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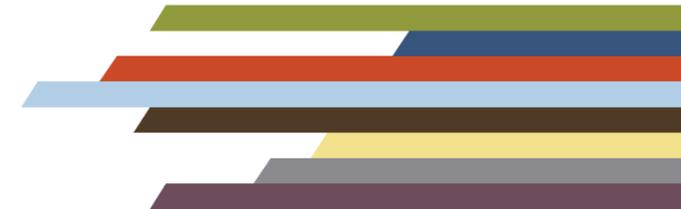
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Mobilizing the Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

- We will begin the webinar promptly at 2:00 PM (ET)
- Please post your questions by clicking the Q&A icon on your screen. We will answer questions at the end of the webinar, and we will try to answer as many as we possible.
- The webinar is being recorded and we will email all attendees once its ready. Also, resources will be distributed at the same time. We will send an email to all attendees once these materials are ready. In order to view it, you must sign up (provided via link later) to our Juntos/PTTC list.

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Behavioral Health Association **NLBHA**

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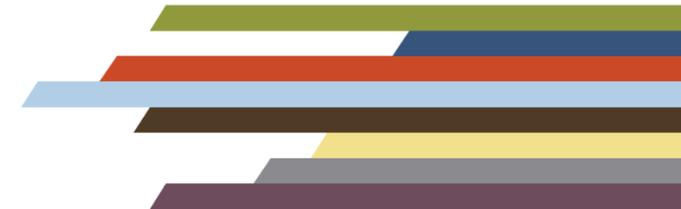
Presented by: Harry Montoya, MA

This training was made possible through funding from Grant Number 6U79SP023012-01M001

Disclaimer: The views, opinions, and content expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions or policies of the National Latino Behavioral Health Association (NLBHA), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), or the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA).

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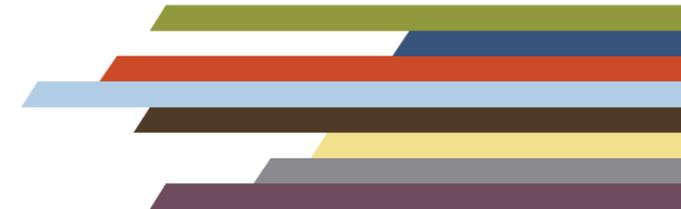
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Housekeeping

- The Recording and PPT Slide Deck
- All Lines Muted
- Q&A Session
 - Q&A Box
- Post-Training Evaluation
 - External Link

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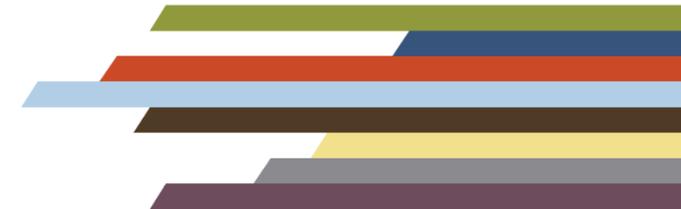
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Our Mission

- The Mission and Goal of The National Latino Behavioral Health Association is to influence national behavioral health policy, eliminate disparities in funding and access to services, and improve the quality of services and treatment outcomes for Latino populations.

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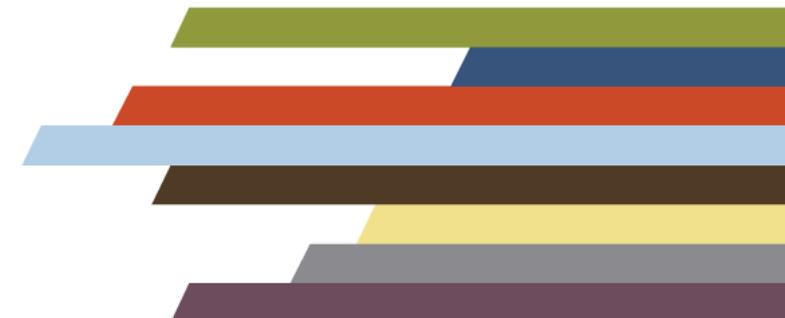
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Our Objective is to provide National leadership on mental health and substance abuse concerns of the Latino community. NLBHA's Policy Priorities are:

1. Targeted Capacity Expansion of Mental Health Services for Latinos
2. Latino Behavioral Health Evidenced Based Practices
3. Legislation to increase the number of Counselors/Therapists/Other Behavioral Health Practitioners
4. Funding for Co-Occurring Disorders of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
5. Opioid Crisis in the Latino Community
6. Suicide Prevention

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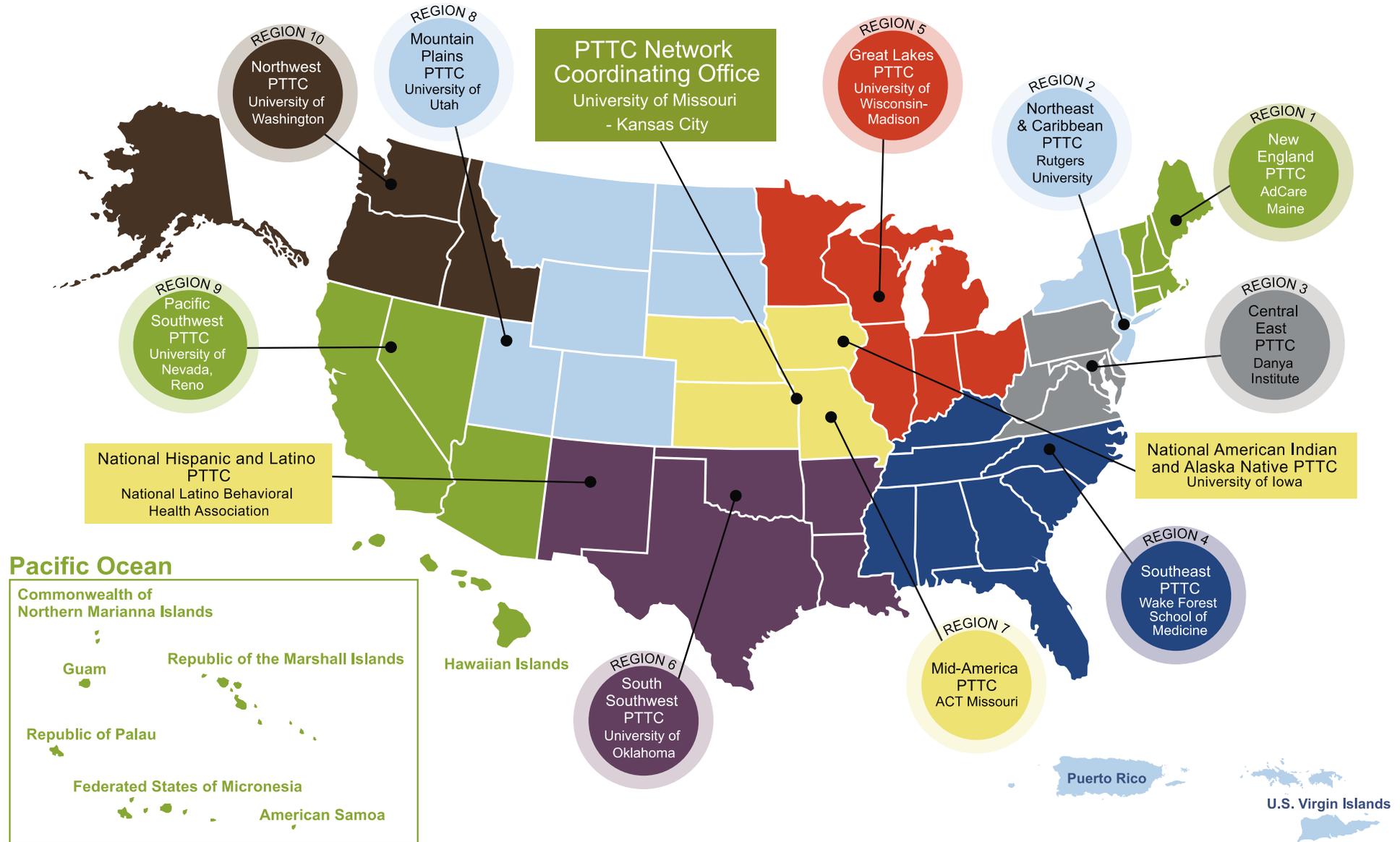




