

How to create a recovery support network

Dealing with substance use disorder? Use this guide to gather the right people to help you embrace a healthy lifestyle.

Substance use disorder

Recovery from substance use disorder (SUD) is challenging. This is especially true if you've been dealing with the most severe form. You've already taken an important first step in deciding to cut back or get sober. It's not easy to admit a problem exists or that you need help. It takes a lot of resolve.

The path to recovery has ups and downs. And it looks a little different for everyone. The fixes that work for someone else may not be the best fit for you, and vice versa.

To stay on the right track, you'll want to surround yourself with people who have your back. They'll encourage the positive changes you've committed to making. And they'll help you stick with them when times get tough. These people are your recovery support network.

'A recovery support network is equal parts accountability and community', says Giselle Alexander, LCSW, a licensed therapist and AbleTo programme advisor. 'SUDs want to keep you locked into the same places and people that fuelled the old habits that no longer serve you. But a recovery support network can help you build new, healthier systems around yourself.'

There are 4 types of people everyone needs in their recovery support network. We'll go through each one and discuss why they're important.

1. Health professionals

The first step in any recovery journey should be meeting with a professional, says Alexander. That might be your doctor. Or a psychiatrist. Or even a licensed drug or alcohol counsellor. Try looking on your GP's website or do a local Google search.

'It's important that someone with proper training assess your current situation', she explains. 'These pros can help you figure out what steps to take. There's no single solution that will work for everyone. And some substances just aren't safe to quit cold turkey'.

For people with mild or moderate forms of SUD, recovery might involve moderation or anti-relapse medications. For those with more severe forms, abstinence might be the way to go.

In all cases, counselling will likely be involved. Mental health providers are also a key source of support. They can help you get to the root of why substances became a crutch in the first place. They can teach you positive ways to manage stress. And they can help you become more flexible in your thinking.

‘A therapist or coach can work with you to create a recovery plan’, says Alexander. ‘If possible, try to find a coach or therapist who specialises in substance use disorder. They’ll have specific insights to help you stay engaged in the process of recovery’.

Therapists and coaches use science-backed techniques to help you identify thoughts, emotions and behaviours that increase your cravings. That way, you can build new habits to replace the old ones that weren’t serving you.

2. Support groups

Research shows that both in-person and virtual groups can help support recovery. The latter can be ideal for people who live in more remote areas, where accessibility may be an issue.

Regardless of which you choose, you’ll meet people facing similar challenges and triggers. ‘Connecting with others in recovery or sober friends will help you steer clear of situations that increase the possibility of relapse’, says Alexander.

‘Support groups can also be a good place to go if you need a sponsor’, says Alexander. ‘These are people who have made progress in their recovery. They share their experiences to support another person who is trying to remain sober’.

You might naturally click with someone who is ready to take on that role. But it’s okay if you don’t. Often the person leading the meeting will ask if anyone in the meeting would like a sponsor. This can be a chance to connect with someone who has walked a similar path.

One thing to remember as you start to attend meetings: Since these people are also likely struggling, it might take time to bond. And some people might not be as eager to build new relationships. It’s important to be patient with them and, of course, with yourself.

3. People who share your interests and priorities

Healthy hobbies support your general wellbeing. That holds true in recovery too. They can be a positive outlet for our energy and interests. And they help relieve stress that might trigger a relapse. They also allow you to connect with people who share your interests.

‘Our addictions may have consumed a lot of our personal time’, says Alexander. ‘Finding hobbies and interests that support our new values and goals can shift our attention from the addiction. They give us something to look forward to’.

Local leisure facilities and religious centres can be one place to start looking. Village and town halls may also advertise events and groups. You can also search for your specific interests on sites like Meetup to connect with interest groups in your area.

4. Supportive friends and family

Loved ones can be powerful allies. But they have to understand your new priorities and what you need to be successful in your recovery. (The uni friend who bugs you to come out drinking on weekends? Probably not an ideal person to be around right now.)

‘At the outset, be selective about whom you ask for support’, says Alexander. She recommends starting with people you’ve stayed in touch with who will positively influence your sobriety. ‘Ask them for their patience. And let them know you want them to help you stay accountable just as much as you want them to encourage you’.

They may not quite know how to be there for you at first. But you can help them in a few different ways. Be honest about your struggles. And don't be shy about stating what kind of support you're looking for. Maybe it's going to an open support group meeting. Or trying out a new hobby. And remember: These people truly want to have your back. They don't think of it as imposing.

If a friend or family member gets in touch with you first, you might struggle to reply. This can be especially true if you acted in ways you regret while you were in the thick of your addiction. It's important to learn how to sit with those tough emotions and not let them keep you from accepting support. Give yourself permission to name and feel your feelings. A journal can act as a safe space to process whatever's on your mind.

You are worthy of support

There may be a part of your old self that resists the idea of creating a support network. Or wonders who would actually *want* to be there for you in your recovery. In reality, there are so many people who want to see you succeed in creating a healthy life for yourself. They want to see you thrive. And they understand that there will be ups and downs along the way.

'Relapse is understood to be a part of recovery', says Alexander. 'No one is perfect. Slip-ups give us a chance to reflect on what triggered us to relapse. Then we can develop additional coping skills and internal resources. And, of course, tap into our support network'.

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Sources

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