College Men During a Pandemic: Connection Through Group

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• What we will be talking about today...

- Mental health trends for men
- Why men's groups can help
- How to develop/enhance a men's group



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- <u>Acknowledgement:</u>
 - Gender ("men" and "women")
 - My identities
- Men are diverse in race, ethnicity, culture, migration status, age, socioeconomic status, ability status, sexual orientation, gender identity, religious affiliation, etc. -Each of these identities contributes in intersecting ways to shape how men experience and perform their masculinities.

(e.g., Arellano-Morales, Liang, Ruiz, & Rios-Oropeza, 2015; Kiselica, Benton-Wright, & Englar-Carlson, 2016)



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Resilience

"The theme, RESILIENCE, identifies the challenging experiences of
 2020 with the impact of COVID-19 and the effects on the mental
 health of students, faculty, and staff; intertwined with a spirit of hope,
 encouragement, and a will to endure."

"Above the Line" – Urban Meyer



Connection With and Among Students During Pandemic

- Virtual Therapy
- Virtual Groups / Workshops
- Instagram
- Spartan Men group (Spring Semester 2021)
 - Why?
 - -Men are at-risk
 - -Men do not seek mental health services as often
 - -Men's groups can help!

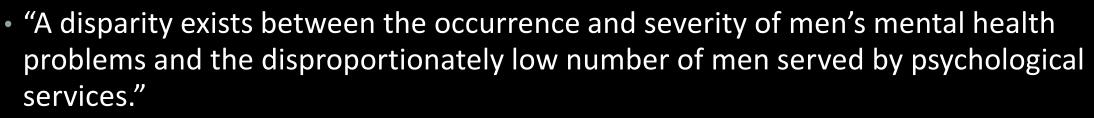


Men Are an at-Risk Group

- Men completed more than 70% of suicide deaths in the U.S. between 2000 and 2012. (American Foundation of Suicide Prevention, 2015)
- Gender socialization and masculinity pressures can be associated with substance abuse. (de Visser & Smith, 2007; Iwamoto, Cheng, Lee, Takamatsu, & Gordon, 2011; Peralta, 2007)
- Boys and men commit roughly 90% of violent crimes in the U.S. (United States Department of Justice, 2011)
- Investigators report that nearly every school shooter in the past 30 years has been an adolescent male.

(Kalish & Kimmel, 2010; Kaufman, Hall, & Zagura, 2012; Kimmel & Mahler, 2003)

Men Seek Services Less



(Englar-Carlson, 2014)

 Many studies have shown that men have less favorable attitudes towards help seeking, including counseling services. (Hammer & Vogel, 2013; Kakhnovets, 2011)

• Black and LatinX men seek mental health services less frequently than white men. (Chandra et al., 2009; Hammer et al., 2013)



Men's Groups Can Help

 Adolescent men may benefit from humor, self-disclosure, and groups rather than traditional psychotherapy.

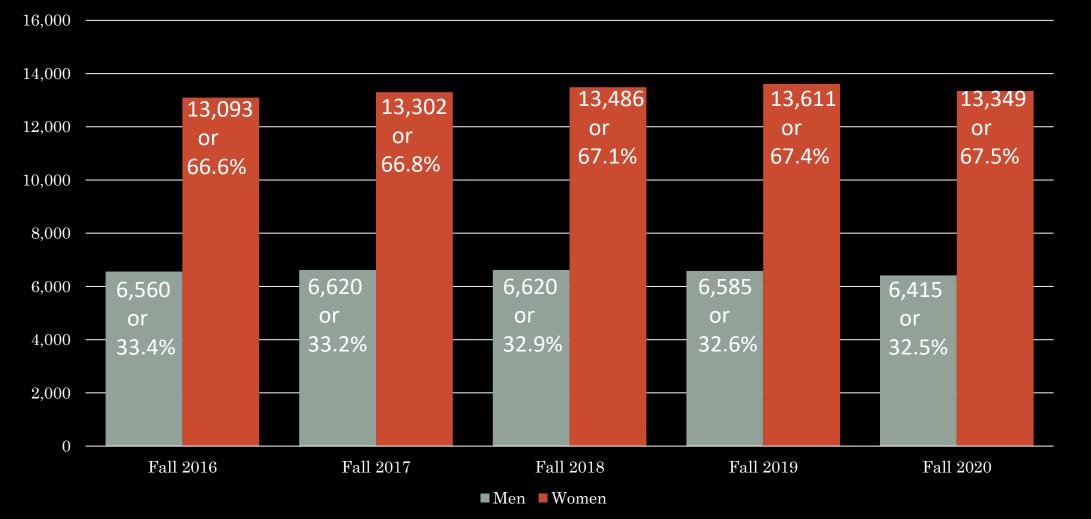
(Kiselica, Englar-Carlson, & Horne, 2008)

