

Where We Stand at Baseline:
Results of a Survey of California
Children Aged 11-13 and
Adult Decision-Makers Aged 25+

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Prepared for
Runyon, Saltzman & Einhorn and
The California Mental Health Services Authority
(CaMHSA)

Prepared by
Field Research Corporation
San Francisco, California

*Where We Stand at Baseline: Results of a Survey of CA Children Aged 11-13
and Adult Decision-Makers Aged 25+*

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Background/Objectives and Methodology	4
Background/Objectives.....	4
Methodology.....	5
Detailed Findings.....	7
1.0 Survey of California Adult Decision-Makers Aged 25+ with Influence over People with Mental Illness.....	7
1.1 <i>Demographic Composition of Sample</i>	7
1.2 <i>Extent of Contact</i>	17
1.3 <i>Stereotypes about People with Mental Illness</i>	21
1.4 <i>Attitudes Toward Mental Illness</i>	28
1.5 <i>Interest in Learning More and Being Supportive</i>	31
1.6 <i>Willingness to Engage on Issue</i>	34
1.7 <i>Willingness to Accept People with Mental Illness</i>	36
1.8 <i>Overall Acceptance of People with Mental Illness</i>	44
1.9 <i>Actions in the Last 12 Months</i>	45
1.10 <i>Norms</i>	47
1.11 <i>Summary of Subgroup Differences</i>	48
2.0 The Survey of Children Aged 11-13.....	50
2.1 <i>Respondent Characteristics</i>	50
2.2 <i>Knowledge about Mental Illness</i>	58
Appendices.....	69

Table of Authorities

Table 1.1.1: Size of Each Decision-Maker Segment	7
Table 1.1.2: Age.....	8
Table 1.1.3: Ethnicity.....	9
Table 1.1.4: Race	10
Table 1.1.5: Interview language.....	11
Table 1.1.6: Place of Birth	12
Table 1.1.7: Annual Family Pre-tax Income.....	13
Table 1.1.8: Level of Education.....	14
Table 1.1.9: Gender.....	15
Table 1.1.10: Sexual Orientation	16
Table 1.2.1: Extent of Contact	17
Table 1.2.2: Close Contact.....	18
Table 1.2.3: Among Those with a Mental Illness, How Recent Was the Illness?...	19
Table 1.2.4: Among Those with a Mental Illness, Would You Say You Have Fully Recovered, Partially Recovered or Not Recovered?	20
Table 1.3.1: Awareness of Specific Mental Illnesses	21
Table 1.3.2: Stereotypes About People with Mental Illness	22
Table 1.4.1: Attitudes Toward Mental Illness	28
Table 1.5.1: Interest Knowing More and Being Supportive.....	31
Table 1.5.2: What Can Individuals Do to Be More Supportive of People Who Are Experiencing Mental Illness?.....	33
Table 1.6.1: Willingness to Engage on Issue	34
Table 1.7.1: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Experiencing a Mental Illness?	36
Table 1.7.2: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Experiencing Schizophrenia?.....	37
Table 1.7.3: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Ill from Substance Abuse?	38

Table 1.7.4: Willingness to Accept People with Mental Illness (Net).....	39
Table 1.8.1: Overall Acceptance.....	44
Table 1.9.1: Compared with 5 Years Ago, in What Ways, If Any, Have You Changed Your Behavior in Relation to People with Mental Illness?	45
Table 1.9.2: In the Last 12 Months, Have You Done Any of the Following?.....	46
Table 1.10.1: Norms	47
Table 2.1.1: Age.....	50
Table 2.1.2: Gender.....	51
Table 2.1.3: Interview language.....	52
Table 2.1.4: Place of Birth (Child).....	53
Table 2.1.5: Place of Birth (Parent)	54
Table 2.1.6: Pre-Tax Family Income	55
Table 2.1.7: Hispanic Ethnicity	56
Table 2.1.8: Child's Racial Background	57
Table 2.2.1: Awareness of Specific Mental Illnesses	58
Table 2.2.2: Knowledge About Treatment	59
Table 2.2.2: Knowledge About Post Treatment Success	60
Table 2.2.3: Knowledge About Other Aspects of Mental Illness	61
Table 2.2.4: Knowledge About Stigma and Discrimination.....	62
Table 2.2.5: Knowledge About Mental Illness in Young People	63
Table 2.2.6: Knowledge About Mental Illness and What Causes It.....	64
Table 2.2.7: Knowledge About What Constitutes a Mental Illness.....	65
Table 2.2.8: Knowledge About the Behavior of Those Experiencing Mental Illness	66
Table 2.2.9: Which of the Following Is Not a Mental Illness?.....	67
Table 2.2.10: Which of the Following Is Not True?.....	68

Executive Summary

A survey was conducted of California children aged 11-13 and adult decision-makers with influence over the life course of people with mental illness. The latter group includes landlords, employers, teachers and others who come into contact with persons experiencing mental illness. Survey data were collected in the winter of 2012. The purpose was to assess knowledge, attitudes and behaviors related to the issues of stigma and discrimination.

Main Findings of the Adult Survey

Major findings from the survey of adult decision-makers are summarized below.

Who the Adult Decision-Makers Are

- Fifty five percent of Californians aged 25 or higher met our criteria for inclusion into the adult decision-makers sample. Almost two-thirds have experienced close contact with a person experiencing a mental illness. Close contact was defined as having a job providing services or treatment to someone with a serious mental illness, living with someone, working with someone or having a friend or relative with a serious mental illness. Ten percent reported that they themselves have had a mental illness now or at some point in their life.
- The decision-makers group tends to be more middle-aged (age 45-64), non-Hispanic White and highly educated than most Californians. It also tends to have a higher average income.

Stereotypical Attitudes

- The study confirms the prevalence of stereotypical thinking among adult decision-makers. Less than a majority believe that, except for their illness, persons with mental illness are just like everyone else. A majority are unsure about whether treatment is possible and whether people with mental illness are dangerous. In a more positive vein, a majority believe that people with mental illness can make a contribution and that anyone can experience a mental illness. A majority also disagree that people with mental illness have only themselves to blame.

Attitudes toward Mental Illness

- Almost six in ten respondents were not sure whether they would feel ashamed or not if they had a mental illness; ten percent said they would. Eight in ten would expect rejection from friends or were not sure. Only a bare majority (52%) could see that people with mental illness were discriminated against. Similarly, only a bare majority (53%) would feel comfortable talking with someone experiencing a mental illness.

Interest in Learning More, Being Supportive

- Six in ten want to be supportive to people experiencing a mental illness. Only one-third said they knew how to be supportive. On a follow-up question on how to be supportive, however, a majority of those answering said that people with mental illness should be treated with acceptance and understanding.
- Only one in three said they wanted to know more about mental illness.

Willingness to Engage on Issue

- A majority said that they were willing to engage on the issue of stigma and discrimination. Fifty-nine percent were willing to verbally encourage friends and family members to treat people with mental illness with respect. Fifty-five percent were willing to challenge friends or coworkers who make insensitive comments. Fifty-one percent were willing to inquire about employer mental wellness policies. Overall, 71% of adult decision-makers were willing to take at least one action to fight stigma and discrimination.

Willingness to Accept in Specific Roles

- There was a willingness to accept people experiencing mental illness in some roles but not in others. Respondents were accepting of them as friends, family members, students and patients in health care settings. They were much less willing to be accepting of them as babysitters, job applicants, tenants, next door neighbors and coworkers. When we asked the same questions about people experiencing schizophrenia and substance abuse, there were lower levels of acceptance.

Overall Acceptance

- When we asked whether they were more accepting than they used to be, 60% of respondents were not sure. About one third (32%) said they were more accepting than they used to be.

Actions in Last 12 Months

- In an open-ended question, the majority of respondents reported that they had made no changes over the last five years in their behavior in relation to people with mental illness. In follow-up, closed-end questions, respondents gave more favorable responses about their behavior in the last year. On these questions, majorities said that they had behaved respectfully in some situation, provided support, or had a level of contact that increased their understanding.

Social Norm Change

- Only about one-third (31%) reported that people in general are more accepting of people with mental illness now than they used to be.

Main Findings of the Survey of Children Aged 11-13

- Children aged 11-13 were asked a battery of 28 questions designed to assess their knowledge about mental illness. The questions covered a variety of topics including types of mental illness, causes, treatment outcomes, the behavior of those experiencing mental illness, and mental illness in young people. In general, knowledge levels were rather low. Majorities gave incorrect answers to most of the questions.
- The 12-year-olds who were surveyed, and those from non-Hispanic White backgrounds, were more likely to give correct answers to the questions.

Background/Objectives and Methodology

Background/Objectives

- RS&E is implementing a statewide stigma and discrimination reduction campaign in partnership with the California Mental Health Services Authority (CalMHSA).
- Key audiences include children aged 11-13 and adult decision-makers in positions to influence the life course of people experiencing mental illness.
- The objective with the children aged 11-13 audience is to increase knowledge about mental illness. The objective with the adult decision-makers audience is to promote the adoption of more accepting attitudes and behaviors.
- The main study objective was to assess target audience knowledge, beliefs and behaviors prior to launch of the campaign.

Methodology

Adult Decision-Makers Survey

- The survey was fielded by Knowledge Networks, an online research company that operates a national, population-based survey panel.
 - Panel members from California 25 years old or older were invited to participate. Everyone had to speak English or Spanish.
 - Panelists were screened to insure that they were part of one or more of the following groups: landlords, managers who make hiring or firing decisions, those working with patients in health care settings, caregivers to the elderly, work in any part of the criminal justice system, teachers, and friends and family of persons experiencing mental illness.
- A total of 1,067 surveys were completed between January 27 and February 13, 2012.
- Subgroup differences were tested for age, ethnicity, race, education level, language of interview, gender, and level of close contact. Any subgroup differences that are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level have been listed.

Children Aged 11-13 Survey

- The survey of children aged 11-13 was pre-tested from January 13, 2012 to January 17, 2012.
- The actual study was conducted at malls throughout the state of California from January 26, 2012 to March 23, 2012.
- 633 children from ages 11 to 13 were interviewed. All were required to be comfortable speaking and reading English or Spanish and to have permission from their parents.
- Race/ethnicity quotas were set: one-fourth African American, one-fourth Hispanic, one-fourth Asian/Pacific Islanders, one-fourth Whites/others. Because of the quotas, our data have been weighted so that the sample resembles the actual population of the state of California.

- The mall locations were chosen throughout the state in order to closely mirror California's population.
- Five malls were chosen in the Los Angeles/San Bernardino/Oxnard area (40% of California's population); interviews from these malls comprised 36% of the total number of completed surveys.
- Four malls were chosen in the San Francisco/San Jose area (28% of California's population) that made up 27% of the surveys.
- Two malls were chosen in the San Diego area (9% of California's population) that made up 9% of the surveys.
- Single malls were chosen to represent the Riverside area (6% of California, 5% of the surveys), Bakersfield/Central Coast (6% of California, 6% of the surveys), Fresno/Merced (3% of California, 5% of the surveys) and Sacramento/Stockton/Modesto (10% of California and 12% of the surveys).
- Subgroup differences were tested for age, ethnicity, race, language of interview, and gender. Any subgroup differences that are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level have been listed.

