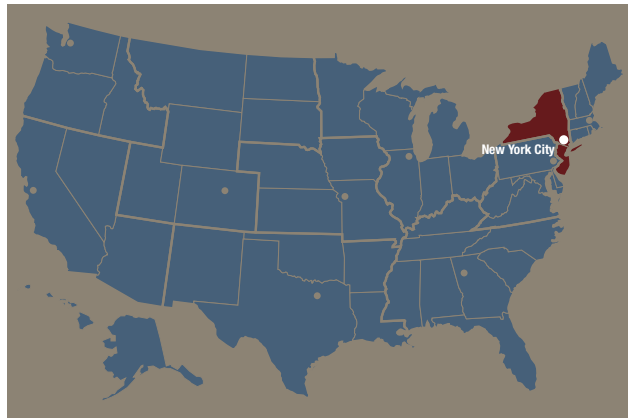




Behavioral Health Barometer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Region II, 2014





Acknowledgments

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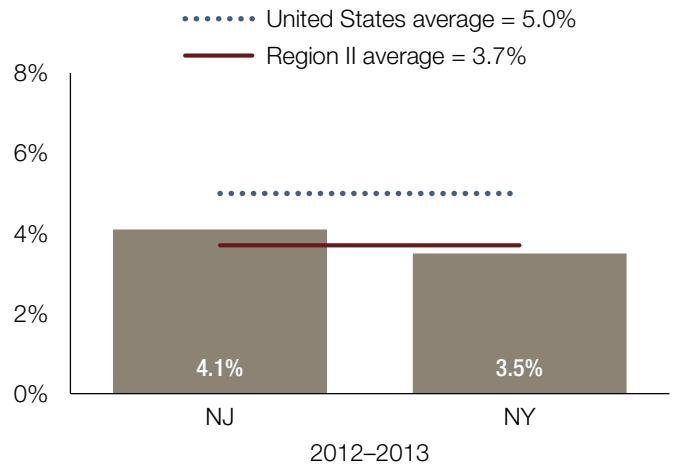
