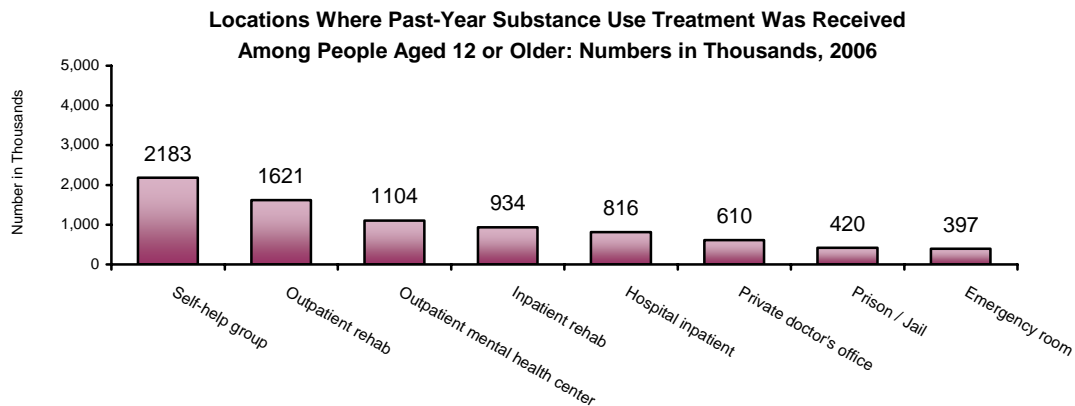




## Alcohol or Other Drug Treatment Services and Need

### Treatment Services and Need Across the Nation, 2006<sup>1</sup>

- An estimated 23.6 million people across the country (9.6% of the total population) needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem.
- An estimated 4.0 million people (1.6% of the total population) received some kind of treatment\* for an alcohol or illicit drug problem. Of these, 1.2 million received some kind of treatment for the use of alcohol *but not* illicit drugs, 0.9 million for the use of illicit drugs *but not* alcohol, and 1.6 million for the use of *both* alcohol and illicit drugs.<sup>†</sup>



- An estimated 23.6 million people needed specialty treatment<sup>‡</sup> for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem (9.6% of the total population).
  - Only 2.5 million (1.0% of the total population and 10.8% of those who needed treatment) received specialty treatment, leaving 21.1 million (89.2% of those needing treatment) who needed specialty treatment without it in the past year.
    - Of the 2.5 million people who received specialty treatment, 731,000 received treatment for both alcohol and illicit drug use, 826,000 received treatment for alcohol use only, and 845,000 received treatment for illicit drug use only.
- Of the 21.1 million people classified as needing specialty substance use treatment but not receiving it in the past year, 940,000 (4.5%) reported that they perceived a need for

<sup>1</sup> Includes treatment received in the past year at any location, such as a hospital, rehabilitation facility, mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, prison or jail, or a self-help group.

<sup>†</sup> Estimates by substance do not add to the total number of people receiving treatment because the total includes those reporting having received treatment but did not report for which substance it was received.

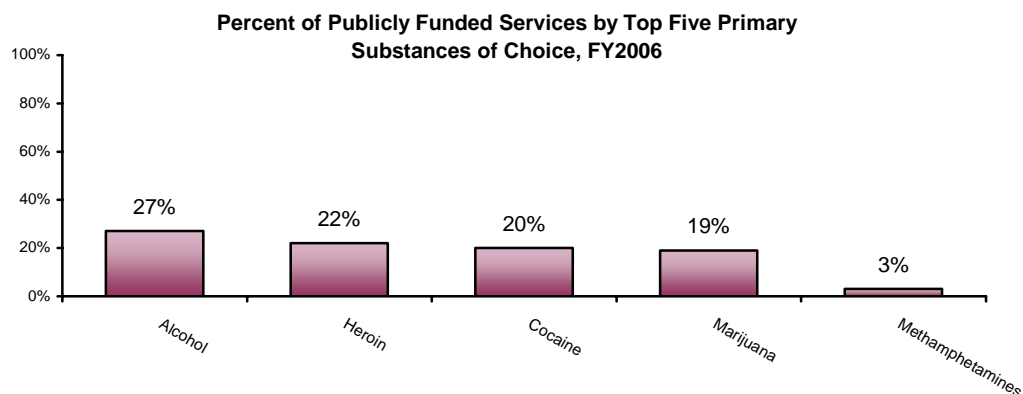
<sup>‡</sup> Only includes treatment received at hospitals (inpatient only), drug or alcohol rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

