Arizona State University REACH Institute Research and Education Advancing Children's Health

Positive Family Support: A School-Based Intervention to Increase Family Engagement

Blueprints for Healthy Development Conference May 2, 2018

Marianne Fillhouer, M.A., Ed.S. ASU REACH Institute Implementation Coordinator



ASU REACH Institute Overview of Today's Presentation

- REACH Institute
- Importance of Engaging Families
- Positive Family Support
 - Theory and History of Family Check-Up and Positive Family Support (PFS)
 - Overview and Key Features of PFS
 - Universal
 - Selected
 - Individualized including the Family Check-Up model
 - Phases of Implementation
 - Unique Features of PFS
 - Keys to Success
- Questions/Final Thoughts



REACH Institute Research and Education Advancing Children's Health

Department of Psychology

- Bridges the gap between university-based research and practice to advance education, health, and well-being of children and families
- Partner with scientists, policy makers, and community stakeholders locally and globally and across diverse service sectors
- Prevention Science leading the way in the development and implementation of evidence-based prevention and treatment worldwide.
- Multi-disciplinary

REACH Institute Research and Education Advancing Children's Health

- REACH Scientists have a history of translational research leading to the innovation of child and family interventions for real-world settings
- Three Essential Cores
 - Service Design Core
 - Develops, redesigns, and adapts innovative, cost-effective, culturally competent, engaging, and sustainable evidence-based interventions that can be tailored for specific service settings such as primary care, schools, and community mental health settings.
 - Dissemination and Diffusion Core
 - Promotes dissemination and diffusion of evidence-based interventions.
 - Behavior Informatics and Methodology Core
 - Develops screening, measurement, and clinical monitoring tools; provides methodological and statistical support related to research design, sampling, and conducting outcome and process evaluations; applies innovative methods to optimize intervention engagement and implementation in real-world settings; and uses administrative data to empower agencies to shift towards evidence-based practices.



REACH Institute Evidence-Based Programs

- New Beginnings Program (BP Model Program)
- Bridges Program
- The Family Check-Up (BP Promising Program)
- Positive Family Support Program (BP Promising Program)
- Family Bereavement Program
- Compass for Courage



New Beginnings Program

- New Beginnings is a 10-session group parenting-afterdivorce program that has been designated as a Model Program by Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development and highly rated by SAMHSA National Registry of Effective Prevention Programs and Practices
- Rigorously evaluated in three randomized experimental trials funded by the National Institute of Mental Health
- Improved the quality of parenting and improvements in parenting accounted for many of the short-term and long-term benefits of the program



New Beginnings Program

- Benefits 6 years after participation included:
 - 37% lower rate of diagnosed mental disorder
 - Iower levels of aggression, anxiety and depressive symptoms
 - less use of alcohol, marijuana and other drugs
 - fewer risky sexual behaviors
 - higher self-esteem
 - higher grades
- Benefits 15 years after participation included:
 - Lower incidence of internalizing disorders, such as major depression
 - Fewer substance-related disorders in the past nine years for males
 - Fewer substance use problems for males
 - More positive attitudes toward their own parenting when offspring reach young adulthood



Bridges

- A middle school promotion and prevention program that focuses on the middle school transition as a key turning point for students and families
- Families and schools working together to keep teens on the good path (el buen camino)
- Promotes middle school engagement and positive youth development
- Prevents emotional, behavioral, and substance abuse problem

Creating Lifelong Success

Combined Parent-Youth Approach

Bridges

- Bridges Teen Intervention
 - Promote school engagement and grit
 - Teach life skills to navigate middle school transition
 - Promote sense of purpose and connection
- Bridges Parent Program (available in English and Spanish)
 - Strengthen Parenting and Parent-Teen Communication
 - Increase Parental Involvement in Education
 - Build Family & Cultural Strengths



Why Engage Families?

- Families represent the first essential system and source of support for children's learning and development and serve as a lifelong resource to children.
- Children whose parents are more involved in their education:
 - have higher rates of attendance, homework completion, and school completion, as well as elevated grades and test scores
- Parent involvement in children's learning is associated with
 - increased achievement and academic performance
 - improved self-regulation
 - fewer discipline problems
 - stronger homework and study habits
 - improved work orientation
 - more positive attitudes toward school
 - higher educational aspirations



Why Engage Families?

Family involvement also facilitates children's

- cognitive, social, and emotional functioning
- increased self-esteem
- improved behavior
- Strong parent-teacher ties generate positive outcomes across many different groups of children

It's the LAW

ESSA: Title I, Title II, Title III, Title IV



Why Engage Families?

Parent-Teacher Conference

How to Engage Families?

Current Research at ASU REACH

- Flyers: Small improvement
- Teacher unscripted endorsement: Small improvement
- Engagement Call: Largest effect
- Motivational engagement videos provide a good initial engagement strategy (generates interest) but more is needed after interest to encourage attendance.



Family-School Partnerships Research

- Meta-analysis research demonstrated a positive relation between general parental involvement and achievement in middle school
- Reciprocal relationships between families and schools increases student's learning
- Family-school partnerships are distinct from parent involvement models
 - child-focused approaches
 - families and professionals cooperate, coordinate, and collaborate to enhance opportunities and success for children and adolescents
 - across social, emotional, behavioral, and academic domains



Positive Family Support: A School-Based Intervention to Increase Family Engagement

Developers: Thomas J. Dishion, Ph.D. & Elizabeth Stormshak, Ph.D.