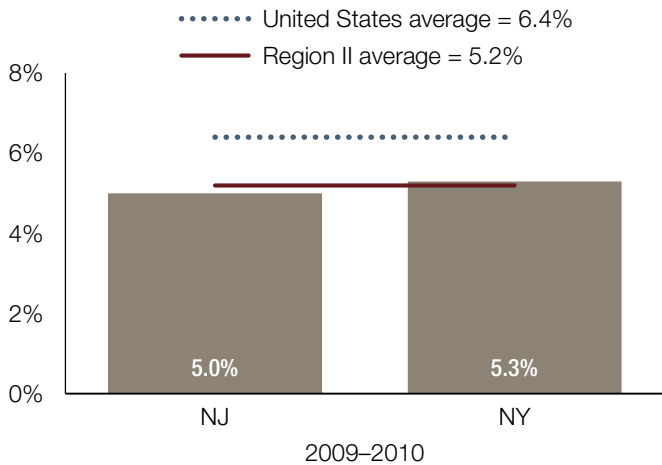
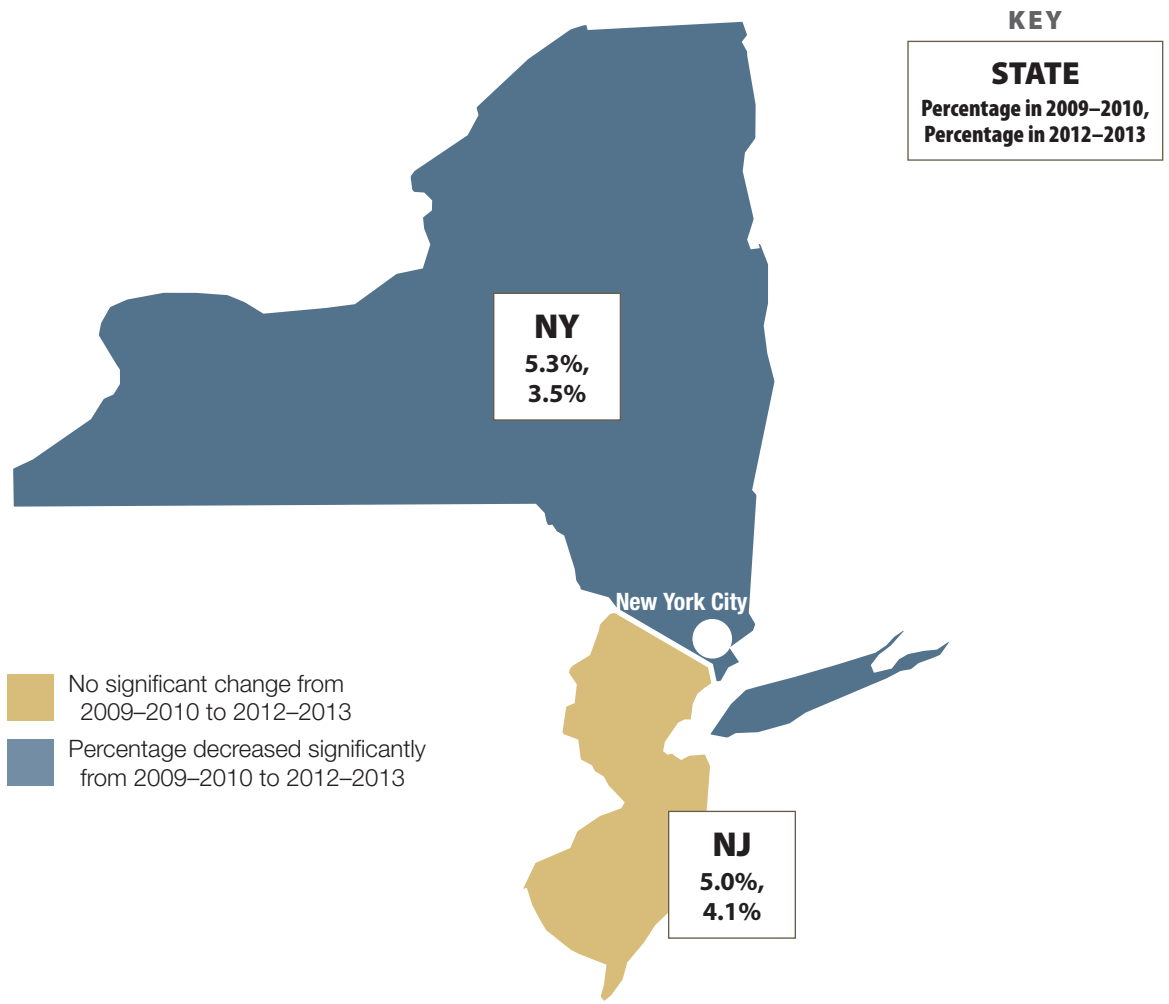
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YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS



Past-Year Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (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.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

NONMEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS



Past-Year Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (2009–2010, 2012–2013)^{1,*}

- In 2009–2010, 5.2% of adolescents aged 12–17 in Region II reported nonmedical use of pain relievers within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers in adolescents aged 12–17 were 5.0% for New Jersey and 5.3% for New York.
- In 2012–2013, 3.7% of adolescents aged 12–17 in Region II reported nonmedical use of pain relievers within the year prior to being surveyed. The percentages of past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers in adolescents aged 12–17 were 4.1% in New Jersey and 3.5% in New York.
- The percentage of past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adolescents aged 12–17 decreased significantly in New York from 5.3% in 2009–2010 to 3.5% in 2012–2013. No significant change in past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adolescents aged 12–17 was observed in New Jersey during the same time period.
- In 2009–2010, the percentages of past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adolescents aged 12–17 in New Jersey (5.0%) and New York (5.3%) were significantly lower than the U.S. (6.4%) average.
- In 2012–2013, the percentage of past-year nonmedical use of pain relievers among adolescents aged 12–17 in New York (3.5%) was significantly lower than the U.S. (5.0%) average.

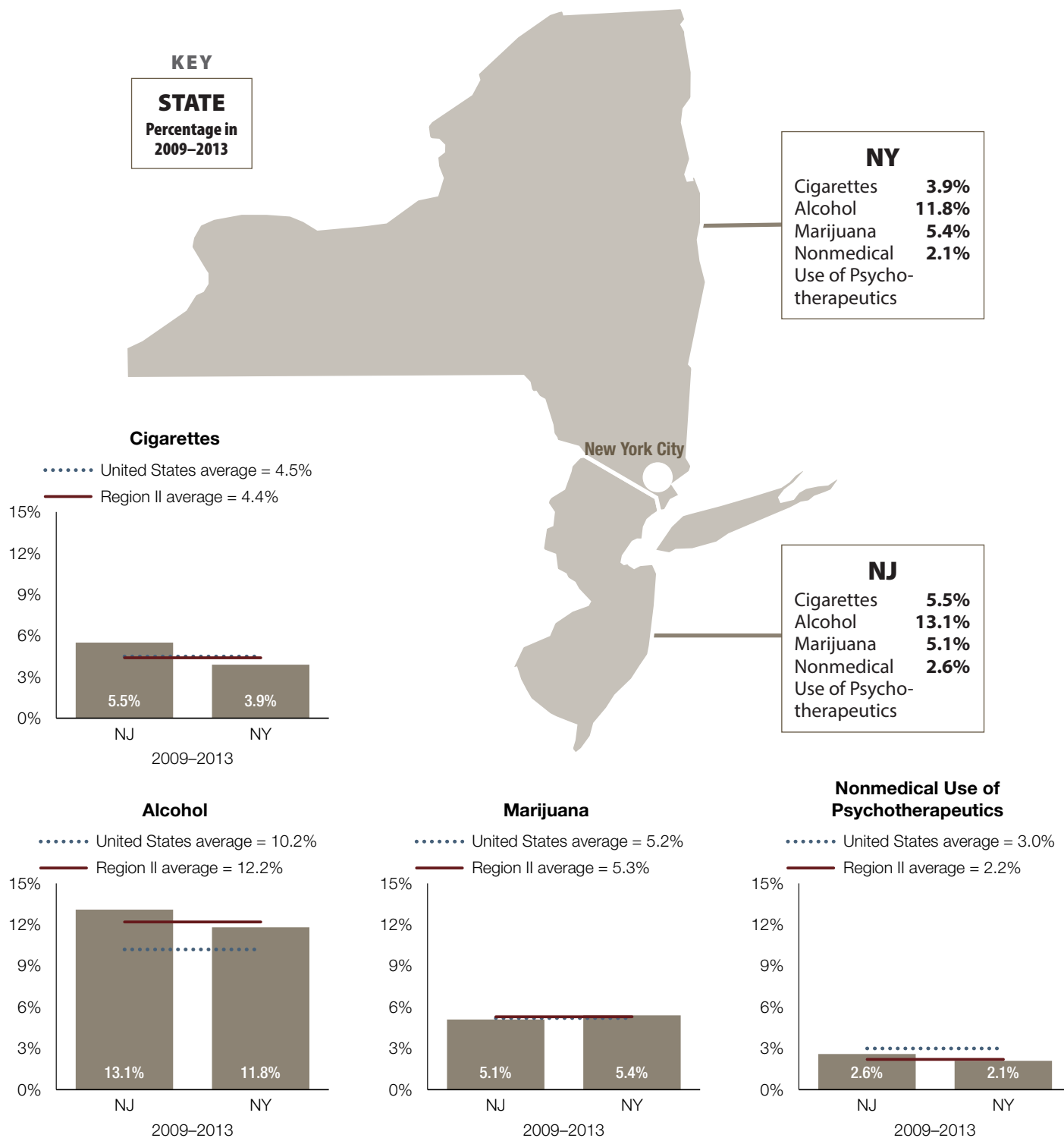
* As Region II contains only two states (New Jersey and New York), comparisons between each state and the Region II average are not reported.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

INITIATION OF SUBSTANCE USE



Past-Year Initiation (First Use) of Selected Substances Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (2009–2013)²



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

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

INITIATION OF SUBSTANCE USE



Past-Year Initiation (First Use) of Selected Substances Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (2009–2013)^{2,*}

