CLIMATE RELATED MENTAL HEALTH AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Australian Health Promotion Association Victoria Tasmania

8th September 2022

R U OK? DAY

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the unceded lands on which we work, play, live, love, learn, age and die. We acknowledge the First Nations people as custodians with enduring connections to culture, country and kin. We look to Indigenous ways of knowing for care of country and place. Which lands are you on today? Please add to CHAT.





Lifeline

13 11 14

lifeline.org.au

Beyond Blue

1300 224 636

beyondblue.org.au

Suicide Call Back Service

1300 659 467

suicidecallbackservice.org.au

Mensline

1300 789 978

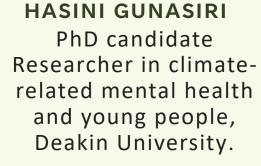
mensline.org.au

HTTPS://WWW.RUOK.ORG.AU/WHA T-WERE-ABOUT R U OK? is a harm prevention charity that encourages people to stay connected and have conversations that can help others through difficult times in their lives. Our work focuses on building the motivation, confidence and skills of the help-giver — the person who can have a meaningful conversation with someone who is struggling with life. R U OK? contributes to suicide prevention efforts by encouraging people to invest more time in their personal relationships and building the capacity of informal support networks — friends, family and colleagues - to be alert to those around them, have a conversation if they identify signs of distress or difficulty and connect someone to appropriate support, long before they're in crisis.

AHPA VIC TAS

PANEL MEMBERS







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OUTLINE

HASINI GUNASIRI State of climate-related mental health in young people

SUE NOY

Keeping the Future in Mind – recent research on young people cc and mental health

AILEEN THOMS Community action building resilience young people mental health promotion

QUESTIONS



State of climate-related mental health in Australia

R U OK Day panel on climate-related mental health for young people

Hasini Gunasiri



Acknowledgement of Country

As we gather for this meeting physically dispersed and virtually constructed, let us take a moment to reflect on the meaning of place and in doing so recognise the traditional lands on which we do our business today.

We acknowledge the Elders, past, present and emerging of all the lands we work and live on and their ancestral spirits with gratitude and respect.







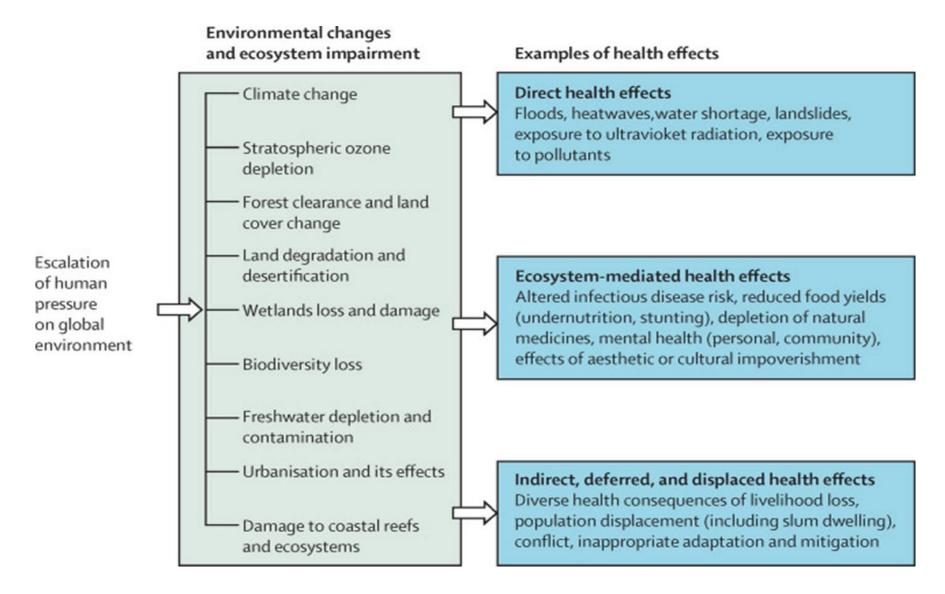
Climate change is a major global public health issue

In recent years, global climate change and related challenges have impacted human health and wellbeing



(Watts et al. 2019)





(Whitmee et al. 2015)

Climate change and mental health



Before

Anxiety/fear, pretraumatic stress, anticipatory grief, anger

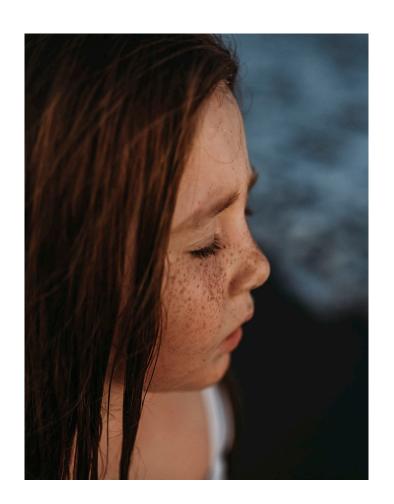
During

Stress, fear, terror, solastalgia, overwhelmed

After

Cultural displacement, posttraumatic stress, depression, grief, anger, addiction, domestic violence









