

Substance Use in Missouri

More than 477,000 Missourians have an alcohol/drug dependence, representing roughly 10% of the state population. The average cost to treat an individual for a substance use disorder is \$1,346 whereas the cost to Missourians for failing to treat is roughly \$17,300. Most alarming, perhaps, is that only 18.3% of individuals struggling with addiction will receive treatment for their disease. This treatment rate compares to 75% who will be treated for heart disease and 84% will be treated for Diabetes. Just as concerning, Missouri's overdose rate, of 16.2 per 100,000 people, ranking Missouri at 14th in the nation. Treating Substance Use Disorders (SUD) with a combination of medication, behavioral therapies and recovery supports, is the most successful method for individuals to obtain and sustain long term recovery.

Addiction Costs and Recovery Savings

According to the Missouri Department of Corrections (2015) approximately 14,100 parolees and 23,900 probationers need treatment for substance use disorders.

- ◆ In Missouri, the average prison stay for an offender with a drug-related offense is 333 days at an average cost of \$57.76 per day - yielding an average cost per stay of \$19,234. **The average length of engagement in community-based treatment is 81 days with an average cost of \$1,771.**
- ◆ According to the Department of Corrections, approximately 29,415 individuals who are currently incarcerated have a **substance use disorder**. In 2015, 17,945 were released from prison.
- ◆ An estimated 30,600 Missouri Veterans have a substance use disorder (Mo Department of Public Safety, 2015).
- ◆ At the end of fiscal year 2013, the 6-month, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, and 5-year recidivism rates of first returns for drug offenders were 10.5%, 22.3%, 37.6%, 45.7% and 53.5%, respectively.

59% of those returning to prison are for drug offenses

42% of DWI prison admissions have 5 or more DWI convictions

92% of those returning to prison require treatment for Substance Use Disorders

- ◆ 83% of consumers receiving recovery support services were alcohol and drug free at six month follow-up (DMH/ATR).
- ◆ 95% of consumers receiving recovery support services had no new arrests at six month follow-up. (DMH/ATR).
- ◆ Without appropriate access to services, hospitals, jails, DOC, and police departments provide patchwork services that often are inappropriate, costly and leave the individual without necessary treatment and follow-up care, creating a dangerous and costly cycle.
- ◆ Treatment courts lower the recidivism rate of offenders when compared with incarceration or probation.
- ◆ Treatment for substance use disorders during or after incarceration **reduces re-incarceration rates**.
- ◆ Treatment courts in Missouri have had more than 16,400 graduates since their inception in 1993

We need to create a system in which long term recovery is the predicted and expected outcome for all individuals who engage in the recovery process.