

Guiding Questions

- More and more open conversations about mental health and well-being are happening. Why is this important and how can we support these conversations?
- Is there community-based stigma to talking about mental health or mental illness? What does that look like/sound like? Who is most impacted?
- How has COVID-19 impacted child, youth and community mental health?
- What role should schools and school communities play regarding mental health and well-being?
- Five to 10 years from now, what do conversations about, and structures connected to, mental health and well-being look like/sound like, in schools and in our communities?



Promotion of Positive Child and Youth Mental Health

Dr. Alex Choi, North Shore Medical Health Officer October 4, 2022



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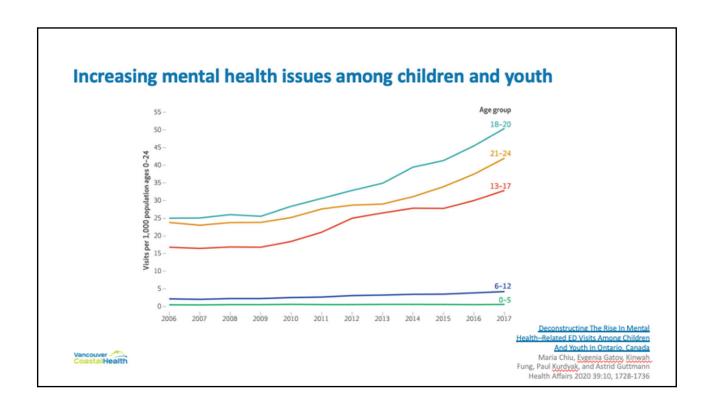
VCH Land Acknowledgement

I (We) would like to acknowledge that we are conducting our work today on the unceded and traditional territories of the 14 First Nations of Musqueam, Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh, shíshálh, Tla'amin, Wuikinuxv, Nuxalk, Heiltsuk, Kitasoo, Lil'wat, N'Quatqua, Samahquam, Skatin and Xa'xtsa.



Vancouver Coastal Health

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Mental health in North Vancouver during COVID-19 59% report that their mental health has worsened 63% report that their child's wellbeing is worse 81% report that their child is more stressed **Decreased Connection with Friends by Health Authority** **Decreased Connection

In North Vancouver, factors that are protective for our mental health have suffered during the pandemic

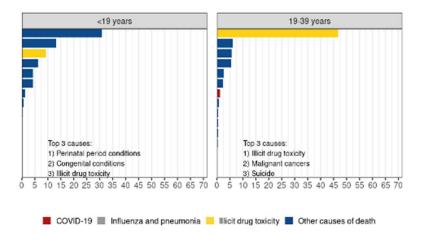
- 67% report that their child has decreased connection with family
- 93% report that their child has decreased connection with friends
- 44% report increased household conflict
- 73% report that their child is less physically active
- 93% report that their child has more screen time
- 13% report that their child's diet is worse (fewer fruits and vegetables)
- 35% report that their child is sleeping less
- 92% report that their child is participating in fewer extracurricular activities

