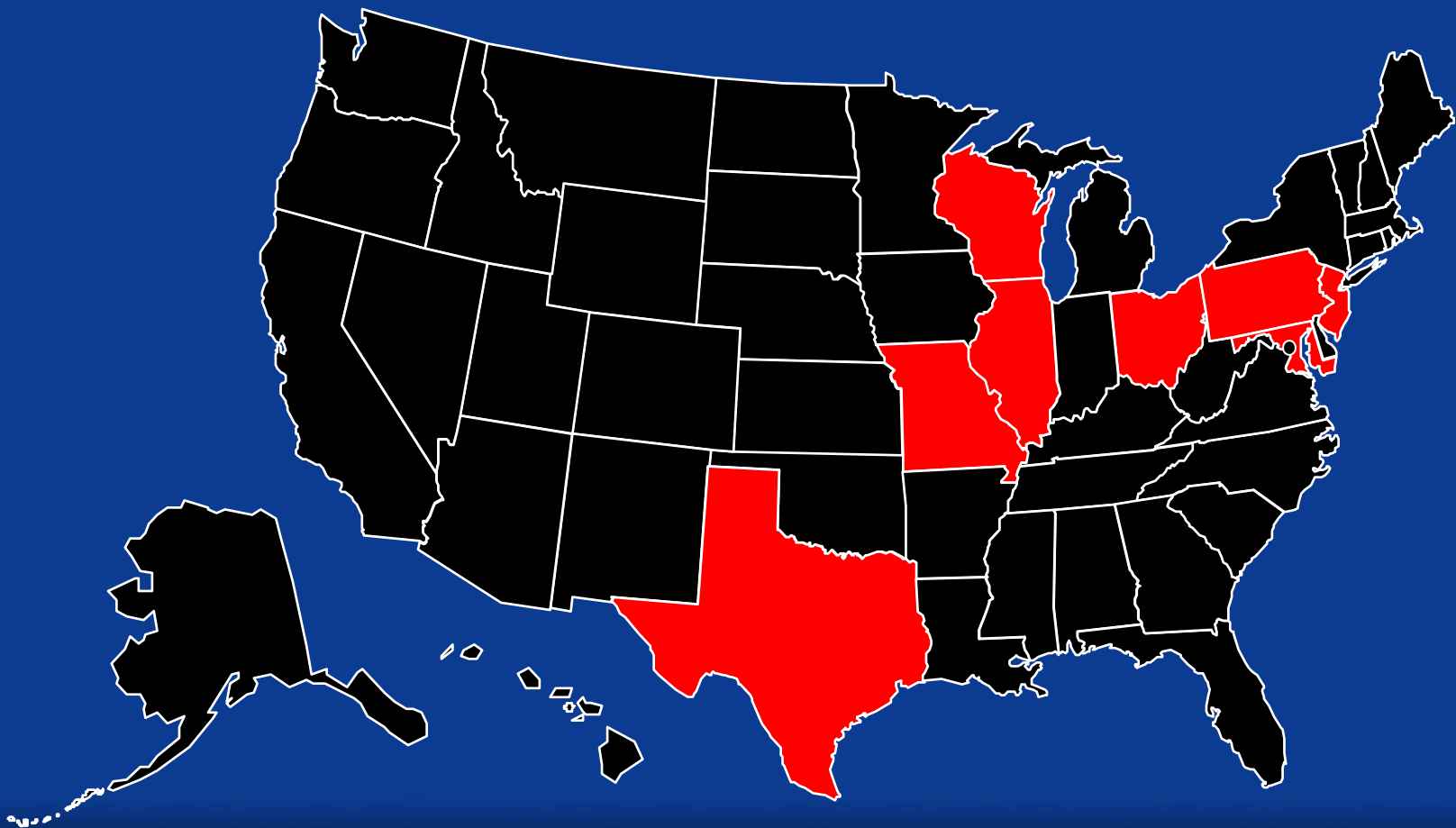
March 2020

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



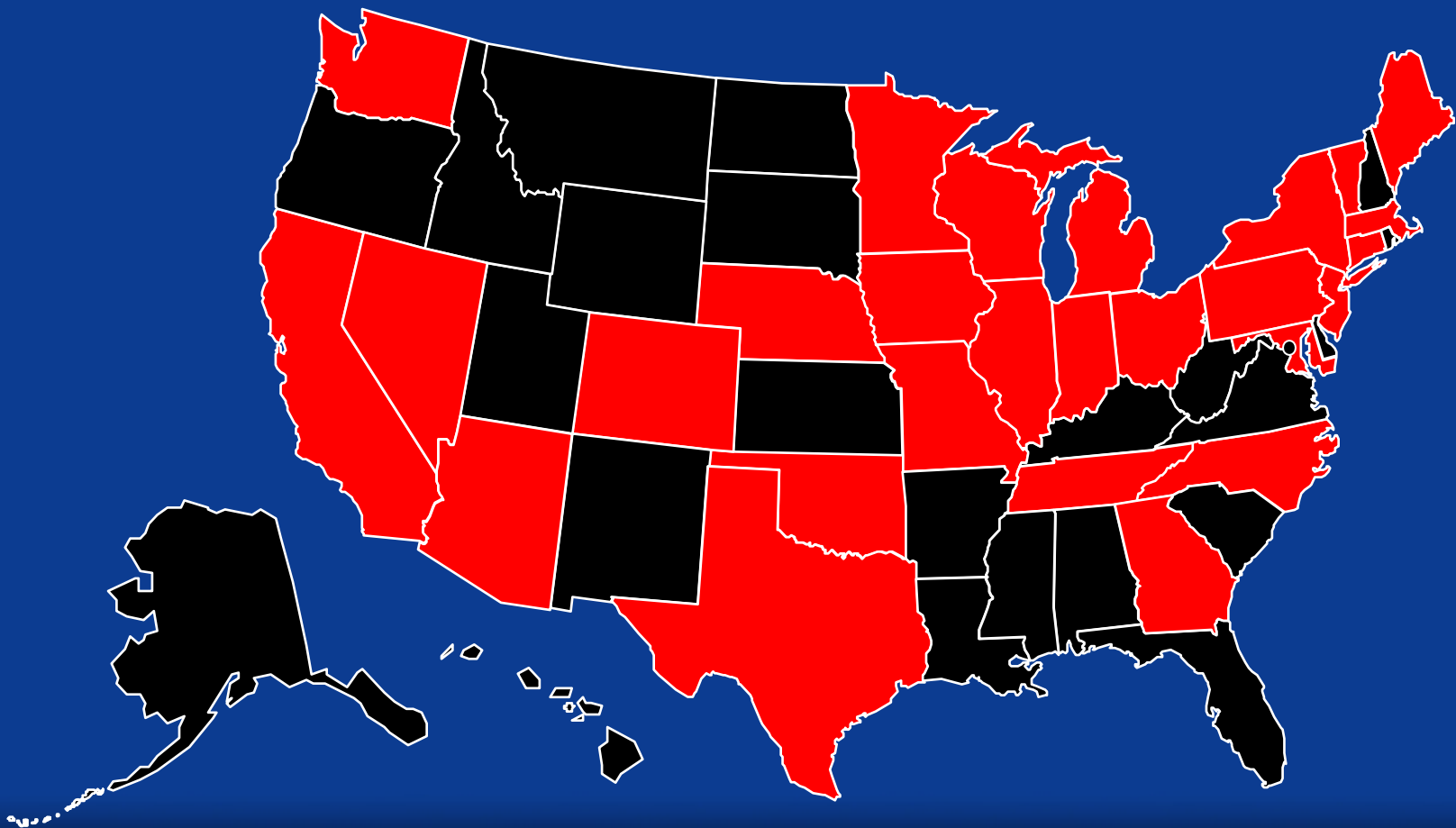
April 2020

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



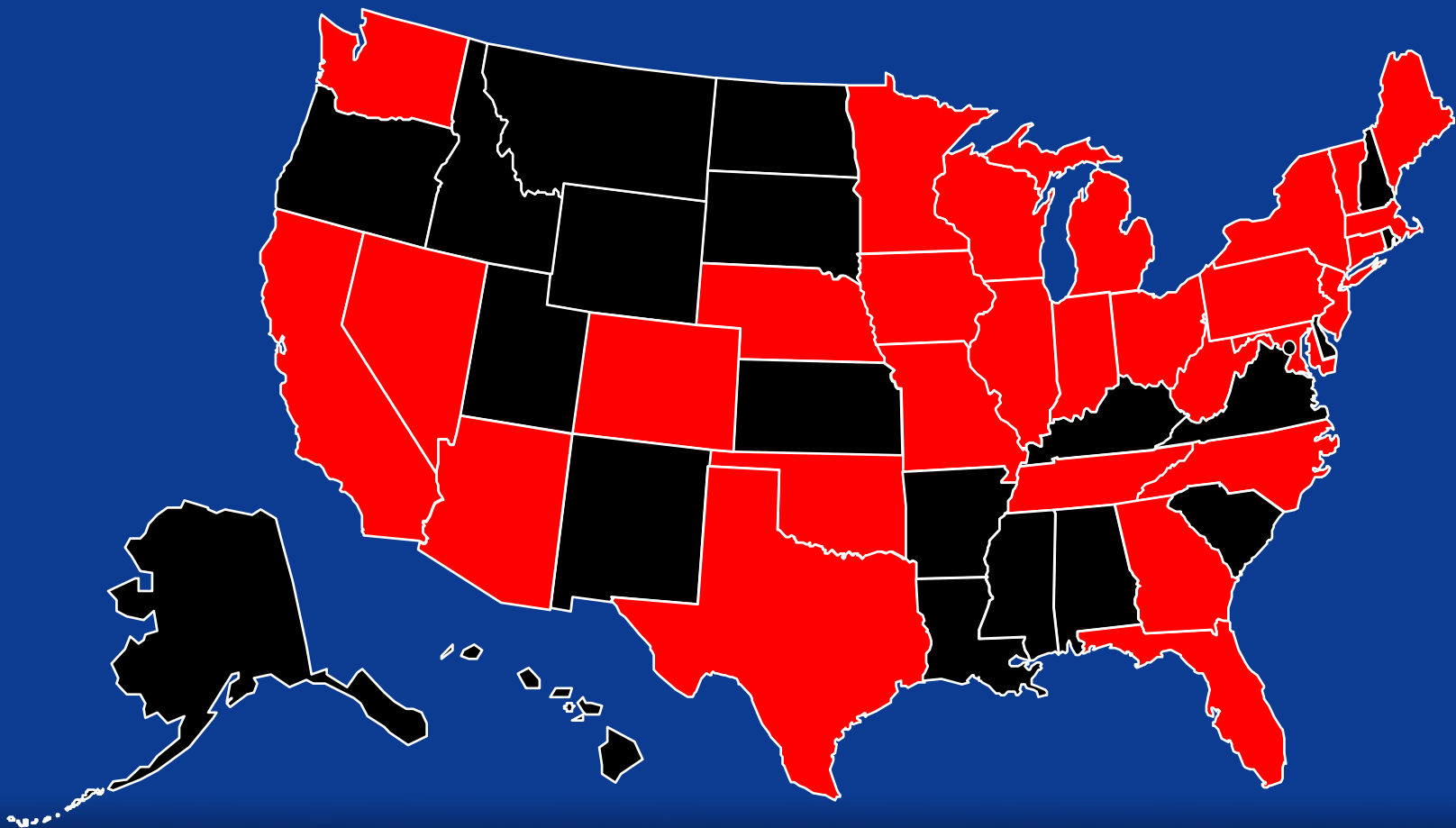
