

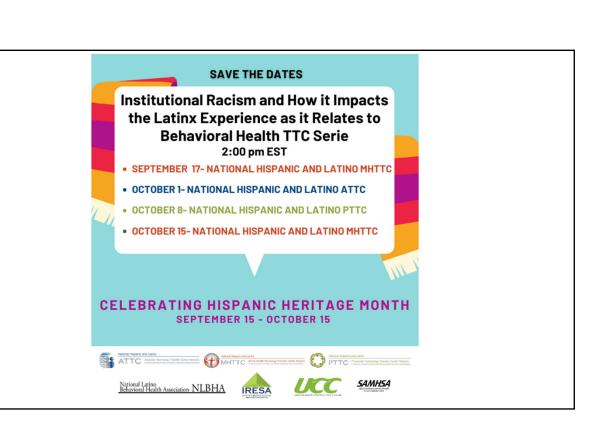
Institutional Racism and How it impacts the Latinx Experience as it Relates to Behavioral Health Series

Life is Precious™: A Community Defined Practice Suicide Prevention Program for Latina Adolescents Webinar

Presented by Rosa M. Gil, DSW, President & CEO Comunilife, Inc.

This event is supported by Cooperative Agreement 1U79SP023012 from the Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center or NLBHA; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government, NHL PTTC or NLBHA.







Life is Precious™: A Community Defined Practice Suicide Prevention Program for Latina Adolescents

- We will begin the session promptly at 2:00 PM (ET)
- Please post your questions by clicking the Q&A icon on your screen. We will answer questions at the end of the session, and we will try to answer as many as we possible.
- This webinar is being recorded and we will email all attendees once its ready.
 Also, resources will be distributed at the same time. We will send an email to all attendees once these materials are ready.

National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA





NLBHA's Mission

The Mission and Goal of The National Latino Behavioral Health Association is to influence national behavioral health policy, eliminate disparities in funding and access to services, and improve the quality of services and treatment outcomes for Latino populations.



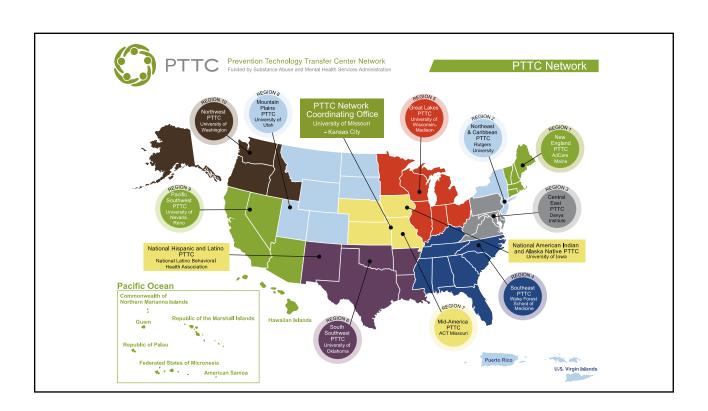
Fredrick Sandoval, MPA
NLBHA Executive Director



NLBHA's Priorities

- 1. Targeted Capacity Expansion of Mental Health Services for Latinos
- 2. Latino Behavioral Health Evidenced Based Practices
- 3. Legislation to increase the number of Counselors/Therapists/Other Behavioral Health Practitioners
- 4. Funding for Co-Occurring Disorders of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- 5. Opioid Crisis in the Latino Community
- 6. Suicide Prevention





National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center



Pierluigi Mancini, PhD, MAC Project Director



Dolka Michelle Zelaya, CPS Project Coordinator



Priscila Giamassi, MPM, CPA Executive Admin. Assistant



National Hispanic and Latino

Prevention

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Today's presenter



Dr. Rosa M. Gil, DSW



PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administratio

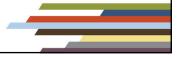


Life is Precious™: A Community Defined Practice Suicide Prevention Program for Latina Adolescents

Presented by Dr. Rosa M. Gil, DSW

National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA

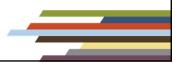




Credits

We thank the National Latino Behavioral Health Association (NLBHA) and the National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center for this invitation to participate in the third session of the series, "Institutional Racism and how it Impact the Latinx Experience as it Relates to Behavioral Health.





Who We are

Comunilife was founded in 1989 as a not-for-profit health and human services agency. Our Mission is to provide vulnerable communities with housing and culturally sensitive supportive services.

