



# **Annual Review of Clients in Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs in Los Angeles County 2014-2015 Fiscal Year**



Research and Evaluation  
Office of Medical Director and Science Officer  
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Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

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# Data Source and Notes

## DATA SOURCE

The information found in this report is based primarily on data collected via the Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS), which is managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control. LACPRS is a database that secures ongoing multiple annual cross-sectional data on clients from all publicly funded SUD treatment programs in LAC. LACPRS contains data on state-required standardized measures and additional health-related questions specific for LAC obtained by SUD providers at admission and discharge.

## MEASURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

**Clients:** A client is a unique individual who received substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services from publicly funded SUD treatment programs in LAC. Clients in this report include those unique individuals admitted and served in FY1415, and those admitted prior to FY1415 and served in FY1415.

**Admissions:** An admission is the formal acceptance of a client into a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment level of care. Each admission has a length of stay between admission date and discharge date. A client may have multiple admissions depending on their treatment needs. For example, if an individual was admitted to a SUD treatment level of care twice during FY1415, s/he would be counted as one client and two admissions in this report. Admissions in this report include those admitted and served in FY1415, and those admitted prior to FY1415 and served in FY1415.

### Discharge status is defined as follows:

**Positive compliance** –clients either completed treatment/recovery plan or left treatment with satisfactory progress.

**Negative compliance** –clients left treatment with unsatisfactory progress.

**Other** –clients were discharged for other reasons (e.g., death, incarceration or some other unknown reasons).

**Primary drug problem at admission:** Clients were asked to select their primary alcohol/drug problem out of 20 available alcohol and drug choices and their responses were categorized into the following: heroin, methamphetamine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, prescription drug (e.g., OxyContin, stimulants, tranquilizers/ benzodiazepine) and other drugs (e.g., PCP, hallucinogens, inhalants, ecstasy, other club drugs).

**Mental health issues:** Clients who have ever been diagnosed with a mental illness or have received outpatient emergency services for mental health needs, have stayed for more than 24 hours in a hospital or psychiatric facility for mental health needs, or have taken prescribed medication for mental health needs In the past 30 days.

**Medical problems:** Clients who have visited an emergency room, have stayed overnight in a hospital for physical health problems, or have experienced a physical health problem in the past 30 days.

**Criminal justice system:** Clients involved in criminal justice system included those who were referred by the criminal justice system (e.g., Proposition 36/OTP/ Probation or Parole, Post-release Community Supervision (AB 109), Adult Felon Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court etc.) or were admitted to a criminal justice system related treatment programs (e.g., Drug Court programs, AB109 program, Proposition 36 program, Parolee Service Network etc.).

## **DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS**

- A unique client's admission records were matched using clients' first name, last name, gender and date of birth. Therefore, the number of treatment admissions for a unique client could be underestimated if those matching variables were not recorded correctly or omitted.
- The primary drug problems are based on clients' self-reports and may be different from drug testing results that led to their treatment admissions.
- The majority of the information collected via LACPRS is self-reported by clients. Results should be interpreted with caution.
- Percentages provided in this report are based on the non-missing values. Percentages for variables with many missing values must be interpreted with caution.
- The overall number of discharges may be underestimated due to delayed data reporting by the treatment providers.

# Executive Summary

This annual report is a comprehensive description of clients who received substance use disorder (SUD) treatment in publicly funded treatment programs in Los Angeles County (LAC) during fiscal year 2014-2015 (FY1415). In addition, trends over the last 10 fiscal years (FY0506-FY1415) are presented for selected variables. The present report is comprised of five chapters, and key highlights of each are as follows:

## Chapter 1 - Who we serve

Total number of admissions and discharges, distribution of sociodemographic characteristics, primary drug problem, level of care, and discharge status are reported.

- 47,121 clients accounting for 59,663 SUD treatment admissions were served in FY1415.
- 62.7% clients were males, 44.7% Latinos, 59.4% ages 26-54, and 73.3% unemployed.
- 34.9% clients primarily spoke a language other than English at home.
- 26.3% clients reported having mental health issues.
- 36.8% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by methamphetamine (19.6%), marijuana (16.6%), alcohol (15.4%), prescription drug (5.4%), and cocaine (4.9%).
- 39.9% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by opioid treatment programs (34.7%), and residential service programs (14.1%).
- 16.3% were from SPA 2 (San Fernando), followed by SPA 6 (South, 13.7%), and SPA 8 (South Bay, 12.1%).
- 27,814 were discharged with 46.1% positive compliance.

## Chapter 2 - Primary Drug Problem

Number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, sociodemographic characteristics, drug use status, and levels of care by commonly reported primary drug problem (heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, alcohol, cocaine, and prescription drug) are reported.

### Clients with Primary Heroin Problem

- 75% increase in the proportion of primary heroin admissions from FY0506 (21.0%) to FY1415 (36.8%).
- 47.9% clients were White.
- 57.9% reported using heroin every day in the 30 days prior to admission.
- 78.0% had previously received SUD treatment.
- 36.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

### Clients with Primary Methamphetamine Problem

- 71% decrease in the proportion of methamphetamine admissions from FY0506 (24.4%) to FY1213 (14.3%), followed by an increase to 19.6% by FY1415.
- 33.5% clients were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 29.3% clients were homeless at admission.
- 58.2% reported a poly-drug problem with marijuana.

- 44.9% initiated methamphetamine use before age 18.
- 50.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients with Primary Marijuana Problem

- 56% increase in the proportion of marijuana admissions from FY0506 (16.2%) to FY1213 (25.3%), followed by a decrease to 16.6% by FY1415.
- 43.2% clients were adolescents aged 12-17 years.
- 75.2% clients initiated marijuana use between ages 12-17 years; 14.6% initiated at age 11 or younger.
- 76.7% were treated in outpatient programs.
- 42.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients with Primary Alcohol Problem

- 60.6% clients had their first drink between age 12-17, and 9.7% were age 11 or younger
- 38.9% clients reported having mental health issues.
- 13.8% were treated in residential medical detoxification settings.
- 58.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients with Primary Prescription Drug Problem

- 125% increase in the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions from FY0506 (2.4%) to FY1415 (5.4%).
- 59.0% clients were White, and 45.2% were female.
- 47.9% reported misusing prescription drugs every day in the past 30 days prior to admission.
- 91.2% reported misusing prescription opioids.
- 50.8% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients with Primary Cocaine Problem

- 245% decrease in the proportion of primary cocaine admissions from FY0506 (16.9%) to FY1415 (4.9%).
- 64.5% clients were Black/African American.
- 35.5% clients were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 44.8% clients reported having mental health issues.
- 28.8% clients were homeless at admission.
- 62.4% had a poly-drug problem, with alcohol as the most common concurrent problem.
- 50% were discharged with positive compliance.

### **Chapter 3 - Level of Care**

Number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, sociodemographic characteristics, primary drug problem, and drug use status by level of care (residential medical detoxification, residential service, intensive outpatient program, outpatient program, and opioid treatment program) at admission are reported.

#### Clients Treated in Residential Medical Detoxification Programs

- 37.5% clients were homeless.
- 41.4% reported heroin, and 31.9% reported alcohol as their primary drug problem.
- 68% left treatment with satisfactory progress.

#### Clients Treated in Residential Service Programs

- 51.5% clients were homeless at admission.
- 44.1% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem.
- 54.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients Treated in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

- 41.1% clients were adolescents (age 12-17 years).
- 51.6% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem.
- 48.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients Treated in Outpatient Programs

- 32.0% were admitted for a primary marijuana, 28.5% for primary methamphetamine, and 24.1% for primary alcohol problem.
- 44.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients Treated in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)

- 127% increase in the proportion of OTP admissions from FY0506 (15.3%) to in FY1415 (34.7%).
- 53.3% clients were adults ages 45 or older.
- 87.4% reported heroin, and 11.0% reported prescription drug as the primary drug problem.
- 27.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

### **Chapter 4 - Service Planning Area**

Number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, sociodemographic characteristics, primary drug problem, and levels of care of clients resided in each of the eight service planning areas (SPAs) in Los Angeles County are reported (SPA1 - Antelope Valley; SPA2 - San Fernando; SPA3 - San Gabriel; SPA4 - Metro; SPA5 - West; SPA6 - South; SPA7 - East; SPA8 - South Bay).

#### Clients from SPA 1

- 134% increase in the proportion of primary heroin admissions from FY0506 (9.7%) to FY 1415 (22.7%).
- 24.5% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem.
- 48.1% were treated in outpatient or intensive outpatient programs.
- 44.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 2

- 41.6% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, up from 21.3% in FY0809.
- 36.1% were treated in opioid treatment programs.
- 47.2% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 3

- 41.9% reported heroin as their primary drug problem.
- 42.7% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by opioid treatment programs (41.6%).
- 39.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 4

- 45.0% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, up from 31.2% in FY1213.
- 45.1% were treated in opioid treatment programs.
- 41.7% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 5

- 55.8% clients were White, the highest among all SPAs.
- 54.1% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, the highest among all SPAs.
- 61.3% were treated in opioid treatment programs.
- 50.7% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 6

- 50.7% clients were Black/African Americans, the highest among all SPAs.
- 18.4% clients were adolescents 12-17, the highest among all SPAs.
- 29.4% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem.
- 57.9% were treated in outpatient programs.
- 43.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 7

- 76.2% clients were Hispanic/Latino, the highest among all SPAs.
- 37.4% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by methamphetamine (22.4%) and marijuana (21.4%).
- 50.0% were treated in outpatient programs.
- 43.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients from SPA 8

- 39.1% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by marijuana (17.3%), alcohol (16.1%), and methamphetamine (15.8%).
- 42.7% were treated in opioid treatment programs, followed by outpatient programs (42.2%).
- 49.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

### **Chapter 5 - Special Populations**

Number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, sociodemographic characteristics, primary drug problem, levels of care, and other factors of interest by clients in special subpopulations at high risk of developing SUD are reported (adolescents, young adults, older adults, criminal justice involved, homeless, with a disability, and lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning sexual orientation).

#### Adolescents (ages 12–17 years)

- 10.6% of all clients were adolescents, down from 19.0% three fiscal years ago.

- 77.6% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem, which consistently increased over the past ten fiscal years.
- 73.1% were treated in outpatient programs.
- 41.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Young Adults (ages 18-25 years)

- 15.8% of all clients were young adults.
- 19.2% clients were involved with the criminal justice system.
- 29.3% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (27.4%) and methamphetamine (26.2%).
- 44.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Older Adults (ages 65 and older)

- 2.6% of all clients were older adults, up from 1.2% in FY0506.
- 76.2% clients were male and 36.2% were White.
- 56.0% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, steeply increased from 34.1% in FY1213.
- 45.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients Involved in Criminal Justice System

- 16.5% of all clients were involved in criminal justice system, down from 33.8% in FY0506.
- 75.9% clients were male.
- 22.4% clients were homeless at admission.
- 43.1% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, up from 32.7% in FY1112.
- 70.9% were treated in outpatient programs.
- 49.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients Homeless at Admission

- 18.3% of all clients were homeless at admission.
- 38.4% clients reported having mental health issues.
- 40.9% reported staying with family or friends (“couch moving”).
- 34.1% found stable housing by discharge.
- 34.4% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (28.0%).
- 43.2% were treated in residential service programs.
- 51.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

#### Clients with Disabilities

- 22.2% of all clients had at least one disability.
- 69.1% reported having mental disabilities, followed by mobility (18.3%), visual (9.8%), hearing (2.6%), developmental (1.8%), speech (1.1%), and other disabilities (6.9%).
- 32.9% reported heroin as their primary drug problem.
- 44.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

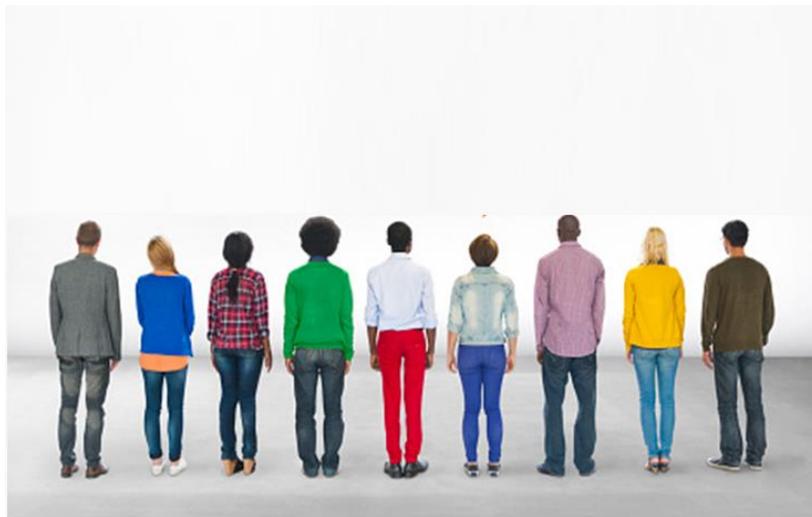
#### LGBQ Clients

- 5.1% of all clients reported lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning (LGBQ) sexual orientation.

- 45.2% clients were homosexual/gay/lesbian, followed by bisexual (38.8%), and unsure/questioning/don't know (16.0%).
- 30.5% clients were homeless at admission.
- 47.7% clients reported having mental health issues.
- 31.9% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (25.4%) and marijuana (15.1%).
- 47.7% were discharged with positive compliance.

# Chapter 1

## Who We Serve



Chapter 1 describes overall numbers of **admissions** and **discharges**, **trends in admissions** over the past ten years, clients' **characteristics**, **primary drug problem**, **level of care**, **geographic** distribution, and **discharge status**.

## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

A total of 47,121 unique clients, who accounted for 59,663 treatment admissions (Table 1.1) were served by substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs contracted by SAPC and 22,436 clients (27,814 admissions) were discharged.

**Table 1.1. Number of admissions and discharges, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS
<b>Admitted</b>	59,663	47,121
<b>Discharged</b>	27,814	22,436

In general, SUD treatment admissions in Los Angeles County have been decreasing since FY0809. Compared to FY0809, the number of admissions in FY1415 decreased by 28.7% (Figure 1.1) and the number of youth admissions (12-17 years old) decreased by 54.2%.

**Figure 1.1. Trends in admissions and clients**

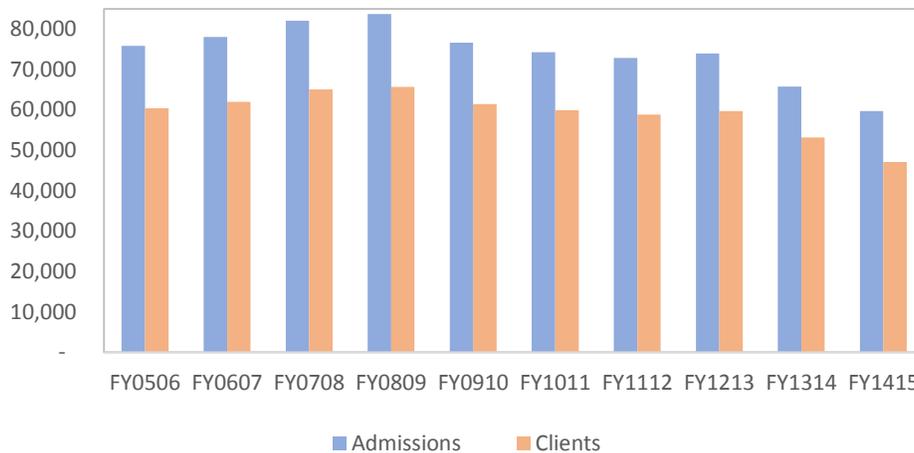


Table 1.2 presents the number of admissions and clients from each Service Planning Area (SPA) in Los Angeles County based on zip code of client residence. Admissions from SPA 2 accounted for almost one-fifth (16.3%) of total admissions, while SPA 5 accounted for 3.0%.

**Table 1.2. Admissions and clients by SPA, FY1415**

SPA	ADMISSIONS	% of total admissions	CLIENTS	% of total clients
SPA 1	2,745	4.9	2,205	4.7
SPA 2	9,046	16.3	6,828	14.7
SPA 3	5,409	9.7	4,544	9.8
SPA 4	6,375	11.5	5,456	11.7
SPA 5	1,691	3.0	1,428	3.1
SPA 6	7,617	13.7	6,754	14.5
SPA 7	5,914	10.6	5,033	10.8
SPA 8	6,736	12.1	5,707	12.3
Homeless	10,035	18.1	8,627	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,568</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46,582</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: 1. Numbers are based on non-missing values of zip code of residence, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
 2. Multiple admissions for one client may be treated in different SPA facilities.  
 Therefore, numbers may not sum to total admissions and clients.