May 2020

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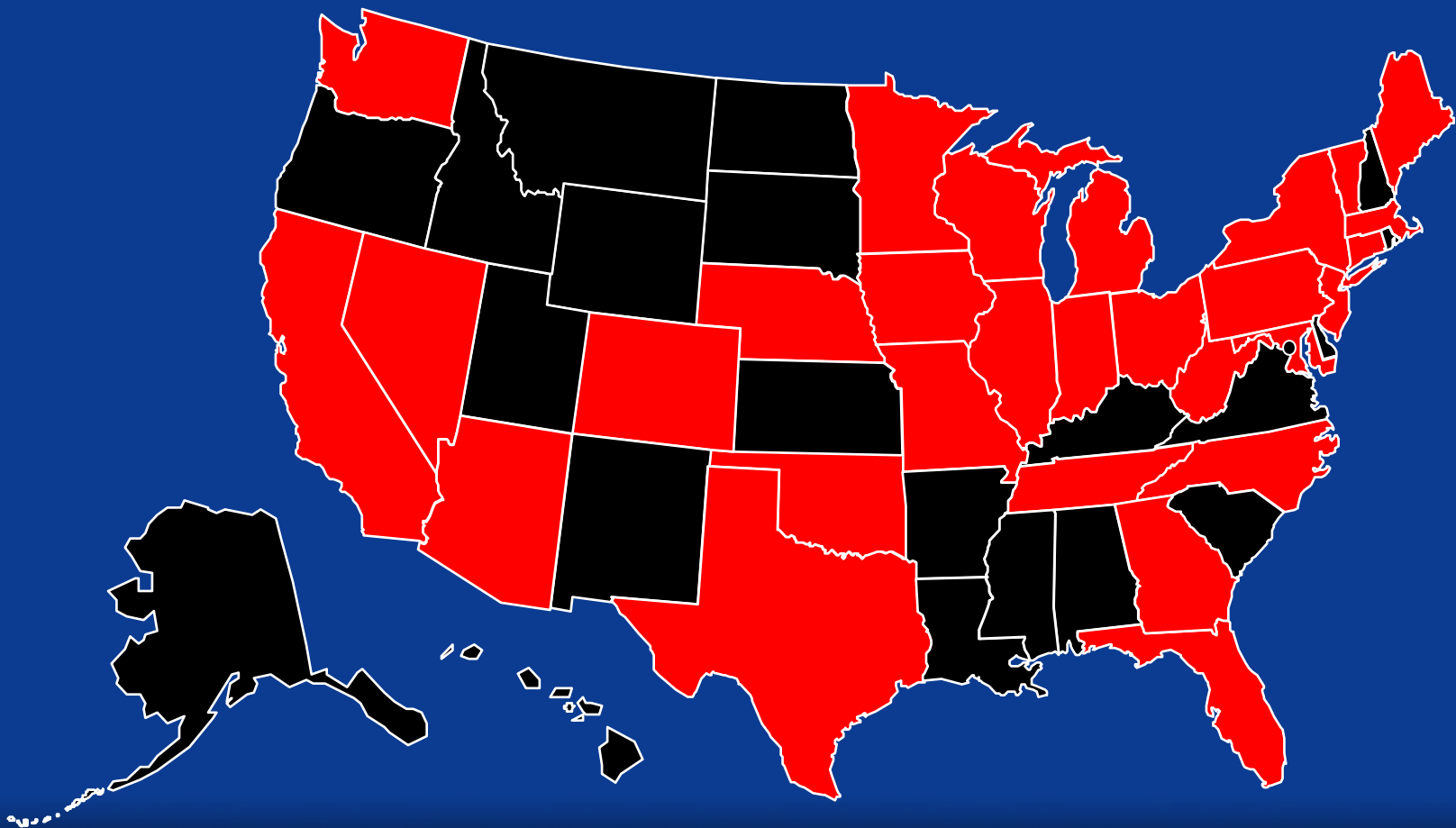
August 2020

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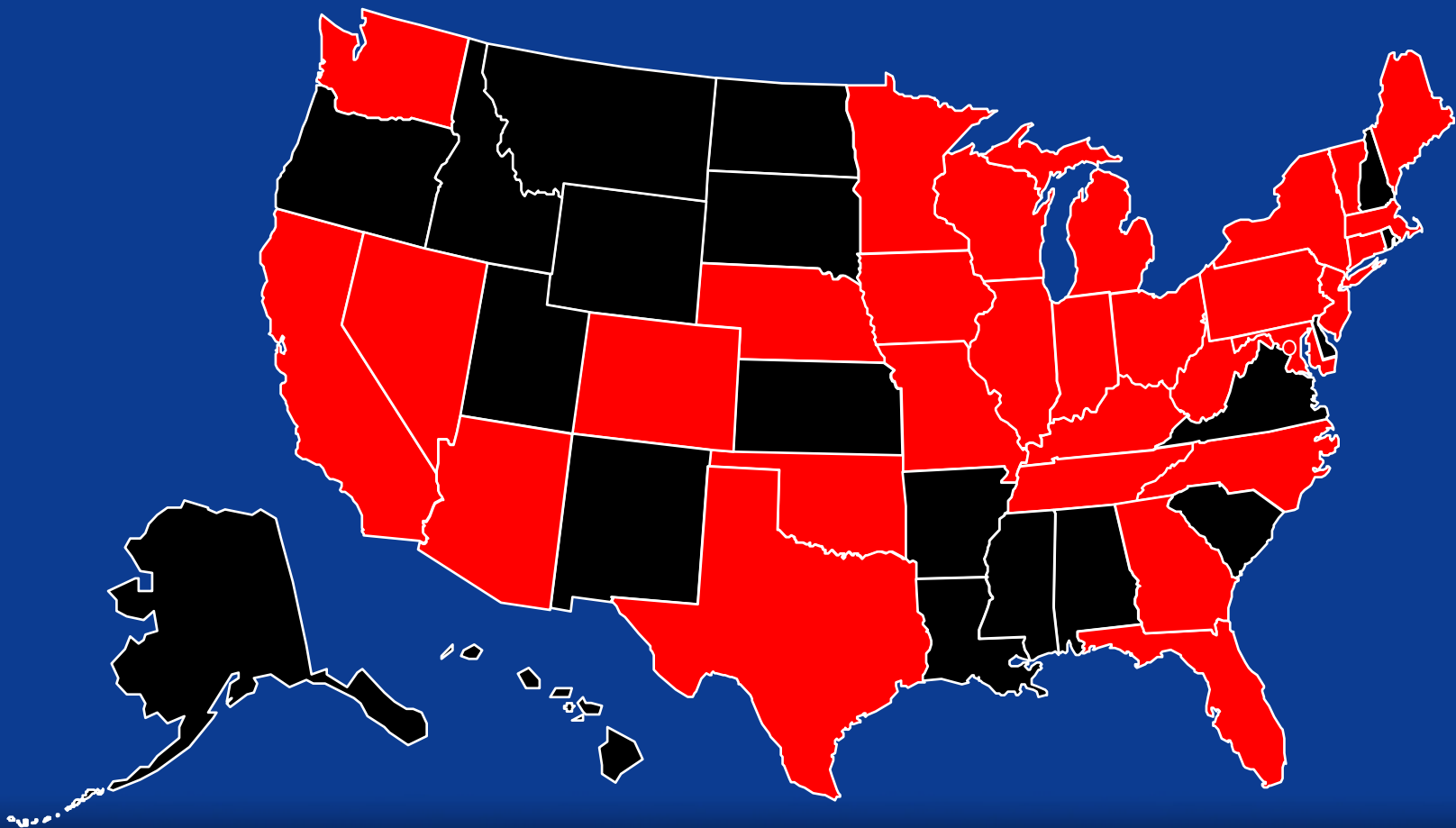
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