

Promoting Student Mental Health

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Welcoming Inclusion

We want to learn about you...



From CASEL's 3 Signature Practices

Housekeeping Notes



WEBINAR
IS BEING
RECORDED



PARTICIPANTS
ARE ON MUTE
& CAMERAS
ARE DISABLED



INVITE YOU TO USE THE CHAT TO CONNECT/COMMENTS



QUESTIONS
CAN BE ADDED
TO THE Q & A

NYS TEACHS Help Line

800-388-2014

Accessible 24/7, Specialists are available 9 am to 5 pm

If you leave a message, someone will call back next business day

Learning Objectives

Participants will:

- understand student mental health, including prevalence, risk and protective factors, and signs and symptoms.
- explore common misunderstandings and stigma.
- identify strategies to promote student mental health in school.
- identify and practice staff wellness strategies for managing stress at home and in the workplace.



"It would be a terrible tragedy if we beat back one public health crisis only to have another one grow in its place."

Dr. Vivek H. Murthy, U.S. Surgeon General *Protecting Youth Mental Health*

Framing the Conversation





Underlying Beliefs about Youth Mental Health

 Mental health is a public health concern that requires a public health approach.

 Schools can help students develop health promotion strategies but we need to engage youth in defining what is best for them.

 The mental health of adult caregivers should be prioritized.





MENTAL HEALTH CONTINUUM



There is no health without mental health.

~ USSG Satcher

Paulie – 13 yo, 7th grade, Native American & White

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Students will have a severe mental illness before age of 18.1

More than 1/2 will be diagnosed with mental health disorder sometime in their life.¹

Among children ages 3-17, the most common diagnoses²:

9.8% ADHD

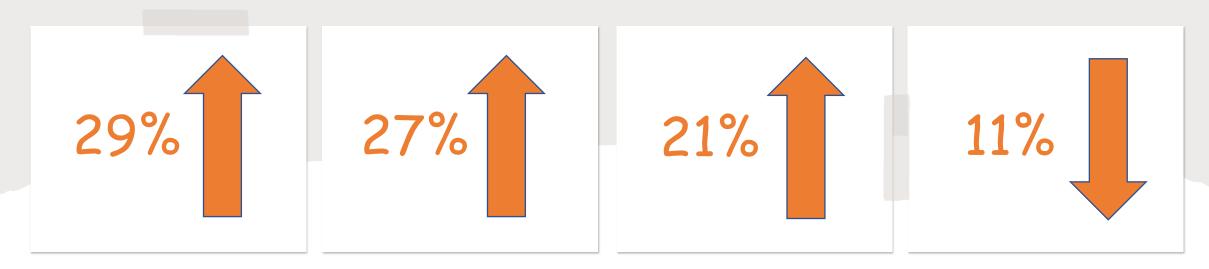
9.4% Anxiety

It is not uncommon for mental health disorders to begin in adolescence or younger. The median amount of time between the onset of symptoms and professional help is

8-10 years

¹About Mental Health. https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm

Children & Youth Mental Health, 2016-2020

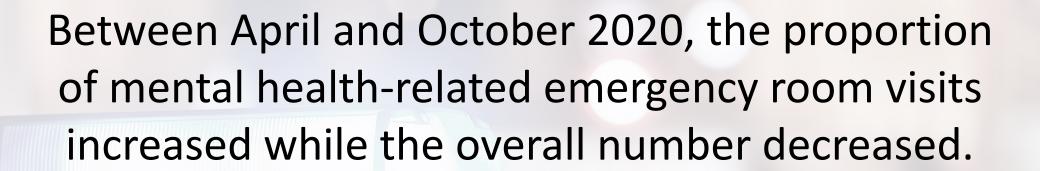


rate of anxiety

rate of depression

rate of behavior problems

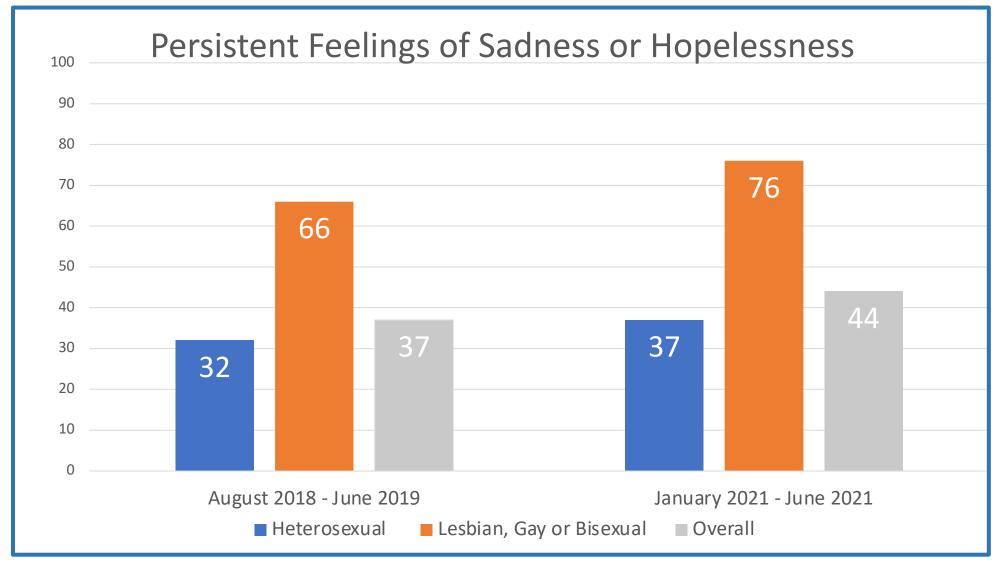
parents' coping





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2022). Mental Health-Related Emergency Department Visits Among Children <18 During Covid 19 Pandemic, US January 1-October 17, 2021. Retrieved August 1, 2022 from https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6945a3.htm#F1 down.

Youth Mental Health



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.(2022). Mental Health, Suicidality, and Connectedness Among High School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic — Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January–June 2021. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/su/su7103a3.htm?s_cid=su7103a3_w on Aug 2, 2022.

Impact of Mental Health Challenges

Academic

- chronic absenteeism
- withdrawal from school
- lower academic achievement
- suspension, expulsion
- lack of engagement

Social-Emotional

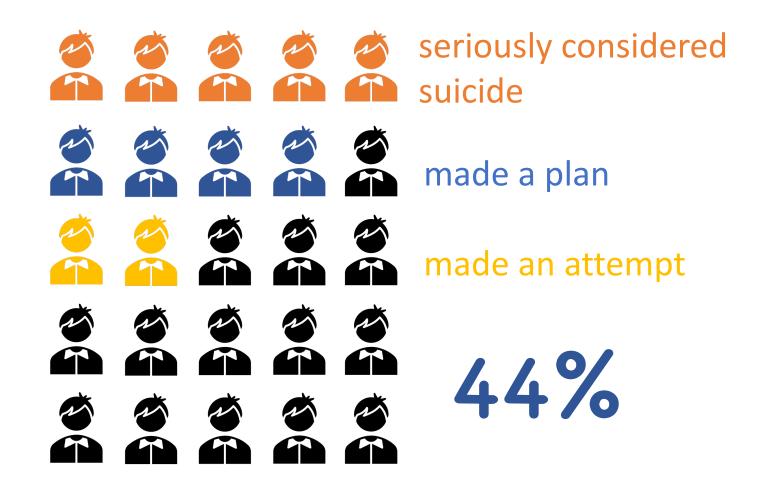
- isolating, avoidant behaviors
- inability to regulate emotions
- challenges in relationships
- low self-esteem
- impulsive behaviors, lack of attention

Safety & Crisis

- risky behaviors
- unhealthy relationships
- exposure to or engaging in violent behaviors
- substance use/misuse, potential for overdose
- suicide thoughts and behaviors

Youth Suicide Thoughts & Behaviors (US statistics)

In a High School classroom of 25 students...



