Links between Recovery & Strengths Approach

| Recovery Framework | Strengths Approach |
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| Early Development | |
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| Initiated in US in mid-1980's, with Patricia Deegan as | Initiated in US 1982 with Charlie Rapp as an |
| an influential person | influential person |

| UK Introduction | |
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| Gained prominence in line with the publication of the | Introduced by Charlie Rapp to the Sainsbury Centre |
| Department of Health National Service Framework in | for Mental Health first case management teams in |
| 1999 | 1991 |

| Significant UK Publications | |
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| Repper, J. and Perkins, R. (2003) Social Inclusion | Ryan, P. and Morgan, S. (2004) Assertive Outreach: |
| and Recovery: A model for mental health practice. | A Strengths Approach to Policy and Practice. |
| Bailliere Tindall, London. | Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh. |

| Comparative Principles & Practice | |
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| Recovery is not the same as cure | Strengths Approach is about what a person (e.g. tenant or service user) can do or feels able or challenged to do |
| Recovery is about growth | One of the Strengths Principles states that everyone has the potential to learn, grow and change |
| Recovery can occur without professional intervention | Strengths Approach helps to focus personal thinking on to your own potentials and abilities tenants are encouraged to undertake their own strengths assessments and state their own priorities for strengths-based support plans |
| Everyone experiences the challenge of recovery at some point in their life | Strengths Approach applies to everyone (including staff) it is about personal development |
| Recovery is not a linear process | Strengths-based plans are developed at differing timescales in response to identified needs and wishes |
| Everyone's recovery journey is different and deeply personal | Strengths assessment is about building a personal picture at the pace of the individual |
| Recovery involves restoring hope | Strengths Approach focuses on positive potentials, abilities, achievements, personal qualities |
| Recovery is about experiencing success | Strengths assessment reflects passed achievements |

| | as well as initiating strengths-based plans that are signed off when achieved |
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| Recovery is about taking control | Strengths Approach is about giving the person a voice about the priorities they want to work on |
| Recovery is about finding meaning | Strengths Approach enables people to express what is important for them in their lives, including maintaining the status quo if it is working (i.e. not having to change for the sake of bureaucratic measures) |
| Recovery is about maintaining relationships | Strengths Approach is one of the best vehicles for engaging good working relationships, as well as a part of the strengths assessment focusing specifically on personal relationships |
| Recovery is about facilitating personal adaptation | Strengths Approach is about helping people to find their own solutions through their own resources wherever possible |
| Recovery is about promoting access and inclusion | One of the Strengths Principles specifically challenges everyone to think about how they connect practically or creatively to resources available in the local neighbourhood or community |

If recovery is the journey, the strengths approach is the vehicle for undertaking it!

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