

# Drug Treatment Capacity

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**PICMath**

# Problem and Issues

- Percent of Women participating in the enjoyment of hard drugs is increasing
- Race, substance, region, and pregnancy are all viable reasons for this phenomena



# Approaching the Solution

- Clear there was no quick answer to the problem
- Numerous variables
- Used cross referencing to analyze variables
- Utilized SPSS to calculate correlations and frequencies



# Brief Conclusions

- Women heroin addicts treatment admission increases
- Pregnant women admissions slashed by 50
- Black Women treatment admissions experience decrease while the opposite happened to White Women



# Soooo What....

- Illinois is hit hard with heroin
- Illinois ranks first in the US for decline in treatment capacity
- Decrease Funding = Decrease Treatment



# Literature

- History of docs supplying opiates
- Escalation of Drugs
- 70's budget cut



# The Unique Approach

- SPSS
- The change/influence of policy
- Frequencies and cross tabulations
- Ruling out factors for future solutions



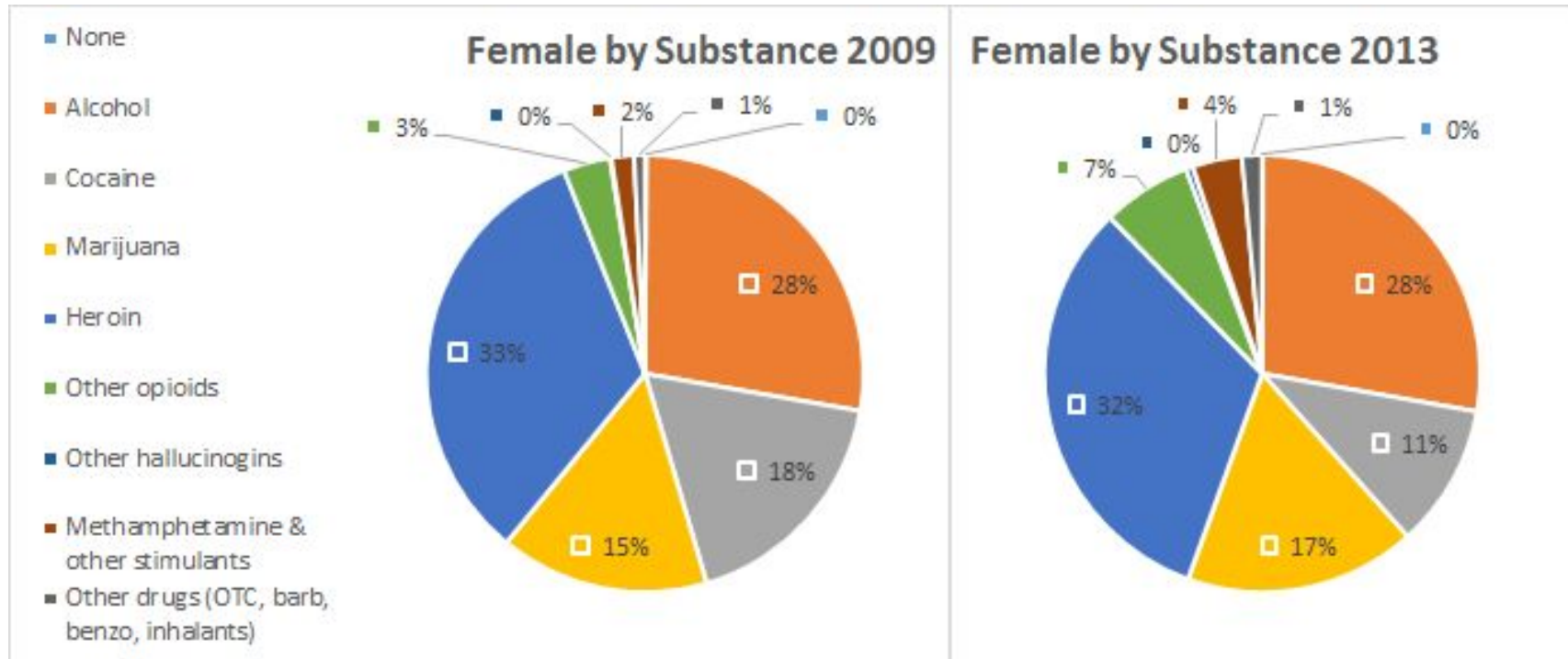
# Data Validity

- Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- Number of people getting admitted for treatment in state-funded facilities in 2009 and 2013
- Recoded variables to focus on large percentage changes
- Focused on 4 drugs: alcohol, heroin, cocaine, marijuana, others
- Performed frequencies for different variable to account for “missing” data

