

The Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Service Center welcomes you to

Youth Peer Advocate Onboarding for Coalition Coordinators

August 31, 2021

This presentation will be recorded for future use.





Prevention Training & Technical Assistance Service Center

- Funded by CT Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services along with other statewide prevention resource links
- Prevention workforce development
- Support community coalitions
- https://preventiontrainingcenter.org/
- TTASC Team



Onboarding Youth Peer Advocates

Objectives:

- Provide guidance for the systematic onboarding of Youth Peer Advocates
- Provide tools to assist in YPA professional development and their contribution to coalition mission
- Encourage a collaborative working relationship between YPA and Coalition Coordinator



Youth Engagement/Outreach



Evidence Based Practices

Youth Peer Advocate Starter Kit

A Youth Peer Advocate (YPA) may be tasked with assisting their Coalition Coordinator in identifying new ways to reach, engage and increase youth participation in coalition activities.

Youth Outreach Practice Roadmap

Self Awareness Check Getting to know your coalition

Elevator Speech Activity

Town Map of Youth Serving Organizations

Engaging
Youth Serving
Organizations

YSO Map Activity

Self Awareness Check

Intention is one with cause and effect. Intention determines outcome. And if you're stuck and not moving forward, you have to check the thought and the action that created the circumstance.

- Oprah Winfrey

Prevention in its simplest terms:

- The action of stopping something from happening
- Promoting health and growth

Prompts for Reflection:

- Why are you doing prevention work?
 - What is your primary motivation for doing the work?
- What is your preferred role on the coalition?
- What would you like to contribute to the coalition?
 - What skills would you like to develop during your time with the coalition?
- What strengths do you bring to the coalition?
- What do you hope to achieve or gain from this experience?

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

Mission/Purpose – A statement of why the coalition exists and how it will serve its key stakeholders.

• States why the coalition does the work it does but does not define how that work is to be done.

Vision - A clear and specific picture of what the coalition aspires to be in the future. May include data points and tools that will be used to measure progress towards accomplishing the vision.

Describes prospective short-term and long-term outcomes

Strategy – Describes how the coalition plans to achieve its mission and/or vision

- List practice activities that will move the coalition towards accomplishing its mission/vision
- Ex:
 - Attendance at Community Events
 - Awareness Raising Campaigns/Social Norming Campaigns
 - Advocacy Campaigns/Changing Disciplinary and/or Regulatory Policy
 - Establishing Substance Free Spaces throughout Town

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

outcomes on a specific problem.					
•	What is your coalition's mission?				
•	What are your coalition's goals and/or objectives?				
•	What are your coalition's prevention strategies that will change norms, attitudes, etc.? How does your coalition plan to accomplish its mission?				

Coalition - Group of people and organizations working to change the

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

- **Needs Assessment:** Report that describes the prevention needs of your community based on a review of data gathered from a variety of sources.
 - The assessment ensures that substance misuse prevention efforts are tailored to the community.
 - The goal is to determine community and individual strengths or protective factors and challenges/points of growth/risk factors
- Key Needs Assessment Components
 - **Key Informant Interviews:** educators, healthcare professionals, local agency representatives, community residents/leaders, local business owners etc...
 - Community Wellbeing Data: Income & Poverty Levels, Housing Accessibility/Availability, Jobs & Job Access, Education Infrastructure (Education Spending, Disciplinary Rates, etc...), Police Encounter Reports, Town Budget etc...
 - Local, State, National Level Substance Use & Risky Behavior
 Prevalence Data: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
 (YRBSS) | Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
 (SAMHSA) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) |
 Monitoring The Future (MTF) A Continuing Study of American Youth

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

Needs Assessment

•	What are the key findings in the needs assessment? What are the key risk and protective factors?
•	What were the data sources used to determine community's need? Did the report incorporate findings from the 12 sectors of prevention? If not, which sectors were missing and how might their contribution influence the needs assessment findings?

