

BLUEPRINTS CONFERENCE: Promising Program

T3-C: School-based Achievement Mentoring for middle school students at-risk for behavior problems and school failure



PRESENTERS

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#AchievementMentoring and #Blueprints2018

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@SupportiveSchis @Blueprints4HYD

www.archways.le/our_programmes/mentoring_for_achiever

www.linkedin.com/company/center-for-supportive-schools





Who are we?

Brenna Bry (Bree), PhD, developed the Achievement Mentoring program while working for Monmouth County, NJ. Since then, the program has been disseminated to 100+ schools in the US, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. She taught clinical psychology doctoral students at Rutgers University for 42 years. Now she devotes full-time to supporting the dissemination and implementation of Achievement Mentoring.





Christine V. Harris, PsyM, is a Senior National Trainer with the Center for Supportive Schools, with over 20 years of experience in leadership development, adult learning and group facilitation. Christine's studies in Clinical Psychology at Rutgers University's Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology solidified her commitment to helping people maximize their potential. Ms. Harris also has over 18 years experience in educational advocacy and providing therapeutic services.

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Who are you?

- District and School Administrators
- Teachers
- Student Support Services Professionals
- Elementary Educators
- Middle Grades Educators
- High School Educators
- Government Leaders
- Community-Based and Nonprofit Leaders
- Business Leaders
- Funders
- Parents
- Students
- · Juvenile Justice
- Whom did we miss?



A	a	e	n	d	a

- I. Achievement Mentoring Overview
- II. Who's Involved & How Do You Do It
- **III. Essential Program Components**
- IV. Skills Demonstration & Audience Reflections
- V. Achievement Mentor Certification

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Why school-based mentoring?

In their 2015 report, *Don't Quit on Me: What Young People Who Left School Say About the Power of Relationships*, the Center for Promise found that a substantial portion of high school seniors who dropped out of school attributed their leaving to negative relationships with adults and peers. The report's key recommendation for keeping students in school is:

Investing in building relationships

http://gradnation.org/report/dont-quit-me



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Why school-based mentoring?

A school-based mentoring approach may also help close the *mentoring gap*, a national phenomenon uncovered in the 2014 report, *The Mentoring Effect*:

One in three young people overall and 37% of at-risk youth report never having an adult mentor while they were growing up.

http://www.mentoring.org/program-resources/mentor-resources-and-publications/the-mentoring-effect/



Why school-based mentoring?

Finally, in her well-known longitudinal study of children in Kauai with multiple risk factors, Emily Werner discovered:

a caring, non-parental adult can help make the difference between a youth having a successful adulthood or not



Werner, E.E. (1989). Children of the Garden Island. Scientific American, 260(4), 106-111.

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Program Purpose

Achievement Mentoring

provides students, who are at elevated risk of dropping out of school due to academic or behavior problems, with a school-based, caring adult who will support, encourage and advocate for their success via learning theory strategies!





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Achievement Mentoring Goals

- To *reawaken* among student participants a passion for learning—now and in the future
- To enable students to re-form a connection to school, teachers, and classmates
- To eliminate 1-2 risk factors for dropping out of school
 - Academic problems
 - Behavior problems
- To equip students with effective problem-solving skills





Program Outcomes

Statistically significant program effects from long-term, randomly-controlled program evaluations show:

- · Improved grades
- Increased school attendance
- Decreased discipline referrals
- · Decreased juvenile arrests

in comparison to what happens without the Achievement Mentoring.



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AM is an Evidenced-Based Program

Blueprints Certified as a Promising Program for middle school students

www.blueprintsprograms.com/factsheet/achievement-mentoring

National Institute of Justice as an Effective Program

www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=402

National Dropout Prevention Center as a Model Program

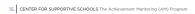
http://dropoutprevention.org/mpdb/web/program/134



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Who Serves as a Mentor?

