Peer support and mentoring systems in schools

Dr Alana James - Alana. James @rhul.ac.uk



What is peer support?

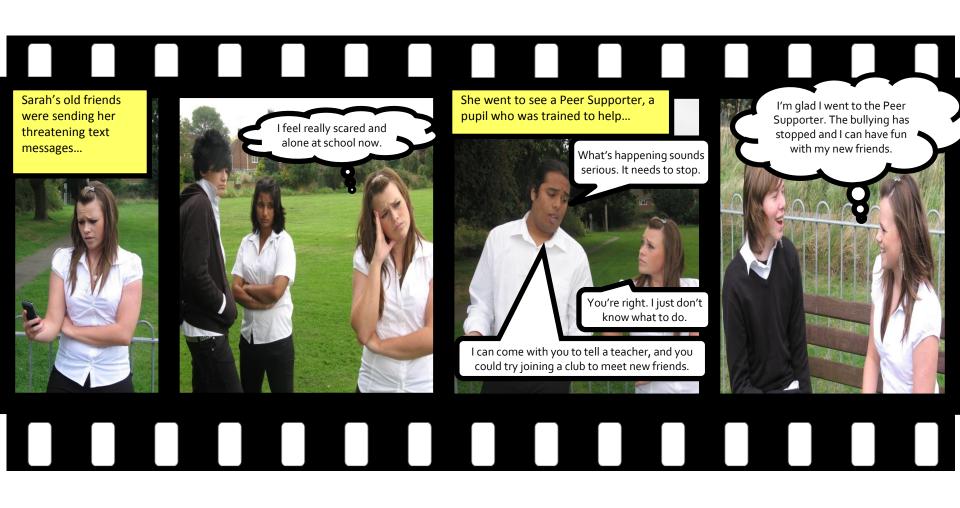
"a range of activities and systems within which people's potential to be helpful to one another can be fostered through appropriate training." — Cowie & Smith (2010)



Use of peer support and mentoring

- ■Houlston, Smith & Jessel (2009): estimated 62% UK schools
 - Primary schools befriending and mediation
 - Secondary schools mentoring and befriending
 - Aim to benefit: Target pupils; Peer supporters; Whole school

- Interventions
- Academic support
- Mental health and social-emotional support e.g. bullying
- Part of systemic approaches



Pathways to impact: target pupils



Directly access help – one-off or sustained support

May be helped to access support from adults

Positive interactions with peers

Peer supporters

Experience of providing help

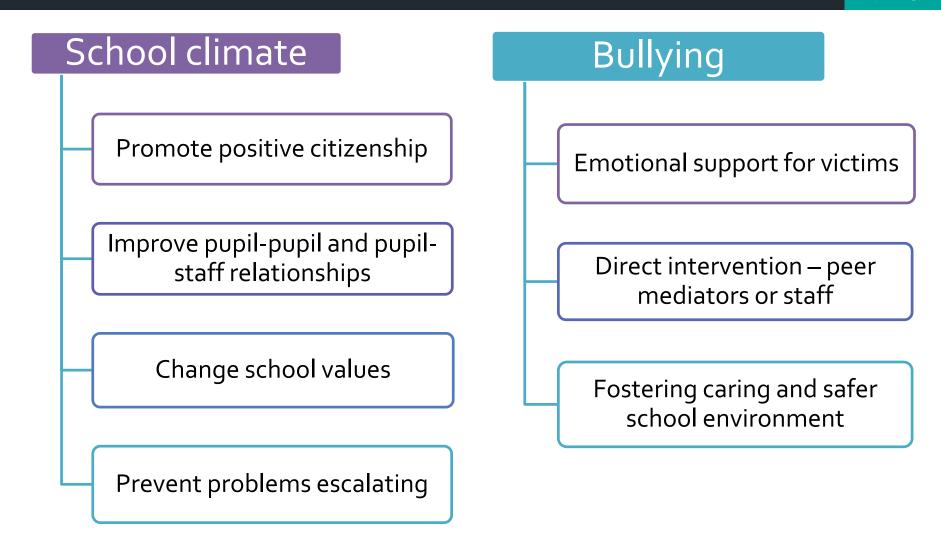
Training and CV experience

Skills development

Positive interactions with peers and staff

E.g. Cowie et al., 2002; Ellis et al., 2009; Smith & Watson, 2004

Pathways to impact: whole school



E.g. Houlston & Smith, 2009; Menesini et al., 2012; Salmivalli, 2001

Evidence overview

Student users:

