

# THE EMERGENCE OF RECOVERY SCIENCE: WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS TO DATE

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# SECTION 1: THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT





### **Recovery facts and models**

#### **Recovery statistics**

- 58% recovery rate (SAMHSA, 2009)
- Relapse reduces to 14% in year 5 (Dennis et al, 2007)
- Addiction careers average 28 years with 4-5 episodes of treatment over 8 years
- Reasons for stopping and reasons for staying stopped not the same (Best et al, 2008)

#### What enables recovery change?

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





# William White williamwhitepapers. com

# Recovery Research Institute (RRI)



## Two papers outlining this model

David Best & Jo-Hanna Ivers (2022) Inkspots and ice cream cones: a model of recovery contagion and growth, Addiction Research & Theory, 30:3, 155-161, DOI: 10.1080/16066359.2021.198 6699

David Best & Emily Hennessy (2021) The science of recovery capital: where do we go from here? Addiction, 117:4, 1139-1145, DOI: doi.org/10.1111/add.15732

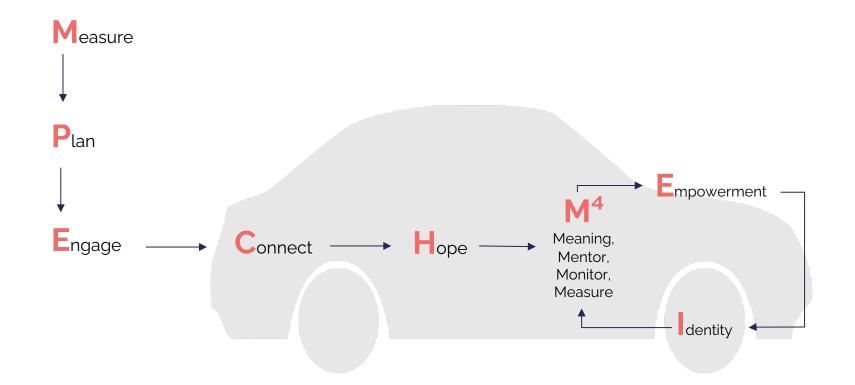


SSA





#### The Engine of Change - CHIME







### Standards for LERO's (CHIME)

Creating scaffolding, not cages



Organisational standards for LERO's - where is the organisation in relation to each of

e standards. (working towards / achieved / Excellent)

Sensitivity: Internal

EF Gold

ndivid

I standards - what a member can expect but equally bring to the FERO

NARR



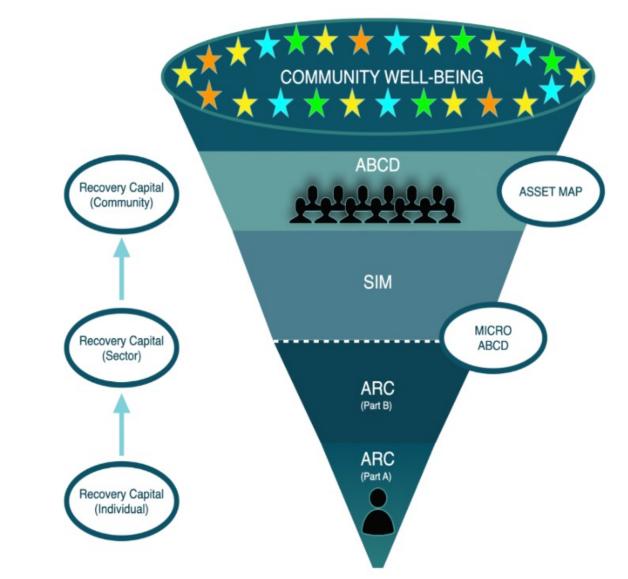


#### The Ice Cream Cone Model of Recovery

Recovery is an intrinsically social processes and one that needs not only personal commitment and determination but also the **support** and **engagement** of the **social network** and **support** 

system.







