

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

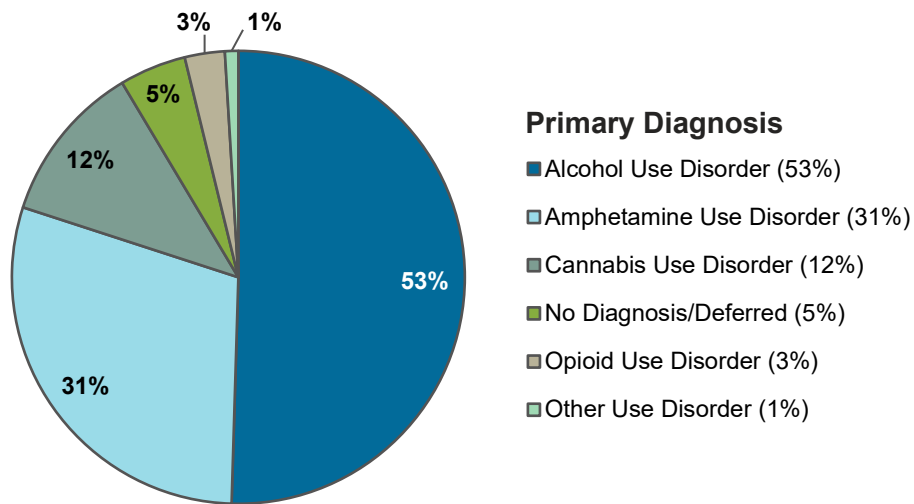
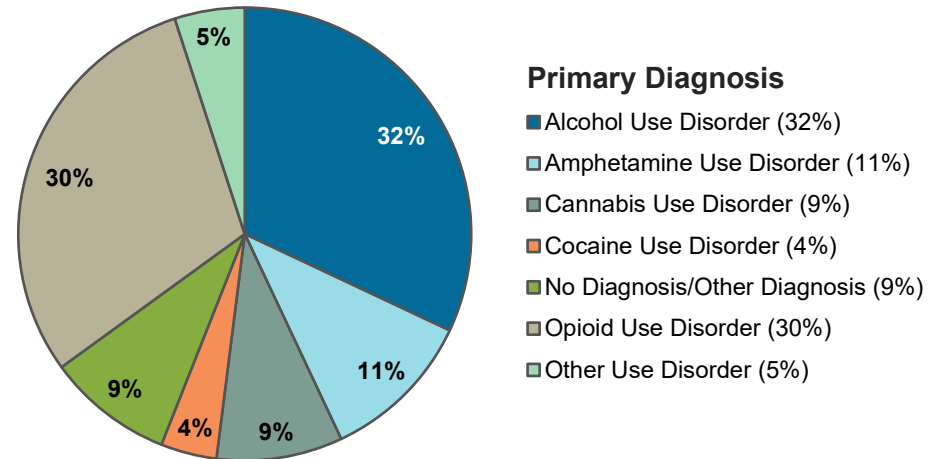


Figure 1: In SFY 22, 11,260 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 8,363 had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the percentage of clients who were diagnosed with each category of substance use diagnoses.

## National Substance Use Disorder Information

Figure 2: Primary Substance Use Disorder – TEDS Data



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 Abuse and Prevention Treatment Block Grant. TEDS data is used to compare national data with South Dakota data. Figure 2 describes the national top five substances individuals identified as their primary substance of use at the time of admission during Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (FFY21)[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

