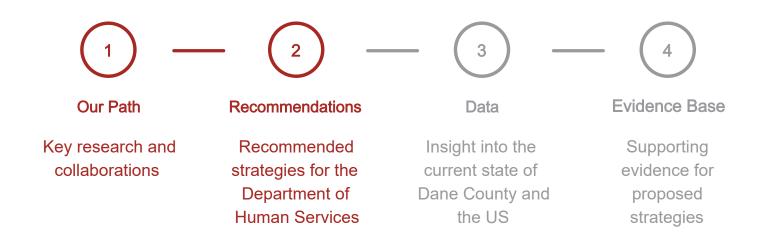
Addressing The Teen Mental Health Crisis in Dane County

Building Protective Factors to Enhance Social Connectedness and Prevent Adverse Mental Health Outcomes

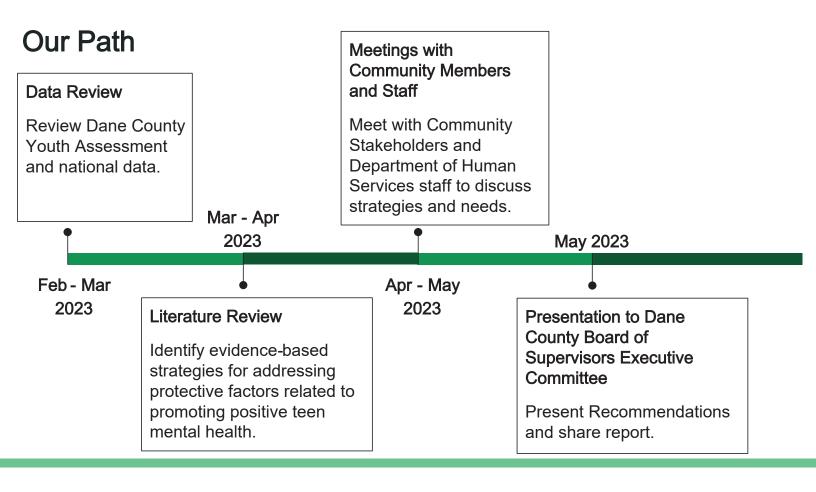
Prepared for the Dane County Board of Supervisors Executive Committee by Elias Tsarovsky

