

SBERING CENTER

SERVING AUSTIN & TRAVIS COUNTY

#thesoberingcenter #besafebesoberatx

PRESENTED BY CHRISTINE HASSALL

What is a Sobering Center?

Sobering Centers are public facilities where citizens can safely recover from acute intoxication; offering a safe place for high risk substance users to sober.

Sobering Centers are often utilized as an alternative to jail and emergency rooms.

Excludes long term stays, medical detox and treatment.

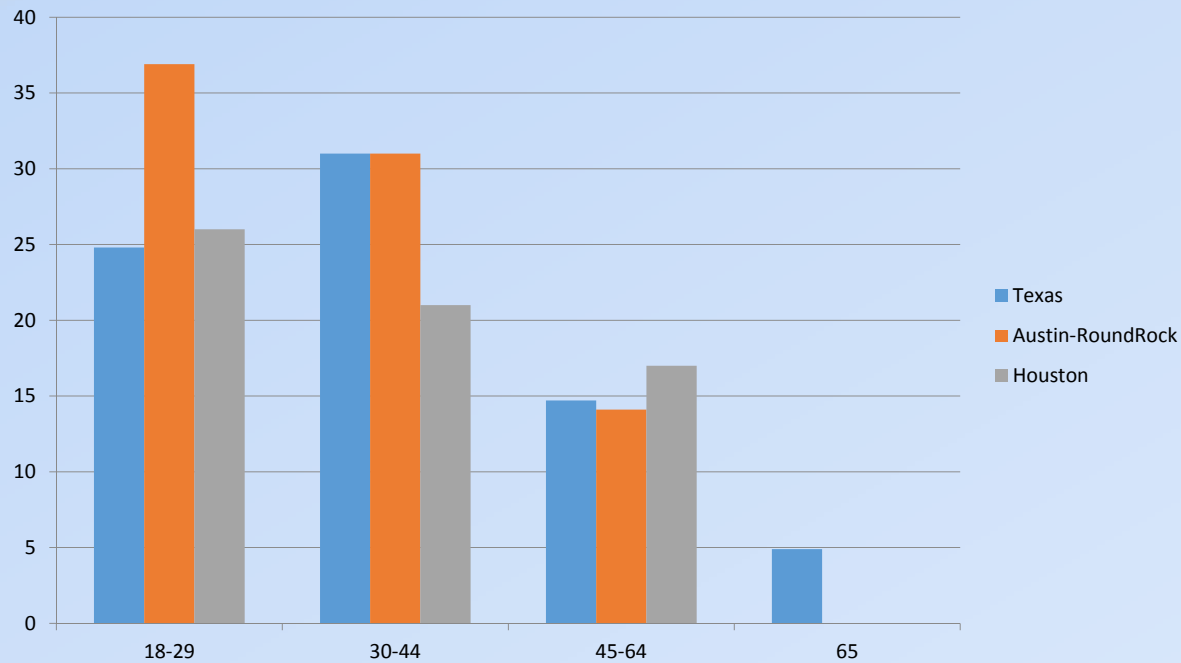




S  **B E R I N G**
C E N T E R
SERVING AUSTIN & TRAVIS COUNTY

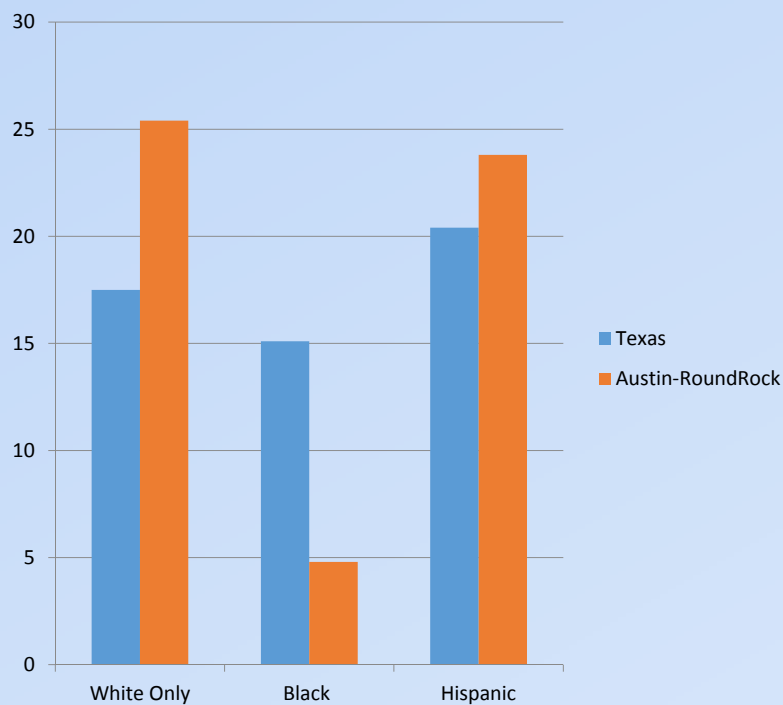
The mission of Austin Travis County Sobriety Center is to enhance public health and public safety by providing an alternative to the emergency room and jail for publicly intoxicated individuals to sober up and, when appropriate, provide a safe environment to initiate recovery.

