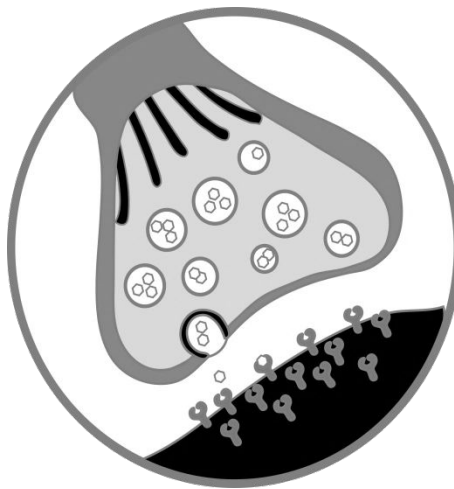


Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Colorado Drug Trends

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Drug and Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS)

- Data Source: Drug and Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), the primary client-level data collection instrument used by OBH.
 - Treatment admissions at OBH licensed facilities (594 locations), does not include clients who received services through private pay or third party insurance providers.
 - Counts are number of admissions, not a count of unique clients, one client may have more than one admission during the time period.
 - Analysis is based on primary drug only
 - Alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and prescription opioids
- Data spans the 2010 and 2019 calendar years (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2019) and was pulled on June 25, 2020.



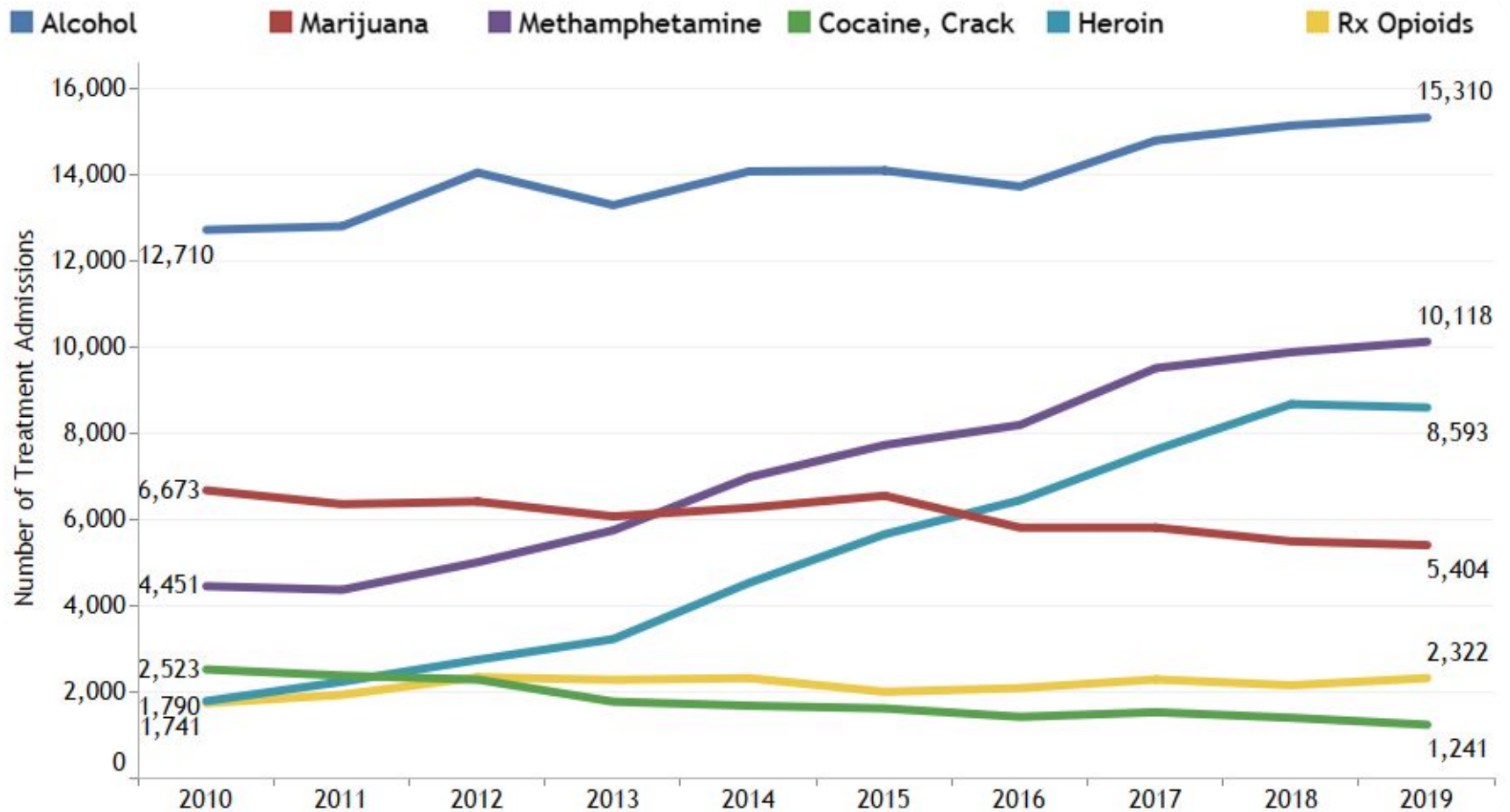
Key Takeaways

- Treatment admissions remained relatively stable across CY2018 and CY2019 with only an increase of 276 treatment admissions (N = 43,731)
- Alcohol has consistently had the highest number of treatment admissions from CY 2010-2019
- 42% of treatment admissions in CY2019 were for heroin or methamphetamine
- The table below summarizes the percent change in treatment admissions by primary drug:

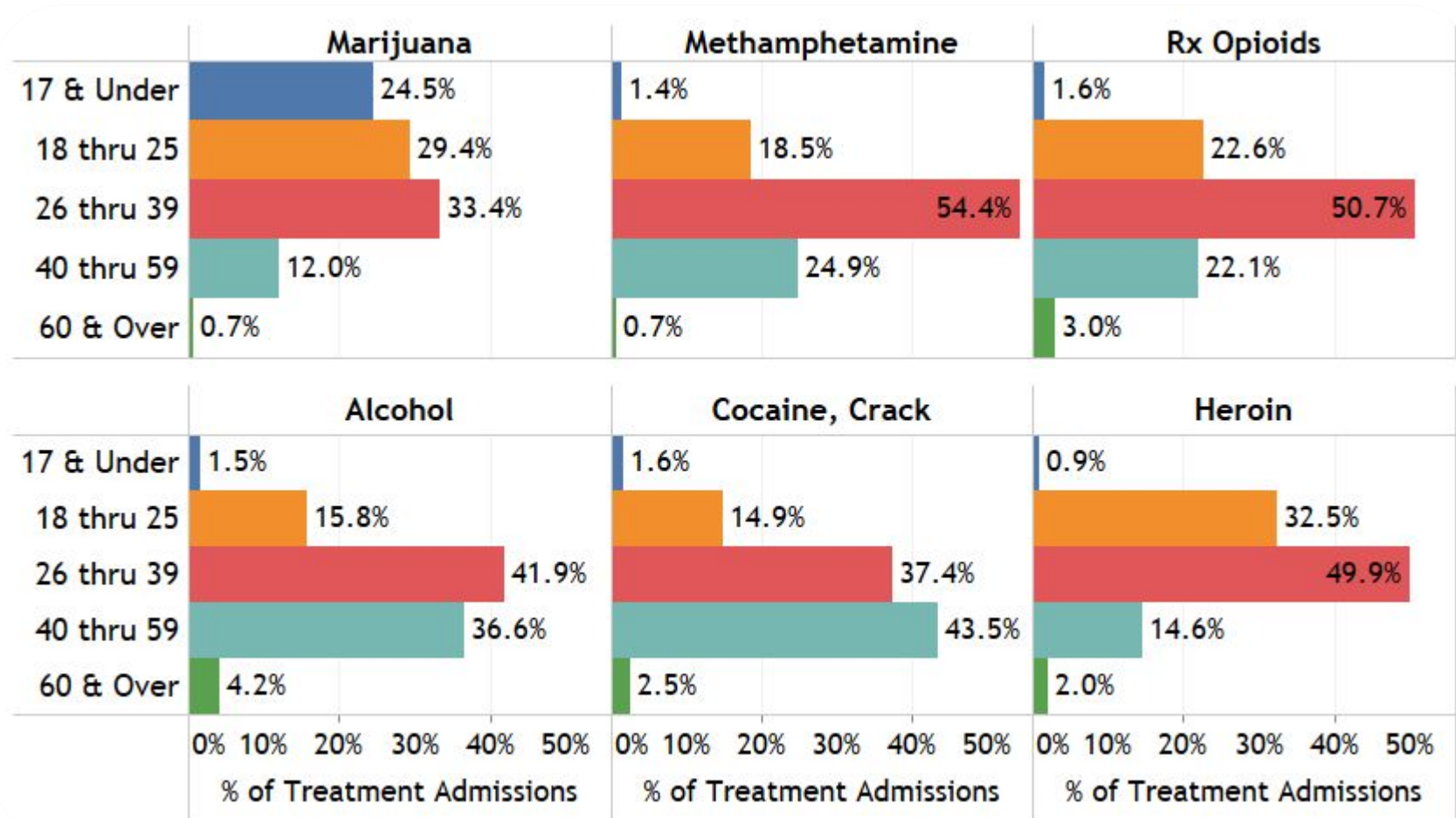
	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Meth	Heroin	Rx Opioids
2015	14,084	6,549	1,619	7,724	5,655	2,004
2019	15,310	5,404	1,241	10,118	8,593	2,322
% Change	+8.7%	-17.5%	-23.4%	+31.0%	+52.0%	+15.9%



