

Helping Men Recover: A new Framework for Men's Treatment

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Group Exercise from Session II

- The Rules of Being a Man
- The Principles of Recovery

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Session II Exercise

- This exercise embodies and demonstrates the theoretical and practical foundations of "Helping Men Recover".
- The ultimate goal is for each participant to write new rules for himself. Rules that allow for a full and healthy expression of masculinity, consistent with living a sober life.

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What's Been Missing?

- Impact of male socialization on recovery
- Relational needs of men
- Abuse and trauma (experienced and perpetrated)

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Emerging Paradigm

- Gender-responsive
- Trauma-informed
- Culturally competent
- Strengths-based

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Men's Integrated Treatment An Integration of Three Theories

Theory of Addiction

- Holistic health model

Theory of Men's Psychological Development

- Relational–Cultural Theory (Stone Center)
- Kivel, Pollack, etc.

Theory of Trauma

- Three Stage Model (Herman)
- Upward Spiral – A Transformational Model (Covington)

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Theoretical Foundation

The theories related to gender and addiction (and any other relevant treatment services) that create the framework of thought for program development. This is the knowledge base that creates the foundation upon which the program is developed.

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Gender-Responsive Treatment

- Creating an environment through:
 - site selection
 - staff selection
 - program development
 - content and material
- That reflects an understanding of the realities of men/boys
- Addresses and responds to their strengths and challenges

Source: Covington, S.S., & Bloom, B.E. (2006). Gender-responsive treatment and services in correctional settings. In E. Leeder (Ed.), *Inside and out: Women, prison, and therapy*. Binghamton, NY: Haworth.

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Addiction: A Holistic Health Model

- Physiological
- Emotional
- Social
- Spiritual
- Environmental
- Political

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Theory Of Addiction

- “Addiction is a chronic neglect of self in favor of something or someone else.”

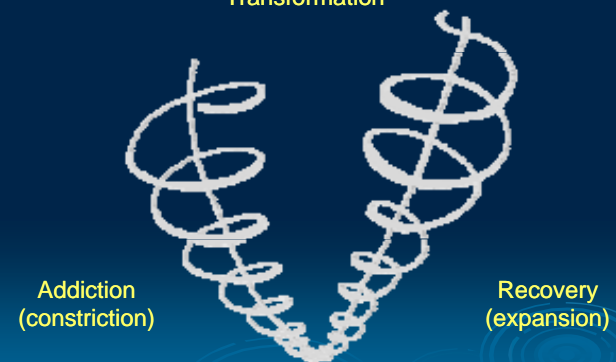
Dr. Stephanie S. Covington

- Addiction to alcohol and other drugs is a progressive, chronic, and fatal disease; frequently characterized by episodes of relapse and remission.

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Upward Spiral

Transformation



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Relational-Cultural Theory

- Connection and development
- Disconnection
- Socio-cultural disconnection
- Privilege and domination

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The Theory of Men's Psychosocial Development

Central Tenets of RCT

- All humans yearn for connection
- All growth occurs in connection – through and towards relationships
- Relational competence allows for connection

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Relational-Cultural Theory

Some women use drugs:

- To maintain a relationship
- To fill in the void of what's missing in a relationship
- To self-medicate the pain of abuse in relationships

(Covington & Surrey, 1997)

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Relational-Cultural Theory

Some men use drugs:

- To avoid connection

(Bergman)

NOTE: We also have every reason to believe that men use to self-medicate the pain of abuse and trauma (though they will be much less likely to acknowledge it.)

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The Theory of Men's Psychosocial Development

A New Psychology of Men

- Inspired by feminist scholars
- Questioning the traditional male role and the traditional masculine interpretation of psychological development (Freud, etc.)

