King County (Seattle Area)
Sentinel Community Site (SCS)
Drug Use Patterns and Trends, 2019

November 2019

NDEWS Coordinating Center
A unique feature of NDEWS is its capability to describe and compare drug use patterns and trends in selected communities across the United States. The NDEWS Coordinating Center works closely with Sentinel Community Epidemiologists (SCEs) in 12 Sentinel Community Sites (SCSs) across the U.S. Emerging drugs and changing drug trends are monitored by each local SCE utilizing indicators such as drug overdose deaths, treatment admissions, hospital cases, poison center exposure calls, and law enforcement seizures. In May 2019, each SCE was asked to review available indicators and identify up to five drugs they considered most important to summarize for their site and include in their 2019 annual Drug Use Patterns and Trends Report.

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Highlights

- Methamphetamine-involved overdose deaths continued to increase in 2018 to 164, a continuous annual increase since 2011 when there were 22 such deaths. Methamphetamine deaths with opioids are up over this period as are methamphetamine deaths without other illicit drugs or opioids drugs.

- Opioid-involved deaths not involving a stimulant have been steady since 2008. All heroin-involved deaths totaled 156 in 2018, pharmaceutical opioid-involved deaths totaled 100 in 2018, with numbers steady for each drug since 2014. Fentanyl-involved deaths totaled 66 in 2018, up from 23 in 2016 when directly comparable data were first collected, and up substantially from previous years.

- Police evidence data indicates substantial increases for fentanyl and fentanyl-analog cases beginning in 2017, though the absolute numbers are low compared to other drugs.

- Publicly-funded treatment admissions have been steady for pharmaceutical opioids, and have increased for methamphetamine and heroin as primary drugs between 2014 and 2018. Medicaid claims for buprenorphine (for opioid use disorder) and naltrexone (for opioid or alcohol use disorder) are up substantially beginning in 2014, the same year that expanded Medicaid coverage was implemented.

- The volume of syringes exchanged via King County providers increased in 2018 to nearly 8 million. An HIV outbreak occurred in 2018, with 14 people diagnosed with HIV who identified as heterosexual, were living homeless, and mostly injected drugs.
Opioids: Drug-Positive Cases (Count), King County

Local Law Enforcement Drug Testing for King County, WA Cases, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues

Count

year


All opioids  Buprenorphine  Fentanyl
Fentanyl analogues  Heroin  Hydrocodone
Methadone  Morphine  Other opioids
Oxycodone

NDEWS King County (Seattle Area) SCS Drug Use Patterns and Trends, 2019
**2016 Estimates: 2016 figures are estimates based on doubling preliminary numbers reported for July-December 2016.

***2018 are preliminary data

****Prescription Opioids: Includes hydromorphone, other opiates and synthetics, and oxycodone.
Buprenorphine and Naltrexone Medicaid Claims, King County, WA

Source: Medicaid claims data, 2012-2018, WA State Health Care Authority (HCA). This figure has not been reviewed or approved by HCA.
Deaths Caused by Acute Drug or Alcohol Poisoning, King County, WA, 2008-2018

Notes: Decedent may be represented in multiple lines. Across the years, 20-25% of drug overdose deaths also involve alcohol.

Drugs Involved in Confirmed Overdose Deaths, King County, WA, 2018

- Of drug or alcohol caused deaths in 2018, 77% involved multiple substances.
- In this Venn diagram, the ovals and overlapping areas are proportionate to the number of overdoses attributed to the type of drug(s) present at time of death.

Needle Exchange Volumes, King County, WA

![Graph showing needle exchange volumes from 1999 to 2017 for various locations in King County, WA.](image-url)
HIV Outbreak

• “In 2018, disease investigation and molecular HIV surveillance in Seattle, Washington, identified 14 related HIV diagnoses among heterosexuals who were living homeless, most of whom injected drugs. From 2017 to mid-November 2018, the number of HIV diagnoses among heterosexuals in King County, Washington, who inject drugs increased 286%.”

• Services expanded in area- mobile syringe exchange, buprenorphine access
## Treatment Tables
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016**</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Admissions (#)</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8,637</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>10,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Substance of Abuse (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>3,112</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>3,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine/Crack</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>3,016</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>3,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Opioids</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>1,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Stimulants</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Cannabinoids</td>
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<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drugs/Unknown</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
<td>unavail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
- **Treatment Authorizations:** Includes admissions to outpatient, opioid treatment programs and residential modalities of care in publicly funded programs. Each admission does not necessarily represent a unique individual because some individuals are admitted to treatment more than once in a given period.
- **2016:** 2016 figures are estimates based on doubling preliminary numbers reported for July-December 2016.
- **2018:** Preliminary data.
- Prescription Opioids: Includes hydromorphone, other opiates and synthetics, and oxycodone.
- **unavail:** Data not available; **Percentages** may not sum to 100 due to either rounding, missing data and/or because not all possible categories are presented in the table.

**SOURCE:** Data provided to the King County (Seattle Area) NDEWS SCE by the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division from July 2016-December 2017 and from the Washington State Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery for previous years.
### Table 2: Demographic and Drug Use Characteristics of Treatment Admissions* for Select Primary Substances, King County (Seattle Area) Residents, 2018

#### Number of Admissions, by Primary Substance and Percentage of Admissions with Selected Demographic and Drug Use Characteristics

| Primary Substance** | Number of Admissions (#)*** | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   | # | %   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| Alcohol             |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Cocaine/Crack       |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Heroin              |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Prescription Opioids*** |                        |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Methamphetamine     |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Marijuana           |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Benzodiazepines     |                            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Synthetic Stimulants |                        |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| Synthetic Cannabinoids |                       |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |

#### Notes:
- **Treatment Authorizations:** Includes admissions to outpatient, opioid treatment programs and residential modalities of care in publicly funded programs. Each admission does not necessarily represent a unique individual because some individuals are admitted to treatment more than once in a given period.
- **Number of Admissions, by Primary Drug** may not match the numbers of admissions reported in Table 1 because cases with small cell sizes are suppressed.
- **Prescription Opioids:** Includes hydromorphone, other opiates and synthetics, and oxycodone.
- n/a: Not applicable; unavail: Data not available; Percentages may not sum to 100 due to missing data, rounding, and/or because not all possible categories are presented in the table. Category frequencies may not sum to drug total due to missing data and/or not all possible categories are presented in the table.

#### Source:
Data provided to the King County (Seattle Area) NDEWS SCE by the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division.
Sources

DATA FOR THIS REPORT WERE DRAWN FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

The Washington State Patrol Crime Lab provides local law enforcement drug testing for King County, WA.

Drug treatment admissions for King County residents who receive public funding are provided by the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division from July 2016 to December 2018 and from the Washington State Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery for previous years.

Drug caused deaths are reported by the King County Medical Examiner with data analyses conducted by Public Health—Seattle & King County.

Data on the number of syringes distributed are provided by Public Health—Seattle & King County, with data from the People’s Harm Reduction Alliance.

For additional information about the substances and substance use patterns discussed in this report, please contact Caleb Banta-Green, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.S.W., Principal Research Scientist, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Phone: 206-543-0937, E-mail: calebbg@uw.edu.