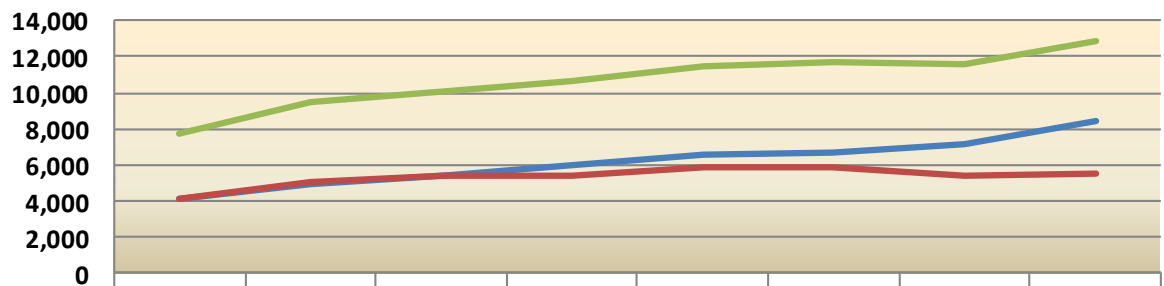


Opioid Treatment Admissions

Opioids are a group of drugs that effect pain receptors in the brain and other parts of the body. Opioids include some prescription drugs like oxycodone (e.g. OxyContin, Percocet) and illicit drugs like heroin. Opioid drugs have the potential to become addictive and, in sufficient doses, can cause overdose death. Since 2008, opioid treatment admissions at publicly-funded treatment facilities in Missouri have trended upward. Heroin treatment admissions have doubled while treatment admissions for prescription opioids have increased by about one-third. The most common prescription opioids identified at admission were oxycodone and hydrocodone (e.g. Vicodin). About one-third of individuals admitted to treatment for heroin also were addicted to prescription opioid drugs. Most heroin admissions are in eastern Missouri while admissions for prescription opioids are more concentrated in southeast and southwest Missouri.

Opioid Treatment Admissions, 2008 - 2015

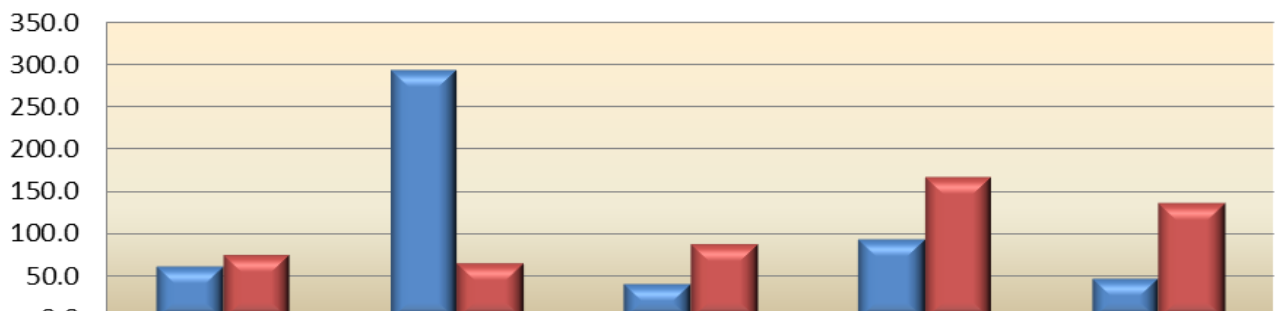


Heroin	4,104	4,956	5,381	6,014	6,532	6,707	7,116	8,416
Prescription Opioids	4,067	5,060	5,341	5,424	5,839	5,822	5,420	5,448
Total (unduplicated)	7,704	9,431	10,045	10,669	11,476	11,663	11,636	12,835