treatment. Of these, 314,000 (33.5%) reported that they made an effort to get treatment, and 625,000 (66.5%) reported making no effort to get treatment.

- Based on 2004-2006 combined data, the four most frequently reported reasons for not receiving treatment among those who needed it, perceived that they needed it, made an effort to receive it, but did not receive it were:
  - no health insurance and could not afford cost (36.3%).
  - not ready to stop using (23.9%).
  - able to handle the problem without treatment (11.2%).
  - no transportation/inconvenient (10.0%).

### Treatment Services and Need in Illinois

- The state of Illinois provided 177,641 publicly funded substance abuse treatment services for abuse or dependence of alcohol or other drugs to 96,790 clients in SFY06 (state fiscal year 2006).<sup>2</sup>
  - *Race/Ethnicity* – Approximately 46% of the services provided were to clients who were White (81,404 services), 43% were African American (77,153 services), 9% were Hispanic (15,271 services), and 2% indicated “other” race/ethnicity (3,813 services).
  - *Gender* – An estimated 63% of services (112,457 services) were provided to male clients and 37% (65,184 services) to female clients.
  - *Substance/Drug of Choice* – Alcohol was the primary substance of choice with 48,546 service episodes, followed by heroin/karachi with 39,579, cocaine/crack with 34,700, marijuana/hashish with 33,854, and methamphetamines with 4,943.



- An estimated 48.9% of publicly funded treatment services were provided to residents living in Cook County.

- There were an estimated 588 facilities in Illinois (public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit) providing substance abuse treatment services on March 31, 2006.<sup>3</sup>
- An estimated 759,000 people in Illinois (7.2%) needed but didn't receive treatment for alcohol use in the past year, and an estimated 258,000 people (2.5%) needed but didn't receive treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.<sup>4</sup>
- An estimated 7,540 adults and youth were waiting for full substance abuse or dependence assessment, to begin treatment, or to move to their assessed level of care in Illinois in January 2008.<sup>5</sup>
  - 5,184 waiting for full assessment.
  - 2,014 currently assessed and waiting to begin treatment.
  - 342 currently waiting to move to assessed levels of care.
- The median number of days clients were placed on treatment facility waiting lists in Illinois ranged from 10 days (detoxification) to 89 days (adult methadone treatment).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Age 12 and older. Based on survey results. Classification of dependence on or abuse of substances is based on criteria specified in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV). Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2007). Results from the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings (Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-32, DHHS Publication No. SMA 07-4293). Rockville, MD.

<sup>2</sup> Because some clients received more than one type of treatment service, the total number of services provided is greater than the number of clients served. Illinois Dept. of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. (2007). Fiscal Year 2006 Data Book.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes facilities treating incarcerated clients only, non-State-approved solo practitioners, and non-treatment halfway houses. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. Office of Applied Studies [OAS]. (2007). National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS): 2006. Data on Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, DASIS Series: S-39, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 07-4296, Rockville, MD.

<sup>4</sup> Age 12 and older. Based on 2005-2006 survey results conducted by the federal government. Classification of dependence on or abuse of substances is based on criteria specified in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies. (2008). State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2005-2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. OAS Series #H-33, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 08-4311, Rockville, MD.

<sup>5</sup> Based on survey results collected between December 2007 and January 2008. Johnson, T. P., Graf, I., and Cho, Y. I. (2008). Waiting List for Treatment: A Survey of State-Funded Treatment Facilities in Illinois, 2008. Survey Research Laboratory at the College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs, University of Illinois at Chicago.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.