

STATE OF COLORADO



Colorado Department of Human Services

people who help people

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Native Americans in Alcohol and Substance Abuse Detoxification and Treatment
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004
March 1, 2005

Summary:

- Most Native American clients in detox or treatment services are located in Sub-state planning area #2, the Denver metropolitan area.
- There are 2 Native American males for every Native American female in treatment, and 6 males for each female in detox.
- The median age of Native American males in treatment was 10 years older than the age of the general treatment population irrespective of race or ethnicity.
- Both educational attainment levels and the primary source of payment for Native Americans are lower than that for the general treatment population.
- Native Americans were likelier to have reported prior treatment episodes and be unemployed at time of admission than the general treatment population.
- Fifty percent of the Native American admissions reported no income. Almost 50% of Native American clients in detox reported being homeless.
- Native American clients in treatment significantly reduced admission to medical emergency departments from admission to discharge.
- Alcohol is the primary drug followed by marijuana.
- Self-help groups made more referrals for Native Americans into detox or treatment than for the general treatment population.
- Almost 50% of Native American clients in detox reported using their primary substance (alcohol) daily in the 30 days prior to admission. Marked decrease in frequency of use was noted from admission to discharge for Native American treatment clients.
- Clinicians reported that more than 50% of Native American clients for both fiscal years for detox and treatment were dependent on their primary drugs.
- More Native American clients in treatment reported using a secondary drug than clients in detox.
- More than 60% of all Native Americans indicated they began using their primary drug before the age of 18.

Number of Native American Admissions to Detoxification and Treatment Services

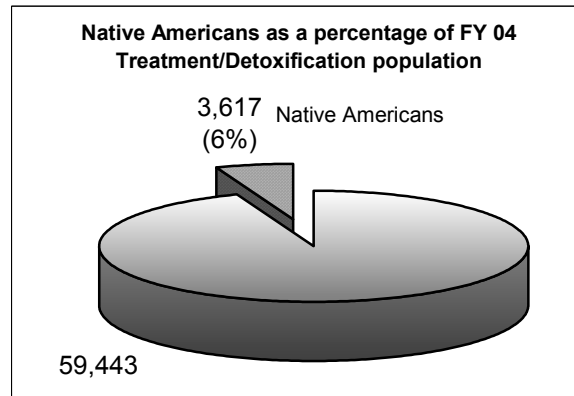
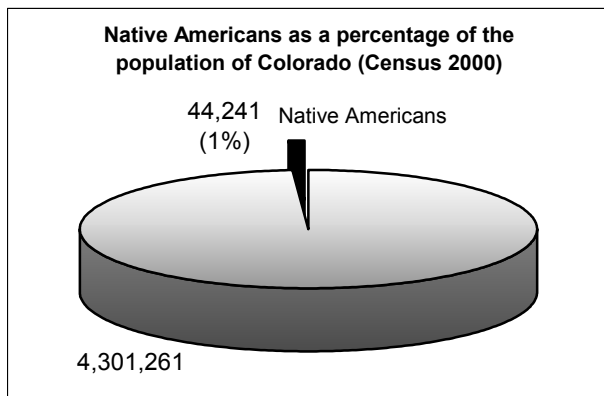
	FY03 Detox #	FY03 Treatment #	FY03 Total	FY04 Detox #	FY04 Treatment #	FY04 Total
Male	3018	234	3252	2723	270	2993
Female	399	154	553	451	173	624
Total	3417 (90%)	388 (10%)	3805 (100%)	3174 (88%)	443 (12%)	3617 (100%)

In FY03, the majority (67%) of Native Americans received services in the sub-state planning area 2, the Denver metropolitan area. Fourteen percent received services in planning areas 5 and 6, the Western Slope. Statewide there were 9 detox clients for each client in treatment.

In FY04, the percentage of Native Americans who received detox services decreased 7% (3174) from FY03 and the percentage who received treatment services increased by 14% (443). The majority (69%) received services in the Denver metro area, and 18% in Western Slope facilities.

Decreases in numbers served between FY03 and FY04 were noted in sub-state planning areas 3 and 7. The numbers served in the Colorado Springs area dropped 48% (from 319 to 164) and in the Boulder area by 46% (from 182 to 101). Statewide there were 7 detox clients for each client in treatment.

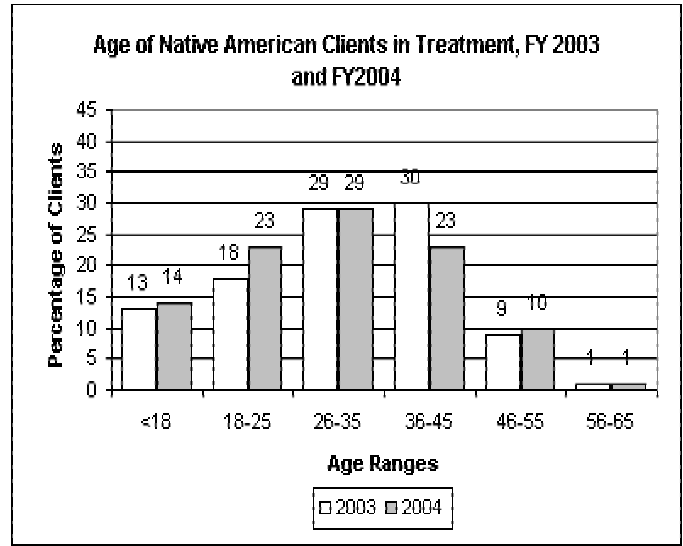
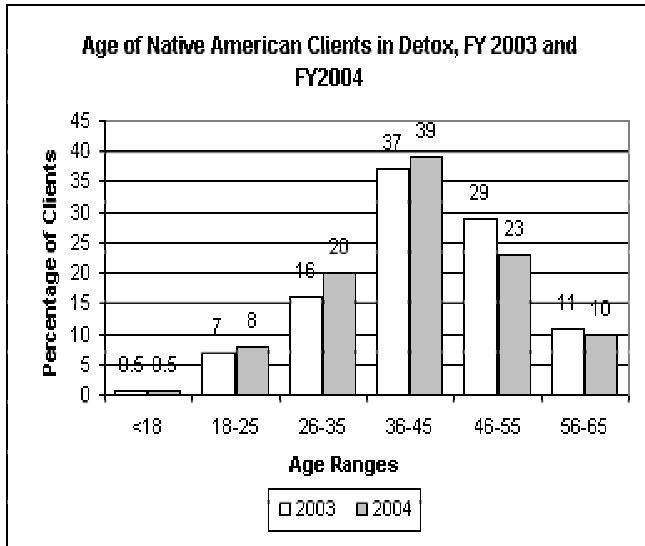
Native Americans are over-represented in substance abuse treatment and detox services. They comprise only 1% of the entire Colorado population (Census 2000) but 6% of all clients receiving detox and treatment services in FY04.



Age of Clients

Sixty-six clients (2%) were under the age of 18 in 2003. Seventy-eight clients (2%) were under the age of 18 in 2004. Clients in detox were slightly older than clients in treatment. For FY03 and FY04, more clients under the age of 18 and between 18 and 25 were in treatment than detox. More 36-45 year old clients for both FY03 and FY04 were in detox than treatment. Virtually no clients were 66 years of age or older for either fiscal year.

In FY04, the median age for all clients regardless of race or ethnicity statewide was 30 for treatment and 40 for detox. In FY04 the median age for all Native American clients was 41 for males in treatment, 38 for females in treatment and 41 for males in detox, 38 for females in detox.



Gender

In FY03 86% of all Native American clients were males, compared to 83% in FY04.

Male to Female Ratio for FY04

	Males	: Females
Native Americans in Treatment	2	: 1
Native Americans in Detox	6	: 1
All Clients regardless of Race/Ethnicity in Treatment	2	: 1
All Clients regardless of Race/Ethnicity in Detox	5	: 1
Colorado Census Data 2000	1	: 1

Proportionally there were more female than male clients in treatment for both FY03 and FY04. For every male client in treatment there were 13 in detox for FY03 and 10 for FY04. For every female client in treatment there were 3 in detox for FY03 and FY04.

Tobacco Use

Fifty-two percent of all Native American clients used tobacco daily in FY03, and 55% used tobacco daily in FY04. For every Native American client in treatment there were 7 clients using tobacco daily in FY03 detox, and 6 in FY04 detox. For comparison, approximately 19% of all Colorado adults regardless of race or ethnicity admit to daily tobacco use, and 23% used tobacco daily nationwide.

Highest School Grade Completed

Fifty percent of all Native American clients in FY03 indicated they completed the 12th grade, and 51% for FY04. These figures are lower than the 12th grade completion rate for the overall treatment (69%) and detox (64%) populations regardless of race or ethnicity for FY04. Only 16% (FY03) and 18% (FY04) of Native American clients completed college, compared to 20% for the statewide population for FY04.

Primary Source of Income

For both fiscal years, 30% of Native American clients indicated wages as their primary source of income while 43% indicated they had no primary source of income. For the statewide treatment and detox populations, regardless of race or ethnicity, 50% of FY04 treatment clients and 41% of detox

clients indicated wages as their primary source of income, and 39% of treatment and 64% of detox clients were self-pay.

Health Insurance

In FY03, 9% of Native American clients had any kind of health insurance, compared to 11% for FY04. All those with insurance indicated it did not cover substance abuse treatment.

Marital Status

Marital status patterns are similar for Native American clients for both FY03 and FY04. Approximately 56% of all Native American clients have never been married, 11% are currently married and 21% are divorced. These figures are similar to the marital status of all clients regardless of race or ethnicity in treatment and detox for FY04. The Colorado Census 2000, however, shows a very different pattern for the general population: 27% were never married, 56% were married, 2% separated, 5% widowed and 11% divorced.

Pregnancy (based on total number of Native American females)

Twelve or 2% of the 553 females in FY03 treatment and detox combined were pregnant at time of admission. Eight or 1% of the 624 females were pregnant at time of admission in FY04. The Colorado Census 2000 reported a 3% pregnancy rate for the entire state. Looking at all females regardless of race or ethnicity in FY04, 7% of all females were pregnant when admitted to treatment and 1% were pregnant when admitted to detoxification services.

Prior Treatment Episodes

In FY03 33% had no prior treatment episodes, compared to 41% for FY04. In FY03 27% of all Native American clients had 6 or more prior treatment episodes, compared to 18% in FY04. Looking at all clients for FY04 regardless of race or ethnicity, approximately 56% reported no prior treatment episodes, and 12% reported 6 or more.