- Clinicians are encouraged to engage male clients in men's groups to promote relationships, support, and recognizing dysfunctional notions of masculinity. (Hiton, & Grant, 2007)
- Most men who come to group are isolated. Ultimately, the main benefits of men's groups are acceptance, validation, companionship, respect, and support. (Englar-Carlson, 2014; Rabinowitz, 2005)



UNCG Student Enrollment Data

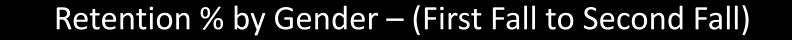
Enrollment by Gender

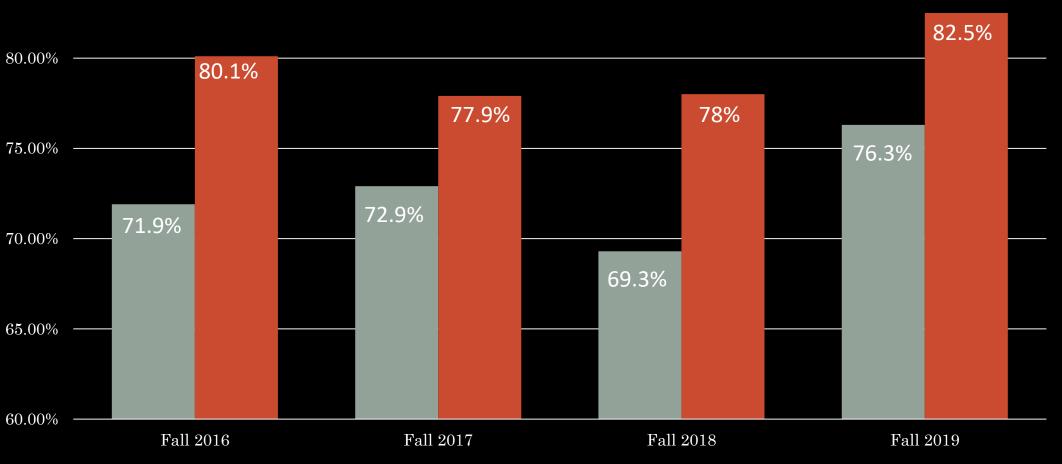


UNCG Retention Data

85.00%





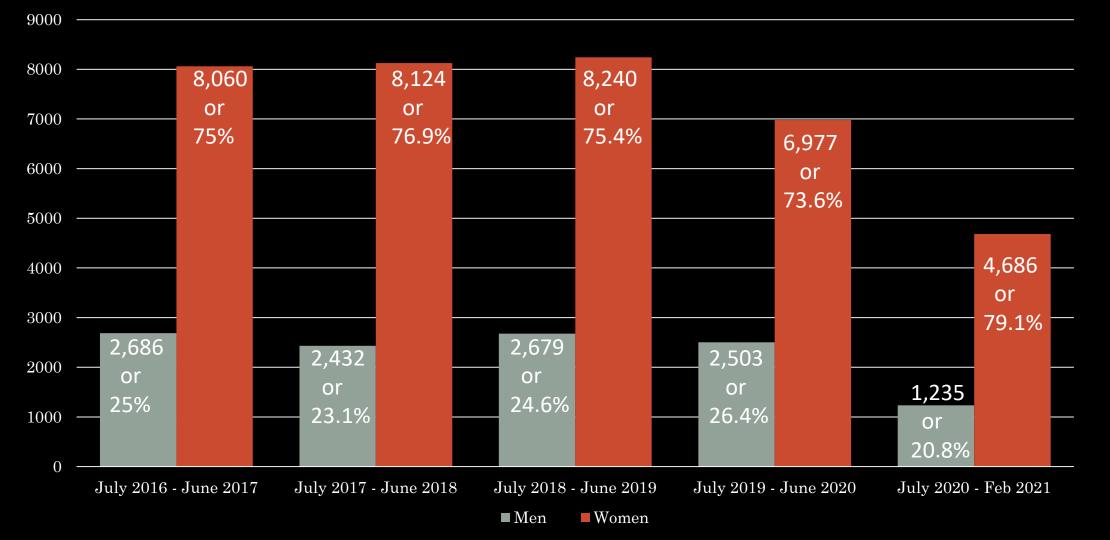


Men Women

UNCG Counseling Center Data



Total # of Appointments by Gender





How to Develop a Men's Group or Considerations for an Already Existing Men's Group



Acknowledgement

- Alex Rowell, PsyD
- Kipp Pietrantonio, PhD
- Ed Huebner, LMSW
- Noah Martinson, LCSW
- Will Meek, PhD
- Randy Flood, MA, LLP
- Al Heystek, Mdiv, MA, LPC



UNC System Men's Therapy Groups

17 UNC institutions

- 5 of the 17 counseling centers had at least one men's group listed on their website (29.4%)
 - (Black men's group, general men's group, or both)
- 12 counseling centers had no men's group listed
 - 5 counseling centers did not have any groups listed so it was unclear
 - (I apologize if this is not accurate!)



Website Description

• "Feel sad, isolated, angry, stressed? Want to improve relationships and how you talk about your emotions? Spartan Men is a supportive space for men to connect and share about personal experiences."

• Brief, simple, relatable.

• I no longer mention "Toxic Masculinity."

 "The term 'toxic' masculinity appears ZERO times in @APA guidelines for psychological treatment of men & boys. It's a term media uses when discussing unhealthy aspects of traditional masculine norms. The guidelines help clinicians promote positive manhood & support healthier men." (APA Division 51 Twitter 1/18/2019)



Advertising and Recruiting

- My caseload / referrals from colleagues
- Social media
- Fliers
- Video descriptions
- Tabling
- Calling each referral
- Relationships with offices on campus (Military Affiliated Services, WGSS, residence halls liaison, Spartan Recovery Program).