Vancouver CoastalHealth

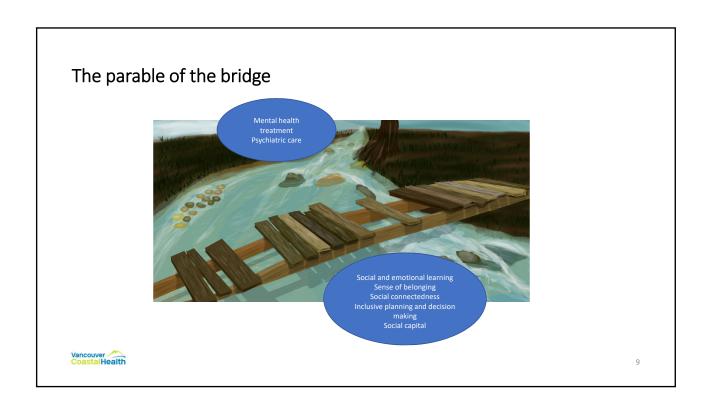
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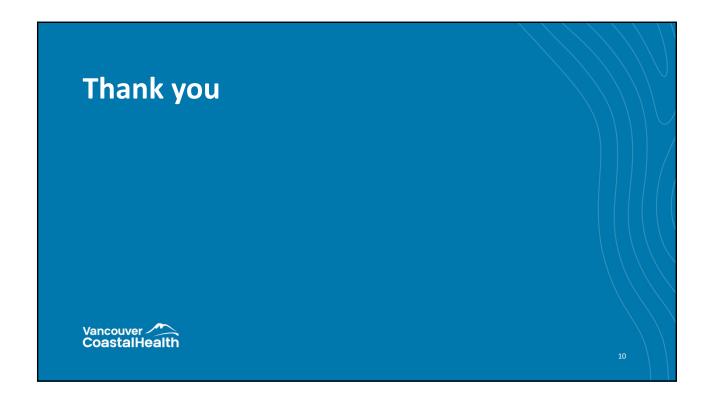
Health care visits and illicit drug toxicity

Top 15 causes of death by age group in BC for March 2020 to February 2022



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Youth mental health and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic

Findings from a provincial survey

North Vancouver School District

Oct. 4, 2022

Dr. Hasina Samji

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University

Senior Scientist in Population Mental Well-being, BC Centre for Disease Control

Director, Capturing Health and Resilience Trajectories (CHART) Lab



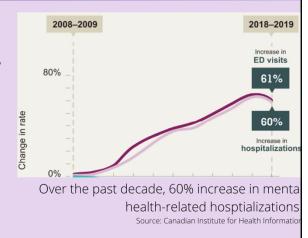


STATE OF YOUTH MH IN CANADA PRE-PANDEMIC

~1.2 million diagnosed with mental disorder; < 20% receive appropriate treatment¹

YOUTH Development Instrument

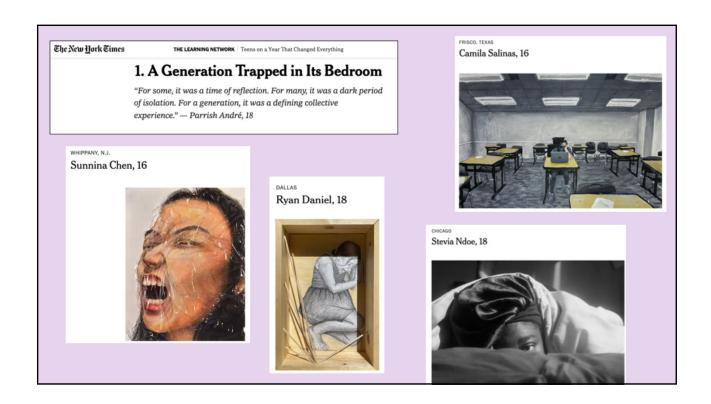
In 2012 national mental health survey, mood and substance use disorders were highest among 15-24 year-olds²



Increasing trends of poor/fair perceived mental health and diagnosed mood/anxiety disorders among 12-24 years-olds³

SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUTH

- 70% of Canadians living with mental illness have onset of symptoms before the age of 18¹
- Adolescence is a developmental transition period between childhood and early adulthood involving the navigation of new physical, hormonal, cognitive, emotional changes as well as social challenges ⁵
- Potential for increased life satisfaction coupled with onset and escalation of psychopathology ⁶
- This period presents a critical time for mental illness prevention and promotion of mental health and well-being



INITIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19



Review: Mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and youth – a systematic review

Hasina Samji ^{1,2,3} , Judy Wu⁴, Amilya Ladak¹, Caralyn Vossen⁵, Evelyn Stewart^{3,6,7}, Naomi Dove⁴, David Long⁶ & Gaelen Snell ^{1,8}

 Older adolescents, girls, and youth living with neurodiversities and/or chronic physical conditions had increased likelihood of negative mental health outcomes compared to pre-pandemic

