Striving and Thriving Among Certified Peer Specialists

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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Certified Peer Specialist Career Outcomes Study



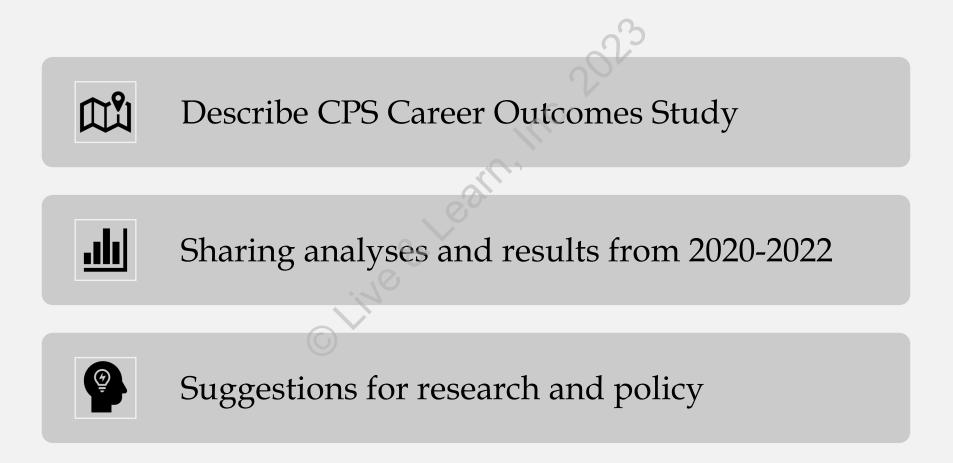
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Synthesizing lived experience with learned expertise

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Our approach centers lived experience in the **research and development** process from start to finish to ensure meaningful impact.

Today's Presentation



Certified Peer Specialists (CPS)

Peer specialists are direct service mental health workers "with lived experience with a mental health and/or substance use condition, and who work with other people with similar conditions in a wide range of non-clinical activities." (White House, 2023)

Like social work, professionalized peer support grew out of a grassroots movement of people filling in to help each other where the 'state' did not provide. (*Penney*, 2018)

Almost all states (~47) have peer specialist certification programs; many offer Medicaidreimbursable peer support services to beneficiaries. (*Peer Recovery Center of Excellence*, 2023)

Certifications are credentials that demonstrate a level of skill or knowledge needed to perform a specific type of job through an examination process. (*Department of Labor, 2019*)

CPS may use this credential as a steppingstone to other career goals, including in the field of behavioral health.

Unknown how many certified individuals remain in the peer specialist workforce, use the credential to obtain other positions, or do not work at all.

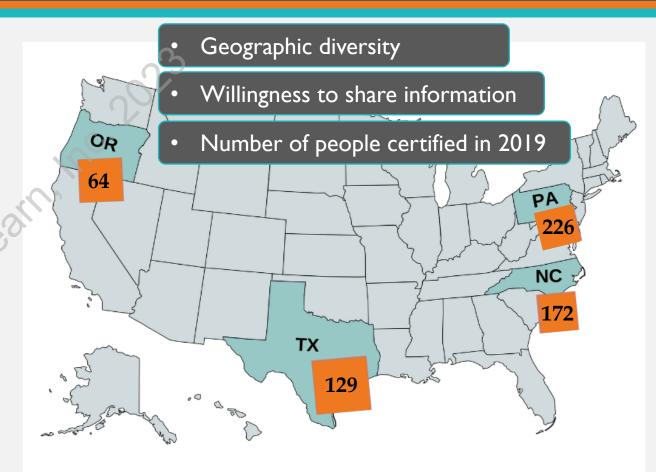
(Ostrow, Cook, Salzer, Pelot, Burke-Miller, 2023)

Labor force participation perspective

Recently certified individuals to understand the **impact of the credential** on employment

Three-year national study of certified peer specialists (CPS) 2020-2022

Working in peer support <u>and</u> **working in other fields** so that we can compare experiences and opportunities

