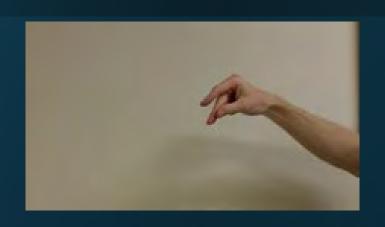




Integrating Well-Trained Peer Support Specialists for Authentic Recovery Outcomes

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Mindfulness: Snap, Clap, Stomp











Integrating Well-Trained Peer Support Specialists for Authentic Recovery Outcomes

Being Authentically Recovery-Focused means fully **integrating Peer Support** Specialists into all servicedelivery and planning components of the program, and especially including making sure everyone, from Leadership, supervisors, PSS and non-service delivery staff (admin; HR; contracts, etc.) know what PSS do, how they do it, and how they can best be supported in performing that role. And it requires modeling by all throughout.



The Colgate Challenge....

- Please pay close attention to each of the three photos.
- As you do, think about what dental floss is designed for.









Six Fingers



Missing an ear







It's called **Inattentional Blindness** (and its close cousin, **Change Blindness**)





- We all have it!
- Rooted in our own natural, culturally informed, educationally-induced experiences.
- Prevents us from seeing things; we often only exert energy to notice it when there is a "sufficient" amount.
- It negatively impacts people's lives.
- It creates missed opportunities to establish connections with others.



How on earth is this related to Integration of Peer Support?

Let's hold off on that question for a moment

Inattentional & Change Blindness: Group Discussion



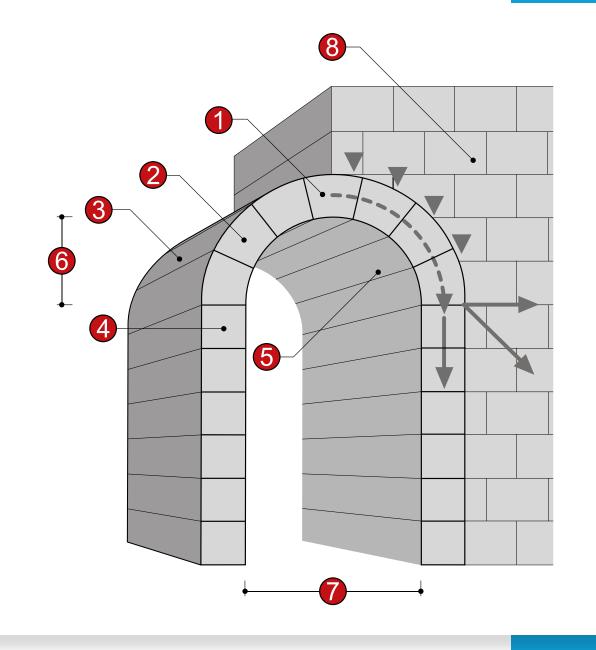
- How does either one show up in a clinically-oriented behavioral health setting?
- What is the impact of it on the people receiving services?
- How is it reinforced in a clinical setting?
- What is the overall impact to the system of care?

