cdbh Colorado Division of Behavioral Health

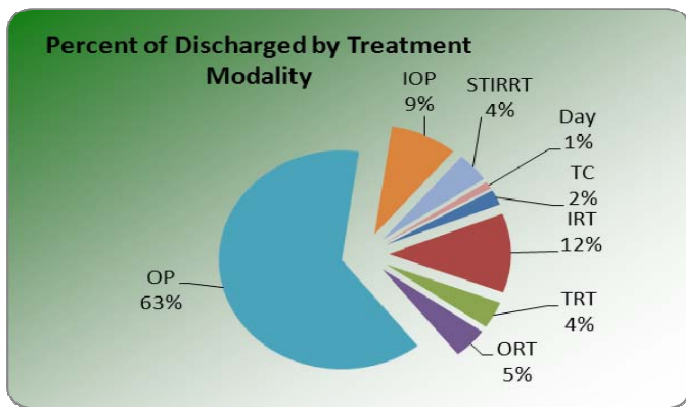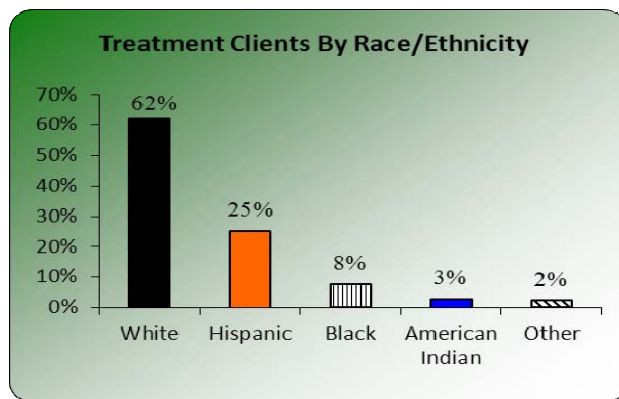# DRUG/ALCOHOL COORDINATED DATA SYSTEM

(DACODS) is the primary client level data collection instrument used by the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), Colorado Department of Human Services. DBH uses this information to monitor service quality, utilization and effectiveness, and to report to the legislature on treatment outcomes and service needs in Colorado. DBH requires completion of DACODS at time of admission and at discharge to any modality of substance abuse services for treatment, detoxification and DUI education and/or therapy clients. DBH requires completion of DACODS as a requirement of agency licensure.

TREATMENT CLIENTS

There were 18,561 Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS) discharges from substance abuse treatment year to date (YTD)[*]. This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.

Race

The largest proportions of discharges from treatment were White (62%). Compared with the 2010 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 25%, African Americans comprised 8% and American Indians comprised 3% of the discharges.
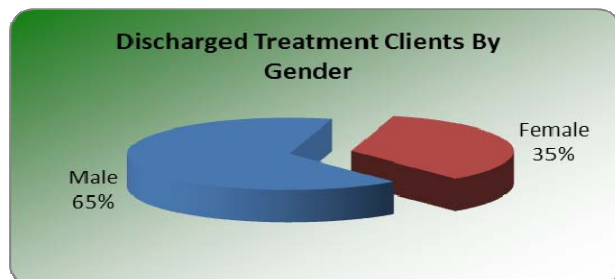

Treatment Clients By Race/Ethnicity: White 62%, Hispanic 25%, Black 8%, American Indian 3%, Other 2%

Percent of Discharged by Treatment Modality: OP 63%, IOP 9%, STIRRT 4%, Day 1%, TC 2%, IRT 12%, TRT 4%, ORT 5%

Treatment Modality

Outpatient services comprised the most highly utilized modality for treatment clients, with 63% in traditional and 9% in intensive outpatient modalities. Twenty-three 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
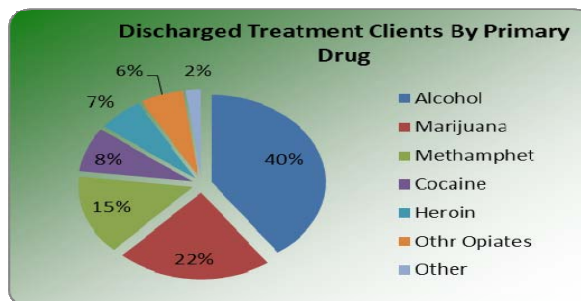
Gender

Males represent 65% of treatment discharges and females represent 35% of treatment discharges.

Discharged Treatment Clients By Gender: Male 65%, Female 35%

*Based on calendar year, data for this report was run on 10/14/2011.

