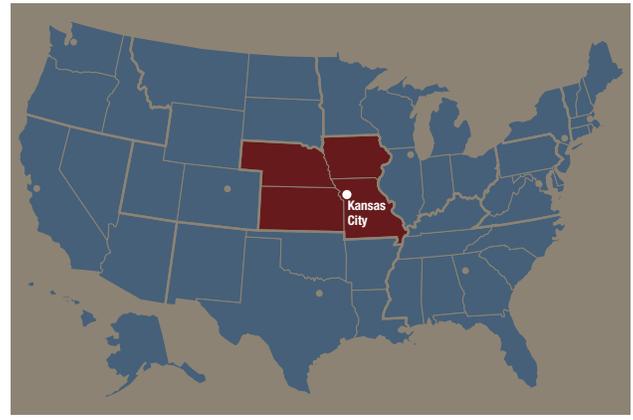




Behavioral Health Barometer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Region VII, 2014





Acknowledgments

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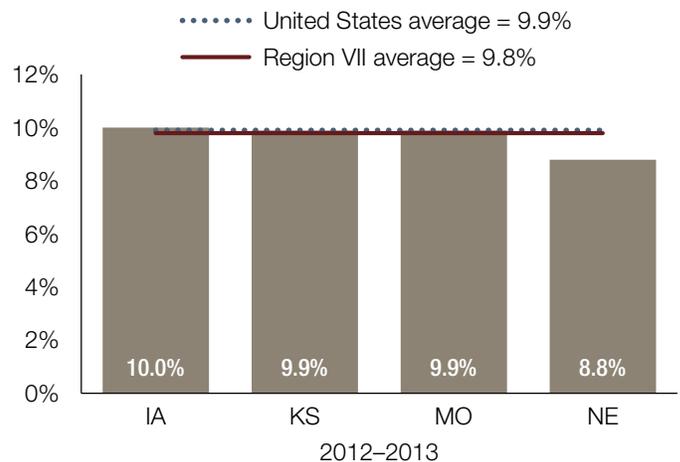
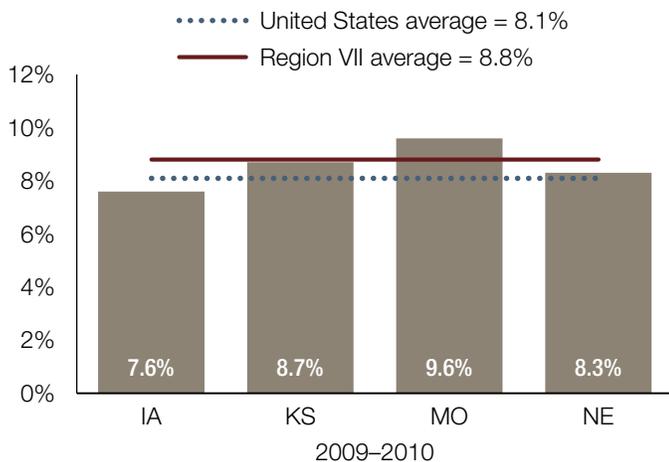
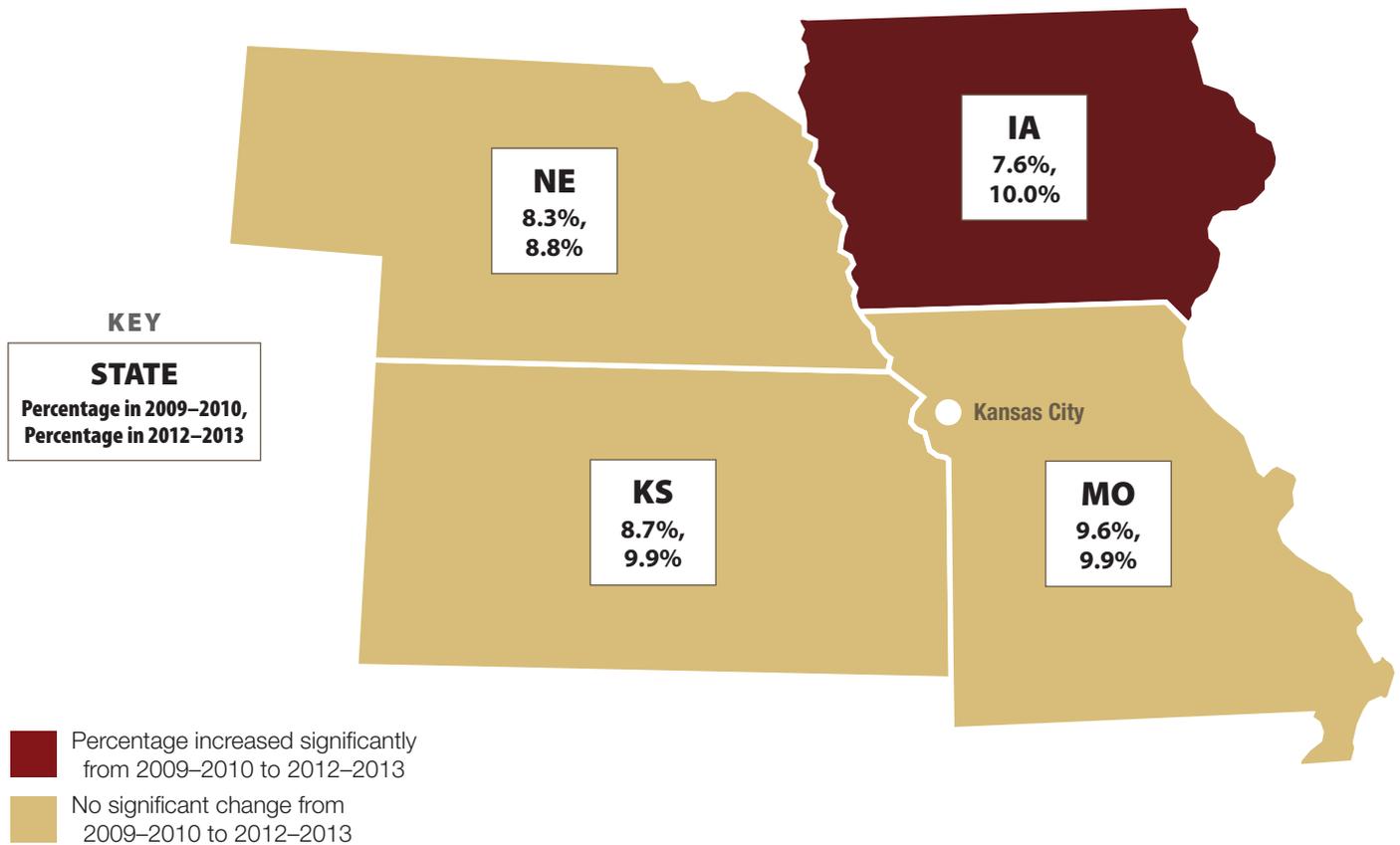


