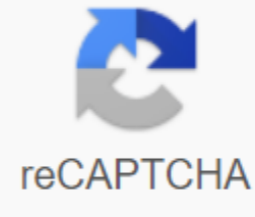




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Association for child and adolescent counseling history

Want to join ACAC? Read about how to join ACAC and learn more about all the benefits of membership. How to join and 1st time member DISCOUNT! The Child and Adolescent Counseling Association (ACAC) is committed to the principle that all children and adolescents (aged birth through adolescence) have equal access to a full range of mental health services, regardless of whether they have to pay or insurance cover. ACAC is a support and information network for counselors who work with children and adolescents. The American Consulting Association's Code of Conduct (2014) and the Standards of the Board of Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (2009) charge mentors with lifelong improvement in human development; ACAC therefore supports counsellors working with children and adolescents from birth to adolescence. The breadth of this range of development offers its unique experience and challenges. ACAC serves to bring community counsellors together who strive to offer best practices to this underserved and distinctive population. The objectives of ACAC are to: to promote greater understanding, advocacy and understanding of children and adolescents among members of the counselling profession and related areas of assistance. Advance development according to prevention and intervention strategies for counseling children and adolescents. Support counseling and education with older children and adolescents. Promote consultant consultations with supervisors and other professionals involved in the life of children and adolescents. Provide vocational development measures to improve the education and training of workers with children and adolescents. Distribute educational and professional materials to raise standards of practice for children and adolescents in the areas of counseling, psychotherapy and mental health. Promote the involvement and communication of ACAC members to share knowledge and support for improving mental health services for children and adolescents. Timeline & History Compiled by Past-Presidents Council: Randy Astramovich, Evette Horton, Elsa Leggett, Gail Roaten, Dee Ray, and Catherine Tucker March 2009 First Meeting of Professional Counselors at the Schools of Interest Network At the American Counseling Association Conference in Charlotte, NC, co-founder Dr. Randy Astramovich and Dr. Wendy Hoskins. During the meeting, several members of the interest network expressed concerns about the lack of a child and adolescent counseling website for mental health counsellors and school counsellors. June 2009 Professional counselors at schools ACA Interest Network members set the goal of developing a child and adolescent counseling division within the American Counseling Association April 2010 Dr. Randy Astramovich, Dr. Wendy Hoskins, Dr. Dee Ray, Dr. Michael Moyer, Dr. Elsa Leggett, and Dr. Dale-Elizabeth Pehrsson filed an application with the American Consulting Association for the creation of a new organizational affiliate within an organization called the Association for Child & Adolescent Counseling (ACAC). The application included a petition in support of more than 450 counselors across the United States who supported the development of acac. October 2010 the American Counseling Association Council votes to approve ACAC as an organizational branch of the ACA. Founding ACAC board included: Randall L. Astramovich, Ph.D., ACAC President Wendy Hoskins, Ph.D., ACAC Treasurer Dee Ray, Ph.D., ACAC Secretary Michael Moyer, Ph.D., ACAC Trustee Position 1 Elsa Soto-Leggett, Ph.D., ACAC Trustee Position 2 Dale-Elizabeth Pehrsson, Ed. D., ACAC Trustee Position 3 April 2011 ACAC development is featured in the consultation today. on 5 February 2013, the ACAC Board formally requested full status of the unit. The Children and Adolescent Counseling Council Association at the time included: Dee C. Ray, President Elsa Soto-Leggett, President-Elect Randy Astramovich, Past President Evette Horton, Secretary Michael Moyer, Treasurer Yumiko Ogawa, trustee Phyllis Post, trustee Gail Roaten, trustee Hayley Stulmaker, Board of Directors of Student Cooperation March 19, 2013 ACA Council approves ACAC as National Division ACA And there was the cake! January 2015 Established in the Professional Journal Journal of Children and Adolescent Counseling Excerpt from the Editor: Association for Child and Adolescent Counseling (ACAC), a division of the American Counseling Association (ACA), is pleased to launch our new journal, The Journal of Child and Adolescent Counseling (JCAC). This magazine is the culmination of more than a decade of work to build a home for child and adolescent counsellors within the

consulting community. The ACAC was adopted as an official breakdown of the ACA in 2013, acknowledging that the need for a professional organization focusing on child and adolescent issues was long overdue. As part of the mission to ACAC, we always predicted that building a credible, peer-reviewed place in children's and adolescent literature was an integral part of our identity as an organization. In recent years, I have been working on a research team that has studied the publishing practices of consulting specialists (see Barrio Minton, Fernando, & Ray, 2008). We found that although the authors involved from different areas of expertise published their work in professional counselling journals, authors specialising in children are more likely to publish their work in places outside the scope of counselling. The most obvious reason for this practice is that there simply was no space available to them that focused on working with children. Previously, members of the ACA group did not have access to literature specific to children and adolescents. Times have changed, and JCAC has launched to provide a new era for child and adolescent counselors. Do you want to join ACAC? Read about how to join ACAC and learn more about all the benefits of membership. Please note: ACA membership is required to join our department. Learn more This was a question Randy Astramovich heard over and over: Why doesn't