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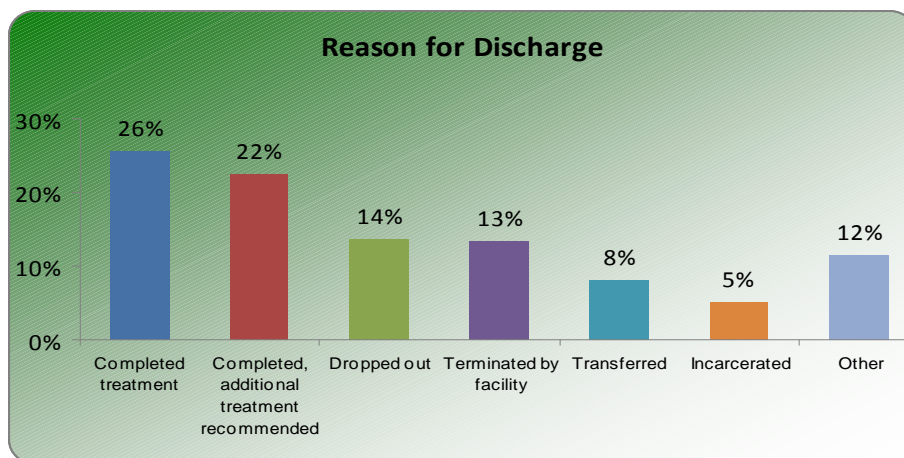
Alcohol and marijuana are the most frequently used primary drug for those in treatment statewide, followed by methamphetamine and cocaine.

Discharged Treatment Clients By Primary Drug: Alcohol 40%, Marijuana 22%, Methamphet 15%, Cocaine 8%, Heroin 7%, Othr Opiates 6%, Other 2%
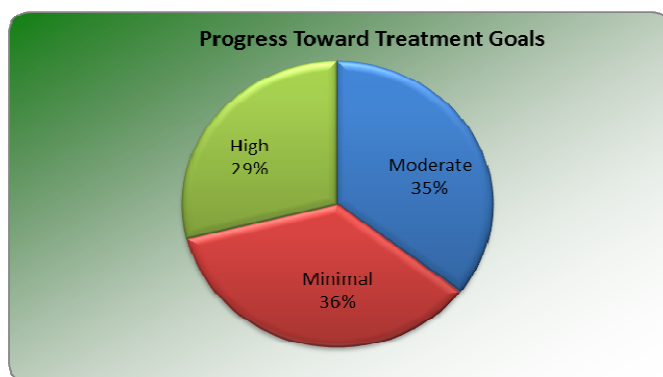
TREATMENT OUTCOME MEASURES

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; 14% left against professional advice; 13% were terminated by the agency and 8% did not complete their treatment at the agency. Five percent of clients were incarcerated.

Reason for Discharge

	Completed treatment	Completed, additional treatment recommended	Dropped out	Terminated by facility	Transferred	Incarcerated	Other
	26%	22%	14%	13%	8%	5%	12%

Progress Towards Treatment Goals

Sixty-four percent of all treatment clients had made moderate to high progress toward their goals.

Progress Toward Treatment Goals

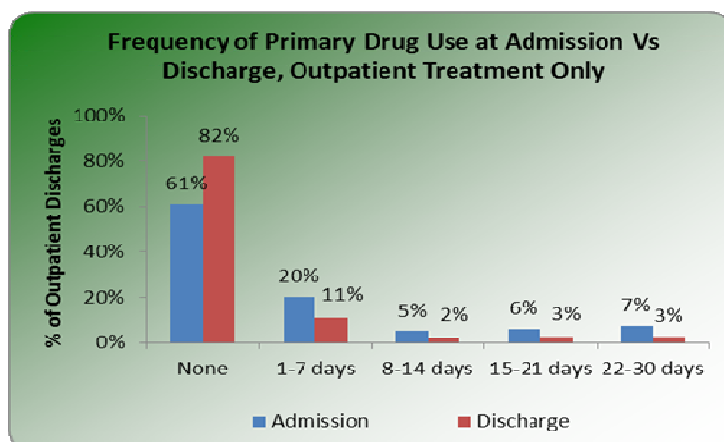High 29%
Moderate 35%
Minimal 36%

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	223.12	197.00
Intensive Residential IRT	35.76	29.00
Transitional Residential TRT	65.45	38.00
Opioid Replacement Therapy ORT	341.58	159.00
Traditional Outpatient OP	147.37	102.00
STIRRT	14.53	14.00
Intensive Outpatient IOP	125.83	55.00
Day Treatment DAY	67.13	31.00

Frequency of Primary Drug Use

The proportion of outpatient clients who reported any use of their primary substance decreased from 39% at admission to 18% 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.

