

SUD Diagnostic Annual Report - All Publicly Funded Services

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) monitors data and outcomes for publicly funded behavioral health services. 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 in South Dakota

Figure 1: Primary Substance Use Disorder

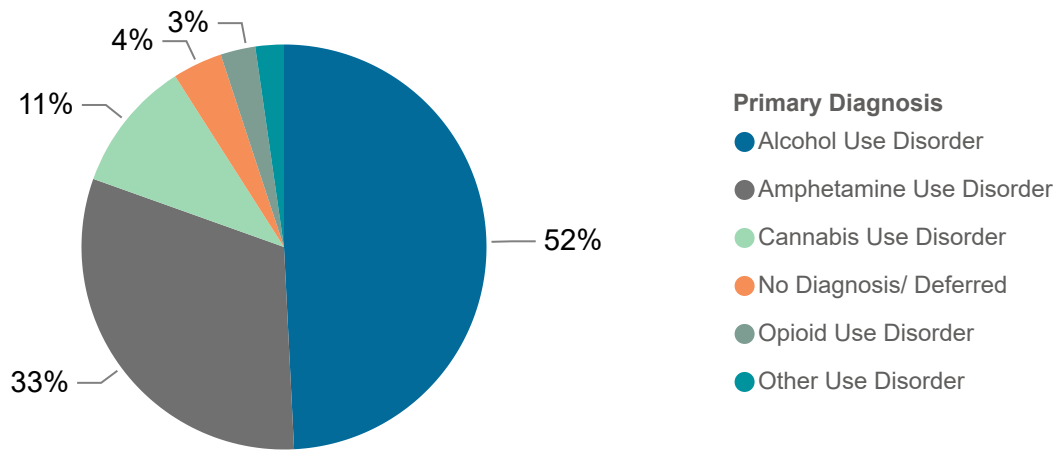
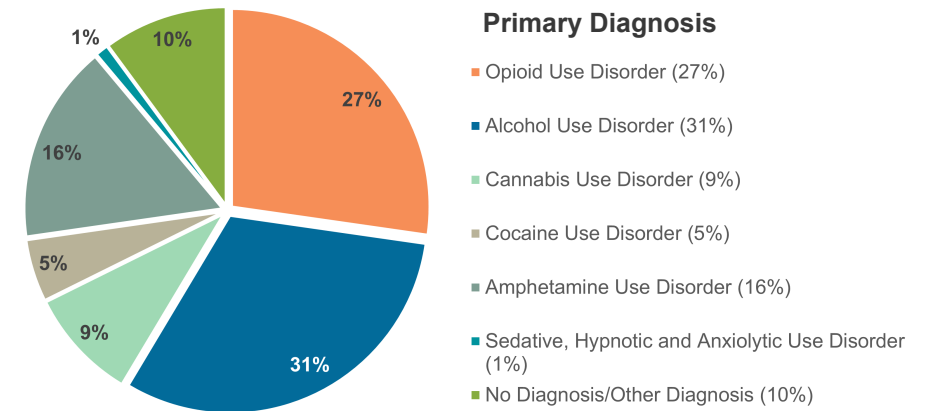


Figure 1: In SFY 23, 11,552 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 8,967 had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the percentage of clients who were diagnosed 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 Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant. TEDS data is used to compare national data with South Dakota data. 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 2022 (FFY22)[1].

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

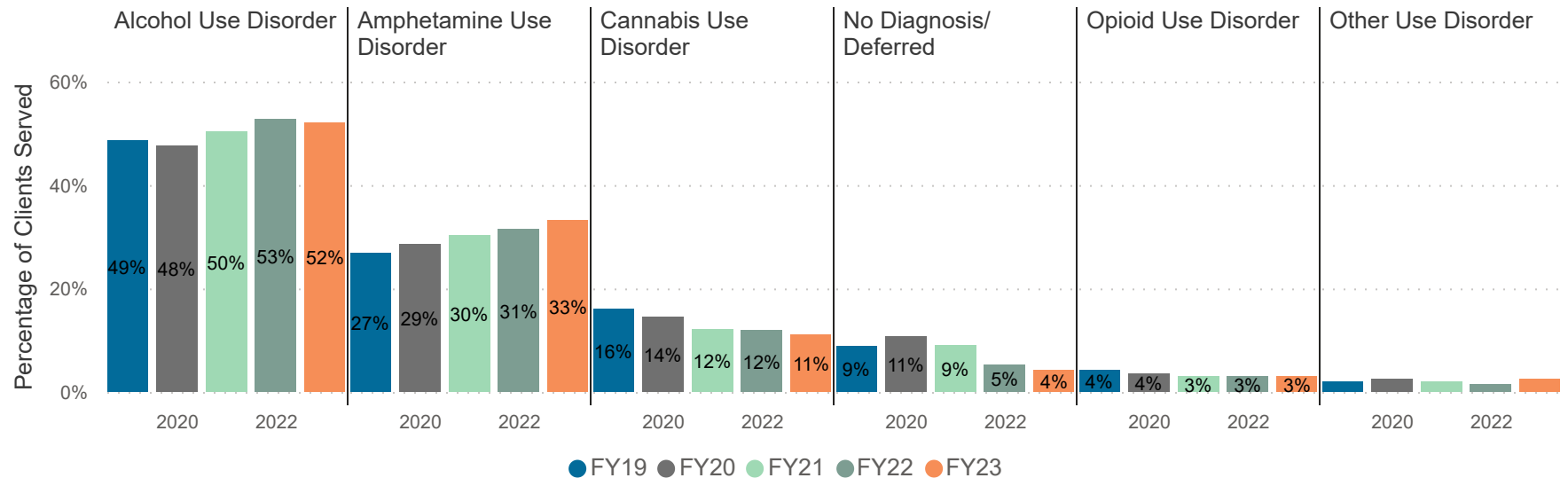
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Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

