## Mental Health and Social-Emotional Learning Supports Before and During the Pandemic

Student mental health supports look different now as compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has increased and heightened students' exposure to trauma. It has disproportionately impacted the Black community and communities of color. It has increased the likelihood of re-traumatization for young people who previously experienced trauma. During

and after the pandemic, young people will need access to a cascade of mental health supports. This chart compares the mental health supports needed before and during the pandemic, and shows how supports during the pandemic can operate in in-person and remote contexts.<sup>3</sup>

| Before the Pandemic During the   |   | Pandemic*   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| In-Person  | In-Person   | Remote Continued**  |  |
|  | Tier 3: Intensive Supports  |   |  |
|  | rvention and support<br>ssional or community partners   | Individualized intervention<br>and support via telehealth sessions<br>from a school-based professional<br>or community partners   |  |
| Ongoing assessment and alig  | nment with intervention in school   | Coordination of services and assessment remotely or by phone  |  |
| С  | risis text services and hotlines might be used m  | nore  |  |
| School designated as   | a safe space for students   | School offers a remote safe space   |  |
|  | Tier 2: Targeted Interventions  |   |  |
| Small group work and peer support<br>groups  | Small group work and peer support<br>groups, which may be influenced by new<br>in-person policies and practices   | Remote group sessions on a secure digital platform  |  |
| Evidence-based scree   | ening and service referral  | Remote screenings and referral to services; ensure access to basic needs and safe home environment, especially for most disadvantaged students     Hotline use and remote chat for service connection |  |
|  | Increased, regular check-ins during school time; evaluation of basic needs and safe home environments, especially for disadvantaged students                                    | Regular calls or check-ins with students in need of bolstered support from school staff via telehealth or by following bus routes to deliver socially distanced services                              |  |
|  | Tier 1: Universal Supports  |   |  |
| Promote a safe, supportive, culturally esponsive school climate conducive o supporting positive behavior and academic engagement; include rauma-informed practices that support students and staff | Promote a safe, supportive, culturally responsive school climate conducive to supporting positive behavior and academic engagement, with emphasis on trauma-informed approaches | Promote a safe, supportive, culturally responsive learning environment through remote means; emphasis on trauma-informed approaches will be critical  |  |
|  | informed psychosocial supports to foster a ser<br>alm, self-efficacy, and hope, along with coping s   |   |  |
| Social-emotional learning (SEL) class<br>estruction led by counselors or teachers  | SEL in-class instruction, which may be influenced by new in-person policies and practices   | Asynchronous or synchronous<br>SEL instruction online, which will be<br>particularly critical to protect against<br>the effects of trauma   |  |
| Promote students' connection with peers and staff or le  |   | Promote students' connection with peers and staff while remote learning on a regular basis: this may look like letters, email, e-chat, drive-by, calls, or Google Hangouts                            |  |

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$ Hybrid options might also include some combination of remote and in-person practices.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star\star} \text{Any remote activities must take into consideration issues of equitable access to digital platforms and resources}.$ 

## **Policy Recommendations**

- Prioritize young people's well-being by increasing access to mental wellness and trauma-informed supports that mitigate risk factors and promote resilience.
- Increase access to supports that can be adapted in different learning settings to meet the cascade of student • Include SEL in remote-learning guidance and planning. mental health needs.
- Fund school mental health provider positions as need demonstrates.
- · Prioritize and coordinate culturally responsive, universal SEL as part of a comprehensive program to promote mental well-being for all students and mitigate the effects of trauma in our current times.
- Encourage funding for universal SEL in coordination with more intensive mental wellness supports that reach across all learning settings, whether in school, after school, or during remote learning.

## References

- Campbell, A. M. (2020). An increasing risk of family violence during the COVID-19 pandemic: Strengthening community collaborations to save lives. Forensic Science International: Reports, 2. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsir.2020.100089
- 2. McOwen, A., & Biello, P. (2020). Lifelines: How the stress of COVID-19 can be re-traumatizing for trauma survivors. New Hampshire Public Radio. https://www.nhpr.org/post/ lifelines-how-stress-covid-19-can-be-re-traumatizing-traumasurvivors#stream/0
- 3. August, G. J., Piehler, T. F., & Miller, F. G. (2017). Getting "SMART" about implementing multi-tiered systems of support to promote school mental health. *Journal of School Psychology*, 66, 85–96. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2017.10.001
  - Bartlett, J. D., & Vivrette, R. (2020). Ways to promote children's resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic. Child Trends. https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ COVIDProtectiveFactors\_ChildTrends\_April2020.pdf

Briggs, B. (2018). Safe schools: Getting children back into education after disaster strikes. Theirworld. https://theirworld.org/ news/safe-schools-getting-children-back-into-education-afternatural-disaster

Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports. (2019). Multi-tiered framework. https://www.pbis.org/pbis/tiered-framework Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning, (2018). Connecting schoolwide SEL with other school-based frameworks. https://schoolguide.casel.org/uploads/2019/01/SEL\_MTSS-and-PBIS.pdf

Durlak, J. A., Weissberg, R. P., Dymnicki, A. B., Taylor, R. D., & Schellinger, K. B. (2011). The impact of enhancing students' social and emotional learning: A meta-analysis of school-based universal interventions. Child Development, 82(1), 405-432. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2010.01564.x

Hobfoll, S. E., Watson, P., Bell, C. C., Bryant, R. A., Brymer, M. J. et al. (2007). Five essential elements of immediate and mid-term  $\,$ mass trauma intervention: empirical evidence. Psychiatry, 70(4), 283-315.

The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Schools Committee.  $(2017).\ Creating, supporting, and \ sustaining\ trauma-informed$ schools: A system framework. National Center for Child Traumatic Stress. https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/programs\_ campaigns/childrens\_mental\_health/nctsi-creating-supportingsustaining-trauma-informed-schools-a-systems-framework.pdf