Treatment Admissions by Year



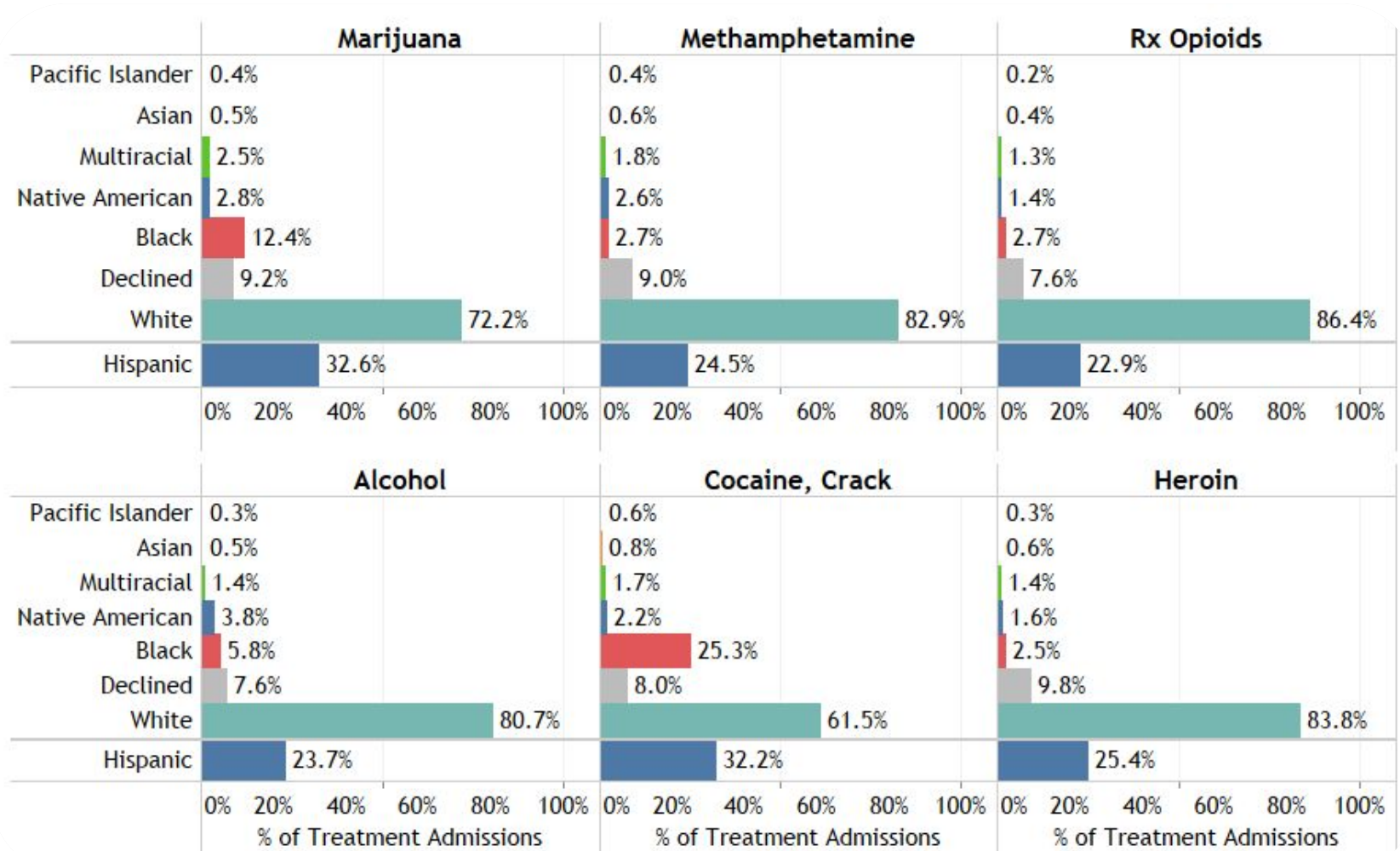
Treatment Admissions by Age Group and Primary Substance (CY 2010-2019)



