

# SUD Diagnostic Annual Report - All Publicly Funded Services

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) monitors data and outcomes for publicly funded behavioral health services. Community Behavioral Health data is collected and compiled through the State Treatment Activity Reporting System (STARS). This report reflects data entered into STARS by contracted providers for publicly funded clients receiving substance use disorder treatment services.

## Publicly Funded Diagnostic Information for Adult and Youth Clients

Figure 1: Primary Substance Use Disorder

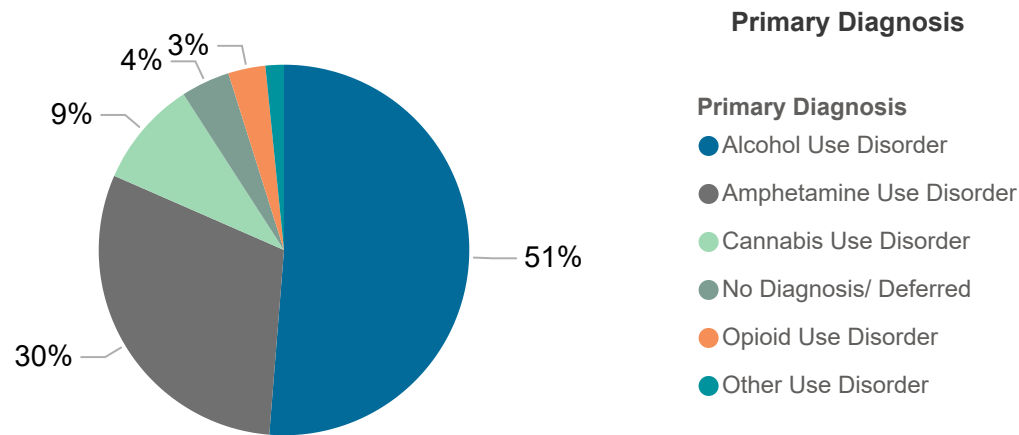
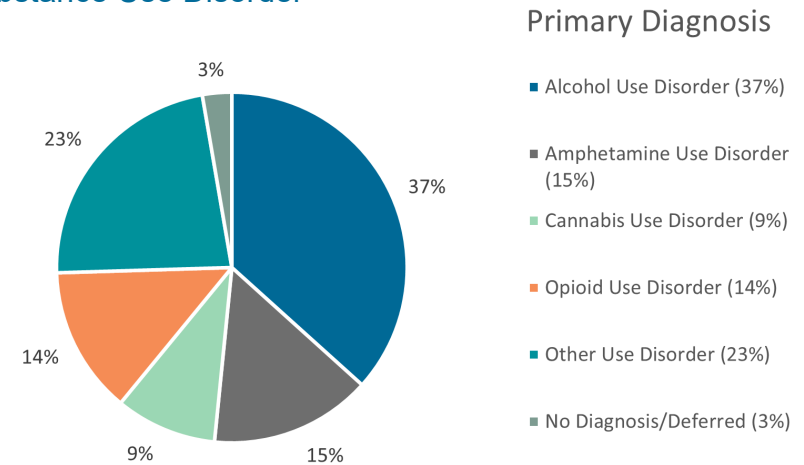


Figure 1: In SFY 24, 9,653 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 9,315 had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the percentage of clients who were diagnosed with each category of substance use diagnoses.

## National Substance Use Disorder Information for Adult and Youth

Figure 2: Primary Substance Use Disorder



National data is compiled from the National Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data system. The TEDS data system consists of client admission and discharge treatment information collected and submitted by states funded by the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant. Figure 2 describes the national top six substances individuals identified as their primary substance of use at the time of admission during Federal Fiscal Year 2023 (FFY23)[1].

[1] TEDS data is based on the most recent data available.

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## Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

