

Transforming Our Communities

Health, Equity, and Justice for People Who Use Drugs

Part 2



2020 Virtual Conference

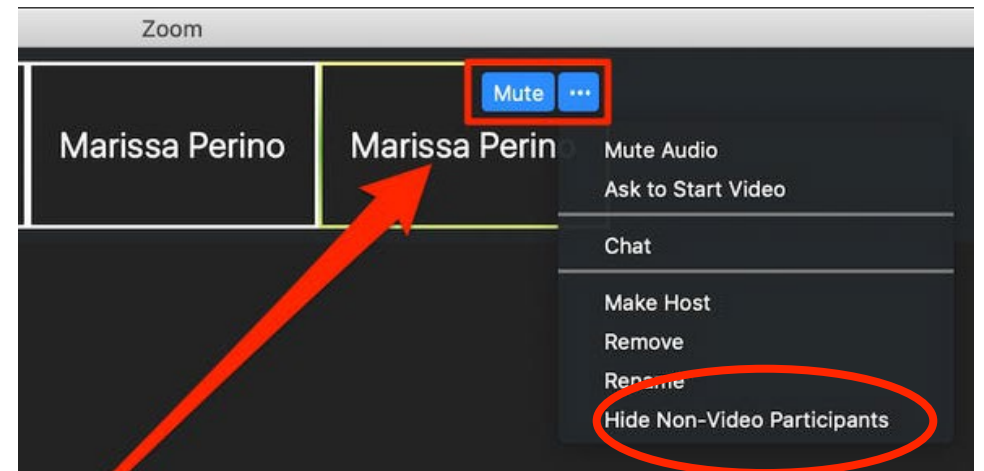
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ALCOHOL &
DRUG ABUSE
INSTITUTE



Audio/Visual Notes

- Please stay **MUTED** and keep your **CAMERA OFF**. Use **CHAT** to ask questions or comment.
- This session is being **recorded**.
- **Hide non-video participants** to optimize your screen appearance.
 - Hover over upper-right corner of a participant box.
 - Click the 3-dot icon.
 - Select “Hide Non-Video Participants.”





Opening



Honorable Charlene Nelson
Chairperson of the Shoalwater Bay Tribe



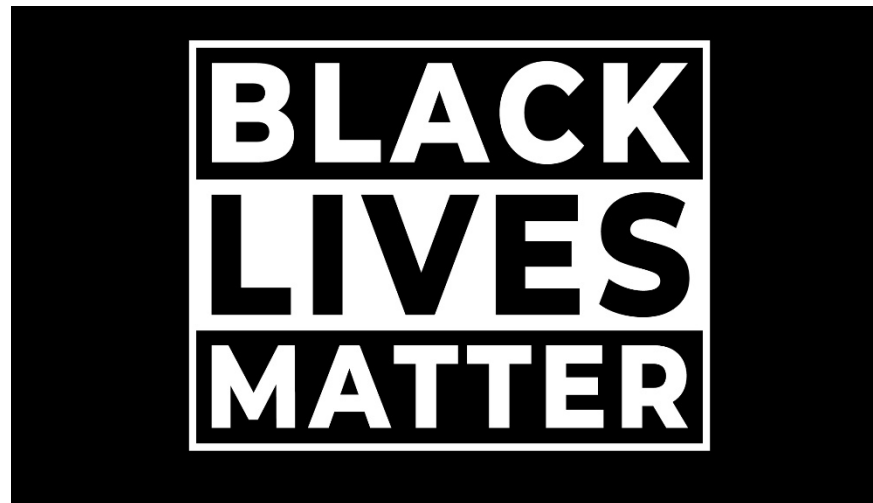
Welcome





The War on Drugs

The Cost of Incarceration on Communities of Color





In 2018, the imprisonment rate of black residents (1,134 sentenced black prisoners per 100,000 black residents) was the lowest since 1989 (1,050 per 100,000).

E. Ann Carson, PhD. Prisoners In 2018. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2020, NCJ253516.



- The imprisonment rate for black females (88 per 100,000 black female residents) was **1.8 times** as high as for white females (49 per 100,000 white female residents)
- The imprisonment rate for black males (2,272 per 100,000 black male residents) was **5.8 times** as high as for white males (392 per 100,000 white male residents).

