




CHILDRENS MENTAL HEALTH WEEK



ACCEPT ◦ ADVOCATE ◦ ACT

BECAUSE AWARENESS IS NOT ENOUGH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
MAY 2023  <i>**Scan for sources</i>	1 1 in 5 children have mental health needs	2 Mental health concerns among adopted youth are common and complex; parental stress and need for post-adoption support is high.	3 In 2020, 48% of youth ages 14 to 24 reported feeling so sad or hopeless for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing some of their usual activities.	4 1/3 of LGBTQIA+ college students seriously considered suicide last year. 7% attempted it.	5 9% of white children in MA live in poverty, 32% and 38% of African-American and Latino children do. Poverty is linked with poor mental health.	6 At least 50% of all mental health conditions start by the age of 14.
7 Transgender & nonbinary youth who reported having pronouns respected by all or most people in their lives attempted suicide at 1/2 the rate of those who did not	8 With eating disorder treatment, 60% of patients make a full recovery	9 Youth feeling connected to their school experience less mental health needs, sexual health risks, substance abuse, and violence.	10 Community Health Workers (CHWs) are shown to improve individual engagement in MH treatment	11 Access to respite services for youth result in fewer out-of-home placements	12 Courts do not provide mental health services.	13 Due to discrimination, there are thousands of Native people suffering from multi-generational trauma, resulting in mental illness, substance use disorders, and suicide.
14 34% of schools provide mental health outreach services, including mental health screenings for all students– a best practice for mental healthcare.	15 68% of LGBTQIA+ teens report symptoms of anxiety	16 Children of color are more than four times as likely to be "held back" a grade and 3.5 times more likely than their white classmates to be suspended or expelled.	17 1/3 LGBTQIA+ college students said they did not feel comfortable seeking mental health care, 29% reported long wait lists and 17% had privacy concerns.	18 # Days of instruction missed due to school discipline in MA is 16 days for every 100 students.	19 Children who have been expelled or suspended from school 1x are likely to be disciplined similarly again, and 2x more likely than peers to drop out	20 70% of autistic individuals have mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, ADHD or OCD
21 Filing a CRA is not a fast track to mental health supports or residential programs. Everything accessed with a CRA can be accessed without one.	22 Students arrested at school are 3x more likely to drop out than peers. Students who dropout are more than 8x more likely to interact with the criminal justice system.	23 41% of young people receiving care for eating disorders experienced a reactivation in eating disorder symptoms post COVID	24 College mental health supports reduce suicide risk 84% in LGBTQIA+ students	25 No evidence shows police in schools improve student mental health, education, or safety. Instead, it leads to the criminalization of youth of color and/or with disabilities.	26 1 in 10 people with an eating disorder will seek and receive treatment	27 Restraints and seclusion are used in schools as punishment – disproportionately against children of color and children with disabilities (including mental health)
28 Only 20% of children with diagnosable mental health needs receive care from a mental health provider	29 Virtually all transgender & nonbinary respondents to a 2022 survey reported worrying they would be denied gender-affirming medical care/access to bathrooms & sports teams.	30 Suicide rates for American Indian /Alaska Native adolescents are exceedingly high, over double the rate of white adolescents.	31 Community-based youth mental health services keep youth in their homes and improve outcomes.	