

Harm Reduction:

Blending Principles and Practice

Presenters Intro

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Harm Reduction Topics

Intro

Viewpoints

Strategies

Considerations



Getting to know you

What would be most helpful to cover today?

Role poll

Viewpoints



- Our perspective
- Agency policies
- Societal context
- Lived experience
- Service provision

Reflection Exercise

Think of an issue you've dealt with or are dealing with currently:

- How old were you when you <u>first</u> recognized it?
- How old were you when you made a <u>change</u> (or if still working on it, how old are you now)?
- How long did it take (or is it taking)?



Current Community Contexts

Opiate epidemic and related response (racialized)

Other drugs haven't gone away

Naloxone availability (and challenges)

Fentanyl's presence is rampant (testing)

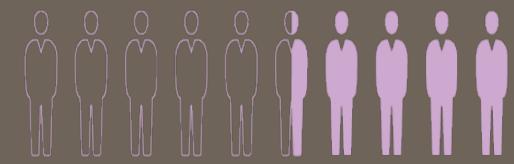
CONSIDERATIONS

HALF of the people in federal prisons are serving time for a drug offense

The number of people in state prisons for drug offenses today is **10X GREATER THAN IN 1980**



AFRICAN AMERICANS AND LATINOS CONSTITUTE





of people in state prisons for a drug offense despite the fact that drug use is roughly similar among all racial/ethnic groups

Strategies for substance use

Moral

Criminal

Rules

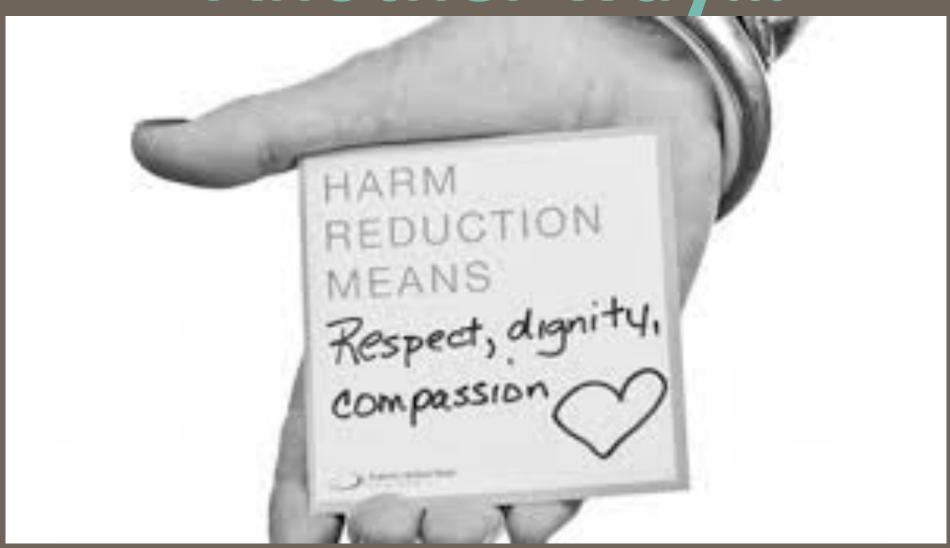
Abstinence-only



CHALLENGING OUR BIASES

- Most drug users don't consider their housing (health) to be a priority.
- People should always talk to their shelter/housing staff (doctors) about their drug use.
- Sometimes I feel sorry for or can't relate to the people who use our services.
- Someone using substances should not be given housing (medication).
- Most drug users will probably be late to their visits, if they make it there at all.
- Shelter/Housing staff (doctors/case workers) know how to work with drug users.
- Drug users are probably more difficult to house (help) than non-drug users.

Another way...



Harm Reduction is...

"A comprehensive, just and science-based approach to substance use that opens the door and welcomes people to become as safe and healthy as possible."

"A set of non-judgmental strategies and approaches which aim to provide and/or enhance skills, knowledge, resources and support that people need to live safer, healthier lives."

"A way for people to take protective and proactive measures for themselves, their families and their communities.