Disability

Two percent of both FY03 and FY04 Native American clients indicated they have a disability, which is similar to the disability status of all clients regardless of race or ethnicity in FY04. Six percent of the entire Colorado population have disabilities according to the Colorado Census 2000.

Admission Modality

Native American Clients Receiving Detoxification and Treatment Services

Detoxification	FY03 #	FY03 %	FY04 #	FY04 %
Ambulatory Medical Detox	2	.1%	0	0
Residential non-hospital Detox	3414	89.7%	3174	88%
Medically Managed Inpatient Detox	1	0%	0	0

Treatment	FY03 #	FY03 %	FY04 #	FY04 %
Therapeutic Community	3	.1%	17	.5%
Intensive Residential	44	1.2%	47	1.3%
Transitional Residential	24	.6%	25	.7%
Opioid Replacement Therapy	19	.5%	11	.3%
Traditional Outpatient	270	7.1%	267	7.4%
STIRRT	9	.2%	17	.5%
Intensive Outpatient	18	.5%	57	1.6%
Day Treatment	1	0	2	.1%

Number of Persons Living on Client’s Income at Admission and Discharge

The majority of Native American detox and treatment clients for both fiscal years (87% for FY03 and 85% for FY04) reported they lived alone at time of admission. Clients in treatment were more likely than those in detox to have persons dependent on their income, a pattern also reflected in the overall treatment and detox populations regardless of race or ethnicity for FY04. In FY03, 493 Native American clients indicated there were 1, 543 persons (excluding the client) living on their income. In FY04, 543 Native American clients reported 1,747 persons living on their income, an increase of 13% from FY03. Both fiscal years averaged 3 persons per Native American client.

Virtually no change occurred in the number of persons living on client’s income between admission and discharge for Native American treatment clients in either fiscal year.

Number of Children Dependent Upon Client at Admission (based on an unduplicated count of clients)

Eighty-four percent of Native American clients in FY03 and 80% in FY04 reported they had no children dependent upon them. The average number of children per client (excluding clients with no dependent children) was 2, regardless of FY or placement in a detox or treatment setting.

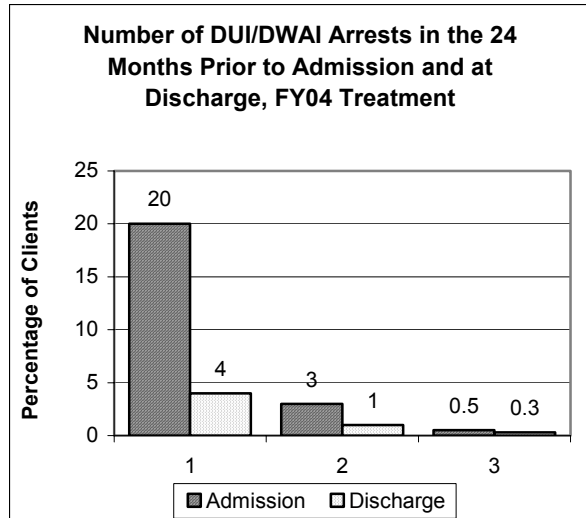
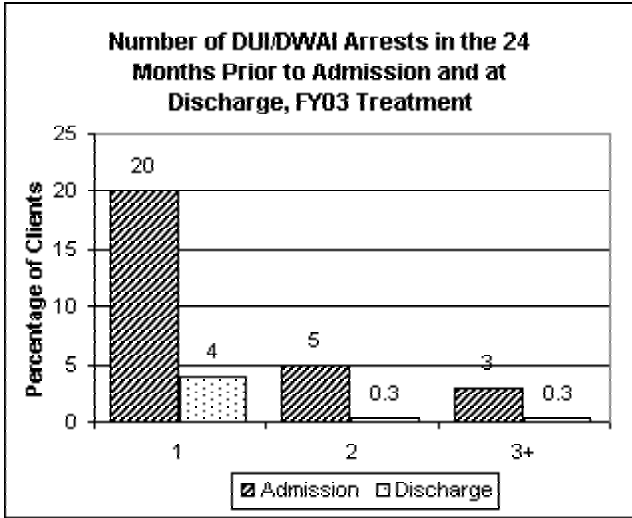
Native American Clients With Dependent Children

	FY03 Detox	FY03 Treatment	FY03 Total	FY04 Detox	FY04 Treatment	FY04 Total
Number of clients with dependent children	189	144	333	239	132	371
Number of children	415	388	803	531	308	839
Average number of children per client	2	2	2	2	2	2

Number of DUI/DWAI Arrests in 24 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

The majority of Native American clients for both fiscal years reported no DUI/DWAI arrests prior to admission. In FY03, 203 (7%) detox clients FY03 and 103 (28%) treatment clients reported receiving one or more DUI/DWAI arrests prior to admission. In FY04 a slight decrease was noted with 171 (6%) detox and 106 (24%) treatment clients reporting they receiving one or more DUI/DWAI arrests in the 24 months prior to admission.

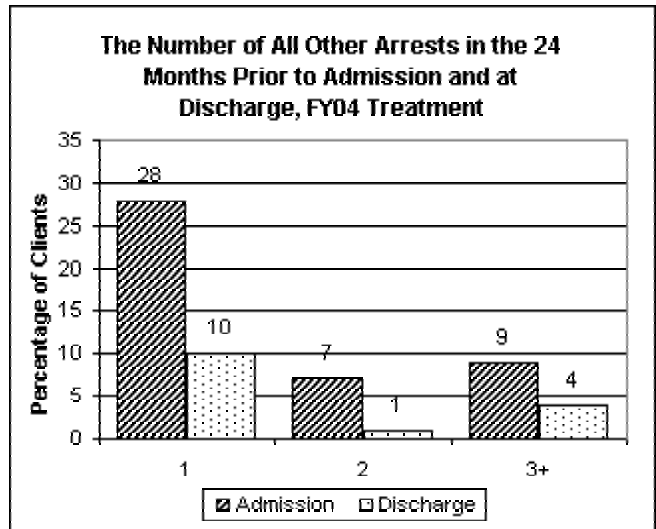
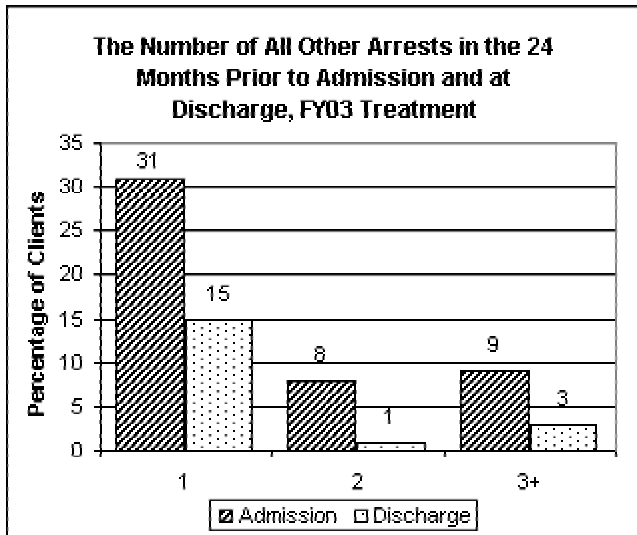
At discharge, a decrease in the number of DUI/DWAI arrests was noted for Native American treatment clients for both fiscal years, with the most marked occurring in clients with one DUI/DWAI arrest prior to admission.



All Other Arrests in 24 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

The majority of detox clients and approximately half of the treatment clients for both fiscal years reported no other arrests in the 24 months prior to admission. In FY03, 676 (24%) detox and 170 (47%) treatment clients reported one or more arrests unrelated to DUI/DWAI prior to admission. In FY04, 745 (25%) detox and 194 (44%) treatment clients reported one or more other arrests prior to admission.

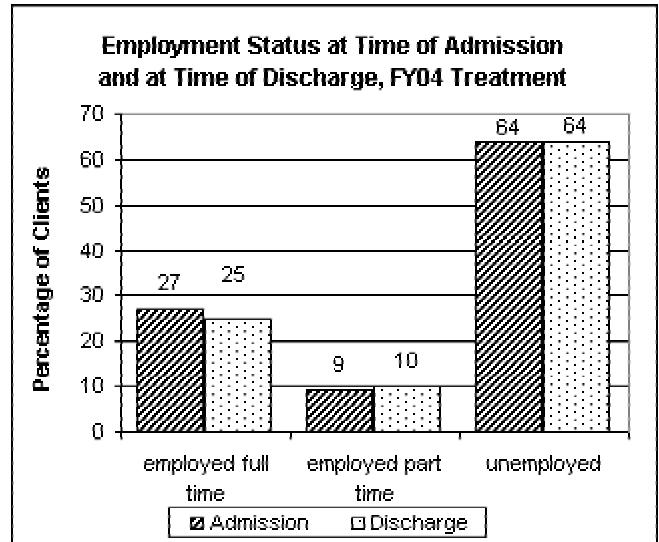
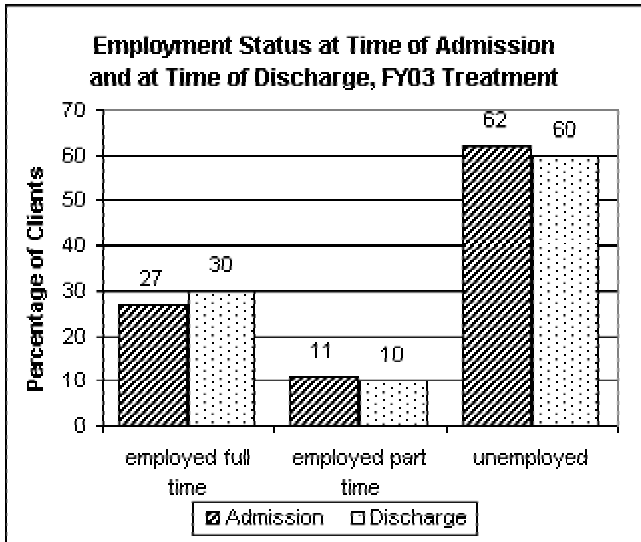
At discharge, a decrease in the number of all other arrests was noted for Native American treatment clients for both fiscal years, with the most marked occurring in clients with one other arrest prior to admission.