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YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT DEPRESSION



Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)^{1,2}



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT DEPRESSION



Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)^{1,2}

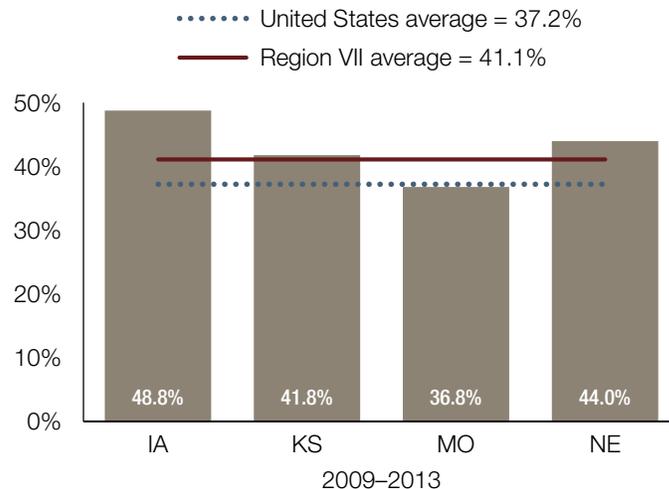
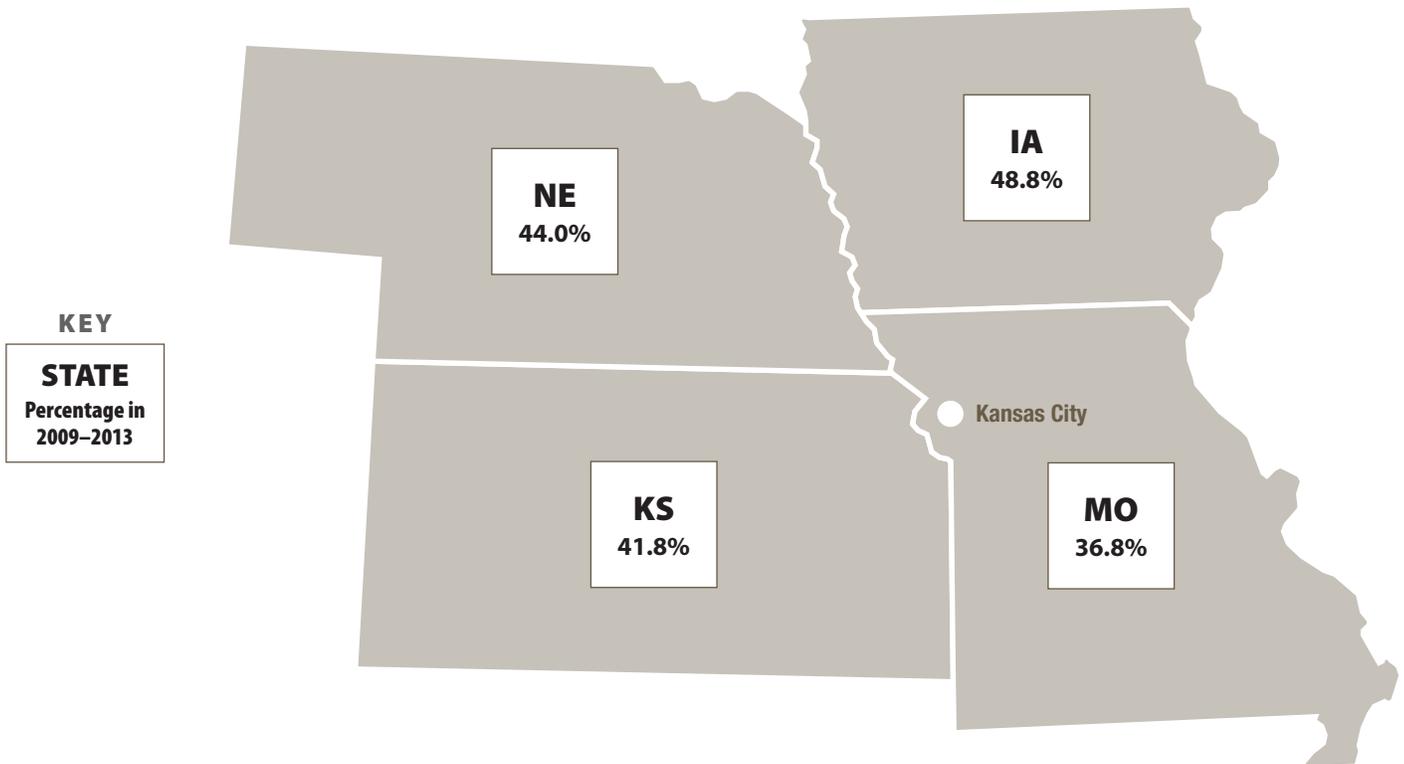
- In 2009–2010, 8.8% of adolescents aged 12–17 in Region VII had at least one MDE within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 across the states in Region VII ranged from 7.6% to 9.6%.
- In 2012–2013, about 1 in 10 (9.8%) adolescents aged 12–17 in Region VII had at least one MDE within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 across the states in Region VII ranged from 8.8% to 10.0%.
- The percentage of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 in Iowa increased significantly from 7.6% in 2009–2010 to 10.0% in 2012–2013. There were no significant changes in the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 in Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska during the same time period.
- In 2009–2010, the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (8.8%) or U.S. (8.1%) averages.
- In 2012–2013, the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (9.8%) or U.S. (9.9%) averages.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION



Past-Year Depression Treatment Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Region VII (2009–2013)^{2,3}



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2013.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION



Past-Year Depression Treatment Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Region VII (2009–2013)^{2,3}