Of the 27,814 discharges, 46.1% were discharged with positive compliance; 31.1% completed their treatment, and 15.1% left with satisfactory progress (Table 1.3).

**Table 1.3. Discharge status of clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>12,831</b>	<b>46.1</b>
Completed treatment	8,461	31.1
Left – satisfactory progress	4,190	15.1
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>44.5</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.4 presents clients’ characteristics during FY1415. Key findings include:

- The largest sociodemographic groups of clients receiving SUD treatment services were male (62.7%), Latino (44.7%), age 26 to 34 (21.6%), unemployed (73.3%), and primary English speakers at home (65.1%).
- At admission, 26.3% reported having mental health issues, 18.3% were homeless, and 16.5% were involved in the criminal justice system.

**Table 1.4. Characteristics of clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	29,560	62.7	37,457	62.8
	Female	17,529	37.2	22,171	37.2
	Other	32	0.1	35	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY	Hispanic/Latino	21,062	44.7	26,362	44.2
	White	15,007	31.8	19,675	33.0
	Black/African American	8,495	18.0	10,380	17.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	800	1.7	995	1.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	277	0.6	359	0.6
	Other	1,480	3.1	1,892	3.2
AGE	12-17	4,982	10.6	5,560	9.3
	18-25	7,446	15.8	9,186	15.4
	26-34	10,193	21.6	13,535	22.7
	35-44	8,589	18.2	11,208	18.8
	45-54	9,240	19.6	11,956	20.0
	55-64	5,458	11.6	6,807	11.4
	65+	1,213	2.6	1,411	2.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	4,658	9.9	5,623	9.4
	Some high school	16,584	35.2	20,379	34.2
	High school completed	19,052	40.4	24,701	41.4
	Some college or beyond	6,822	14.5	8,955	15.0
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	6,951	14.8	8,576	14.4
	Unemployed	34,515	73.3	44,333	74.3
	Not in labor force	5,629	12.0	6,727	11.3
HOMELESS	Yes	8,627	18.3	10,035	16.8
	No	38,494	81.7	49,627	83.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	16,943	65.1	21,640	66.0
	Other Language	9,083	34.9	11,163	34.0
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 and under	2,385	5.1	2,926	4.9
	12-17	21,662	46.0	26,723	44.8
	18-25	15,320	32.5	19,922	33.4
	26 and over	7,751	16.4	10,089	16.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	12,381	26.3	16,232	27.2
	No	34,740	73.7	43,431	72.8
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	6,697	14.2	8,697	14.5
	No	40,424	85.8	50,984	85.5
MEDI-CAL BENEFICARY	Yes	25,761	54.7	31,129	52.2
	No	21,347	45.3	28,521	47.8
DISABILITY	Yes	10,468	22.2	12,340	20.7
	No	36,653	77.8	47,323	79.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	7,759	16.5	9,022	15.1
	No	39,362	83.5	50,641	84.9
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	36,419	90.8	45,631	91.4
	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning	2,421	6.0	2,759	5.5
	Refuse to answer/missing	1,272	3.2	1,549	3.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

Heroin was the most common primary drug reported at admission (36.8%), followed by methamphetamine (19.6%), marijuana (16.6%), and alcohol (15.4%). Frequency of primary drug use in the past 30 days prior to admission ranged from every day (31.9%) to no use (28.5%) (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.5. Primary drug problem at admission, FY1415**

		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	Heroin	21,976	36.8
	Methamphetamine	11,705	19.6
	Marijuana	9,923	16.6
	Alcohol	9,182	15.4
	Prescription drug	3,216	5.4
	Cocaine	2,913	4.9
	Other drug	748	1.3
PRIMARY DRUG USE IN PAST 30 DAYS AT ADMISSION	No use	17,013	28.5
	1-9 days	12,215	20.5
	10-19 days	5,767	9.7
	20-29 days	5,629	9.4
	Every day	19,035	31.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**LEVEL OF CARE**

Outpatient program was the most common (39.9%) level of care that clients were admitted to, followed by opioid treatment programs (34.7%) and residential services (14.1%) (Table 1.6).

**Table 1.6. Level of care at admission, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	3,953	6.6
Residential service	8,400	14.1
Intensive outpatient program	2,803	4.7
Outpatient program	23,790	39.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	20,717	34.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

# Chapter 2

## Client Characteristics by Primary Drug Problem



Chapter 2 provides the number of admissions and discharges, client characteristics, discharge status, drug use status, and levels of care for the six commonly reported primary drug problems (**heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, alcohol, cocaine, and prescription drug misuse/abuse**).

## Clients with Heroin as Primary Drug Problem

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

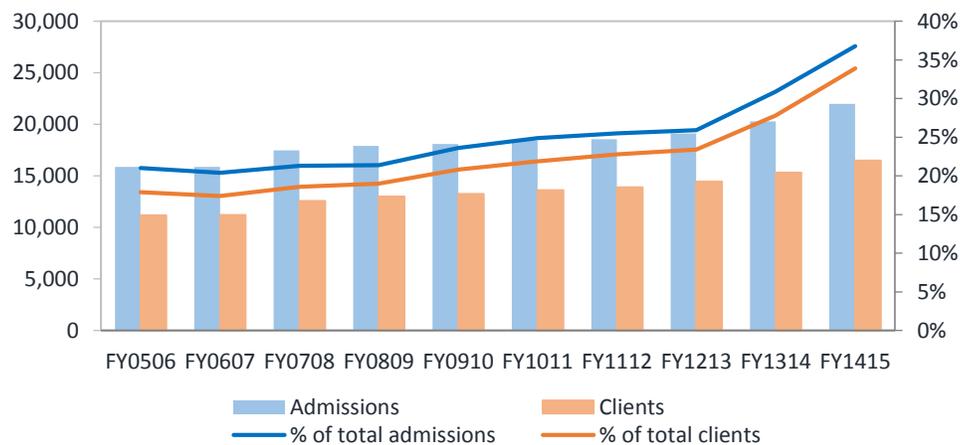
There were 21,976 admissions (16,475 clients) reporting heroin as the primary drug problem, accounting for 36.8% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.1.1).

**Table 2.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary heroin clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	21,976	36.8	16,475	33.9
<b>Discharged</b>	8,469	30.4	6,199	26.9

The number and proportion of primary heroin admissions increased over the past ten fiscal years. Over the past two fiscal years, the number of admissions steeply increased by 15%, from 19,105 in FY1213 to 21,976 in FY1415 (Figure 2.1.1).

**Figure 2.1.1. Trends in primary heroin admissions and clients**



Of the 8,469 discharges with a primary heroin problem, 36.1% had positive compliance, with 20.4% completing the treatment and 15.8% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 2.1.2).

**Table 2.1.2. Discharge status of primary heroin clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>36.1</b>
Completed treatment	1,724	20.4
Left – satisfactory progress	1,335	15.8
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>53.1</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>10.8</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of primary heroin clients were male (68.8%), White (47.9%), and ages 26-54 (66.8%). Among primary heroin clients, 18.7% were employed, and only 3.6% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.1.3).

**Table 2.1.3. Characteristics of primary heroin clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	11,329	68.8	15,234	69.3
	Female	5,139	31.2	6,735	30.6
	Other	7	0.04	7	0.0
RACE	White	7,896	47.9	10,509	47.8
	Hispanic/Latino	6,233	37.8	8,396	38.2
	Black/African American	1,551	9.4	2,005	9.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	174	1.1	238	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	87	0.5	116	0.5
	Other	534	3.2	712	3.2
AGE	12-17	23	0.2	29	0.1
	18-25	1,753	10.6	2,515	11.4
	26-34	3,267	19.8	4,608	21.0
	35-44	3,225	19.6	4,341	19.8
	45-54	4,517	27.4	5,928	27.0
	55-64	3,024	18.3	3,765	17.1
	65+	666	4.0	790	3.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,334	8.1	1,699	7.7
	Some high school	4,822	29.3	6,232	28.4
	High school completed	7,636	46.3	10,424	47.4
	Some college or beyond	2,680	16.3	3,618	16.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,072	18.7	3,976	18.1
	Unemployed	5,019	30.5	6,755	30.8
	Not in labor force	8,360	50.8	11,220	51.1
HOMELESS	Yes	1,979	12.0	2,810	12.8
	No	14,495	88.0	19,165	87.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	165	1.0	212	1.0
DRUG USE	12-17	5,519	33.5	7,151	32.5
	18-25	7,370	44.7	9,969	45.4
	26 and over	3,421	20.8	4,644	21.1
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,405	20.7	4,637	21.1
	No	13,070	79.3	17,339	78.9
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	2,521	15.3	3,369	15.3
	No	13,954	84.7	18,607	84.7
DISABILITY	Yes	3,093	18.8	4,056	18.5
	No	13,378	81.2	17,915	81.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	596	3.6	882	4.0
	No	15,879	96.4	21,094	96.0
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/ bisexual/questioning)	Yes	513	3.9	701	4.0
	No	12,513	96.1	16,825	96.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION**

As reported in Table 2.1.4, 38.6% of primary heroin admissions had a poly-drug problem, of whom methamphetamine use was most common. Over half (57.9%) reported using heroin every day in the 30 days prior to admission. Majority (78.0%) of primary heroin admissions received SUD treatment previously.

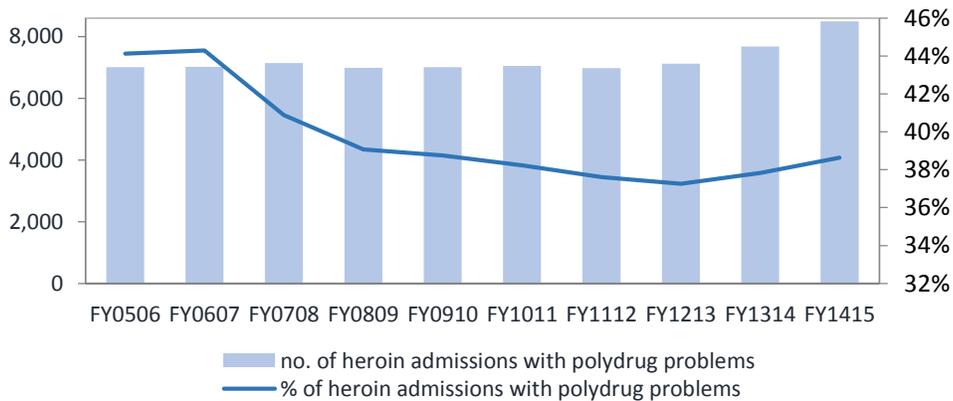
**Table 2.1.4. Drug use status among primary heroin clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Heroin problem only	13,486	61.4
	Heroin with other drug problems	8,490	38.6
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	3,263	14.9
	1-9 days	2,952	13.4
	10-19 days	1,268	5.8
	20-29 days	1,778	8.1
	Every day	12,712	57.9
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,837	22.0
	1-2	7,301	33.2
	3-4	4,868	22.1
	5+	4,969	22.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of admissions with a poly-drug problem among primary heroin clients decreased from 44.3% in FY0607 to 39.1% in FY0809, and remained relatively stable around 38% in the following years. In contrast, the number of admissions with a poly-drug problem has increased steadily from FY 1213 (Figure 2.1.2).

**Figure 2.1.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary heroin clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As expected, the majority of primary heroin admissions were admitted to OTP (82.4%), followed by residential medical detox (7.4%) and outpatient programs (4.7%) (Table 2.1.5).

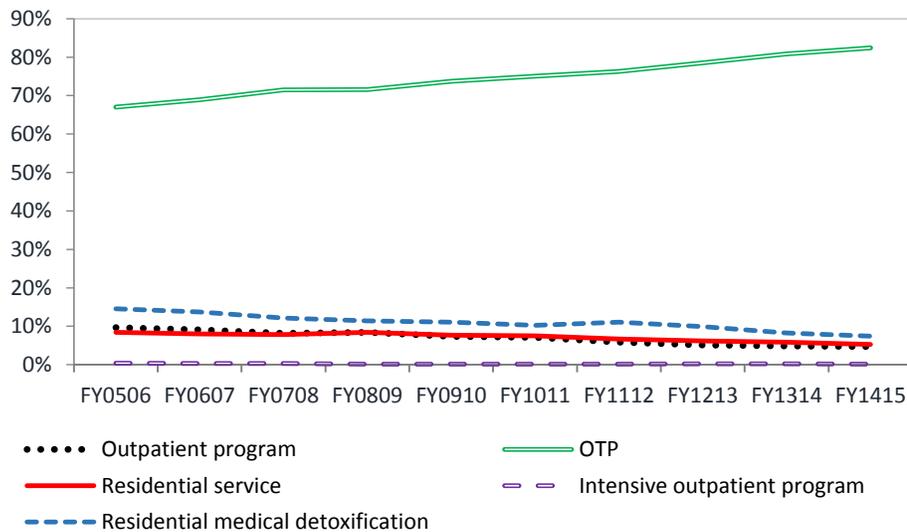
**Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,635	7.4
Residential service	1,167	5.3
Intensive outpatient program	33	0.2
Outpatient program	1,028	4.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	18,113	82.4

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Among the primary heroin clients, the proportion of admissions to OTP has been consistently increasing from 67.1% in FY0506 to 82.4% in FY1415, while the proportion of admissions to outpatient and residential service programs has been modestly decreasing (Figure 2.1.3).

**Figure 2.1.3. Trends in level of care among primary heroin clients**



## Clients with Methamphetamine as Primary Drug Problem

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

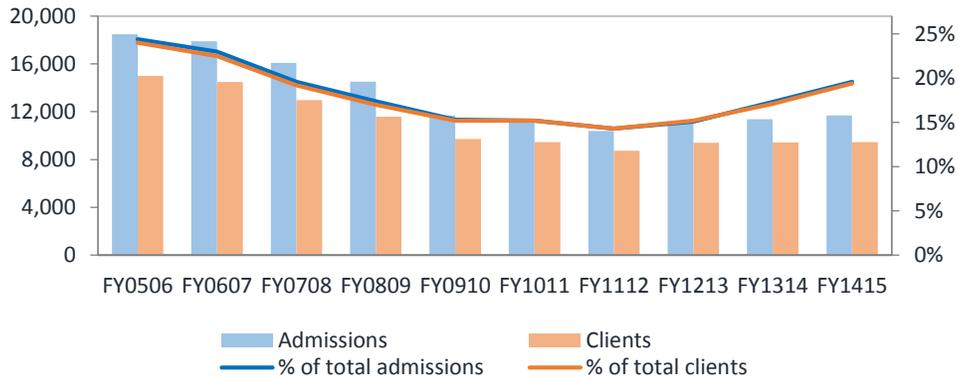
There were 11,705 admissions (9,442 clients) reporting methamphetamine as the primary drug problem, accounting for 19.6% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.2.1).

**Table 2.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary methamphetamine clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	11,705	19.6	9,442	19.4
<b>Discharged</b>	7,087	25.5	5,986	25.9

The number and proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions and clients decreased from FY0506 to FY1112, and began to increase from FY1213, reaching about 20% in FY1415 (Figure 2.2.1).

**Figure 2.2.1. Trends in primary methamphetamine admissions and clients**



Of the 7,087 discharges with primary methamphetamine problem, about half (50.5%) had positive compliance, with 36.0% completing treatment, and 14.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.2.2).

**Table 2.2.2. Discharge status of primary methamphetamine clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>50.5</b>
Completed treatment	2,551	36.0
Left – satisfactory progress	1,028	14.5
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>41.9</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>7.6</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary methamphetamine clients were male (53.9%), Hispanic/Latino (61.4%), and ages 26 to 34 (36.2%); 33.5% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 29.3% were homeless (Table 2.2.3).