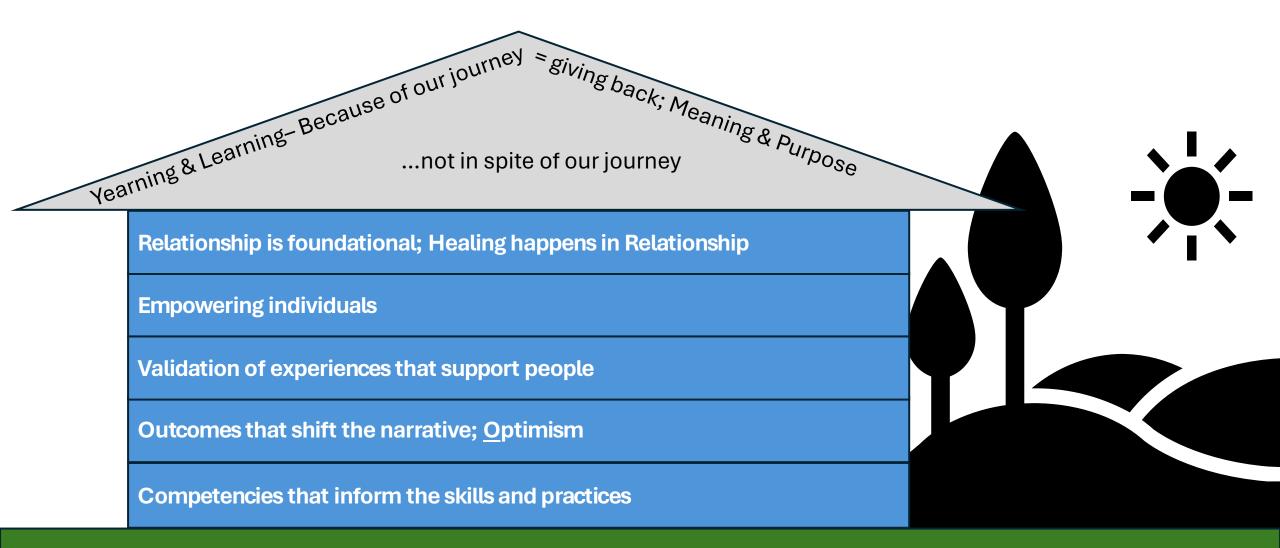
2 Ways Inattentional and Change Blindness are related to PSS

1. The way people are viewed gets filtered through the clinical lens (Dx, problems, disease-model, case number). Peers bring the vision of having been there; of seeing the person, positive change, and -what is obvious to us—the strengths, joys, meaning, hopes, reasons, and dreams of the person, unfiltered.

2. PSS bring awareness of the inattentional blindness infused in our service delivery models— they can support awareness of the need for specific system changes by sharing the gaps that are obvious to those who have experienced that system and the blind spots in it.

Enhancing
Recovery
Outcomes:
What we can do
is





Expectation, not the exception; Engagement, not enticement

Recovery = a way of being; Real; a way of life; a Reset in thinking

We Can Lay the Foundations of Recovery Culture

Recovery Culture: What is it? How do we know it's there?

- How staff members positively engage with each other and the people we serve.
- How recovery language is being spoken accented by empowering words of hope, heart, and healing.
- There's a positive, vitalizing energy which inspires and calls everyone to their highest potential.
- In how recovery outcomes will be the experience and expectation, not the exception.



Two Critical Pathways to Support a Recovery Culture

1. Establish

2. Equip



Establish policies that promote the use of recovery-oriented <u>principles</u> and practices.

Integrate into all organizational training.

Align HR, leadership, supervision, and performance/coaching to these

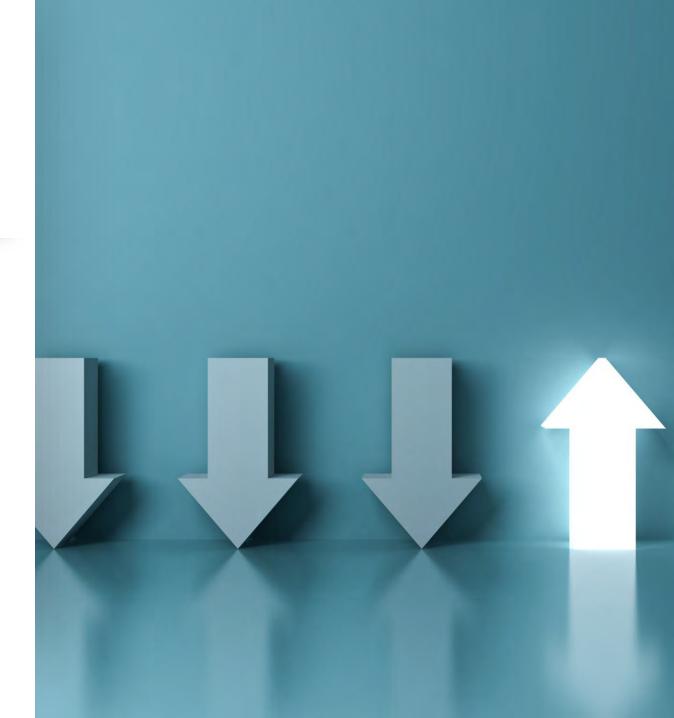
Equip staff with Recovery Skills that inspire people to become self-determining and to begin their recovery journey.

