PARTH FRAMEWORK

P **Passion, Perseverance** and **Perspective**

A **Adaptability, Agency** and **Action**

R **Respect, Reciprocity** and **Relevant**

T **Time, Trust, Thresholds** and **Transitions**

H **Honesty, Humility** and **Hope**

An approach to practice with rangatahi

PARTH

Whāia to huanui kia toa

This whakatauākī was gifted to our project by Megan Potiki and we thank her for her generosity

RELATIONAL RESOURCES FOR CHANGE

THE PARTH FRAMEWORK

- The PARTH framework is a set of practice orientations identified in the Youth Transitions research www.youthsay.co.nz that lead to better outcomes when working with rangatahi.
- PARTH can be used in any support or intervention to guide interactions with rangatahi on immediate issues and also with long term goals.
- PARTH focuses upon 'how' kaimahi work with rangatahi.
- PARTH is rangatahi-centred - rangatahi are at the centre of decision-making. Interventions build on the resources and capacities rangatahi bring to the support relationship.

A RELATIONSHIP-BASED WAY OF SUPPORTING RANGATAHI

P PASSION, PERSEVERANCE AND PERSPECTIVE

A ADAPTABILITY, AGENCY AND ACTION

R RESPECT, RECIPROCITY AND RELEVANT

T TIME, TRUST, THRESHOLDS AND TRANSITIONS

H HONESTY, HUMILITY AND HOPE

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P PASSION, PERSEVERANCE AND **PERSPECTIVE**

- **Effective work begins with worker passion:**

✓ Rangatahi know when kaimahi 'go through the motions', they also know when a kaimahi enjoys working with them and is committed to doing their best for them.

✓ Passion helps kaimahi to persevere and to see beneath the labels.

"...more responsive and relevant interventions."

- **Perseverance:**

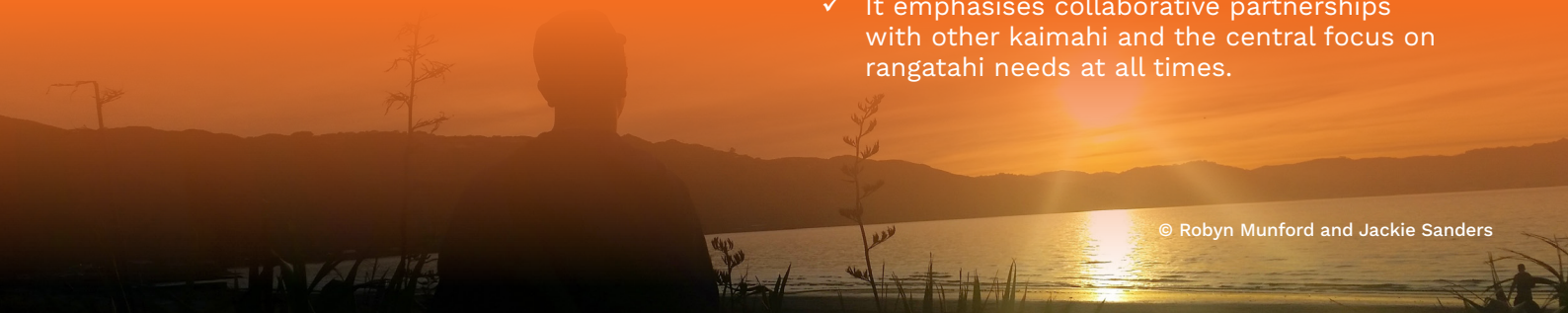
✓ Long-term unconditional commitment counteracts disrupted attachments, fractured relationships, emotional distress and exposure to harm.

✓ It compensates for practical and emotional supports that are missing. It means that kaimahi will stay through difficult times.

✓ The focus is on understanding how risk and resilience shape the experiences rangatahi have and their resulting behaviours- the 'whole person' and their context. This means kaimahi need to listen carefully to rangatahi and respond to practical (e.g. housing, food education etc.) and emotional needs.

- **Perspective highlights the importance of Positive Youth Development and strengths approaches:**

✓ It emphasises collaborative partnerships with other kaimahi and the central focus on rangatahi needs at all times.



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A ADAPTABILITY, AGENCY AND ACTION

▶ **Adaptable interventions:**

- ✓ Respond to the unique needs of each rangatahi. Kaimahi adjust their interactions with rangatahi, look for alternatives and reflect on what they are doing. Reflective and adaptable practice responds to changing rangatahi needs.
- ✓ Involve a mix of interventions both short and long term, practical and emotional.
- ✓ Facilitate a seamless pathway through services for rangatahi, including re-engagement with services when required.

▶ **Agency keeps rangatahi at the centre of interventions:**

- ✓ It calls for practices that open up opportunities for rangatahi to test out their skills.
- ✓ It supports rangatahi to learn how to make decisions and choices through trial and error.
- ✓ It provides an enduring and safe presence for rangatahi as they try out new activities and as they learn to make positive decisions.
- ✓ It supports rangatahi to exercise autonomy in safe ways.

▶ **Practice is action-oriented:**

- ✓ Kaimahi work in partnership with rangatahi in solution finding.
- ✓ Kaimahi make positive things happen for rangatahi.
- ✓ Practical support is as valuable as emotional and therapeutic support.
- ✓ Kaimahi ensure that assessments lead to delivery of services and to meaningful interventions.