Detailed Findings

1.0 Survey of California Adult Decision-Makers Aged 25+ with Influence over People with Mental Illness

This section of the report details the results of the survey of California adult decision-makers.

1.1 Demographic Composition of Sample

The first portion of the report presents an overview of the demographic characteristics of respondents. The first table displays the data on the size of the respective decision-maker segments.

Table 1.1.1: Size of Each Decision-Maker Segment

	<u>% Yes</u>
Are you friends with or a family member of a person with a mental illness?	50%
Do you rent out housing (i.e. are you a landlord or property manager)?	39%
Do you make hiring or firing decisions at a place of employment?	21%
Do you work as a teacher at any level, from pre-school to graduate school?	13%
Do you work as a caregiver to anyone who is elderly?	12%
Do you work with patients in a health care setting?	10%
Do you work in any part of the criminal justice system?	4%

- Fifty-five percent of California adults qualified for our survey by answering yes to at least one of our screening questions.
- One-half of the sample said that they had a person with mental illness as a friend or family member.

Table 1.1.2: Age

	<u>Percent</u>
25-34	14.2%
35-44	19.2%
45-54	23.1%
55-64	23.8%
65-74	13.8%
75+	5.9%
Total	100.0%

- The proportion of those under 44 years old and those over 65 is lower for the respondents than it is for California.

Table 1.1.3: Ethnicity

	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	28.4%
No	71.6%
Total	100.0%

- The proportion of Hispanics in the completed surveys was about nine percentage points lower than the overall proportion of Hispanics in California.

Table 1.1.4: Race

	<u>Percent</u>
Refused	9.5%
White	68.0%
African American	5.9%
Asian	9.2%
Pacific Islander	1.2%
Native American/American Indian	0.9%
Mixed	5.2%
Total	100.0%

- The racial composition of the survey respondents was higher for Whites and lower for Asians than the composition for California as a whole.

Table 1.1.5: Interview language	
	<u>Percent</u>
English	82.9%
Spanish	17.1%
Total	100.0%

- Most of the completed surveys were taken in English.

Table 1.1.6: Place of Birth

	<u>Percent</u>
United States	73.8%
Another country	25.9%
Refused	0.4%
Total	100.0%

- About three-fourths of the respondents were born in the United States.

Table 1.1.7: Annual Family Pre-tax Income

	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$20,000	15.7%
\$20,000-\$40,000	16.5%
\$40,000-\$60,000	13.0%
\$60,000-\$80,000	12.7%
\$80,000-\$100,000	8.0%
More than \$100,000	34.1%
Total	100.0%

- The level of income for the respondents was very high – over one-third had family incomes over \$100,000.

Table 1.1.8: Level of Education

	<u>Percent</u>
Less than high school	12.1%
HS graduate	18.2%
Some college	24.1%
College graduate	24.1%
Post-graduate degree	21.6%
Total	100.0%

- The level of education for the survey respondents was quite high – over 45% of respondents have college or post-graduate degrees.

Table 1.1.9: Gender

	<u>Percent</u>
Male	52.1%
Female	47.9%
Total	100.0%

- The survey respondents were about half male and half female.

Table 1.1.10: Sexual Orientation

	<u>Percent</u>
Heterosexual or straight	89.4%
Gay or lesbian	4.3%
Other	2.6%
Bisexual	2.5%
Refused	1.1%
Total	100.0%

- The proportion of respondents that identify as either bisexual or gay/lesbian is consistent with most other estimates for these groups within California.

1.2 Extent of Contact

This section of the report presents the data on extent of contact with people with mental illness.

Table 1.2.1: Extent of Contact	
	<u>% True</u>
I have a serious mental illness now, or did in the past	10.4%
I live with a person who has a serious mental illness	8.9%
I have a relative who has a serious mental illness	47.2%
A friend of the family has a serious mental illness	47.3%
I have worked with a person who has a serious mental illness at a place of employment	33.3%
My job involves providing services or treatment for persons with serious mental illness	15.0%
I have observed in passing a person I believe may have had a serious mental illness	81.6%
I have observed persons with a serious mental illness on a frequent basis	43.5%
I have never observed a person that I was aware had a serious mental illness	11.7%
I have watched a documentary on television about serious mental illness	60.4%
I have watched a movie or television show in which a character had a serious mental illness	88.1%

- Large numbers have experienced contact in passing or through media exposure.
- Almost half reported a friend or relative who has serious a mental illness.
- One-third of respondents have worked with a person with a serious mental illness.
- Nine percent reported living with someone with a serious mental illness.
- Ten percent reported having a mental illness now or in the past.

Table 1.2.2: Close Contact

	<u>Percent</u>
Had Close Contact	65.0%
No Close Contact	35.0%

A *close contact* net measure was constructed. *Close contact* was defined as a having a job providing services or treatment to someone, living with someone, working with someone, or having a friend or relative with a serious mental illness.

- Using this definition, almost two-thirds of adult decision-makers reported close contact.

Subgroup Differences for Close Contact

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to report close contact than other age groups
- Hispanics were *less* likely to report close contact than other groups
- African Americans were *more* likely to report close contact than other groups
- Those without a high school diploma were *less* likely to report close contact than other groups
- High school graduates were *less* likely to report close contact than other groups
- Those with some college were *more* likely to report close contact than other groups
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to report close contact than English speakers

**Table 1.2.3: Among Those with a Mental Illness,
How Recent Was the Illness?**

	<u>Percent</u>
I have it now	43.1%
I had it in the last 5 years	11.8%
I had it in the last 6-10 years	9.8%
I had it in the last 10 or more years	20.6%
Don't know	6.9%
Decline to answer	7.8%
Total	100.0%

- Those that reported a serious mental illness now or in the past were asked about its timing and the extent of recovery.
- Over half of those who answered reported that they were currently ill.

Table 1.2.4: Among Those with a Mental Illness, Would You Say You Have Fully Recovered, Partially Recovered or Not Recovered?

	<u>Percent</u>
Fully	19.6%
Partially	50.0%
Not recovered	18.6%
Don't know	7.8%
Decline to answer	3.9%
Total	100.0%

- Over half of those who answered reported that they had only recovered partially.

1.3 Stereotypes about People with Mental Illness

This section of the report presents our findings on stereotypes about people with mental illness.

Table 1.3.1: Awareness of Specific Mental Illnesses

	<u>Percent</u>
Schizophrenia	37.0%
Bipolar disorder	36.8%
Depression	33.6%
Alzheimer's/dementia	18.0%
OCD	6.1%
Manic depression	5.8%
Autism	5.6%
ADD/ADHD	5.0%
Paranoia	4.5%
Down syndrome	2.7%
Mental retardation	2.3%
Multiple personality disorder	2.2%
PTSD	2.1%
Borderline personality disorder	0.7%
Dyslexia	0.3%
Other	23.4%

Table 1.3.1 lists the types of Mental Illnesses that respondents had heard of.

- When asked at the beginning of the survey what mental illnesses they were aware of, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depression were most frequently mentioned by respondents.

Table 1.3.2: Stereotypes About People with Mental Illness

	<u>% Agree</u>	<u>% Neither</u>	<u>% Disagree</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Once a person gets a mental illness they are always ill	10.9%	54.4%	34.7%	3.4
People who have had a mental illness are never going to be able to contribute much to society	4.7%	29.3%	66.0%	2.3
People with mental illness need to just stop feeling sorry for themselves	11.1%	43.1%	45.8%	3.0
People experiencing a mental illness are more likely than other people to be dangerous	16.4%	61.7%	21.7%	4.0
People with a mental illness have only themselves to blame for the problems they face	3.4%	19.3%	77.3%	1.9
People with a mental illness can get themselves under control if they really want to	8.2%	46.8%	44.9%	3.0
Anyone can experience a mental illness at some point in their lives	55.9%	36.9%	6.9%	5.4
Except for their illness, people with a mental illness are just like everyone else	46.5%	44.9%	8.4%	5.1

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- Across many of the measures, significant numbers of respondents either reported stereotypical attitudes or a lack of certainty about what to believe.
- These data confirm that stereotypical attitudes are quite prevalent among adult decision-makers in California.

Subgroup Differences for Stereotypes about People with Mental Illness

Once a person gets a mental illness they are always ill

- 25- to 34-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither
- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Those over 75 and males were *more* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- Whites were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Those without a high school diploma graduates were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- High school graduates were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- College graduates were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Females were *more* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree

People who have had a mental illness are never going to be able to contribute much to society

- 23- to 34-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to say disagree
- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to say disagree
- 55- to 64-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither

- Hispanics were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to say disagree
- Whites were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to say disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to say disagree
- College graduates were *less* likely to say neither
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither, and *more* likely to disagree
- Those that had close contact were *less* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither, and *more* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree, *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree

People with mental illness need to just stop feeling sorry for themselves

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree, *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Whites were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- High school graduates were *less* likely to disagree
- Those with some college were *less* likely to disagree
- College graduates were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Males were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Those that had close contact were *less* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree

People experiencing a mental illness are more likely than other people to be dangerous

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to agree
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *more* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Asian/Pacific Islander were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- High School graduates were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither

People with a mental illness have only themselves to blame for the problems they face

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- 55- to 64-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Those over 75 were *more* likely to say neither
- Hispanics were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Whites were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- High school graduates were *more* likely to say neither
- College graduates were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree

- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to agree and to say neither, and *more* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree

People with a mental illness can get themselves under control if they really want to

- 35- to 44-year-olds and "other" races were *more* likely to say neither
- 55- to 64-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Those over 75 were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to agree, *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- African Americans were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with some college were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither

Anyone can experience a mental illness at some point in their lives

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to agree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to say neither.
- High school graduates were *less* likely to agree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to disagree

- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree

Except for their illness, people with a mental illness are just like everyone else

- Hispanics were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Whites were *less* likely to disagree
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to disagree
- High school graduates were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with some college were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to disagree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree

1.4 Attitudes Toward Mental Illness

This section of the report presents data on attitudes toward mental illness.

Table 1.4.1: Attitudes Toward Mental Illness				
	<u>% Agree</u>	<u>% Neither</u>	<u>% Disagree</u>	<u>Mean</u>
If I had a mental illness, I would feel ashamed	9.9%	58.2%	31.8%	3.5
I would feel uncomfortable talking to someone who had a mental illness	7.1%	39.9%	52.9%	2.8
If I had a mental illness I think some of my friends would reject me	20.5%	59.5%	19.8%	4.1
I can see ways in which people with mental illness are discriminated against	52.1%	42.6%	4.9%	5.4

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- There was majority agreement with the idea that people with mental illness are discriminated against; a sizeable minority either disagreed or was not sure.
- A majority of respondents were comfortable talking to someone with a mental illness but a sizeable minority was not.
- Large numbers of respondents were unsure about whether they would be ashamed if they had a mental illness and whether their friends would reject them.

