



THE SALVATION ARMY RECOVERY SERVICES

**ExtendedCare and Integration
takes a village approach**



Therapeutic Communities

Inpatient Detox Services

**Day Therapeutic and
Outclient Services**



**Education &
Intervention
groups**

**Discussion
&
Therapeutic
Groups**

**Employment
Services**

**Salvos
Housing**

**Homelessness
services**

**Salvos
Legal**



RECOVERY

Reduce dependence



Reduce morbidity



Reduce mortality



**Maximise social
functioning**



**A lasting transformation a
sustained recovery**



Recovery from addiction rarely happens in isolation

Likewise recovery from addiction cannot happen in isolation

Isolation can often return for people when leaving the TC

The challenge for TCs is to ensure residents are linked to supportive communities that will assist them in sustaining their recovery



**community integration
for participants in
Salvation Army TCs are
a priority and involve a
multi level interaction
between.**

The TC

**The
Community**

**This interaction is aimed at optimising and
sustaining the recovery potential of participants**



The Salvation Army and Reciprocal Community Development (RCD) – TSA and Professor David Best

- **ABCD**
- **Utilisation of community networks and physical resources**
- **Ethics and sustainability**
- **Challenging stigma and discrimination**
- **'It is not us and them'**



Translating bonding capital to bridging capital

- Time of departure from treatment is a significant risk window
- Recovery is protected by personal capital (self-esteem, self-efficacy, wellbeing) and social capital (sober networks and meaningful activities)
- The TC builds bonding social capital - but how well does it create bridging capital?