The Positive Family Support Program: Based on Decades of Research

Present: Dissemination of PFS nationwide Early 2000s Effectiveness Trial: *The Positive Family Support Program implemented in 44 middle schools in the state of Oregon*

1990's: Dishion and colleagues refine and adapt the model for application in middle school settings

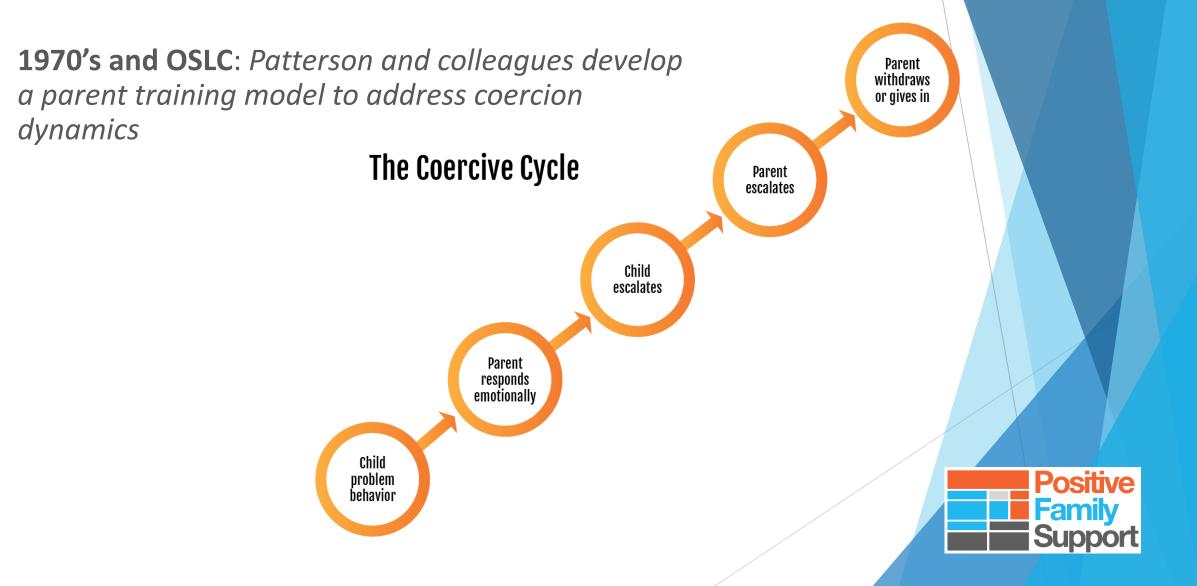
1970's and OSLC: Patterson and colleagues develop a parent training model to address coercion dynamics

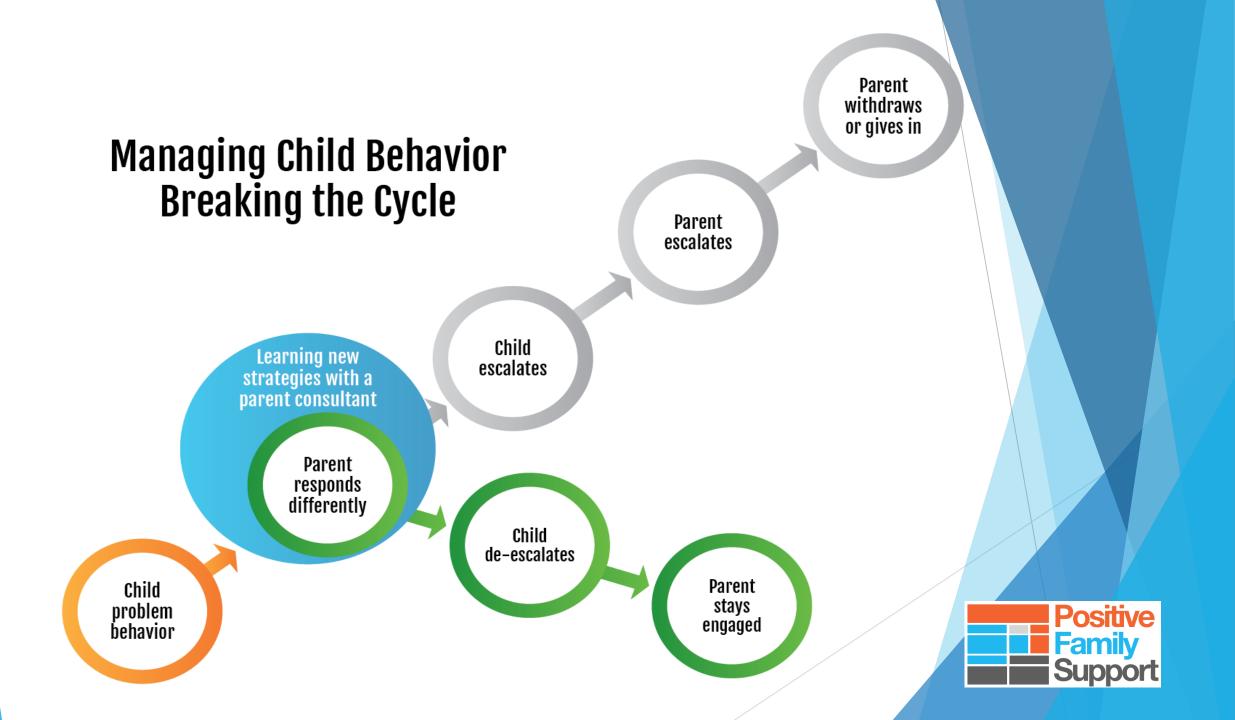






Foundations of the Model





The Family Check-Up Model

THE FAMILY CHECK-UP MODEL

Initial

Interview

Family Management Training: **Everyday Parenting Curriculum**



Family Management Weekly Meetings

Brief & Tailored

Family Management Parent Groups

Community Resources & Support



Research on Family Check-Up and Positive Family Support

NW Public Middle Schools

Project Alliance 1: Dr. Dishion

- Project Alliance 2: Dr. Stormshak
- WIC Program
 - Early Steps: Dr. Dishion, et.al.
- American Indian Community
 - Shadow Project: Dr. Boyd-Ball
- Community Mental Health: Dr. Stormshak
- FCU to PFS Scalable Public School Framework: Dr. Dishion



Translating the FCU to a Scalable Public School Framework: A Systemic Approach (Dishion, 20

<u>Family Check-up Model</u>: Dishion & Kavanagh, 2003

<u>Level 1</u>: Family Resource Room;