Subgroup Differences for Attitudes Toward Mental Illness

If I had a mental illness, I would feel ashamed

- 23- to 34-year-olds were *more* likely to agree
- 55- to 64-year-olds, 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to agree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree

- Those without high school diplomas were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- College graduates were *more* likely to say neither
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to say neither
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to agree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree

I would feel uncomfortable talking to someone who had a mental illness

- Whites were *more* likely to disagree
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and males were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- "Other" races were *less* likely to say neither
- Those without high school diplomas were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- High school graduates were *more* likely to agree
- Those with some college were *less* likely to agree
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither

If I had a mental illness I think some of my friends would reject me

- 45- to 54-year-olds were *less* likely to say neither
- 65- to 74-year-olds were *more* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Those with high school diplomas were *more* likely to agree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to say neither
- Females were *more* likely to disagree

- Those with close contact were *less* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree

I can see ways in which people with mental illness are discriminated against

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Those without high school diplomas were *more* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree

1.5 Interest in Learning More and Being Supportive

Table 1.5.1: Interest Knowing More and Being Supportive

	% <u>Agree</u>	% <u>Neither</u>	% <u>Disagree</u>	Mean
I would like to know more about mental illness	28.9%	58.6%	12.4%	4.5
I want to be as supportive as possible to people experiencing a mental illness	59.0%	37.2%	3.4%	5.6
I know how I could be supportive of people with mental illness if I wanted to be	33.3%	54.3%	12.2%	4.6

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- A majority said they wanted to be as supportive as possible but only one-third said they knew how.
- Fewer than one in three wanted to learn more about mental illness.

Subgroup Differences for Interest in Knowing More and Being Supportive

I would like to know more about mental illness

- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- College graduates are *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to say neither
- Those that have close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither

I want to be as supportive as possible to people experiencing a mental illness

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to agree
- 75+-year-olds were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Hispanics were *more* likely to disagree

- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to agree
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to disagree

I know how I could be supportive of people with mental illness if I wanted to be

- 35- to 44-year-olds and Hispanics were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- 55- to 64-year-olds were *less* likely to disagree
- Hispanics were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree
- Those without high school diplomas were *less* likely to say neither and *more* likely to disagree
- High school graduates were *more* likely to disagree
- College graduates were *less* likely to disagree
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree, *less* likely to say neither and *less* likely to disagree
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to disagree

Table 1.5.2: What Can Individuals Do to Be More Supportive of People Who Are Experiencing Mental Illness?

	<u>% True</u>
Treat them the same/acceptance/understanding/not judge/patience	36.2%
Talk to them/listen/learn more about the illness	28.4%
Help them/be supportive/be there for them	14.2%
Take them to the doctor	4.0%
Other	3.6%
Be nice to them	3.5%
Give them medicine	0.5%

- This was an open-ended item that was answered by 795 of the survey respondents.
- Several of the survey respondents gave more than one answer.
- The most common responses were to treat people the same or with understanding, patience and acceptance. Other common responses had to do with listening or learning more.

1.6 Willingness to Engage on Issue

Survey respondents were asked about their willingness to take certain actions to fight stigma and discrimination. This section of the report presents these findings.

Table 1.6.1: Willingness to Engage on Issue				
	% Agree	% Neither	% Disagree	Mean
Respectfully challenge a friend or coworker who makes an insensitive comment about people experiencing mental illnesses	54.9%	41.3%	3.3%	5.5
Find out if your workplace has policies that promote mental wellness and that support employees who feel anxious, stressed, depressed or suicidal	50.6%	45.1%	3.9%	5.4
Write a letter, or post comments online, objecting to negative media stereotypes of people with mental illnesses	31.2%	54.2%	14.4%	4.5
Verbally encourage friends and family members to treat people with mental illnesses with respect	59.1%	36.9%	3.6%	5.7
Sign a petition requiring local landlords to provide equal housing opportunities for people experiencing mental illnesses	29.8%	53.9%	16.0%	4.5

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- There was a willingness to verbally encourage friends and family to treat people with mental illness with respect.
- There was also a willingness to respectfully challenge friends or coworkers who make insensitive comments.
- One-half of the respondents were willing to find out if their workplace had policies promoting mental wellness.

A *willingness to engage* net measure was constructed. The net measure defined *willingness to engage* in terms of a willingness to engage in one or more of the behaviors. We found that 71% of respondents fell into this group.

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Hispanics *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Whites were *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *less* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Females were *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree on at least one *willingness to engage* measure

1.7 Willingness to Accept People with Mental Illness

This section presents the data on respondent willingness to accept people with mental illness in specific roles.

Table 1.7.1: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Experiencing a Mental Illness?

	<u>%</u> <u>Willing</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Neither</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Unwilling</u>	<u>Mean</u>
As a coworker	40.9%	53.3%	5.1%	5.1
As a resident in a half-way house on your street	37.1%	54.3%	7.9%	4.9
As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children	13.9%	41.1%	44.9%	3.2
As a next-door neighbor	41.2%	51.9%	6.4%	5.1
As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	29.1%	60.1%	10.5%	4.6
As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out	31.4%	57.1%	11.2%	4.6
As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	71.6%	25.9%	2.0%	6.0
As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher	58.8%	38.8%	2.1%	5.6
As a friend	63.4%	33.9%	2.2%	5.8
As a family member	74.5%	22.5%	2.2%	6.1

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly unwilling (a score of 1) to strongly willing (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as unwilling scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as willing. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- There was great variation in these responses. Few were willing to accept mental illness in a babysitter. Not many were willing to accept it in a job applicant or tenant. Many were also resistant with regard to next-door neighbors, coworkers and half-way house residents. There was far more willingness to be accepting in the other roles included in the survey.

Table 1.7.2: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Experiencing Schizophrenia?

	<u>%</u> <u>Willing</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Neither</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Unwilling</u>	<u>Mean</u>
As a coworker	19.8%	57.5%	22.6%	4.0
As a resident in a half-way house on your street	25.9%	56.9%	17.0%	4.3
As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children	9.8%	27.1%	63.0%	2.5
As a next-door neighbor	25.9%	56.9%	17.1%	4.3
As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	16.0%	54.8%	28.9%	3.7
As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out	19.4%	54.5%	25.9%	3.9
As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	65.7%	29.2%	4.7%	5.8
As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher	40.8%	49.2%	9.5%	5.0
As a friend	47.4%	45.4%	6.6%	5.2
As a family member	63.8%	31.2%	4.0%	5.8

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly unwilling (a score of 1) to strongly willing (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as unwilling scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as willing. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- The same response pattern was found with regard to schizophrenia.
- One difference: there is less acceptance of schizophrenia than of mental illness generally.

Table 1.7.3: For Each of the Following Situations, How Willing Would You Be to Accept a Person Who Is Ill from Substance Abuse?

	<u>%</u> <u>Willing</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Neither</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Unwilling</u>	<u>Mean</u>
As a coworker	17.7%	52.0%	30.1%	3.7
As a resident in a half-way house on your street	22.8%	50.9%	26.0%	4.0
As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children	6.8%	23.8%	69.3%	2.2
As a next-door neighbor	19.4%	51.0%	29.3%	3.8
As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	11.2%	41.8%	46.8%	3.0
As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out	11.0%	44.1%	44.8%	3.1
As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	60.5%	30.7%	8.1%	5.5
As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher	30.8%	50.0%	18.8%	4.4
As a friend	37.7%	46.0%	15.9%	4.7
As a family member	49.5%	38.0%	11.5%	5.1

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly unwilling (a score of 1) to strongly willing (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as unwilling scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as willing. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- The same pattern of responses applies with regard to substance abuse.
- One difference: there is less acceptance of those with substance abuse than those with schizophrenia or mental illness generally.

Table 1.7.4: Willingness to Accept People with Mental Illness (Net)

	Willingness to Accept in <u>All/Almost All Roles</u>	Willingness to Accept in <u>Some Roles</u>	Willingness to Accept in <u>No/Almost No Roles</u>
A person who is experiencing a mental illness	18.0%	58.8%	23.2%
A person who is experiencing schizophrenia	10.3%	46.3%	64.0%
A person who is ill from substance abuse	6.2%	46.6%	47.2%

We constructed a net *willingness to accept* measure for each of the three series. *Willingness to Accept in All/Almost All Roles* includes those who were willing to accept (a score of 6 or 7) across 9 or 10 of the individual role measures. *Willingness to Accept in Some Roles* includes those who were willing to accept across 3 to 8 of the individual role measures. *Willingness to Accept in No/Almost No Roles* includes those who were willing to accept only one or none of the individual role measures.

- Almost two-thirds of all respondents were unwilling to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in any role.
- Most were willing to accept people experiencing mental illness in some roles.
- Respondents were evenly split between accepting people ill with substance abuse – almost half were willing to accept them in some roles and almost half were unwilling to accept them in any role.

Subgroup Differences for Willingness to Accept a Person who is Experiencing a Mental Illness

All/Almost All Roles:

- 65- to 74-year-olds were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles
- Hispanics were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles

- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles
- Those with college degrees were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in all/almost all roles

Some Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Hispanics were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Whites were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Those without a high school diploma were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- High school graduates were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in some roles

No/Almost No Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles

- Whites were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles
- High school graduates were *more* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to accept people with mental illness in no/almost no roles

Subgroup Differences for Willingness to Accept a Person who is Experiencing Schizophrenia

All/Almost All Roles:

- Hispanics were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Those with some college were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Those with college degrees were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in all/almost all roles

Some Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles

- Those over 75 years old were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Hispanics were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Whites were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in some roles

No/Almost No Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles
- Those over 75 years old were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles
- Whites were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *less* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to accept people experiencing schizophrenia in no/almost no roles

Subgroup Differences for Willingness to Accept a Person who is Ill from Substance Abuse

All/Almost All Roles:

- 25- to 34-year-olds were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in all/almost all roles
- Hispanics were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in all/almost all roles
- Those without high school diplomas were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in all/almost all roles

Some Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in some roles
- Hispanics were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in some roles
- Whites were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in some roles
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in some roles
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in some roles

No/Almost No Roles:

- 35- to 44-year-olds were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles
- Those over 75 were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles
- Hispanics were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles
- Whites were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were *more* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles
- Those with close contact were *less* likely to accept people who are ill from substance abuse in no/almost no roles

1.8 Overall Acceptance of People with Mental Illness

This section of the report details responses concerning overall acceptance of people with mental illness.

Table 1.8.1: Overall Acceptance				
	<u>% Agree</u>	<u>% Neither</u>	<u>% Disagree</u>	<u>Mean</u>
I feel I am more accepting of people with mental illness than I used to be	32.2%	60.1%	7.4%	4.8

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores, with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- Most respondents were not sure whether they were more accepting than they used to be.
- About one-third agreed that they were more accepting.
- 35- to 44-year-olds were *less* likely to agree
- Those without a high school diploma were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- High school graduates were *more* likely to disagree
- College graduates were *less* likely to disagree
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *less* likely to agree and *more* likely to say neither
- Those with close contact were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to say neither

1.9 Actions in the Last 12 Months

This section of the report displays the data on relevant respondent behaviors.

Table 1.9.1: Compared with 5 Years Ago, in What Ways, If Any, Have You Changed Your Behavior in Relation to People with Mental Illness?	
	<u>Percent</u>
No response	69.3%
Be more understanding/patient/tolerant	19.9%
Learn more	4.2%
Other	3.6%

- Almost 70% of the respondents gave no response to this open-ended question.
- Twenty percent of respondents mentioned that they were being more understanding, patient or tolerant.
- Less than five percent said that they had learned more about people with mental illness in the past five years.

Table 1.9.2: In the Last 12 Months, Have You Done Any of the Following?