Per relational points Cross Cutting Resilience Positive Childrando Executive functioning Personal development School climate Properties Experiences Thriving Positive Mental Health COVID-19 (YDI 2021) Cross Cutting Personal development School climate Properties Personal development School climate Properties Properties Putter plans and priorities Physical and Mental and Mental Well-Being

WAVE 1 DATA ANALYSIS

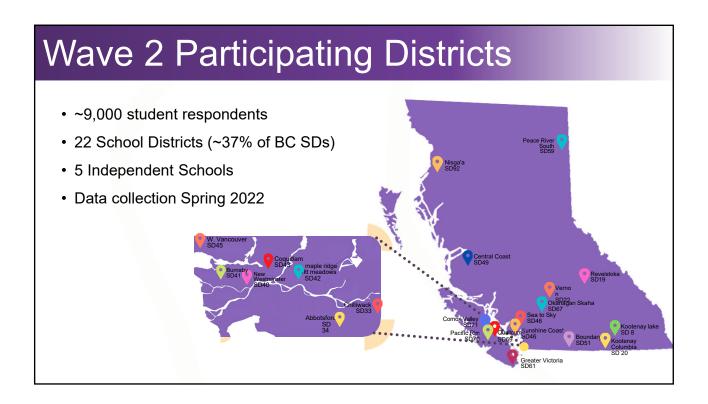
Individual & Contextual Factors

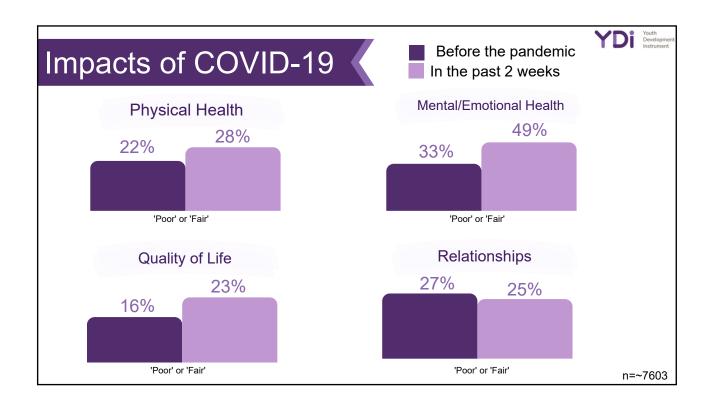
Individual

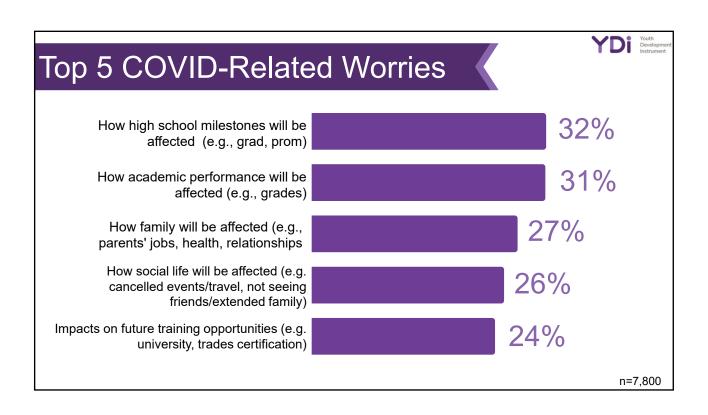
- Female/non-binary gender
- 2SLGBTQIA+ status
- · Existing MH condition