-Streetworks

Partnering Principles

Housing First

- Housing is a basic human right, not a reward for clinical success.
- Once the chaos of homelessness is eliminated, stabilization occurs faster and is more enduring.
- Units are targeted to most disabled and vulnerable homeless members of the community.

Harm Reduction

- Individual is treated with dignity reducing harm, not consumption;
- Individual's decision to use is accepted; accepts reality and works towards reducing harm
- Recognizes effects of individual experiences and societal inequities that affect vulnerability to and capacity for dealing with drug-related harm; does not minimize risks

Partnering Principles

Housing First

- Move people into housing directly without preconditions of treatment acceptance or compliance.
- The providers are obligated to bring robust support services to the housing.
 These services are predicated on assertive engagement, not coercion.
- Continued tenancy is not dependent on participation in services.

Harm Reduction

- Understands complexity and spectrum of responses; Individuals have a voice and have responsibility for their behavior
- Affirms users are the primary agents of change & empowers them; Quality of life for individual and community

 No pre-defined outcomes; Nonjudgmental, non-coercive provision of services

Relationship to Trauma-Informed Care

- Safety: Ensuring physical & emotional safety; "do no harm"
- Trustworthiness: Reliability, making tasks clear, maintaining appropriate boundaries
- Choice: Prioritizing personal choice & control over recovery
- Collaboration: Maximizing collaboration & sharing of power
- Empowerment: Identifying what people are able to do for themselves; prioritizing building skills that promote recovery; helping consumer find inner strengths needed to heal

Harm Reduction Myths Vs Facts

NHCHC 2010 Fact Shee

MYTH

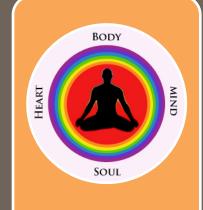
- Is opposed to abstinence and conflicts with traditional treatment
- Encourages drug use; or at least "don't ask, don't tell"

■ Permits harmful behavior and maintains an "anything goes" attitude

FACT

- Is neither for nor against drug use. It does not seek to stop drug use, unless individuals make that their goal.
- Focuses on supporting people's efforts to reduce the harms created by drug use or other risky behaviors.
- Neither condones nor condemns any behavior. Eluates the consequences of behaviors and tries to reduce the harm for individuals, families and communities.

Applying Harm Reduction to all aspects of life



Health



Finances



Mental Health



Weight Loss



Intimate & Social Relationships



Substance Use

Compassion

Guide me to be a patient companion, to listen with a heart as open as the sky.

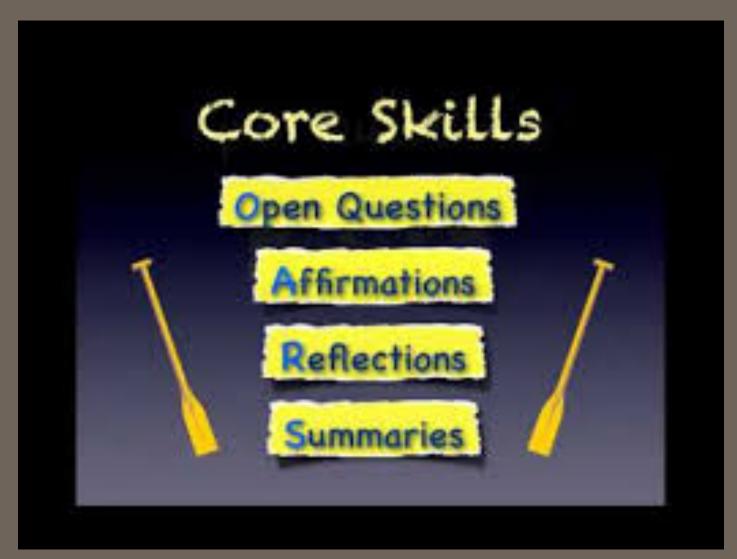
Grant me vision to see through his eyes, and eager ears to hear his story...Let me honour and respect his choosing of his own path.