	<u>% Yes</u>
Made a personal effort to find out more about mental illness, such as from a website	27.0%
Had a level of contact with someone who was experiencing a mental illness that increased your understanding of their experience	51.9%
Provided support to someone experiencing a mental illness	52.3%
Behaved in a way that ensured someone with mental illness was treated with respect	58.8%
Looked for signs of depression or suicide risk among family members or friends	47.1%

- More than half of the respondents said they had behaved in a way that ensured someone with mental illness was treated with respect, provided support to someone experiencing a mental illness or had a level of contact with someone who was experiencing a mental illness that increased their understanding.
- Almost half said they had looked for signs of depression or suicide risk among family members or friends in the last twelve months.

We constructed a *taking action* net measure that allowed us to calculate what percent took at least one action in the last 12 months. Overall, 48.7% of the respondents took at least one of the actions in the past 12 months.

- 35- to 44-years-olds were *less* likely to have taken an action
- Hispanics were *less* likely to have taken an action
- Whites were *more* likely to have taken an action
- High school graduates were *less* likely to have taken an action
- Those with post-graduate degrees were *more* likely to have taken an action
- Spanish speakers were *less* likely to have taken an action

1.10 Norms

We included a measure of social norm change in the survey. These data are presented in the table below.

Table 1.10.1: Norms				
	%	%	%	Mean
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	
People are more accepting of people with mental illness than they used to be	30.8%	57.4%	11.5%	4.6

The seven-point Likert scale items range from strongly disagree (a score of 1) to strongly agree (a score of 7). These scores have been re-coded so that scores of 1-2 are shown as disagree, scores of 3-5 are shown as neither and scores of 6-7 are shown as agree. The mean is the average of the raw scores with a high of 7 and a low of 1.

- More than half of the respondents were unsure about the extent of change that has taken place.
- 45- to 55-year-olds were *more* likely to be unsure.
- 55- to 64-year-olds were *less* likely to agree that changes have taken place.
- Hispanics were *more* likely to agree and *less* likely to be unsure.
- Those without high school diplomas were *less* likely to be unsure and *more* likely to disagree that changes have taken place.
- Post-college graduates were *more* likely to be unsure and *less* likely to disagree that changes have taken place.
- Spanish speakers were *more* likely to agree, *less* likely to be unsure and *more* likely to disagree about changes in how accepting people are

1.11 Summary of Subgroup Differences

Here are the sub-group differences on some of the most important study variables:

- *Close contact*: the more highly educated and African Americans were more likely to report close contact; Hispanics, Spanish speakers, and 35- to 44-year-olds were less likely.
- *Attitudes*: those reporting close contact, the more highly educated, Whites, older adults (aged 55+), and African Americans were less likely to have stereotypical or uncertain attitudes; Hispanics, Spanish speakers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and younger adults (under age 44) were more likely. Those subgroups most likely to hold uncertain attitudes were younger respondents (under age 44) and Asian/Pacific Islanders. To a somewhat lesser degree, Hispanics and the more highly educated (college post-graduates) were also more likely to be uncertain in their attitudes.
- *Interest in learning more*: Hispanics, Spanish speakers, those reporting close contact, and those without a high school diploma were more likely to express interest in learning more; those with a college degree were less likely.
- *Want to be supportive*: 35- to 44-year-olds, 75+-year-olds, African Americans and those reporting close contact were more likely to want to be supportive of persons experiencing mental illness; Hispanics, Spanish speakers, and those without a high school diploma were less likely.
- *Willingness to engage on issue*: females, those reporting close contact, Whites, Hispanics, Spanish speakers, and 35- to 44-year-olds were more likely to express a willingness to engage on the issue; Asian/Pacific Islanders were less likely.
- *Willingness to accept in specific roles* (across the three measures focusing on people with mental illness, people with schizophrenia and people ill with substance abuse): Hispanics, Spanish speakers, those without a high school diploma, those reporting close contact, and Whites were more likely to be accepting; 35- to 44-year-olds, Asian/Pacific Islanders, those with college and post-graduate degrees, and older adults (aged 65+) were less likely.

- *Behaviors in last 12 months:* Whites, those with post-graduate degrees and 35- to 44-year-olds were more likely to report positive behaviors; those with a high school diploma, Hispanics, and Spanish speakers were less likely.
- *Social norm change:* Hispanics and Spanish speakers were more likely to report normative change; 45- to 55- and 55-to 64-year-olds and those without a high school diploma were less likely.

2.0 The Survey of Children Aged 11-13

This section of the report details the results of the survey of children aged 11-13.

2.1 Respondent Characteristics

Below we present data on respondent demographic characteristics.

Table 2.1.1: Age	
	<u>Percent</u>
11	38
12	31
13	32
Total	100%

- The respondents were fairly evenly split by age.

Table 2.1.2: Gender

	<u>Percent</u>
Male	49%
Female	51%
Total	100%

- The respondents were evenly split by gender.

Table 2.1.3: Interview language

	<u>Percent</u>
English	92%
Spanish	8%
Total	100%

- Most interviews were conducted in English.

Table 2.1.4: Place of Birth (Child)

	<u>Percent</u>
United States	98%
Someplace else	2%
Total	100%

- Almost all of the respondents were born in the United States.

Table 2.1.5: Place of Birth (Parent)

	<u>Percent</u>
United States	79%
Someplace else	20%
Total	100%

- About 80% of the parents of respondents were born in the United States.

Table 2.1.6: Pre-Tax Family Income

	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$20,000	12%
\$20,000-\$40,000	36%
\$40,000-\$60,000	23%
\$60,000-\$80,000	12%
\$80,000-\$100,000	5%
More than \$100,000	3%
Don't know	1%
Refused	3%
Total	100%

- Family income levels skewed slightly lower than those for the state of California as a whole. The current household median income in California is around \$60,000.

Table 2.1.7: Hispanic Ethnicity

	<u>Percent</u>
Yes, Hispanic	29%
No	71%
Total	100%

- Twenty-nine percent of the respondents identified as Hispanic. We set a quota to ensure that 25% of all respondents were Hispanics.

Table 2.1.8: Child's Racial Background

	<u>Percent</u>
White	23%
African American/Black	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19%
Native American/American Indian	1%
Hispanic/Latino	23%
Mixed	8%
Other	1%
Total	100%

- About one-fourth of the respondents identified as White, another fourth as African American/Black, and another fourth as Hispanic/Latino. Our goal was to complete approximately 25% of interviews within each group.
- About one-fifth of the respondents identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, slightly less than the 25% quota we set. We found that English language interviewing excluded a significant number of Asian/Pacific Islander parents.

2.2 Knowledge about Mental Illness

This section of the report presents the data on knowledge about mental illness among California children aged 11-13.

Table 2.2.1: Awareness of Specific Mental Illnesses

	<u>Percent</u>
ADD/ADHD	12.8%
Bipolar	12.5%
Depression	10.1%
Autism	8.1%
Mental retardation	6.8%
Down syndrome	6.6%
Alzheimer's	2.7%
Schizophrenia	2.5%
OCD	0.8%
Other	28.3%

- When asked at the beginning of the interview what mental illness they were aware of, ADD/ADHD, bipolar disorder, and depression were mentioned most often by respondents.

Table 2.2.2: Knowledge About Treatment

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
People with a mental illness often get better after going to the doctor	49.9%	34.7%	15.2%
People with a mental illness often get better but only for a few weeks or months	26.4%	59.2%	14.5%
People with a mental illness are more likely to get better if they are women	7.8%	63.1%	29.0%

- A majority of the respondents gave the correct answers to both "People with a mental illness often get better but only for a few weeks or months" and "People with a mental illness are more likely to get better if they are women."
- Just under half of the respondents gave the correct answer to "People with a mental illness often get better after going to the doctor."

Table 2.2.2: Knowledge About Post Treatment Success

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often get into trouble with the law	21.1%	58.4%	20.6%
Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often lead active, productive lives	58.9%	18.2%	22.8%
Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness are required to live and work only in certain places	39.5%	39.8%	20.6%

- A majority of the respondents gave the correct answers to both "Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often get into trouble with the law" and "Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often lead active, productive lives."
- Only about four in ten gave the correct answer to "Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness are required to live and work only in certain places."

Table 2.2.3: Knowledge About Other Aspects of Mental Illness

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
People with mental illness are required to take medicine and get counseling for the rest of their lives	52.1%	25.4%	22.5%
People with mental illness should be able to have housing, jobs and an education just like everyone else	80.3%	9.6%	10.1%
People with mental illness have to pass a mental health test before they can work at some jobs	53.9%	23.6%	22.5%

- A majority of respondents gave the incorrect answer to both "People with mental illness are required to take medicine and get counseling for the rest of their lives" and "People with mental illness have to pass a mental health test before they can work at some jobs."
- An overwhelming majority of the respondents gave the correct answer to "People with mental illness should be able to have housing, jobs and an education just like everyone else."

Table 2.2.4: Knowledge About Stigma and Discrimination

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
It is legal to deny housing to people with mental illness	28.6%	46.4%	24.9%
People with mental illness can be put in jail because they're mentally ill	18.2%	66.8%	14.6%
Mental illness is very common in the U.S. – many people have it	61.1%	15.2%	23.7%
Mental illness is more common in some racial groups than others – in these groups many people have it	26.5%	44.3%	29.1%

- A majority of respondents gave the correct answer to both "People with mental illness can be put in jail because they're mentally ill" and "Mental illness is very common in the U.S. – many people have it."
- Fewer gave correct answers to "It is legal to deny housing to people with mental illness" and "Mental illness is more common in some racial groups than others – in these groups many people have it."

Table 2.2.5: Knowledge About Mental Illness in Young People

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
Young people my age can have mental illness just like adults	88.9%	5.3%	5.7%
Young people my age are more likely to have mental illness than adults	30.5%	36.9%	32.3%
Young people my age have less serious mental illness than adults	27.8%	40.8%	31.4%

- An overwhelming majority of respondents gave the correct answer to "Young people my age can have mental illness just like adults."
- Far fewer gave the correct answer to "Young people my age are more likely to have mental illness than adults" and "Young people my age have less serious mental illness than adults."

Table 2.2.6: Knowledge About Mental Illness and What Causes It

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
Mental illness is a health condition that changes a person's thinking, feelings, and moods	86.0%	4.8%	9.1%
Mental illness is poorly understood – no one knows why it happens	44.5%	36.2%	19.3%
Mental illness is a problem caused by laziness and selfishness	7.4%	83.2%	9.0%

- Overwhelming majorities of respondents gave the correct answers to both "Mental illness is a health condition that changes a person's thinking, feelings, and moods" and "Mental illness is a problem caused by laziness and selfishness."
- Far fewer gave the correct answer to "Mental illness is poorly understood – no one knows why it happens."