Alcohol Consumption - Binge Drinking in the Past Month Texas 2017

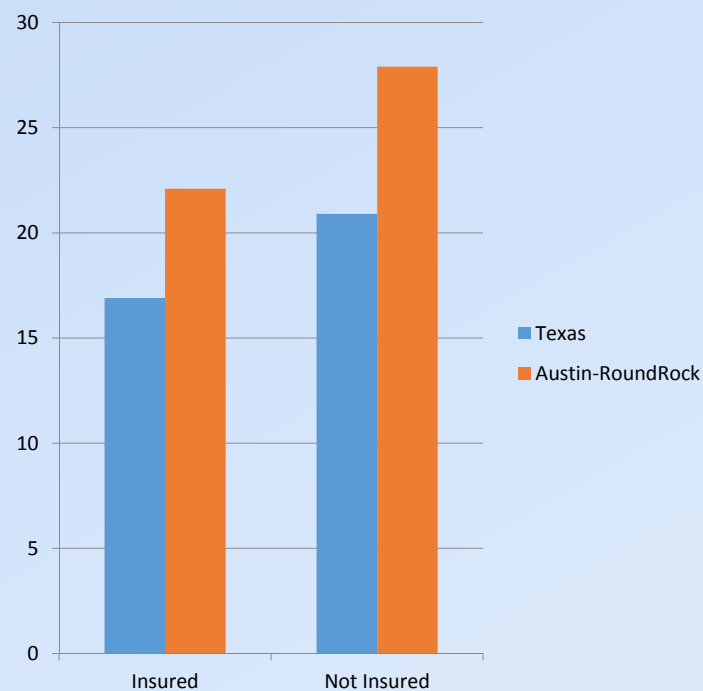


Percentage of adults 18 years and older who had 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females on an occasion in past 30 days

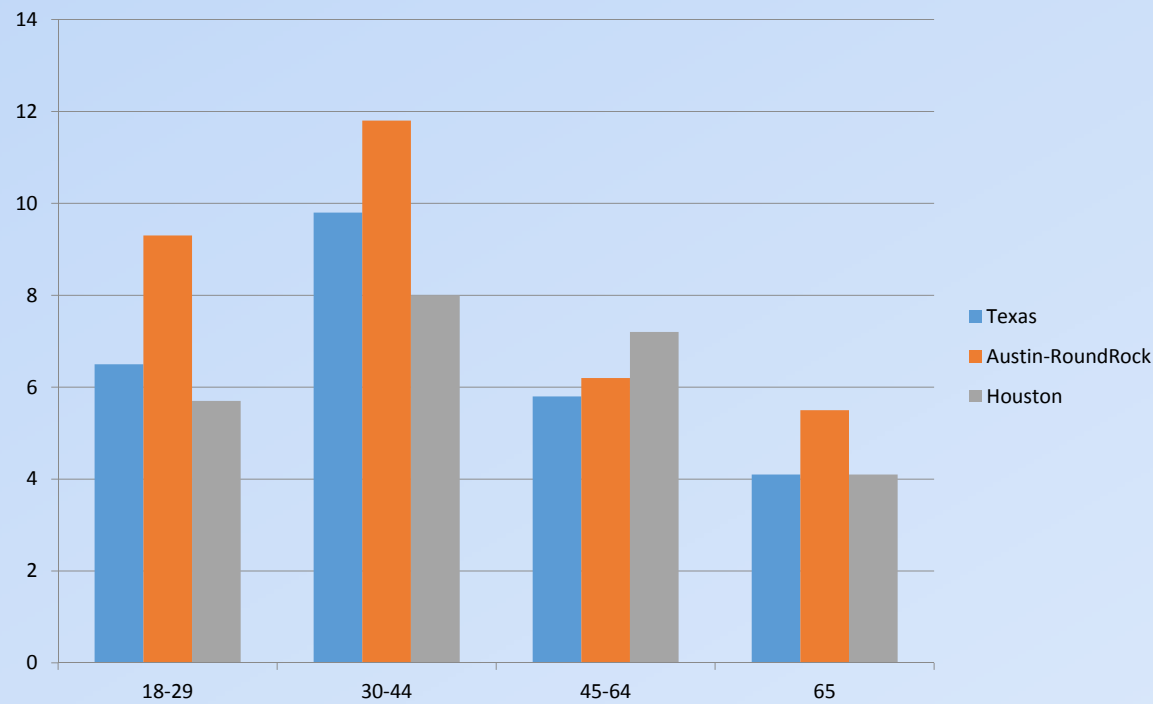
Alcohol Consumption - % Binge Drinking in the Past Month Texas 2017 by Race