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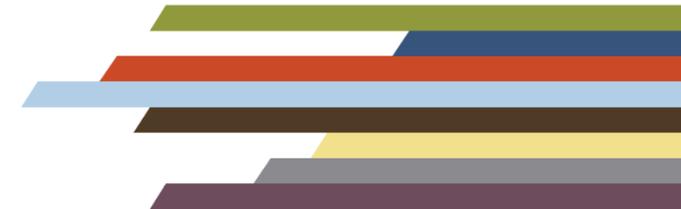


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Satisfaction
Evaluation

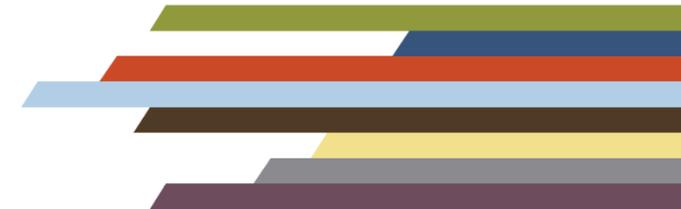
Evaluation



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DEL 10 AL 16
DE MAYO
DE 2020



MAY 10-16
2020

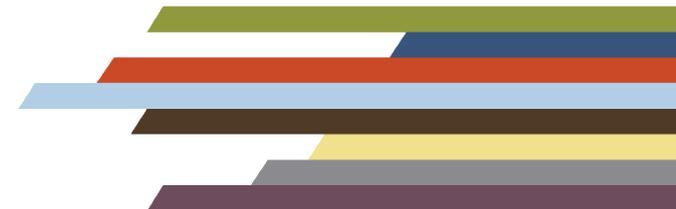


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Today's presenter:

Harry Montoya, MA

**Mobilizing the Hispano/Latino Faith
Community in Substance Abuse
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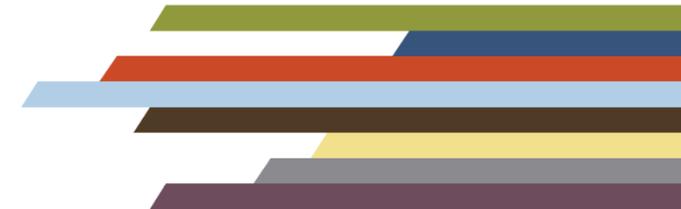


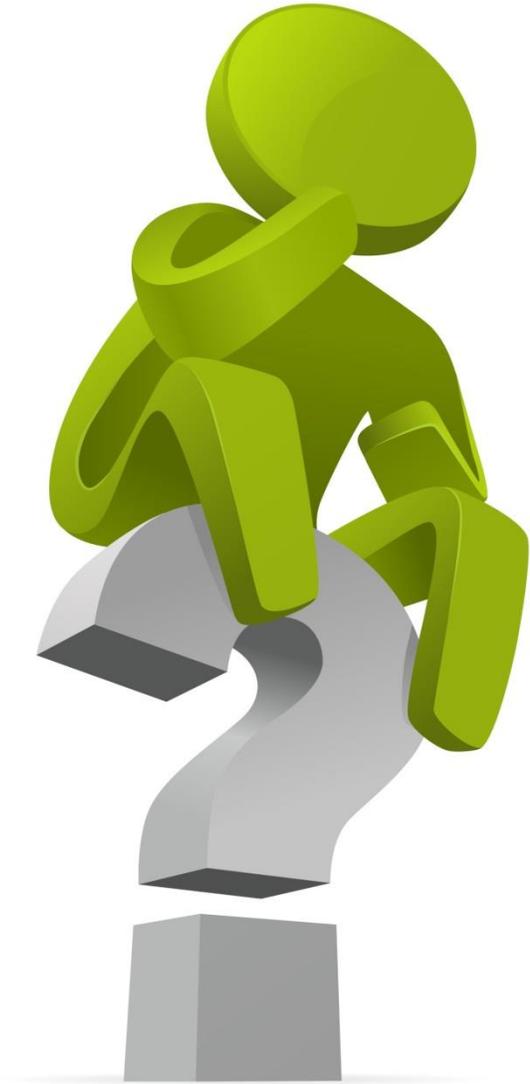
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Regarding your faith community,
how engaged are you in your
prevention efforts?

on a scale of 1-5:
1 being not engaged
5 being very engaged

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

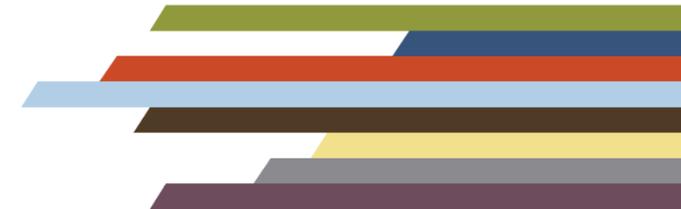


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National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

- NSDUH is a comprehensive household interview survey of substance use, substance use disorders, mental health, and the receipt of treatment services for these disorders in the United States.
- NSDUH is collected face-to-face by field interviewers who read less sensitive questions to respondents and transition respondents to audio computer assisted self-interviewing for sensitive items.
- NSDUH covers the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, aged 12 or older:
 - Includes: Households, college dorms, homeless in shelters, civilians on military bases
 - Excludes: Active military, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, homeless not in shelters
- Sample includes all 50 states and DC
- Approximately 67,500 persons are interviewed annually
- Data collected from January to December

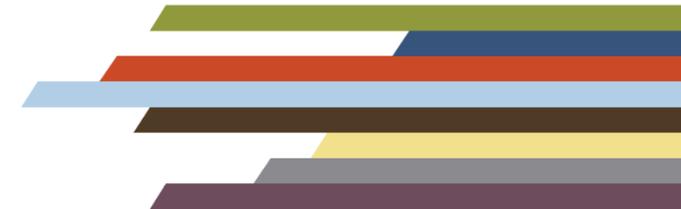


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How Do We Use NSDUH?