Figure 3: Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends

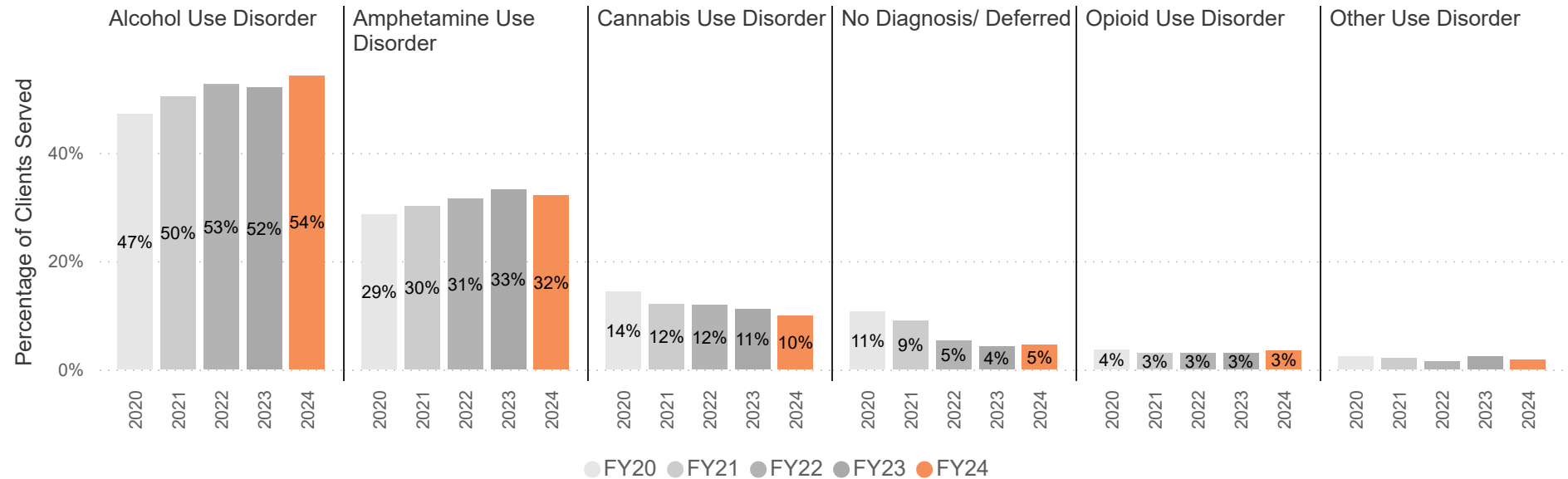


Figure 3 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 54% or 5,237 clients served, followed by amphetamine (32% or 3,094 clients), cannabis (10% or 952 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 322 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 164 clients).

[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	4130	47%	4576	50%	4749	53%	4827	52%	5237	54%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2502	29%	2744	30%	2833	31%	3070	33%	3094	32%
Cannabis Use Disorder	1258	14%	1100	12%	1075	12%	1034	11%	952	10%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	940	11%	815	9%	478	5%	389	4%	436	5%
Opioid Use Disorder	321	4%	273	3%	269	3%	274	3%	332	3%
Other Use Disorder	209	2%	187	2%	134	1%	221	2%	164	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9014</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9268</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9651</b>	<b>100%</b>

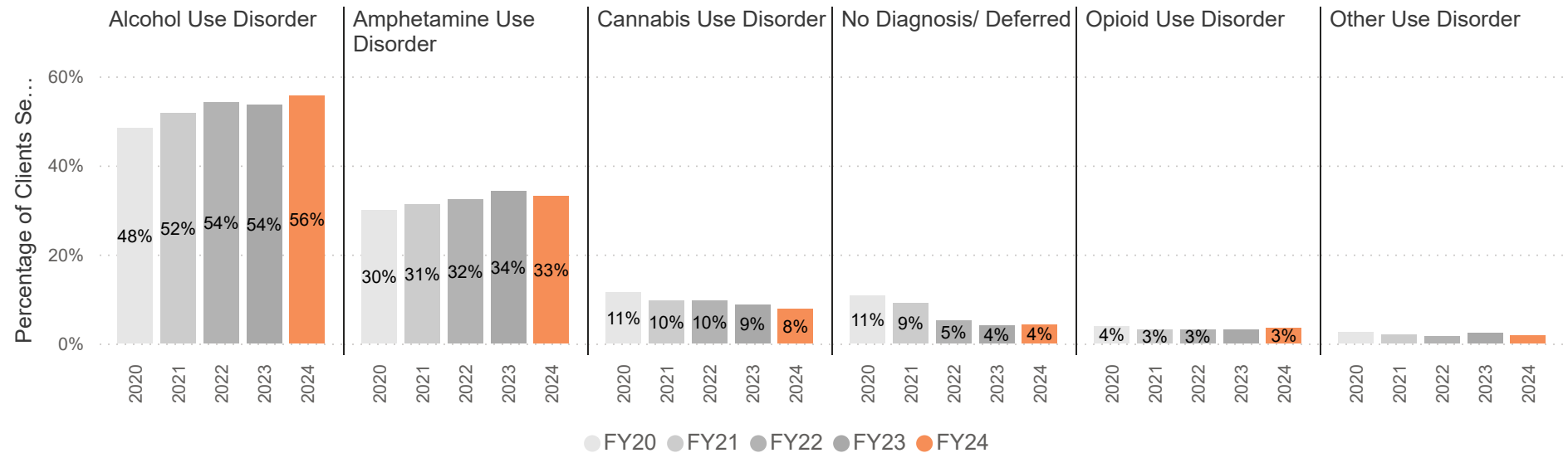
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## Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

Figure 4 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded adults clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 56% or 5,107 clients served, followed by amphetamine (33% or 3,047 clients), cannabis (8% or 709 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 318 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 161 clients).

