Time to talk about it: Mental health issues among international students in Australia

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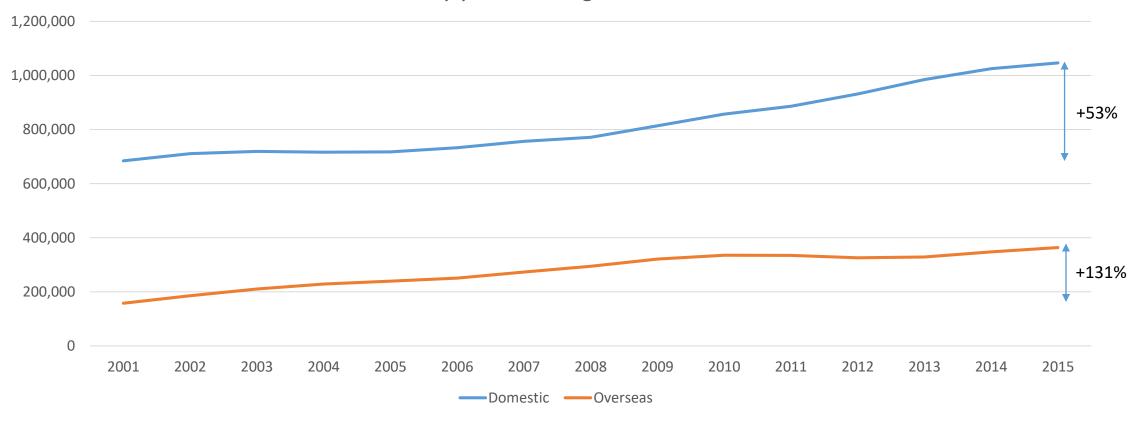


Students' mental health is important to several groups, not just the students themselves

Students are, of course, the primary stakeholder

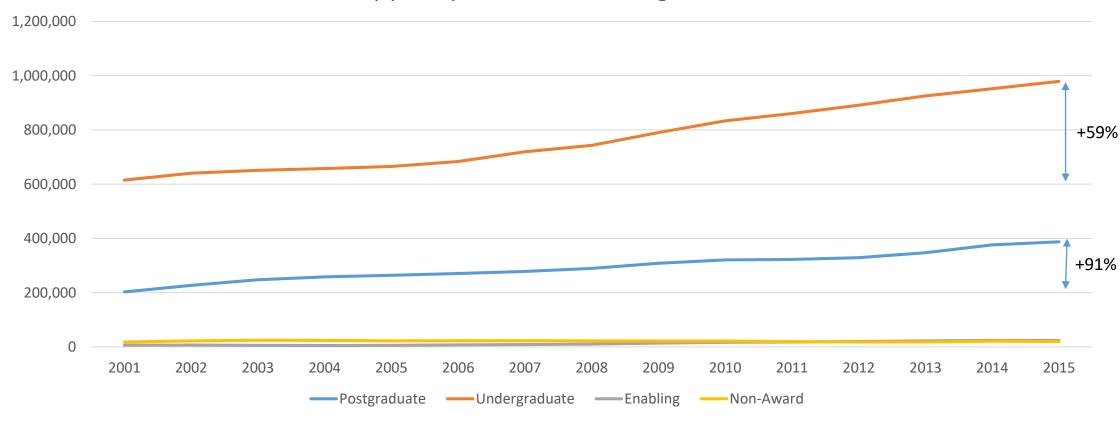
Overseas students have driven the 67 per cent growth in higher education students since 2001





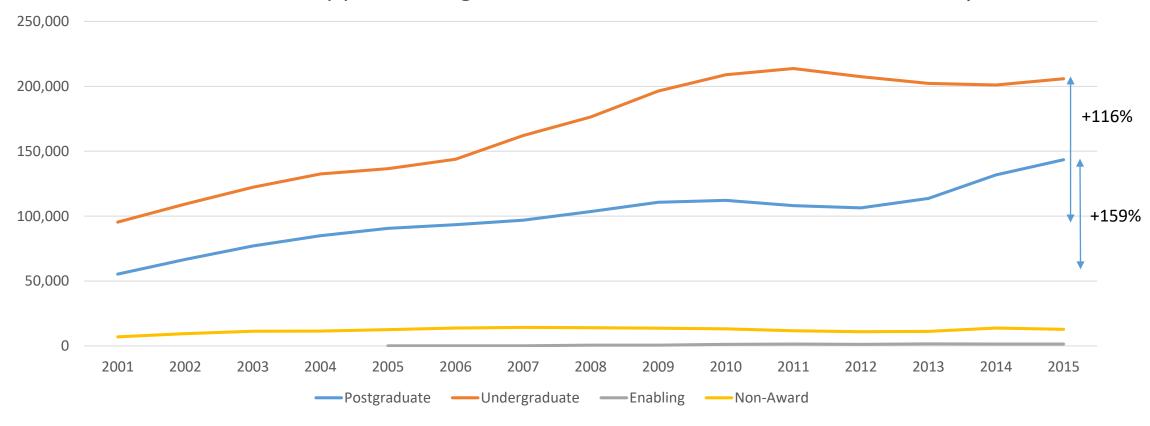
Of our total 1.4M higher education students, nearly 70 per cent are undergraduates