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). Suicidal Ideation and Behaviors Among High School Students, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2019. Retrieved https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/su/pdfs/su6901a6-H.pdf on December 12, 2022.







Black Students

- Suicide rate among Black students is increasing faster than any other racial or ethnic group.
 Historically, Black Americans have had some of the lowest rates.
- Black students under 13 are 2x as likely to die by suicide than their white counterparts.
- Attempts have increased 75% and yet Black students are less likely to receive care for depression and other mental health concerns.

National Action Alliance for Suicide.(2020). Ring the Alarm: the Crisis of Black Youth in America. Retrieved from https://theactionalliance.org/resource/ring-alarm-crisis-black-youth-suicide-america on December 12, 2022.







Hispanic/Latino/Latinx Students

- 22% of students have depressive symptoms; the highest of all other minority populations with the exception of AI/AN.
- Rates of suicide ideation are highest among
 Hispanic students that identify as female and
 rates for all Hispanic students are greater than
 their White and Black peers.
- Family and cultural stressors are a key contributor including migration issues, poverty, language barriers and acculturation.

Salud America! (2017). Mental Health and Latino Kids: A Research Review. Retrieved from https://salud-america.org/healthy-minds-research/ on Aug 2, 2022.







American Indian/Alaskan Native Students

- Rate of suicide is higher than any other cultural or ethnic group in the United States.
- Among Al/AN population, 15-24 year olds have the highest rate. The suicide rate declines with age, whereas it increases with most other groups.
- Substance use and binge drinking among youth older than 12 is higher than any other racial/ethnic group.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2010). To Live to See the Great Day that Dawns: Preventing Suicide by AI/AN Youth and Young Adults. Retrieved from https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/sma10-4480.pdf on August 2. 19







LGBTQ+ Students

- 73% of LGBTQ students reported experiencing of symptoms of anxiety and 58% experienced depression.
- Youth from highly supportive families attempted suicide at less than half the rate of those with less support.
- 60% of LGBTQ students who wanted mental health care were unable to get it.

The Trevor Project.(2022). The 2022 National Survey on LGBTQ Youth Mental Health. Retrievedf https://www.thetrevorproject.org/survey-2022/#anxiety-depression on Aug 2, 2022.

Signs & Symptoms of Mental Health Challenges

Emotional

- Persistent worry or intense anger
- Low mood or frequent mood swings
- Feeling overwhelmed or unmotivated

Behavioral

- Increase risky behaviors
- Avoid things previously enjoyed
- Poor academic performance

Physical

- Not concerned with self-care, personal hygiene
- Changes in eating and/or sleeping habits
- Feeling fatigued, lacking energy

Social

- Withdraw from family and friends
- Acting out or rebelling against authority
- Impatient with others; behaving aggressively

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Risk Factors for Mental Health Concerns

Social/Community

- Exposure to violence
- Unhealthy relationships
- Negative social media interaction/influences
- Lack of opportunity or sense of belonging
- Sudden/profound loss
- Discrimination/racism

Individual

- Feeling hopeless or helpless
- Stress & anxiety
- Previous episode or existence of another mental disorder
- Disability (physical or learning) or illness
- Substance use/misuse

Family

- Abuse and neglect
- Homelessness & poverty
- Chaotic or dysfunctional home
- Unhealthy learned behaviors
- Family mental health history





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Trauma Experience





Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.(2022). Understanding Child Trauma. Retrieved on August 2, 2022 from https://www.samhsa.gov/child-trauma/understanding-child-trauma.







experience at least one traumatic event before the age of 16, including:

- physical/sexual abuse or assault
- poverty and homelessness
- community violence
- bullying
- domestic violence
- sexual exploitation
- war or refugee experience
- natural disasters
- serious illness or accident
- sudden or violent loss

Homeless youth are at an increased risk for being physically harmed

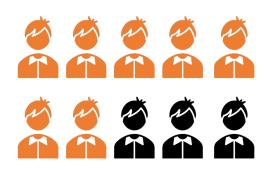


62%

LGBTQ+ Youth

_& 47%

Heterosexual & Cisgender Youth report being physically harmed



Homeless youth report experiencing mental health problems.