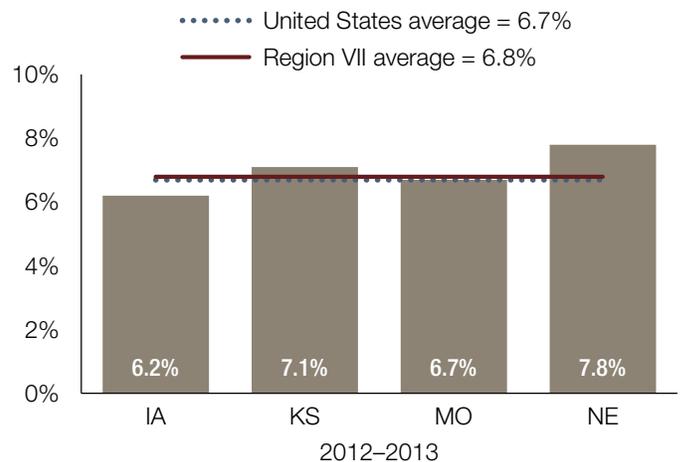
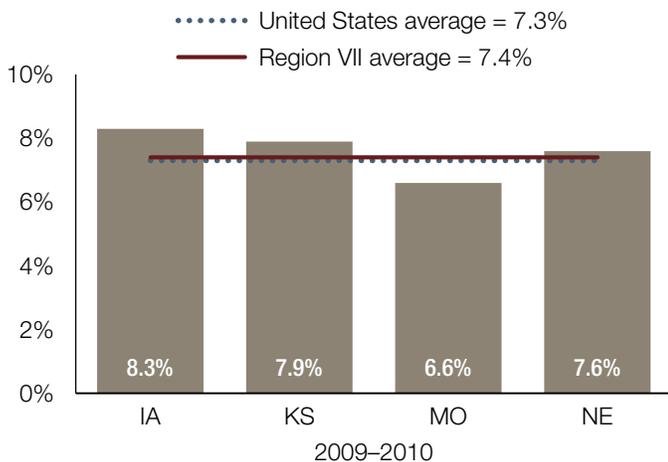
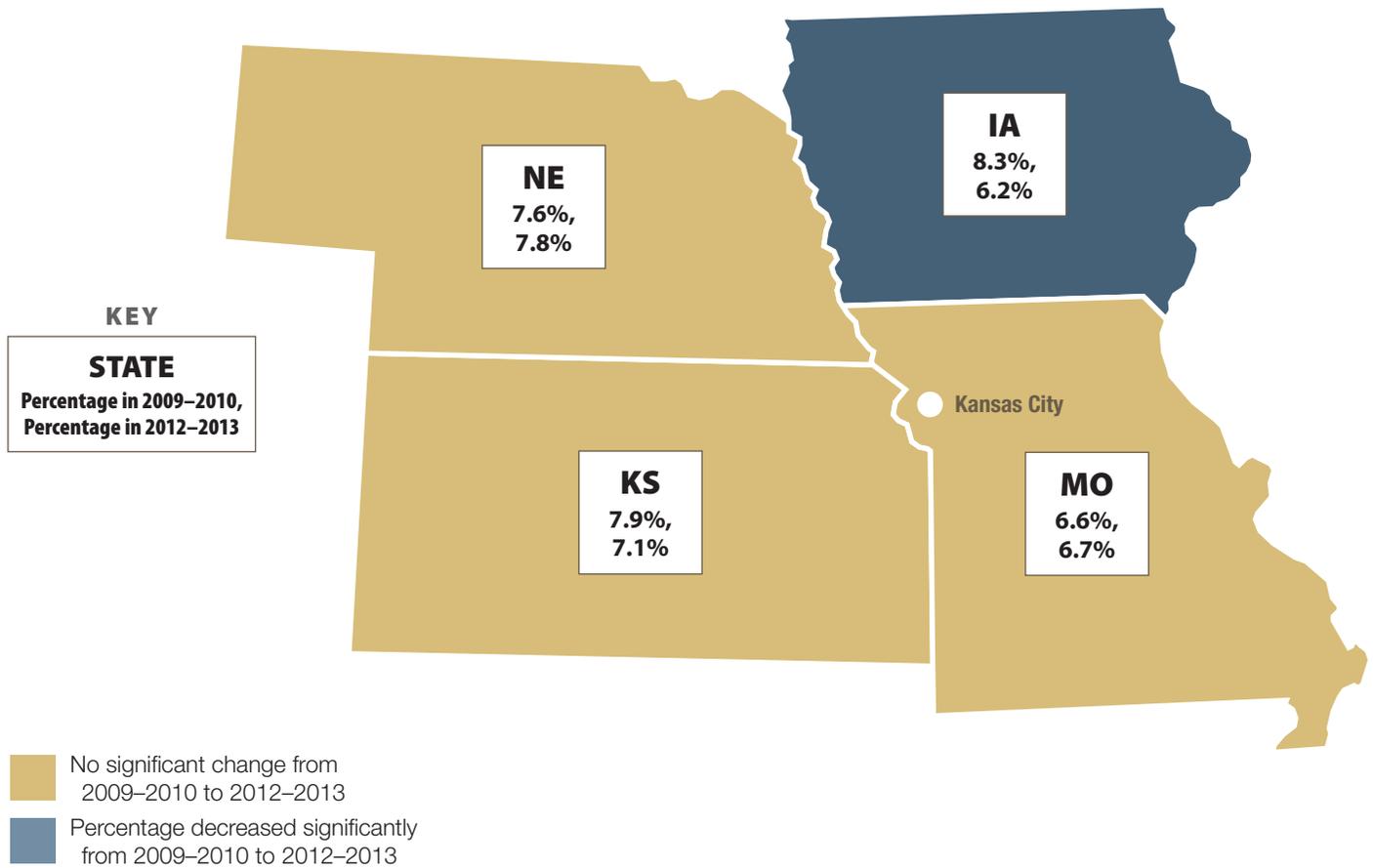
- From 2009 to 2013, an annual average of about 4 in 10 (41.1%) adolescents aged 12–17 in Region VII with MDE received treatment for depression within the year prior to being surveyed.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year depression treatment among adolescents aged 12–17 with MDE across the states in Region VII ranged from 36.8% to 48.8%.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year depression treatment among adolescents aged 12–17 with MDE for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (41.1%) or U.S. (37.2%) annual averages.