Enrolment count by year by course level at all higher education institutions

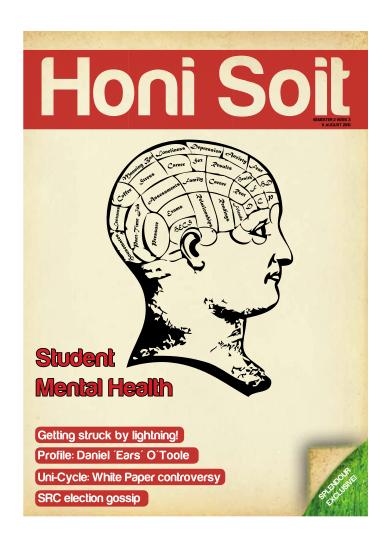


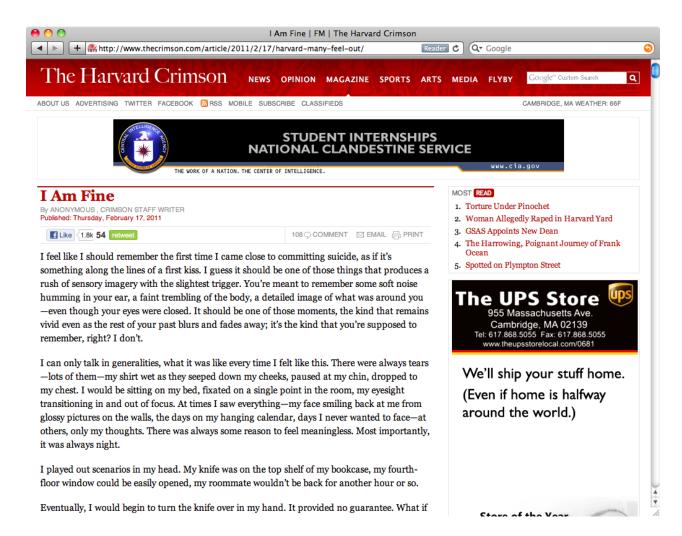
However of our 363K overseas students, only 57 per cent are undergraduates

Enrolment count by year at all higher education institutions – overseas students only

