## MEETING THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

A PRESENTATION FOR ENGLISH NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE

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18 NOVEMBER 2017

#### **OUTLINE....**

Who are our International Students

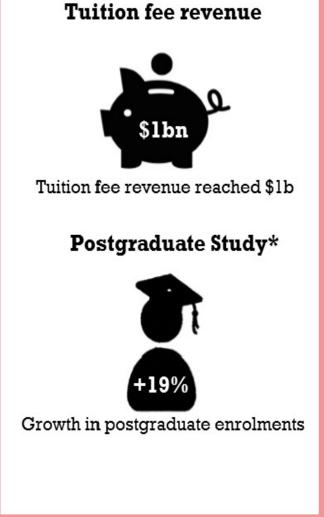
Introduction to Mental Health

How to help the Students- some suggestions

Top 15 markets: proportion of enrolments







50% of international students come from China and India

Developed by Education New Zealand.
This infographic includes data on full-fee-paying, NZ Aid, PhD, foreign research postgraduate and exchange students. It combines the data sources from the Ministry of Education: the Export Education Levy and Single Data Return (SDR) data. Offshore students are included if classified as offshore in the SDR. Link to data source: student numbers (www.educationcounts.govt.nz).

\*Postgraduate Study includes Level 8 honours/postgraduate certificate to Level 10 Doctoral degrees. This includes Government funded tertiary providers only.

## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEVELOP MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS

(WANG & MALLINCKRODT, 2006, FORBES-MEWETT & SAWYER, 2016, ZHANG & DIXON, 2003)

 In general, the peak period for onset of mental ill-health is between 12-25 years of age (McCorry, 2011)

#### For International Students:

- Social-cultural Adaptation
  - The ability to acquire behaviour and skills to facilitate better integration into host culture
- Psychological Adjustment
  - The process of maintaining psychological and emotional well-being

### PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND MH PRESENTATION

### Five unique mental health stressors faced by international students (Haber & Griffins, 2017):

- 1. Language barriers:
  - If students struggle with English "everything else suffers, including their academic performance and their capacity to connect with others" (Forbes- Mewett & Sawyer, 2016)
- 2. Acculturative stress/culture shock
- 3. Unrealistic expectations
- 4. Crises originating at home
- 5. Illness