Our Vision is that no one should be without the housing and supports they need to lead a healthy and meaningful life.

Each year, our rich continuum of housing and services meets the needs of more than 2,600 low-income and vulnerable New Yorkers.





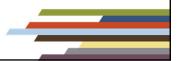
What We Do

Comunilife offers 2,152 units of affordable and supportive housing for homeless adults living with HIV/AIDS, mental illness and other chronic illnesses as well as housing for low income New Yorkers.

In 2008 we opened Life is Precious[™] an innovative Suicide preventive program for Latina adolescents. This program is the topic of my presentation today.

I will discuss next key concepts underlying the presentation of this program.





Key Concepts

Race

Race, refers to a group of people who share certain inherited physical characteristics, such as skin color, facial features and stature. Although race is a social construction (what is means to be Black, White or Asian is determined by culture), race has real consequences because racial categories were invented for the sole purpose of reinforcing inequality.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to shared culture, such as language, ancestry, beliefs, norms and practices. Individuals in some groups are treated differently because of religion, cultural norms, and behaviors leading to inequality





Key Concepts

Equity

It is ensuring that everyone has the same opportunities and receive the same treatment and support. It is about giving people what they need, in order to make things fair.

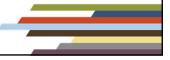
It is not the same as equality, nor is it the same as inequality. It is simply giving more to those who need it, which is proportionate to their own circumstances, in order to ensure that everyone has the same opportunities.

Equality

It is defined as treating everyone the same and giving everyone access to same opportunities. The difference between equality and equity must be emphasized. Although both promote fairness, equality achieves this through treating everyone the same regardless of need. While equity achieves this through treating people differently dependent on need. However, this different treatment (action) may be the key to reaching equality.

Life is Precious™ intent is to create equity with a tailored intervention for immigrant Latinx adolescents at risk of suicide and their non-English speaking families. It means they need and receive extra support thus creating an equal opportunity for receiving best care as other do. If equality is the end goal, equity is the means to get there!

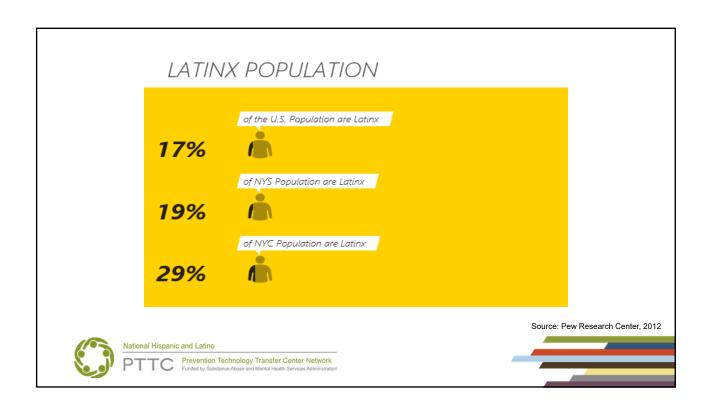




Behavioral Health Disparities

The sources of racial and ethnic behavioral health care disparities include differences in geography, lack of access to adequate health coverage, communication difficulties between patient and provider, cultural barriers, provider stereotyping, and lack of access to providers.





New York City's Latinx

The cultural and racial diversity of Latinx in New York City reflects more than 20 distinct heritage groups of indigenous, African and European ancestry.

42% of all Latinos in NYC are foreign born.

80% of Latinos ages five and older living in New York City report speaking Spanish at home. Of those, 53% speak English "very well".(NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2018.)





New York City's Latinx

- 35 percent of NYC's 1.7 million children are Latinx, the largest of any ethnic group in NYC, 40 percent of all children living in poverty are Latinx.
- 48 percent of all children receiving mental health services are Latinx
- 58 percent of all Latinx children live in immigrant families with one or more foreignborn parents.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2013



Undocumented Latinx

Research estimates that there are about 11.2 million undocumented immigrants in the United States (Pew Research Center, 2012).

There are approximately 500,000 undocumented immigrants living in New York State.