Strategies

- ✓ Get to know personal narrative
 - ✓ Consistent presence
 - ✓ Follow up and follow through
 - ✓ Goal-setting
 - ✓ Work toward small steps
 - ✓ Let person lead
 - ✓ Equitable relationship
 - ✓ Move at their pace



Motivational Interviewing



Exercise:

Open-ended Questions & Reflections

EXAMPLES

"What are the good things about your substance use?"

"Tell me about the not-so-good things about using"

"You seem to have some concerns about your substance use. Tell me more about them."

Direct Harm Reduction Approaches

Practices that require a peoples' buy-in



Needle ExchangeAlcohol MonitoringMethadone or substitution therapyUse reductionCondomsScreens or rubber tubing on crack pipesGetting off bus two stops early and walkingSwitching timing

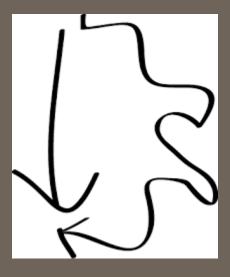
Paying rent before buying substances

Changing use patterns

Groups or treatment w/Harm Reduction focus

Indirect Harm Reduction Approaches

Practices that do not require peoples' buy-in



Medication distribution

Case management

Education around safer practices

Wrap around services

Protective payeeships

Outreach and engagement

Welfare checks (scheduled)

MH Court or Drug Court

Coordination of primary care

Unit inspections/
Chore services

Narcan/ naloxone onsite

Common Concerns we hear from Staff

 Approach leads to stress, leads to desire for more rules or structure

Continued concerns about endorsing or condoning substance use

How to balance unconditional positive regard vs. acceptance of

behaviors

Fear of doing the wrong thing

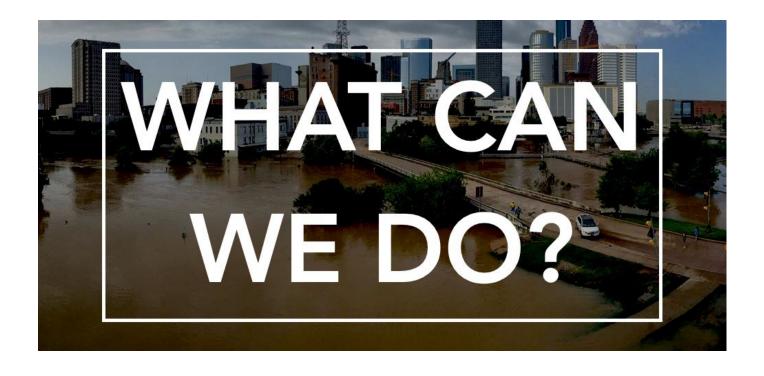
Case Study: "Tammy"

- 43 years old, spunky, friendly, well known to staff
- Has dx of schizophrenia, borderline personality traits,
 HIV+, addiction to crack/alcohol
- Engages in sex work to afford drugs
- Brings predatory people into apartment building
- Is frequently assaulted on street, at times in building
- Often refuses to seek medical care

How can we assist?

- Focus interventions on harm reduction
- Negotiate visitor agreement
- Develop safety protocol for when visitors are in the building
- Have medical staff outreach her on the street or in the building
- Have condoms and safety kits readily available to her
- Outreach and engage, build rapport
- Other ideas?

People of color are disproportionally suffering the consequences of living in a society built on abstinence only policies.



DRUG POLICY ALLIANCE

The Drug Policy Alliance envisions a just society in which the use and regulation of drugs are grounded in science, compassion, health and human rights, in which people are no longer punished for what they put into their own bodies but only for crimes committed against others, and in which the fears, prejudices and punitive prohibitions of today are no more.

Decriminalize drug possession to remove a major cause of the disproportionate arrest and incarceration of people of color.

End policies resulting in disproportionate arrest and incarceration rates.

