For New Jersey Residents

Since the onset of COVID numbers have continued to increase of the mental health impact within the Black community. With the numbers increasing for mental health concerns so has the accessibility for care and education for adolescences and young adults. Many Black young adolescences and young adults do not receive the same level of education on how to access mental health in school systems or within their community thus leading them to neglect their mental health. Many Black adolescences and young adults express feeling of depression and anxiousness, which is leading them to deal with their mental health in negative ways.

INDIVIDUALS THAT IDENTIFY AS BLACK MAKE UP:

13.39%

of New Jersey's population as of 2021 and 13.3% of that population is between the ages of 15-24

## **ONLY 25%**

of Black I<mark>ndividuals</mark> have reported seeking access to mental health care throughout the United States

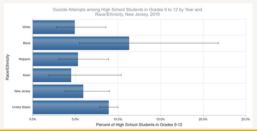
27%

of Black individuals live within the poverty line



With Black Adolescence not confronting their mental health concerns with a trained and licensed professional.

11.3% are opting to take their own lives.\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



## 117TH CONGRESS S. 1795 1ST SESSION S. 1795 mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes.

This Policy Makes it Possible! Find it Here!

## SOCIAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT BLACK STUDENTS

Lack of cultural competence, representation, funding from local and state government, education, and transportation are barriers that make it difficult to acquire services in the mental health field









## WHAT CAN WE DO?

Continue to embed Social Emotional Learning classes into urban curriculums by hosting bi-weekly classes

Create school programs with licensed clinicians to work alongside Black individuals on a 1-on-1 basis to work on their mental health and other disparities in schools.

