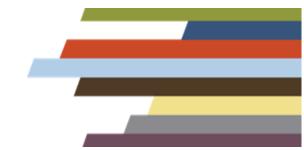
### Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network

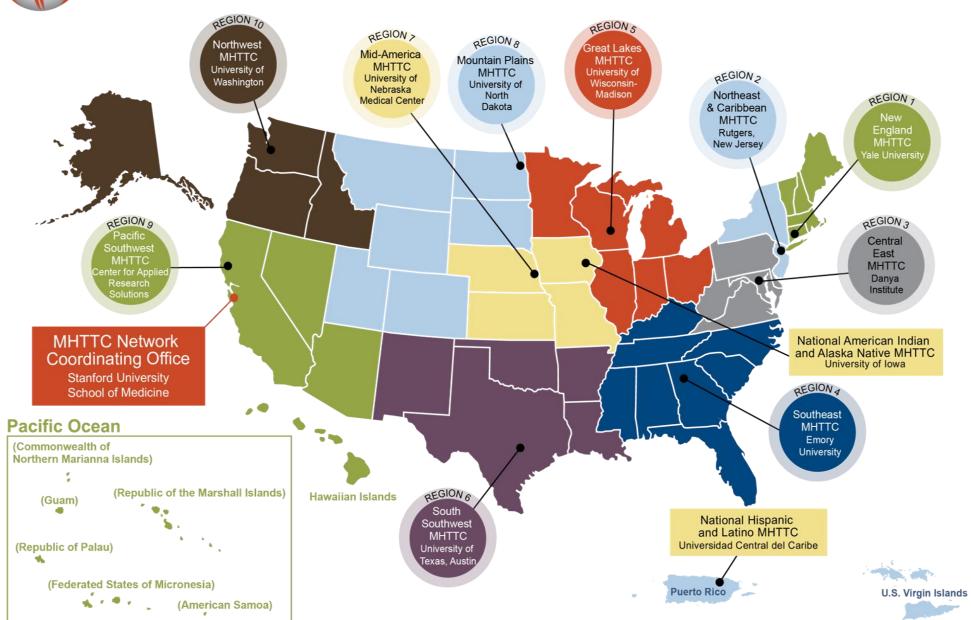
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

# Advanced Topics in Strengthening Youth/ Young Adult Peer Support How Youth Partners Work With Family Partners January 21, 2021





#### MHTTC Network







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### **About the Northwest MHTTC**

The Mental Health Technology Transfer Center (MHTTC)
Network is about technology transfer.

We disseminate and implement evidence-based practices for mental disorders into our field.

#### Our target workforce includes:

behavioral health and primary care providers, school and social service staff, and others whose work has the potential to improve behavioral health outcomes for individuals with or at risk of developing serious mental illnesses.













## Northwest Mental Health Technology Transfer Center

### **Our Role:**

Provide training and technical assistance (TA) in evidence-based practices (EBPs) to behavioral health and primary care providers, and school and social service staff whose work has the potential to improve behavioral health outcomes for individuals with or at risk of developing serious mental illness in SAMHSA's Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).

### **Our Goals:**

- Accelerate the adoption and implementation of mental health related evidence-based practices including area of focus (EBPs for serious mental health issues) across Region 10
- Heighten the awareness, knowledge, and skills of the workforce that addresses the needs of individuals with serious mental health issues in Region 10
- Foster alliances among culturally diverse practitioners, researchers, policy makers, family members, and consumers of mental health services
- Ensure the availability and delivery of publicly available, free of charge, training and technical assistance to the mental health workforce in Region 10



The MHTTC Network uses affirming, respectful and recovery-oriented language in all activities. That language is:

STRENGTHS-BASED AND HOPEFUL

INCLUSIVE AND
ACCEPTING OF
DIVERSE CULTURES,
GENDERS,
PERSPECTIVES,
AND EXPERIENCES

HEALING-CENTERED/ TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE INVITING TO INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THEIR OWN JOURNEYS

PERSON-FIRST AND FREE OF LABELS

NON-JUDGMENTAL AND AVOIDING ASSUMPTIONS

RESPECTFUL, CLEAR AND UNDERSTANDABLE

CONSISTENT WITH OUR ACTIONS, POLICIES, AND PRODUCTS

Adapted from: https://mhcc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Recovery-Oriented-Language-Guide\_2019ed\_v1\_20190809-Web.pdf

# Introductions





Poll: What is your role?



