

Mental Health Awareness for Educators: Internalizing and Externalizing Behaviors

2023/2024



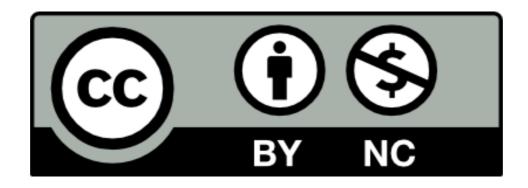
Acknowledgments

The content for this training day was developed based on the work of:

- Kent McIntosh
- PBISApps



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Group Agreements

We are Responsible

- Return on time from breaks
- Take care of our needs

We are Engaged

- · Share "air time"
- Plan to participate in multiple ways
 - Chat, breakout rooms, polls, reactions, unmute
 - Ask questions



Training Effectiveness

- At the end of the session, you will be asked to provide feedback on today's training
- Results will be used to make improvements to professional learning and for reporting to TA Center stakeholders
- One of the feedback questions you will see is related to promoting and positively portraying diversity among educators and learners (e.g., focus on asset-based language, positive representation of multiple identities)



Purpose

- This session is part of the Mental Health (MH) Awareness for Educators Series designed to increase educators' exposure to and knowledge of various aspects of mental health and well-being.
- This session aims to increase participants' understanding of what internalizing and externalizing behaviors are and how they impact students in the classroom and in later life outcomes.



Intended Outcomes

- Increased knowledge about what internalizing and externalizing behaviors are
- A better understanding of how individuals are impacted by internalizing and externalizing behaviors
- Begin to consider ways that schools can support individuals engaging in internalizing and externalizing behaviors
- Build educator capacity to become Mental Health Aware



Educators' Role



J. Semchuk et al., 2022

- Play a critical role in students'
 MH and well-being
- Report a lack of relevant learning opportunities to feel competent in addressing students' MH and well-being
- MTSS offers a framework and rationale for educator-focused MH awareness PD for educators



MH Awareness Topics and Goals of this Series

- Understanding ACEs
- Internalizing and Externalizing Behaviors
- Anxiety Disorders 101
- Depressive Disorders 101
- Trauma Responses in the Classroom

- Reducing the knowledge gap
- Increasing educator capacity to support student MH and wellbeing
- Promote positive SEB skills for students and staff
- Reduce the stigma around MH
- Support positive school climate and student/staff well-being

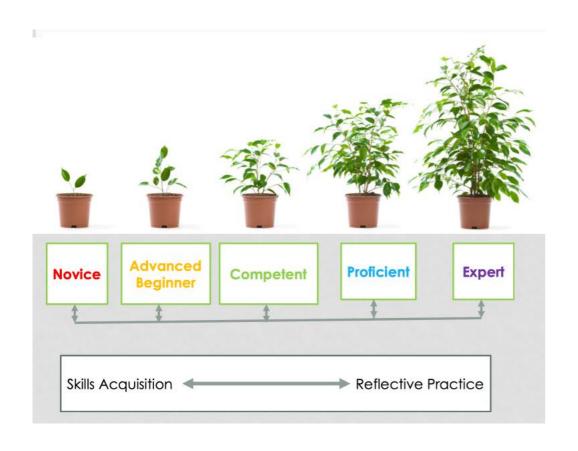


Agenda

- 1.0 Understanding Behavior
- 2.0 The Impact
- 3.0 Supporting Students
- 4.0 Wrap Up and Next Steps



Activity 0.1



- Self-reflect on your current knowledge and skills related to Internalizing vs. Externalizing Behaviors
- Where do you currently rate your level of knowledge and skills related to Internalizing vs. Externalizing Behaviors?
- You do not have to share your responses!



1.0 Understanding Behavior



Definition of Behavior



- How someone conducts oneself or behaves
- The response of an individual to their environment
- How someone functions or operates



Activity 1.1

Quick Write Activity

- Imagine a baby crying
- Take 60 seconds to write down all of the reasons that you think the baby may be crying
- Be prepared to share some of your responses





Behavior is Communication

- Motivation
 - Obtaining something
 - Avoiding something
- Attention
 - Peers
 - Adult
- Stimulation/Sensory
- Activity/Task





Activity 1.2

- Identify one example of how a student could use behavior to obtain each of the following:
 - Attention
 - Stimulation/Sensory
 - Activity/Task

- Identify one example of how a student could use a behavior to avoid each of the following:
 - Attention
 - Stimulation/Sensory
 - Activity/Task
- Be prepared to share your responses



Internalizing and Externalizing Behaviors

Internalizing Behaviors

 Maladaptive over-regulation of cognitive and emotional state often resulting in behavior directed and persisting within the individual

Externalizing Behaviors

 Maladaptive under-regulation of cognitive and emotional state often resulting in behavior directed outward at others



Internalizing Behaviors

- Anxiety
 - Excessive fear or worry
- Depression
 - Sadness or loss of interest
- Social Withdrawal
 - Avoiding people or activities
- Somatic Complaints
 - Physical sx., i.e. headaches

McIntosh, K., Ty, S.V., and Miller, L.D., 2014

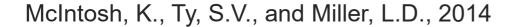




Externalizing Behaviors



- Aggressive and disruptive behaviors
- Refusal/resistance to following rules
- Hyperactivity-impulsivity
- Disruptive to the classroom and school





Activity 1.3

Breakout Room Discussion

- Create a Brave and Safe Space
 - Introduce and welcome one another to your breakout room
 - Share your name, location, and role
- Consider the schools and districts that you support
 - Does your school or district currently offer professional development opportunities for staff to understand internalizing and externalizing behaviors?
 - Are there supports in place to help recognize students who may be exhibiting internalizing behaviors?
- Share your thoughts and reflections



