

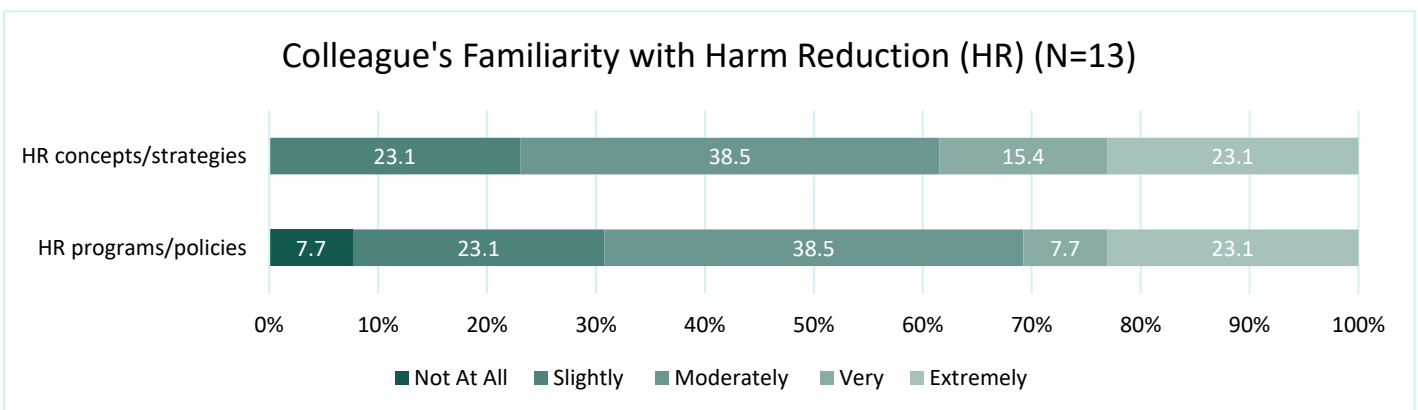
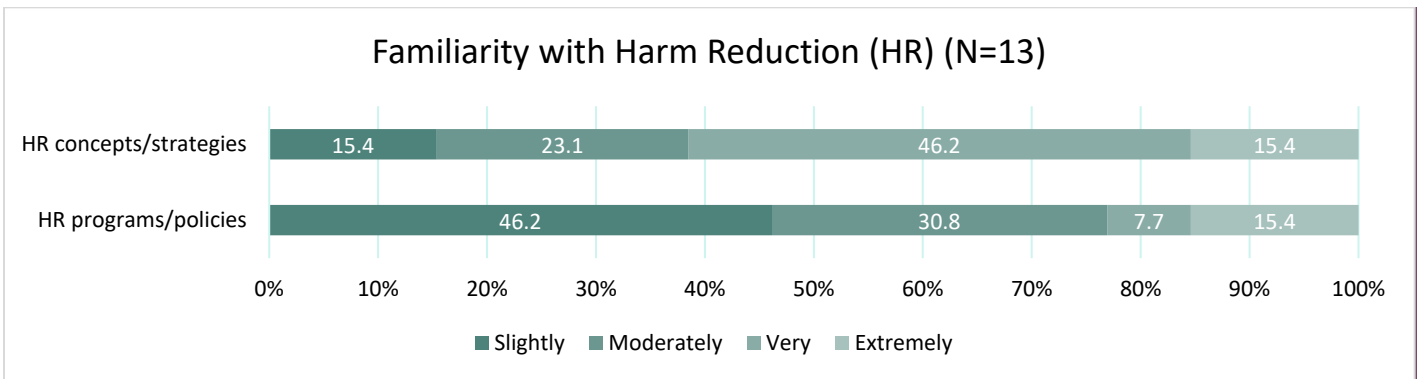


WAYNE STATE
School of Social Work
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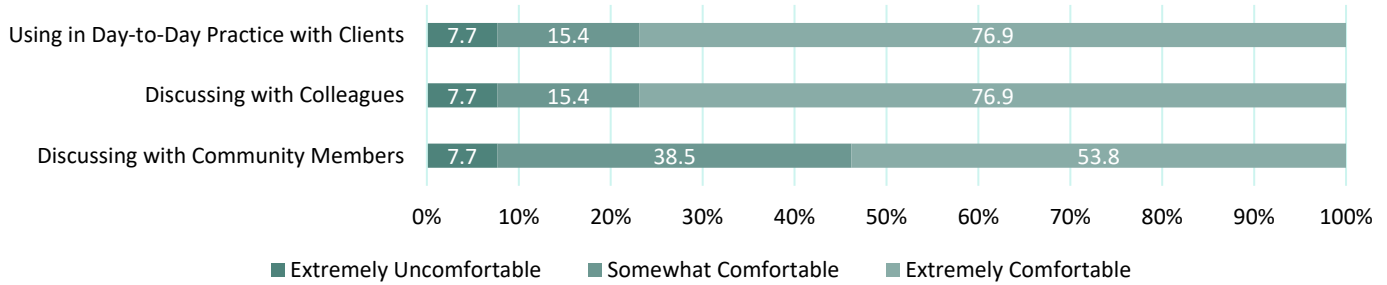
Harm Reduction Champions Group Pre-Training Survey Results

