



From a social to an ecological model of recovery

Professor David Best

Leeds Trinity, Australian National University, Monash University, Recovery Outcomes Institute

What does a strengths-based process mean?













From expert-patient to partnership

From deficits to strengths

From clinic to community

From the individual to the social

From professional to peer-based

From replication to continuous innovation





A core summary of recovery research evidence

- Jobs
- Friends
- Houses

- Somewhere to live
- Someone to love
- Something to do

Recovery studies in Birmingham and Glasgow – GOYA (Best et al, 2011a; Best et al, 2011b)

- UK Study of recovery wellbeing –better recovery wellbeing predicted by:
- 1. More time spent with other people in recovery
- 2. More time in the last week spent:
 - Childcare
 - Engaging in community groups
 - Volunteering
 - Education or training
 - Employment





Best et al (2013): The role of abstinence and activity in promoting wellbeing among drug users engaged in treatment. Journal of Substance Abuse *Treatment, 30 (4), 397-406*

- The study assessed changes in meaningful activities in three English Drug Action Team areas over the course of one year
- Drug treatment participants split into four categories;
 - Initiated meaningful activities
 - Maintained meaningful activities
 - Stopped meaningful activities
 - No meaningful activities
- Quality of life and wellbeing higher (and more abstinence) in those who started or maintained meaningful activities.
- Stopping associated with decreases in all three wellbeing







What enables recovery change?

- Strength-based approaches
- Leamy et al (2011), British Journal of Psychiatry
- CHIME
 - Connectedness
 - Hope
 - Identity
 - Meaning
 - Empowerment



Recovery Capital: The concept of capital

"Social capital, human capital, recovery capital and restorative capital are unlike financial capital in that they are not depleted through use. When you spend your money from the bank, you deplete your capital. When you trust someone, you do not deplete trust: trust tends to be reciprocated and this engenders virtuous circles of trust-building. A politics of hope is likewise redemptive as we face adversity; it is infectious"

(Braithwaite, 2022, p. 363).





0

+

What is Recovery Capital?

Granfield and Cloud (2008) define recovery capital as

"The breadth and depth of internal and external resources that can be drawn upon to initiate and sustain recovery from AOD [alcohol and other drug] problems."

• White and Cloud (2008):

"Stable recovery best predicted on the basis of recovery assets not pathologies."



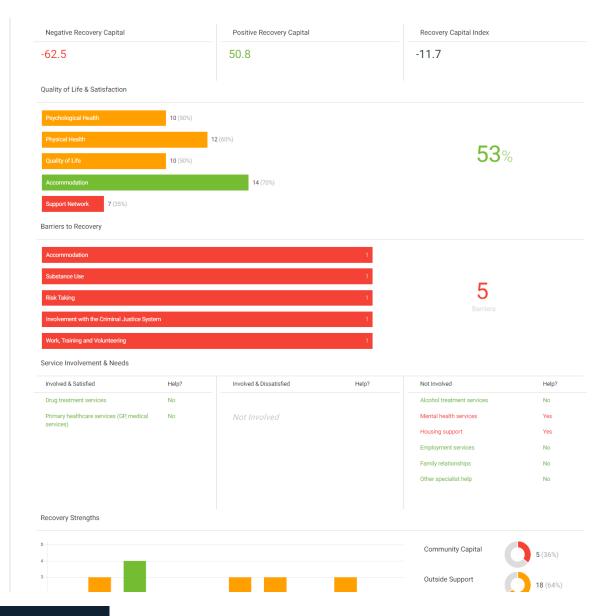


Best and Laudet (2010)