Integrate Peer Support Specialists



Recovery Begins with Belief Backed By Fact

- Recovery is not only possible, it's the expectation.
- All humans, regardless of their circumstances, can recover and live meaningful and productive lives.
- Recovery is accomplished by the work of the expert.
- The Recovery journey is unique to the individual.
- Therefore, the <u>only</u> expert available is the very person on their Recovery journey.
- Peer Support Specialists are experts at not being the expert and that takes a lot of expertise!



Recovery Is Real!

Long-term studies: people can recover from severe mental illness

Study	Sample Size	Follow-Up (in years)	% Significantly Recovered
Bleuler (1972)	208	23	53%-68%
Huber et al. (1979)	502	22	57%
Ciompi & Muller (1976)	289	37	53%
Tsuang et al. (1979)	186	35	46%
Harding et al. (1987)	269	32	62-68%

- 1. Bleuler (1978). The Schizophrenic Disorders. New Haven, Yale Press
- 2. Huber et al (1975). Long-term followup...Acta Psychiatrica Scand. 53:49-57.
- 3. Ciompi & Muller (1976). Lebensweg und alter...Berlin. Verlag Springer.
- 4. Harding et al. (1987). Vermont longitudinal study...Am. J. of Psychiatry 144: 718-735.
- 5. Tsuang, M. et al (1979). Long-term outcome... Arch. Gen. Psych. 36:1295-1301

Medical Criteria for "recovery" used:

- 1. "No current signs and symptoms of any mental illness;
- 2. No current medications;
- 3. Working, relating well to family and friends;
- 4. Integrated into the community;
- 5. Behaving in such a way as to not being able o detect having ever been hospitalized."

Let's
Consider
What Peer
Support Is.





Strengths and Opportunities in What You Saw?

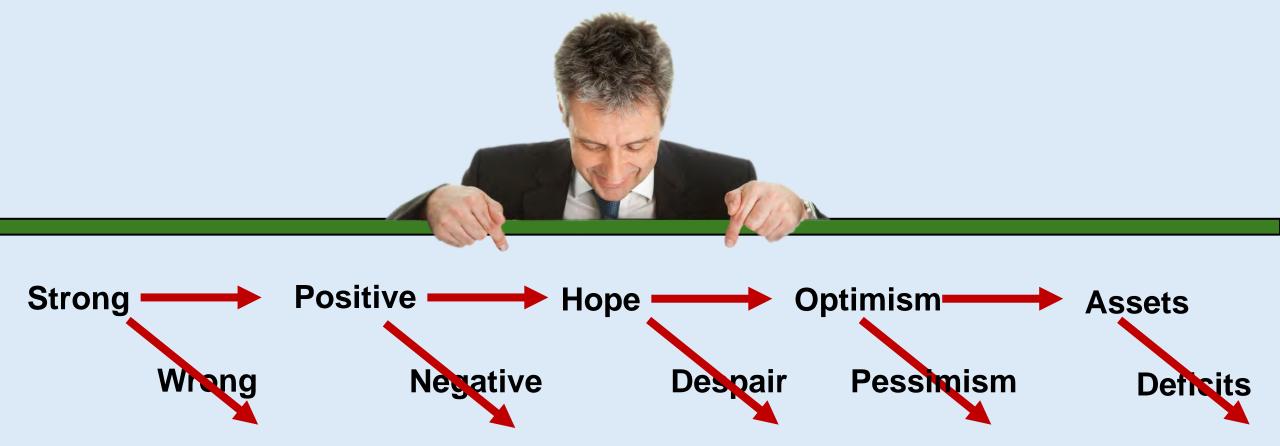
Strengths

- Ruth was very loving and kind.
- Ruth clearly wants to help James out with his stated challenge.
- Ruth was focused on finding a solution.
- Ruth body language was very open and supportive.
- Others?