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The Theory of Men's Psychosocial Development

- Men are not the problem – how men have been socialized is the problem
- Homophobia, devaluation of women, violence, detached fathering, and emotional illiteracy
- Power, privilege, and pain

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RCT and Men

Dr. Stephen Bergman

- * Self in Relation vs. Individuated Self
- * Male relational dread
- * Agents of disconnection
- * Power dynamics

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RCT, Men, and Addiction Treatment

“The men who tend to be successful in treatment, and more importantly in long-term recovery, are those who learn how to ask for, accept, and offer help to others”

Bergman 2007

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RCT, Men, and Addiction Treatment

- * Inadequacy of traditional treatment models
- * Applying RCT to men's addiction treatment
- * Looking at men's lives in a relational context
- * Addressing addiction through the lens of male socialization
- * Focus on issues of power and powerlessness
- * Trauma as a major issue for men

(Anderson & Griffin, Addiction Professional Mag.)

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Trauma-Informed Services

Trauma-informed services:

- Take the trauma into account.
- Avoid triggering trauma reactions and/or traumatizing the individual.
- Adjust the behavior of counselors, other staff and the organization to support the individual's coping capacity.
- Allow survivors to manage their trauma symptoms successfully so that they are able to access, retain and benefit from the services.

(Harris & Fallot)

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Core Principles of Trauma-Informed Care

- Safety: Ensuring physical and emotional safety
- Trustworthiness: Maximizing trustworthiness, making tasks clear, and maintaining appropriate boundaries
- Choice: Prioritizing consumer choice and control
- Collaboration: Maximizing collaboration and sharing of power with consumers
- Empowerment: Prioritizing consumer empowerment and skill-building

(Fallot & Harris, 2006)

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The Theory of Trauma

- A gender-informed framework
- "Big T" and "Little T" trauma
- A fundamental belief that trauma is pervasive in men's lives and there are gender differences in:
 - How men experience trauma
 - How men respond to trauma
 - How men exhibit the symptoms of trauma-based disorders
 - How men heal from trauma

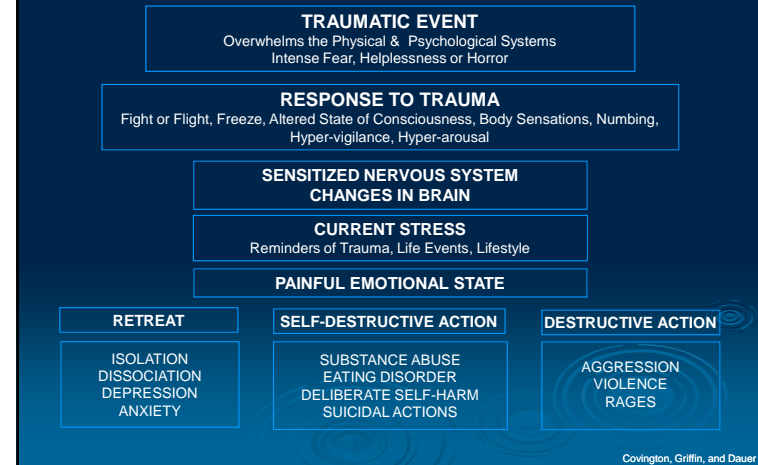
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The Theory of Trauma

- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is an individual's response to abuse, violence, or some other overwhelmingly negative experience.
- It is the subsequent set of maladaptive behaviors and beliefs that must be addressed in addiction treatment.

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Process of Trauma



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Traumatic Stigmatization

- Poverty
- Incarceration
- Mental health issues
- Physical handicaps
- Racism
- Sexism
- Heterosexism
- Inter-generational cultural trauma

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ACE Study (Adverse Childhood Experiences)

Before age 18:

- Recurrent and severe emotional abuse
- Recurrent and severe physical abuse
- Contact sexual abuse
- Physical neglect
- Emotional neglect

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ACE Study (Adverse Childhood Experiences)

Growing up in a household with:

- An alcoholic or drug-user
- A member being imprisoned
- A mentally ill, chronically depressed, or institutionalized member
- The mother being treated violently
- Both biological parents *not* being present

(N=17,00)

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ACE Study (Adverse Childhood Experiences)

Results

ACEs still have a profound effect 50 years later, although now transformed from psychosocial experience into organic disease, social malfunction, and mental illness.

