

Children's Mental Health Surveillance

What are childhood mental disorders?

The term *childhood mental disorder* means all mental disorders that can be diagnosed and begin in childhood. Mental disorders among children are described as serious changes in the way children typically learn, behave, or handle their emotions.

Some examples of childhood mental disorders are:

- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Behavior disorders
- Mood and anxiety disorders
- Autism spectrum disorders
- Substance use disorders
- Tourette Syndrome



What are the symptoms of childhood mental disorders?

Symptoms of mental disorders change over time as a child grows, and may include difficulties with how a child plays, learns, speaks and acts or how the child handles their emotions. Symptoms often start in early childhood, although some disorders may develop throughout the teenage years. The diagnosis is often made in the school years and sometimes earlier. However, some children with a mental disorder may not be recognized or diagnosed as having one.

Can childhood mental disorders be treated?

Childhood mental disorders can be treated and managed. There are many evidence-based treatment options, so parents and doctors should work closely with everyone involved in the child's treatment — teachers, coaches, therapists, and other family members. Taking advantage of all the resources available will help parents, health professionals and educators guide the child towards success. Early diagnosis and appropriate services for children and their families can make a difference in the lives of children with mental disorders.

Who is affected?

Children's mental disorders affect many children and families. Boys and girls of all ages, ethnic/racial backgrounds, and regions of the United States experience mental disorders. Based on the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine report (Preventing mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders among young people: progress and possibilities, 2009) that gathered findings from previous studies, it is estimated that 13 –20 percent of children living in the United States (up to 1 out of 5 children) experience a mental disorder in a given year and an estimated \$247 billion is spent each year on childhood mental disorders.

What is the impact of mental disorders in children?

Mental health is important to overall health. Mental disorders are chronic health conditions that can continue through the lifespan. Without early diagnosis and treatment, children with mental disorders can have problems at home, in school, and in forming friendships. This can also interfere with their healthy development, and these problems can continue into adulthood.

CDC issues first comprehensive report on children's mental health in the United States

A new report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Mental Health Surveillance Among Children — United States, 2005–2011*, describes federal efforts on monitoring mental disorders, and presents estimates of the number of children with specific mental disorders. The report was developed in collaboration with key federal partners, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). It is an important step towards better understanding these disorders and the impact they have on children. This is the first report to describe the number of U.S. children aged 3–17 years who have specific mental disorders, compiling information from different data sources covering the period 2005–2011.

The following are key findings from this report about mental disorders among children aged 3–17 years:

- Millions of American children live with depression, anxiety, ADHD, autism spectrum disorders, Tourette syndrome or a host of other mental health issues.
- ADHD was the most prevalent current diagnosis among children aged 3–17 years.
- The number of children with a mental disorder increased with age, with the exception of autism spectrum disorders, which was highest among 6 to 11 year old children.
- Boys were more likely than girls to have ADHD, behavioral or conduct problems, autism spectrum disorders, anxiety, Tourette syndrome, and cigarette dependence.
- Adolescent boys aged 12–17 years were more likely than girls to die by suicide.
- Adolescent girls were more likely than boys to have depression or an alcohol use disorder.

Data collected from a variety of data sources between the years 2005–2011 show:

Children aged 3–17 years currently had:

- ADHD (6.8 percent)
- Behavioral or conduct problems (3.5 percent)
- Anxiety (3.0 percent)
- Depression (2.1 percent)
- Autism spectrum disorders (1.1 percent)
- Tourette syndrome (0.2 percent) (among children aged 6–17 years)

Adolescents aged 12–17 years had:

- Illicit drug use disorder in the past year (4.7 percent)
- Alcohol use disorder in the past year (4.2 percent)
- Cigarette dependence in the past month (2.8 percent)

The estimates for current diagnosis were lower than estimates for “ever” diagnosis, meaning whether a child had ever received a diagnosis in his or her lifetime. Suicide, which can result from the interaction of mental disorders and other factors, was the second leading cause of death among adolescents aged 12–17 years in 2010.

Looking to the future

Public health includes mental health. CDC worked with several agencies to summarize and report this information. The goal is now to build on the strengths of these partnering agencies to develop better ways to document how many children have mental disorders, better understand the impacts of mental disorders, inform needs for treatment and intervention strategies, and promote the mental health of children. This report is an important step on the road to recognizing the impact of childhood mental disorders and developing a public health approach to address children's mental health.

Additional Information:

www.cdc.gov/childdevelopment

800-CDC-INFO, TTY: 888-232-6348; cdcinfo@cdc.gov

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What you can do

Parents: You know your child best. Talk to your child's health care professional if you have concerns about the way your child behaves at home, in school, or with friends.

Youth: It is just as important to take care of your mental health as it is your physical health. If you are angry, worried or sad, don't be afraid to talk about your feelings and reach out to a trusted friend or adult.

Health care professionals: Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment based on updated guidelines is very important. There are resources available to help diagnose and treat children's mental disorders.

Teachers/School administrators: Early identification is important, so that children can get the help they need. Work with families and health care professionals if you have concerns about the mental health of a child in your school.

Resources

[CDC's "Learn the Signs. Act Early." Campaign](#)

[CDC's Mental Health](#)

[CDC's Positive Parenting Tips](#)

[CDC's Youth Tobacco Prevention](#)

[CDC's Suicide Prevention](#)

[Children and Adults with Attention Deficit Disorder](#)

[Legacy for Children™](#)

[National Resource Center on ADHD](#)

[Screening and Brief Intervention for Substance Use Disorders](#)

[Tourette Syndrome Association](#)

[The Triple P – Positive Parenting Program](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mental health surveillance among children — United States 2005–2011. MMWR 2013;62(Suppl; May 16, 2013):1-35. The report is available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr