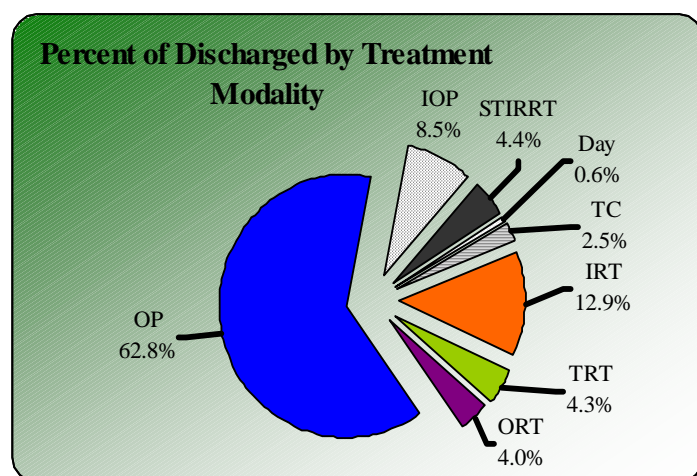
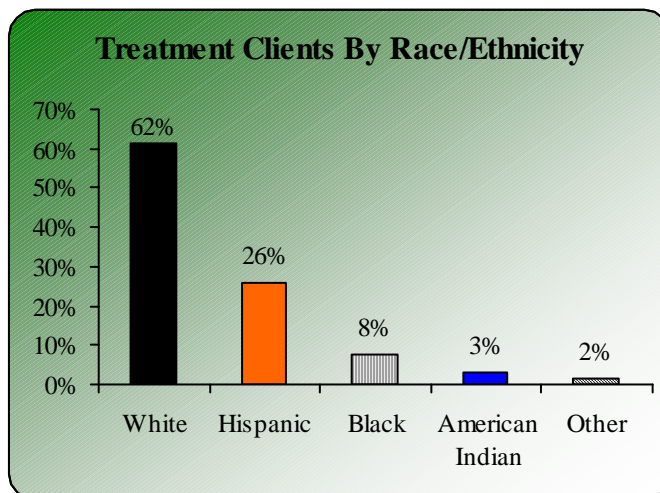


TREATMENT CLIENTS

There were 25,994 (Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System) DACODS discharges from substance abuse treatment in CY2010. This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.

Race

The largest proportion of discharges from treatment in CY2010 were White (62%). Compared with the 2010 U.S. Census figures for Colorado, Hispanics, African Americans, and American Indians were over-represented. Hispanics represented 21%, African Americans represented 4% and American Indians represented 1% of Colorado's general population. In treatment, Hispanics made up 26%, African Americans comprised 8% and American Indians comprised 3% of the discharges.



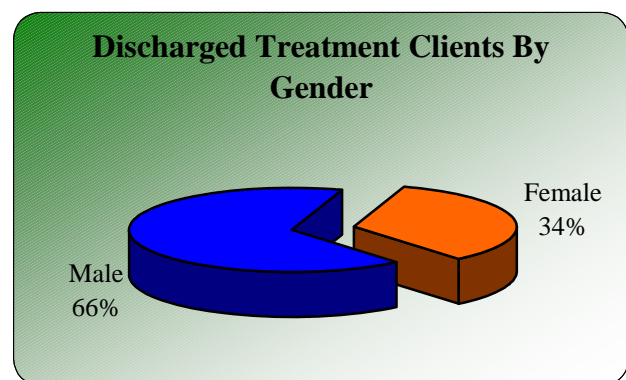
Treatment Modality

Outpatient services comprised the most highly utilized modality for treatment clients, with 63% in traditional and 9% in intensive outpatient modalities. Twenty-four percent of treatment clients were in some form of residential modality, including Therapeutic Community (TC), intensive, short-term intensive and transitional residential settings.

OP=Traditional Outpatient; IOP=Intensive Outpatient; TC=Therapeutic Community; IRT=Intensive Residential; TRT=Transitional Residential; OMAT=Opioid Medication Assisted Treatment

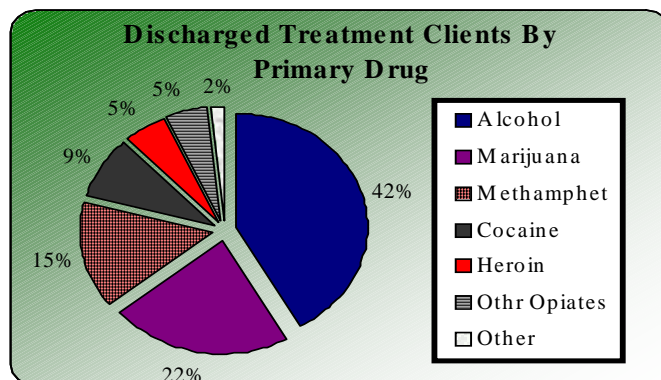
Gender

Males represent 66% of treatment discharges and females represent 34% of treatment discharges in CY2010.



