

AGENDA

- Introductions
- Transition Aged Youth Overview
 - Who Are They?
 - Challenges for TAY
- Why Peer Support?
- Considerations for Working with TAY
- Highlighting/Reframing Strengths
- Outcomes
- Q&A

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LIFEWORKS AUSTIN

LifeWorks is a fearless advocate for youth and young adults pursuing a life they love and a stable future for themselves and their families.

LifeWorks provides services for youth and their families seeking housing, counseling, education and workforce programs.

COMMUNITY-BASED PEER SUPPORT

A team of Peer Specialists (Traditional and Family) who work with youth, **ages 16 to 26**, who are referred by another LifeWorks program and **would like support creating maintaining**, **and/or enriching their own recovery journey**.

Peer Specialists meet with individuals either in one of our offices or in a mutally agreeable location in the community. E.g. Their home, coffee shops, etc.

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WHO'S CONSIDERED A TRANSITION-AGED YOUTH?

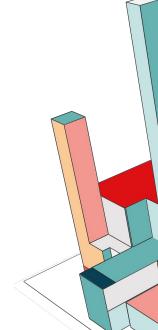
- The term Transition-Aged Youth (TAY) is used to describe youth and young/emerging adults
- TAY is best understood as a period of transition from the dependance of childhood to adulthood's independence. That's why as a category TAY is more fluid than any other fixed-aged groups.
- Typical age range is roughly 16-15 to 24-26, but some definitions range anywhere from 13-30.

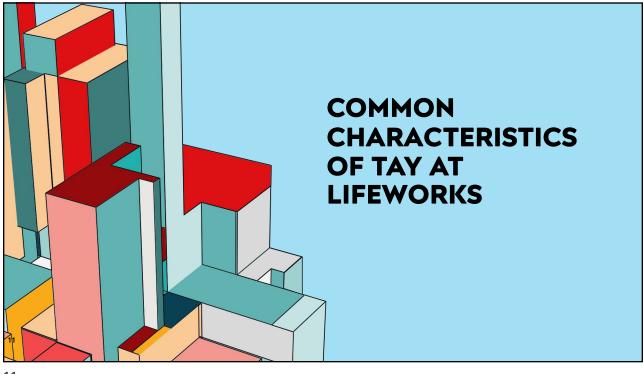


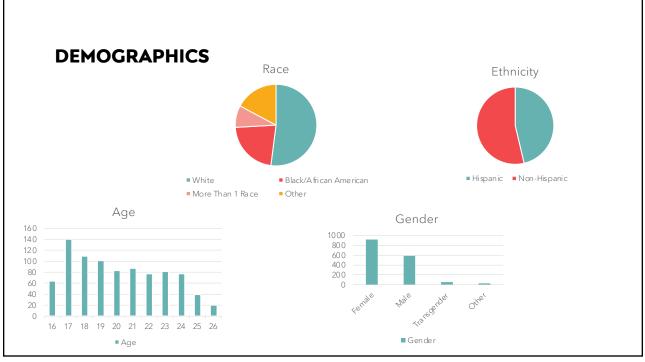
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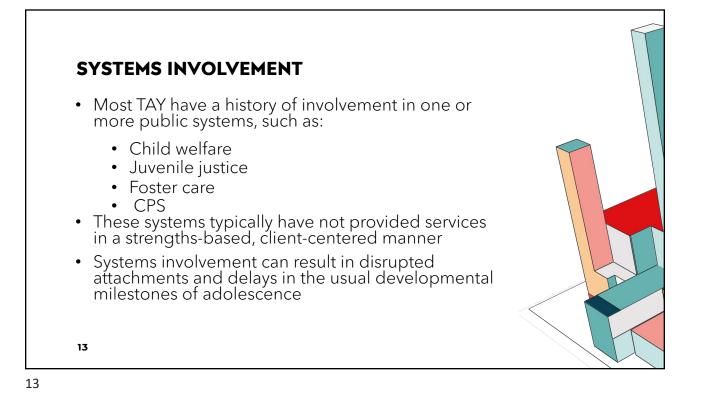
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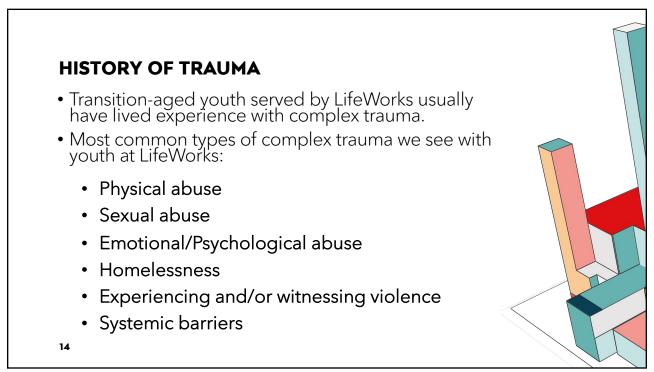
- Transition-age youth (16-29 years old) are the highest risk age group for onset of serious mental illness (SMI; mental illnesses that cause substantial functional impairment, the single most disabling group of disorders worldwide. (*Nesbitt, et al., 2022*)
- In 2021, 42% of adolescents <u>reported</u> feelings of sadness and hopelessness - which can be indicative of depressive disorder - up from 28% in 2011. (*KFF, 2024*)
- Suicides are the second leading cause of death among adolescents.
- In 2018, 5.2 million young adults or 1 in 7 aged 18-25 needed substance use treatment, only 1.6% or 547,000 received treatment.
- About 9.7 million <u>young adults</u> age 18 to 25 battled a substance use disorder in the past year, which equates to 27.8% of this population. (*American Addiction Centers, 2024*)



