## **May 2018**

## Supporting Families, Changing Futures



## Children's Mental Health Week May 6-12, 2018

1 in 5 youth (ages 13-18) have, or will have a serious mental illness.

Read one fact a day in the month of May and you will help support the movement to increase awareness about children's mental health. Let's promote awareness and

reduce stigma together!

Advocacy League







Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		1 in 5 youth (ages 13-18) have, or will have, a serious mental illness	Approximately 53,000-103,000 of the homeless population on a single day are between the ages of 18 and 24.	Suicide is the 10 <sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the US, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> leading cause of death for children aged 10-14 and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death for youth aged 15-24.	Minority youth are overrepresented within, and treated differently by, the juvenile justice system compared to their white peers.	African American& Hispanic Americans used mental health services at about half the rate of Caucasians in the past year and Asian Americans at about 1/3 the rate.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11% of transgendered individuals reported being denied care by mental health clinics due to bias or discrimination.	According to a study funded by NIMH an alarming 65% of boys and 75% of girls in juvenile detention have at least one mental health issue.	Youth transitioning from out-of- home placements, such as foster care, experience high rates of involvement in the criminal justice system.	MA is higher than the national average at 11% of youth reporting experiencing at least one major depressive episode in the past year.	The highest percentage of people with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder in the past year was young adults- aged 18 to 25.	MA has the lowest percentage of children without health insurance in the country.	About 50% of students age 14+ living with a mental health challenge drop out of high school. This is the highest dropout rate of any disability group.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
71% of youth and young adults with substance use disorders also experience a co-occurring mental health disorder.	Mood disorders are the 3 <sup>rd</sup> most common cause of hospitalization in the US for both youth and adults.	1.8 million youth experience severe depression causing very serious interference in school, home, and in relationships.	More young adults die from suicide than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke, pneumonia, influenza, and chronic lung disease combined.	An estimated 40% of Southeast Asian refugees to the US experience intense depression and PTSD after arriving.	LGBTQ individuals are almost 3 times more likely than others to experience a mental health condition.	Family involvement is a valued piece of transition planning and is considered by many programs to be a best practice when serving young adults with mental health concerns.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Just over half of all children age 8-15 received mental health services in the previous year.	Black/African American teen- agers are more likely to attempt suicide than white teenagers.	The average delay between onset of symptoms and intervention is 8-10 years.	During a single year, an estimated 2.1 million youth under the age of 18 are arrested in the United States.	Nationally, only 21.7% of youth with severe depression receive some consistent treatment.	Native American teens have a suicide death rate that's twice the rate of Caucasian teens.	An estimated 2.8 to 5 million young people aged 16 to 24 are neither in school nor employed.
27	28	29	30	31		
By 2020, mental health and substance use disorders will surpass all physical diseases as a major cause of disability worldwide.	4 million children and teens in the US experience a severe mental disorder.	Up to 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBT, often being kicked out after disclosing their sexuality/identity.	For LGBTQ age 10-24, suicide is one of the leading causes of death.	People with mental health conditions tended to be stuck in the ER longer than people who show up in the ER with physical symptoms.		