

Table 1. Mental illness among adults age 18 and over – prevalence and treatment, annual averages for 2008-2012.

	Virginia	South	U.S.
Prevalence of mental illness¹			
Any mental illness (%)	16.6	17.7	18.1
Serious mental illness (%)	3.6	3.7	3.9
Received treatment for mental illness²			
People with any mental illness (%)	47.3	40.4*	41.1*
People with serious mental illness (%)	71.4	63.1	65.5

*Difference with Virginia is statistically significant at .05 level

¹Mental illness 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 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). Persons with serious mental illness have substantial functional impairment in one or more major life activities including basic daily living skills (e.g., eating, bathing, dressing); instrumental living skills (e.g., maintaining a household, managing money, getting around the community, taking prescribed medication); and functioning in social, family, and vocational/educational contexts.

²Includes having received inpatient care, outpatient care, or prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Does not include treatment for drug or alcohol use.

Table 2. Mental illness prevalence, utilization, and perceived unmet need in Virginia by demographic characteristics (annual averages for 2008-2012).

	Has mental illness (%)	Receiving mental health treatment or counseling (%)	Reported unmet need for treatment or counseling in past year (%)
All persons age 18 and over	16.6	14.8	5.6
Age			
18-34 (R)	20.9	14.3	9.7
35-49	18.0	16.0	5.1*
50+	12.6*	14.3	3.0*
Gender			
Male (R)	12.8	10.3	4.6
Female	20.1*	18.8*	6.5
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic (R)	16.9	16.5	6.0
Nonwhite	15.9	11.1*	4.8
County type			
All metro (R)	15.8	14.2	5.7
Nonmetro	21.7	18.6	4.7

(Table 2 continued on back)

Table 2 (continued from front). Mental illness prevalence, utilization, and perceived unmet need in Virginia by demographic characteristics (annual averages for 2008-2012).

	Has mental illness (%)	Receiving mental health treatment or counseling (%)	Reported unmet need for treatment or counseling in past year (%)
Poverty level			
Less than 200% of poverty (R)	23.0	16.7	8.7
200% or more	14.3*	14.1	4.4*
Health insurance			
Private (R)	14.1	13.7	4.6
Medicaid/CHIP	31.3*	25.8*	5.4
Other	12.9	13.5	3.2
Uninsured	23.2*	12.7	10.8*

*Difference with reference group (R) is statistically significant at .05 level.

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²Includes having received inpatient care, outpatient care, or prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Does not include treatment for drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

Table 3. Mental Health Care Health Professional Shortage Areas in South Atlantic States – Percent of Need Met.

	Percent of need for mental health practitioners currently met	Practitioners Needed to Remove HPSA Designation
Delaware	25.6	6
District of Columbia	59.8	3
Florida	49.8	83
Georgia	42.3	123
Maryland	66.3	32
North Carolina	52.2	25
South Carolina	55.0	40
Virginia	61.0	35

The percent of need met is computed by dividing the number of psychiatrists available to serve the population of the area, group, or facility by the number of psychiatrists that would be necessary to eliminate the mental health HPSA (based on a ratio of 30,000 to 1 (20,000 to 1 where high needs are indicated)).

The number of additional psychiatrists needed to achieve a population-to-psychiatrist ratio of 30,000 to 1 (20,000 to 1 where high needs are indicated) in all designated mental health HPSAs, resulting in their removal from designation.

Source: Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, HRSA Data Warehouse: Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas Statistics, as of April 28, 2014.