the American Counseling Association have a department of counselors working with children and teenagers in many settings? This past spring, Astramovich decided that it's time to take action so that these advisors could be right in an organizational home. Astramovich, along with a few other individuals interested in seeing the idea come to fruit, collected 450 supporting signatures. With the council's approval, the Children and Adolescent Counseling Association became the ACA's newest organizational branch this past year. When ACAC gains 500 ACA members, it qualifies to become an ACA division. ACA Executive Director Richard Yep says time couldn't be better. I appreciate all the work that the founders of the ACAC have done to move this process forward for the Council. The issues faced by professional counselors working with children and adolescents are at an all-time high, and ACAC's work could be useful in succeeding these providers. The movement against the creation of ACAC initially grew out of conversations between ACA members who provide counseling services to children and adolescents across different backgrounds and who sought places within the ACA network for collaboration, research, preparation and training for children and adolescent counseling. Astramovich wrote in a letter petitioning ACAC to become an organizational affiliate. He also noted that while the ACA's annual conference & exposition regularly features conference presentations for the child and adolescent counseling group, there is no room for the ACA family to collaborate on these consultants and network outside the conference. Astramovich, now the founding president of ACAC and associate professor of counseling at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, also pointed out that other organizations to help professionals, such as the American Psychological Association and the National Association of Social Workers, have already offered special chapters for child and adolescent work. Many of the child and adolescent consultants and consultant educators found themselves without a dedicated network of support for the ACA, echoes Dee Ray, ACAC secretary and associate professor of counseling and director of the Children and Family Resources Clinic at the University of North Asas. Over the years at conferences and emailed, we've wondered why there was no chapter just dedicated to children and adolescents. We provided informal support to each other, but we wanted to have an organisation that provided an official network and support system for this population. Now that ACAC is up and running, Ray says expectations are high. We hope that ACAC will focus on training needs consultants who work with children and adolescents and additionally provide professional support for ideas, resources and encouragement to keep counselors motivated and energized to work with children, she says. ACAC will offer a variety of benefits to members, says Astramovich, who also serves as editor of the Journal of International Counselor Education. The organisation will promote best practices as well as research and networking opportunities for professional counsellors working with children and adolescents. ACAC will also strive to highlight the unique development and cultural needs of these clients, advocate expanded child and adolescent counseling services, promote interdisciplinary collaboration between specialties whose members work with children and adolescents, and offer ACA members a collective voice in this specialty. While other [ACA] chapters address children, we felt like there was a need for some unity in providing counseling services to children in several settings, says Astramovich. ACAC's main goal will be to promote research and effective counseling services for children and adolescents. Astramovich says. When working with adults, he adds, most counselor practitioners come to realize that many of the issues their clients struggle with are rooted in their childhood. Professional counseling is based on the idea of optimal human development, Astramovich says, and increasing the effectiveness of counselors with children and adolescents could prevent or reduce problems for those individuals when they reach adulthood. ACAC will also work to ensure that consultants in the field have the education and qualifications needed to be effective, Ray says. For so long, our field has been focused mainly on working with adults and only on the application of the same skills to children and adolescents. Working with children and adolescents requires a specific set of skills, and we defend counselors to become officially trained in these skills. In addition, we will try to differentiate between the skill sets needed for children and the skill sets that adolescents need. We will provide development focus to work effectively with children and adolescents. Bridging the disconnect of ACAC is not specifically directed at school counselors, but because they work closely with children and adolescents, the hope is to get school counselors actively involved in ACAC, Ray says. However, ACAC will focus on the needs of all counsellors who advise children and adolescents, she stresses. Private mental health consultants in schools, agency consultants, consultants in hospitals and school counsellors are part of a network of working with children and adolescents. The consultation part is the most important aspect of our concentration. Michael Moyer, ANAC trustee and assistant professor at the University of Texas at San Antonio, says when it comes to school counselors and professional counselors who work with children and adolescents, collaboration is key. I believe ACAC will stress the need for cooperation between school and community consultants, he says. School counsellors provide valuable services in the school system and school environment, and community counsellors also provide valuable services outside the school walls. Sometimes there is disconnect between the two, and I believe very strongly that there should be cooperation and support from both sides in order to best support children and adolescents. It's possible, Astramovich says, that ACAC could also promote a new paradigm of how