Agenda



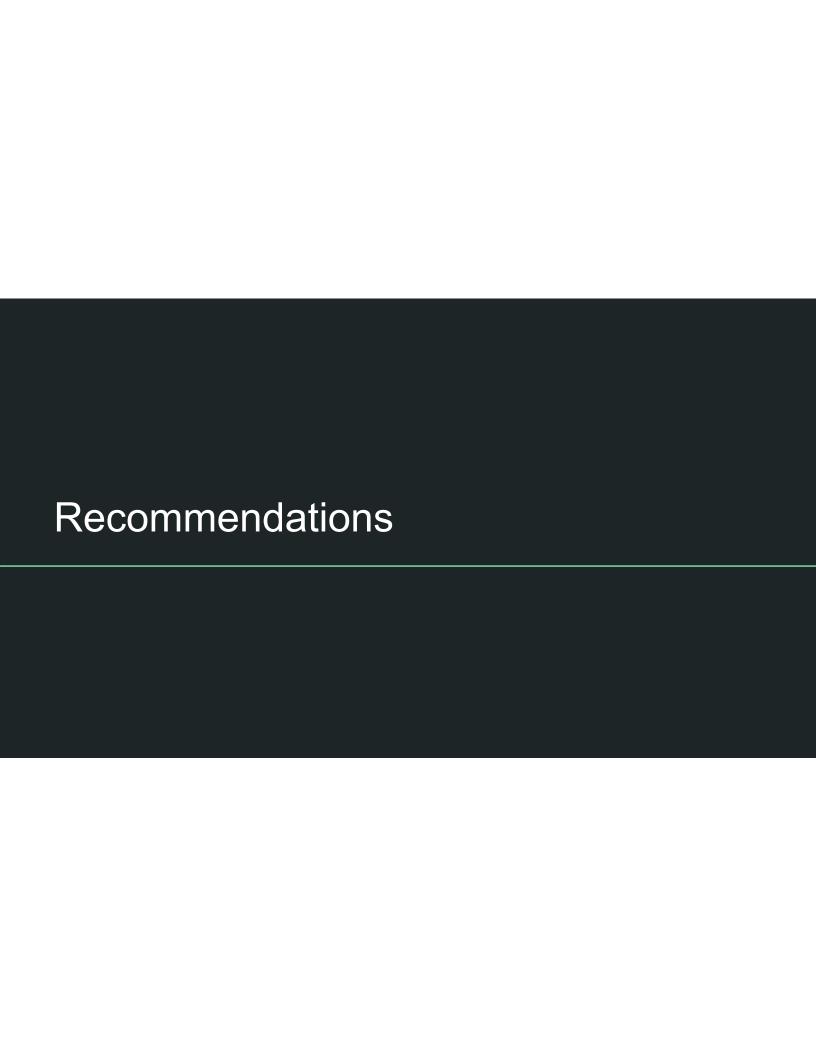
Scope

The goal of this report is to present key research and data regarding teen mental health in Dane County and posit recommendations to address and support teen mental health in Dane County.



Current Services

The Dane County Department of Human Services (DHS) funds\$5,556,668.00 of youth mental health-related services throughout Dane County.



Recommendation #1

Increase the current funding for the 15 youth centers funded through the Department of Human Services at an additional \$5,000 dollars per youth center per year. Also, recommend that the Department of Human Services monitor the development of future youth centers in Dane County and fund accordingly in coming years.

Recommendation #2

Recommend the Department of Human Services collaborate with community partners such as Public Health Madison and Dane County, NAMI Dane County, and school districts to implement a Seize The Awkward Media Campaign to elevate current county resources dedicated to teen mental health, encourage peer support, and destigmatize mental health care.

Recommendation #3

Recommend the Department of Human Services explore the feasibility of participating in community conversations with stakeholders such as school districts, NAMI Dane County, the Healthy Kids Collaborative, Safer Communities, and other community -based organizations and providers regarding the implementation of Sources of Strength throughout Dane County.



