

THE INTERSECTION OF REFORM: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

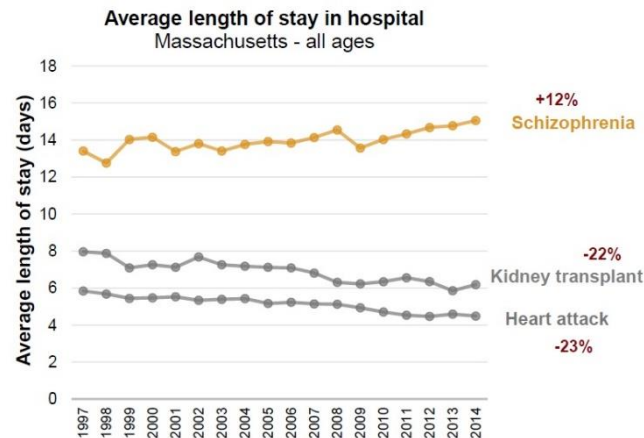
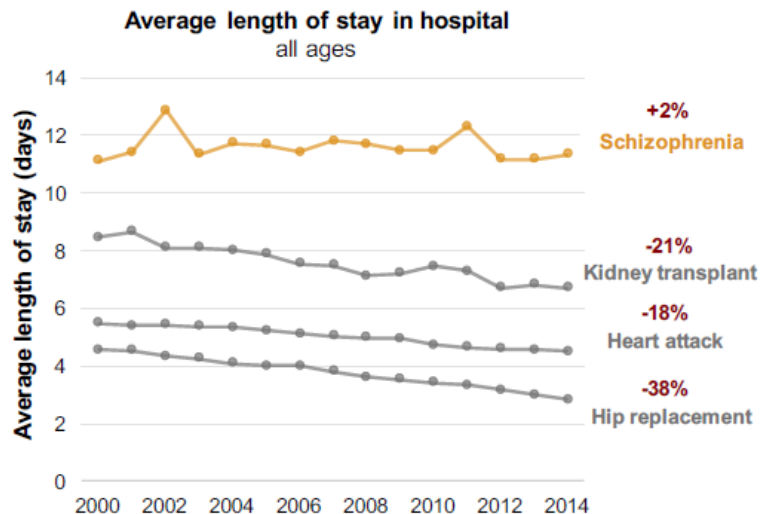


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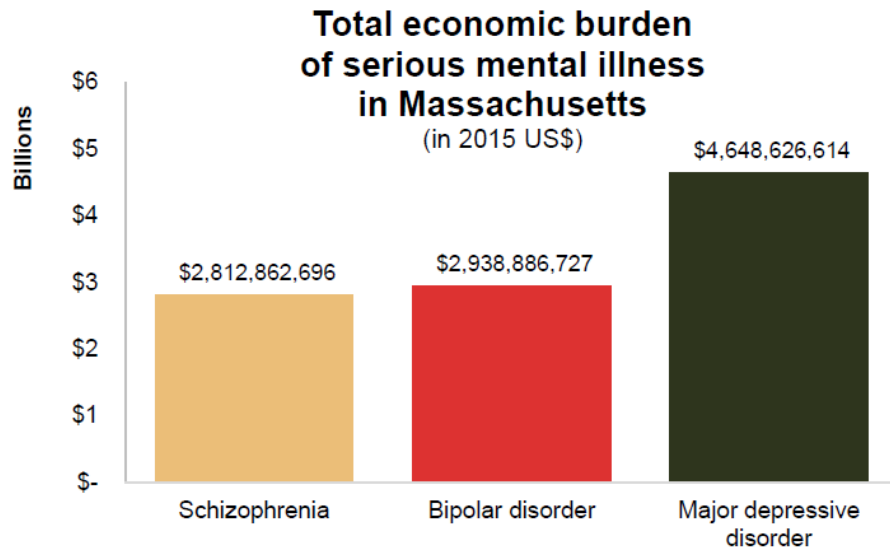
Leonard D. Schaeffer Center
for Health Policy & Economics



Source: Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUPnet) 2014

Economic burden of serious mental illness

MASSACHUSETTS 2015



*The economic burden of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder in adults in Massachusetts is estimated to be at **least 2.8 billion dollars** for each serious mental illness*

Due to symptom overlap, diagnoses of mental illnesses are not mutually exclusive, therefore, patients with two or more diagnoses may be represented in multiple categories.

