Prevention: Sustaining Our Focus in a Year of Change

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Objectives

- Provide an overview of data and trends in substance use and pressing concerns, including the opioid crisis.
- Review SAMHSA's efforts to address substance abuse.
- Discuss how evidence-based strategies are key to addressing the opioid crisis.



Trends in Death Rates for Different Substances

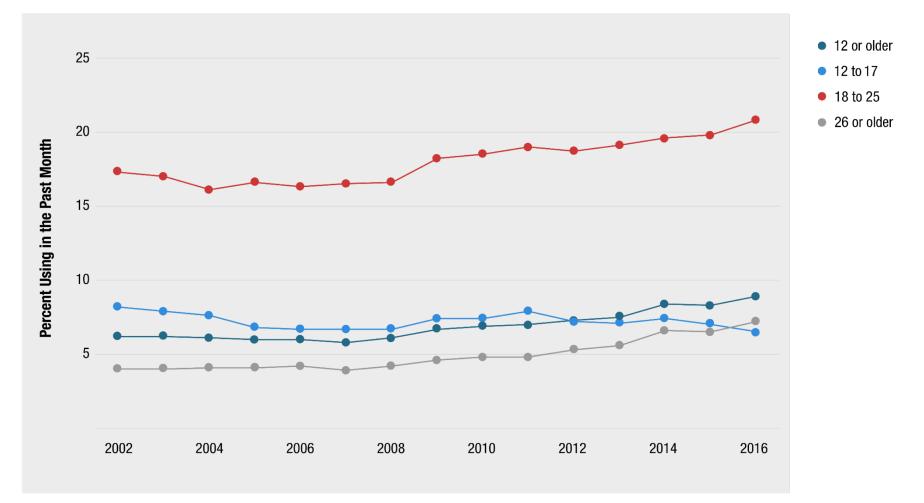
- Heroin: Heroin-involved overdose deaths more than quadrupled between 2010 and 2015.
- Synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)*: 79 percent increase in deaths between 2014 and 2015.
- **Psychostimulants**⁺: 255 percent increase in deaths since 2005.
- **Cocaine:** 25.2 percent increase in deaths between 2014 and 2015.
- Marijuana: 38 percent increase in the number of monthly marijuana users over the past 10 years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (2017).



Marijuana Use on the Rise

Past-Month Marijuana Use among People Ages 12 and Older





Source: CBHSQ, SAMHSA (2017).

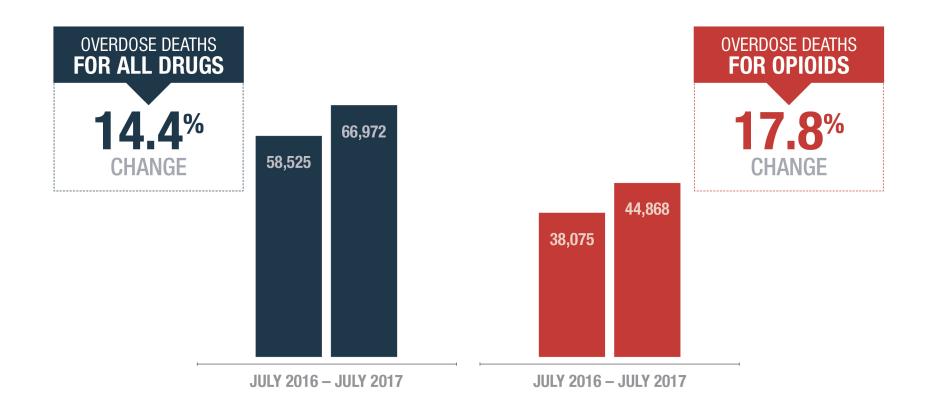
Electronic Cigarettes and Vaping

- According to the 2015 National Youth Tobacco Survey:
 - 13.5 percent of middle school and 37.7 percent of high school students had tried e-cigarettes
 - Past-30-day use for students in grades 6–12 had increased from 1.1 percent in 2011 to 11.3 percent in 2015
- 81.5 percent of current youth e-cigarette users said they used e-cigarettes "because they come in flavors I like."
 - An estimated 7,700 unique flavors exist—most of them candy- or fruit-flavored.
 - Youth choose flavored cigarettes and cigars more than adults.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2016).