Alcohol Consumption - % Binge Drinking in the Past Month Texas 2017 by Insurance Status



Alcohol Consumption - Heavy Alcohol Consumption Texas 2017



Percentage of adults 18 years and older who reported heavy drinking (adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day).

What Is Substance Abuse Costing Us?



Nationwide:

- **Alcohol abuse:** \$249 billion-3/4 costs related to binge drinking. 40% costs paid by government
- **Illegal drug abuse:** \$193 billion
- **Prescription drug abuse:** \$78.5 billion

Austin:

- **Alcohol abuse:** \$936 million
- **Illegal drug abuse:** \$726 million
- **Prescription drug abuse:** \$295 million

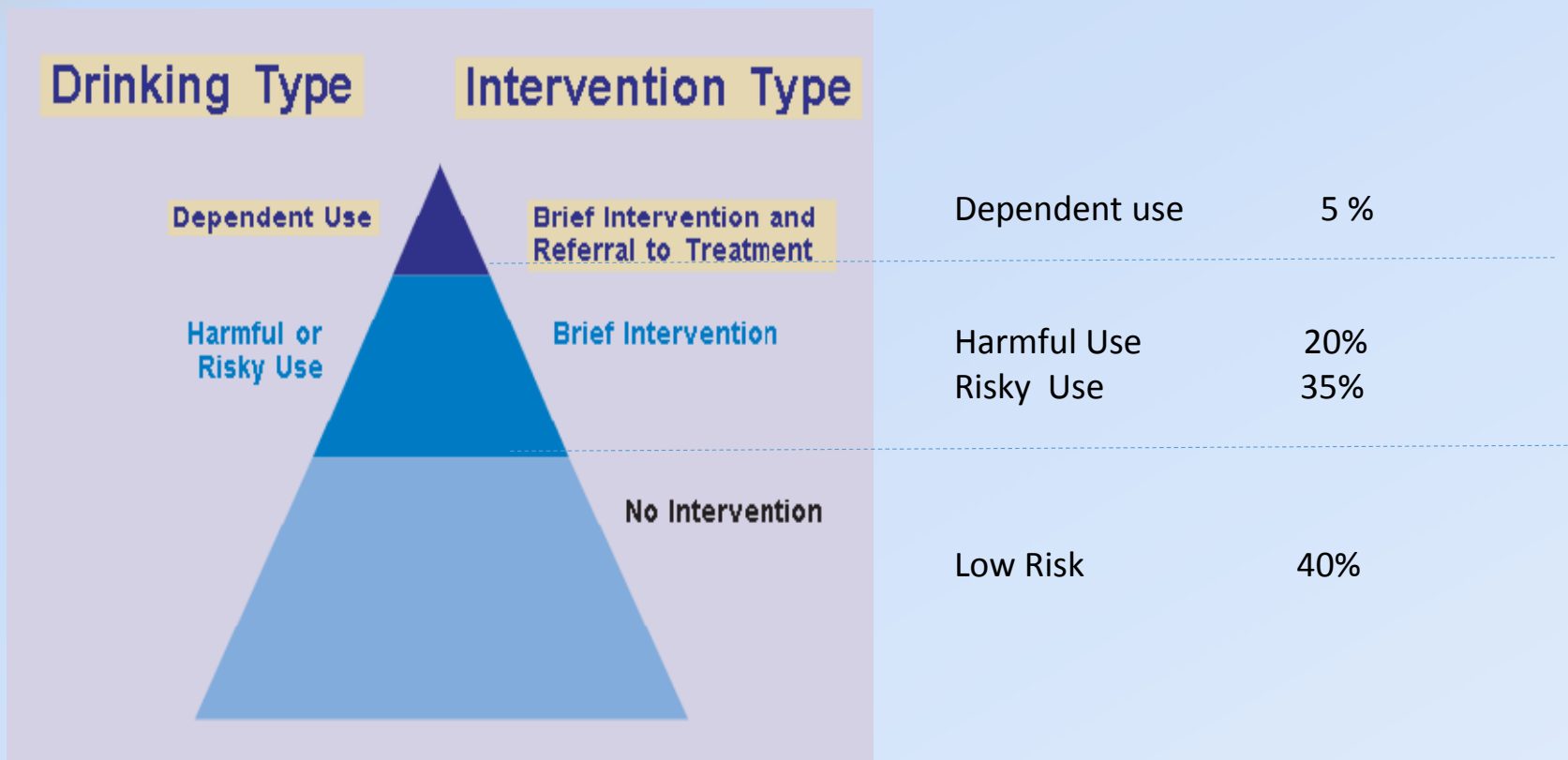
Benefits of Intervention

- 85,000 preventable deaths /year due to suicide, fatal falls, road traffic accidents
- Increase risk in liver, heart disease, sleep disorder ,depression, stroke, GI bleeding, cancer, Interferes with management of hypertension and diabetes.