Figure 3 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 52% or 4,832 clients served, followed by amphetamine (33% or 3,069 clients), cannabis (11% or 1,032 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 274 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 223 clients).

Figure 3: Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends



[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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	4442	49%	4565	48%	4578	50%	4751	53%	4832	52%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2459	27%	2735	29%	2744	30%	2834	31%	3069	33%
Cannabis Use Disorder	1470	16%	1386	14%	1100	12%	1077	12%	1032	11%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	813	9%	1033	11%	815	9%	478	5%	390	4%
Opioid Use Disorder	385	4%	344	4%	273	3%	269	3%	274	3%
Other Use Disorder	176	2%	230	2%	187	2%	134	1%	223	2%
Total	9149	100%	9581	100%	9091	100%	9019	100%	9274	100%

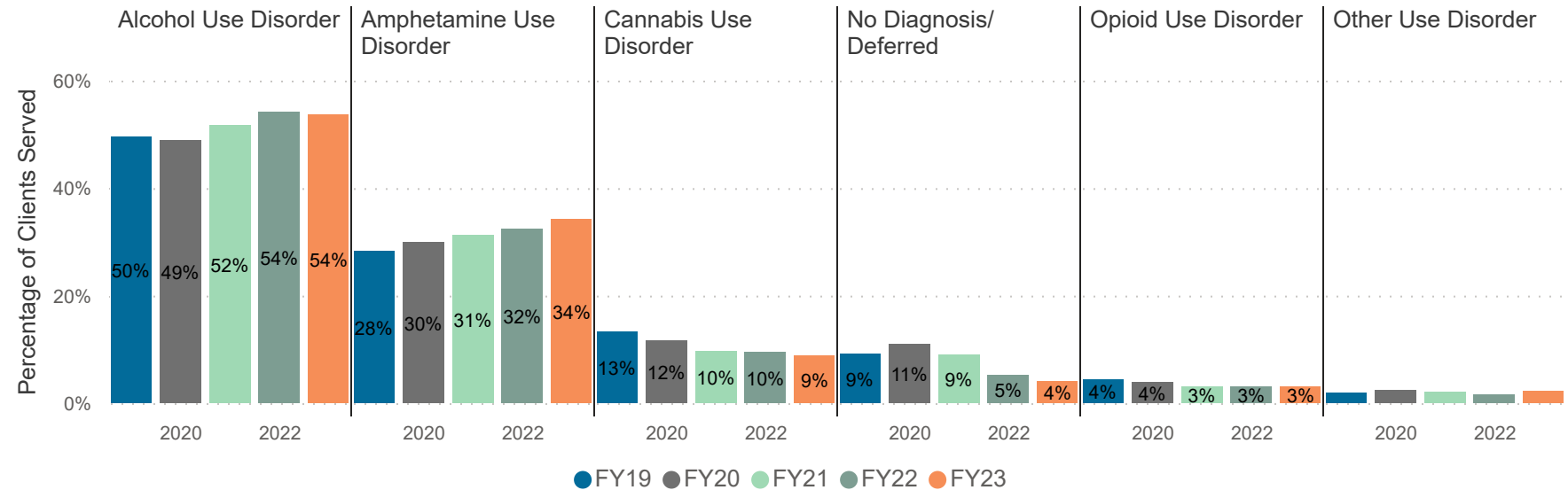
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Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

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

Figure 4 illustrates a five-year trend for the percent of publicly funded adults clients served with a primary substance use disorder. Alcohol use disorders account for 54% or 4,717 clients served, followed by amphetamine (34% or 3,011 clients), cannabis (9% or 770 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 263 clients), and all other substances[2] (2% or 203 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	4273	50%	4391	49%	4450	52%	4633	54%	4717	54%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	2435	28%	2692	30%	2691	31%	2769	32%	3011	34%
Cannabis Use Disorder	1137	13%	1039	12%	823	10%	813	10%	770	9%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	788	9%	979	11%	780	9%	445	5%	354	4%
Opioid Use Disorder	378	4%	341	4%	268	3%	265	3%	263	3%
Other Use Disorder	167	2%	221	2%	173	2%	129	2%	203	2%
Total	8618	100%	8989	100%	8605	100%	8556	100%	8800	100%