Frequency of Primary Drug Use at Admission Vs Discharge, Outpatient Treatment Only

% of Outpatient Discharges

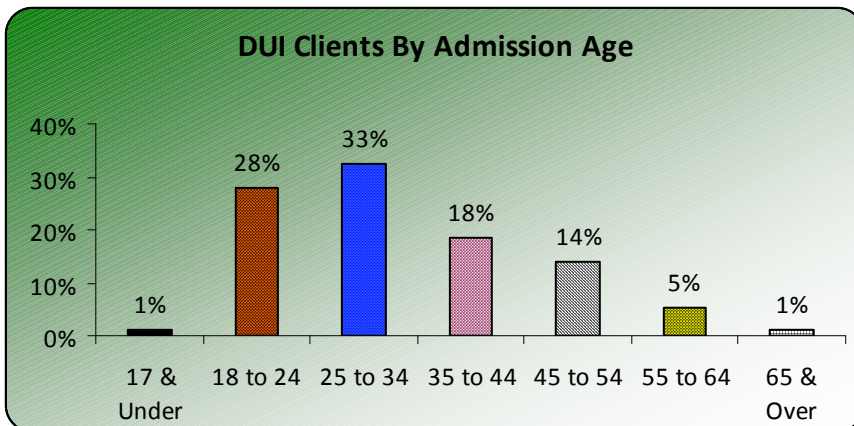|	None	1-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days
Admission	61%	20%	5%	6%	7%
Discharge	82%	11%	2%	3%	3%

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) CLIENTS

Year to date, there were 17,900 discharges from DUI services (excluding other treatment and detox services). This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.
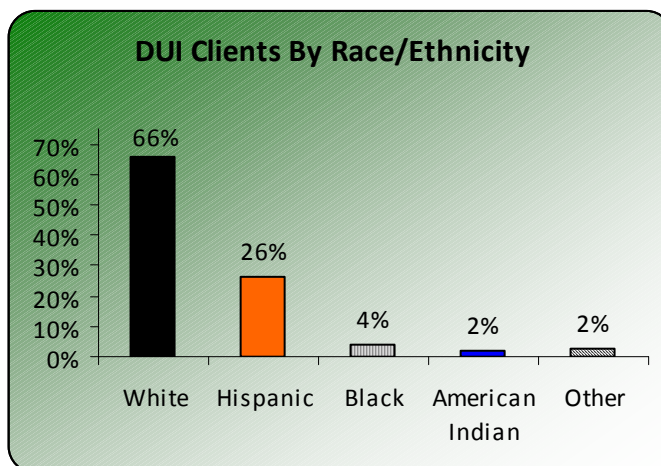
Age

Thirty-three percent of DUI clients were within the 25 to 34 years old age group, 28% were within the 18 to 24 year age group, and 18% were within the 35-44 years old age group.

DUI Clients By Admission Age

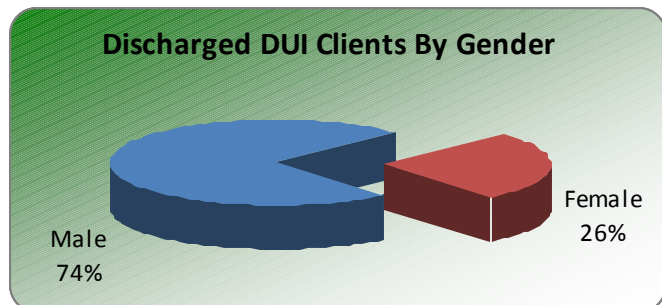| Age Group	Percent
17 & Under	1%
18 to 24	28%
25 to 34	33%
35 to 44	18%
45 to 54	14%
55 to 64	5%
65 & Over	1%

Race/Ethnicity

The largest proportions of clients discharged from DUI services were White (66%), followed by Hispanic (26%). 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 26% and American Indians comprised 2% year to date.
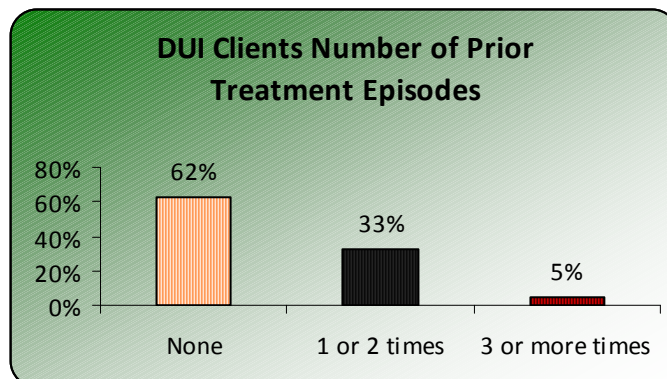
DUI Clients By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
White	66%
Hispanic	26%
Black	4%
American Indian	2%
Other	2%

Gender

Males represent 74% of DUI discharges and females represent 26% of DUI discharges.

