Co-creating spaces of belonging, connection and hope on campus through investments in peer support









Welcome!

What are you hoping to walk away with today?

Learning Outcomes

- Recognize harm reduction and sobriety communities are not in opposition to each other
- Discuss how healing happens in community and the power of connection in supporting well-being
- Develop ideas to empower students with lived experience in the creation of self-sustaining communities of support





Breakout Rooms









UBC SRC
Peer Leaders

MUTUALITY

Maintain mutually agreed upon limits and boundaries in the peer support relationship.

DIGNITY

Respect external limits and boundaries within the context of their role as a peer supporter.

SELF DETERMINATION

Recognize that the goals, values and beliefs of their peers may not be the same as their own. Peer Support VALUES

TRUST

Are collaborative in building equal, open and trusting relationships with peers.

HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND RECOVERY

Practice self-care, monitor their own wellbeing and are aware of their own needs, as well as promote self-care for their peers.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

Share their lived experiences in a manner that demonstrates compassionate understanding and inspires hope for recovery.

PERSONAL INTEGRITY

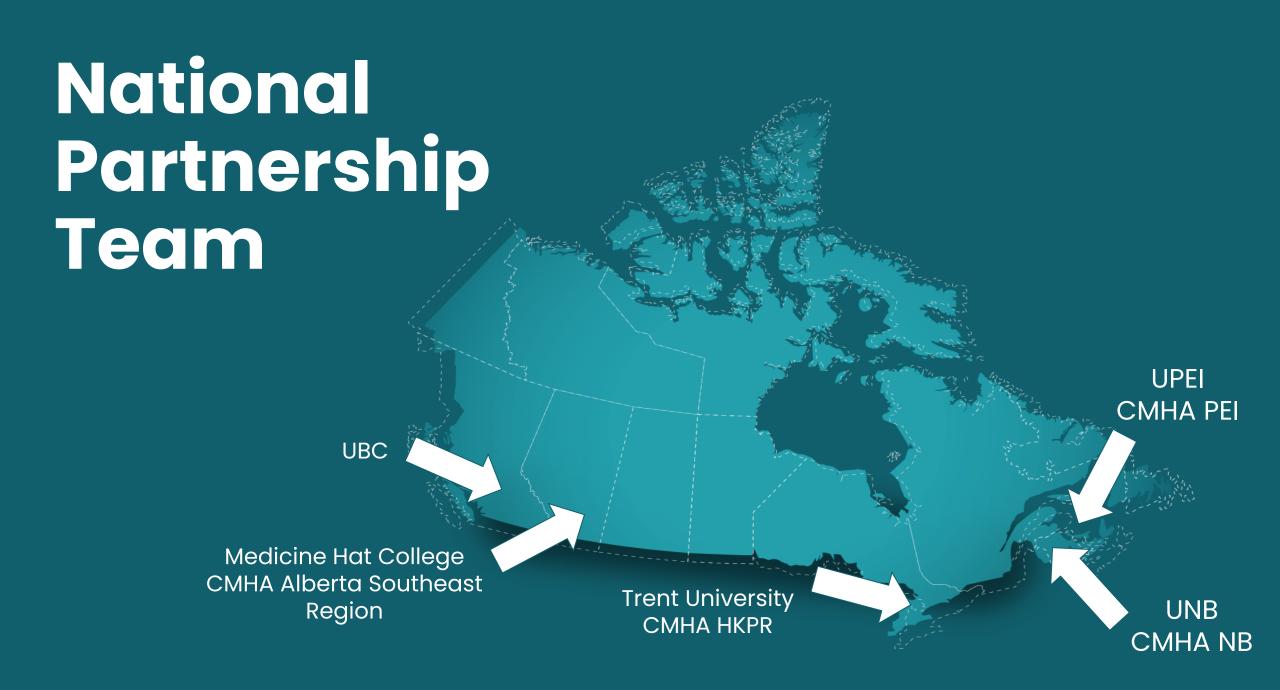
Recognize the importance of an individual approach to recovery.

LIFE-LONG LEARNING

Aspire to be current within their field of practice by remaining up-to-date regarding available resources, especially those that are locally available, and by engaging in continuous learning.