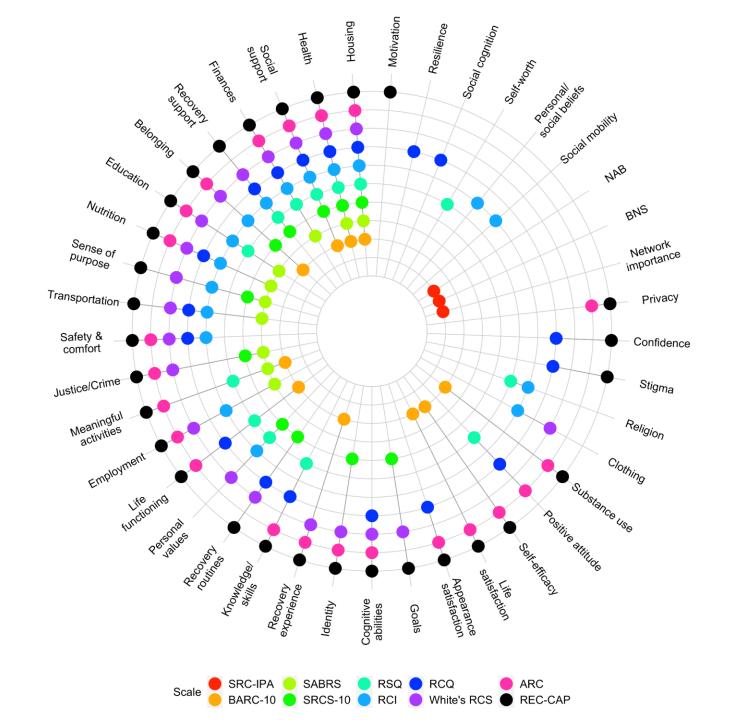




REC-CAP SCALES







Mapping retention and changes in recovery capital

Härd et al.

Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-022-00488-w

(2022) 17:58

Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy

RESEARCH Open Access

The growth of recovery capital in clients of recovery residences in Florida, USA: a quantitative pilot study of changes in REC-CAP profile scores

Sofia Härd¹, David Best^{2*}, Arun Sondhi^{3*}, John Lehman⁴ and Richard Riccardi⁵



Virginia Association of Recovery Residences (Best et al, 2023)

- Key political implications around younger, non-white clients and women less likely to be retained
- For those retained, positive change associated with:
- Employment
- Greater recovery community involvement
- Less housing instability
- Better social support





Best et al (in press) –
"Bridging the gap:
Building and sustaining
recovery capital in the
transition from prison to
recovery residences

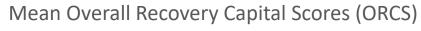
Journal of Offender Rehabilitation

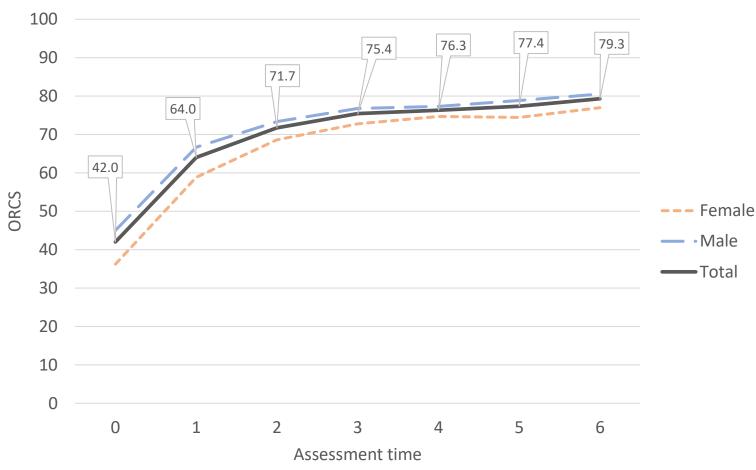


- Based on the HARP Therapeutic Community Model at Chesterfield County Jail
- Clear evidence of recovery capital building in jail
- But this continued to recovery residences and clear evidence of continuing and linear evidence of growth

Overall Recovery Capital Score (ORCS)

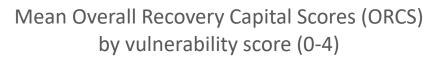
- The ORCS = recovery strengths minus recovery barriers.
- The ORCS increased over time.
- Males tend to report higher mean ORCS over time, compared to females.

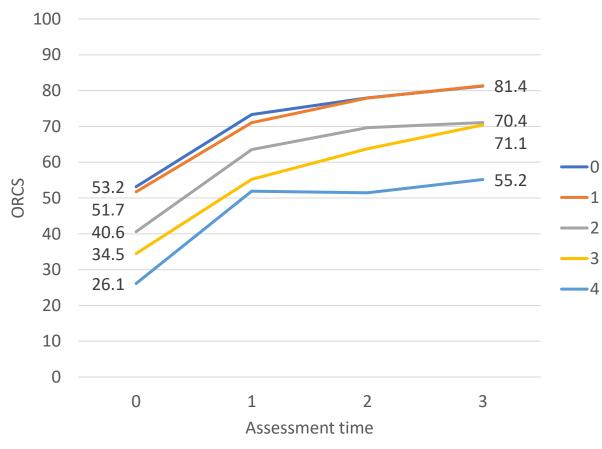




Pilot vulnerability score

- A pilot vulnerability score was created based on Cloud & Granfield's (2008) conceptualisation of four factors that may impose challenges to recovery:
- Having mental health difficulties
- Experience of incarceration
- Female gender
- Being older
- The pilot score could range from 0 to 4 vulnerabilities.
- Individuals with more vulnerabilities reported less recovery capital.