Figure 4: Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	3977	48%	4448	52%	4632	54%	4715	54%	5107	56%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2463	30%	2691	31%	2768	32%	3012	34%	3047	33%
Cannabis Use Disorder	939	11%	823	10%	813	10%	770	9%	709	8%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	888	11%	780	9%	445	5%	353	4%	377	4%
Opioid Use Disorder	318	4%	268	3%	265	3%	263	3%	318	3%
Other Use Disorder	200	2%	173	2%	129	2%	202	2%	161	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8228</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8603</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8554</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8794</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9191</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

Figure 5: Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

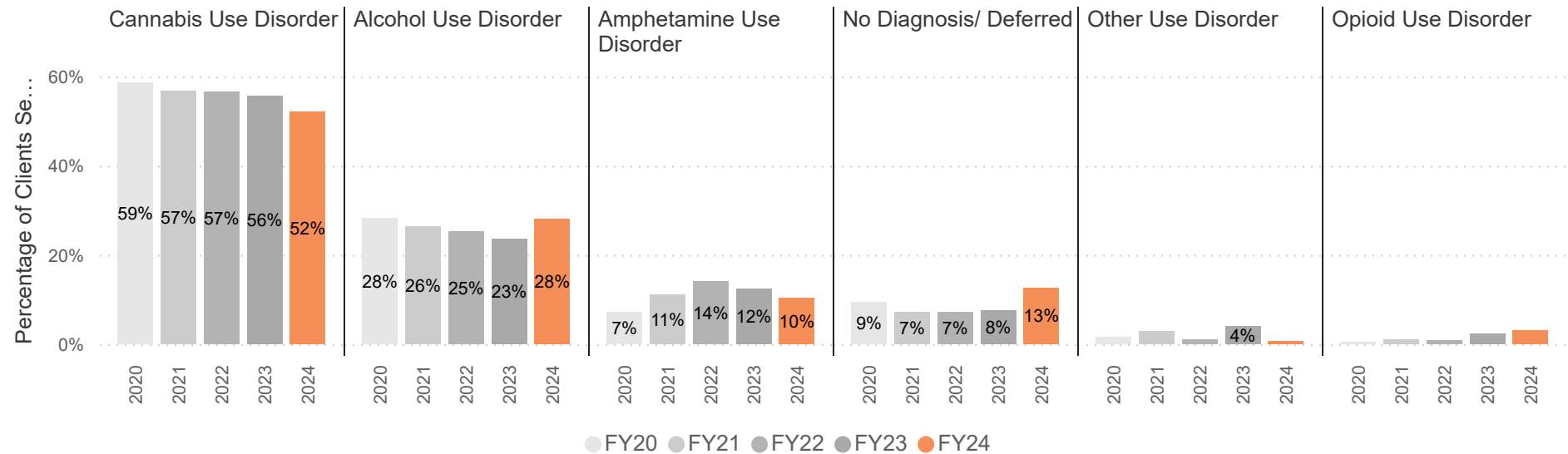


Figure 5 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded youth clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 52% or 243 youth clients served, followed by alcohol (28% or 131 clients), amphetamine (10% or 48 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 14 clients), and all other substances[2] (>1% or 3 clients).

[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	321	59%	277	57%	263	57%	265	56%	243	52%
Alcohol Use Disorder	155	28%	129	26%	117	25%	112	23%	131	28%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	52	9%	35	7%	33	7%	36	8%	59	13%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	39	7%	54	11%	65	14%	59	12%	48	10%
Opioid Use Disorder	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%	11	2%	14	3%
Other Use Disorder	9	2%	14	3%	5	1%	19	4%	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>100%</b>

# SUD Diagnostic Annual Report - Non-Justice Involved Services

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) monitors data and outcomes for publicly funded behavioral health services. Community Behavioral Health data is collected and compiled through the State Treatment Activity Reporting System (STARS). This report reflects data entered into STARS by contracted providers for publicly funded clients receiving substance use disorder treatment services. This data does not include individuals who received targeted services for justice involved populations.

## Diagnostic Information for Adult and Youth Clients

Figure 6: Primary Substance Use Disorder

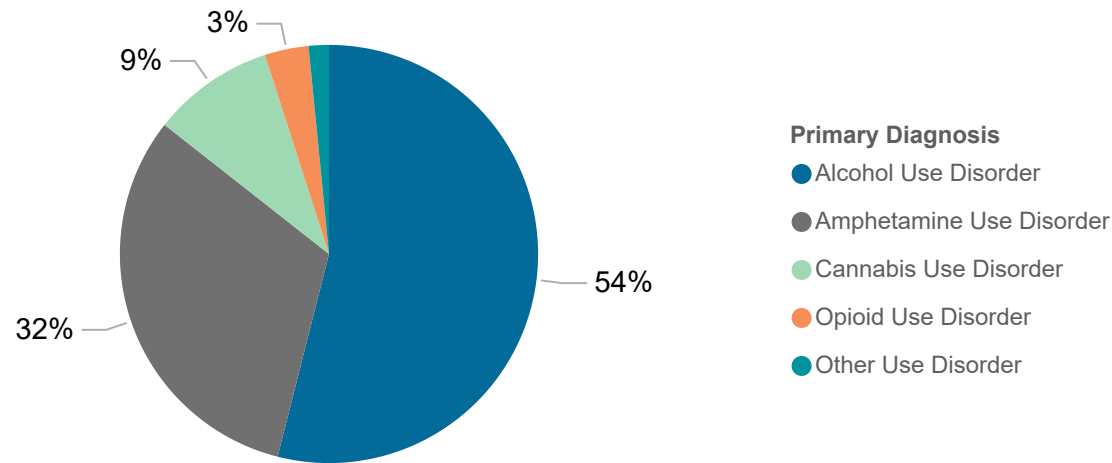
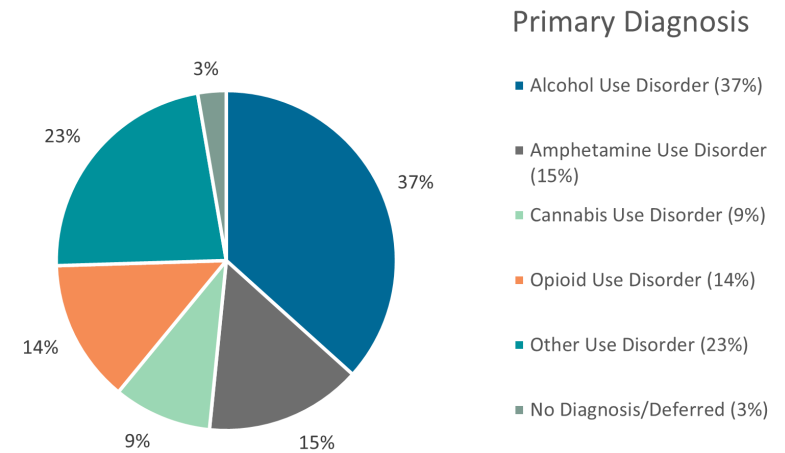