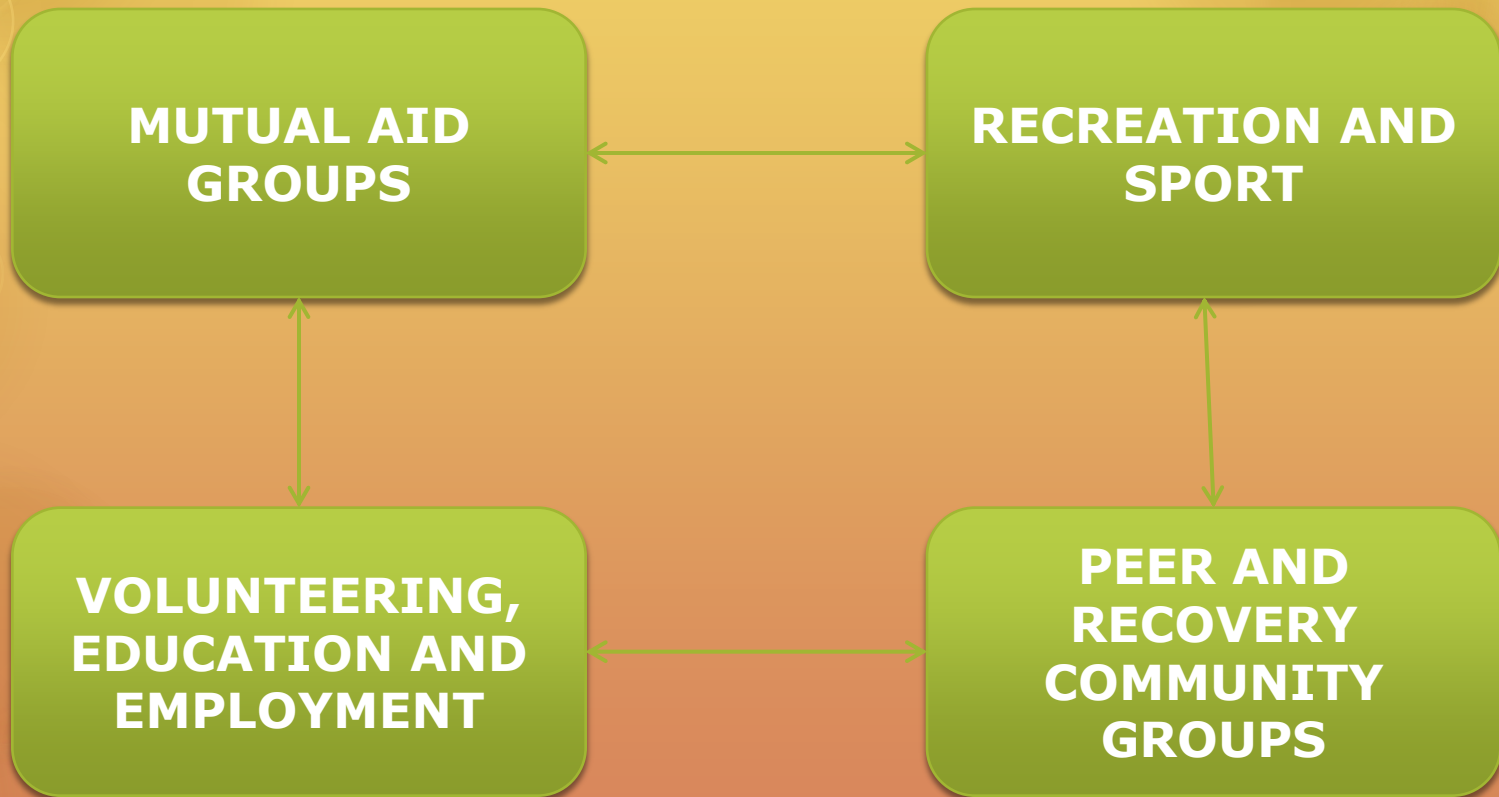


Three building blocks

- **Groups, assets and resources in the community (ABCD)**
- **Champions / community connectors to get people to the assets**
- **Meeting the needs of the residents and the needs of the community**



What to link to





A model for Reciprocal Community Development





**A restorative
focus is
taken that
encompasses
direct links
with**

**Salvation Army in
local communities**

Housing

Employment

**Welfare and
social services**

**Education
programs**

**Recovery
movement**



The development of new links with complementary organisations is an integral aspect for the TC in linking residents to a broader community

This ensures participants are provided with the support they and their family need to ensure sustained recovery.