- cost savings that range from \$3.81 to \$5.60 for each \$1.00 spent
- 20% fewer emergency department visits,
- 33% fewer nonfatal injuries,
- 37% fewer hospitalizations,
- 46% fewer arrests and
- 50% fewer motor vehicle crashes.
- 2.5 million Years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2006 – 2010, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 30 years.

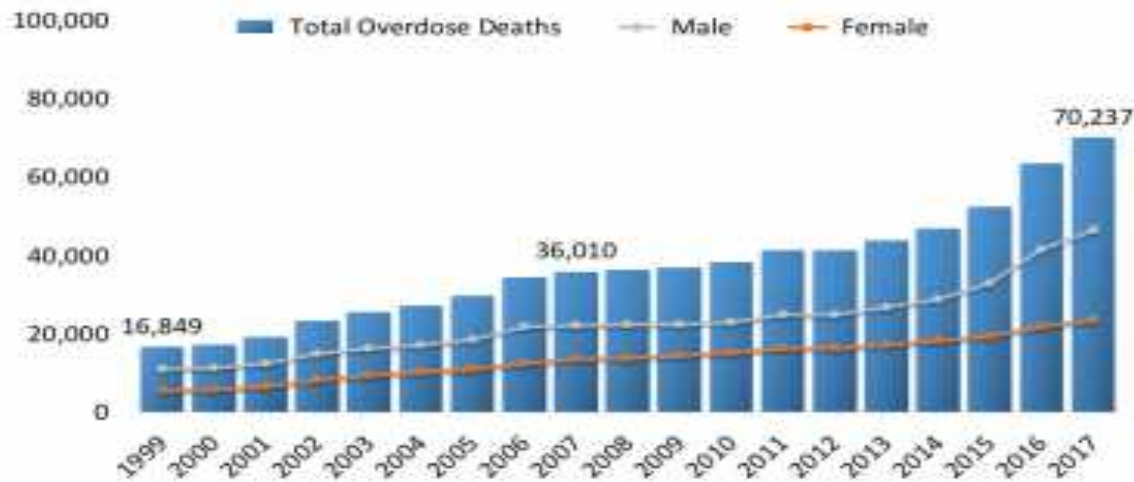
SBIRT

- Screening individuals for Excessive drinking
- Brief Intervention-assessment of readiness to change, comparison of an individuals own alcohol consumption with that of the general population
- Referral to Treatment if appropriate

Screening Tool Results



**Figure 1. National Drug Overdose Deaths
Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2017**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December 2018

More than 70,200 Americans died from drug overdoses in 2017, including illicit drugs and prescription opioids—a 2-fold increase in a decade.

