

# TREATMENT FACTS AND FIGURES



Over **20 million** Americans suffer from substance use disorders.<sup>1</sup>

There are over **5,000** Behavioral Health Professional Shortage areas in the country.<sup>2</sup>

In 2016, only about **10%** of the people who needed specialty use disorder treatment received it.<sup>3</sup>

Between 2005 and 2014, the of opioid-related emergency department visits increased by **99%**.<sup>4</sup>

People receiving medication-assisted treatment are up to **75%** less likely to die from causes related to substance use.<sup>5</sup>

Every dollar invested in addiction treatment programs yields a return between **\$4 and \$7** in reduced drug-related crime, criminal justice costs, and healthcare costs.<sup>6</sup>

Evidence suggests that treatment and recovery plans should cover a span of at least **3 to 5 years**.<sup>7</sup>

Outpatient treatment is **just as effective** as inpatient treatment in treating substance use disorders.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2017). Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHFFR1-2016/NSDUHFFR1-2016.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Health Workforce Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). (2018). Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas Statistics. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved from [https://erss.hrsa.gov/ReportServer?/HGDW\\_Reports/BCD\\_HPSA/BCD\\_HPSA\\_SCR50\\_Qtr\\_Smry\\_HT\\_ML&rc:Toolbar=false](https://erss.hrsa.gov/ReportServer?/HGDW_Reports/BCD_HPSA/BCD_HPSA_SCR50_Qtr_Smry_HT_ML&rc:Toolbar=false)

<sup>3</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2017). Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHFFR1-2016/NSDUHFFR1-2016.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), HCUP Fast Stats, Opioid-Related Hospital Use Retrieved from <http://www.hcupus.ahrq.gov/faststats/fanding.jsp>

<sup>5</sup> Myths vs. Facts: The truth about medication assisted treatment for opioid addiction. (2015, May 22). Retrieved from <https://drug.addictionblog.org/myths-vs-facts-the-truth-about-medication-assisted-treatment-for-opioid-addiction/>

<sup>6</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2018, January 17). Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide (Third Edition). Retrieved from <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-addiction-treatment-research-based-guide-third-edition>

<sup>7</sup> DuPont, R. L., Compton, W. M., & McLellan, A. T. (2015). Five-Year Recovery: A New Standard for Assessing Effectiveness of Substance Use Disorder Treatment. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 58, 1-5. Retrieved from [https://www.journalofsubstanceabusetreatment.com/article/S0740-5472\(15\)00198-1/fulltext](https://www.journalofsubstanceabusetreatment.com/article/S0740-5472(15)00198-1/fulltext)

<sup>8</sup> McCarthy, D., Braids, L., Lyman, D. R., Dougherty, R. H., Daniels, A. S., Chase, S. S., & Delphin-Rittman, M. E. (2014). Substance Abuse Intensive Outpatient Programs: Assessing the Evidence. Psychiatric Services (Washington, D.C.), 65(6), 718-726. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4152944/>



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