

Metro

BRIEF



Salt Lake City

Substance Abuse Treatment in Metropolitan Areas

Office of Applied Studies



This report is one in a series of reports that provide a snapshot of substance abuse treatment in various metropolitan areas nationwide. This report focuses on substance abuse treatment admissions and treatment facilities in the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)¹ of Salt Lake City, Utah,² hereafter referred to as Salt Lake City.

Data presented in this report are derived from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS),³ which collects information on the characteristics of persons admitted to substance abuse treatment, and the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS),⁴ an annual survey of treatment facilities. Both TEDS and N-SSATS are conducted by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Demographic Characteristics of Treatment Admissions

- In 2008, there were approximately 10,700 total substance abuse treatment admissions in Salt Lake City: 70 percent were male and 30 percent were female.

The age and race/ethnicity of treatment admissions in Salt Lake are shown below in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Treatment Admissions by Age: Salt Lake City: TEDS 2008

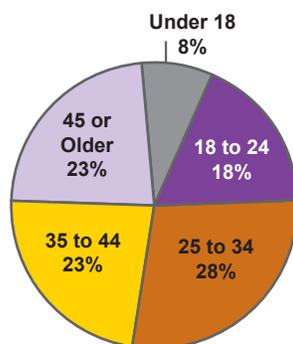
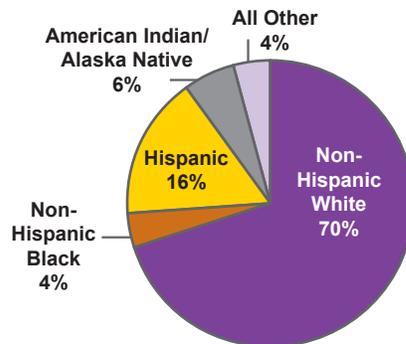


Figure 2. Treatment Admissions by Race/Ethnicity: Salt Lake City: TEDS 2008



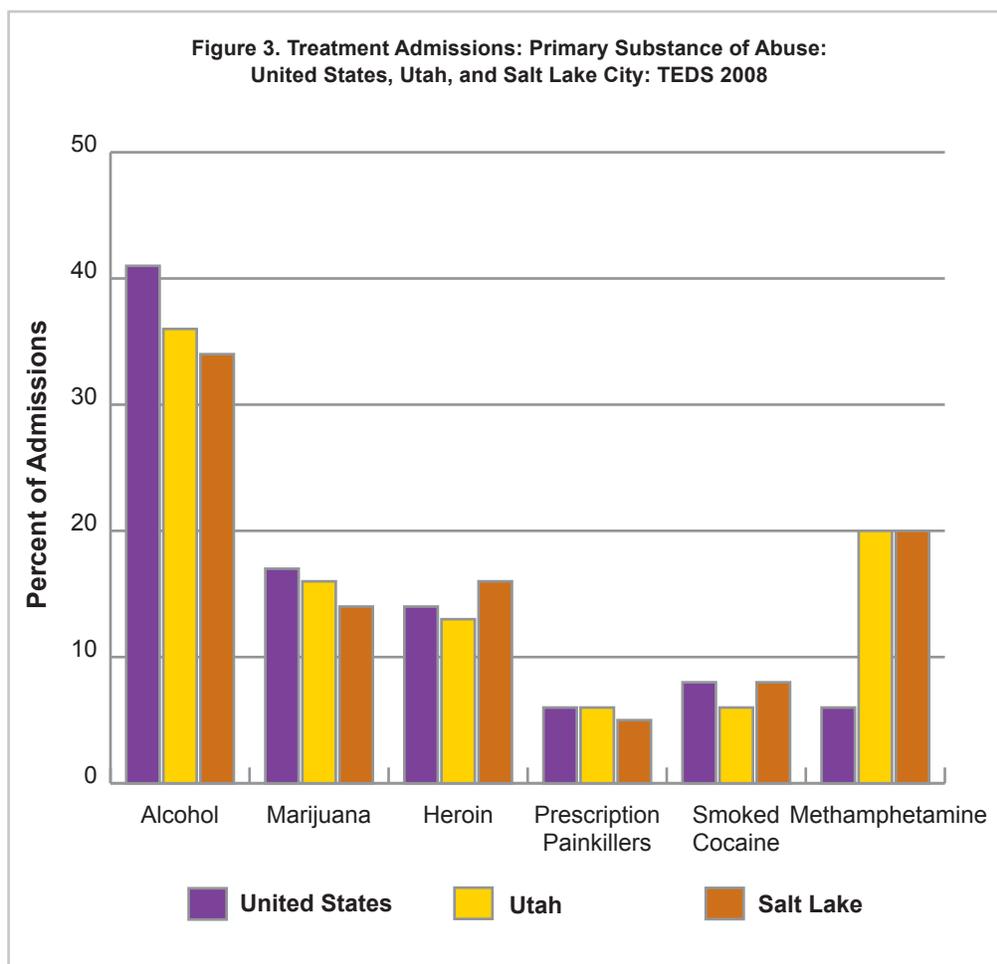
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
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Primary Substance of Abuse⁵ Reported at Treatment Admission