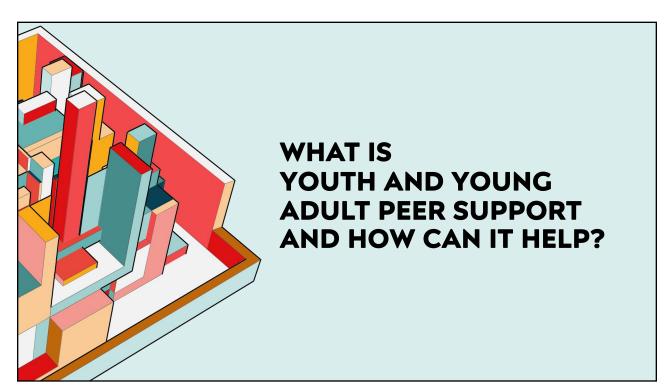


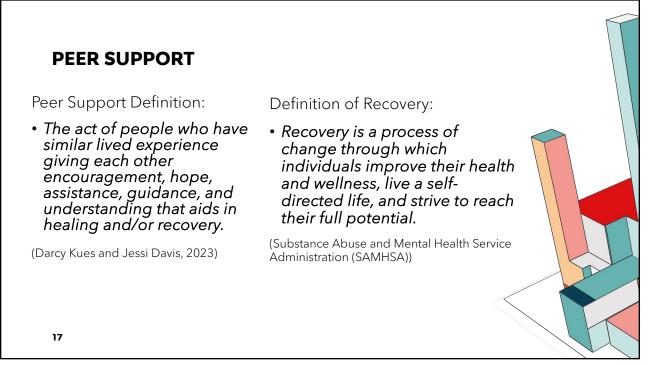












PEER SUPPORT CORE VALUES 1. Peer support is voluntary. 7. Peer supporte

- 2. Peer supporters are **hopeful**.
- 3. Peer supporters are **open minded**.
- 4. Peer supporters empathetic.
- 5. Peer supporters are **respectful**.
- 6. Peer supporters facilitate change.

- 7. Peer supporters are honest and direct.
- 8. Peer support is **mutual and reciprocal**.
- 9. Peer support is equally shared power.
- 10. Peer support is **strengths-focused**.
- 11. Peer support is transparent.
- 12. Peer support is **person driven**.

(National Association of Peer Supporters, 2019)



A peer specialist working with youth uses formalized training and their own lived experience to support young people.

A peer specialist working with youth offers non-clinical support based in mutuality and shared lived experience, and helps a young person identify goals in their lives and advocate for themselves.

A peer specialist working with youth may or may not be close in age to the young person.

(Darci Kues and Jessi Davis, 2023)

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PEER SUPPORT FOR TAY – WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Youth can have a reluctance to work with authority figures or people with perceived power because they are often dismissed or not considered in decision making processes due to their age.

The peer support relationship is based on mutuality and equal shared power.

Peer support views all individuals as the experts in their own lives and promotes personal agency.

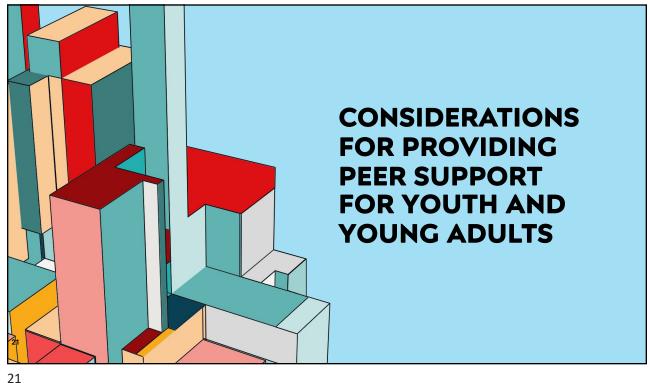
Peer support is voluntary.

TAY are often told what they have to/need to do with little explanation. Often these conversations are a result of what others view as youth doing the "wrong thing".

Peer support is person-driven and transparent.

Peer support is respectful.

Peer support is strengths-focused.



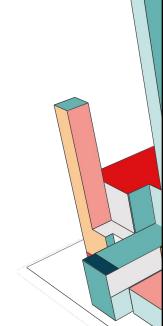
COMMUNITY SETTINGS

Meeting youth where they are most comfortable is key to building rapport and creating a sense of safety. This can include their own home, school, parks, coffee shops, etc.

Peer specialists meet people where they are at - literally.

Exploring wellness and recovery activities that youth have an interest in can help youth build their own community and help youth find a sense of purpose.