Primary Drug Type

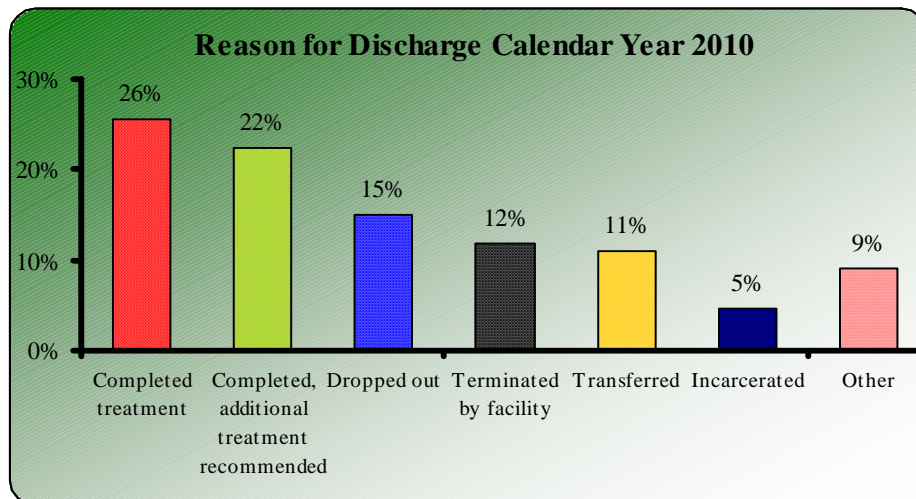
Alcohol and marijuana are the most frequently used primary drug for those in treatment statewide, followed by methamphetamine and cocaine.



TREATMENT OUTCOME MEASURES

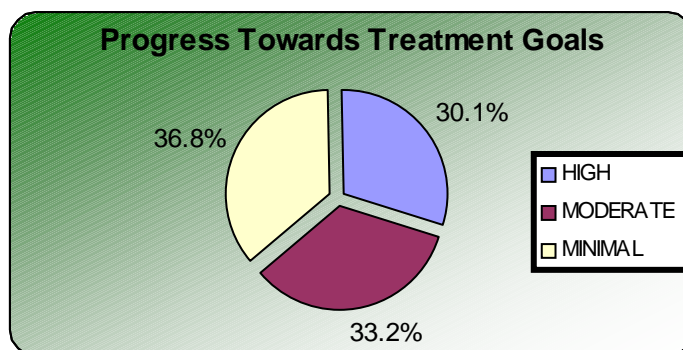
Reason for Discharge

Twenty-six percent of discharges completed their treatment with no further treatment recommended; 22% completed treatment at that agency with additional treatment recommended; 15% left against professional advice; 12% were terminated by the agency and 11% did not complete their treatment at the agency. Five percent of clients were incarcerated.



Progress Towards Treatment Goals

In CY2010, 63% of all treatment clients had made moderate to high progress toward their goals.



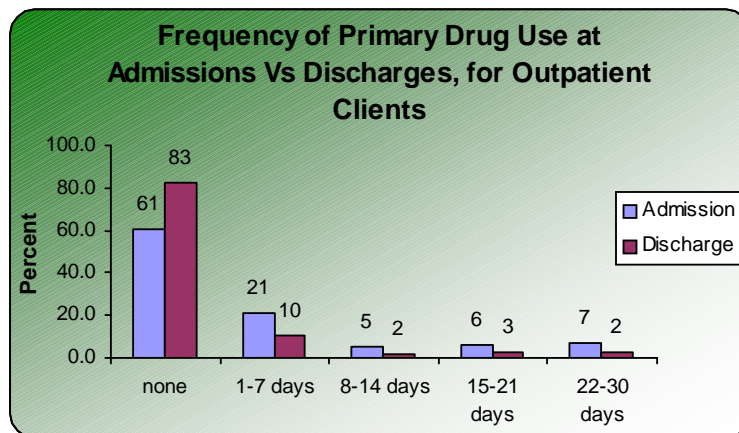
Length of Stay by Modality

The mean and median length of stay (LOS) by modality was calculated using the date of admission and date of last contact for clients in treatment. Opioid Replacement Therapy and Therapeutic Community had, as expected, the longest stay.