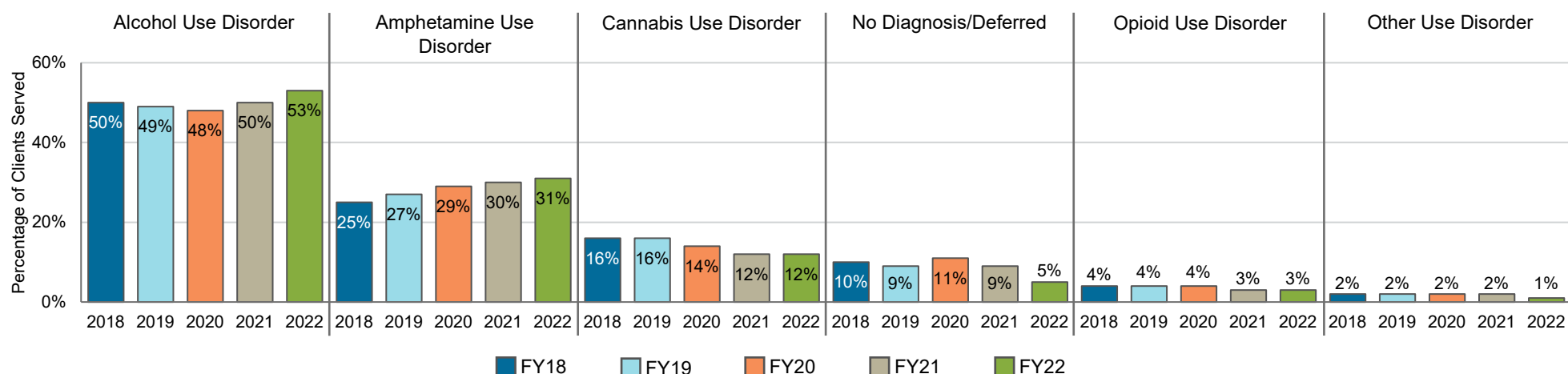


Figure 3 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 53% or 4,577 clients served, followed by amphetamine (31% or 2,677 clients), cannabis (12% or 1,036 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 259 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 86 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.

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	4442	50%	4444	49%	4566	48%	5475	50%	4577	53%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2237	25%	2459	27%	2738	29%	2745	30%	2677	31%
Cannabis Use Disorder	1438	16%	1469	16%	1386	14%	1100	12%	1036	12%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	876	10%	813	9%	1033	11%	815	9%	431	5%
Opioid Use Disorder	340	4%	386	4%	344	4%	273	3%	259	3%
Other Use Disorder	181	2%	177	2%	230	2%	187	2%	86	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8876</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9152</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9585</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8636</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults\*

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

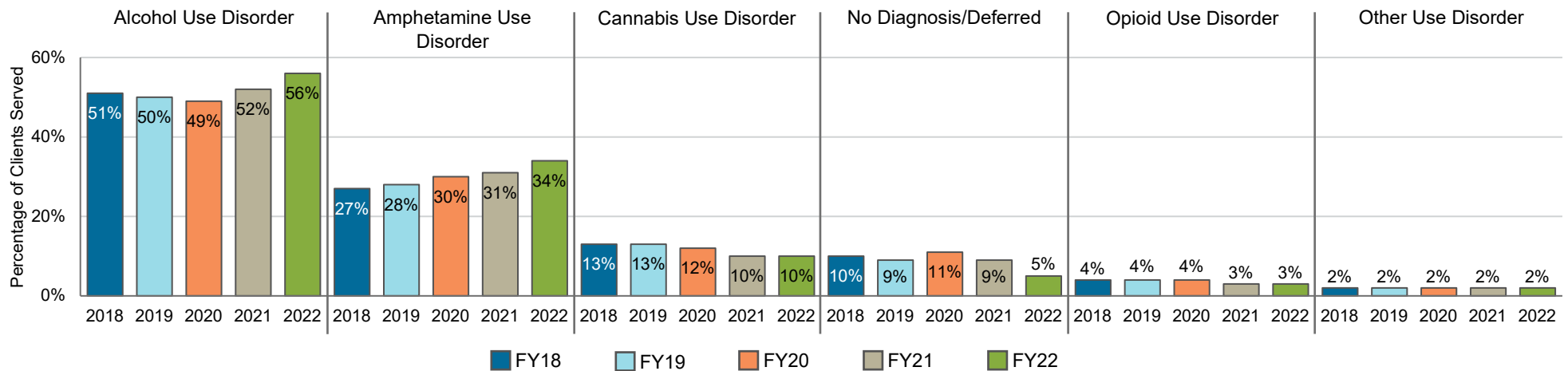


Figure 4 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded adult clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 56% or 4,631 clients served, followed by amphetamine (34% or 2,770 clients), cannabis (10% or 813 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 265 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 126 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.

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	4256	51%	4275	50%	4392	49%	4447	52%	4631	56%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2219	27%	2435	28%	2695	30%	2692	31%	2770	34%
Cannabis Use Disorder	1106	13%	1137	13%	1039	12%	823	10%	813	10%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	856	10%	788	9%	979	11%	780	9%	446	5%
Opioid Use Disorder	337	4%	379	4%	341	4%	268	3%	265	3%
Other Use Disorder	168	2%	167	2%	221	2%	173	2%	126	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8349</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8622</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8994</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8603</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8229</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‡

