Women and Addiction: Gender Specific Care Models Care Models

Shelley Edgerton, LPC
Louisiana Department of
Corrections

Continuing Education Activity Disclosure

None of the planners, moderators, or presenters of this continuing education activity, have any financial relationships to disclose relating to the content of this activity

Learning Objectives

- Examine offending pathways in relation to the female population
- List the components needed to support implementation of a genderspecific SUD program for women
- Discuss the challenges of implementing a prison-to-community MAT program



The Criminal Justice System is Designed for Men

- Can we agree on this?
- Women make up approximately 7% of the prison population in the U.S., but incarceration of women is growing twice as fast as that of men
- Nearly 70% of women offenders suffer mental health disorders, versus just over 40% of male offenders
- Female offenders report heavier substance use patterns than male offenders (*i.e*; increase IV use)

Differences Among Drug Use Linked to Female Offenders

- Female offenders tend to have a higher percentage of poor mental health (*i.e.*; depression)
- Have a higher percentage of experiencing emotional, physical abuse as a child
- Higher percentage of domestic violence & coercive relationships

Common Linkage to Women & Addiction

Early Victimization/Trauma

Depression & other related mood disorders

Self-medicating behavior/drug abuse

LA's Move Towards Gender Specific Modalities

- In 2016 the LA DOC received from La Dept. of Health SAMHSA funding pertaining to the State Targeted Response grant
- In 2017 LA DOC designed and implemented an intensive substance use program at LA's one & only female prison, one male prison and one male local jail
- In 2018 & 2020 the LA DOC continued to received SAMHSA funding in the State Opiate Response grants & expanded services to a female local jail & other male facilities

Louisiana Dept. of Corrections LaSOR 2.0 Site Locations

Three State DOC Facilities in Louisiana:

- Louisiana State Penitentiary (LSP): Angola, LA
- Louisiana Correctional Institution for Women (LCIW): Baker, LA
- Dixon Correctional Institute (DCI): Jackson, LA

Four local jail facilities in Louisiana:

- Bayou Dorcheat Correctional Center: (BDCC) Minden, LA
- Steve Hoyle Intensive Substance Abuse Program (SHISAP) at Bossier Parish Correctional Center: Plaindealing, LA
- Louisiana Transitional Center for Women (LTCW): Tallulah, LA
- Lafourche Parish Prison (LPP): Thibodeaux, LA

Expanding in 2022:

- Caddo Parish Prison for Women
- Plaquemines Parish Prison
- Lafayette Parish Prison

Louisiana Dept. of Corrections LaSOR 2.0 Phases of Treatment



Screening & Assessment

Phase II

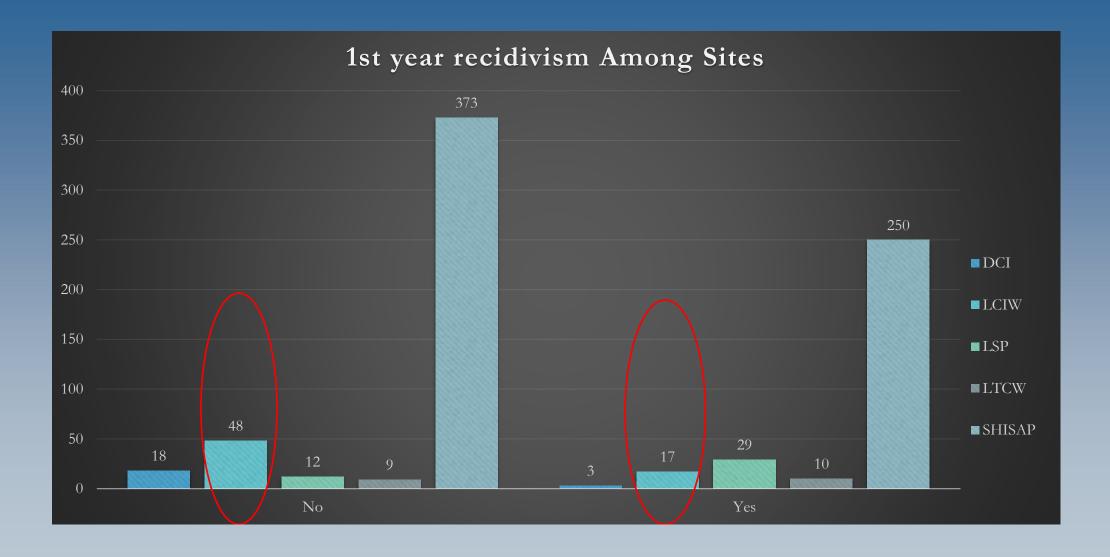
Pre-Release
Substance
Treatment &
MAT

Phase III

Transition
Planning &
MAT

Phase IV

Post-Release Substance Treatment & Monitoring



Statistics

- Average age of participants is 36 years old
- 90% of women at intake reported experiencing any form of abuse
- 80% of women at intake reported experiencing unwanted sexual experiences
- Participants have a 25% chance of returning to incarceration
- 70% of offenses are non-violent (i.e. possession, distribution)