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

Coalition's Strategic Plan

- Considers needs assessment findings to determine the most appropriate evidence-based prevention plan to achieve the coalition's mission and/or vision.
- Assesses various evidence-based prevention plans to determine which is the best fit for the community and it's set of risk and protective factors.

• What are the programs practices and change strategies that your

Guiding Questions:

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S	Considering the various social contexts (individual, friends and famil schools, community, and greater society, etc) that make up society where do the coalition's practices have the greatest impact?

Familiarize yourself with your town and your coalition

Coalition Structure Key Terms

- Chairperson
- Facilitator
- Individual Member
- Lead Agency
- Member Organizations
- Agency Representatives

- Staffing
- Steering Committee
- Turf
- Committees/Sub-Committees
- Grant Provider
- Grantee

Current Coalition Members

- Identify current coalition members and assess their stake in prevention or engaging youth (guided activity)
 - Which of the 12 sectors does this member represent? (12 sector chart)
 - Which organization do they represent?
 - What is their role in the coalition? What have they worked on?
 - Does their organization work with youth? Do they have data on youth? Do they have a youth group or council for possible collaboration?

Activity: Coalition Member Spreadsheet



Activity

Elevator Speech Development

Elevator Speech				

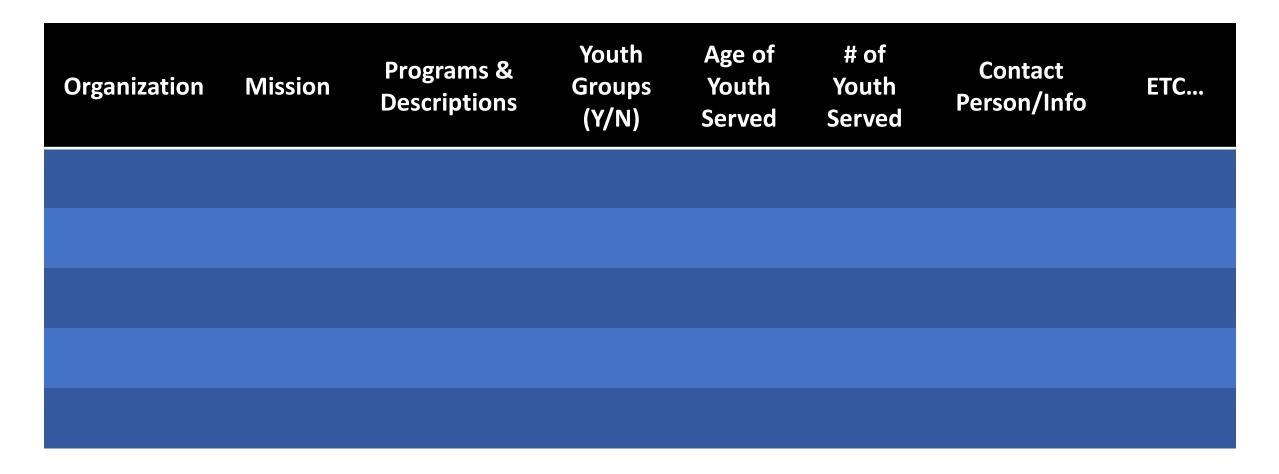
Layout

- Brief intro statement about coalition
- Coalition Goals and Objectives
- Prevention Strategy
- Opportunities to engage or collaborate (12 Sector Engagement & Prevention Strategy)

Map of Youth Serving Organizations

- Identify the organizations that serve youth in your town:
 - For example: schools, town boards & commissions, physical/mental health centers, solidarity groups, youth centers, recreation centers, libraries, the town social service department, social clubs, religious organizations, first responders, the service industry, etc...
- Review each organization's mission and youth serving initiatives or programs
 - Determine if the organizations have youth groups, which you might attend or whose members you might recruit for coalition activities
 - Record age ranges of youth served
 - Identify contact person for youth serving initiatives and programs