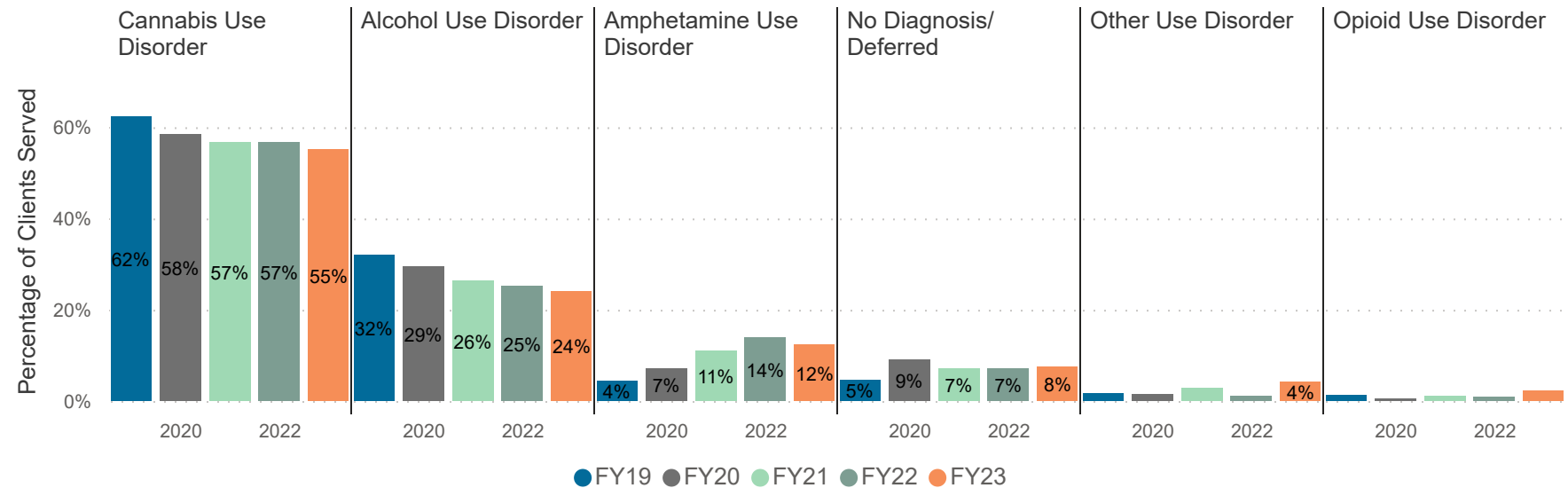
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Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

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 55% or 263 youth clients served, followed by alcohol (24% or 115 clients), amphetamine (12% or 59 clients), all other substances[2] (4% or 20 clients), and opioids[1] (2% or 11 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	336	62%	350	58%	277	57%	265	57%	263	55%
Alcohol Use Disorder	172	32%	176	29%	129	26%	118	25%	115	24%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	24	4%	43	7%	54	11%	65	14%	59	12%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	25	5%	54	9%	35	7%	33	7%	36	8%
Other Use Disorder	9	2%	9	2%	14	3%	5	1%	20	4%
Opioid Use Disorder	7	1%	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%	11	2%
Total	539	100%	599	100%	489	100%	468	100%	477	100%

SUD Diagnostic Annual Report - Non-Justice Involved Services

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) monitors data and outcomes for publicly funded behavioral health services. 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 in South Dakota

Figure 6: Primary Substance Use Disorder

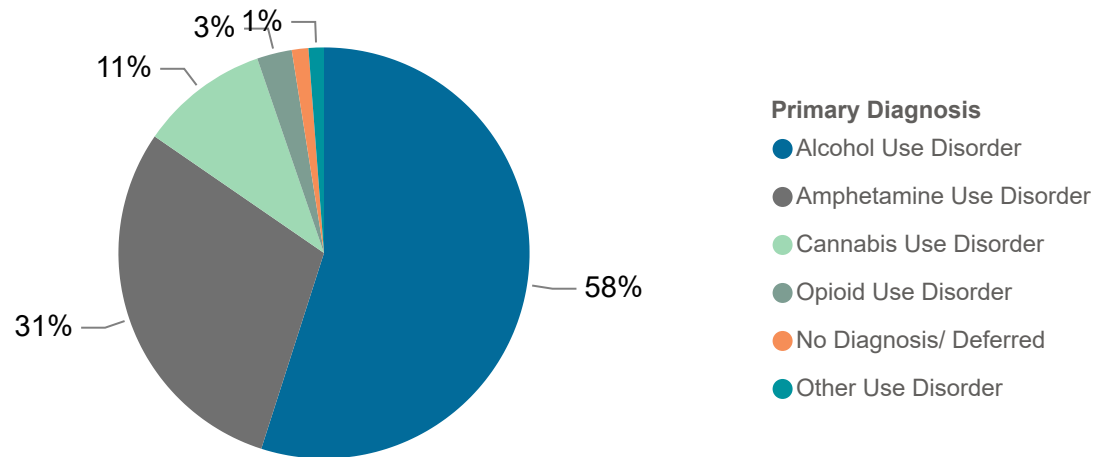
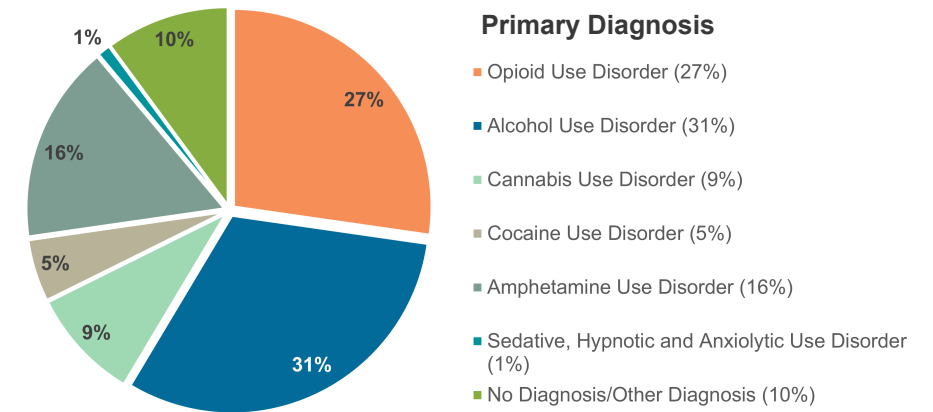