- NSDUH is a comprehensive household interview survey of substance use, substance use
Provides a window into the state of substance use and mental health issues in the United States
- Helps to guide policy directions:
 - problem substances
 - prevalence of mental illness
 - intersection of substance use and mental health issues
 - provides insights that can be studied in the context of data from other agencies to help in decision-making about what types of resources are needed and where resources should be directed

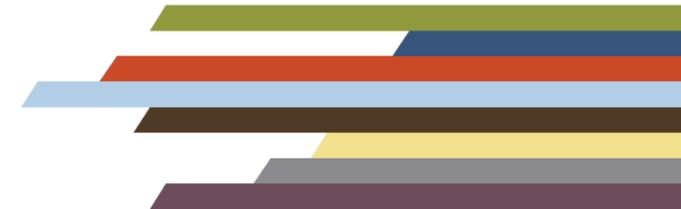


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NSDUH 2017 Highlights

- Opioids epidemic:
 - New users of heroin significantly decreased relative to 2016
 - Significant decreases in pain reliever misuse were observed for all ages
 - Downward trend in heroin users
 - Estimated 2.1M with opioid use disorder
- Marijuana:
 - Significant increases in use by young adults (18-25 y.o.): past month and daily/near daily use; with significant increases in use by young adult women
 - Pregnant women using substances in greater numbers including significant increases in daily or near daily marijuana use
 - Frequent marijuana use was associated with opioid misuse, heavy alcohol use, and depression in youth 12-17 and young adults 18-25
- Young adults had increasing rates of serious mental illness, major depression, and suicidality
- Co-occurring substance use and mental disorders are common
- Major gaps in treatment received by affected individuals

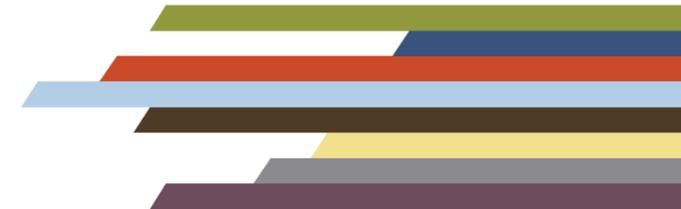


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SAMHSA's Response to 2016-17 NSDUH Findings

- **2018: Launch of new approach to technical assistance and training**
- **Previous focus on technical assistance to grantees expanded to national approach**
 - ***Establishment of Clinical Support System for Serious Mental Illness***
 - National practitioner training efforts
 - Focus on appropriate use and monitoring of psychotropic medications
 - Use of clozapine in treatment refractory schizophrenia
 - Assisted outpatient treatment
 - ***Establishment of a regional system of Technology Transfer Centers throughout the U.S.***
 - Substance Abuse Prevention Technology Transfer Centers
 - Addiction Technology Transfer Centers
 - Mental Health Technology Transfer Centers with supplements for school-based services
 - Training and technical assistance tailored to needs of HHS regions
 - Native American/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino focus centers

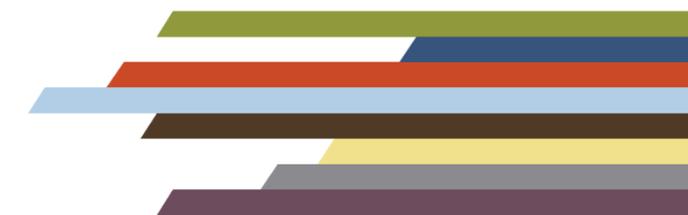


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SAMHSA's Response to 2016-17 NSDUH Findings (cont.)

- ***Establishment of new national training/technical assistance programs***
 - State Targeted Response/State Opioid Response TA/T Program-over 1000 requests met
 - Privacy Technology Transfer Center addressing confidentiality and information sharing related to HIPAA and 42CFR
 - Eating Disorders Technology Transfer Center

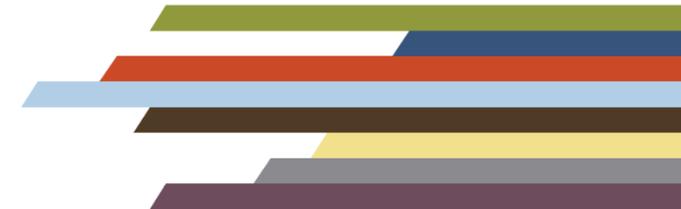


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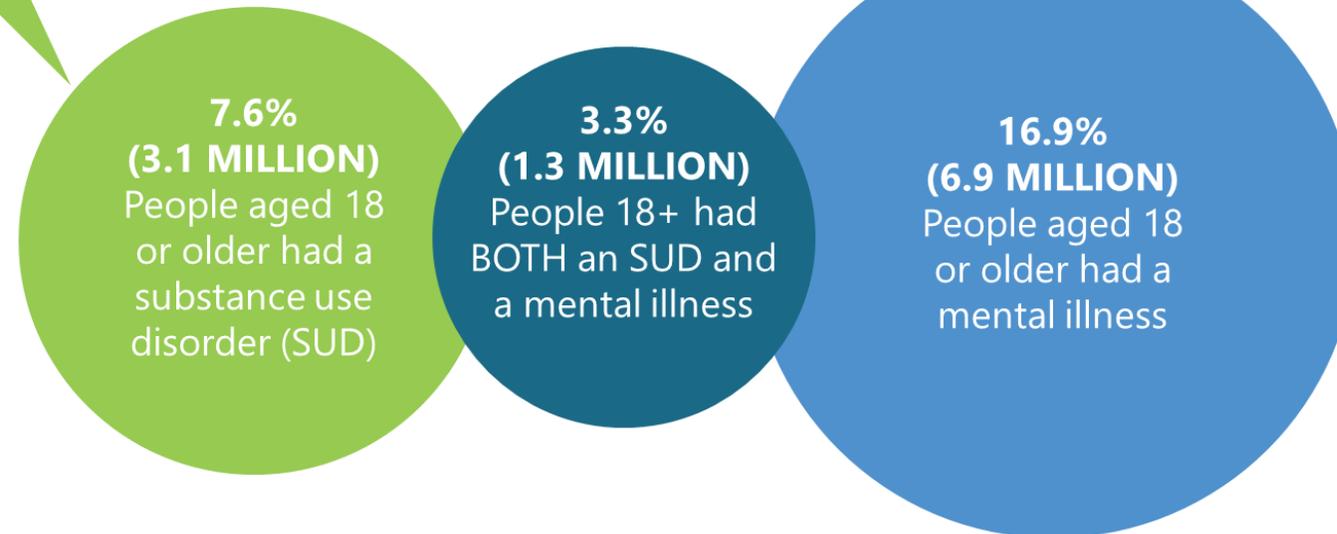


Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorders among Hispanic Adults (>18 y.o.)

PAST YEAR, 2018 NSDUH, Hispanic 18+

Among Hispanics with a substance use disorder:
2 IN 5 (39.5% or 1.2M) struggled with illicit drugs
7 IN 9 (77.1% or 2.4M) struggled with alcohol use
1 IN 6 (16.6% or 509K) struggled with illicit drugs and alcohol

Among Hispanics with a mental illness:
2 IN 9 (21.5% or 1.5M) had a serious mental illness



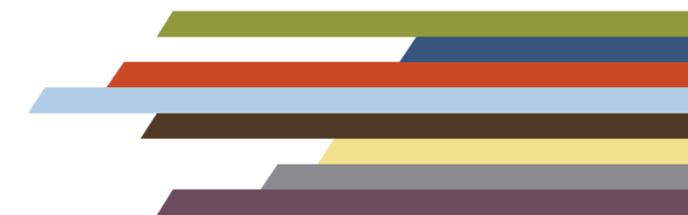
In 2018, **8.6M** Hispanic adults had a mental and/or substance use disorder.



