

THE ROLE OF RACE AND CULTURE IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT

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GOAL OF PRESENTATION

- To provide a theoretical framework that will increase your understanding of the social and cultural factors influencing drug use and violence in the form of child abuse and neglect in communities of color
- To provide a conceptual model that may be useful in guiding treatment plans and interventions for substance use and violence

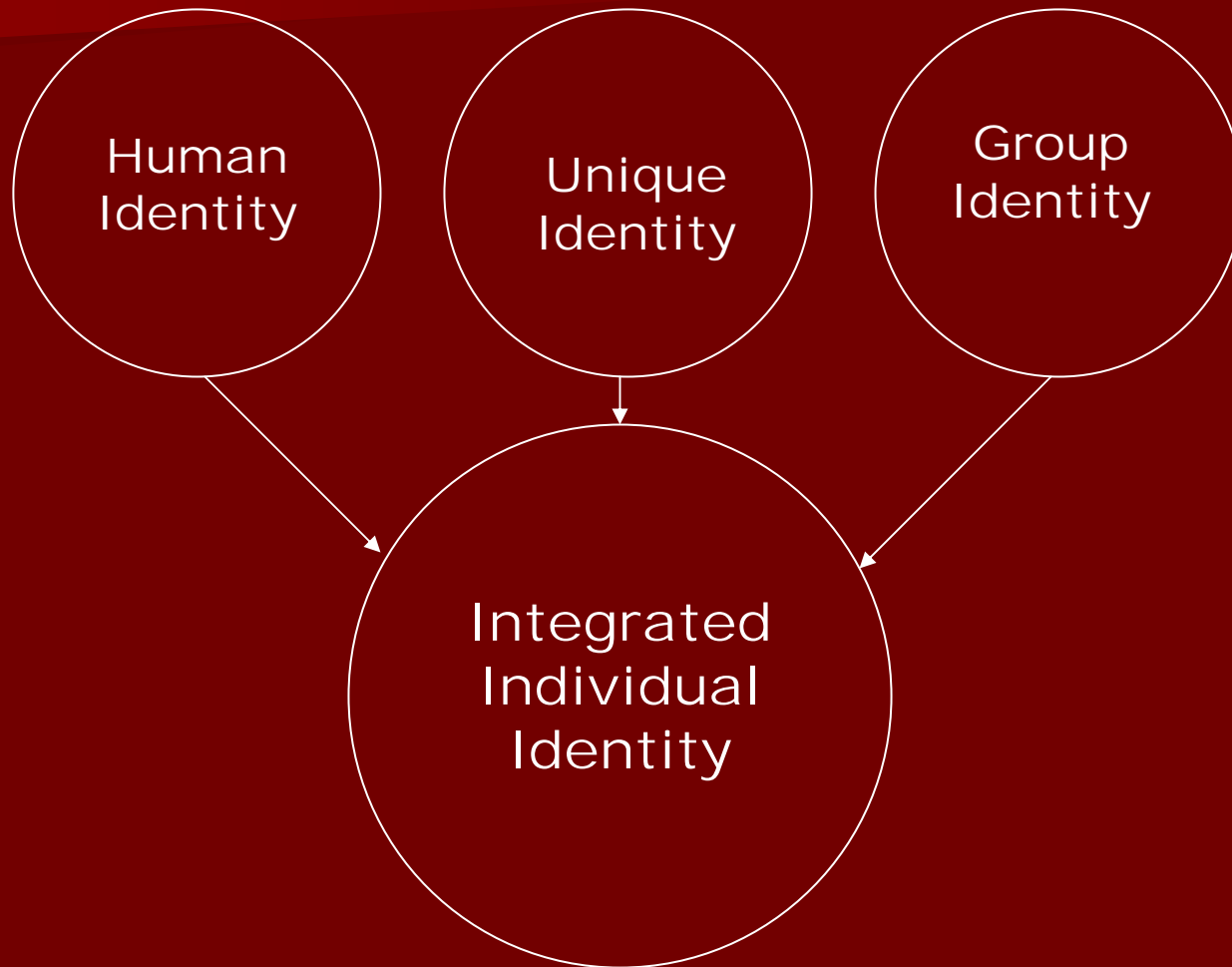
CENTRAL QUESTIONS

- What does it mean to be a person of color in the U.S.?
- How do the experiences of people of color differ from the experiences of other groups in the U.S.?
- How do these experiences shape the development of people color and influence their risk for drug use and/or violence in the form of child abuse and neglect?