Figure 6 In SFY 23, 11,552 adults and youth received publicly funded substances use services. Of those, 7,246 received non-justice involved services and had a primary substance use diagnosis (a diagnosis is not required for assessments and other select services). This chart provides a breakdown of the 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 Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant. TEDS data is used to compare national data with South Dakota data. 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 2022 (FFY22)[1].

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

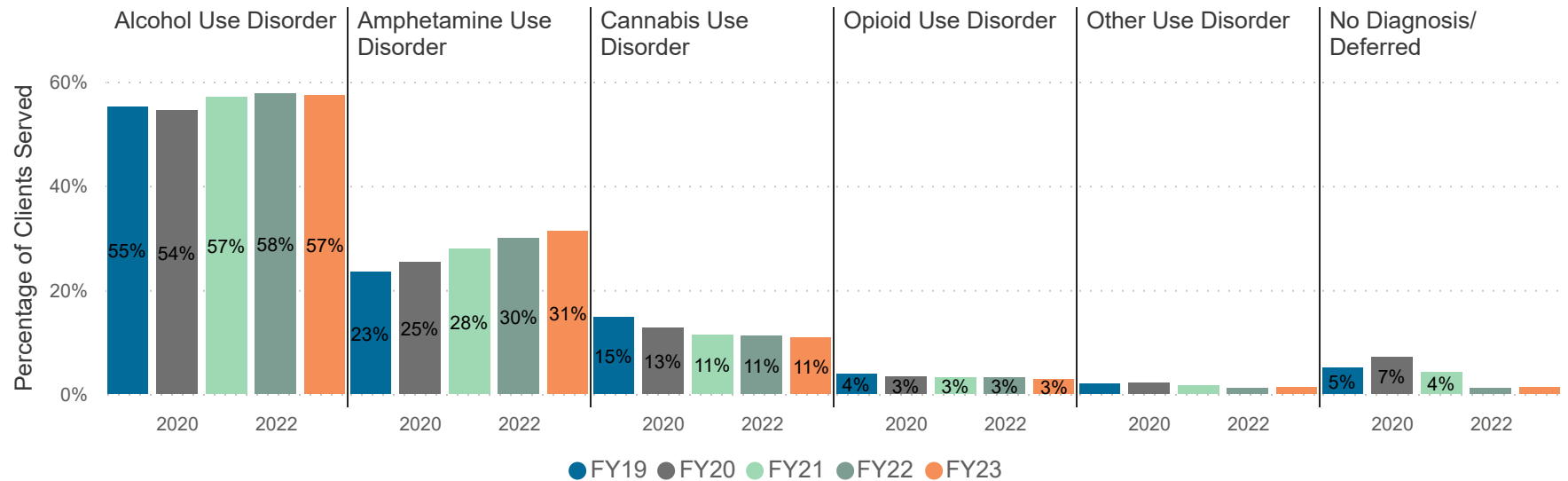
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

Figure 8 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 57% or 4,213 clients served, followed by amphetamine (31% or 2,300 clients), cannabis (11% or 789 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 212 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 89 clients).

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



[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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	3599	55%	3653	54%	3714	57%	4014	58%	4213	57%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1526	23%	1696	25%	1815	28%	2084	30%	2300	31%
Cannabis Use Disorder	958	15%	852	13%	735	11%	771	11%	789	11%
Opioid Use Disorder	251	4%	222	3%	206	3%	221	3%	212	3%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	331	5%	475	7%	269	4%	81	1%	100	1%
Other Use Disorder	132	2%	147	2%	103	2%	82	1%	89	1%
Total	6519	100%	6706	100%	6508	100%	6958	100%	7342	100%