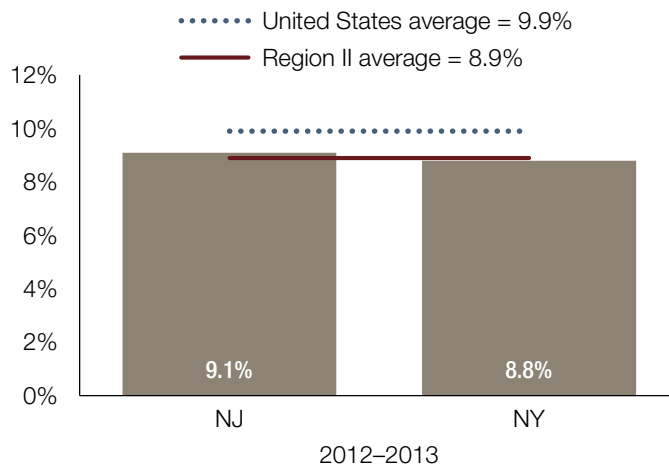
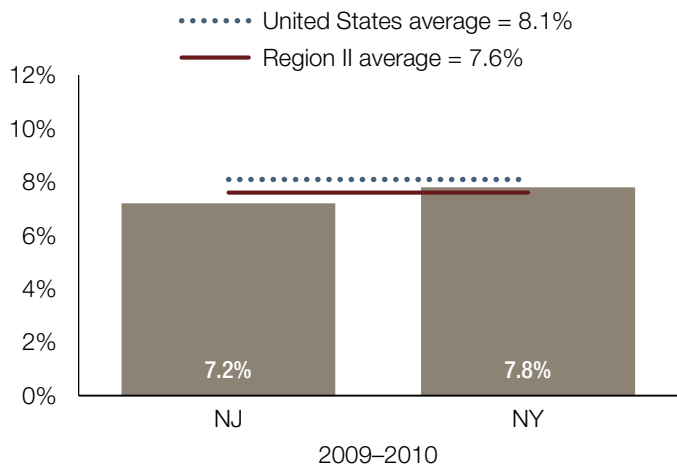
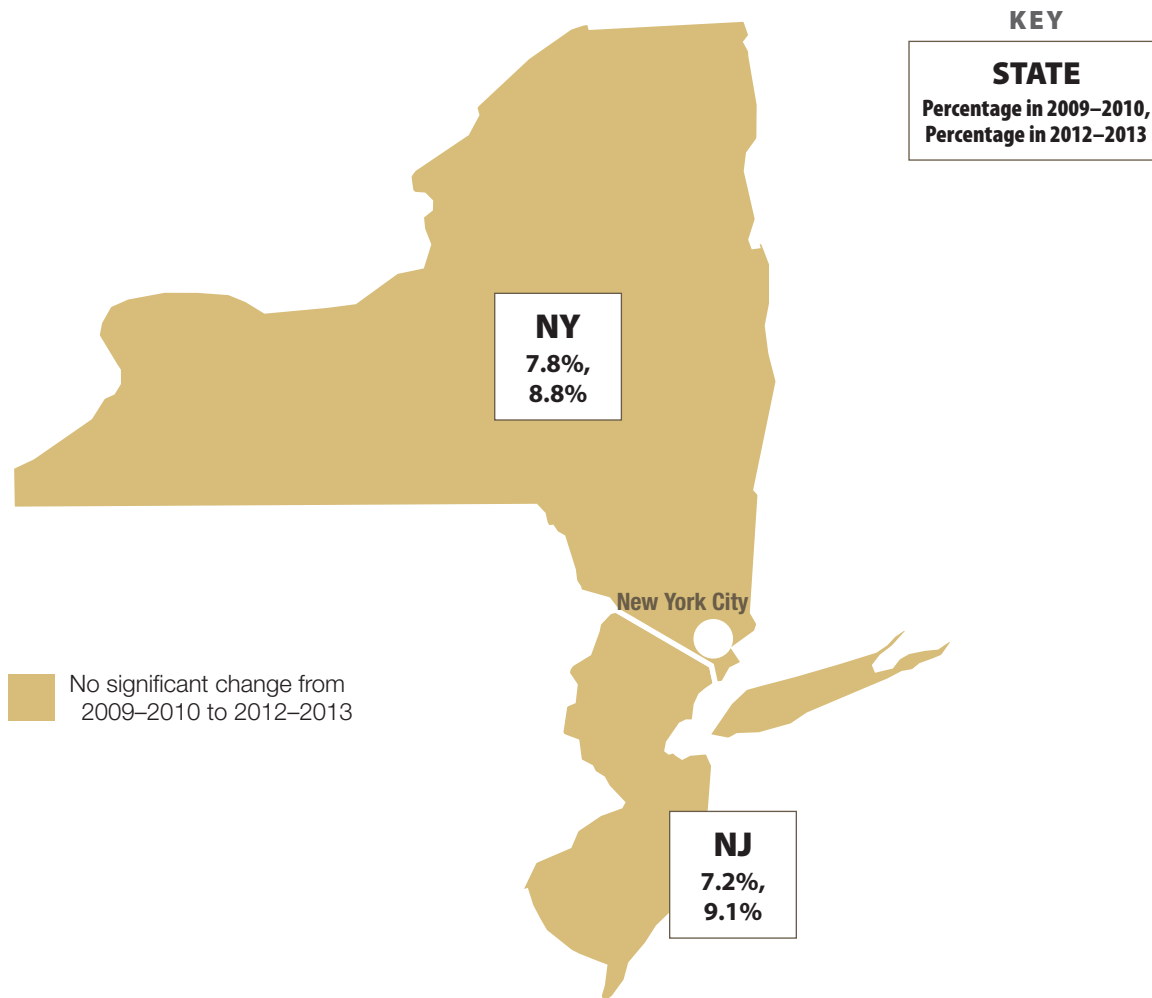
- From 2009 to 2013, an annual average of 12.2% of adolescents aged 12–17 in Region II had first used alcohol within the year prior to being surveyed, whereas 5.3% had first used marijuana, 4.4% had first used cigarettes, and 2.2% had first engaged in nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual average of past-year initiation (first use) of cigarettes among adolescents aged 12–17 in New York (3.9%) was significantly lower than the U.S. (4.5%) annual average.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year initiation (first use) of alcohol among adolescents aged 12–17 in both New York (11.8%) and New Jersey (13.1%) were significantly higher than the U.S. (10.2%) annual average.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual averages of past-year initiation (first use) of marijuana among adolescents aged 12–17 in New Jersey (5.1%) and New York (5.4%) were not significantly different from the U.S. (5.2%) annual average.
- From 2009 to 2013, the annual average of past-year initiation of nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics in New York (2.1%) was significantly lower than the U.S. (3.0%) annual average.