▶ **Relational practices demonstrate caring and value:**

"You just have to be there for the person, like the extra mile like how my social worker said 'if you don't txt me I'll find you' and she did find me, took me to a café. And she just talked to me and said 'the drug use has got to stop' but she talked to me on my level when she was talking to me, she wasn't talking to me as this person that had to do their job, I was real to her, it helped."

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R RESPECT, RECIPROCITY AND RELEVANT

- **Relevant actions based in respect and reciprocity demonstrate caring and value:**

- ✓ Positive relationships affirm the strengths and coping strategies of rangatahi.
- ✓ Relational practices are based on genuine appreciation of the life rangatahi have lived.
- ✓ Consistent interactions create stability and build strong relationships.
- ✓ Reactive responses to crises are problematic unless they are embedded in a longer-term process that directly responds to underlying chronic issues and needs, including the effects of impoverished material circumstances.
- ✓ Ecological interventions build relationships across all life domains of (such as whānau, community, education) taking account of the risks and challenges rangatahi face.
- ✓ Ecological interventions harness the coping capacities of rangatahi and enhance their support networks to make the most of the resources available (such as facilitating pathways back into education, addressing housing needs, providing access to material resources).

"She never judged me, I was scared, didn't know why I got angry. She just kept seeing me and talking to me about it and I got to understand what was going on. She talked to me heaps, what I could do like remove myself from situations, stuff like that."

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T TIME, TRUST, THRESHOLDS AND TRANSITIONS

- **Time and Trust:**
- ✓ The quantity and quality of time is important.
- ✓ The length of interventions will vary depending on rangatahi need.
- ✓ Planning and reflection time is needed to ensure positive encounters with rangatahi and to find possibilities for critical learning moments for them.
- ✓ Time is needed to form trusting relationships.
- ✓ Trust is a cornerstone of meaningful practice as is transparency.
- ✓ Building trust involves taking the time to ensure that rangatahi understand the why and how of decisions and are involved in decision-making as well as ensuring they are fully informed and involved in planning.
- ✓ Time also refers to the importance of predictability, routine and structure. Kaimahi can provide 'containment'; a safe environment where opportunities to learn skills for managing issues and space to think differently about the future are provided.

- **Thresholds and entry criteria often mean that interventions do not happen until after harm has been done. Interventions need to be timely and respond to the unique needs of each rangatahi.**

- **Transitions for rangatahi are another important focus for kaimahi as given their challenging circumstances they often experience compressed and accelerated transitions.**

- **Transitions between services and transitions out of services to independence need careful planning and management to ensure the best outcomes. Transition planning occurs right from the beginning rather than something hastily addressed as the discharge date looms.**

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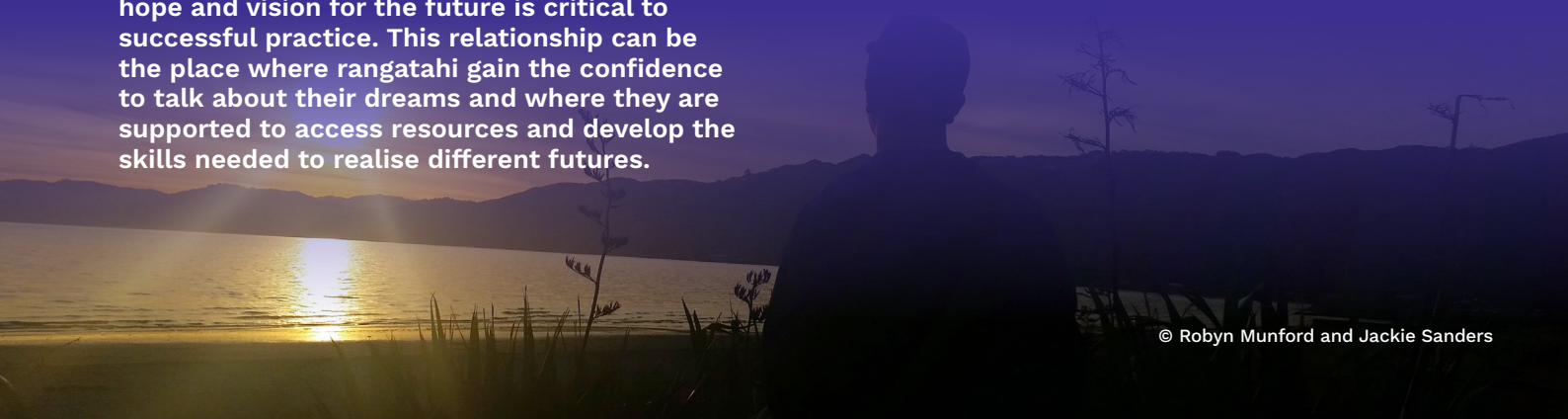
H HONESTY, HUMILITY AND HOPE

- **Honesty means that kaimahi keep their word, they do what they say they will do, and they tell rangatahi what they are doing. They are honest about their limitations. They keep rangatahi informed of processes and decisions and when difficult decisions have to be made they are honest about this and work this through.**
- **Humility recognises that if the kaimahi was in the shoes of this rangatahi they might well make the same choices as they have.**
- **Holding rangatahi stories and holding their hope and vision for the future is critical to successful practice. This relationship can be the place where rangatahi gain the confidence to talk about their dreams and where they are supported to access resources and develop the skills needed to realise different futures.**

"Yes I am loving every part of my life at the moment... I know now that there's so many opportunities... Before I never saw past 18 really... Now I am excited."



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CREDITS

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CONTACT

www.youthsay.co.nz

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YOUTHSAY

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