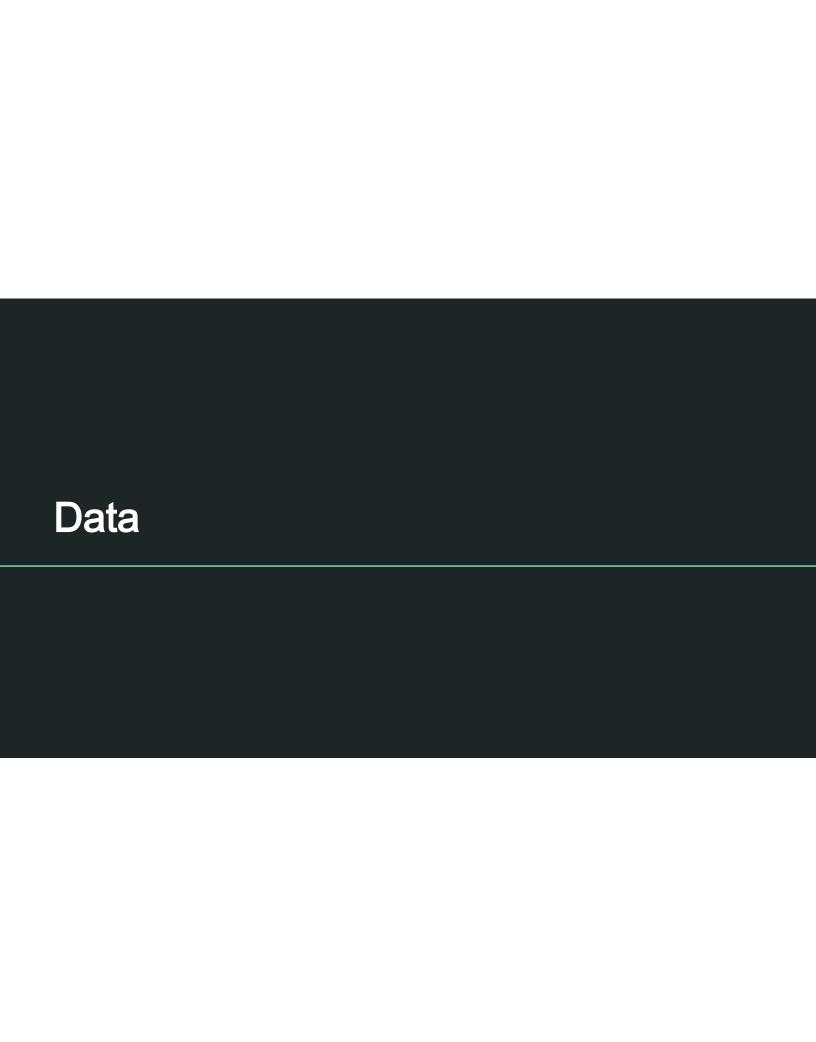
Teen Mental Health

The ability of all teens in Dane County to thrive and be the most authentic version of themselves in a community that values them and makes them feel like they belong and are supported through the hard moments of life [1,2].

Protective Factors

Protective factors are factors that make it less likely that individuals experience adverse mental health outcomes. Protective factors may be biological, psychological, or social factors in the individual, family, and the environment [2].

Overall, strengthening protective factors for youth through increased social connectedness and anti-stigma work is associated with better mental health outcomes for youth; with youth experiencing the highest level of adversity benefitting the most from protective factors at school and in the community [7,8].

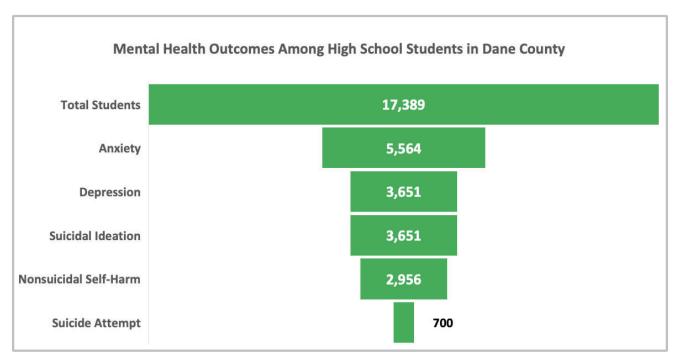


National Data

More than 1 in 3 high school students experienced poor mental health during the pandemic and nearly half of students felt persistently sad or hopeless [9].