Employment Status at Admission and at Discharge

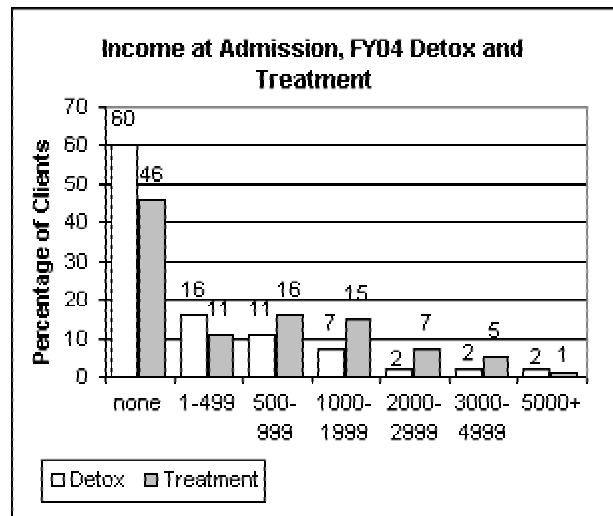
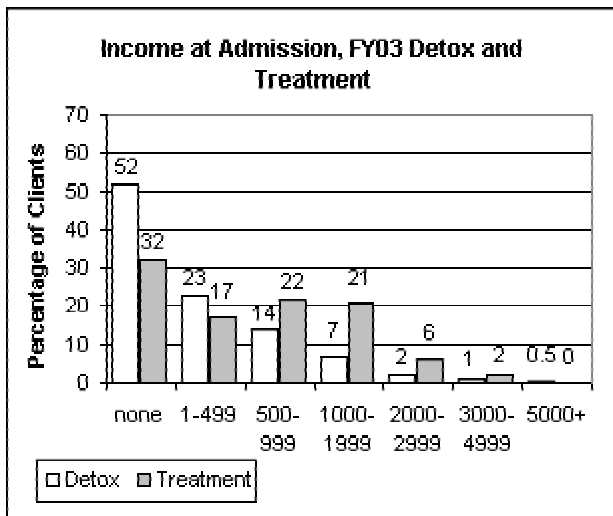
Patterns of employment are remarkably similar between FY03 and FY04. The majority of detox and treatment clients are unemployed for both fiscal years (67% for FY03 and 69% for FY04). Native American clients admitted to treatment were twice as likely to be employed full time as detox clients for both years. Full time employment for FY03 detox was 397 (12%) and for treatment was 106 (27%). Full time employment for FY04 detox was 416 (13%) and for treatment 119 (27%).

In FY03 a slight increase occurred in the percentage of clients employed full time, with an accompanying decline in the percentage unemployed. In FY04 there was a slight decline in the percentage of Native American clients employed full time but other indicators remained static.

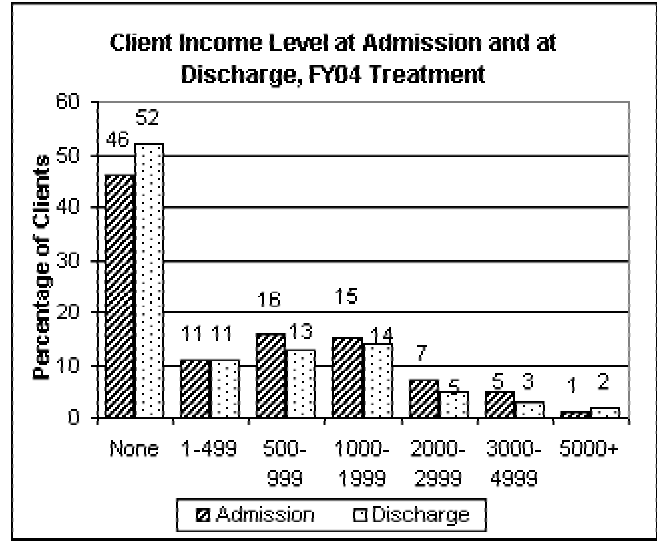
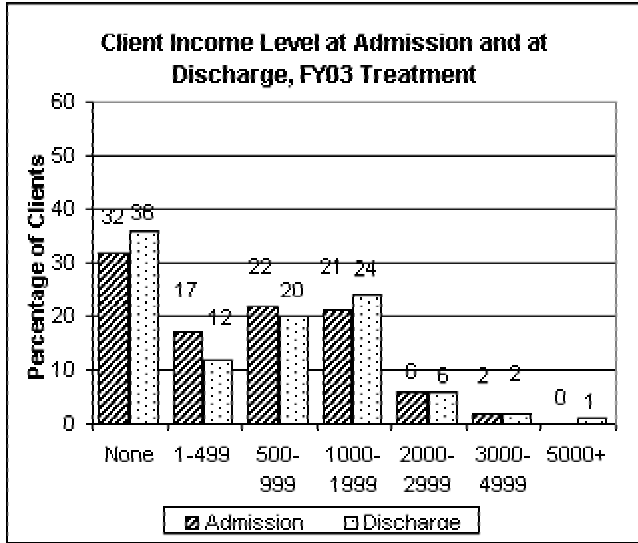


Client Income Level at Admission and at Discharge

Fifty percent of FY03 and 60% of FY04 detox clients reported they had no income at time of admission. Clients in FY03 had slightly higher income levels than FY04.

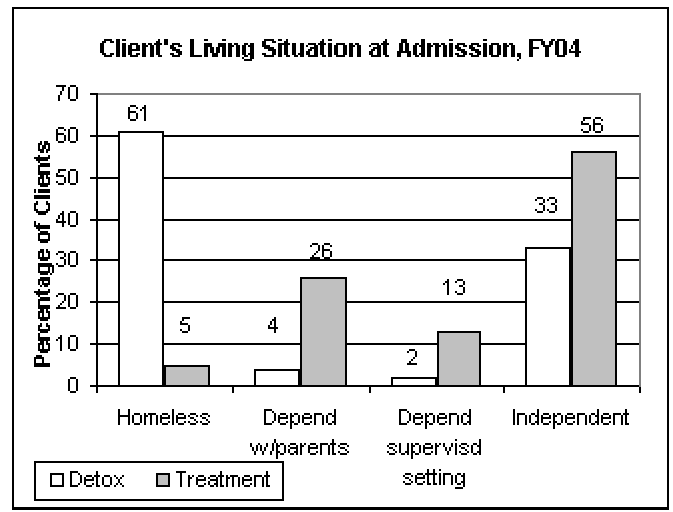
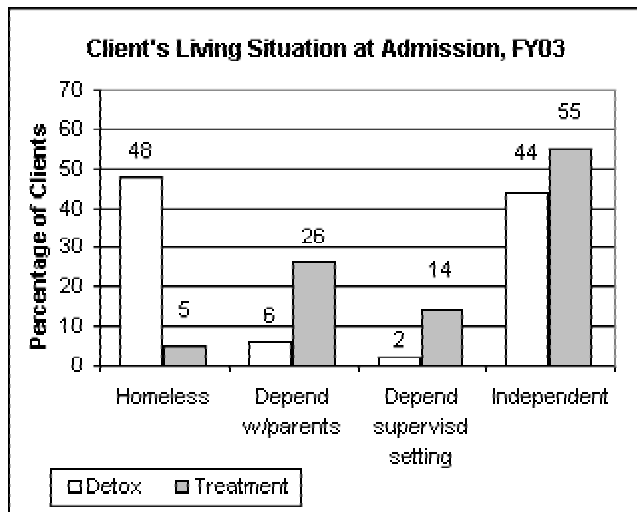


Admission to discharge change showed a slight increase in the percentage of Native American clients who had no income (meaning they became employed) for both fiscal years. In FY03 clients with \$1-499 and \$500-\$999 income levels decreased modestly, while a small increase occurred for clients in the \$1000-\$1999 level. Overall Native American clients in FY04 consistently declined in income level.

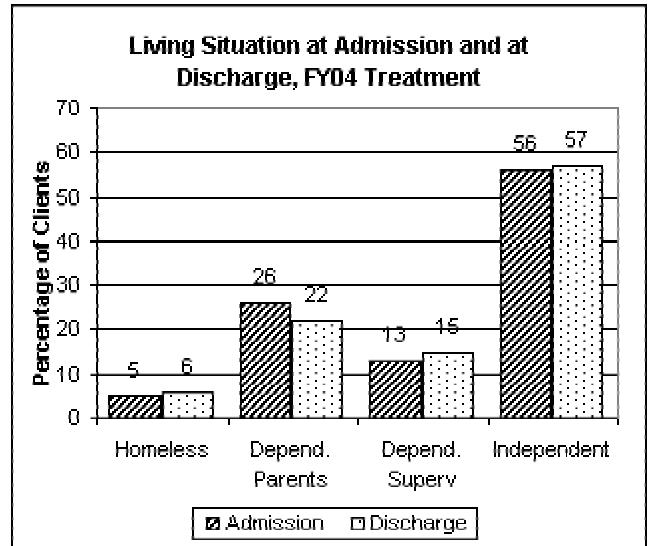
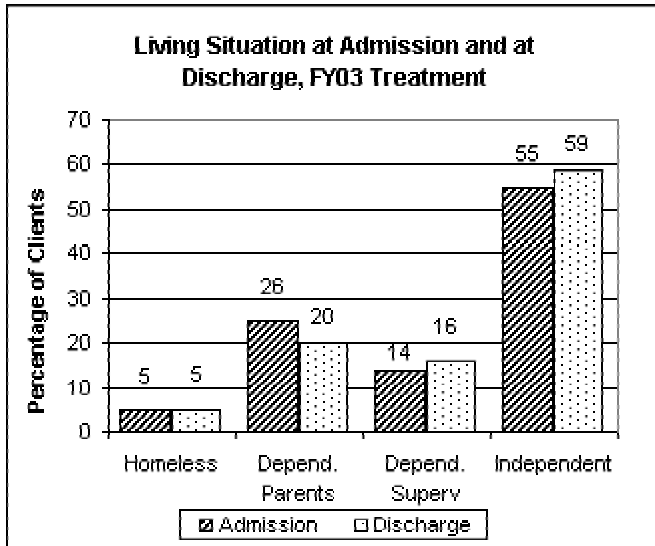


Client's Living Situation at Admission and at Discharge

More treatment than detox clients reported living independently for both fiscal years. The percentage of detox clients reporting homelessness increased from FY03 to FY04. Detox clients for both years were likely to be either homeless or independent. Treatment clients for both years were more likely to be, in decreasing order, independent, dependent living with parents and dependent living in a supervised setting.