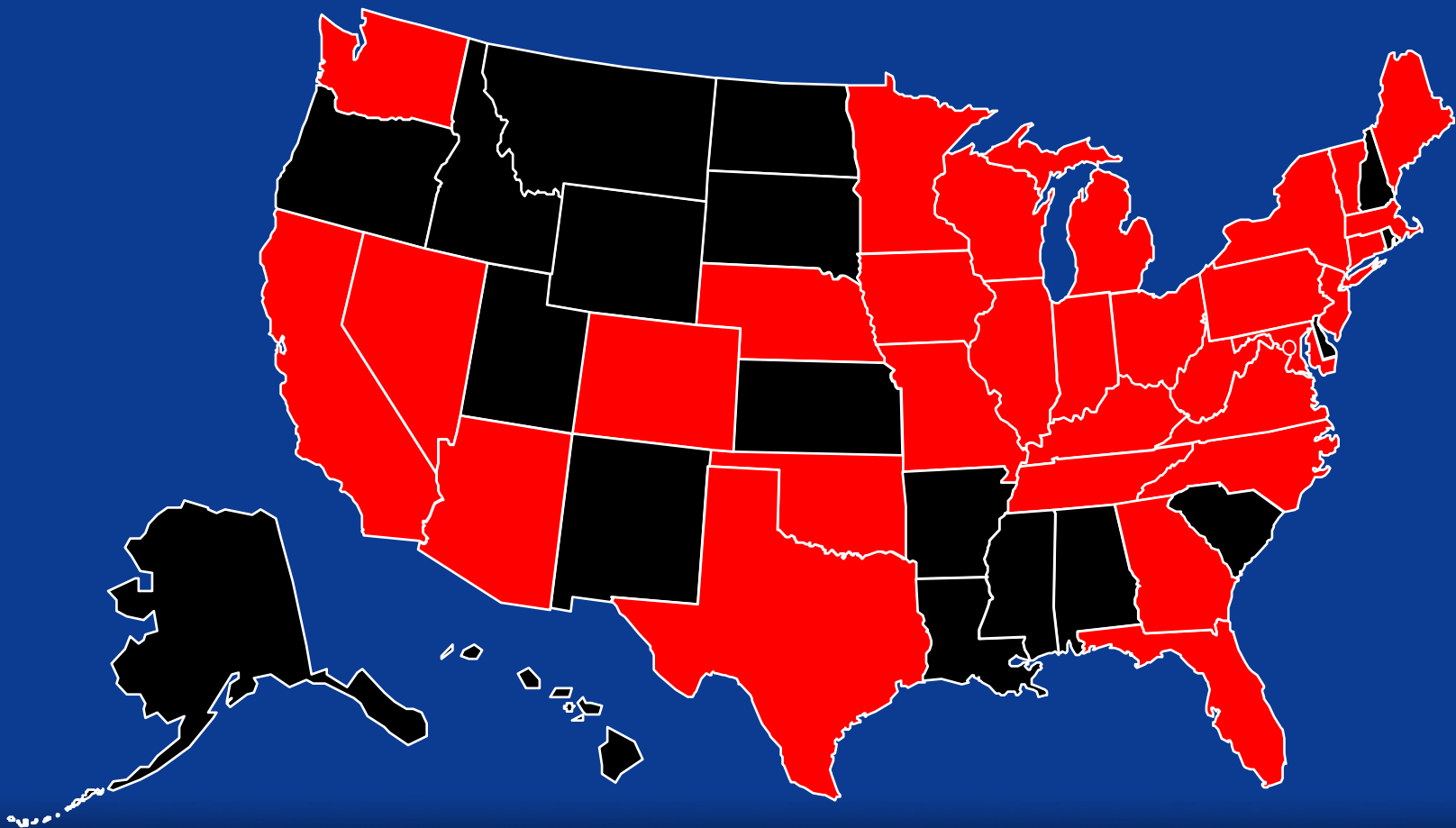
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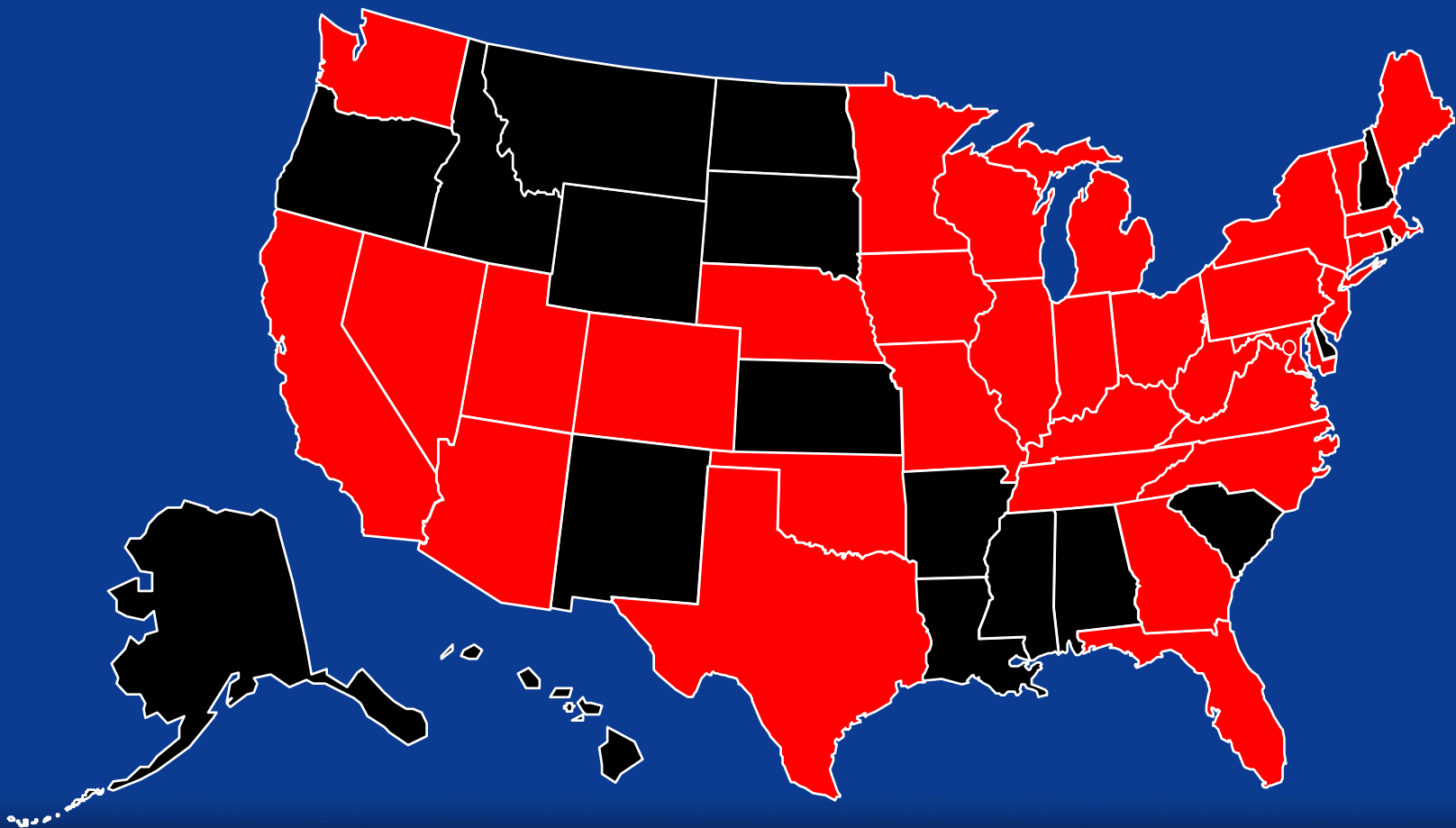
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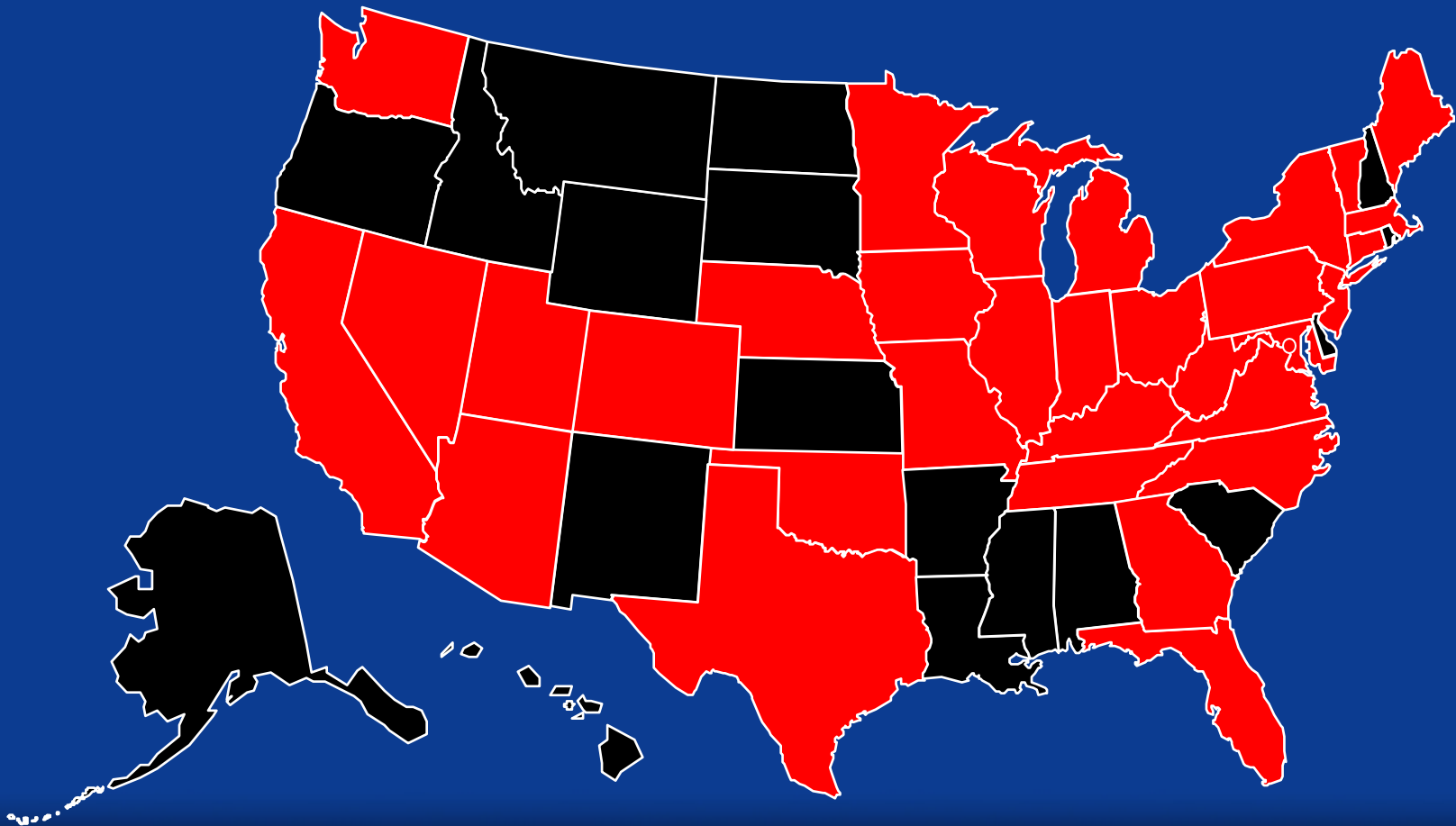
January 2021