**Table 2.2.3. Characteristics of primary methamphetamine clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,089	53.9	6,218	53.1
	Female	4,339	46.0	5,471	46.7
	Other	14	0.1	16	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	5,793	61.4	7,146	61.1
	White	2,371	25.1	2,979	25.5
	Black/African American	719	7.6	902	7.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	239	2.5	286	2.4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	59	0.6	67	0.6
	Other	261	2.8	325	2.8
	AGE	12-17	318	3.4	370
	18-25	1,935	20.5	2,405	20.5
	26-34	3,417	36.2	4,306	36.8
	35-44	2,289	24.2	2,845	24.3
	45-54	1,193	12.6	1,435	12.3
	55-64	271	2.9	323	2.8
	65+	19	0.2	21	0.2
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	743	7.9	886	7.6
	Some high school	3,643	38.6	4,495	38.4
	High school completed	3,881	41.1	4,833	41.3
	Some college or beyond	1,175	12.4	1,491	12.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,229	13.0	1,427	12.2
	Unemployed	2,722	28.8	3,351	28.6
	Not in labor force	5,491	58.2	6,927	59.2
HOMELESS	Yes	2,764	29.3	3,447	29.4
	No	6,678	70.7	8,258	70.6
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	219	2.3	270	2.3
	12-17	4,023	42.6	4,995	42.7
	18-25	3,251	34.4	4,061	34.7
	26 and over	1,949	20.6	2,379	20.3
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,695	28.5	3,413	29.2
	No	6,747	71.5	8,292	70.8
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	1,214	12.9	1,518	13.0
	No	8,228	87.1	10,187	87.0
DISABILITY	Yes	1,583	16.8	2,038	17.4
	No	7,859	83.2	9,667	82.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	3,165	33.5	3,889	33.2
	No	6,277	66.5	7,816	66.8
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)	Yes	709	8.6	881	8.9
	No	7,557	91.4	9,072	91.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION**

Among primary methamphetamine admissions, 58.2% reported poly-drug use, of whom marijuana use was most common; 8.2% of primary methamphetamine admissions used the drug every day in the 30 days prior to admission; and 57.5% had one or more prior treatment admissions (Table 2.2.4).

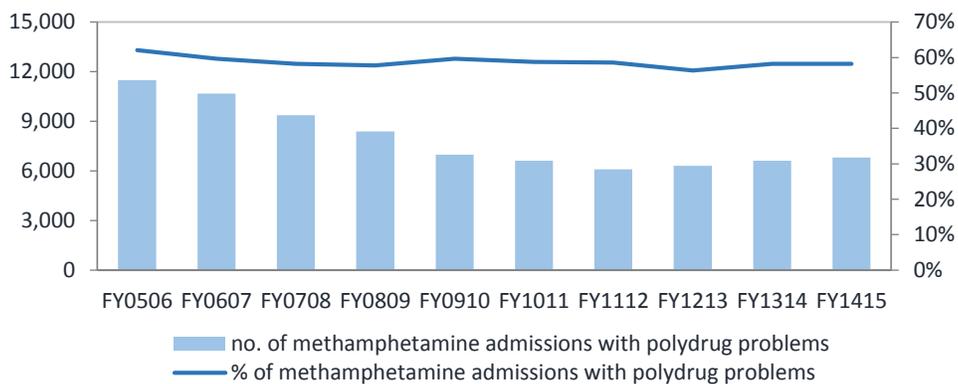
**Table 2.2.4. Drug use status among primary methamphetamine clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Methamphetamine problem only	4,893	41.8
	Methamphetamine with other drug problems	6,812	58.2
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	5,743	49.1
	1-9 days	2,775	23.7
	10-19 days	1,190	10.2
	20-29 days	1,034	8.8
	Every day	963	8.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,970	42.5
	1-2	4,384	37.5
	3-4	1,341	11.5
	5+	1,010	8.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The number of primary methamphetamine admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased by 39%, from 11,488 in FY0506 to 6,981 in FY0910, and remained at about the same level thereafter. The proportion of these admissions remained relatively stable for the past ten fiscal years, at around 57% to 62% (Figure 2.2.2).

**Figure 2.2.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary methamphetamine clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 2.2.5, the most common level of care among primary methamphetamine admissions was outpatient (63.9%), followed by residential service (31.7%) and intensive outpatient program (5.9%).

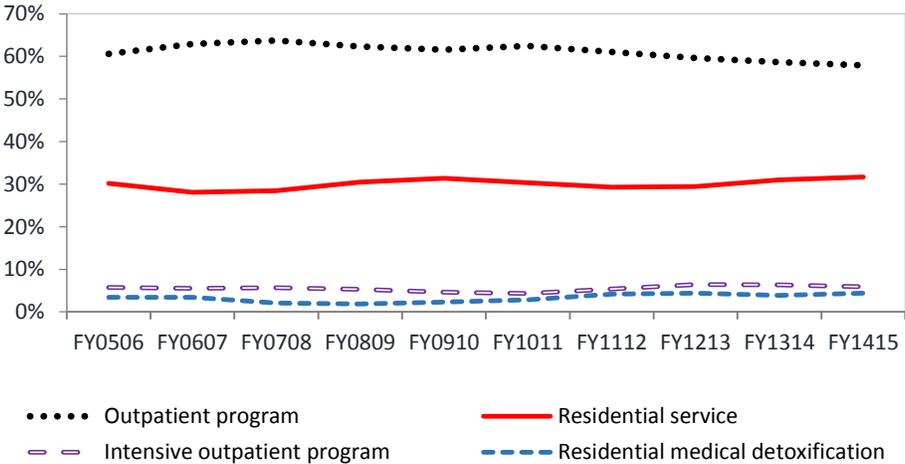
**Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	515	4.4
Residential service	3,706	31.7
Intensive outpatient program	688	5.9
Outpatient program	6,779	58.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions treated in different levels of care remained relatively stable in the past ten years, with about 60% of the admissions treated in outpatient programs and 30% in residential service programs (Figure 2.2.3).

**Figure 2.2.3. Trends in level of care among primary methamphetamine clients**



## Clients with Marijuana as Primary Drug Problem

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

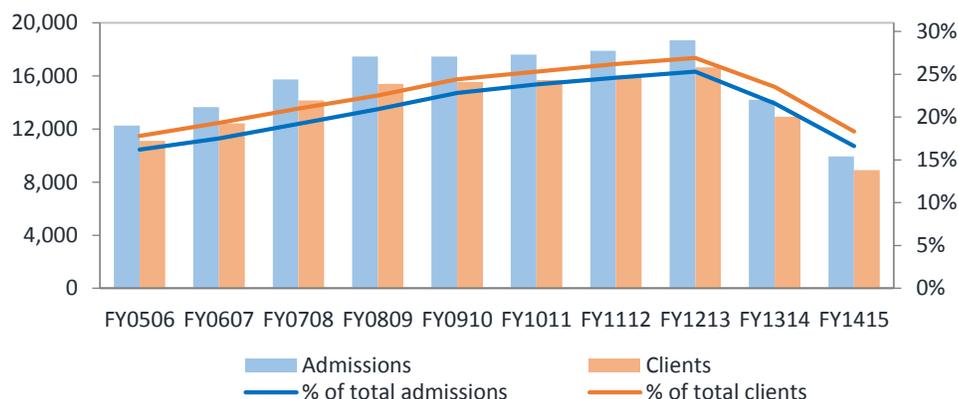
As shown in Table 2.3.1, there were 9,923 admissions (8,896 clients) reporting marijuana as the primary drug problem, accounting for 16.6% of total treatment admissions.

**Table 2.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary marijuana clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	9,923	16.6	8,896	18.3
<b>Discharged</b>	4,552	16.4	4,169	18.1

The number and proportion of primary marijuana admissions and clients have been consistently increasing from FY0506 to FY1213. In FY1213, one out of four admissions reported primary marijuana use; this rate dropped to 16.6% in FY1415 (Figure 2.3.1).

**Figure 2.3.1. Trends in primary marijuana admissions and clients**



Of the 4,552 discharges with a primary marijuana problem, 42.9% had positive compliance, with 27.3% completing treatment, and 15.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.3.2).

**Table 2.3.2. Discharge status of primary marijuana clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>42.9</b>
Completed treatment	1,241	27.3
Left – satisfactory progress	710	15.6
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>48.5</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest demographic groups of primary marijuana treatment clients were male (65.8%), Hispanic/Latino (57.6%), and ages 12 to 17 (43.2%). About 90% of the primary marijuana clients started to use marijuana when they were aged 17 or younger (Table 2.3.3).

**Table 2.3.3. Characteristics of primary marijuana clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,852	65.8	6,495	65.5
	Female	3,041	34.2	3,425	34.5
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	5,125	57.6	5,702	57.5
	Black/African American	2,561	28.8	2,862	28.8
	White	787	8.8	882	8.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	122	1.4	131	1.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	40	0.4	48	0.5
	Other	261	2.9	298	3.0
AGE	12-17	3,843	43.2	4,317	43.5
	18-25	2,444	27.5	2,687	27.1
	26-34	1,359	15.3	1,535	15.5
	35-44	647	7.3	722	7.3
	45-54	388	4.4	429	4.3
	55-64	188	2.1	205	2.1
	65+	27	0.3	28	0.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,472	16.6	1,664	16.8
	Some high school	4,892	55.0	5,432	54.7
	High school completed	2,093	23.5	2,325	23.4
	Some college or beyond	439	4.9	502	5.1
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	656	7.4	731	7.4
	Unemployed	1,604	18.0	1,758	17.7
	Not in labor force	6,636	74.6	7,434	74.9
HOMELESS	Yes	687	7.7	771	7.8
	No	8,209	92.3	9,152	92.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	1,272	14.3	1,442	14.5
	12-17	6,694	75.2	7,450	75.1
	18-25	804	9.0	888	8.9
	26 and over	126	1.4	143	1.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,634	18.4	1,890	19.0
	No	7,262	81.6	8,033	81.0
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	653	7.3	746	7.5
	No	8,243	92.7	9,177	92.5
DISABILITY	Yes	1,081	12.2	1,237	12.5
	No	7,815	87.8	8,686	87.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,773	19.9	1,992	20.1
	No	7,123	80.1	7,931	79.9
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)	Yes	372	4.6	417	4.7
	No	7,653	95.4	8,370	95.3

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

## DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary marijuana admissions, almost half (46.4%) of reported poly-drug problems, in which alcohol was the most common concurrent drug problem; 15.1% used marijuana every day in the past 30 days prior to admissions, and 31.2% did not use at all; 29.0% had one or more prior treatment admission(s) (Table 2.3.4).

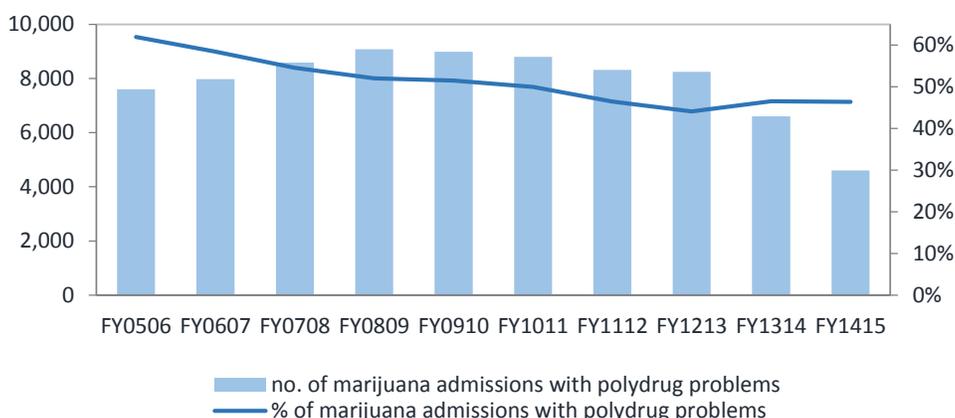
**Table 2.3.4. Drug use status among primary marijuana clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Marijuana problem only	5,318	53.6
	Marijuana with other drug problems	4,605	46.4
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	3,093	31.2
	1-9 days	2,872	28.9
	10-19 days	1,467	14.8
	20-29 days	993	10.0
	Every day	1,498	15.1
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	7,046	71.0
	1-2	2,346	23.6
	3-4	364	3.7
	5+	167	1.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary marijuana admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased from 62.0% in FY0506 to 44.1% in FY1213, and increased slightly in the last two fiscal years (Figure 2.3.2).

**Figure 2.3.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary marijuana clients**



## LEVEL OF CARE

As presented in Table 2.3.5, the most common level of care for primary marijuana admissions was outpatient (76.7%), followed by intensive outpatient program (14.6%) and residential service (8.7%).

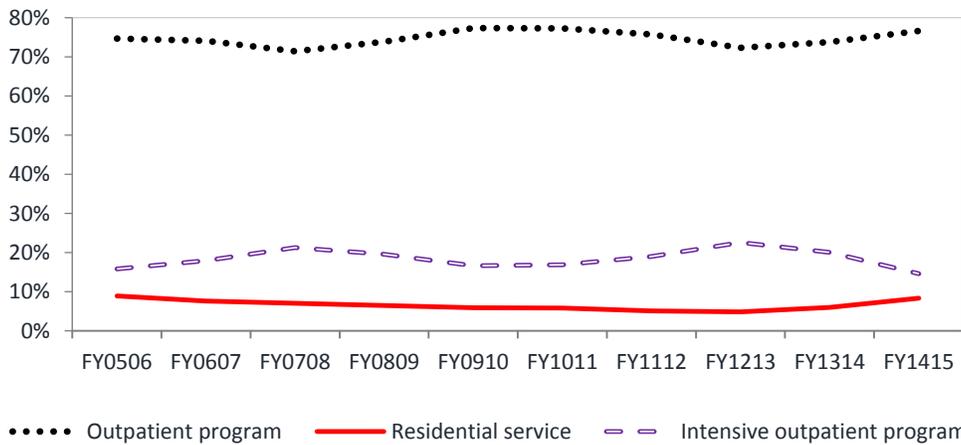
**Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential service	868	8.7
Intensive outpatient program	1,446	14.6
Outpatient program	7,606	76.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportions of different levels of care remained relatively stable for the past ten years, with over 70% of the primary marijuana admissions receiving outpatient program (Figure 2.3.3).

**Figure 2.3.3. Trends in level of care among primary marijuana clients**



## Clients with Alcohol as Primary Drug Problem

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

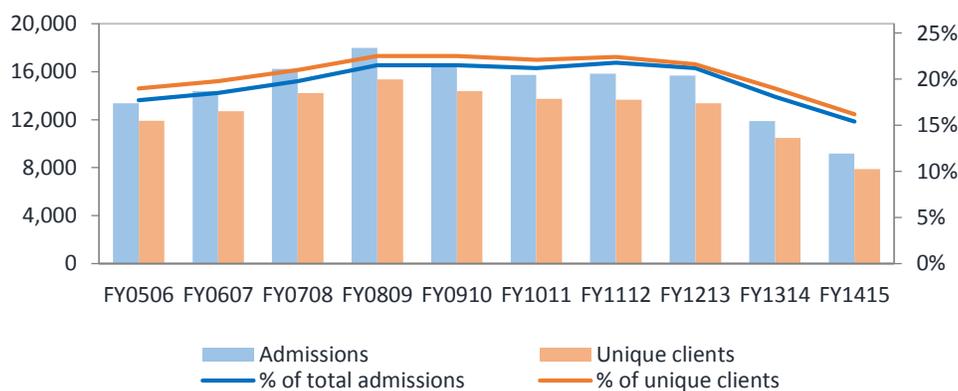
There were 9,182 alcohol admissions (7,874 clients) reporting alcohol as the primary drug problem, accounting for 15.4% of all treatment admissions (Table 2.4.1).

**Table 2.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary alcohol clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	9,182	15.4	7,874	16.2
<b>Discharged</b>	4,541	16.3	3,909	16.9

The numbers and proportions of primary alcohol admissions and clients declined in the last two years. The proportion of alcohol admissions decreased from 21.8% in FY1112 to 15.4% in FY1415 (Figure 2.4.1).

**Figure 2.4.1. Trends in primary alcohol admissions and clients**



Of the 4,541 discharges with a primary alcohol problem, more than half (58.3%) had positive compliance, with 45.7% completing treatment, and 12.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.4.2).

**Table 2.4.2. Discharge status of primary alcohol clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>58.3</b>
Completed treatment	2,077	45.7
Left – satisfactory progress	571	12.6
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>1,464</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary alcohol clients were male (59.8%), Hispanic/Latino (40.1%), and ages 45 to 54 (22.8%); 31.0% reported having a disability, and only 11.2% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.4.3).