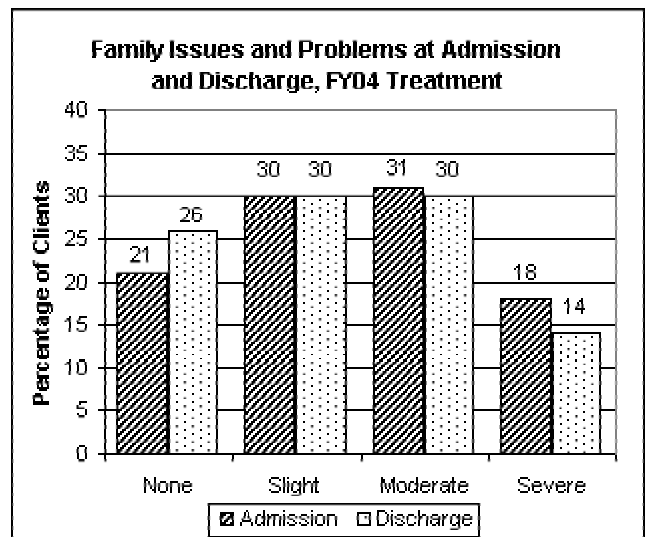
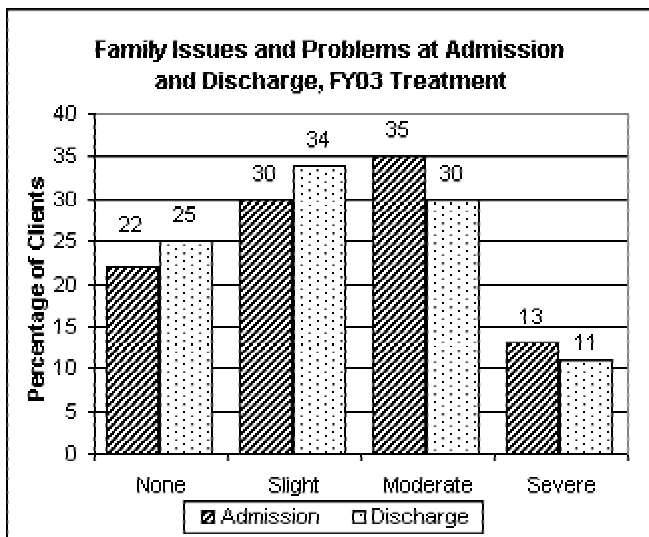
The overall pattern at discharge remains static from FY03 to FY04, with a very slight increase in the percentage of clients were living independently.



Family Issues and Problems at Admission and at Discharge

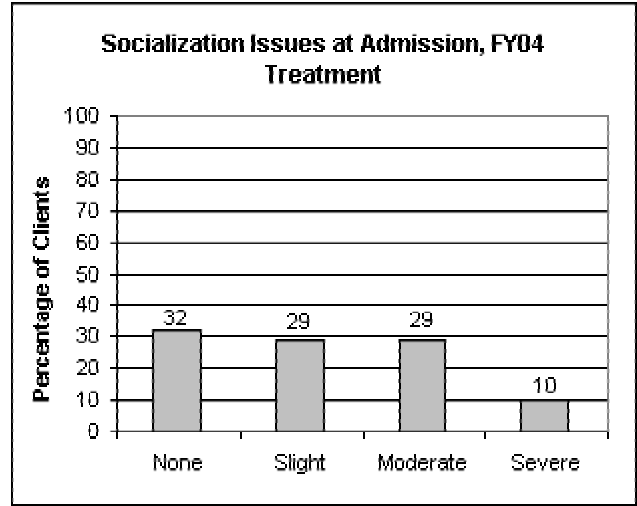
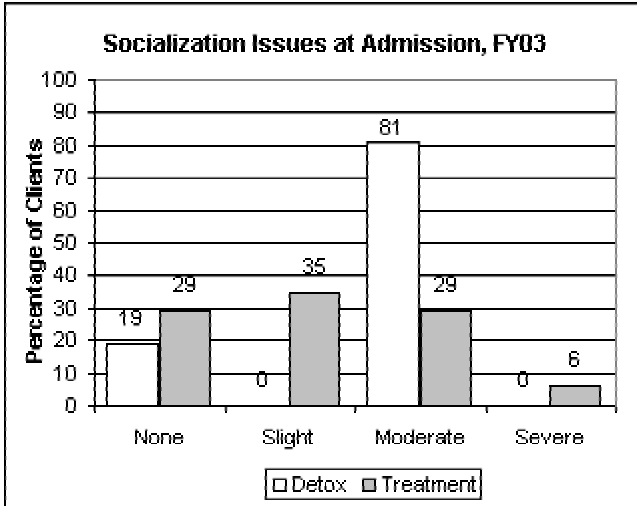
Eighty-eight percent of Native American clients in detox indicated they had moderate family issues and problems at admission in FY03, while 35% in treatment had moderate and 30% in treatment had slight family issues and problems. Data for FY04 Native American detox clients were unavailable. Clients in treatment were more likely to admit to severe problems related to family issues as well as to socialization and education/employment issues.

The percentage of clients reporting no family issues or problems increased at discharge, and the percentage reporting severe problems decreased. Though small, FY03 saw greater change than FY04. Native American clients in FY03 reported a decrease in moderate problems and an increase in slight family issues or problems.

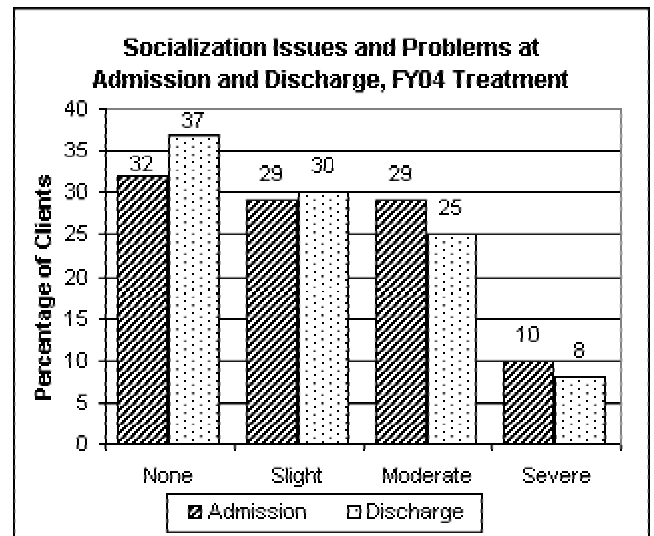
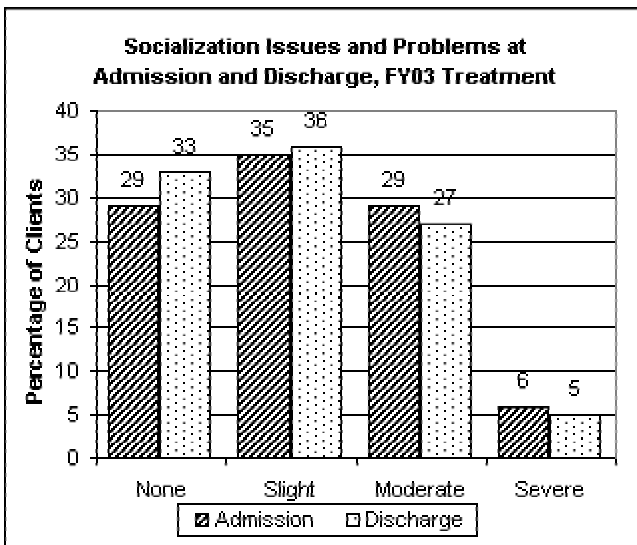


Socialization Issues at Admission and at Discharge

Eighty-one percent of FY03 Native American detox clients indicated they had moderate socialization issues, while approximately 1/3 of treatment clients indicated they had no, slight or moderate socialization issues. Detox data for FY04 was unavailable. Native American clients in treatment for FY04 were similar in pattern to FY03 data.

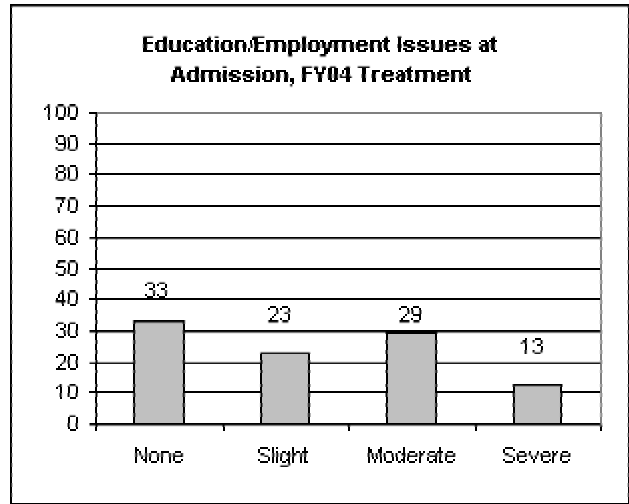
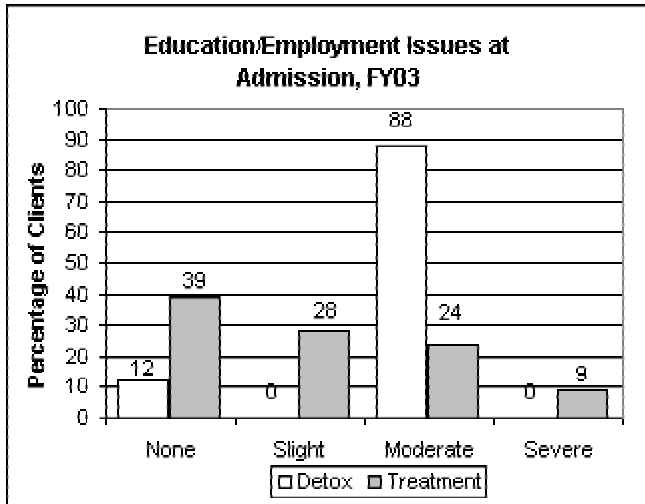


In FY03 and FY04 Native American clients reported a decrease of socialization problems at discharge and a small increase in problems considered slight. Clients in both fiscal years reported a decrease of moderate to severe socialization problems.

