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<tbody>
<tr>
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Implementation of a School-Based Mental Health Promotion Programme in Ireland

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Abstract

This paper reflects on the challenges associated with developing, implementing and evaluating a universal curriculum-based module promoting positive mental health for 15-18 year olds in Irish schools. The module consists of 13 classroom sessions over two years, and uses experiential learning techniques to address issues such as coping strategies and sources of support. The paper is structured around the implications of a conceptual model of implementation for school-based preventive interventions developed by Greenberg et al (2001b), covering three phases of programme implementation: pre-adoption - adapting principles of best practice to local circumstances, teacher training; delivery - school ethos, stakeholder involvement, measuring implementation, selecting appropriate outcome indicators, designing an activity-based evaluation workshop for students; and post-delivery - development of quality indicators for teachers to use on an ongoing basis, scaling-up issues.

Introduction

The literature on prevention and promotion in the school and other settings has seen a shift in recent years towards an emphasis on implementation factors that can influence programme success (Dusenbury et al, 2003; Elias et al, 2003; Ringwalt et al, 2003; Zins et al, 2000; Chen, 1998; Dane & Schneider, 1998; Durlak, 1998; Scheirer et al, 1995). This is an important and timely development, as the growing number of high-quality evidence-based programmes that are now becoming available to schools present new challenges for dissemination and sustainability.

In 2001, a monograph was submitted to the Center for Mental Health Services in the USA, drawing together many of the issues in this area and proposing ‘a conceptual model of implementation for school-based preventive interventions’ (Greenberg et al, 2001b). The monograph concluded by drawing out the implications of the model for improving programme delivery at three different time points: pre-adoption, delivery and post-adoption.

This paper explores implementation issues that have arisen during each of these three phases of the Mind Out project in Ireland, drawing on process evaluation with successive groups of teachers and students over a number of years, as well as the theoretical literature.

Background

Mind Out is a curriculum-based module developed in recent years for 15-18 year olds in Irish schools. The programme aims to promote positive mental health for young people through an exploration of stress and coping, sources of support (family and friends as well as support services in the community), emotions (anger, conflict, rejection, depression), relationships, understandings of mental health and the importance of supporting others. The module runs...
over two years and most of the thirteen sessions include an activity-based exercise followed by time for reflection and discussion.

The Solomon Four-Group Design (Solomon, 1949) was used to evaluate the module, with experimental groups randomised to intervention and one of two control conditions. Data were collected at three different time points and were analysed at the cluster level, using multi-level modelling techniques. The programme was implemented in 22 intervention schools by 33 teachers with approximately 650 students. The results of the evaluation study are reported in full elsewhere (Byrne et al., in press), together with a detailed description of the research design and methodologies used. Overall the evaluation demonstrated that Mind Out can have a number of positive effects on a range of student outcomes in a variety of school settings in the short term; 12-month follow-up data is pending. Effects included raised awareness of support services and intentions to seek help in more constructive ways for self and others, and greater compassion and understanding for the needs of a young person showing symptoms of depression. The remainder of this paper will focus on the evaluation of programme implementation and associated challenges.

Pre-adoption phase

Matching best practice with local circumstances

Involving programme participants in designing interventions is a fundamental principle of health promotion theory and practice (WHO, 1986) and is widely endorsed, not only for contributing to increased programme relevance but also for empowering participants (Nichols, 2002). The themes and issues identified by teachers and students during a series of consultation exercises informed the selection of appropriate materials for the Mind Out programme.

The consultation process was followed by a review of the international evidence for mental health promotion in schools. Consideration was also given to the national context for school-based health promotion in Ireland, which has undergone considerable change in recent years. The Mind Out project sought to develop a programme that would take account of local circumstances, while remaining faithful to the principles of effective school-based mental health promotion.

The literature review identified a number of characteristics that contribute to successful school-based interventions (Greenberg et al., 2001a; Lister-Sharp et al., 1999):

- social competence approach - multi-component programmes targeting multiple outcomes focusing on risk and protective factors rather than specific problem behaviours
- systems approach - changing institutions and environments as well as individuals using a range of co-ordinated strategies and programmes
- integrated and comprehensive training and support resources for teachers
- sustained intervention over multiple years
- support from school administration and principal
- sound theoretical basis for content, structure and implementation of the programme
- high-quality, systematic evaluation and monitoring.

In Ireland the development of the Mind Out materials has taken place against the backdrop of major developments in school-based health promotion in recent years.

