



RHODE ISLAND KIDS COUNT

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Testimony Re: Senate Bill 757 Re: School-Based Mental Health Professionals

Senate Education Committee

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Madam Chair and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today. Rhode Island KIDS COUNT would like to voice its **strong support** for **elements of Senate Bill 757** which would establish state support for school-based mental health services. We thank Senator Cano for sponsoring this bill and we thank co-sponsors Senators Quezada, Seveney, Kallman, Valverde, Pearson, DiMario, Lawson, Murray, and DiPalma.

Mental health influences children's health and behavior at home, in school, and in the community. Untreated mental health conditions can impair daily functioning, affect academic achievement, increase involvement with the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, result in high treatment costs, diminish family incomes, and increase the risk for suicide. In the U.S. and in Rhode Island, the impact of COVID 19 has increased the mental health needs of students.

In Rhode Island,

- One in five (19.0%) children ages six to 17 has a diagnosable mental health condition.
- One in ten (9.8%) has significant functional impairment.
- More than one-third (36%) of children ages three to 17 who needed mental health treatment or counseling had a problem obtaining needed care.

According to the *2019 Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey*,

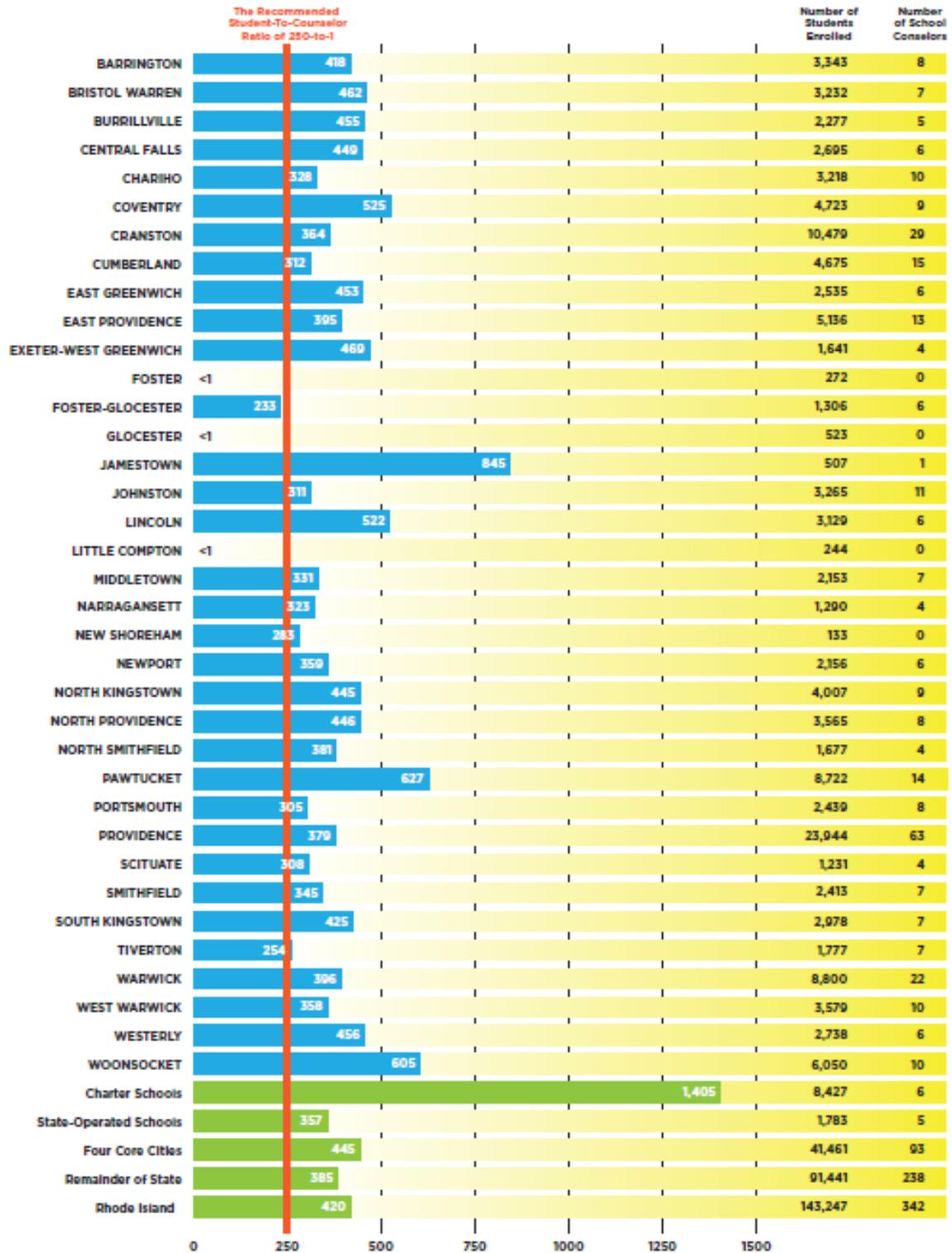
- Seventy-six percent of high school students reported having at least one day in the past month where their mental health was not good.
- About one in three (32%) Rhode Island high school students reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks that they stopped doing some normal activities.
- One in seven (15%) reported attempting suicide one or more times during the past year.

According to the 2020 *SurveyWorks* results,

- Sixty percent of Rhode Island students in grades 6-12 report stress has interfered with their ability to participate in school. In Rhode Island

In the U.S., students are 21 times more likely to visit school-based health centers for mental health than community mental health centers. This is especially true in school districts in areas with a high concentration of poverty.

Rhode Island Student-to-School Counselor Ratio, 2018-2019 School Year



Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey, 2018-2019. Rhode Island Department of Education, Public school enrollment in pre-school through grade 12 as of October 1, 2018. Note: Foster, Glocester, Jamestown, Little Compton, and several charter schools do not serve secondary school students.

The American School Counselor Association recommends a ratio of 250 students per school counselor. The National Association of School Psychologists recommends a ratio of 500 to 700 students per school psychologist. The School Social Work Association of America recommends a ratio of 250 students to one social worker.

In Rhode Island, during the 2015-2016 school year, there were **392 students for every school counselor**, **841 students for every school psychologist**, and **685 students for every school social worker**, far above the recommended ratios.

Feelings of safety and connection with school are the most important school climate factors for promoting and protecting student mental and emotional well-being. School-based mental health professionals have an important role to play in creating and sustaining positive school climates and can improve health outcomes, school safety, attendance rates, graduation rates, academic achievement and career preparation, and lower rates of suspension and other disciplinary incidents.

Enclosed is our recent report, [*Policies and Practices Supporting Student-Centered Learning in Rhode Island: School Climate*](#). This report uses an equity lens to look at policies, practices, and measures of school climate, including student mental and behavioral health and suggests actions Rhode Island can take to ensure that all students, particularly students of color, low-income students, differently-abled students and Multilingual Learners, are in schools that prioritize strong relationships between students and educators and promote excellent, equitable learning while also ensuring student safety and emotional well-being.

We urge the committee to consider changes to the proposed ratio of school social workers to reflect the national recommendation of 250 students to one social worker.

We strongly support efforts to increase the hiring of new school-based mental health professionals. These investments will help ensure the safety, physical and emotional well-being of our children.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.