Drug overdose deaths rose from 16,849 in 1999 to 70,237 in 2017.

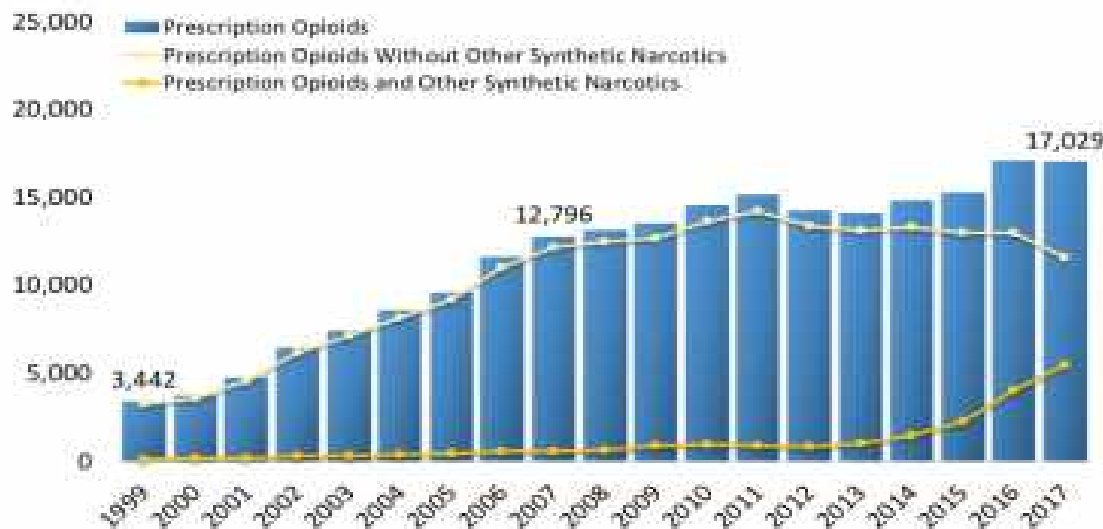
The main driver of drug overdose deaths were opioids—mainly synthetic opioids (other than methadone), with a 12.9-fold increase from 2007 to 2017

Drug overdose deaths Travis County 2006-2016 1,398 (mortality rate 42% v US 57.6%)

42% deaths from opioids
11% deaths opioids and benzodiazepines

91% deaths were accidental
Whites: Blacks 3:1:1
Whites: Hispanics 2.7:1
Males: Females 3.1:1

Figure 4. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Prescription Opioids, Number Among All Ages, 1999-2017



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December, 2018.

Among the more than 70,200 drug overdose deaths estimated in 2017, the sharpest increase occurred among deaths related to fentanyl with more than 28,400 overdose deaths.

Drug overdose deaths involving prescription opioids rose from 3,442 in 1999 to 17,029 in 2017. Since 2016, however, the number of deaths have remained stable

Prescribing Rates Opioids
 51.2/100 persons 2016 (Travis County)
 57.6/100 persons (Texas)
 66.5/100 persons (US)
 121/100 persons (Alabama)

48,000 Drug Overdose Deaths 2017 involved opioids

The number of prescriptions for naloxone doubled from 2017 to 2018.

Only 1 naloxone prescription is dispensed for every 70 high-dose opioid prescriptions.

Distribution of naloxone is a critical component of the public health response to the opioid overdose epidemic.