AREAS INFLUENCING RISK OF DRUG USE AND VIOLENCE

- PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING
- PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING
- SOCIAL FUNCTIONING

LEVELS OF PERSONAL IDENTITY



THE SOCIAL
HIERARCHY AND
RISK FOR
SUBSTANCE USE
AND VIOLENCE

SOCIAL HIERARCHY AND RISK

- YOUR PLACE IN SOCIETY AFFECTS YOUR RISK OF DRUG USE AND VIOLENCE

SOCIAL HIERARCHY AND RISK

- WHAT DETERMINES YOUR POSITION IN THE LARGER SOCIETY?
 - RACE/ETHNICITY
 - GENDER

SYSTEMS OF RACISM AND SEXISM

CREATE DOMINANT AND
SECONDARY SOCIAL
GROUPS THAT DIFFER IN
POWER AND ACCESS

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

RESULTS IN POOR HEALTH
OUTCOMES AND
INCREASED RISK FOR
SUBSTANCE USE AND
VIOLENCE

SECONDARY SOCIAL GROUPS IN THE U.S.

PEOPLE OF COLOR

WOMEN OF COLOR

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

ITS IMPACT ON RISK OF
SUBSTANCE USE AND
VIOLENCE

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

RACE IS A SOCIALLY DEFINED
CONSTRUCT

DISCRIMINATION HAS BEEN A
DEFINING VARIABLE IN THE
LIFE EXPERIENCE OF PEOPLE
OF COLOR IN THE U.S.

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

THE EFFECTS OF
GENERATIONS OF
DISCRIMINATION ARE PASSED
ON THROUGH
INTERGENERATIONAL
TRANSMISSION OF TRAUMA

HISTORICAL TRAUMA AND LOSS

LESSONS OF SURVIVAL ARE
PASSED FROM ONE
GENERATION TO THE NEXT

RACE/ETHNICITY AND SES

ARE NEITHER EQUIVALENT
NOR INTERCHANGEABLE

IMPACT OF SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING

PSYCHOLOGICAL
DYSFUNCTION AND
DISTRESS ARE RISK
FACTORS FOR DRUG USE
AND VIOLENCE

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

POWERLESSNESS

ALIENATION

HOPELESSNESS

ANGER

DEPRESSION

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

- EXPOSURE TO DISCRIMINATION CAN BE TRAUMATIC
- PSYCHOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION IS RELATED TO DISCRIMINATION
- PSYCHOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION IN RESPONSE TO DISCRIMINATION IS AN ADAPTIVE RESPONSE TO A DYSFUNCTIONAL SOCIAL ORDER

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

- DEHUMANIZES INDIVIDUALS AND
DISEMPOWERS THEM

SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS

- SILENCING
- VIOLENCE
- INTERNALIZED OPPRESSION

WOMEN OF COLOR

MULTIPLE JEOPARDIES

- Power differences
- Gender roles and expectations
 - Fear of violence

WOMEN OF COLOR

- IMMIGRANT WOMEN WHO ARE MORE ACCULTURATED ARE AT HIGHER RISK FOR DRUG USE AND OTHER POOR OUTCOMES

IMPACT OF SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS ON HEALTH AND PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOR

- SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS IMPACTS YOUR MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR CHILDREN FROM HARM

PREREQUISITE FOR HEALTHY BEHAVIORS AND FOR PROTECTING SELF AND FAMILY

- PERCEPTIONS OF CONTROL OVER
LIFE OUTCOMES
- FEELINGS OF CONTROL INCREASE
MOTIVATION TO PROTECT ONESELF
AND OTHERS

IMPACT OF SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES

- EXPOSURE TO DISCRIMINATION IN MEMBERS OF SECONDARY SOCIAL GROUPS RESULTS IN HEIGHTENED PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES
- WOMEN REPORT MORE DISTRESS