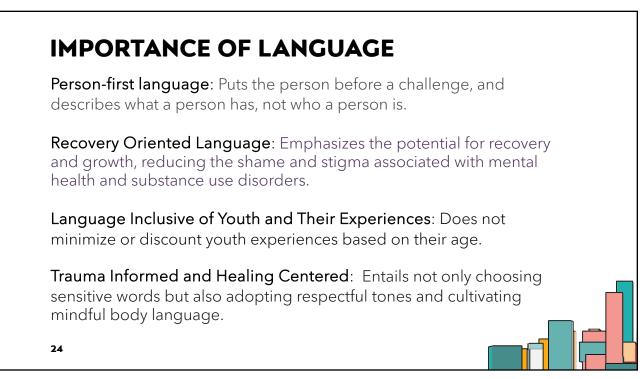
Activities can include physical activity (playing sports, working out), artistic expression (art, music, poetry, cooking), social activities (bowling, gaming, etc.)



INITIAL ENGAGEMENTS

- Most youth dress very casual. Dressing casual can avoid giving off the perception of a power dynamic and to help make youth more comfortable with engagement.
- Offer youth have not been given the information or support to learn certain life skills or build healthy habits. It's important to evaluate our own privileges before engaging with youth, and to set aside any judgment or preconceived notions about what they "should" know or do.
- Building rapport can take time. It's not a one size fits all approach and should be tailored to the youth's comfortability.

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INSTEAD OF	TRY
Troubled, At-Risk	Surviving
Naïve, Young	Inexperienced
Kid	Youth
Lazy	Unmotivated, Uninterested
Manipulative	Resourceful
	ficits in youth as strengths can help ncourage and empower youth.

SELF ADVOCACY

Often, youth and young adults have not had many opportunities to advocate for themselves, as caregivers typically have taken on this role throughout their lifetime.

Learning how to advocate for one's needs and to be able to use their own voice is a common goal of youth. Peer Specialists can support these efforts by accompanying youth to situations they feel intimidated by or unsure of and encouraging the youth to voice their needs and concerns. It can be helpful to practice advocacy skills and role play with youth prior to engagements, if this is an area of growth that they have identified for themselves.

LIFE SKILLS

As youth and young adults begin different life transitions like moving out of the house, going to college, getting their first jobs, they often need support in developing crucial life skills.

Even the basic life skills offer peer specialists opportunities to work with youth to develop goals to become more self sufficient and knowledgeable.

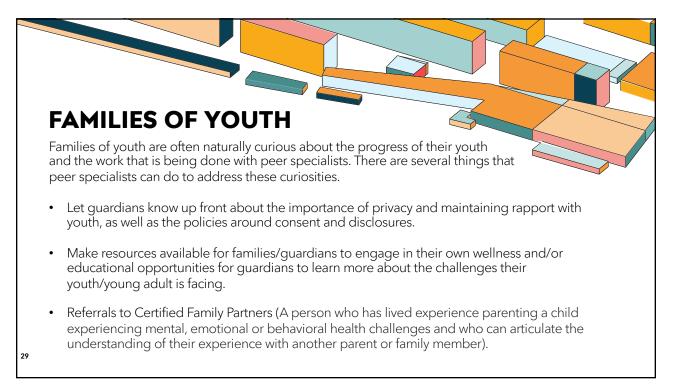
Common goals planning and sessions can include offering support learning household maintenance, financial planning and wellness, preparing for interviews, etc.

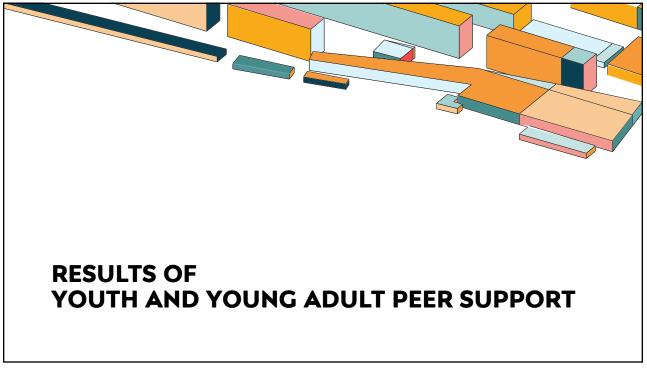
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CONSENTS AND DISCLOSURES

- Be transparent and up front from the beginning. Be sure to inform youth who you must talk to, about what, and when. Ask if they have any questions to make sure they understand their rights and the policies around confidentiality and disclosure.
- Be mindful of past traumatic experiences and that making a report could potentially retraumatize youth.
- If you must make a report or disclose information, include the youth in the process as much as possible and be prepared to support them through the fallout.





OUTCOMES

Using the CAP Likert, individuals receiving Family Peer Support services from LifeWorks were given the self assessment at their initial entrance into services and again every 30 days.

The initial scores were then compared to their last or most recent assessment. Of individuals engaged in Community Based Peer Support services for at least 30 days that reported changes:

71.05% reported overall positive changes in the areas of:

- Coping
- Resiliency
- Hope
- Self-Worth
- Internal Locus of Control and/or
- Support (both within and outside of LifeWorks)