- Smoking
- Alcoholism
- Injection of illegal drugs
- Obesity

(Felitti, V.J.: Origins of Addictive Behavior: Evidence from the ACE Study. 2003 Oct.52(8): 547-59. German. PMID: 14619682 (PubMed-indexed for MEDLINE).

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Men, Violence & Trauma

- 75 percent of student suspensions, expulsions, grade failures, special-education referrals, school-violence casualties, and all other assaults are for boys
- 75 percent of teenage suicides are boys
- 70 percent of all suicides are boys/men
- 80 percent of the homeless are boys/men

(Lyme et al., 2006)

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Men, Violence & Trauma (cont.)

- 80 percent of homicide victims are men
- 93 percent of prison inmates are men
- 99 percent of executed prisoners are men (in the last decade, 700 men and 10 women)
- Men are two to five times more likely to develop a substance-use disorder

(Lyme et al., 2006)

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How Men Respond to Trauma

- The path to manhood is paved by emotional trauma.
- For most men – ignoring/denying pain is to be a man.
- There is no way to see men as “victims” and still as men.
- Men suffer abuse → suffer alone with the abuse → which leads many to becoming abusers.
- Male abuse victims tend to identify with the abuser as a means of reclaiming personal power and attempting to secure safety.

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Addiction and Trauma

- 42 to 95% of men coming into treatment
- 90% of male sexual abuse survivors did not report the abuse until they were adults.
- Histories of abuse and trauma need to be expected *not considered an exception*.
- Many “treatment failures” might be trauma survivors

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Men, Addiction, and Crime

- The ways that men have historically been raised in our society is a contributing factor in the problematic behaviors and attitudes that underlie both addiction and criminal behavior.
- The majority of men that commit crimes do so “in an attempt to prove their manhood”. (Sabo, 2002)

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Psychiatric Diagnoses

- Who is your least favorite (or favorite, if you are a masochist) female client to work with?
 - Borderline Personality Disorder
- Clinical features also common in the diagnosis of complex PTSD
- Challenging the diagnosis

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Psychiatric Diagnoses

- What diagnosis for men would most likely mimic/mask the symptoms of complex PTSD?

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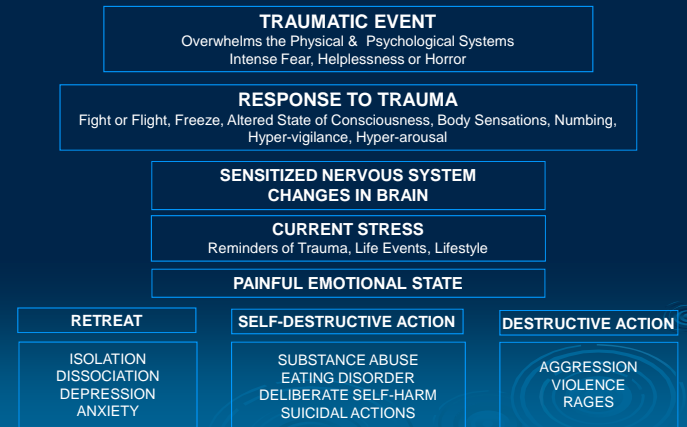


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ANTI-SOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

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Process of Trauma



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Trauma Three Group Models

| <u>Group</u> | <u>Recovery Stage One</u> | <u>Recovery Stage Two</u> | <u>Recovery Stage Three</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Therapeutic task | Safety | Remembrance and mourning | Reconnection |
| Time orientation | Present | Past | Present, future |
| Focus | Self-care | Trauma | Interpersonal relationships |

Source: Herman, 1992, 1997

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Upward Spiral

Transformation



Addiction
&
Trauma
(constriction)

Recovery
&
Healing
(expansion)

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Creating a Safe Container

- Consistent Structure
 - * Ritual
 - * Repetition
 - * Summaries and previews
- Accountability
- Normalizing adverse experiences and emotions
- Allowing participants to struggle
- Articulating a political and social context
- Focus on client empowerment and choice

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Men in Treatment

We rarely acknowledge to men that the therapeutic process may be incompatible with how they were raised. It can be remarkably healing to place their addiction and recovery within the context of their socialization as men.



