

Summary Survey Results

Structural Racism in Addiction Medicine

December 2020



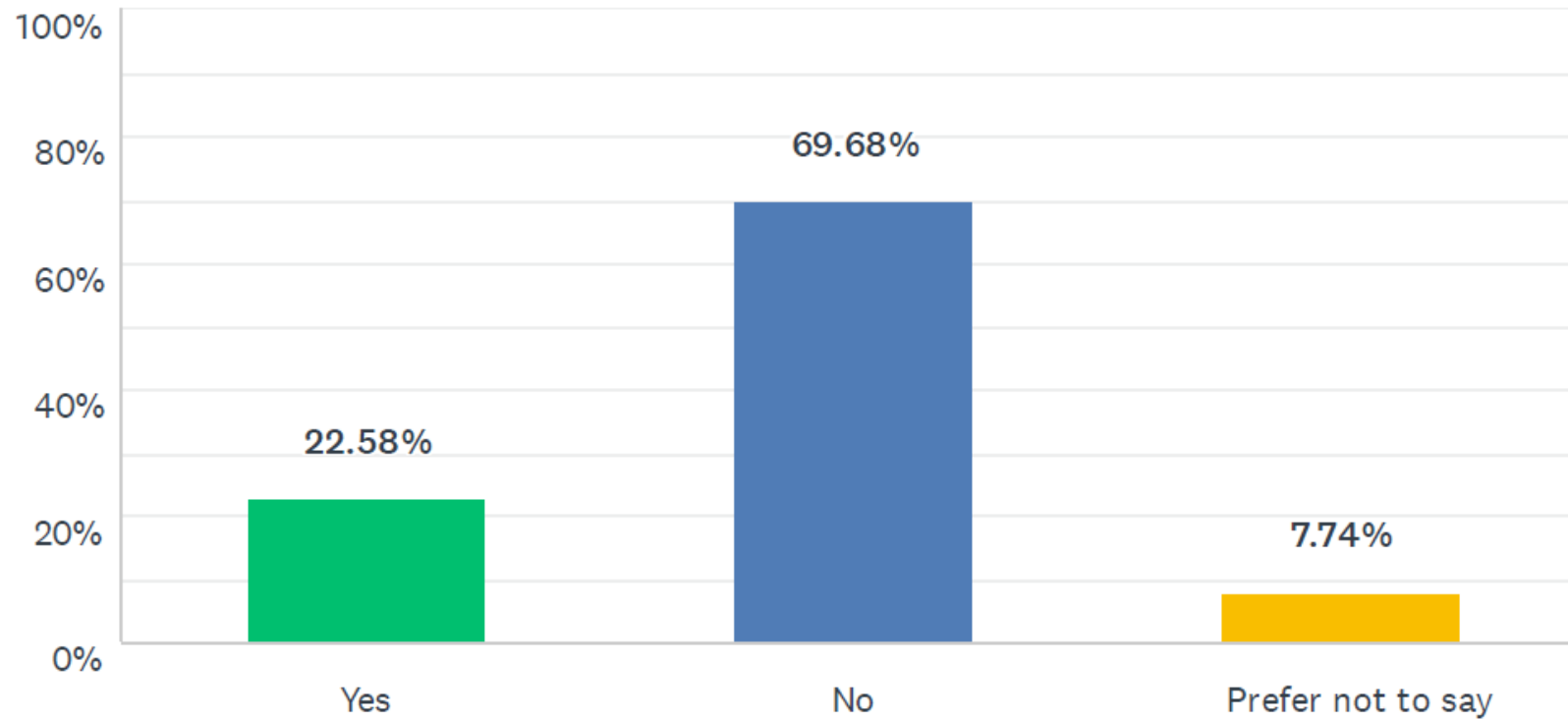
Methodology

- Questions were developed by ASAM Executive Council and senior staff, informed by similar work from other medical societies and academic organizations, e.g.,
 - <https://www.psychiatry.org/psychiatrists/structural-racism-task-force>
- Survey was emailed to approximately 6500 ASAM members in November 2020
- Responses were anonymous
- N = 310 Respondents