Part 1

National Pilot Project Overview



Project Design

PHASE 1

September 2021 to August 2022

Key deliverables: Design and develop training curriculum and certification processes. Selection and training of trainers for pilot sites.

1

2

PHASE 2

September 2022 to August 2023

Key deliverables: Pilot training and certification of peer supporters across 5 post-secondary sites.

Scaling and replication through our CMHA federation.

Beyond 2024

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

3

Key deliverables: Developmental evaluation and knowledge translation.

September 2023 to March 2024

PHASE 3



Guidelines for the Practice and Training of Peer Support



Figure 1: Spectrum of Types of Peer Support

SUPPORT

INFORMAL PEER SUPPORT

Naturally occurring, voluntary, reciprocal relationship(s) with peers one-to-one or possibly in a community

CLUBHOUSE/WALK IN CENTRE

Mainly psychosocial and social recreational focus with peer support naturally occurring among participants

SELF-HELP, MUTUAL PEER SUPPORT

Consumer operated/run organizations/activities/programs, voluntary, naturally occurring, reciprocal relationships with peers in community settings e.g., housing, social/recreational, arts/culture, traditional/spiritual healing, recovery education/ work, anti-discrimination education/work, human rights/disability rights education work

FORMALIZED/INTENTIONAL PEER SUPPORT

Consumer run peer support services within community settings (either group or one-to-one) focusing on issues such as education, employment, MH systems navigation, systemic/individual advocacy, housing, food security, internet, transportation, recovery education, anti-discrimination work, etc.

WORKPLACE PEER SUPPORT

Workplace-based programs where employees with lived experience are selected and prepared to provide peer support to other employees within their workplace

COMMUNITY CLINICAL SETTING PEER SUPPORT

Peer support workers are selected to provide support to patients/clients that utilize clinical services, e.g., Outpatient, A.C.T teams, Case Management, Counselling

CLINICAL/CONVENTIONAL MH SYSTEM-BASED PEER SUPPORT

Clinical setting, inpatient/outpatient, institutional peer support, multidisciplinary groups, recovery centres, or Rehabilitation Centres Crisis response, Crisis Management, Emergency Rooms, Acute Wards

These guidelines are focused on this segment that provides a more formal and intentional style of peer support

Training Curriculum

By the end of this training program, students will be able to:

- Explain their role and responsibilities as a peer supporter
- Build connection with peers
- Prioritize their own well-being while supporting others
- Demonstrate effective communication strategies
- Support peers who may be struggling with additional resources as required

Content

Modules

01 Peer Support Overview

- Principles of peer support
- Role & responsibilities of peer support

02 Connection & Belonging

- Personal experiences & biases
- Trust building
- Welcoming spaces

03 Self-care Strategies

- Wellbeing tips
- Resilience strategies
- Substance use health

04 Communication Skills

- Listening to understand
- Questioning techniques
- Sharing of experiences
- Using inclusive language

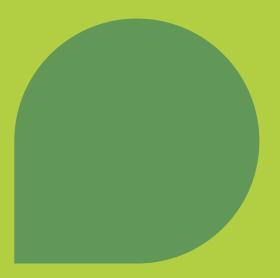
05 Additional Support

- Crisis situations
- Local resources
- Principles of selfdetermination





Poll #1



Part 2

Local Implementation



Esme Stumborg



Jennifer Doyle





SRC Timeline

2018 Research

- Student Interviews
- Student Surveys

2019

SRC Established

- Sara Fudjack, SRC founder
- Research at UBC

2021

Dedicated Student Space

- In-person programming
- Increasing capacity

2021

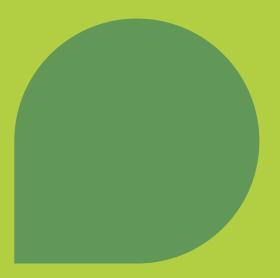
CMHA Partnership

- Development of a certified peer-training program
- Hiring 5 student leaders





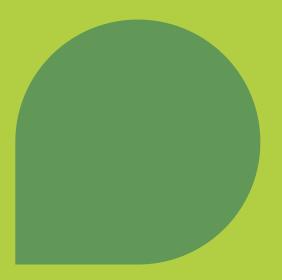
Poll #2







Poll #3



How big is the gap?