E. Ann Carson, PhD. Prisoners In 2018. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2020, NCJ253516.



Black males ages 18 to 19 were **12.7 times** as likely to be imprisoned as white males of the same ages (figure 2), the highest black-to-white racial disparity of any age group in 2018.

E. Ann Carson, PhD. Prisoners In 2018. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2020, NCJ253516.



Hispanic males ages 18 to 19 were **3.3 times** as likely as white males of the same ages to be imprisoned at year-end 2018.

E. Ann Carson, PhD. Prisoners In 2018. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2020, NCJ253516.



The War on Drugs has Created Intergenerational Societal Trauma



Among white children in 1980, only 0.4 of 1 percent had an incarcerated parent; by 2008 this figure had increased to 1.75 percent.

Rates of parental incarceration are roughly double among Latino children, with 3.5 percent of children having a parent locked up by 2008. Among African American children, 1.2 million, or about 11 percent, had a parent incarcerated by 2008.

Pew Charitable Trust, 2010. Collateral Costs: Incarceration's Effect on Economic Mobility. Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, p. 18.



1 in every 28 children in the United States — more than 3.6 percent — now has a parent in jail or prison. Just 25 years ago, the figure was only 1 in 125.

For black children, incarceration is an especially common family circumstance. More than 1 in 9 black children has a parent in prison or jail, a rate that has more than quadrupled in the past 25 years.

Pew Charitable Trust, 2010. Collateral Costs: Incarceration's Effect on Economic Mobility. Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, p. 18.



Transforming Our Communities

Planning Committee



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Transforming Our Communities

Planning Committee



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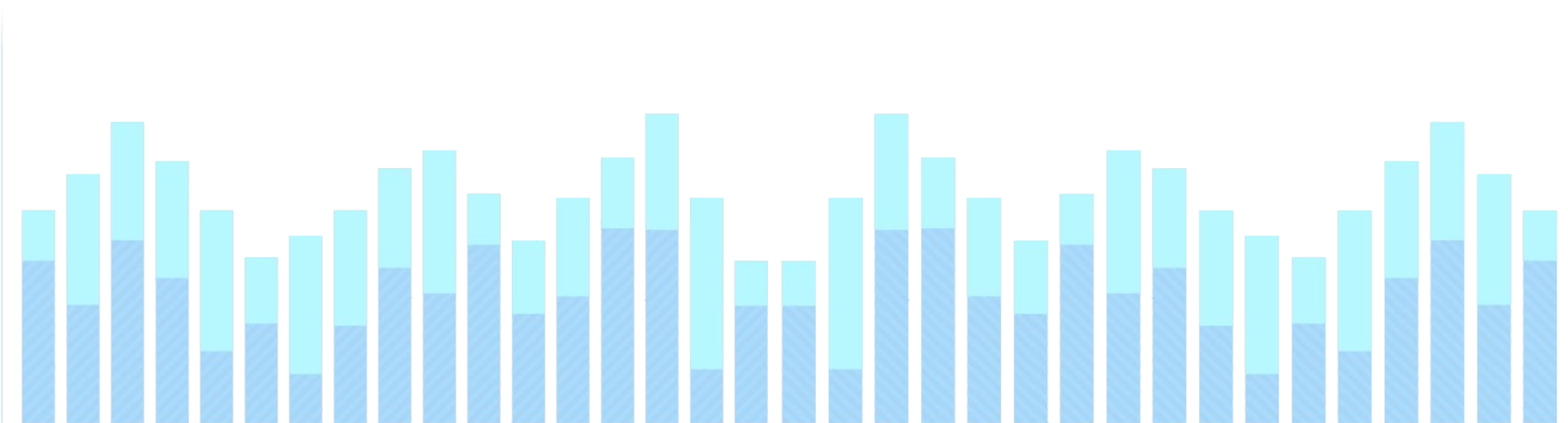
Katie Strozyk
Thurston County
Public Health



Emalie Huriaux
Washington State
Department of Health



Poll questions





Video: *Lived Experience Narratives Pt. 2*

Facilitated by:



Christina Muller-Shinn

Program Coordinator Opioid/Substance Use Response
Mason County Community Services-Public Health



Video: *Lived Experience Narratives Pt. 2*

For video, see recording of live event:
<http://adai.uw.edu/transforming-our-communities>



Panel: Continuum of Housing Supports & Services

Facilitators



Brad Finegood,
MA, LMHC
Public Health –
Seattle & King Co.