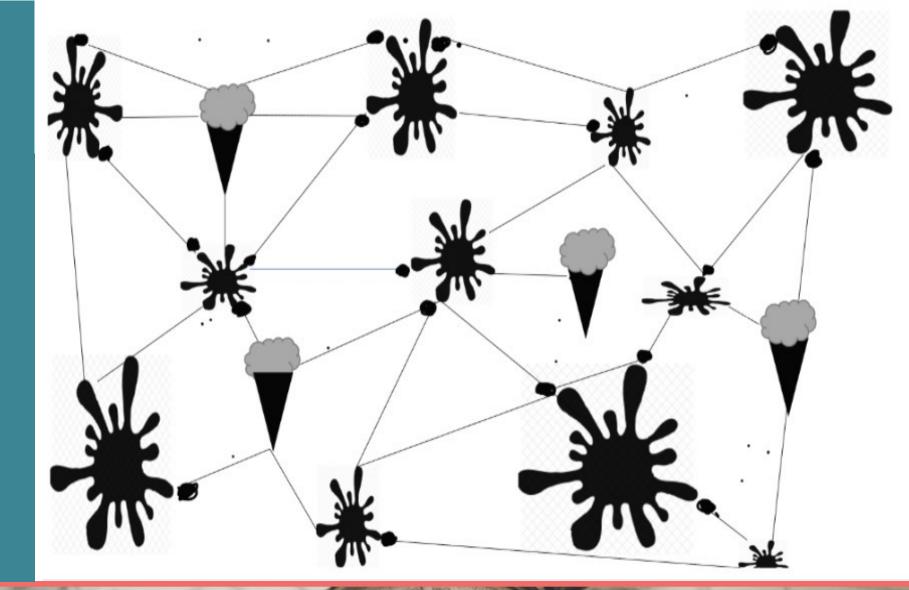


Inkspots & Ice Cream

Hot-spot policing+ Collective efficacy

+ Cascade

= Crime reduction







# Professor John Braithwaite



#### 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).







#### 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)





### What is recovery capital?

	PERSONAL	SOCIAL	COMMUNITY
POSITIVE	Self-esteem; resilience; coping	Positive social networks	Access to community resources like jobs, friends and houses
NEGATIVE	Low self-efficacy; poor communication skills	Isolation; Using and offending friends	Marginalisation and exclusion
NEGATIVE SPECIFIC TO STIGMA	Self-stigma	Membership of stigmatised and excluded groups	Structural barriers to reintegration



# **SECTION 2: RESEARCH AND DATA**



## **ROL** Saturn eating his son .... GOYA









#### 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



**Rest 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.

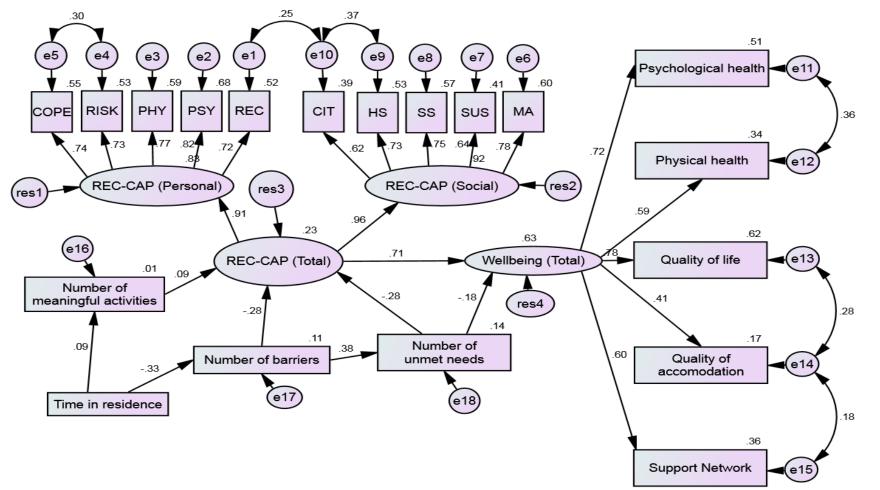
The study assessed changes in meaningful activities in three English Drug Action Team areas over the course of one year Drug treatment participants split into four categories

- 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



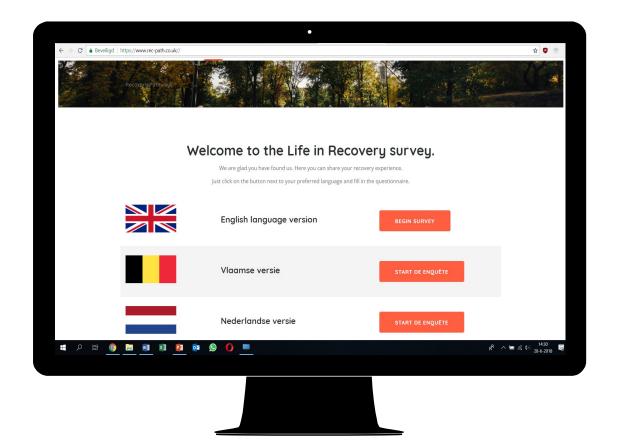
#### Time in residence + meaningful activities to positive outcomes (FARR)





#### LESSONS LEARNED FROM REC-PATH PROGRAMME OF WORK

#### MARCH 25, 2021





Ever had a problem with illicit drugs?