- Majority report scheme helpful
- Largely self-report evidence but advances in certain domains

Peer supporters:

- Self-report increased social skills
- Measured advances in social/emotional development

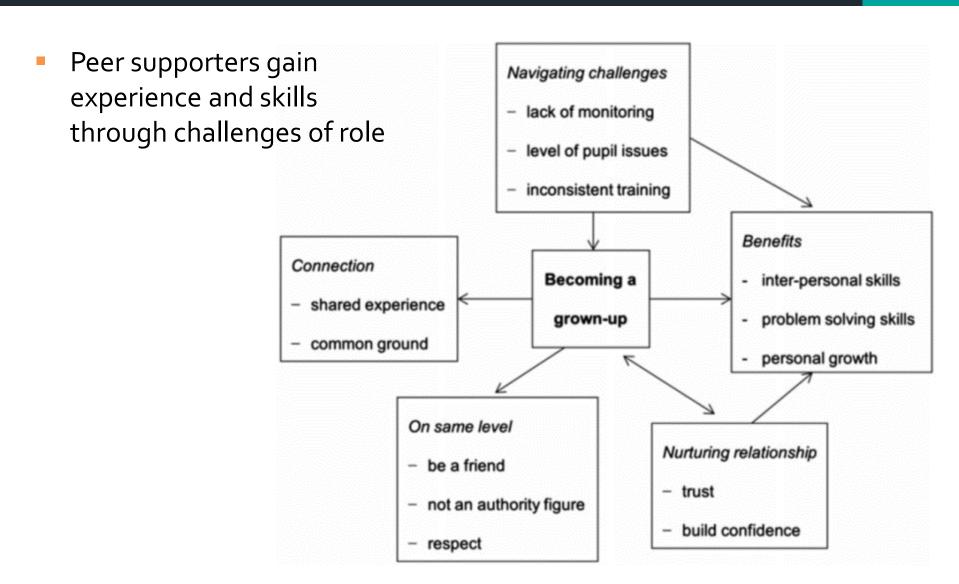
Whole school climate:

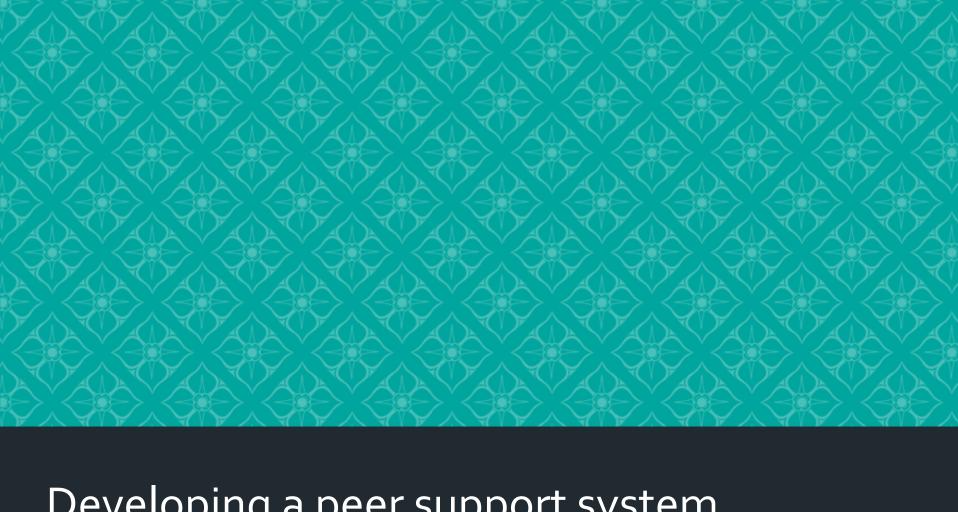
- Teachers and pupils report safer climate
- Little evidence bullying is reduced

E.g. Cowie et al., 2002; Ellis et al., 2009; Houlston & Smith, 2009; Leung et al., 2013; Menesini et al., 2012; Salmivalli, 2001; Smith & Watson, 2004