Susan Kingston,
UW Alcohol &
Drug Abuse
Institute

Panelists



Alan Muia,
New Earth
Recovery



Dan Sigler,
Pioneer Human
Services



Noah Fay,
Downtown
Emergency
Services Center



Seema Clifasefi,
PhD, MSW,
UW – Harborview
HaRRT Center



Where do we want to go now?





Where do we want to go now?

Your participation shows substantial interest in this work

- Across the state
- Among people and organizations with many different perspectives

We (UW ADAI) would like to help support this work moving forward and recognize that others will want to drive parts of this work as well e.g. not-for-profit organizations, advocacy organizations



Where do we want to go now?

UW ADAI Center for Drug Safety and Services Education may be able to help with:

- Needs assessment- surveys with those using and providing services
- Developing materials- educational materials for people who use drugs and those who serve them
- Email/web information sharing
- Technical assistance- evidence based and promising practices, examples of local programs
- Facilitating statewide and regional meetings



Where do we want to go now?

A range of existing resources and meetings exist:

- State Prevention and Treatment Conferences (Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery)
- Prevention and Treatment Research Workgroup Meetings (UW Social Development and Research Group & ADAI)
- NW Addiction Technology Transfer Center (UW ADAI)
- Regional Accountable Communities for Health (Opioid groups)
- WA State Opioid Response Workgroup Meetings (DBHR)
- Washington Recovery Alliance
- Syringe Services Programs (Dept. of Health)
- Vocal-WA
- Urban survivors union
- Peoples Harm Reduction Alliance
- Supportive Housing (Dept. of Commerce)
- American Indian Health Commission for Washington State
- Other organizations, put it in the chat box- we'll follow up with a more complete list and links

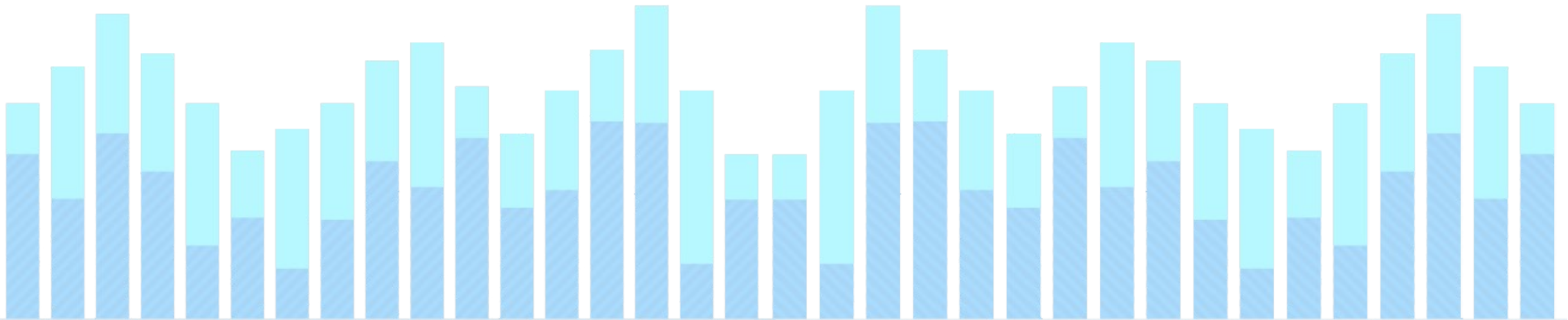
Note that some opioid related groups are also addressing other substances e.g. meth & cocaine



Where do we want to go now?

