

Based on the 2004 NSDUH, an estimated 9.9 percent of the United States adult population age 18 and older scored above the criteria threshold for past year SPD, previously referred to as serious mental illness (SMI). The survey also found that an estimated 14.7 percent of the U.S. population age 12 and older had at least one episode of MDE in their lifetime and 8.1 percent had an episode in the past year [54]. The rates of SPD and MDE are much higher for individuals who have substance dependence or abuse problems. Among those meeting the criteria for past year SPD in 2004, 21.3 percent had alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse, compared to only 7.9 percent of individuals without SPD. Similarly, 22.0 percent of individuals who had a past year MDE also had substance dependence or abuse, compared to 8.6 percent without a past year MDE. Among the 22 percent with MDE, 16.8 percent had alcohol dependence or abuse and 9.6 percent had illicit drug dependence or abuse. Consistent with these findings, individuals with past year SPD and MDE had higher rates of substance use. Among those with SPD, 9.7 percent reported past month heavy alcohol use, consisting of at least five episodes of binge drinking, while heavy drinking was reported by 7.0 percent of individuals not meeting the criteria for SPD. Past month illicit drug use was much higher at 27.6 percent for those with SPD compared to 11.8 percent without that mental health disorder. Past month cigarette use was also reported by 40.8 percent of individuals with past year SPD but only 24.5 percent of those without SPD. Individuals with past year MDE had higher rates of heavy alcohol use (9.2 percent verses 6.0 percent), illicit drug use (28.8 percent verses 13.8 percent), and cigarette smoking (25.5 percent verses 15.1 percent) than individuals without MDE.

Among U.S. adults 18 years of age and older with past year illicit drug use in 2004, 20.6 percent had past year SPD, while only 8.3 percent without illicit drug use had SPD. Similar relationships exist for substance abuse and MDE. Among individuals 12 years of age or older in the U.S. with past year substance dependence or abuse, 18.5 percent had a past year MDE in 2004. Only 7.0 percent of those without substance dependence or abuse had a past year MDE.

The combined 2003/2004 surveys found that 11.5 percent of Missouri adults had past year SPD, compared to a national rate of 9.6 percent for the same two-year survey period. Missouri's past year SPD rate was 15.5 percent for young adults 18-25 years of age while the national rate was 13.6 percent. Among those 26 years of age and older, 10.7 percent of the Missouri population and 8.9 percent of the U.S. population had past year SPD [53, 55].

UNMET NEED AND TREATMENT ACCESS

Based on the combined 2003 and 2004 results from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an annual average of 8.6 percent of the Missouri population 12 years of age and older have an unmet need for treatment of alcohol use and 2.8 percent have an unmet need for treatment of illicit drug use [55]. By comparison, the U.S. population has lower rates, with unmet needs for alcohol treatment and illicit drug treatment of 7.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively [52]. Using Missouri's 2003/2004 rates, the NSDUH analysis provides population estimates for unmet need rounded to the nearest thousand. In Missouri, an estimated 405,000 adolescents and adults have an unmet need for treatment of alcohol use and 134,000 have an unmet need for drug treatment. Based on the estimates presented in the *Treatment Needs* section above which identified 423,000 needing treatment for alcohol dependence or abuse and 142,000 needing treatment for illicit drug dependence or abuse in Missouri, only 4.3 percent of the individuals needing alcohol treatment and 5.6 percent of those needing drug treatment are accessing services.

Among adolescents 12-17 years of age, an estimated 35,000 need treatment for alcohol dependence or abuse, yet the unmet need is 34,000—a treatment rate of only 2.9 percent. In that same age group, 28,000 have illicit drug dependence or abuse and 26,000 have an unmet need for drug

treatment, resulting in a treatment rate of 7.1 percent for illicit drug dependence/abuse. The treatment rates are similar for young adults 18-25 years of age. Although 125,000 need alcohol treatment and 57,000 need drug treatment, their unmet treatment needs are 121,000 for alcohol and 53,000 for illicit drugs. Thus, they have treatment rates of 3.2 percent for alcohol dependence or abuse and 7.0 percent for illicit drug dependence or abuse. The alcohol treatment rate is somewhat higher for adults 26 years of age and older than for the other age groups, but the illicit drug treatment rate is lower. While 264,000 older adults need treatment for alcohol dependence or abuse, 250,000 have an unmet treatment need—a treatment rate of 5.3 percent. The number needing treatment for illicit drug dependence or abuse is 56,000—with 54,000 untreated, resulting in an illicit drug treatment rate of only 3.6 percent.

Substance abuse disproportionately involves individuals who are unemployed, have low incomes, or lack insurance coverage. According to the 2004 NSDUH, an estimated 9.8 percent of the U.S. population ages 12 and older needed treatment for alcohol or illicit drug use problems, yet only 1.0 percent of this age group received treatment in a facility specializing in substance abuse treatment. Thus, 8.8 percent of the population of adolescents and adults needed—but did not receive—treatment for a substance abuse problem in 2004. Among individuals with an untreated problem, 5.8 percent acknowledged they felt a need for treatment. More than one-third of them reported they unsuccessfully made an effort to get treatment. Cost and lack of health insurance for substance abuse were the treatment barriers most frequently identified by this population [54].

The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) indicates that, among the U.S. population receiving specialty alcohol and drug treatment in 2004, 72.3 percent received their services in publicly supported facilities. In Missouri, 79.3 percent received their services in such facilities in 2004, accounting for most of the individuals served in treatment programs funded by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse [56]. Based on several years of N-SSATS data, the Division has concluded that only 20 percent of the Missouri population needing substance abuse treatment is eligible for private sector treatment, while 80 percent must rely on services supported with public funds. Therefore, the Division's target population is 80 percent of the 499,000 identified in the NSDUH, or approximately 399,200 Missouri residents. In fiscal year 2005, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse provided substance abuse treatment to 35,837—9.0 percent of the individuals needing these services [21].