Mentoring Relationships and Substance Use Prevention

A Panel Discussion



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Alice Nelson- Youth Services of Kittitas County | Executive Director Susannah Dunlap- Lopez Island Family Resource Center | Program Coordinator Moriah Candler- BBBS Southwest Washington | Community-Based Program Director

INTRODUCTION TO MENTORING AND MENTOR WASHINGTON





MW's ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY

- Promote mentoring best practices (*Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring*) throughout the state.
- Provide mentoring expertise and resources to programs throughout the state.
- Partner with communities to develop mentoring programs to reach specific populations.
- Conduct basic research alongside schools and programs.



WHAT IS A MENTOR?

A Mentor IS a/an	A Mentor is NOT a/an
Listener	Surrogate parent
Friend	Tutor
Motivator	Savior
Coach	Psychologist
Advocate	Rescuer
Companion	ATM machine
Supporter	Social worker
Networker	Disciplinarian
Resource researcher	One way street
Door opener	A cure all or silver bullet
Partner	All knowing
Accept-er	Judge



TYPES OF MENTORING

Formal

Young person is paired up with an older individual through a formal program.

Informal

Young person engages in a valuable relationship with a positive older individual in their community.

- School-based
- Community-based
- Site-based
- Programs that are larger youth service organizations.

- Teachers
- Coaches
- Barbers/Beauticians
- Friend's parent
- Co-Workers



LANDSCAPE OF MENTORING IN WA

- Locations: out in the community, school, site
- **Relationships:** 1:1, 1:2-5, 2:1, 2:2-5
- Lengths: 12-18 mos., school year, summer, 8 weeks
- **Purposes:** academics, substance abuse prevention, positive behavior, sense of community, support, violence prevention
- Size: 5 to 1,700 youth
- Mentors: adults, older youth, and peers
- Focused populations: BIPOC and Tribal youth, refugee youth, mental health recipients, HIV/Aids, youth attending behavioral health treatment
- Stand alone or site-specific locations (clubs, work, school, etc.)
- Amount of mentoring: 2-4 times a month for 2 hours each meeting (2/week), summer only, 2 weeks in the wilderness, etc.



WHY MENTORING RELATIONSHIPS?





WHY MENTORING?

- Significant reduction in symptoms of depression¹
- 46% less likely to start using illegal drugs²
- 27% less likely to being using alcohol²
- Are 36% less likely to skip school²
- Are 45% more likely to enroll in post-secondary vs. 27% of nonmentored peers¹
- Complete more homework assignments and show increased grades¹
- Express a greater desire and expectation to attend college (76% of mentored youth vs 56% of their peers)¹
- Are inspired to lead others (51% vs 22% of their peers)¹
- 1. MDRC- The Role of Risk, 2013 (https://www.mdrc.org/publication/role-risk)
- 2. BBBS Impact Survey, 1995 (https://www.bbbs.org/research/)