It is estimated that 62% of all undocumented immigrants are from Mexico





A Mental Health Inequality



Suicidal Behaviors Among Latinas Adolescent

In New York State, suicide is the second leading cause of death for Latina teens (New York State, Office of Mental Health, 2019)

Every two years the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issues a Report on high risk behaviors among the Country's high school students. The latest CDC Report was released in August of 2020

The CDC report states that Latina teens have higher rates of suicidal behaviors in comparison to African American, Asian and White adolescents

The Report includes the incidence of adolescents seriously considering and attempting suicide.





Suicidal Behaviors Among Latinas Adolescent (Continued)

Latina adolescents **felt sad or helpless** to the point they stopped doing their usual activities 2 or more days in a row:

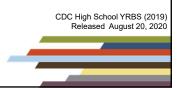
United States: 50.40New York State: 45.90New York City: 47.10%

In New York City, the Boroughs with the highest percentage of Latina teens **who felt** sad and helpless were:

Manhattan: 52.10%Staten Island: 51.70%

•Queens: 48.1%





Suicidal Behaviors Among Latinas Adolescent (Continued)

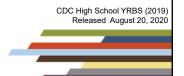
Latina adolescents seriously considered suicide:

United States: 22.70%New York State: 17.10%New York City: 18.50%

In New York City, the Boroughs with the highest percentage of Latina teens **seriously considering suicide** were:

Brooklyn: 21.20%Manhattan: 20.40%Bronx: 18.50%





Suicidal Behaviors Among Latinas Adolescent (Continued)

Latina adolescents attempted suicide at rates higher than any of their peer groups

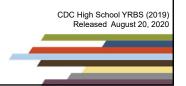
United States: 11.90%New York State: 10.1%New York City: 10.2%

In New York City, the Boroughs with the highest percentage of Latina teens **attempting suicide** were:

Staten Island: 13.90%

Bronx: 13.40%Brooklyn: 9.2%





Risk Factors

- <u>Universal Factors</u> include poverty, disadvantaged neighborhoods, self-esteem, body image.
- Unique to Latinas:
 - □ Acculturation Stress
 - Dysfunctional Family
 - ☐ Conflicts among Family members; parental divorce
 - ☐ Familism less tight-knit family
 - □ Peer/social networks bullying
 - Emotional Isolation
 - ☐ Drug or drinking problem by girl or family
 - Sexual and physical abuse
- New Risk Factors:
- Vilification of immigrants and Latinos in particular
 - □ Fear of deportation
 - □ COVID-19





Trigger of Attempts*

- □ Trigger: Event occurring shortly before suicide that girls says is accurately related to SA
 - Most common: relational conflict with family member, sweetheart friend, friend or close person
 - Emotional experience: difficulty dealing with complex feelings; escalating of frustration and tension

*Zayas, Luis H. Ph.D. Latina Attempting Suicide: "Findings from a Decade of Research". Comunilife Symposium on Latina Adolescent Suicide, May 22, 2018





Life is Precious™

Background

- 2005 significant increase in the number of referrals of Latina adolescents presenting suicide behaviors to VIDA Outpatient Mental Health clinic in the Bronx.
- We were not able to identify a suicide prevention strategy listed in the Best Practice Registry maintained by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2006 and 2013) or in the Suicide Prevention Resource Center (2012) which addressees the unique challenges faced by Latina adolescents. This highlights the mental health research inequality and neglect of the Latinx community.
- SAMHSA: Of 44 studies of suicide prevention programs serving youth (1980s to present), only 3 showed any decrease in suicidal thoughts and none tailored the interventions to Latina teens.





Life is Precious™

Community Defined Evidence

It is a set of practices that communities have used and found to yield positive
results as determined by community consensus over time. These practices may or
may not have been measured empirically but have reached a level of acceptance
by the community.





Life is Precious™

Community Defined Evidence Project (CDEP)

- Comunilife was one of the Hispanic agencies to participate in the Community Defined Evidence Project (CDEP). This was a joint initiative between the National Latino Behavioral Health Association (NLBHA) and National Network to Eliminate Disparities in Behavioral Health (NNED) in association with the Department of Child and Family studies in the Louis de la Porte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida.
- Life is Precious[™] is based on the principles of community defined evidence.