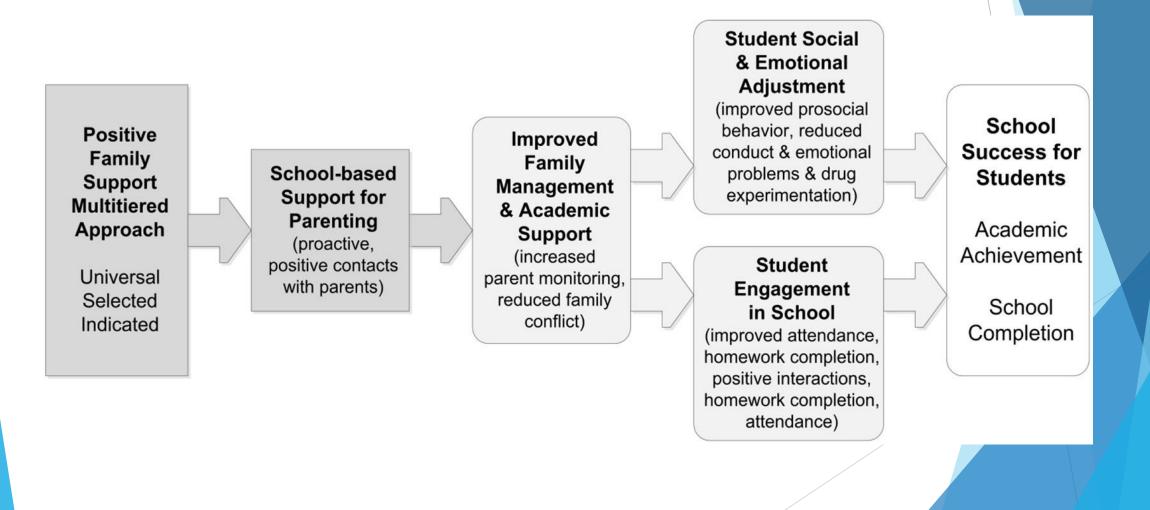
Level 2: Family Check-up

<u>Level 3</u>: Individualized Parent Management Positive Family Support System Dishion, Stormshak, Fosco, Falkenstein & Moore



Conceptual Framework for PFS

(Smolkowski, et.al 2017)



Long-term Outcomes for the Family Check-up Model in Public Middle Schools Intervention Outcomes 26% alcohol use 54% tobacco use Adolescent depression Overall 38% 30% grades and marijuana use attendance



Parenting Interventions in Schools

- Parenting interventions delivered in the school setting improve children's social, behavioral, and academic competencies
- These interventions also link to reductions in internalizing and externalizing behaviors, including substance use, and association with delinquent peers
- Interventions that focus on increasing family involvement in their child's education and strengthening family-school connections impact academic outcomes.

Challenges

- Families are often unable to participate in parenting services or attend parenting groups
- Schools don't have resources to engage families in these interventions
- The most successful interventions fit the ecology and the service delivery system of schools and each school is unique.
- How can we work with families within schools?



Positive Family Support Program

A school-based system to form effective partnerships with families to support student success

What it is:

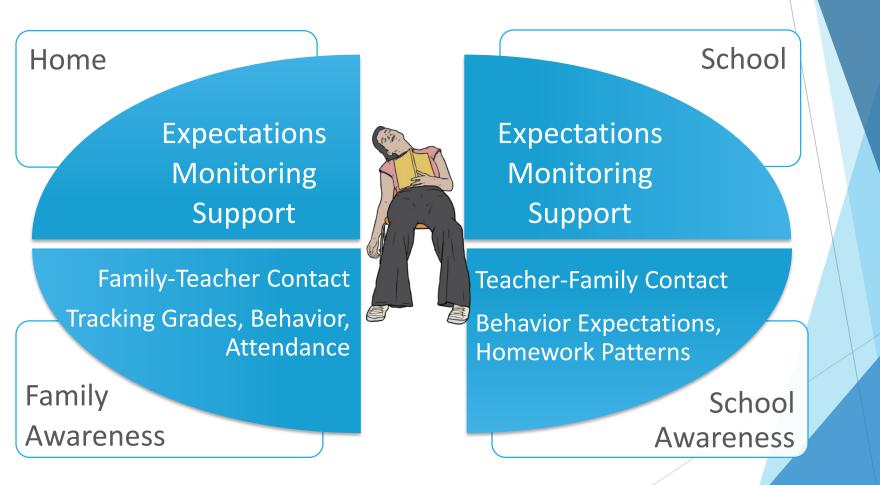
- O Strengths-based program
- O Integrated into MTSS tiers
- O Focus on family-school partnerships
- O Inform, Invite, Involve families in the response to student needs
- O Founded in scientifically established strategies

Benefits to School Staff:

- Reduced stress around working with families
- Improved communication and connection with families
- Decreased problem behaviors in schools
- More successful students