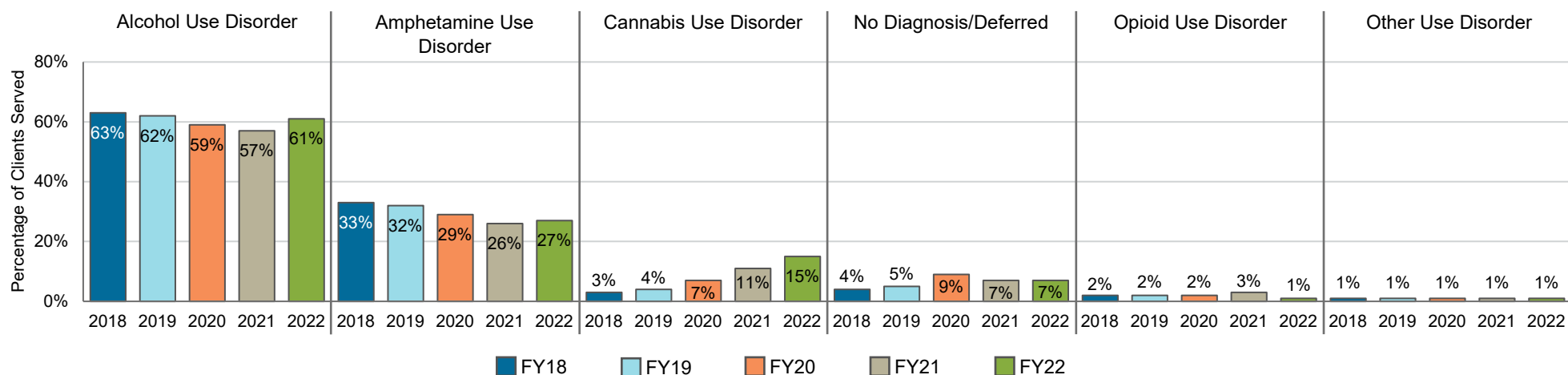


Figure 5 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded youth clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 61% or 266 youth clients served, followed by alcohol (27% or 118 clients), amphetamine (15% or 65 clients), opioids[1] (1% or 4 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 5 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.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	338	63%	335	62%	350	59%	277	57%	266	61%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	177	33%	172	32%	176	29%	129	26%	118	27%
Cannabis Use Disorder	18	3%	24	4%	43	7%	54	11%	65	15%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	20	4%	25	5%	54	9%	35	7%	33	7%
Opioid Use Disorder	13	2%	10	2%	9	2%	14	3%	5	1%
Other Use Disorder	3	1%	7	1%	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Diagnostic Information for Adult and Youth Clients

Figure 6: Primary Substance Use Disorder

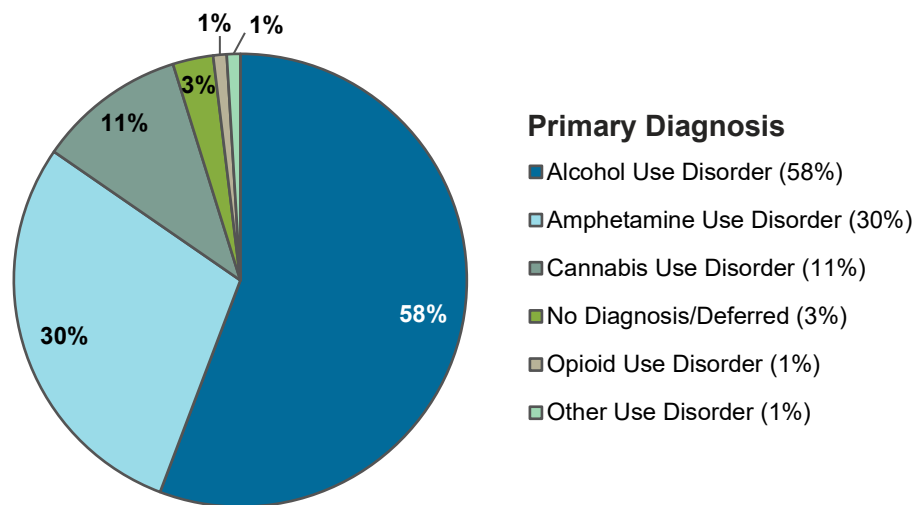
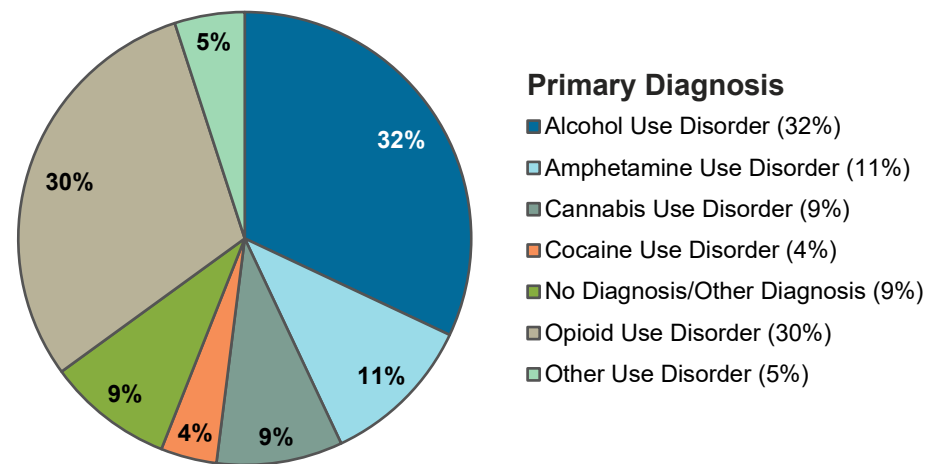


Figure 6 In SFY 22, 11,260 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 6,957 received non-justice involved services and had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the percentage of clients who were diagnosed with each category of substance use diagnoses.