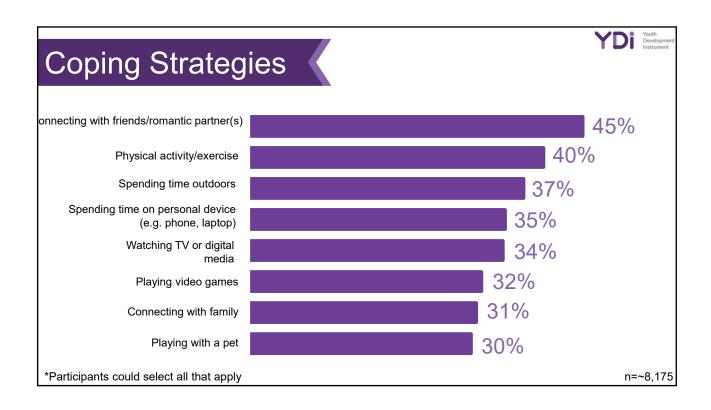
Contextual

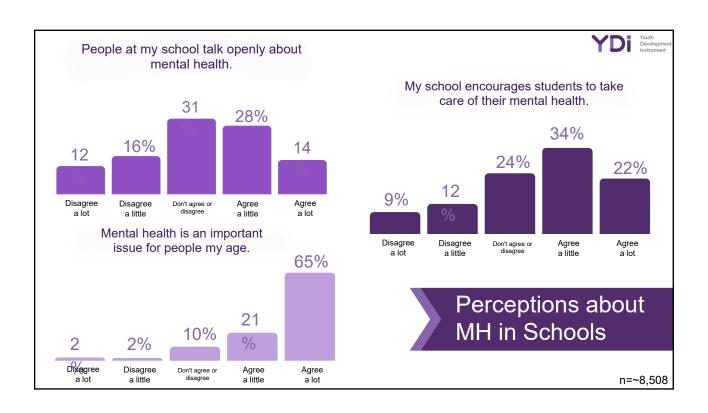
- Loneliness
- · School pressure
- · Good sleep