Two Worlds Students Inhabit



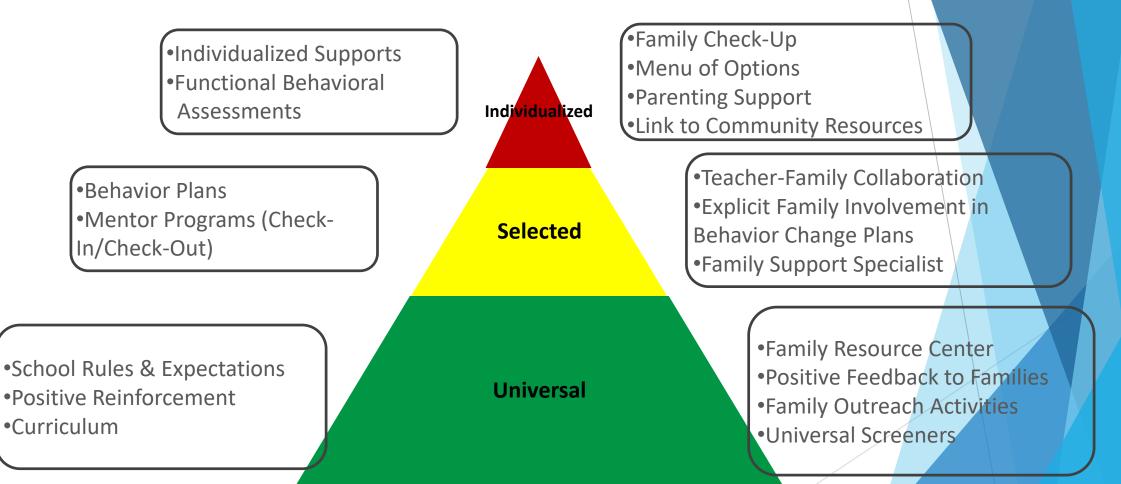


Key Features of Positive Family Support

- Always draws on a strengths-based approach
- Works to connect with families about positive behavior
- Promotes family enthusiasm and connectedness through family activities and outreach
- Helps create a family-friendly school culture
- Promotes home-school teamwork to identify student needs
- Fosters working relationships between families and school staff to resolve academic and/or behavioral concerns
- Promotes responsiveness to student needs at home and at school
- Follows MTSS
- Adapted to the unique ecology of each school



Positive Family Support in MTSS





Universal Positive Family Support

Helps families...

- Feel connected with their student's school
- Be more aware of the school's expectations for positive behavior
- Gain information about parenting strategies for students
- Feel invited to participate in and be informed about how to promote positive student behavior

Gives families...

- Research-based information about parenting
- Specific regular feedback regarding their student's attendance, behavior, and completion of school tasks -- ABCs



Key Features of Universal PFS

Family Resource Center Universal Screener for Families Strengths and Needs Assessment (SaNA) Back to School Check-In Positive Feedback for all Students Family Outreach Activities



Universal Positive Family Support: The Family Resource Center

 Brochures, TV/DVD, Supplies, Meeting Table, Computer, Coffee, Food, Activities for children





Family Resource Center







Universal PFS The Family Resource Center



Where is it? The Media Center (Library)

When is it Open? 8:30am - 3:00pm

Family Support

Is someone there to help? Yes! Check in at the front desk for support.

At our Family Resource Center, you will find the following and more:

Parenting videos

- Parenting brochures & books
- Δ Community resource guides
 - Computer & Internet
- SNAP Grades access

3 Meeting space ATA



PFS Parenting Resources: Brochures



HOW CAN I WORK WITH MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?

Good Home-School Relationships Help Parents/Caregivers:

Communicate Regularly with Teachers Support Daily Efforts Encourage Academic Success





HOW CAN I GET TO KNOW MY CHILD'S FRIENDS?

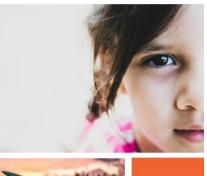
Knowing Your Child's Friends Helps Parents/Caregivers:

Positive

Support

Family

Improve Communication Reduce Conflict Teach Responsibility







Good Communication Helps Parents and Caregivers:

Improve Positive Behavior Catch Problems Early Stay Informed





PFS Parenting Resources: Brochures



HOW CAN I ENCOURAGE MY CHILD?

Encouraging Your Child Helps Parents/Caregivers:

Be More Positive Promote Cooperation Reduce Conflict





HOW CAN I SOLVE PROBLEMS WITH MY CHILD?

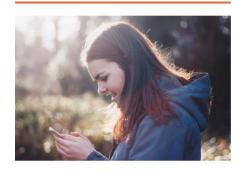
Problem-Solving Helps Parents/Caregivers:

Positive

Support

Family

Make Change Promote Cooperation Improve Cooperation



HOW DO I SET LIMITS FOR MY CHILD?

Setting Limits Helps Parents/Caregivers:

Teach Self-Control and Responsibility Show Caring Provide Safe Boundaries





HOW DO I SUPERVISE MY CHILD?

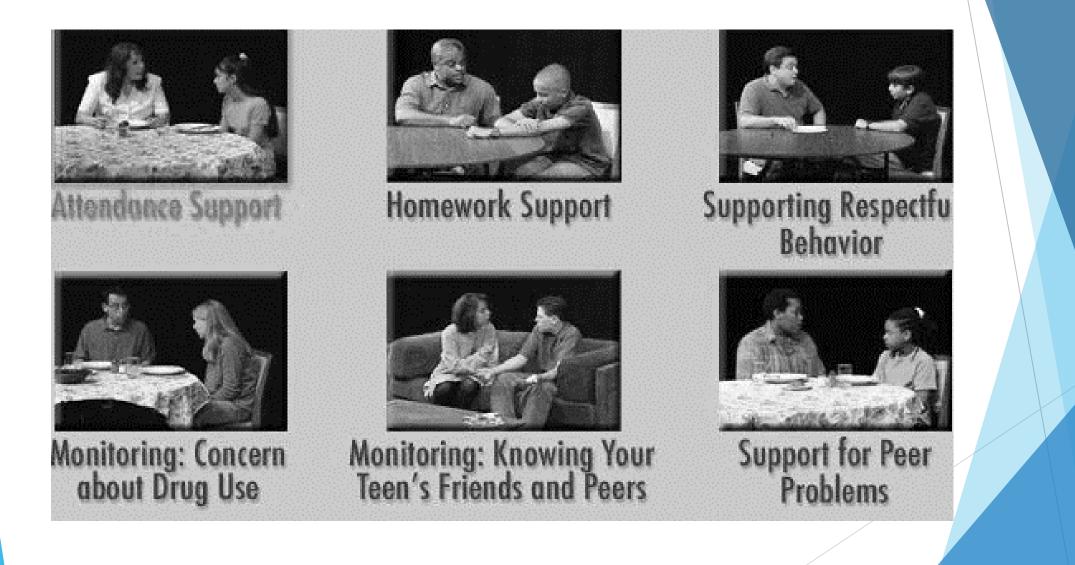
Supervision Helps Parents/Caregivers:

Recognize Developing Problems Promote Safety Stay Involved





PFS Parenting Resources: Videos





Parenting Resources: Worksheets Three part worksheets

Skill Introduction

A1 GIVING DIRECTIONS

Positive Family Support

Tips and Traps for Giving Directions

Below are some tips for talking with your child when you want him/her to do something. These tips can increase cooperation, prevent arguments, and improve your relationship with your child.