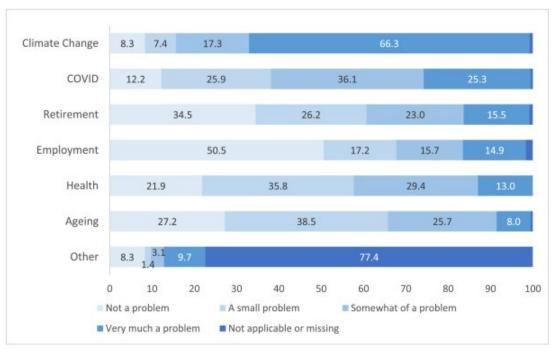
- As climate change increases --> higher risk of mental health issues (Sustainability Victoria 2020; Bourque & Cunsolo Willox 2014; O'Brien et al. 2014; Berry, Bowen, & Kjellstrom 2010)
- Psychosocial distress, depression, and increased rates of suicide in rural areas (Bourque & Cunsolo Willox 2014; O'Brien et al. 2014; Berry, Bowen, & Kjellstrom 2010)
- 2/3 of the Australian public identified increased mental health issues related to natural disasters as the greatest health risk due to climate change (Research Australia 2020)
- Young people (18-24 years) had the highest identification rate of all health issues as risks related to climate change (Research Australia 2020)





Australia Nation-wide survey on climate change and mental health





(Patrick et al. 2021)

- Relative personal concerns of Australians
- Cross sectional online survey 2020
- N=5483
- Climate change as 'very much of a problem' 66.3% (three times more than COVID-19)
- Very much a problem + somewhat of a problem
 - COVID-19 as a personal problem- 61.4%
 - Climate change as a personal problem- 83.6%





- Young people
- People from low SES backgrounds
- People with pre-existing mental illness
- Indigenous people







- Young people
- People from low SES backgrounds
- People with pre-existing mental illness
- Indigenous people





Young people's mental health issues related to climate change



Ecoanxiety

Eco-grief

Solastalgia

PTSD

Pretrauma









Survey on climate anxiety (Marks et al. 2021)

- N=10,000
- Young people (aged 16-25 years)
- 10 countries (Australia, USA, India, Nigeria,...)
- Thoughts and feelings about climate change, and government response
- 59% felt very or extremely worried, 84% at least moderately worried about climate change
- Over 50% felt sad, anxious, angry, powerless, helpless, and guilty.
- Over 45% feelings about climate change negatively affected their daily life and functioning



Australia Nation-wide survey on climate change and mental health - Priority population groups



- N= 5483
- Young people (18-24 years) experiencing significant rates of eco-anxiety
- One in four people with direct experience of a climate change related event posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) screening criteria
- Eco-anxiety, pre trauma and Post traumatic stress disorder
 - Young people
 - Women
 - People from low SES backgrounds

(Patrick et al. 2022)





Hope, Coping and Eco-Anxiety: Young People's Mental Health in a Climate-Impacted Australia (Gunasiri et al. 2022)

- Exploratory mixed method study conducted in 2020
 - Semi-structured interviews (N=14)
 - Survey (N=46)
- Young people (18-24 years) in Australia
- Negative impacts of climate change worry, ecoanxiety, stress, hopelessness/powerlessness and feelings of not having a voice
- Mediating factors e.g. social media engagement
- Positive impacts of climate action feeling optimistic and in control

Climate change-related worry among Australian adolescents: an eight-year longitudinal study (Sciberras & Fernando 2021)

- Longitudinal Study
- At ages 10–11, 12–13, 16–17 and 18–19 years
- 18–19 years
- Thirteen per cent (n = 290) had high persistent worry
- Adolescents with high persistent worry had higher depression symptoms compared to the moderate group

In Victoria...





- Around half of Victorian young people recognized strong negative feelings related to climate change fear, sadness, and anger (Sustainability Victoria 2020).
- Among the survey participants 15% felt that they could not mentally cope well with climate change (Sustainability Victoria 2020).