The contents of this document are the results of a pre-training survey that preceded an in-depth, bi-weekly, 16-week training in Harm Reduction concepts provided to a group of Michigan Certified Peer Recovery Coaches with funding from the Michigan Overdose Data to Action Grant, a Centers for Disease Control (CDC) opportunity. The training was conducted virtually by Maya Doe Simkins, public health and harm reduction expert, and Valery Schuman, licensed clinical professional counselor, in summer/fall 2021. This report will be updated upon the analysis of post-training results to understand shifts in knowledge and attitudes among Peer Recovery Coach participants. Some of the survey items come from the Harm Reduction Acceptability Scale – Revised (HRAS-R), a validated scale measuring attitudes toward harm reduction concepts and strategies.*
Goddard, Perilou. 2003. Changing attitudes towards harm reduction among treatment professionals: a report from the American Midwest. *International Journal of Drug Policy*. 14:3, 257-60. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0955-3959\(03\)00075-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0955-3959(03)00075-6)

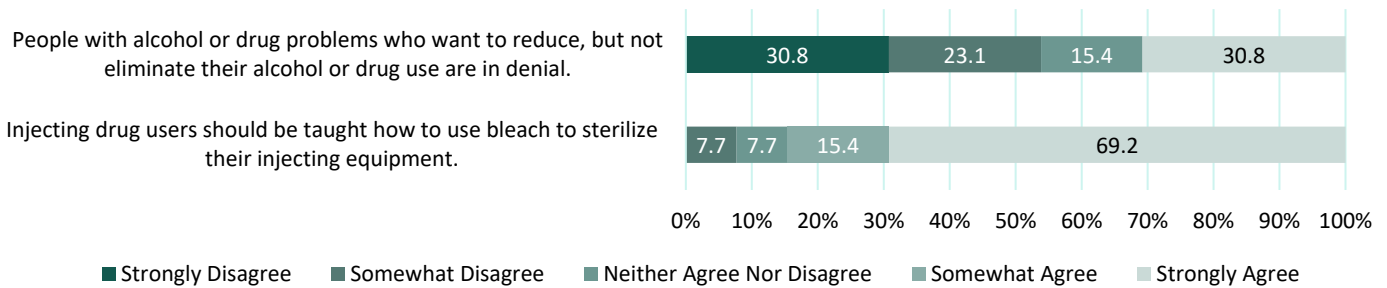
Prior hours of harm reduction (HR) training (N=13):



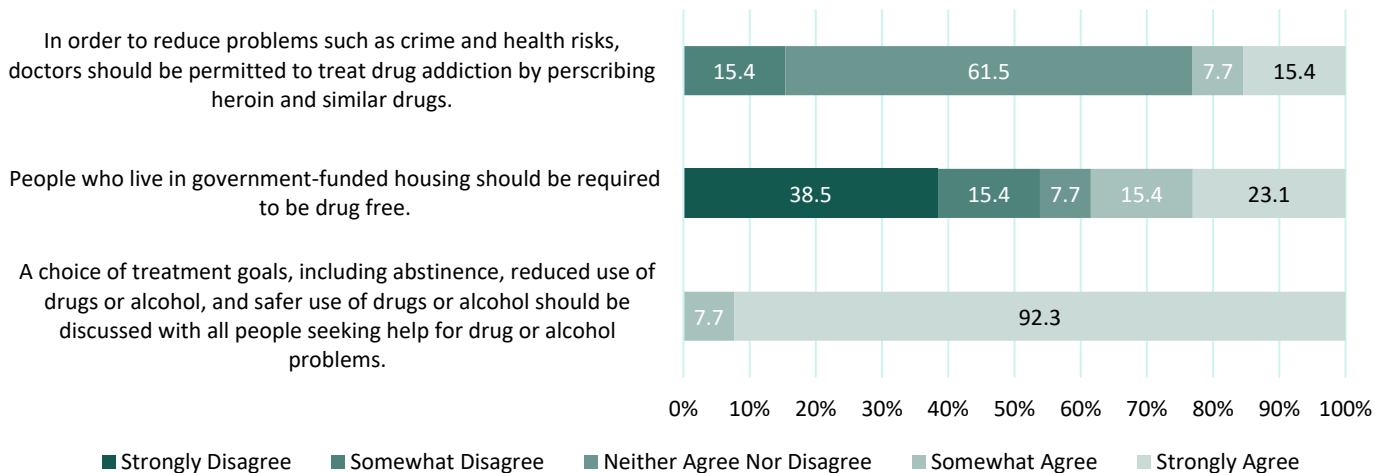
Comfort in Using or Talking About HR (N=13)