NOTE: Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS)

Race and Ethnicity by Primary Substance (CY 2010-2019)



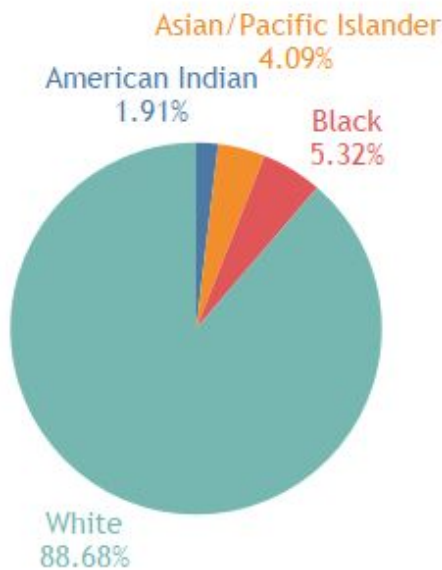
NOTE: Race and ethnicity are collected separately and may add to greater than 100%.

SOURCE: Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS)

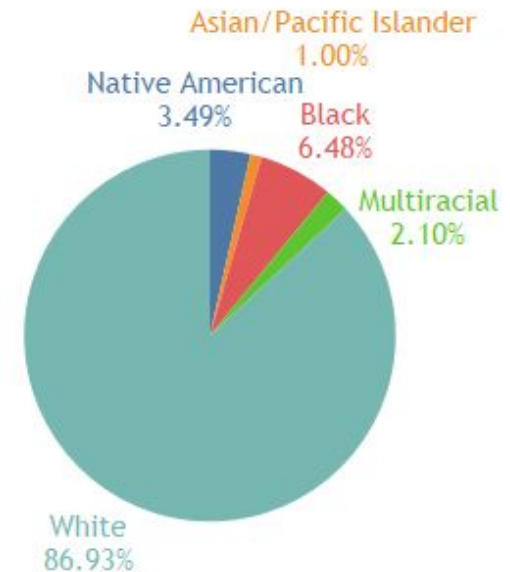


How does the racial distribution of treatment admissions compare to the racial distribution of Colorado?