# Learning Objectives

- To know the key facets of how youth and family partners collaborate
- Review common challenges that happen and how they can be addressed by youth and family partners
- To know how to better clarify your role with youth, parents and colleagues

### Peer Practice Brief

 Youth partners and family partners serve on Wraparound teams as peer supports for the youth and family. While these roles are similar in function they can look different as they are representative of different perspectives. This practice brief reviews how youth and family partners collaborate with each other, other team members, and their youth/parents to address common challenges.

#### Peer Practice Brief: How Youth Partners Can Collaborate with Family Partners in Wraparound

Youth partners and family partners each hove key roles on Whapsround famin, and they work with each other as well as with care coordinators, other fearn members, and, of coarse, family members and young people. Their roles are similar in function but separate in practice, as the family partner is a designated peer support specialist for the family member and the youth partner is a designated peer support specialist for the youth participating in the Wapersund process, it is crucial that these supports work with each other — as well as with the other members of the learn, the youth, and the family – to achieve successful.

automes, to this Peer Practice Brief, we will describe how springfistic way, some common challenges they might face, and how these challenges can be addressed. We also will provide scenarios along with discussion questions to help you consider how these collaborations and challenges might play out with real youth and family, and their unique strengths and needs. The accompanying Study Guide provides answers to these questions that you can use to guide instributal or group supervision, couching, or training

#### KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATION:

#### 1. Clarify the Role

To successfully collaborate with other providers, youth, and family members, it is important that youth partners. (and family partners) clearly explain their role at the start. of the Wraparound process, and that they clarify their role as challenges arise. Youth partners should emphasize from the beginning that they are tacked with helping the youth advocate for themselves and tiring their voice into and ideas may clash with those of their pavent(s) and/ or other team members. The youth partner also should be clear about what they will and will not be sharing with the youth's parent and the team - for example, most would remain confidential between the young person and their youth partner, but issues of safety likely would need to be brought to the attention of the team. It also is important that the youth partner explain to the young person and their porent that they are mandatory reporter and have received specific training and certification for

#### 2. Keep It Confidential

Sometimes, it may be valuable for the youth partner to shere the youth's perspective on particular goals, circumstances, crisis events, etc., with the family partner on

their Wisperound toan. While this kind of collaboration can lead to solutions like the discovery of natural supports, ideas for crisis plans, and continon

ground the youth and paint and that of no point is the youth partner sharing confidential information about the youth partner sharing confidential information about the youth with the family partner, if the youth partner feels that it would be beneficial to shire information with the family perfect, they should explain to the youth exactly what they went to share and why they went to share and why they want to share it, and make sure that the youth is confortable with this plan before moving forward.

#### 3. Promote Positive/Frasctive

Sometimes, a young person might do, or plan to do, something that is contrary to their parent's wishes. When this happens, the youth partner can help pre-empt conflict by exploring consequences with the young person and

"Proceptual 4th decorrent; securifican "posset" or "parents" occur dated in for "posset; grandes, or complete"

# Breakout Room

How have you collaborated with youth partners or family partners in your role?

# Keys to Successful Collaboration

- Clarifying your role from the start
- Understanding when to keep things confidential
- Promoting proactive/positive communication
- Providing perspective
- Sharing resources

### **Breakout Room**

- In your groups, share about a time when you have had to use one of our "keys to successful collaboration." Then pick an example to share and discuss with the group at large.
- If you are not a peer support specialist, share about a time when you have worked with peers and seen one of the "keys to successful collaboration" at play.