The Sobering Center Statistics

Aug 23rd , 2018 to July 31st , 2019

Client information

Intakes	1917	
Admissions	1761	92.0%
to HOSPITAL	96	5.0%
to JAIL **	60	3.1%
Homeless Count	368	21.0%
Male	1388	78.8%
Female	514	29.2%
Students	165	9.4%
Repeat visits	116	6.6%

Referral source

APD	1231	64.7%
DPS	10	0.5%
EMS	481	25.3%
HOST	7	0.4%
OTHER PD	110	5.8%
SCVAN	1	0.1%
TCSO	51	2.7%
OTHERS	13	0.7%

Self Reported Substance

Alcohol	93%
Marijuana	4%
Meth	4%
Cocaine	2%
Opiates	1.5%

The Sobering Center Statistics October 1, 2018 to July 15th, 2019

Age distribution

18-29	831
30-44	631
45-64	407
65+	23
UNKNOWN	24

Race / Ethnicity

White	870	45.1%
Hispanic	576	29.9%
African American	158	8.2%
Native American	29	1.5%
Asian	26	1.3%
Other	268	13.9%



Achievements

The Sobering Center is a transdisciplinary collaboration of healthcare providers, behavioral health specialists, criminal justice advocates, and first responders working toward abating addiction in our community. The Sobering Center has safely sobered nearly 2,000 people.

Public Intoxication Report Comparison FY18 to FY19

Number Booked with Only a Single PI Charge									
Month	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY*	Total
FY19	110	84	114	79	80	113	85	63	728
FY18	153	180	145	149	154	177	153	184	1295

Age Group	<18	18-20	21-26	27-35	36-50	51-65	65+
FY19	0	22	174	253	178	97	4
FY18	0	36	292	390	384	183	10