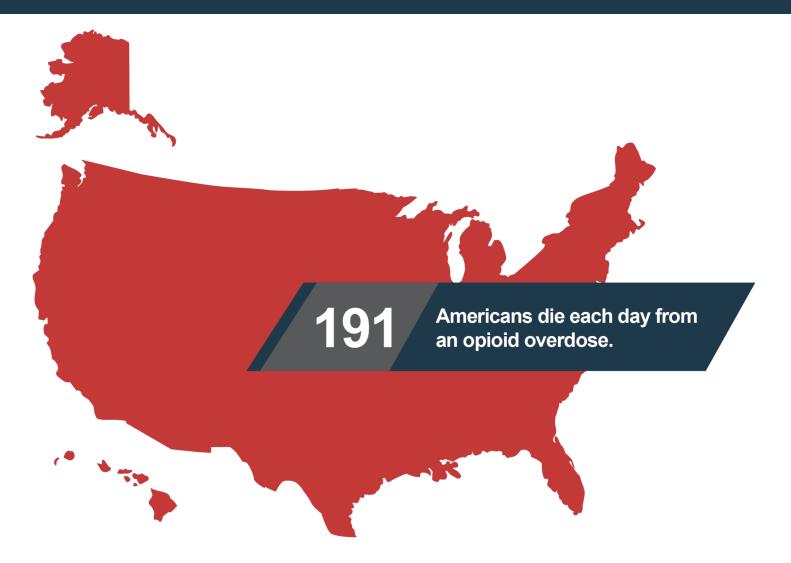
Overdose Deaths: A Comparison





Source: Ahmad, Rossen, Spencer, Warner, & Sutton (2018).

Deaths Due to Opioid Overdose

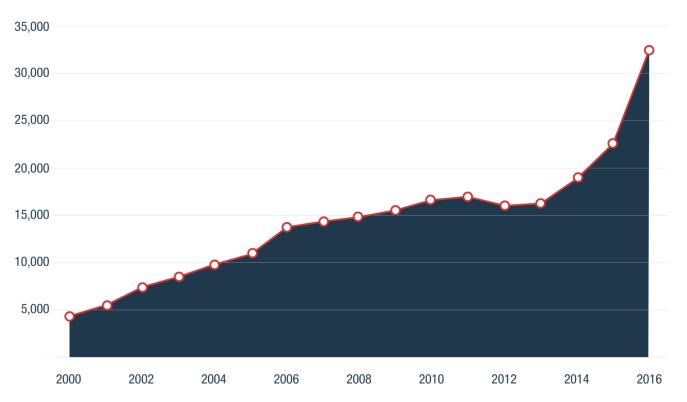


Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2018).



Prescription Opioid Overdose Death Rates

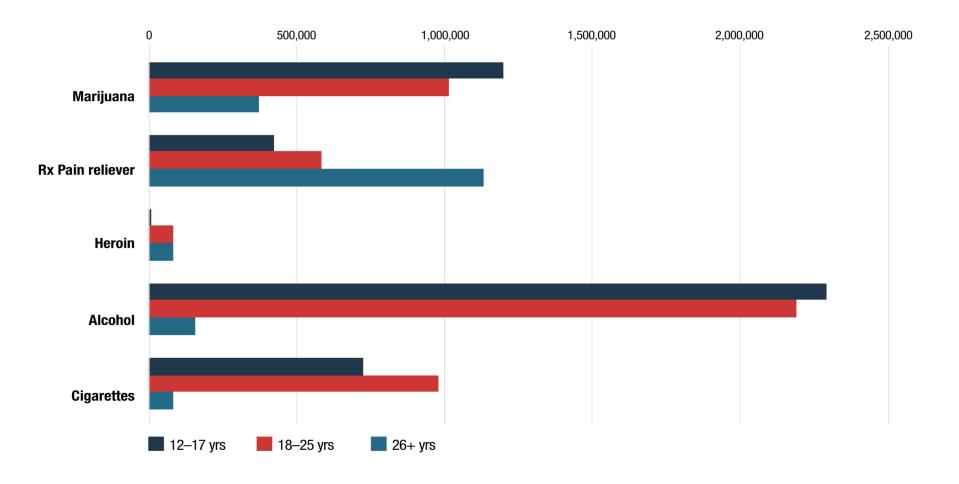
Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths and Death Rate per 100,000 Population (Age-Adjusted)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Center for Health Statistics (2018).