- Teachers
- Guidance counselors
- Social workers
- Nurses
- Psychologists
- Professional counselors
- Administrators
- Substance abuse counselors
- · Community agency counselors placed in schools
- Other human service workers





How Do Achievement Mentors Do It?

- VIEW youth's problems as learned HABITS that can be CHANGED and
- VIEW what youth are not doing as SKILLS NOT YET LEARNED

The mechanism or process of change is that students become more confident that they can succeed in school through skilled mentoring by a trained, supportive, non-parental adult.



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Optimistic Theory of Change

Learning Theory:

- "Youth has not yet learned skills" vs. character explanations ("lazy," "passive-aggressive," "unmotivated," "self-defeating")
- Change does not occur through telling someone to do something
- Change occurs when personal choice is given and exercising "pays off"
- Change occurs by breaking down goals into small steps and repeating this over and over again

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Some Common Mentoring Challenges

Some mentoring programs have less success for the following reasons:

- Mentors expect the youth to be responsible (make contact, attend scheduled meetings).
- Mentors cannot find a convenient time to meet.
- Mentors do not know what to say and do.
- Mentors do not have on-site support.
- Mentors do not feel acknowledged for their efforts.
- Others?



Benefits of Structured, School-Based Achievement Mentoring

- Mentors receive professional development training, acknowledgment, and local ongoing support
- · Access to adolescents placed at risk
- In the youth's natural environment
- Program goes to the youth
- Requires that youth have no new habits or skills to participate
- Mentors and youth have specified things to do and say to each other every week

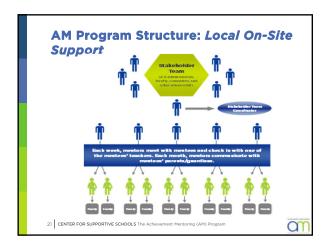
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Further Benefits of Structured, School-Based Achievement Mentoring

- Mentees are identified as "students who can do better in school"
- Students feel "chosen" & get an adult mentor for two years
- Parents feel "partnered"
- Teachers feel "partnered" & re-engage with students
- Schools have better long-term achievement outcomes
- Fewer attendance, grades, and behavior problems
- · Less school drop out
- Students see teachers as more helpful





How to Select Students

It is recommended that schools select students who

might drop out of school, as identified by teachers, principal, guidance counselor, nurse, and/or other student support staff, and ...

- Have unusually high absenteeism and/or high tardiness totals, but attend school at least 3 times per week
- Have some failing grades
- Had multiple discipline referrals during the last school year
- Are likely to benefit from a one-on-one, adult-led, behaviorally-focused mentoring program

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Mentee Moment: Greg

"In what way has Achievement Mentoring had an impact on you?"



"It's had a big impact on how I see school in general. I used to see school as a waste of time. I would argue with teachers and not really focus on the homework. I went from failing most classes to going to awards ceremonies the teachers that I never thought I would have an award from."

- Greg, NYC

https://app.box.com/s/j425a0dig2gruxw3unjdt p9g858ktz5a

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Mentee Moment: *Mindy*

"In what way has Achievement Mentoring had an impact on you?"



Click here Listen to the <u>Full AM Webinar</u> "It has impacted me in a big way. From, just as he said a second ago, from going to an awards ceremony, I definitely had a chance. I'm actually liking (sorry, my bad), I enjoy school now. I don't see school as much as a chore. From going to the program, I kind of really didn't think it would influence me in a big way. But after coming to the program, I realize the bad babits I have, such as attendance. And so now I don't need someone to, like, tell me. I can do it myself. I like most of my classes, so, yes..."

- Mindy, NYC

https://app.box.com/s/14tfxxzro5w7b3xfoahwiwle



Helping Provide Students
With School-Based, Caring
Adults to Support, Encourage,
& Advocate for Their Success!

Questions?

