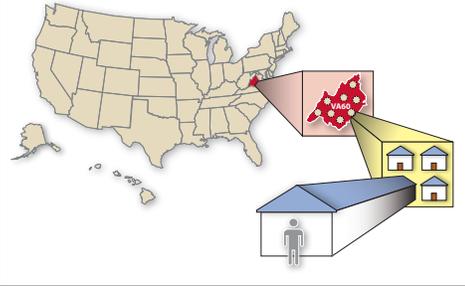


The NSDUH Report

Data Spotlight

March 25, 2014



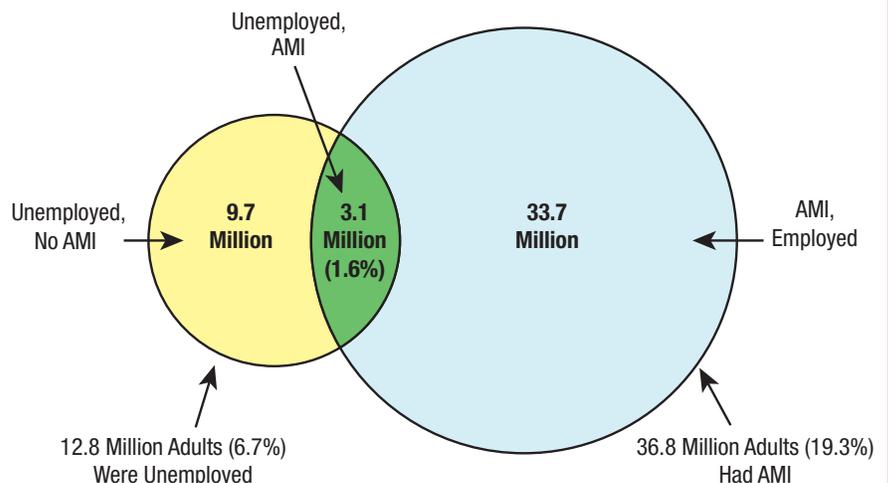
3.1 Million Adults with Mental Illness Were Unemployed

Mental illness can make it difficult to get or maintain employment, and the strain of unemployment can make mental illness worse.¹ According to combined data from the 2008 to 2012 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 12.8 million adults aged 18 to 64 were unemployed in the past week, and 36.8 million persons had any mental illness (AMI) in the past year (Figure).² Approximately 3.1 million adults aged 18 to 64 (1.6 percent) both were unemployed and had AMI.

NSDUH data also show that the percentages of adults aged 18 to 64 who both were unemployed and had AMI varied across States and metropolitan areas. Two States (Michigan and Ohio) had higher percentages of persons aged 18 to 64 who both were unemployed and had AMI than did the Nation as a whole. Nine States (Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin) had significantly lower percentages than the Nation as a whole. No metropolitan areas had higher percentages of persons who both were unemployed and had AMI than the Nation, but six metropolitan areas (Atlanta, Houston, Kansas City, Miami, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh) had lower percentages than did the Nation as a whole.

Policymakers, communities, and treatment providers should consider the increased need for mental health services in geographic areas with high levels of unemployment. Improving mental health screening and treatment could help reduce the effects of mental illness on unemployment. This in turn could reduce the chances of unemployment, increase the chances of reemployment, and reduce the length of unemployment for those with mental illness.

Past Week Unemployment and Any Mental Illness (AMI) in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 to 64: 2008 to 2012



1. Jefferis, B. J., Nazareth, I., Marston, L., Moreno-Kustner, B., Bellón, J. A., Svab, I., Rotar, D., Geerlings, M. I., Xavier, M., Goncalves-Pereira, M., Vicente, B., Saldivia, S., Aluoja, A., Kalda, R., & King, M. (2011). Associations between unemployment and major depressive disorder: Evidence from an international, prospective study (the predict cohort). *Social Science and Medicine*, 73, 1627-1634.

2. The mental illness estimates presented in this publication may differ from estimates in other publications due to revisions to the mental illness estimation methods in 2013. For more information, see Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2013, November 19). *The NSDUH Report: Revised estimates of mental illness from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Source: National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2008 to 2012 (revised October 2013). The NSDUH is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their places of residence.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. The **Data Spotlight** may be copied without permission. Citation of the source is appreciated. Find this report and those on similar topics online at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.