## National Substance Use Disorder Information

Figure 7: Primary Substance Use Disorder – TEDS Data



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 Abuse and Prevention Treatment Block Grant. TEDS data is used to compare national data with South Dakota data. Figure 7 describes the national top five substances individuals identified as their primary substance of use at the time of admission during Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (FFY21)[1].

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

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 clients receiving targeted services for justice involved populations.

## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults\* and Youth‡

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

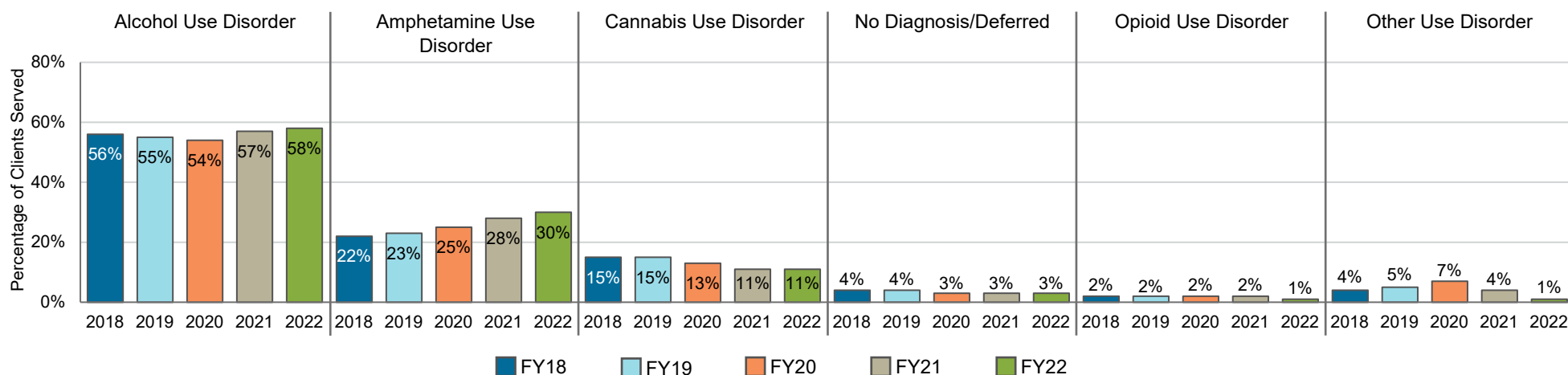


Figure 8 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 58% or 4,016 clients served, followed by amphetamine (30% or 2,083 clients), cannabis (11% or 771 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 221 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 82 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.

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	3643	56%	3599	55%	3653	54%	3711	57%	4016	58%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1414	22%	1526	23%	1699	25%	1816	28%	2083	30%
Cannabis Use Disorder	987	15%	957	15%	852	13%	735	11%	771	11%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	242	4%	252	4%	222	3%	206	3%	221	3%
Opioid Use Disorder	151	2%	133	2%	147	2%	103	2%	82	1%
Other Use Disorder	275	4%	331	5%	475	7%	270	4%	81	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6464</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6519</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6708</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6505</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6957</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults\*

