Proportion of substance use treatment admissions among older adults (aged 55 and older) increased from 5.2% (n=3,462) to 11.7% (n=8,480) between 2009 and 2018, while total number of substance use treatment changed to a small degree.

From 2009 to 2018, most admissions were among males, unmarried, high school graduates, unemployed/not in labor force, and those with housing.

Admissions for older adults increased for whites (41% to 44%), unmarried (85% to 91%), homeless (15% to 27%), and those who were not in labor force (24% to 38%).

Almost half of the admissions were for alcohol as the primary substance use problem and showed an increase (43% to 49%). The proportion of primary cocaine admissions increased over time (8% to 12%), on the other hand, the proportion of primary heroin admissions decreased (39% to 30%).