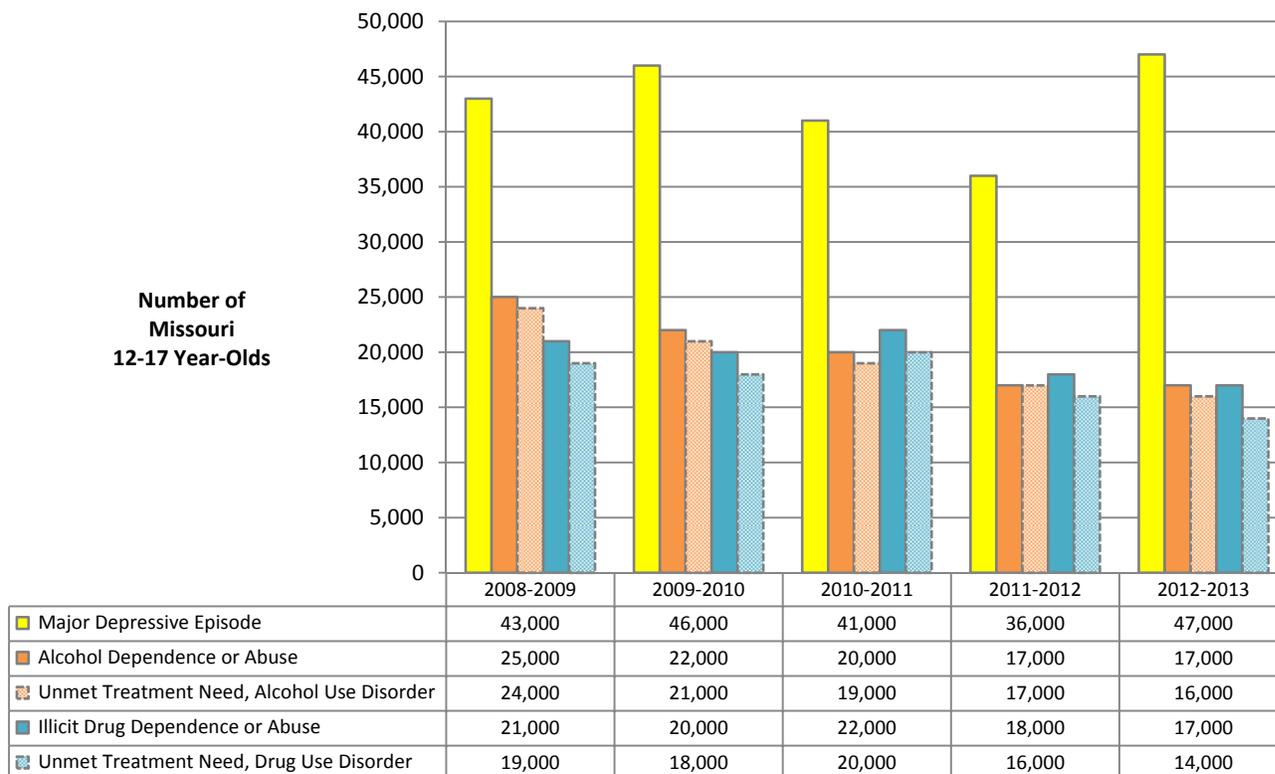


## CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

**An estimated 47,000 Missouri adolescents suffer from depression.** Based on combined 2012 and 2013 NSDUH data, these adolescents 12-17 years of age experienced at least one major depressive episode, a type of mood disorder, in the past year. This was considerably higher than the previous estimate of 36,000. Nationwide, over 70% of adolescents with major depressive episodes experience severe impairment.<sup>1</sup> This suggests that at least 33,000 of the 47,000 adolescents with past-year major depression need mental health treatment. Among the 8,800 adolescents served in DBH programs in fiscal year 2014, 5,000 were diagnosed with mood disorders—chiefly depression. Nearly 4,000 adolescents were also diagnosed with impulse control disorders and 2,500 with anxiety disorders.

**Among Missouri adolescents, substance use disorders are equally divided between alcohol and illicit drugs.** According to the 2012-2013 NSDUH, an estimated 17,000 Missouri adolescents 12-17 years of age have an alcohol use disorder and 17,000 have a drug use disorder, including 7,000 that have an alcohol *and* drug use disorder. Among these adolescents, 16,000 have an unmet need for treatment of alcohol use disorders and an overlapping 14,000 have an unmet need for treatment of drug use disorders.