Table 2.2.7: Knowledge About What Constitutes a Mental Illness

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
Major depression is a serious mental illness	70.5%	13.6%	15.8%
Tobacco addiction is a serious mental illness	43.3%	33.5%	23.2%
Eating too much is usually due to serious mental illness	26.9%	54.6%	18.3%
Violent behavior is a form of serious mental illness	63.1%	20.0%	17.0%

- A majority of the respondents gave the incorrect answer to "Violent behavior is a form of serious mental illness."
- A plurality of the respondents gave the incorrect answer to "Tobacco addiction is a serious mental illness."
- A majority of the respondents gave the correct answers to both "Major depression is a serious mental illness" and "Eating too much is usually due to serious mental illness"

Table 2.2.8: Knowledge About the Behavior of Those Experiencing Mental Illness

	<u>% True</u>	<u>% False</u>	<u>% Don't Know</u>
People with a mental illness are not more likely to hurt others	21.8%	52.8%	25.0%
People with a mental illness are more likely to act in ways you don't expect	75.9%	13.4%	10.2%
People with a mental illness are not likely to have children	30.3%	43.2%	26.3%

- A majority of the respondents gave the incorrect answer to "People with a mental illness are more likely to act in ways you don't expect."
- A majority of the respondents gave the incorrect answer to "People with a mental illness are not more likely to hurt others."
- Less than half of the respondents gave the correct answer to "People with a mental illness are not likely to have children."

Table 2.2.9: Which of the Following Is Not a Mental Illness?

	<u>Percent</u>
Depression	22.6%
Mental retardation	10.0%
Panic disorder	29.5%
Bipolar disorder	6.9%
Don't know	30.9%
Total	100.0%

- Only ten percent of the respondents knew that the correct answer to this question was "mental retardation."

Table 2.2.10: Which of the Following Is Not True?

	<u>Percent</u>
Mental illness can run in families	14.9%
Mental illness can come from being under too much stress	19.3%
Mental illness can be caused by eating very poorly	34.8%
Mental illness can be caused if people are badly abused or neglected	6.6%
Don't know	24.5%
Total	100.0%

- Only about one-third knew the correct answer to this question was that "mental illness can be caused by eating very poorly."

A *knowledge* net measure was constructed that counted the total number of correct answers that were given for the 28 knowledge items. The average percentage of correct answers was 48.2%.

- 12-year-olds and Whites were *more* likely to have a higher percentage of correct scores

Appendices

CalMHSA Adults With Influence Screener

The survey is sponsored by the CA Mental Health Services Authority. The information will be used to plan better health programs in California.

Please answer the next few question to determine if you are eligible for this survey.

s1. Are you 25 or older?

yes-> continue

no-> terminate

s2. Do you rent out housing (i.e. are you a landlord or property manger)?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s3. Do you make hiring or firing decisions at a place of employment?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s4. Are you friends with or a family member of a person with a mental illness?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s5. Do you work with patients in a health care setting?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s6. Do you work as a caregiver to anyone who is elderly?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s7. Do you work in any part of the criminal justice system?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

s8. Do you work as a teacher at any level, from pre-school to graduate school?

yes -> continue

no -> continue

a yes answer to any of screeners s2-s8 qualifies for the survey

CalMHSA Adults With Influence Questionnaire

1. Mental illnesses are health conditions that disrupt a person's thinking, feeling, mood and ability to relate to others. They also disrupt daily functioning. What types of mental illness have you heard of? (LIST ALL THOSE THAT COME TO MIND)

2. How much you agree or disagree with each of the statements below on mental illness.

- | | <u>STRONGLY
DISAGREE</u> | | <u>NEITHER AGREE
NOR DISAGREE</u> | | <u>STRONGLY
AGREE</u> |
|---|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| a. Once a person gets a mental illness they are always ill..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| b. People who have had a mental illness are never going to be able to contribute much to society..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| c. People are more accepting of people with a mental illness than they used to be | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| d. People with mental illness need to just stop feeling sorry for themselves..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| e. People experiencing a mental illness are more likely than other people to be dangerous..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| f. People with a mental illness have only themselves to blame for the problems they face | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| g. People with a mental illness can get themselves under control if they really want to..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| h. Anyone can experience a mental illness at some point in their lives.... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| i. Except for their illness, people with a mental illness are just like everyone else..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |

3. Below are some different statements. Select whether you agree or disagree with each, using the same agree-disagree options as before.

- | | <u>STRONGLY
DISAGREE</u> | | <u>NEITHER AGREE
NOR DISAGREE</u> | | <u>STRONGLY
AGREE</u> |
|---|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| a. I would like to know more about mental illness | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| b. If I had a mental illness, I would feel ashamed..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| c. I know how I could be supportive of people with mental illness if I wanted to be | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| d. I would feel uncomfortable talking to someone who had a mental illness | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| e. I feel I am more accepting of people with mental illness than I used to be | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| f. If I had a mental illness I think some of my friends would reject me.... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| g. I can see ways in which people with mental illness are discriminated against..... | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |
| h. I want to be as supportive as possible to people experiencing a mental illness | 1.... | 2.... | 3.... | 4.... | 5.... 6.... 7 |

4. What can individuals do to be supportive of people who are experiencing mental illnesses?

5. Compared with 5 years ago, in what ways, if any, have you changed your behavior in relation to people with mental illness? (IF YOU HAVE NOT CHANGED, PLEASE CHECK THE "NO CHANGES" BOX.)

No changes

6. For each of the following situations, how willing would you be to accept a person who is experiencing a mental illness?

	<u>TOTALLY UNWILLING</u>		<u>NEITHER WILLING NOR UNWILLING</u>		<u>TOTALLY WILLING</u>
a. As a coworker	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
b. As a resident in a half-way house on your street.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
c. As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
d. As a next-door neighbor	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
e. As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
f. As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
g. As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
h. As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
i. As a friend.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
j. As a family member.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7

7. This question applies to one specific mental illness, schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a complex disorder that makes it difficult to tell the difference between real and unreal experiences, think logically, have normal emotional responses and behave normally in social situations. How willing would you be to accept a person who is experiencing schizophrenia?

	<u>TOTALLY UNWILLING</u>		<u>NEITHER WILLING NOR UNWILLING</u>		<u>TOTALLY WILLING</u>
a. As a coworker	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
b. As a resident in a half-way house on your street.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
c. As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
d. As a next-door neighbor	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
e. As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
f. As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
g. As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
h. As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
i. As a friend.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7
j. As a family member.....	1...	2...	3...	4...	5... 6... 7

8. This question applies to a different mental illness, substance abuse. Substance abuse is the excessive use of a substance, especially alcohol or a drug, leading to significant impairment or distress. How willing would you be to accept a person who is ill from substance abuse?

	<u>TOTALLY UNWILLING</u>	<u>NEITHER WILLING NOR UNWILLING</u>	<u>TOTALLY WILLING</u>
a. As a coworker	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
b. As a resident in a half-way house on your street.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
c. As a babysitter for your children, assuming you had children.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
d. As a next-door neighbor	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
e. As a job applicant, assuming you were the one hiring	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
f. As a tenant, assuming you had an apartment or house to rent out.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
g. As someone coming in for treatment, assuming you were a health care worker	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
h. As a student in the classroom, assuming you were a teacher.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
i. As a friend.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
j. As a family member	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		

9. In the last 12 months have you have you done any of the following?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>
a. Made a personal effort to find out more about mental illness, such as from a website	1..... 2..... 3		
b. Had a level of contact with someone who was experiencing a mental illness that increased your understanding of their experience	1..... 2..... 3		
c. Provided support to someone experiencing a mental illness.....	1..... 2..... 3		
d. Behaved in a way that ensured someone with mental illness was treated with respect.....	1..... 2..... 3		
e. Looked for signs of depression or suicide risk among family members or friends.....	1..... 2..... 3		

10. Here are some different types of actions you might take on behalf of people who experience mental illnesses. How willing you would be to...

	<u>TOTALLY UNWILLING</u>	<u>NEITHER WILLING NOR UNWILLING</u>	<u>TOTALLY WILLING</u>
a. Respectfully challenge a friend or coworker who makes an insensitive comment about people experiencing mental illnesses	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
b. Find out if your workplace has policies that promote mental wellness and that support employees who feel anxious, stressed, depressed or suicidal.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
c. Write a letter, or post comments online, objecting to negative media stereotypes of people with mental illnesses	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
d. Verbally encourage friends and family members to treat people with mental illnesses with respect.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		
e. Sign a petition requiring local landlords to provide equal housing opportunities for people experiencing mental illnesses.....	1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7		

11. The statements below are about serious mental illnesses. A serious mental illness is a mental, behavioral or emotional disorder that lasts for some period of time. It seriously impairs a person's ability to function and limits their ability to take part in major life activities. Some examples of serious mental illness include major depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder and borderline personality disorder. For each of the following statements, select whether it is true or false for you.

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT SURE
a. I have watched a movie or television show in which a character had a serious mental illness	1	2	3
b. My job involves providing services or treatment for persons with serious mental illness	1	2	3
c. I have observed in passing a person I believe may have had a serious mental illness...	1	2	3
d. I have observed persons with a serious mental illness on a frequent basis.....	1	2	3
e. I have a serious mental illness now, or did in the past.....	1	2	3
f. I have worked with a person who has a serious mental illness at a place of employment	1	2	3
g. I have never observed a person that I was aware had a serious mental illness.....	1	2	3
h. A friend of the family has a serious mental illness.....	1	2	3
i. I have a relative who has a serious mental illness	1	2	3
j. I have watched a documentary on television about serious mental illness.....	1	2	3
k. I live with a person who has a serious mental illness.....	1	2	3

IF Q11e = TRUE (HAVE OR HAD A SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS), ASK:

12. How recent was the illness? (Pick the single best answer.)	I have it now	1
	I had it in the last 5 years	2
	I had it in the last 6-10 years.....	3
	I had it in the last 10 or more years	4
	Don't know.....	5
	Decline to answer	6
13. Would you say you have fully recovered, partially recovered or not recovered? (Pick the single best answer.)	Fully	1
	Partially	2
	Not recovered.....	3
	Don't know.....	4
	Decline to answer	5

The last few questions will help us to compare your answers to those of others.

14. How old are you?	_____	
	(ENTER YOUR AGE IN YEARS)	
15. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes.....	1
	No	2
	Don't know.....	3
16. What best describes your racial background? (SELECT ONE ONLY)	White	1
	African American.....	2
	Asian.....	3
	Pacific Islander	4
	Native American/American Indian.....	5
	Mixed	6
	Other (please specify: _____)...	7
	Don't know.....	8

17. What is your ZIP code? _____
(ENTER YOUR 5-DIGIT ZIP CODE)
18. Were you born in the U.S. or someplace else? United States..... 1
Someplace else 2

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 19. | If you were not born in the U.S. what country were you born in? | _____
(ENTER THE NAME OF COUNTRY) |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
20. In the last year, what was your family's total income before taxes? Less than \$20,000 1
\$20,000 – \$40,000 2
\$40,000 – \$60,000 3
\$60,000 – \$80,000 4
\$80,000 – \$100,000 5
More than \$100,000 6
Don't know 7
Refused 8
21. What is your level of education? Less than high school 1
High school graduate 2
Some college 3
College graduate 4
Post-graduate degree 5
Don't know 6
22. Are you male or female? Male 1
Female 2
23. What term best describes your sexual orientation? (SELECT ONE) Heterosexual or straight 1
Bisexual 2
Gay or lesbian 3
Other (*please specify:* _____) ... 4

Those are all the questions we have. Thank you very much!

Preguntas de selección de la CalMHSA para adultos con influencia en la toma de decisiones

Esta encuesta es patrocinada por la Administración de Servicios de Salud Mental de California. La información se utilizará para planificar mejores programas de salud en California.