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Summary: Opioid Misuse in the United States in 2018

- No significant change in alcohol use initiation rate among Hispanic youth during 2015-2018
- Alcohol use among Hispanic adults aged 26+ decreased significantly from 2017 to 2018
- No significant change in alcohol use disorder among Hispanics aged 12+ during 2015-2018
- **SAMHSA efforts on reductions in alcohol use in children/youth/transition age youth:**
- CSAP DFC program prioritizes alcohol use and has reported a 27% reduction in use in middle-school and a 23% reduction in use by high school students
- SAMHSA Prevention Technology Transfer Centers produce resources and materials related to alcohol misuse prevention
- CSAP 'Talk They Hear You' focuses on underage drinking
- CSAP requires Partnerships for Success grantees to emphasize underage drinking prevention
- CSAT has promoted SBIRT for alcohol use in all programs including CJ, PPW, adolescent treatment, HIV and homeless programs
- CSAT has funded SBIRT training in medical residencies and other healthcare practitioner programs which screen for hazardous alcohol use and use disorders

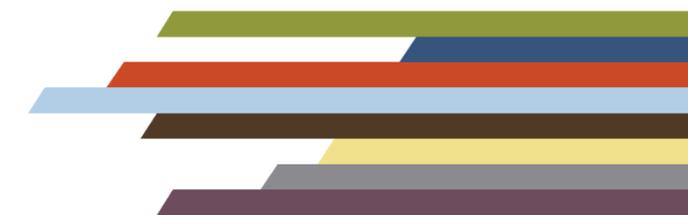


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Summary: Alcohol Use in 2018

- Significant decrease in opioid misuse among Hispanic adults aged 18+ during 2015-2018
- Significant decrease in prescription pain reliever misuse among Hispanics aged 12+ during 2015-2018
- Significant increase in prescription pain reliever use disorder among Hispanics aged 12+ during 2017-2018
- Majority continue to obtain from friends/relatives and from healthcare provider or prescriber underscoring the need for ongoing education of practitioners, appropriate pain management, and partnership with states to monitor opioid analgesic prescribing
- No significant change in heroin use among Hispanics aged 12+ during 2015-2018
- Significant decline in heroin use disorder among Hispanics aged 18-25 during 2015-2018

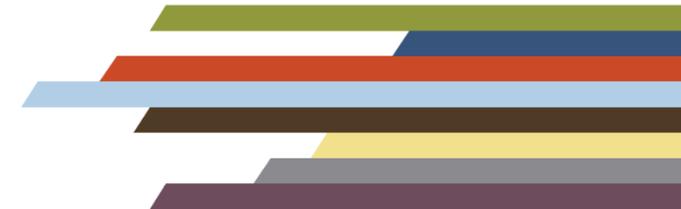


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Substance Use in Pregnancy: Trends in the Right Direction

2017: Showed a startling increase in substance use and particularly marijuana use in pregnancy: may be associated with fetal growth restriction, stillbirth, and preterm birth; may cause problems with neurological development, resulting in hyperactivity, poor cognitive function (*Metz TD and Stickrath EH, 2015*)

- No significant changes in these measures between 2017 and 2018
- SAMHSA/HHS made strong efforts to address this situation in an effort to improve the health and mothers and their babies:
- Public awareness efforts: information sharing with stakeholders and the public
- Launch of SAMHSA.gov/marijuana
- Launch of Substance Abuse Prevention Technology Transfer Centers with a focus on marijuana and other substance use in pregnancy

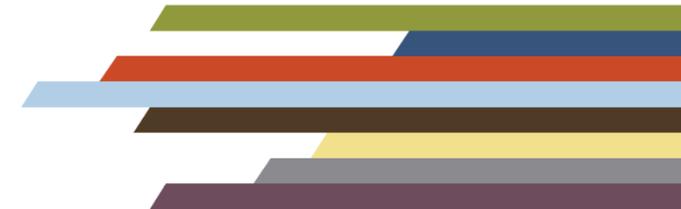


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Substance Use in Pregnancy: Trends in the Right Direction (cont.)

- No significant changes in these measures between 2017 and 2018
- Expansion of treatment programs for pregnant/post partum parenting women: both residential and outpatient through CARA
- Publication of Clinical Guidance for Treating Pregnant and Parenting Women with Opioid Use Disorder
- Publication of Healthy Pregnancy/Healthy Baby Factsheets for women and their families
- Use of STR and SOR funding for opioid use disorder in pregnancy and prevention interventions
- Joint article from Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and Surgeon
- General addressing treatment of opioid use disorder in pregnancy

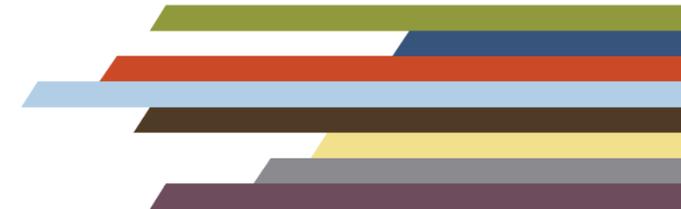


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Summary: Other Substance Use in the United States in 2018

- Significant increases in marijuana use among female Hispanics aged 18-25 and among Hispanics aged 26+ during 2015-2018
- Significant decrease in marijuana use disorder in Hispanic youth aged 12-17 during 2015-2018
- No significant change in illicit drug use by Hispanic pregnant women
- Significant decline in cocaine use among Hispanics aged 18-25 from 2017 to 2018
- No significant changes in methamphetamine use and prescription stimulant misuse in Hispanics aged 12+ during 2015-2018
- LSD use declined significantly in Hispanics aged 18-25 from 2017 to 2018, but increased significantly among Hispanics aged 26+ during 2015-2018

PREVENTION WORKS!

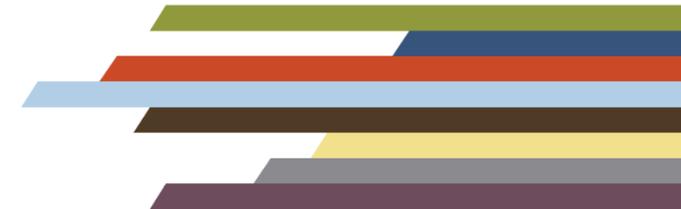


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Summary: Mental Health and Substance Use Issues in the United States in 2018

- Serious mental illness significantly increased in Hispanics aged 18-25 during 2008-2018
- Major depressive episode increased significantly in Hispanics aged 12-17 and Hispanics aged 18-49 during 2015-2018, but significant declined in Hispanics aged 50+ during 2016-2018
- Significant increases in major depressive episode with severe impairment in Hispanics aged 12-17 during 2016-2018 and among Hispanics aged 18-25 during 2015-2018
- Significant increase in suicide plan among Hispanics aged 18-25 during 2008-2018
- Co-occurring substance use is more frequent among Hispanics aged 18+ with mental illness.
- Use of one substance—alcohol or other illicit substances-- is strongly correlated with polysubstance use and with major depressive episode and serious mental illness underscoring the need to screen for all substances as well as mental disorders when evaluating a person identifying a substance problem or a mental health issue, *and* to treat all co-occurring disorders
- Substance use disorders are associated with increased risk for suicidality among Hispanics
- The large gap in treatment need continues among Hispanics