Protective Factors to Promote Mental Health

Social/Community

- Early identification of challenges/concerns
- Support network, social connectedness
- Involvement in community, clubs and activities
- Meaning and purpose
- Safe community

Individual

- Healthy lifestyle choices & self-care
- Strong coping and emotional regulation skills
- Resilience, ability to with-stand adversity
- Secure sense of self and self worth

Family

- Safe and supportive environment
- Structure and clear expectations
- Model positive habits
- Openness and honest communication, inc. discussions about health, feelings, relationships.

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Community Building Circles





- Writing prompts
- Literature discussions
- Current events
- Welcoming Inclusion
- "Leave it at the door"

Identify and Regulate Emotions





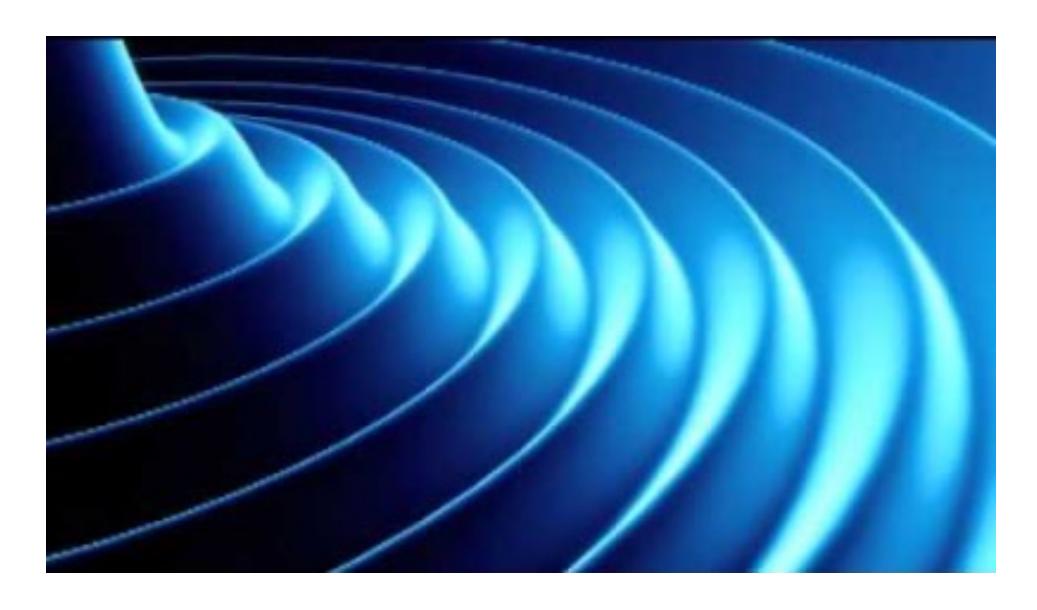


Mindfulness Activities

- Integrate mindful activities, like guided imagery and grounding techniques, into the daily routine
- Provide materials such as manipulates, color mandalas, chewing gum, DIY wellness tools for students



Use Your Senses



Video available at https://youtu.be/wGFog-OuFDM







Love Your Space

What helps you reduce stress?

- comfortable seats
- soft lighting
- relaxing sounds & smells
- plants & natural elements
- water features
- wellness tools

Welcoming Inclusion

Activities to build connection Routines to support safety Rituals to create structure

Engagement Strategies

Interaction and discussion Partnering opportunities Movement

Optimistic Closure

Reflection on learning Making connections Forward thinking







Thank you!

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