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



February 2021

States with jurisdictions declaring “Racism is a public health crisis”



ARIZONA 1, California 27, Colorado 3, Connecticut 19, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1, Florida 2, Georgia 1, Illinois 5, Indiana 3, Iowa 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 1, Maryland 3, Massachusetts 14, MICHIGAN 18, MINNESOTA 4, Missouri 2, Nebraska 2, NEVADA 3, New Jersey 1, New York 2, North Carolina 11, Ohio 25, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 4, Tennessee 3, Texas 4, UTAH 1, Vermont 1, VIRGINIA 1, Washington 6, West Virginia 1, WISCONSIN 11

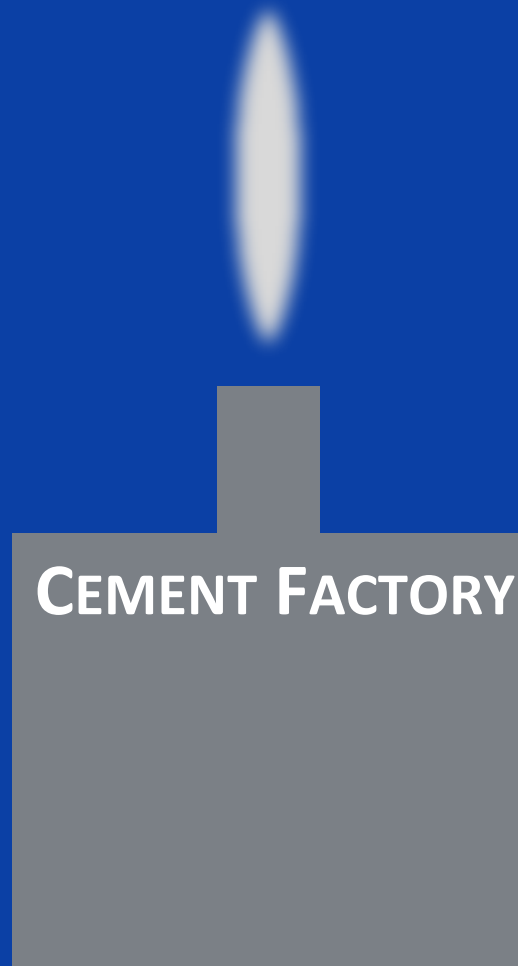
Data source: <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-equity/racism-and-health/racism-declarations> (03/10/21).

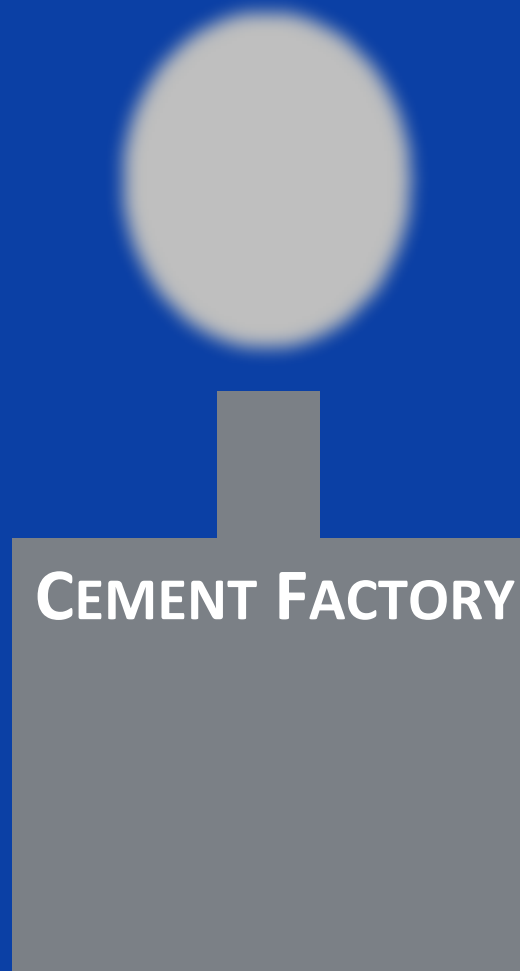
Cement Dust in Our Lungs





CEMENT FACTORY

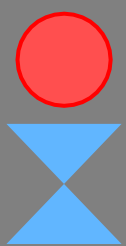
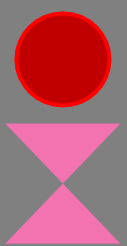
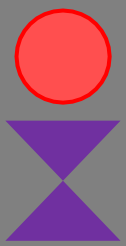
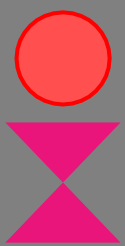
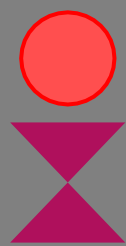
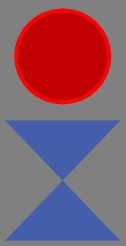
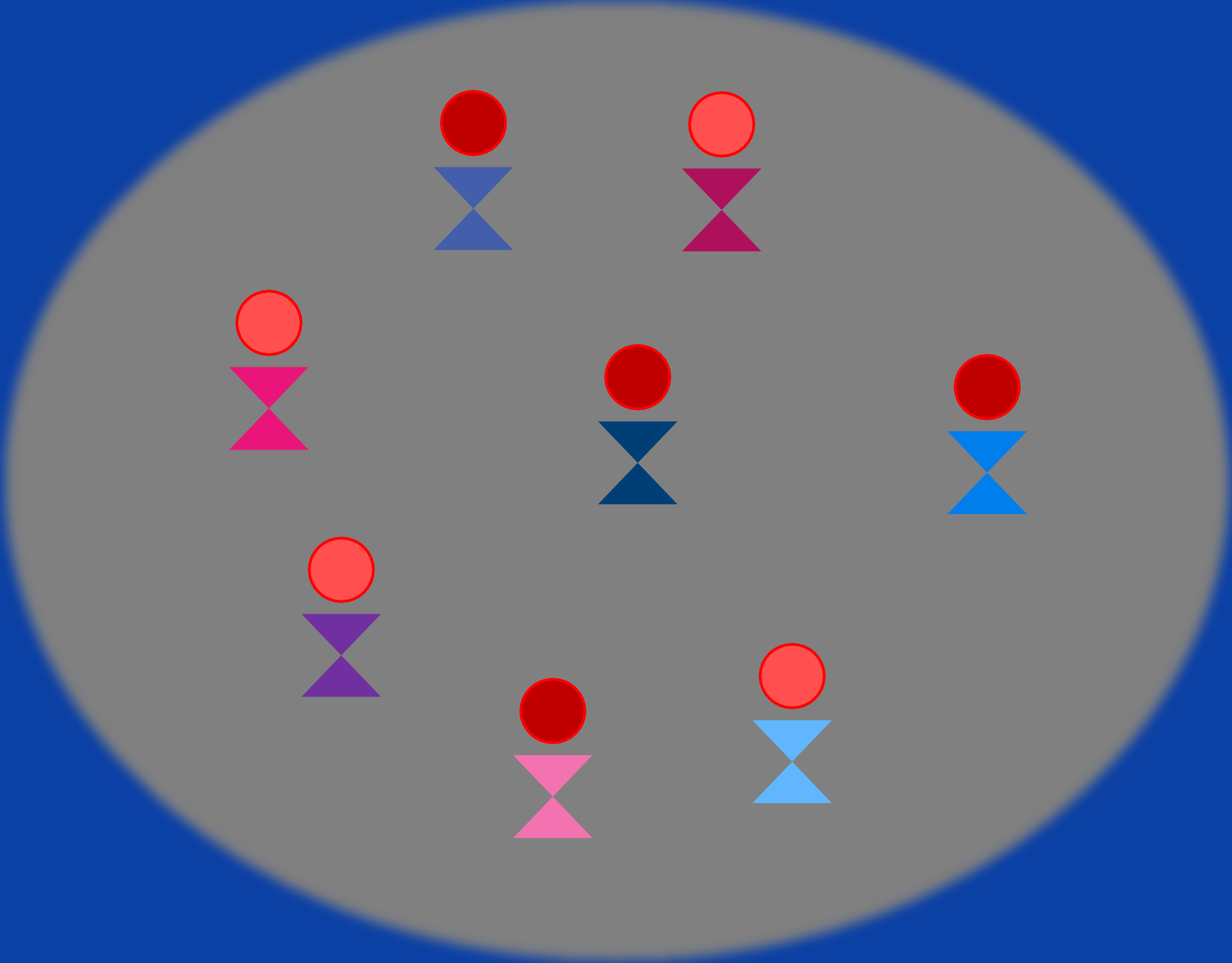