**Table 2.4.3. Characteristics of primary alcohol clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,710	59.8	5,483	59.7
	Female	3,158	40.1	3,693	40.2
	Other	6	0.1	6	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,159	40.1	3,580	39.0
	White	2,347	29.8	2,898	31.6
	Black/African American	1,895	24.1	2,149	23.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	184	2.3	212	2.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	78	1.0	94	1.0
	Other	211	2.7	249	2.7
	AGE	12-17	719	9.1	746
	18-25	915	11.6	1,014	11.0
	26-34	1,460	18.5	1,732	18.9
	35-44	1,542	19.6	1,837	20.0
	45-54	1,797	22.8	2,190	23.9
	55-64	1,125	14.3	1,314	14.3
	65+	316	4.0	349	3.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	828	10.5	903	9.8
	Some high school	2,326	29.5	2,641	28.8
	High school completed	3,278	41.6	3,851	41.9
	Some college or beyond	1,442	18.3	1,787	19.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	966	12.3	1,072	11.7
	Unemployed	1,598	20.3	1,903	20.7
	Not in labor force	5,309	67.4	6,206	67.6
HOMELESS	Yes	1,478	18.8	1,772	19.3
	No	6,396	81.2	7,410	80.7
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	763	9.7	906	9.9
	12-17	4,772	60.6	5,579	60.8
	18-25	2,033	25.8	2,340	25.5
	26 and over	306	3.9	357	3.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,060	38.9	3,755	40.9
	No	4,814	61.1	5,427	59.1
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	1,307	16.6	1,585	17.3
	No	6,567	83.4	7,597	82.7
DISABILITY	Yes	2,439	31.0	2,982	32.5
	No	5,435	69.0	6,200	67.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	884	11.2	1,014	11.0
	No	6,990	88.8	8,168	89.0
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)	Yes	325	4.7	404	5.1
	No	6,624	95.3	7,479	94.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary alcohol admissions, 41.2% reported that they had a poly-drug problem, in which marijuana use was the most common concurrent drug problem; 71.9% used alcohol at least one time in the 30 days prior to admission, and 28.1% did not use it at all; 48.6% had one or more prior treatment admission(s) (Table 2.4.4).

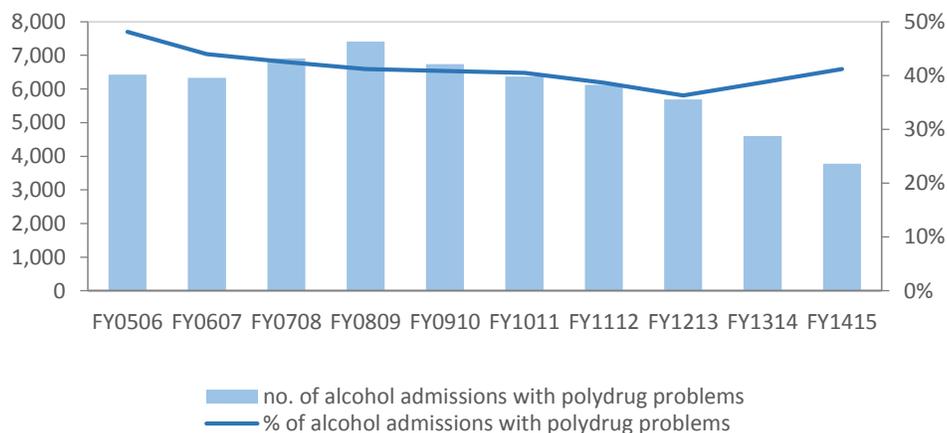
**Table 2.4.4. Drug use status among primary alcohol clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Alcohol problem only	5,400	58.8
	Alcohol with other drug problems	3,782	41.2
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	2,579	28.1
	1-9 days	2,351	25.6
	10-19 days	1,268	13.8
	20-29 days	1,201	13.1
	Every day	1,783	19.4
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,723	51.4
	1-2	2,755	30.0
	3-4	886	9.6
	5+	818	8.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The number of primary alcohol admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased after FY0809. The proportion decreased from 48% in FY0506 to 36% in FY1213, then increased.

**Figure 2.4.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary alcohol clients**



## LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care for primary alcohol admissions was outpatient program (62.6%), followed by residential service (18.3%), and residential medical detoxification (13.8%) (Table 2.4.5).

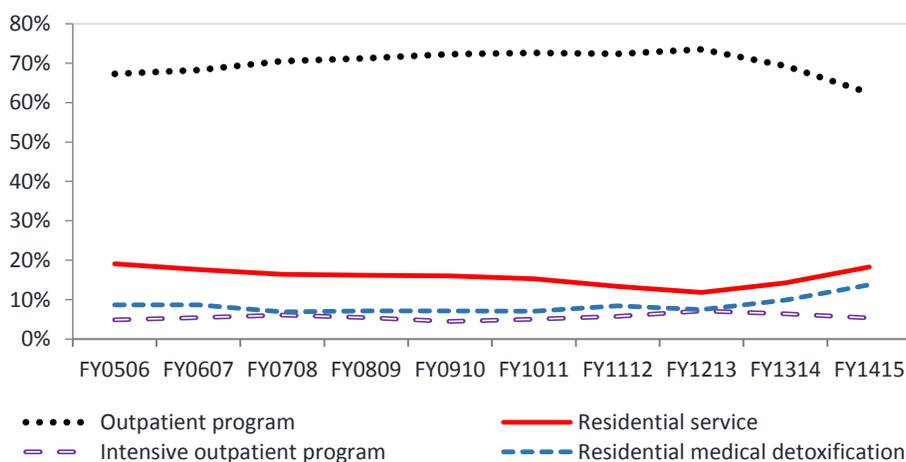
**Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,262	13.8
Residential service	1,675	18.3
Intensive outpatient program	492	5.4
Outpatient program	5,731	62.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary alcohol admissions to outpatient programs decreased while admissions to residential service programs increased after FY1213 (Figure 2.4.3).

**Figure 2.4.3. Trends in level of care among primary alcohol clients**



## Clients with Prescription Drug as Primary Drug Problem

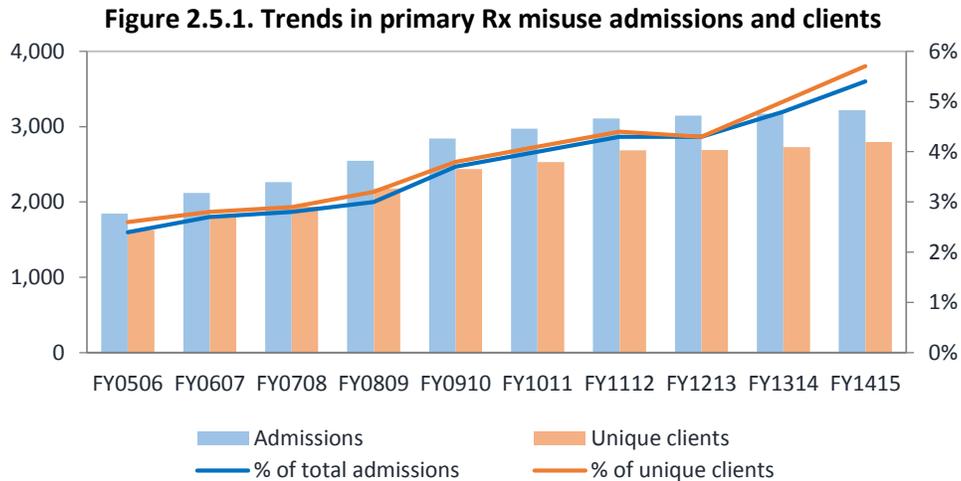
### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There were 3,216 admissions (2,797 clients) reporting prescription drugs (Rx) as the primary drug problem, accounting for 5.4% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.5.1).

**Table 2.5.1 Treatment admissions and discharges among primary Rx misuse clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	3,216	5.4	2,797	5.7
<b>Discharged</b>	1,284	4.6	1,141	4.9

The number and proportion of both primary Rx admissions and clients have been consistently increasing during the past ten years. The proportion of primary Rx admissions more than doubled in FY1415 compared to that in FY0506 (Figure 2.5.1).



Of the 1,284 discharges with a primary Rx problem, over half had positive compliance, with 32.3% completing treatment, and 18.5% leaving the treatment program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.5.2).

**Table 2.5.2. Discharge status of primary Rx misuse clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Completed treatment	415	32.3
Left – satisfactory progress	237	18.5
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>463</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest demographic groups of primary Rx misuse clients were male (54.8%), White (59.0%), and ages 26 to 34 (25.4%). About half (49.7%) were in the labor force, 8.8% were homeless, and 3.1% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.5.3).

**Table 2.5.3. Characteristics of primary Rx misuse clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,534	54.8	1,744	54.2
	Female	1,263	45.2	1,472	45.8
RACE	White	1,649	59.0	1,883	58.6
	Hispanic/Latino	645	23.1	743	23.1
	Black/African American	266	9.5	322	10.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	50	1.8	59	1.8
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14	0.5	15	0.5
	Other	173	6.2	194	6.0
AGE	12-17	16	0.6	16	0.5
	18-25	254	9.1	287	8.9
	26-34	710	25.4	835	26.0
	35-44	604	21.6	702	21.8
	45-54	661	23.6	756	23.5
	55-64	447	16.0	506	15.7
	65+	105	3.8	114	3.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	142	5.1	157	4.9
	Some high school	417	14.9	468	14.6
	High school completed	1,373	49.1	1,577	49.1
	Some college or beyond	863	30.9	1,012	31.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	793	28.4	921	28.6
	Unemployed	597	21.3	691	21.5
	Not in labor force	1,407	50.3	1,604	49.9
HOMELESS	Yes	247	8.8	281	8.7
	No	2,550	91.2	2,935	91.3
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	26	0.8	26	0.8
	12-17	582	18.1	582	18.1
	18-25	1,113	34.6	1,113	34.6
	26 and over	1,495	46.5	1,495	46.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	843	30.1	999	31.1
	No	1,954	69.9	2,217	68.9
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	647	23.1	758	23.6
	No	2,150	76.9	2,458	76.4
DISABILITY	Yes	661	23.6	770	23.9
	No	2,136	76.4	2,446	76.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	87	3.1	94	2.9
	No	2,710	96.9	3,122	97.1
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)	Yes	108	5.0	125	5.0
	No	2,057	95.0	2,362	95.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary Rx admissions, 91.2% reported opioids as the primary drug problem; 47.9% used Rx drugs every day in the 30 days prior to treatment admission; 40.4% of the admissions reported a poly-drug problem, in which heroin and marijuana were the most commonly reported concurrent drug problems (Table 2.5.4).

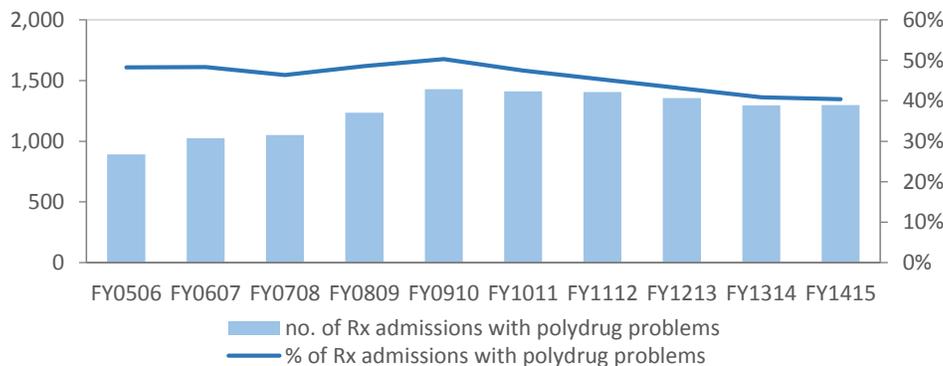
**Table 2.5.4. Drug use status among primary Rx misuse clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
<b>POLY-DRUG</b>	Rx drug problem only	1,917	59.6
	Rx drug with other drug problems	1,299	40.4
<b>FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH</b>	No use	704	21.9
	1-9 days	404	12.6
	10-19 days	240	7.5
	20-29 days	326	10.1
	Every day	1,542	47.9
<b>RX CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Opioids</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>91.2</b>
	OxyContin	603	18.8
	Non-Rx methadone	129	4.0
	Other opiates and synthetics	2,201	68.4
	<b>Sedatives</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>7.5</b>
	Benzodiazepines	163	5.1
	Barbiturates	24	0.7
	Other sedatives	54	1.7
	<b>Stimulants</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Amphetamines	24	0.7
Other stimulants	18	0.6	
<b>PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS</b>	None	1,051	32.7
	1-2	1,431	44.5
	3-4	440	13.7
	5+	294	9.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

About 40% to 50% of primary Rx admissions also had poly-drug problems. The proportion remained relatively stable between 46% to 50% during FY0506 to FY0910, then began to decrease in the following years to 40.4% in FY1415 (Figure 2.5.2).

**Figure 2.5.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary Rx misuse clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

The most common level of care among primary Rx misuse admissions was OTP (70.6%), followed by residential medical detoxification service (11.6%), and outpatient program (10.9%) (Table 2.5.5).

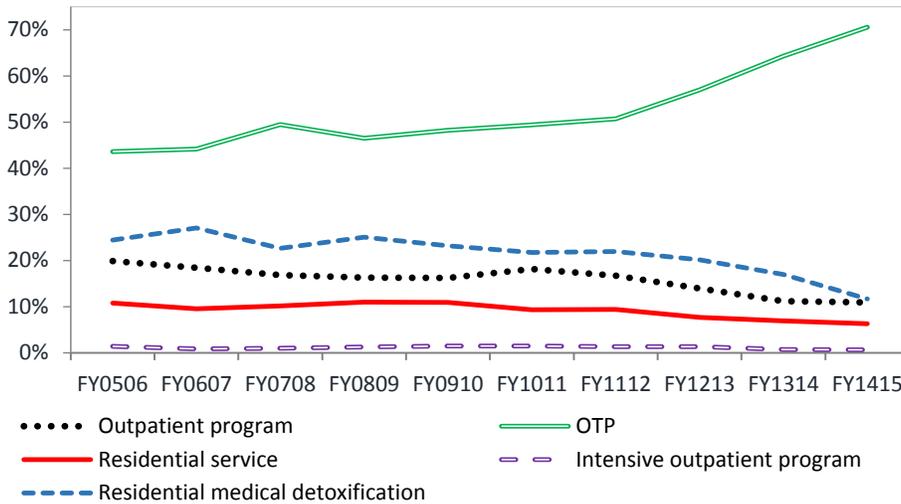
**Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	374	11.6
Residential service	203	6.3
Intensive outpatient program	20	0.6
Outpatient program	350	10.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,269	70.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of OTP for primary Rx misuse admissions has been increasing steadily over the past ten years from 43.6% in FY0506 to 70.6% in FY1415, while that for residential service decreased (Figure 2.5.3).

**Figure 2.5.3. Trends in level of care among primary Rx misuse clients**



## Clients with Cocaine as Primary Drug Problem

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

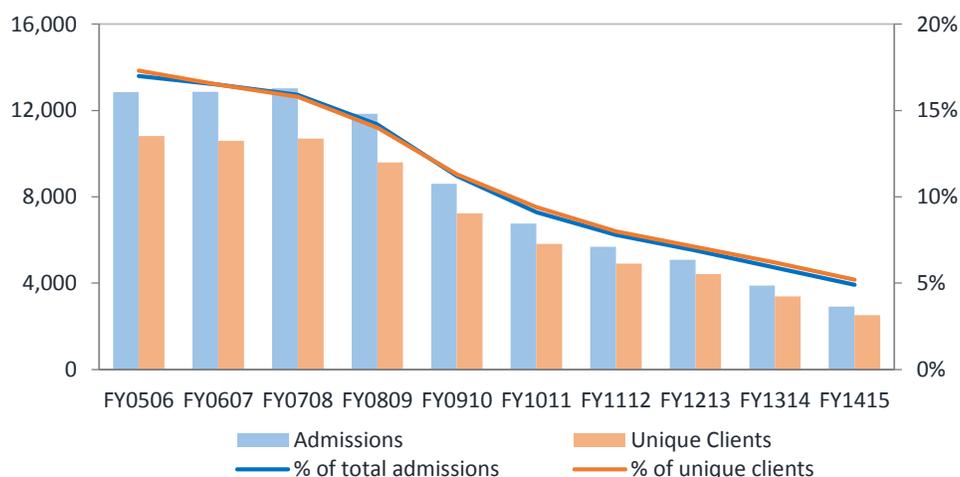
There were 2,913 admissions (2,511 clients) reporting cocaine as the primary drug problem, accounting for 4.9% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.6.1).

**Table 2.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary cocaine clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of clients
<b>Admitted</b>	2,913	4.9	2,511	5.2
<b>Discharged</b>	1,530	5.5	1,346	5.8

The proportion of admissions and clients reporting cocaine as the primary drug problem declined markedly over the past ten fiscal years, from about 16.9% in FY0506, to 4.9% in FY1415 (Figure 2.6.1).

**Figure 2.6.1. Trends in primary cocaine admissions and clients**



Of the 1,530 discharges with a primary cocaine problem, half had positive compliance, with 33.0% completing treatment, and 17.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.6.2).

**Table 2.6.2. Discharge status of primary cocaine clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Completed treatment	505	33.0
Left – satisfactory progress	260	17.0
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>43.3</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary cocaine clients were male (64.3%), Black/African American (64.5%), and ages 45 to 54 (36.2%). Among primary cocaine clients, 35.5% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 44.8% had mental health issues (Table 2.5.3).

