SIBLING AND ADVOCACY SUBCOMMITTEE PEER MENTORING PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

Name of Initiative: Peer Mentoring Logic Model

Target Population: Youth in foster care in New Jersey ages 14-21 with a priority for youth that are in placement for less than 18 months.

Vision

- A program to create a sense of safety and community for youth in the child welfare system.
- Youth can reach out to mentor when needed
- Mentor builds rapport with mentee
- The relationships of the Mentor with the Mentee represent "older friend" more than a caseworker. Youth already have too many workers.
- Mutually beneficial relationship

RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	SHORT TERM OUTCOMES	MID TERM OUTCOMES	LONG TERM OUTCOMES
Staffing:	1. Networking	Mentee:	Mentee:	Mentee:
 Mentors: Staff experience being in the system/ understand the system willing to work a flexible schedule – available as situations arise, not 9-5 willingness to share their own experiences Referred and vetted through application process Part time Age limit <23 Will support multiple youth 	 Establishing connections to get the word out Matching Ask mentee the age they would like the mentor to be Matching mentors/mentees-"Salon Plan"-mentees can change their mentors if they don't connect. Hotline/Direct Messaging 	 increased comfort with expressing their feelings and needs increased sense of hope increased greater sense of pride reports feeling life is gets "easier" increased understanding of what they like to wear, what they like to eat increased 	demonstrates increased ability to express their concerns/needs/likes/dislikes (i.e. where do they want to live, what are the characteristics they are looking for in a placement)	 Reduce poverty for youth that have aged out of the child welfare system Mentee/Mentor Lifetime connection Communities Children are overall happier Decreased stigma associated with entering the
<u>Supervisors:</u>		understanding of	community.	system

- ability to supervise and provide coaching to mentor
- clinical background
- ability to provide clinical supervision to attend to:
 - mentors' feelings, reactions, boundaries as they support each mentee (transference)
 - the need for each mentor to be consistent and patient with mentees

Financing:

 Budget for Recreational Activities

Training in:

- Importance of consistency for mentees
- Importance of patience with Mentees-may be hesitant at first
- Identifying and understanding trauma
- Life skills training
- How to handle tough circumstances

- Sibling/Mentee/Mentor hotline or direct messaging
- explain how the system works (how they'll be transported, where etc.).

4. Recreational Activities:

- Mentor can take mentees to recreational activities (movies, out to eat, etc.) Something to take their mind off the foster home.
- Share their own experiences with mentee

5. Life skills

- Mentors to promote goal setting for mentees.
- Incorporate what mentors know about independent living

they want to do with their life (interests, goals):

Mentor:

- increased sense of feeling useful
- increased sense of feeling respected

Mentor:

- demonstrates ability to communicate knowledge and expertise.
- increases job skills.
- demonstrates effective communication to Executive Leaders regarding staffing, rules & regulations)

Child Welfare

 improved placement outcomes-facilities better suited for their needs

- Increase in understanding of youth who have been in the child welfare system.
- Young people understand each other; individuals that have been in the system are treated the same way as individuals that have not been in the CW system
- Breaking the cycle of generational poverty