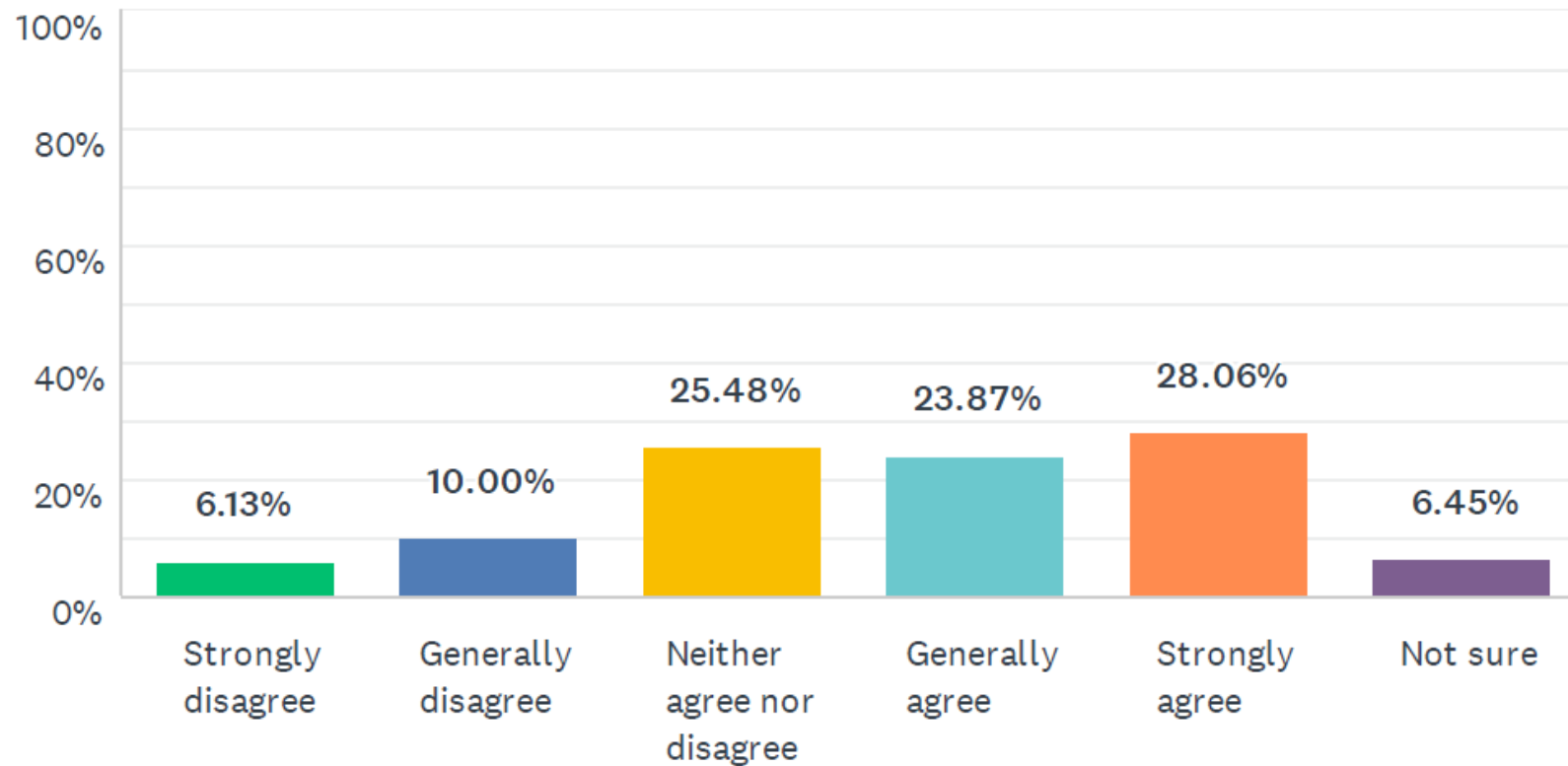
Q1 I identify as a member of an underrepresented racial/ethnic minority group.