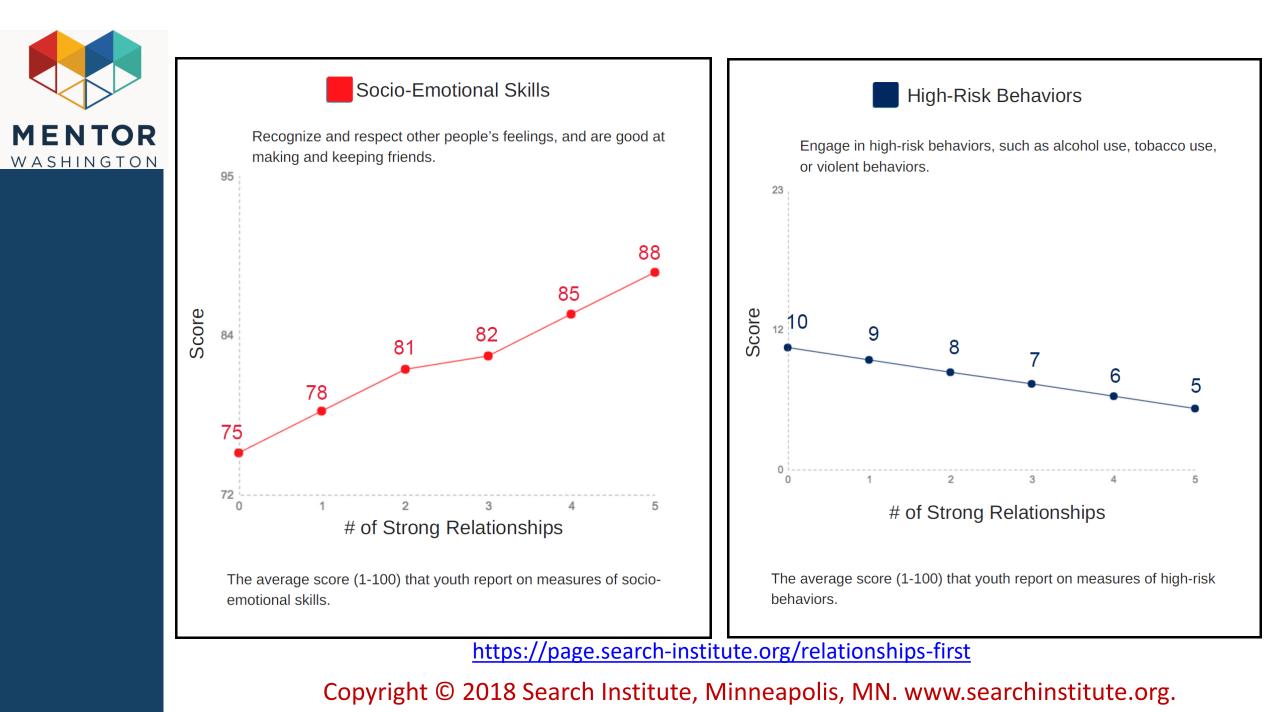
SI DEVELOPMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS FRAMEWORK

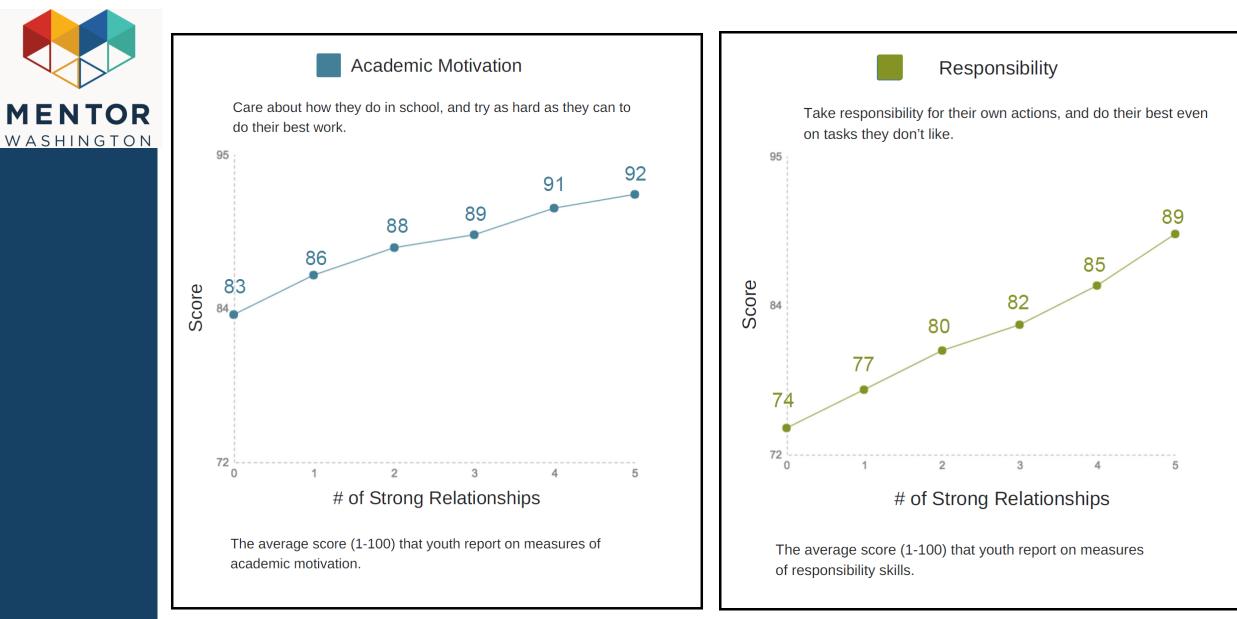
- Express Care Show me that I matter to you
- **Provide Support** Help me complete tasks and achieve goals
- Challenge Growth Push me to keep getting better
- Share Power Treat me with respect and give me a say
- Expand Possibilities Connect me with people and places to broaden my world