Past-Year Initiates of Substances by Age Group





Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2017).

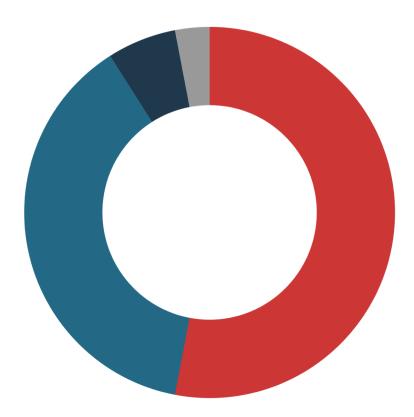
Underage Drinking Prevention Success



Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (2018); Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2017).



Sources of Prescription Pain Relievers



How people ages 12 and older obtained prescription pain relievers for most recent misuse:

53[%] Received, purchased, or taken from a family member or friend

38[%] Prescribed by or stolen from a health care provider

6% Bought from a drug dealer or stranger

3%

Other



Source: SAMHSA (2017).

- Focus on multiple issues at once.
- Develop public awareness campaigns that appeal to different unique audiences.
- Evaluate efforts to determine what has worked and how to improve what hasn't been successful.



FY18: Increased Resources

| Increase from FY17 | Current Funding |
|--------------------|--|
| \$1,050,000,000 | \$3.18 billion Substance abuse treatment |
| | \$1 billion Opioid grant program |
| | \$89 million Criminal justice |
| \$28,000,000 | \$84 million Medication assisted treatment - Prescription drug and opioid addiction |
| \$10,000,000 | \$29.9 million Pregnant & postpartum women |
| \$2,000,000 | \$5 million Building communities of recovery (peer specialist training programs) |
| \$1,000,000 | \$4.5 million Addiction psychiatry, addiction medicine, psychology |



HHS 5-Point Strategy to Combat the Opioid Crisis





Better addiction, prevention, treatment, and recovery services Better data



Better targeting of overdose reversing drugs



Better pain management



Better research



SAMHSA/HHS Programs to Address the Opioid Crisis

- State Targeted Response (STR) grants to states
- State Opioid Response (SOR) Program
- Block grants to states
- Naloxone access/First responders/Peers
- Pregnant and postpartum women/neonatal abstinence syndrome
- Criminal justice programs
- Recovery housing
- Training programs
- Family inclusion in medical emergencies



Prevention Grant Programs

- First Responders Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (FR-CARA)
- Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants to Address Local Drug Crises
- Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success (SPF-PFS) *2018 round – UAD and up to two other priorities
- Strategic Prevention Framework Prescription Drugs (SPF-Rx)
- Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths (PDO)
- Improving Access to Treatment
- State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants (Opioid-STR)
- State Opioid Response Grants (SOR)



- Serves as part of a comprehensive approach to identify and disseminate EBPs
- Represents the latest clinically sound and scientifically based policies, practices, and programs on mental health and substance use
- Provides useful tools for use in community and clinical settings



SAMHSA's Technical Assistance Approach

- Moving away from a contractor-driven approach to grantee-specific TA
- Emphasis on use of local expertise and experience
- Additional funds to grantees to procure TA services



Evidence-Based Practice Repository in NMHSUPL

National Technical Assistance/Training Centers:

State Targeted Response to Opioids, Providers' Clinical Support System for Medication Assisted Treatment, Clinical Support System for Serious Mental Illness, National Child Traumatic Stress Network, National Center on Substance Abuse and Child Welfare, Center for Integrated Health Services, Veterans, GAINS (Criminal Justice), Disaster, Social Inclusion/Public Education, SOAR

Combined Efforts at the Regional, State, and Local Levels Oriented to All Health Professionals

Regional Prevention, Addiction, Serious Mental Illness, Collaborating Technology Transfer Centers





