What is Parity?

The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Alabama’s Statutes Measure Up?

74 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?

In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues

The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Alabama should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Alabama...

OVER
1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
NEARLY
1 in 5 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
APPROX.
1 in 15 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
OVER
1 in 9 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes

STATE REPORT CARD

ALASKA

What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Alaska’s Statutes Measure Up?

43 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Relevant Stats

In Alaska...

- Over 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Over 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Over 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- Nearly 1 in 13 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Alaska should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

46% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Arizona’s Statutes Measure Up?

26 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Arizona should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Arizona...

- OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- OVER 1 in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- APPROX. 1 in 11 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)
- 44% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes

STATE REPORT CARD

How Do Arkansas’ Statutes Measure Up?

59 out of 100 points Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Arkansas should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Arkansas…

OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

OVER 1 in 10 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

44% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.


What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do California’s Statutes Measure Up?

51 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, California should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In California…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults with a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 6 (national average over 1 in 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adults with mental illness are uninsured</td>
<td>1 in 8 (national average over 1 in 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth have a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 13 (national average approximately 1 in 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health</td>
<td>1 in 12 (national average 1 in 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance</td>
<td>46% (national average 49%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Colorado’s Statutes Measure Up?

70 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?

In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues

The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Colorado should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Colorado...

- NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 12 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- OVER 1 in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- OVER 1 in 15 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

52% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Connecticut’s Statutes Measure Up?

60 out of 100 points Grade: D

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Relevant Stats

In Connecticut...
- Over 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Over 1 in 11 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Nearly 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 37 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Connecticut should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Sources:
- Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
- The Kennedy Forum; 2018.

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Delaware’s Statutes Measure Up?
57 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Delaware should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Delaware…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>National Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults with a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 6</td>
<td>over 1 in 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with mental illness are uninsured</td>
<td>1 in 9</td>
<td>over 1 in 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth with a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 11</td>
<td>approximately 1 in 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth with private insurance that does not cover mental health</td>
<td>1 in 15</td>
<td>over 1 in 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Florida’s Statutes Measure Up?

53 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Florida should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Florida…

JUST OVER
1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER
1 in 5 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

NEARLY
1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

APPROX.
1 in 10 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

42% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Georgia’s Statutes Measure Up?

60 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Georgia should consider:

• How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
• How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Georgia…

OVER
1 in 6
adults have a mental illness
(national average over 1 in 6)

NEARLY
1 in 5
adults with mental illness are uninsured
(national average over 1 in 7)

OVER
1 in 18
youth have a mental illness
(national average approximately 1 in 12)

OVER
1 in 12
youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health
(national average 1 in 13)

49% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.


What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Hawaii’s Statutes Measure Up?

67 out of 100 points Grade: D

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Hawaii should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Hawaii…

JUST OVER 1 in 7 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 19 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

1 in 16 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

OVER 1 in 9 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes

STATE REPORT CARD

IDAHO

What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Idaho’s Statutes Measure Up?
36 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Idaho should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Idaho...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>National Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults have a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 5</td>
<td>over 1 in 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with mental illness are uninsured</td>
<td>1 in 5</td>
<td>over 1 in 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth have a mental illness</td>
<td>1 in 11</td>
<td>approximately 1 in 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health</td>
<td>1 in 10</td>
<td>average 1 in 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
**What is Parity?**
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

**How Do Illinois’ Statutes Measure Up?**

100 out of 100 points

Grade: A

**Why Grade State Statutes?**
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

**Key Issues**
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on our analysis, Illinois has a strong parity statute. To make parity a reality, Illinois should consider:

- Strong implementation of its newly enacted parity statute

**Relevant Stats**

**In Illinois...**

- **Nearly 1 in 6** adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- **Approx. 1 in 7** adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- **Over 1 in 13** youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- **Nearly 1 in 13** youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

- 51% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.


What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes
STATE REPORT CARD

What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Indiana’s Statutes Measure Up?
38 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Indiana should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Indiana…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEARLY 1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEARLY 1 in 8 youth have a mental illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 23 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Iowa’s Statutes Measure Up?

50 out of 100 points

Grade:

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Iowa should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Iowa...

OVER
1 in 6
adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER
1 in 11
adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

NEARLY
1 in 11
youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

NEARLY
1 in 12
youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

54% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Kansas’ Statutes Measure Up?

