SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDS AND CONSIDERATIONS ACROSS INTERSECTING IDENTITIES: BIPOC, LGBTQ+
Session #23

Why Are We Here?
- Participants will learn how race and ethnicity can impact SUD treatment progression.
- Participants will be able to identify how sexual orientation impacts SUD treatment.
- Participants will gain information on the intersection of race, ethnicity and sexual orientation in the treatment of SUD.

Quick Review
- Ethnicity
- Race
- BIPOC
- LGBTQ+
BREAKDOWN BY RACE

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Caucasian/White

- White Americans, age 12 and older, who used these substances in the past year:
  - Alcohol use: 31.2%
    - Illicit Drug Use: 19.6%
      - Marijuana: 16.5%
      - Cocaine: 2.1%
      - Methamphetamine: 0.8%
      - Misuse of prescription stimulants: 2.2%
      - Benzodiazepines: 2.3%
      - Opioids (includes heroin and prescription pain relievers): 3.8%
  - Tobacco use: 29.4%
  - Alcohol use: 67%

Drug overdose death rates have risen, especially among whites.

Age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by race/ethnicity

Note: Whites and others indicate only those who are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Data for other races and ethnicities not available. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

- Among Asians/Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders with a substance use disorder (SUD), 4.8% of people aged 12 or older had a mental illness and a SUD.
- Among Asians/Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders with a mental illness, 14.5% (2.5 million) of people aged 18 or older had a SUD.

LGBTQIA+PK
Regarding substance use (e.g., alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana), experiences of discrimination can prompt adolescents and young adults to increase their affiliation with drug-using peers, which subsequently may lead to higher substance use.

Individuals exposed to discrimination are more likely to endorse substance use as a coping mechanism.

Psychological distress as a result of experiences of discrimination has also been shown to play a mediating role in the relationship between discrimination and substance use.
References

- https://www.asam.org/docs/default-source/public-policy-statements/asam-policy-statement-on-racial-justice.pdf?sfvrsn=5a1f5ac2_2
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3893631/
- https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6430-0

Thank you

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