There are 3 parts to successfully giving directions:

BE SPECIFIC Be specific about what you want your child to do ONE AT A TIME WHAT YOU WANT Make only one Focus on what you want, request at a time rather than what you don't

Tips for giving directions: Be in the same room Make sure you have their attention first Use a pleasant tone

Traps for giving directions:

Avoid blaming and criticizing ("It's your fault the house is a mess.") Avoid questions

Checklist

A2 GIVING DIRECTIONS

Daily Checklist

Remember...Directions are best when they are: 1) Specific 2) One at a time 3) Focused on what you want

Checklist

Each day, write 2 examples of directions you gave your child. Then, check to see if you followed tips for giving directions:

Specific: Write Y each time you gave your child a specific direction or N for each time you did not

One at a time: Write \boldsymbol{Y} each time you gave one direction at a time or \boldsymbol{N} for each time you gave more than one direction

What you want: Write Y each time you gave a direction for what you wanted, rather than what you didn't want (N) Did your child follow your direction: Write Y if "yes", N if "no"

Reflection

^{A3} GIVING DIRECTIONS



Reflection

Family Support

> Giving successful directions helps you establish and maintain a leadership role in your family. These strategies can also improve your child's cooperation, prevent arguments, and improve your relationship with your child.

You're already doing a lot to help support your child's positive behaviors. Use this worksheet to review how making an effort to give clear directions is working so far.

Did you remember to fill out the Daily Checklist each day?

No

Yes

If No, what got in the way of using the Daily Checklist?



Universal Screener Strengths and Needs Assessment (SaNA) Back to School Check-In

Begin the school year by asking families to share information

Back to School Check-In Welcome to the new school year! We're checking in with you to learn about your student's strengths and needs for support at school. By answering these questions, you can help us start the year off right!



Please rate your student in the following areas:	No Concerns ©	Some Concern ©	Serious Concern ©	Would you like more information about this?
Cooperating with adults				
Behaving well at school				
Getting grades that are appropriate for his/her skills				
Having good relationships with other students				
Following classroom rules				
Focusing and staying on task in class				
Completing homework and assignments on time				
Showing up on time to school or other activities				
Following through on tasks that seem difficult or challenging				•
Avoiding students who break school rules				
Being sad or worried				
Being distracted by other kids				
Staying on task and behaving well with minimal supervision				•
Attends school regularly				•
As a parent/caregiver	Yes	Sometimes	No	
I feel welcome at my child's school				
I know how to get information about how my child is doing at school				
I know who to talk to if I think there is a problem with my child at school				
Student First Name:	Student Las	t Name:		
Grade:				
Parent/Caregiver/Legal Guardian Name:				

Email:

Phone

- Use Back to School Check-In to assess student strengths/challenges
- Use families' own data to guide your approach to contacting and working with them
- Use data to inform your practices (e.g., targeted family nights)



Sample Screener Report

Student First Name:	Student Last Name:	Tier Assignment	Parent/Legal Guardian First Name:	Parent/Legal Guardian Last Name:	Number of topics parent would like information about	Grade ↓	Cooperating with adults	please send me information on 'Cooperating with adults'	Behaving well at school	please send me information on 'Behaving well at school'	Getting grades that are appropriate for his/her skills	please send me information on 'Getting grades that are appropriate for his/her skills'
Michael	Darling	RED	John Sr.	Darling	1	6	Some Concern		Some Concern		No Concern	
Alladin	Powers	RED	Genie	Powers	2	8	Some Concern		Some Concern		Serious Concern	YES
Ariel	King	RED	Triton	King	1	8	Some Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Buzz	Lightyear	RED	Zorg	Lightyear	0	7	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Moaglie	Barefoot	YELLOW	Baloo	Barefoot	1	7	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Pinocchio	Woods	YELLOW	Gepetto	Woods	2	6	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Simba	Lion	YELLOW	Scar	Lion	2	7	Some Concern	YES	Some Concern		No Concern	
John Jr.	Darling	YELLOW	John Sr.	Darling	1	8	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Bell	Bookman	YELLOW	Maurice	Bookman	0	7	Some Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Nemo	Fisher	GREEN	Marlin	Fisher	1	7	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Wendy	Darling	GREEN	John Sr.	Darling	1	6	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	
Aurora	Castle	GREEN	Stephan	Castle	0	6	No Concern		No Concern		No Concern	

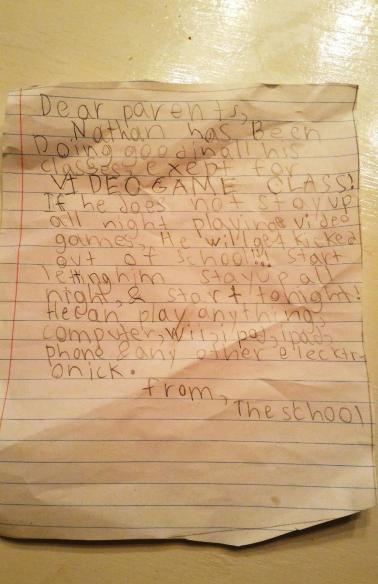


Sixth Grade Caregiver Responses to the SaNA (N=3 schools)

ltem Description	Doing Great	Some Concern	Serious Concern	Asking for Support
Completing Homework assignments	59 %	30%	8.9%	11%
Needing Structure and Supervision	65 %	28%	6%	9%
Getting easily distracted by other kids	51%	40%	10%	11%
Focusing and staying on task at school	60%	33%	7%	9%
Depressed or anxious	69 %	25%	6%	7%



Universal PFS: Positive Feedback for All Students





Universal PFS: Positive Family Outreach

Typical School Events

Parent-Teacher Conferences

► Sports

Curriculum Night

Carnival

Spaghetti Dinner and Book Fair

Grandparents Day

School Family Event

Positive Family Outreach



Selected Level Positive Family Support

• The Purpose:

- Select students with difficulties early on to prevent more serious difficulties
- When they are not successful, students progress to more intensive, indicated interventions