Secondary data analysis



Qualitative interviews



GMB workshops

18-24 years

Total=
5483 individuals (18
-75+ years old)

281 (5.1%) young people aged 18-24 years

10 young people

18-24 years residing in Australia

60-90 minutes

Conducted online via zoom

Developing a systems map from the findings

Two GMB workshops of 2 hours

Online via zoom

Refining the systems map

Identifying strategies to promote young people's mental health



Factors that influence young people's mental health in a climate change context

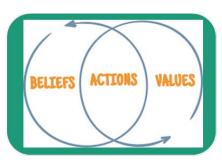




Knowledge and awareness



Media



Beliefs and values



Intergenerational dissonance



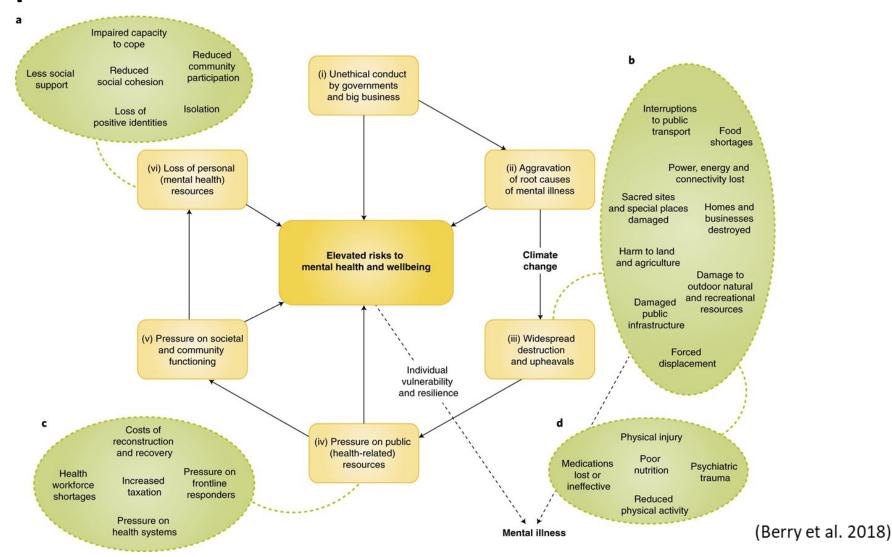
Protective factors

Positive/
negative
mental health
outcomes



Climate change and young people's mental health is a complex problem



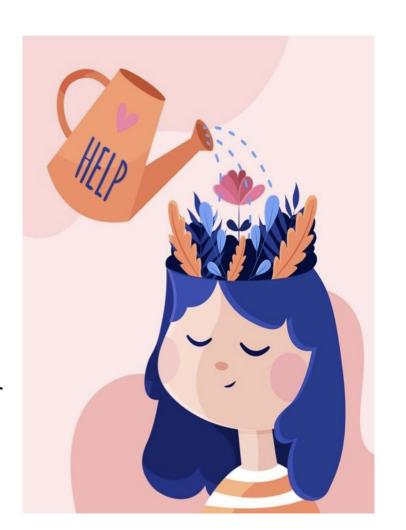




Critical knowledge gaps and opportunities



- The available mental health studies focus on the general population
- No studies that describe, conceptualise, and quantify the mental health impacts of climate change specifically on young people
- Limited studies that map the causal relationships between climate change and young people's mental health
- Lack of evidence on how climate change related mental health impacts vary among different categories (gender, location, and socioeconomic status (SES)
- Studies have focused largely on individual mental health effects rather than community-level effects (Hwong et al. 2022)
- To inform interventions that lessen the impacts
- A major tool for action and advocacy; e.g. inclusion of young people in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 13) (UN 2020)





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AHPA 2022

Keeping the future in mind: Climate change and young people's mental health promotion – the research

Sue Noy, Deakin University

Background

The aim of this project was to develop a system map of the drivers of climate-related mental health, and to prioritise actions to improve mental wellbeing for young people aged 18-24 years.

Health researchers from Deakin's Health Nature and Sustainability Research Group worked with the Global Centre for Preventive Health and Nutrition, which has expertise in systems research.

Research Process Overview

develop initial
input for Group
Model Building for
climate-related
mental health
wellbeing priorities
in young people

Present Group Model
Building Map for
climate-related mental
wellbeing priorities in
young people.
Reflect, consolidate

and, refine Map.

Initial brainstorm on action for climate related mental wellbeing priorities for young people.

