

# Knowing a Recovery Culture When You See One: A Guide for Recovery Leaders

Adapted from Mark Ragins, MD. Available at [http://www.village-isa.org/Ragin's%20Papers/knowning\\_a\\_recovery\\_culture\\_when.htm](http://www.village-isa.org/Ragin's%20Papers/knowning_a_recovery_culture_when.htm).

## Four Broad Elements of a Recovery Culture:

Staff are treated in the same way they are to treat consumers/clients/peers.

<p>Hope</p>	<p>The first step to recovery is having a vision of hope without limits. This leads to equal relationships wherein we can be helpful and supportive in both directions. Validation changes behavior, encourages positive risk taking, and more self-knowledge &amp; direction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stories and celebrations of hope are spread by both staff and consumers.</li> <li>2. Hires employees and uses volunteer “prosumers” to fill the program with living examples of hope.</li> <li>3. Consumer and staff goals focus on growth/resilience/recovery capital instead of stability or risk avoidance, building on strengths/resources and overcoming obstacles, stigma &amp; discrimination.</li> </ol>
<p>Authority</p>	<p>Distribution of authority to consumers and staff promotes empowerment, self-responsibility, risk-taking, and learning from mistakes or obstacles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decentralized decision making gives line staff real authority. Staff have budgets they are responsible for choosing how to spend.</li> <li>2. Consumer voice is solicited at every level of the program’s decision making processes from staffings, staff meetings, and Board of Directors meetings.</li> <li>3. Consumer driven needs are an overt, highly respected contribution so that decision flow “up” instead of “down.”</li> <li>4. Planned risk taking, not care taking or reckless/unsafe/unhealthy abandonment is encouraged to promote consumer and staff growth.</li> <li>5. The Code of Organizational Practices and Ethics creates “adisciplinary” opportunities and cross-training for mutual support roles and behavior.</li> <li>6. Staff and consumers assume multiple roles and kinds of relationships (coach, guide, mentor, etc.) to help each other without either “that’s not my job” or “that’s your job” defensiveness.</li> <li>7. Staff and consumers feel important, valued and validated by those with “positional authority.” Everyone is viewed as an expert with “personal authority.”</li> </ol>
<p>Healing</p>	<p>Recovery programs focus on healing and growth rather than symptom relief or stabilization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First priorities are always engagement, welcoming, and relationship building.</li> <li>2. The program accepts people just as they are, and provides an emotionally and physically safe environment.</li> <li>3. Respectful “recovery” language (nonclinical and not prejudicial) is pervasive so that people can read their own charts and overhear staff discussing them and feel accepted and understood.</li> <li>4. The program has an emotionally rich environment that includes frequent displays of caring and connection.</li> <li>5. Staff are energized by the knowledge of why they work in this field, by the opportunity to practice and improve their gifts, and by knowing their impact.</li> </ol>
<p>Community Integration</p>	<p>Meaningful roles come from “real world” integration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff and consumers are mobile and actually work together in the community on “real life” issues.</li> <li>2. Community accountability is demonstrated by providing “socially responsive” access to quality of life services for food, clothing, housing, education/vocational, medical/dental, and employment needs.</li> <li>3. Staff and consumers focus on community coalition building and “giving back” for acceptance.</li> <li>4. Advocacy against stigma and discrimination occurs regularly.</li> </ol>