* As Region II contains only two states (New Jersey and New York), comparisons between each state and the Region II average are not reported.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH DEPRESSION



Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (2009–2010, 2012–2013)^{1,3}



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

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH DEPRESSION



Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Among Adolescents Aged 12–17 in Region II (2009–2010, 2012–2013)^{1,3,*}

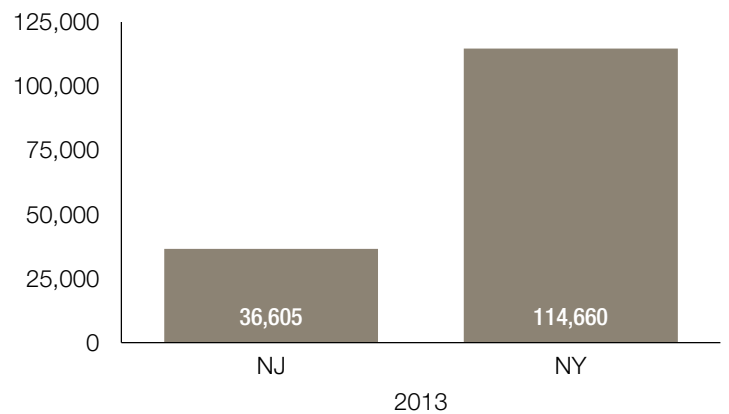
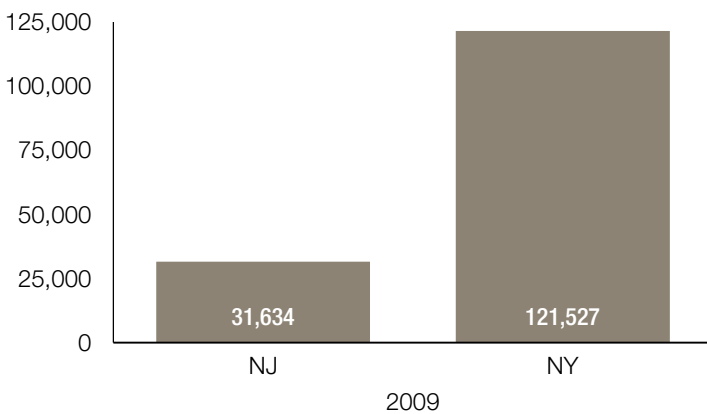
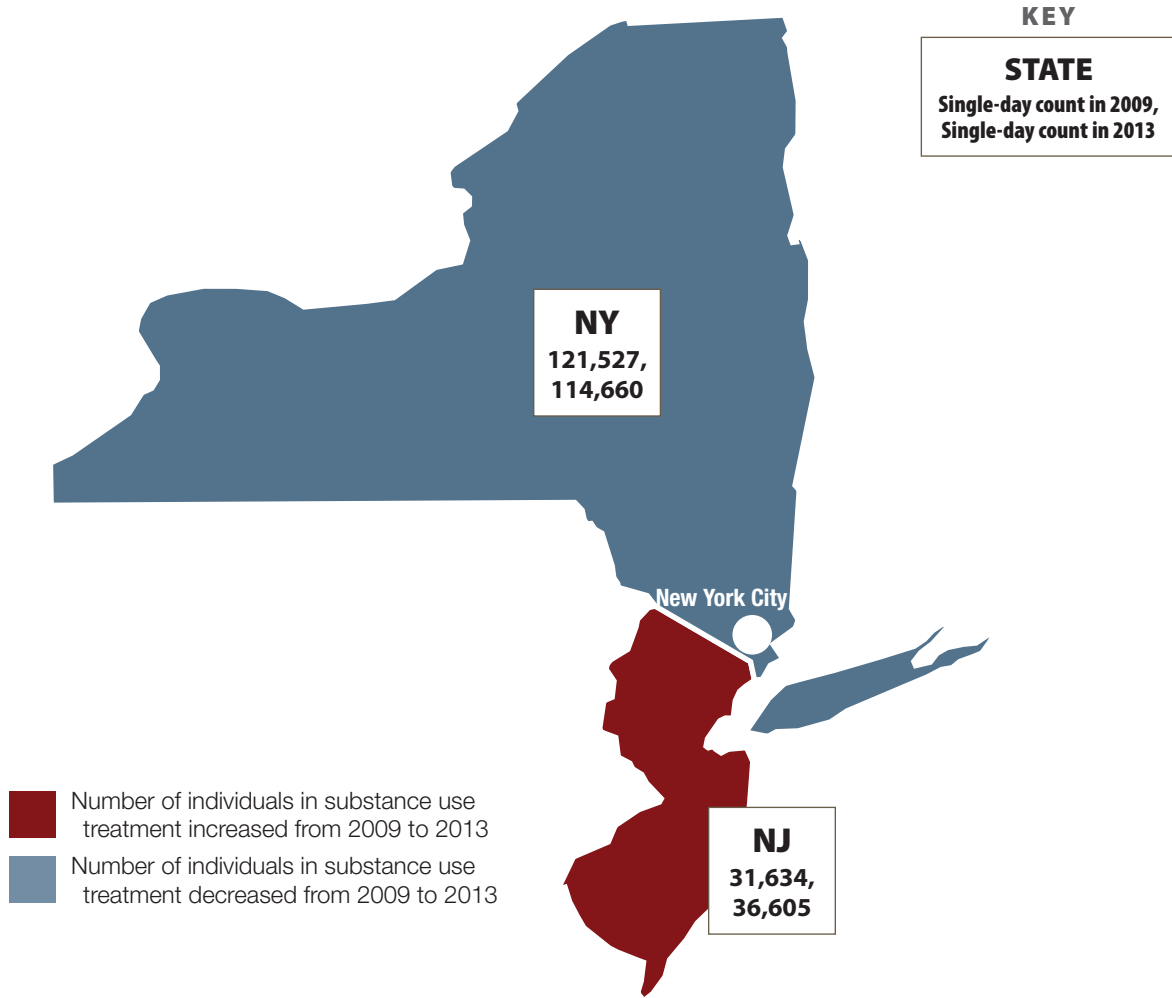
- In 2009–2010, the percentages of past-year MDE in adolescents aged 12–17 were 7.2% in New Jersey and 7.8% in New York.
- In 2012–2013, the percentages of past-year MDE in adolescents aged 12–17 were 9.1% in New Jersey and 8.8% in New York.
- There were no significant changes in the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 in New York or New Jersey from 2009–2010 to 2012–2013.
- In 2009–2010, the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 in New Jersey (7.2%) and New York (7.8%) were not significantly different from the U.S. (8.1%) average.
- In 2012–2013, the percentages of past-year MDE among adolescents aged 12–17 in New Jersey (9.1%) and New York (8.8%) were not significantly different from the U.S. (9.9%) average.