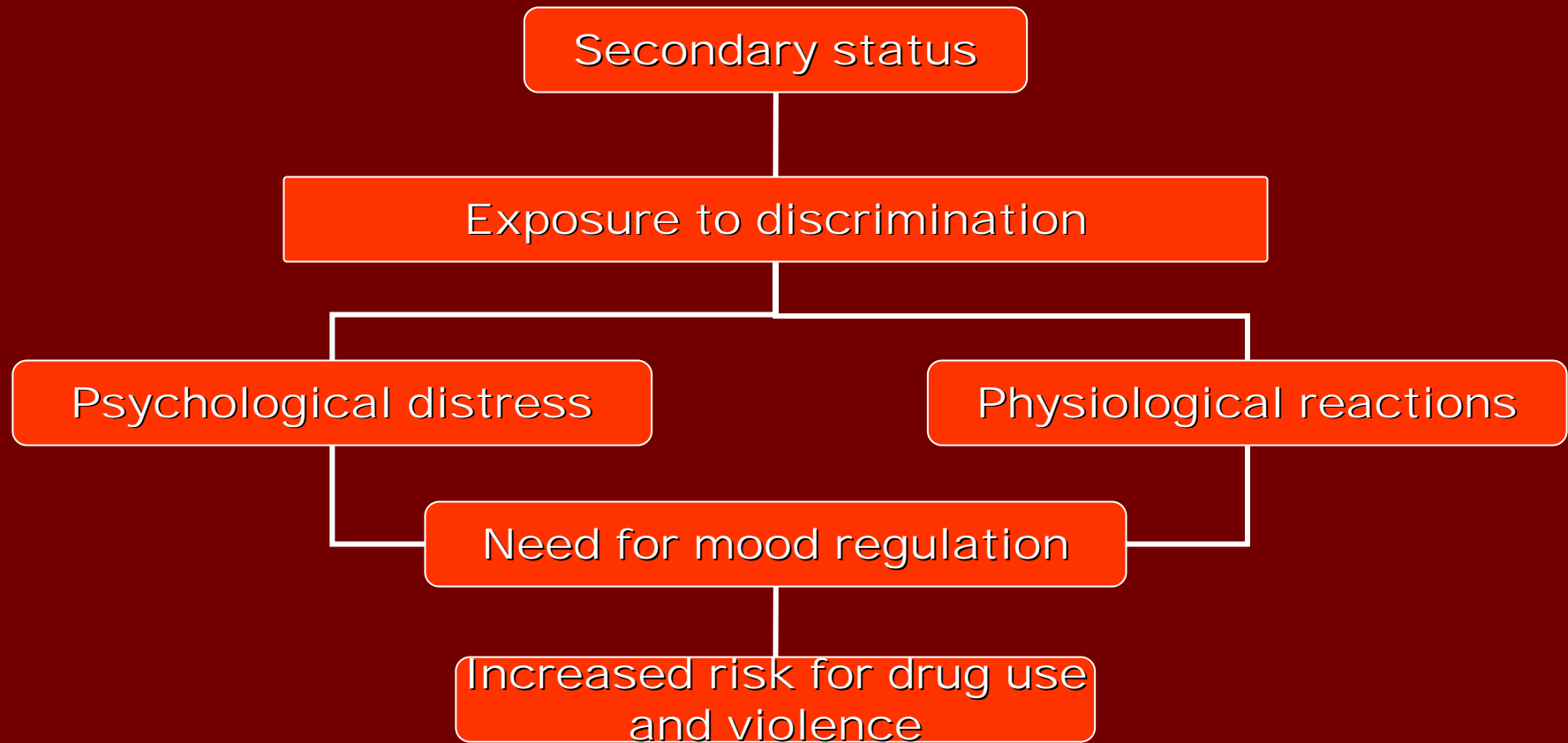
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO DISCRIMINATION

- MICROAGGRESSIONS MAY RESULT IN A CHRONIC STATE OF ANXIETY AND FEELINGS OF POWERLESSNESS
- DRUG USE INCREASES TO REGULATE MOOD
- FEELINGS OF POWERLESSNESS LEAD TO VIOLENCE

SPECIFIC IMPACT OF SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS ON DRUG USE

- ANIMAL STUDIES SHOW THAT SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS IS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN DOPAMINE AND GREATER DRUG USE
- CONTROL OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES ALTERS DOPAMINE SYSTEMS
- ARE DOPAMINE LEVELS RELATED TO VIOLENCE?

MODEL OF THE EFFECTS OF SECONDARY SOCIAL STATUS



IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT

- RESILIENCY IN MEMBERS OF SECONDARY SOCIAL GROUPS MAY BE TIED TO INDIVIDUAL EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL ACTION
- TREATMENT MUST EVALUATE
 - Culture of origin
 - Dominant culture
 - Culture of discrimination