Source: MacEwan JP, Seabury S, et al. Pharmaceutical innovation in the treatment of schizophrenia and mental disorders compared with other diseases. *Innov Clin Neurosci*. 2016 Aug 1;13(7-8):17-25. See appendix for original sources

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Number of **Massachusetts state prison inmates**
previously diagnosed with serious mental illness:

2,876

Overall annual costs:

\$ 323,428,110

(in 2015 US\$)

Overall annual costs based on 2014 average of all state prison inmates in Massachusetts

Source: Annual Survey of State Government Finances 2014

Survey of Inmates in State/Federal Correctional facilities, BJS, 2004

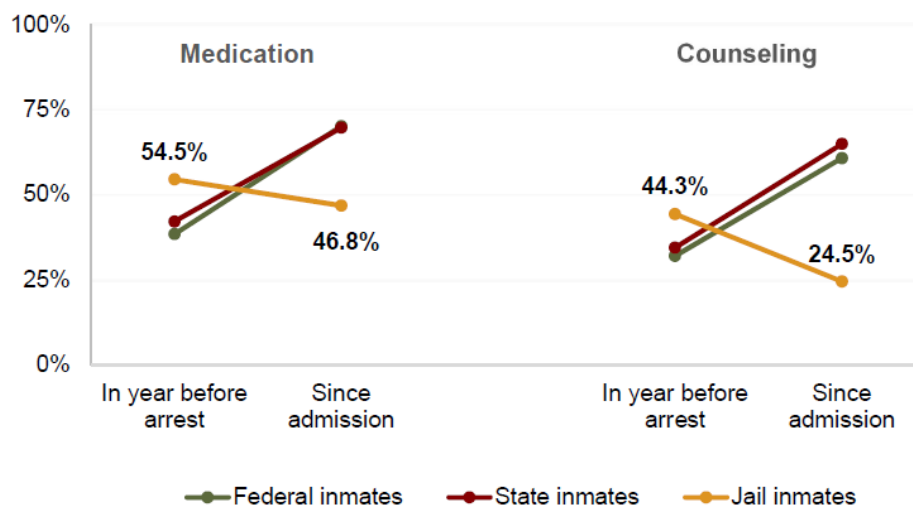
Massachusetts Department of Correction 2014 Annual Report

Change in treatment before and during incarceration in prison and jails

UNITED STATES

Lack of access to mental health treatment in local jails

Among inmates with a previously diagnosed serious mental illness and who have ever received respective treatment before incarceration



The increase in mental health care treatment in federal and state prisons after admission to prison suggests that these institutions are making up for the gaps in mental health treatment in the regular health care system.

At the same time, local jail inmates do not have the same access to medication and counseling while incarcerated as federal and state prisoners.

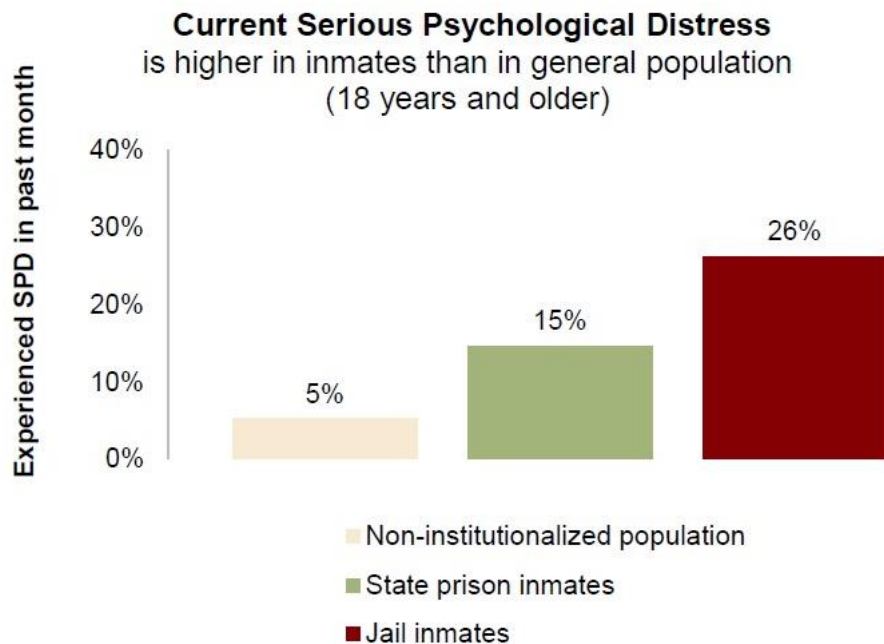
Mental health conditions include prior diagnosis of depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, and/or schizophrenia. Medication and counseling data includes treatment for any mental illness.