Answered: 310 Skipped: 0



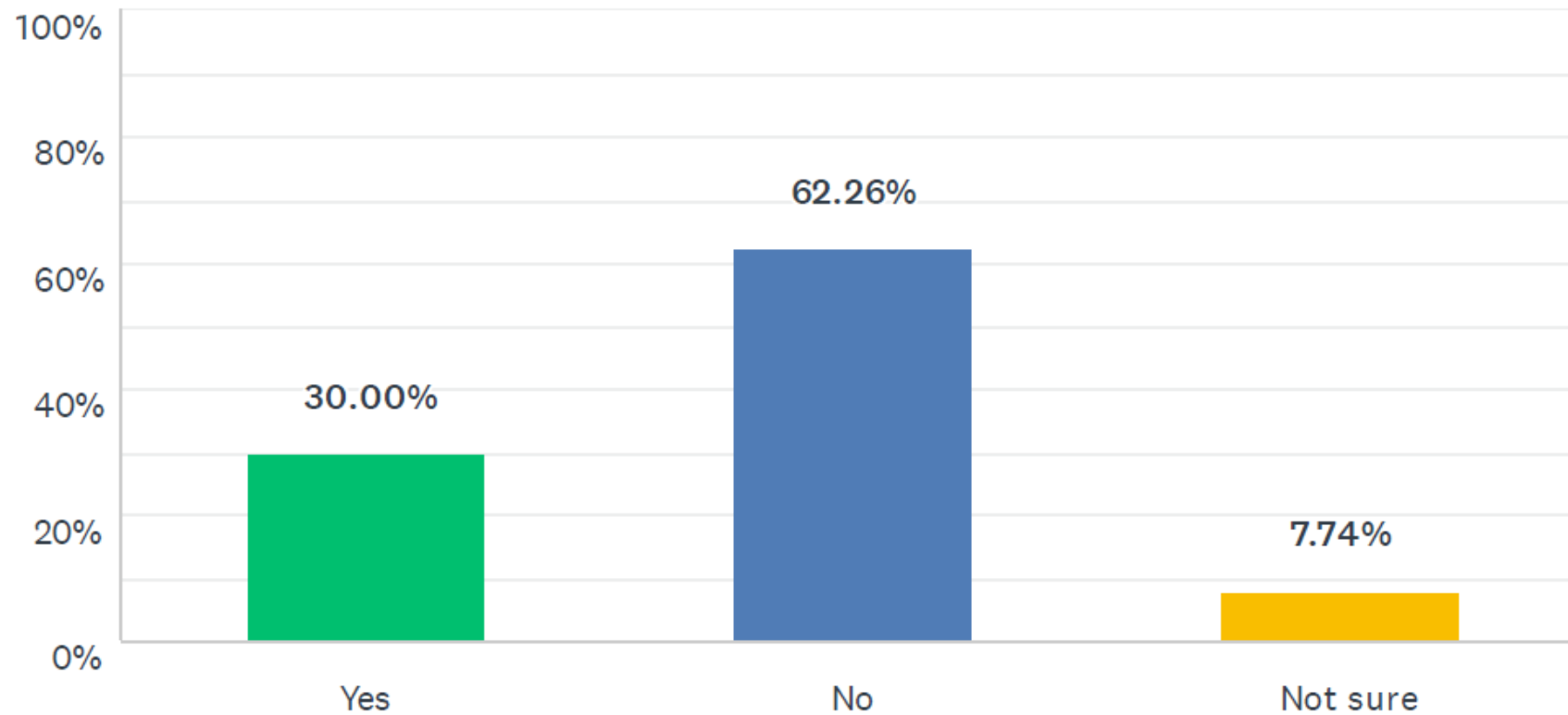
Q2 The profession of addiction medicine is welcoming to clinicians who are people of color.