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Module A: Self

- To help men identify who they are and what they feel.
- To begin to understand how they have become the men they are today.
- To learn to communicate with one another openly, respectfully, and honestly.
- To learn grounding and relaxation techniques.
- To begin to understand that having feelings is a basic aspect of who they are.

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Module A: Self

- Session 1 - Defining Self
- Session 2 - Men in Recovery
- Session 3 - Sense of Self
- Session 4 - Men: Inside and Out
- Session 5 - Men and Feelings

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Anger Funnel

Hurt
Sadness
Fear
Insecurity



Anger
Rage
Violence

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Men in Treatment

While all men have relationships, and these get some attention in treatment, we do not typically focus on men's relationships - helping them develop the skills necessary to have *healthy* relationships.



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Module B: Relationships

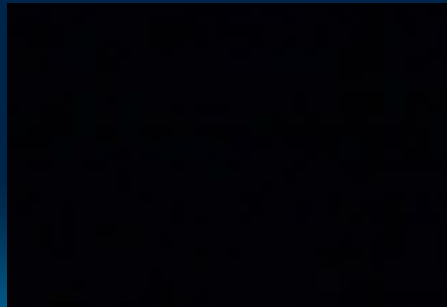
- To help men understand how childhood and adult relationships have affected their addiction and recovery.
- To understand the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships.
- To understand the critical importance of developing healthy relationships.

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Module B: Relationships

- Session 6 - Family of Origin
- Session 7 – Barriers to Relationships
- Session 8 – Fathers
- Session 9 – Mothers
- Session 10 – Creating Healthy Relationships and Support Systems
- Session 11 – Effective Communication and Intimacy

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Men in Treatment

Sexuality is rarely addressed directly in addiction treatment, despite being a fundamental aspect of male and female identity and behavior.



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Addressing Sexuality

- Let's (NOT) talk about sex
 - Traditionally taboo in treatment
 - Candid and safe conversation
- Homophobia and misogyny
 - Core to male socialization
 - Prohibits male-to-male intimacy and relationships
- Interactive Lectures
 - Safety
 - Non-confrontational
 - Non-judgmental

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Module C: Sexuality

- To become comfortable discussing sexuality.
- To develop a positive approach to sexuality.
- To examine how addiction has impacted their sexuality.
- To begin to identify and overcome barriers to healthy sexuality.

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Module C: Sexuality

- Session 12 – Sexuality and Addiction
- Session 13 – Sexual Identity
- Session 14 – Barriers to Sexual Health
- Session 15 – Healthy Sexuality

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Sex Funnel

Attraction
Intimacy
Love
Closeness
Affection

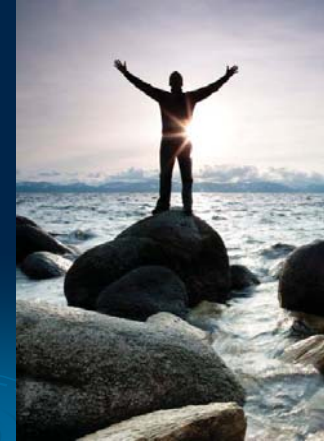


Sex

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Men in Treatment

Spirituality was traditionally a core element in most addiction treatment programs, but has been marginalized since CBT became the predominant therapeutic approach.



