How Substance Abuse Affects Us All

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Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 in 1999

Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 in 2014

Institutions Affected by Substance Abuse
- Families
- Schools
- Law Enforcement
- Corrections
- Health Care
- Military
- Labor Force
- Foster Care System
Families

- Missed Time
- Financial Stress
- Emotional Damage to Children
  - ACE Test
  - Developmental Trauma
- Estimated 75% of Domestic Violence w/SUD
- More likely to have one partner cheat
- Health Problems
- Costs are short and long term, difficult to calculate

Schools

- Lower grades
- More likely to drop out
- Less likely to take part in activities/sports
- More likely to smoke cigarettes (this is actually a predictor of SUD)
- Less likely to go to college
- Deviancy of peer group is a predictive factor

- Incredible disparity in prevention and treatment programs in K-12 schools

The Alcohol Problem at Colleges and Universities

- Approximately 1,825 student deaths
- 600,000 unintentional injuries
- 696,000 assaults 97,000 sexual assaults
- Lower grade point average (1 in 4 students)
- 20% met criteria for alcohol sud
- $53 billion social cost for underage drinking

* Source: NIAAA (National Institute on Alcoholism & Alcohol Abuse)
Law Enforcement

• Failure of Zero Tolerance Policies
  – Costly
  – Ineffective
  – Burn out the enforcers
• Drugs/Alcohol are #1 or majority crime in many departments
  – Possession
  – Sex assaults/Domestic Violence
  – Property Crimes
  – DUI
• Takes away time from more significant investigations

Corrections

• 2,224,400 adults in jail or prison in 2014
  – 215,000 in Federal Prison
  – 1,178,000 in State Prison
  – 92,000 in Private Prisons
  – 731,200 in County/City/Municipal Jails
• .9% of the US adult population
• 4,708,100 adults on probation or parole
• 6,851,000 in criminal justice system

* US Bureau of Justice Statistics

Corrections

• Incarceration Rate by Country per 100,000
  #1 Seychelles 799
  #2 USA 693
  #7 Cuba 510
  #9 Russia 450
  #37 Iran 287
  #44 Israel 265
  #86 Australia 168
  #101 Great Britain 146
  #195 Sweden 53
  #202 Japan 47
Corrections

- Costs per inmate
  - States: 23K to 60K (NY) per
  - NYC: 168K (NYTimes 2013)
  - Federal: 40K (Federal Register 2016)
- Total Costs
  - somewhere between 45 and 90 billion per year
  - doesn’t include pensions and capital costs

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Corrections

- 53% of arrested males and 39% of arrested females re-enter CJIS within 3 years ('03)
  - 1994: 67.5% rearrested and 51.8% reincarcerated
- 40 - 75% of people in prison or jail have a substance abuse history
- Incarceration rates by race
  - White 450 per 100K
  - Hispanic 831 per 100K
  - Black 2,306 per 100K

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Health Care

- Half of ER visits on F and S nights
- 1 in every 5 Medicaid hospital dollars
- More than 70 conditions requiring hospitalization
- With SUD as secondary diagnosis, hospital stays are 2x as long
- Pregnancy, birth outcomes, life expectancy
- Federal/State Spending in 2005 $216B
  - 2009 National Center on Addictions and Substance Abuse at Columbia University
Military

- Reasons:
  - Preexisting problem
  - Stress
  - Inactivity
  - Availability
  - Alertness
- 30% current cigarette smokers (difficult to get dip and vaping numbers)
- 47% of active service member binge drink
  - 20% binge drink every week
- Illicit and Prescription Drug Abuse hard to measure → reason for separation

Military

- 3 military problems: sex assaults, suicide, untreated PTSD → high correlation w/SU
- Risk personal safety
- Risk unit safety
- Untreated problems: VA, homeless, criminal justice, health care, family

Labor Force

- Decreased productivity
- Higher absence rates
- Lower morale
- More accidents and injuries
- Factories and labor: use of immigrants (Hispanic, Syrian) due to failure of Americans to pass drug tests
Recent Studies on Economic Costs

- The Council of Economic Advisers (Nov 2017)
  - Cost of Opioid Crisis in 2015 was $504B

- National Center for Injury and Prevention (2016) estimated treatment $78.5B per year

Drugs to treat the effects of drugs

The nearly $9B industry around opioid pain management has generated a number of new billion-dollar markets for addiction, overdose and side effects such as constipation.

Opioid painkillers

2015 $3.3 billion

Addiction

2016 $5.0 billion

Overdose

2015 $1.4 billion

2016 $1.3 billion

Side effects

2015 $1.9 billion

2016 $4.8 billion

Sources: IMS Health, Crescendo Research, Transcending Market Research, One Equity Research

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- Health Care
- Military
- Labor Force
- Foster Care System
- Many other institutions/areas

The Future

- Continued increased use
  - Continued development of new RX and designer drugs
  - More availability of marijuana
  - Cheaper opioids
  - Economic problems mean SUD go up
    - Automation, overseas jobs, worse pay, less benefits
  - War/conflict means SUD go up
- Less Federal and State funding for treatment
- Lack of public and private leadership

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