Effectiveness of Community Involvement

NAADAC
Navigating the Addiction Profession
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About Me

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About Me

- Graduate Walden University Master’s of Mental Health Counseling, specialization Forensic Counseling
- Graduate University of Phoenix Master’s of Business Administration
- Graduate of University of North Carolina at Charlotte, major in Psychology, minor in Sociology
- Owner/Director of Trinity Counseling Services LLC, established 2005, 2011
- Founder of Women of Strength, non-profit organization established 2005
- Author of “The Strength of Her Words”, a written testament of gratitude of the important women of my life
The Effectiveness of Community Involvement

- This workshop highlights the effectiveness of community involvement in the reduction of recidivism rates for substance use and mental health clients.
- This workshop will review how the collaboration of community resources benefits the overall health and well being of the clients.
- This workshop will further encourage the importance of maintaining community involvement in the treatment of substance abuse and mental health clients.
Navigating the Addiction Profession

• Definition of Community Involvement is the power to bring positive, measurable change to both the communities in which you operate and to your business.

• Navigating the Profession include locating and supporting the organizations that allow for positive experience in recovery for both yourself and your clients.
Learning Objectives/Discussion Questions

1. Identify issues that cause ineffectiveness in services delivery
2. Prioritize issues for level of importance
3. Analyze and Evaluate current community involvement within individual communities
4. Problem solve areas that will help to produce immediate results in community involvement

• List 5 issues that cause ineffectiveness in services delivery/Prioritize the 5 issues in level of importance with 10 being the least
• List the names of the community resources that provide for clients in response according to the issues
• Name 5 ways that produce immediate outcomes resulting in community involvement
Second Chance Act 2007

• HR 1593, help transform lives and build safer communities by helping prisoners who are returning to society break cycles of crime and start new lives.

• The Second Chance Act formalizes The Prisoner Reentry Initiative

• Collaborative effort between the US Depts of Justice and Labor to help reduce recidivism in urban centers and other areas with the greatest need
Recividism

Defined as the act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior after they have either experienced negative consequences of that behavior, or have been treated or trained to extinguish that behavior.

Effectiveness of Community Involvement in lowering the Recidivism Rates of Work Release Participants was in response to the annual review of the value of the program based on the community impact that the program has for the overall budget.
Patterns and Trends in Recidivism

• Age-the younger the offender is at first arrest as an adult, the more likely he or she is to become a repeat offender
• Gender-Males are about three to five times more likely than females to be arrested for a crime
• Race-African American males are two to three times more likely to be arrested for a crime in their lives
• History of substance abuse-Many offenders who repeatedly committed crime had a history of drug use; the more chronic and serious, the more likely the person was to reoffend
• Education/Employment-Rearrest rates for those without a high-school diploma or job training have been shown to be much higher than for individuals with more experience
Ineffectiveness in services delivery versus Current community involvement

- Limited Federal, State and Local Support for mental health courts and crisis intervention teams
- Limited services available for client populations
- Limited ReEntry Programs
- Limited Transitional Services

- Increased Awareness
- Reduction in Crime
- Lower Recidivism Rates
- Increased Community Involvement
- Client Improvement
Program Activities

- Suitability Screening
- Comprehensive Interviews
- Development of Treatment Plans
- Employment Opportunities
- Educational Opportunities
- Counseling Opportunities
- Community Activities
Needs of Populations

• Education
• Employment/Trade
• Housing
• Independence
What Segments of Society

• Age Groups
• Generational Labels
• Economic and Financial Issues
• Criminal Background
• Educational Background
Interventions in Reducing ReOffending

• A Social Learning Approach that assumes attitudes and behavior can change if noncriminal attitudes and behaviors are introduced and reinforced

• Clear, consistent rules and sanctions to make legal sanctions certain and understandable

• Illustration of and Support for noncriminal attitudes and behaviors
Interventions in Reducing ReOffending

- Practical Problem Solving Skills
- Positive links between community and program resources
- Relationships
- Advocacy for offenders as positive role models
- Peer Groups
- Knowledge and resources
- Emphasis on Relapse Prevention
William White Papers

• The emergence of recovery as an organizing paradigm for addiction treatment and the larger arena of behavioral health care underscores the need to measure both early recovery initiation and stabilization and the prevalence of long-term recovery maintenance. Such measurement is critical in evaluating addiction treatment as a system of care and monitoring broader dimensions of community health.
Efforts to measure recovery are challenged by the lack of professional and cultural consensus on the definition and measurement of key constructs (recovery, remission, abstinence, and subclinical/asymptomatic/controlled/moderate use) and by conflicting rates of recovery—rates reported across clinically and culturally diverse populations in studies marked by widely varying methodologies, follow-up periods, and follow-up rates.
Of particular import is the wide divergence between portrayals of the natural course of alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems in community populations and portrayals of such problems in clinical populations following specialized addiction treatment. These divergent portrayals constitute the ultimate “apples and oranges” of the AOD problems arena.
Jellinek Model
Learn Alcoholism Is An Illness, Can Be Arrested, Stops Taking Alcohol
(Detoxification, Education Treatment, Counseling)
Jellinek Model

• Meets Former Addicts Normal and Happy (Self-Help Groups)
• Right Thinking (Stages of Change, Motivational Interviewing)
• Physical Overhaul by Doctor (Doctor, Insurance)
• Spiritual Needs Examined (Churches, Spirituality)
• Return of Self Esteem (Accomplishments)
• Regular Nourishment, Natural Rest and Sleep (Community Resources)
• Appreciation of Possibilities of New Way of Life (Leisure)
Jellinek Model

- Family and Friends Appreciate Efforts, Adjustment to Family needs (Family Systems)
- New Circle of Stable Friends (Activities)
- Increase of Emotional Control (Anger Management, Stress Management)
- First Steps towards Economic Stability (Finance, Budget)
- Confidence of Employers
- Care of Personal Appearance
- Contentment in Sobriety
- Group Therapy and Natural Help
- Enlightening and Interesting Way of Life Opens Up
12 Core Functions

• Screening
• Orientation
• Intake
• Assessment Plan
• Treatment Plan
• Counseling

• Case Management
• Crisis Intervention
• Client Education
• Referral
• Reports and Record Keeping
• Consultation with Other Professionals
Professional Domains

• Clinical Evaluation
• Treatment Planning
• Referral
• Service Coordination
• Counseling
• Client/Family /Community Education
• Documentation
• Professional and Ethical Responsibilities
Summary

The goal is to impact the recidivism rates through the increase of community involvement. This goal is accomplished through the overall development of a structured reentry program utilizing the Jellinek Model and Process of Recovery as a guide to provide the needs of the individuals within the community. This goal creates more positive outcomes as it addresses the overall case management needed to assess and provide the specific needs of the client while supporting the services/industries/organizations of the community. Data can be created, tracked and presented on every level while aiding the success of the client.