

ADHD- Facts and Statistics

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurological disorder characterized by a pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that disrupts functioning in both children and adults

Facts and Statistics

- ADHD is a condition characterized by inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsivity
- It is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders of childhood
- It is usually diagnosed in childhood and last into adulthood
- People diagnosed with ADHD may have difficulty paying attention and or controlling impulsive behavior
- 70% of people with ADHD in childhood will continue to have it in adolescence
- 50% will continue into adulthood
- ADHD is not caused by watching too much, parenting or having too much sugar
- ADHD may be caused by genetics, brain injury or low birth weights
- Is a highly genetic, brain-based syndrome that has to do with the brain regulation in executive functioning skills
- Prevalence
- **UNITED STATES**
- **Children & Adolescents**
- The **2016 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH)** interviewed parents and reports the following ADHD prevalence data among children ages 2-17 (Danielson et al. 2018):
- 6.1 million children (*9.4 percent*) have **ever been diagnosed** with ADHD. This includes:
 - About 388,000 young children ages 2-5 (*or 2.4 percent in this age group*)
 - 2.4 million school-age children ages 6-11 (*or 9.6 percent in this age group*)
 - 3.3 million adolescents ages 12-17 (*or 13.6 percent in this age group*)
- 5.4 million children (*8.4 percent*) have a **current diagnosis** of ADHD. This includes:
 - About 335,000 young children ages 2-5 (*or 2.1 percent in this age group*)
 - 2.2 million school-age children ages 6-11 (*or 8.9 percent in this age group*)
 - 2.9 million adolescents ages 12-17 (*or 11.9 percent in this age group*)
- **Treatment used** by children ages 2-7 with a **current diagnosis** of ADHD:
 - Two out three were taking medication (*62 percent*).
 - Less than half received behavioral treatment in the past year (*46.7 percent*).
 - Nearly one out of three received a combination of medication and behavioral treatment in the past year (*31.7 percent*).
 - Nearly one out of four had not received any treatment (*23 percent*).
- **Severity of ADHD** among children ages 2-17:
 - 14.5 percent had severe ADHD

ADHD

- 43.7 percent had moderate ADHD
- 41.8 percent had mild ADHD
- **Co-occurring conditions** (children ages 2-17):
 - Two out of three children (*63.8 percent*) had at least one co-occurring condition.
 - Half of all children (*51.5 percent*) had behavioral or conduct problems.
 - One out of three children (*32.7 percent*) had anxiety problems.
 - One out of six children (*16.8 percent*) had depression.
 - About one out of seven children (*13.7 percent*) had autism spectrum disorder.
 - About one out of 80 children (*1.2 percent*) had Tourette syndrome.
 - One in a hundred adolescents (*1 percent*) had a substance abuse disorder.
- **By race or ethnicity** (children ages 2-17):
 - 8.4 percent White
 - 10.7 percent Black
 - 6.6 percent Other
 - 6.0 percent Hispanic/Latino
 - 9.1 percent Non-Hispanic/Latino

- **Adults with ADHD**
- 4.4 percent of the adult US population has ADHD, but less than 20 percent of these individuals seek help for it.
- 41.3% of adult ADHD cases are considered severe.
- During their lifetimes, 12.9 percent of men will be diagnosed with ADHD, compared to 4.9 percent of women.
- About 30 to 60 percent of patients diagnosed with ADHD in childhood continue to be affected into adulthood.
- Adults with ADHD are 5 times more likely to speed
- Adults with ADHD are nearly 50 percent more likely to be in a serious car crash.
- Having ADHD makes you 3 times more likely to be dead by the age of 45
- Anxiety disorders occur in 50 percent of adults with ADHD.

Reference

[Additude Magazine](#)

CHADD- National Resource Center on ADHD