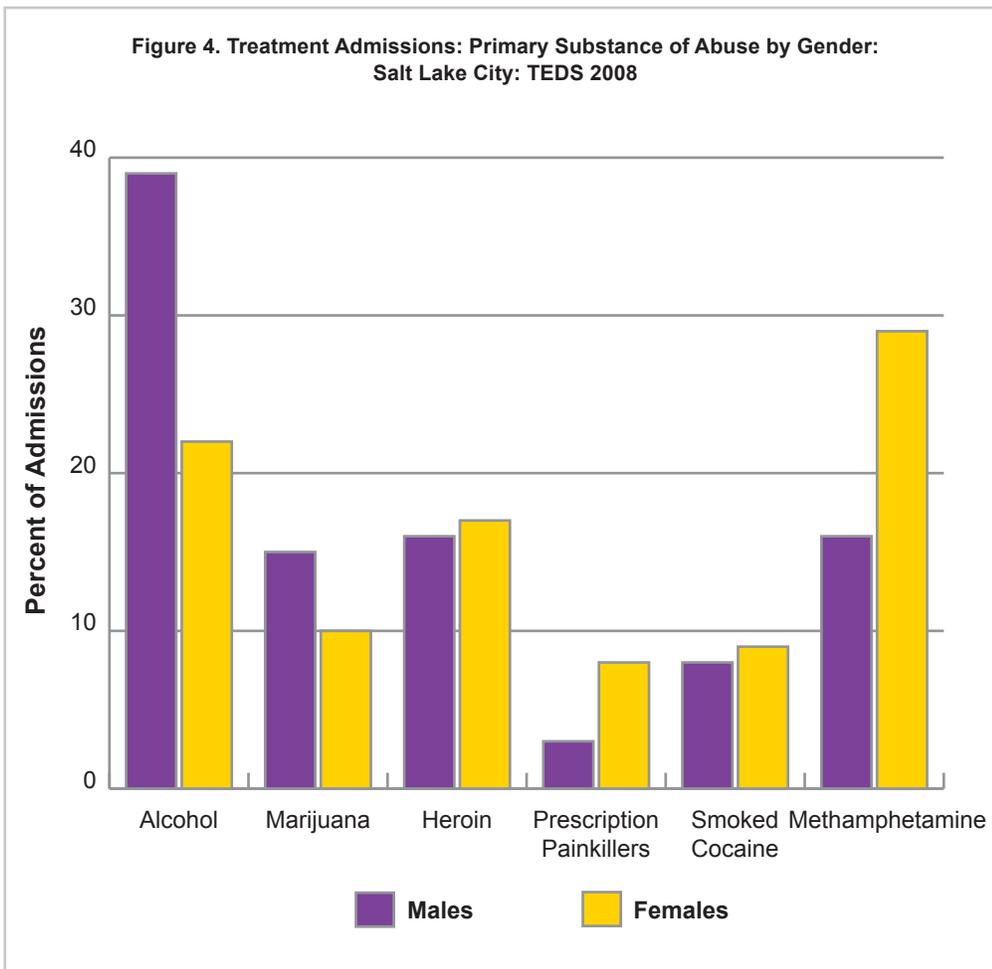
- Compared with the nation as whole and the State of Utah, treatment admissions in Salt Lake were:
 - more likely than all U.S. admissions and equally likely as admissions in Utah as a whole to report methamphetamine,
 - more likely to report heroin,
 - slightly less likely to report alcohol, marijuana, or prescription painkillers (Figure 3).