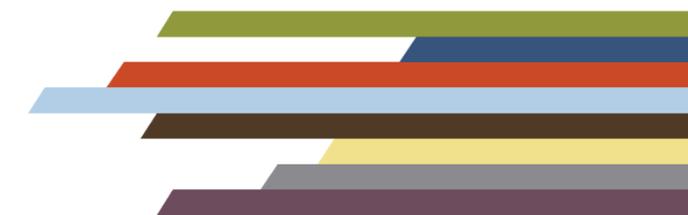


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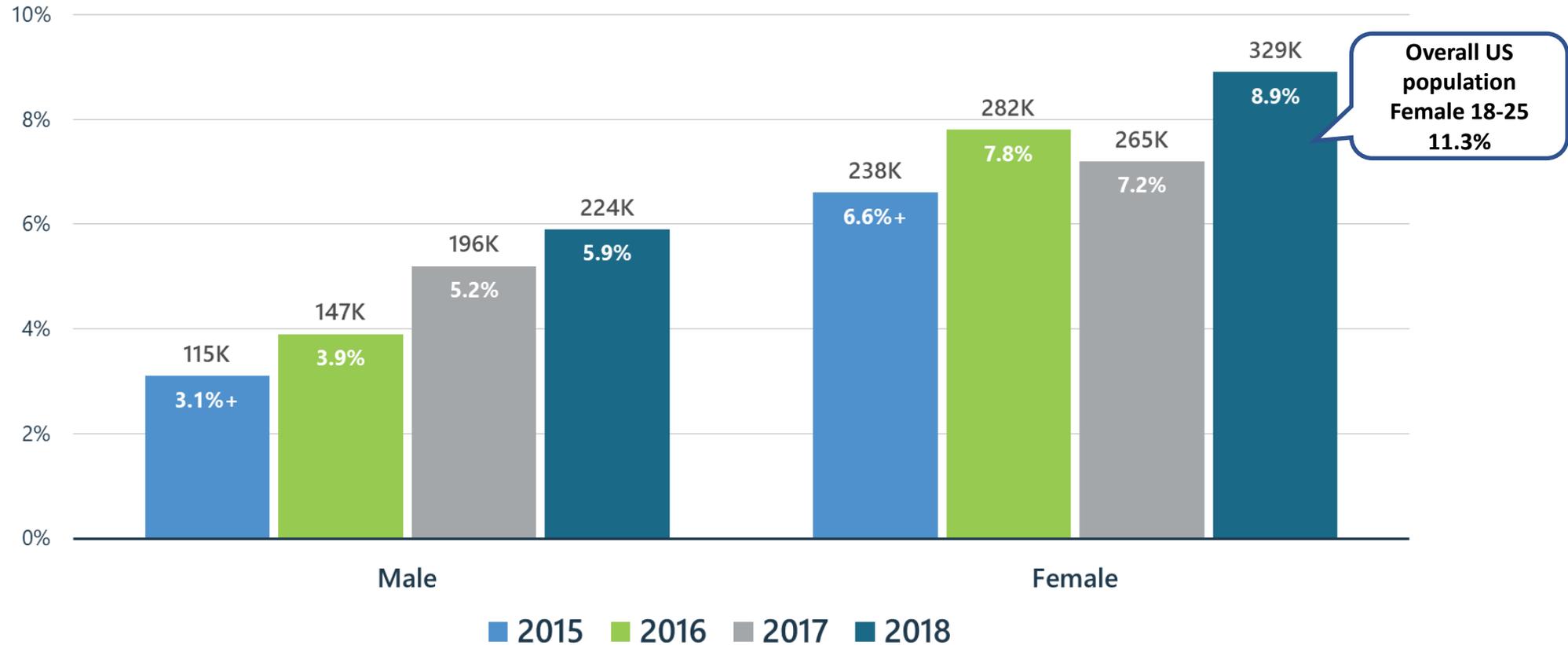
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Major Depressive Episodes with Severe Impairment among Hispanic Young Adults (18-25 y.o.)

PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, Hispanic 18-25



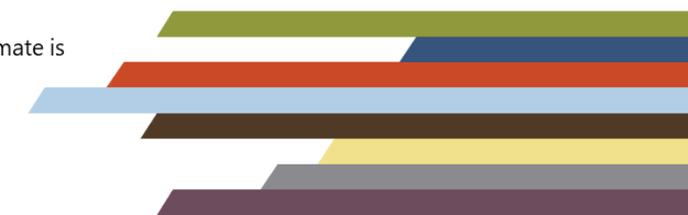
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+ Difference between this estimate and the 2018 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.



Mobilizing Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

Risk and Protective Factors

- Risk factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes.
- In relationships, risk factors include parents who use drugs and alcohol or who suffer from mental illness, child abuse and maltreatment, and inadequate supervision. In this context, parental involvement is an example of a protective factor.
- In communities, risk factors include neighborhood poverty and violence. Here, protective factors could include the availability of faith-based resources and after-school activities.
- In society, risk factors can include norms and laws favorable to substance use, as well as racism and a lack of economic opportunity. Protective factors in this context would include hate crime laws or policies limiting the availability of alcohol.

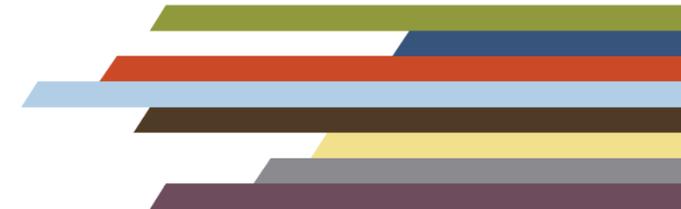


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Risk and Protective Factors (cont.)

- Protective factors are characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor's impact. Protective factors may be seen as positive countering events.
- Protective Factors for the Hispano/Latino community include Bonding, Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards, Individual Characteristics

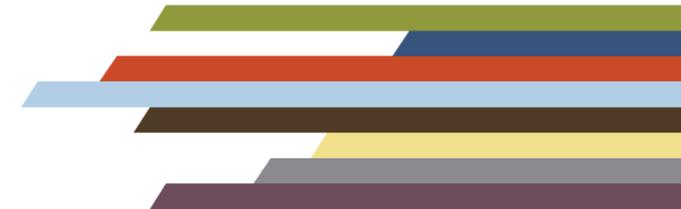


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Mobilizing Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

Seven Steps to Building a Successful Faith-Based Prevention Program

1. Determine your Faith communities readiness for organizing
2. Conduct a Faith community assessment
3. Translate data into priorities
4. Identify programs and services that exist in community
5. Target your efforts
6. Follow guiding principles and best practices
7. Evaluate

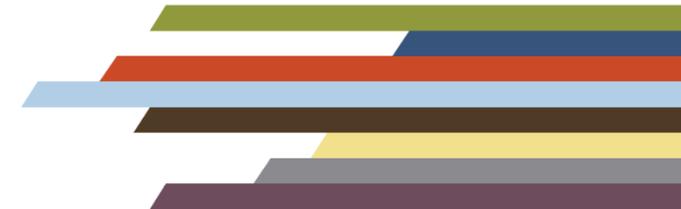


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Mobilizing Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

Five Steps to Organizing the Faith Community

1. Define the Faith community
2. Research your Faith community
3. Set your priorities
4. Make a list of stakeholders in the Faith community
5. Hold a stakeholders' meeting

