

African American Addiction Prevention - Post Test
Text: Chemical Dependency and the African American –
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A. Cultural Relevance of Addiction

01. Many African American community leaders believe addiction is:

- a. a primary disease.
- b. caused by racism and oppression.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

02. Individuals of color have:

- a. a higher tolerance for emotional pain.
- b. a lower tolerance for emotional pain.
- c. no tolerance for emotional pain.
- d. none of the above

03. Which addiction model is best accepted by the African-American community?

- a. Disease Model
- b. Environmental-Secondary Model
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

04. Methadone treatment is strongly supported by:

- a. the black community.
- b. the harm reduction movement.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

B. Addiction and the African American Community

05. In 1999, life expectancy for African Americans was _____ years less than that of whites.

- a. 1.1
- b. 1.4
- c. 5.9
- d. 9.7

06. In 1999, the drug induced mortality rate was _____ times higher for African Americans than for whites.

- a. 1.1
- b. 1.4

- c. 5.9
- d. 9.7

07. What percent of white males between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine are in prison?

- a. 1.1
- b. 1.4
- c. 5.9
- d. 9.7

08. What percent of black males between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine are in prison?

- a. 1.1
- b. 1.4
- c. 5.9
- d. 9.7

09. African Americans make up what percent of the overall U.S. population?

- a. 9.7
- b. 12
- c. 46.3
- d. 68.7

10. African Americans comprise what percent of individual incarcerated in federal and state institutions?

- a. 9.7
- b. 12
- c. 46.3
- d. 68.7

11. What percentage of births to unmarried mothers are to non-Hispanic blacks?

- a. 9.7
- b. 12
- c. 46.3
- d. 68.7

12. The rate of violence against spouses is what percent higher for African American families than for white families?

- a. 10
- b. 21
- c. 29
- d. 35

13. The poverty rate for whites is what percent?

- a. 10
- b. 21
- c. 29

d. 35

14. The poverty rate for African Americans is what percent?

- a. 10
- b. 21
- c. 29
- d. 35

15. What percent of African Americans have not finished high school?

- a. less than 21
- b. 21
- c. greater than 21
- d. unknown

16. What percent of African Americans have a bachelor's degree?

- a. 11
- b. 11.4
- c. 18.6
- d. 21

17. What percent of white Americans have a bachelor's degree?

- a. 11
- b. 11.4
- c. 18.6
- d. 21

18. What percent of white Americans have not finished high school?

- a. 11
- b. 11.4
- c. 18.6
- d. 21

19. The rate of home ownership is growing faster in:

- a. white America.
- b. black America.
- c. unknown

20. The rate of home ownership is _____ percent in black America.

- a. 11
- b. 21
- c. 47.1

d. 73.6

21. The rate of home ownership is _____ percent in white America.

- a. 11
- b. 21
- c. 47.1
- d. 73.6

C. Racial Identity

22. Which term is used to identify and prioritize major personal traits?

- a. Race
- b. Culture
- c. Class
- d. Color Consciousness

23. Which term is a genetic classification?

- a. Race
- b. Culture
- c. Class
- d. Color Consciousness

24. Which term is an economic concept?

- a. Race
- b. Culture
- c. Class
- d. Color Consciousness

25. Cultural scanning is a practice of determining:

- a. whether there is a racial or cultural aspect to a situation.
- b. how to appropriately respond to a racial or cultural situation.
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

26. I'm okay whether or not society ever changes is the _____ response to oppression.

- a. Victim
- b. Survivor/Crusader
- c. Self-Hate
- d. Self-Actualization

27. I'm not okay because society will not or cannot change is the _____ response to oppression.

- a. Victim
- b. Survivor/Crusader

- c. Self-Hate
- d. Self-Actualization

28. At what age do individuals become aware of overt physical differences?

- a. 2-4
- b. 5-8
- c. 9-11
- d. 12-15

29. At what age do individuals develop stereotypes?

- a. 2-4
- b. 5-8
- c. 9-11
- d. 12-15

30. At what age do individuals become aware of the role race plays in crime, unemployment, voting patterns and other political and economic situations?

- a. 9-11
- b. 12-15
- c. 16-18
- d. over 18

31. At what age do individuals establish cultural boundaries?

- a. 9-11
- b. 12-15
- c. 16-18
- d. over 18

D. Subgroups & Counseling Issues

32. _____ African Americans live, work and play outside of the African American community.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural
- d. Traditional Unacculturated

33. _____ African Americans are usually well educated.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural

d. Traditional Unacculturated

34. _____ African Americans have the ability to function and interact both within the African American and white communities.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural
- d. Traditional Unacculturated

35. _____ African Americans are the bridge between the African American community and the white community.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural
- d. Traditional Unacculturated

36. _____ African Americans are divided into three subgroups.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural
- d. Traditional Unacculturated

37. _____ African Americans have a very strong Christian spiritual base.

- a. Acculturated
- b. Culturally Immersed
- c. Bicultural
- d. Traditional Unacculturated

38. _____ have a strong sense of themselves as African American individuals.