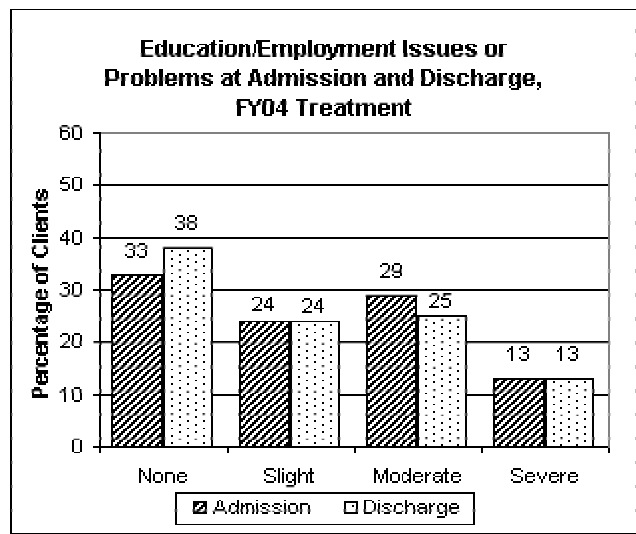
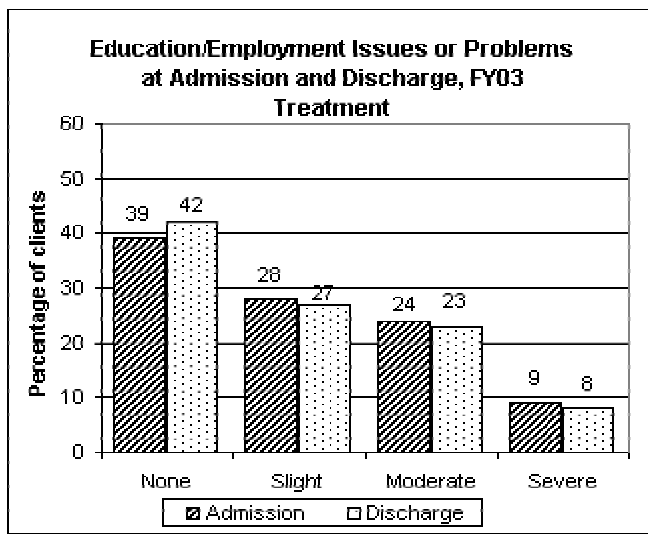


Education/Employment Issues at Admission and at Discharge

Eighty-eight percent of FY03 detox clients indicated they had moderate issues with education and/or employment. Slightly more FY03 than FY04 treatment clients indicated they had no problems in this arena.



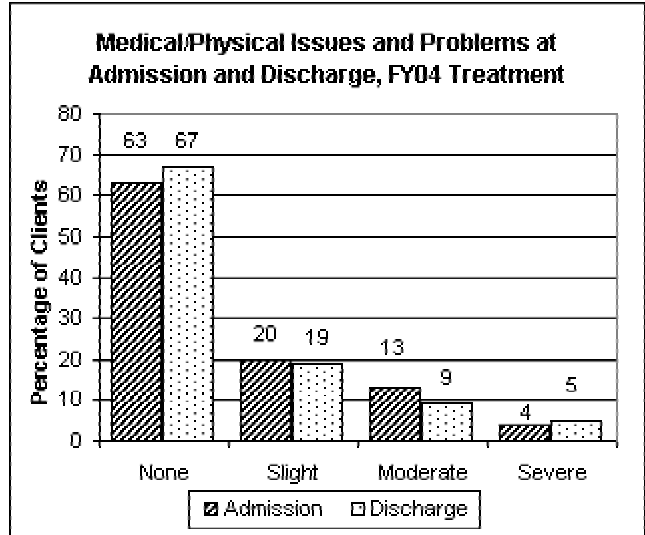
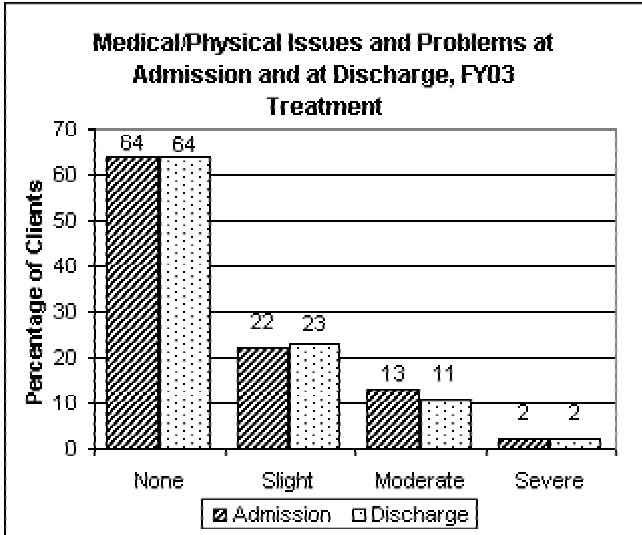
A slight increase occurred in the percentage of Native American clients indicating they had no issues or problems at discharge. Otherwise client status for this data item remained static or decreased slightly at discharge.



Medical/Physical Issues at Admission and at Discharge

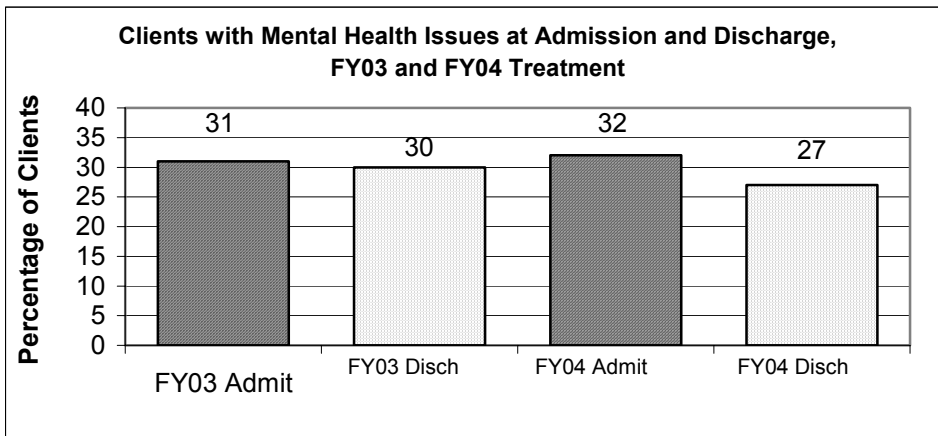
Eighty-one percent of FY03 detox clients reported moderate medical or physical issues. The patterns for treatment clients for FY03 and 04 are similar, with the majority indicating no medical or physical problems at admission.

Change in medical/physical issues and problems in Native American clients from admission to discharge was very small.



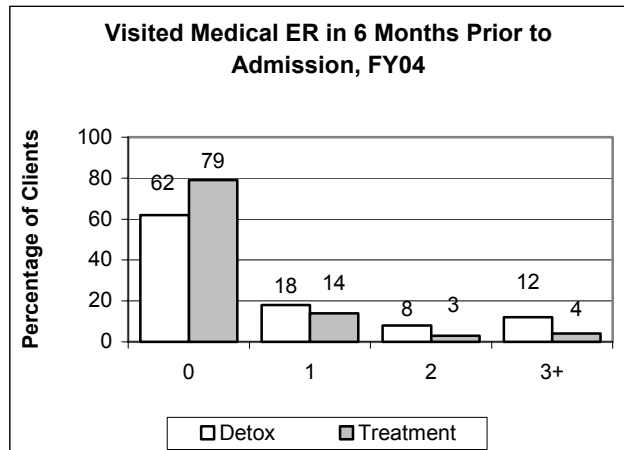
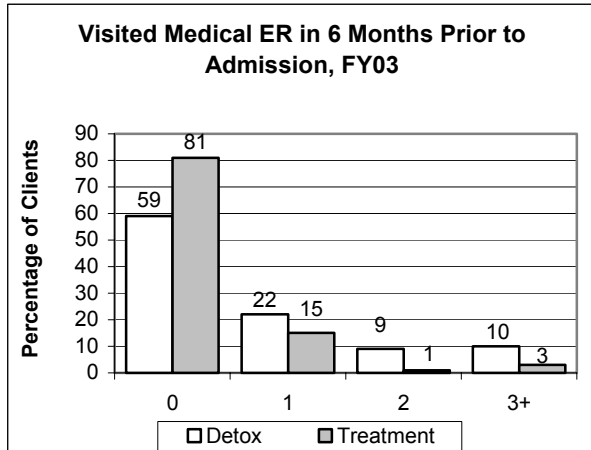
Mental Health Problems at Admission and Discharge

Approximately 14% of FY03 and FY04 Native American detox clients and 31% of treatment clients reported having mental health problems at admission. Mental health issues declined from admission to discharge for both fiscal years, but more so in FY04.

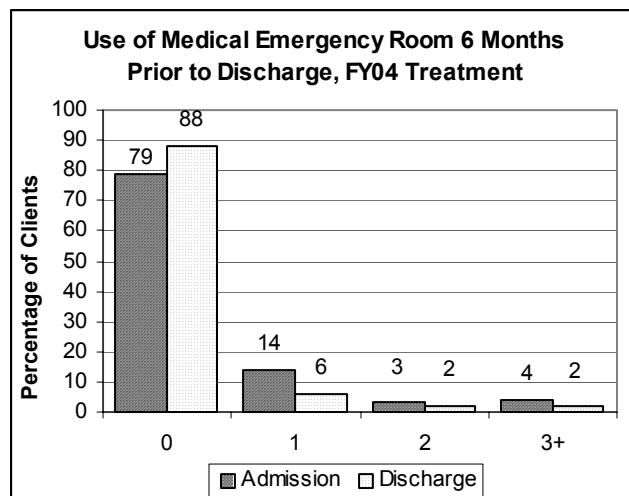
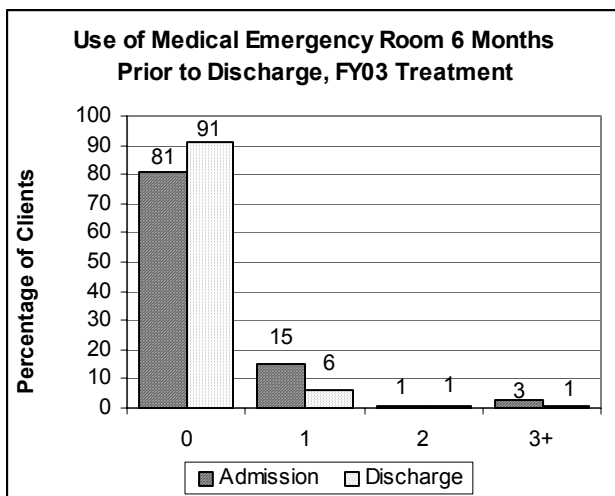


Visited Medical ER in 6 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

Native American clients in detox sought services from medical emergency rooms with a higher frequency than those clients in treatment, for both FY03 and FY04