Based on primary, secondary, or tertiary drug used

Data Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health

Treatment Admissions per 100,000 population, 2015

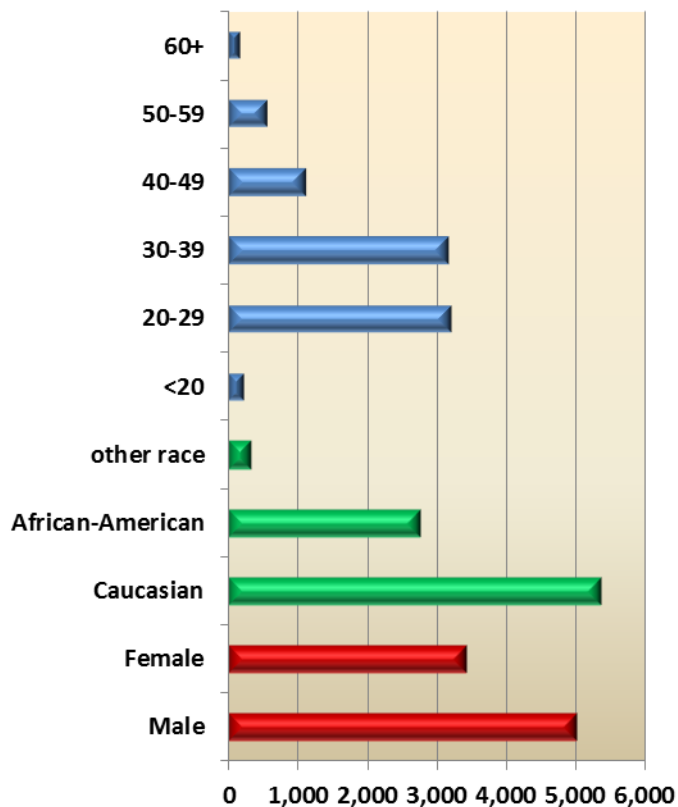


Heroin	60.6	293.9	40.2	93.6	46.4
Rx Opioids	73.3	64.5	87.1	164.8	134.2

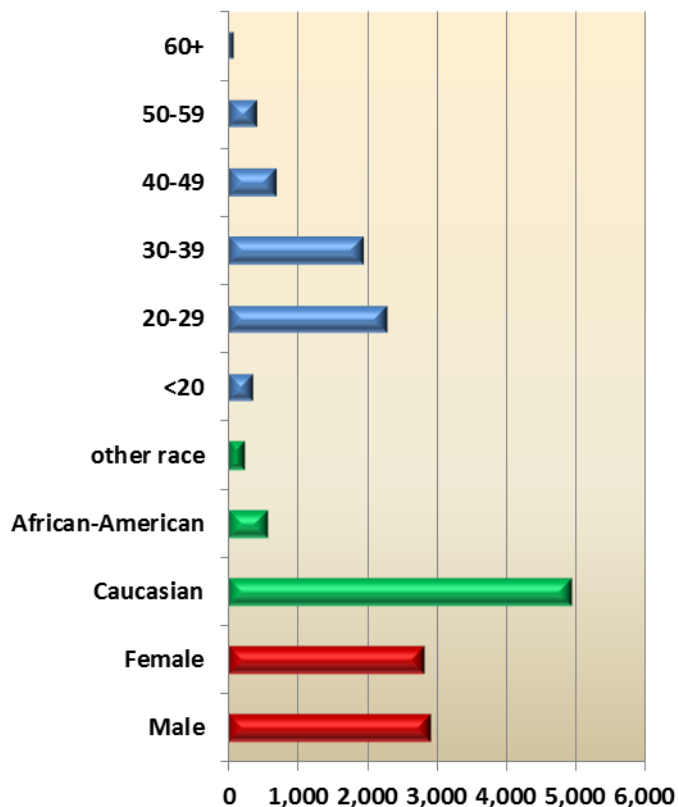
Heroin Admissions: In 2015, about 60 percent of individuals admitted to treatment for heroin were male and 40 percent were female. Just under two-thirds were Caucasian, about one-third were African-American., and less than four percent were of another race. Over the past eight years, the percent of Caucasian individuals admitted for heroin has been increasing (60.7% vs. 65.5%). Three-fourths of individuals admitted for heroin were between the ages of 20 and 39. From 2008 to 2016, the average age has increased somewhat from 32.4 to 33.2 years.

Prescription Opioid Admissions: In 2015, the gender distribution of prescription opioid admissions was nearly equal male and female. Since 2008, the percent of females admitted for prescription opioids has increased (45.9% vs. 49.3%). Individuals admitted for prescription opioids were mostly Caucasian (86.5%) and less so African-American (9.7%) or other race (3.9%). Since 2008, the percent of African-Americans admitted for prescription opioids has increased (6.0% vs. 9.7%). The 20 to 29 age group were most represented (39.7%) with the 30 to 39 age group coming in a close second (33.7%). Since 2008, the 30 to 39 age group has increased (24.6% vs. 33.7%).

Age, Race, and Gender for Persons Admitted for Heroin, 2015



Age, Race, and Gender for Persons Admitted for Rx Opioids, 2015



Based on primary, secondary, or tertiary drug used
 Data Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health