Recovery-oriented care is not a new model, it is about fundamentally doing differently what we do every day

A 2014 report from the American Academy of Family Physicians noted that one-half of primary care patients have a behavioral condition that is significantly disabling. Behavioral health is integral to overall health.1

A 2006 U.S. study found similar results and emphasized the critical impact of social determinates of behavioral health on this reduced longevity: poverty, homelessness, unemployment, side effects of psychoactive medications, social isolation, trauma and discrimination.2

People with serious mental health conditions die earlier than people without these conditions. The leading cause of the decreased longevity was not the behavioral health condition, but common and often preventable conditions, particularly cardiovascular, pulmonary, and metabolic disorders.6

Social Determinants are the cultural, social, economic, health, and environmental conditions at the national, regional, community, and family levels that influence one’s health, wellness, and recovery from physical and behavioral health conditions.