Technology Transfer Centers







Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network-Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Prevention Technology Transfer Centers (13 PTTCs)

- National coordinating center (\$500K)
- 10 regional centers (up to \$600K each)
- Tribal Affairs center (up to \$500K)
- Hispanic and Latino center (up to \$500K)

Mental Health Technology Transfer Centers (13 MHTTCs)

- National coordinating center (up to \$600K)
- 10 regional centers (up to \$745,454 each)
- Tribal Affairs center (up to \$500K)
- Hispanic and Latino center (up to \$500K)

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network (17 ATTCs)

- Network coordinating office
- 10 regional centers
 6 international centers

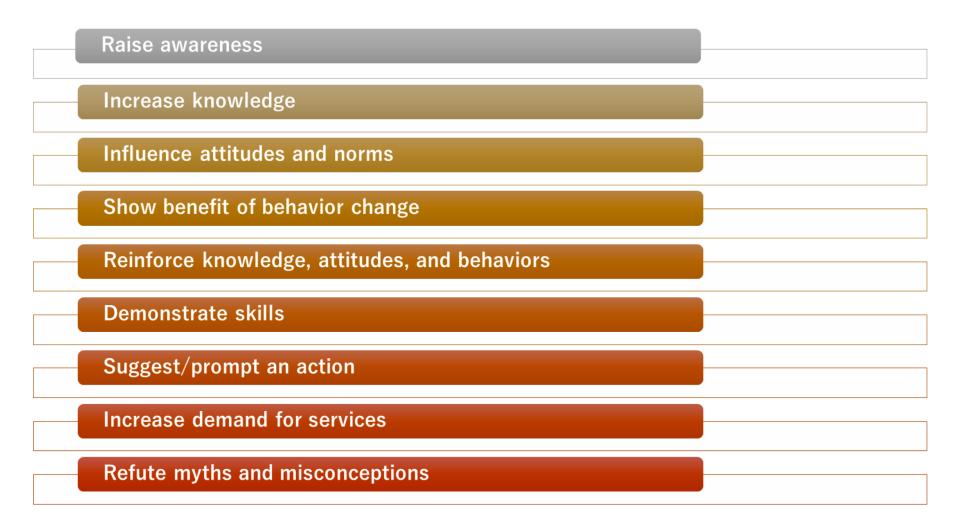


Federal Commission on School Safety

- Created in March 2018, lead by the Secretary of Education together with the Attorney General, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Homeland Security, and subject matter experts.
- Recommendations to include a range of issues, such as social emotional support, effective school safety infrastructure, discussion of minimum age for firearms purchases, and the impact that videogames and the media have on violence.



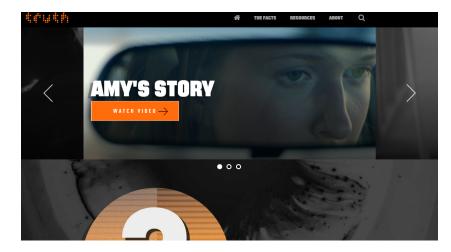
What Health Communications Can Do

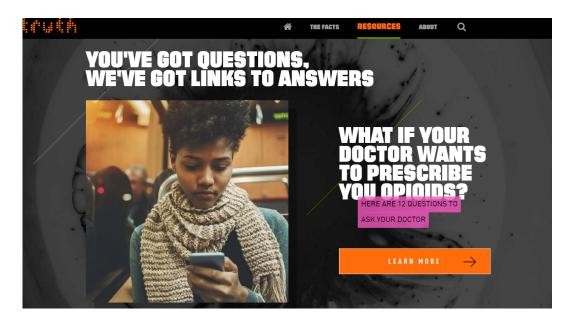




HHS Public Education Campaign









Prevention Every Day

May 12-18, 2019



www.samhsa.gov/prevention-week













SAMHSA's Parent Brand – Talk. They Hear You.



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Talk. They Hear You. TV PSAs (2018)



Reminiscing



We Do Hear You



Keeping Our Kids Safe – September release

www.underagedrinking.samhsa.gov



Questions and Discussion





SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities.

www.samhsa.gov

1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) • 1-800-487-4889 (TDD)