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)
- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

39. _____ tend to do well in treatment despite using humor as a defense.

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)
- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

40. _____ serve as the new black intelligentsia and are often employed by social service agencies or in academia

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)

- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

41. _____ have one of the lowest rates of chemical dependency in the country.

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)
- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

42. _____ are more prone to polydrug, opiate and crack use which is heavily laced with alcohol consumption.

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)
- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

43. _____ find culturally relevant treatment is often the most effective treatment strategy.

- a. Culturally Immersed Conformists (CICs)
- b. Culturally Immersed Afrocentrics (CIAs)
- c. Culturally Immersed Deviants (CIDs)
- d. none of the above

E. Counseling Differences

44. "Why don't those people change their ways." is a(n) _____ response by counselors to differences.

- a. bias or insensitivity
- b. minimizing, ignoring, or denying
- c. toleration
- d. oversensitivity or overresponse

45. "We all want the same things." is a(n) _____ response by counselors to differences.

- a. bias or insensitivity
- b. minimizing, ignoring, or denying
- c. toleration
- d. oversensitivity or overresponse

46. "Nobody's perfect." is a(n) _____ response by counselors to differences.

- a. bias or insensitivity
- b. minimizing, ignoring, or denying
- c. toleration

d. oversensitivity or overresponse

47. "All cultural groups have a right to do what they want." is a _____ response by counselors to differences.

- a. valuing and acceptance
- b. minimizing, ignoring, or denying
- c. toleration
- d. oversensitivity or overresponse

48. "I like having my ideas and views challenged." is a _____ response by counselors to differences.

- a. valuing and acceptance
- b. minimizing, ignoring, or denying
- c. toleration
- d. oversensitivity or overresponse

F. Culture and Prevention

49. _____ is the reduction of alcohol and drug abuse in youths by the development of skills and knowledge essential to day-to-day living.

- a. Social Competency Prevention
- b. Social Policy Prevention
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

50. _____ is the establishment and communication of functional norms, standards and consequences that are culturally relevant regarding alcohol and drug use and abuse.

- a. Social Competency Prevention
- b. Social Policy Prevention
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

51. The Primary delivery system for Social Competency Prevention is:

- a. the police.
- b. healthcare workers.
- c. addiction counselors.
- d. schools.

52. Event specific prevention is used in:

- a. Social Competency Prevention.
- b. Social Policy Prevention.
- c. both a. and b. above

d. none of the above

53. The _____ approach rests on six questions that all cultures that all cultures, communities, families, and individuals answer in one form or another.

- a. Social Competency Prevention
- b. Social Policy Prevention
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

54. What factors instill positive motivational change in individuals by counselors?

- a. Care, love and concern
- b. Consequences and accountability
- c. both a. and b. above
- d. none of the above

55. The lack of a clear distinction between appropriate and inappropriate drug use in the African American community allows the disease to progress faster and further without significant social sanctions.

- a. True
- b. False

G. Developing Community Based Programs

56. A barrier to the development of alcohol/drug prevention and treatment services by community and cultural groups is the:

- a. protection of community image.
- b. normalization of dysfunctional behaviors.
- c. trust of mainstream helping systems.
- d. both a. and b. above

57. Recovery efforts by chemical dependency service providers need to enlist the support of the following African American leadership organizations that provide services to the African American community?

- a. African American churches
- b. Civil rights and related organizations
- c. Human service organizations
- d. all of the above

58. The first goal in contacting both civil rights and human services organizations is:

- a. to raise awareness of chemical abuse and addiction in the African American community.
- b. to encourage organizations to establish a policy about alcohol and other drug use and abuse.
- c. the establishment of employee assistance programs and client assistance programs.

d. none of the above

59. The second goal in contacting both civil rights and human services organizations is:

- a. to raise awareness of chemical abuse and addiction in the African American community.
- b. to encourage organizations to establish a policy about alcohol and other drug use and abuse.
- c. the establishment of employee assistance programs and client assistance programs.
- d. none of the above

60. The third goal in contacting both civil rights and human services organizations is:

- a. to raise awareness of chemical abuse and addiction in the African American community.
- b. to encourage organizations to establish a policy about alcohol and other drug use and abuse.
- c. the establishment of employee assistance programs and client assistance programs.
- d. none of the above

AFRICAN AMERICAN ADDICTION PREVENTION - 10 hours

DESCRIPTION : This advanced course explores the cultural relevance of addiction theories and the impact of chemical dependency on individuals and in the African American community. Counseling issues and cultural differences in the treatment setting are discussed. Prevention services with regard to cultural considerations with alcohol and drug abuse are presented along with development of community based alcohol and drug abuse programs. Included are assessment tools and questionnaires.

OBJECTIVES: Upon completing this course the participant will be able to; 1) recite the cultural relevance of addiction theories, 2) recognize the impact of chemical dependency on the black community, 3) discuss clinical issues in the treatment setting specific to the African American and cultural issues, 4) discuss prevention services with specific cultural considerations, and 5) describe issues in the development of community based treatment programs.

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