**Table 2.6.3. Characteristics of primary cocaine clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,614	64.3	1,856	63.7
	Female	895	35.6	1,055	36.2
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Black/African American	1,620	64.5	1,911	65.6
	Hispanic/Latino	509	20.3	559	19.2
	White	269	10.7	313	10.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	42	1.7	45	1.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	0.5	13	0.4
	Other	59	2.3	72	2.5
AGE	12-17	27	1.1	29	1.0
	18-25	163	6.5	178	6.1
	26-34	323	12.9	370	12.7
	35-44	478	19.0	574	19.7
	45-54	909	36.2	1,083	37.2
	55-64	533	21.2	596	20.5
	65+	78	3.1	83	2.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	193	7.7	226	7.8
	Some high school	806	32.1	925	31.8
	High school completed	1,160	46.2	1,344	46.1
	Some college or beyond	352	14.0	418	14.3
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	300	11.9	326	11.2
	Unemployed	497	19.8	592	20.3
	Not in labor force	1,714	68.3	1,995	68.5
HOMELESS	Yes	723	28.8	864	29.7
	No	1,788	71.2	2,049	70.3
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	46	1.6	46	1.6
	12-17	719	24.7	719	24.7
	18-25	1,311	45.0	1,311	45.0
	26 and over	837	28.7	837	28.7
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,126	44.8	1,311	45.0
	No	1,385	55.2	1,602	55.0
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	500	19.9	580	19.9
	No	2,011	80.1	2,333	80.1
DISABILITY	Yes	895	35.6	1,051	36.1
	No	1,616	64.4	1,862	63.9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	892	35.5	1,035	35.5
	No	1,619	64.5	1,878	64.5
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)	Yes	174	7.4	201	7.5
	No	2,178	92.6	2,488	92.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

## DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary cocaine admissions, 62.4% reported a secondary drug problem in which alcohol was the most commonly reported concurrent drug problem; 10.1% of the admissions used cocaine every day in the 30 days prior to admission; and 60.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admission(s) (Table 2.6.4).

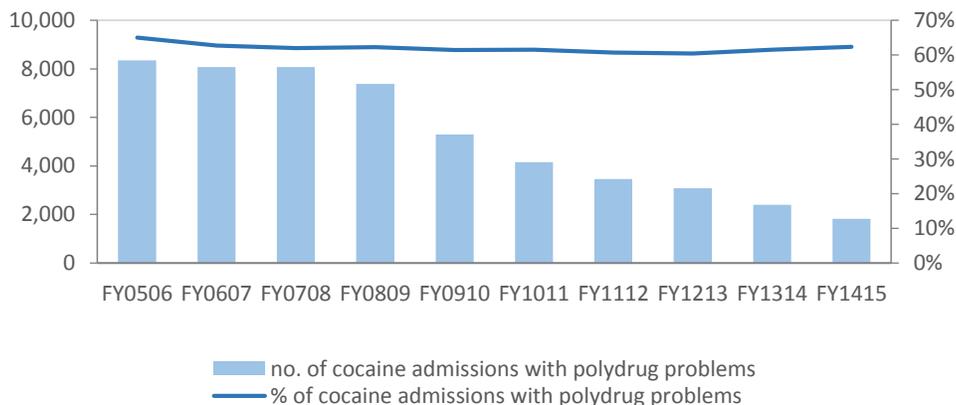
**Table 2.6.4. Drug use status among primary cocaine clients, FY1415**

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Cocaine problem only	1,096	37.6
	Cocaine with other drug problems	1,817	62.4
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	1,298	44.6
	1-9 days	758	26.0
	10-19 days	294	10.1
	20-29 days	268	9.2
	Every day	295	10.1
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	1,147	39.4
	1-2	1,024	35.2
	3-4	411	14.1
	5+	331	11.4

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The number of primary cocaine admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased significantly starting in FY0708, while the proportion has remained at about the same level during the past ten fiscal years, ranging from about 60% to about 65% (Figure 2.6.2).

**Figure 2.6.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary cocaine clients**



## LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary cocaine admissions was outpatient (69.0%), followed by residential service (24.9%), and intensive outpatient program (3.4%) (Table 2.6.5).

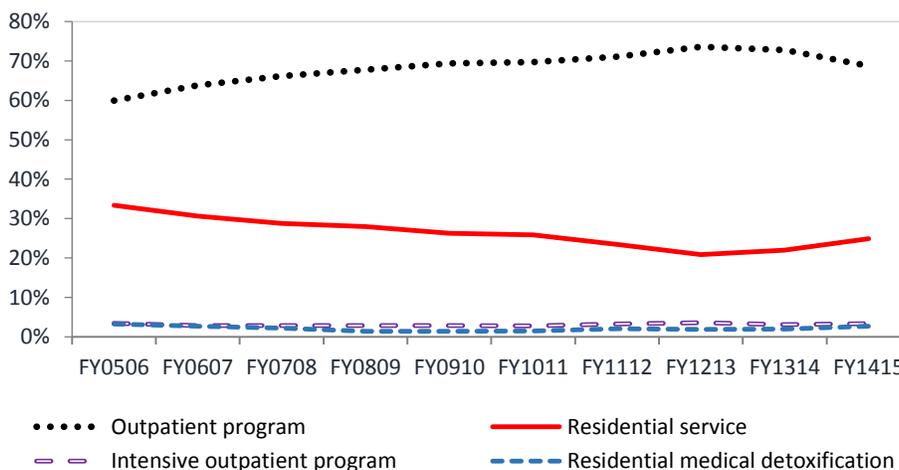
**Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	79	2.7
Residential service	724	24.9
Intensive outpatient program	98	3.4
Outpatient program	2,002	69.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary cocaine admissions to residential service decreased from FY0506 to FY1213, then increased to 24.9% in FY1415. This was coupled with corresponding opposite changes in the proportion of admissions to outpatient programs (Figure 2.6.3).

**Figure 2.6.3. Trends in level of care among primary cocaine clients**



## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM SUMMARY

**Summary Table 1. Summary statistics of clients with different primary drug problems, FY1415**

Categories	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Cocaine		Prescription Drug	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Admitted												
Clients	16,475	33.9	9,442	19.4	8,896	18.3	7,874	16.2	2,511	5.2	2,797	5.7
Admissions	21,976	36.8	11,705	19.6	9,923	16.6	9,182	15.4	2,913	4.9	3,216	5.4
Discharged												
Clients	6,199	26.9	5,986	25.9	4,169	18.1	3,909	16.9	1,346	5.8	1,141	4.9
Admissions	8,469	30.4	7,087	25.5	4,552	16.4	4,541	16.3	1,530	5.5	1,284	4.6
DISCHARGE STATUS												
Positive compliance	3,059	36.1	3,579	50.5	1,951	42.9	2,650	58.3	765	50.0	652	50.8
Completed treatment	1,724	20.4	2,551	36.0	1,241	27.3	2,077	45.7	505	33.0	415	32.3
Left – satisfactory progress	1,335	15.8	1,028	14.5	710	15.6	571	12.6	260	17.0	237	18.5
Negative compliance	4,496	53.1	2,969	41.9	2,206	48.5	1,464	32.2	662	43.3	463	36.1
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	914	10.8	539	7.6	395	8.7	429	9.4	103	6.7	169	13.2
GENDER†												
Male	11,329	68.8	5,089	53.9	5,857	65.8	4,710	59.8	1,614	64.3	1534	54.8
Female	5,139	31.2	4,339	46.0	3,041	34.2	3,158	40.1	895	35.6	1263	45.2
Other	7	0.04	14	0.1	*	*	6	0.1	*	*	0	0
RACE†												
White	7,896	47.9	2,371	25.1	787	8.8	2,347	29.8	269	10.7	1649	59.0
Hispanic/Latino	6,233	37.8	5,793	61.4	5,125	57.6	3,159	40.1	509	20.3	645	23.1
Black/African American	1,551	9.4	719	7.6	2,561	28.8	1,895	24.1	1,620	64.5	266	9.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	174	1.1	239	2.5	122	1.4	184	2.3	42	1.7	50	1.8
American Indian /Alaska Native	87	0.5	59	0.6	40	0.4	78	1.0	12	0.5	14	0.5
Other	534	3.2	261	2.8	261	2.9	211	2.7	59	2.3	173	6.2
AGE†												
12-17	23	0.2	318	3.4	3,843	43.2	719	9.1	27	1.1	16	0.6
18-25	1,753	10.6	1,935	20.5	2,444	27.5	915	11.6	163	6.5	254	9.1
26-34	3,267	19.8	3,417	36.2	1,359	15.3	1,460	18.5	323	12.9	710	25.4
35-44	3,225	19.6	2,289	24.2	647	7.3	1,542	19.6	478	19.0	604	21.6
45-54	4,517	27.4	1,193	12.6	388	4.4	1,797	22.8	909	36.2	661	23.6
55-64	3,024	18.3	271	2.9	188	2.1	1,125	14.3	533	21.2	447	16.0
65+	666	4.0	19	0.2	27	0.3	316	4.0	78	3.1	105	3.8

## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM SUMMARY

(Table cont'd)

Categories	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Cocaine		Prescription Drug	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>EDUCATION†</b>												
Middle school or below	1,334	8.1	743	7.9	1,472	16.6	828	10.5	193	7.7	142	5.1
Some high school	4,822	29.3	3,643	38.6	4,892	55.0	2,326	29.5	806	32.1	417	14.9
High school completed	7,636	46.3	3,881	41.1	2,093	23.5	3,278	41.6	1,160	46.2	1,373	49.1
Some college or beyond	2,680	16.3	1,175	12.4	439	4.9	1,442	18.3	352	14.0	863	30.9
<b>EMPLOYMENT†</b>												
Employed	3,072	18.7	1,229	13.0	656	7.4	966	12.3	300	11.9	793	28.4
Unemployed	5,019	30.5	2,722	28.8	1,604	18.0	1,598	20.3	497	19.8	597	21.3
Not in labor force	8,360	50.8	5,491	58.2	6,636	74.6	5,309	67.4	1,714	68.3	1,407	50.3
<b>HOMELESS†</b>												
Yes	1,979	12.0	2,764	29.3	687	7.7	1,478	18.8	723	28.8	247	8.8
No	14,495	88.0	6,678	70.7	8,209	92.3	6,396	81.2	1,788	71.2	2,550	91.2
<b>AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE†</b>												
11 years or under	165	1.0	219	2.3	1,272	14.3	763	9.7	46	1.6	26	0.8
12-17	5,519	33.5	4,023	42.6	6,694	75.2	4,772	60.6	719	24.7	582	18.1
18-25	7,370	44.7	3,251	34.4	804	9.0	2,033	25.8	1,311	45.0	1,113	34.6
26+	3,421	20.8	1,949	20.6	126	1.4	306	3.9	837	28.7	1,495	46.5
<b>MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES†</b>												
Yes	3,405	20.7	2,695	28.5	1,634	18.4	3,060	38.9	1,126	44.8	843	30.1
No	13,070	79.3	6,747	71.5	7,262	81.6	4,814	61.1	1,385	55.2	1,954	69.9
<b>MEDICAL PROBLEMS†</b>												
Yes	2,521	15.3	1,214	12.9	653	7.3	1,307	16.6	500	19.9	647	23.1
No	13,954	84.7	8,228	87.1	8,243	92.7	6,567	83.4	2,011	80.1	2,150	76.9
<b>DISABILITY†</b>												
Yes	3,093	18.8	1,583	16.8	1,081	12.2	2,439	31.0	895	35.6	661	23.6
No	13,378	81.2	7,859	83.2	7,815	87.8	5,435	69.0	1,616	64.4	2,136	76.4
<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE†</b>												
Yes	596	3.6	3,165	33.5	1,773	19.9	884	11.2	892	35.5	87	3.1
No	15,879	96.4	6,277	66.5	7,123	80.1	6,990	88.8	1,619	64.5	2,710	96.9
<b>LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)†</b>												
Yes	513	3.9	709	8.6	372	4.6	325	4.7	174	7.4	108	5.0
No	12,513	96.1	7,557	91.4	7,653	95.4	6,624	95.3	2,178	92.6	2,057	95.0

## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM SUMMARY

(Table cont'd)

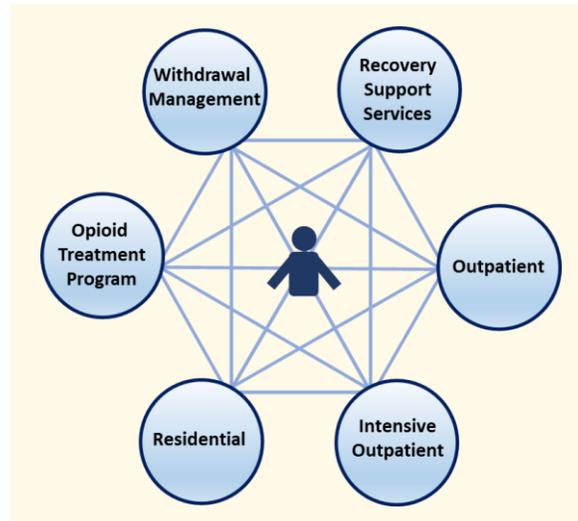
Categories	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Cocaine		Prescription Drug	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
POLY-DRUG												
Primary drug problem only	13,486	61.4	4,893	41.8	5,318	53.6	5,400	58.8	1,096	37.6	1,917	59.6
With secondary drug problem	8,490	38.6	6,812	58.2	4,605	46.4	3,782	41.2	1,817	62.4	1,299	40.4
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH												
No use	3,263	14.9	5,743	49.1	3,093	31.2	2,579	28.1	1,298	44.6	704	21.9
1-9 days	2,952	13.4	2,775	23.7	2,872	28.9	2,351	25.6	758	26.0	404	12.6
10-19 days	1,268	5.8	1,190	10.2	1,467	14.8	1,268	13.8	294	10.1	240	7.5
20-29 days	1,778	8.1	1,034	8.8	993	10.0	1,201	13.1	268	9.2	326	10.1
Every day	12,712	57.9	963	8.2	1,498	15.1	1,783	19.4	295	10.1	1,542	47.9
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS												
None	4,837	22.0	4,970	42.5	7,046	71.0	4,723	51.4	1,147	39.4	1,051	32.7
1-2	7,301	33.2	4,384	37.5	2,346	23.6	2,755	30.0	1,024	35.2	1,431	44.5
3-4	4,868	22.1	1,341	11.5	364	3.7	886	9.6	411	14.1	440	13.7
5+	4,969	22.6	1,010	8.6	167	1.7	818	8.9	331	11.4	294	9.1
LEVEL OF CARE												
Residential service	1,167	5.3	3,706	31.7	868	8.7	1,675	18.3	724	24.9	203	6.3
Residential medical detoxification	1,635	7.4	515	4.4	0	0.0	1,262	13.8	79	2.7	374	11.6
Intensive outpatient program	33	0.2	688	5.9	1,446	14.6	492	5.4	98	3.4	20	0.6
Outpatient program	1,028	4.7	6,779	58.0	7,606	76.7	5,731	62.6	2,002	69.0	350	10.9
Opioid treatment program	18,113	82.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,269	70.6

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

† Client numbers and percentages.

# Chapter 3

## Client Characteristics by Level of Care



Chapter 3 provides descriptive information for admissions by levels of care (**residential medical detoxification, residential service, outpatient, intensive outpatient, and opioid treatment** program). Numbers of clients, admissions, and discharges are reported, along with trends in admission levels over the past ten years. Client discharge status, demographic and background characteristics, drug use status, and primary drug problem by levels of care are also described.

## Clients in Residential Medical Detoxification Programs\*

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

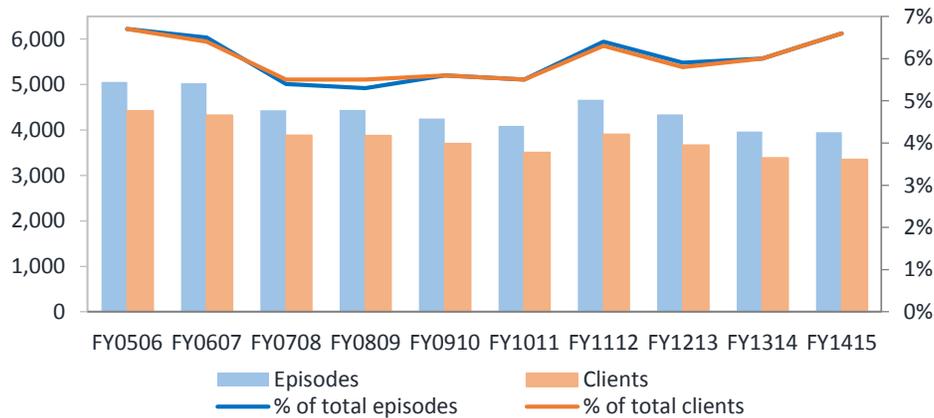
There were 3,953 treatment admissions (3,352 clients) to residential medical detoxification programs, accounting for 6.6% of total admissions (Table 3.1.1).