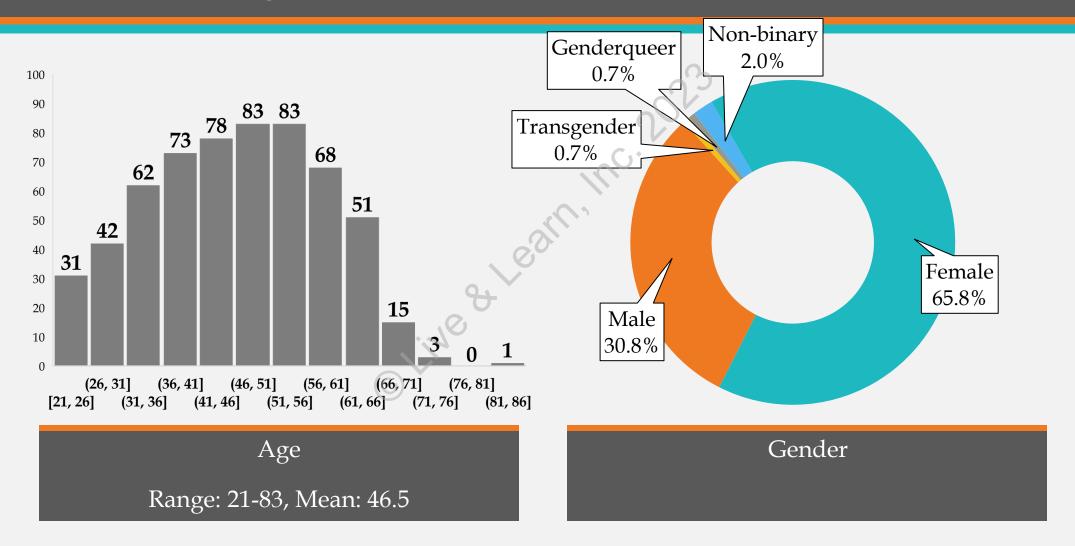


We also conducted 25 in-depth, semi structured interviews in 2020 and 2022

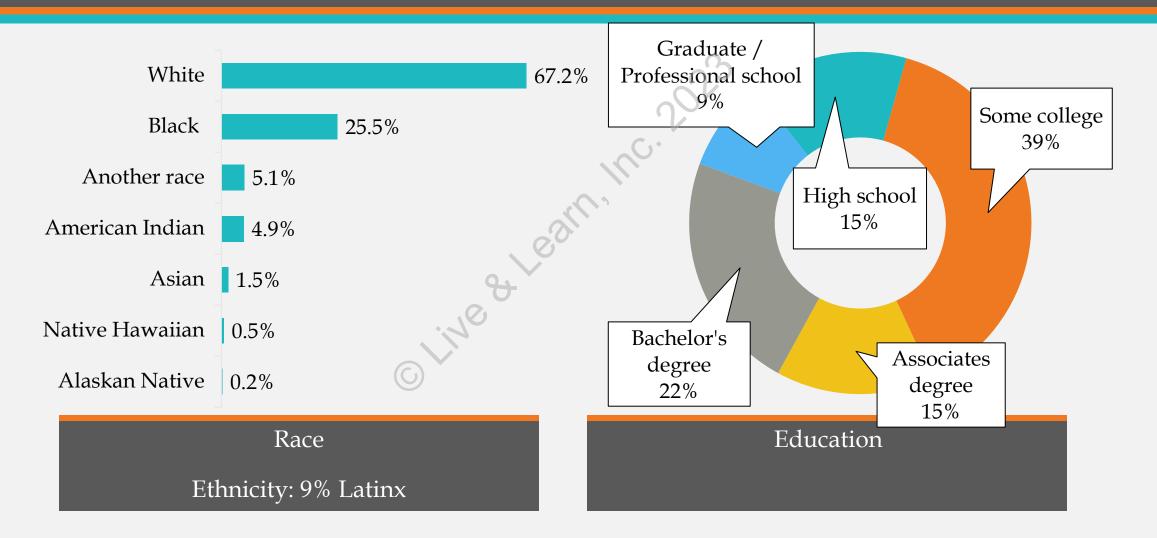
Limitations

- Study sample: not nationally representative and not randomly selected.
- Recruitment: conducted at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Labor market: interpretation of these findings is complicated by the dynamic labor market across the United States from 2020-2022.
- Attrition: 17% lost to follow-up, younger than those with a follow-up assessment, but no other known differences.
- Preliminary: longitudinal analyses are in progress; find published analyses of baseline data at www.PeerSpecialist.net.