Activity: Table of Youth Serving Organizations



Knowledge Check

- Coalition mission, programs/strategies, current networks (coalition members)
- Your role on the coalition and motivation for working in prevention
- Prevention Infrastructure
 - Needs Assessment Findings
- Map/List of local youth serving organizations
- Elevator Speech

Supervised - Self Awareness Reflection Prompts

- How will you use this knowledge to move the coalition's mission forward?
 - How does this knowledge inform your prevention strategies or prevention practice?
- How will you use this information to connect with youth throughout your town?
 - How does this inform your strategy?
 - How will you relate to youth who are different from you?

Example of Utilizing This Knowledge/Research

- Prepare to reach out to organizations representatives to have an introductory conversation about their organization and discuss potential opportunities to collaborate on events and activities
- Develop an introductory conversation guide:
 - Conversation Objectives:
 - Listen and learn about their goals
 - Share coalition goals
 - Identify shared goals
 - Share opportunities to collaborate, recruit youth, etc...

Introductory Conversation Guide Tips

Introductory Conversation 101

- Define your purpose
 - Ask about their goals for healthy youth or positive youth development to see if you have shared interests
 - Listen and learn about their goals
 - Share coalition goals
 - Identify shared goals
- Ask open-ended questions
- Deep Listening
 - Affirming Movements/Statements
 - Restating/Paraphrasing
 - Asking for Clarity
- Probing Questions
 - Asking the "why?"

Ending the Conversation

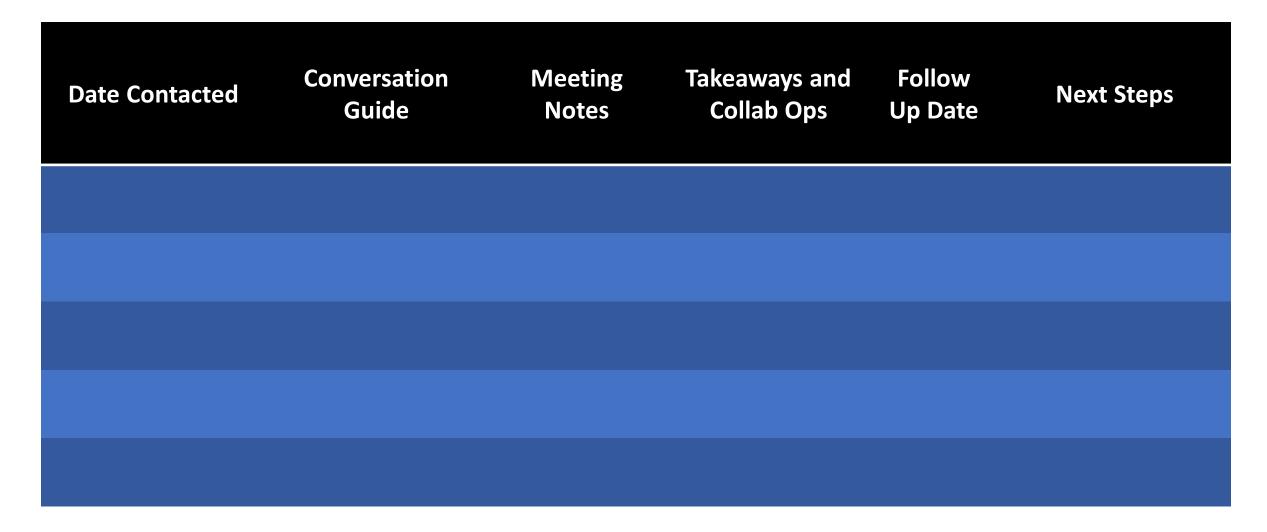
- Finish on time (be respectful of their time commitment)
- Ask conversation partner if they have any last questions for you
- Ask if they recommend that you connect with anyone else in their network
- If the conversation went well, say so, and ask for a follow up discuss opportunities to collaborate

