Inmate Programs (Continued)

The McShin Program

On January 5, 2015, Pamunkey Regional Jail and The McShin Foundation started an authentic peer developed and delivered recover oriented system of care for those inmates volunteering as individuals needed recovery from substance use disorders. The primary focus of the program is to provide hope and recovery to those that need it and want it through continued personal contact from successful recovering people. “Hope of recovery” is vital and the main desired outcome. The authentic recovery facilitator is equally vital.

Six months in the program will allow for the inmate to experience a true Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC). The cycle includes a 40 hour certification, 90 recovery or motivational unduplicated films, 200 speaker DVD’s, outside guests and speakers, daily schedule of activities and an appropriate transition following the completion of the six month cycle.

Since the inception of the McShin Program, around 193 male and female inmates have participated in the program. Over the last two years, the inmates who participated in the program were tracked to determine if any had recidivated by returning to Pamunkey Regional Jail or any other jail within the state of Virginia. The statistics below were gathered from the jails’ records management system, JailTracker, and the Department of Corrections inmate management system, LIDS-CORIS. The PRJ recidivism rate for the McShin Program is approximately 31%, compared to 53% across the entire jail population.

**McShin Recidivism (to PRJ)**

- Did Not Recidivate: 69%
- Re-Arrested (Drug Charges): 6%
- Re-Arrested (Drug Related Charges): 9%
- Re-Arrested (Unrelated Charges): 16%

**McShin Recidivism (Statewide)**

- Did Not Recidivate: 66%
- Re-Arrested (Drug Charges): 8%
- Re-Arrested (Unrelated Charges): 7%
- Re-Arrested (Probation Vio.): 19%
The McShin Foundation, founded in 2004 by John Shinholser and Carol McDaid, is Virginia’s leading non-profit, full service, authentic Recovery Community Organization. McShin strives daily to deliver a message of hope to recovering addicts and alcoholics and to facilitate their journey to a healthier life.

McShin currently offers 175 recovery beds for men and women in the Richmond area, the most of any recovery organization in our community. McShin’s daily provision of peer-to-peer recovery support services, coupled with random drug screens, required meetings, curfew, fellowship, meditation, and other requirements, provides residents with the opportunity to gain and maintain sobriety.

Serving nearly 500 clients last year, McShin provided 1,921 indigent bed nights for individuals desperately needing services, but lacking resources to fund it.

With a current reduction in recidivism over 40%, McShin is saving tax payers millions of dollars. This does not account for the number of individuals who are touched inside of the jails in which McShin also serves.

This is in contrast to last years’ services, which still had a significant impact on individuals, but results were slightly lower than those from 2016-2017.

Currently, there are 23 million Americans in active addiction, of which about 10 million are daily risks to public safety. Sadly, of this number, only 2.3 million are in specialty treatment. The majority of McShin’s clients are from the 10 million bracket that are deemed to be safety risks.
MC SHIN FOUNDATION SNAPSHOt
2016 - 2017

VIRGINIA'S LEADING NON-PROFIT, FULL SERVICE, AUTHENTIC RECOVERY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

175 BEDS

McShin has 175 beds available for men and women, the most of any organization in RVA. McShin's daily peer-to-peer recovery support, coupled with random drug tests, and required meetings/classes, allows those seeking recovery a safe and stable opportunity to do so.

STATISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS WHO ACCESSED MC SHIN SERVICES DURING LAST 12 MONTHS (NOV. 2016 - OCT. 2017)

STATISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS WHO ACCESSED MC SHIN SERVICES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS (NOV. 2015 - OCT. 2016)

THE ISSUE MC SHIN ADDRESSES:

Today, there are 23 million Americans in active addiction. Of this number, about 10 million are daily public safety risks. Only 2.3 million of this number is in recovery. These are generally the high risk individuals McShin serves.

www.mcshin.org
The McShin Foundation supports a medication-assisted detox taper, which can last 5-21 days, depending on the substance(s) the person was using. We link participants to individually catered detox plans at the care of a top local American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) certified Doctor who specializes in general and addiction psychiatry. There are several detox scenarios; i.e. Alcohol, Opioids, Benzodiazepines, and a Complex detox for persons abusing 2 or more substances. Research shows that detox alone is insufficient for most people to stay clean, because it only addresses the physical component of addiction. Recovery housing, coupled with a community network and authentic peer to peer recovery support, greatly increases a person’s chances of achieving long-term recovery from substance abuse. Our data reflects this, as you can see from the graphs below.

These percentages reflect the total number of participants who received detox services as a part of their recovery plan. This includes those whose program participation was limited to detox with minimal recovery community support (less than 60 days in our recovery housing).

These percentages reflect the number of participants who received detox services, coupled with a stay of 60 days or more in our recovery housing, where they are exposed to authentic peer to peer recovery and a community of men and women learning how to live a clean and sober life.

“A study, funded by the federal government, compared Vivitrol, which comes in a monthly shot and blocks the effects of opioids, and Suboxone, which is taken daily in strips that dissolve on the tongue and contains a relatively mild opioid that helps minimize withdrawal symptoms and cravings. Researchers found that 52 percent of those who started on Vivitrol relapsed during the 24-week study, compared with 56 percent of those who started on Suboxone."

-The New York Times