Por favor responda las siguientes preguntas para determinar si puede participar en esta encuesta.

s1. ¿Tiene 25 o más años de edad?

sí-> continúe

no-> termine

s2. ¿Renta alguna vivienda (es decir, es el dueño o administrador de una propiedad en arriendo)?

sí-> continúe

no -> continúe

s3. ¿Toma decisiones sobre contratación o despido de personas en un lugar de empleo?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

s4. ¿Es amigo o pariente de una persona que padece una enfermedad mental?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

s5. ¿Trabaja con pacientes en un entorno de atención médica?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

s6. ¿Trabaja cuidando a una persona anciana?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

s7. ¿Trabaja en alguna parte del sistema de justicia penal?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

s8. ¿Trabaja como maestro de cualquier nivel, desde educación preescolar a escuela para graduados?

sí -> continúe

no -> continúe

a yes answer to any of screeners s2-s8 qualifies for the survey

Cuestionario de CalMHSA para adultos con influencia en la toma de decisiones

1. Las enfermedades mentales son afecciones que alteran los pensamientos, sentimientos, ánimo y habilidad de relacionarse con otros. También alteran el funcionamiento cotidiano de las personas. ¿Qué tipos de enfermedades mentales conoce? (INCLUYA TODAS LAS QUE SE LE OCURRAN)

2. Cuánto está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con cada una de las siguientes afirmaciones sobre enfermedades mentales.

	<u>TOTALMENTE EN DESACUERDO</u>	<u>NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DE ACUERDO</u>
a. Una vez que una persona desarrolla una enfermedad mental siempre estará enferma	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
b. Las personas que han tenido una enfermedad mental nunca podrán contribuir mucho a la sociedad.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
c. Ahora las personas aceptan más que antes a los que tienen una enfermedad mental.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
d. Las personas con una enfermedad mental sólo tienen que dejar de autocompadecerse.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
e. Es más probable que las personas con una enfermedad mental sean más peligrosas que los demás	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
f. Las personas con una enfermedad mental son las únicas responsables de los problemas que tienen.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
g. Las personas con una enfermedad mental pueden controlarse a si mismas si realmente lo desean.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
h. Cualquier persona puede desarrollar una enfermedad mental en algún momento de su vida.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
i. Con la excepción de su enfermedad, las personas con una enfermedad mental son iguales a los demás.....	1 ... 2	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	

3. A continuación hay algunas afirmaciones diferentes. Seleccione si está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo con cada una de ellas usando las mismas opciones de acuerdo y desacuerdo anteriores.

	<u>TOTALMENTE EN DESACUERDO</u>	<u>NI DE ACUERDO NI EN DESACUERDO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DE ACUERDO</u>
a. Me gustaría saber más sobre las enfermedades mentales.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
b. Me sentiría avergonzado si padeciera una enfermedad mental.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
c. Sé cómo brindar apoyo a una persona con una enfermedad mental si quisiera hacerlo.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
d. Me sentiría incómodo hablando con alguien que tuviera una enfermedad mental.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
e. Siento que acepto más que antes a las personas con enfermedad mental	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
f. Si tuviera una enfermedad mental, creo que algunos de mis amigos me rechazarían.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
g. Me doy cuenta de cómo se discrimina a las personas con una enfermedad mental.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	
h. Quiero apoyar lo más posible a las personas que tienen una enfermedad mental.....	1 ... 2.....	3.....4.....5.....6.....7	

4. ¿Qué pueden hacer las personas para brindar apoyo a los que tienen una enfermedad mental?

5. En comparación con 5 años atrás, ¿en qué formas, si acaso alguna, ha cambiado su conducta con respecto a las personas con una enfermedad mental? (SI NO HA CAMBIADO, MARQUE LA CASILLA "NINGÚN CAMBIO".)

Ningún cambio

6. En cada una de las siguientes situaciones, ¿qué tan dispuesto estaría en aceptar a una persona que padece una enfermedad mental?

	<u>PARA NADA DISPUESTO</u>	<u>NI DISPUESTO NI NO DISPUESTO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DISPUESTO</u>
a. Como colega.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
b. Como residente de una casa de rehabilitación ubicada en su calle.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
c. Como niño/niñera de sus hijos, si usted los tuviera.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
d. Como vecino.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
e. Como postulante a un trabajo, si usted fuera el encargado de las contrataciones.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
f. Como arrendador, si usted tuviera un departamento o casa en arriendo.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
g. Como paciente, si usted fuera un trabajador de salud.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
h. Como estudiante en un aula, si usted fuera maestro.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
i. Como amigo o amiga.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
j. Como pariente.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7

7. Esta pregunta se refiere a una enfermedad mental determinada, la esquizofrenia. La esquizofrenia es un trastorno complejo que hace difícil distinguir entre las experiencias reales y las irreales, pensar lógicamente, tener respuestas emocionales normales o comportarse normalmente en situaciones sociales. ¿Cuán dispuesto estaría a aceptar a una persona que padece esquizofrenia?

	<u>PARA NADA DISPUESTO</u>	<u>NI DISPUESTO NI NO DISPUESTO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DISPUESTO</u>
a. Como colega.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
b. Como residente de una casa de rehabilitación ubicada en su calle.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
c. Como niño/niñera de sus hijos, si usted los tuviera.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
d. Como vecino.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
e. Como postulante a un trabajo, si usted fuera el encargado de las contrataciones.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
f. Como arrendador, si usted tuviera un departamento o casa en arriendo.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
g. Como paciente, si usted fuera un trabajador de salud.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
h. Como estudiante en un aula, si usted fuera maestro.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
i. Como amigo o amiga.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7
j. Como pariente.....	1.....2.....	3.....4.....	5.....6.....7

8. Esta pregunta se refiere a una enfermedad mental diferente, el abuso de sustancias. El abuso de sustancias es el uso excesivo de una sustancia, especialmente alcohol o una droga, que causa niveles significativos de alteraciones o angustia. ¿Cuán dispuesto estaría en aceptar a una persona que estuviera enferma por abuso de sustancias?

	<u>PARA NADA DISPUESTO</u>	<u>NI DISPUESTO NI NO DISPUESTO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DISPUESTO</u>				
a. Como colega.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. Como residente de una casa de rehabilitación ubicada en su calle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. Como niño/niñera de sus hijos, si usted los tuviera.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. Como vecino.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. Como postulante a un trabajo, si usted fuera el encargado de las contrataciones.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f. Como arrendador, si usted tuviera un departamento o casa en arriendo.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
g. Como paciente, si usted fuera un trabajador de salud.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
h. Como estudiante en un aula, si usted fuera maestro.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i. Como amigo o amiga	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
j. Como pariente	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

9. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿ha hecho algunas de las siguientes cosas?

	<u>SÍ</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO ESTOY SEGURO</u>
a. Hizo un esfuerzo personal por aprender más sobre las enfermedades mentales, como por ejemplo en un sitio web	1	2	3
b. Tuvo un nivel de contacto con alguien que padece una enfermedad mental que aumentó su comprensión sobre tal experiencia.....	1	2	3
c. Brindó apoyo a alguien que tiene una enfermedad mental	1	2	3
d. Se comportó de cierta forma para asegurarse que se tratara con respeto a una persona con una enfermedad mental.....	1	2	3
e. Estuvo atento a señales de depresión o suicidio entre parientes o amistades .	1	2	3

10. Estas son algunas acciones diferentes que usted podría emprender en beneficio de personas que padecen una enfermedad mental. Cuán dispuesto estaría a ...

	<u>PARA NADA DISPUESTO</u>	<u>NI DISPUESTO NI NO DISPUESTO</u>	<u>TOTALMENTE DISPUESTO</u>				
a. Llamarle la atención respetuosamente a un amigo o colega que haga un comentario insensible acerca de las personas que tienen una enfermedad mental	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. Averiguar si su lugar de trabajo tiene políticas que promuevan el bienestar mental y que apoyen a los empleados que se sienten ansiosos, estresados, deprimidos o con deseos de suicidarse....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. Escribir una carta o publicar un comentario en línea en contra de los estereotipos negativos en los medios de comunicación de las personas con una enfermedad mental.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. Incentivar verbalmente a amigos y parientes a que traten con respeto a las personas con una enfermedad mental.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. Firmar una petición exigiendo a los arrendatarios que brinden oportunidades equitativas de vivienda a las personas que tienen una enfermedad mental	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

11. Las siguientes afirmaciones se refieren a enfermedades mentales graves. Un enfermedad mental grave es un trastorno mental, conductual o emocional que dura por un tiempo. Afecta gravemente el funcionamiento de la persona y limita su habilidad para participar en las principales actividades de la vida. Algunos ejemplos de enfermedad mental grave son depresión grave, esquizofrenia, trastorno bipolar, trastorno compulsivo obsesivo, trastorno de pánico o trastorno de personalidad limítrofe. Para cada una de las siguientes afirmaciones, seleccione si cree que es verdadera o falsa.

	NO
	<u>VERDADERA</u> <u>FALSA</u> <u>ESTOY SEGURO</u>
a. Vi una película o programa de televisión en que uno de los personajes tenía una enfermedad mental grave	123
b. Mi trabajo implica proporcionar servicios o tratamiento a personas con una enfermedad mental grave	123
c. He observado de pasada a alguien que creo que pudo haber tenido una enfermedad mental grave	123
d. He observado en forma frecuente a personas con una enfermedad mental grave	123
e. Tengo una enfermedad mental grave ahora, o la tuve en el pasado.....	123
f. En el trabajo he sido colega de una persona que tiene una enfermedad mental grave	123
g. Nunca he observado a una persona que me diera cuenta que tuviera una enfermedad mental grave	123
h. Un amigo de la familia tiene una enfermedad mental grave	123
i. Tengo un pariente que padece una enfermedad mental grave	123
j. Vi un documental en televisión sobre una enfermedad mental grave	123
k. Vivo con una persona que tiene una enfermedad mental grave.....	123

IF Q11e = TRUE (HAVE OR HAD A SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS), ASK:

12. ¿Cuán reciente fue la enfermedad? (escoja la mejor respuesta)	La tengo ahora	1
	La tuve en los últimos 5 años	1
	La tuve en los últimos 6-10 años.....	1
	La tuve en los últimos 10 años o más.....	4
	No sé	5
13. ¿Diría que se ha recuperado totalmente, parcialmente o que no se ha recuperado? (escoja la mejor respuesta)	Se niega a responder	6
	Totalmente	1
	Parcialmente	2
	No me he recuperado.....	3
	No sé	4
	Se niega a responder	5

Las últimas preguntas nos ayudarán a comparar sus respuestas con las de otras personas.

14. ¿Cuántos años tiene usted? _____
(INGRESE SU EDAD EN AÑOS)
15. ¿Es usted de origen hispano o latino? Sí1
No2
No sé3

16.	¿Qué describe mejor su origen racial? (SELECCIONE UNA OPCIÓN)	Blanco.....1 Afroamericano.....2 Asiático.....3 Oriundo de una isla del Pacífico.....4 Indígena/nativo americano.....5 Mixto.....6 Otro (<i>especifique: _____</i>).....7 No sé.....8
-----	--	--

17. ¿Cuál es su código postal?