 - Chesley Kennedy presents on March 16th at 11am ("Reciprocity of Recovery Relationships")



UNCG Men: Feeling sad, stressed, angry, alone? Need to talk it out?



Interested? Call UNCG Counseling Center 336-334-5874



First Meeting Outline

Week 1: Intro (to self, members, group guidelines)

 Introductions (Name, pronouns, year in school, major / academic interest, what you like to do, interesting fact, why you came to group).

- Rules / guidelines / format / confidentiality
- What do you want to gain from group?

• (Activity) One thing in common and one unique difference. Discuss in pairs then share with group.

- (Activity) Your personal story. One item/symbol with you that holds significance.
- Wrap Up



General Men's Group Format

- Opener (rotate video, meme, recent event, movie, joke, song, etc.) ~5-10 mins
- Welcome and Introduction
 Outline of the session ---- Icebreaker: feeling word / question list
 ~5-10 mins
- III. Check-In
 - "High and Low of the week" / What's going on? ~15-30 mins (or more or less – whatever happens)
- IV. Discussion Topic (question or activity)
 ~15-30 mins (or more or less whatever happens)
- v. Conclusion (brief summary) ~5 mins

Topics, Activities, & Question Prompts



Popular Discussion Topics from past groups:

• Healthy masculinity, sexual objectification, healthy relationships.

Activities:

- My masculinity was questioned once because...
- Mask of Masculinity.

Questions for Response:

- What does it mean to "be a man"?
- What is your idea of healthy masculinity?
- How were you taught about masculinity growing up?



Bonus Information to Consider

Food

- 60 Minutes Vs 90 Minutes
- Middle of the week / Later in the day
- When in the semester does group start / end?
 Start week 4 or 5
- Close the group or keep it open? Benefits to both

Bonus Information to Consider

Stigma Reduction

- Appropriate self-disclosure (Rabinowitz, 2005)
- Don't stereotype or make assumptions
- Do group leaders have to be men?

• More likely to attend virtual or in-person?



Thank you!

What questions do you have?

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