Answered: 310 Skipped: 0



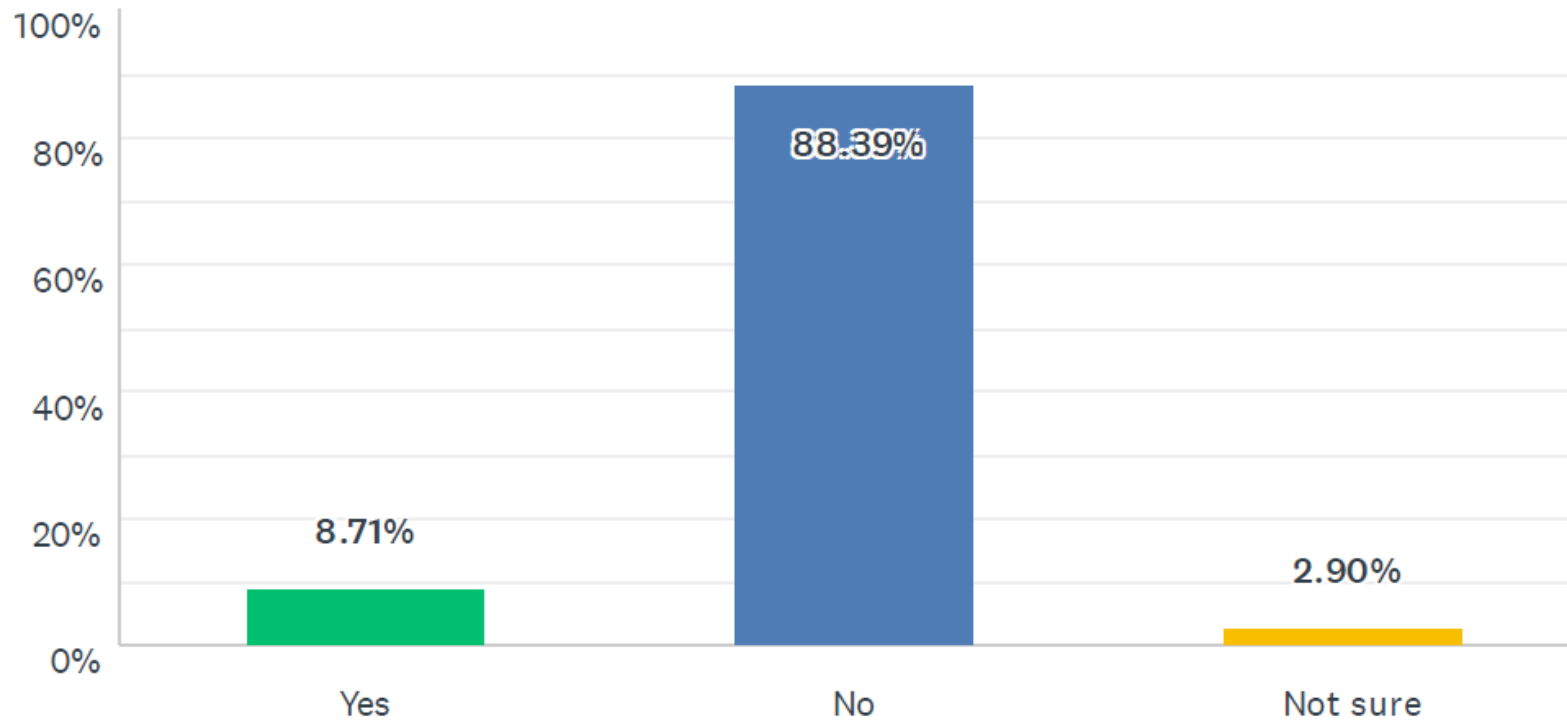
Q3 I have experienced racial discrimination, harassment or an unwelcoming environment for people of color at my workplace.

