Figure 1. Crossnational Comparison of MACR to CAMH Policies in Relation to Average Age of Majority.
(A) Minimal Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR) plotted across 52 countries is compared to the each nation’s existing Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMH) policy. Dot position corresponds to the MACR for each indicated country. Section color indicates CAMH policy type, as defined in Figure 1B.

CAMH Group A:
- National policies and/or programme plans that recognise the unique mental health and developmental problems of children and adolescents and clearly enumerate a unifying plan of action.

CAMH Group B:
- National policies and/or programme plans that recognise the unique mental health and developmental problems of children and adolescents but do not enumerate a unifying plan of action.

CAMH Group C:
- National policies and/or programme plans that recognise the mental health problems of adults and are likely to have some direct or indirect beneficial impact upon the mental health of children and adolescents.

CAMH Group D:
- No clearly identifiable national policies or programme plans for mental health.

Figure 1. Crossnational Comparison of MACR to CAMH Policies in Relation to MAMHC
(B) Table chart outlining the CAMH policies of 52 countries with identifiable mental health policies. Of those, only 14 countries (11 of which were European) met level A criteria for maintaining an identifiable plan or policy recognizing the developmental and mental health needs of children and adolescents. In contrast, every nation that enforced a highly stringent MACR, defining children between ages 0 and 16 as mature and responsible for good decision making abilities – considerably lower age than the average legislated age of majority (18).