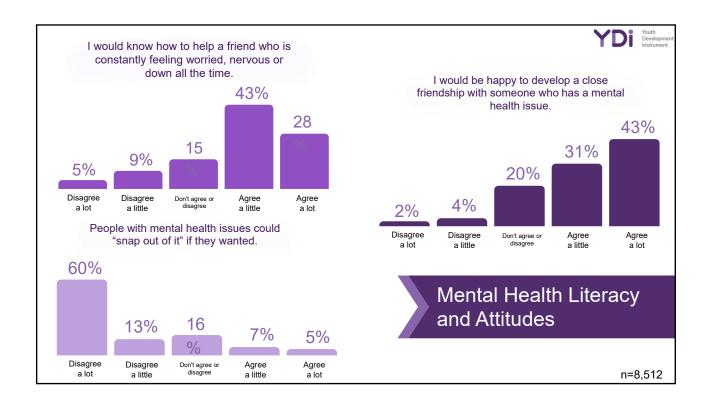


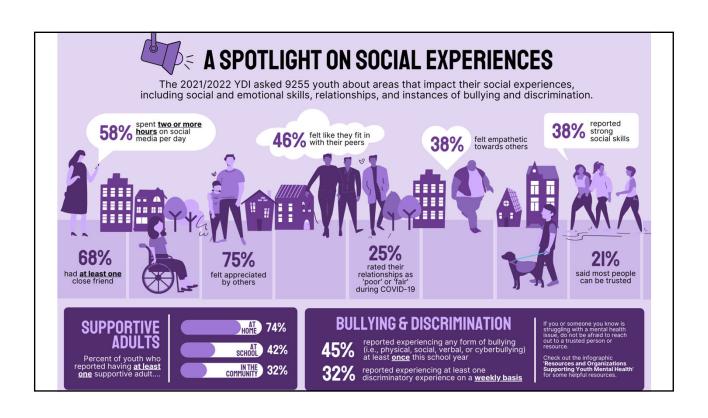


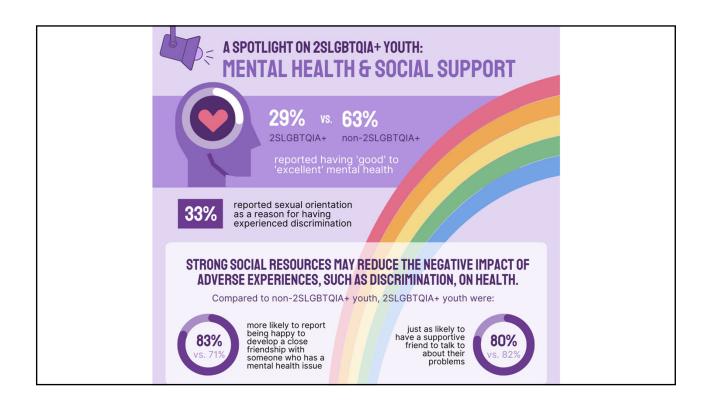


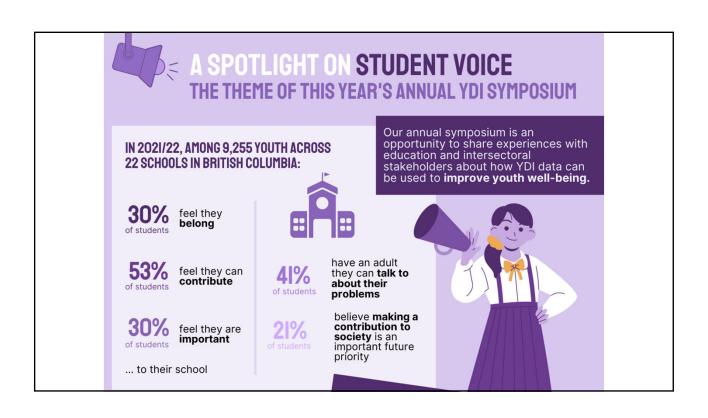












COVID & KIDS PROJECT



DR. EVELYN STEWART, MD

Investigator | BC Children's Hospital
Director of Research, Child and Adolescent
Psychiatry | BC Children's Hospital
Professor | Department of Psychiatry, UBC



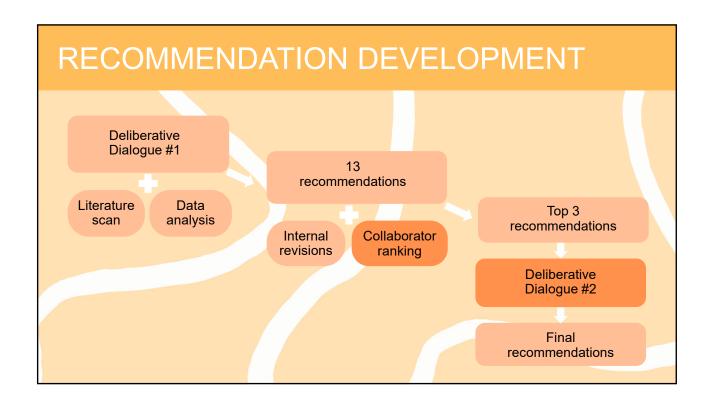
DR. HASINA SAMJI, PHD, MSC

Senior Scientist in Population Mental Well-being | BC Centre for Disease Control, PHSA Assistant Professor | Faculty of Health Sciences, SFU

COVID & KIDS PROJECT

How can we best support youth mental health through the pandemic recovery phase?

- Analyze data from two provincial surveys (YDI & PICS)
- Bring together youth mental health partners
- Identify disproportionately impacted sub-populations
- Inform efforts to promote resiliency and support mental health & wellbeing



TAKE PRIORITY ACTIONS TO ADDRESS MENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

- Certain sub-groups of youth have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Girls, non-binary, 2SLGBTQIA+ youth, youth with a prior MH condition, youth from low-income households, racialized youth, & Indigenous youth, have reported poorer MH outcomes.

