

### 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.**