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Mentoring Activities

- Interview a teacher briefly about mentee each week
- Meet with mentee weekly for about 20 minutes
- Complete Weekly Online Mentoring Survey
- Briefly share progress with a teacher, another Mentor, and/or Local AM Coordinator
- Tell a parent/guardian something positive every month
- Discuss mentoring with AM Trainer once a month

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Weekly Meeting: Steps

- 1. Check in with student
- 2. Give positive feedback
- 3. Praise & deconstruct "How did you do it?"
- 4. Give remaining feedback
- 5. Guide student to generate a small step for next week
- 6. Plan and practice implementation of step
- 7. Have mentee record step



NOTE: Repeat these step for two school years.



Teacher Interview

- What does the pupil's current behavior look like?
- 2. What did the student do WELL last week?
- 3. What else did the teacher SEE the pupil do?

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WRF	Teacher:			bject:	D	late:	No: 1
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In School	165	NO YES	NO	YES NO	YES	NO	YES NO
On Time	195	NO YES	NO	YES MO	MES	NO	HES NO
Materials F	or Class	YES	NO	Did Classe	ork		HES NO
Satisfactor	Satisfactory Behaviour		NO	Did Homes	ork	-	165 NO
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Details above	of the YESs:			Details abou	II the Mile		
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Goal for th	is week		4				

AM/MAP Video (Irish Program is MAP)

Created by Michael Logan and Paul Johnston Archways in Clondalkin, Dublin, Ireland

http://youtu.be/IrYYuII8dTc

General Questions?



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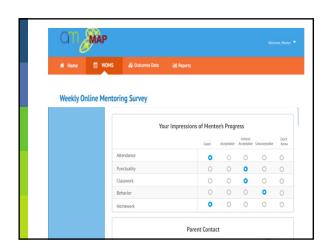
Mentoring Communication Skills

- Putting teacher feedback in behavioral terms
- Finding something to praise
- Asking open-ended questions ("How..." or "What...")
- Doing active listening (Hmmm, repeating, paraphrasing, etc.)
- Doing 'Motivational Interviewing' ("What do you make of this?")
- Focusing on the youth ("What was your reaction...")
- Guiding youth to generate one, small, feasible goal for the week
- Planning and practicing a realistic implementation











Mentors Can Become Achievement Mentoring <u>Certified!</u>

- Audio record two mentoring sessions, with two different mentees, demonstrating program steps and skills and associated Weekly Report Forms (WRFs)
- Complete certification workbooks about each recorded mentee and mentoring session
- Submit materials to Dr. Bry at bbry@scarletmail.rutgers.edu

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Summary: How on earth is this accomplished?

Academics and negative behavior can be changed if mentors...

- · monitor mentee performance weekly
- praise weekly accomplishments
- · point out that success is due to youth's actions
- urge youth to generate a new small goal themselves
- practice goal-reaching skills
- coordinate school & home environments to praise those skills
- repeat for at least two years

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Achievement Mentoring (AM): A Promising Blueprints Program

Questions?

- www.archways.ie/our_programm es/mentoring for achievement programme/
- www.supportiveschools.org/soluti ons/achievement-mentoring/



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Additional AM Reference Resources

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Boyd-Franklin, N., & Bry, B.H. (2018). <u>Adolescents at risk: Home-based family therapy and school-based intervention</u>. New York: Guilford Press.

Bry, B.H. (2001). Achievement mentoring makes a difference: 1999-2001 Program Evaluation Results for Bry's Behavioral Monitoring and Reinforcement Achievement Mentoring Program. Rochester, NY: Rochester City School District.

Bry, B.H. (1982). Reducing the incidence of adolescent problems through preventive intervention: One- and five-year follow-up. <u>American Journal of Community Psychology</u>, 10, 265-276.