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Module D: Spirituality

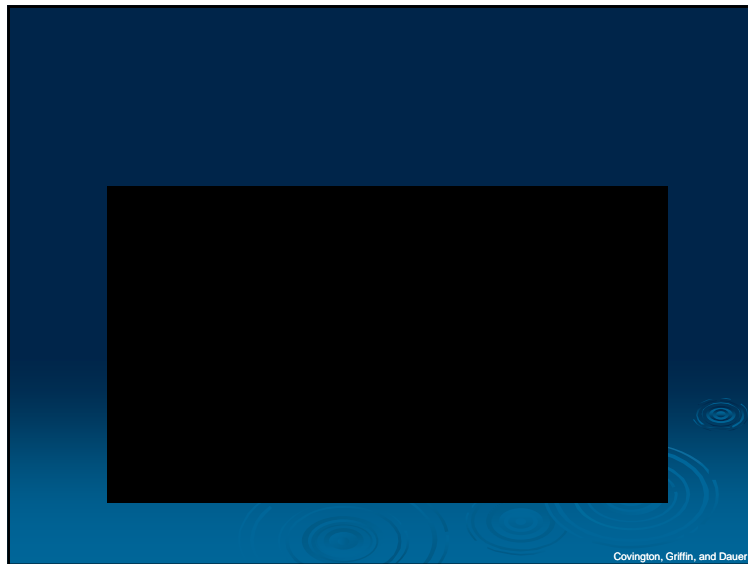
- To introduce the concept of spirituality.
- To begin a personal spiritual journey.
- To recognize the inherent advantages and disadvantages of being male.
- To learn that grief is a healthy emotional process.
- To begin envisioning a sober and healthy future.
- To bring closure to the group experience.

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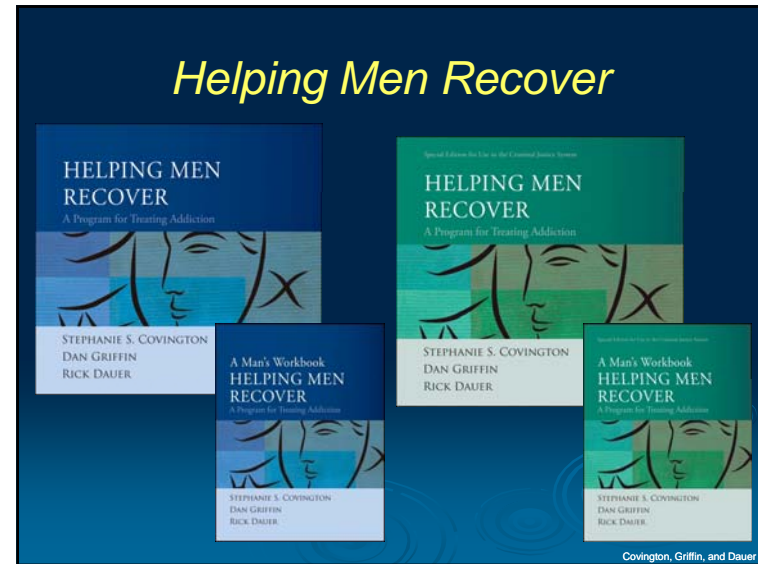
Module D: Spirituality

- Session 16 – What Is Spirituality?
- Session 17 – Real Men
- Session 18 – Creating a Vision

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Helping Men Recover

- Inspired by Dr. Covington's "Helping Women Recover".
- Published by Jossey-Bass, January 2011.
- Authors: Dr. Stephanie Covington, Dan Griffin, Rick Dauer.
- Community and Criminal Justice versions.
- Four Modules:
 - Self
 - Relationships
 - Sexuality
 - Spirituality

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Helping Men Recover

- Questionnaires and interviews with recovering men
- Diverse advisory group of clinicians
- Multiple pilots at River Ridge Treatment Center in Burnsville, MN since 2008
- Pilot at Cooper Street Correctional Facility in Jackson, Michigan since October 2010
- Pilot at LA CADA planned to begin in June 2011

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Questions And Discussion

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