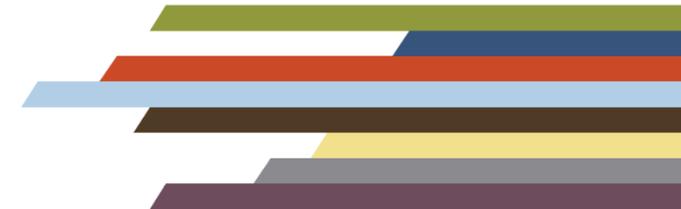


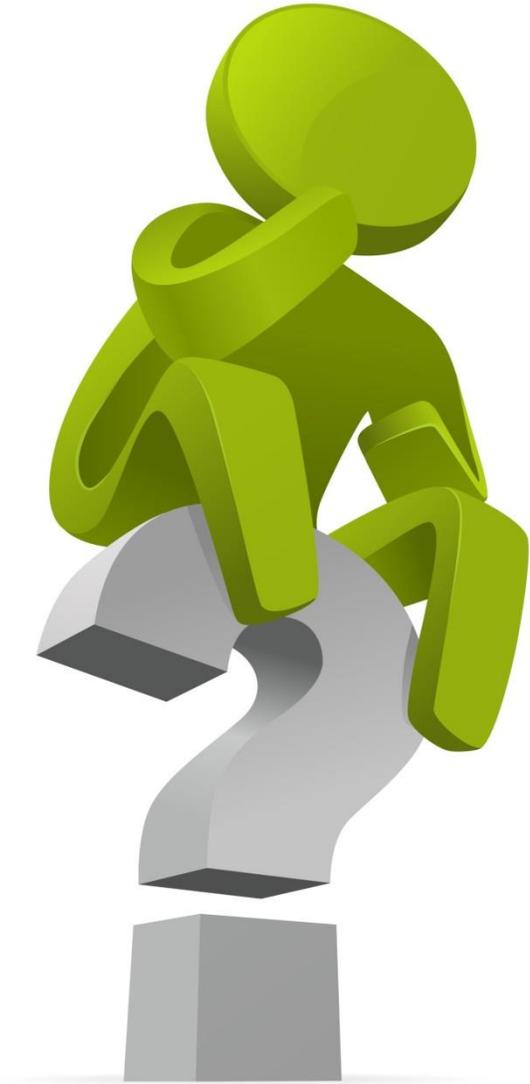
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Is there more I can do to engage my faith community in our prevention efforts?

Yes

No

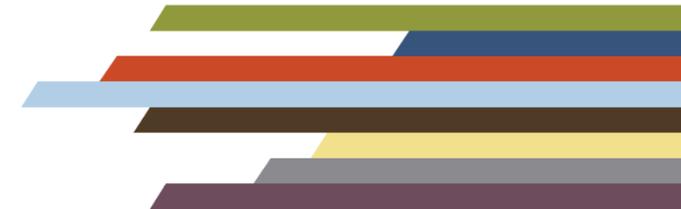


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KEY CONCEPTS IN WORKING WITH HISPANO/LATINOS

1. FAMILY

- Traditionally a large, extended, independent system(Agrarian-based)
- Child-Focused
- Elderly venerated: actively involved in parenting and decision-making

2. STRONGLY DELINEATED SEX ROLES

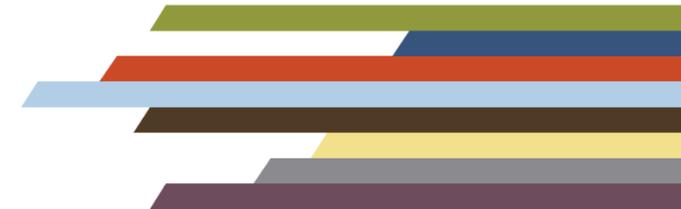
- Machismo/Marianismo
- Essential Roles: Males = Protectors and Leaders
Females = Providers and Teachers



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KEY CONCEPTS IN WORKING WITH HISPANO/LATINOS (cont.)

3. LANGUAGE

- Spanish is intrinsic to world view
- Public vs. private/Business vs. Intimacy
- Regional variations & subtleties

4. ACCULTURATION

- Changing sex roles
- Significant losses, Geographical displacement, “Shrinking family”
- Intergenerational separation & Experience culture devalued

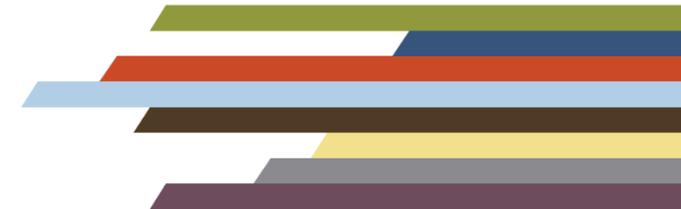


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KEY CONCEPTS IN WORKING WITH HISPANO/LATINOS (cont.)

5. SPIRITUALITY

- Coexistence of various traditions
 - Roman Catholicism
 - African & Native belief systems
 - Christian fundamentalism
- “The Spiritual Component”
 - The presence and approval of spiritual leaders
 - Prayer as part of ceremony
 - Free expression of moral viewpoint

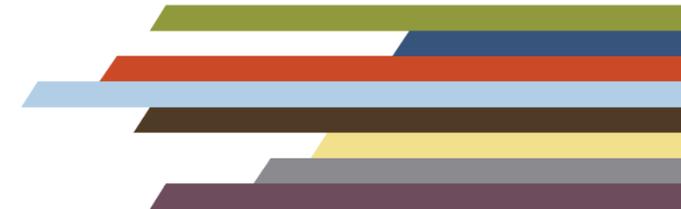


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KEY CONCEPTS IN WORKING WITH HISPANO/LATINOS (cont.)

6. CELEBRATION

- Important part of community life and religious traditions

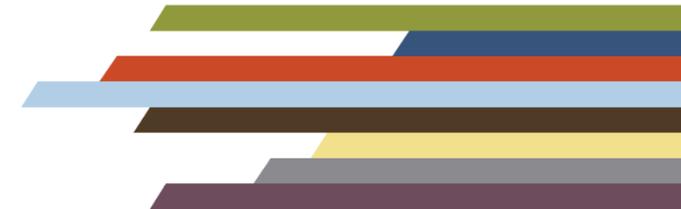
7. STRONG NATIONAL PRIDE

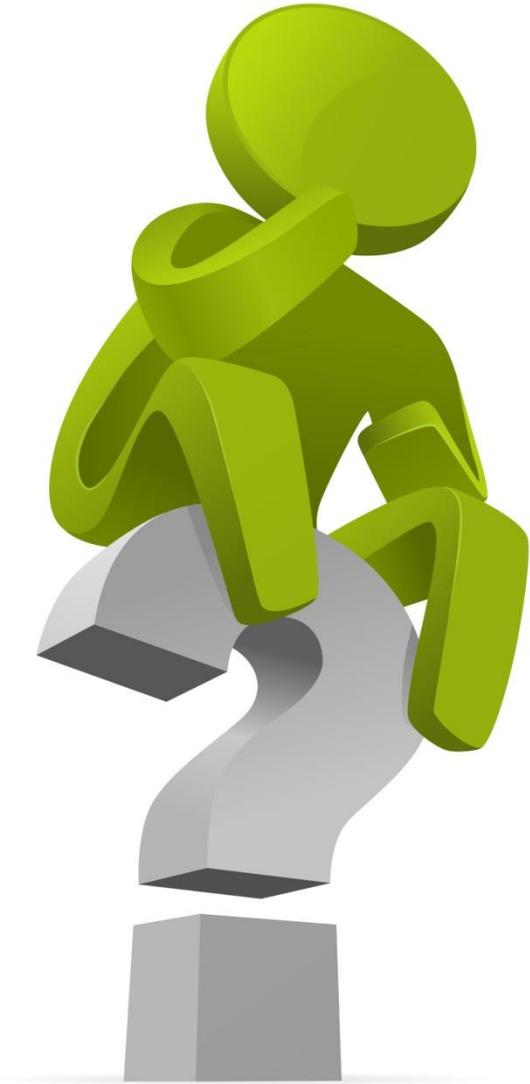


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What Key Concept did I learn that will help me in engaging my faith community

- A. Family
- B. Sex Roles
- C. Language
- D. Acculturation
- E. Coexistence of various traditions

