Mental Illness and the CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

People with mental illness deserve help, not handcuffs. Yet people with mental illness are overrepresented in our nation's jails and prisons. We need to reduce criminal justice system involvement and increase investments in mental health care.

About 2 million times each year, people with serious mental illness are booked into jails.



About 45 100 people who are incarcerated have a

(37% in state and federal prisons and 44% held in local jails).

prieum reported having a history of mental illness, simost twice the percentage of men in prison.





Nearly 1 11 4 by police officers between 2015-2020 had a mental health condition. Suicide is the of death for people held in local jails.

An estimated with serious mental illness are held in solitary confinement inside U.S. prisons.

COMMUNITIES

70% of youth in the juvenile justice system have a diagnosable mental health condition.

Youth in detention are 10x more likely to suffer from psychosis than youth in the community.

About 50.000 veterans are held in local jails - 55% report experiencing mental illness.





Among incarcerated people with a mental health condition, non-white individuals are more likely to be held in solitary confinement, be injured and stay longer in jail.

ACCESS TO CARE

(63%) with a history of mental illness do not receive mental health treatment while incarcerated in state and federal prisons.

Less than half of people with a history of mental illness receive mental calth treatment while held in local jails.

People who have health care upon release from incarceration are more likely to engage in servi-

Data from the U.S. Department of Justice and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at nami.org/mhstats



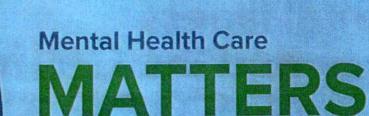












Mental health treatment — therapy, medication, self-care — have made recovery a reality for most people experiencing mental illness. Although taking the first steps can be confusing or difficult, it's important to start exploring options.

> The average delay between symptom onset and treatment is

11 YEARS

PEOPLE WHO GET TREATMENT IN A GIVEN YEAR

of adults with mental illness

of adults with serious mental

of youth (6-17) with a mental health condition

Adults with a mental health diagnosis who received treatment or counseling in the past year

23% of Asian adults

33% of Black adults

34% of Hispanic or Latinx adults

43% of adults who report mixed/multiracial

49% of lesbian, gay and bisexual adults

50% of white adults

For therapy to work, you have to be open to change. I'm proud to say that I changed. Therapy saved my life.

- NAMI Program Leader

Data from CDC. NIMH and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at name org/mistats















WARNING SIGNS of Mental Illness

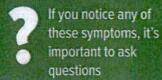
Diagnosing mental illness isn't a straightforward science. We can't test for it the same way we can test blood sugar levels for diabetes. Each condition has its own set of unique symptoms, though symptoms often overlap. Common signs and/or symptoms can include:

- Feeling very sad or withdrawn for more than two weeks
- Trying to harm or end one's life or making plans to do so
- Severe, out-of-control, risk-taking behavior that causes harm to self or others
- Sudden overwhelming fear for no reason, sometimes with a racing heart, physical discomfort or difficulty breathing
- Significant weight loss or gain

- Seeing, hearing or believing things that aren't real*
- Excessive use of alcohol or drugs
- Drastic changes in mood, behavior, personality or sleeping habits
- Extreme difficulty concentrating or staying still
- Intense worries or fears that get in the way of daily activities

"Various communities and backgrounds might view this sign differently based on their beliefs and experiences. Some people within these communities and cultures may not interpret hearing voices as unusual.

WORRIED ABOUT YOURSELF OR SOMEONE YOU CARE ABOUT?





Try to understand what they're experiencing and how their daily life is impacted



Making this connection is often the first step to getting treatment of all lifetime mental illness begins by age

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER



Talk with a health care professional



Learn more about mental illness



Take a mental health education class



Call the NAMI HelpLine at 800-950-NAMI (6264)



Data from CDC, NIMH and other select sources. Find titations for this resource at nami, org/mhstat













MENTAL HEALTH& Access to Care in RURAL AMERICA

People from all communities are affected by mental illness, but rural Americans often experience unique barriers to managing their mental health.