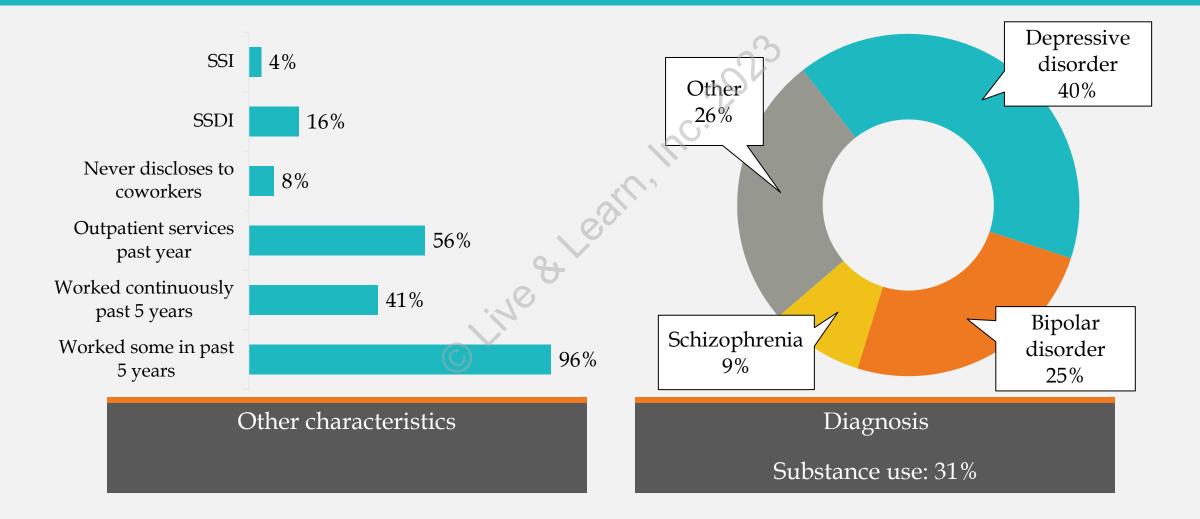
Sample demographics



Sample demographics

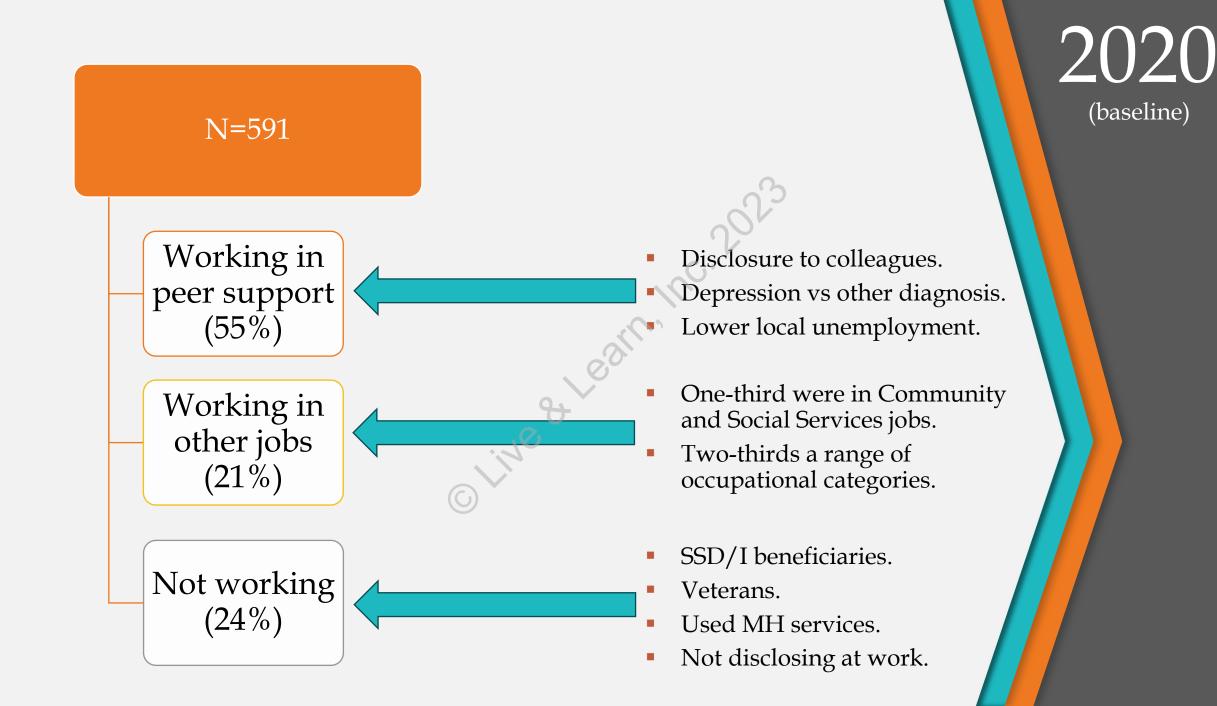


Sample demographics



Employment Status and Peer Support Jobs

Employment Outcomes After Certification as a Behavioral Health Peer Specialist in Four U.S. States, <u>Psychiatric Services</u>, doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.202100651



Employment experiences explored in interviews

 Once employed, participants described workplace challenges that impacted their employment experience.

The presence or absence of support from organizational leadership

Variability in collegial relationships with their co-workers and supervisors

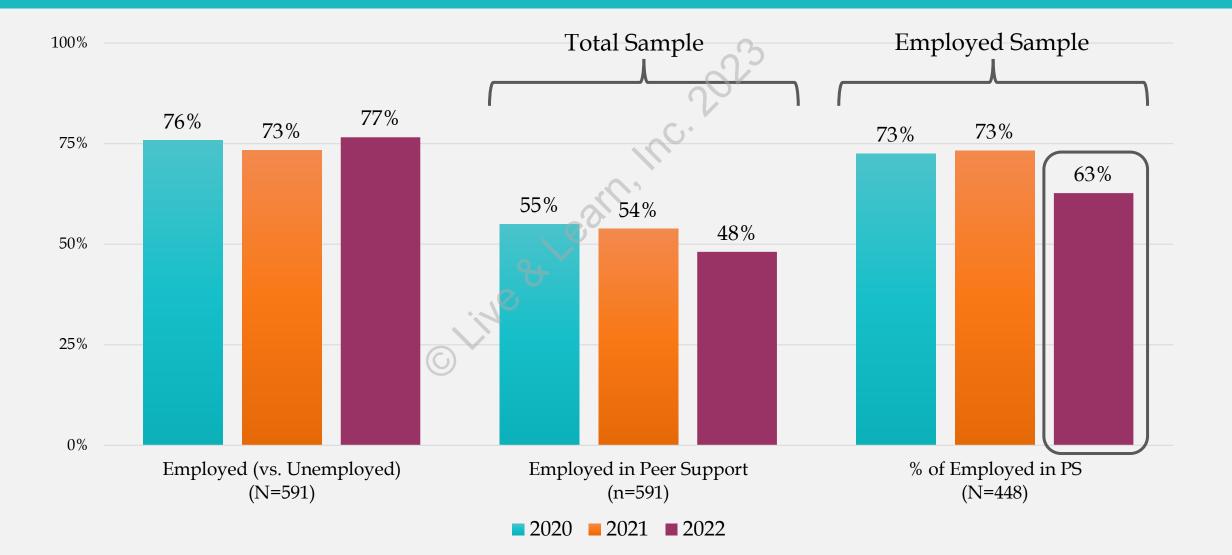
 Participants reported using the CPS credential both within and outside of CPS roles, including work activities of non-peer support jobs and in their personal lives.