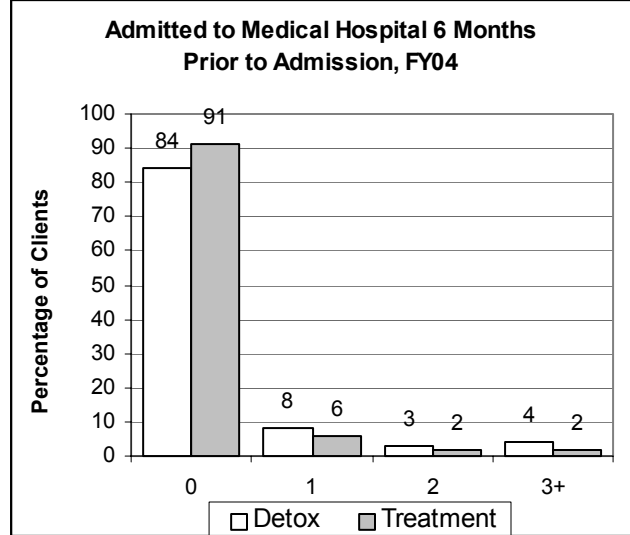
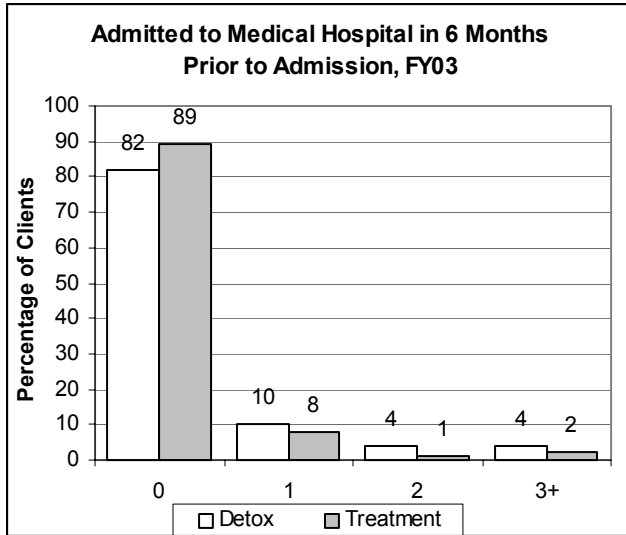


Native American clients in treatment significantly reduced visits to and frequency of visits to medical emergency rooms during treatment.

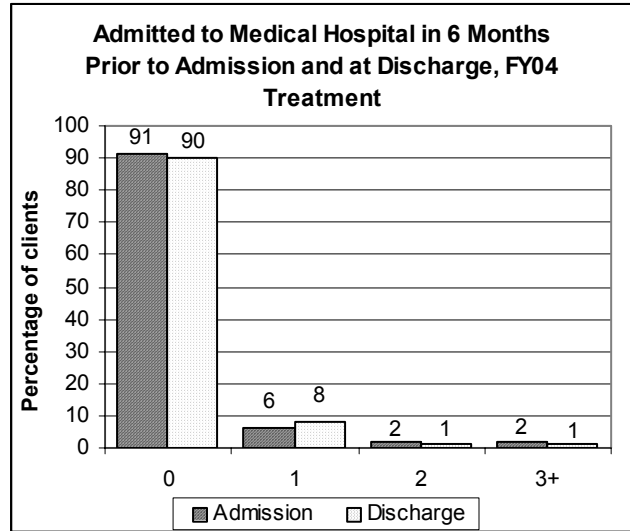
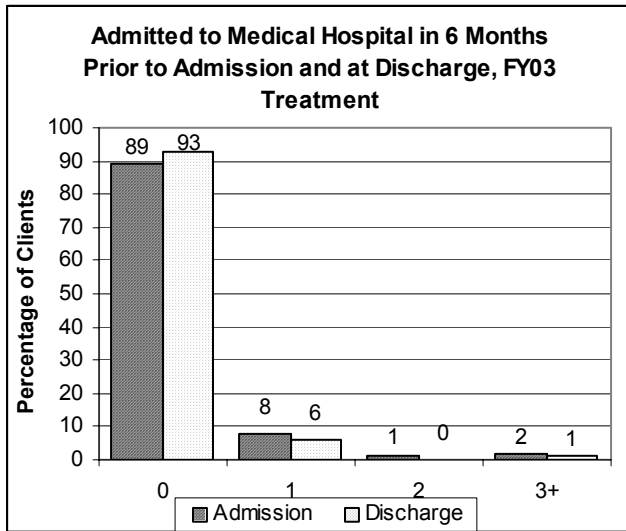


Admitted to a Medical Hospital in 6 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

Treatment clients were more likely to avoid hospitalizations during the 6 months prior to admission than were detox clients for both fiscal years. Detox clients consistently had more admissions to medical hospitals than treatment clients.

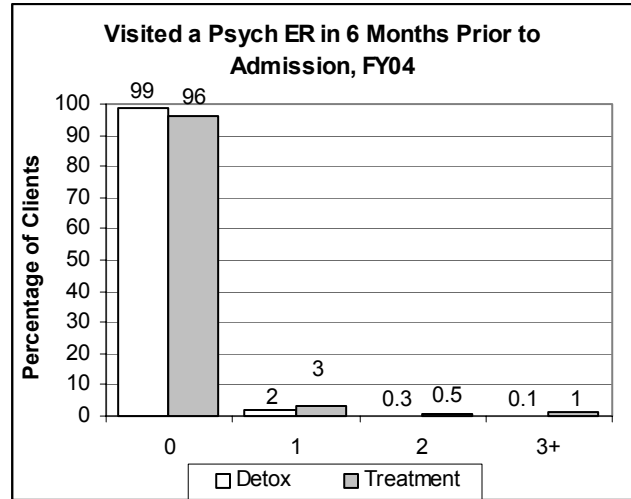
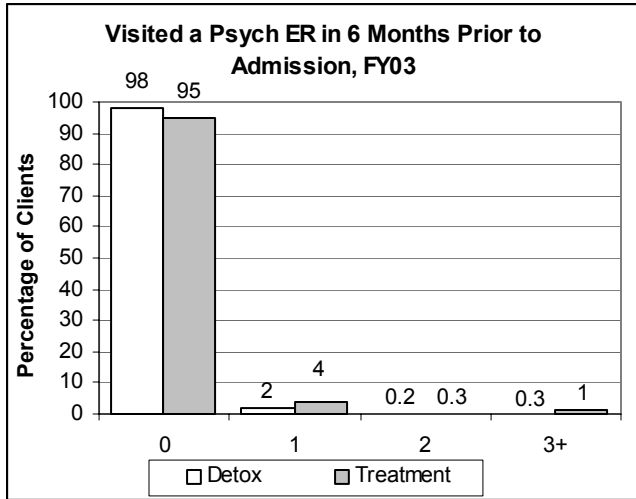


The percentage of clients admitted to a medical hospital from admission to discharge decreased slightly for both fiscal years, except for FY04 where there was a small increase in one-time admissions.



Visited Psychiatric ER in 6 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

Most Native American clients did not visit a psychiatric ER within 6 months of their admission. There was essentially no change to this pattern at discharge.



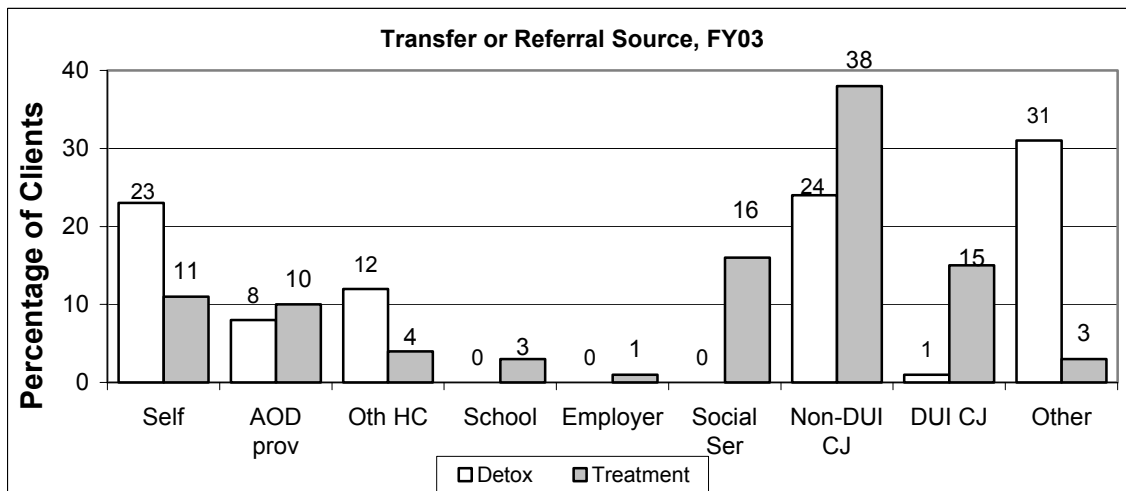
Visited a Psychiatric Hospital in 6 Months Prior to Admission and at Discharge

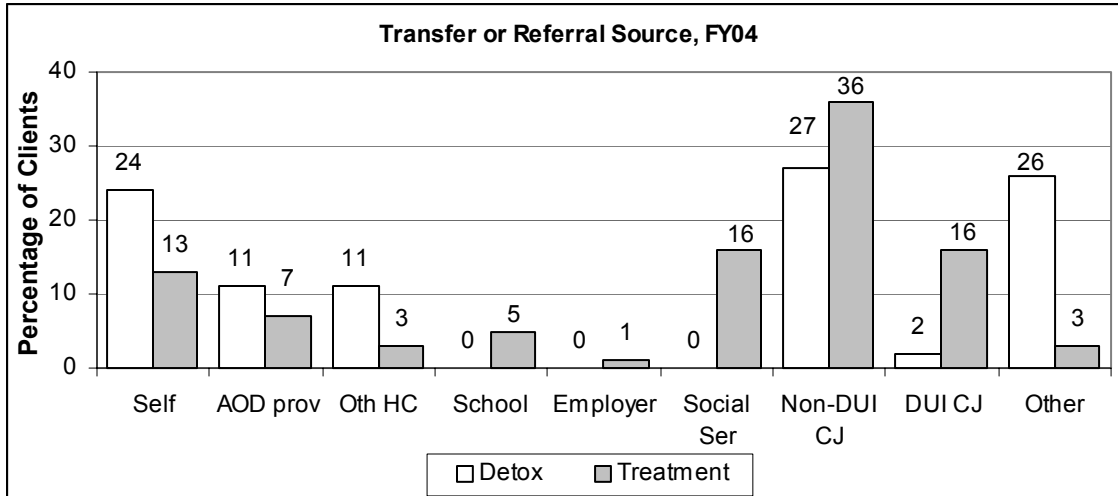
This pattern is almost identical to that of the psychiatric ER above.