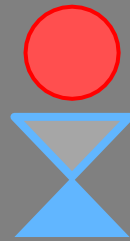
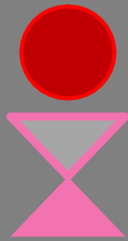
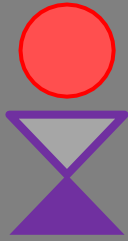
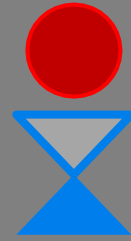
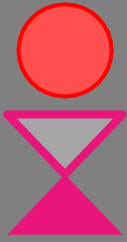
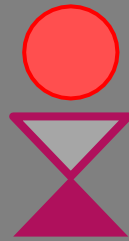
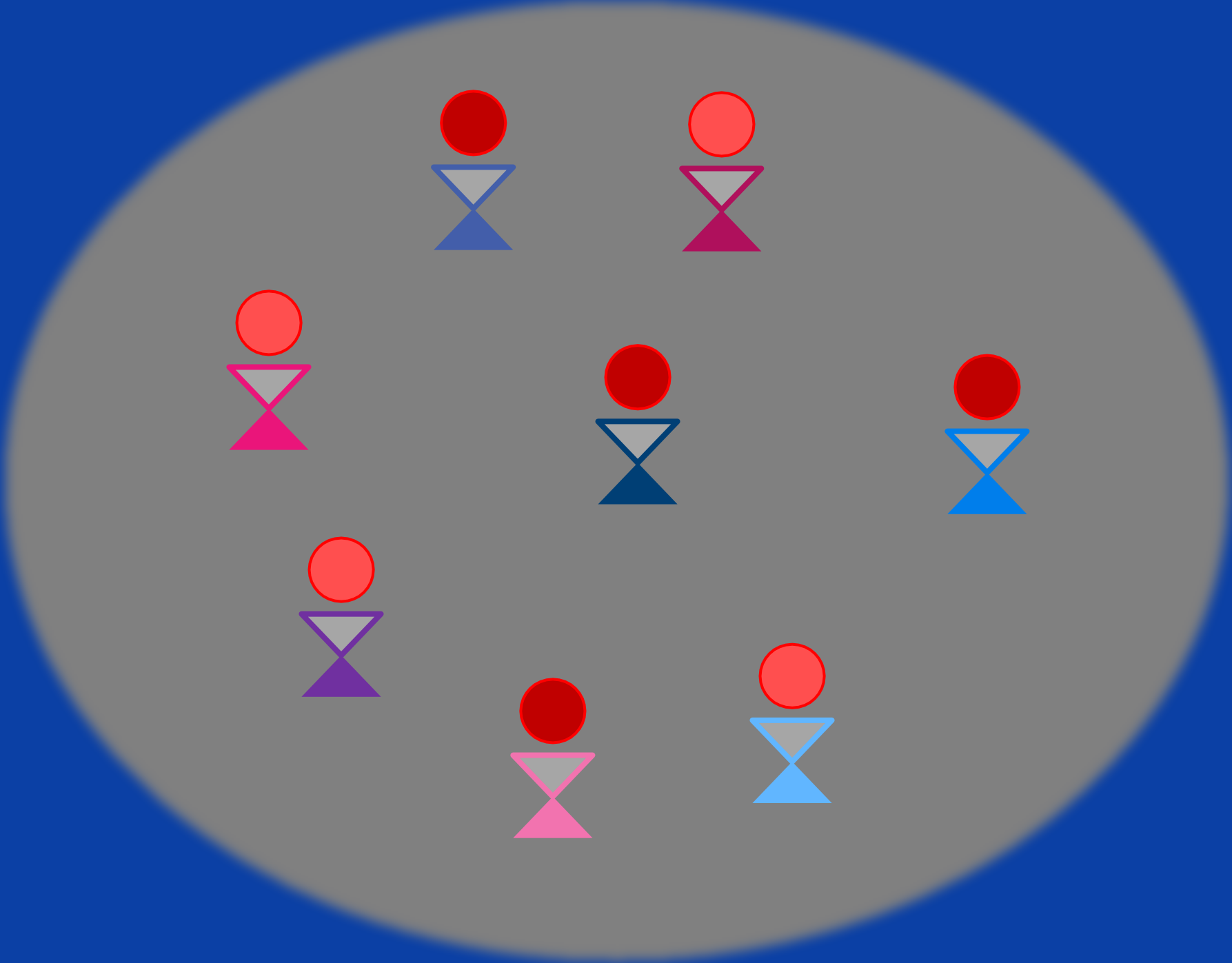




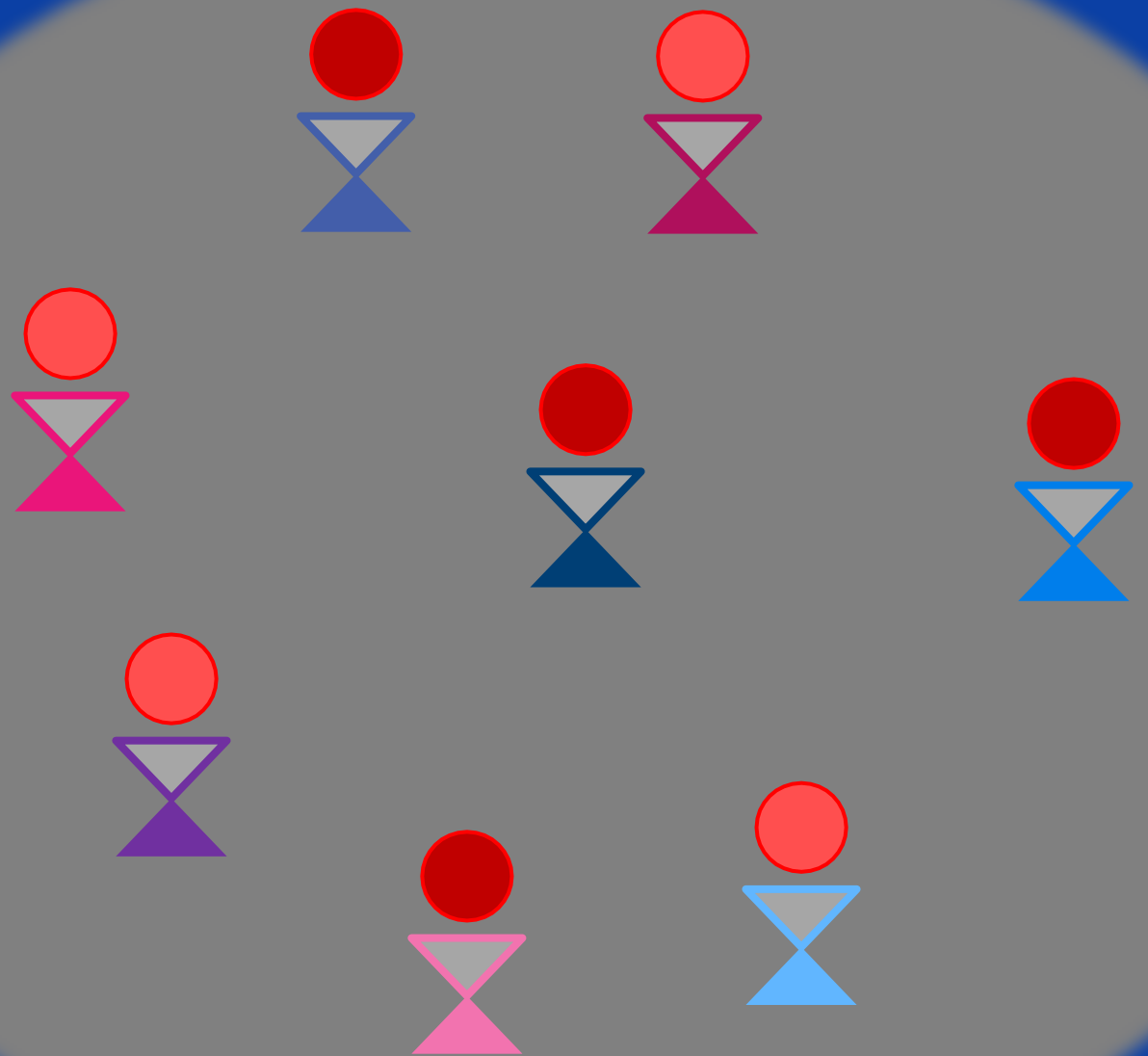
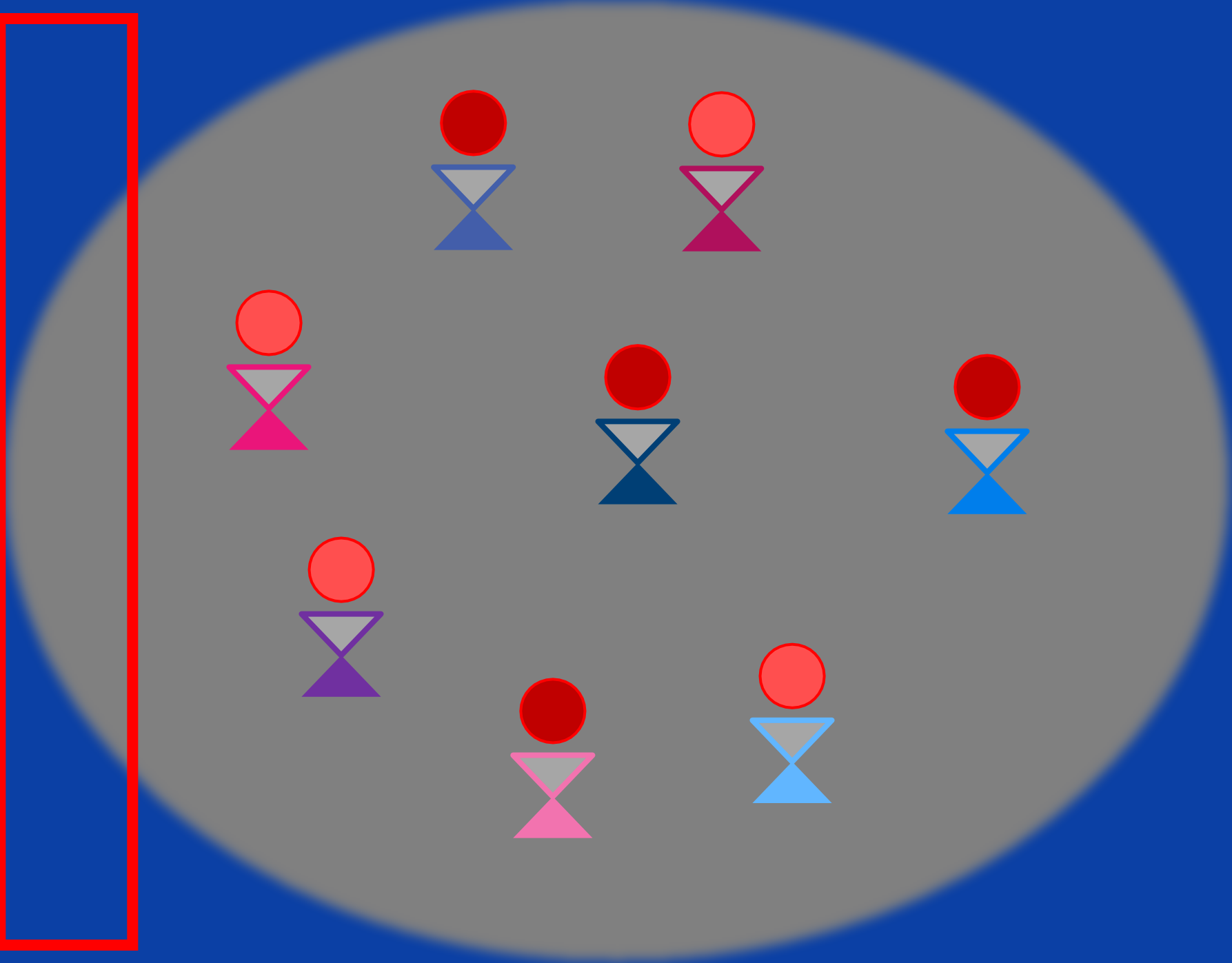
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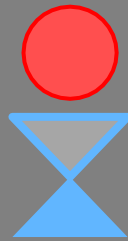
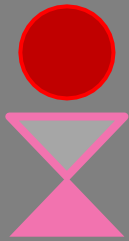
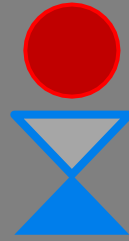
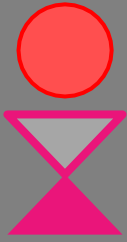
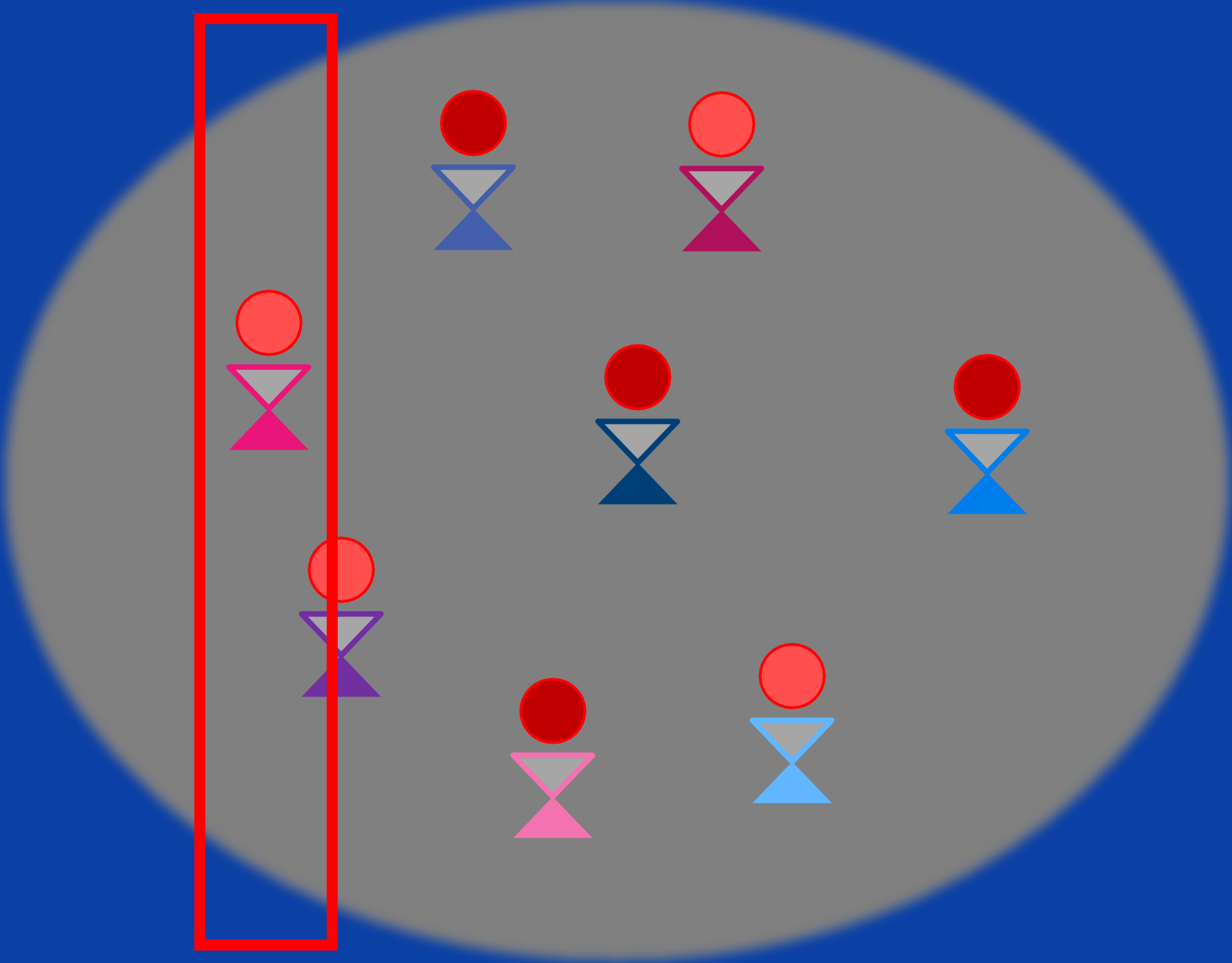
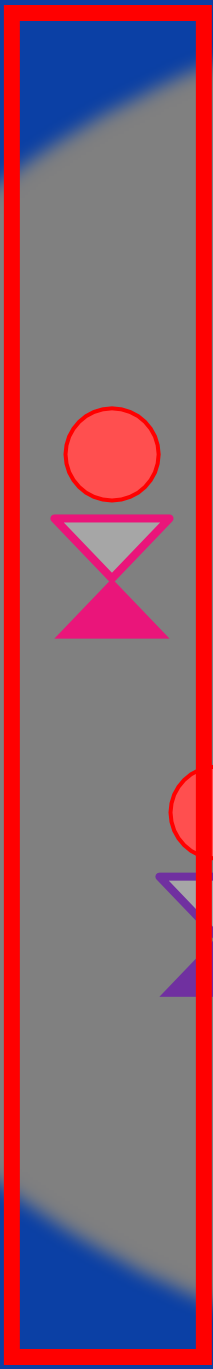