Seeking employment in peer support

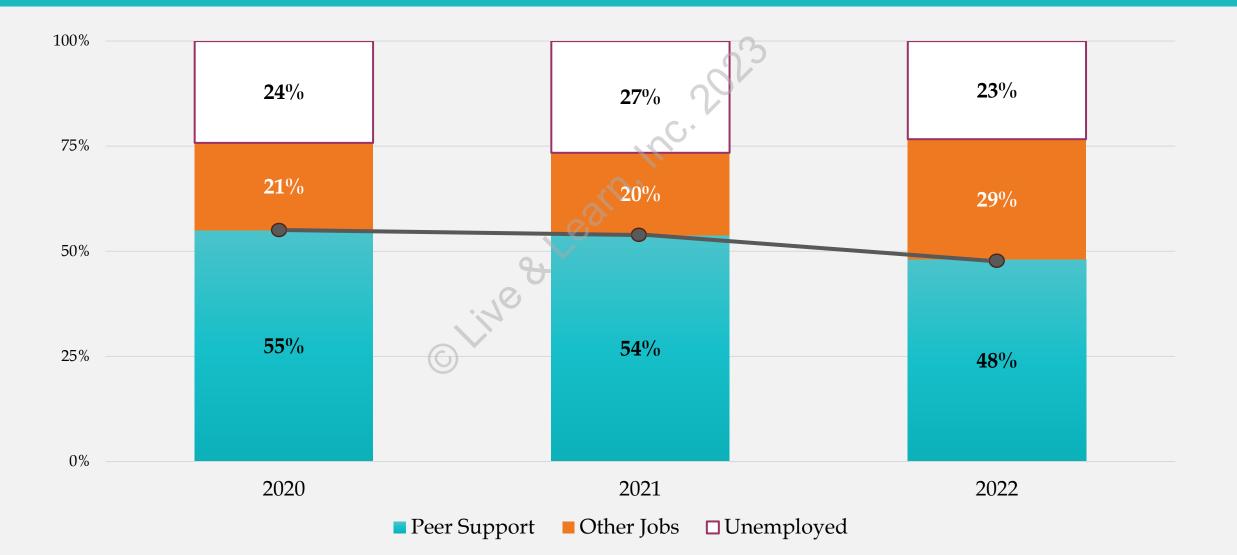
 Those unemployed at baseline described challenges finding employment in peer support due to lack of available positions and poor health.

 At follow-up, many described persevering in their job search, implying that their personal circumstances allowed them to do so.

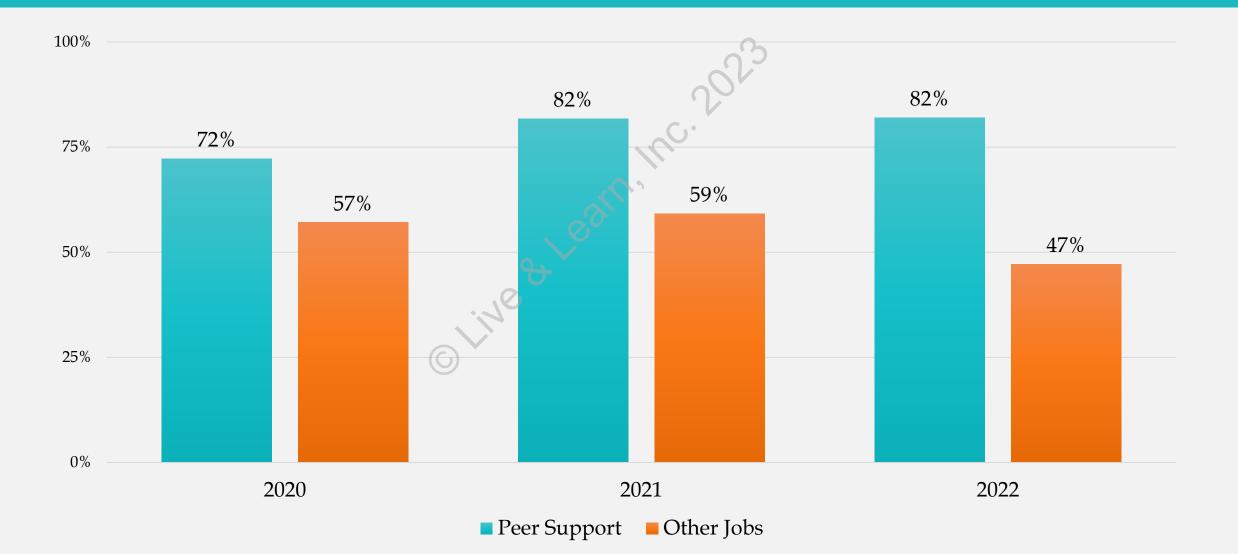
Employment in peer support services



Employment in peer support services



Job tenure of more than one year increased for peer jobs, decreased for other jobs