Transfer or Referral Source

Transfers or referrals into substance abuse services vary significantly between detox and treatment clients. In FY03, 31% of detox clients were referred by “Other,” defined in the DACODS User Manual as “Other community or religious organizations, self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Al-Anon, or Narcotics Anonymous (NA).” Twenty-four percent of detox clients were referred by the non-DUI criminal justice system, and 23% were self referred. More than a third of treatment clients were referred by the non-DUI criminal justice system (38%) followed by social services (16%) and the DUI criminal justice system (15%). FY04 shows a similar referral pattern.

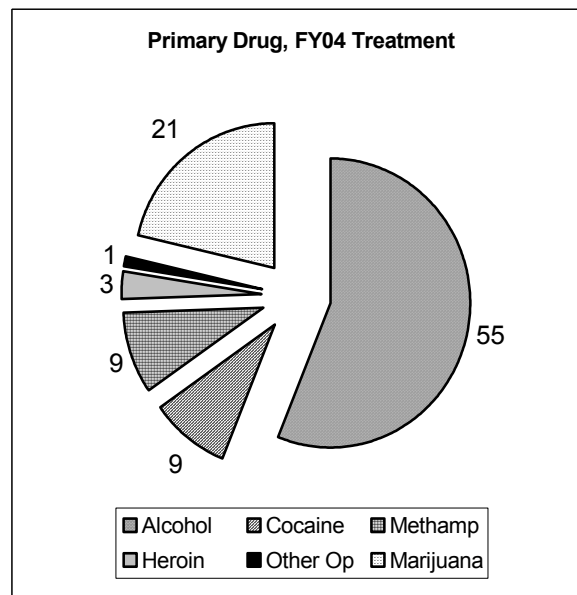
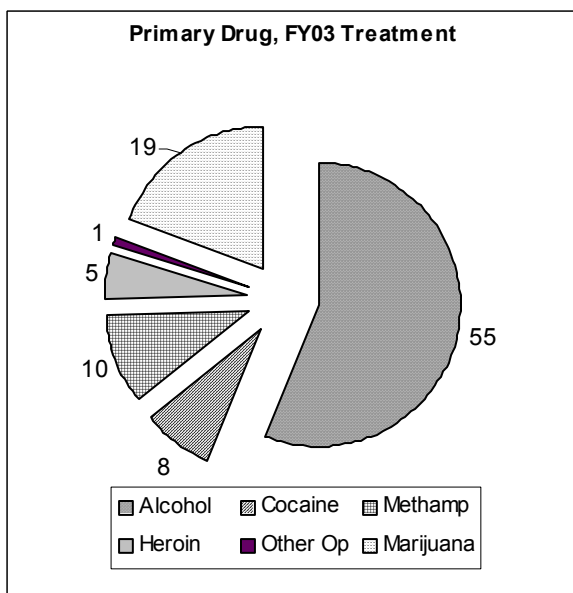
Transfer or referral sources for the statewide FY04 detox population irrespective of race or ethnicity were: 32% non-DUI criminal justice, 23% self-referral and 22% health care provider. Sources for the statewide FY04 treatment population were: 39% non-DUI criminal justice, 18% self-referral and 16% social services.





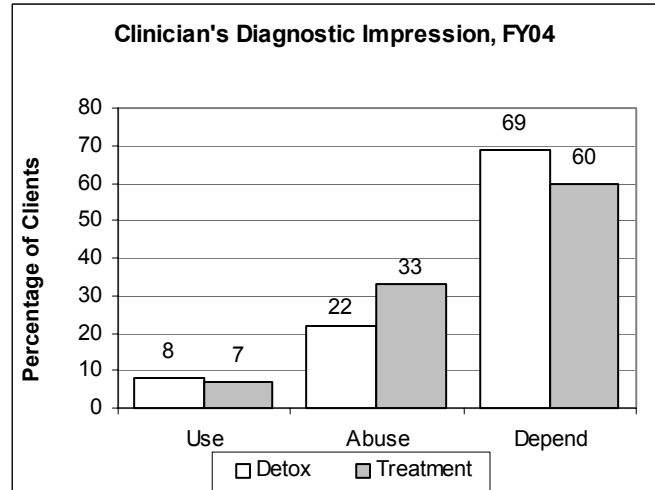
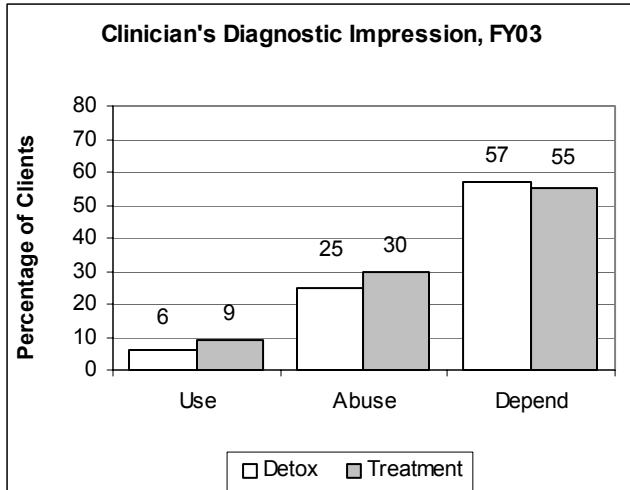
Primary Drug Type

For both fiscal years 98% of all Native American clients in detox reported alcohol as their primary drug. Focusing on the top 6 primary drugs for clients in treatment, alcohol, cocaine/crack, methamphetamine, heroin, other opiates and marijuana, both fiscal years are nearly identical. This pattern is dissimilar to the primary drug types used by the general treatment population for FY04, irrespective of race or ethnicity: 39% alcohol, 13% cocaine/crack, 15% methamphetamine and 24% for marijuana.



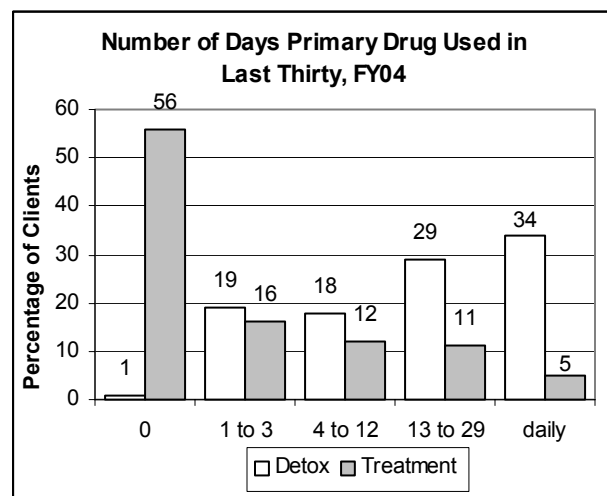
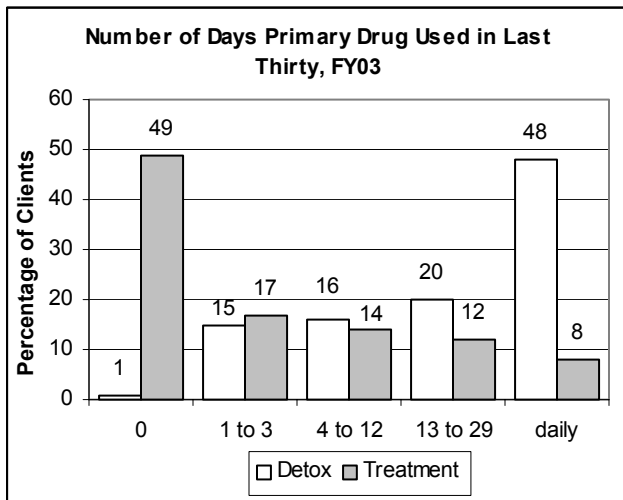
Clinician's Diagnostic Impression of Primary Drug Use

The diagnostic impressions for both fiscal years are similar except for the "dependency" category in FY04, which is higher than FY03 and with a greater divergence between detox and treatment. Clinicians reported that at least half of the Native American clients served in both detox and treatment were dependent upon their primary drug.

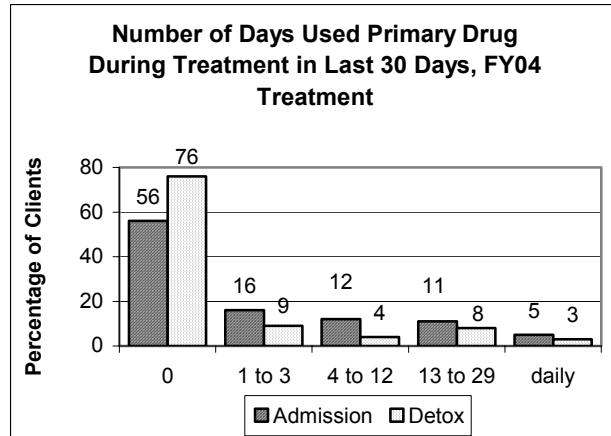
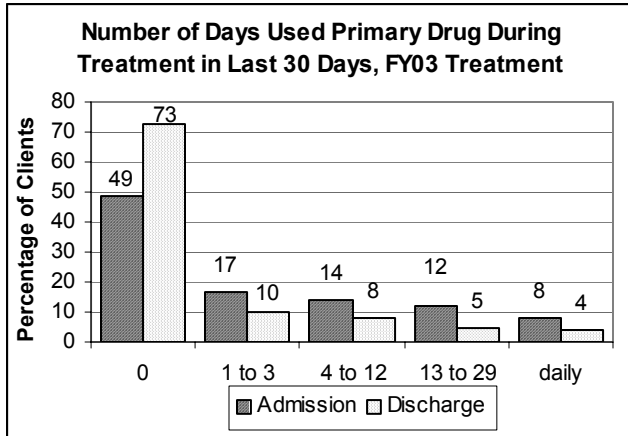


Number of Days Primary Drug Used in Last Thirty Days Prior to Admission and at Discharge, FY 03 and FY04

Overall Native American clients in detox reported using their primary drug more frequently than those clients in treatment. Half or more of the treatment clients reported no use during the thirty days before admission. Forty-eight percent of detox clients used their primary drug daily in FY03, while only 34% used daily for FY04.