Figure 6 In SFY 24, 9,653 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 7,724 received non-justice involved services and had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the percentage of clients who were diagnosed with each category of substance use diagnoses.

## National Substance Use Disorder Information

Figure 7: Primary Substance Use Disorder



National data is compiled from the national Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data system. The TEDS data system consists of client admission and discharge treatment information collected and submitted by states funded by the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant. Figure 7 describes the national top six substances individuals identified as their primary substance of use at the time of admission during Federal Fiscal Year 2023 (FFY23)[1].

[1]TEDS data is based on the most recent data available.

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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

Figure 8: Non-Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends

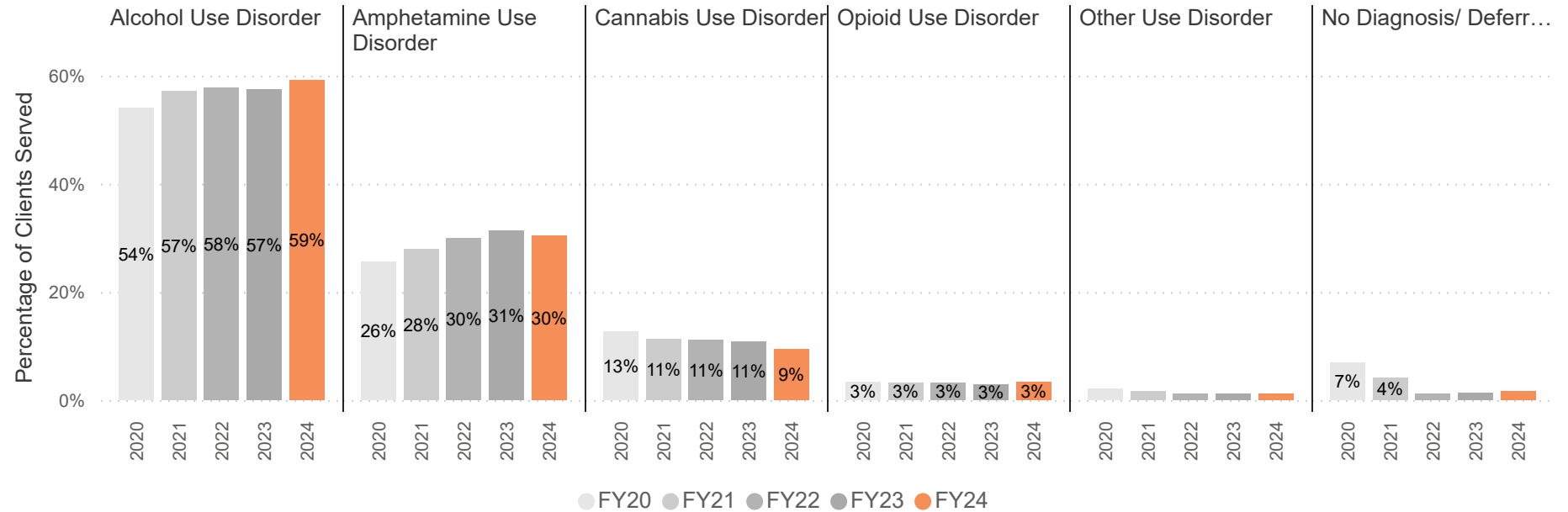


Figure 8 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 59% or 4,642 clients served, followed by amphetamine (30% or 2,379 clients), cannabis (9% or 738 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 266 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 93 clients).