Answered: 310 Skipped: 0



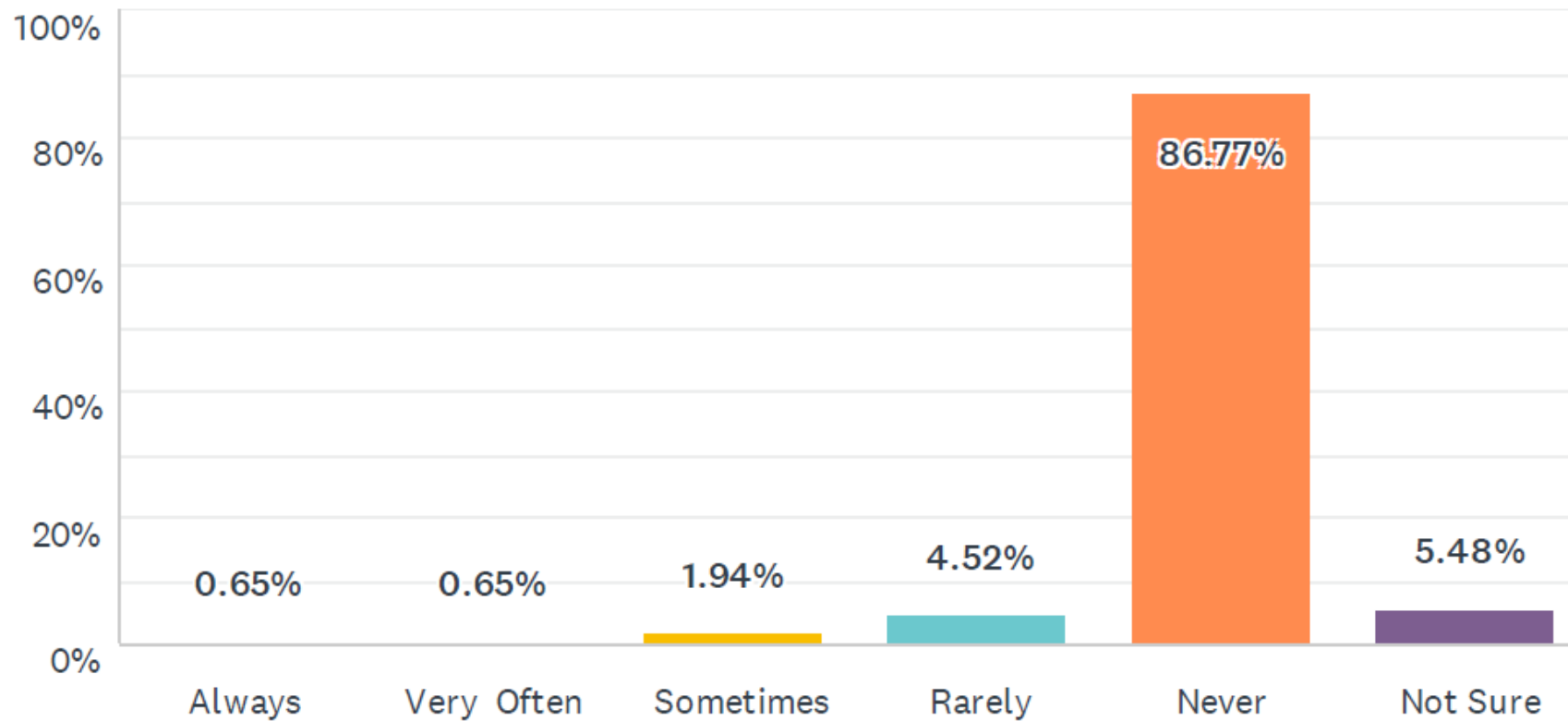
Q4 I have resigned or considered resigning because of racial discrimination, harassment or an unwelcoming environment for people of color at my workplace.