Number of UBC-O students who meet medical criteria for SUIs in any given year.

(Akens et al., 2019)



Number of UBC-O students living in recovery from an SUI in any given year.

(Baker, 2019)



Number of UBC-V students who identified "currently in recovery" from addictions

(Fudjack et al., 2019)



Number of UBC-V students who identified as "currently struggling" with an SUI and/or a process addiction

(Fudjack et al., 2019)





Poll #4



Bigger than you think!

2,452

Number of UBC-O students who meet medical criteria for SUIs in any given year.

(Akens et al., 2019)



Number of UBC-O students living in recovery from an SUI in any given year.

(Baker, 2019)



Number of UBC-V students who identified "currently in recovery" from addictions

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Number of UBC-V students who identified as "currently struggling" with an SUI and/or a process addiction

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What does stigma have to do with it?

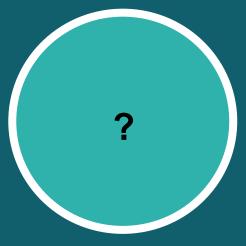


Close to 50% of Canadians in recovery reported that stigma and discrimination prevented them from reaching out for help. (CSSA, 2014).



100% of UBC students in recovery interviewed by SRC staff reported experiencing stigma/discrimi nation at UBC based on their recovery identity

(Fudjack., 2018).



What % of people who need help seek it?

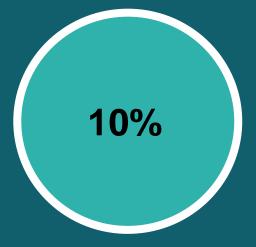
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Only 10% of people who need help seek it, in large part due to stigma (Kelly et al., 2016).

PUSH

PULL

FLYING UNDER THE RADAR

Many people tasked with caring for and working with youth are unaware of the signs of substance use issues.

"IT'S NOT BAD ENOUGH...YET"

Because substance use issues are so often progressive, young people can feel like their problems aren't "bad enough" to receive help.

What does it mean to be a STUDENT in RECOVERY?

RECOVERY IS COUNTER CULTURAL!

Finding community that reflects my values and actively addresses the cisheteropatriarchal culture that our struggles exist within.

CAMPUSES AS RECOVERY HOSTILE PLACES

Students live a unique lifestyle. When else do you live/work/study/eat/socialize/exercise/party and train all in the same place?

NOT REPRESENTED

Many traditional recovery spaces don't appeal to young people... not to mention students.

BUILDING TRUST AND SELF ESTEEM

Being depended upon and trusted by a community helps build resiliency and selfworth.

Why Peer Support?

Stigma

Discrimination

Not represented in traditional recovery spaces

Self-Doubt

Lack of Awareness/ understanding of the problem



Connection

Community

Empowerment

Student Lounge

1:1 Recovery Peer Support

Trauma-Informed Movement Classes

Recovery Ally Training



Monthly Community
Gatherings

Coffee Bike

Drop-in Hours

Much, much more!

What We Offer



"I used to never spend more than the meeting time in the lounge but now I stop by every day because I just want to see someone"

- UBC Student in Recovery

"One of the things that resonated with me most from the peer-support training was the quote from Brene Brown, "Rarely can a response make something better, what makes something better is connection."

This has been true in my own experience of recovery and it's something I think about every time a student reaches out to me for support. Rather than try to solve someone's problem or make them feel better, I'll say 'that's really tough. I'm sorry you went / are going through that.' If I've been there myself, I'll share that with them."





UBC Peer Supporter - Sophia Guan



What has being a Peer Leader done for your recovery?

What's Next?









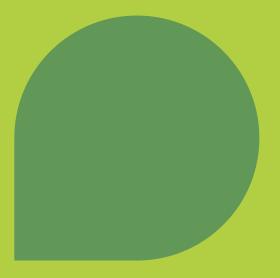


Breakout Rooms





Questions







Final Poll



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