AMONG U.S. ADULTS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS, 2020:

21%

experienced mental

6%

experienced serious mental illness

13%

experienced a substance use disorder

5%

had serious thoughts of suicide

ACCESS TO TREATMENT IS SEVERELY LIMITED

Among U.S. adults in nonmetropolitan areas, 2020:



with a mental illness received treatment



with a serious mental illness received treatment

Compared to suburban and urban residents, rural Americans:



must travel 2x as far to their nearest hospital



are 2x as likely to lack broadband internet, limiting access to telehealth

25+

rural Americans live in Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas, where there are too few providers to meet demand

SOME POPULATIONS FACE ADDITIONAL CHALLENGES

53% of rural adults say the COVID-19 pandemic has affected their mental health:



of farmers and farmworkers



of younger adults aged 18-34

Many rural states have a postpartum depression rate higher than the national average of 13%:



MS 22%





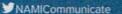
Rural youth are at an increased risk of suicide, but highly rural areas have fewer youth suicide prevention services

Data from CDC, NIMH and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at nami.org/mhstate















It's Okay to SUCDE Talk About

Thoughts of suicide can be frightening. But by reaching out for help or checking in with friends and family, we can avoid devastating outcomes.

Suicide is a leading cause of death in the U.S.:

Among people aged 10-14

Among people aged 15-24

Among those who die by suicide:

Have a diagnosed mental health condition

Have experienced symptoms of a mental health condition

HIGH RISK POPULATIONS

79% of all people who die by suicide are male



Lesbian, gay and bisexual youth are four times more likely to attempt suicide than straight youth

Transgender people are 9 times more likely to attempt suicide at some point in their lifetime than the general population.





If you or someone you know is struggling or in crisis, help is available. Call or text 988 or chat 988lifeline.org to reach the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline.

Suicide is NOT the answer.

If you start thinking about suicide, seek help. Call or text a crisis line or a trusted friend.



Make an appointment with a health care professional to talk about what you're thinking or how you're feeling.

Suicidal thoughts are a symptom, just like any other they can be treated, and they can improve over time.

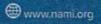














You are NOT

ALONE TOTAL

1 in 5 U.S. adults experience mental illness Millions of people are affected by mental illness each year.

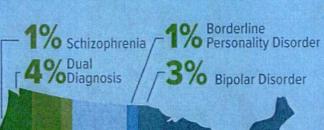
Across the country, many people just like you work, perform, create, compete, laugh, love and inspire every day.

1 in 20

1 in 20 U.S. adults experience serious mental illness 17%

of youth (6-17 years) experience a mental health disorder

12 MONTH PREVALENCE OF COMMON MENTAL ILLNESSES (ALL U.S. ADULTS)





8% Depression

1% Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

4% Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

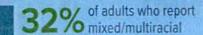
12 MONTH PREVALENCE OF ANY MENTAL ILLNESS (ALL U.S. ADULTS)











44% of lesbian, gay and bisexual adults

WAYS TO REACH OUT AND GET HELP



Talk with a health care professional

Call the NAMI HelpLine at

800-950-NAMI (6264)

Connect with friends and family

Join a support group

Data from CDC, NIMH and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at nami org/inhistal













RIPPLE EFFECT

of Mental Illness

Having a mental illness can make it challenging to live everyday life and maintain recovery. Let's look at some of the ways mental illness can impact lives — and how the impact can ripple out.



People with serious mental illness have an increased risk for chronic disease, like diabetes or cancer

PERSON



18% of U.S. adults with mental illness also have a substance use disorder



Rates of cardiometabolic disease are twice as high in adults with serious mental illness



At least 8.4 million Americans provide care to an adult with an emotional or mental illness

FAMILY



Caregivers spend an average of 32 hours per week providing unpaid care





21% of people experiencing homelessness also have a serious mental illness

COMMUNITY



37% of people incarcerated in state and federal prison have a diagnosed mental condition



70% of youth in the juvenile justice system have at least one mental health condition

1 in 8 of all visits to U.S. emergency departments are related to mental and substance use disorders





Depression is a leading cause of disability worldwide



Depression and anxiety disorders cost the global economy \$1 trillion each year in lost productivity

Data from CDC. NMH and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at nami pro/mistats













Mental Health By the Numbers

Among U.S. ADULTS:

1 in 5 experienced a mental illness

experienced a serious mental illness

experienced both a substance use disorder and mental illness

had serious thoughts of suicide

report that the pandemic had a significant negative impact on their mental health



of those with mental illness



of those with serious mental illness

RECOGNIZING THE IMPACT

2020 was a year of challenges, marked by loss and the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We must recognize the significant impact of the pandemic on our mental health - and the importance of increasing access to timely and effective care for those who need it.