NOTE: Relationships are, by definition, bi-directional, with each person giving and receiving. So each person in a strong relationship both engages in and experiences each of these actions. However, for the purpose of clarity, this framework is expressed from the perspective of one young person.

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POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

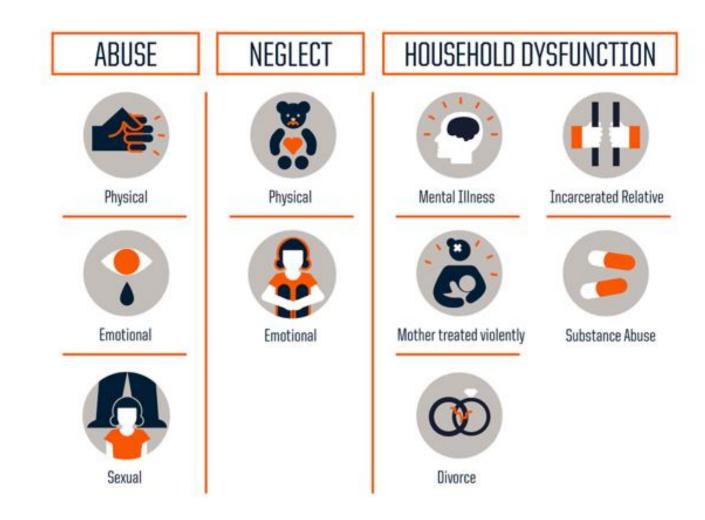
- Avoided use of illegal substances
- Reduced/absence of contact with juvenile authorities
- Avoided violence
- Avoided early parenthood
- Identity development
- Increased school attendance and success
- Increased post-secondary enrollment
- Reduced symptoms of depression
- Improved social functioning
- Increased civic engagement

TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE AND MENTORING





ACE CATEGORIES





BEHAVIORS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

- Becoming anxious or fearful
- Feeling guilt or shame
- Difficulty concentrating
- Hard time sleeping

MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH

- Feeling depressed or alone
- Developing eating disorders of self-harming behaviors
- Beginning to abuse substances
- Becoming sexually active

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



TRAUMA-INFORMED

A framework that understands, recognizes, and responds to the effects of trauma on individuals.

Emphasizes both physical and psychological safety for everyone involved.

Switches from "What is wrong with you?" to "What happened to you?"



TRAUMA-INFORMED ORGANIZATIONS

- \checkmark Realize the widespread impact of trauma.
- ✓ Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, and staff.
- ✓Integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices.
- ✓ Work to actively avoid re-traumatization.



WASHINGTON

CONSIDERATIONS FOR MENTORING

EXPRESS CARE	Trauma-Informed Considerations (trauma is directly connected to race/culture)
Be dependable - Be someone I can trust	Abandonment is often a huge challenge for trauma survivors. They may be expecting you to abandon them. Prove them wrong. Be trustworthy.
Listen - Really pay attention when we are together	When dealing with a youth who is highly dysregulated, this may mean listening when they "vent" in a manner and with language you don't approve of. Listen anyway.
Believe in me - Make me feel known and valued	This may be difficult if you are mentoring a youth whose traumatic experiences have begun to define them. Remember that their behavior is a symptom of trauma, not who they are. Accept them "as-is."
Be warm - Show me you enjoy being with me	Be thoughtful about how you show "warmness." Being exposed to overly expressive/caring behavior and language can actually be triggering for a trauma survivor.
Encourage - Praise me for my efforts and achievements	See efforts to survive and cope with trauma as positive even when they are "acting out" behaviors and help them see the same. As you develop rapport you can propose healthier alternatives to coping. Be careful not to only praise achievements and successes.
From Search Institute's Developmental Relationship Framework	

