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Mutual Agreement

- Everyone on every Program Evaluation and Research Unit (PERU) webinar is valued.
 Everyone has an expectation of mutual, positive regard for everyone else that respects the diversity of everyone on the webinar.
- We operate from a **strength-based**, **empathetic**, **and supportive** framework with the people we serve, and with each other on PERU webinars.
- We encourage the use of **affirming language** that is not discriminatory or stigmatizing.
- We treat others as **they** would like to be treated and, therefore, avoid argumentative, disruptive, and/or aggressive language.







Mutual Agreement (continued)

- We strive to listen to each person, avoid interrupting others, and seek to understand each
 other through the Learning Network as we work toward the highest quality services for
 Centers of Excellence (COE) clients.
- Information presented in Learning Network sessions has been vetted. We recognize that people have different opinions, and those **diverse perspectives** are welcomed and valued. Questions and comments should be framed as **constructive feedback**.
- The Learning Network format is not conducive to debate. If something happens that
 concerns you, please send a chat during the session to the panelists and we will attempt
 to make room to address it either during the session or by scheduling time outside of the
 session to process and understand it. Alternatively, you can reach out offline to your PERU
 point of contact.









Skill Development and Vocational Training





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This session is presented in partnership of University of Pittsburgh's Program Evaluation and Research Unit and the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services; and is funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry.









Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, trainees should be able to do the following:

- Apply best practices to assess needs and skills of individuals in recovery for tailored vocational training.
- Design and implement strategies to develop skills and provide effective vocational training.
- Connect individuals in recovery to job training programs and resources for successful placements.
- Employ best practices to enhance client motivation and engagement with COE and employment services.







Introduction to Recovery-Oriented Vocational Training







Goals of Vocational Training

Social Reintegration

Improved Employment Outcomes Support for Health and Recovery

Addressing Barriers to Employment Empowerment and SelfEfficacy

Long-term Stability







Importance of Individualized Approaches

Addressing Addressing Unique Needs **Enhancing Enhancing Employment Outcomes** Recognizing **Recognizing Ongoing Challenges Improving** Improving Retention Rates







What are some common **barriers** to employment in the clients you serve?







Common Barriers to Employment

Criminal Background Lack of Experience

Physical and Mental Health Issues Perceptions of Work-Readiness

Lack of Skills and Training

Unrealistic Employment Goals

Family Obligations

Stigma and Discrimination

Tenuous Job Histories Transportation Issues

Childcare Challenges Health and Recovery Needs







Vocational Training







Essential Skills for Vocational Rehabilitation

- Self-Advocacy Skills
- Coping Strategies
- Job Readiness Skills
- Social Skills Development
- Understanding Recovery Principles
- Financial Literacy
- Accessing Resources







Strategies for Vocational Training



Integrated Treatment Approaches



Personalized Training Plans



Use of Evidence-Based Practices



Focus on Job Readiness Skills



Collaboration with Employers



Continuous
Support and
Follow-Up







Vocational Assessment







Assessing Vocational Needs

Comprehensive Vocational Evaluation

Strength-Based Approach

Individualized Guidance

Career Counseling

Job Readiness Training

Utilization of Assessment Results

Collaboration with Social Services

Long-Term Support









Types of Vocational Assessments



Self-Perception Assessments

Aptitude Tests

Work Readiness Evaluations

Vocational Maturity and Choice Assessments

Work Sample Tests

Interviews

Feedback Sessions







Using Motivational Interviewing in Vocational Assessments

- Client-Centered Approach
- Eliciting Self-Motivational Statements
- Affirmation and Reflection
- Creating an Atmosphere for Change
- Utilizing Motivational Strategies
- Recognizing Individual Differences





Client Centered Goal Setting









Trauma-Informed Assessment









How do you **assess** clients' vocational goals?







Enhancing Client Motivation













Practical Application







Scenerio

Alex, a 35-year-old in recovery, has been in recovery for 18 months and is determined to rebuild their life. They are passionate about construction, have done renovation projects for family and friends, and dream of building a career in the field but face challenges due to a criminal background linked to past substance use, which limits their job opportunities.

Alex is unsure how to take the first steps toward their goal.







Strengths, Barriers, Goals

- What strengths can Alex build upon to achieve their vocational goals?
- How can Alex address barriers such as a lack of certifications?
- What short-term and long-term goals could be set to help Alex achieve their dream of working in construction?
- What resources or strategies (e.g., training programs, support services) might Alex benefit from?





Scenario

Maria, a 28-year-old single mother, is passionate about pursuing a nursing career to provide a better future for herself and her child. However, she faces challenges, including an incomplete GED and managing childcare on a tight budget. Despite these obstacles, Maria is motivated and has a natural ability to care for others. She is eager to find a way to overcome these barriers and achieve her goal but needs guidance on balancing her responsibilities and taking the next steps in her career.







Strengths, Barriers, and Goals

- What strengths can Maria leverage to overcome the challenges in pursuing a nursing career?
- How can Maria address the barrier of not having completed her GED?
- What short-term goals can Maria set to begin working toward her nursing career?
- What resources or support services could help Maria manage childcare and pursue her education?





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