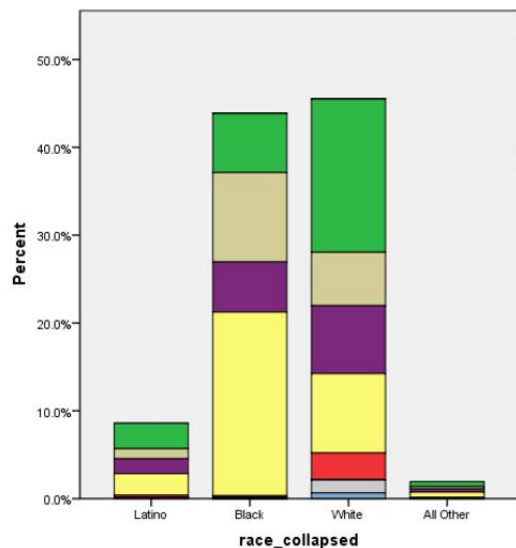




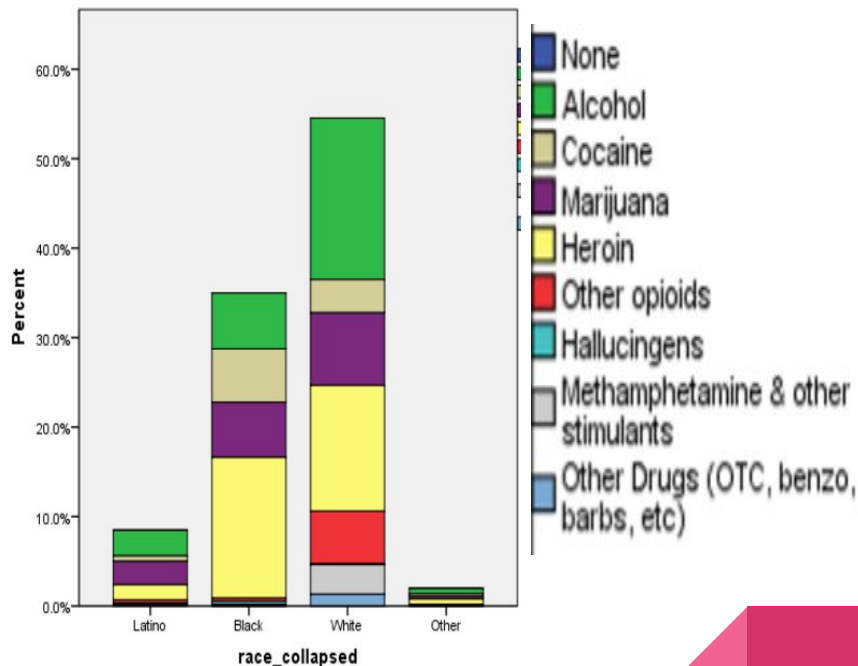
# Women Entering Treatment



# Females Entering Treatment by Race



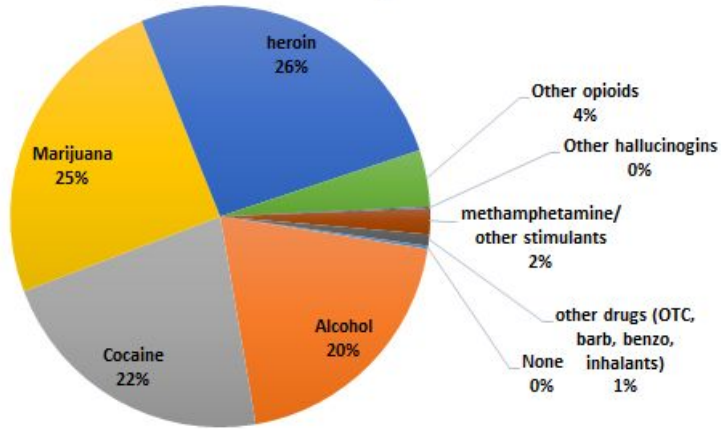
2009 Race by Drug



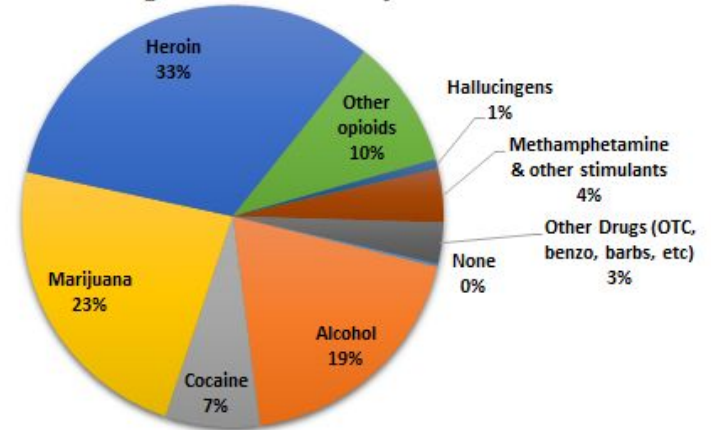
2013 Race by Drug

# Pregnant Women by Substance

2009 Pregnant Women by Substance



2013 Pregnant Women by Substance



# Women Entering Treatment by MSA code

- 1990 FIPS MSA Code shows the metropolitan area in which patients are entering treatment
- Significant amount of missing cases when we ran a frequency
  - 14.5% missing in 2009 19.2% missing in 2013
  - Missing cases determined to be rural cases
- Filtered the data to include only women and ran a frequency to look at the trends for where women are entering treatment



# Results & Conclusions

- Methods helped us with our overall goal → Find trends and patterns in women's drug use in Illinois
- Women entering treatment
  - Other opioids increased from 3% in 2009 to 7% in 2013
  - Methamphetamine increased from 2% in 2009 to 4% in 2013
  - Cocaine decreased from 18% in 2009 to 11% in 2013
- Compared to national trends
  - Cocaine users decreased
    - 2.4 million users in 2007 to 1.5 million users in 2013
  - Methamphetamine users increased
    - 353,000 users in 2010 and 595,000 users in 2013



# Results & Conclusions

- Pregnant women are not priority patients as they were affected by funding cuts
- Number of pregnant women entering treatment decreased
  - 807 in 2009 to 414 in 2013
  - Percentage went from 3.3% in 2009 to 3.5% in 2013
- Pregnant women not the sole reason for the increase
- Women entering treatment by race
  - Black women entering treatment among all drugs decreased the most while white women entering treatment increased the most by 10%
    - This could be because among white women admission for other opioids and methamphetamine increased the most

# Results & Conclusions

- Women by MSA code
  - Admittance in both Chicago area and rural area increased among all drugs
  - In rural areas methamphetamine admissions increased 6.8%
    - Heroin and other opioids both increased by 4%
  - In Chicago area admission among all drugs decreased
    - Except cocaine where there was an 17% increase
  - In rural areas there was an 11.8% decrease in cocaine admissions



# Further Research

- Look at pregnant women statistics in the state of Illinois
- Fill in the gaps between 2009 and 2013
- Look into reasons for the dramatic decrease in cocaine admissions
- Provide info to our liaison and see how she uses this information to influence policy





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