Source: SISFCF (Survey of inmates in states and federal correctional facilities) 2004 & SILJ (Survey of inmates in local jails) 2002

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Mental health issues in prison and jail populations

UNITED STATES



A large percentage of the U.S. adult prison and jail inmate population currently experiences Serious Psychological Distress compared to the non-institutionalized population.

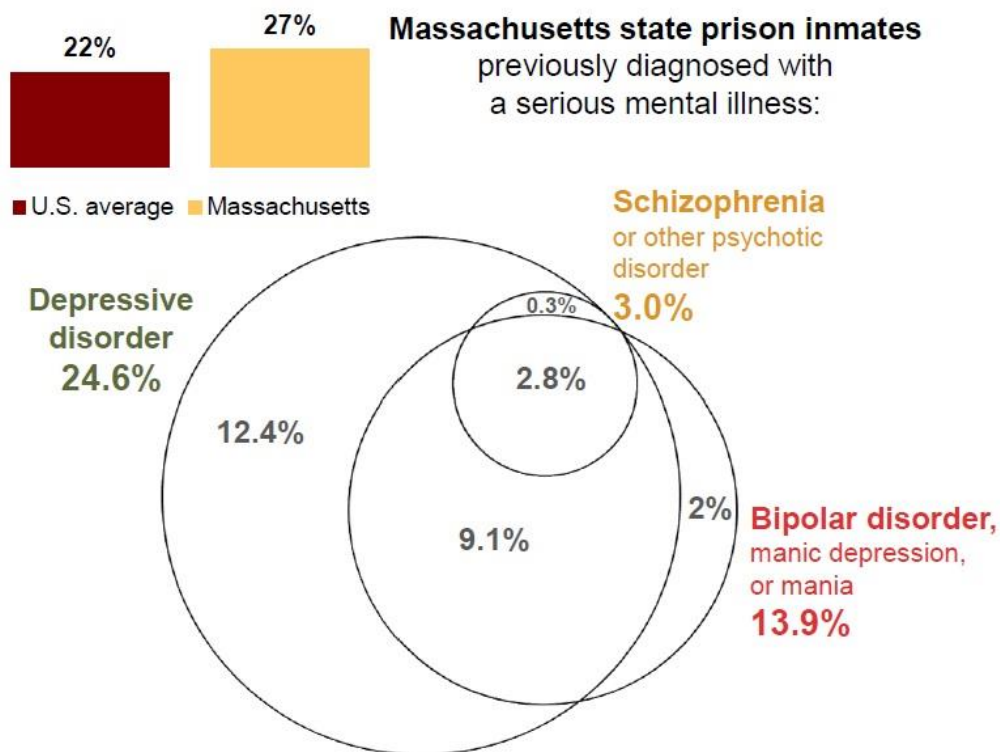
Additionally, these mental health issues are observed at higher rates in local jails than in prisons.

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2015

Bureau of Justice report: Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011-12, based on data from the National Inmate Survey

State prison population with Serious Mental Illness

MASSACHUSETTS



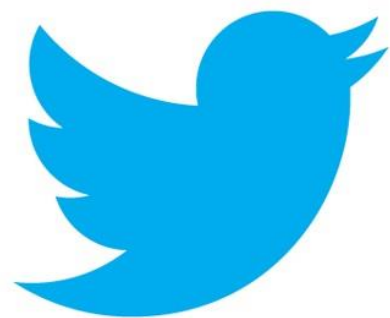
In Massachusetts state prisons, approximately 27% of prison inmates previously have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness, which is high compared to the overall U.S. prison population. Many patients have been diagnosed with two or three mental illnesses, confirming the presence of overlap in symptoms in this population.

Source: Survey of Inmates in State Correctional facilities, BJS, 2004. Includes juveniles
Due to rounding, percentages of separate parts may not add up to the total percentage

Access the Massachusetts Chartbook at:

PLACEHOLDER FOR LINK

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Questions? Want to get involved?

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