(INGRESE ÉL NÚMERO DE 5 DÍGITOS)

18.	¿Nació en Estados Unidos o en otro lugar?	Estados Unidos.....1 Otro lugar.....2
-----	---	--

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

19.	Si no nació en Estados Unidos, ¿en qué país nació?	_____ (INGRESE EL NOMBRE DEL PAÍS)
-----	--	---------------------------------------

20.	En el último año, ¿cuál fue el ingreso total de su familia antes de impuestos?	Menos de \$20,000.....1 \$20,000 – \$40,000.....2 \$40,000 – \$60,000.....3 \$60,000 – \$80,000.....4 \$80,000 – \$100,000.....5 Más de \$100,000.....6 No sé.....7 Se niega a responder.....8
-----	--	---

21.	¿Cuál es su nivel educativo?	Menos que preparatoria.....1 Graduado de preparatoria.....2 Educación universitaria parcial.....3 Graduado universitario.....4 Título de postgrado.....5 No sé.....6
-----	------------------------------	---

22.	¿Es de sexo masculino o femenino?	Masculino.....1 Femenino.....2
-----	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

23.	¿Qué mejor describe su orientación sexual? (SELECCIONE UNA OPCIÓN)	Heterosexual.....1 Bisexual.....2 Gay o lesbiana.....6 Otra (<i>especifique: _____</i>).....4
-----	--	--

Esas son todas las preguntas que tenemos. ¡Muchas gracias!

Field Research Corporation
San Francisco, CA

533-034
1/18/2012

CalMHSA Middle School Survey Screener
~ English ~

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm a researcher working with (NAME OF MALL INTERCEPT PARTNER).

We are conducting a short survey of children age 11 through 13 about health issues.

The survey is sponsored by the CA Mental Health Services Authority. We are not selling anything or asking for donations. The information will be used to plan better health programs for children in California.

If your child qualifies and takes the survey we will give you \$15. It will only take a few minutes

(IF ONLY ONE CHILD)

1a. Are you the parent or legal guardian of this child? Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q1b
No 2 → THANK & TERM
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, ASK:

1b. Is this child 11, 12 or 13 years old? Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q3
No 2 → THANK & TERM
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

(IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD)

2a. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any of these children shopping with you today? Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q2b
No 2 → THANK & TERM
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, ASK:

2b. Are any of your children 11, 12 or 13 years old? Yes..... 1 → CONTINUE
No 2 → THANK & TERM
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

Now, of these children, think about the youngest child.

3. What is this child's name? _____

4. How old is (NAME OF CHILD)? Age: _____
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

- IF AGE IS 11, 12, OR 13, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, THANK & TERMINATE.

5. What is (NAME OF CHILD)'s gender? Male.....1
 Female.....2
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

6a. Are you comfortable continuing in English, or would you prefer Spanish? English.....1 → GO TO Q6b
 Spanish.....2 → GO TO SPANISH
 SCREENER
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF ENGLISH, ASK:

6b. Is (NAME OF CHILD) comfortable speaking and reading English? Yes.....1 → GO TO Q6c
 No2 → GO TO Q6d
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING ENGLISH, ASK:

6c. Does (NAME OF CHILD) have any difficulty with reading and writing in English? Yes.....1 → THANK & TERM
 No2 → GO TO Q7
 (S)he will need to read and complete a short written questionnaire. Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF NO, NOT COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING ENGLISH, ASK:

6d. What language is (NAME OF CHILD) comfortable speaking and reading? Spanish.....1 → GO TO Q6e
 Any other language.....2 → THANK & TERM
 Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING SPANISH, ASK:

6e. Does (NAME OF CHILD) have any difficulty with reading and writing in Spanish? (S)he will need to read and complete a short written questionnaire. Yes.....1 → THANK & TERM
 No2 → GO TO Q7
 Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

7. Is (NAME OF CHILD) Hispanic or Latino? Yes.....1
 No2
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

8. What best describes (NAME OF CHILD)'s racial background?
 (READ CATEGORIES. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY; IF MULTIPLE, SELECT MIXED.)
 White1
 African American/Black.....2
 Asian/Pacific Islander3
 Native American/American Indian.....4
 (volunteered) Hispanic/Latino.....5
 (volunteered) Mixed (please specify: _____)...6
 (volunteered) Other (please specify: _____)...7
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

9. Do you live within 20 miles of this mall? Yes.....1
 No2 → THANK & TERM
 Refused9 → THANK & TERM

10. What is your ZIP code? _____
 (RECORD 5-DIGIT NUMBER)
 Refused9 → THANK & TERM

11. Was (NAME OF CHILD) born in the U.S. or someplace else? United States.....1
 Someplace else2
 Refused9

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

12. If (NAME OF CHILD) was not born in the U.S. what country was (NAME OF CHILD) born in?	_____
	(RECORD NAME OF COUNTRY)

13. Were you born in the U.S. or someplace else? United States.....1
 Someplace else2
 Refused9

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

14. If you were not born in the U.S. what country were you born in?	_____
	(RECORD NAME OF COUNTRY)

15. In the last year, what was your family's total income before taxes? Less than \$20,0001
 \$20,000 – \$40,0002
 \$40,000 – \$60,0003
 \$60,000 – \$80,0004
 \$80,000 – \$100,0005
 More than \$100,000.....6
 Don't know.....8
 Refused9

16. Is it okay for (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in this survey? Yes.....1 → CONTINUE
 No2 → THANK & TERM

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IF CHILD IS MORE COMFORTABLE SPEAKING AND READING <u>ENGLISH</u> (Q6c), GIVE CHILD THE <u>ENGLISH</u> QUESTIONNAIRE. • IF CHILD IS MORE COMFORTABLE SPEAKING AND READING <u>SPANISH</u> (Q6e), GIVE CHILD THE <u>SPANISH</u> QUESTIONNAIRE. |
|--|

Verification Information (Ask Parent/Guardian)

MALL ID: _____

V1. [V1] Would you please tell me what your telephone number is? A supervisor will call you in the next couple of days to verify that your child participated in this interview and that you received \$15. Other than that, nobody will contact you. By signing your name below you give permission for (CHILD'S NAME FROM #3) _____ to take this survey.

[a] a. Telephone number and best time to call? (NO PAGERS)

HOME (_____) _____
AREA CODE

CELL (_____) _____
AREA CODE

BEST TIME TO CALL

[b] b. And your name please? (PARENT/GUARDIAN'S NAME)

FIRST NAME LAST NAME

[c] c. And the city and state where you live?

CITY STATE

[d] d. Parent/Guardian's signature: _____

(PARENT/GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE)

[e] e. Those are all my questions for you. Thank you very much for your time. (NOW ADMINISTER CHILD SURVEY)

REVIEW SCREENER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMPLETENESS

GIVE PARENT/GUARDIAN \$15 COOPERATION FEE AND ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN TO SIGN RECEIPT

V2. [V2] RECORD DATE OF INTERVIEW: DATE _____

V3. [V3] ATTACH SCREENER TO **FRONT** OF QUESTIONNAIRE

V4. [V4] INTERVIEWER ID # _____

V5. [V5] I hereby certify that the information contained in this questionnaire is a true and accurate record of this respondent's comments as they were given to me.

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE DATE

V6. [V7] _____

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE DATE

Mall ID# _____ Interviewer ID # _____ Respondent # _____ Date _____

Field Research Corporation
San Francisco, CA

533-034
1/3/2012

CaIMHSA Middle School Student Questionnaire

Today we are doing a health survey with California young people. In the survey we'll be asking some questions about mental illnesses. The survey is short and after completing it, you and your (mother/father/guardian) will receive \$15.

1.	Mental illnesses are health conditions that cause problems with a person's thinking, feeling and mood. They can also affect a person's ability to do things throughout the day. What types of mental illnesses have you heard of? (IF NECESSARY, ASK: What different kinds of mental illnesses have you heard of?) (PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES; ACCEPT UP TO 5. RECORD THE REPOSSES VERBATIM BELOW.)
a.	_____
b.	_____
c.	_____
d.	_____
e.	_____

2.	I am going to give you a short survey to fill out in writing. Please put a check by the best answer to each question. If you don't know how to answer a question, just put a check mark by "don't know." (HAND CLIPBOARD, SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE AND PENCIL TO RESPONDENT. WHEN COMPLETED CHECK THAT EACH QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED AND CONTINUE BELOW.)
----	---

3.	What can individuals do to be supportive of people who have mental illnesses? (PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES; ACCEPT UP TO 5. RECORD THE REPOSSES VERBATIM BELOW.)
a.	_____
b.	_____
c.	_____
d.	_____
e.	_____

That is all the questions I have. Thank you very much!

A Survey of California Young People

Please check whether each statement below is True or False. If you don't know, check "don't know."

			True	False	Don't Know
1.	a.	People with a mental illness often get better after going to the doctor.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	People with a mental illness often get better but only for a few weeks or months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	People with a mental illness are more likely to get better if they are women.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.	a.	Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often get into trouble with the law.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness often lead active, productive lives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Once they get treated by doctors, people with mental illness are required to live and work only in certain places	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d.	People with mental illness are required to take medicine and get counseling for the rest of their lives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.	a.	People with mental illness should be able to have housing, jobs and an education just like everyone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	People with mental illness have to pass a mental health test before they can work at some jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	It is legal to deny housing to people with mental illness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d.	People with mental illness can be put in jail because they're mentally ill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.	a.	Mental illness is very common in the U.S. - many people have it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	Mental illness is more common in some racial groups than others - in these groups many people have it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.	a.	Young people my age can have mental illness just like adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	Young people my age are more likely to have mental illness than adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Young people my age have less serious mental illness than adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Continued)

Please check whether each statement below is True or False. If you don't know, check "don't know."

		True	False	Don't Know
6.	a.	Mental illness is a health condition that changes a person's thinking, feelings, and moods <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Mental illness is poorly understood - no one knows why it happens <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Mental illness is a problem caused by laziness and selfishness <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
7.	a.	Major depression is a serious mental illness <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Tobacco addiction is a serious mental illness <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Eating too much is usually due to serious mental illness <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	d.	Violent behavior is a form of serious mental illness <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
8.	a.	People with a mental illness are not more likely to hurt others <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	People with a mental illness are more likely to act in ways you don't expect <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	People with a mental illness are not likely to have children <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

Finally, please put a check by the best answer to each of the questions. Check one answer only for each question. If you don't know the best ending, check "don't know."

9.	Which of the following is NOT a mental illness ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental retardation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Panic disorder
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bipolar disorder
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

10.	Which of the following is NOT true ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental illness can run in families
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental illness can come from being under too much stress
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental illness can be caused by eating very poorly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mental illness can be caused if people are badly abused or neglected
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

Field Research Corporation
San Francisco, CA

533-034
1/24/2012

CalMHSA Middle School Survey Screener
~ Spanish ~

Hola, mi nombre es _____ y soy un investigador que trabaja con (NAME OF MALL INTERCEPT PARTNER).

Estamos realizando una breve encuesta sobre problemas de salud entre niños de 11 a 13 años.

Esta encuesta es patrocinada por la Autoridad de Servicios de Salud Mental de California. No vendemos nada ni pedimos donativos. La información se utilizará con el fin de planificar mejores programas de salud para menores en California.

Si su hijo reúne los requisitos y contesta la encuesta le daremos \$15. Sólo requerirá unos minutos.