Following Up & Collaborating with Youth

- After learning of an organization through an introductory meeting:
 - Debrief with supervisor on meeting successes, learning lessons, and next steps
 - Brainstorm collaborative opportunities for the organization's youth (eg. focus groups, community event volunteering, training for peer2peer message spreading, policy research projects/initiatives, social media management, peer2peer group facilitation)
- Schedule a follow-up meeting with youth serving organization representative and youth group to discuss opportunities to collaborate
 - Incorporate youth in the planning, development, and implementation of activities and events



Activity Continued: Table of Youth Serving Organizations



Youth Outreach Practice Review

Self Awareness Check

Getting to know your coalition

Elevator Speech Activity

Town Map of Youth Serving Organizations Engaging
Youth Serving
Organizations

YSO Map Activity

Evidence Based Practice Roadmap

Definitions

Risk & Protective Factors

Socioecological Levels

EBP Examples

Best-Fit Prevention Strategies

Evidence Based Practices (EBPs)

Evidence Based Practice Starter Pack

Effective substance misuse prevention practices have research evidence to support their efficacy.

- They minimize the effect and/or prevalence of circumstances that place young adults at increased risk for substance misuse
- and, enhance the effects and/or prevalence of circumstances that decrease likelihood of youth substance use.

Evidence Based Practices (EBP)

EBPs are practices confirmed effective by several thorough research studies. The practices address major risk and protective factors at the the individual, family, community, and societal level of influence.

Defining the Risk and Protective Factors

- Risk Factor: Circumstances that increase the possibility for substance misuse
- Protective Factor: Circumstances that decrease possibility of substance misuse and promote healthy connections, attitudes and behavior.

General Evidence Based Prevention Strategies by Level of Influence

Schools

Prevention Curriculum
Disciplinary or Regulatory Policy
Teacher Training

Community

Community Coalitions
Community Ordinances
Substance Sale Compliance Check Operations

Societal (Laws and Policy)
Social Norms Marketing
Parent Education

Levels of Influence

Socio-Ecological
Developmental Model:
People are influenced not
just by their unique
personalities but also by
their relationships with
others. These others
include not only their close
social circles but also the
communities and society
to which they belong.



Each level of influence has specific risk and protective factors that prevention strategies can target.

Evidence Based Practice Databases

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center: https://www.samhsa.gov/resource-
- community Tool Box's Database of Best Practices:
- Practices: https://ctb.ku.edu/en/databases-bestpractices
- National Institute of Health (NIH)
 Evidence-Based Practices & Programs: https://prevention.nih.gov/research-priorities/dissemination-implementation/evidence-based-practices-programs







For more information please visit https://preventiontrainingcenter.org/

Evidence Based Practices (EBPs)

Evidence Based Prevention Strategies: Strategies that have documented research demonstrating they address specific substance substances and associated risk factors.

EBPs are practices that have been implemented several times over in various contexts to confirm that the implementation of the practice leads to the desired outcome:

- Effective substance misuse prevention practices have research evidence to support their efficacy. They
 - Minimize the effect and/or prevalence of risk factors (circumstances that place young adults at increased risk of substance misuse)
 - Enhance the effects and/or prevalence of protective factors (circumstances that decrease likelihood of youth substance use)

Risk and Protective Factors & Ecological Levels

Risk Factor: Characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that increase the possibility for individual substance misuse

- Individual: Genetic predisposition to addiction
- Relationships: Parents/Peers who use drugs or suffer from mental illness, inadequate supervision
- Communities: Neighborhood poverty and violence
- Society: Social norms, laws, racism, lack of economic opportunity

Protective Factor: Characteristics that decrease the possibility for individual substance misuse

- Individual: Positive self-image, self-control, or social competence
- Relationships: Parental involvement, peer support
- Communities: Availability of faith-based resources and after-school activities
- Society: Hate crime laws, limiting availability of alcohol/substances



Adapted from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Guide to SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework

https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/201 90620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-frameworkguide.pdf

Best-Fit Prevention Strategy

The prevention strategy for which there exist evidence that it addresses the priority substance (In Your Coalition's Needs Assessment) and associated risk & protective factors (Coalition Needs Assessment).

