The Therapeutic Community (TC) model was developed in the United States in the mid-20th century. It is based on the principles of social learning theory, which suggests that individuals acquire behaviors through observation and imitation. The model is characterized by the use of group treatment, the establishment of a therapeutically supportive environment, and the promotion of peer learning and social change. TC programs are designed to help people achieve lasting change by addressing the underlying causes of addiction, such as psychological, social, and emotional problems.

The TC model is based on the idea that addiction is a chronic illness that requires a long-term, comprehensive approach to treatment. The model emphasizes the importance of creating a supportive and nurturing environment that promotes personal growth and recovery. TC programs are typically organized around a core group of principles, including mutual respect, acceptance, responsibility, and personal accountability. These principles are reflected in the way that TC programs are structured, in the way that individuals are treated, and in the way that the program is managed.

The TC model is widely recognized as an effective treatment for addiction, and it has been the subject of extensive research and evaluation. Numerous studies have shown that TC programs are effective in helping people achieve sustained recovery, and they have been used successfully in a variety of settings, including hospitals, prisons, and community-based programs. TC programs have also been adapted to meet the needs of specific populations, such as children, adolescents, and women.

The TC model is a flexible approach to treatment, and it can be tailored to meet the needs of individual clients. TC programs can be adapted to meet the needs of clients who have co-occurring disorders, such as mental health problems, and to meet the needs of clients who are from diverse cultural backgrounds. TC programs can also be adapted to meet the needs of clients who are in different phases of recovery, such as those who are in the early stages of recovery and those who are in the maintenance phase of recovery.

The TC model is an evidence-based approach to treatment, and it has been shown to be effective in helping people achieve sustained recovery. TC programs are based on a strong theoretical foundation, and they are designed to meet the needs of individual clients. TC programs are also flexible and can be adapted to meet the needs of clients who are in different phases of recovery. TC programs are a valuable addition to the treatment options available for people who are seeking recovery from addiction.
burdens. You'll see women's drug addiction for what it is—a montage of suffering and pain that only individual and specialized care can cure.

The Treatment of Opioid Dependence
Eric C. Strain 2006
"A clearly written book that deftly covers a wide array of issues. It belongs on the shelves of all clinicians who work with opioid-dependent individuals." — American Journal of Psychiatry

The New Financial Capitalists
George P. Baker 1998
Kohlberg Kravis Roberts's approach to leveraged buyouts was an important aspect of the corporate restructuring and governance reforms in the American economy from the mid-1970s through 1990. During this period, KKR crafted a series of progressively more elaborate deals tailored to specific companies and market conditions. Through its creative debt financing and its relationships with an exciting cast of investors, companies, and managers, KKR drove the scale and scope of the buyout phenomenon to unprecedented heights. This book, first published in 1999, examines KKR's record in detail. Based upon interviews with partners of the firm and on unprecedented access to KKR's records, George Baker and George Smith have written a balanced and enlightening account of how KKR has approached buyouts. The book focuses on KKR's founding, evolution, and innovations as ways to understand issues in modern American finance. In examining KKR as a case study of enterprise, the book bridges the gap between public perception and academic knowledge of the leveraged buyout.