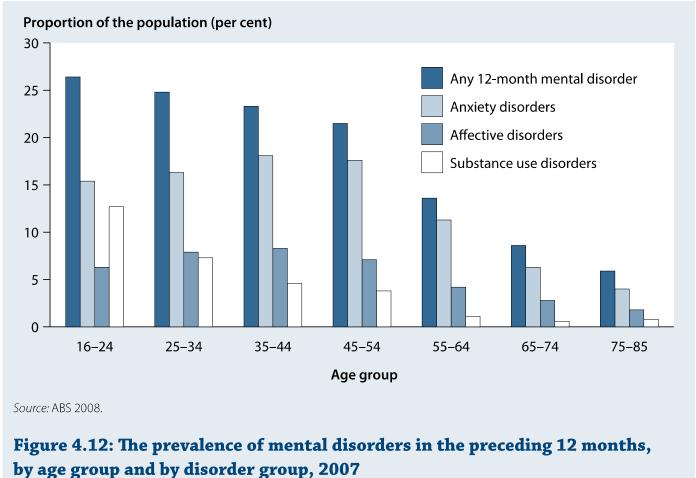


Students have been pleading for more mental health support for many years



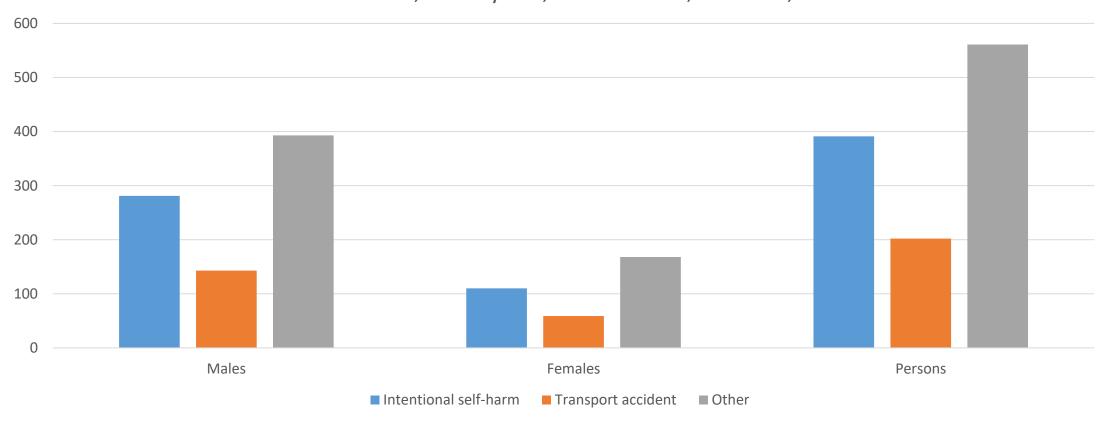


Data support what students are telling us: their age group suffers the highest burden of mental illness



Suicide is now the leading cause of death for 15 to 24-year-olds, far exceeding the road toll

Cause of death, 15-24 years, raw numbers, Australia, 2015

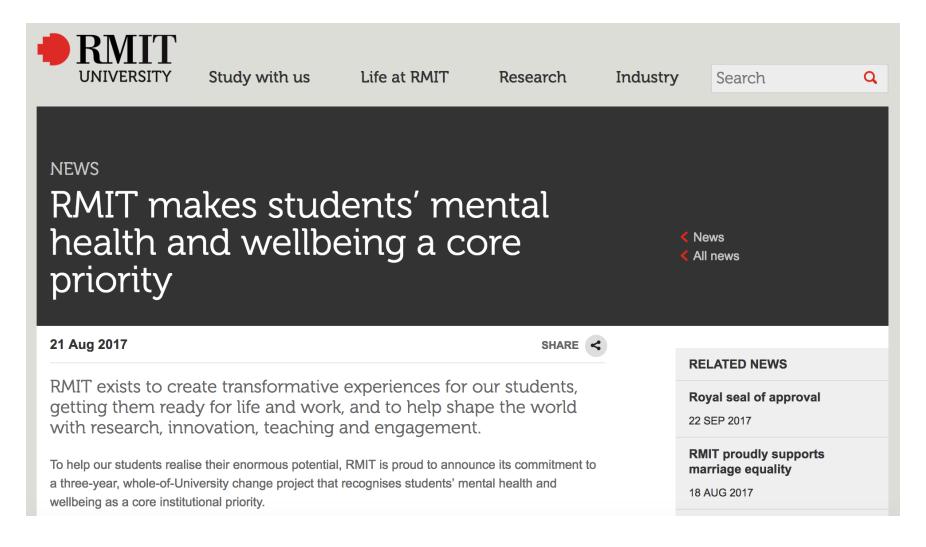


Staff are also an important stakeholder, in several ways

Students Our institutions The public Staff

Our institutions' success is tied to their students' mental health

RMIT University has recently set an industry-leading "tone from the top"



The public should also be concerned about students' mental health

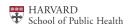
Mental health has been a population-level priority since at least 1996



The National Health Priority Areas initiative was Australia's response to the World Health Organisation's global strategy *Health for All by the year 2000* and its subsequent revision.

The initial 1996 set of NHPAs included cardiovascular health, cancer control, injury prevention and control and mental health. Diabetes mellitus was added in 1997, followed by asthma in 1999, arthritis and musculoskeletal conditions in 2002 and obesity in 2008.

Mental health is a major public policy issue – not only in Australia, but globally