# Common Challenges

- When the young person and their parent(s) are not on the same page
- When the team sides with the youth or the family member
- When the youth or the family member are in consistent disagreement
- When meetings become arguments or therapy sessions

### **Breakout Room**

 In your groups, describe a time when one of these common challenges has arisen, and how "keys to success" were used to address the issue.

### Kerry (she/her) and Jane (she/her)

Kerry (17 years old) and her mother, Jane, have been participating in the Wraparound process for four months. Kerry recently was assigned a youth partner and Jane has had a family partner since the start of the Wraparound process. When Kerry first met with her youth partner, she expressed that she wants to move out of her mom's house because "all they do is fight" and she does better in school and with her mental health when she is not living at home. She suggested moving in with her aunt, Beth. The youth partner asked Kerry if she had spoken with her family about this, and Kerry shared that while she already had sought Beth's approval, she had not shared the idea with her mom for fear of retaliation. In the past when Kerry brought up such strategies to her mom, Jane cut off her access to her phone and internet, which Kerry says she needs to complete schoolwork. Kerry's youth partner asked if Kerry would like to talk about her hopes to move out of her mom's house at her upcoming Wraparound meeting, and Kerry responded yes. Kerry's youth partner supported Kerry in planning to share her agenda item with her team facilitator and helped her anticipate what her mom and other team members might say.

On the day of the meeting, Kerry and her youth partner arrive early, shortly before Jane and her family partner do. As they sit in the meeting room together, waiting for the rest of the team to arrive, Jane asks Kerry why she didn't come home last night. Kerry states that she was at Beth's house doing homework and fell asleep. The rest of the team arrives and the meeting begins.

The first life domain the team focuses on (at the request of Kerry and Jane) is living, and it is clear that Kerry and Jane are in disagreement: Kerry wants to move in with her aunt, Beth, and Jane wants Kerry to stay at home. Both contend that the other's strategy is non-negotiable. The meeting ends with no resolution.

- 1. What were some successful strategies used by the youth and family partner?
- 2. What could they have done better and/or differently?
- 3. What challenges did they face?

#### Lola (they/them) and Michael (he/him)

Lola is 14 and has been living in a foster home for almost one year. They were voluntarily placed into foster care by their father, Michael, who felt ill-equipped to support their mental wellness. Lola and Michael were recently accepted into the Wraparound process, and both feel discouraged about working together. Lola and Michael were both assigned Wraparound peer partners at the beginning of the process.

The youth partner and family partner initially met Lola and Michael separately since they were living in separate homes. When the youth partner met with Lola, Lola expressed that they were angry about being voluntarily placed into care by their father, that they felt unloved and unwelcome in their family, and that their father would not accept their non-binary identity. Michael met with his family partner and shared that

when Lola was living in the home, things felt chaotic and he was worried about their safety as well as that of their older brother, Anthony.

During this first meeting, the youth partner and family partner explained the Wraparound process to their peer clients, and each asked how the other felt about it. Lola told their peer partner that they "would not be in the same room with [their] father," and Michael said that Lola absolutely would not cooperate. Both peer partners asked if they could share their clients' concerns with the team, and they agreed to do so.

The family partner and youth partner connected and shared only relevant information with each other about how Lola and Michael were feeling. Together, they agreed that they would offer some strategies to the youth, family, and team facilitator to

ensure that the youth and parent's perspectives were understood. They took this plan back to Lola and Michael, and asked that they come up with strategies on how to make team meetings together go smoothly.

The first strategy that was arrived at (and agreed upon) was having separate meetings; one for Lola and one for Michael, where the same needs were discussed. This was troubling for many team members ("I don't have time for this!" "That's not real Wraparound!") but the family and youth partners assured the team members that this was the best way for the team to show that they are honoring youth and family voice, and that as we moved through the engagement phase things would change.