SUD Treatment Admissions Show More Diversity Compared to the Overall Colorado Population



State Demographer's Calculation of Race in Colorado in 2019



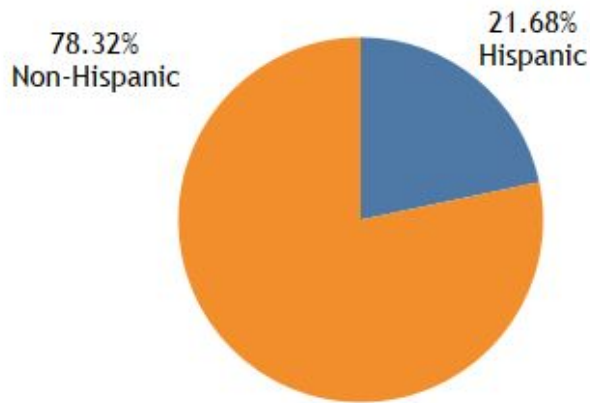
Distribution of Race in SUD Treatment Admissions in 2019



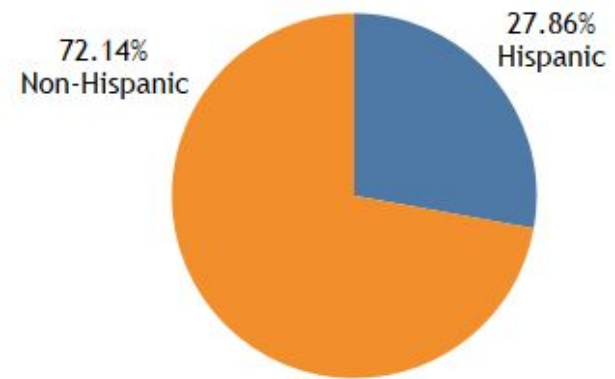
SOURCE: (Left) Population estimates from the Colorado State Demography Office based on 2000 and 2010 Census data (Right) Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS), those declining to answer were removed from the dataset.

How does the ethnic distribution of treatment admissions compare to the ethnic distribution of Colorado?

Individuals of Hispanic Origin are Over-Represented in SUD Treatment Admissions in 2019



State Demographer's Calculation of Ethnicity in Colorado in 2019



Distribution of Ethnicity in SUD Treatment Admissions in 2019



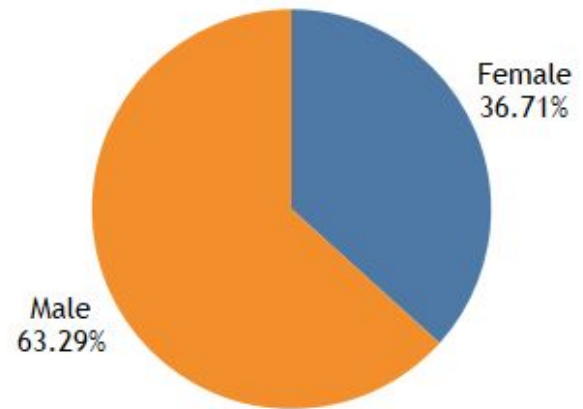
SOURCE: (Left) Population estimates from the Colorado State Demography Office based on 2000 and 2010 Census data (Right) Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS), those declining to answer were removed from the dataset.

How does the sex distribution of treatment admissions compare to the sex distribution of Colorado?