Dane County Youth Assessment

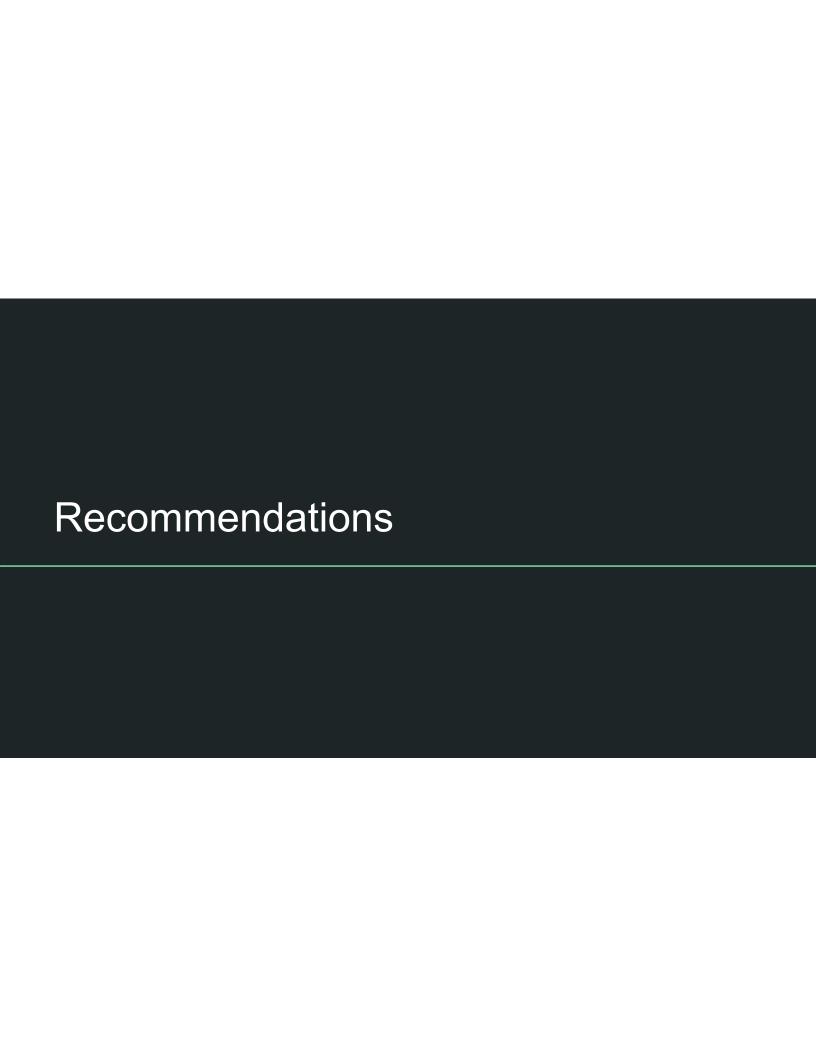


Dane County Youth Assessment

Students experience a higher burden of poor mental health outcomes when they hold multiple historically oppressed identities, as the discrimination they may experience is multifaceted [11].

Youth experiencing the worst mental health outcomes:

- LGBTQ+ Youth
- Multiracial & BIPOC Youth



Recommendations

- 1. Increase the current funding for the 15 youth centers funded through the Department of Human Services at an additional\$5,000 dollars per youth center per year. Also, recommend that the Department of Human Servicesmonitor the development of future youth centers in Dane County and fund accordingly in coming years.
- Recommend the Department of Human Services collaborate with community partners such as Public Health Madison and Dane County, NAMI Dane County, and school districts implement a Seize The Awkward Media Campaign to elevate current county resources dedicated to teen mental health, encourage peer support, and destignatize mental health care.
- 3. Recommend the Department of Human Servicesexplore the feasibility of participating in community conversations with stakeholders such as school districts, NAMI Dane County, the Healthy Kids Collaborative, Safer Communities, and other community based organizations and providers regarding the implementation of Sources of Strength throughout Dane County.

Mental health was a top three value in the

recent youth survey and community survey for the City of Fitchburg Teen Center by EQT by Design.

Recommendation #1: Youth Resource Centers

- ☑ Dane County funds nine youth resource centers in Madison and six youth resource centers in the greater Dane County area 15 total youth resource centers.
- ☐ The County allocates about \$158,000 to all youth resource centers in the county.
- Research indicates buildings dedicated spaces for youth to be themselves and come together to build community **increases their social connectedness** [12]
- Social connectedness is important for the adolescent brain and can promote positive mental health outcomes for youth [13].

Recommendation #2: Communications Campaign

- Seize The Awkward is a national media campaign by the Ad Council in partnership with The JED Foundation and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention that aims to teach and encourage young people (ages 16 24) about how to talk with their friends about mental health and how to take care of their own mental health [15].
- ☐ The campaign provides partners with a toolkit for how to launch their own campaign [16]. The toolkit is **free to download** and provides best practices for implementation.

Recommendation #3: Peerto-Peer Support

- Peer-to-peer support programming in high schools across Wisconsin and in comparable counties **has proven effective** at supporting teen mental health.
- Sources of Strength is an evidence-based suicide prevention program that uses peer leaders to enhance protective factors associated with reducing suicide across a school population showing effectiveness in both preventative upstream and intervention outcomes in high school students [17,18].