Opportunities

- Ruth uses sympathy instead of empathy
- It's better to empower James to arrive at his own solutions
- Important to use open-ended questions to support envisioning as solution
- Avoid power-robbing language ("should-"ing all over someone)
- Robbed James of the opportunity to validate his strengths
- No opportunity to celebrate James' solutions
- Others?

Recovery: A Formidable Formula of Overcoming



Recovery: A Formidable Formula of Overcoming





Treatment Resistant Flat Affect Med Seeking High Risk OSMBR **Client** Mental Illness Consumer **Delusional Addict Symptomatic Attention Seeking** PSS help us envision beyond what we are often only seeing because of our blindspots **Past History Fragile** Relapses A Case AMOJER Manic **Crisis Low Functioning Psychotic**

NON-RECOVERY	RECOVERY
Stability and Maintenance are the goals	Recovery is the goal
Low expectations of what a person can do	High hope; High expectations that person can reach their goals
No clearly defined exits	Graduation, celebration, Graduates invited to make contribution
People judged by their "motivation" and "compliance"	Practitioner asks "How can I inspire and empower?"
Practitioner controls the Tx Plan	Person is the expert and creator of their plan
Compliance is valued	Choice and independence are most valued
Coercion is used for compliance	People are empowered
People protected from themselves; protected from error	People encouraged to take risks and learn through the process
Dx-focused, one-size fits all approaches	Wide range of options and individualized
Little or no access to information	Transparency and education
No or menial employment, no opportunity to give back	Supports person exploring their meaning and purpose; contribute
Medication primary tool; Meds-only clients	Medication is one of many tools, including peer support
Emphasis is on treatment	Peer support, empowerment, resilience, and self-help

Guidelines for Recovery Language

1. A focus on what is _____ as opposed to what is ____ wrong ____.

2. Use everyday <u>common</u> language.

- 3. Use language that is **positive** and **accurate** in nature.
- 4. Be empathic and hopeful

5. And avoid stereotypes and generalizations

Non-Recovery vs Recovery Language

Consumer, Patient, (Client) A person, their name, participant Manic, paranoid, panicking, etc. High-energy, has some fears, has some worries. Looking for a way to move forward. **Unmotivated** Attention-seeking; needy Looking for support. Has unmet needs. Non-compliant; resisting Wanting choices; wanting their power back Decompensating, -ed Having a bad day In touch with their feelings **Fragile**

The <u>Disaster</u> Viewing Point

(The "D" List)





Difficulty



Diagnosis



Disease



Disabled



Disempowered



Disenfranchised



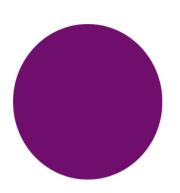
Demoralized



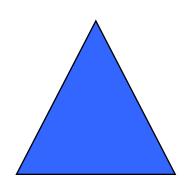
Disappointment

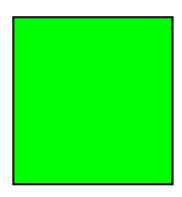


Dysfunctiona



Let's Shape Up!

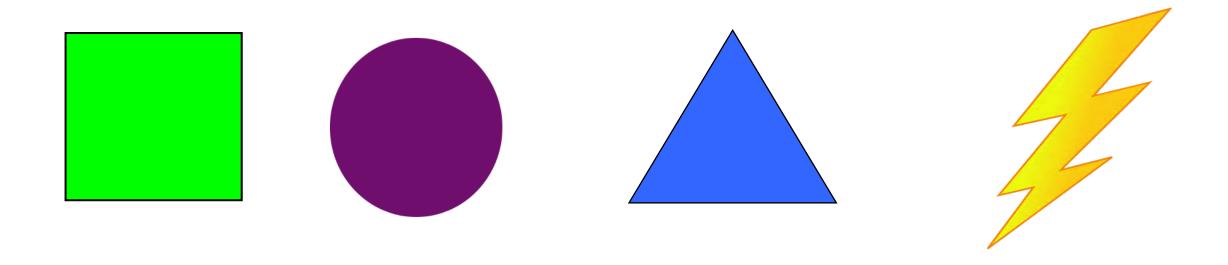






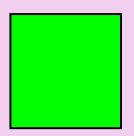


The Power of Focusing on Strengths



Based on where you are sitting, let's categorize you under one of these four shapes.