Males are Over-Represented in SUD Treatment Admissions in 2019



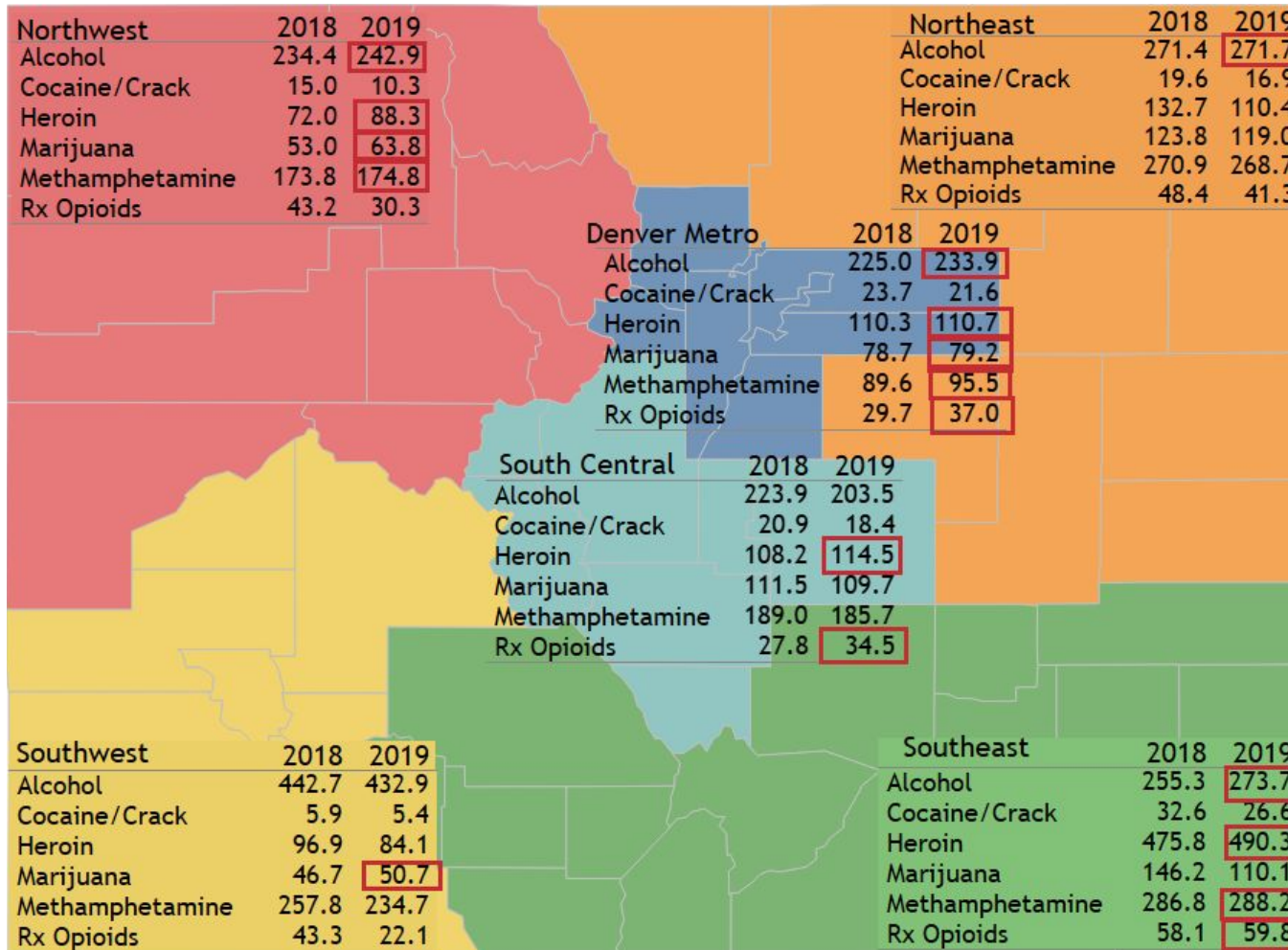
State Demographer's Calculation of Sex in Colorado in 2019



Distribution of Sex in SUD Treatment Admissions in 2019



Regional Comparison of Treatment Admissions Rate Per 100,000 Population (CY 2018-2019)



Note: Red boxes indicate an increase from the previous year's rate.

SOURCE: Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS), Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS)



Conclusions

- Alcohol continues to constitute the majority of treatment admissions, and continues to rise.
- Treatment admissions for methamphetamine and heroin have been greatly increasing over the past decade.
- Individuals admitted to treatment are most often between ages 26 and 39
 - Those using marijuana tend to be a little younger, while those using cocaine or crack tend to be a little older.
- Men are over-represented in treatment admissions, as well as Native Americans, Hispanics, and African Americans to a lesser degree.
- As treatment admissions continue to rise, our response needs to continue to rise and adapt.



Questions/Comments?

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