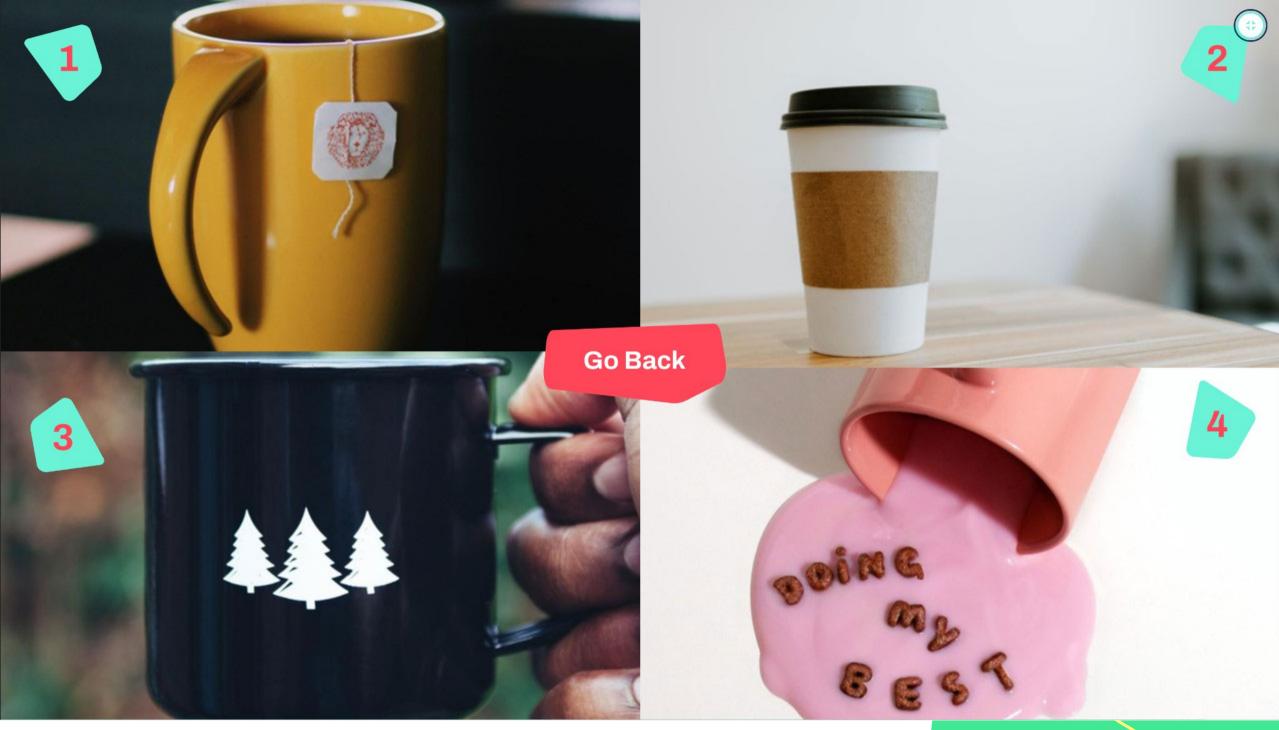


Every Student, Every Day: A Preventative Approach to Student Well-Being and Scalable School Mental Health

@characterstrong





Check









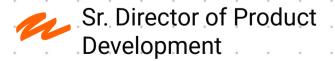




Meet Your Presenters



Dr. Madeline Larson





Dr. Cameo Stanick



Sr. Director of Behavioral Health Implementation & Innovation





Explain why an investment in prevention is needed more than ever before.



Describe specific low burden high-impact prevention-oriented practices that promote youth mental health.

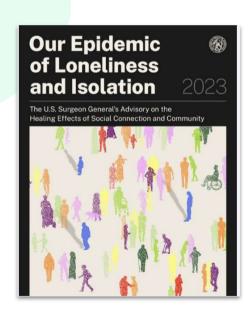


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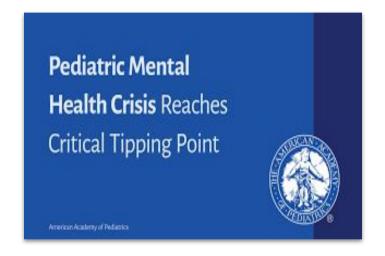


Youth Mental Health in a State of Crisis





Advisory: The Healing Effects of Social Connection



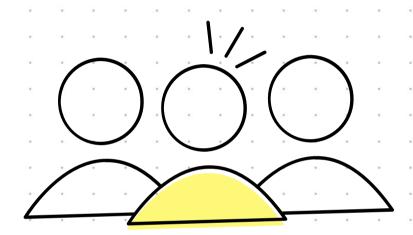
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP) and the Children's Hospital Association (CHA)



U.S. Surgeon General: Protecting Youth Mental Health



The Numbers: Prevalence of Need



1 out of 3 students struggle with mental health difficulties that impair some aspect of their daily functioning



Schools are the primary setting where children access needed mental health support.