Answered: 310 Skipped: 0

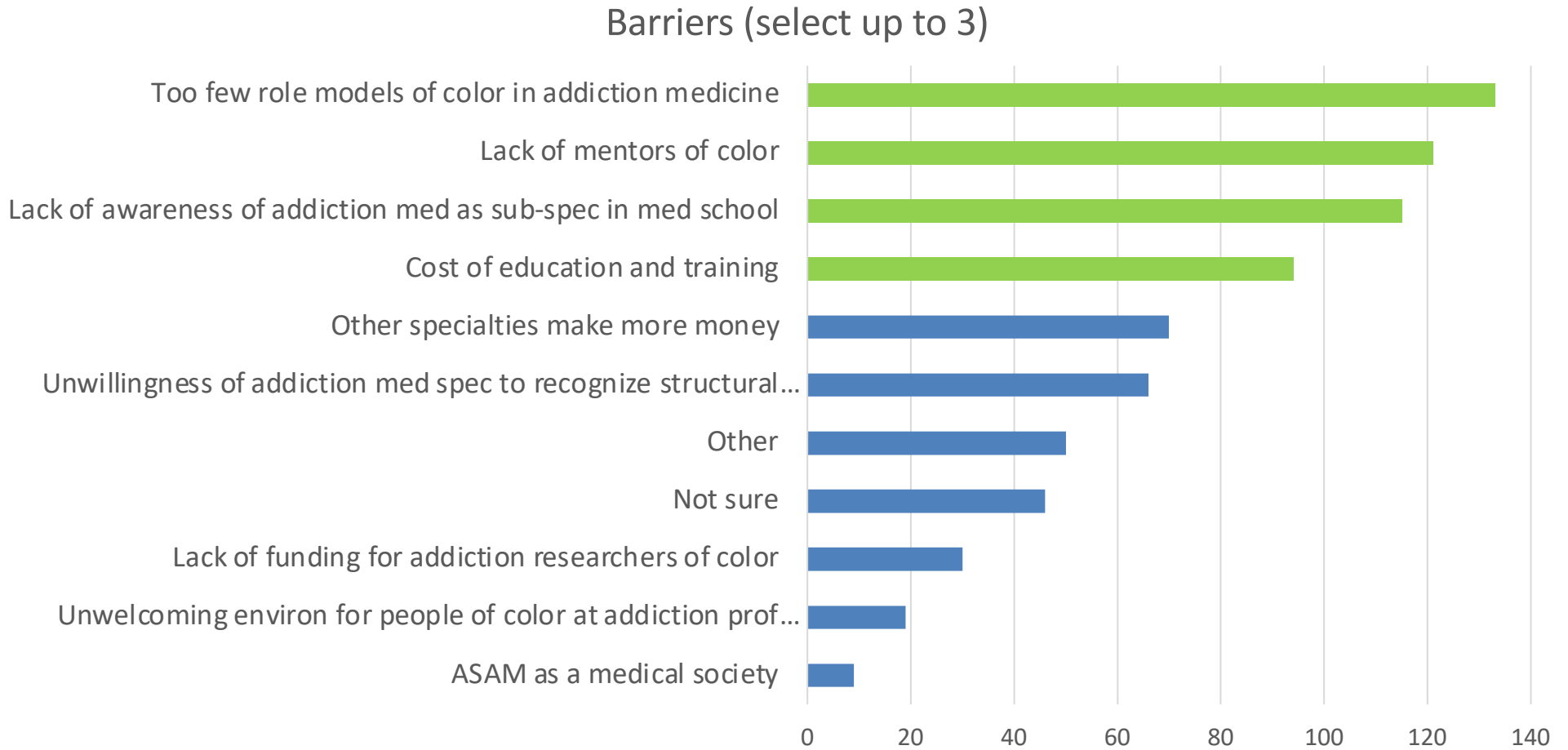


Q6 I have considered dropping my ASAM membership due to an unwelcoming environment for people of color at ASAM.