## NORMALITY vs ABNORMALITY

INTERPERSONAL IN

# UNDERSTANDING YOUR STUDENTS

.. We are not the so

## CULTURAL VARIANCES : MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH

**SOCIAL DOMAIN** 

**Collective Dimension** 

collective individual

**ADJUSTMENT DOMAIN** 

Coping

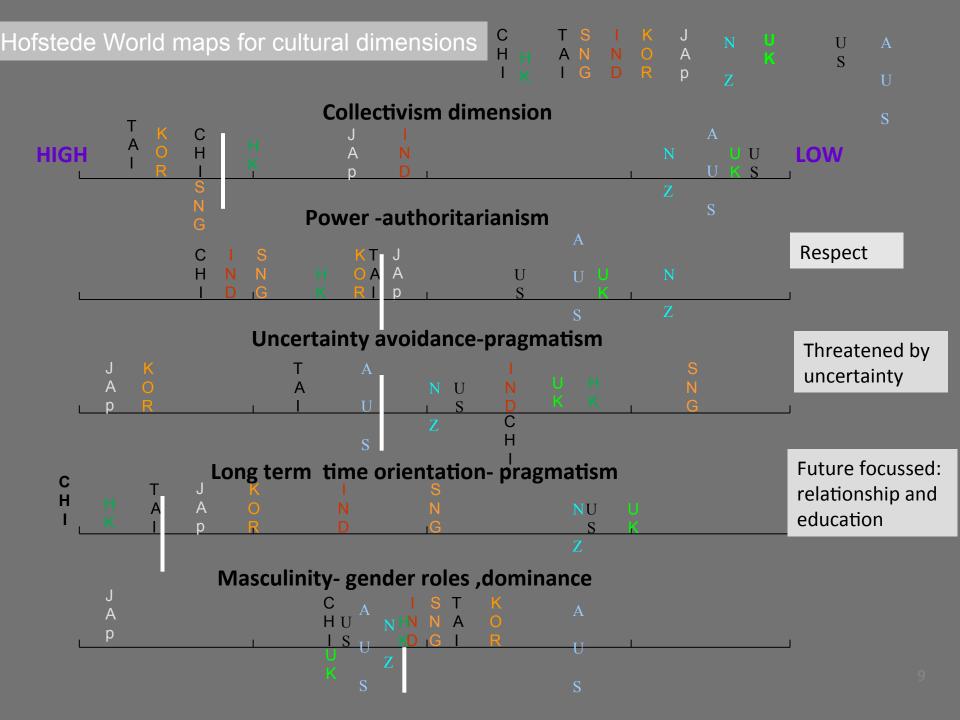
external locus/passive internal/active

LANGUAGE DOMAIN

**Emotional Expression** 

low emotional expression

high emotional expressions



#### Types and Expectations

#### Sojourners

(the brief stayers)

Priorities: complete study fast and move home

#### Wanderers

(the Travellers)

Priorities: kill time, big spenders

International Students

#### The Desperate Migrants

(study as a "smoke screen")

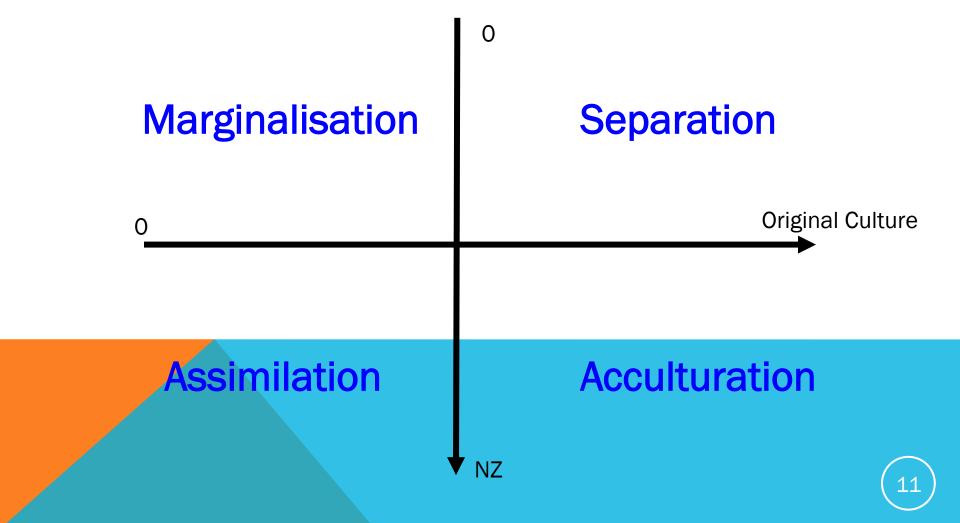
Priorities: migration

#### The Money Makers

(exploring revenues)