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

By Gender

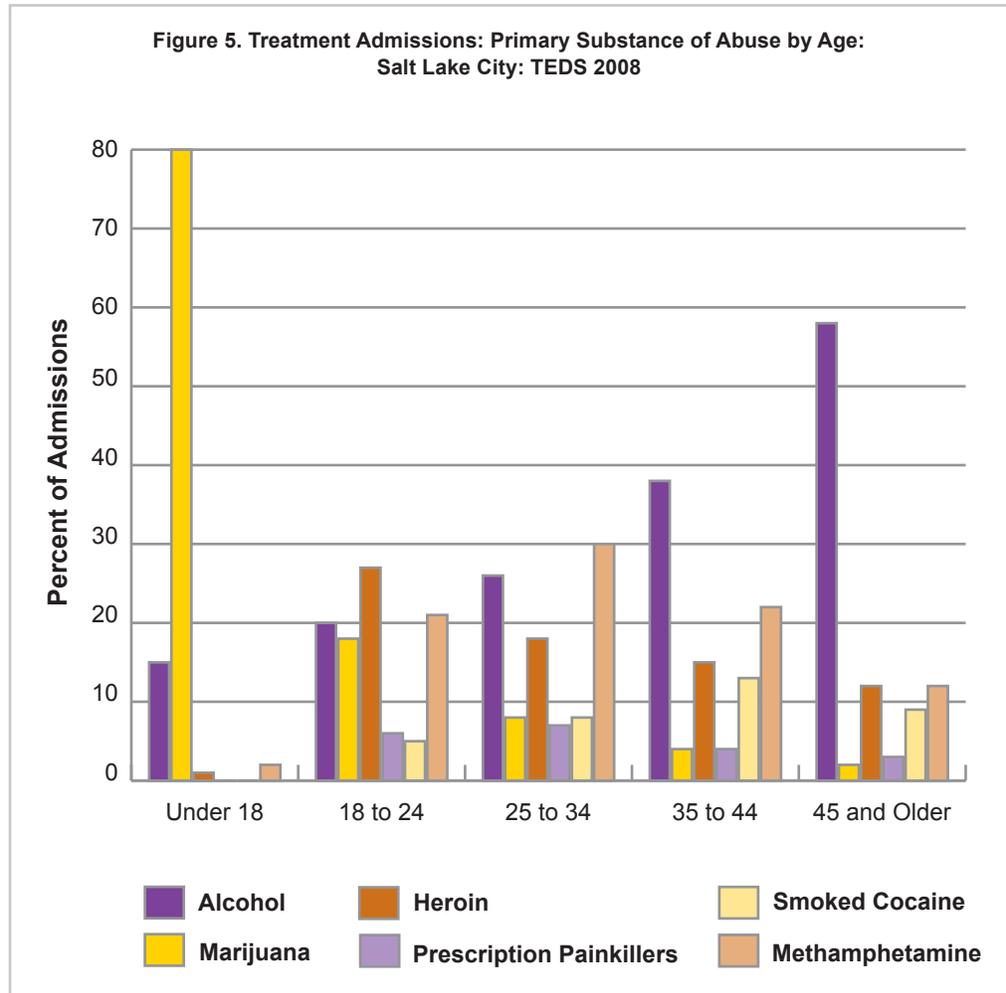
- Males reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse more often than other substances, followed by methamphetamine, heroin, and marijuana.
- Females reported methamphetamine most often as their primary substance of abuse, followed by alcohol and heroin.
- Compared with females, males were more likely to report alcohol and marijuana, less likely to report prescription painkillers and methamphetamine, and slightly less likely to report heroin (Figure 4).