Care to join an important project about recovery?

#### Life in Recovery Survey

Together with people who have overcome an addiction problem, or who are working on this, we want to show that recovery from addiction is possible. We want to find out more about you recovery, because sharing your experiences can help other people with an addiction.

Go to **www.rec-path.co.uk** or scan the QR-code with your smartphone and complete a short survey.



#### Using the Full Range of Options: Multiple Pathways to Recovery Are Common and Generally Result in Better Outcomes

	Total	UK	Netherlands	Belgium	p-value Chi2
Pathways	n=722	n=311	n=230	n=181	
12-step fellowships (yes)	62.0	74.9	72.6	26.5	p < 0.001
Peer-based support services (yes)	38.1	52.4	29.6	24.3	p < 0.001
Residential treatment (yes)	68.7	57.9	77.8	75.7	p < 0.001
Outpatient treatment (yes)	70.4	68.2	73.0	70.7	p = 0.467
Other services (yes)	18.1	25.4	17.4	6.6	p < 0.001



#### **Outcome Study Baseline and Follow-up Outcomes (n=313)**

- Most domains showed strong stability from baseline to one-year follow-up, with greater stability for those at later recovery stages
- 10.4% reported problematic use of illicit or prescribed drugs at follow up
- More male participants (14.4%) reported substance use at follow-up compared to females (8.2%)
- While only 1.5% of people in stable recovery reported last year use, this was the case for 17.6% of people in sustained recovery and 30% in early recovery
- There is better functioning for individuals whose recovery journey includes peer-based recovery support services
- They reported higher baseline levels of quality of life and social functioning, lower levels of justice involvement (at baseline and follow-up) and lower baseline levels of unmet need.





#### Background

- William White monographs and the checklists for recovery
- Led to...
- Recovery Group Participation Scale (2011) – 14 items about engagement in community recovery groups
- Assessment of Recovery Capital (2012)

- Assessment of Recovery Capital (Groshkova, Best and White, 2012)
- 50 items (although the original version was 100 items....)
- Endorsed or not
- PRC = 25 items
- SRC = 25 items
- Each containing 5 sub-scales

#### • BARC (Vilsaint et al)







#### **REC-CAP** Rationale

Use as part of a recovery and treatment review process

Short assessment of overall functioning - that is linked to Treatment Outcome Profile

Provides an overall client profile

Provide a wellbeing measure that covers the post-acute period

Links to recovery care planning

• Measure

• Plan

• Engage







## Measure, Plan & Engage (MPE)



#### **REC-CAP**

Measures seven (7) domains of Recovery Capital at 90-day intervals, reporting longitudinal growth over time



#### RECOVERY PLANNING

Utilizes REC-CAP Results to suggest a Recovery Plan focused on resolving Barriers & Unmet Service Needs and building Recovery Strengths



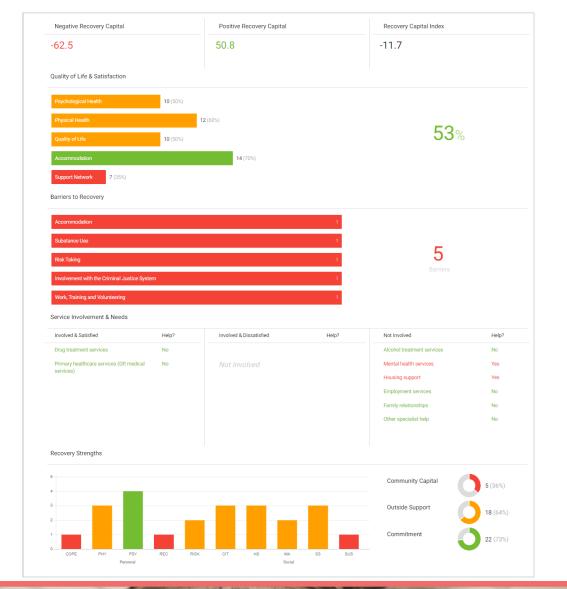
#### SUPPORT

Delivers a structured RSS where-in a Navigator mentors, monitors & measures Client's engagement in their Recovery Plan