[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	3284	54%	3712	57%	4012	58%	4209	57%	4642	59%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1552	26%	1815	28%	2083	30%	2298	31%	2379	30%
Cannabis Use Disorder	773	13%	735	11%	769	11%	791	11%	738	9%
Opioid Use Disorder	207	3%	206	3%	221	3%	212	3%	266	3%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	424	7%	269	4%	81	1%	99	1%	131	2%
Other Use Disorder	131	2%	103	2%	82	1%	88	1%	93	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6085</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6506</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6953</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7336</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7845</b>	<b>100%</b>

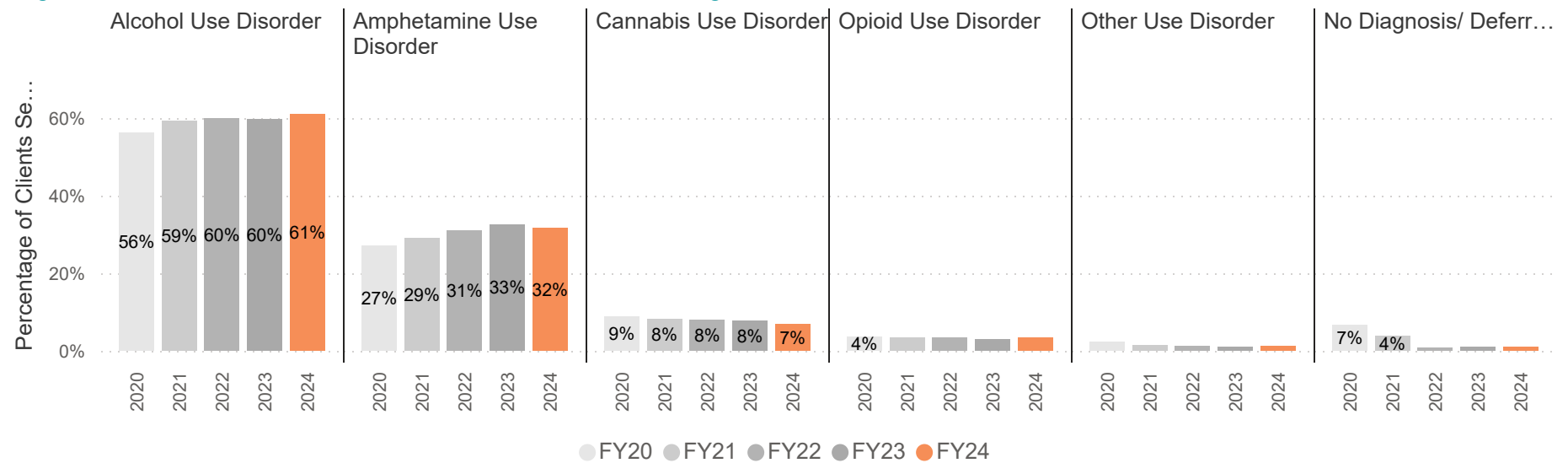
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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

Figure 9 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of adult clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 61% or 4,514 clients served, followed by amphetamine (32% or 2,332 clients), cannabis (7% or 501 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 252 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 90 clients).

Figure 9: Non-Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FT23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	3143	56%	3591	59%	3901	60%	4097	60%	4514	61%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1514	27%	1763	29%	2018	31%	2240	33%	2332	32%
Cannabis Use Disorder	486	9%	501	8%	521	8%	533	8%	501	7%
Opioid Use Disorder	204	4%	201	3%	217	3%	201	3%	252	3%
Other Use Disorder	124	2%	90	1%	77	1%	74	1%	90	1%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	372	7%	234	4%	49	1%	63	1%	72	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5588</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6071</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6871</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7393</b>	<b>100%</b>

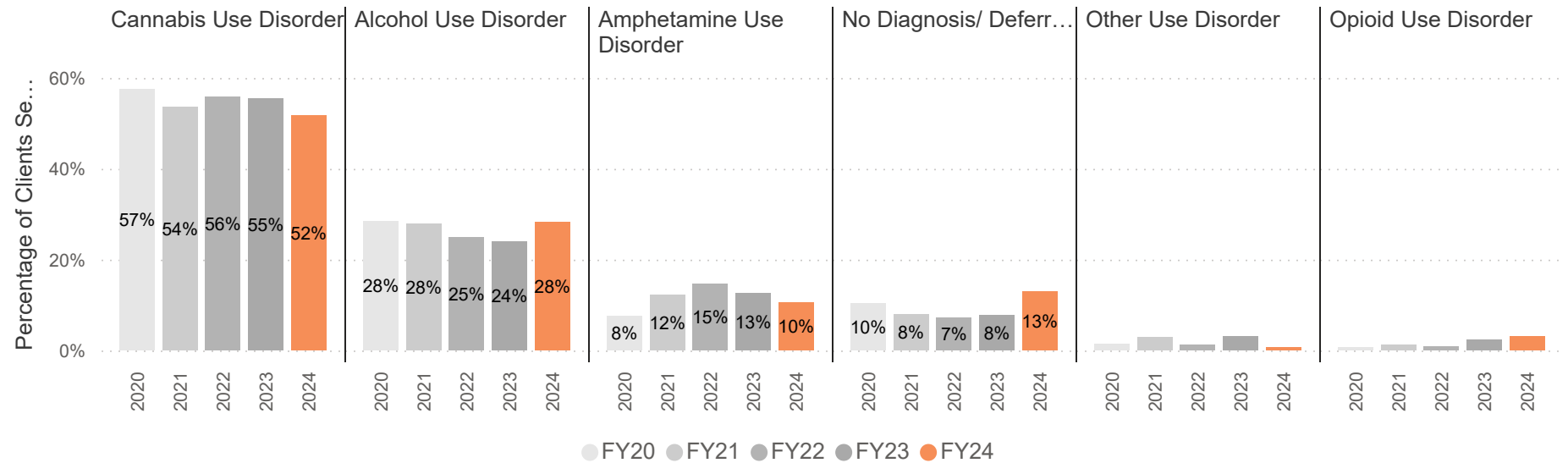
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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