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

By Age

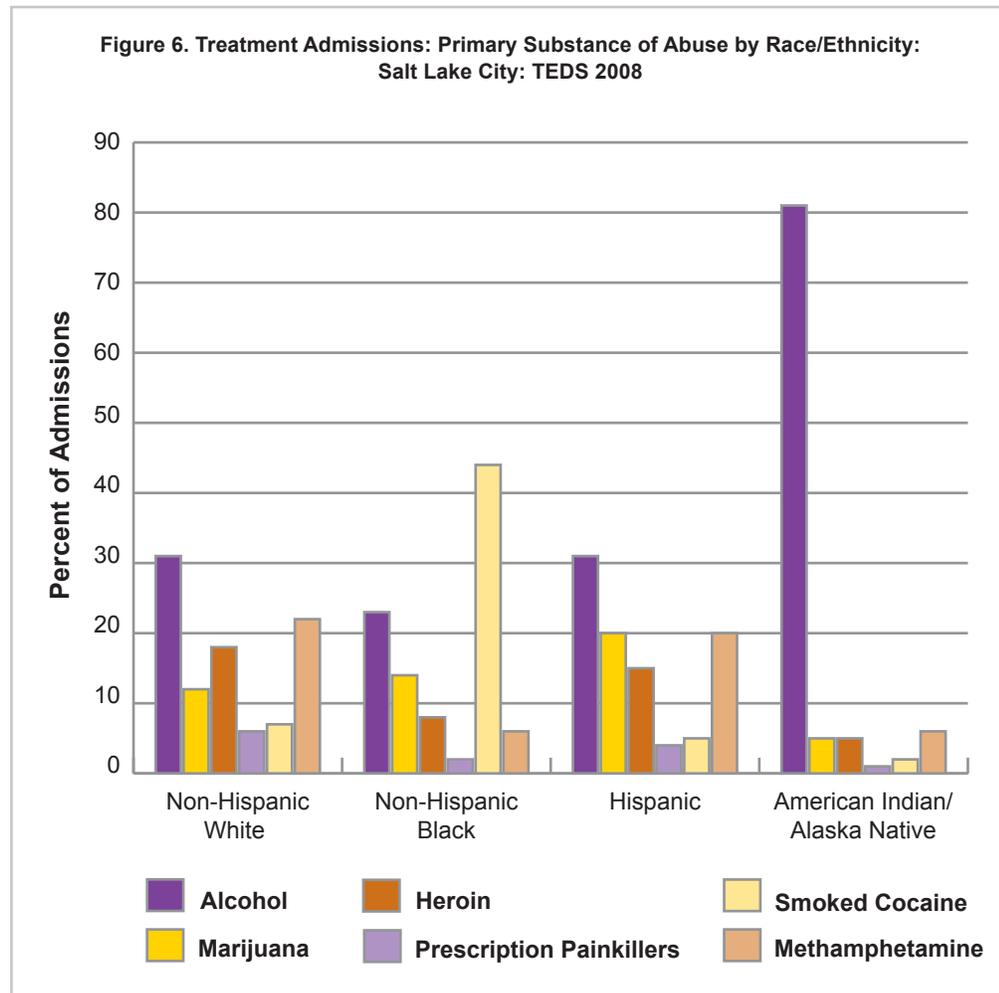
- Admissions under the age of 18 reported marijuana as their primary substance of abuse more often than other substances. Reports of marijuana decreased with age.
- Conversely, reports of alcohol increased with age. Admissions aged 35 and older reported alcohol as a primary substance of abuse more often than other substances.
- Admissions aged 18 to 24 reported heroin more often than other substances, and those aged 25 to 34 reported methamphetamine (Figure 5).



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

By Race/Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic White, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native admissions reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse more often than other substances; non-Hispanic Black admissions reported smoked cocaine.
- Compared with admissions in other race/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic White and Hispanic admissions were most likely to report primary methamphetamine (Figure 6).