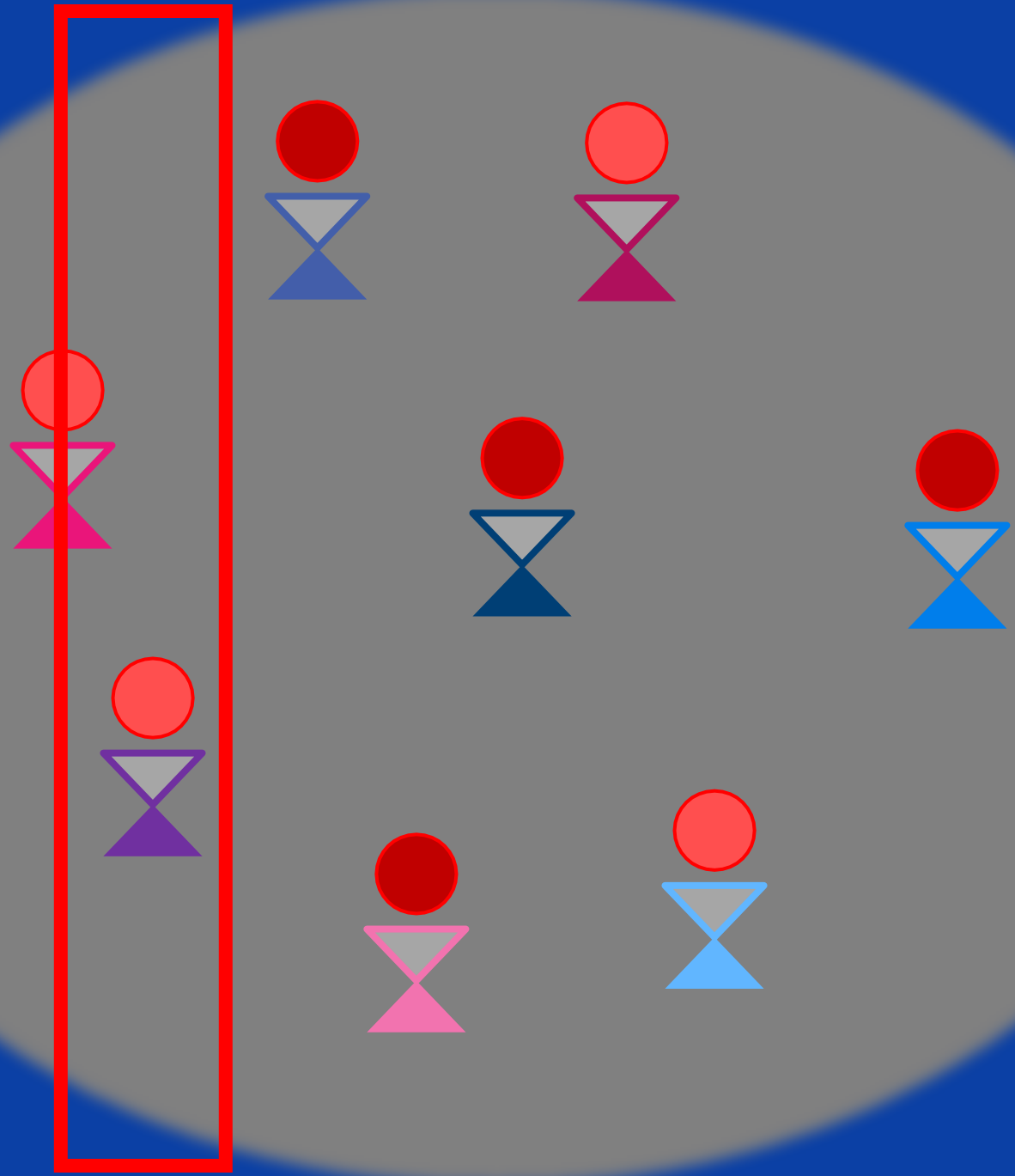


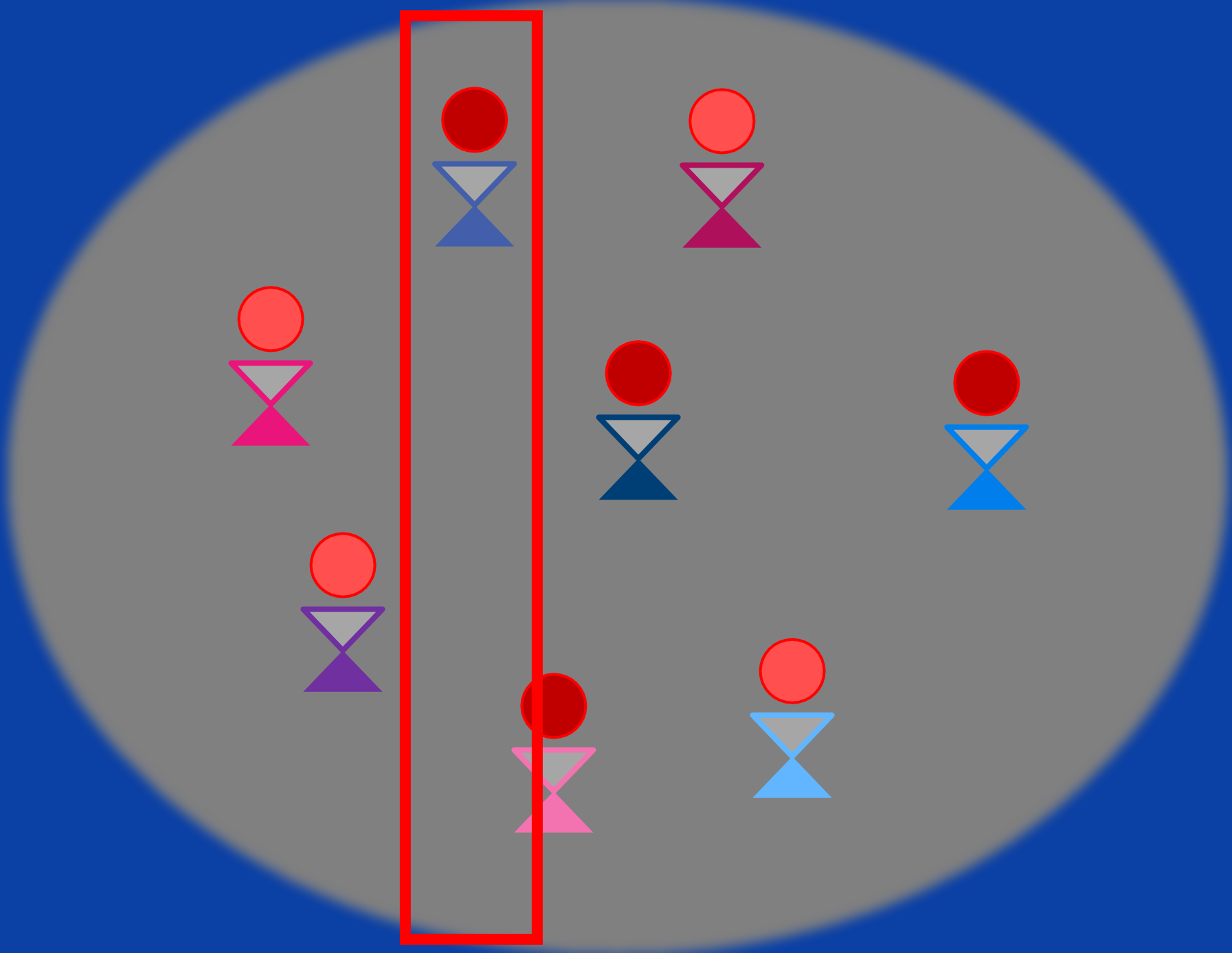


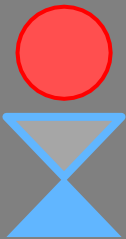
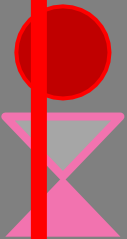
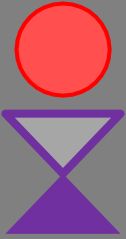
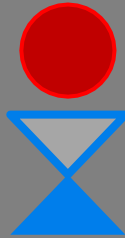
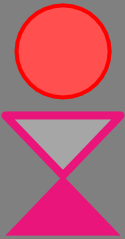
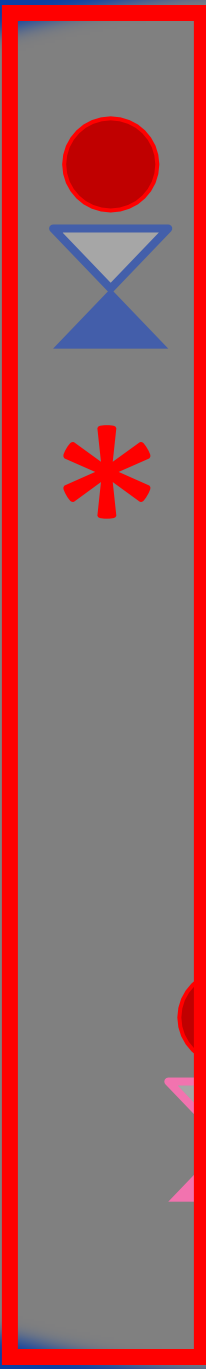
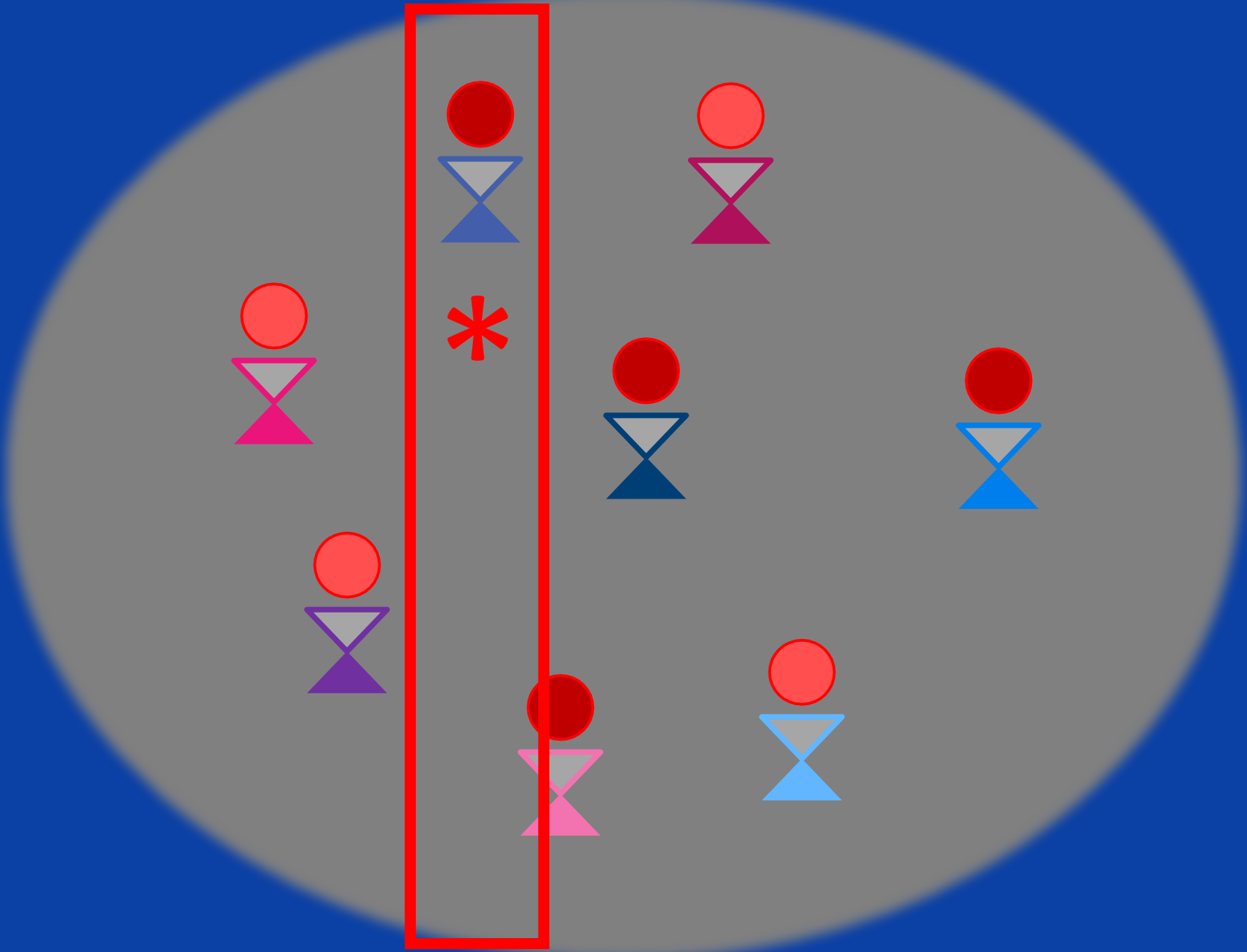
FOCUS
on the individual?



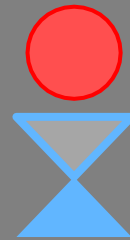
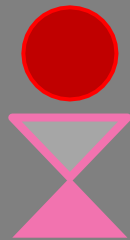
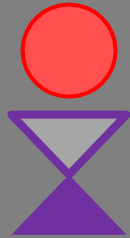
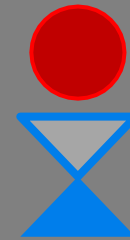
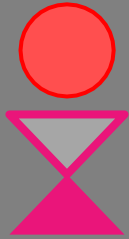
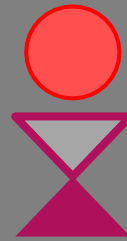




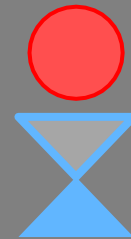
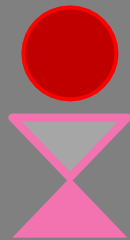
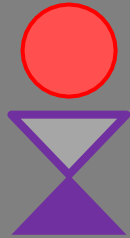
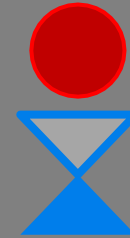




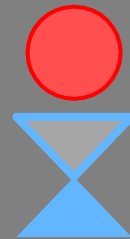
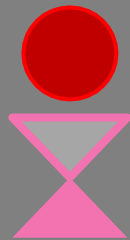
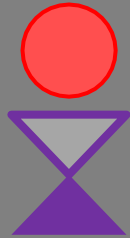
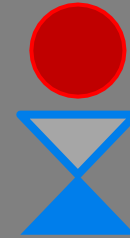
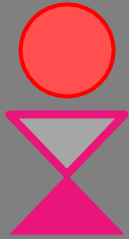
CLEANSING SPA