1 in every 10 black men in his thirties is in **prison** or **jail** on any given day



American Indian youth

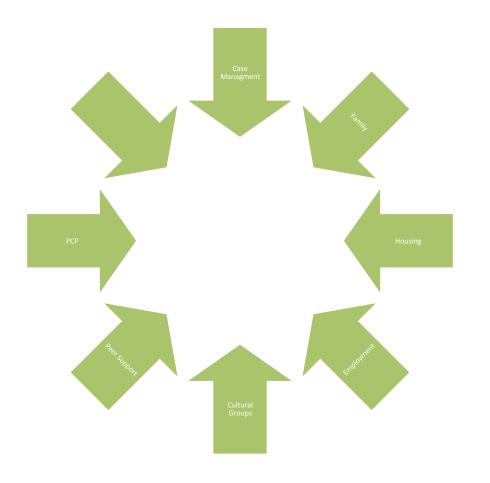
End policies that permanently exclude people with a drug arrest or conviction from key rights and opportunities including:

child custody voting rights employment business loans licensing student aid public housing other public assistance

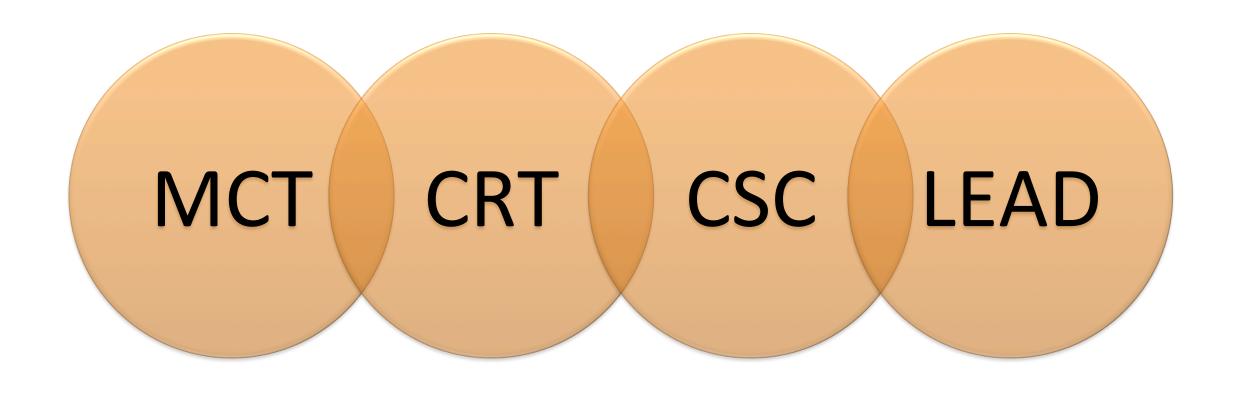




Provide access to wraparound services outside the criminal justice system so police don't end up being the only way people can get help.



Adopting pre-plea diversion programs that allow people with minor drug charges to successfully participate without having to enter a guilty plea

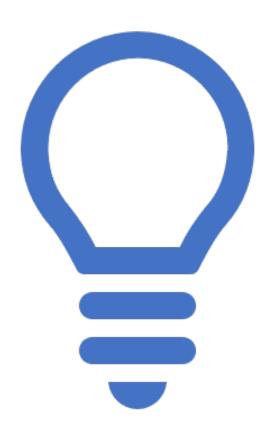




What strikes you today as something you could consider doing in your program or agency?

What is an idea or way you could consider implementing?

What support or information would you need to move forward?



Questions?
Comments?
Concerns?

THANK YOU!

Resources, Articles and Links:

http://harmreduction.org/

http://harmreduction.org/issues/overdose-prevention/tools-best-practices/sample-program-materials/

http://boylestreet.org/harmreduction/

http://www.ccsa.ca/Resource%20Library/ccsa0115302008e.pdf

http://areachicago.org/first-things-first-the-housing-first-and-harm-reduction-models-in-services-for-the-homeless/

http://www.mensshelterofcharlotte.org/mscs-belief-in-harm-reduction/

http://homelesshub.ca/solutions/supports/harm-reduction

http://www.tedmed.com/talks/show?id=309156