(IF ONLY ONE CHILD)

1a.	¿Es usted el padre/madre o tutor legal de este niño?	Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q1b
		No 2 → THANK & TERM
		Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, ASK:

1b.	¿Tiene el niño 11, 12 ó 13 años?	Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q3
		No 2 → THANK & TERM
		Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

(IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD)

2a.	¿Es usted el padre/madre o tutor legal de alguno de estos niños con los cuales anda de compras?	Yes..... 1 → GO TO Q2b
		No 2 → THANK & TERM
		Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, ASK:

2b.	¿Tiene alguno de los niños 11, 12 ó 13 años?	Yes..... 1 → CONTINUE
		No 2 → THANK & TERM
		Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

Ahora, entre estos niños, piense en el más joven.

3. ¿Cuál es el nombre de este niño? _____

4. ¿Qué edad tiene (NAME OF CHILD)? Age: _____
Refused 9 → THANK & TERM

- IF AGE IS 11, 12, OR 13, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, THANK & TERMINATE.

5. ¿Cuál es el sexo de (NAME OF CHILD)? Male.....1
 Female.....2
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

6a. ¿Se siente cómodo respondiendo en español, o preferiría responder en inglés? Spanish.....1 → GO TO Q6b
 English.....2 → GO TO ENGLISH
 SCREENER
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF SPANISH, ASK:

6b. ¿Se siente cómodo (NAME OF CHILD) hablando y leyendo en español? Yes.....1 → GO TO Q6c
 No2 → GO TO Q6d
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING SPANISH, ASK:

6c. ¿Tiene (NAME OF CHILD) dificultades para leer y escribir en español? Él/ella deberá responder y completar un breve cuestionario escrito. Yes.....1 → THANK & TERM
 No2 → GO TO Q7
 Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF NO, NOT COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING SPANISH, ASK:

6d. ¿En qué idioma (NAME OF CHILD) se siente cómodo hablando y leyendo? English.....1 → GO TO Q6e
 Any other language.....2 → THANK & TERM
 Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

IF YES, COMFORTABLE SPEAKING/READING ENGLISH, ASK:

6e. ¿Tiene (NAME OF CHILD) dificultades para leer y escribir en inglés? Él/ella deberá responder y completar un breve cuestionario escrito. Yes.....1 → THANK & TERM
 No2 → GO TO Q7
 Don't know.....8 → THANK & TERM
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

7. ¿Es (NAME OF CHILD) de origen hispano o latino? Yes.....1
 No2
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

8. ¿Qué describe mejor el origen racial de (NAME OF CHILD)?
 (READ CATEGORIES. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY; IF MULTIPLE, SELECT MIXED.)
 Blanco1
 Afroamericano/negro2
 Asiático/oriundo de una isla del Pacífico3
 Indígena/nativo americano4
 (volunteered) Hispanic/Latino.....5
 (volunteered) Mixed (please specify: _____)...6
 (volunteered) Other (please specify: _____)...7
 Refused.....9 → THANK & TERM

9. ¿Vive usted dentro de un radio de 20 millas de este centro comercial? Yes.....1
 No2 → THANK & TERM
 Refused9 → THANK & TERM

10. ¿Cuál es su código postal? _____
 (RECORD 5-DIGIT NUMBER)
 Refused9 → THANK & TERM

11. ¿Nació (NAME OF CHILD) en Los Estados Unidos o en otro lugar? United States.....1
 Someplace else2
 Refused9

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

12. Si (NAME OF CHILD) no nació en Los Estados Unidos ¿en qué país nació?	_____ (RECORD NAME OF COUNTRY)
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13. ¿Nació usted en Los Estados Unidos o en otro lugar? United States.....1
 Someplace else2
 Refused9

IF SOMEPLACE ELSE, ASK:

14. Si no nació en Los Estados Unidos, ¿en qué país nació?	_____ (RECORD NAME OF COUNTRY)
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15. En el último año, ¿cuál fue el ingreso total de su familia antes de impuestos? Menos de \$20,0001
 \$20,000 – \$40,0002
 \$40,000 – \$60,0003
 \$60,000 – \$80,0004
 \$80,000 – \$100,0005
 Más de \$100,0006
 Don't know.....8
 Refused9

16. ¿Está bien que (NAME OF CHILD) participe en esta encuesta? Yes.....1 → CONTINUE
 No2 → THANK & TERM

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IF CHILD IS MORE COMFORTABLE SPEAKING AND READING <u>SPANISH</u> (Q6c), GIVE CHILD THE <u>SPANISH</u> QUESTIONNAIRE. • IF CHILD IS MORE COMFORTABLE SPEAKING AND READING <u>ENGLISH</u> (Q6e), GIVE CHILD THE <u>ENGLISH</u> QUESTIONNAIRE. |
|--|

Verification Information (Ask Parent/Guardian)

MALL ID: _____

V1. [V1] ¿Puede darme su número telefónico? En los próximos días un supervisor lo llamará para verificar que su hijo participó en esta entrevista y que usted recibió \$15. Aparte de esto nadie se comunicará con usted. Al firmar abajo usted autoriza a (**CHILD'S NAME FROM #3**) _____ a participar en esta encuesta.

[a] a. ¿Número de teléfono y la mejor hora para llamarle? (NO PAGERS)

HOME (_____) _____
AREA CODE

CELL (_____) _____
AREA CODE

BEST TIME TO CALL

[b] b. ¿Y su nombre por favor? (PARENT/GUARDIAN'S NAME)

FIRST NAME LAST NAME

[c] c. ¿Y la ciudad y estado donde vive?

CITY STATE

[d] d. Firma del padre/madre/tutor legal: _____

(PARENT/GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE)

[e] e. Esas han sido todas las preguntas. Muchas gracias por su tiempo.
(NOW ADMINISTER CHILD SURVEY)

REVIEW SCREENER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMPLETENESS

GIVE RESPONDENT \$15 COOPERATION FEE AND ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN TO SIGN RECEIPT

V2. [V2] RECORD DATE OF INTERVIEW: DATE _____

V3. [V3] ATTACH SCREENER TO **FRONT** OF QUESTIONNAIRE

V4. [V4] INTERVIEWER ID # _____

V5. [V5] I hereby certify that the information contained in this questionnaire is a true and accurate record of this respondent's comments as they were given to me.

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE DATE

V6. [V7] _____

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE DATE

CaIMHSA Middle School Student Questionnaire
~ Spanish ~

Hoy vamos a realizar una encuesta a jóvenes de California. En la encuesta haremos preguntas sobre enfermedades mentales. La encuesta es breve y después de completarla, tú y tu (madre/padre/tutor legal) recibirán \$15.

1.	Las enfermedades mentales son afecciones que causan problemas en la manera de razonar, los sentimientos y el ánimo de las personas. También pueden afectar la capacidad de una persona para realizar sus actividades diarias. ¿Qué tipos de enfermedades mentales conoces? (IF NECESSARY, ASK: ¿Qué tipos distintos de enfermedades mentales conoces?) (PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES; ACCEPT UP TO 5. RECORD THE REPOSSES VERBATIM BELOW.)
a.	_____
b.	_____
c.	_____
d.	_____
e.	_____

2.	Voy a entregarte una breve encuesta para que la completes por escrito. Por favor marca la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta. Si no sabes cómo responder a una pregunta, simplemente marca la casilla "no sé". (HAND CLIPBOARD, SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE AND PENCIL TO RESPONDENT. WHEN COMPLETED CHECK THAT EACH QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED AND CONTINUE BELOW.)
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3.	¿Qué pueden hacer las personas para brindar apoyo a aquellos que padecen una enfermedad mental? (PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES; ACCEPT UP TO 5. RECORD THE REPOSSES VERBATIM BELOW.)
a.	_____
b.	_____
c.	_____
d.	_____
e.	_____

Éstas son todas las preguntas que tengo. ¡Muchas gracias!

Encuesta para jóvenes de California

Por favor marca si cada una de las afirmaciones siguientes es verdadera o falsa. Si no sabes, marca "no sé."

		Verdadero	Falso	No sé
1.	a.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental a menudo se mejoran después de ir al doctor..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental a menudo se mejoran, pero sólo por pocas semanas o meses <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental tienen más probabilidades de mejorarse si son mujeres <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	a.	Una vez que son tratadas por los doctores, las personas con una enfermedad mental con frecuencia se meten en problemas con la ley..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Una vez que son tratadas por los doctores, las personas con una enfermedad mental con frecuencia llevan una vida activa y productiva..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Una vez que son tratadas por los doctores, a las personas con una enfermedad mental se les exige vivir y trabajar en ciertos lugares solamente <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	d.	A las personas con una enfermedad mental se les exige tomar medicamentos y recibir asesoramiento por el resto de sus vidas <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
3.	a.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental debieran poder tener un hogar, trabajo y educación como todos los demás <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental deben pasar un examen de salud mental antes de poder trabajar en algunos empleos <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Es legal negarle vivienda a personas con una enfermedad mental <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	d.	Las personas con una enfermedad mental pueden ir a la cárcel por estar mentalmente enfermas <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
4.	a.	Las enfermedades mentales son muy comunes en los EE. UU. - muchas personas las padecen <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Las enfermedades mentales son más comunes en algunos grupos raciales que en otros - en estos grupos muchas personas las padecen..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
5.	a.	Los jóvenes de mi edad pueden sufrir una enfermedad mental igual que los adultos ... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	b.	Los jóvenes de mi edad tienen más probabilidades de sufrir una enfermedad mental que los adultos <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	c.	Los jóvenes de mi edad tienen enfermedades mentales menos graves que los adultos <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

(Continuación)

Por favor marca si cada una de las afirmaciones siguientes es verdadera o falsa. Si no sabes, marca "no sé."

		Verdadero	Falso	No sé	
6.	a.	Una enfermedad mental es un problema de salud que cambia la manera de razonar, los sentimientos y el ánimo de las personas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	Las enfermedades mentales no se conocen bien, nadie sabe por qué ocurren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Las enfermedades mentales son un problema causado por la pereza y el egoísmo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	a.	La depresión mayor es una enfermedad mental grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	La adicción al tabaco es una enfermedad mental grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Comer demasiado normalmente se debe a una enfermedad mental grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d.	La conducta violenta es una forma de enfermedad mental grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	a.	No es más probable que una persona con una enfermedad mental lastime a otras	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b.	Es más probable que las personas con una enfermedad mental actúen de manera inesperada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c.	Es improbable que las personas con una enfermedad mental tengan hijos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Finalmente, marca la mejor respuesta para cada una de las preguntas. Marca una sola respuesta para cada pregunta. Si no sabes cuál es la mejor respuesta, marca "no sé."

9.	Cuál de las siguientes NO es una enfermedad mental ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Depresión
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demora mental
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trastorno de pánico
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trastorno bipolar
<input type="checkbox"/>	No sé
10.	Cuál de las siguientes NO es verdad ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Las enfermedades mentales pueden ser hereditarias
<input type="checkbox"/>	Las enfermedades mentales pueden producirse por estar bajo demasiado estrés
<input type="checkbox"/>	Las enfermedades mentales pueden producirse por alimentarse muy mal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Las enfermedades mentales pueden producirse si las personas son gravemente maltratadas o se les descuida
<input type="checkbox"/>	No sé