**Figure 10: Past-Year Major Depressive Episodes and Substance Use Disorders among Missouri Youth Ages 12-17**



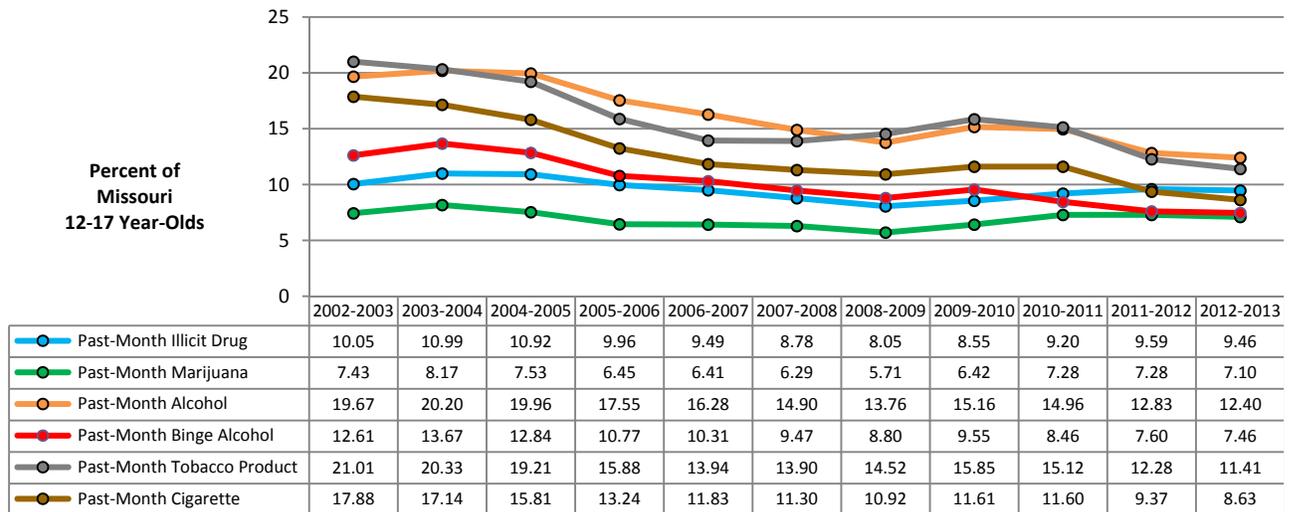
*Data Source: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Estimates are annual averages for the Missouri population 12-17 years of age.*

In FY 2014, Missouri Division of Behavioral Health treatment programs provided mental health services to nearly 7,000 children under age 12 and 9,000 adolescents ages 12-17. Many of the children were treated for impulse control disorders and the adolescents were mainly treated for mood disorders. During that same period, 2,200 adolescents were admitted to treatment for substance use—chiefly marijuana and alcohol.

<sup>1</sup>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (September 4, 2014). The NSDUH Report: Substance Use and Mental Health Estimates from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Overview of Findings. Rockville, MD.

**Alcohol and tobacco use continues to decline among Missouri adolescents.** The 2012-2013 NSDUH indicates that past-month smoking rates in the 12-17 age group are approximately one-half the estimates from the 2002-2003 NSDUH ten years ago. During that same period, past-month alcohol use and binge alcohol use have declined by more than one-third. Estimated adolescent use of marijuana and other illicit drugs have fluctuated by only a couple of percentage points and remain near the levels of a decade ago. Trends and rates from the Missouri Student Survey (MSS) are similar to those from the NSDUH. According to the 2014 MSS, past-month alcohol use is 13.9%, cigarette use is 8.1%, and marijuana use is 7.6% for school grades 6-12 combined.

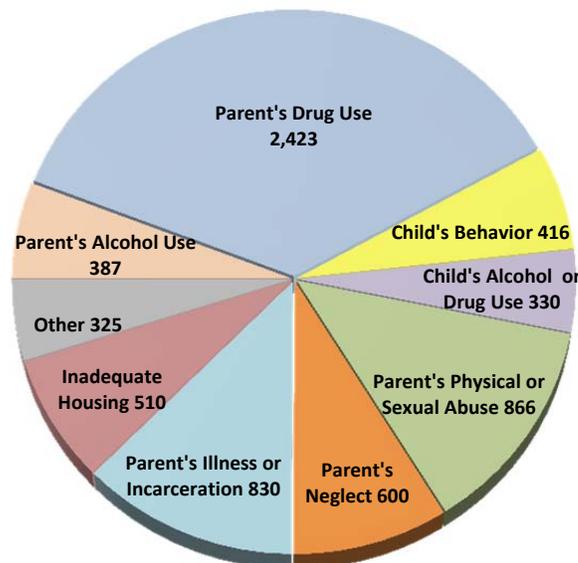
**Figure 11: Past-Month Substance Use by Missouri Adolescents, 2003-2013**



Data Source: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Estimates are annual averages for the Missouri population 12-17 years of age.

**Parental substance use is the number one reason Missouri courts order children removed from their homes and parents.** In 2013, 42% of the 6,687 out-of-home placements by juvenile courts involved drug and/or alcohol use by the children’s parents. Other major placement reasons were abuse, neglect, caretaker illness, incarceration, inadequate housing, and behavior problems of the children.

**Figure 12: Missouri Out-of-Home Placements of Children by Removal Reason, 2013.**



Data Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.