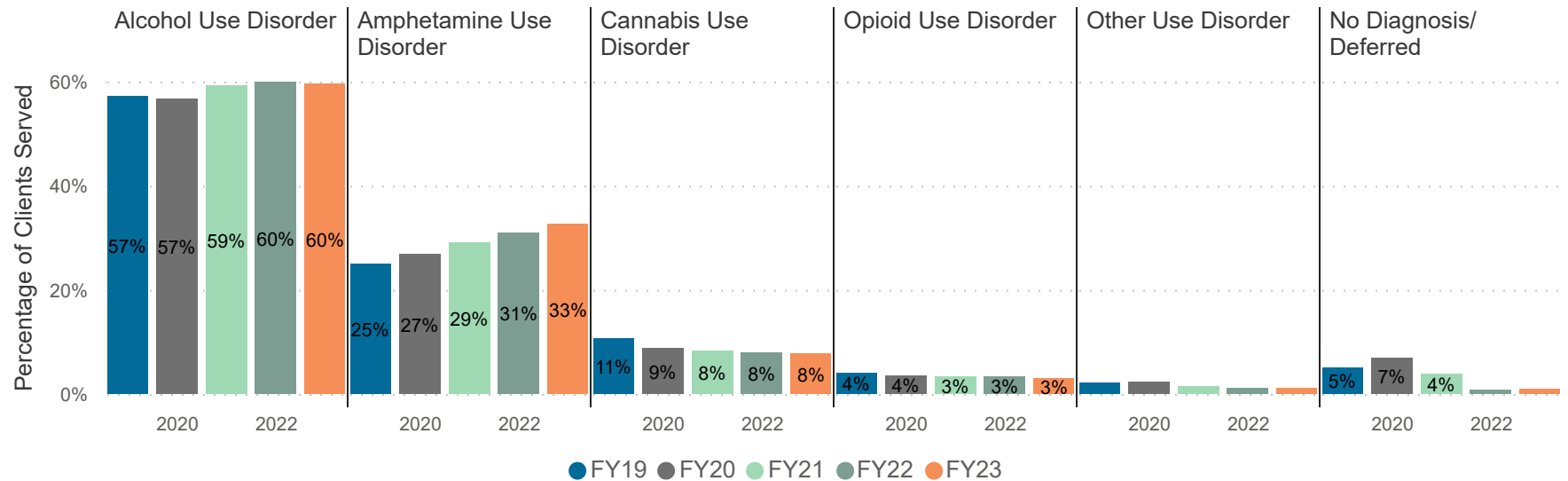
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

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 60% or 4,099 clients served, followed by amphetamine (33% or 2,242 clients), cannabis (8% or 533 clients), opioids[1] (3% or 201 clients), and all other substances[2] (1% or 74 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Alcohol Use Disorder	3431	57%	3490	57%	3593	59%	3902	60%	4099	60%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1502	25%	1654	27%	1763	29%	2019	31%	2242	33%
Cannabis Use Disorder	634	11%	541	9%	501	8%	521	8%	533	8%
Opioid Use Disorder	244	4%	219	4%	201	3%	217	3%	201	3%
Other Use Disorder	123	2%	140	2%	90	1%	77	1%	74	1%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	306	5%	421	7%	234	4%	49	1%	64	1%
Total	5998	100%	6160	100%	6073	100%	6514	100%	6878	100%

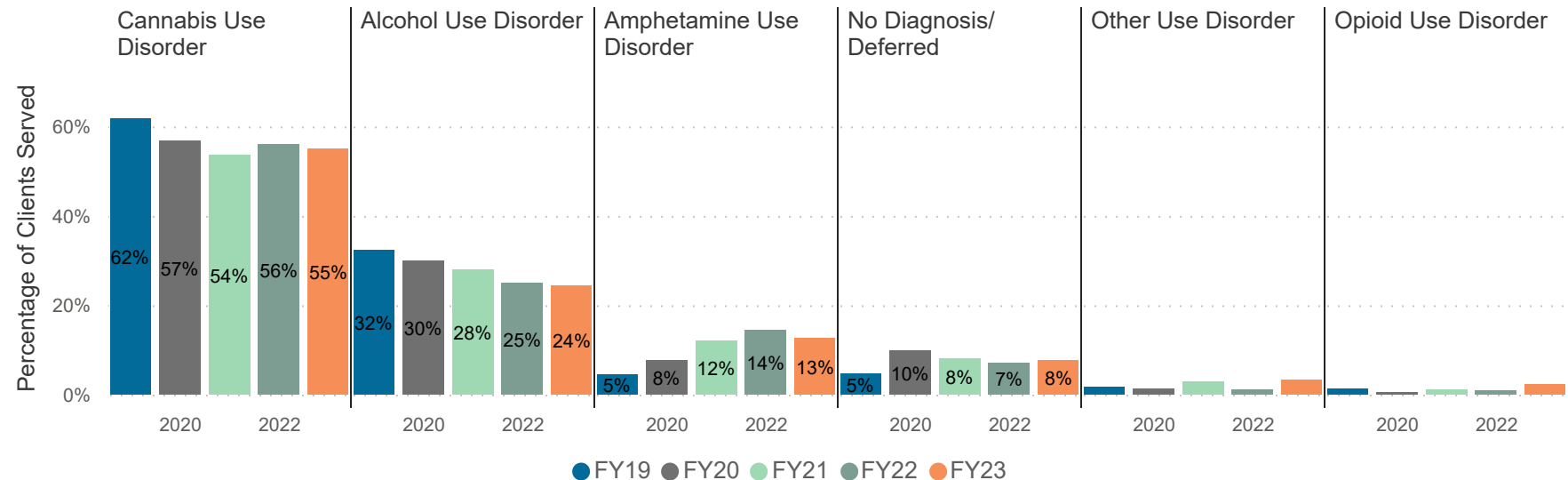
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