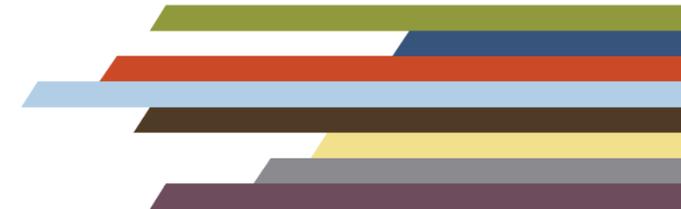


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Mobilizing Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

Pre-1960's

- High family interaction
- Homogeneous value system
- Weak peer group
- One parent working
- Low divorce rate
- Low teen pregnancy
- Low drug use
- Drugs the exception in treatment

Post-1960's

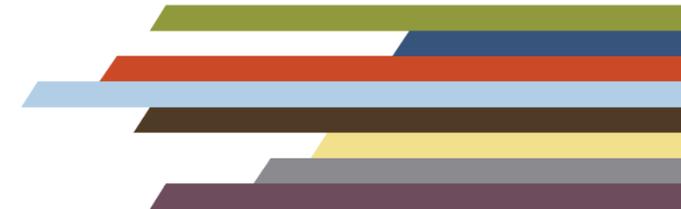
- Low family interaction
- Heterogeneous value system
- Strong influential peer group
- Both parents working
- Latch-key situation and single parenting
- High teen pregnancy
- High drug use
- Drugs popularized and advertised in media



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WHAT HAS CHANGED? (cont.)

Pre-1960's

- Low technology
- Low levels of information
- Same role models
- Logical consequences common and accepted
- Fear of the “risk”

Post-1960's

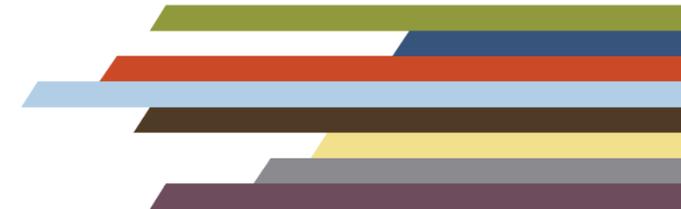
- High technology
- High levels of information
- Dissonant role models
- Logical consequences avoided
- Celebrate the “risk”



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THE CORE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS *SPIRITUAL*
AND ROOTED IN THE HEART OF *CULTURE*
FOUR FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES

1. Development from Within
2. No Vision; No Development
3. The Development of Individuals and the Development of their Families and Community go Hand in Hand
4. A Great Learning Enterprise is Required

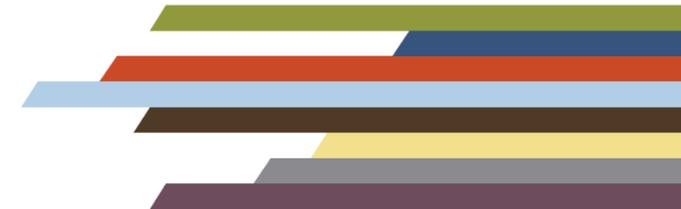


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SAMHSA's Response

- **Workforce: Continue to address the need for clinicians to be prepared to assess and treat mental health issues and substance issues with national training and technical assistance programs**
- **Opioids**
- Continue work with states to address opioids crisis needs in terms of prevention, treatment, and community recovery resources
 - STR/SOR/TOR grants
 - Discretionary grants: pregnant/post partum parenting women/children/families, drug courts, first responder/prevention grants
 - Collaboration with HHS partners and other federal departments to expand resources to communities

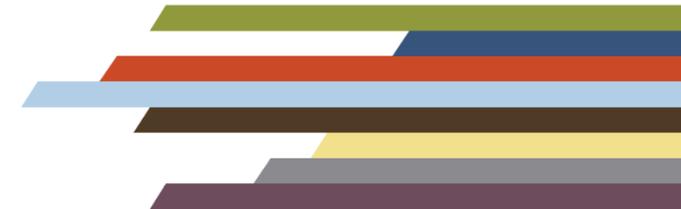


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SAMHSA's Response (cont.)

- **Other substances:**
- Encourage use of block grant funds to address prevention/treatment needs
- Provide training and technical assistance on evidence-based psychosocial therapies
- **Connecting with the public: Importance of Prevention, Treatment, Community Supports**
- Public service messaging on substance use and mental health issues with focus on prevention
- <https://www.samhsa.gov/technology-transfer-centers-ttc>
- **Monitoring outcomes:**
- Through continuation of NSDUH, DAWN, and SAMHSA grant program evaluation
- **Making policy modifications as indicated**

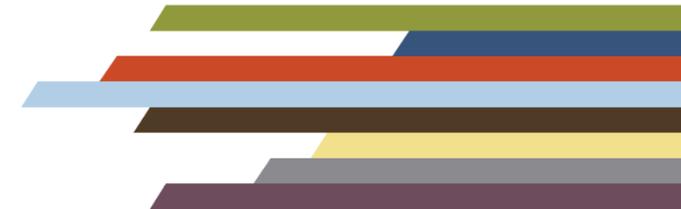


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RESOURCES

- Cultural Traditions as “Protective Factors” Among Latino Children of Illicit Drug Users – Felipe Gonzales Castro, Ph.D. (Feb. 2007)
- Substance use: Spirituality and religious participation as protective factors among rural youths – David Hodge, Harry Montoya (Sept. 2001) Social Work Research
- Spiritual/Religious Life-Style Profiles and Community Substance Abuse Perceptions. Among a Predominantly Hispanic Sample in the American Southwest – David Hodge, Harry Montoya, (2007) Journal of Social Service Research
- Understanding the Factors That Precipitate Substance Use among Hispanic Adolescents – David Hodge, Harry Montoya (Spring 2002) ARETE Journal of the College of Social Work, University of South Carolina

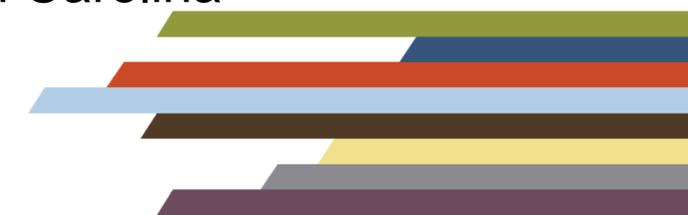


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COVID-19 RELATED RESOURCES (cont.)

SAMHSA's Disaster Distress Helpline

Toll Free: 1-800-985-5990 (español e inglés)

Text in Spanish: Envíe "Háblanos" al 66746

Text in English: "TalkWithUs" al 66746

(TTY): 1-800-846-8517

English: <http://www.disasterdistress.samhsa.gov>

Spanish: <http://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/disasterdistress-helpline/espanol>

SAMHSA's National Helpline

Toll-Free: 1-800-662-HELP (24/7/365 Treatment Referral

Information Service in English and Español)

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

Toll Free: 1-888-628-9454

English: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)

(TTY): 1-800-799-4TTY (4889)

Spanish:

<http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/gethelp/spanish.aspx>

English:

<http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org>

SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator

Sitio Web: <https://findtreatment.gov>

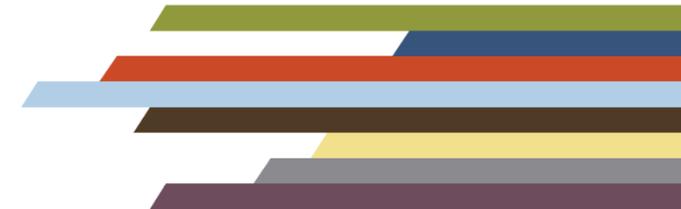


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Mobilizing Hispano/Latino Faith Community in Substance Abuse Prevention