Among U.S. ADULTS who received mental health services:

experienced delays

or cancellations in appointments

experienced delays in getting prescriptions

were unable to access needed care



Many struggled to get necessary mental health care, with telehealth proving an essential option.

adults received virtual mental health services in the past year



of those with mental illness



of those with serious mental illness

Many increasingly used alcohol or drugs to cope with stress or self-medicate.



Among people aged 12 and older who drink alcohol, 15% report increased drinking

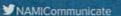


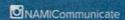
Among people aged 12 and older who use drugs, 10% report increased use















2029

Mental Health By the Numbers

YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS

Youth and young adults experienced a unique set of challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic - isolation from peers, adapting to virtual learning, and changes to sleep habits and other routines.

We must recognize the significant impact of these experiences on young people's mental health - and the importance of providing the education, care and support they need.

Among U.S. ADOLESCENTS (aged 12-17):

ŤŤŤŤŤŤ

1 in 6 experienced a major depressive episode (MDE)

3 MILLION

had serious thoughts of suicide

31%

increase in mental health-related emergency department visits Among U.S. YOUNG ADULTS (aged 18-25):



1 in 3 experienced a mental illness



1 in 10 experienced a serious mental illness

3.8 MILLION

had serious thoughts of suicide

1 in 5

young people report that the pandemic had a significant negative impact on their mental health.



23%

of adolescents of young adults

1/2

of young people with mental health concerns report a significant negative impact.

1 in 10

people under age 18 experience a mental health condition following a COVID-19 diagnosis.

Many increasingly used alcohol or drugs to cope with stress or self-medicate.

Increased use of alcohol among those who drink:



of adolescents



of young adults

Increased use of drugs among those who use:



of adolescents



of young adults

Data from CDC, NIMH and other select sources. Find citations for this resource at nami org/mhstars















1 in 5 U.S. adults experience mental illness each year.



457,000 adults in Arkansas have a mental health condition.

That's more than 5X the population of Fayetteville.

It is more important than ever to build a stronger mental health system that provides the care, support and services needed to help people build better lives.





More than half of Americans report that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their mental health.

In February 2021, 40% of adults in Arkansas reported symptoms of anxiety or depression.

25% were unable to get needed counseling or therapy.



1 in 20 U.S. adults experience serious mental illness each year.

In Arkansas, **125,000 adults** have a **serious mental illness.**



1 in 6 U.S. youth aged 6–17 experience a mental health disorder each year.

35,000 Arkansans age 12–17 have depression.

Arkansans struggle to get the help they need.



More than half of people with a mental health condition in the U.S. did not receive any treatment in the last year.

Of the **145,000 adults in Arkansas who did not receive needed mental health care,**49.5% did not because of cost.

9.1% of people in the state are uninsured.



Arkansans are over 3x more likely to be forced out-of-network for mental health care than for primary health care — making it more difficult to find care and less affordable due to higher out-of-pocket costs.

1,426,349 people in Arkansas live in a community that does not have enough mental health professionals.

An inadequate mental health system affects individuals, families and communities.



High school students with depression are more than **2x more likely to drop out** than their peers.

65.7% of Arkansans age 12–17 who have depression **did not receive any care** in the last year.



2,366 people in Arkansas are homeless and 1 in 8 live with a serious mental illness.



On average, 1 person in the U.S. dies by suicide every 11 minutes.

In Arkansas, **554 lives were lost to suicide** and 106,000 adults had thoughts of suicide in the last year.

1 in 4 people with a serious mental illness has been arrested

by the police at some point in their lifetime -



leading to over **2 million jail bookings** of people with serious mental illness each year.

About **2** in **5** adults in jail or prison have a history of mental illness.





7 in 10 youth in the juvenile justice system have a mental health condition.



NAMI Arkansas is part of NAMI, National Alliance on Mental Illness, the nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness.

This fact sheet was compiled based on data available in February 2021. For full citations, visit: nami.org/mhpolicystats.