SUBSTANCE USE

ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



Past-Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)¹



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013.

SUBSTANCE USE

ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



Past-Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)¹

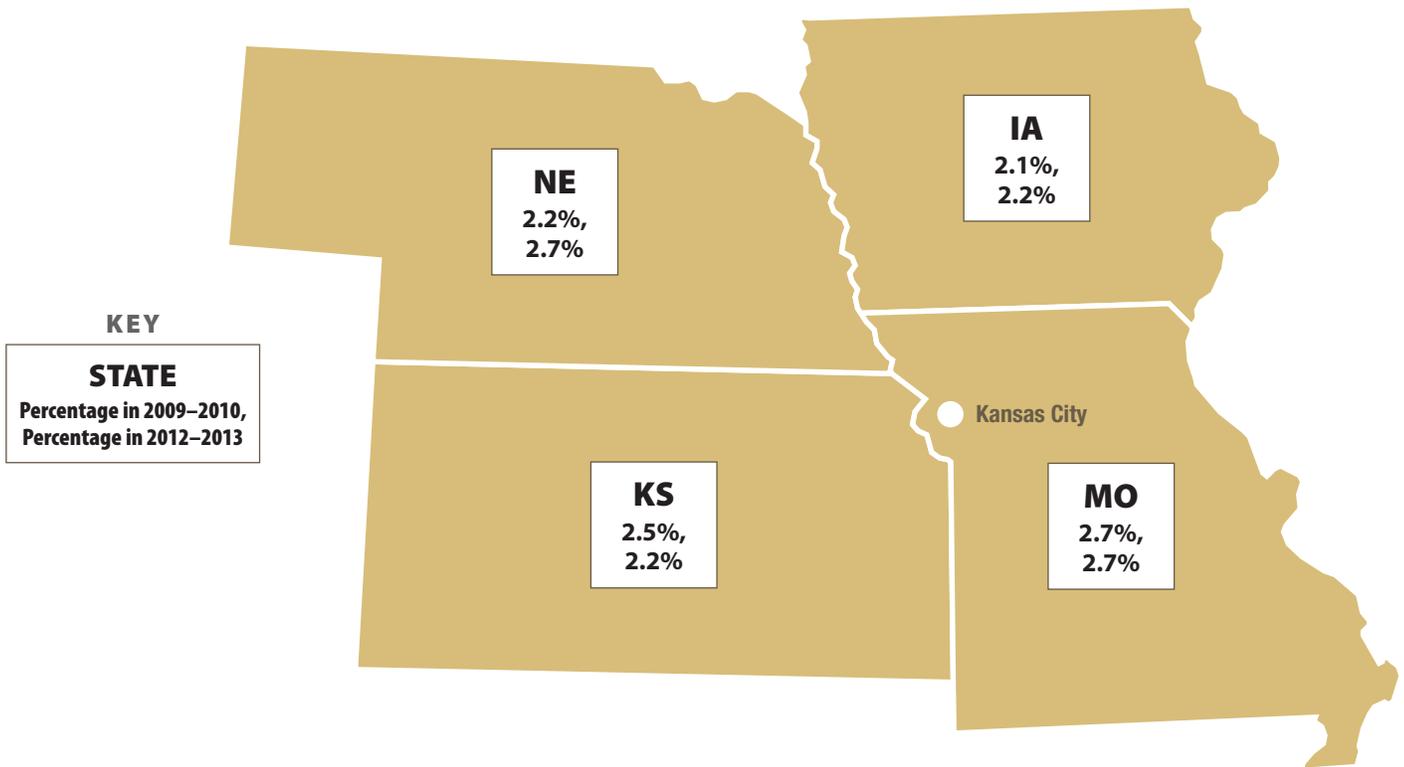
- In 2009–2010, 7.4% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region VII were dependent on or abused alcohol within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region VII ranged from 6.6% to 8.3%.
- In 2012–2013, 6.8% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region VII were dependent on or abused alcohol within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region VII ranged from 6.2% to 7.8%.
- The percentage of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older decreased significantly in Iowa from 8.3% in 2009–2010 to 6.2% in 2012–2013. There were no significant changes in the percentages of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older in Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska during the same time period.
- In 2009–2010, the percentages of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (7.4%) or U.S. (7.3%) averages.
- In 2012–2013, the percentage of past-year alcohol dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (6.8%) or U.S. (6.7%) averages.