	SHARE POWER	Trauma-Informed Considerations (trauma is directly connected to race/culture)
MENTOR	Respect me - Take me seriously and treat me fairly	Avoid labeling (bad, at-risk, unfortunate, victim, Etc.) Remember that acting out behavior is a youth's way of communicating feeling. Don't make your respect contingent on them "acting right."
	Include me - Involve me in decisions that affect me	Remember that they were/are powerlessness in situations of neglect, abuse, etc. Including them in decisions helps to empower them. Having control is often comforting. Always facilitate choice and control.
	Collaborate - Work with me to solve problems and reach goals	Ensure you are working on what the youth identifies as their goals, not your goals for them. Otherwise, you are being controlling which can retraumatize
	Let me lead - Create opportunities for me to take action and lead	Let them define their success. This gives them the power to choose as well as practice using their voice.

From Search Institute's Developmental

	PROVIDE SUPPORT	Trauma-Informed Considerations (trauma is directly connected to race/culture)
MENTOR	Navigate - Guide me through hard situations and systems	Don't judge or label them because of their challenges or experiences. Consider where you are on the relationship journey and always ask for permission to guide. Do things with them, not for them.
	Empower - Build my confidence to take charge of my life	Remember to ask questions rather than give answers. Remind them of their power to choose and acknowledge that they have not had power in the traumatic experiences they encountered. Balance focus on academic success and drug use prevention encouraging physical, emotional, and spiritual health.
	Advocate - defend me when I need it	In cases of significant acting out behavior, remember that the behavior is a symptom of the trauma. When advocating for them, help others understand this as well. Being an advocate may include referring for services, collaborating with others involved with them and their family, and helping them understand services and systems the family is involved with.

Set boundaries - Put in place limits to keep me on track Communicate boundaries with sensitivity as they can be perceived as harsh and hurtful.

From Search Institute's Developmental Relationship Framework



EXPAND POSSIBILITIES

Trauma-Informed Considerations (trauma is directly connected to race/culture)

Inspire- Inspire me to see possibilities for my future

Broaden horizons - Expose me to new ideas, experiences, and places

Make sure that in introducing new ideas and possibilities that you are not judging or belittling the visions and perspectives they currently have. Watch your language. Identify and build on their strengths. Be thoughtful about your timing for these actions. Rapport and trust must be in place first.

Connect - Introduce me to more people	Be thoughtful about possible triggers
who can help me grow	that may arise when introducing them to
	others. Also consider how you can
	facilitate the introduction in a helpful
From Search Institute's Developmental Relationship	mannor
Framework	manner.

	CHALLENGE GROWTH	Trauma-Informed Considerations (trauma is directly connected to race/culture)
MENTOR WASHINGTON	Expect my best - Expect me to live up to my potential	Don't lower your expectations just because they have been through a lot. They are not what happened to them. They need empathy, not pity.
	Stretch - Push me to go further	Vacillate between gentle and stern. Gauge where they are in the moment and where you are in the relationship to gain insight as to what stretching them looks like. Help them understand that you are challenging them because you believe in them and see their abilities and potential and help them identify and build on their resilience. Remember there is often challenges with esteem because of the trauma.
	Hold me accountable - Insist I take responsibility for my actions Reflect on failures - Help me learn from mistakes and setbacks	Be very thoughtful about the approach and language you use in holding them accountable. Ensure you are including complimentary language about strengths when giving constructive criticism.
	From Search Institute's Developmental Relationship Framework	

PANEL DISCUSSION





PANELISTS





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Mentoring & Prevention during COVID-19



Organizational Opportunities

- Become local point of contact for COVID-19 protocols.
- Build and support a <u>Resilient</u> <u>Workplace</u>.
- Expand our "site" to include: interactive online, local businesses, <u>outdoors</u>, school & community partners.
- Expand our own learning circles, communication and collaboration with funders, advocates, peers, and community.
- Operationalize equity: JEDI



Community Opportunities

- Destigmatize lived experiences of trauma, mental health and substance (ab)use.
- Model self-care, prevention and resiliency.
- Destigmatize hunger, poverty and struggle for self-sufficiency.
- Increase food security systems.
- Build a generation of public health advocates.
- Commit to equity and racial justice.