You are empowered to change seats to match if you want a different shape than the one arbitrarily assigned to you based on where you are sitting.

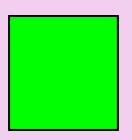


Disaster Frame

Diag-nonsense = Exquadra

Diag-nonsense Characteristics:

- You're rigid and controlling.
- Anyone who steps outside the lines gets squished.



Strengths Based or A Frame

- You tend to be very organized.
- You like clearly defined boundaries.
- You take responsibility for your own actions.
- Rules are your friends -- the more the better.
- You prefer to navigate around the emotional. You like to "just stick to the facts," and get things done.
- You are accountable and an achiever!

Disaster Frame

Diag-nonsense = Circuitous

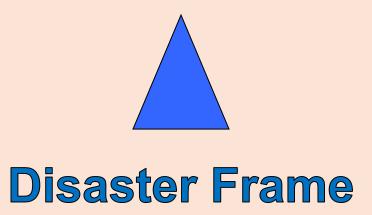
Diag-nonsense Characteristics:

- You are manipulative and fixated on pulling everyone into your circle of beliefs and emotions.
- You can get overly emotional about your views
- Alternatively, if they don't fit in, they need to go somewhere else.



Strengths Based or A Frame

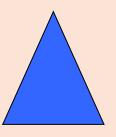
- You are solution-oriented and influential
- Your goal is to have everyone on the same page, to be on the team and go with the flow.
- You don't mind emotions, and are ok with others expressing theirs, too
- Your main goal in life is to make others happy, which makes you happy.



Diag-nonsense = Triangulation

Diag-nonsense Characteristics:

- You are a procrastinator, and take forever to get anything done, if at all.
- You have a hard time setting firm limits with others.



Strengths Based or A Frame

- You are a deep thinker and take a lot of time to mull things over before you act.
- You are willing to bend the rules for the greater good, when it's right.
- You are very curious and always ask "why"
- You try to get as much information as you can before deciding.
- You are always "fair" and give others lots of opportunities when things don't work out as planned.



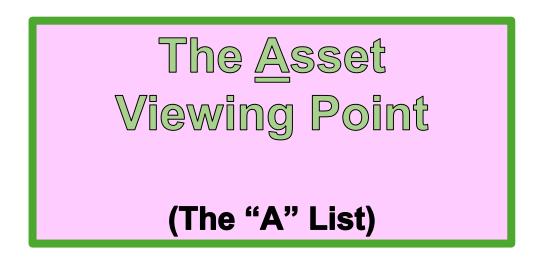
Diag-nonsense = Fulminous

Diag-nonsense Characteristics:

- You are impulsive.
- You think you know more than everyone else and don't mind telling them so.

Strengths Based or A Frame

- You are the first person at work, to offer solutions, to respond to a crisis
- You are resolute, confident, and competent
- You like adventure and excitement and end up in challenging situations.
- You want to invent a better mousetrap, to look for an easier way, & to help others.
- You are transformational!























Professional Reluctance Toward Peer Support Specialists Joining the Team

Patrick Corrigan, Psychologist at the Chicago Consortium for Stigma Research "...stigmatizing views about mental illness are not limited to uninformed members of the general public; even well-trained professionals from most mental health disciplines subscribe to stereotypes about mental illness." **Stigma:** Practitioners can become unaware of stigma because they:

- See people almost exclusively in their most unwell moments.
- Don't get to experience people succeeding or to celebrate the recovery successes.
- Don't get to see the person thrive-- get assigned new person who is unwell, and cycle continues.
- Experience feelings of hopelessness, burn-out, fatigue.

Fear: Some practitioners may fear:

- the PSS is there to take jobs away.
- the PSS will become unwell; exposed to "triggers" and "retraumatized".
- the PSS can become another "Client" on my team in stressful moments, when they need a professional colleague instead.
- that PSS do not understand or recognize ethics, laws and boundaries (confidentiality, cross boundaries with persons receiving services; unaccountable).