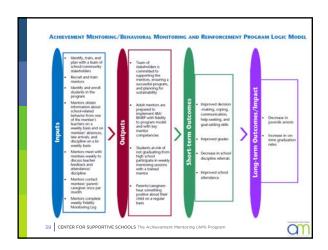
Bry, B.H., & George, F.E. (1980). The preventive effects of early intervention on the attendance and grades of urban adolescents. <u>Professional Psychology</u>, 11, 252-261.

Clarke, L.O. (2009). Effects of a school-based adult mentoring intervention on low income, urban high school freshman judged to be at risk for drop-out: Replication and extension. Rutgers University doctoral dissertation.

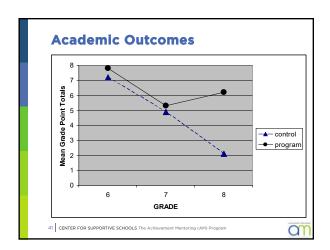
Holt, L.J., Bry, B.H., & Johnson, V.L. (2008). Enhancing school engagement in at-risk, urban minority adolescents through a school-based, adult mentoring intervention. <u>Child & Family Behavior Therapy</u>. 30(4), 297-318.

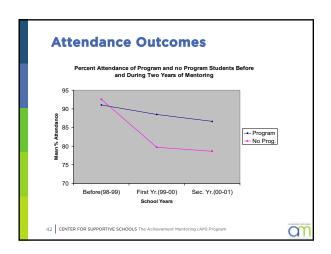
Taylor, A.L. (2010). <u>Testing a model of change in Achievement Mentoring for school behavior problems</u>. Rutgers University doctoral dissertation.

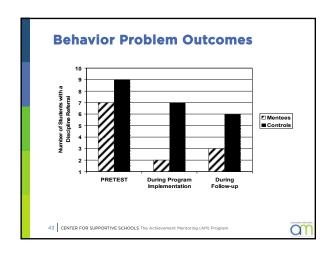


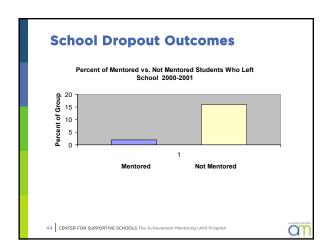


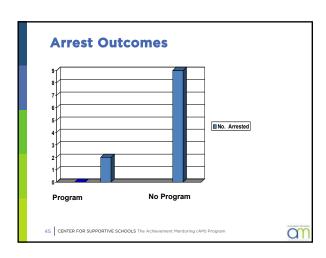
ssential Element	Description
Individual Meetings with Mentee	Mentors meet showbusility with each mentee for at least 20 minutes per week and utilize a structured problem-solving sequence with students (define the problem, bransform solutions, student picks 2–5 solutions, agree upon one solution with Mentor, develop action plans.
Teacher Interview	 Mentiors talk with one beacher of each mentioe for approximately 5 minutes to gather information on the following seven films: (5) on-time arrival to class, (2) he materials for class, (3) completed howevers, (6) had satisfaction between, (a) completed howevers, (6) had satisfactory behavior, and (7) any recent grades, inplut is recorded on a Wivesity Report Form.
	 Mentors also solicit one positive comment from the teacher that can be shared with the mentee.
Student Record Collection	Mentors collect discipline and attendance data for each mentee every week and shares this information with the mentee in an individual meeting.
Weekly Online Mentoring Survey (WOMS)	Mentors complete an online weekly checklist for each mentee indicating with a yea/no response whether they dx 8 mentoring-related nems.
Weekly Check-in with Coordinator	Mentors briefly check in with the Program Coordinator on a weekly basis and share any challenges they are having with completing the reporting requirements or accessing studen records.
Phone Consultation	Mentors participate in phone consultation with a CSS consultant to discuss their work with their mentees and address challenges that arise.
Monthly Contact with Parent/Guardian	Mentors make one home contact per mentee per month to share something positive about the mentee.
Mentoring is Provided for Two Years	Research studies have shown that it often takes two years to achieve the expected program outcomes; therefore, it's essential to follow students for a two-year period.











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