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 55% or 257 clients served, followed by alcohol (24% or 114 clients), amphetamine (13% or 59 clients), other substances[2] (3% or 15 clients) and opioids[1] (2% or 11 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	327	62%	314	57%	234	54%	251	56%	257	55%
Alcohol Use Disorder	171	32%	165	30%	122	28%	112	25%	114	24%
Amphetamine Use Disorder	24	5%	42	8%	53	12%	65	14%	59	13%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	25	5%	54	10%	35	8%	32	7%	36	8%
Other Use Disorder	9	2%	7	1%	13	3%	5	1%	15	3%
Opioid Use Disorder	7	1%	3	1%	5	1%	4	1%	11	2%
Total	529	100%	553	100%	437	100%	449	100%	467	100%

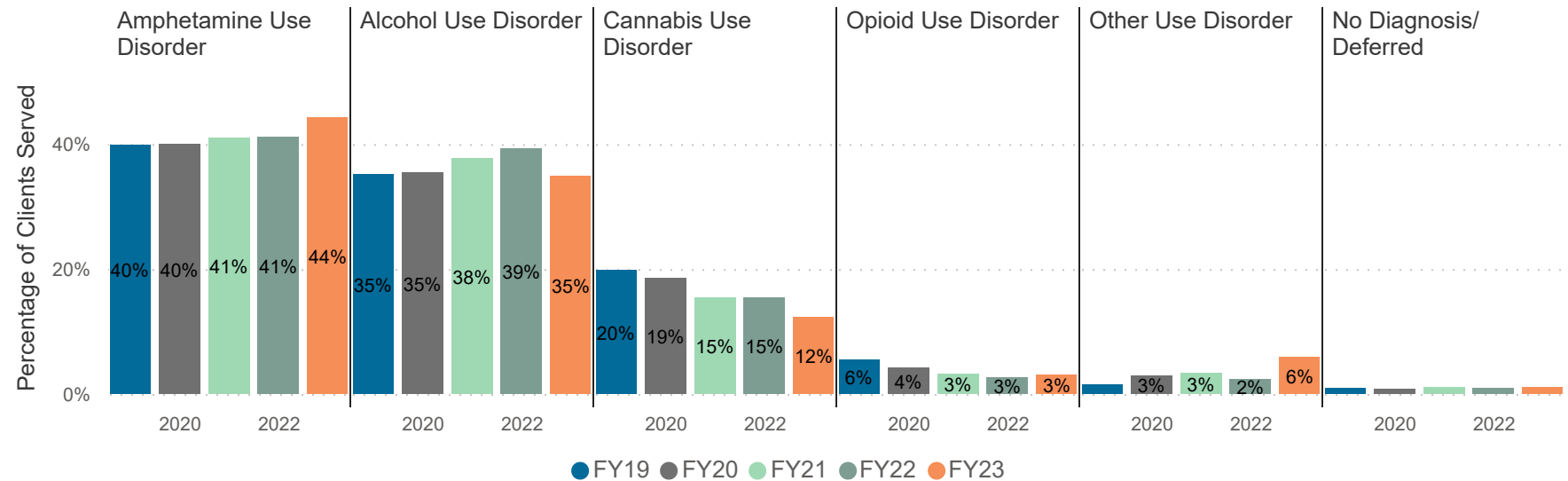
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults and Youth

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 disorders account for 44% or 951 clients served, followed by alcohol (35% or 749 clients), cannabis (12% or 264 clients), all other substances[2] (6% or 127 clients), and opioids[1] (3% or 65 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1067	40%	1162	40%	1049	41%	927	41%	951	44%
Alcohol Use Disorder	944	35%	1029	35%	963	38%	884	39%	749	35%
Cannabis Use Disorder	532	20%	540	19%	394	15%	347	15%	264	12%
Other Use Disorder	40	1%	86	3%	86	3%	54	2%	127	6%
Opioid Use Disorder	148	6%	122	4%	81	3%	58	3%	65	3%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	24	1%	23	1%	27	1%	20	1%	23	1%
Total	2682	100%	2904	100%	2557	100%	2254	100%	2149	100%