**Table 3.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	3,953	6.6	3,352	6.6
<b>Discharged</b>	3,766	13.5	3,215	13.2

Over the past ten years, the number of admissions to residential medical detoxification service programs decreased by 21.9%. The proportion of total admissions fluctuated around 5% to 7% (Figure 3.1.1).

**Figure 3.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients in residential medical detoxification programs**



Of the 3,766 discharges, 68.0% had positive compliance, and 21.5% had negative compliance (Table 3.1.2).

**Table 3.1.2. Discharge status of clients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance*</b> (Left – satisfactory progress)	<b>2,560</b>	<b>68.0</b>
<b>Negative compliance</b> (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>811</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Some discharges for clients admitted to residential medical detoxification programs prior to FY1415 were not reported on time. The actual number of admissions and discharges for FY1415 may be smaller.

## RESIDENTIAL MEDICAL DETOXCIFICATION

### CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of clients in residential medical detoxification services were male (68.9%), White (55.2%), and ages 26 to 34 (26.0%). Only 5.8% were employed, and 37.5% were homeless (Table 3.1.3).

**Table 3.1.3. Characteristics of clients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,309	68.9	2,754	69.7
	Female	1,043	31.1	1,199	30.3
RACE	White	1,851	55.2	2,179	55.1
	Hispanic/Latino	1,098	32.8	1,294	32.7
	Black/African American	265	7.9	316	8.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	37	1.1	43	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	17	0.5	20	0.5
	Other	84	2.5	101	2.6
AGE	12-17	*	*	*	*
	18-25	495	14.8	602	15.2
	26-34	871	26.0	1,026	26.0
	35-44	717	21.4	821	20.8
	45-54	769	22.9	934	23.6
	55-64	416	12.4	473	12.0
	65+	82	2.4	92	2.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	95	2.8	109	2.8
	Some high school	700	20.9	858	21.7
	High school completed	1,539	45.9	1,811	45.8
	Some college or beyond	1,018	30.4	1,175	29.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	195	5.8	216	5.5
	Unemployed	522	15.6	615	15.6
	Not in labor force	2,635	78.6	3,122	79.0
HOMELESS	Yes	1,256	37.5	1,496	37.8
	No	2,096	62.5	2,457	62.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.1.4, heroin (41.4%) was the most commonly treated primary drug problem in residential medical detoxification programs, followed by alcohol (31.9%), and methamphetamine (13.0%).

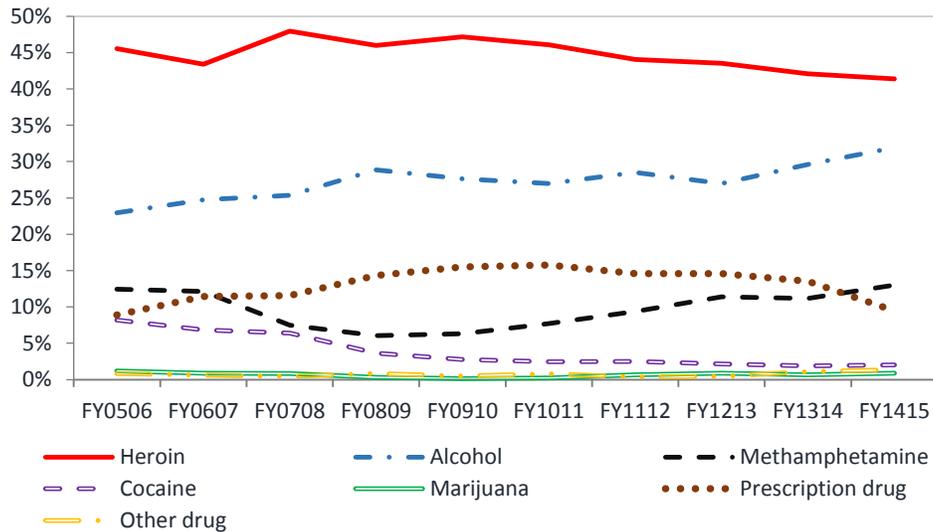
**Table 3.1.4. Primary drug problem among clients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	1,635	41.4
Alcohol	1,262	31.9
Methamphetamine	515	13.0
Prescription drug	374	9.5
Cocaine	79	2.0
Other drug	54	1.4
Marijuana	34	0.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Heroin was the most common primary drug problem for residential medical detoxification service admissions in the past ten years, ranging from 41% to 46% of total admissions. The proportion of primary alcohol and methamphetamine admissions gradually increased starting from FY0809 (Figure 3.1.2)).

**Figure 3.1.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients in residential medical detoxification programs**



## Clients in Residential Service Programs

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

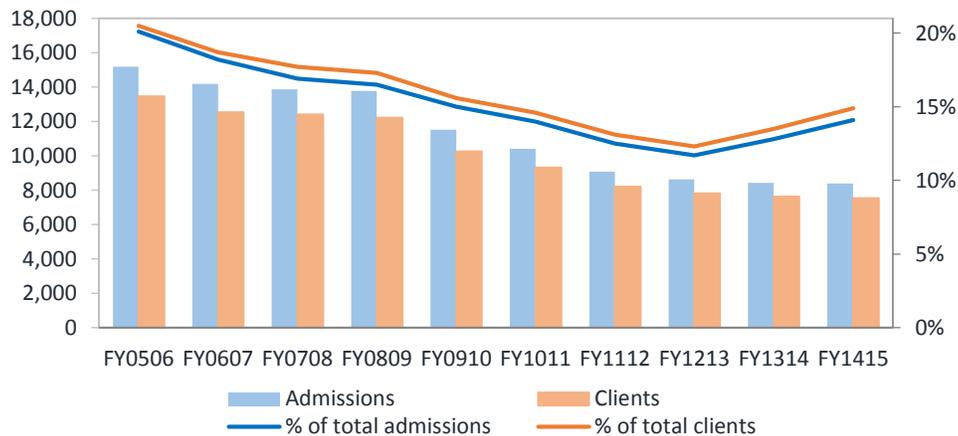
There were 8,400 treatment admissions (7,539 clients) to residential service programs, accounting for 14.1% of total admissions (Table 3.2.1).

**Table 3.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential service programs, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	8,400	14.1	7,539	14.9
<b>Discharged</b>	5,616	20.2	5,124	21.0

The number of admissions to residential services has been consistently decreasing in the past ten years. The proportion of residential admissions decreased from 20.2% in FY0506 to 11.7% in FY1213, and then bounced back to 14.1% in FY1415. (Figure 3.2.1).

**Figure 3.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients in residential service programs**



Of the 5,616 discharges, more than half (54.3%) had positive compliance, with 37.9% completing treatment, and 16.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.2.2).

**Table 3.2.2. Discharge status of clients in residential service programs, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>54.3</b>
Completed treatment	2,126	37.9
Left – satisfactory progress	924	16.5
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>34.4</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>11.3</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of clients in residential services were male (58.4%), Hispanic/Latino (41.2%), and ages 26-34 (31.9%). Only 3.4% were employed, and 51.5% were homeless (Table 3.2.3).

**Table 3.2.3. Characteristics of clients in residential service programs, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,406	58.4	4,900	58.3
	Female	3,127	41.5	3,493	41.6
	Other	6	0.1	7	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,106	41.2	3,471	41.3
	White	2,656	35.2	2,934	34.9
	Black/African American	1,334	17.7	1,502	17.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	141	1.9	159	1.9
	American Indian/Alaska Native	67	0.9	77	0.9
	Other	235	3.1	257	3.1
AGE	12-17	340	4.5	360	4.3
	18-25	1,572	20.9	1,777	21.2
	26-34	2,404	31.9	2,686	32.0
	35-44	1,543	20.5	1,722	20.5
	45-54	1,180	15.7	1,295	15.4
	55-64	464	6.2	522	6.2
	65+	36	0.5	38	0.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	466	6.2	514	6.1
	Some high school	2,473	32.8	2,776	33.0
	High school completed	3,261	43.3	3,643	43.4
	Some college or beyond	1,339	17.8	1,467	17.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	259	3.4	273	3.3
	Unemployed	1,273	16.9	1,383	16.5
	Not in labor force	6,007	79.7	6,744	80.3
HOMELESS	Yes	3,885	51.5	4,334	51.6
	No	3,654	48.5	4,066	48.4

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As shown in Table 3.2.4, methamphetamine was the most commonly treated primary drug problem (44.1%) in residential service programs, followed by alcohol (19.9%), and heroin (13.9%).

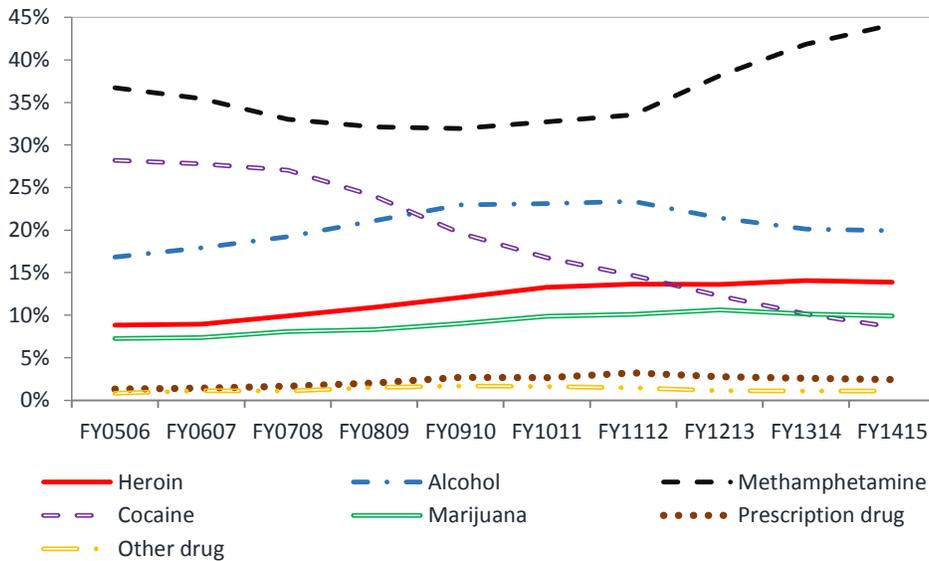
**Table 3.2.4. Primary drug problem among clients in residential service programs, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	3,706	44.1
Alcohol	1,675	19.9
Heroin	1,167	13.9
Marijuana	834	9.9
Cocaine	724	8.6
Prescription drug	203	2.4
Other drugs	91	1.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine was the most common primary drug problem for residential service admissions in the all of the past ten fiscal years. The proportion of methamphetamine admissions increased rapidly from 33.5% in FY1112 to 44.1% in FY1415 (Figure 3.2.2).

**Figure 3.2.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients in residential service programs**



## Clients in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

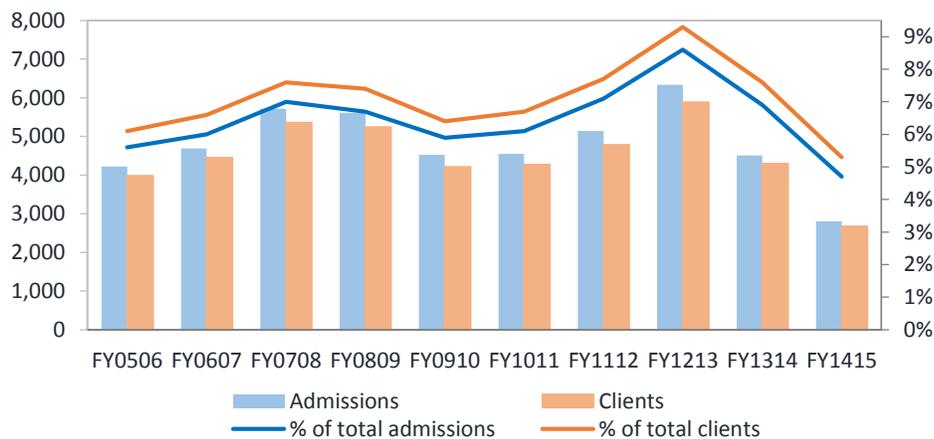
There were 2,803 treatment admissions (2,674 clients) to IOP programs, accounting for 4.7% of total admissions (Table 3.3.1).

**Table 3.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in IOP programs, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	2,803	4.7	2,674	5.3
<b>Discharged</b>	1,073	3.9	1,024	4.2

The number and proportion of admissions to IOP programs reached the peak in FY1213 before falling steeply thereafter. In FY1415, only 4.7% (2,803) of the total admissions were treated in IOP programs, a 55.7% decrease compared to the 6,336 admissions in FY1213 (Figure 3.3.1).

**Figure 3.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients in IOP programs**



Of the 1,073 IOP discharges, 48.0% reported positive compliance, with 22.4% completing treatment, and 25.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.3.2).

**Table 3.3.2. Discharge status of clients in IOP programs, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>48.0</b>
Completed treatment	240	22.4
Left – satisfactory progress	275	25.6
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>43.2</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT PROGRAM

### CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of IOP clients were female (59.7%), Hispanic/Latino (55.6%), and ages 17 or younger (41.1%). About 9.8% clients were homeless (Table 3.3.3).

**Table 3.3.3. Characteristics of clients in IOP programs, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSISONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,075	40.2	1,103	39.4
	Female	1,598	59.7	1,699	60.6
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	1,488	55.6	1,561	55.7
	Black/African American	814	30.4	851	30.4
	White	253	9.5	269	9.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	28	1.0	29	1.0
	American Indian/Alaska Native	11	0.4	11	0.4
	Other	80	3.0	82	2.9
AGE	12-17	1,099	41.1	1,130	40.3
	18-25	633	23.7	658	23.5
	26-34	559	20.9	608	21.7
	35-44	275	10.3	295	10.5
	45-54	85	3.2	89	3.2
	55-64	19	0.7	19	0.7
	65+	*	*	*	*
EDUCATION†	Middle school or below	514	19.2	535	19.1
	Some high school	1,416	53.0	1,472	52.5
	High school completed	604	22.6	650	23.2
	Some college or beyond	140	5.2	146	5.2
EMPLOYMENT†	Employed	103	3.9	108	3.9
	Unemployed	419	15.7	438	15.6
	Not in labor force	2,152	80.5	2,257	80.5
HOMELESS	Yes	263	9.8	282	10.1
	No	2,411	90.2	2,521	89.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

†: Since a large proportion of clients are age 17 and younger, numbers reported in these two categories should be interpreted cautiously.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM**

As shown in Table 3.3.4, marijuana was the most commonly treated primary drug problem in IOP programs (51.6%), followed by methamphetamine (24.5%), and alcohol (17.6%).

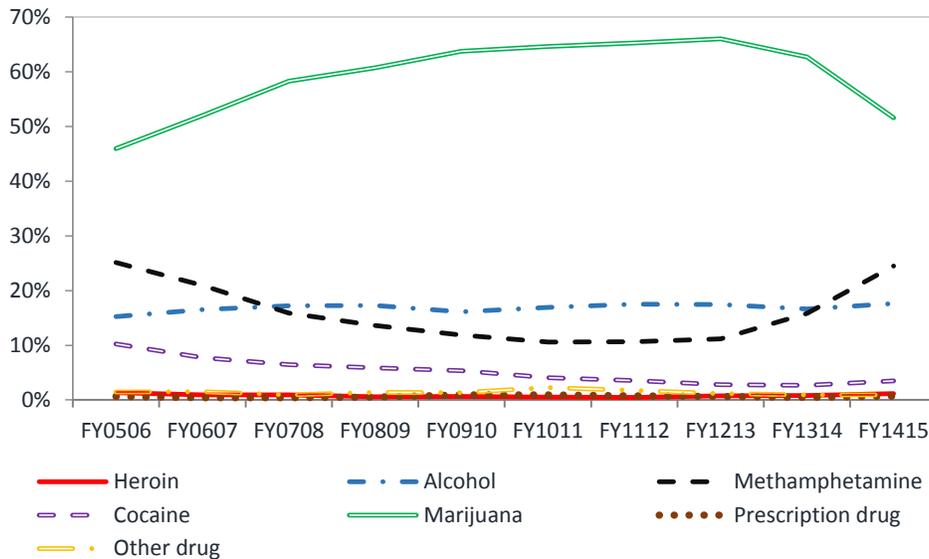
**Table 3.3.4. Primary drug problem among clients in IOP programs, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	1,446	51.6
Methamphetamine	688	24.5
Alcohol	492	17.6
Cocaine	98	3.5
Heroin	33	1.2
Prescription drug	20	0.7
Other drug	26	0.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Marijuana was the most frequently reported primary drug problem over the past ten years, accounting for more than half of the IOP admissions. From FY0506 to FY1213, the proportion of marijuana admissions showed a steady upward trend, and then declined thereafter (Figure 3.3.2).