SUBSTANCE USE

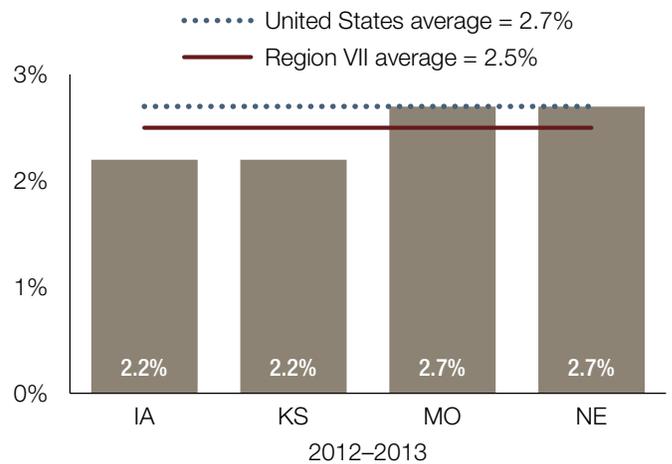
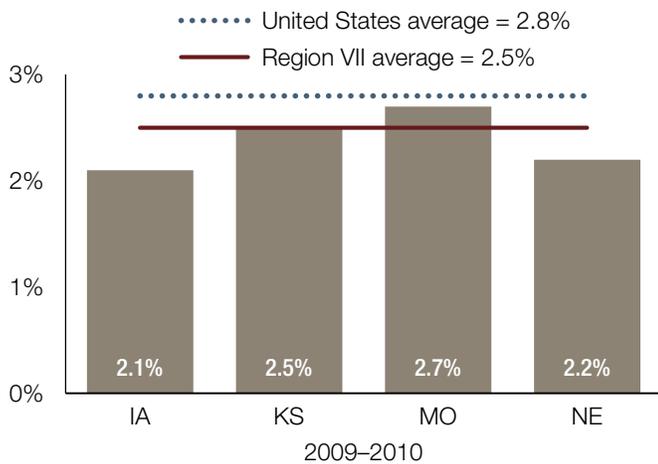
ILLICIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



Past-Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)¹



■ No significant change from 2009–2010 to 2012–2013



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009–2010 and 2012–2013.