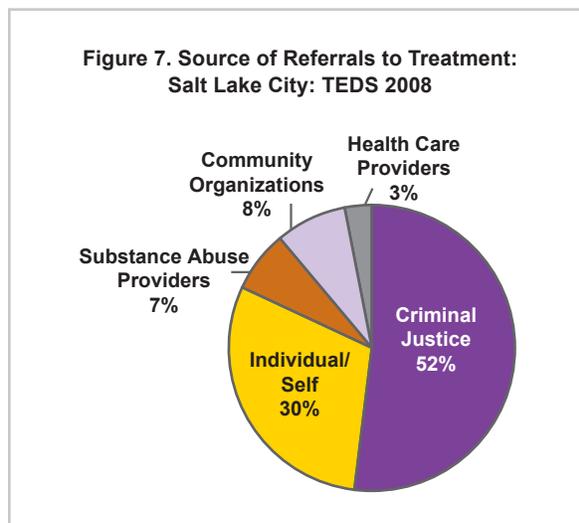
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

Injection Drug Use

- Of the total admissions in Salt Lake City, 22 percent reported injection drug use.

Sources of Referral

- The criminal justice system was the primary source of referral to treatment in Salt Lake City (52 percent), followed by individual/self-referral (30 percent), community organizations (8 percent), substance abuse providers (7 percent), and health care providers (3 percent) (Figure 7).



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) 2008

Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities

Types of Care

- In 2008, 65 facilities in Salt Lake City offered substance abuse treatment services: 53 facilities offered outpatient care, 24 facilities offered non-hospital residential care, and 5 facilities offered hospital inpatient care. (Some facilities offered more than one type of care.)

Outpatient Care

- Of the 53 facilities that offered outpatient substance abuse care, 62 percent provided intensive outpatient services, and 28 percent offered day treatment/partial hospitalization.
- Regular outpatient treatment services were offered by 91 percent of outpatient facilities.

Residential Care

- Of Salt Lake City's 24 residential facilities, 75 percent offered long-term residential treatment (more than 30 days), and 75 percent offered short-term residential treatment (30 days or less).

Detoxification Programs

- A total of 17 facilities offered detoxification services. Of these facilities, 100 percent provided detoxification from opiates (heroin and prescription painkillers), 75 percent from cocaine, and 81 percent from alcohol.

Opioid Treatment Programs

Opioid treatment programs (OTPs) provide medication-assisted therapy with methadone and/or buprenorphine for the treatment of addiction to opiates such as heroin and prescription painkillers.

- In 2008, 4 of the 65 treatment facilities (6 percent) in Salt Lake City operated OTPs. On a typical day,⁶ 1,171 clients at these OTPs were receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy with methadone or buprenorphine.⁷

References

U.S. Census Bureau. (2009). Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Retrieved on December 2, 2009, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metrodef.html>

End Notes

¹ MSAs are geographic entities used by Federal statistical agencies to collect, analyze, and publish Federal statistics, and are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

² The Salt Lake City, Utah MSA includes the following counties: Summit, Salt Lake City, and Tooele.

³ The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is a compilation of data on the demographic and substance abuse problems of those admitted for substance abuse treatment. The information comes primarily from facilities that receive some public funding. Information on treatment admissions is routinely collected by State administrative systems and submitted to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in a standard format. TEDS records represent admissions rather than individuals, because a person may be admitted to treatment more than once. See the annual TEDS reports at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm#teds3>.

⁴ The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) is designed to collect information from all facilities in the United States, both public and private, that provide substance abuse treatment. N-SSATS does not collect information from the following three types of facilities: non-treatment halfway houses; jails, prisons, or other organizations that treat incarcerated clients exclusively; and solo practitioners.

⁵ TEDS collects information on up to three substances of abuse that lead to the treatment episode. The main substance abused by the client is known as the “primary substance of abuse.”

⁶ N-SSATS collected information on the number of clients in treatment at each facility on the survey reference date of March 31, 2008.

⁷ It is possible that the number of clients receiving treatment at opioid treatment programs (OTPs) on the N-SSATS reference date will appear relatively large in comparison with the number of annual treatment admissions based on data from TEDS. Reasons for this include: (1) persons receiving medication-assisted opioid therapy often remain in treatment for extended periods of time and thus do not show up in an annual count of admissions to treatment; and (2) some private for-profit OTPs do not report to TEDS but are surveyed in the N-SSATS.