#### REC-CAP Scales

- 1. Quality of Life & Satisfaction
- 2. Barriers to Recovery
- 3. Service Involvement & Needs
- 4. Personal Recovery Readiness
- 5. Social Recovery Capital
- 6. Recovery Group Participation
- 7. Other Support
- 8. Commitment to Recovery



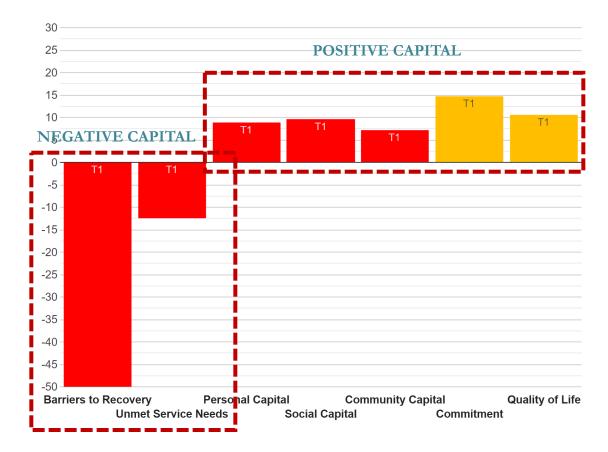


#### Seven (7) Recovery Capital Domains

- □ Barriers to Recovery
- Unmet Service Needs
- Personal Capital
- Social Capital
- Community Capital
- □ Commitment to Recovery
- □ Quality of Life & Life Satisfaction

#### **Recovery Capital Measures**

Recovery Capital Measures Client ID: 5096554





## Suggested Goal Templates

- Suggested goal templates are *triggered* by client response to REC-CAP Evaluation.
- They are not prescriptive. The intent of goal templates is to facilitate an efficient recovery planning process.
- The Client/Navigator Alliance determines which goals to add to the current recovery plan and can then further modify those goals to meet the specific needs of the Client.

#### **Plan Goals**

ADD CUSTOM GOAL	ADD MPE TEMPLATE ADD OTHER TEMPLATE		VIEW CLIENT			
Barriers to Recovery & Unmet Needs						
REC-CAP DOMAIN	GOAL SUGGESTION	GOAL CATEGORY	ADD TO RECOVERY PLAN			
Service Need	Career Development & Vocational Training	Employment Support				
Barrier	Acute housing problems	Accommodation	i i			
Service Need	Housing Support	Housing Support	√ i			
Service Need	Mental Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	√ i			
Barrier	Higher Education	Work, Training & Volunteering	i			
Barrier	Volunteerism	Work, Training & Volunteering	🗆 i			
Barrier	Employment	Work, Training & Volunteering	🗆 i			
Barrier	Ongoing Involvement with Criminal Justice	Criminal Justice Involvement	√ í			
Barrier	Recent Offending or Law Enforcement Involvement	Criminal Justice Involvement	i			
Barrier	Health Screening	Risk Taking	√ i			
Barrier	Recovery Plan Engagement	Substance Use	√ i			



#### **Recovery Plan**

- Consistent with Granfield & Clouds definition of recovery capital, recovery plans present both internal & external resources the Client may draw upon to initiate and sustain recovery.
- Client updates their progress through their portal and meets periodically with their Navigator to review progress.

#### **Recovery Plan**

INTERNAL RESOURCES	GOALS						EXTERNAL RESOURCES	
Personal Capital	GOAL NAME	DOMAIN		GOAL CAT	EGORY	PROGRES DATE		Barrier
<ul> <li>Physical Health</li> <li>Psychological Health</li> <li>Risk Taking</li> </ul>	Recovery Plan Engagement	Barrier		Substance	e Use		62%	Collection of resources     presenting CDC's HIV     provention information
	Health Screening	g Barrier		Risk Taking		0%		<ul> <li>prevention information D</li> <li>Restoration of Rights</li> <li>Project - Expungement D</li> <li>Palm Beach County Peer</li> <li>Support Group Maps D</li> <li>Legal advice and</li> </ul>
Social Capital <ul> <li>Citizenship</li> <li>Housing &amp; Safety</li> <li>Meaningful Activities</li> <li>Social Support</li> </ul>		Ongoing Involvement with Barrier Criminal Justice		Criminal Justice Involvement			33%	
	Mental Healthca	re Service Ne	eed	Mental He	althcare		50%	<ul> <li>affordable legal aid D</li> <li>Palm Beach County Healtl</li> </ul>
Community Capital	Housing Suppor	t Service Ne	eed	Housing S	upport		0%	Dept 🍀
Connected	•						•	Service Need
Commitment EVENTS					<ul> <li>Palm Beach County Housing Authority *</li> <li>Southeast Florida</li> </ul>			
Importance     Committed     Willing	NAME	REC-CAP DOMAIN	PLANNED	HELD	ATTENDED	ABSENT	NOTE	Behavioral Health Networl Inc ☆ • South County Mental
<ul><li>Adverse</li><li>Finished</li></ul>	Rat Pack Bowling League Team	Social Capital	3	0	0	0		Health Center *
Quality of Life	Money Management	Personal Capital	5	0	0	0		Basic Text Study Group
	Stepping into The Light	Community Capital	4	0	0	0	B	<ul> <li>The Group -Narcotics Anonymous D</li> </ul>
	Basic Text	Personal	2	0	0	0	Đ	Narcotics Anonyme     Fifth Edition D
	Study Group	Capital						
		Capital Community Capital	1	0	0	0	B	• Basic Test Study Group