**Figure 3.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients in IOP programs**



## Clients in Outpatient Programs

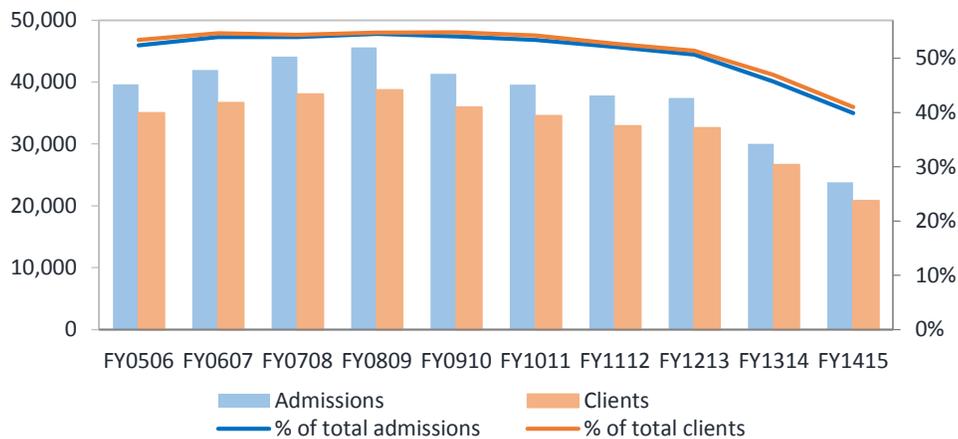
There were 23,790 treatment admissions (20,798 clients) to outpatient programs, accounting for 39.9% of total admissions (Table 3.4.1).

**Table 3.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in outpatient programs, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	23,790	39.9	20,798	41.0
<b>Discharged</b>	10,953	39.4	9,961	40.9

The number of admissions to outpatient programs revealed a decreasing trend since FY0809. Between FY1213 to FY1415, the number of admissions decreased by 36.5% from 37,450 to 23,790, and the proportion dropped from 50.7% to 39.9% (Figure 3.4.1).

**Figure 3.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients in outpatient programs**



Of the 10,953 discharges, 44.9% reported positive compliance, with 30.2% completing treatment, and 14.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.4.2).

**Table 3.4.2. Discharge status of clients in outpatient programs, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>44.9</b>
Completed treatment	3,306	30.2
Left – satisfactory progress	1,615	14.7
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>48.1</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest demographic groups of clients in outpatient programs were male (62.3%), Hispanic/Latino (52.2%), and ages 26 to 34 (21.7%). Among admissions to outpatient programs, 14.5% were employed, and 10.1% were homeless (Table 3.4.3).

**Table 3.4.3. Characteristics of clients in outpatient programs, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	12,960	62.3	14,794	62.2
	Female	7,818	37.6	8,974	37.7
	Other	20	0.1	22	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	10,850	52.2	12,318	51.8
	Black/African American	4,881	23.5	5,563	23.4
	White	3,858	18.5	4,489	18.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	462	2.2	532	2.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	125	0.6	146	0.6
	Other	622	3.0	742	3.1
AGE	12-17	3,599	17.3	4,065	17.1
	18-25	3,978	19.1	4,445	18.7
	26-34	4,505	21.7	5,245	22.0
	35-44	3,525	16.9	4,110	17.3
	45-54	3,158	15.2	3,657	15.4
	55-64	1,658	8.0	1,863	7.8
	65+	375	1.8	405	1.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	2,445	11.8	2,770	11.6
	Some high school	8,458	40.7	9,595	40.3
	High school completed	7,586	36.5	8,690	36.5
	Some college or beyond	2,309	11.1	2,735	11.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,012	14.5	3,388	14.2
	Unemployed	5,477	26.3	6,321	26.6
	Not in labor force	12,309	59.2	14,081	59.2
HOMELESS	Yes	2,103	10.1	2,434	10.2
	No	18,695	89.9	21,356	89.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As shown in Table 3.4.4, marijuana was the most commonly treated primary drug problem (32.0%) in outpatient programs, followed by methamphetamine (28.5%) and alcohol (24.1%).

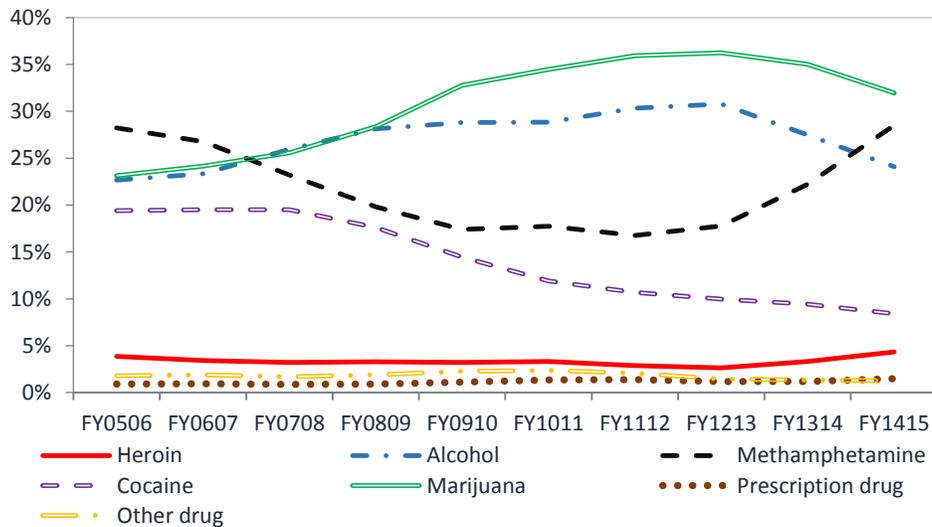
**Table 3.4.4. Primary drug problem among clients in outpatient programs, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	7,606	32.0
Methamphetamine	6,779	28.5
Alcohol	5,731	24.1
Cocaine	2,002	8.4
Heroin	1,028	4.3
Prescription drug	350	1.5
Other drug	294	1.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary marijuana and alcohol admissions increased between FY056 and FY1213 and decreased thereafter. In contrast, methamphetamine decreased markedly from FY056 to FY1213 and has been increasing since then. In FY0708, marijuana surpassed methamphetamine and became the leading primary drug problem among outpatient admissions (Figure 3.4.2).

**Figure 3.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients in outpatient programs**



## Clients in Opioid Treatment Programs

### TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

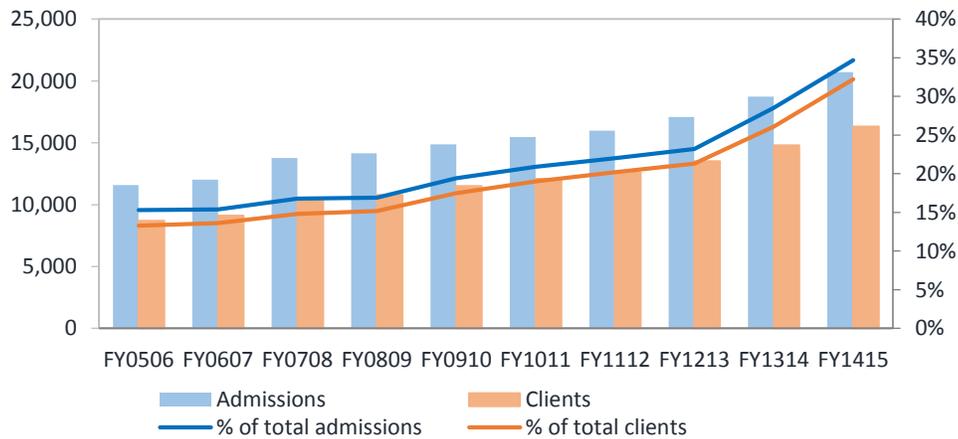
There were 27,717 treatment admissions (16,309 clients) to OTP, accounting for 34.7% of total admissions (Table 3.5.1).

**Table 3.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in OTP, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	20,717	34.7	16,309	32.2
<b>Discharged</b>	6,406	23.0	5,040	20.7

The number and proportion of admissions to OTP have been consistently growing over the last ten years. The number of admissions increased by 78.8% from FY0506 to FY1415 (Figure 3.5.1).

**Figure 3.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients in OTP**



Of the 6,406 discharges, only 27.9% reported positive compliance, with 1.9% completing treatment and 26.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.5.2).

**Table 3.5.2. Discharge status of clients in OTP, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Completed treatment	123	1.9
Left – satisfactory progress	1,662	26.0
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>61.1</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>11.1</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM (OTP)

### CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of clients in OTP programs were male (66.4%), White (47.8%), and ages 45 to 54 (30.1%). Among admissions to OTP, 6.7% were homeless and 22.4% were employed (Table 3.5.3).

**Table 3.5.3. Characteristics of clients in OTP, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	10,861	66.6	13,906	67.1
	Female	5,443	33.4	6,806	32.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	White	7,800	47.8	9,804	47.3
	Hispanic/Latino	5,998	36.8	7,718	37.3
	Black/African American	1,668	10.2	2,148	10.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	182	1.1	232	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	84	0.5	105	0.5
	Other	577	3.5	710	3.4
AGE	18-25	1,283	7.9	1,704	8.2
	26-34	3,027	18.6	3,970	19.2
	35-44	3,306	20.3	4,260	20.6
	45-54	4,738	29.1	5,981	28.9
	55-64	3,218	19.7	3,930	19.0
	65+	737	4.5	872	4.2
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,349	8.3	1,695	8.2
	Some high school	4,608	28.3	5,678	27.4
	High school completed	7,661	47.0	9,907	47.8
	Some college or beyond	2,686	16.5	3,432	16.6
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,643	22.4	4,591	22.2
	Unemployed	4,986	30.6	6,437	31.1
	Not in labor force	7,654	47.0	9,662	46.7
HOMELESS	Yes	1,098	6.7	1,489	7.2
	No	15,210	93.3	19,227	92.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As shown in table 3.5.4, the most commonly treated primary drug problem in OTPs was heroin (87.4%), followed by prescription drug (11.0%), and other drug (1.6%) (Table 3.5.4).

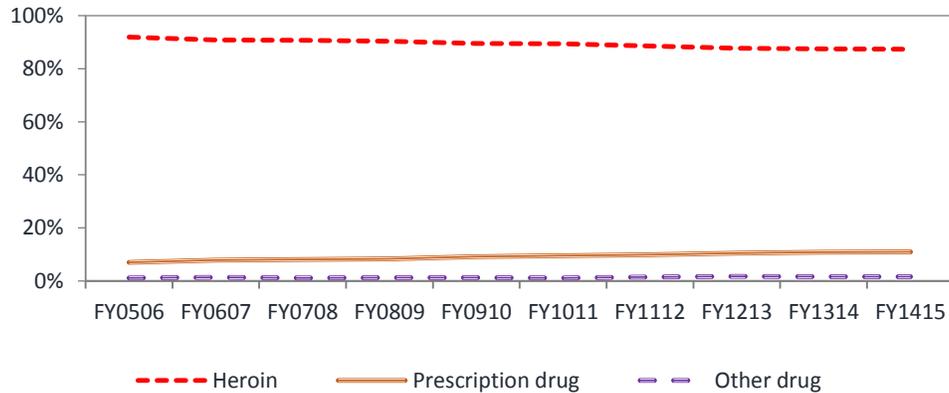
**Table 3.5.4. Primary drug problem among clients in OTP, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	18,113	87.4
Prescription drug	2,269	11.0
Other drug	335	1.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

In the last ten years, about 90% of the admissions to OTP programs consistently reported heroin as the primary drug problem. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased slightly during the same period from 6.9% in FY0506 to 11.0% in FY1415.

**Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients in OTP**



## LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

**Summary Table 2. Summary statistics of clients in different level of care, FY1415**

	Residential Medical Detoxification		Residential Services		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Admitted										
Clients	3,352	6.6	7,539	14.9	2,674	5.3	20,798	41.0	16,309	32.2
Admissions	3,953	6.6	8,400	14.1	2,803	4.7	23,790	39.9	20,717	34.7
Discharged										
Clients	3,215	13.2	5,124	21.0	1,024	4.2	9,961	40.9	5,040	20.7
Admissions	3,766	13.5	5,616	20.2	1,073	3.9	10,953	39.4	6,406	23.0
DISCHARGE STATUS										
Positive compliance	2,560	68.0	3,050	54.3	515	48.0	4,921	44.9	1,785	27.9
Completed treatment	-	-	2,126	240	240	22.4	3,306	30.2	123	1.9
Left – satisfactory progress	2,560	68.0	924	275	275	25.6	1,615	14.7	1,662	26.0
Negative compliance	811	21.5	811	1,931	464	43.2	5,267	48.1	3,911	61.1
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	395	10.5	395	635	94	8.7	765	7.0	710	11.1
GENDER†										
Male	2,309	68.9	4,406	58.4	1,075	40.2	12,960	62.3	10,861	66.6
Female	1,043	31.1	3,127	41.5	1,598	59.7	7,818	37.6	5,443	33.4
Other	0	0	6	0.1	*	*	20	0.1	*	*
RACE†										
Hispanic/Latino	1,098	32.8	3,106	41.2	1,488	55.6	10,850	52.2	5,998	36.8
White	1,851	55.2	2,656	35.2	253	9.5	3,858	18.5	7,800	47.8
Black/African American	265	7.9	1,334	17.7	814	30.4	4,881	23.5	1,668	10.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	1.1	141	1.9	28	1.0	462	2.2	182	1.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	17	0.5	67	0.9	11	0.4	125	0.6	84	0.5
Other	84	2.5	235	3.1	80	3.0	622	3.0	577	3.5
AGE†										
12-17	*	*	340	4.5	1,099	41.1	3,599	17.3	*	*
18-25	495	14.8	1,572	20.9	633	23.7	3,978	19.1	1,283	7.9
26-34	871	26.0	2,404	31.9	559	20.9	4,505	21.7	3,027	18.6
35-44	717	21.4	1,543	20.5	275	10.3	3,525	16.9	3,306	20.3
45-54	769	22.9	1,180	15.7	85	3.2	3,158	15.2	4,738	29.1
55-64	416	12.4	464	6.2	19	0.7	1,658	8.0	3,218	19.7
65+	82	2.4	36	0.5	*	*	375	1.8	737	4.5

## LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

(Table cont'd)

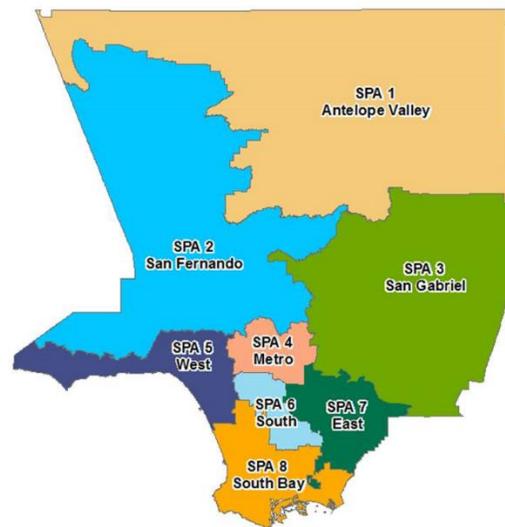
	Residential Detoxification Program		Residential Service		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EDUCATION†										
Middle school or below	95	2.8	466	6.2	514	19.2	2,445	11.8	1,349	8.3
Some high school	700	20.9	2,473	32.8	1,416	53.0	8,458	40.7	4,608	28.3
High school completed	1,539	46.0	3,261	43.3	604	22.6	7,586	36.5	7,661	47.0
Some college or beyond	1,018	30.4	1,339	17.8	140	5.2	2,309	11.1	2,686	16.5
EMPLOYMENT†										
Employed	195	5.8	259	3.4	103	3.9	3,012	14.5	3,643	22.4
Unemployed	522	15.6	1,273	16.9	419	15.7	5,477	26.3	4,986	30.6
Not in labor force	2,635	78.6	6,007	79.7	2,152	80.5	12,309	59.2	7,654	47.0
HOMELESS†										
Yes	1,256	37.5	3,885	51.5	263	9.8	2,103	10.1	1,098	6.7
No	2,096	62.5	3,654	48.5	2,411	90.2	18,695	89.9	15,210	93.3
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM										
Methamphetamine	515	13.0	3,706	44.1	688	24.5	6,779	28.5	0	0
Alcohol	1,262	31.9	1,675	19.9	492	17.6	5,731	24.1	0	0
Heroin	1,635	41.4	1,167	13.9	33	1.2	1,028	4.3	18,113	87.4
Marijuana	34	0.9	834	9.9	1,446	51.6	7,606	32.0	0	0
Cocaine	79	2.0	724	8.6	98	3.5	2,002	8.4	0	0
Prescription drugs	374	9.5	203	2.4	20	0.7	350	1.5	2,269	11.0
Other drugs	54	1.4	91	1.1	26	0.9	294	1.2	335	1.6

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

† Client numbers and percentages.