Figure 10 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of youth clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 52% or 237 clients served, followed by alcohol (28% or 129 clients), amphetamine (10% or 48 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 14 clients), and other substances[2] (1% or 3 clients).

Figure 10: Non-Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	289	57%	234	54%	249	56%	259	55%	237	52%
Alcohol Use Disorder	143	28%	122	28%	111	25%	112	24%	129	28%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	52	10%	35	8%	32	7%	36	8%	59	13%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	38	8%	53	12%	65	15%	59	13%	48	10%
Opioid Use Disorder	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%	11	2%	14	3%
Other Use Disorder	7	1%	13	3%	5	1%	14	3%	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100%</b>



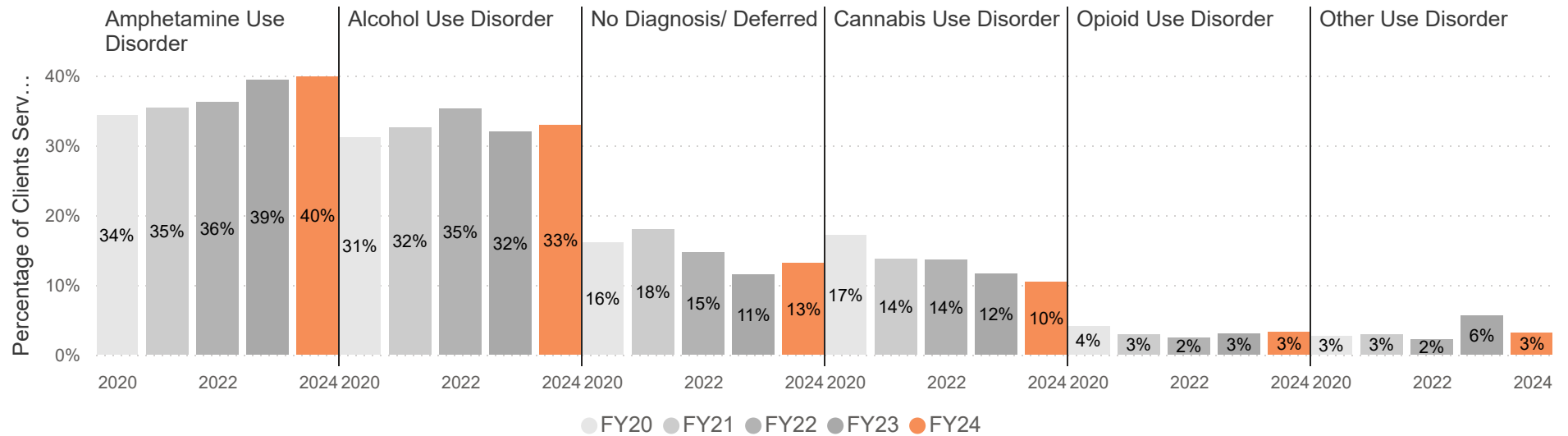
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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

Figure 11 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Amphetamine use disorder (40% or 972 clients), alcohol use disorder (33% or 804 clients), cannabis use disorder (10% or 253 clients), and opioid use disorder (3% or 78 clients), and other use disorder (3% or 75 clients) use disorder (3% or 78 clients).

Figure 11: Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1133	34%	1116	35%	1015	36%	1031	39%	972	40%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1026	31%	1024	32%	988	35%	836	32%	804	33%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	531	16%	565	18%	412	15%	300	11%	321	13%
Cannabis Use Disorder	565	17%	432	14%	380	14%	304	12%	253	10%
Opioid Use Disorder	133	4%	89	3%	69	2%	77	3%	78	3%
Other Use Disorder	87	3%	91	3%	61	2%	147	6%	75	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3152</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2806</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2617</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2442</b>	<b>100%</b>