Race	Caucasian	Africa American	Asian	Other
FY19	609	108	10	1
FY18	1092	179	23	1

Homeless Persons	FY19	FY18
	191	325

Gender	Male	Female
FY19	570	158
FY18	1068	227

* FY 19 May are numbers from 01MAY to 22MAY

Outcomes

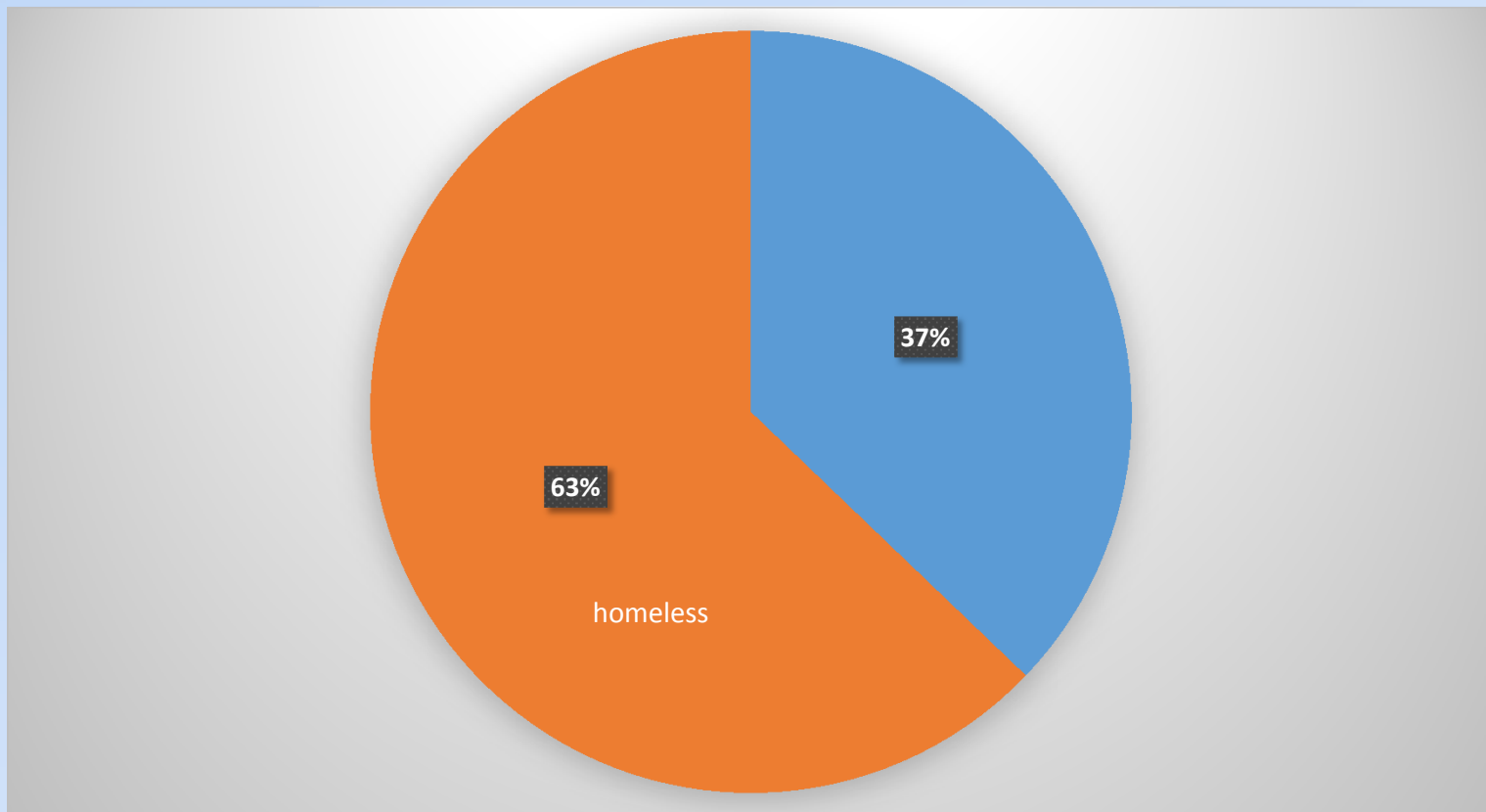
Good

Bookings	PI-C Only	Weekly Average	change +/-	PI-C new + C,s Only	PI-B new Only
Oct 2016-Sep 2017	2175	41.8		274	101
Oct 2017-Sep 2018	1760	33.8	- 19.1%	175	54
Oct 2018- July 2019	828	20.7	- 38.8%	76	12

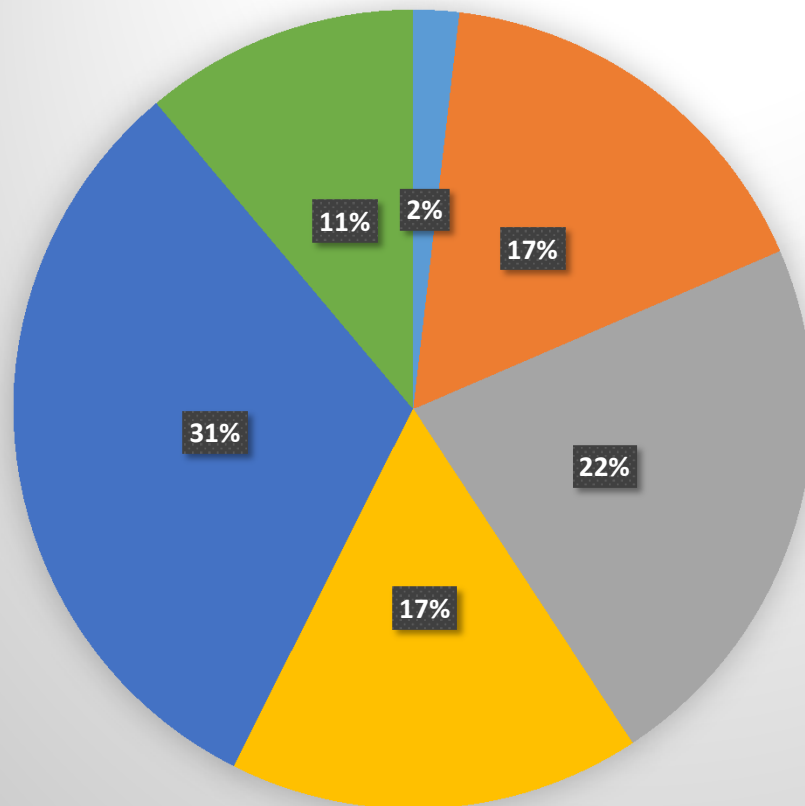
Needs work

	Referral to treatment
Homeless	11
Not homeless	17

Repeat Visits by Housing Status of Clients who attended Sobering Center more than once from September 2018 till May 2019



Outcomes of Clients attending Sobering Center more than once September 2018 to May 2019



- casemanager
- community resource
- other
- Referral Treatment
- Refused services
- SBIRT appointment