Behavioral Health is Essential To Health

Prevention Works

Treatment is Effective

People Recover
SUD: CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

Kimberly Johnson, PhD
Director, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

National Council• June 12th, 2017
Difference between this estimate and the 2015 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

+ Difference between this estimate and the 2015 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.
Number of Full-Time College Students, 18-22, Who Used Alcohol or Illicit Drugs on an Average Day

Percentage of adults surveyed who reported binge drinking at least once in the previous year (2012–2013)

Level I
BINGE DRINKERS
- Women: 4-7 drinks (19%)
- Men: 5-9 drinks (21%)

Level II
BINGE DRINKERS
- Women: 8-11 drinks (5%)
- Men: 10-14 drinks (11%)

Level III
BINGE DRINKERS
- Women: 12+ drinks (3%)
- Men: 15+ drinks (7%)

NUMBERS OF PEOPLE AGED 12 OR OLDER WITH A PAST YEAR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Note: Estimated numbers of people refer to people aged 12 or older in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population in the United States. The numbers do not sum to the total population of the United States because the population for NSDUH does not include people aged 11 years old or younger, people with no fixed household address (e.g., homeless or transient people not in shelters), active-duty military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental institutions, and long-term care hospitals.

Note: The estimated numbers of people with substance use disorders are not mutually exclusive because people could have use disorders for more than one substance.

NSDUH 2015 DATA
(+) Difference between this estimate and the 2014 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

NSDUH 2014 data
TRENDS IN HEROIN USE & DISORDERS IN PEOPLE > 12

HEROIN USE IN PAST MONTH

HEROIN USE DISORDER IN THE PAST YEAR

(+): Difference between this estimate and the 2015 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

NSDUH 2015 DATA
Opioid overdose deaths surge in 2015

Heroin, fentanyl deaths rise sharply in 2015

Source: CDC WONDER

WASHINGTON POST

https://www.washingtonpost.com

CDC data
DRUG DEVASTATION IN THE U.S.

The number who die each year from...

- Drug overdoses: 52,404
- Car accidents: 37,757
- Guns: 35,763
- H.I.V.: 6,465

https://www.nytimes April 14, 2017
The 90:90:90 Benchmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification</td>
<td>Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated
90:90:90 For OUD

Figure 1. Current Treatment Gap In The Substance Abuse Treatment System Along Opioid Use Disorder Cascade Of Care (As Of 2014)

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION:
ILLICIT DRUG USE/DISORDER AGE > 12

ILLICIT DRUG USE PAST MONTH

ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER PAST YEAR

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/


NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS IN THE PAST YEAR

Figure 8 Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year among Individuals Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012, 2013, and 2014 NSDUHs

NOTE: For substate region definitions, see the "2012-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Region Definitions" at http://www.samhsa.gov/data/.
Opioid Deaths Continue to Grow but Are Not Uniformly Distributed

https://www.nytimes April 14, 2017
Targeting Interventions

District of Columbia 2016 Potential Areas for Addressing Service Gaps for Opioid Treatment

Data Sources:
- Drug Use: NSDUH (2012)
- Facilities: SAMHSA (2016)
- Population: ACS 5-year average (2010-2014)

Optimal Areas
- Quintile 5
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 1
- Non-Optimal Area

Roads
- State Boundary
- County Boundary

SAMHSA
Targeting Interventions

- Pregnant women
- People leaving institutions
- Young adults
WE MUST INCREASE ACCESS AND IMPROVE QUALITY

Williams, A.R., Nunes, E., & M. Olfson

https://www.washingtonpost.com
CDC data