

The Importance of Prioritizing Mental and Emotional Well-Being Among College Students

- 25% of Gen Zers say they don't do enough to manage their stress (APA)
- 73% of Gen Zers indicate they could have benefited from more emotional support in the last 12 months (APA)
- 91% of college students recently reported moderate to high stress levels (NYT article)
- 39% of college students reported moderate to severe anxiety (NYT article)
- 53% of college students percent reported moderate to severe depression (NYT article)
- 50% of people develop a mental health disorder at some point in their lives and 75% of these disorders develop by the age of 24 (NAMI)
- 80% of college students reported that COVID-19 has negatively impacted their mental health (Active Minds)

Benefits of Positive Psychology, Mindfulness, and Self-Compassion Training for College Students

Positive Psychology

Studies show that college students who report higher levels of optimism (<u>Carver et al.</u>, 2009) and emotional well-being (<u>Diener</u>, 2000) enjoy college more and report higher levels of satisfaction with their college experience (<u>Schreiner et al.</u>, 2009b).

Mindfulness

- College students with higher levels of mindfulness experience lower levels of anxiety in response to academic stressors and use less defensive, more effective coping strategies (Weinstein et al., 2009).
- College students who have experienced Mindfulness Training report that it "helps them 'get more out of' their academic work because they learn how to 'bring the mind back' when a professor is lecturing or other students are talking" (Grace, 2011, p. 241).
- Research on first-year college students indicates that mindfulness practice facilitates their adjustment to college (Ramler et al., 2016).



Self-Compassion

- Self-compassion training has been found to reduce chronic academic stress among college students (Zhang et al., 2016).
- Undergraduate students with higher levels of self-compassion are:
 - 1. less likely to report feelings of homesickness during their first term in college (Terry et al., 2012)
 - 2. experience fewer social adjustment issues throughout their time in college (Kyeong, 2013)
 - 3. exhibit lower levels of procrastination (Sirois, 2014)
 - 4. demonstrate higher levels of resilience—namely, they are more likely to respond constructively to academic and personal setbacks (Neely et al., 2009), maintain self-motivation and sense of competency, and perceive mistakes as learning opportunities (Neff et al., 2005).
- Even brief self-compassion interventions have been helpful in reducing college students' feelings of depression and increasing their feelings of optimism, happiness, and self-efficacy (Smeets & Neff, 2013).