65 out of 100 points Grade: D

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Kansas should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Kansas…</th>
<th>Relevant Stats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVER 1 in 6</td>
<td>adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVER 1 in 6</td>
<td>adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 in 13</td>
<td>youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROX 1 in 16</td>
<td>youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Kentucky should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Kentucky…

- OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 12 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- 1 in 18 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 17 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

44% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Louisiana’s Statutes Measure Up?

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

 Relevant Stats

In Louisiana…

Over 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

Over 1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

Over 1 in 15 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

Over 1 in 7 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

42% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Louisiana should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes

STATE REPORT CARD

What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Maine’s Statutes Measure Up?

76 out of 100 points Grade: C

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Maine should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Maine…

NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
OVER 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
OVER 1 in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
NEARLY 1 in 12 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

49% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.


What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Maryland’s Statutes Measure Up?

68 out of 100 points Grade: D

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Maryland should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Maryland…

APPROX. 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 9 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

OVER 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

NEARLY 1 in 16 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

54% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Massachusetts’ Statutes Measure Up?
61 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Massachusetts should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Massachusetts...

NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
1 in 30 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
1 in 41 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

54% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Michigan’s Statutes Measure Up?
54 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Michigan should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Michigan...

- OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 21 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

51% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Minnesota’s Statutes Measure Up?

51 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Minnesota should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Minnesota...

- OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- APPROX. 1 in 15 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- APPROX. 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- APPROX. 1 in 18 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
**What is Parity?**
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

**How Do Mississippi’s Statutes Measure Up?**

57 out of 100 points  
**Grade:** F

**Why Grade State Statutes?**
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

**Key Issues**
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Mississippi should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

**Relevant Stats**

**In Mississippi…**

- **OVER** 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness *(national average over 1 in 6)*
- **APPROX.** 1 in 5 adults with mental illness are uninsured *(national average over 1 in 7)*
- **NEARLY** 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness *(national average approximately 1 in 12)*
- **OVER** 1 in 6 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health *(national average 1 in 13)*

42% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance *(national average 49%)*

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Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Missouri’s Statutes Measure Up?

63 out of 100 points

Grade: D

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Missouri should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Missouri...

OVER

1 in 6

adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER

1 in 5

adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

OVER

1 in 11

youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

NEARLY

1 in 13

youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Montana’s Statutes Measure Up?

66 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Montana should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Montana...

- APPROX. 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- APPROX. 1 in 17 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- APPROX. 1 in 15 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

- 43% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources:
- Mental Health America (2018), The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Nebraska’s Statutes Measure Up?

43 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Nebraska should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Nebraska...

Over 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

Over 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

Approx. 1 in 13 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

1 in 12 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Nevada’s Statutes Measure Up?

54 out of 100 points Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Nevada should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Nevada…

- Over 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Nearly 1 in 5 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Nearly 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- Nearly 1 in 9 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)
- 50% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do New Hampshire’s Statutes Measure Up?
71 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, New Hampshire should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In New Hampshire…

- OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- APPROX. 1 in 9 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- OVER 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 22 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

58% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do New Jersey’s Statutes Measure Up?

54 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, New Jersey should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In New Jersey...

NEARLY 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 9 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

APPROX. 1 in 15 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

APPROX. 1 in 20 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do New Mexico’s Statutes Measure Up?

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, New Mexico should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In New Mexico…

- APPROX. \( \frac{1}{5} \) adults have a mental illness (national average over \( \frac{1}{6} \))
- NEARLY \( \frac{1}{9} \) adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over \( \frac{1}{7} \))
- \( \frac{1}{17} \) youth have a mental illness (national average approximately \( \frac{1}{12} \))
- \( \frac{1}{21} \) youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average \( \frac{1}{13} \))
- 36% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do New York’s Statutes Measure Up?

53 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, New York should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In New York…

OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 10 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

NEARLY 1 in 13 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

APPROX. 1 in 15 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

50% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do North Carolina’s Statutes Measure Up?

49 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?

In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues

The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, North Carolina should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In North Carolina…

- NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- OVER 1 in 13 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

45% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do North Dakota’s Statutes Measure Up?
48 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, North Dakota should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In North Dakota...

JUST OVER
1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

NEARLY
1 in 9 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

NEARLY
1 in 16 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

NEARLY
1 in 12 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Ohio should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

OHIO

Grade:

51 out of 100 points

Relevant Stats

In Ohio...