services are provided to children and adolescents in schools. Astramovich previously worked in Dallas as a school counselor and found that the ratio of students to school counselors left counselors juggling too many assignments. It was clear that the demands imposed on school counsellors were enormous, he says. There are so many responsibilities school counsellors are supposed to fulfill that it is simply impossible for all of these responsibilities to be fulfilled effectively by one individual. (The ACA recommends a maximum average student-to-counselor ratio of 250:1, but the latest data provided by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics shows that the average rate of U.S. primary and secondary schools is 457:1; see the March 2011 issue of Counseling Today for more information.) Astramovich says the future could include creating school counseling centers that might look a lot like university counseling centers, with a variety of assisting professionals, including professional counselors, available to students. If the dynamics trend this way, Astramovich says, school counselors won't disappear, but their roles could change. For example, roles can be divided between an academic consultant who assists students with courses and academic concerns, and a mental health consultant who is in a school counseling center. Asking one individual to provide all the services that our children need is not realistic, Astramovich says. The tailored approach issues today's children and adolescents face are broad, Ray says, but perhaps the most common problem point is the lack of public awareness of what is developmentally appropriate in terms of mental health, growth and education. This developmental mismatch between what is expected of children and what is naturally healthy is the root of many children's behavioral and emotional health problems, she says. To see changes at the community level, Ray believes that the most important thing counselors can do is to be active members of the ACA and ACAC and advocate best practices with children and adolescents. Clinically, counselor is educated in working with children and adolescents from a theoretically stable system, she says. Formal education will help counselors develop a belief system from which methods and skills will emerge. The current trend to just grab any book or article about the technique to use with young people is ethically suspect and rather ineffective. Counselors usually rely on talking to clients, but Ray points out that children and teenagers often communicate in nonverbal ways, making it imperative that counselors develop their nonverbal communication skills. Because of cognitive differences or emotional issues, children and adolescents usually prefer non-verbal communication techniques to build relationships, she says. For example, young children communicate with their game, so we have found play therapy is the most effective tool for developing counseling relationships. Teenagers might prefer physical activity or expressive art activities to build their own counseling relationships. In order for advisers to be trained and supported in these methods, effective consultation is possible. Astramovich echoes that sentiment, saying that the use of development techniques with children and adolescents is key to helping them. For example, he says counselors should gain experience using play techniques because vital research exists showing the effectiveness of these methods in children. Moyer adds that counselors are keeping things exciting and moving when working with kids. I consider myself integrating different activities and types of plays and not using so much traditional conversation therapy, he says. Children and teenagers have so many opportunities and activities that include fast-paced technology that counselors working with this population should be able to adapt their consulting skills to keep [these clients] focused and make it meaningful to them. Another unique aspect of working with children and teenagers is the potential for interaction with their parents or guardians, Moyer says. Unlike working with adults who can give their informed consent, children and adolescents cannot. A legal guardian must give such consent. In addition, parents and guardians have a legitimate right to know what the counsellor is talking about with their child and, in my opinion, should be involved in the consultation process. On the other hand, as an adviser, I have to balance this exchange of information with a parent or guardian, because the child or adolescent is my client and I to build trust relationships with them. In short, there is a balancing act in building a trust relationship in which a child or adolescent feels comfortable and confident, speaking openly [even as a counselor there] parents inform to an appropriate extent. As ACAC gets off the ground, Ray and Moyer offer some general words of wisdom about working with children and teenagers. Quality formal education is absolutely essential, Ray says, as it is a quality monitoring counselor's job as an experienced child counselor manager. Working with children and adolescents is qualitatively different from working with adults, she says. In addition, working with children differs qualitatively from working with teenagers. You cannot simply apply these adult counseling skills to children and wait for them to work. A new language is needed for the advisors to be effective. Moyer offers the same advice he gives to his counseling students: Be true. Children and teenagers can see right through you when you are being faked and you will lose them pretty quickly. Be there and listen to their concerns. And [be] nonjudgmental. Children and adolescents - like all populations, I am sure - are judged constantly for their thoughts and actions. Counselors can do wonderful things just by listening, not judging. Do you want to get involved in ACAC? Contact Randy Astramovich at randy.astramovich@unlv.edu more information. Lynne Shallcross is a senior writer of counseling today. Contact him for lshallcross@counseling.org. Letter to the Editor: ct@counseling.org : ct@counseling.org

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