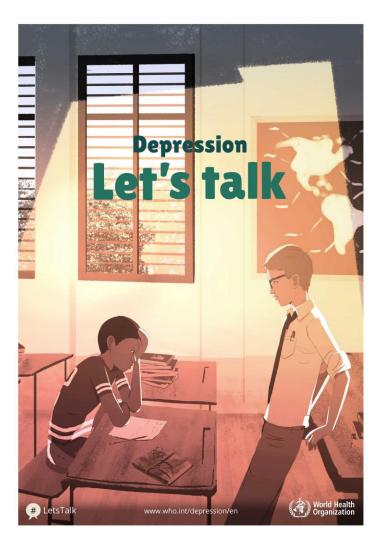




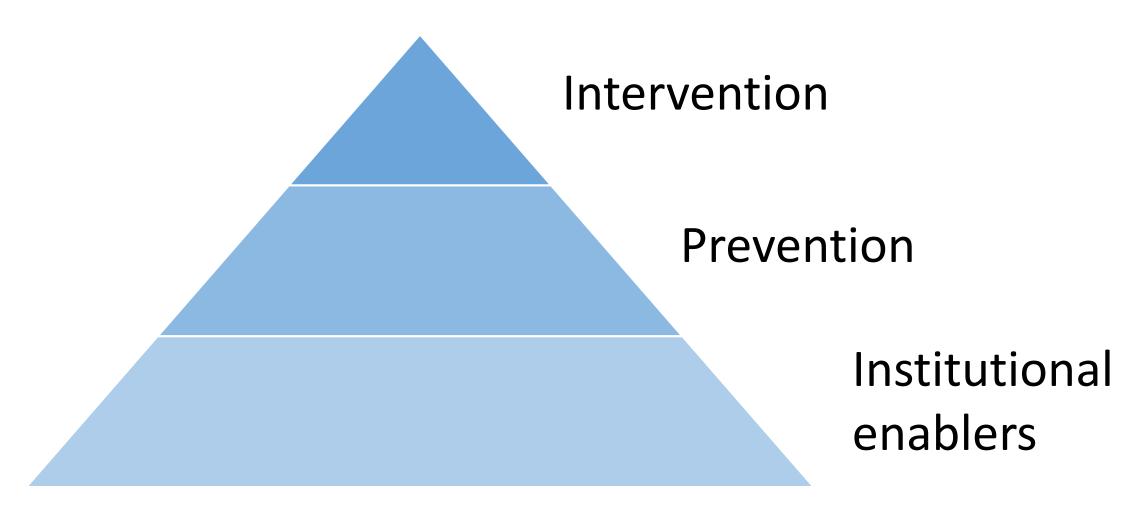


A report by the World Economic Forum and the Harvard School of Public Health

September 2011



Our approach needs to consider three levels



Each of us has an opportunity (?obligation) to help effect change



A Framework for Promoting Student Mental Wellbeing in Universities

There is a strong and expanding evidence base indicating that university students are a 'very high risk population' for psychological distress and mental disorders, and that the prevalence and severity of mental health difficulties is growing across student populations'. The research raises a pressing question for administrators and educators: Given that a substantial proportion of students will experience mental health difficulties during their time at university, how can universities ensure they provide supportive and 'health-promoting' environments?

This Framework for Promoting Student Mental Health and Wellbeing aims to assist institutions to develop a 'whole-of-university' approach. It identifies key action areas for promoting student mental health and wellbeing as well as institutional enablers for achieving those actions. For each action, the framework identifies pringractivities and possible measures of progress that can be adapted for different university environments, acknowledging that individual institutional approaches will vary according to local contexts and priorities.

Health promoting actions

- 1 Foster engaging curricula and learning experiences
- 2 Cultivate supportive social, physical and digital environments
- 3 Strengthen community awareness and actions
- 4 Develop students' mental health knowledge and self-regulatory skills
- 5 Ensure access to effective services

The five actions individually and together are important in developing a whole-of-institution approach to promoting student mental health and wellbeing. These actions will need to be supported by institutional arrangements that enable:

- 1 Policy development and review processes
- 2 Participation and empowerment of staff and students
- 3 Allocation of appropriate resources and recognition
- 4 Staff professional development

Approach

This Framework draws on three well-known blueprints for health promotion: The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion*, Healthy Universities* in the UK* and Mindmatters*. It was developed through a process of feedback and consultation with higher education researchers, mental health experts, institutional leaders and academic and professional staff from 13 universities.

- 1 For example, Stallman, H. (2010); Larcombe et al., (2015); Wierenga, Landstedt and Wyn (2013)
- The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion was signed in 1986 at the World Health Organization's First Conference on Health Promotion (see http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/previous/ottawa/en/).
- 3 A healthy university is defined as one that: 'aspires to create a learning environment and organizational culture that enhances the health, wellbeing and sustainability of its community and enables people to achieve their full potential' (Dooris, Cawoon, Doherty & Powell, 2010).
- 4 Healthy Universities is a framework developed in the UK for adopting a health settings approach within the higher education sector (see http://www.healthyuniversities.
- 5 Mindmatters is a highly successful nation-wide initiative focused specifically on mental health in secondary schools (see www.mindmatters.edu.au).