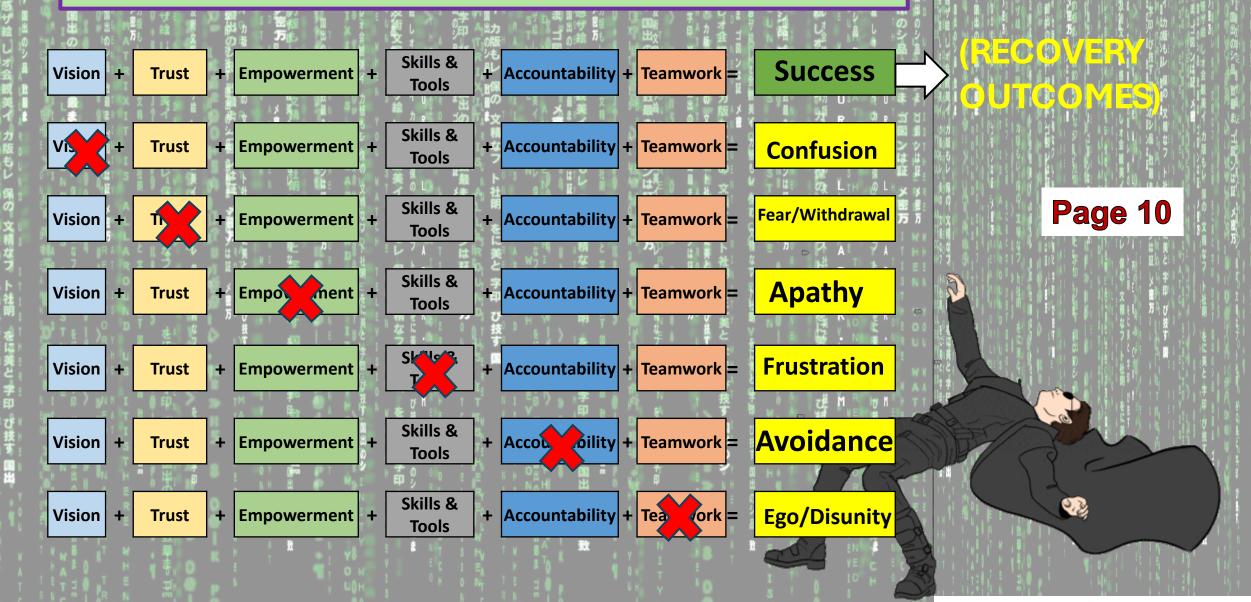
Job Tasks 💻	Doctor	Nurse	Counselor	Case Manager	Peer Support Specialist
Orientation	Diagnoses and	Supports doctor	Assesses,	Coordinates	Shares recovery story, models
	prescribes	to administer and	guides, and	treatment plan	recovery, inspires, empowers, is
	treatment	oversee	empowers per	services and	relationship oriented
	modality	treatment	therapeutic	resources	
			approach		
Service Focus	DSM's;	DSM, psychiatric	DSM, treatment	Treatment plan	Promotes self-determination;
	psychiatric and	and whole health	plan goals	goals	promotes discovery of
	whole health	needs			hopes/dreams
	needs				
Power Dynamic	Advisory and	Advisory and	Advisory and	Advisory,	Mutuality; promotes self-
	collaborative	collaborative	collaborative	assists	advocacy, and empowers
				supports,	
				coordinates	
Process	Diagnoses,	Administers	Applies	Generates	Provides strength based,
	assesses, and	medication;	therapeutic	reports and	interpersonal and intentional
	prescribes	assesses;	approach with	maintains	peer support; honors person as
	medication	provides medical	clinical expertise	docs. and	the expert
		care		required	
				paperwork	
Skill Transfer	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory;	Advisory;	Experiential; facilitates recovery
			therapeutic	delivers life	classes; models how to be a
			process	skills training,	resource

Ten Competencies of Peer Support - An Inside Job **Class Reading** Recovery **Positivity** Relationship¹ Resilience 10 Life Long Authenticity Learning Peer Support **DNA** Mutuality **Ethics** 8 **Empowerment** Pages 40 Accountability Integrity 6