With consistent one-on-one meetings with Lola and Michael, and with each other, the youth and family partner were able to support Lola and their father coming together to create plans and strategies that they together could bring to the team meetings. Their time in Wraparound was met with many bumps in the road but resulted in Lola moving back into Michael's home.

- What were some successful strategies used by the youth and family partner?
- What could they have done better and/or differently?
- 3. What challenges did they face?

### Emily (she/her) and Sarah (she/her)

Emily is 17 and has a boyfriend of whom her mother, Sarah, does not approve. Sarah and Emily frequently butt heads over Emily's dating life, friends, etc., because Emily has spent time with unsafe people in the past. Sarah often reacts in anger when she learns that Emily has a social life, and because of this, Emily is not open with her mother about friends and dating.

While Emily has displayed risky behaviors in the past, since she began her work in the Wraparound process and was assigned a youth partner her judgment has significantly improved. She is working on her identified goals of getting her GED and finding a job, and she has demonstrated use of her coping skills. While Sarah acknowledges this, she is still understandably apprehensive and does not want Emily to engage in social activities.

Emily approached her youth partner about accessing birth control from Planned Parenthood. Emily knew she could already access birth control on her own and without parental consent, but she wanted her youth partner to join her as a supportive young adult. The youth partner agreed, and Emily asked that the youth partner not share this information with her mother or any other Wraparound team members. The youth partner agreed and helped Emily explore the consequences of her mother finding out that she had

obtained birth control. Emily still advocated that she did not want her mother or other team members to know.

In the meantime, Sarah discovered Emily's birth control and decided she wanted to discuss this at the next Wraparound team meeting. Sarah was very upset and felt that the youth partner should have denied Emily's request for support and reported the attempt to her team. During the meeting, the youth partner explained their role, that Emily could access birth control regardless of their support, that this was not a matter related to the Wraparound process, and that they would not share information Emily asked to be kept confidential (unless there was a safety concern). The family partner normalized Sarah's feelings and provided some perspective from her own experience while validating the youth partner's explanation of their role.

- 1. What were some successful strategies used by the youth and family partner?
- What could they have done better and/or differently?
- 3. What challenges did they face?

### **About the Northwest MHTTC**

#### **Online Courses**



#### Research/Practice Briefs



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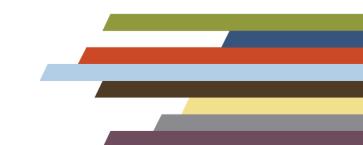






# After today's session, please complete the evaluation survey

- Will be shared in the chat box
- Helps our team plan future sessions as well as evaluate today's session
- > There will NOT be certificates or CEUs offered for today's session

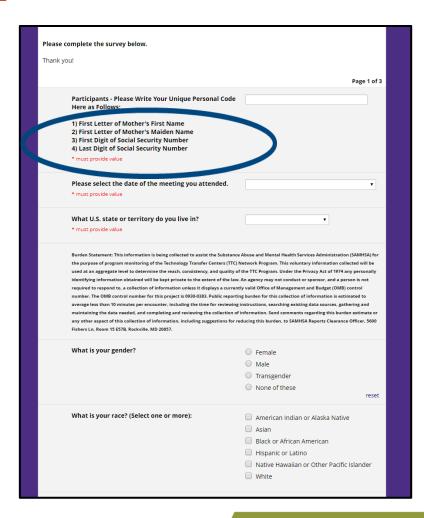


# Your Feedback is Important:

### Post-event surveys are *critical* to our work!

- Please complete the confidential evaluation by following the link that will be emailed to you.
- Evaluation data is necessary for continued funding to offer programs

Your feedback helps us to improve and develop future programing.



# We greatly appreciate your feedback!

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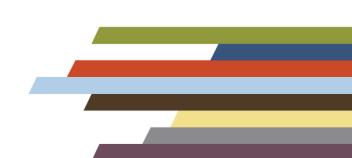
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# **Support and Disclaimer**

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# Thank You!



Northwest (HHS Region 10)



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