Acknowledgments

Thank you Marykay Willis, Chloe Moore, and Connie Bettin from the Dane County Department of Human Services for sharing their guidance and expertise throughout the project and for assisting with the development of the recommendations.

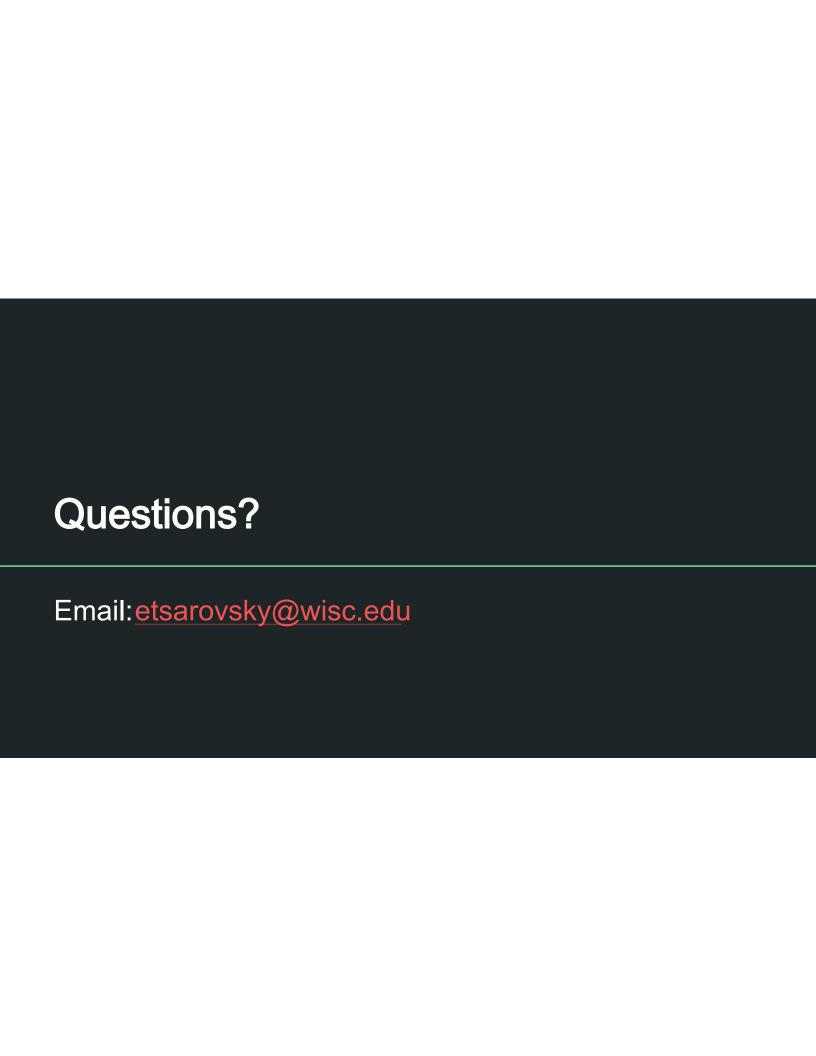
Additionally, we would like to thank the community organizations who helped us better understand the mental health needs of youth in the community.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to the people at the Dane County Youth Commission collecting data from youth and creating the Dane County Youth Assessment.

Thank you to the youth who filled out the Dane County Youth Assessment survey.

We see you and hear you.