## **Evidence** of positive change

Initial data indicate in first three months of entering a recovery prison:

Marked reductions in unmet service needs and barriers to recovery

- Challenges with the programme include:
  - Very poor engagement from prison officers
  - Around 18-24 months before evidence of genuine culture change
  - Limited use of the online resources as a therapeutic tool
  - BUT evidence of switching to strengths-based thinking and approaches
  - Significant buy-in to rolling out in other establishments





## Mapping retention and changes in recovery capital

Härd et al. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy (2022) 17:58 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-022-00488-w

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 Härd<sup>1</sup>, David Best<sup>2\*</sup>, Arun Sondhi<sup>3\*</sup>, John Lehman<sup>4</sup> and Richard Riccardi<sup>5</sup>





# Fellowship Living – Changes in recovery capital (Hand et al, 2022)

Poorer retention was associated with being:

- Younger
- Female
- Lower involvement in recovery groups
- Those with greater needs around housing





# Fellowship Living – Changes in recovery capital (Hand et al, 2022)

For those retained to follow-up, greater recovery capital growth was associated with:

• employment,

- higher levels of social support
- more recovery group involvement,
  - Age (being younger)
  - higher quality of life.



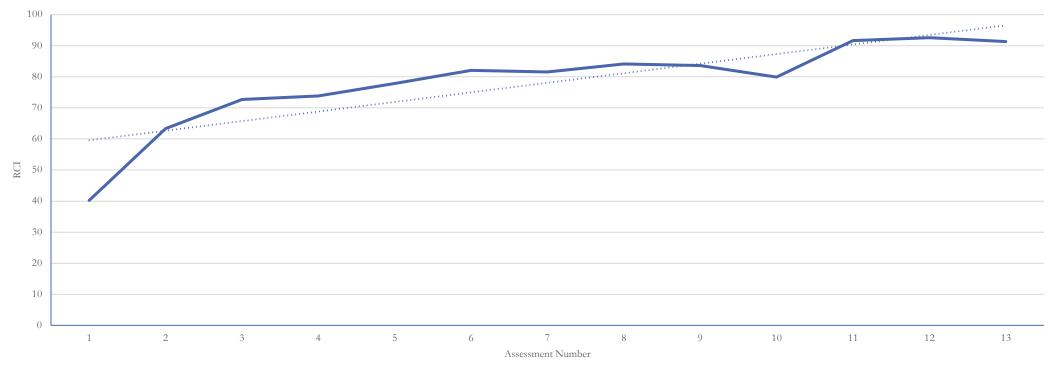


# Current paper: Larger US state level data

- The strongest effects predicting retention in recovery residences were for people not using substances and not being Black or African American.
- Explaining barriers to recovery and to improving recovery capital focused on avoiding ongoing substance use, lack of support needs around accommodation, higher psychological wellbeing and measures associated with social support and quality of life.



# **Phase 2 Changes in total recovery capital (RCI score)**



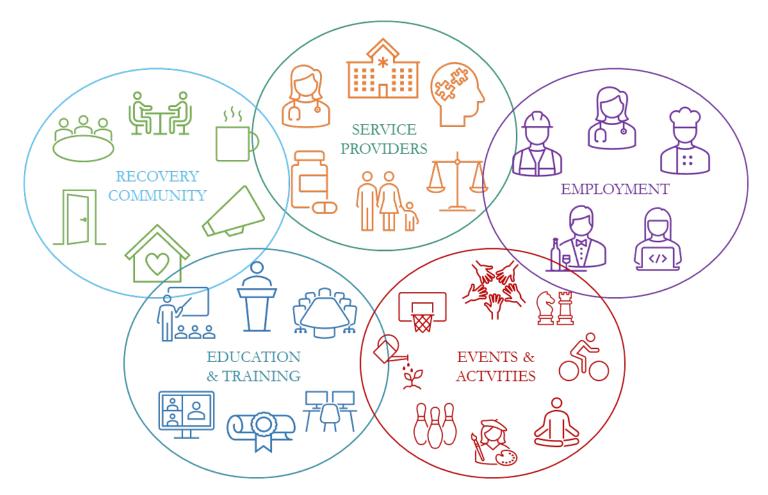
RCI ..... Linear (RCI )