Personal Attitudes (N=13)



Personal Attitudes (N=13)

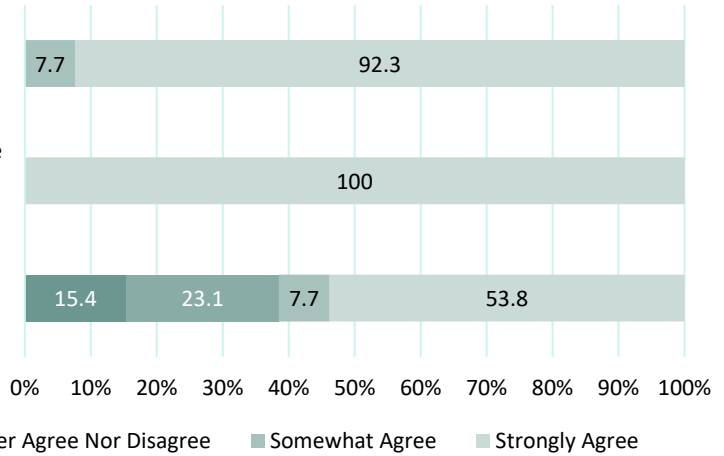


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

People with drug or alcohol problems who are not willing to accept abstinence as their treatment goal should be offered alternative treatments that aim to reduce the harm associated with their continued drug or alcohol use.

Drug users should be given accurate information about how to use drugs more safely (for example, how to avoid overdose or related health hazards).

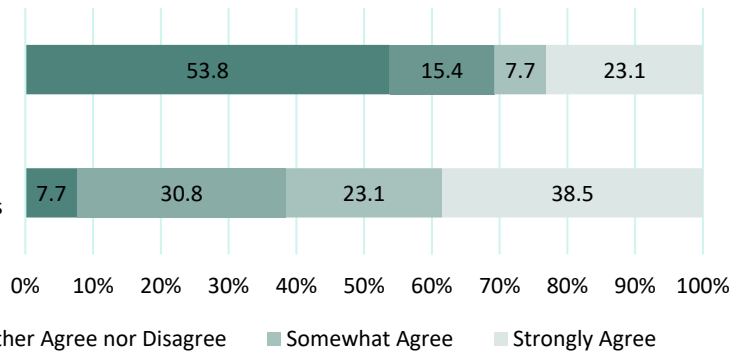
If their drug use does not interfere with their day-to-day functioning (for example, their ability to work, attend school, or maintain healthy relationships), women who use illegal drugs can be good mothers to infants and young children.



Personal Attitudes (N=13)

Measures designed to reduce the harm associated with drug or alcohol use are acceptable only if they eventually lead clients to pursue abstinence.

As long as clients are making progress towards their treatment goals (for example, holding a job or reducing their involvement in crime), methadone maintenance programs should not kick clients out of treatment for using street drugs.

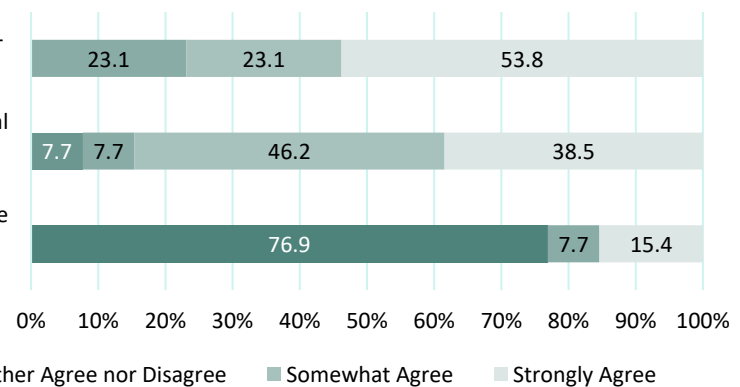


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

Prisons should provide sterilizing tablets or bleach in order for inmates to clean their drug injecting equipment.

To reduce crime and other social problems associated with illegal drug use, substitute drugs, such as methadone should be prescribed.

In most cases, nothing can be done to motivate clients who refuse to admit that they have drug or alcohol problems except to wait for them to "hit bottom."