References

- (1) Division of Adolescent and School Health | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023, May 1). Mental Health | Poor Mental Health is a Problem for Adolescents. Adolescent and School Health | Mental Health. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/mental-health/index.htm
- (2) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (n.d.). Mental Health & Prevention Glossary. 988 Suicide & Suic
- (3) Ceatha, N., Koay, A. C. C., Buggy, C., James, O., Tully, L., Bustillo, M., & Crowley, D. (2021). Protective Factors for LGBTI+ Youth Wellbeing: A Scoping Review Underpinned by Recognition Theory. International journal of environmental research and public health, 18(21), 11682. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182111682
- (4) Hall W. J. (2018). Psychosocial Risk and Protective Factors for Depression Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer Youth: A Systematic Review. Journal of homosexuality, 65(3), 263–316. https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2017.1317467
- (5) Tankersley, A. P., Grafsky, E. L., Dike, J., & Jones, R. T. (2021). Risk and Resilience Factors for Mental Health among Transgender and Gender Nonconforming (TGNC) Youth: A Systematic Review. Clinical child and family psychology review, 24(2), 183–206. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10567-021-00344-6
- (6) Sirin, S. R., Sin, E., Clingain, C., & Rogers-Sirin, L. (2019). Acculturative Stress and Mental Health: Implications for Immigrant-Origin Youth. Pediatric clinics of North America, 66(3), 641–653.
- (7) Arango, C., Díaz-Caneja, C. M., McGorry, P. D., Rapoport, J., Sommer, I. E., Vorstman, J. A., McDaid, D., Marín, O., Serrano-Drozdowskyj, E., Freedman, R., & Carpenter, W. (2018). Preventive strategies for mental health. The lancet. Psychiatry, 5(7), 591–604. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(18)30057-9
- (8) Liu, S. R., Kia-Keating, M., Nylund-Gibson, K., & Barnett, M. L. (2020). Co-Occurring Youth Profiles of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Protective Factors: Associations with Health, Resilience, and Racial Disparities. American journal of community psychology, 65(1-2), 173–186. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12387
- (9) Jones SE, Ethier KA, Hertz M, et al. Mental Health, Suicidality, and Connectedness Among High School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey, United States, January—June 2021. MMWR Suppl 2022;71(Suppl-3):16–21. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su7103a3
- (10) 2021 Dane County Youth Assessment, Dane County Youth Commission, Madison, Wisconsin. https://www.dcdhs.com/About-Us/Commissions-Boards-and-Committees/Youth-Commission/Youth-Assessment

References

- (11) Crenshaw, Kimberle. "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Policies." University of Chicago Legal Forum 1989, no. 1 (1989): 139-167
- (12) Carroll AE, Hayes D. The US Mental Health System Is So Broken That Even Money Can't Fix It. JAMA Pediatr. 2023;177(1):8–10.
- (13) Lamblin, M., Murawski, C., Whittle, S., & Fornito, A. (2017). Social connectedness, Mental Health and the adolescent brain. Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, 80, 57-68.
- (14) Miller, A., Lemos Castillo, M., Medrano, M., & Design, M. (2022). (rep.). City of Fitchburg Teen Center | EQT By Design Summary Engagement Analysis. EQT By Design. Retrieved April 2023, from https://fitchburgwi.gov/DocumentCenter/View/24094/Fitchburg-Teen-Center-Summary-Report?bidId=.
- (15) Ad Council. (2020). Seize The Awkward. Seize the Awkward. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from https://seizetheawkward.org/
- (16) Ad Council. (2020). Partner Toolkit. Seize the Awkward. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from https://seizetheawkward.org/partner-toolkit
- (17) Wyman PA, Brown CH, LoMurray M, et al. An outcome evaluation of the Sources of Strength suicide prevention program delivered by adolescent peer leaders in high schools. Am J Public Health. 2010;100(9):1653-1661.
- (18) Sources of Strength. (2023, January 24). Evidence Base. Sources of Strength. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from https://sourcesofstrength.org/about/#evidence-base
- (19) Stone, D.M., Holland, K.M., Bartholow, B., Crosby, A.E., Davis, S., and Wilkins, N. (2017). Preventing Suicide: A Technical Package of Policies, Programs, and Practices. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- (20) Schoening, J., Schneidewent, A., & Katrichis, J., Woznicka, B. (2023, April 13). Using School-based Peer-to-Peer Programs to Prevent Suicide [PowerPoint Presentation]. Prevent Suicide Wisconsin Conference. https://www.preventsuicidewi.org/conference