Job tenure increased for peer jobs, decreased for other jobs

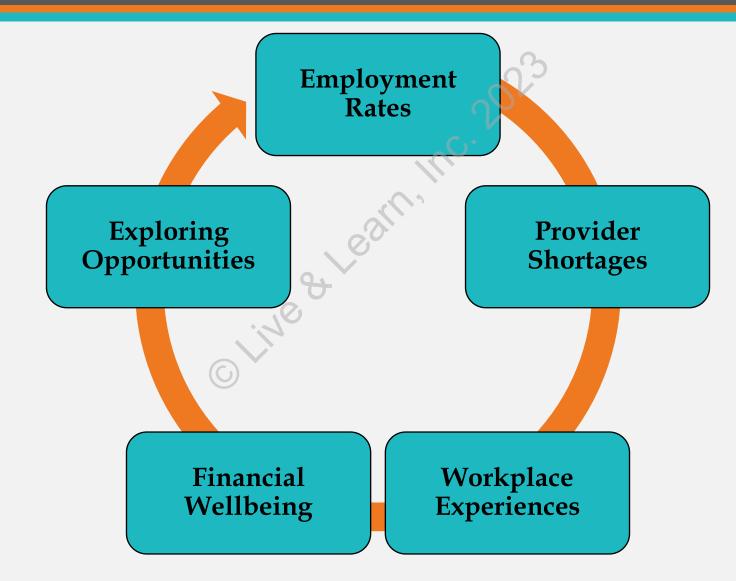


Employment rates did not change significantly over time.

However, the prevalence of peer support employment declined significantly between 2020 and 2022.

Job tenure in peer support jobs increased over time and declined in non-peer jobs.

Overall employment rate didn't decline, and job tenure was longer in Peer Support jobs than other jobs...



Provider Shortages

Employment of Certified Peer Specialists in Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas, <u>Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health</u> <u>Services Research</u>, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-023-01318-2

20.2

Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas (MHPSA): 6,000+ providers needed

CPSs enhance the behavioral health workforce and may address the service provider shortage.

MHPSA is designated by HRSA based on the ratio of mental health providers (psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurse specialists, and marriage and family therapists) to residents in specific counties.

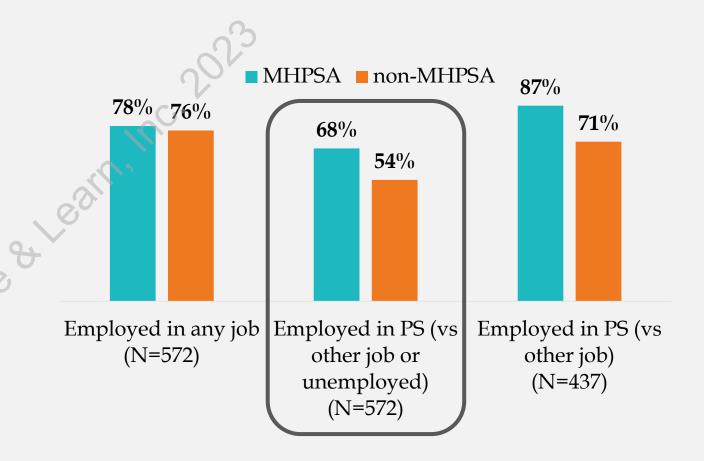
Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas (MHPSA): 6,000+ providers needed

Participants from 166 unique counties

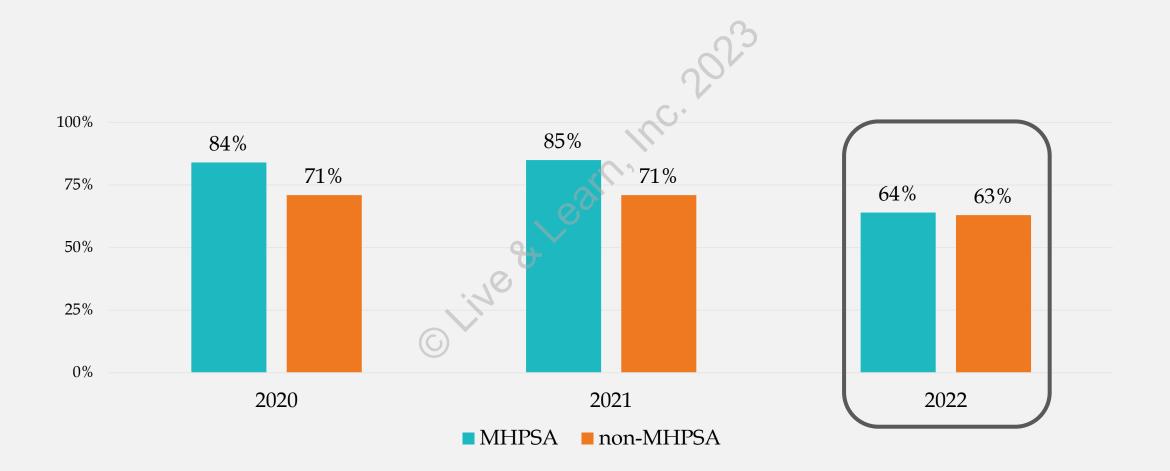
- 47 counties characterized as MHPSA
- 14% of participants in MHPSA

Residing in a MHPSA

- Not a predictor of employment vs. unemployment
- Was associated with greater likelihood of employment in peer support vs. another field



Significant decline in likelihood of employment in peer support vs. other fields in MHPSAs