SCHOOLS CAN PROVIDE TARGETED MHW SUPPORTS FOR UNDERSERVED STUDENTS



IMPROVE YOUTH'S KNOWLEDGE OF AND CONNECTION TO MH RESOURCES

- Develop a repository of youth mental health and well-being resources
- Address youth's knowledge gaps about mental health and the resources available to them

SCHOOLS CAN ENSURE INCLUSION OF RESOURCES FOR DIVERSE YOUTH

INCREASE YOUTH REPRESENTATION AND INCLUSION IN YOUTH MH RESEARCH, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION

- The inclusion of youth voices is important for decision-making across sectors for decision-making
- As outlined by the United Conventions on the Rights of the Child (Articles 12 & 13) there is an obligation to hear, respect, and value youth voices

SCHOOLS CAN DEVELOP CLEAR STRATEGIES TO INVOLVE YOUTH THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF INITIATIVES THAT PROMOTE ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT AND AVOID TOKENISM

EXPAND EXISTING MH PROGRAMS AND INTERVENTIONS PROVEN TO BE EFFECTIVE AT IMPROVING YOUTH MH

- Many evidence-based preventative interventions are not yet systematically implemented in BC.
- Finding evidence-based programs for youth MH is highly decentralized.



WE ARE CREATING AN ONLINE REPOSITORY OF EVALUATED STRATEGIES AND INTEVENTIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

ENHANCE OR STRENGTHEN SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL) STRATEGIES WITHIN SCHOOL CURRICULA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING TO INCREASE RESILIENCE AND POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH.

- SEL resources and MH literacy may differ widely across districts and between school
- Enhancing SEL strategies can improve learning experiences for all students across BC.

INCREASE INCORPORATION OF SEL AND MH LITERACY INTO SCHOOL CURRICULA



REFRAMING EXTRACURRICULARS AS CENTRAL TO YOUTH, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

- Extracurricular activity is often considered supplementary and subject to inequitable access
- Family access, living in urban areas, and gender are associated with differences in participation of extracurricular activies



E.G., FREE COMMUNITY-CENTRE ANNUAL PASSES FOR YOUTH

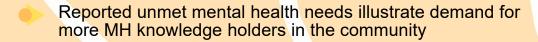
INCORPORATE MORE TIME OUTDOORS INTO SCHOOL CURRICULUMS

- Outdoor learning has been found to improve youth's health in the scientific literature (Oberle et al., 2019)
- Also meets calls to increase outdoor learning to curb COVID-19 spread in indoor spaces



INCORPORATE INDIGENOUS LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SCHOOLS

SUPPORT AND INCREASE MH KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE HOLDERS



Knowledge holders can increase service accessibility fill support gaps, and reduce mental health stigma.

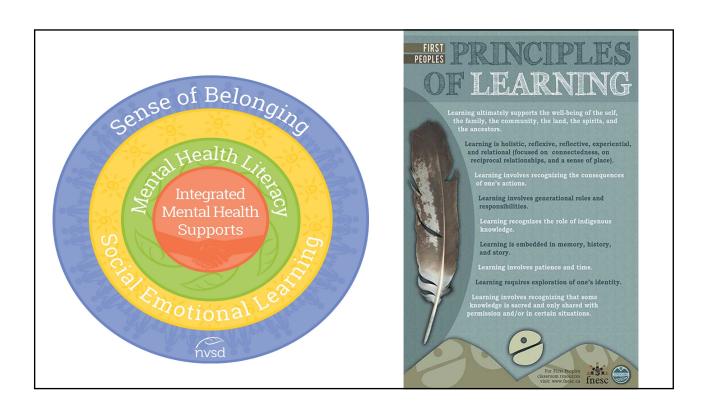
SCHOOLS CAN IMPLEMENT PEER-TO-PEER
MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING PROGRAMS

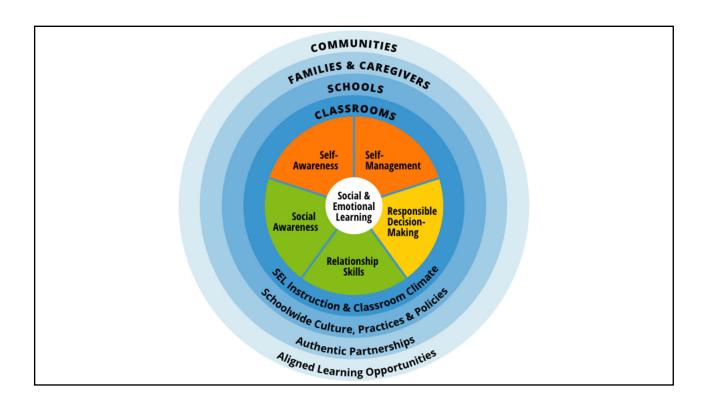


Well-Being: An Everyone Endeavour

SD44 Standing Committee
October 4, 2022
Jeremy Church – District Principal of Safe and Health Schools