Discharged DUI Clients By Gender

Gender	Percent
Male	74%
Female	26%

Prior Treatment Episodes

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

DUI Clients Number of Prior Treatment Episodes

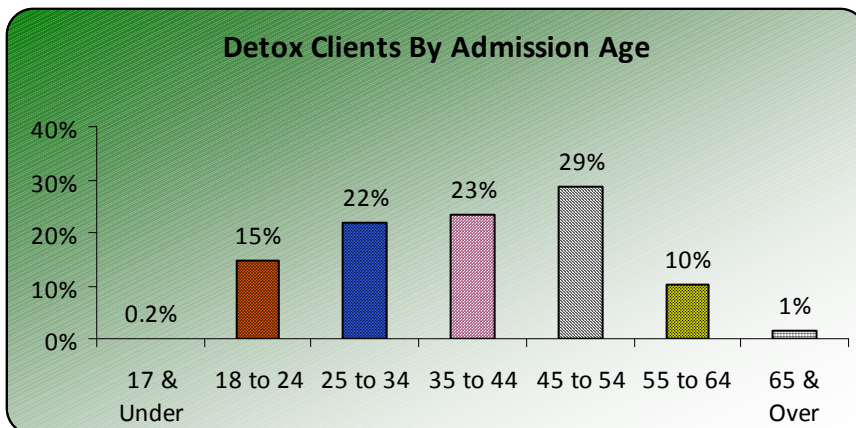| Episodes	Percent
None	62%
1 or 2 times	33%
3 or more times	5%

DETOX CLIENTS

Year to date, there were 37,700 discharges from detoxification services (excluding treatment and DUI services). This number is based on total discharges, not unique clients.
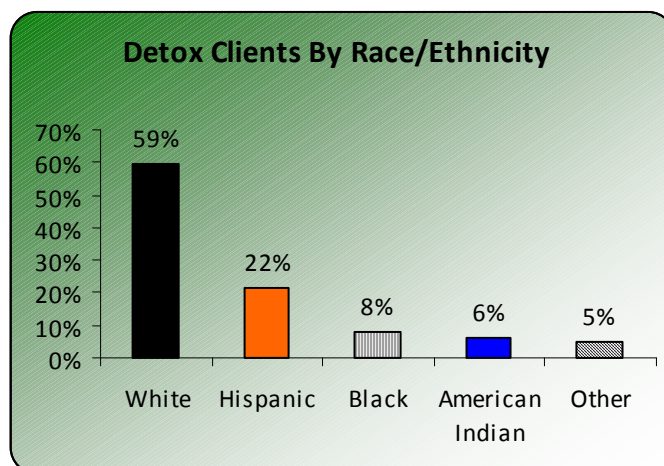
Age

Seventy-four percent of detox discharges are represented by those 25-54 years old. While 15% of clients in detox were within the 18-24 year old age category, 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
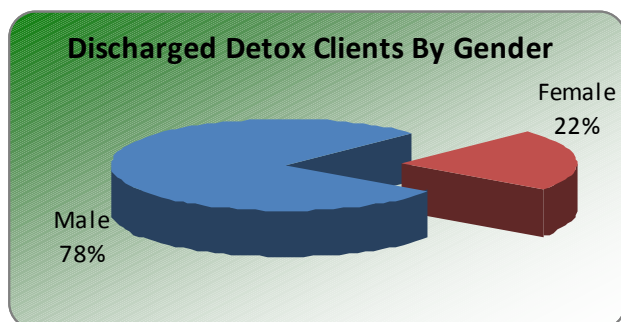
Detox Clients By Admission Age

Age	Percentage
17 & Under	0.2%
18 to 24	15%
25 to 34	22%
35 to 44	23%
45 to 54	29%
55 to 64	10%
65 & Over	1%

Race/Ethnicity

The largest proportions of clients discharged from detox in CY2011 so far were White (59%). Compared with the 2010 census figures for Colorado, American Indians represented only 1% of Colorado's general population. However, in detox, American Indians comprised 6% of the clientele.

Detox Clients By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage
White	59%
Hispanic	22%
Black	8%
American Indian	6%
Other	5%

Gender

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

Discharged Detox Clients By Gender

- Female 22%
- Male 78%

Prior Treatment Episodes

Fifty-six percent had no prior treatment episodes, 27% had 1-2 prior treatment episodes and 17% had 3 or more.

Detox Clients Number of Prior Treatment Episodes

	Percentage
None	56%
1 or 2 times	27%
3 or more times	17%