Need to embed mental health prevention and intervention services in the places where students naturally show up and exist

"If you believe in prevention you must also believe in early intervention".

2 Truths



An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure



You can't intervene your way out of a Tier 1 problem

Truth #1

When Tier 1 is weak, lots of students look like they need intervention.

2 Truths

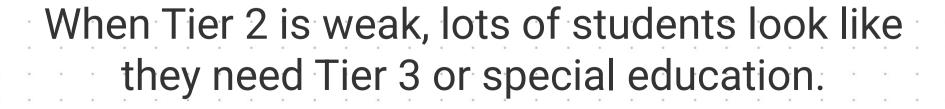


When early intervention is missing, we have a late, treatment heavy approach.



When there is not Tier 2, we go straight to Tier 3 from Tier 1

Truth #2

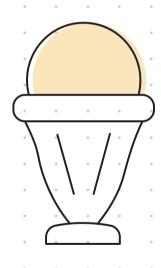




Layering of Supports

Starting with a strong base

Layering supports on top of, not in replacement of, the base More individualization as students needs increase/intensify







Tier 1

Tier 2

Tier 3

Tier 3

Few Students

Tier 2

Some Students

Tier 1

Every Student Receiving Foundational Support

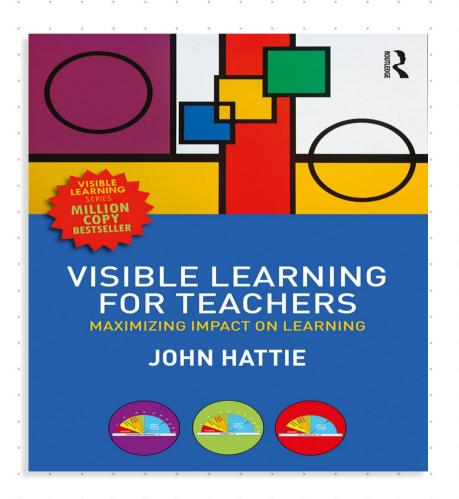


Collective Efficacy

Shared belief that educators can have a positive impact on student outcomes – despite other influences in students' lives that challenge those outcomes



Collective Efficacy is the #1 factor influencing student outcomes with an effect size of 1.57. More than 3x as predictive of student outcomes as socioeconomic status.



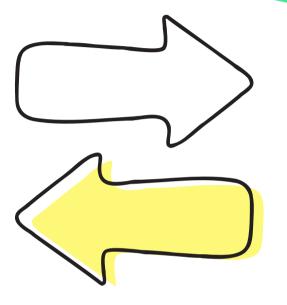


5 Ways to Boost Collective Efficacy



- Targeted Professional Learning Listen to educators where they are experiencing low efficacy and provide targeted professional learning
- 2. **Less is More** reduce implementation overload prioritizing on what's most important
- 3. **Seeing is Believing -** create opportunities for mentoring & role modeling
- 4. **Protect Time** educators have space and time to reflect, plan, & improve
- 5. **Promote Self-Advocacy** create clear ways educators can request help if needed without judgment





Turn & TALK





We need to be **Reminded** more than taught

Two Truths

Students cannot benefit from ineffective practices implemented well.

Students cannot benefit from effective practices they do not receive.



3 Proactive Strategies



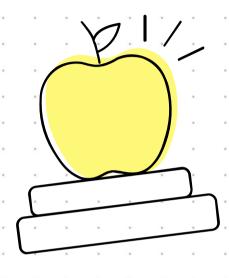
Proactive **Teaching**



Proactive Relationships



Proactive **Environment**



Proactive Teaching

Mind Reading

Doesn't Work

(establish & explicitly teach behavioral norms)



Teach Behavioral Norms

Behavioral norms are positively stated, observable expectations for behavior that lead to a peaceful, productive, and supportive environment

Outcome: Students are crystal clear about the norms and what they look & why they are important to create a positive classroom culture and climate behave

How to:

- Establish behavioral norms (examples/non-examples)
- Teach, model, cue/prompt, practice, & feedback
- Ongoing teaching
- Facilitate community agreements & student voice

#1 Way to Teach is to Role Model

(model the examples, not the non-examples)



Teach Help Seeking & Self-Advocacy

Help Seeking is actively seeking help from other people when confronted with a challenge that one cannot solve on their own.

Self-Advocacy is the act of voicing how one is thinking or feeling, especially when a situation is not working for them.