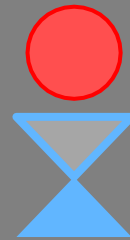
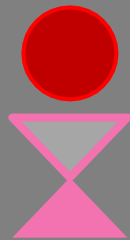
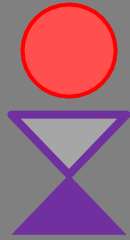
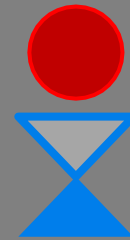
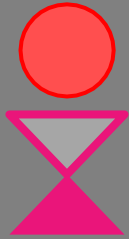
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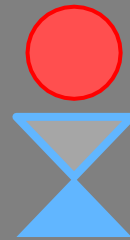
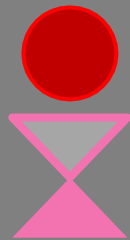
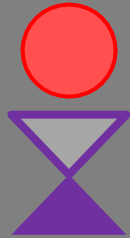
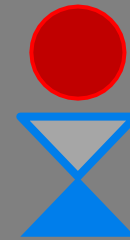
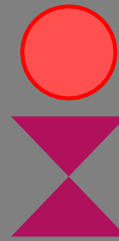
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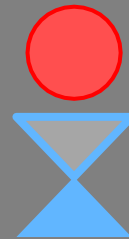
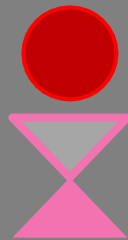
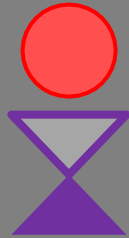
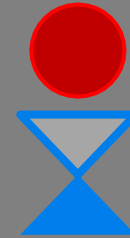
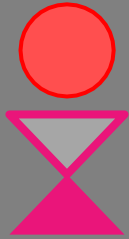
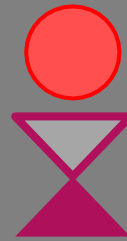
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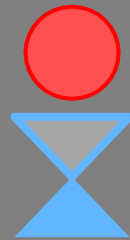
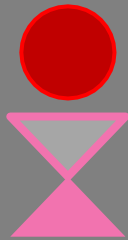
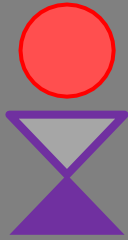
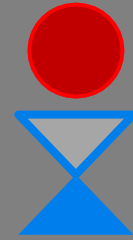
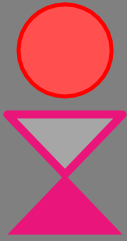
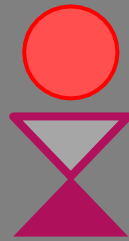
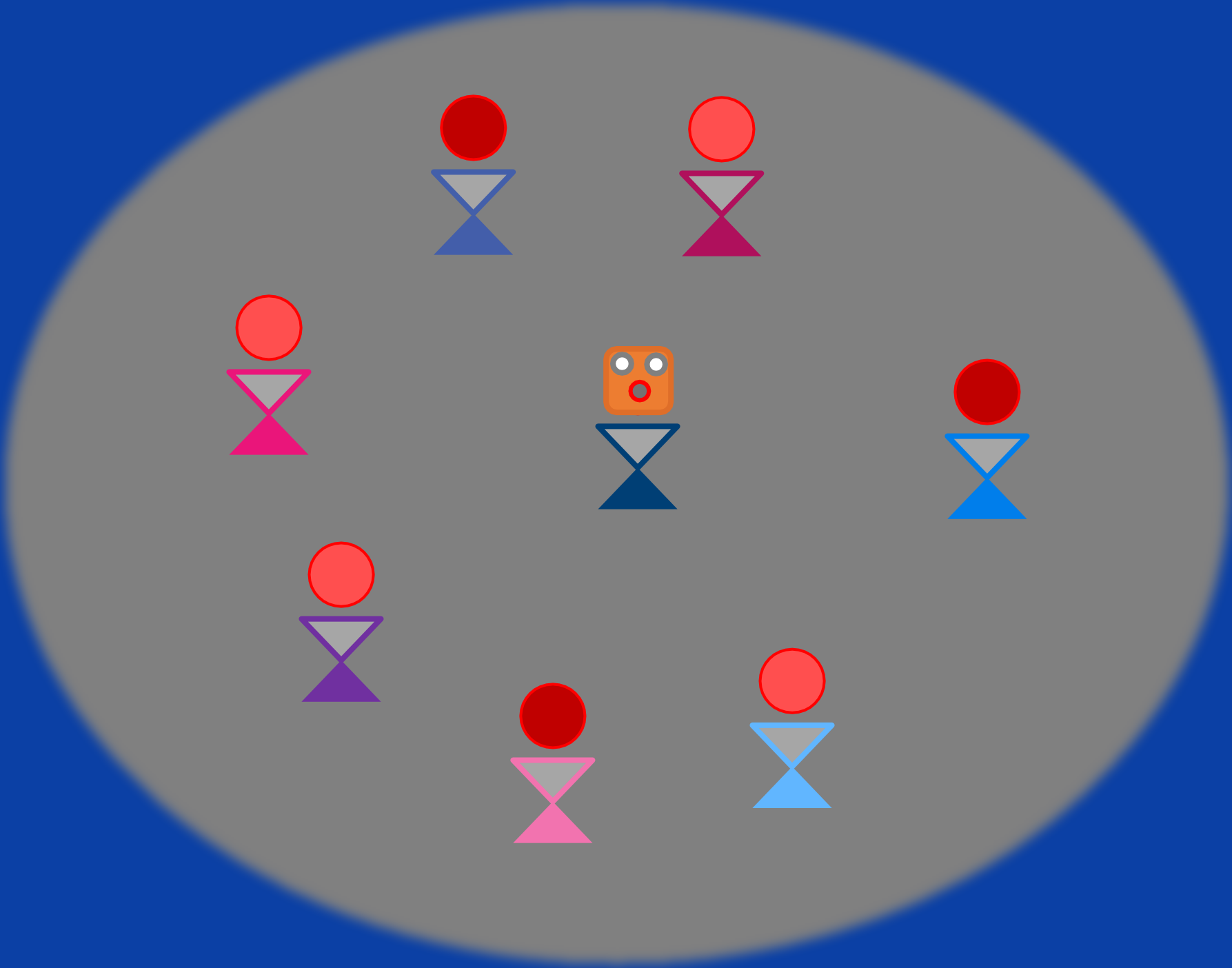
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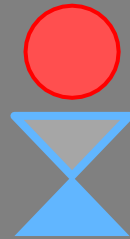
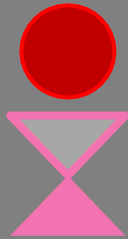
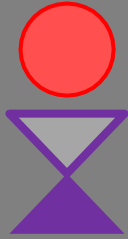
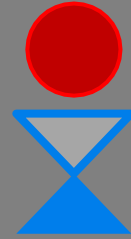
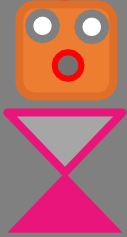
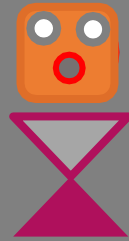
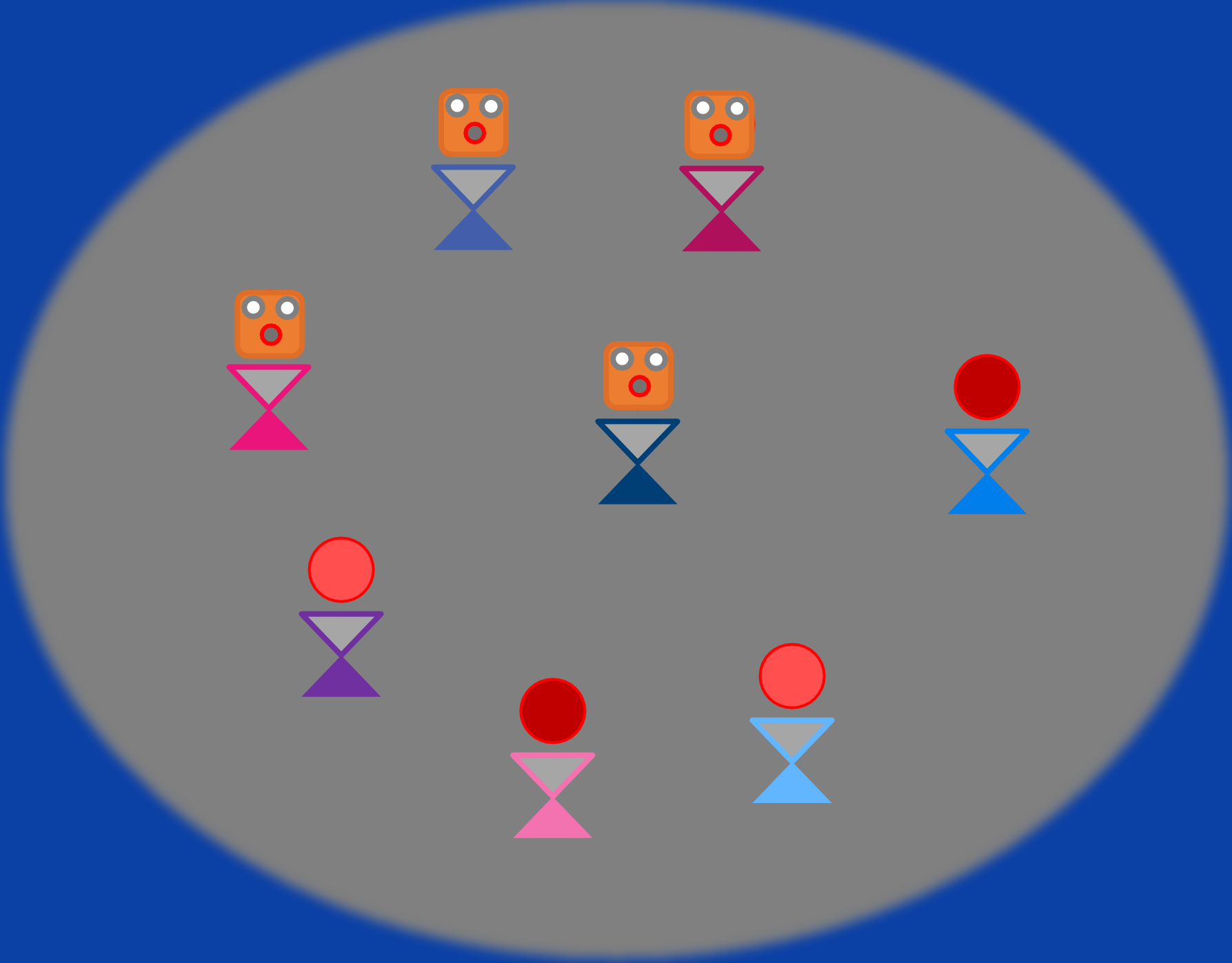


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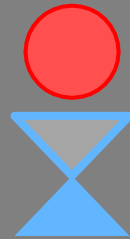
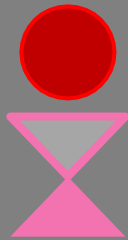
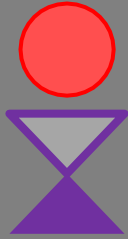
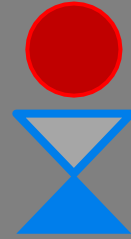
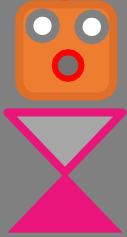
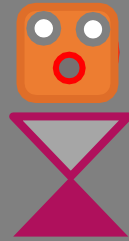
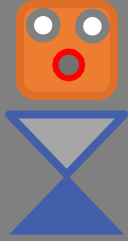
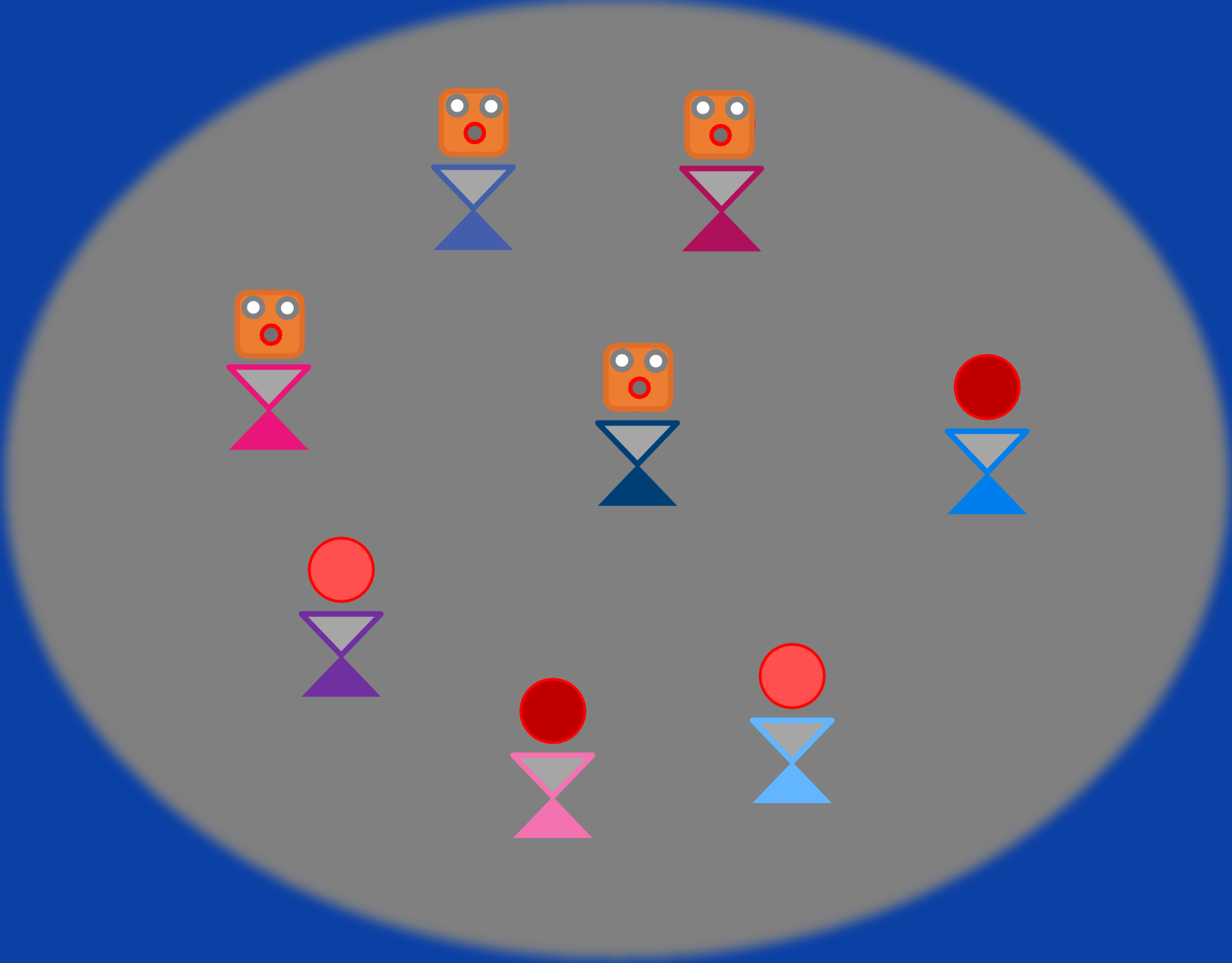


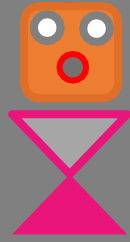
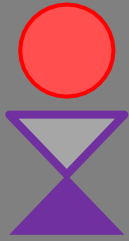
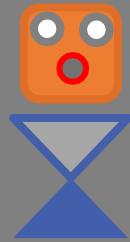
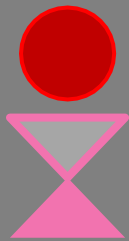
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on the cloud?

