These numbers are staggering, tragic — and preventable.

— John Auerbach, president and CEO of TFAH

More than 1 million people died from drugs, alcohol and suicide over the past decade. If these trends continue, the death rate could grow to claim 1.6 million more lives by 2025.

In 2017

151,845
People died from drugs, alcohol and suicide

9 states
Had death rates above 60 per 100K people

In 2025 *

192,000
Projected annual deaths from drugs, alcohol and suicide

26 states
Projected to reach 60 deaths per 100K people

Drugs

Opioids’ grim toll

73,990
Number of drug deaths in 2017, nearly four times as many as in 1999.

78%
Drug deaths increased by 78% between 2007-2017.

Alcohol

An escalating crisis

35,823
Number of alcohol-induced deaths in 2017.

43%
Alcohol death rates increased by 43% between 2007-2017.

Suicides

Risks — and rates — grow

47,173
Number of suicides in 2017.

37%
Rural suicide rate increased 37% between 2007-2017.

* Data analysis and projections were provided by Berkeley Research Group (BRG), a global strategic advisory and expert consulting firm that provides independent advice, data analytics, authoritative studies, expert testimony, investigations, and regulatory and dispute consulting to Fortune 500 corporations, financial institutions, government agencies, major law firms, and regulatory bodies around the world. www.thinkbrg.com.
INVESTMENT PAYOFF

$249 Billion

About 3.8% of the population had a diagnosis related to drugs, alcohol or suicide risk in 2014 — combined, these patients had annual health care costs of $249 billion.

$4–$12
Early childhood education programs have a $4-$12 return for every $1 invested.

80%
The Zero Suicide model program has shown an 80% reduction in suicides.

$3.80–$34
Top school substance misuse prevention programs have a $3.80 to $34 return for every $1 invested.

Parents, teachers, students, and communities are facing a generational crisis: an increase in substance misuse, alcohol misuse, and suicide. A national resilience strategy is needed to tackle this crisis.

In the image:

**Drugs**
A full-scale approach to the opioid crisis includes:
- Promotion of responsible opioid prescribing practices and public education about misuse
- Expanded and modernized mental health and substance use disorder treatment services
- "Hot spot" intervention strategies
- Improved pain management and treatment

**Alcohol**
Evidence-based policies that reduce excessive consumption include:
- Increasing pricing
- Limiting hours and density of alcohol sales
- Enforcing underage drinking laws and holding sellers and hosts liable for serving minors

**Suicides**
Effective approaches for preventing suicide include:
- Expansion of crisis intervention services
- Anti-bullying and social-emotional learning programs in schools
- Support systems for veterans
- Improved integration of mental health services into primary care

60: The number of research-based policies, practices and programs highlighted by the new report, Pain in the Nation: The Drug, Alcohol and Suicide Epidemics and the Need for a National Resilience Strategy, to address the drivers of disease and pain in the U.S.