Modality	Mean	Median
Therapeutic Community TC	225.80	171.00
Intensive Residential IRT	31.62	28.00
Transitional Residential TRT	65.46	41.00
Opioid Replacement Therapy ORT	252.41	124.00
Traditional Outpatient OP	153.50	105.00
STIRRT	12.66	13.00
Intensive Outpatient IOP	109.03	56.00
Day Treatment DAY	90.70	82.00

Frequency of Primary Drug Use

In CY2010, the proportion of outpatient clients who reported any use of their primary substance decreased from 39% at admission to 17% at discharge. Since outpatient treatment clients have more opportunity to engage in substance use than residential treatment clients, the analysis of drug use frequency was restricted to outpatient treatment clients.

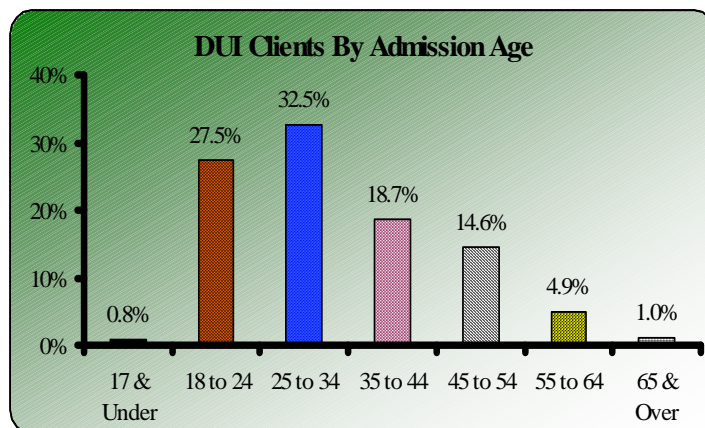


DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) CLIENTS

In CY2010, there were 25,992 discharges from DUI services (excluding other treatment and detox services). This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.

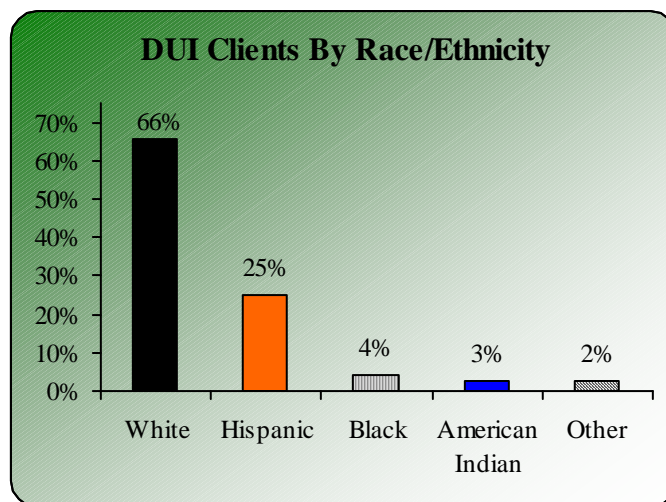
Age

Thirty-three percent of DUI clients were ages 25-34, 28% were ages 18-24, and 19% were ages 35-44.



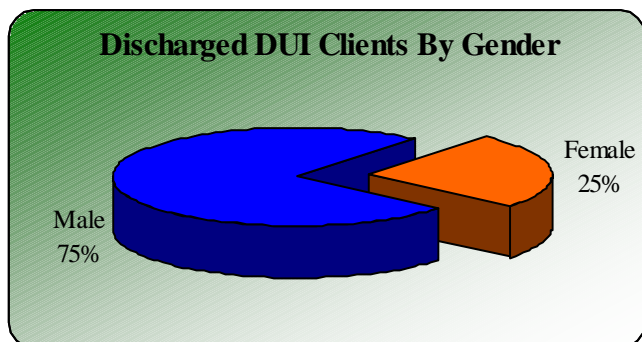
Race/Ethnicity

The largest proportion of clients discharged from DUI services was White (66%), followed by Hispanic (25%). Compared with the 2010 census figures for Colorado, Hispanics represented 21% and American Indians represented 1% of Colorado's general population. For DUI discharged clients, Hispanics made up 25% and American Indians comprised 3% in CY2010.



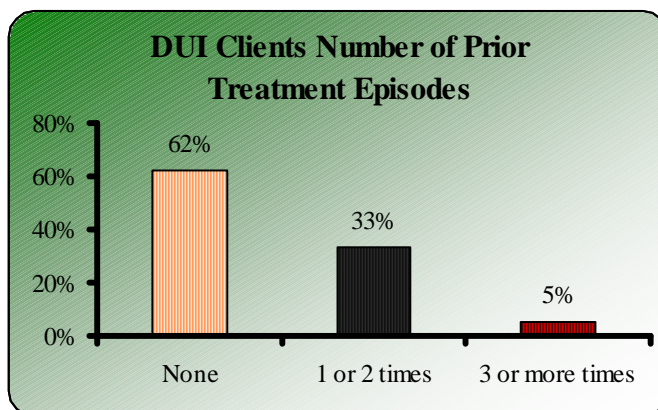
Gender

Males represent 75% of DUI discharges and females represent 25% of DUI discharges in CY2010.