The Benefits:

- Saves school staff time
- Addresses behaviors early on
- Provides an opportunity to involve families early

Family involvement:

- Promotes a collaborative approach
- Caregivers are more receptive when they hear about "concerns" early
- Builds on existing MTSS selected-level student supports to promote family involvement



Key Features Selected Level Positive Family Support

- Teacher-Family Collaboration
- Explicit Family Involvement in Behavior Change Plans
- ABC's
 - Attendance
 - Behavior
 - Completion of Work
- Student Support Team and Family Support Specialist

Family Involvement is Critical

- Benefits of working with parents/caregivers:
 - Reinforcing behaviors at home and school
 - A united front between home and school
 - Less opportunity to divide two authority figures if communication is strong
- Without family involvement, behavior change plans are far less likely to be effective



Selected Level: Partnering with Families

PFS Training for schools provides strategies for staff to use to partner with families

Partnering with Families Tip Sheet

PREPARING FOR CONTACT

- Jot down what you hope to accomplish during the caregiver contact.
- Focus on the positive (e.g., make note of student strengths).
- Assume the caregiver shares your desire for the student to be successful.

MAKE POSITIVE CONTACT, CONVEY OPTIMISM

- Start conversation pointing out strengths (e.g., student arrives on time, has supplies, good social skills).
- Specifically identify area for concern in a non-judgmental manner ("_____'s grades have fallen because s/he isn't turning in homework. I'd like to talk with you about how we can improve homework completion.").
- Share your confidence that the problem can be resolved. Display an optimistic attitude that the student will be back on track with everyone's support.

Partnering with Families for Student Success Caregiver Contact Worksheet

Getting organized before contact with a caregiver will help you focus on what you want to accomplish

PREPARING FOR CONTACT

Name of caregiver(s):_____ Name of student:____

Class period/subject:_

Note 3 student strengths: 1) _____ 2) ____ 3) ____

Student issue/concern you plan to address: _____

Jot down what you hope to accomplish during the caregiver contact: _

CONTACT NOTES

ASK QUESTIONS

Selected Level PFS: 3 Steps to Student Behavior Change

Behavior Change Planning

Home Incentives

Behavior Tracking



Step 1: Behavior Change Planning Form

Identify behavior you would like to see improve.

Example: Turning in homework late.

Your child's behavior: _____

STEP 2

Choose the positive behavior you want to encourage. Be clear; state goals that are positive and specific.

Example: I would like to see Tony complete all homework on time every day.

Positive: State the desired behavior. Specific: Clarify who/when/where

Your child's positive behavior goal: _____

STEP 3 Motivate your child: Use a point system to reward progress!



Step 2: Home Incentives Plan

Home Incentives Plan in Support of School-Based Behavior Plan Motivates Change through the Use of Incentives

STEP 1 Write your child's goal(s)

Your child's current goal(s):

Your child's daily point goal:

STEP 2 Brainstorm incentives that are rewarding to your child

Effective incentives come in many forms:

- Family Time & Activities play a game with parent/ caregiver(s) for 30 minutes,
- Home Resources screen time (e.g., TV, computer, video games), use parent/
- Privileges additional phone time, later bedtime
- Material money, treats



Step 3: Behavior Tracking

Behavior Tracking Form

N	Λ	ΝЛ			
IN	А	IVI			

DATE:

GOAL: _

POINT GOAL (FROM BEHAVIOR CHANGE PLANNING FORM: STEP 3B):

Goal 2= Met 1= Effort to Meet 0= Not Met			lot Met	Teacher Comments Wow!!!	Teacher Initials
Period 1	2	1	0		
Period 2	2	1	0		
Period 3	2	1	0		
Period 4	2	1	0		



The ABCs of Positive Behavior Change

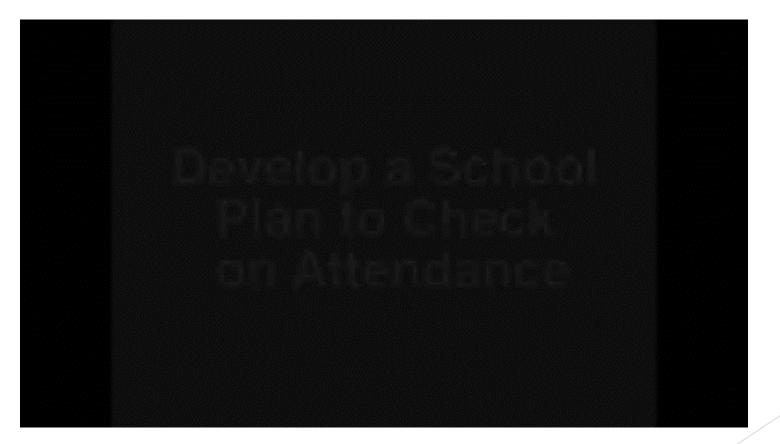
Three key domains that serve as early warning signs that something is going wrong for students

Easily targeted for intervention at the selected level

Attendance Behavior at School Completion of Work



Parenting Resources: Videos Attendance





Creating a Morning Plan

- Start at the end: what time they need to get to school
- What tasks need to be done in the morning & how long do they take?
- After doing the math, what time should your student wake up?
- Finally, planning ahead: caregiver support and the night before

Getting to School on Time A Morning Plan

STEP 1: START WITH THE END OF THE MORNING ROUTINE.

What time does your child need to leave the house? =	: AM
What time does your child need to be at school?	: AM
How long does it take to get to school? -	minutes
Departure Time =	: AM (for step 3)

STEP 2: WORK BACKWARDS FROM THE MORNING ROUTINE. WHAT ARE THE MORNING TASKS?

What does your child do in the morning? (for example: brush teeth, shower, get dressed)	How long does this take? (minutes)	
1.		
2.		
3		Positive Family Support

Parenting Resources: Videos Homework





Creating a Homework Routine

- Identify a homework space free from distraction/clutter
- Choose a routine homework time each day
- Arrange to be available to help during or after HW time
- Reward on-task behavior using small daily incentives

Creating a Homework Routine A set homework time and space sets children up for success!