‘Social, personal and health education’ (SPHE) is due to be introduced as a mandatory curriculum subject for 15-18 year olds from September 2004, and has been part of the core curriculum for younger students only since 1999. Before this, Ireland joined the European Network of Health Promoting Schools (Lahiff, 2000) but participation of schools is fragmented. Although the evidence suggests that adopting a systems-wide approach for mental health promotion is most effective, the structures are not yet established in the Irish education system to support such a venture. Given this context, the Mind Out project focused instead on developing a classroom-based programme that would meet the need for high-quality, curriculum-based resources for teachers to implement the new SPHE curriculum with 15-18 year olds. This was seen as a necessary first step in the evolution of a whole-school approach to mental health promotion in Irish schools.

In selecting the content for the Mind Out programme, a number of existing resources were assessed with a view to compiling a balanced selection of items which would complement each other while matching the needs expressed by students and teachers. Two programmes in particular were drawn upon: MindMatters, a widely-used mental health promotion resource for Australian secondary schools (Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, 2000), and the Lifeskills materials (McAuley, 1996; 1997), a series of generic health education manuals developed for the Irish context which have been positively evaluated (Nic Gabhainn & Kelleher, 1995).

The availability of clearly structured and comprehensive resource materials to programme implementors is known to increase quality of implementation (Price et al,
1989). Following consultation and review, a structured stand-alone teacher’s manual was compiled, containing all 13 sessions of the Mind Out programme to facilitate successful programme implementation.

**Teacher training**

Training teachers before they deliver a programme is essential to programme integrity (Payton et al, 2000). A number of studies have found that the degree of training received is associated with both better programme fidelity (WHO, 1997) and better outcomes (Fors & Doster, 1985). In addition, mental and emotional health is a particularly difficult and sensitive area that many teachers feel unprepared to deal with in the classroom; in the Mind Out study only 37% of schools agreed that ‘teachers feel well equipped to educate students about mental health and mental illness’ in response to a school ethos questionnaire.

Teachers from randomly-selected intervention schools who volunteered to teach Mind Out were required to attend a one-day training and induction session in one of four regional centres, designed to equip them to deliver the programme effectively and with confidence. Ongoing telephone support and consultation were also offered to intervention teachers for the duration of the evaluation study, to deal with any unforeseen challenges that arose. As an additional resource, a six-page introductory section to the teacher’s manual included important guidelines such as ‘dealing with difficult situations in the classroom’, ‘conditions for success’ and ‘the role of the teacher’.

**Delivery phase**

**Institutional support and school ethos**

The degree of principal and administrative support for a school-based programme can have a critical influence on its success or failure (Ringwalt et al, 2003). A supportive school principal can be an encouraging force in building and keeping teachers’ motivation and interest, as well as facilitating their attendance at training sessions. On a more practical level, prevention and promotion programmes can involve new intervention approaches that sometimes necessitate structural changes, such as reducing class sizes or increasing class times, often at the discretion of the school principal. Because of the sensitive nature of mental health and the challenges of teaching SPHE with older adolescents, principals have a key role in identifying and supporting their most experienced teachers to teach programmes like Mind Out.

Finally, principals are ultimately responsible for fostering a school climate that nourishes positive mental health. The social environment of a school is known to influence mental health outcomes in young people (Rutter et al, 1979; Wells et al, 2001). In order to monitor this effect in the Mind Out study, a 53-item school ethos questionnaire was completed by one member of staff in each school (n=48). Questionnaire items were drawn mainly from School Matters: Mapping and Managing Mental Health in Schools, a component of the Australian resource pack MindMatters (Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care 2000), and explored:

- policies
- curriculum
- ethos and environment
- community partnerships and services
- support staff
- perceived barriers to mental health education.

Findings included the following.

- The most common barriers to implementing mental health education in schools were thought to be lack of teacher training (87.5%) and an overcrowded curriculum (81.3%).
- 58.7% of schools encourage teachers to attend professional development programmes about mental health and youth suicide, but only 37% of schools reported that teachers feel well-equipped to educate students about mental health and mental illness.
- Two-thirds of schools felt there were inadequate support services and mental health services to meet students’ mental and social needs, while about the same number reported that teachers and parents were not provided with information about local services and their accessibility for counselling and referral.
- Staff members experiencing personal or work-related stress would be well supported in 73.3% of schools, although only 42.9% of schools had a policy on staff health and welfare and only 41.3% of respondents thought that staff members actually seek help when feeling over-committed or stressed.

Changing the overall ethos of Irish schools to promote positive mental health more comprehensively will require a fundamental shift in thinking at institutional level. To the extent that such a change involves every member of staff in a school community (and not just those directly involved
with delivering health education in the classroom), this has important implications for pre-service teacher training courses, which currently offer SPHE only on an elective basis to a small number of teachers.