SUBSTANCE USE

ILLICIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



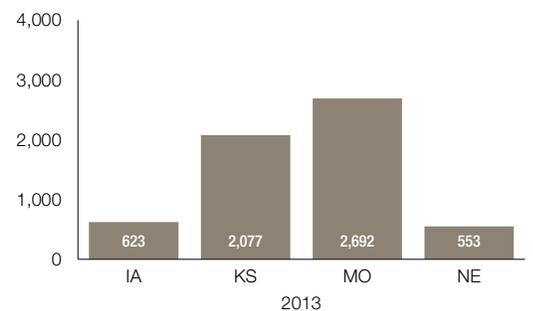
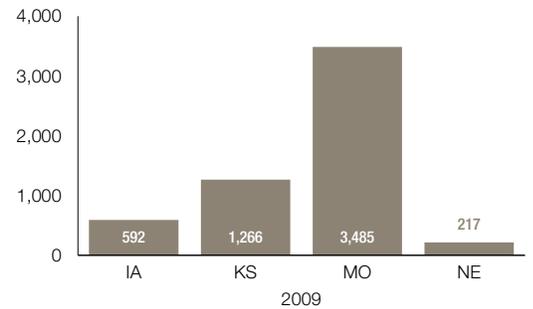
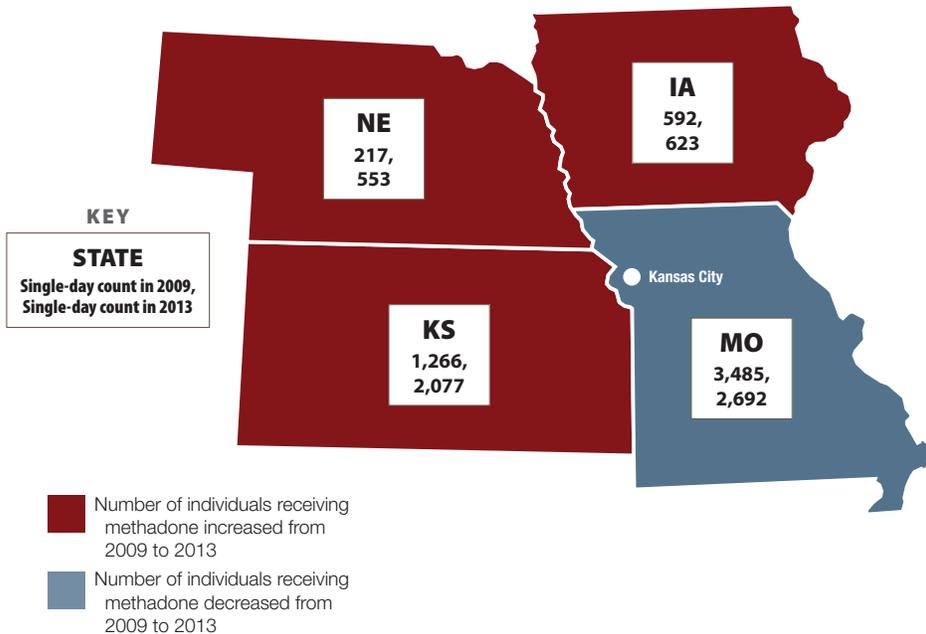
Past-Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older in Region VII (2009–2010, 2012–2013)¹

- In 2009–2010, 2.5% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region VII were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region VII ranged from 2.1% to 2.7% during the same time period.
- In 2012–2013, 2.5% of individuals aged 12 or older in Region VII were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older across the states in Region VII ranged from 2.2% to 2.7% during the same time period.
- For all states in Region VII, there were no significant changes in the percentages of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older from 2009–2010 to 2012–2013.
- In 2009–2010, the percentage of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older in Iowa (2.1%) was significantly lower than the U.S. (2.8%) average.
- In 2012–2013, the percentages of past-year illicit drug dependence or abuse among individuals aged 12 or older for each state in the region did not differ significantly from the Region VII (2.5%) or U.S. (2.7%) averages.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)