Answered: 310 Skipped: 0

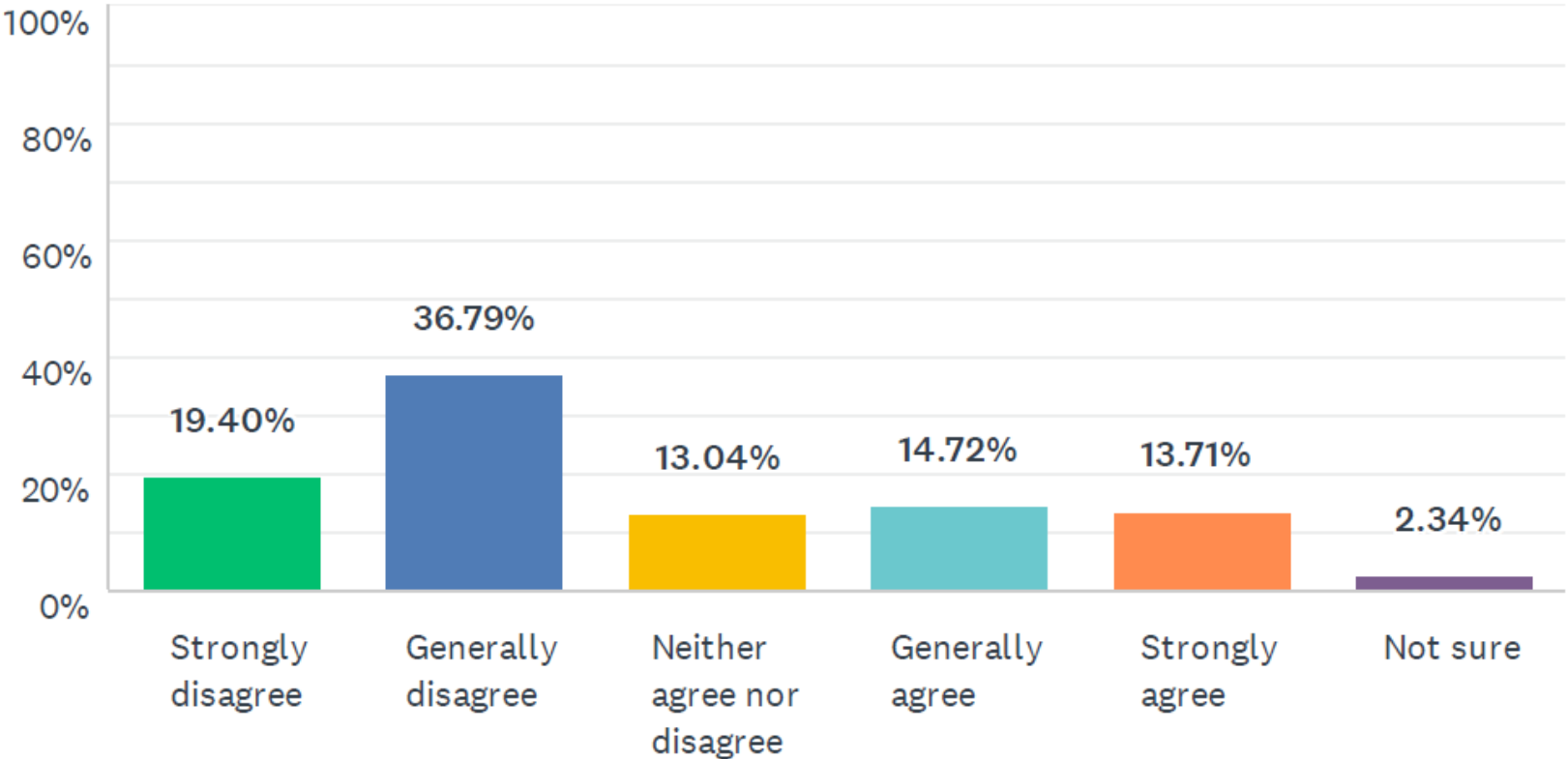


Top 4 barriers to racial equality in profession of addiction medicine



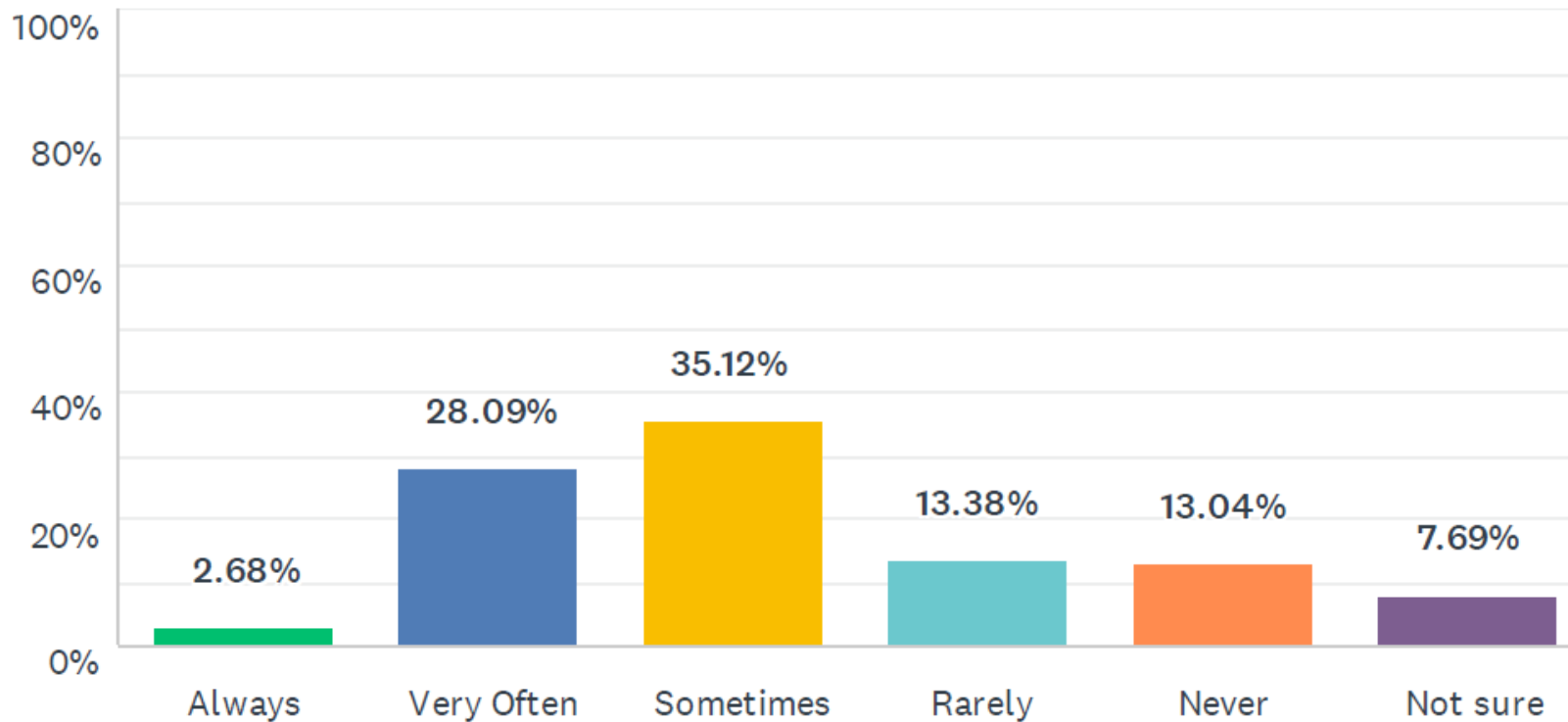
Q11 Patients typically receive high quality care for addiction regardless of their race.

Answered: 299 Skipped: 11



Q12 In your experience, how frequently are patients with addiction treated unacceptably by others because of that patient's race?

Answered: 299 Skipped: 11



Top 4 barriers to reducing racial health care disparities