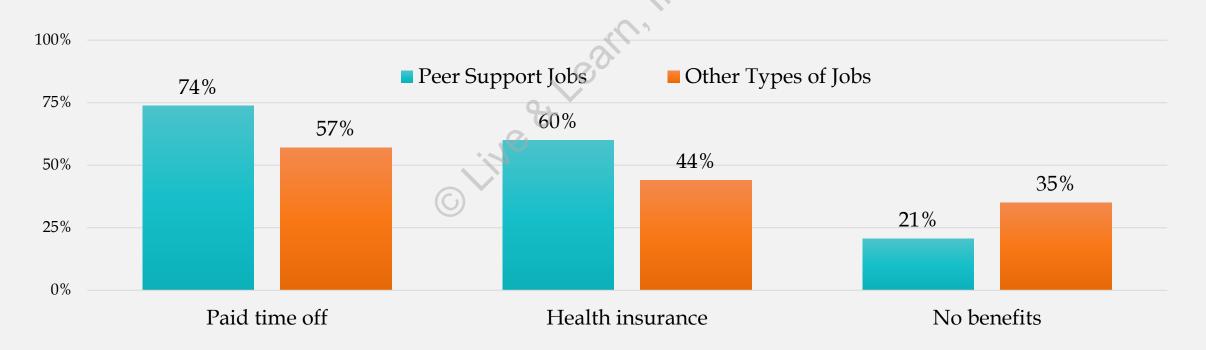
Strong relationship of living in a shortage area and greater likelihood of working in peer support rather than other jobs diminished over time to non-significant in 2022.

Workplace Experiences and Burnout

Predictors of Worklife Burnout Among Mental Health Certified Peer Specialists, American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/ort0000645

Workplace benefits

Participants in **peer support jobs** reported **significantly higher job satisfaction** than those in non-peer jobs across all study years.



Comments from those employed in peer support

Liveste

Generally positive work experiences at baseline,

Reported feeling "intimidated" by the work

Burnout

Feelings of energy depletion or exhaustion, feelings of cynicism related to one's job, and reduced professional efficacy stemming from chronic workplace stress. (*World Health Organization*)

Exhaustion – Being emotionally overextended and exhausted by work

Cynicism – Unfeeling and impersonal responses toward recipients of one's services

Professional Efficacy

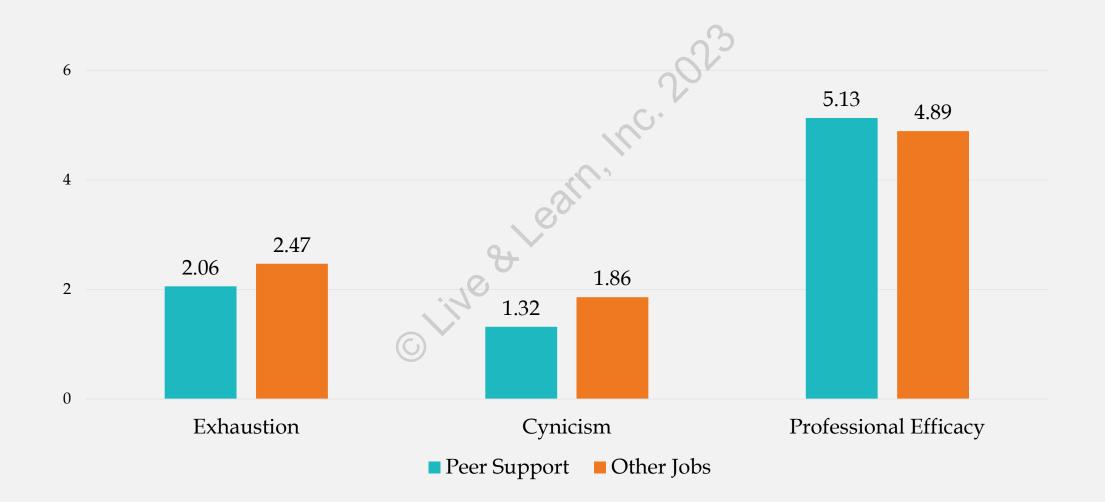
- Feelings of competence and success in one's work

Areas of Work-life Survey

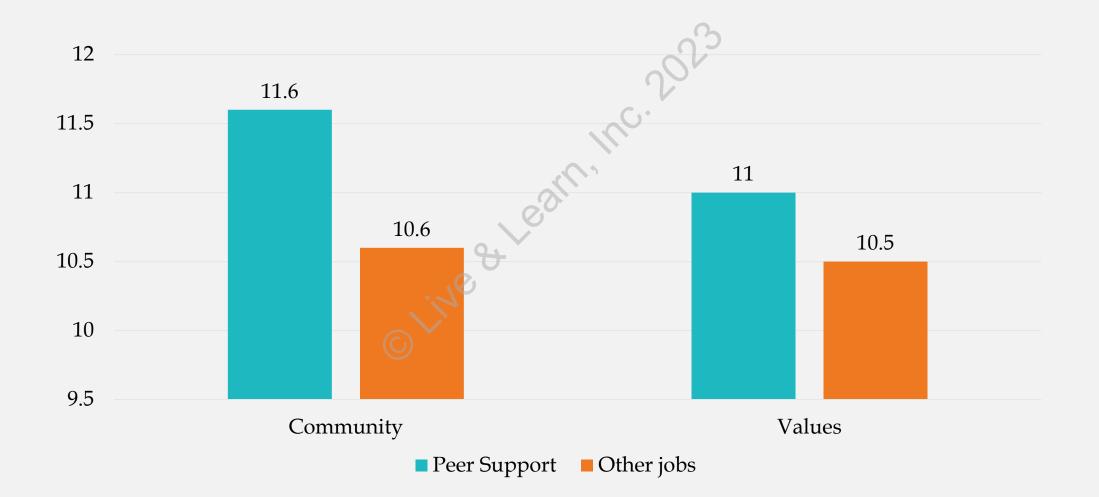
Created to assess employee perceptions of qualities of their work setting that play a role in whether they experience work engagement or burnout



Significant differences in baseline burnout



Differences in Areas of Work-life ratings



Workplace predictors of burnout: multivariate model

Peer support workers with higher burnout were more likely to be currently looking for new job, especially those with high cynicism

Lower burnout associated with...