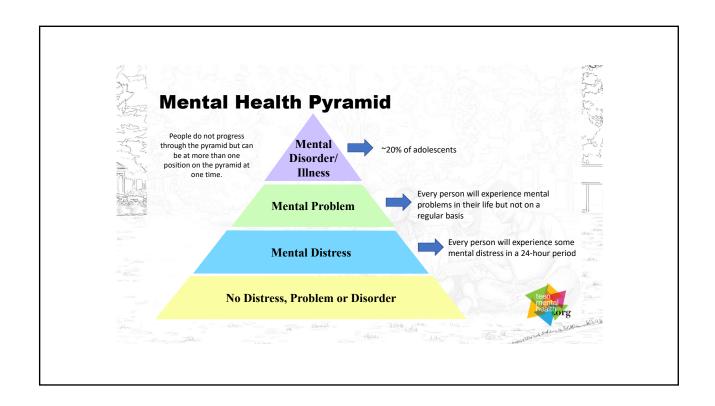


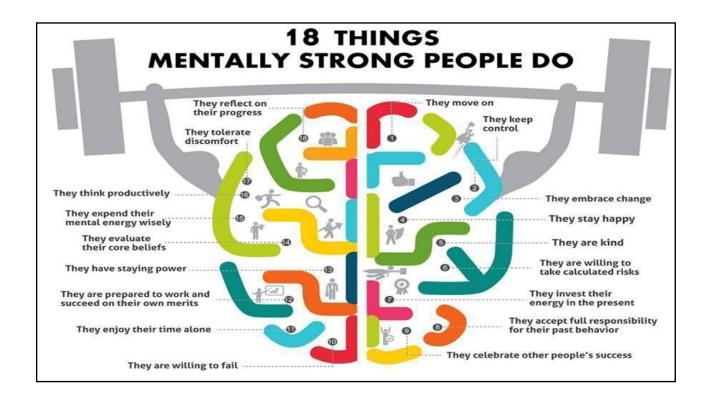


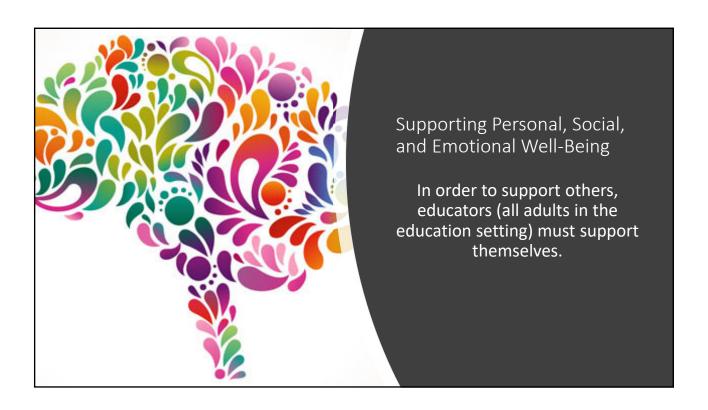




 The capacity to successfully adapt to life's circumstances. It does not mean happiness nor does it mean not having negative feelings, worries or difficulties. It includes the experience of stress and the use of that experience to help you solve the many and frequent challenges of life. People develop that capacity in the context of human relationships and usual developmental processes.

