

# Key To Success: The Social Model



Dan Hanneken; LCSW, CPS

February 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024

County Commissioner's Association of Missouri



A little about me...



**Imagine a state certified clinical  
outpatient treatment program**

[Virtual Tour](#)

Is Recovery and Treatment the  
same?





# Recovery/Treatment are NOT the same

- Treatment Definition:
  - Comprised of initial engagement, formulating a treatment plan to guide treatment, group and individual counseling, case management, relapse prevention, medication assisted treatment (if needed), education about substance use disorders, and care transitions.



# Recovery/Treatment are NOT the same

## Recovery Definition:

- A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

## Recovery Support Services (RSS) Definition:

- Non-clinical services such as care coordination, recovery coaching, spiritual counseling, group support, recovery housing and transportation, before, during, after, and in coordination with other substance use disorder service providers.

# Recovery and Treatment are NOT the same

## Recovery – Long-term



## Treatment – Acute Care

- Eliminates Deficits
- Individualized
- Academic Knowledge
- Clinical Setting
- Values professionals






# The Social Model of Recovery


- Views addiction as a disease that is best treated through social support and peer interaction, rather than medical/clinical intervention alone.
  - Emphasizes community over individuals
  - Prioritizes the “Social Transition”
  - Instills sense of belonging





# Recovery and the Criminal Legal System (CLS)

- What percentage of people in our jails/prisons have an SUD?



# Recovery and the Criminal Legal System (CLS)

- What percentage of people in our jails/prisons have an SUD?
- How would you describe the severity of these SUD's and what is cost/price?

# Recovery and the CLS Population

- If people in the CLS could get into, and remain in recovery, how would that affect public safety and crime/recidivism rates?




# Recovery and the CLS Population

- Can people recover?



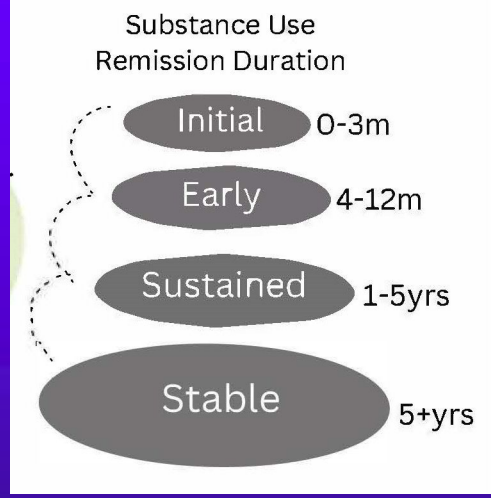
# Timeline of addiction and achievement of stable recovery