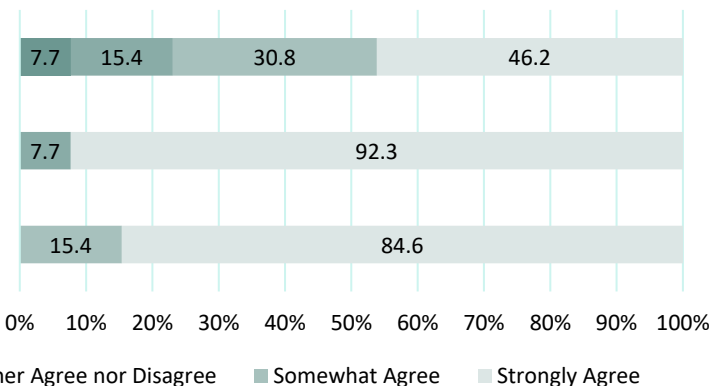


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

People whose drug use does not interfere with their day-to-day functioning should be trained to teach other drug users how to use drugs more safely (for example, how to inject more safely).

Substitute drugs such as methadone should be an available treatment option for people addicted to drugs like heroin.

People who drug and alcohol problems may be more likely to seek professional help if they are offered treatment options that do not focus on abstinence.

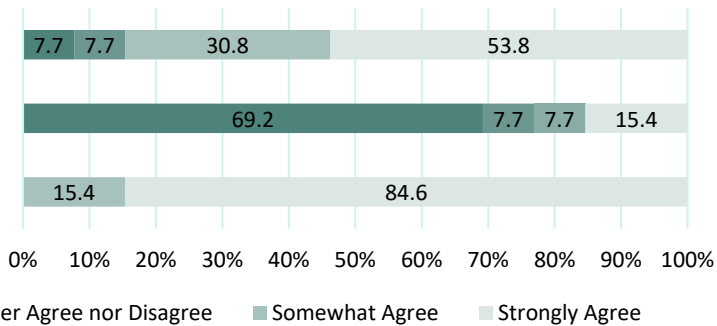


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

It is possible to use drugs without necessarily misusing or abusing drugs.

Abstinence should be the only acceptable treatment option for people who are physically dependent on alcohol.

Making clean injecting equipment available to injecting drug users is likely to reduce the rate of HIV infection.

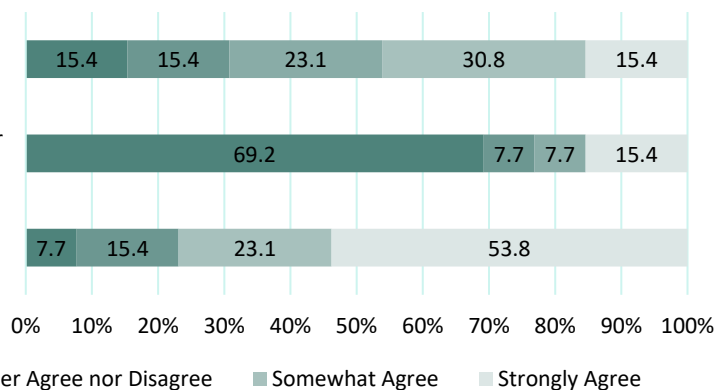


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

Substitute drugs such as methadone should only be prescribed for a limited period of time.

Abstinence should be the only acceptable treatment goal for people who use illegal drugs.

Pamphlets that educate drug users about safer drug use should be detailed and explicit, even if those pamphlets are offensive to some people.

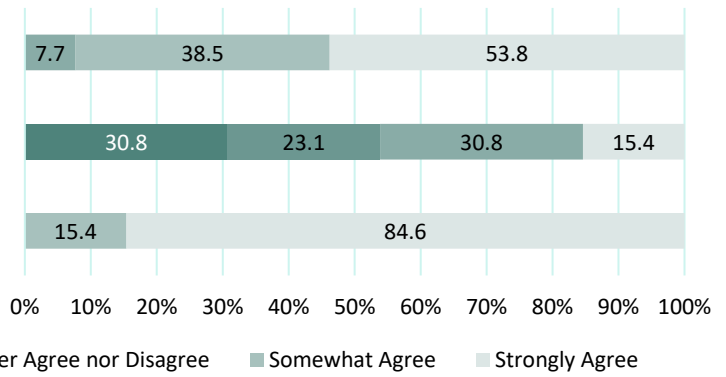


Personal Attitudes (N=13)

People with alcohol or drug problems should be praised for making changes such as cutting down on their alcohol/drug consumption or switching from injectable drugs to oral drugs.

Women who use illegal drugs during pregnancy should lose custody of their babies.

To reduce the spread of HIV and other blood-borne diseases, drug injectors should be given easy access to clean injecting equipment.



What proportion of overdoses do you feel are preventable?