RESOURCES

- Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
- Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- <http://www.eiconline.org/wp-content/uploads/Faith-Tool-Kit.pdf>
- National Families in Action - nfia@nationalfamilies.org
- National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention's <https://myemail.constantcontact.com/Webinar-Recording-Now-Available--Strengthening-Faith-Community-Connectedness-During-the-COVID-19-Pandemic.html?soid=1103684771883&aid=YGrIdLLrTXk>
- Faith, Life and Hope: <https://theactionalliance.org/faith-hope-life>

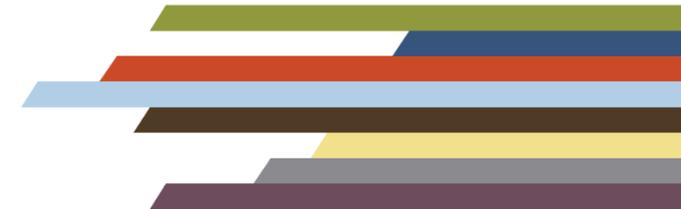


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COVID-19 RELATED RESOURCES

Ellice Park is a small business owner in Columbus, Ohio, who runs a practice called Counseling Care Circle where she provides professional therapy and wellness coaching services. Resources Park mentioned during the show can be found below:

- COVID-19 Connect: www.counselingcarecircle.com/covid19
- Free brief therapy for health care workers and therapists open to all new clients: <https://counselingcarecircle.com/covid19-therapist-directory/>
- YouTube videos for more self-care and mental health tips during COVID-19: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCv69YGL1TKK7vBG8ZICeQ4Q>
- COVID19 for Healthcare Workers Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/COVID19HEALTHCAREWORKERS/>
- Coronavirus Self-Care (Mental Health) Facebook Group: https://www.facebook.com/groups/coronavirus.selfcare.mentalhealth/learning_content/
- Therapists/Chaplains who want to volunteer: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdBAbIQwQQ_UzVRUcR2w_Ah3mPahLqYC0XAAQ_WluYfLvrlAvxQ/viewform

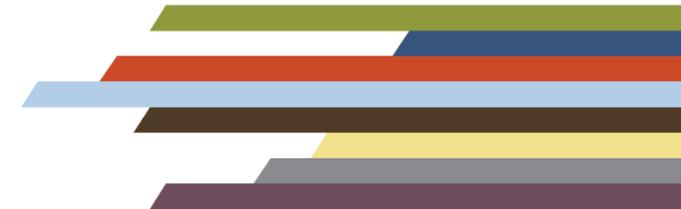


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COVID-19 RELATED RESOURCES (cont.)

- Christian support for COVID-19: <http://christianprayerandlistening.com/>
- Pro Bono RVs 4 MDs Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/rvs4mds/>
- In Memoriam: Healthcare Workers Who Have Died From COVID-19 Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/239658800555607/>

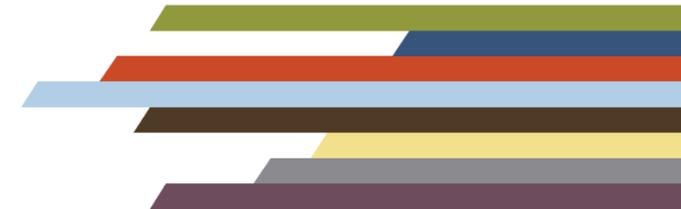


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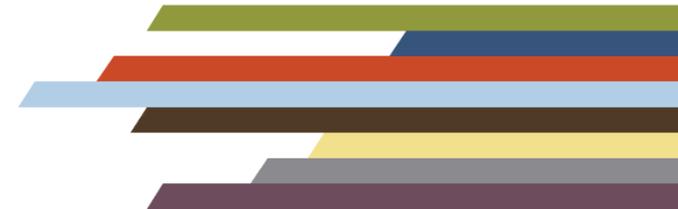




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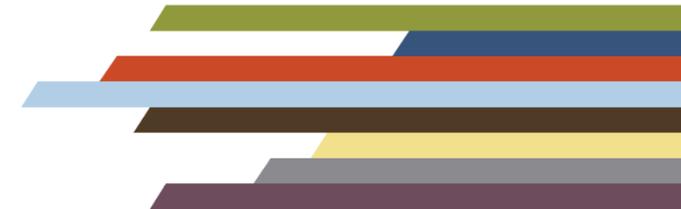


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For more information and **FREE** training and technical assistance you can reach us at:

PTTCnetwork.org/hispaniclatino

www.nlbha.org



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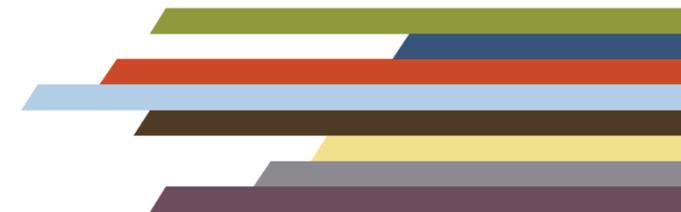


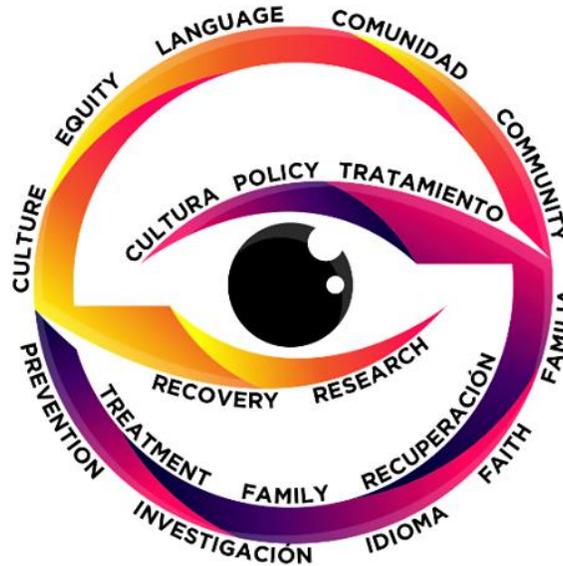
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2020 LATINO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

SHAPING THE VISION OF LATINO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EQUITY

September 16-18, 2020 - Omni Hotel
Los Angeles, California

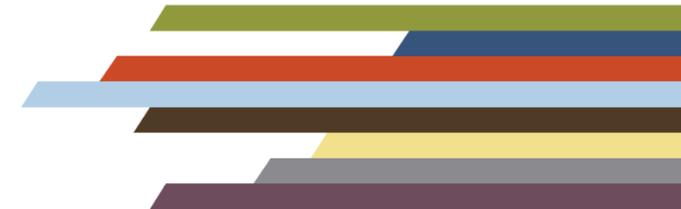
More information at : nlbhconference2020.com



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Satisfaction Evaluation

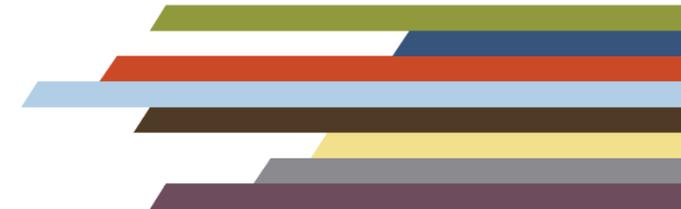
<http://bit.ly/POenglish>



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Thank you for attending our presentation.
Gracias por atender a nuestra presentación.
Obrigado por participar desta apresentação.



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