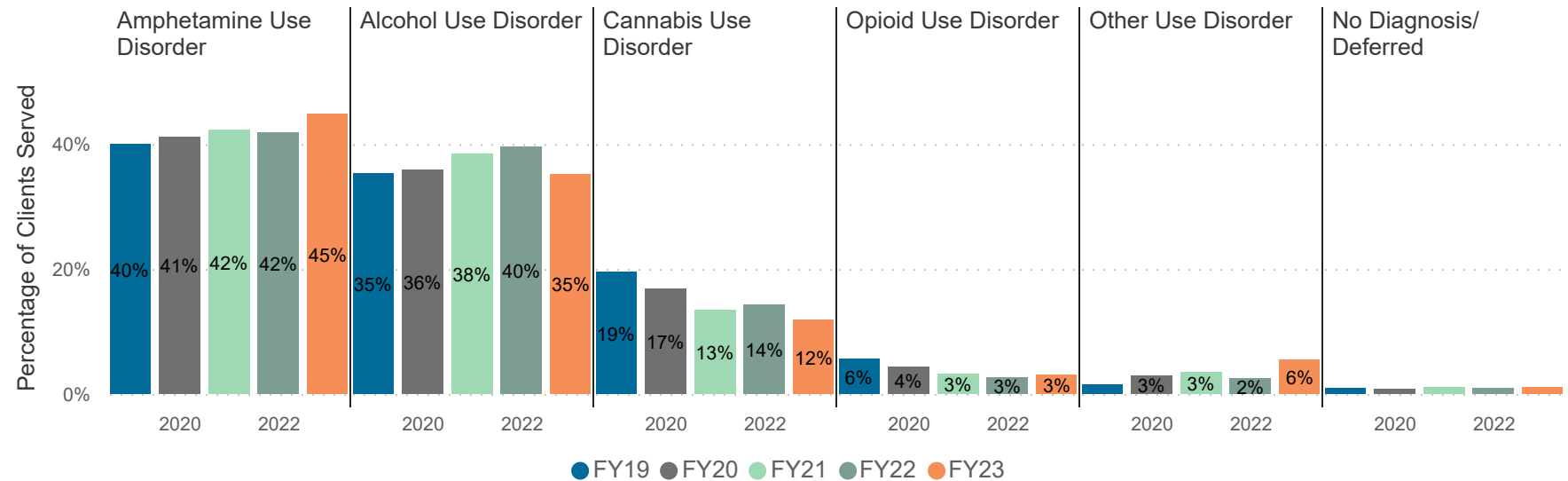
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Adults

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 45% or 951 clients served, followed by alcohol (35% or 748 clients), cannabis (12% or 251 clients), all other substances[2] (6% or 117 clients), and opioids[1] (3% or 65 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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Amphetamine Use Disorder	1067	40%	1161	41%	1048	42%	927	42%	951	45%
Alcohol Use Disorder	943	35%	1013	36%	954	38%	878	40%	748	35%
Cannabis Use Disorder	520	19%	476	17%	332	13%	317	14%	251	12%
Other Use Disorder	40	1%	83	3%	85	3%	54	2%	117	6%
Opioid Use Disorder	148	6%	122	4%	80	3%	58	3%	65	3%
No Diagnosis/ Deferred	24	1%	23	1%	26	1%	20	1%	23	1%
Total	2669	100%	2820	100%	2482	100%	2218	100%	2125	100%

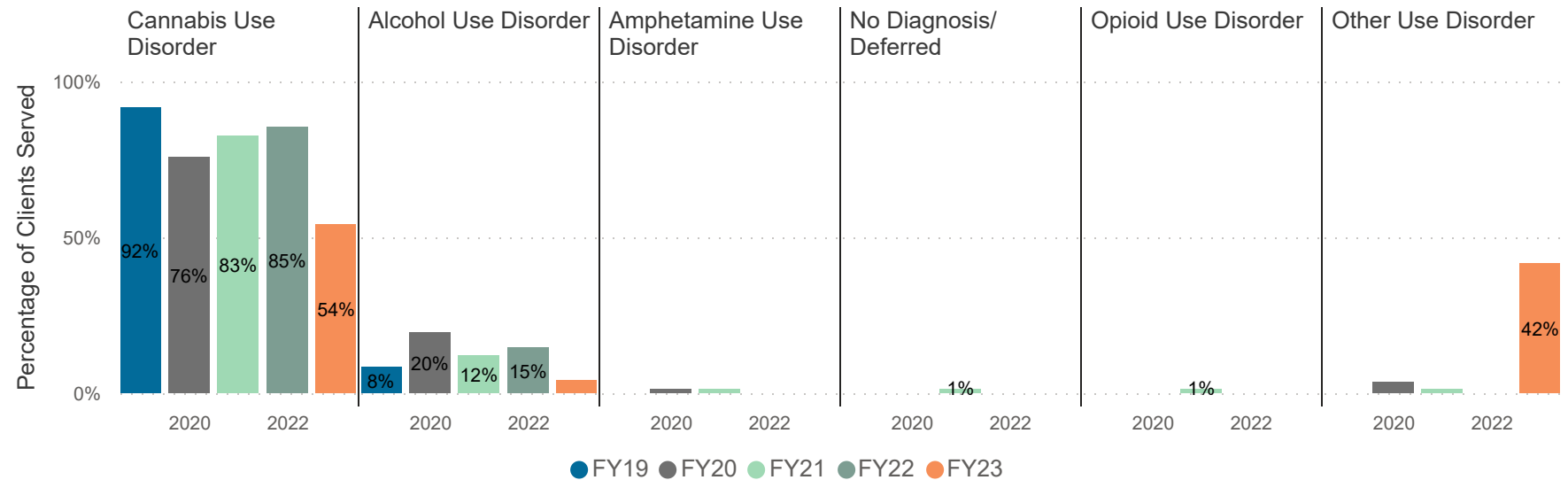
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Substance Use Disorder Diagnosis Trends for Youth

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 54% or 13 clients served, followed by all other substances[2] (42% or 10 clients), and alcohol (4% or 1 client).