PILOT TESTING THE CARE PLANNING MANUAL

- Manual outlining how to use the REC-CAP scores to create a care plan based on node-link mapping
- Three maps for care plans
- + Building on your success
- Hitting a brick wall
- To be piloted in four sites two in the UK and two in the US









Community Connectors

Who needs community engagement?

- Those who are socially isolated and excluded
- Those whose networks are harmful to their recovery

What steps are necessary?

- 1 Asset Based Community Mapping
 - Training and developing community connectors
 - Preparing clients to engage with groups (and assessing their readiness)
 - 4 Creating in-reach and out-reach models
- 5 Feedback loops and mutual benefit





Manning et al (2012)

Problem

Acute Assessment Unit at Maudsley Hospital:

1. Low client meeting attendance rates while on ward

Trial Conditions

RCT with three conditions:

- 1. Information only
- 2. Doctor referral
- 3. Peer support

Outcomes

Those in the assertive linkage condition:

- 1. More meeting attendance on ward (AA, NA, CA)
- 2. Reduced substance use in the three months after departure







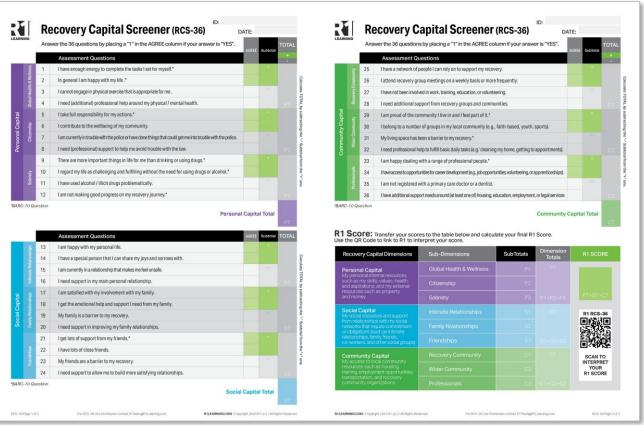
Recovery Capital Exploration





Recovery Capital Screener (RCS-36)





R1LEARNING.COM

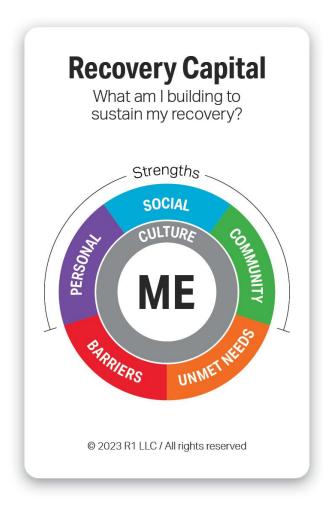


Recovery Capital Exploration





Recovery Capital Dimensions



Recovery Capital

PERSONAL CAPITAL

My personal internal resources such as my skills, values, health, and aspirations; and my external resources such as property and money



Recovery Capital

SOCIAL CAPITAL

My social resources and support from relationships with my social networks that require commitment or obligations (such as intimate relationships, family, friends, co-workers, and other social groups)



Recovery Capital

COMMUNITY CAPITAL

My access to local **community** resources such as housing, training, employment opportunities, transportation, and recovery community organizations



Recovery Capital

BARRIERS

The obstacles or **barriers** that prevent my access to or progress in building recovery strengths — such as ongoing substance use, risk around injecting practices, involvement with crime or the justice system, homelessness or insecure housing, and lack of meaningful activities



Recovery Capital

UNMET NEEDS

My perception of shortfalls or unmet needs in the professional support and help I receive in areas such as housing, substance use, employment, relationships, and primary and mental health





So what is a recovery-oriented system of care?

White (2008): "the complete network of indigenous and professional services and relationships that can support the long-term recovery of individuals and families and the creation of values and policies in the larger cultural and policy environment that are supportive of these recovery processes" (page 28)





So what is different about Inclusive Recovery Cities?

- They are ROSCs ++
- The key additional elements are about:
 - Coordination and integration
 - Innovation
 - Social enterprise
 - Giving back

An Inclusive Recovery City is a city where the implementation of recovery models and principles makes the city a better place to live for everyone, and which implements an ROSC at a city level









Key concepts and conclusions

- CHIME
- Recovery Capital
- Contagion and community
- Cascades for professionals to mirror contagion for individuals
- ROSC and Inclusive Recovery Cities
- From the social to the ecological









THANK YOU!

D.Best@leedstrinity.ac.uk

www.cultivatingrecoverycapital.com