1: CHOOSE A LOCATION.

Help your child by having a routine place to do homework free from distraction (e.g. kitchen table, no electronics, desk in child's room).

2: CHOOSE A REGULAR TIME.

Getting a routine for homework helps develop good study habits (e.g. as soon as child comes home from school/activities, after snack/dinner).

3: BE AVAILABLE TO HELP IF NEEDED. Either during homework or after.

4: REWARD ON-TASK BEHAVIOR.

Homework time can be followed by activities your child enjoys (e.g. playing a game, calling a friend on the phone, listening to music).



Student Support Teams and Family Support Specialists

- Student Support Teams:
 - Identify staff who will review student data, problem-solve, make referrals for interventions, and work closely with families
 - Core team that can have fluid members
 - Regular meetings
 - Established procedures
- Family Support Specialist
 - Ideally, helpful to have an allocation for the Family Support Specialist
 - Think about staff who are already interacting with families/caregivers
 - School counselors, school social workers, school psychologists, behavior specialists, family/cultural liaisons, administrators, etc., etc.
 - Should be comfortable working with families and knowledgeable about school supports and services
 - Usually will be completing the school-based Family Check-Up



Individualized Level Positive Family Support

- Although the majority of students successfully navigate their school careers with standard academic and behavioral interventions and instruction, a subset of students requires more intensive support to experience academic and behavioral success. When Selected level supports are unsuccessful, families are notified and partner with school staff as students are referred for more intensive, individual interventions to address their specific needs.
- When intervening in response to serious behavioral concerns, it is important to:
 - Use scientifically validated intervention strategies
 - Work collaboratively with caregivers to provide a united response to student behavior concerns
 - Emphasize student and family strengths and avoid over-focusing on problems



Key Features Individualized Positive Family Support

- Modified Versions of the Family Check-Up and Everyday Parenting
 - Family Questionnaire
 - Family Feedback
 - Menu of Options





The Family Check-Up

A word from Dr. Dishion

► TD FCU Video



The Family Check-Up: Behavioral Health Mod

- Strengths-based, family-centered intervention for ages 2 through 17
- Promotes family management and addresses child and adolescent adjustment problems.
- Promotes positive child outcomes by improving parenting and family management practices
- The Family Check-Up has more than 30 years of evidence demonstrating strong intervention effects.



The Family Check-Up: Behavioral Health Model

- The Family Check-Up (FCU) implementation model is based on the EPIS framework and has four phases: exploration, preparation, implementation, and sustainability
- Integrates assessment with motivation-enhancement strategies to tailor intervention goals to meet the unique needs of each family and increase family engagement
- Provides parents with the tools that they need to manage their children's behaviors effectively and to build a strong and positive relationship with their children.



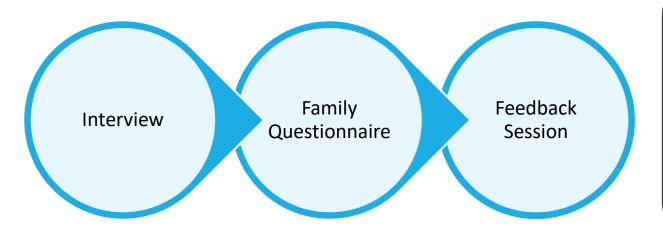
The Family Check-Up: Behavioral Health Model

Two phases

- 1. The FCU, which involves an initial assessment and feedback
- 2. Parent management training, which focuses on positive behavior support, healthy limit setting, and relationship building.
- INTERVENTION PROCESS
 - ► INITIAL INTERVIEW
 - ASSESSMENT
 - ► FEEDBACK
 - ► FOLLOW-UP



Individualized Level The Family Check-Up: School-Based Model and Everyday Parenting



- Menu of Options
- Parenting Support
- Link to Community Resources



Individualized Level The Family Check-Up: School-Based Model

Interview (5 minutes)

Family Check-Up Questionnaire (20-30 minutes)

Feedback Session (20-30 minutes)

Menu of Options and Follow-Up (5 minutes – 1 hour)



Unique Features of PFS

- Evidenced-based program
- Strength based model
- Focus on family partnerships
- Flexible to fit into the ecology of individual schools
- Training involves active work time for school staff
- On-going consultation support to promote uptake and sustainability



Positive Family Support Training and Implementation Process



Keys to Successful Implementation of Positive Family Support

- Commitment and participation from school administration
- Strong student support teams
- Data management system
- Staff allocated time
- Commitment and support at the district level
- Long-Term Plan: PFS is a systems-change anticipate 3-5 years



Final Thoughts

- As of fall 2017, there are 50.7 million students in K-12 public schools in the U.S.
- Issues children and adolescents face
 - Drug Use; Alcohol Use; Tobacco/Vaping Use
 - Drop-outs
 - Poverty
 - Foster Care
 - ACES
 - Mental Illness
 - Changing Family Make-Up
- The reality is that students bring these issues into school
- Family-School Partnerships are part of the solution



Questions/Comments THANK YOU!

Marianne Fillhouer, M.A., Ed.S.

PFS Implementation Coordinator

marianne.fillhouer@asu.edu

480-727-6141

Arizona State University – REACH Institute

www.reachinstitute.asu.edu









References

Albright, M. I., & Weissberg, R. P. (2010). School-family partnerships to promote social and emotional learning. In S. L. Christenson, & A. L. Reschly (Eds.), Handbook of school-family partnerships for promoting student competence(pp. 246-265). New York: Routledge

Aarons, G. A., Hulbert, M., & Horwitz, S. M. (2011). Advancing a conceptual model of evidence-based practice implementation in public service sectors. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 38*(1), 4-23.

Barnard, W.M. (2004). Parent Involvement in Elementary School and Educational Attainment. Children and Youth Services Review, 26, 39-62.

Christenson, S. L., & Havsy, L. H. (2004). Family-school-peer relationships: Significance for social, emotional, and academic learning. In J. E. Zins, R. P. Weissberg, M. C. Wang, & H. J. Walberg (Eds.), Building academic success on social and emotional learning: What does the research say? (pp. 59– 75). New York, NY: Teachers College Press.