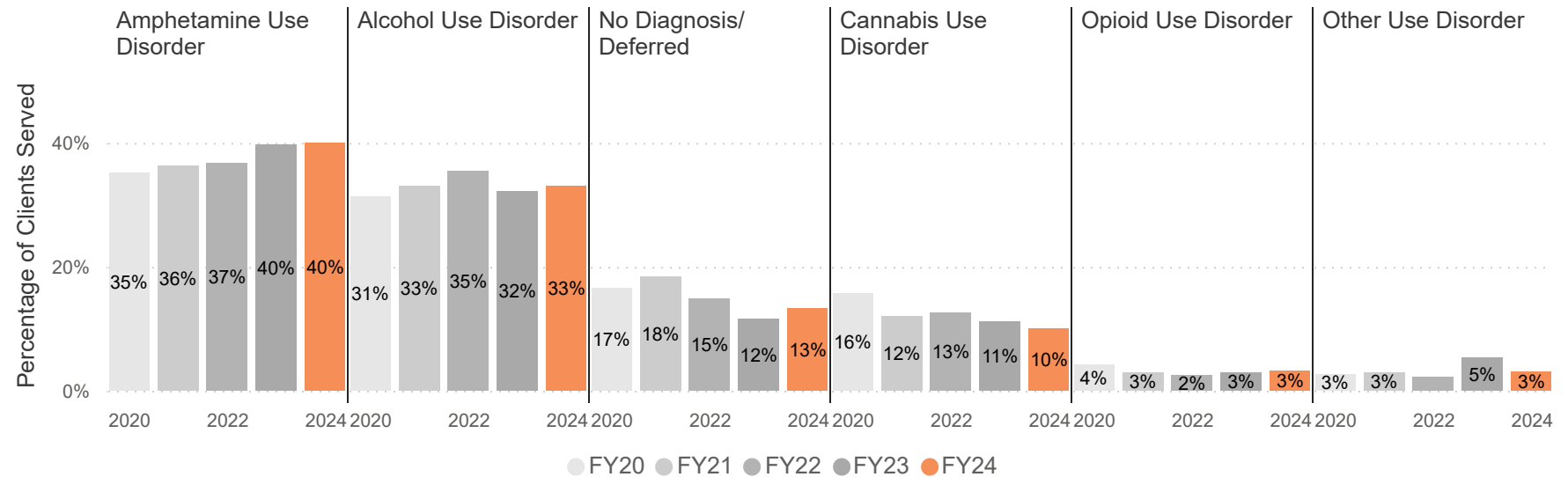
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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

Figure 12 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of adult clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Amphetamine use disorders account for 40% or 972 clients served, followed by alcohol use disorder (33% or 801 clients), cannabis use disorder (13% or 321 clients), opioid use disorder[1] (3% or 78 clients), and all other substances[2] (3% or 75 clients).

Figure 12: Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1132	35%	1115	36%	1015	37%	1031	40%	972	40%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1010	31%	1015	33%	982	35%	836	32%	801	33%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	531	16%	564	18%	411	15%	300	12%	321	13%
Cannabis Use Disorder	506	16%	370	12%	350	13%	290	11%	243	10%
Opioid Use Disorder	133	4%	88	3%	69	2%	77	3%	78	3%
Other Use Disorder	84	3%	90	3%	61	2%	138	5%	75	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3221</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3077</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2769</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2594</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>100%</b>

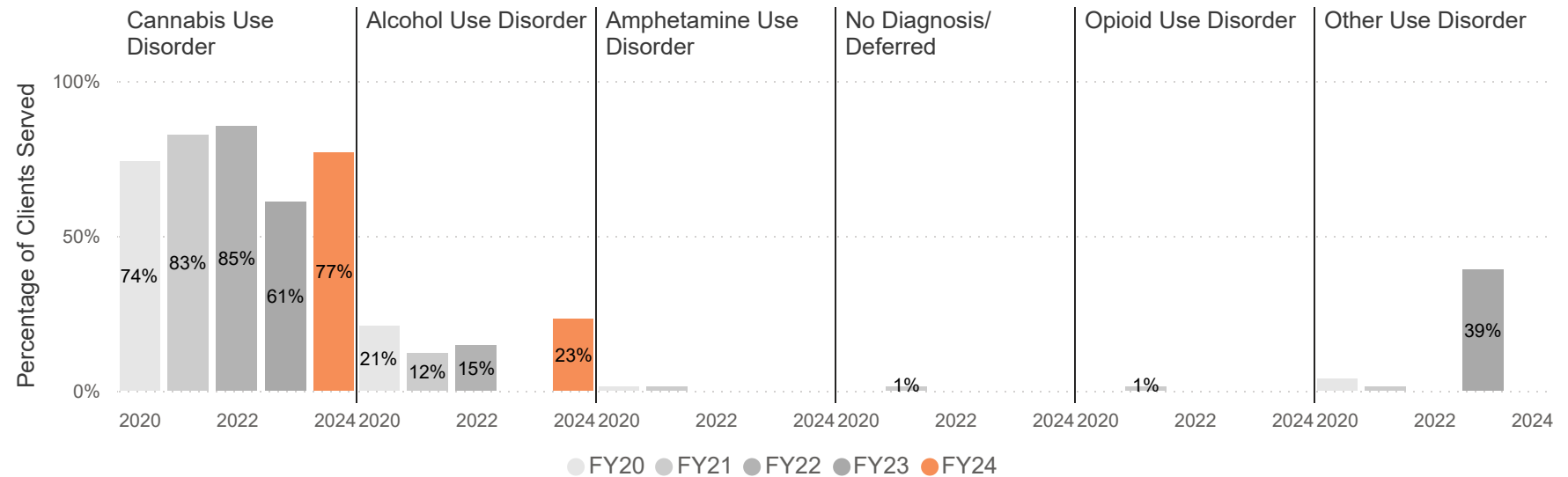
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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

Figure 13 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of youth clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 77% or 10 clients served, followed by alcohol use disorders (23% or 3 clients).