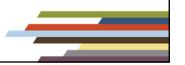




Life is Precious™

- Qualitative Marketing Research
- Creating awareness of mental health disparities, Latina teen suicide.
- Philanthropic Response leads to the creation of Life is Precious™
- Operates after-school and Saturdays
- Centers in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan
- 123 Latina teens have participated in 2020 with 84 currently receiving services
- More than 300 Latina teens have participated in Life is Precious[™] since it opened





Life is Precious™

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION:

- · Latina teens between 11 and 18 years old
- · Psychiatric Diagnosis
- · In treatment in a mental health clinic
- · Must be in school
- Parental Consent



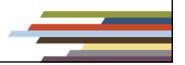


Life is Precious™

PROGRAM'S ACTIVITIES

- · Case Management services
- · Youth Development groups
- · Creative art therapies
- · Civic engagement
- · Academic Support
- · Wellness Activities
- Family Support and Activities
- School advocacy
- "Ni Una Mas" Campaign to Prevent Latina Teens Suicide





Ni Una Mas - Public Awareness Campaign

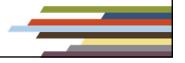




Program Evaluation

- Partnership with Columbia University, NYS Psychiatric Institute Center of Excellence for Cultural Competence.
- · Goals of the Evaluation:
 - o Does the Program reduces suicidal thoughts?
 - o What works in the Program?
 - o Can the Program be replicated in other settings?
 - o Can Life is Precious™ be determined to be a **community-defined evidence based best** practice?





Steps Taken

- Ongoing quantitative and qualitative data collection.
- Phase One Activities were completed: Finalized LIP manual, fidelity, and training materials to enable dissemination to other sites.
- Phase Two activities underway: Control groups in three mental health clinics.





Data Collection

- Examine suicidal thoughts, depressive symptoms, and family functioning through these measurement instruments.
 - Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ)
 - o Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS2)
 - Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC)
 - Family Cohesion (FACES)





Discussion

- · Statistically significant, albeit small, changes in suicidal thoughts and depressive symptoms
- According to the Columbia Research for every month a Latina teen participated in LIP her level of depression and suicide ideation decreases. This is especially true for teens with history of sexual abuse, tobacco or alcohol use
- · No completed suicides among program participants
- · Limitations
- · No comparison group at this time
- Data collection only during participation
- Unknown whether improvements are maintained after leaving program
- · Current locations are in urban areas (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens)





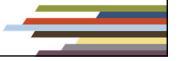
Life is Precious™ During COVID-19

COVID-19 brought on new stressors to teens and their families who are already dealing with so much.

All LIP activities seamlessly moved on-line on March 16, 2020. Using ZOOM and other remote conferencing software the program has provided:

- Over 1,500 case management sessions with the teens and their families
- 39 music therapy groups and 25 art therapy sessions Expressive Arts Groups
- · Referrals to food programs
- \$300 gift cards for families to food provided by Hispanic Federation, Inc.
- 103 Tutoring and SAT prep
- 33 weekly Spanish language parents support groups





COVID-19 Impact on LIP Families

- Over 90% of the parents have either lost their jobs or have reductions in hours.
- Sixty nine (69%) are undocumented and cannot file for unemployment and the federal stimulus checks
- 100% experience food insecurity.
- 10 families experienced the loss of grandparents, aunts, uncles, friends due to COVID. One of the girls lost her father.
- Many families are dealing with loss, grief, anxiety, social isolation and depression.
- They fear that they will not be able to pay for the monthly rent and will become homeless.
- They fear that they will not be able to pay for the internet connection thus interfering with the remote mental health therapy sessions of their daughters

The Pandemic required that we rethink service delivery. The monthly in person parent group (primarily mothers) was changed to a weekly call. This resulted in greater participation (30 parents per call) and a greater willingness to discuss family issues.

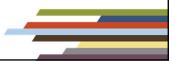




Additional Information

- Humensky JL, Gil R, Mazzula S, Diaz S, Lewis-Fernández, R. (2017). Life is Precious: Views
 of Adolescents and their Mothers on Methods to Reduce Suicidal Behavior in
 Latinas." Journal of School Nursing; in press.
- Humensky JL, Coronel B, Gil R, Cifre R, Mazzula S, Lewis-Fernandez R. Title: Life is Precious: A Community-Based Program to Reduce Suicidal Behavior in Latina Adolescents. Archives of Suicide Research, 2016; 4:1-13.
- Humensky JL, Coronel B, Gil R, Cifre R, Mazzula S, Lewis-Fernandez R. Life is Precious: Reducing Suicidal Behavior in Latinas. Ethnicity and Inequalities in Health and Social Care, 2014; 6(2/3).