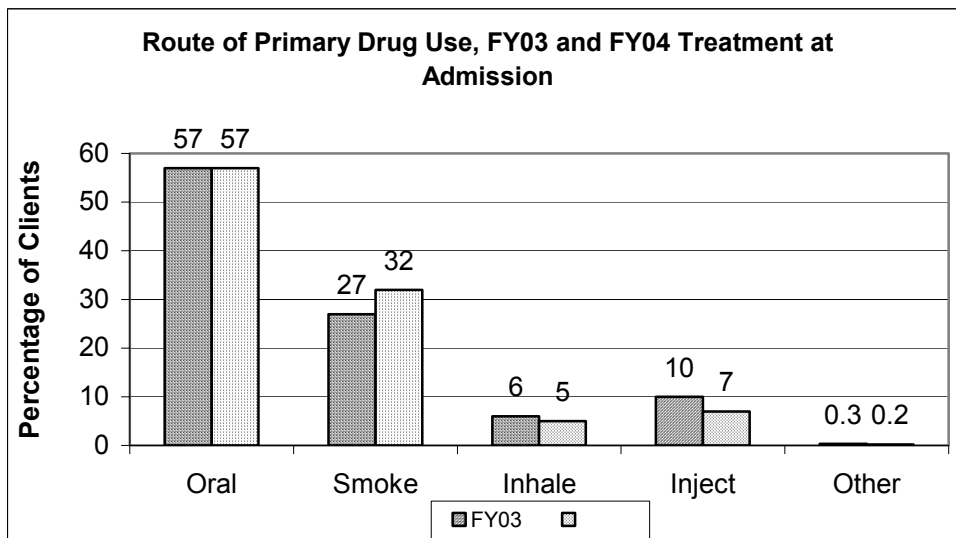


Marked change is noted in frequency of primary drug use between admission and discharge. Three-fourths of all clients had no use at discharge, and use for all other frequency ranges decreased at discharge.



Primary Drug Route of Use

Almost 100% of Native American detox clients used their primary drug orally. Almost 60% of treatment clients used their primary drug orally. However, the percentage of clients smoking their primary drug increased slightly from FY03 to FY04.



Secondary Drug Use

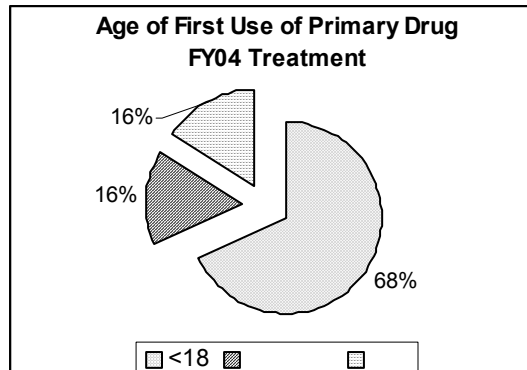
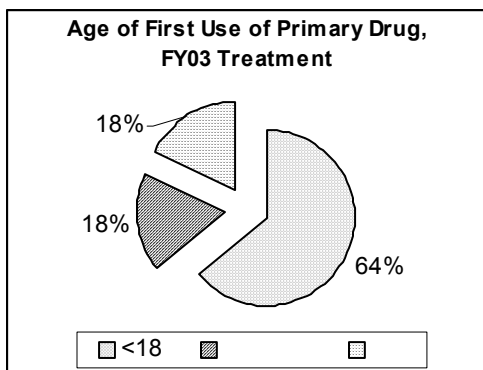
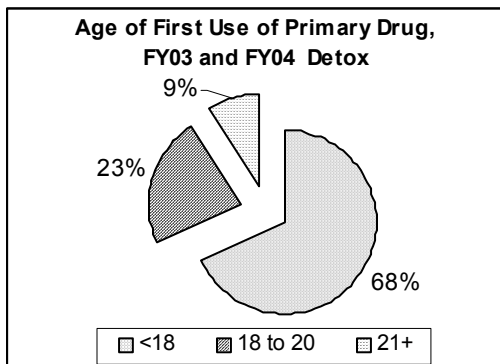
Native American clients in detox were unlikely to report using a secondary drug in the 30 days prior to admission. Two percent of those who did reported using marijuana as their secondary drug. Over half of all Native American clients in treatment reported using a secondary drug in the 30 days prior to admission. Alcohol (18%), cocaine/crack (8%) and marijuana (27%) were the secondary drugs of choice for FY03. For FY04 the secondary drug use pattern changes to include methamphetamine. In FY04, of those clients reporting use of a secondary drug, 17% reported using alcohol, 7% cocaine/crack, 5% methamphetamine, 1% other opiates and 24% marijuana.

Secondary Drug Use

No Use	FY03	FY04
Detox	96%	90%
Treatment	41%	44%
Use		
Detox	4%	10%
Treatment	59%	56%

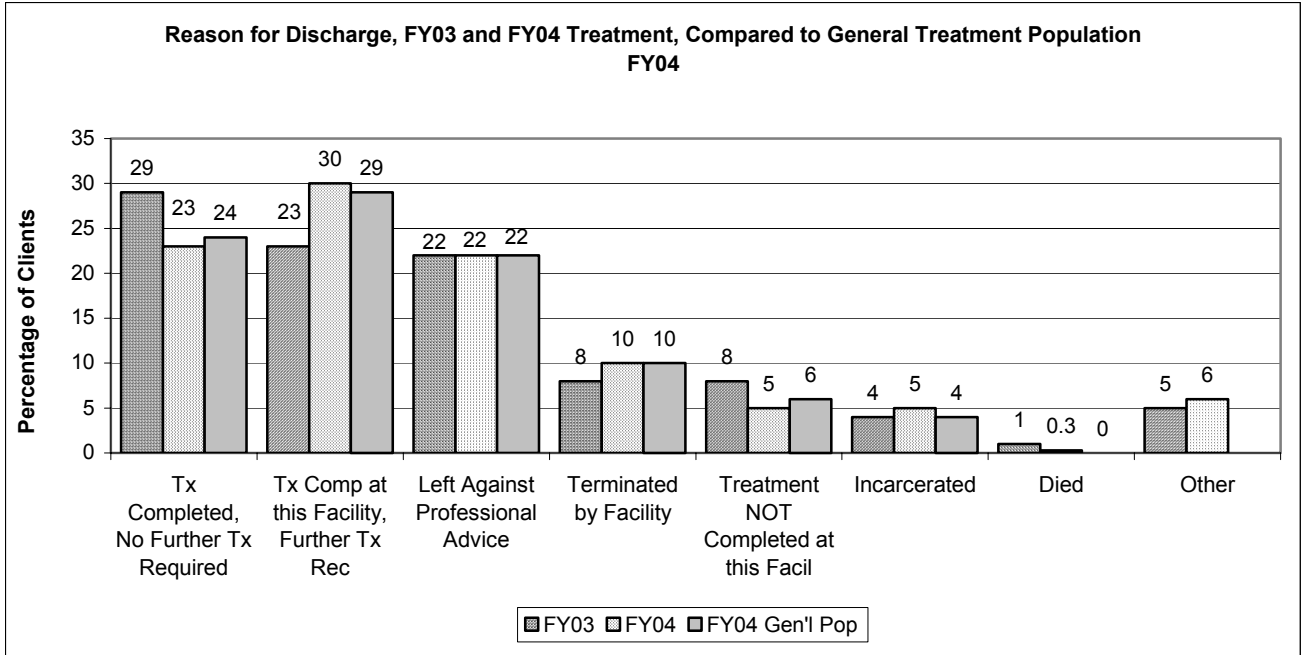
Age of First Use of Primary Drug

Most individuals (68%) in both detox and treatment began use of their primary drug before the age of 18. Ninety-one percent of all detox clients for both fiscal years had used their primary drug before age 21. The percentage of treatment clients increased from FY03 to FY04 for those who used their primary drug when under the age of 18.



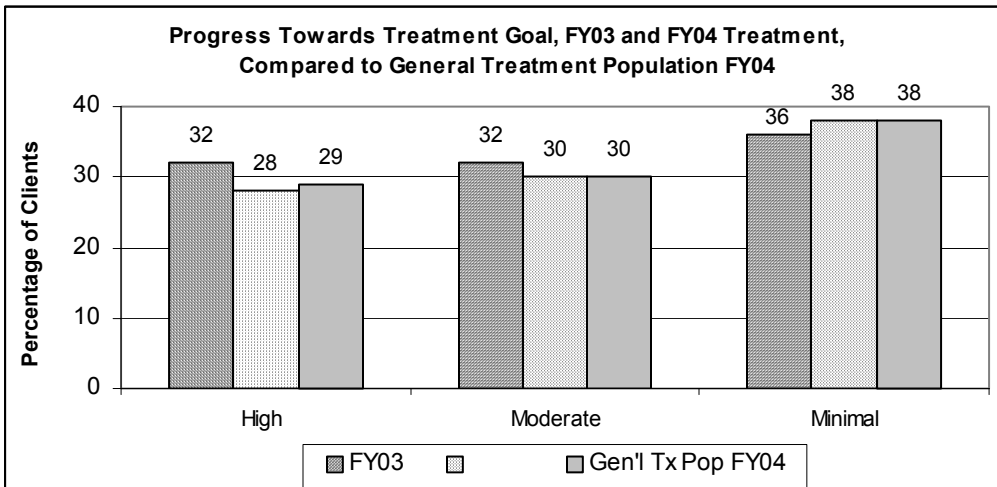
Reason for Discharge

Approximately 1/4th of Native American clients completed their treatment and no further treatment was require, 1/4th completed treatment but more was recommended and 1/4th left against professional advice. These figures correspond closely with those from the general treatment population irrespective of race or ethnicity for FY04.



Progress Towards Treatment Goal

Responses for this item from Native American treatment clients for FY03 and FY04 are similar to those of the general treatment population irrespective of race or ethnicity for FY04. Approximately 1/3rd had high achievement, 1/3rd moderate and slightly more than 1/3rd had minimal achievement of treatment goals at discharge.



Report Title: Native Americans in Alcohol and Substance Abuse Detoxification and Treatment, Fiscal Years 2003 and 2005
Report Period: FY03 and FY04 (The state fiscal year is from July 1 through June 30.)
Report Type: Demographics, Outcomes
Report Date: March 1, 2005
Report Stored on: ADAD's i drive file name "Native Americans"
Data Timeframe: FY03 and FY04
Database Used: DACODS treatment and detox admission and discharge; excludes DUI

Data Run File Name: "Native American FY0304 tx and detox data"

Data Run Stored in (medium and locale):

Statistical Measures Used: Frequencies

Data Generated By: Randall Deyle

Data Analyzed By: Nancy Brace

Report Written By: Nancy Brace

Information Requested by: Susan Yellowhorse

Date of Request: February 7, 2005

Agreed Upon Due Date: As soon as possible

Date Given to Requestor: March 1, 2005

List of All Data Criteria/Assumptions:

- Native Americans pulled from DACODS item 17, primary race/ethnicity, response #3
- Pregnancy percentage calculation based on number of Native American women only
- Number of dependent children calculated on unduplicated count of clients
- While detox and treatment data are given for admission, outcome data is derived from treatment only

Source for General Treatment Population state and national comparison: FY04 HEWI Report and raw data