Peer mentoring: thematic analysis





Developing a peer support system

Longitudinal case studies



Two schools developing peer listening systems

- School 1: 18 months; School 2: 6 months
- Pastoral care and tackle bullying
- Year 10 supporters
- Year 7, 8 and 9 target users



Pupil questionnaires

(possible sample of c.360 target pupils)

- Peer support knowledge, use, and attitudes (Smith&Watson, 2004)
- Bullying experiences (ABA)
- School climate perceptions (ABA)
- School 2: Peer Supporters (Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale; SDQ; modified Conflict Tactics Scale)

Qualitative

(Smith&Watson, 2004)

- Peer supporters: focus groups
- Pupil user/non-user: interviews
- Staff co-ordinators: interviews
- Observation (informal)

Impact

Student users

- Low use in both schools
- Helpful for vulnerable pupils
- c.50% pupils thought was a good idea

Peer supporters

- Self-reported gains
 - Communication skills, peer relationships, CV experience

Whole school climate

- Little impact on whole school environment
- Bullying reduced in 1 school

Implementation factors

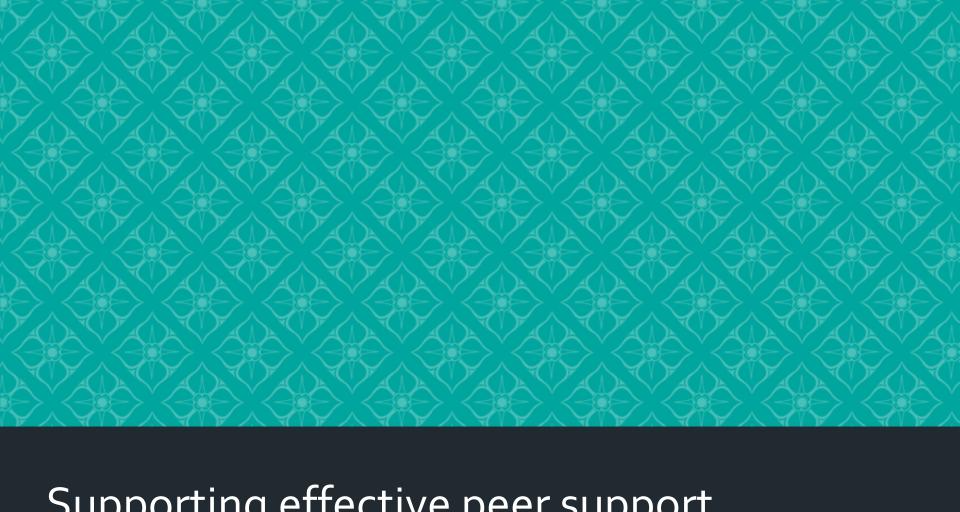
School One

- Low use and peer supporter frustration
- Lack of management response
- Hidden peer listening room
- Gender imbalance

School Two

- Low use and peer supporter frustration
- Listening -> mentoring
- Unclear mentee selection
- Lack of confidentiality

- Low use -> need for adaptation
 - Need for match between aims, needs, and design
- Scope for impact limited by practical issues
 - Dedicated co-ordinators but need for management support



Supporting effective peer support

Questions to consider

- Peer support systems as interventions
 - What are the target outcome(s)?
 - How might peer support achieve change(s)
 - How will you know if it is successful?
- Identify practical factors
 - Where and when?
 - Who will be the mentors? Who would benefit from the role?
- Monitoring and adaptation
 - How will peer mentors be supervised?
 - How will you know if it is meeting pupil needs?

Thank you for listening

Thanks to:

Prof. Peter K. Smith (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Prof. Lorraine Radford (University of Central Lancashire)

Prof. Yuichi Toda (Osaka Kyoiku University)

Prof. Keumjoo Kwak (Seoul National University)

Prof. Shinji Kurihara (Hiroshima University)











Key references:

James, A. I., Smith, P. K., & Radford, L. (2014). Becoming grown-ups: a qualitative study of the experiences of peer mentors. *Pastoral Care in Education*. 32 (2), 104-115.

Cowie, H. & James, A. I. (2016). Peer support in England, Japan and South Korea. In: Smith, P. K., Kwak, K. & Toda, Y. (Eds.) *School Bullying in Different Cultures – Eastern and Western Perspectives*, Cambridge University Press.