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

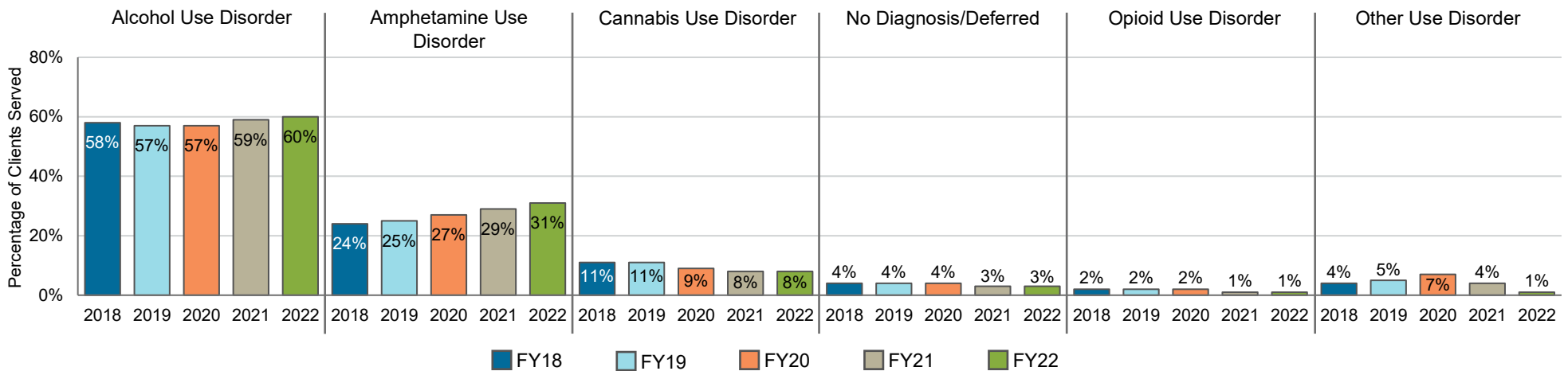


Figure 9 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of adult clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 60% or 3,904 clients served, followed by amphetamine (31% or 2,018 clients), cannabis (8% or 521 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 217 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 77 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.

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	3466	58%	3431	57%	3490	57%	3590	59%	3904	60%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1396	24%	1502	25%	1657	27%	1764	29%	2018	31%
Cannabis Use Disorder	655	11%	634	11%	541	9%	501	8%	521	8%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	239	4%	245	4%	219	4%	201	3%	217	3%
Opioid Use Disorder	138	2%	123	2%	140	2%	90	1%	77	1%
Other Use Disorder	255	4%	306	5%	421	7%	235	4%	49	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5937</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5999</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6163</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6513</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth‡

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

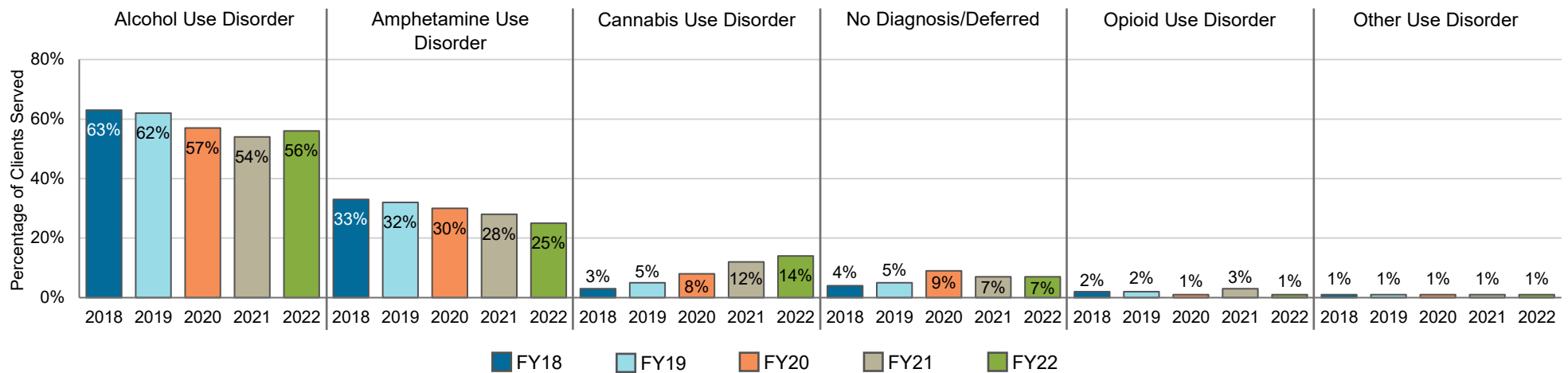


Figure 10 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of youth clients served in non-justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 56% or 241 clients served, followed by alcohol (25% or 108 clients), amphetamine (14% or 60 clients), other substances[2] (1% or 5 clients) and opioids[1] (1% or 4 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.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	338	63%	326	62%	314	57%	234	54%	241	56%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	177	33%	171	32%	165	30%	122	28%	108	25%
Cannabis Use Disorder	18	3%	24	5%	42	8%	53	12%	60	14%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	20	4%	25	5%	54	9%	35	7%	33	7%
Opioid Use Disorder	13	2%	10	2%	7	1%	13	3%	5	1%
Other Use Disorder	3	1%	7	1%	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100%</b>



# SUD Diagnostic Annual Report – 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 targeted services for adult and youth justice involved clients receiving substance use disorder treatment services.