LING

- # Negative Experiences @Work
- Workload
- Control

Values

Fairness

Peer Support Job

- Reward
- Community

Burnout and workplace challenges in peer support jobs

Workloads, particularly administrative burden

Burnout increased significantly over time for all participants.

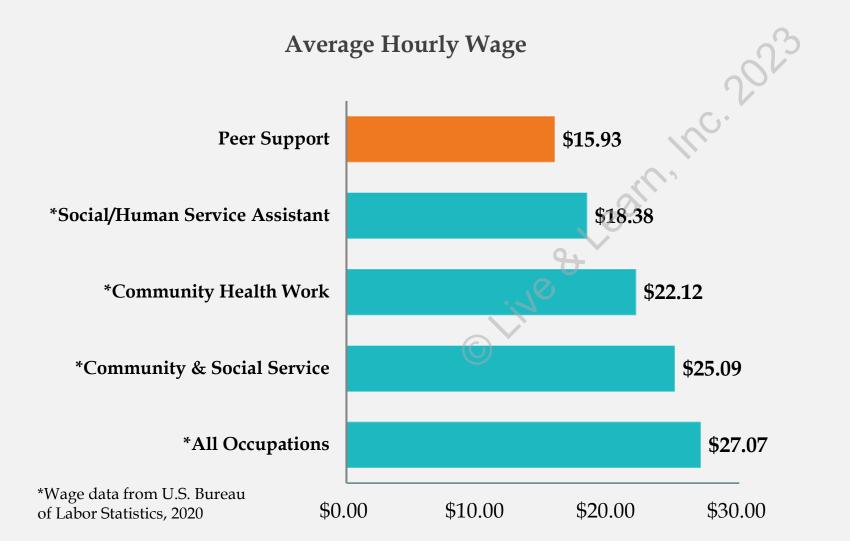
Those employed in peer support had significantly lower exhaustion, cynicism, and greater professional efficacy.

Wages and Financial Wellbeing

Multi-state survey of wages and financial well-being of mental health peer specialists, Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, doi:10.3233/JVR-230021

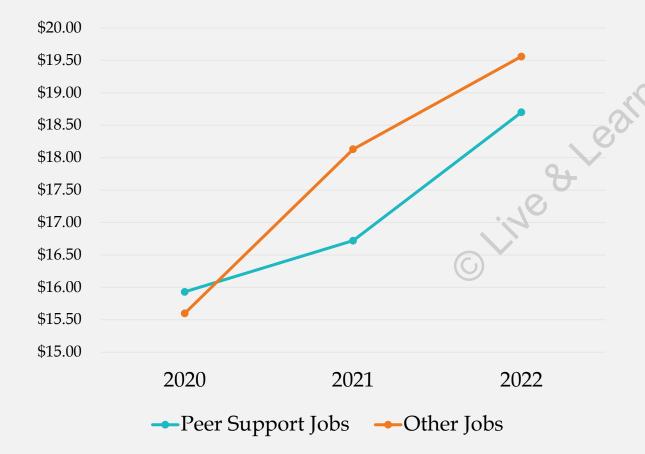
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Peer specialist compensation, 2020



Increase in wages for peer jobs was significantly lower than other job types

Hourly wage increased for both peer support and other jobs since 2020.



C.	Peer Support	Other Jobs	Difference
2020	\$15.93 (<u>+</u> 5.96)	\$15.60 (<u>+</u> 5.68)	+\$0.33
2021	\$16.72 (<u>+</u> 5.27)	\$18.13 (<u>+</u> 8.96)	-\$1.41
2022	\$18.70 (<u>+</u> 6.47)	\$19.56 (<u>+</u> 8.18)	-\$0.86
Gains	+\$2.77	+\$3.96	-\$1.19*

-\$1.19* = \$2,475/yr wage loss

Non-significant difference in average wages, but the increase from 2020-2022 was less, significantly, for peer support vs other jobs. **Financial Well-being:** A state where a person can fully meet current and ongoing financial obligations, can feel secure in their financial future, and is able to make choices that allow them to enjoy life (*Consumer Financial Protection Bureau*)

National, median score of 54

Includes employed, unemployed, retired, disabled

CFPB National Financial Well-Being Survey

Our sample, median score of 52

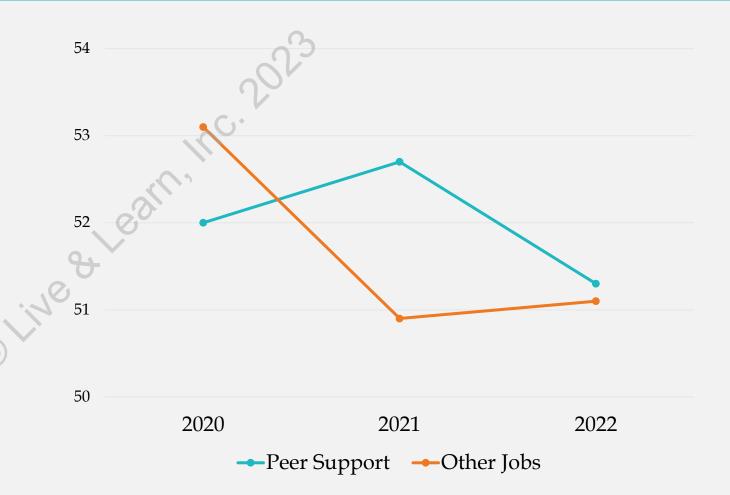
 "moderate likelihood of struggling to make ends meet and of experiencing material hardship"

Financial Well-Being (FWB): 2022

FWB declined significantly among all participants, despite an increase in wages.