So, given what exists, what we've discussed during these two mornings, let's do some:

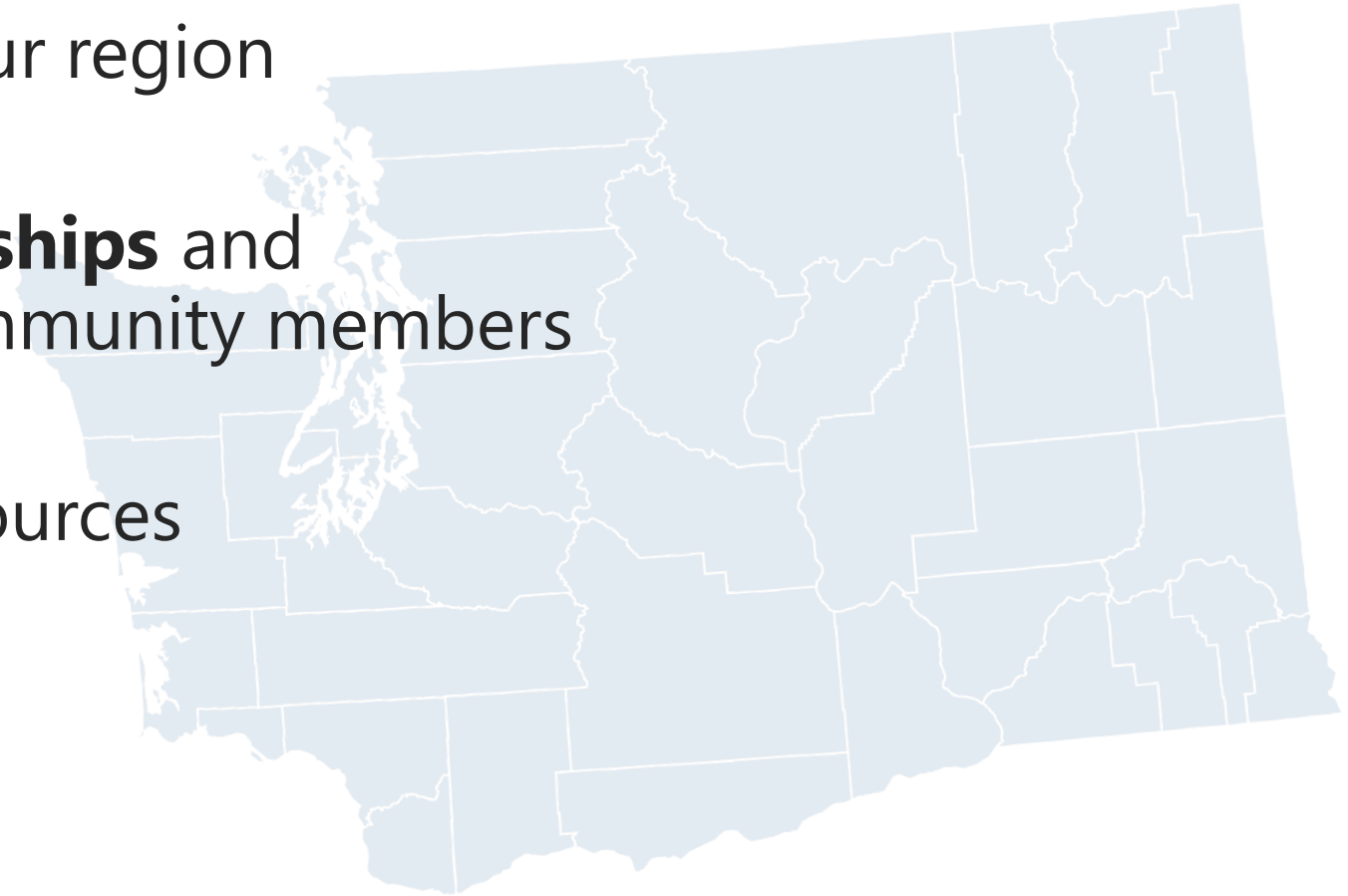
Poll questions





Regional Breakouts

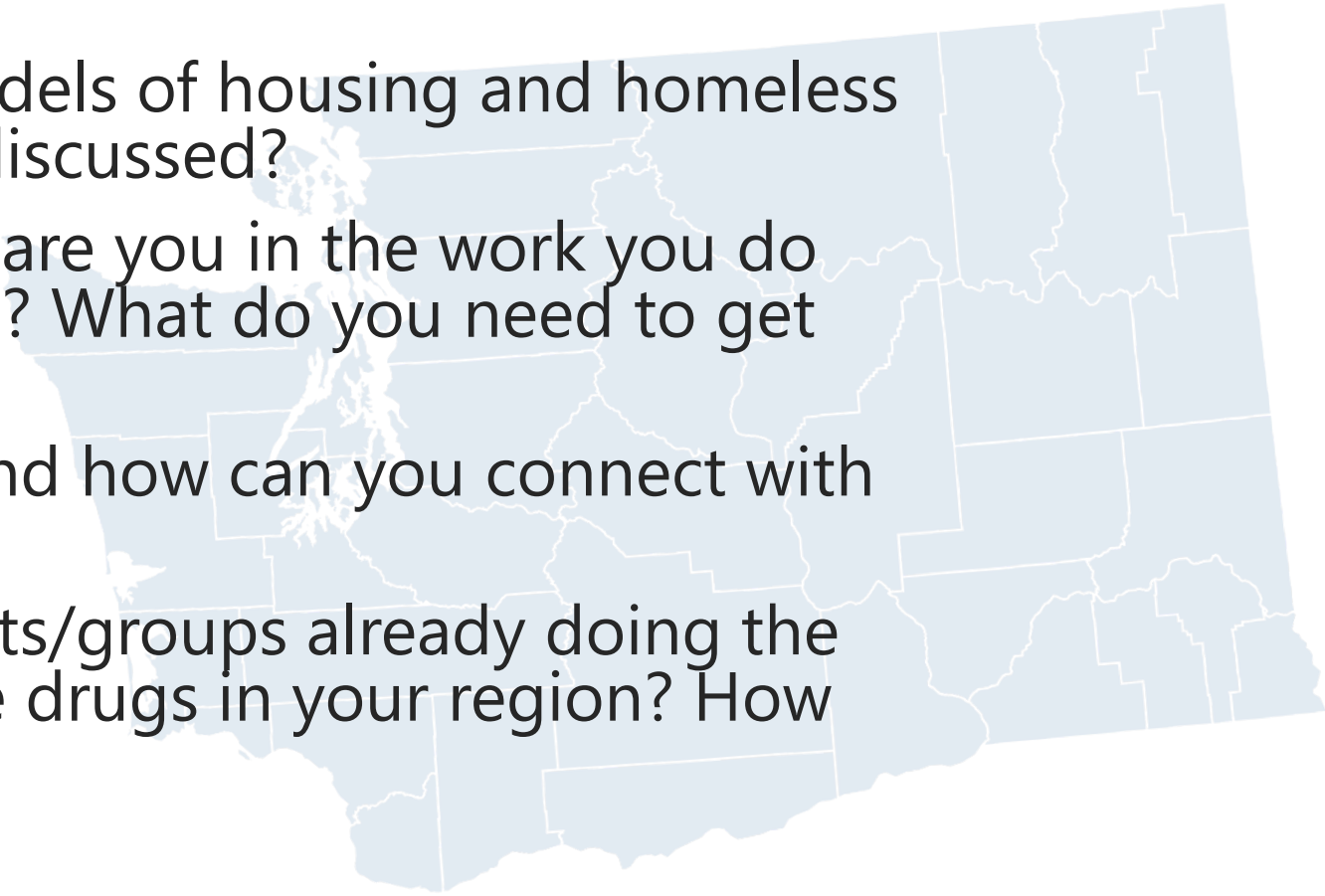
- **Provide an opportunity** to learn more about who is living and working in your region
- **Build and strengthen partnerships** and networks to better serve all community members
- **Fill gaps**, extend and share resources
- **Create action steps**





Regional Breakouts

- Brief recap of breakout on 6/22 – any takeaways and/or action items.
- How familiar are you with the models of housing and homeless supports and services that were discussed?
- How connected to these services are you in the work you do and for the people that you serve? What do you need to get more connected?
- Who else is not yet at the table and how can you connect with them?
- Are there existing coalitions/efforts/groups already doing the work and serving people who use drugs in your region? How can you connect with them?