- JUST OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- NEARLY 1 in 12 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

51% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Oklahoma’s Statutes Measure Up?

Grade: F

55 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Oklahoma should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Oklahoma...

NEARLY
1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER
1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

APPROX.
1 in 8 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

48% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Oregon’s Statutes Measure Up?

47 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Oregon should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Oregon...

- Over 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Over 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Over 1 in 8 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 20 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

46% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

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What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Pennsylvania’s Statutes Measure Up?
55 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Pennsylvania should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Pennsylvania...

- OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 10 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 13 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- APPROX. 1 in 17 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

53% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Rhode Island’s Statutes Measure Up?

67 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Rhode Island should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Rhode Island...

- OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 12 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 8 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- APPROX. 1 in 18 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

51% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes

STATE REPORT CARD

What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do South Carolina’s Statutes Measure Up?

Grade: 

50 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, South Carolina should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In South Carolina...

- OVER 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 4 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- 1 in 14 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 8 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

46% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do South Dakota’s Statutes Measure Up?

Grade: F

55 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, South Dakota should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

- **In South Dakota…**
  - 1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
  - 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
  - 1 in 18 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
  - 1 in 24 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

- 49% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

- **SOUTH DAKOTA**

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What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Tennessee’s Statutes Measure Up?

79 out of 100 points

Grade: C

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Tennessee should consider:

- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Tennessee…

- NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- NEARLY 1 in 4 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 15 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- OVER 1 in 14 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

46% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Texas’ Statutes Measure Up?
68 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Texas should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Texas...

- Over 1 in 7 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Nearly 1 in 4 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Nearly 1 in 13 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- Over 1 in 9 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Utah’s Statutes Measure Up?

58 out of 100 points

Grade: F

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Utah should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Utah...

OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

OVER 1 in 6 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

1 in 13 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

NEARLY 1 in 13 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

60% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

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What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Vermont’s Statutes Measure Up?

53 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Vermont should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Vermont...

- Over 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- Over 1 in 18 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- Over 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- 1 in 21 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

47% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

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What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Virginia’s Statutes Measure Up?

71 out of 100 points

Grade: C

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Virginia should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats
In Virginia…

- NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 7 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- APPROX. 1 in 10 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- OVER 1 in 12 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

Evaluating State Mental Health and Addiction Parity Statutes
STATE REPORT CARD

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Washington should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Washington...

NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

NEARLY 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

OVER 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

APPROX. 1 in 16 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

49% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do West Virginia’s Statutes Measure Up?

55 out of 100 points

Grade:

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, West Virginia should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In West Virginia…

OVER 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

NEARLY 1 in 8 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

OVER 1 in 12 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

OVER 1 in 10 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

43% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

Visit ParityTrack.org/Anniversary to access the Technical Report and all State Report Cards.
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Wisconsin’s Statutes Measure Up?

52 out of 100 points  Grade:

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Wisconsin should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Wisconsin…

OVER
1 in 6 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)

1 in 11 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)

OVER
1 in 9 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)

1 in 24 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

56% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016).
What is Parity?
The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, also known as the Federal Parity Law, requires insurers to cover illnesses of the brain, such as depression or addiction, no more restrictively than illnesses of the body, such as diabetes or cancer.

How Do Wyoming’s Statutes Measure Up?
10 out of 100 points

Why Grade State Statutes?
In advance of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Parity Law, we examined how states enact strong parity statutes in order to ensure that state regulators have a full set of tools to make parity a reality and to hold both health plans and state officials accountable.

Key Issues
The promise of parity remains elusive for many individuals directly impacted by mental illness and substance use disorders. They are denied care when they need it most and have few resources to advocate on their own behalf. Based on deficiencies found in our analysis of state statutes, Wyoming should consider:

- How mental health and addiction conditions are defined
- How mental health and addiction conditions are covered
- How compliance with the parity law is monitored and enforced

Relevant Stats

In Wyoming...
- NEARLY 1 in 5 adults have a mental illness (national average over 1 in 6)
- OVER 1 in 5 adults with mental illness are uninsured (national average over 1 in 7)
- NEARLY 1 in 11 youth have a mental illness (national average approximately 1 in 12)
- NEARLY 1 in 7 youth have private insurance that does not cover mental health (national average 1 in 13)

55% of residents are covered by employer-based health insurance (national average 49%)

Sources: Mental Health America (2018); The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2016)

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