**Taking a holistic
view of recovery
is critical in
facilitating
community
integration**



***recovery is more
than just the
absence of
alcohol and
other drug use***



THE APPROACH INTEGRATES THE TC AND THE PARTICIPANT WITH -

**Family and
friends**

Social groups

**Community
service
groups**

**Others in
recovery**

**Local
community**



This leads to

**Improved
social skills**

**Increased
motivation
for change**

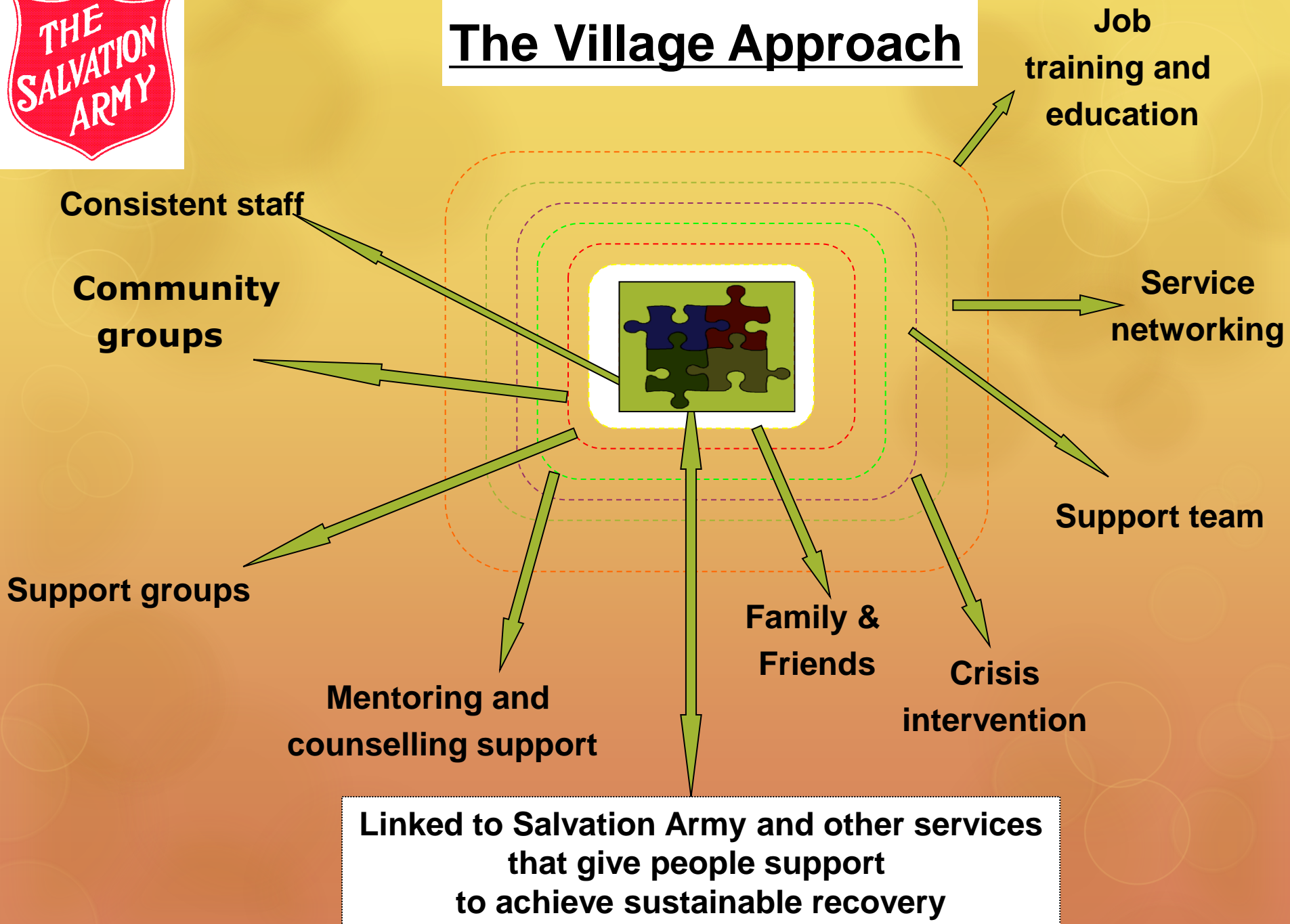
**Greater
involvement
with the
local
community**

**The
development
of
supportive
relationships**

**Improved
recovery
outcomes**



The Village Approach





Professor Dennis Gray from Curtin University notes –

'community-based field workers are an essential complement to residential programs'

Gray et al. 2000; Gray et al. 2006



This is of course dependant on locally identified solutions

Work collaboratively across the health, education, housing, justice and welfare service systems and other key stakeholders to facilitate an integrated response



Working with families from a village perspective

Aims of program

To provide support for the recovery journeys of families that include a member with an alcohol or other drug use (AOD) problem and/or a mental health problem (MH)

To support growth and development beyond AOD and / or MH conditions in the family



- 1. Family Empowerment**
 - a. Family recovery experiences**
 - b. Explore what the road to recovery means**
 - c. Outline family empowerment**

- 2. Stages of recovery and exploring your village**
 - a. Stigma**
 - b. Trauma, grief and loss**
 - c. Stages of family recovery**

- 3. Increasing awareness of how families react**
 - a. Roles in the family**
 - b. Natural responses and ID those that can be unhelpful**
 - c. Raising awareness of the interactions within the family**

- 4. Understanding change**
 - a. Introduction to resistance**
 - b. Strategies to work with resistance**



5. Managing personal barriers

- a. Exploration of willingness or openness**
- b. Strategies to manage emotions and critical thoughts**

6. Focusing on strengths as a way of moving forward

- a. Identifying strengths of individuals and the family**
- b. Ways to build upon existing strengths & develop new ones**

7. Identifying your personal and family values

- a. Exploration of what values are**
- b. Values that are important to family life**

8. Working on your recovery vision

- a. Clarify your recovery vision for individuals and the family**
- b. Discussion of the benefits and process of setting goals**
- c. Identify the goals that you want to work towards**
- d. Discuss the importance of finding support in your village**



The Village Approach