2.0 The Impact



Possible Impact of Internalizing Behaviors

- Increased MH concerns
 - Anxiety Disorders
 - Depressive Disorders
- Less likely to complete high school
- Impaired focus
- Undue attention to noninstructional stimuli

- Low motivation to seek out social experiences
- Self-imposed isolation from peers
- Increased somatic complaints resulting in less time in the classroom

McIntosh, K., Ty, S.V., and Miller, L.D., 2014



Possible Impact of Externalizing Behaviors

- Increased classroom disruptions
- Impaired relationships
 - Adult
 - Peer
- Increased discipline referrals
- Increased time out of class/decreased instruction

- Impaired focus
- Increased MH concerns
 - Behavior Disorders
 - Attention Related Disorders



Classroom Impact

Students who exhibit internalizing or externalizing behaviors are more likely than students who do not to experience:

- Increased teacher-student relational challenges
- Increased peer relational challenges
- Lower academic performance
- Increased risk-taking behaviors
- Increased incidences of self-harm and suicidal behavior



Long-Term Impact

- Poorer long-term economic outcomes
- Poorer long-term social outcomes
- Individuals who struggle with both internalizing and externalizing behaviors fare worst in the long-term
 - Annual income is nearly 2xs lower than individuals with internalizing behaviors only
 - Annual income is nearly 3xs lower than individuals with externalizing behaviors only
 - More likely to live alone in adulthood without an intimate partner or children

Vergunst, F., Commisso, M., Geoffrey, M., et al, 2023



Outcomes

"Children with elevated comorbid symptoms are highly vulnerable to poor adult-life outcomes that are robustly associated with health, well-being, and longevity. Early detection, prevention, and support are critical".



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Activity 2.1

- 60-Second Reflection
- How can learning about the impact of internalizing and externalizing behaviors help you to support students better?
- What is your key takeaway from this section of learning?
- What do you want to learn more about related to the impact?





3.0 Supporting Students



Video: Supporting Students





Where to Start

- Work towards being proactive vs. reactive
- Build competency by understanding the ABCs of the function of behavior
 - Antecedent-what happened before the behavior
 - Behavior-the observable actions
 - Consequence-what happens directly after the behavior

- Data collection
 - Informal observations
 - ODRs
 - Attendance records
 - Academic records
 - Office visits
 - Nurse visits
 - Community provider visits
 - Assessments



Leverage the Systems and Practices Already in Place



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- MTSS
- PBIS
- SEL
- SEB
- MH



Activity 3.1

Participant Poll

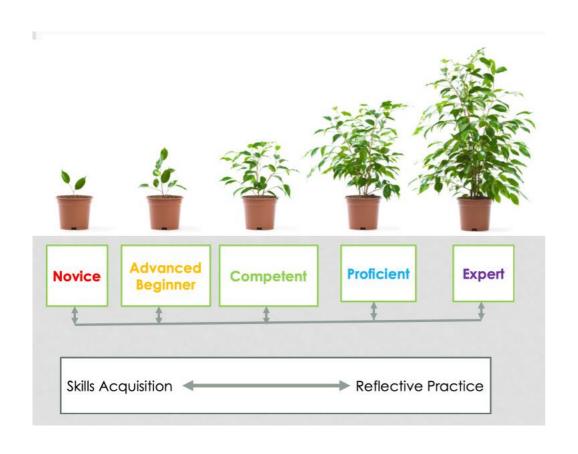
- What systems and practices do you currently have at your schools or districts?
 - Are you using an MTSS Framework?
 - Are you using PBIS?
 - Do you teach SEL?
- Do you currently collect data on internalizing behaviors and externalizing behaviors?
- What are some ways you can leverage this to support students?



4.0 Wrap Up and Next Steps



Activity 4.1



- Self-reflect on your current knowledge and skills related to Internalizing vs. Externalizing Behaviors
- Where do you currently rate your level of knowledge and skills related to Internalizing vs. Externalizing Behaviors?
- You do not have to share your responses!



Closing Review

Are these behaviors better described by **Internalizing** or **Externalizing** behaviors?

- Negative self-talk, i.e.
 "I'm not smart, I won't do well on this test."
- Yelling out loud, "This test is stupid."
- Purposefully avoiding eye contact with the teacher during "call and response" activities

- Disrupting the class by speaking during quiet reading time
- Frequent requests to visit the school nurse for headaches and stomachaches
- A student feeling great sadness or shame when they don't get a perfect test score.



Next Steps

- Consider what items or resources piqued your interest in learning more today
 - Do you want to explore learning more about the ABCs of Behavior?
 - Do you want to learn more about how to be more proactive vs. reactive when working with students?
- How will you begin to consider leveraging the supports already in place at your school to support students and staff?



Activity 4.2

Share in the chat:

- One thing to STOP
- One thing to CONTINUE
- One thing to START





Keep Moving Forward





References

- Cave, M. (2018, April 10). *Motive, Motivate, Motivation: Why Are My Students Doing That?!.* PBISApps. Retrieved from https://www.pbisapps.org/articles/motive-motivate-motivation-why-are-my-students-doing-that
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- Vergunst, F., Commisso, M., Geoffroy, M., et al. (2023, January 9). *Association of Childhood Externalizing, Internalizing, and Comorbid Symptoms with Long-Term Economic and Social Outcomes.* JAMA Network. Retrieved from https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2800143



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