How to:

- Normalize the need to seek help from others & emphasize the importance of advocating for self if something is not working for them in class
- Teach what help seeking and self advocacy looks like (examples) and does not look like (non-examples)

Teach that Which You Wish to See

(how to get help & advocate for self)



Teach Social & Emotional Skills

Social Skills are competencies that enable students to establish and maintain positive relationships and resolve conflicts with others, and restore relationships after a setback.

Emotion Regulation Skills are competencies that involve being aware of emotions, knowledge of situations that cause emotions, and strategies to manage thoughts, feelings, and behaviors when strong emotions show up.

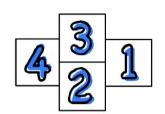
How to:

- Explicitly teach specific skills
- Opportunities for practice
- Support generalization
- Remind, role model, recognize, review





What are the most important skills staff can learn and apply to promote mental health?



___ Word Check In

In exactly 4 words, describe how you feel around your friends.





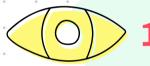
Proactive Relationships

4 at the Door + 1 More



Frequency: Daily

Purpose: Increase belonging & academic engagement



1 Eye to Eye

3 Hand to Hand*





2 Name to Name

4 Heart to Heart





Start

Academic Entry Task (Math)

Which of the following numbers doesn't belong. Be ready to defend your thinking!

Each of these could be correct. Why?





Hypotheticals

If you could bring back any clothing style, what would it be? Why?





Banking Time

One cannot withdraw from a relationship until deposits have been made

Types of withdrawals:

- Correcting behavior
- Motivating to do unwanted work
- Encouraging students to show up to class on time
- Getting students to be okay with failure.
- Encouraging students to do their best



Banking Time

Connect with students individually to deposit into the relationship using specific communication strategies that create the context to get to know the student and accept the student for who they are as a person

Relationship-building communication strategies:

- E express empathy and interest to validate
- O open-ended questions to engage in conversation
- A affirmations to acknowledge and recognize
- R reflective listening to follow-up
- S self-disclose to make connections

Positive Notes Home

Frequency: Daily or weekly

Purpose: Students feel recognized and appreciated



- Identify 1-2 students each day or 3-5 students each week who could benefit from a positive note
- Compliment or recognize something...
 - o the student said, did or achieved
 - o about the student you appreciate
- Send to an important adult in the student's life



Positive Note Home

Dear (Name),
I am grateful to have (name of student) in my class because ____.
That's all I wanted to share.
Wishing you a great evening.

(salutation & your name)

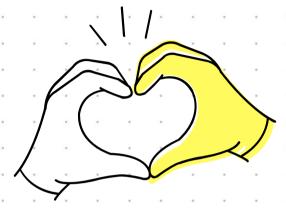
Dear (Name),
I am relaying a compliment home.
Today, I noticed (name of student)
(said, did, or achieved)_____. I found that to be worthy of a compliment, which is why I wanted to share with you. Wishing you a great evening.

(salutation & your name)





What are other ways educators can cultivate a sense a of belonging and connection among students?



Proactive Environment



Prevention Focused School-Based Mental Health

Predictability comes from clarity & consistency

(promotes self-regulation)





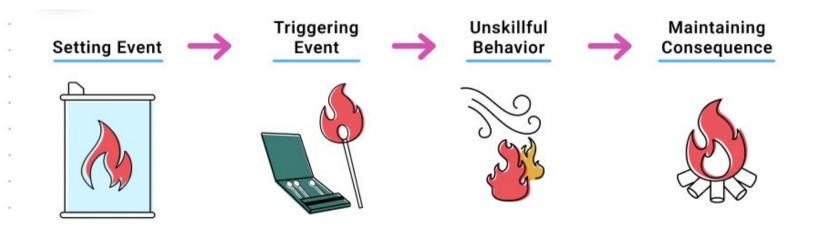
Neutralizing Routine

Proactive practice that involves a daily routine that anticipates students will enter class with 'ready to ignite'. Routines and predictability provide opportunities for students to get regulated and focused before jumping into activities that otherwise are 'triggers' that evoke behavior inconsistent with expectations.



Routines to Wash Off

Lighter Fluid



Neutralizing Routine

Setting Events (Lighter Fluid)	Neutralizing Routine
Feeling stressed, agitated, or emotionally dysregulated	Routines that provide students with opportunities to practice emotion regulation strategies to get in regulated state before learning
Lack of sense of belonging or negative interaction	Routines that enable students and the educator to connect relationally before jumping into learning
Tired and fatigued	Routines that provide opportunities to energize and increase alertness before beginning activities that require energy and focus



Visual Schedule with First-Then

A **Visual Schedule** is visual display that outlines the sequence of activities in class so students can anticipate what will happen and when. Proactively referenced by educators.

First-Then is an intentional approach to sequence classroom activities with access to preferred classroom activities and experiences contingent upon engagement and effort in less preferred or more challenging activities (boosts motivation)





We need to be **Reminded** more than taught

Questions?













Check





60 Second Feedback

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