Program Structure

- Open Group
- MAT Clinic offering Naltrexone and Vivitrol
- Multidisciplinary team, Parole involvement, Facility physicians and mental health staff
- Small groups (4-8) participate in group 3 hours weekly
- Continuity of care post release

Gaps in Treatment

- ACE screenings
- Trauma informed care
- Gender specific care models
- Support system post release and family involvement while incarcerated
- Cooperation from community agencies and probation and parole involvement(education on addiction and MAT)
- Facility/COVID restrictions: space, security, and time

Client concerns

- Material is male specific: little to none female representation (wording and illustrations in workbooks)
- Minimal Sense of self worth
- Coping skills
- Mothering in addiction
- Grief, loss, divorce
- Autonomy

Revised Programming

- Gender specific intake to include ACES, PCES,
- Menstruation, Pregnancies, Family history, Drug history
- Revised wording on sensitive questions to encourage disclosure and safety
- Focusing on specific needs of women during incarceration and post release

STR PROGRAM INTAKE SCREENING INTERVIEW

IN I AKE SCREENING IN I ERVIEW				
1. DOC#: 2. Name:				
2a. Preferred Name/Pronouns				
5. Admission Date: 6. Discharge Date:				
7. Home Town & State	:	_ 8. Housing Location	on:	
10. Upon Release: (a) Will You Be Homeless?				
(b) Will You Need An Ferstate Compact? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
11. Ethnicity	Gende	er Specific		15. If no, why?
☐ European American	14. Number of Children / Step Ch	ildren		Comments:
☐ African American	(a) of Children			
Hispanic / Latino	(6) Names/Ages:			
☐ Native American				
☐ Asian American	15. Are All Children from Healthy	y Pregnancies?		If yes, which children?
☐ Other	□ Yes □ No			Comments:
12. Marital Status	(a) Any children born while incarce	rated?		(a)
☐ Single ☐ Married	Yes No	rateu:	No.	
☐ Divorced ☐ Wido ved				
☐ Cohabitation	(b) Do you have parental rights of a	ll vour children?		
☐ Other	Yes No	ir your cimaren.		
	Who has			
13. Education	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
(a) High School Dip oma	16. If you were to go home who we	ould support your		
	sobriety/supervision?			
Rec'd □ Yes □ No				
If no diploma, Highest	17. Age of menstruation?			
Grade Completed				
If yes, which subject?	18. If & while using illegal substar	nces, did you ever have	irregular 📕	
	menstrual cycles?			
(c) HiSET/GED Rec'd				
Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
(d) College Degree Rec'd				
□ Yes □ No	9. When was your last cycle?		_	
(e) Trade, Certifications,	20. D you have irregular cycles n	ow?		
etc				
	☐ Yes ☐ Yo			

Trauma Informed Care

- Menstruation onset and the occurrence of GAD/MDD
- Trauma during puberty presented higher risks of diagnosed anxiety disorders and trauma experienced during grade school showed higher diagnosing rates for depressive disorders (Marshall, 2016)
- Women are 2-3x more likely to develop PTSD with less trauma exposure than men. (Marshall,2016)
- Marshall (2016) found that trauma in adolescent girls increased after menarche.
- Death and sexual assault occurred during the post puberty stage (Marshall,2016)

The 5 NEEDS Post-Release

- Safety from Violence
- Appropriate Housing (high recidivism linked to women that have male/female partners that use post-release).
- Good mental & physical health
- Financial independence & employment
- Access to services

Conclusion

- Attention to women's pathways into incarceration is critical to assessment and case management
- The strengths of women offenders should be incorporated into any treatment plan and individualized as such
- Integration of gender-informed approaches will increase the efficacy of services and programming for women offenders

References

- Marshall A. D. (2016). Developmental Timing of Trauma Exposure Relative to Puberty and the Nature of Psychopathology Among Adolescent Girls. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 55(1), 25–32.e1. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2015.10.004
- Pasko, L. (2010). Damaged daughters: the history of girls' sexuality & the juvenile system. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*. 100(3), 1009-1130.
- Salisbury, E.J., Van Voorhis, P. (2009). Gendered pathways: a quantitative investigation of women probationers' paths to incarceration. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 36(6), 541-566.

Contact Information:

Shelley Edgerton, LPC

Program Director

Opioid/MAT Substance Treatment Programs

Louisiana Department of Corrections

504 Mayflower Street

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Office: (225) 342-3823

Cell: (225) 241-9986

Email: shelley.edgerton@la.gov