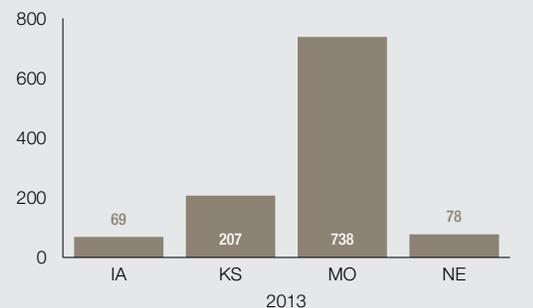
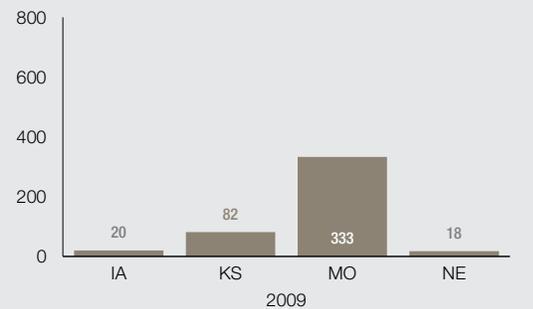
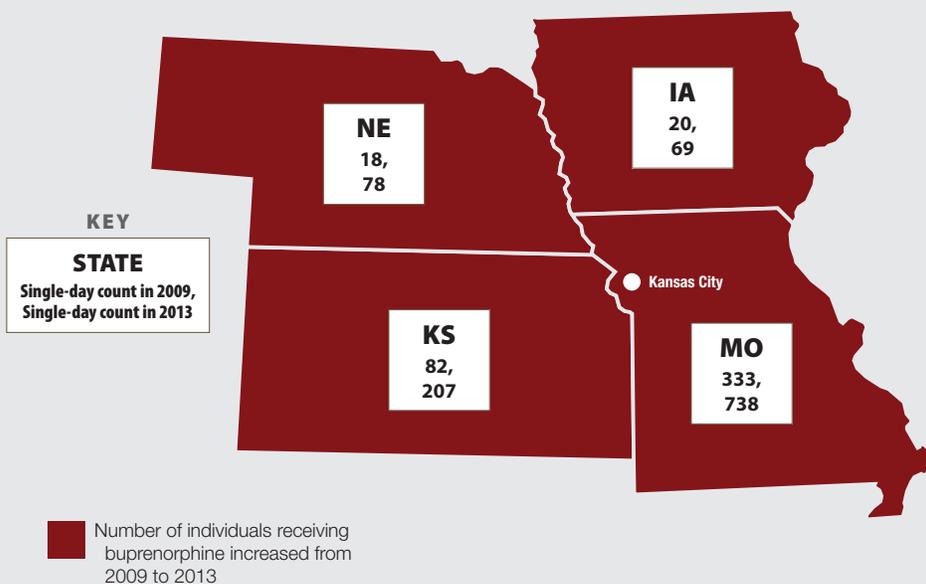


Individuals Enrolled in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in Region VII Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)⁴



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2009 and 2013.

Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region VII Receiving Buprenorphine: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)^{4,5}



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2009 and 2013.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)



Individuals Enrolled in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in Region VII Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)⁴

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day across the states in Region VII ranged from 217 to 3,485 individuals.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day across the states in Region VII ranged from 553 to 2,692 individuals.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone increased in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, while single-day counts decreased in Missouri during the same time period.
- Single-day counts for individuals enrolled in OTPs in Region VII receiving methadone increased approximately 155% in Nebraska from 217 individuals in 2009 to 553 individuals in 2013.
- Single-day counts for individuals enrolled in OTPs in Region VII receiving methadone decreased 23% in Missouri from 3,485 individuals in 2009 to 2,692 individuals in 2013.

Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region VII Receiving Buprenorphine: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)^{4,5}

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine on a single day across the states in Region VII ranged from 18 to 333 individuals.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine on a single day across the states in Region VII ranged from 69 to 738 individuals.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine increased for all states in Region VII.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine increased approximately 333% in Nebraska, 245% in Iowa, 152% in Kansas, and 122% in Missouri.

FIGURE NOTES



- ¹ State estimates are based on a small area estimation procedure in which state-level National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data from 2 consecutive survey years are combined with local-area county and census block group/tract-level data from the state. This model-based methodology provides more precise estimates of substance use at the state level than those based solely on the sample, particularly for states with smaller sample sizes.
- ² Respondents with unknown past-year major depressive episode (MDE) data were excluded.
- ³ Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2009–2013 NSDUH data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure as stated above.
- ⁴ Single-day counts reflect the number of persons who were enrolled in substance use treatment on March 31, 2009, and March 29, 2013.
- ⁵ Physicians who obtain specialized training may prescribe buprenorphine. Some physicians are in private, office-based practices; others are affiliated with substance abuse treatment facilities or programs and may prescribe buprenorphine to clients at those facilities. Additionally, opioid treatment programs (OTPs) may also prescribe and/or dispense buprenorphine. The buprenorphine single-day counts include only those clients who received/were prescribed buprenorphine by physicians affiliated with substance abuse treatment facilities or OTPs; they do not include clients from private practice physicians.

DEFINITIONS



Dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs is defined using 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) criteria.

Illicit drugs is defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the DSM-IV, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks in the past year when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Treatment for depression is defined as seeing or talking to a medical doctor or other professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year.

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