- The strategy should also consider the sociocultural makeup of the town
 - Demographic Composition
 - Languages Spoken
 - Prevalent Culture, Tradition, Practices, Beliefs
 - Social Clubs, Ethnic Enclaves, Religious Houses

Examples Prevention Strategy:

- Public Education
- Social Marketing
- Social Norms Campaign
- Youth Engagement & Community Partnerships

Evidence Based Practice Review

Definitions

Risk & Protective Factors

• Socioecological Levels

EBP Examples

Best-Fit Prevention Strategies

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Youth Engagement/Outreach



Evidence Based Practices

Resource Links

Supplemental resources to assist in onboarding Youth Peer Advocates and Advance Coalition Objectives

Engaging Youth Serving Organizations: 12 Sector Collaboration Series (Presentation)

https://preventiontrainingcenter.org/uploads/module_resource_f ile/youth_serving_organizations.pdf

Engaging Youth Serving Organizations: 12 Sector Collaboration Series (Video) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FzCNjOZEQXs

Engaging Youth: 12 Sector Collaboration Series (Presentation)

https://preventiontrainingcenter.org/uploads/module resource/resource f ile/youth.pdf

Engaging Youth: 12 Sector Collaboration Series (Video) https://youtu.be/--
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Resources

Interview guidelines - https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/programs/health-data/trainings/Documents/tw cba23.pdf

Coalition Building Community Toolkit - https://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/assessment/promotion-strategies/start-a-coaltion/main

SAMHSA SPF Booklet - https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/20190620-samhsa-strategic-prevention-framework-guide.pdf

Selecting Best-Fit Programs and Practices https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/ebp_prevention_guidance_document_241.pdf

Relational 1-on-1 Community Organizing Tool - https://ntcumc.org/Relational 1 to 1 Handout.pdf

CDC Community Needs Assessment -

https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/training modules/15/community-needs pw final 9252013.pdf

Stanford Business Mission, Purpose, Values, Vision Definition - https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/alumni/volunteering/act/service-areas/mission-vision-values-facilitation

Social Work Community Needs Assessment – Community Needs Assessment, John E. Tropman Complexities of Coalition Building: Leaders' Successes, Strategies, Struggles, and Solutions - Terry Mizrahi and Beth B. Rosenthal



YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD

STATEWIDE PEER GROUP

AUGUST 2021











Youth Advisory Board

Foundational Aspects

- 5 meetings (virtual) throughout the school year
- Evening time 5:00 6:30
- Typically, Wednesday or Thursday night will do a poll to check on best day
- Program coordinators/managers are welcome to participate

New

Additional contact points between meetings



Youth Advisory Board

Topics which may be covered

- Strategic Prevention Framework protective and risk factors
- O Grant Writing
- Advocacy
- Social Marketing
- Project Management

New

If you'd like to present as an expert, please let me know!



Youth Advisory Board

Goals and Opportunities

- Goal is to provide statewide networking and professional development opportunities for the representatives
- Support the ability of these youth to participate on committees (ADPC) and/or grant review selection teams, etc.
- Provide testimony on behalf of prevention efforts and participate in media opportunities as they occur
- Train future prevention colleagues





On being a Youth Peer Advocate

I learned that even when it may seem like a daunting task, there are always ways to rally people together and make a positive change. Small actions add up- even if one person is helped, it's a success.





My tip for future YAB members are to not be afraid to get your hands dirty, ask questions, and be bold. This is a difficult field with a lot of stigma and nonchalant attitudes, and it is up to you to get people to care. After all, these are important issues! However, it would happen unless you take the initiative and don't be afraid to talk to people and ask them for their support.

- 2021 Graduate



Contact Us!

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