What Peer Support Specialists Do

- 1. Listen and "be with" people stay fully present, mutually, unconditionally and without judgement.
- 2. Hold the <u>hope</u> for others.
- 3. Identify and affirm people's strengths; validate what is strong and right.
- 4. Encourage people to make choices about their recovery- honoring them as the <u>experts</u>.
- 5. Share parts of our recovery story that may be <u>helpful</u> for the person.
- 6. Understand how <u>trauma</u> can affect the way people act and respond to themselves and/or others.
- 7. Keep our <u>word</u> with others.
- 8. Support people to learn how to <u>access</u> resources and explore options.
- 9. Talk through differences with a focus on <u>reconciling</u> the relationship; resolve conflicts respectfully.
- 10. Follow up with people and keep our word about following up.
- 11. Promote <u>self-advocacy</u>, self-efficacy, and personal responsibility.
- 12. Create opportunities for the person to give back and contribute in meaningful ways.
- 13. Remain accountable an equal member of the team by showing up on time and doing our job.
- 14. Strive to constantly grow and improve in the way we do our work.

A Glitch in the Matrix of Recovery Leadership







The End

THANK YOU!!!

Team Breakout Exercise

- 1. Describe a professional experience when there was a sudden change at your work. Did you feel supported by the organization/leadership through this period of doubt and uncertainty?
- 2. Have you ever had a work experience when you felt **supported** or unsupported during a period of doubt and uncertainty? How did that make you feel?
- 3. How can you prepare yourself as a leader to empower and support staff through a future period of change, doubt and uncertainty? Or how have you done this?

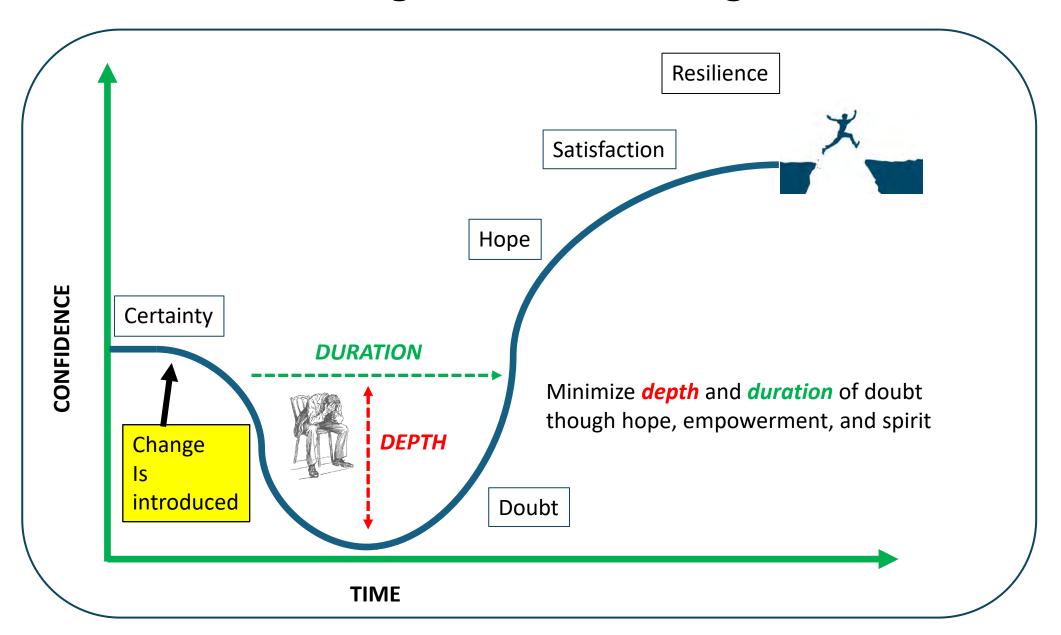


Recovery and Resilient Leadership Includes Change Management Skills

- Change travels with uncertainty
- Some examples of change we've experienced are: ??????
- Good Leaders <u>inspire</u> staff through periods of uncertainty by:
 - Modeling Hope and Positivity
 - Validating staff's feelings and experiences
 - Empowering
 - Being Mutual
 - Being Kind and Caring
 - Building Resilience



The Curve of Change: Understanding the J-Curve:



A Re- Start for James