**Involving stakeholders**

The importance of inter-sectoral collaboration for the success of health promotion interventions is widely acknowledged (Gillies, 1998). This approach recognises that health is influenced by multiple factors and seeks to bring about positive change by taking account of the broader social, economic and environmental determinants of health.

For school-based programmes this calls for partnership between the health and education sectors, as well as between the school and its local community (Goffin, 2003; Denman et al., 2002).

In Ireland the SPHE Support Service is the agency responsible for the implementation of the new SPHE curriculum. The service comprises a national office and ten regional support teams. Each team is a two-person partnership between a health promotion officer from the local health board and a regional development officer from the Department of Education. The Mind Out project has benefited from the active participation of health promotion personnel from the local health boards involved, as well as the explicit support of the SPHE Support Service.

The voluntary and statutory mental health support services have also been enlisted as active partners in the project through the ‘visitor session’. A representative of the local services is invited to meet with students in the context of the module, to discuss their own work and that of other service providers and to promote positive, help-seeking behaviour. Guidelines for delivering this session and background information for ‘visitors’ on Mind Out are included in the programme.

Schools are encouraged to inform and involve parents when the Mind Out programme is being delivered. Guidelines on organising an information evening for parents of participating students have been developed, as well as a leaflet containing information about the programme and the role parents can play in supporting young people.

**Measuring implementation**

‘The degree to which teachers and other program providers implement programs as intended by the program developers’ (Dusenbury et al., 2003 p240) is variously referred to as implementation quality, treatment integrity or programme fidelity/adherence (Domitrovich & Greenberg, 2000). It can be influenced by a wide range of factors, including characteristics of the implementation system and characteristics of the intervention setting and the programme implementors (Chen, 1998).

In the evaluation of Mind Out, classification of intervention classrooms as ‘high fidelity’ or ‘low fidelity’ was guided by seven criteria described by Greenberg et al., (2001b):

- timing (frequency and duration of sessions)
- dosage (number of sessions delivered)
- quality (in-depth or surface delivery)
- absenteeism (<25% of students missed 4+ classes or were not sure)
- student responsiveness (<25% found the programme boring)
- teacher commitment/engagement
- teacher experience of health education methodologies.

Assessments of these criteria were based on a range of sources, including:

- short weekly written reports from teachers
- post-intervention group review sessions
- individual interviews with teachers
- facilitator observations at teacher training sessions
- post-intervention written questionnaires from students.

No independent observation of programme delivery in the classroom was possible in this study. Each intervention classroom was assigned a score of either 1 (high) or 0 (low) for each of the seven criteria, leading to a total fidelity score for each classroom of between 0 and 7 (see Table 1, below).

Classrooms scoring 5 or more were deemed to have a high level of overall fidelity to the process of programme implementation and a separate analysis was conducted on these groups (n=15 or 55.5%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total fidelity score</th>
<th>% of classrooms (n=27)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 1 Totality Fidelity Scores Based on Seven Criteria**
The seven criteria are broken down separately in Table 2, below, according to the percentage of classrooms that were given a rating of 1 (high) for each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect of Implementation Fidelity</th>
<th>% rated 1 (high)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timing (frequency and duration of sessions)</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosage (number of sessions delivered)</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of delivery (surface or in-depth)</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absenteeism (&gt;25% missed 4+ classes)</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student responsiveness (&lt;25% found it boring)</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher commitment/engagement</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher experience</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall fidelity</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation quality was lowest in the area of dosage (number of sessions delivered), only 55.5% of classrooms delivering at least eight of the ten sessions in full. Highest quality was achieved in ‘frequency and duration of sessions’ and ‘teacher commitment and engagement’ at 74.1%.

Selecting appropriate outcome measures

The selection of appropriate outcome measures is critical to evaluation studies, but is often a very difficult process. Mental health promotion programmes can have multiple outcome dimensions (Greenberg et al., 2001a), and there is a paucity of valid and reliable measures that are sensitive to improvements in positive mental health in the general population (Wells et al., 2001). In addition, programme success can be influenced not only by the actual content of the programme but also by a range of intermediate implementation factors that are sometimes hard to measure.

The use of multiple research methodologies can help to address some of these challenges, and there is a general consensus in the literature that methodological triangulation greatly increases the validity of evaluation research (Stewart-Brown, 2002). Accordingly, the evaluation of the Mind Out programme had five principal components, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods:

- written questionnaires for students
- activity-based evaluation workshops for students
- weekly written process questionnaires for teachers
- post-intervention group review session for teachers
- school ethos questionnaire.