Priorities: generating income

## BERRY'S CROSS-CULTURAL MODEL OF ACCULTURATION



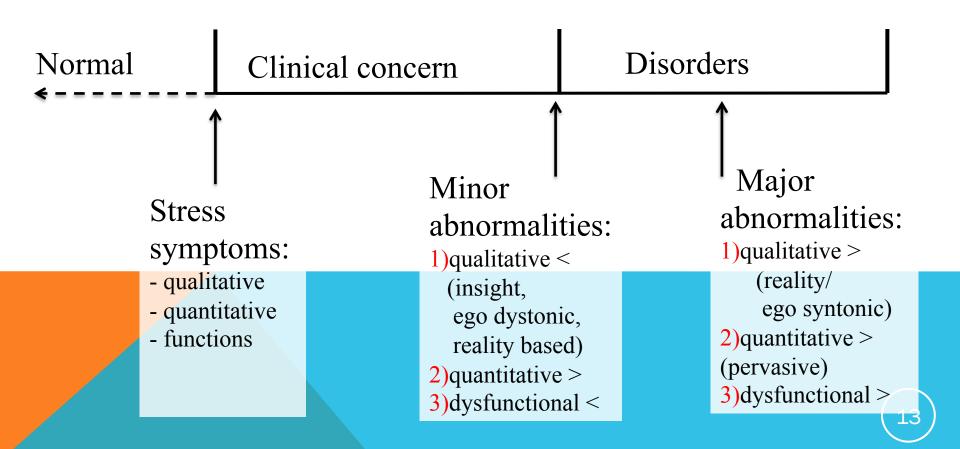
#### WHAT IS MENTAL ILLNESS

- is a disease that causes mild to severe disturbances in thought, emotion and/or behaviour, resulting in an inability to cope with life's ordinary demands and routines.
- is the term that refers to collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders.

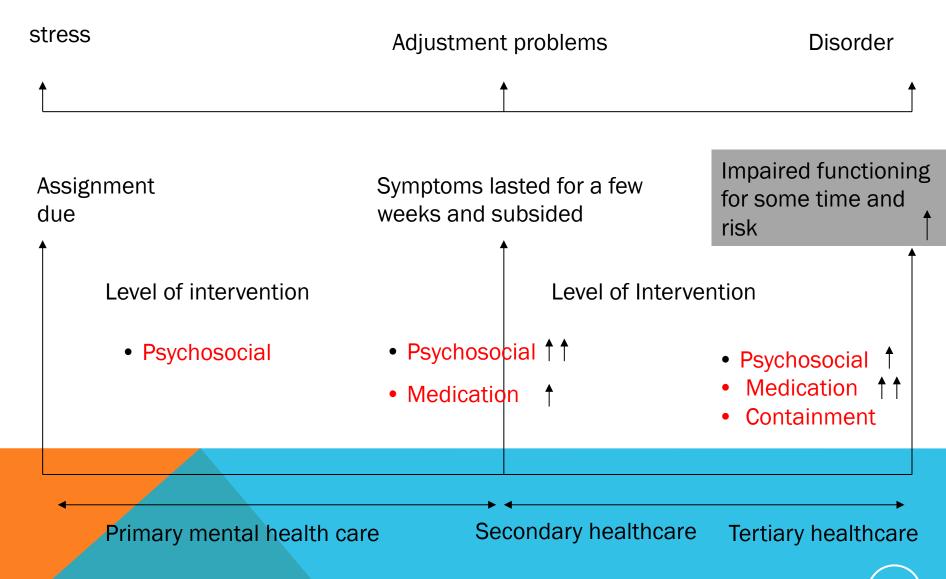
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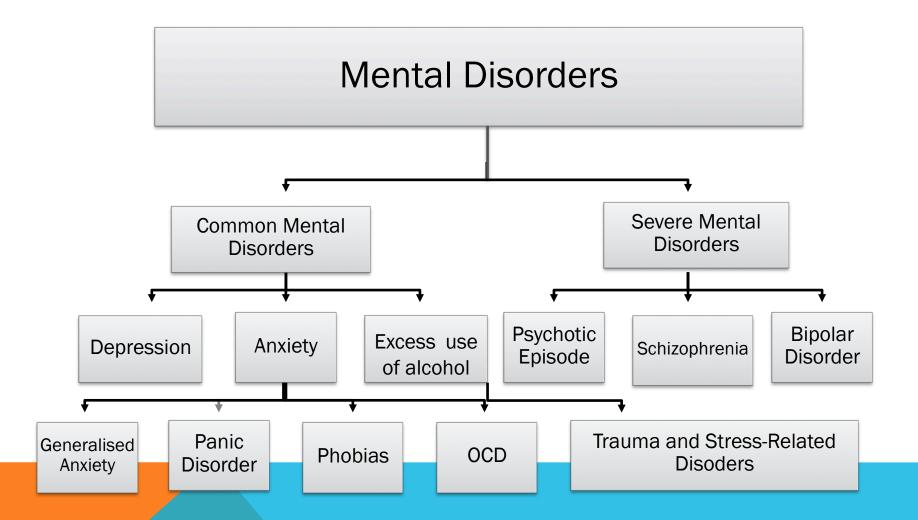
- Is it psychologically dysfunctional?
- Is it distressing or handicapping to the individual or others?
- Is it associated with a response that is atypical or deviant?

### MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS, MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

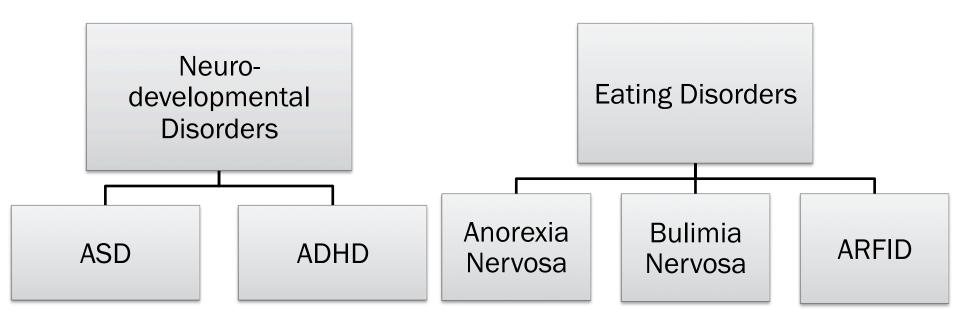


#### When to intervene





#### **Mental Disorders**



#### MENTAL HEALTH WARNING SIGNS

#### **Behaviour**

- Anger, conflicts with no good reasons.
   Frequent absences from classes.
- Academic deterioration, social withdrawal
- Peers/teachers concerns
- Intermittent or persistent change of behaviour
- Hyperactivtiy
- Dramatic change in eating, sleeping habits and concentration span

#### Confused thinking/speech

- Preoccupation with certain thoughts
- Irrelevant and illogical talks, disupted

memory

#### Mood

- Low, high, apathetic
- Anxiety and fear

#### Addiction issues

- smoking
- substance abuse
- gambling related problems

#### Other symptoms

- Signs of psychosis- D and H
- Extravagance

#### Risk

- Potential or imminent
- Signs of self harm or acting out

Signs of CHANGES

Lasting for a period of time

Collateral information

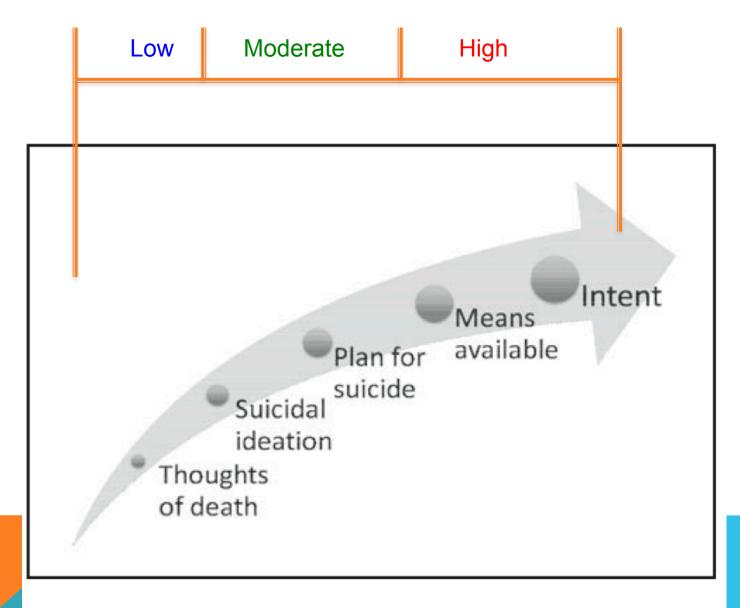


FIGURE 1. Hierarchy of suicide assessment.

#### THANK YOU

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