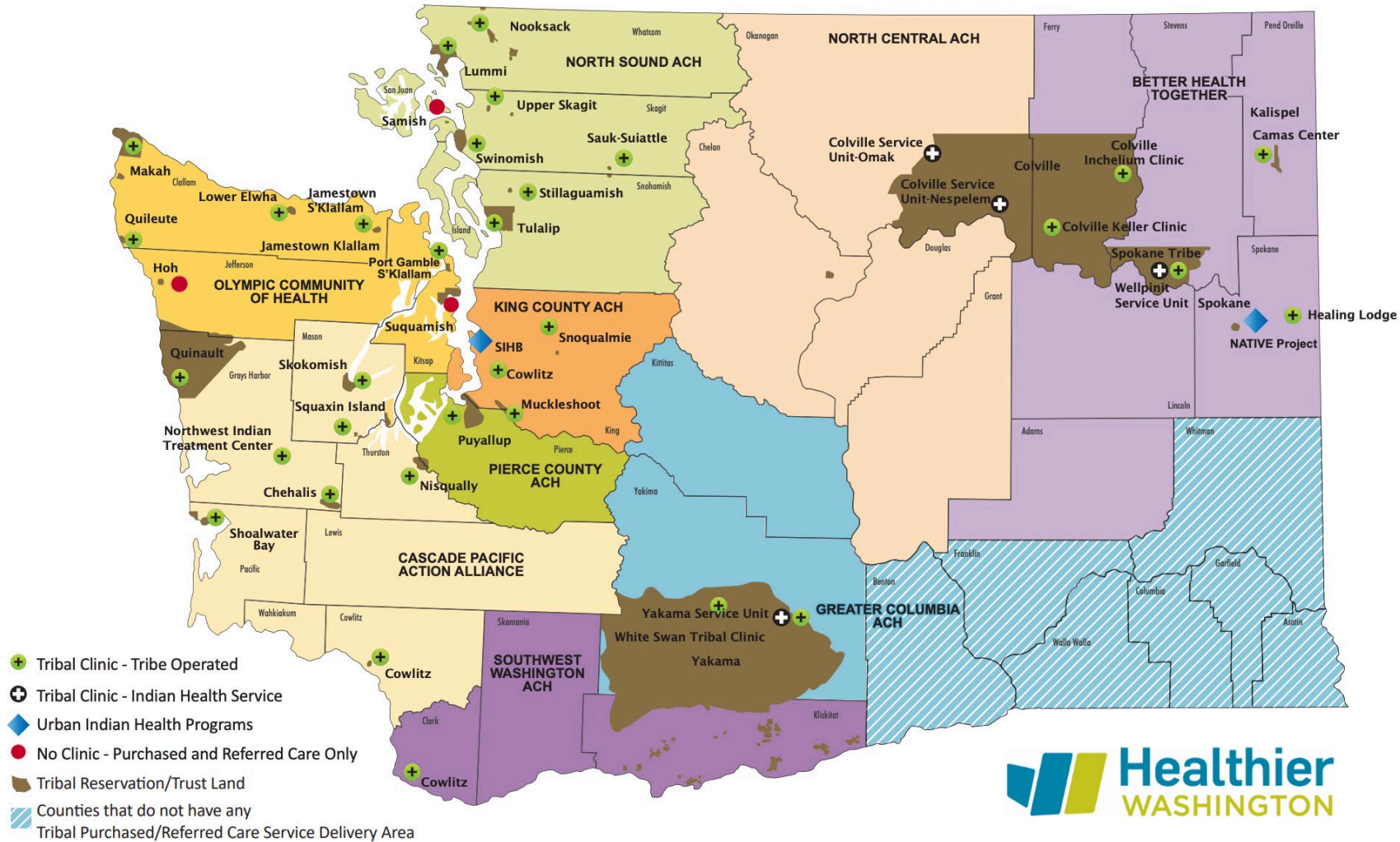
Regions by Counties

- **AIAN** – statewide
- **Olympic** – Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap
- **CPAA** – Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pacific, Lewis, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum
- **King/Healthier Here** - King
- **North Sound** – Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island, and San Juan
- **Southwest** – Clark, Skamania, and Klickitat counties
- **Greater Columbia** – Kittitas, Yakima, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, Whitman, and Benton
- **Better Health Together** – Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Spokane, and Adams
- **North Central** – Okanagan, Chelan, Grant, and Douglas
- **Pierce/Elevate Health** – Pierce





WA State Tribes & Tribal Health Clinics



HCA 82-329 (7/17)



What's next?

<http://adai.uw.edu/toc-breakouts>

- Choose your preferred region
- Participate in the regional breakout as you see fit
- We will **not** be reconvening here



Thank you!