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

Figure 11: Justice Involved Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends

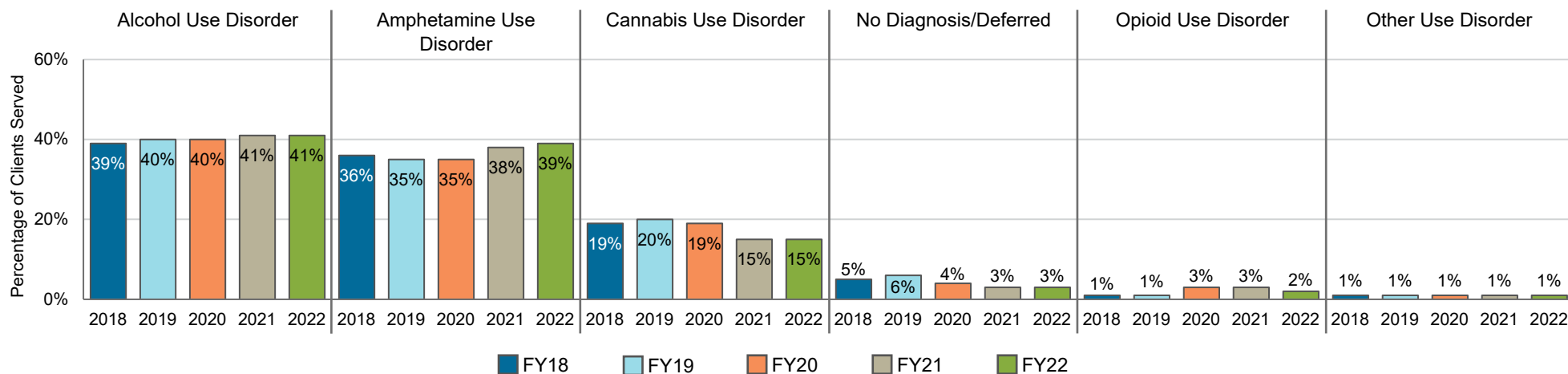


Figure 11 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Amphetamine use disorders account for 41% or 914 clients served, followed by alcohol (39% or 869 clients), cannabis (15% or 334 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 67 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 45 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	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1005	39%	1067	40%	1162	40%	1049	41%	914	41%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	937	36%	944	35%	1030	35%	963	38%	869	39%
Cannabis Use Disorder	501	19%	532	20%	540	19%	394	15%	334	15%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	120	5%	148	6%	122	4%	81	3%	67	3%
Opioid Use Disorder	38	1%	40	1%	86	3%	86	3%	45	2%
Other Use Disorder	34	1%	24	1%	23	1%	27	1%	22	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2905</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2557</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

# SUD Diagnostic Annual Report – Justice Involved Services

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## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults\*

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

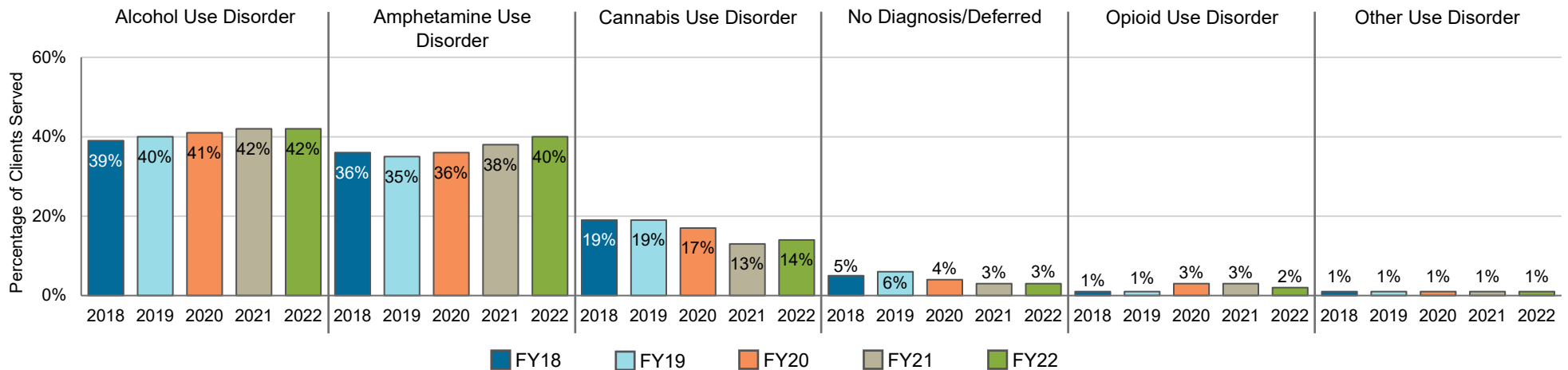


Figure 12 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of adult clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Amphetamine use disorders account for 42% or 926 clients served, followed by alcohol (40% or 876 clients), cannabis (14% or 315 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 58 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 52 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	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1005	39%	1067	40%	1161	41%	1048	42%	926	42%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	937	36%	942	35%	1012	36%	954	38%	876	40%
Cannabis Use Disorder	501	19%	520	19%	473	17%	329	13%	315	14%
No Diagnosis/Deferred	120	5%	148	6%	122	4%	80	3%	58	3%
Opioid Use Disorder	38	1%	40	1%	83	3%	85	3%	52	2%
Other Use Disorder	34	1%	24	1%	23	1%	26	1%	20	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2668</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2817</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2479</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2195</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

# SUD Diagnostic Annual Report – 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 targeted services for youth justice involved clients receiving substance use disorder treatment services.

## Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth‡

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

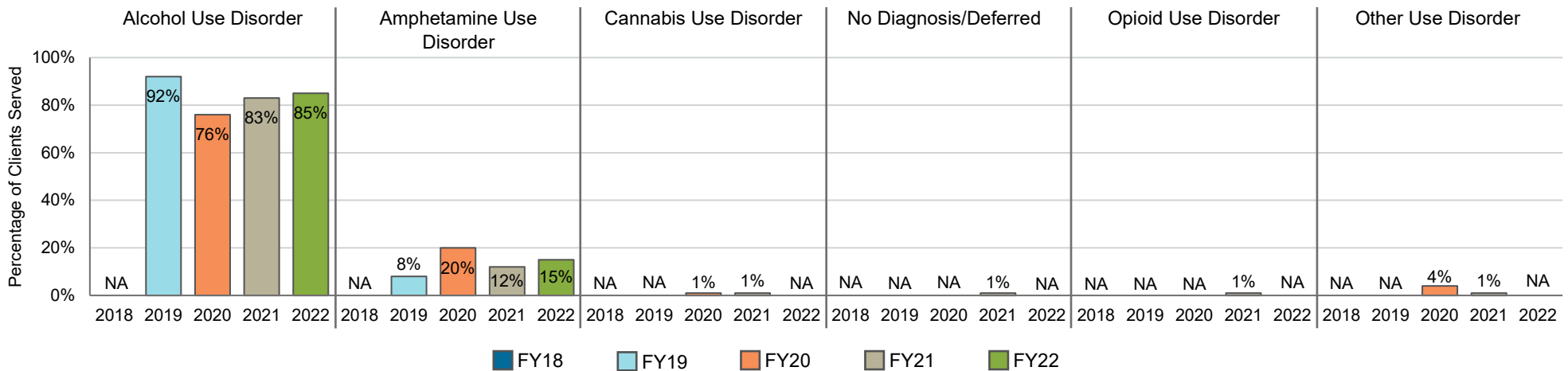


Figure 13 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of youth clients served in justice involved services with a primary substance use disorder. Cannabis use disorders account for 85% or 28 clients served, followed by alcohol (15% or 5 clients), amphetamine (0% or 0 clients), opioids[1] (0% or 0 clients), and all other substances[2] (0% or 0 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.

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Primary Diagnosis	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol Use Disorder	0	NA	11	92%	62	76%	62	83%	28	85%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	0	NA	1	8%	16	20%	9	12%	5	15%
Cannabis Use Disorder	0	NA	0	NA	1	1%	1	1%	0	NA
No Diagnosis/Deferred	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	1%	0	NA
Opioid Use Disorder	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	1	1%	0	NA
Other Use Disorder	0	NA	0	NA	3	4%	1	1%	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Adults\*

Figure 14: Mental Health Diagnosis for Adults\*

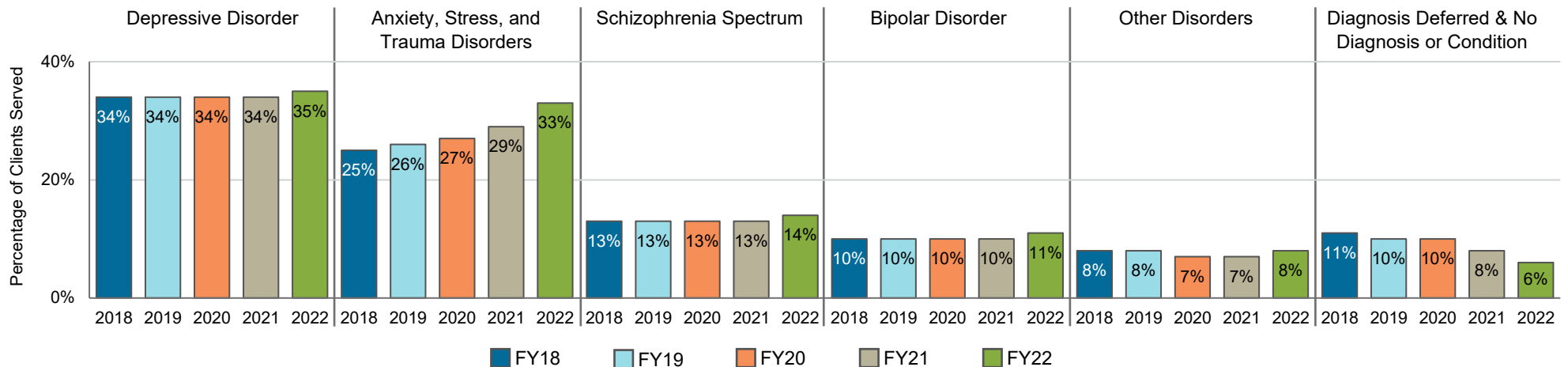


Figure 14 describes the percentage of adults with a mental health disorder diagnosis who received behavioral health services funded by the Division of Behavioral Health. Depression disorders account for 35% or 3,527 of adult diagnoses, followed by anxiety, stress, and trauma disorders (33% of 3,336 clients), schizophrenia spectrum disorders (14% or 1,378 clients), bipolar disorders (11% or 1,075 clients), and other disorders (8% or 754 clients).