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	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Cannabis Use Disorder	11	92%	62	76%	62	83%	29	85%	13	54%
Other Use Disorder			3	4%	1	1%			10	42%
Alcohol Use Disorder	1	8%	16	20%	9	12%	5	15%	1	4%
Amphetamine Use Disorder			1	1%	1	1%				
No Diagnosis/ Deferred					1	1%				
Opioid Use Disorder					1	1%				
Total	12	100%	82	100%	75	100%	34	100%	24	100%

MH Diagnostic Annual Report - All Publicly Funded Services

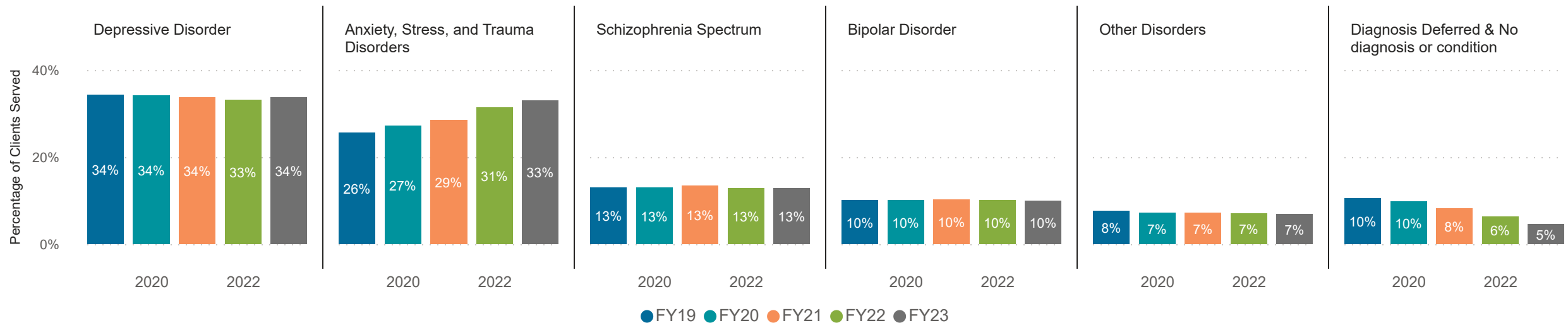
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Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Adults

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 3,552 of adult diagnoses, followed by anxiety, stress, and trauma disorders (33% or 3,482 clients), schizophrenia spectrum disorders (13% or 1,347 clients), bipolar disorders (10% or 1,051 clients), and other disorders (7% or 720 clients).

Adult Diagnosis Type	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Depressive Disorder	3650	34%	3515	34%	3404	34%	3550	33%	3552	34%
Anxiety, Stress, and Trauma Disorders	2729	26%	2795	27%	2884	29%	3372	31%	3482	33%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	1388	13%	1341	13%	1353	13%	1381	13%	1347	13%
Bipolar Disorder	1070	10%	1037	10%	1040	10%	1081	10%	1051	10%
Other Disorders	810	8%	734	7%	721	7%	761	7%	720	7%
Diagnosis Deferred & No diagnosis or condition	1114	10%	1006	10%	833	8%	683	6%	475	5%
Total	10645	100%	10305	100%	10113	100%	10737	100%	10538	100%

Figure 1: Mental Health Diagnosis for Adults



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Publicly Funded Mental Health Diagnosis Trends for Youth

Figure 2 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 65% or 4,006 of youth diagnoses, followed by ADHD disorders (13% of 793 clients), depressive disorders (12% or 724 clients), conduct disorders (7% or 421), and developmental disorders (1% or 42 clients).

Youth Diagnosis Type	FY19 N	FY19 %	FY20 N	FY20 %	FY21 N	FY21 %	FY22 N	FY22 %	FY23 N	FY23 %
Anxiety, Trauma, and Stress Disorder	3820	56%	3932	59%	3918	63%	4036	64%	4006	65%
ADHD	964	14%	918	14%	810	13%	788	13%	793	13%
Depressive Disorder	831	12%	784	12%	766	12%	778	12%	724	12%
Conduct and Impulse-Control Disorders	652	10%	570	9%	473	8%	430	7%	421	7%
Diagnosis Deferred & No diagnosis or condition	408	6%	377	6%	246	4%	222	4%	127	2%
Developmental Disorders	135	2%	93	1%	72	1%	56	1%	42	1%
Other Disorders	30	0%	24	0%	24	0%	31	0%	40	1%
Schizophrenia Spectrum	18	0%	13	0%	19	0%	20	0%	21	0%
Bipolar Disorder	17	0%	17	0%	18	0%	19	0%	20	0%
Total	6765	100%	6615	100%	6267	100%	6298	100%	6120	100%

Figure 2: Top 5 Mental Health Diagnosis for Youth