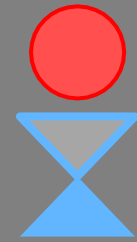
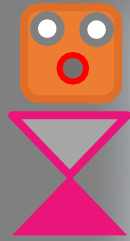
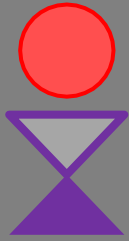
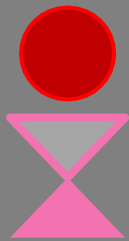


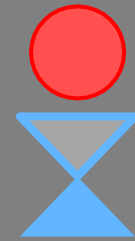
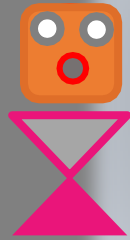
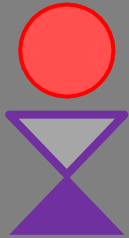
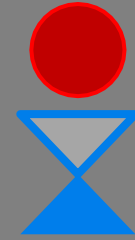
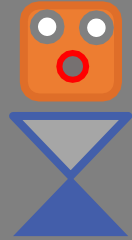
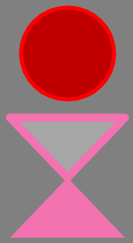


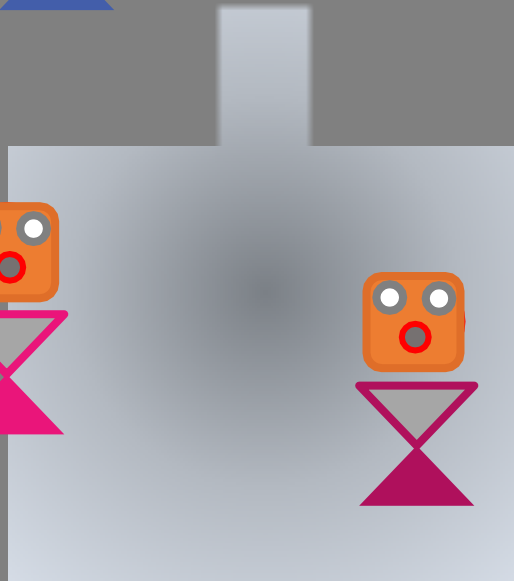
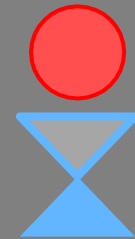
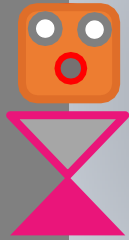
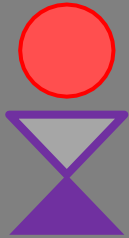
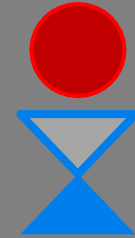
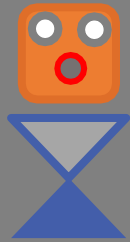
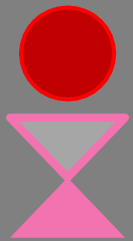
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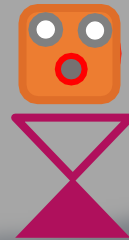
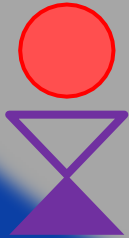
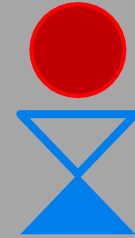
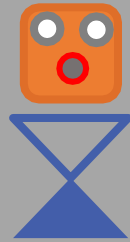
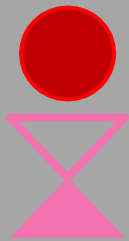


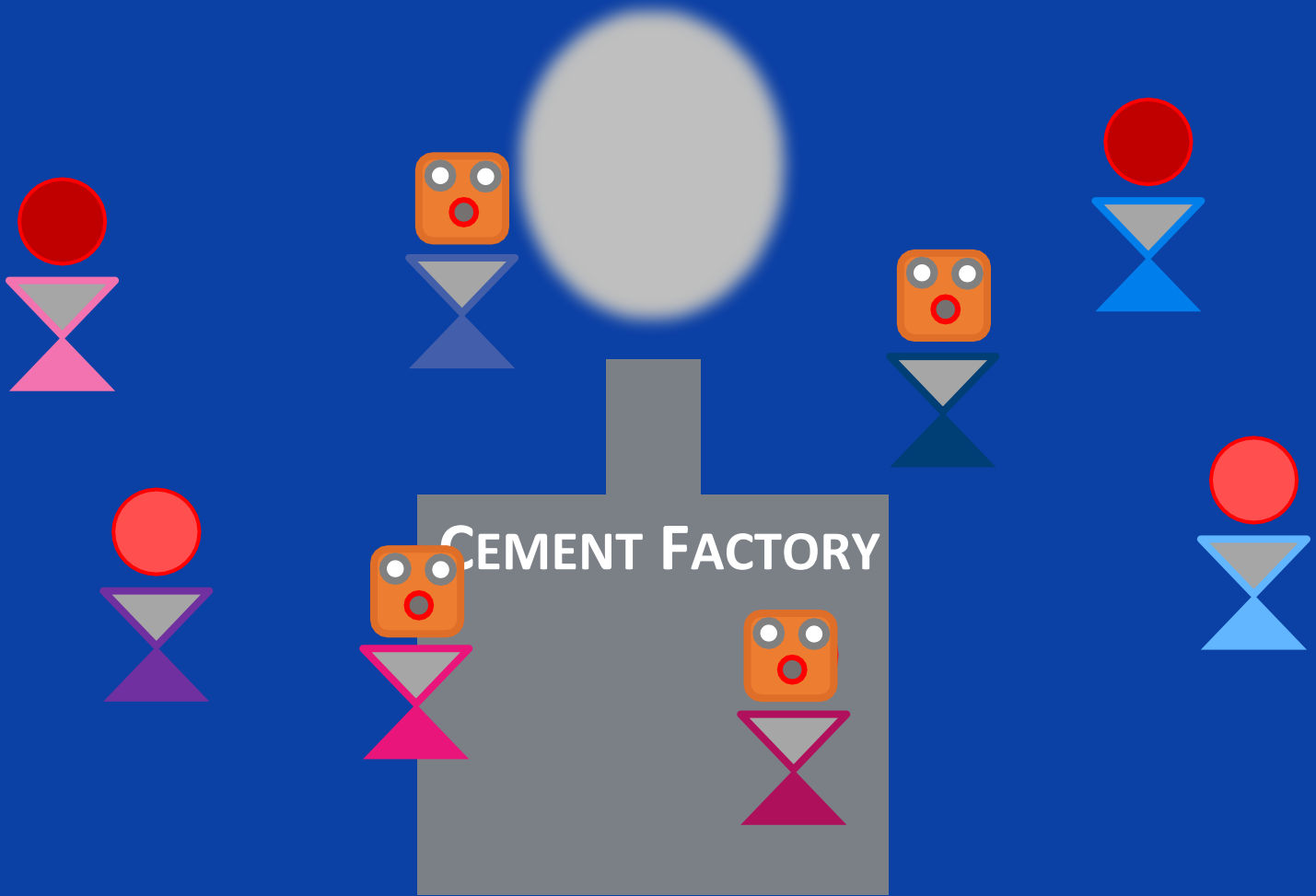


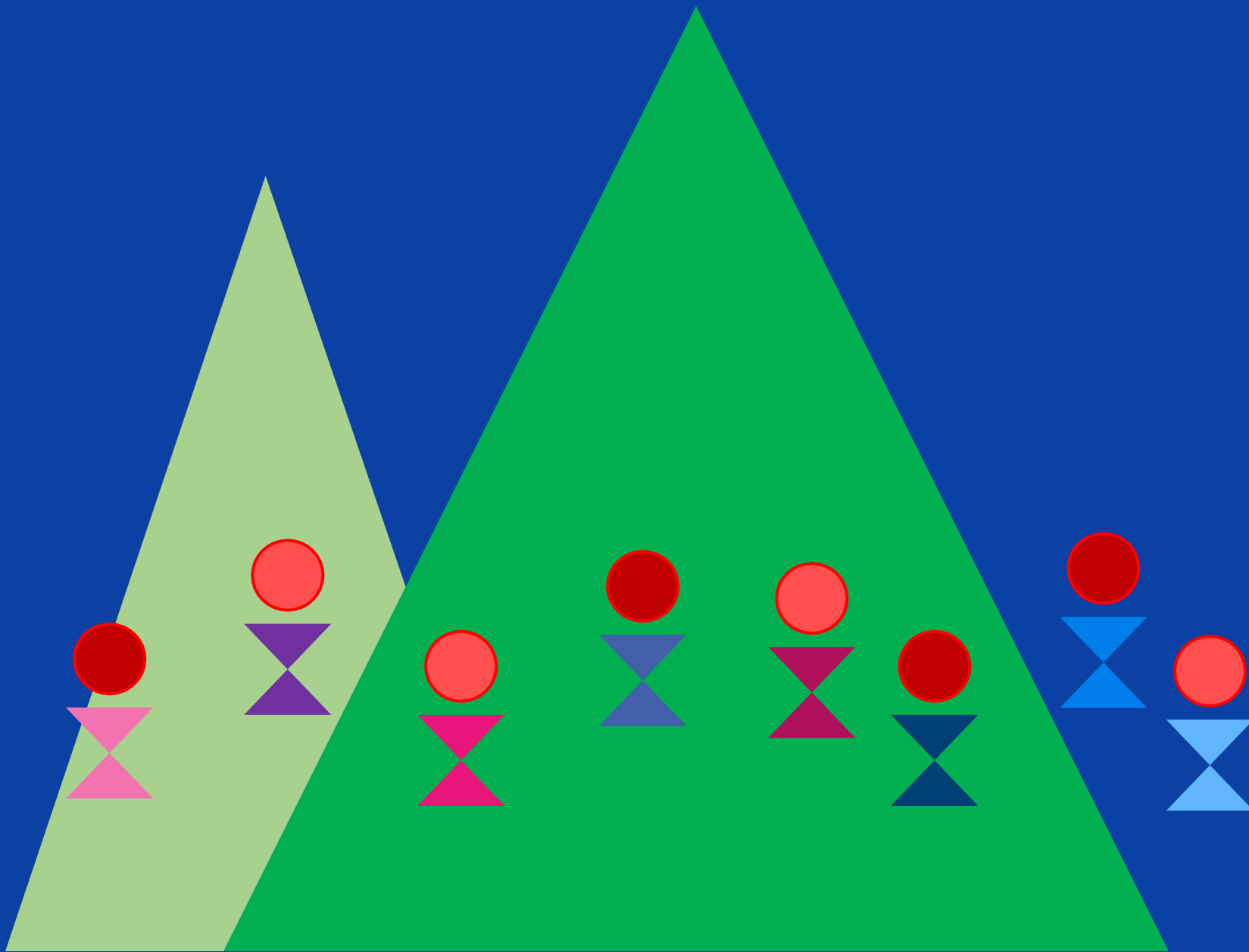












“How is racism operating here?”

□ Identify mechanisms

- **Structures:** the *who?*, *what?*, *when?*, and *where?* of decision-making
- **Policies:** the written *how?*
- **Practices and norms:** the unwritten *how?*
- **Values:** the *why?*

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What is health equity?

- ❑ **“Health equity” is assurance of the conditions for optimal health for all people**

- ❑ **Achieving health equity requires**
 - Valuing all individuals and populations equally
 - Recognizing and rectifying historical injustices
 - Providing resources according to need

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Barriers to achieving health equity

❑ **Narrow focus on the individual**

- Self-interest narrowly defined
- Limited sense of interdependence
- Limited sense of collective efficacy
- Systems and structures as invisible or irrelevant

❑ **A-historical stance**

- The present as disconnected from the past
- Current distribution of advantage/disadvantage as happenstance
- Systems and structures as givens and immutable

❑ **Myth of meritocracy**

- “If you work hard you will make it”
- Denial of racism
- Two babies: Equal potential or equal opportunity?

Barriers to achieving health equity

- ❑ **Myth of zero-sum game**
 - “If you gain, I lose”
 - Fosters competition over cooperation
 - Masks the costs of inequity
 - Hinders efforts to grow the pie
- ❑ **Limited future orientation**
 - Disregard for the children
No “*Seven generations*” perspective
No “*How are the children?*” focus
 - Usurious relationship with the planet
- ❑ **Myth of American exceptionalism**
 - Disinterest in learning from others
 - Sense of US entitlement

Barriers to achieving health equity

- ❑ **White supremacist ideology**
 - Hierarchy in human valuation
 - “White” as the ideal and the norm
 - Sense of “White” entitlement
 - Dehumanization of people of color
 - Fear at the “browning” of America

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2021 Presidential Visiting Fellow

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Past President

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ASAM Public Policy Statement Advancing Racial Justice in Addiction Medicine

❑ **Adopted February 25, 2021**

❑ **Seven recommendations:**

- Addiction medicine professionals should examine their own motivations, biases, and practices
- Addiction medicine professionals must lead medical practices and treatment programs that acknowledge and respond to patients' experiences of racism
- Addiction medicine professionals should develop proficiency in, practice, and demonstrate leadership in trauma-informed care as well as structural competency

ASAM Public Policy Statement

Advancing Racial Justice in Addiction Medicine

□ Seven recommendations:

- Providers of addiction medicine training in medical school, residency, fellowship and continuing medical education (CME) programs should review their curricula to identify gaps related to trauma-informed care, structural competency, and racial understanding
- Addiction medicine professionals should advocate for policies that lead to a more diverse addiction treatment workforce and should seek opportunities to mentor BIPOC clinicians into the field
- Addiction medicine professionals should advocate for policies that ensure BIPOC at risk of, or with, addiction have equitable access to evidence-based prevention, early intervention, treatment, and harm reduction services

ASAM Public Policy Statement Advancing Racial Justice in Addiction Medicine

□ **Seven recommendations:**

- Addiction-related research should strive to include an equitable representation of BIPOC researchers and participants in study design, implementation, and dissemination of results

ASAM Public Policy Statement Advancing Racial Justice in Addiction Medicine

- ❑ ***Title:*** Does not include the word “racism”
- ❑ ***Second sentence:*** “Racism disproportionately shapes the environment and life experiences of Black, Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, and other racially oppressed and disenfranchised people”
- ❑ ***Second sentence:*** “. . . collectively referred to as Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC)”
- ❑ ***Throughout:*** “. . . white people”