Dual Approach to Trauma-informed Mentoring and Prevention

Mentors

- Help Mentors meet basic needs.
- Develop safe and accurate
 COVID-19 Mentoring protocols.
- Emphasize consistency.
- Provide structured activities: <u>tandem</u>, <u>virtual</u> and <u>group</u>.
- Provide formal training and informal learning.
- Provide clinical supervision.
- Create a space to practice selfcare and sharing.
- Provide accessible SEL classes, sessions or education.







Mentees

- Help Mentee and Mentee meet basic needs.
- Expand opportunities to engage.
- Expand small group sessions in addition to one-on-one.
- Create a space to practice selfcare and sharing.
- Create an appropriate space for parent/guardian involvement.
- Provide mental health support services and intervention.
- Expand support services to whole family when necessary.
- Provide accessible SEL classes, sessions or education.
- Listen to Youth!



WASHINGTON

Mentoring Virtual Cupcake Social 2020



Vell-Being

Hour

Thank You

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF SOUTHWEST WA

Mission: Create and support oneto-one mentoring relationships that ignite the power and promise of youth.





Why, How, Who,

What?

Why Mentor? Statistics show that every successful youth had at least one caring adult in their life.* That adult could be a parent/guardian, coach, teacher, counselor, or mentor. We believe the more support that youth have, the better!

How Safe is it? Mentors and families are screened, interviewed, trained, and assessed before being accepted. All parties are supported throughout their time in the BBBS program.

Who are Mentors? There is no "Mentor type" – we need all kinds of mentors for all kinds of kids.

What is a Mentor's Role? Mentoring is about building a supportive relationship—that comes through time, shared experiences, and conversations. Mentors are friends who have an adult perspective and support.



FAMILIES AND PROGRAMS

The Families

- Community youth
 - Thurston, Mason, Lewis, Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties
- No cost to participate
- Youth ages 5-18 *matched up to 24 yrs old
- Caring families who reach out to BBBS for extra support
 - Most are self-referral
 - 76% of children enrolled receive free or reduced lunch
 - 74% live in a single parent/guardian or foster home

The Programs

- Site-based
 - MentorU
- Community-based
- Military Mentoring
- Bigs with Badges

Minimum commitment: one year

Goal commitment : through Little's high school graduation or 24th birthday.



WHAT IMPACT DOES BBBS MAKE? • After one year in

- After one year in the program:
 - 69% of Littles felt socially accepted by their peers
 - 94% of Littles are confident they will finish high school
 - 99% of Littles avoided risky behavior



Youth Services of Kittitas County

Mission: We Mentor Youth in Kittitas County

Vision: Every child in Kittitas County will reach their full potential. We support youth by connecting them with trusted adults.

Programs we offer:

- One on one youth mentoring (Community & School)
- Career/Vocational mentoring
- Youth Leadership Advisory Board
- Cascade Prevention Coalition (CPWI)

Visit us @ www.youthserviceskc.org



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

How is your organization working to help prevent substance use in the communities and youth you serve?



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

How have you incorporated Trauma-Informed Practices to better support the youth, mentors, and your staff?

QUESTION & ANSWER







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RESOURCES

- BBBS Impact Survey, 1995 (<u>https://www.bbbs.org/research/</u>)
- Herrera, Carla, David L. DuBois and Jean Baldwin Grossman. 2013. *The Role of Risk: Mentoring Experiences and Outcomes for Youth with Varying Risk Profiles*. New York, NY: A Public/Private Ventures project distributed by MDRC.
- Roehlkepartain, E. C., Pekel, K., Syvertsen, A. K., Sethi, J., Sullivan, T. K., & Scales, P. C. (2017). *Relationships First: Creating Connections that Help Young People Thrive*. Minneapolis, MN: Search Institute.