Appendix Tables

Table A1. Estimated Numbers, Percentages, and Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Year Unemployment and Any Mental Illness (AMI) among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by State: Annual Averages Based on Combined 2008 to 2012 NSDUHs

State	Past Year Unemployment and AMI			State	Past Year Unemployment and AMI		
	Number (in Thousands)	Percentage	Standard Error		Number (in Thousands)	Percentage	Standard Error
Nation	3,091	1.6	0.04	Missouri	51	1.4	0.29
Alabama	59	2.0	0.28	Montana	8	1.3	0.29
Alaska*	4	0.9	0.23	Nebraska	14	1.3	0.25
Arizona	57	1.5	0.24	Nevada	40	2.4	0.44
Arkansas	32	1.8	0.35	New Hampshire*	8	1.0	0.17
California	404	1.7	0.16	New Jersey	93	1.7	0.33
Colorado	44	1.4	0.26	New Mexico	16	1.3	0.31
Connecticut*	20	0.9	0.21	New York	196	1.6	0.18
Delaware	9	1.6	0.26	North Carolina	95	1.6	0.31
District of Columbia	5	1.2	0.24	North Dakota*	3	0.7	0.18
Florida	197	1.8	0.16	Ohio*	159	2.2	0.19
Georgia*	64	1.1	0.22	Oklahoma	39	1.8	0.45
Hawaii	12	1.5	0.31	Oregon	42	1.7	0.28
Idaho	23	2.5	0.46	Pennsylvania	144	1.8	0.19
Illinois	152	1.9	0.18	Rhode Island	11	1.6	0.32
Indiana	83	2.1	0.33	South Carolina	51	1.8	0.38
Iowa	25	1.3	0.27	South Dakota	5	0.9	0.24
Kansas	22	1.3	0.31	Tennessee	92	2.3	0.39
Kentucky	44	1.6	0.32	Texas	222	1.5	0.14
Louisiana	39	1.4	0.22	Utah	25	1.5	0.28
Maine	11	1.3	0.27	Vermont*	5	1.2	0.22
Maryland	43	1.2	0.25	Virginia	66	1.3	0.32
Massachusetts*	39	0.9	0.23	Washington	70	1.7	0.28
Michigan*	125	2.0	0.16	West Virginia	20	1.8	0.37
Minnesota*	33	1.0	0.18	Wisconsin*	36	1.0	0.25
Mississippi	32	1.8	0.33	Wyoming	4	1.2	0.25

*Difference between percentage for State and percentage for Nation is statistically significant at the .05 level.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2012 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2008 to 2012 (revised October 2013).

Table A2. Estimated Numbers, Percentages, and Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Year Unemployment and Any Mental Illness (AMI) among Adults Aged 18 to 64, by 33 Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Annual Averages Based on Combined 2008 to 2012 NSDUHs

State	Past Year Unemployment and AMI		
	Number (in Thousands)	Percentage	Standard Error
Nation	3,091	1.6	0.04
Albuquerque, NM	8	1.4	0.47
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA*	32	0.9	0.23
Baltimore-Towson, MD	21	1.2	0.37
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	33	1.1	0.29
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	118	2.0	0.23
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	31	2.1	0.38
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	64	1.5	0.35
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	21	1.4	0.37
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	53	1.9	0.24
Honolulu, HI	7	1.2	0.34
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX*	39	1.1	0.22
Kansas City, MO-KS*	12	0.9	0.27
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	24	2.1	0.57
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	133	1.6	0.27
Manchester-Nashua, NH	4	1.4	0.33
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL*	38	1.1	0.24
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI*	16	0.7	0.18
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	26	2.6	1.08
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	7	1.1	0.51
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	200	1.7	0.21
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	77	2.1	0.30
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	39	1.4	0.31
Pittsburgh, PA*	12	0.8	0.23
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	21	1.5	0.43
Raleigh-Cary, NC	14	1.0	0.54
Salt Lake City, UT	12	1.7	0.48
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	55	2.7	0.78
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	48	1.7	0.46
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	30	1.3	0.34
St. Louis, MO-IL	22	1.3	0.31
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	39	2.4	0.42
Tulsa, OK	13	2.3	1.35
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria-DC-VA-MD-WV	42	1.2	0.33

*Difference between the percentage for MSA and percentage for the Nation is statistically significant at the .05 level.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder that met the criteria found in the fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2012 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. For details on the methodology, see Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs), 2008 to 2012 (revised October 2013).