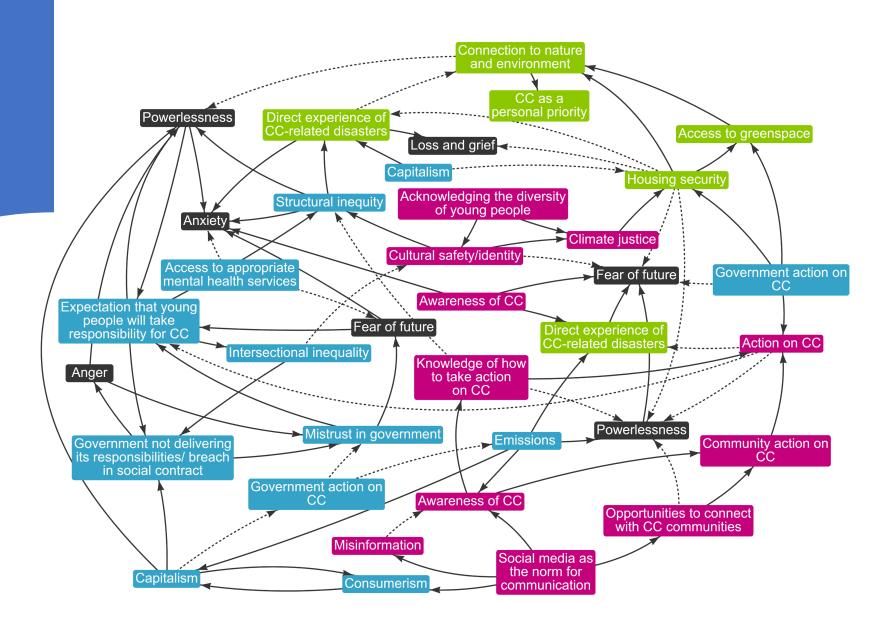
Brainstorm and develop ACTION

for climate-related mental wellbeing priorities in young people through

Group Model Building.

Methods

Findings -System Map



Findings - Key Themes

Government, Services and Structures:

Capitalism, Intersectional inequality and structural inequity

Social norms, communication and taking action:

Influence of social media and connecting with climate active communities

Personal experience of environmental disasters:

Connection to nature impacts mental health and sense of power

Findings - Actions

Government, Services and Structures	National strategy on climate, health and wellbeing; organisational policies.
	Build a research base of climate change impacts to increase local government capacity to develop interventions targeting young people.
Social Norms, Communication and Action	Expand initiatives to support Indigenous people to implement traditional approaches to natural resources management and support local communities to care for country.
	Sustainability education focus on active citizenship based on ethic of care and support; climate resilience and media literacy embedded in education curriculum.
Personal Experience of Environment and Disasters	Provide opportunities for people to share distressing experiences including coping mechanisms and respite for eco-anxiety.
	Use community groups to grow resilience in the community while increasing literacy around climate and taking local and tangible action (e.g., tree planting).

Conclusion

We identified a broad set of actions that impact on climate-related mental wellbeing in young people:

- multi-faceted approach, co-led with young people;
- drawing on Indigenous knowledge;
- change-focussed policy, education and advocacy;
- more flexible mental health services;
- community empowerment; and
- nature-based interventions.

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Keeping the Future in Mind 2022



Koo Wee Rup, Victoria, Australia



Shocks and stresses challenge our health system

Former marshland, now asparagus and potato farms, market gardens and dairy







Koo Wee Rup



Green Healthcare – Working Together

- Socio-ecological place based approach
- Interconnection between humans and their environment
- Build strong climate resilient communities
- Youth priority population









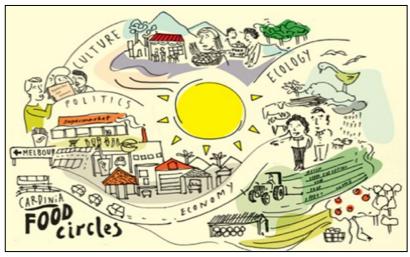


Mutual Benefits for Health

Spending time in nature = positive health benefits

Building resilience in our youth through meaningful participation in activities can enhance their social connections and belonging thus, impacting positively on their mental health and sense of wellbeing.











Active Places

- Advocacy for climate action, open space and Nature related engagement
- Get Active Koowee
- Tree planting projects to reduce heat island effects and make spaces more habitable to be active in and supports habitat













Environmental Awareness Survey

Please circle the one answer you feel is correct or best corresponds with your feelings about the statement made.

Make any notes next to the question that you want.

- 1. Our environment is:
 - in good shape
 - 2. in some trouble but can be saved with a little effort
 - 3. in bad shape but a lot of effort might save it
 - 4. in such bad shape little can be done about it
- 2. Which of the following do you feel is the worst environmental problem facing the planet?
 - 1. ozone depletion
 - 2. toxic waste
 - 3. global warming
 - 4. water pollution
 - air pollution
 - 6. deforestation
- 3. Who are the worst polluters?
 - 1. industries
 - governments
 - 3. individual people
- 4. Who should be responsible for making sure we have a healthy environment?
 - industry
 - government
 - 3. environmental groups
 - 4. individuals
- 5. Is the current concern over the state of the environment justified? (Do you think it is really as bad as some people say it is?)
 - yes
 - 2. no
 - not sure

Building Awareness









Bandicoots and Bins













RUOK





1. Ask

2. Listen







4. Check in

- Listen to the young person to understand their worries in relation to climate change and the impact it may be having on their mental health.
- Acknowledge their feelings
- Explore ideas of what they can do to make a difference





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THANK YOU

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