What is the point of the Engagement component?

- Identify and engage community assets
- Create pathways to prosocial groups
- Meet individual life needs and aspirations
- Build hope and strengths
- Personalised interests and activities compatible with skills and needs

#### **Connection to Community Resources**



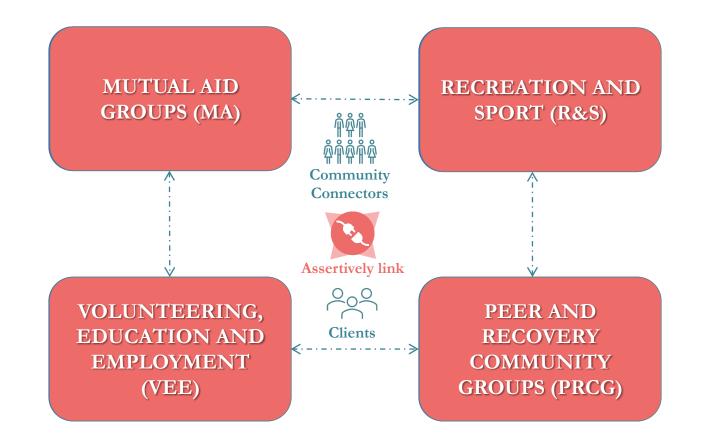




### **Community Connectors**



### Asset Based Community Development Domains







### **Connectors Results and Implications**



21 connectors in approximately three months



134 community assets were identified



This was used to link people new to recovery into meaningful assets





To build personal capital, social and community capital, act as the scaffolding



This involves effective linkage to community groups



Using Community Connectors + Assertive Linkage + Ongoing Support





### 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





# SECTION 3: INNOVATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS





DOI: 10.1111/add.15732

#### ADDICTION THEORIES AND CONSTRUCTS

#### ADDICTION



#### The science of recovery capital: where do we go from here?

#### David Best<sup>1</sup> | Emily A. Hennessy<sup>2</sup>

Empirical testing, adequacy of measurement, analysis

- How does RC change over time?
- Does the process of RC development change in the same way for all populations?
- How frequently should RC be measured during the treatment and recovery process?
- When individuals build RC, what shape does RC growth take (i.e. is it more appropriate as summative [simple linear approach] or synergistic [quadratic] model?)
- Is there a need for a RC assessment for family members of people in recovery?

Use in treatment and recovery settings

communication to policy,

practice and lived

experience groups

Dissemination and

#### What sort of interventions to build RC can be developed?

- How can RC be used in different stages of addiction and particularly in non-acute settings?
- Could RC be successfully selfmonitored by an individual?
- How can RC be used as a marker of readiness for graduation and to direct recovery care planning?
- How can scholars bring in different stakeholders (i.e. clinicians, advocates, and family members) into the discussion, research, and dissemination of RC?





### So what are the key new directions?

The primary aim is to extend the reach of capital assessment

- New populations
- New theories
- And systems level thinking
- Recovery oriented systems of care (ROSC)
  - To predict outcomes we need to know about not only the personal but also the social and the structural and this also applies to measurements approaches







### What are the four levels of measurement

- Individual and personal
- Recovery worker
- Service Manager
- Recovery oriented systems of care
- This is based on the incredible work of the Texas Christian University Institute of Behavioural Health
- <u>https://ibr.tcu.edu/</u>





### Human Capital and Interventions

- Establishing a generic measure of capital for use with family members and with a diverse range of populations
- Develop a set of recovery specific interventions
  - Recovery Care Planning
  - Community Connections Asset Based Community Engagement
  - Meaningful activities





### Key concepts and conclusions

- CHIME
- Recovery Capital
- Contagion and community
- Cascades
- Collective and personal efficacy
- Redemption narratives and the overlap with desistance theory
- ROSC and community transitions







# Thank you!

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