While a written questionnaire can be a valuable instrument for gathering responses, it may not always be the most appropriate tool for accessing certain types of information with certain groups. Questionnaires can have limitations in probing sensitive areas such as mental and emotional health, and the exam-like format of a written questionnaire may be intimidating to some young people (Weare, 2000). This method was therefore coupled with activity-based evaluation workshops, designed to be an interactive and participative experience for the young people involved. The workshops were piloted in 2001 (Buckingham, 2001) and a revised protocol was implemented in April/May 2002 (Fahy, 2002). Each workshop consisted of five principal activities:

- energiser
- brainstorming in small ‘buzz’ groups, each group discussing five pre-set questions and feeding back verbally to the larger group
- peer interviewing: students pairing off and acting as reporters/interviewees in turn, using a tape recorder and a list of questions; responses later transcribed anonymously
- graffiti sticker sheet, where students vote on their top three recommendations for improving the programme by placing colour-coded stickers on wall charts
- written evaluation of the workshop process.

The value of engaging young people as ‘active partners in research’ rather than treating them as ‘passive objects’ is multifaceted (Alderson, 2001). For example, young people may feel more comfortable talking to their peers than to a teacher or another adult. Peer-group methodologies can therefore have the dual advantage of allowing greater access to young people through their peers and increasing...
the reliability of their responses (Morrow, 1999). Correspondingly, this leads to an inevitable increase in validity and insight into the views and experiences of young people themselves (Matysik, 1999). In addition, participatory methods can bring intrinsic benefits in their own right, such as empowerment, raised confidence and improved social skills (Douglas et al., 2000).

Feedback from these workshops demonstrated that this was an effective method of eliciting the views of young people in a way that was highly enjoyable and acceptable to them. The workshops allowed for maximum participation and articulation by students of their opinions in a naturalistic way (Byrne & Barry, 2003).

Assessing attitudes of students and teachers towards the programme

Overall, Mind Out was well-received by both teachers and pupils. Of the thirty-three teachers in the evaluation study, twenty-five returned one or more regular weekly written reports and eighteen were involved in reviewing the module at post-intervention, either by individual interview or by attending a group review session.

All teachers agreed that ten sessions was a good length for the first year of the programme, and that it was targeted at the right level for 15-16 year olds. For example:

‘It is a vulnerable time in their lives and I think that’s a very good time to pitch the programme.’

The Teacher’s Manual was judged to be user-friendly.

‘I found it very well laid-out and very easy to follow, very clear, it went through the materials that you needed at the beginning, very helpful really.’

The balance of activity-based exercises with discussion-type activities was praised and benefits to the teacher-pupil relationship were noted as well as overall benefits to students.

‘They’ll often come and see me about private matters and want to talk to me privately, because I think they hadn’t seen me in that role before.’

‘It makes you stop and think and appreciate where they’re coming from and listen to their suggestions. It allows you to empower your students.’

Pupils who participated in the programme were offered a range of opportunities - through both the written questionnaires (n=521) and the activity-based evaluation workshops (n=82) - to express their views on various aspects of the programme. The reaction overall was positive. Participants in the activity workshops all agreed that the programme was appropriate for their age group and two thirds thought that boys and girls benefited equally from the programme. In response to the written questionnaires, most students reported a better understanding of mental health issues and had learned something new, while finding the programme interesting and not too long. Table 3, below, shows that girls tended to evaluate the programme more positively than boys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3 General Attitudes Towards the Programme</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very/fairly interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right length/too short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better understanding of mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learned a lot/something new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students felt they had gained from the programme in a variety of ways – categorised and summarised in Table 4, below.

Sample responses included:

‘I think I’ve gained... a way of sitting back, thinking of things rationally and trying to solve the problem and cause of stress’

‘I never really had a lot of self-esteem or confidence but since the programme I have developed that and it has made me feel a better person’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 4 ‘What do you Think you have Gained from the Programme, if Anything?’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better able to cope with problems/ emotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved relations/attitudes to others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved attitude to life/self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved understanding of mental health/suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better able to talk/access support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better able to help others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowing others feel the same as me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous gains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'I would have gained confidence in how to talk about my problems with friends and family'.
References


Matysik, G. J. (1999) Adolescents as co-researchers: an examination of a participatory research project on adolescent development. Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences 60 (5-A) 1,784.

Morrow, V. (1999) If you were a teacher it would be harder to talk to you: reflections on qualitative research with children in school. International Journal of Social Research Methodology 1 (4) 301–13.