Christenson, S.L., Rounds, T., & Gorney, D. (1992). Family Factors and Student Achievement: An Avenue to Increase Students' Success. School Psychology Quarterly, 7(3), 178-206.

Dishion, T. J. (2007). An ecological approach to family intervention and treatment in public middle schools. In S. Evans, M. Weist, & Z. Serpell (Eds.), Advances in school-based mental health intervention: (Vol. 2, pp. 5.2–5.23). Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.

Dishion, T. J. (2011). Promoting academic competence and behavioral health in public schools: A strategy of systemic concatenation of empirically based intervention principles [Special Issue]. School Psychology Review, 40(4), 590–597.

Dishion, T. J., Andrews, D. W., Kavanagh, K., & Soberman, L. H. (1996). Preventive interventions for high-risk youth: The Adolescent Transitions Program. In R. D. Peters & R. J. McMahon (Eds.), *Preventing childhood disorders, substance abuse, and delinquency* (pp. 184–214). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Dishion, T. J., Kavanagh, K., Schneiger, A., Nelson, S., & Kaufman, N. (2002). Preventing early adolescent substance use: A familycentered strategy for public middle school. [Special Issue]. Prevention Science, 3, 191–201.



References

Dishion, T. J., Nelson, S. E., & Kavanagh, K. (2003). The Family Check-Up with high-risk young adolescents: Preventing earlyonset substance use by parent monitoring. *Behavior Therapy*, *34*(4), 553-571. DOI: 10.1016/S0005-7894(03)80035-7

Dishion, T. J., & Stormshak, E. A. (2007). Intervening in children's lives: An ecological, familycentered approach to mental health care. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Domina, T. (2005). Leveling the Home Advantage: Assessing the effectiveness of parental involvement in elementary school. Sociology of Education, 78, 233-249.

Downer, J. T., & Myers, S. S. (2010). Application of a developmental/ecological model to family-school partnerships. In S. L. Christenson & A. L. Reschly (Eds.), Handbook of School–Family Partnerships (pp. 3-29). New York, NY: Routledge.

Fan, X., & Chen, M. (2001). Parental Involvement and Students' Academic Achievement: A Meta-Analysis. Educational Psychology Review, 13(1).

Fantuzzo, J., McWayne, C., Perry, M., & Childs, S. (2004). Multiple Dimensions of Family Involvement and Their Relations to Behavioral and Learning Competencies for Urban, Low-Income Children. *School Psychology Review, 33* (4), 467-480.

Fosco, G. M., Frank, J. L., Stormshak, E. A., & Dishion, T. J. (2013). Opening the "black box": Family Check-Up intervention effects on self-regulation that prevents growth in problem behavior and substance use. Journal of School Psychology, 51(4), 455–468.

Garbacz, S. A., Herman, K.C., Thompson, A.M., & Reinke, W.M. (2017). Family engagement in education and intervention: Implementation and evaluation to maximize family, school, and student outcomes. *Journal of School Psychology*, *62*, 1-10.

Henderson, A. T., & Berla, N. (Eds.). (1994). A new generation of evidence: The family is critical to student achievement (A report from the National Committee for Citizens in Education). Washington, DC: Center for Law and Education.

Henderson, A. T., & Mapp, K. L. (2002). A new wave of evidence: The impact of school, family, and community connections on student achievement. Austin, TX: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory.



References

Hill, N. E., & Tyson, D. F. (2009). Parental Involvement in Middle School: A Meta-Analytic Assessment of the Strategies That Promote Achievement. *Developmental Psychology*, 45(3), 740–763.

Jeynes, W. H. (2005). A meta-analysis of the relation of parental involvement to urban elementary school student academic achievement. Urban Education, 40(3), 237-269.

Lines, C., Miller, G. B., & Arthur-Stanley, A. (2010). The power of school–family partnering (FSP): A practical guide for school mental health professionals and educators. New York, NY: Routledge

Masten, A. S., & Coatsworth, J. D. (1998). The Development of Competence in Favorable and Unfavorable Environments: Lessons from Research on Successful Children. American Psychologist, 53, 205-220.

Moorman Kim, E., Coutts, M. J., Holmes, S. R., Sheridan, S. M., Ransom, K. A., Sjuts, T. M., & Rispoli, K. M. (2012). Parent involvement and family-school partnerships: Examining the content, processes, and outcomes of structural versus relationship-based approaches (CYFS Working Paper No. 2012-6). Retrieved from the Nebraska Center for Research on Children, Youth, Families and Schools website: cyfs.unl.edu

NIDA. (2017, December 14). Monitoring the Future Survey: High School and Youth Trends. Retrieved from https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/monitoring-future-survey-high-school-youth-trends on 2018, April 24

Novins, D. K., Green, A. E., Legha, R. K., & Aarons, G. A. (2013). Dissemination and implementation of evidence-based practices for child and adolescent mental health: A systematic review. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *52*(10), 1009-1025

Patrikakou, E. N., Weissberg, R. P., Redding, S., & Walberg, H. J. (Eds.). (2005). School-family partnerships for children's success. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.

Smolkowski, K., Seeley, J. R., Gau, J. M., Dishion, T. J., Stormshak, E. A., Moore, K.J., ... Garbacz, S.A., (2017). Effectiveness evaluation of the Positive Family Support intervention: A three-tiered public health delivery model for middle schools. *Journal of School Psychology*, *62*, 103-125.

Stormshak, E. A., Connell, A. M., Véronneau, M.-H., Myers, M. W., Dishion, T. J., Kavanagh, K., & Caruthers, A. S. (2011). An Ecological Approach to Promoting Early Adolescent Mental Health and Social Adaptation: Family-Centered Intervention in Public Middle Schools. *Child Development*, 82(1), 209–225.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2016, March). Table C1. Household Relationship and Family Status of Children¹ Under 18 Years, by Age and Sex: 2016. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2016/demo/families/cps-2016.html