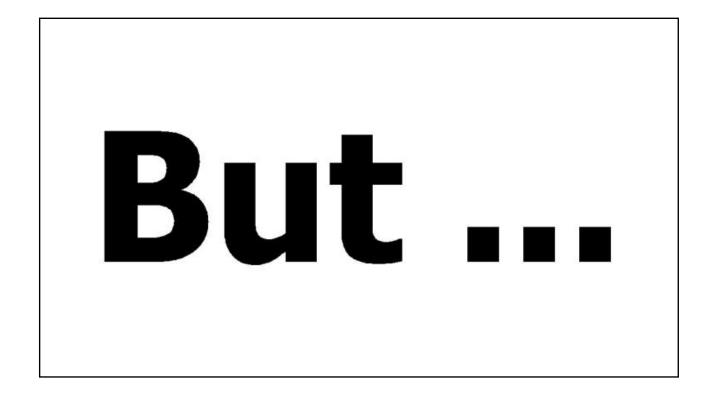






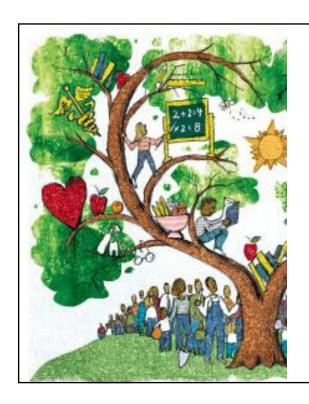






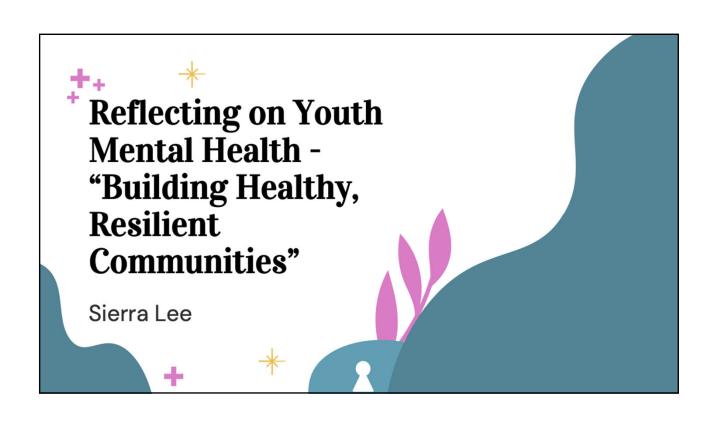






Schools ARE Communities...For all

- Natural intersection point
- · Varied backgrounds
- Diverse experiences
- Reflective of our community as a whole
- Schools are the EVERYBODY
- Connections to Well-Being are incredibly important at school





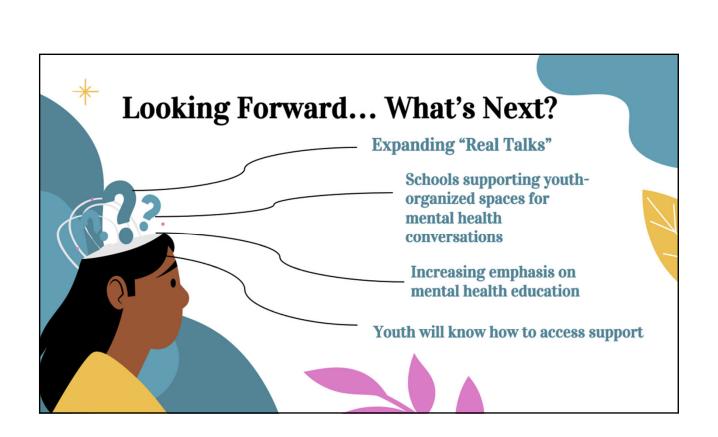






- → Changes to daily routines adapting to different learning models
- → Isolation from peers
- → Extra-curricular activities essential for well-being restricted or cancelled
- → Transition from in-person to online mental health support services

Responding to the effects of COVID on youth mental health







Panel Discussion

October 4th Standing Committee Meeting

Table Talks

- What did you hear during the panel presentations that resonates with you/your table?
- What questions remain yet to be addressed or answered?
- Table facilitator will capture notes on page
- Table groups will be invited to share 1 resonance and/or 1 question
- 15-20 minutes





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