

# FAQ

July 2013

## Defining, Supporting, and Sustaining the Peer Support Specialist Role

**P**athways RTC, together with staff from the Technical Assistance Partnership and the Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health, decided to interview agencies that were developing peer support specialist (PSS) roles. The goal was to find out what these agencies were learning about defining, supporting, and sustaining the PSS role. This FAQ summarizes some of the main things that were learned.



*Communities and providers around the nation are exploring ways of providing peer support.*

The period of “emerging adulthood,” spanning the ages from 17-25 or so, is the time of life when people are most likely to experience a serious mental health issue. It is also the time of life when people are least likely to seek out mental health services. When young people do seek out services, a majority leave before treatment is considered complete, often because they feel that available services are not engaging or not responsive to their needs.

Service providers are increasingly exploring the use of one-on-one peer support as a strategy for engaging emerging adults

in treatment and other services; and for helping to ensure that the services that are provided feel helpful and useful to the young person. However, while many agencies and communities have experience providing peer support of some kind, it is only very recently that they have begun to develop peer support specifically for older adolescents and young adults. As a result, communities and providers around the nation are exploring ways of providing peer support, and grappling with issues related to hiring, funding, training, and supervising peer support providers to work with emerging adults.



## Who is eligible to be a PSS? What are the qualifications?

A peer support specialist (PSS) is a young adult who has had some sort of personal experience with the mental health system. Peer support specialists generally range in age from 18 years old to 30 years old. Some agencies do not set specific limits, but hire PSSs based on how youth perceive them. Other qualifications include: having a driver's license, passing a background check, being successful in one's own recovery, and/or having previous work or volunteer experience. Each site has different requirements or guidelines.



## What is the training like?

Training for these positions varies greatly from organization to organization. Many agencies provide basic training on the wraparound process and agency-specific information. Others provide some sort of adaptation of current adult peer support trainings, such as IPS (Intentional Peer Support). There are some organizations creating youth/young adult-specific PSS trainings; however, these are still being developed.



## What are the roles or duties of the PSS?

The roles peer support specialists perform range from direct one-on-one support to state- and national-level advocacy. In the most common role, direct one-on-one support, peer support specialists will undertake activities ranging from accompanying youth to service meetings to staffing a drop-in center. Peer support specialists use their own experiences to model strengths and frame challenges as opportunities. A PSS guides young people towards self-advocacy, helps providers hear and honor youth voice, and supports young people in learning participation and communication skills. A PSS can ensure that meetings and trainings are conducted in a

youth-centered manner. The PSS also helps the young person not feel outnumbered in a team meeting full of adults. Many organizations have a PSS as a team member to answer questions for young people and help discuss and explain how services work and what to expect. Sometimes, a PSS will be placed within a context such as a day program or community center in order to provide one-on-one assistance to the youth attending as an advocate and guide.

In the second most common scenario, peer support specialists work as staff at drop-in centers. They can facilitate groups focused on topics such as leadership and employment support. These groups develop self-advocacy, build skills, and encourage confidence. Because the centers are drop-in, all youth are welcome. Supportive and positive relationships are fostered through contact at drop-in centers. This venue also allows networks and connections to be made between and among youth, peer support specialists, and community members and service providers. Youth can engage in discussions and have questions about resources answered by the peer support specialists.

Other agencies have peer support specialists literally walking the community streets, acting as outreach workers to engage youth/young adults in conversations about services. These mentors go to laundromats, shelters, and anywhere youth may hang out in order to advertise themselves as resources. This interaction emphasizes

meeting the youth where they are and in what the youth consider safe spaces.

In all of these roles, PSSs offer youth/young adults the opportunity to hear and learn from someone who is familiar with the mental health system and various community resources from both the consumer and the provider perspectives.



### How are PSSs supervised?

With the PSSs in these different roles, organizations have come up with various ways to supervise the position. Some are using near-peers or family support specialists as supervisors. Other agencies are using clinical supervisors or wraparound supervisors, or a program manager or director. Just as the roles and training vary, so does how the peer support specialist is supervised.

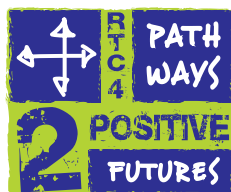


### How are these positions funded?

Some programs are using federal and/or local grants to fund PSS roles. Other organizations, like several in California, are using state levies and taxes. Sustainability is a concern under both of these scenarios.

Medicaid reimbursement is being used in several states, though some advocates for the PSS role are concerned that the requirements for Medicaid billing undercut the flexibility and integrity of the PSS role.

With all of these variations, describing the peer support specialist role comprehensively is difficult. With this in mind, Pathways RTC is supporting the development of a network of providers that can offer support and advice to others who are working to implement the role. If you would like to participate in this network, please email [rtcpubs@pdx.edu](mailto:rtcpubs@pdx.edu).



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# Previous FAQs from Pathways RTC

**FAQ** Student Loans, For-Profit Colleges, and Traditional Colleges: Some Things You Should Know Before Borrowing  
June 2012

**N**ow more than ever, students are having trouble paying back loans for college. This is especially true for students who attend for-profit colleges. For-profit colleges are privately owned institutions that tend to have significantly higher tuition costs than public colleges and universities.

Many students complete programs at for-profit colleges and launch new careers. However, many other students do not have such successful experiences, ending up without the career they envisioned and/or with large debts they cannot repay. This FAQ is designed to help prospective college students become better informed about student loans, particularly those used to finance education at for-profit institutions.

**Q** What are "for-profit colleges"?

Many for-profit colleges are vocational or trade schools that offer specialized training programs in fields such as culinary arts, welding, automotive repair, medical assistance, and counseling, to name a few. These programs are particularly attractive to young adults who don't want a general college education, but instead want to focus on professional training. Some vocational schools advertise an intention, emphasizing their programs as flexible and efficient in helping students reach their employment goals. In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in for-profit colleges offering courses leading to an undergraduate degree (an AA, BA, or BS). Ahead is a list of for-profit programs and their sites.

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July 2011

The Impact of Health Care Reform on Services and Supports for Young Adults with Serious Mental Health Conditions.

**FAQ** The Impact of Health Care Reform on Services and Supports for Young Adults with Serious Mental Health Conditions  
July 2011

**N**o one knows yet exactly how health care reform will impact young people with serious mental health conditions, because many important decisions about how to implement the new law have not yet been made. What is clear is that advocacy will be necessary to ensure that the needs and priorities of young adults are addressed when these decisions are made.

Under health care reform, millions of young adults who were previously uninsured will gain access to important benefits such as psycho-social counseling and prescription drugs. However, past experience suggests that some of the services and supports that are most helpful and attractive for young adults with serious mental health conditions may not be widely available, unless policy makers make a special effort to ensure that they are. That's why it is important that advocates and other concerned citizens understand what's at stake and what they may be able to do to influence these important decisions. This FAQ can help you get started.

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