* As Region II contains only two states (New Jersey and New York), comparisons between each state and the Region II average are not reported.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ENROLLMENT



Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region II: 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.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ENROLLMENT



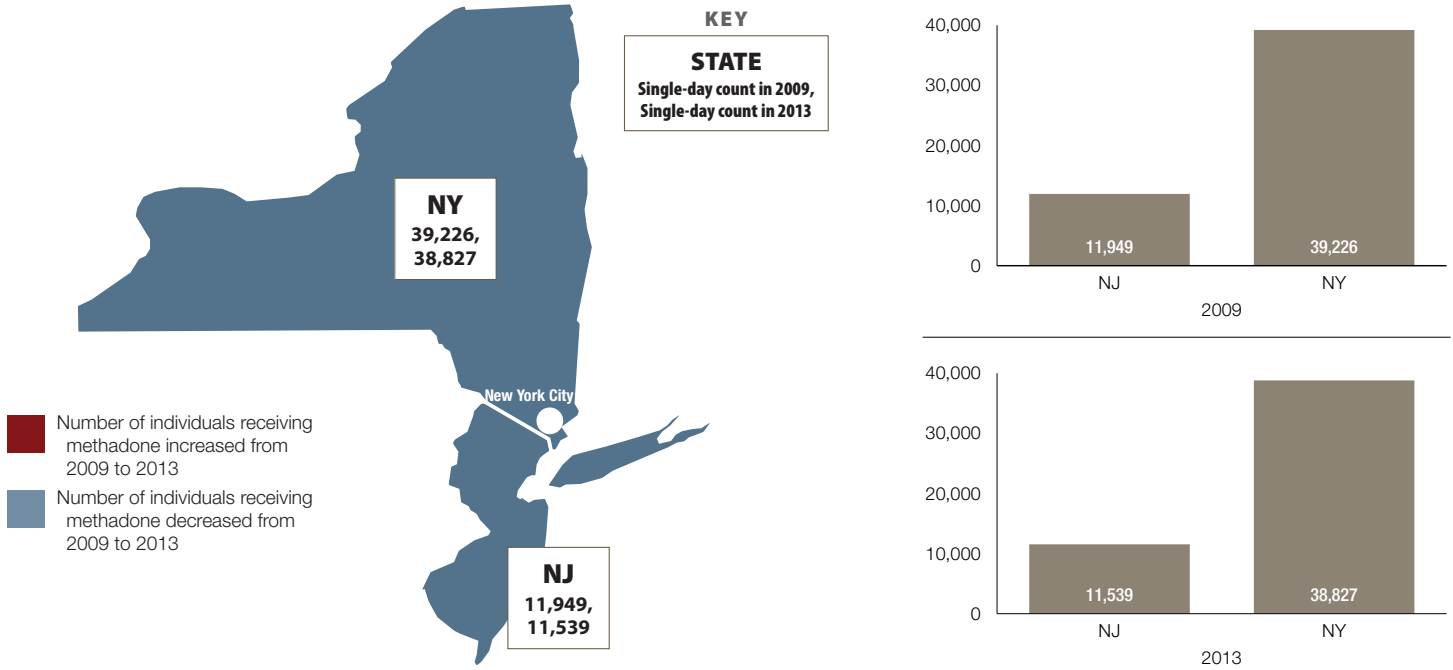
Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region II: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)⁴