Prior Treatment Episodes

Sixty-two percent had no prior treatment episodes, 33% had 1-2 prior treatment episodes and 5% had 3 or more.

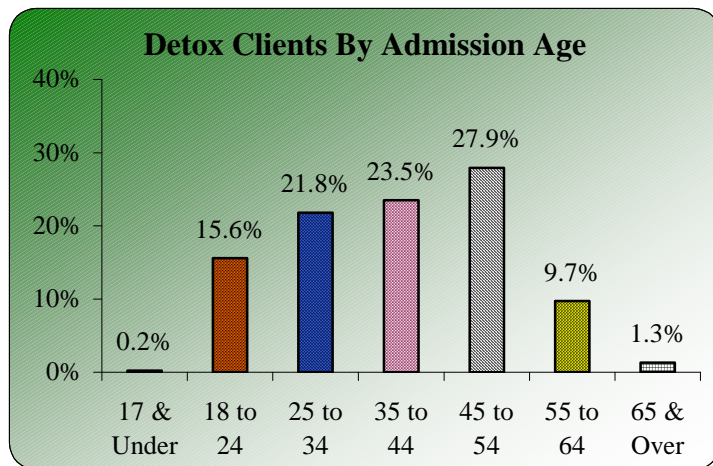


DETOX CLIENTS

There were 48,040 discharges from detoxification services (excluding treatment and DUI services) in CY2010. This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.

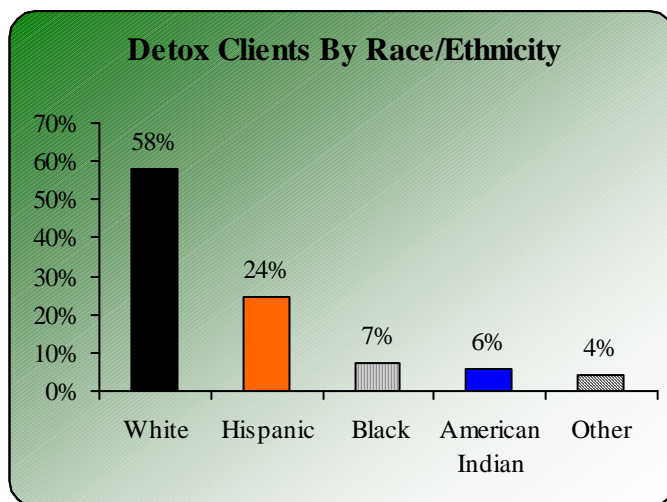
Age

Seventy-three percent of detox discharges are represented by those 25-54 years old. While 16% of clients in detox were ages 18-24, less than 1% were under the age of 18 years. The low numbers of minors in detox may be due to the limited capacity of detox centers that accept younger clients. Moreover, police often transport intoxicated youth to their homes, emergency rooms, detention centers, etc., so these episodes are not captured in the data.



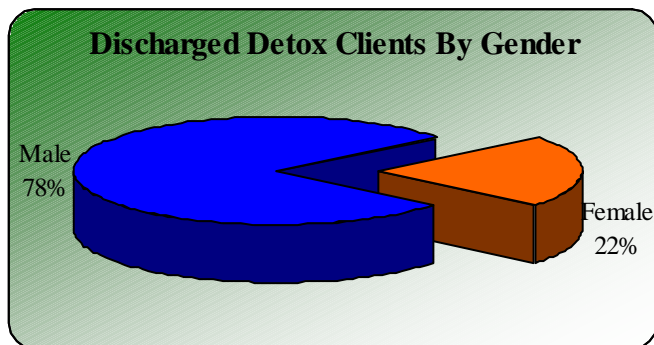
Race/Ethnicity

The largest proportion of clients discharged from detox in CY2010 was White (58%). Compared with the 2010 census figures for Colorado, Hispanics and American Indians were over-represented. Hispanics represented 21% and American Indians represented 1% of Colorado's general population. In detox, Hispanics made up 24%, and American Indians comprised 6% of the clientele.



Gender

The proportion of males discharged from detox comprised 78% and the proportion of females comprised 22%.



Prior Treatment Episodes

Fifty-nine percent had no prior treatment episodes, 26% had 1-2 prior treatment episodes and 15% had 3 or more.