Adult* Diagnosis Type	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Depressive Disorder	3672	34%	3651	34%	3514	34%	3403	34%	3527	35%
Anxiety, Stress, & Trauma Disorders	2663	25%	2729	26%	2795	27%	2884	29%	3366	33%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	1409	13%	1389	13%	1342	13%	1354	13%	1378	14%
Bipolar Disorder	1038	10%	1070	10%	1036	10%	1038	10%	1075	11%
Other Disorders	801	8%	810	8%	734	7%	721	7%	754	8%
Diagnosis Deferred & No Diagnosis or Condition	1228	11%	1113	10%	1008	10%	836	8%	601	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10679</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10646</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10306</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10114</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10005</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*An adult is defined as any individual 18 years old or older.

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## Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Youth‡

Figure 15: Mental Health Diagnosis for Youth‡

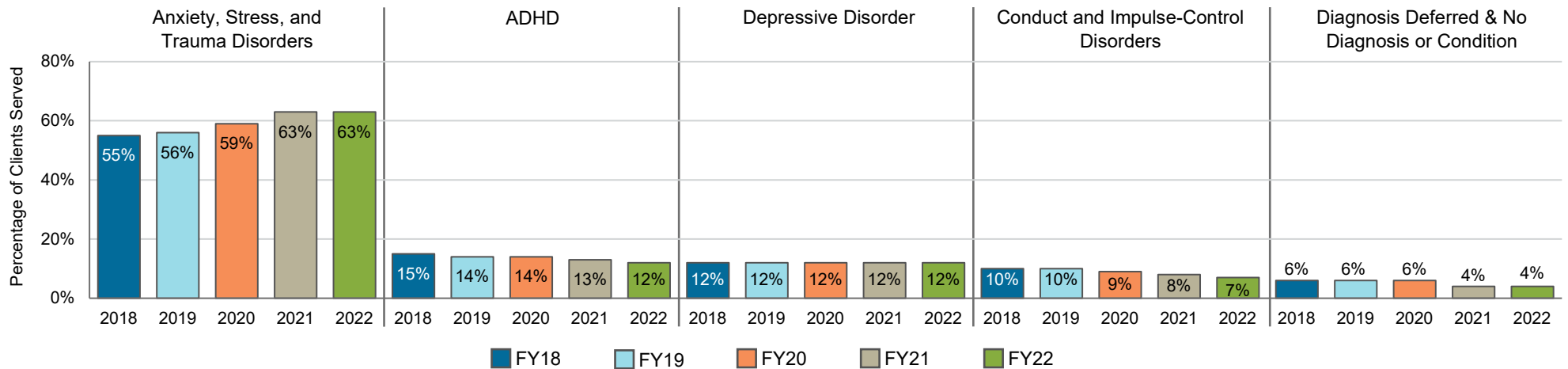


Figure 15 describes the top 5 mental health disorders for youth who received behavioral health services funded by the Division of Behavioral Health. Anxiety, stress, and trauma disorders account for 63% or 3,968 of youth diagnoses, followed by ADHD disorders (12% of 787 clients), depressive disorders (12% or 776 clients), conduct disorders (7% or 432), and developmental disorders (1% or 56 clients).

‡A youth is defined as any individual under 18 years old (0-17 years old).

Youth‡ Diagnosis Type	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Anxiety, Stress, & Trauma Disorders	3654	55%	3820	56%	3932	59%	3918	63%	3968	63%
ADHD	1000	15%	964	14%	918	14%	811	13%	787	12%
Depressive Disorder	791	12%	831	12%	784	12%	766	12%	766	12%
Conduct and Impulse-Control Disorder	685	10%	652	10%	570	9%	479	8%	432	7%
Diagnosis Deferred & No Diagnosis or Condition	377	6%	408	6%	377	6%	245	4%	224	4%
Developmental Disorders	166	3%	135	2%	93	1%	72	1%	56	1%
Other Disorders	34	1%	30	0%	24	0%	24	0%	31	0%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	16	0%	18	0%	13	0%	19	0%	20	0%
Bipolar Disorder	21	0%	17	0%	17	0%	18	0%	19	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6629</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6765</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6615</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6267</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6299</b>	<b>100%</b>