Hourly wage and working fulltime were significantly associated with greater FWB.

Peer support jobs trended (nonsignificantly) toward lower FWB compared to other jobs, over time.



Hourly wage for all job types increased over time, but the increase in wages for peer support jobs was significantly less than for other jobs.

A volatile economy and cessation of pandemic stimulus payments may have contributed to significant declines in financial well-being.

Labor Market Opportunities

eann, 100.2023

Some CPS turn to business ventures to improve their income and freedom at work

- 10% self-employed
- An additional 10% engaged in business development

Types of businesses

Peer support

Writing

Janitorial

training

Gig economy

Consulting /

- Real estate
- Landscaping
 - Hair styling
 - Art / design
 - Non-profit organizations



Contributing an innovation to the field

Freedom and control over my work

Working on Business Development



36%

30%

57%

48%

Example of career ladder discrimination

- CPS-owned independent practices could expand service options, addressing the service provider gap
- A 2020 survey found that 68% of peer specialists reported new use of technology allowed them to provide services outside of the agency setting (Adams, 2020)
- Policy, practice, and attitudinal barriers prevent CPS from exercising their competence and credential in peer support for independent monetary gain in the way that other licensed healthcare providers can
- Essentially discriminating on the basis of a lived experience credential



Discussion

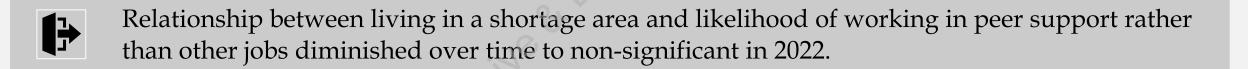
olive & Leanning 2023

Summary of Findings

Employment rates did not change from 2020 to 2022. However, the prevalence of peer support employment declined significantly.



In 2022, new jobs tended to be outside of peer support work, while the remaining peer support jobs were longer term.

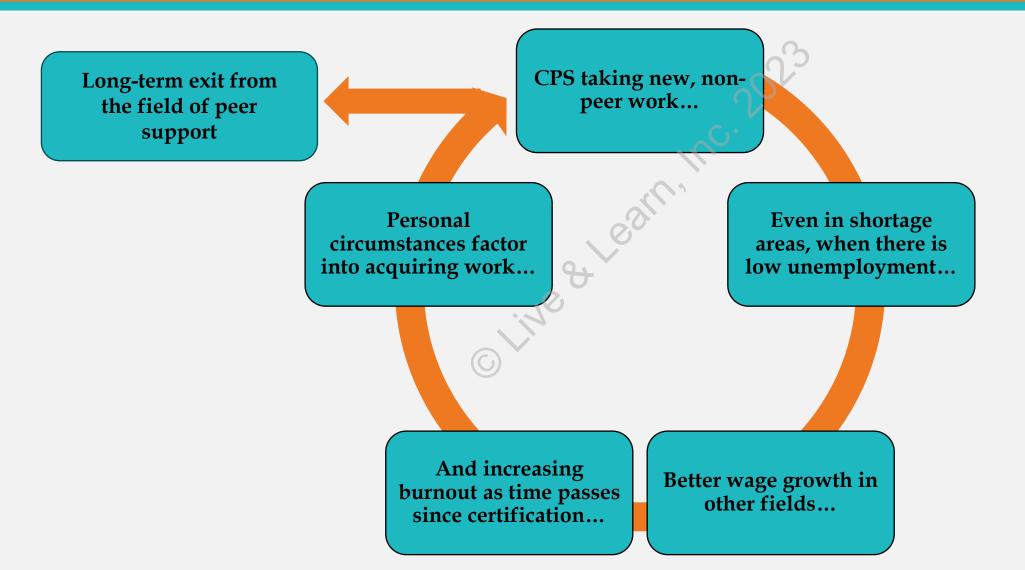


	Hourly wage for all job types increased over time, but the increase in wages for peer support jobs	
	was significantly less than for other jobs.	



Exhaustion and cynicism (burnout) increased over time for those in peer support jobs, but still lower than among those in non-peer jobs. Professional efficacy remained strong.

Given that overall employment didn't decline, and new jobs tended to outside of peer support...



Policy Recommendations to Enhance the Workforce

CPS must be seen as an asset to the workplace, or they will leave for other jobs.

Match employers with individuals pursuing certification

Labor force policies that elevate opportunities in shortage areas and stimulate acceptance of peer support in the service array.

Remote access to online training and financial incentives for relocation

Wage equity with other essential healthcare workers.

• National certification and professionalization can lead to collective bargaining

Policy Recommendations to Enhance the Workforce

Organizational interventions that address work-life elements help prevent burnout and reduce turnover.

 Support innovative practice models that allow flexibility and fair renumeration alongside other practitioner types

On-going research on employment and job quality.

Department of Labor occupational category; Employment tracking by states

Q&A

For more project resources,

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