Figure 13: Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth



[1] Opioids include heroin, other opiates and synthetic opiates.

[2] All other substances include cocaine substance use, other substance use, inhalant substance use, polysubstance substance use, sedative substance use, hallucinogen substance use, and phencyclidine (PCP) substance use.

Primary Diagnosis	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	57	74%	62	83%	29	85%	14	61%	10	77%
Alcohol Use Disorder	16	21%	9	12%	5	15%			3	23%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1	1%	1	1%						
No Diagnosis/ Deferred			1	1%						
Opioid Use Disorder			1	1%						
Other Use Disorder	3	4%	1	1%			9	39%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

# MH Diagnostic Annual Report - All Publicly Funded Services

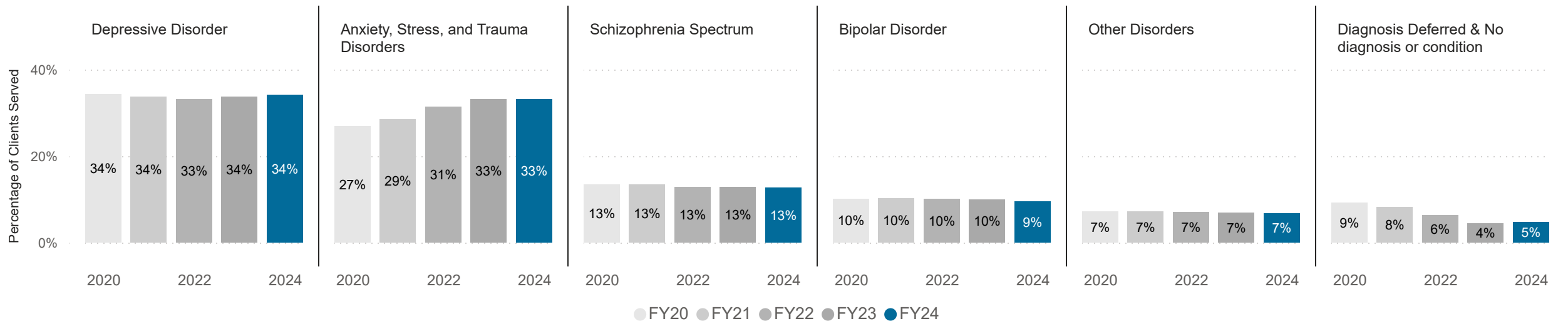
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## Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Adults

Figure 1 describes the percentage of adults with a mental health disorder diagnosis who received behavioral health services funded by the Division of Behavioral Health. Depression disorders account for 34% or 3,471 of adult diagnoses, followed by anxiety, stress, and trauma disorders (33% or 3,380 clients), schizophrenia spectrum disorders (13% or 1,293 clients), bipolar disorders (9% or 964 clients), and other disorders (7% or 692 clients).

Adult Diagnosis Type	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Depressive Disorder	3362	34%	3404	34%	3551	33%	3556	34%	3471	34%
Anxiety, Stress, and Trauma Disorders	2639	27%	2884	29%	3372	31%	3484	33%	3380	33%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	1310	13%	1353	13%	1381	13%	1347	13%	1293	13%
Bipolar Disorder	994	10%	1038	10%	1080	10%	1050	10%	964	9%
Other Disorders	699	7%	721	7%	761	7%	720	7%	692	7%
Diagnosis Deferred & No diagnosis or condition	898	9%	833	8%	682	6%	466	4%	485	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9801</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10111</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10535</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10190</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 1: Mental Health Diagnosis for Adults



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## Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Youth

Figure 2 describes top 5 mental health disorders for youth who received behavioral health services funded by the Division of Behavioral Health. Anxiety, stress, and trauma disorders account for 64% or 3,692 of youth diagnoses, followed by ADHD disorders (14% of 806 clients), depressive disorders (11% or 624 clients), conduct disorders (8% or 438), and developmental disorders (1% or 40 clients).

Youth Diagnosis Type	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %	FY24 N	FY24 %
Anxiety, Trauma, and Stress Disorder	3730	59%	3927	62%	4040	64%	4015	65%	3692	64%
ADHD	891	14%	811	13%	788	12%	794	13%	806	14%
Depressive Disorder	740	12%	771	12%	782	12%	733	12%	624	11%
Conduct and Impulse-Control Disorders	531	8%	475	8%	435	7%	424	7%	438	8%
Diagnosis Deferred & No diagnosis or condition	354	6%	249	4%	224	4%	126	2%	146	3%
Developmental Disorders	91	1%	72	1%	56	1%	42	1%	40	1%
Other Disorders	22	0%	24	0%	31	0%	40	1%	48	1%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	13	0%	19	0%	20	0%	21	0%	23	0%
Bipolar Disorder	16	0%	18	0%	19	0%	20	0%	15	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6306</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6286</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6141</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5755</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 2: Top 5 Mental Health Diagnosis for Youth