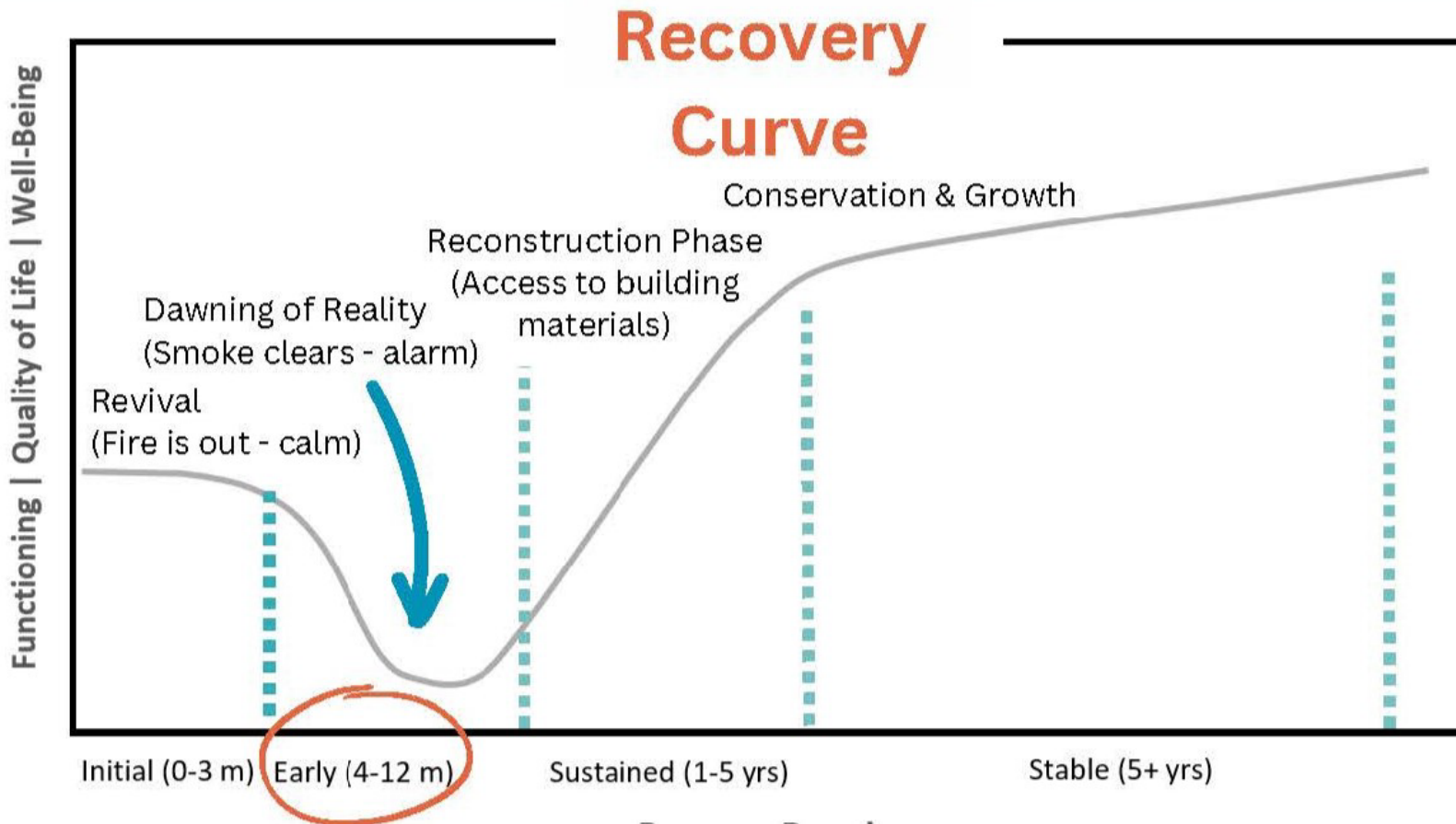
There are many different pathways to recovery and the journey is often a long and winding road for most people experiencing a SUD. The clinical course of addiction and achievement of stable recovery can often take a *very* long time.

Research has shown that from the time of addiction onset, it takes approx. **15 years** for the average recovering U.S. person **to reach the same quality of life and functioning as someone in the general population.**

## Recovery Milestones




However, research has also found that **individuals who participated in RSS**, specifically through Recovery Community Centers, **were able to reach the same level of quality of life as the general population in only 5 years!** Meaning, **RSS can accelerate time to remission.**



The "Recovery Curve" shows that individuals with SUD are most vulnerable to a sharp decrease in functioning/well-being during the early phase of recovery due to issues that can arise with restarting their lives. It is important to note that many treatment programs terminate around this time, meaning **RSS programs are vital to long-term recovery support!**

# The path to sustained recovery?



| Recovery Capital  |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Social Capital  | Personal Capital  | Cultural Capital  |
| Family Support<br>Significant Other<br>Social Support<br>Social Mobility<br>Healthy Lifestyle<br>Access to Healthcare<br>Safety | General Health<br>Mental Wellbeing<br>Nutrition<br>Employment<br>Education<br>Housing Situation<br>Transportation<br>Clothing | Beliefs<br>Spirituality<br>Sense of Purpose<br>Cultural Relevance<br>Sense of Community<br>Values |

60-75% of individuals with SUD will achieve full sustained remission.







# Greatest Predictors

- Amount of time spent with others in recovery
  - PEERS!!!
- Amount of time spent doing meaningful activities



# So does all this work?

- The social model is supported by both research and empirical evidence.
  - John Kelly, Ph.D. ABPP
    - Professor of Psychiatry in Addiction Medicine at Harvard Medical School
  - David Best, Ph.D.
    - Professor of Addiction Studies at Monash University, Melbourne
  - Keith Humphreys, Ph.D.
    - Professor, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University



The current 3-year recidivism rate in Missouri is 43%



# Questions