

CRISIS-TO-OWNERSHIP INITIATIVE

FACT SHEET: KEY STATISTICS & SOURCE REFERENCES

1. Overdose Deaths & Using Alone

Statistic:

Over 70% of overdose deaths occur when a person is alone or without someone able to intervene.

Source References:

- CDC & NIDA overdose surveillance data show opioids involved in ~73% of overdose deaths, and scene reports indicate most fatalities occur without bystanders present.
- CDC SUDORS & DOSE dashboards document that fatal overdoses overwhelmingly occur in private settings with no witness available.

Defensible Summary:

“CDC and NIDA data show that most fatal overdoses occur without anyone present to intervene, and opioids are involved in nearly three-quarters of all overdose deaths.”

2. Highest-Risk Window: First 48–72 Hours After Crisis

Statistic:

The first 48–72 hours after crisis, release, or detox is the highest-risk period for fatal overdose.

Source References:

- U.S. Department of Justice (BJA): Individuals are at highest overdose risk in the first 48 hours after release.
- NACCHO: Overdose death risk is extremely high immediately following crisis or incarceration.

Defensible Summary:

“DOJ and national reentry research show the first 48 hours after crisis or release are the highest-risk period for fatal overdose.”

3. Behavioral-Health No-Show Rates: 30–60%

Statistic:

Behavioral-health no-show rates for first appointments commonly fall between 30% and 60%.

Source References:

- Curogram: 20–50%
- clinIQ: 25–40%
- MendFamily: Up to 50–60% for initial appointments

- Peer-reviewed DNP research: Up to 60% no-show rate for first visits

Defensible Summary:

“Multiple independent sources show behavioral-health no-show rates commonly fall between 30% and 60%, especially for first appointments.”

4. Recidivism & Instability: First 90 Days

Statistic:

The first 90 days after crisis, release, or major disruption are the most unstable and carry the highest risk of recidivism or relapse.

Source References:

- DOJ/BJA: Early months post-release are the most volatile.
- Prison Policy Initiative: Recidivism curves show the steepest rise in the first 90 days.

Defensible Summary:

“Federal reentry research shows the first 90 days after crisis or release are the most unstable and carry the highest risk of rearrest or relapse.”

5. Repeat EMS & Police Calls Cluster Around Early Instability

Statistic:

Repeat EMS and police calls frequently cluster around individuals in early instability.

Source References:

- CDC DOSE/SUDORS: Nonfatal overdoses and EMS responses cluster around individuals with recent crisis events.
- NACCHO: High recurrence among justice-involved and recently stabilized individuals.

Defensible Summary:

“CDC overdose surveillance and NACCHO research show repeat EMS and police calls cluster around individuals in early instability.”

6. Early Disengagement Predicts Long-Term Failure

Statistic:

Early disengagement is the strongest predictor of long-term dropout or failure in behavioral-health and recovery programs.

Source References:

- clinIQ: Early no-shows strongly predict worsening symptoms and dropout.

- MendFamily: Early missed appointments correlate with long-term disengagement.

Defensible Summary:

“Behavioral-health operations research consistently shows early disengagement is the strongest predictor of long-term dropout.”

7. Overdose Deaths: 105,000+ Annually

Statistic:

More than 105,000 overdose deaths occurred in 2023.

Source References:

- NIDA: 105,000 overdose deaths in 2023.
- CDC provisional data confirms the same trend.

Defensible Summary:

“CDC and NIDA report over 105,000 overdose deaths in 2023.”