Presenter's contact information

Life is Precious™

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To find out more about our programs, please visit our website at:

www.comunilife.org

Twitter: @comunilifeinc

Facebook: facebook.com/Comunilife







ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

· Life is Precious

http://comunilifelip.org

http://comunilife.org/life-is-precious/

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NYS Center of Excellence for Cultural Competence

nyculturalcompetence.org





Resources

- Suicide Prevention Fact Sheet (English) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmTN0T43Hws&t=1s
- Prevención del Suicidio Fact Sheet (Spanish)
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uKSBB1VINjg&t=1s
- Prevenção de Suicídio Fact Sheet (Portuguese) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LlgHRf-Nb9c&t=1s
- Fact Sheet: Suicide Prevention Amongst Hispanics and Latinos (English, Spanish and Portuguese)

https://pttcnetwork.org/centers/national-hispanic-latino-pttc/product/fact-sheet-suicide-prevention-amongst-hispanics-and





Resources

- Talk Saves Lives TM | AFSP -An Introduction to Suicide Prevention education program https://afsp.org/
- NAMI's Compartiendo Esperanza: A 90-minute program to increase mental health awareness in Latino communities by sharing the
 presenters' journeys to recovery and exploring signs and symptoms of mental health conditions. The program also highlight show and
 where to find help. Compartiendo Esperanza: No Hay Salud Sin Salud Mental Through stories and quotes, this booklet provides mental
 health information in a sensitive manner. Recovery is possible, and this booklet tells you where to find more information, seek help and
 be supportive. You can preview the booklet for free or buy hard copies through the NAMI Bookstore
- Understanding the Diverse Needs of Children whose Parents Abuse Substances https://www.who.int/mental-health/prevention/suicide/suicideprevent/en/
- Suicide among Hispanics in the United States: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6103646/#R10
- Risk and Protective Factors: Hispanic Populations: http://www.sprc.org/sites/default/files/resource-program/Risk%20and%20Protective%20Factors%20Hispanic 0.pdf
- Mental Health, Substance Use, and Suicidal Ideation During the COVID-19 Pandemic United States, June 24–30, 2020 https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6932a1.htm





Resources

- Communities of Color at Higher Risk for Health and Economic Challenges due to COVID-19
 https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/communities-of-color-at-higher-risk-for-health-and-economic-challenges-due-to-covid-19/
- American Association of Suicidology. "Facts and Statistics." https://suicidology.org/facts-and-statistics/
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. 800-273-TALK. www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org
- · Society for the Prevention on Teen Suicide. www.sptsusa.org
- Suicide Prevention Resource Center www.sprc.org
- National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention <u>www.theactionalliance.org</u>
- · American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, www.afsp.org
- · Trevor Lifeline. A crisis intervention and suicide prevention phone service for LGBTQ available 24/7. www.thetrevorlifeline.org
- · Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA). www.samhsa.gov
- · Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). www.cdc.gov
- National Institute of Mental Health. www.nimh.gov
- · National Alliance on Mental Illness. www.nami.org





Resources

Also, you can visit the following websites for more information.

English: http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

Toll Free: 1-888-628-9454 English: 1-800-273-TALK (8255) (TTY): 1-800-799-4TTY (4889)

Crisis Text Line's number (741741).

Spanish: https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/help-yourself/en-espanol/

Linea de Teléfono Nacional de Prevención del Suicidio 1-888-628-9454.

Lifeline ofrece 24/7, servicios gratuitos en español, no es necesario hablar ingles si usted necesita ayuda.

 $\textbf{SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator Sitio Web:} \underline{\textbf{https://findtreatment.gov}}$

SAMHSA's National Helpline

Toll-Free: 1-800-662-HELP (24/7/365 Treatment Referral Information Service in English and Español) -Website: http://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline

SAMHSA's Disaster Distress Helpline

Toll Free: 1-800-985-5990 (español e inglés)

Text in Spanish: Envíe "Háblanos" al 66746 / Text in English: "TalkWithUs" al 66746 / (TTY): 1-800-846-8517

English: http://www.disasterdistress.samhsa.gov. - Spanish: https://www.samhsa.gov/disaster-distress-helpline/espanol



For more information and **FREE** training and technical assistance you can reach us at:

PTTCnetwork.org/hispaniclatino

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Thank you! ¡Gracias! Obrigado!