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day were 31,634 in New Jersey and 121,527 in New York.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day were 36,605 in New Jersey and 114,660 in New York.
- The number of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day in New Jersey increased from 31,634 in 2009 to 36,605 in 2013.
- The number of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment on a single day in New York decreased from 121,527 in 2009 to 114,660 in 2013.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)

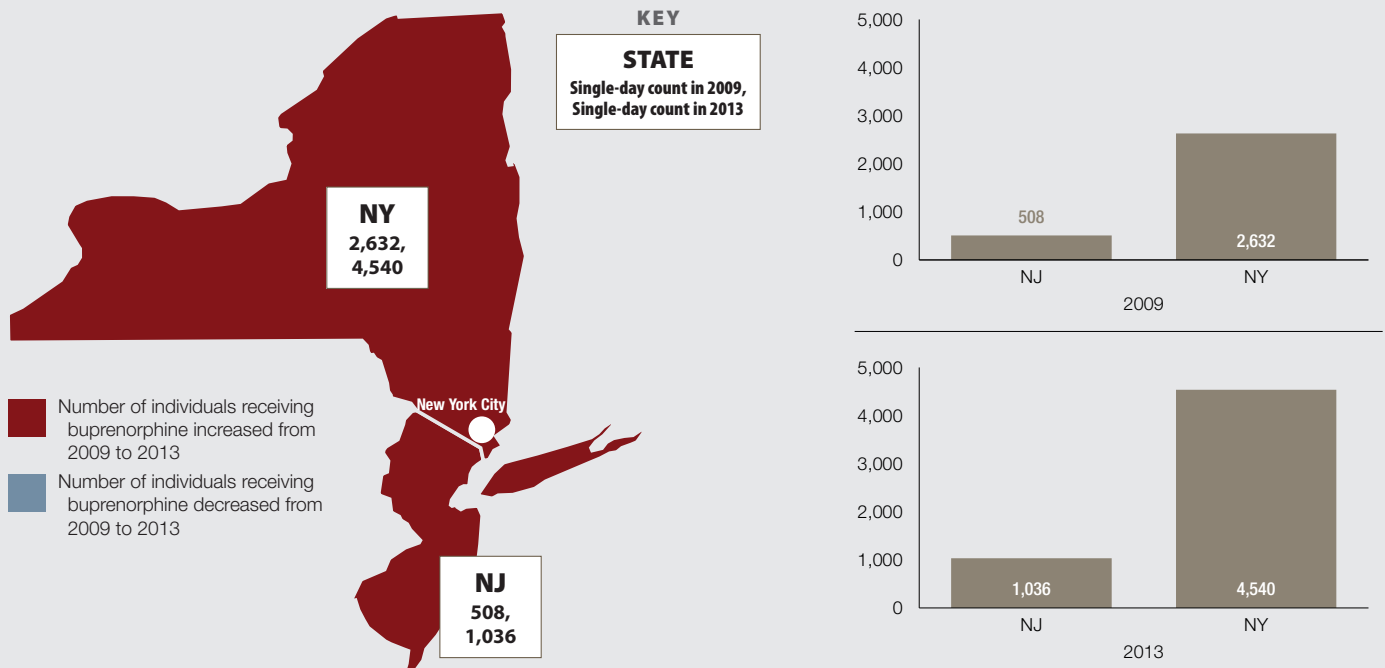


Individuals Enrolled in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in Region II Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)⁴



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 II 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 II Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2009, 2013)⁴

- In 2009, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day were 11,949 individuals in New Jersey and 39,226 individuals in New York.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone on a single day were 11,539 individuals in New Jersey and 38,827 individuals in New York.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts for individuals enrolled in OTPs receiving methadone decreased for both New Jersey and New York.

Individuals Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment in Region II 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 were 508 individuals in New Jersey and 2,632 individuals in New York.
- In 2013, the numbers of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine on a single day were 1,036 individuals in New Jersey and 4,540 individuals in New York.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine increased for both New Jersey and New York.
- From 2009 to 2013, single-day counts of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment receiving buprenorphine in New Jersey increased 104% from 508 to 1,036 individuals.

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 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.
- ³ Respondents with unknown past-year major depressive episode (MDE) data were excluded.
- 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



Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (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.

Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Number of individuals enrolled in substance use treatment refers to the number of clients in treatment at alcohol and drug abuse facilities (both public and private) in each state.

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