



Children's Mental Health Week May 7-13, 2017

Approximately 50% of students age 14 and older with a mental health challenge drop out of high school.

Read one fact a day during the month of May and help talk about children's mental health! By promoting awareness and discussion, we can all help to reduce stigma and increase knowledge about children's mental health.



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	One study reported that 68% of Americans did not want someone with mental illness marrying into their family.	Most Americans reported they would rather say they spent some time in jail than at a psychiatric hospital.	In a group of insurers, almost half thought that people with mental health needs were unpredictable and could be violent.	People are twice as likely today than in 1950 to believe that people with mental health conditions tend to be unpredictable and violent.	62% of people with mental health needs experienced stigma from peers, which often resulted in social rejection.	1 in 4 people thought depression was a sign of weakness, and even said they would not employ a person with depression.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20% of youth ages 3-18 live with at least one mental health condition.	70% of youth in state and local juvenile justice systems have a mental health need.	50% of students age 14+ with a mental health need will drop out of high school. This is the highest of any disability group.	50% of children and youth in the child welfare system have at least one mental health need.	Youth who experienced a major depressive episode were twice as likely (as those who did not) to begin substance use.	Almost half of all youth in the US receiving mental health services were diagnosed with a co-occurring disorder.	About 65% of youth with major depression did not receive any mental health services.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
58% of African Americans with suicidal thoughts did not receive mental health services, compared to 25% of Whites.	Asian American and Pacific Islanders are the least likely group at 4% to receive mental health services.	Latinos may mistake depression as a physical ailment, and see it as something temporary.	Native American youth have the highest rate of suicide among all ethnicities in the US.	Only 1 in 3 African American women will seek out mental health services.	Hispanics are the largest uninsured group in the US. Less than 10% of Hispanics/Latinos will receive mental health care.	African Americans are less likely to receive accurate mental health diagnoses than their Caucasian counterparts.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
In prisons, 73% of women and 55% of men have at least one mental health need.	Ten times more people with mental health needs are in jails and prisons now than in psychiatric hospitals.	50 - 70% of youth in the juvenile justice system had a mental health need. 60% had a substance use disorder.	Most violent crimes are not committed by people with mental health needs.	2 in 10 youth in a residential facility have attempted suicide.	Individuals who are incarcerated with a mental health need may be subjected to physical abuse by guards.	Most of the youth prosecuted in adult court in the United States are charged with non violent offenses.
28	29	30	31			
LGBTQ individuals are at least two times more likely as straight individuals to live with a mental health need.	LGBT youth attempt suicide more than 3x as frequently as heterosexual youth.	Up to 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBT, often being kicked out after disclosing their sexuality/identity.	At least 50% of transgender individuals reported having to teach their medical providers about transgender care.			