# Chapter 4

## Client Characteristics by Service Planning Area



Chapter 4 provides descriptive information for clients from each of the eight **service planning areas (SPAs)**. For each SPA, numbers of clients, admissions and discharges are reported, along with trends in admission levels over the past ten years. Client discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary drug problem, and levels of care by SPA are also described.

## Clients from Service Planning Area 1

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

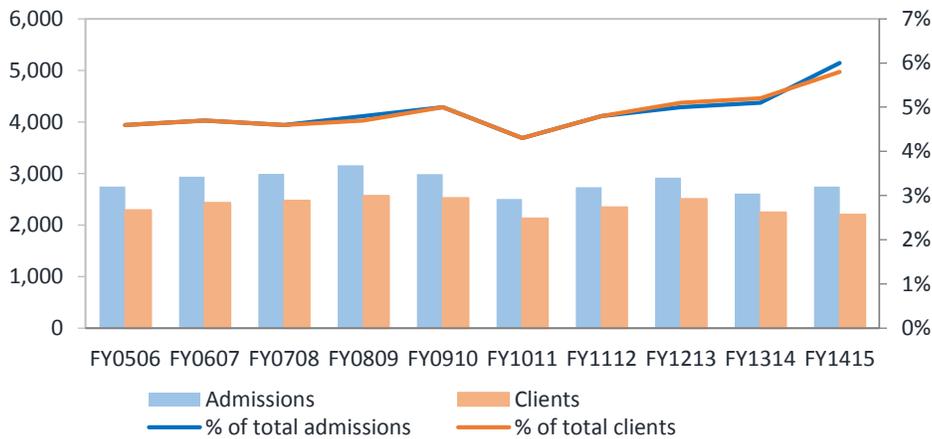
A total of 2,745 treatment admissions (2,205 clients) were from SPA1, accounting for 6.0% of all admissions (Table 4.1.1).

**Table 4.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 1, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	2,745	6.0	2,205	5.8
<b>Discharged</b>	1,455	7.3	1,169	6.9

The number of admissions from SPA 1 remained at about the same level while the proportion of admissions increased slightly over the past four fiscal years (Figure 4.1.1).

**Figure 4.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 1**



Of the 1,455 SPA 1 client discharges, over half (44.5%) had positive compliance, with 35.3% completing treatment and 9.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.1.2).

**Table 4.1.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 1, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>44.5</b>
Completed treatment	513	35.3
Left – satisfactory progress	134	9.2
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>39.0</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>16.6</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.1.3, the largest sociodemographic groups of clients from SPA 1 were male (61.5%), White (37.7%), ages of 26 to 34 (22.9%), 54.8% completed high school or beyond, and 11.1% were employed.

**Table 4.1.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 1, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,357	61.5	1,636	59.6
	Female	848	38.5	1,109	40.4
RACE	White	831	37.7	1,055	38.4
	Hispanic/Latino	822	37.3	1,008	36.7
	Black/African American	443	20.1	550	20.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	23	1.0	27	1.0
	American Indian /Alaska Native	15	0.7	23	0.8
	Other	71	3.2	82	3.0
AGE	12-17	329	14.9	403	14.7
	18-25	460	20.9	560	20.4
	26-34	504	22.9	661	24.1
	35-44	415	18.8	510	18.6
	45-54	316	14.3	386	14.1
	55-64	150	6.8	192	7.0
	65+	31	1.4	33	1.2
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	178	8.1	222	8.1
	Some high school	819	37.1	982	35.8
	High school completed	993	45.0	1,269	46.2
	Some college or beyond	215	9.8	272	9.9
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	245	11.1	298	10.9
	Unemployed	512	23.2	619	22.6
	Not in Labor Force	1,448	65.7	1,828	66.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As shown in Table 4.1.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was marijuana (24.5%), followed by methamphetamine (24.0%), heroin (22.7%), and alcohol (14.5%).

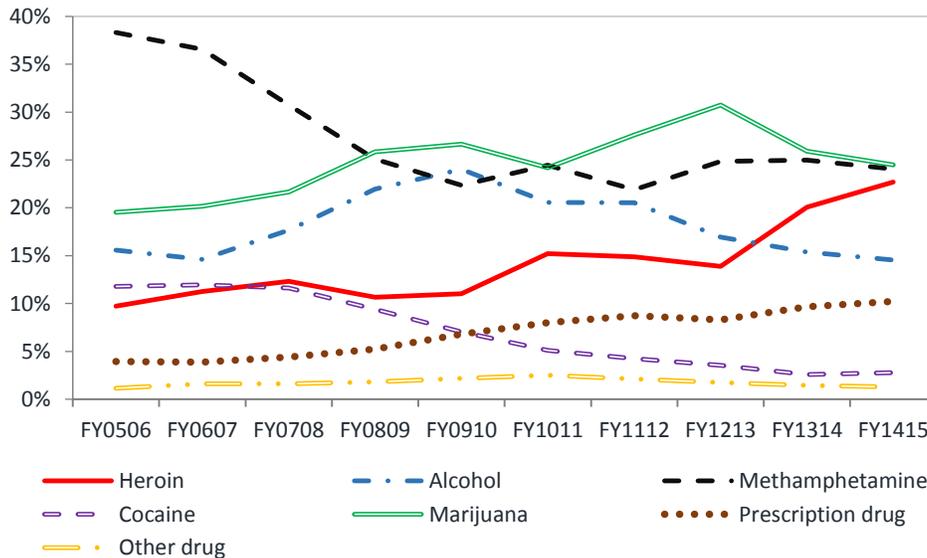
**Table 4.1.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 1, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	672	24.5
Methamphetamine	660	24.0
Heroin	622	22.7
Alcohol	399	14.5
Prescription drug	281	10.2
Cocaine	76	2.8
Other drug	35	1.3

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine was the most common primary drug problem from FY0506 to FY0708, but assumed a decreasing trend and was surpassed by marijuana, which became the most common primary drug problem starting in FY0809. The proportion of primary alcohol and cocaine admissions also decreased after FY0708. Primary heroin and prescription admissions steadily increased over the last ten fiscal years (Figure 4.1.2).

**Figure 4.1.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 1**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 4.1.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 1 was outpatient (48.1%), followed by OTP (26.8%) and residential service (12.6%).

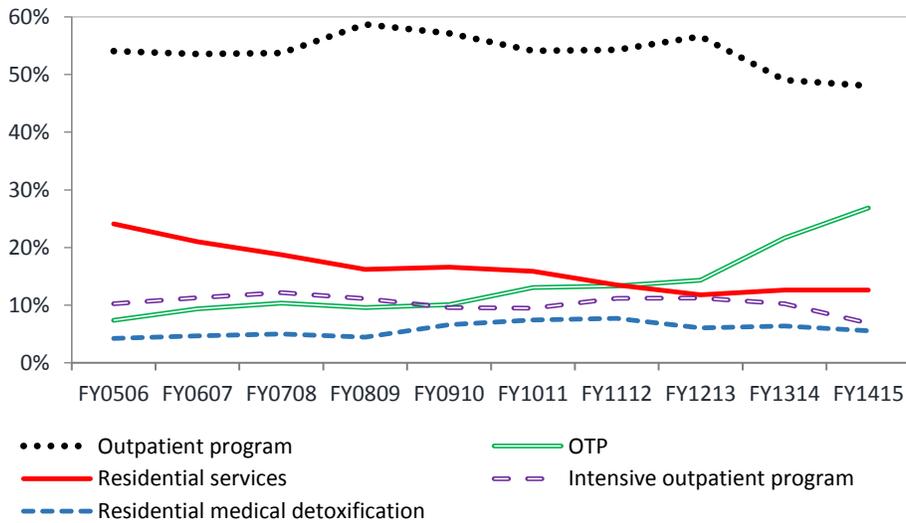
**Table 4.1.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 1, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	153	5.6
Residential service	347	12.6
Intensive outpatient program	189	6.9
Outpatient program	1,320	48.1
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	737	26.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Over the past ten fiscal years, outpatient program was the most common level of care among clients from SPA 1, ranging from 48% to 54%. The proportion of admissions to residential service decreased from 24.1% in FY0506 to 12.6% in FY1415, while that to OTP increased from 7.4% to 26.8 % (Figure 4.1.3).

**Figure 4.1.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 1**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 2

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

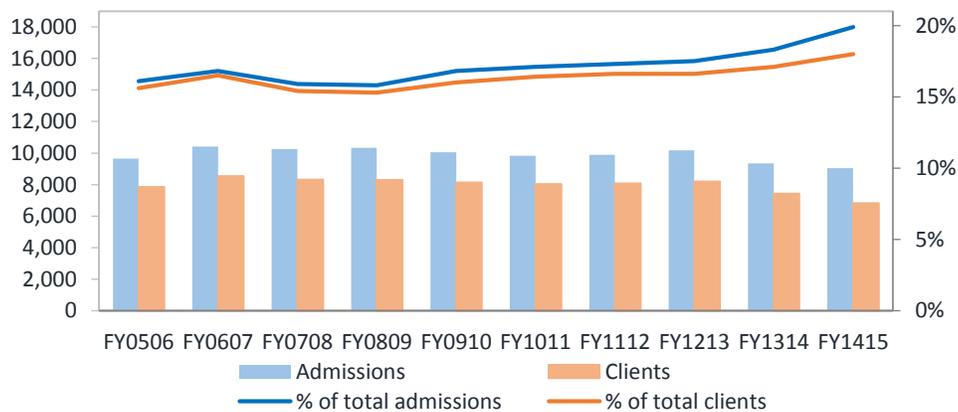
There were a total of 9,046 treatment admissions (6,828 clients) from SPA 2, accounting for 19.9% of all admissions (Table 4.2.1).

**Table 4.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 2, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	9,046	19.9	6,828	18.0
<b>Discharged</b>	4,272	21.5	3,329	19.7

The number of admissions remained steady for the past ten years, while the proportion of admission assumed a slightly increasing trend (Figure 4.2.1).

**Figure 4.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 2**



Of the 4,272 SPA 2 client discharges, 47.2% had positive compliance, with 31.4% completing treatment and 15.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.2.2).

**Table 4.2.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 2, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>47.2</b>
Completed treatment	1,341	31.4
Left – satisfactory progress	676	15.8
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>39.4</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>13.4</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.2.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 2 were male (65.5%), White (49.1%), and ages 26-34 (26.1%). Among clients from SPA 2, 64.0% completed high school or beyond, and 21.2% were employed.

**Table 4.2.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 2, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,473	65.5	5,974	66.0
	Female	2,351	34.4	3,068	33.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	White	3,351	49.1	4,534	50.1
	Hispanic/Latino	2,483	36.4	3,230	35.7
	Black/African American	435	6.4	540	6.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	95	1.4	124	1.4
	American Indian /Alaska Native	29	0.4	32	0.4
	Other	435	6.4	586	6.5
AGE	12-17	596	8.7	759	8.4
	18-25	1,277	18.7	1,716	19.0
	26-34	1,782	26.1	2,480	27.4
	35-44	1,233	18.1	1,632	18.0
	45-54	1,163	17.0	1,508	16.7
	55-64	603	8.8	749	8.3
	65+	174	2.5	202	2.2
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	605	8.9	760	8.4
	Some high school	1,852	27.1	2,365	26.1
	High school completed	3,144	46.0	4,265	47.1
	Some college or beyond	1,227	18.0	1,656	18.3
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,449	21.2	1,839	20.3
	Unemployed	1,880	27.5	2,596	28.7
	Not in Labor Force	3,496	51.2	4,608	51.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.2.4, the most common primary drug problem was heroin (41.6%), followed by methamphetamine (17.3%), and alcohol (16.3%).

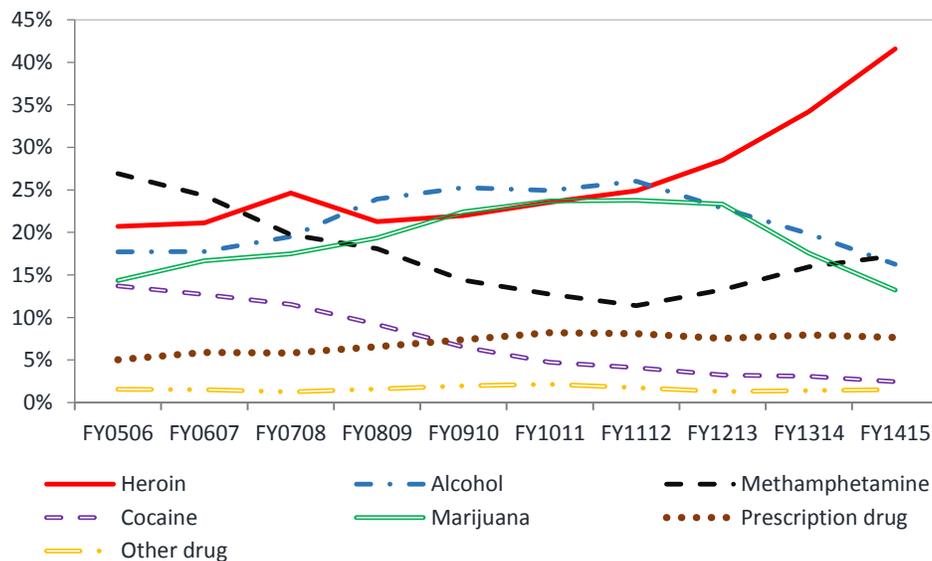
**Table 4.2.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 2, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	3,760	41.6
Methamphetamine	1,562	17.3
Alcohol	1,471	16.3
Marijuana	1,198	13.2
Prescription drug	694	7.7
Cocaine	223	2.5
Other drug	138	1.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased remarkably from 24.9% in FY1112 to 41.6% in FY1415. In FY1213, surpassing alcohol, heroin became the most frequently reported primary drug problem in SPA 2 (Figure 4.2.2).

**Figure 4.2.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 2**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 4.2.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 2 was outpatient (39.0%), followed by OTP (36.1%) and residential service (10.8%).

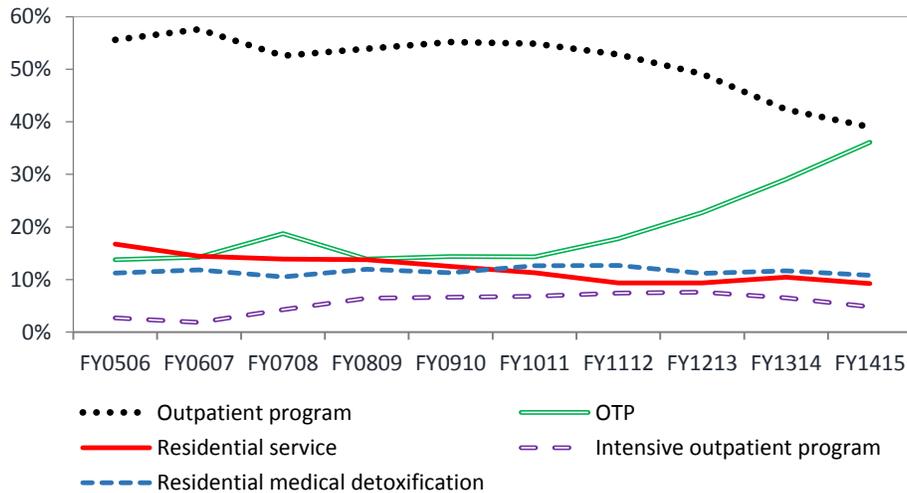
**Table 4.2.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 2, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	978	9.3
Residential service	837	10.8
Intensive outpatient program	436	4.8
Outpatient program	3,529	39.0
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,268	36.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outpatient program was the most common level of care for the past ten fiscal years, but its proportion decreased from FY1011. This trend was coupled with increases in admissions to OTP programs (Figure 4.2.3).

**Figure 4.2.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 2**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 3

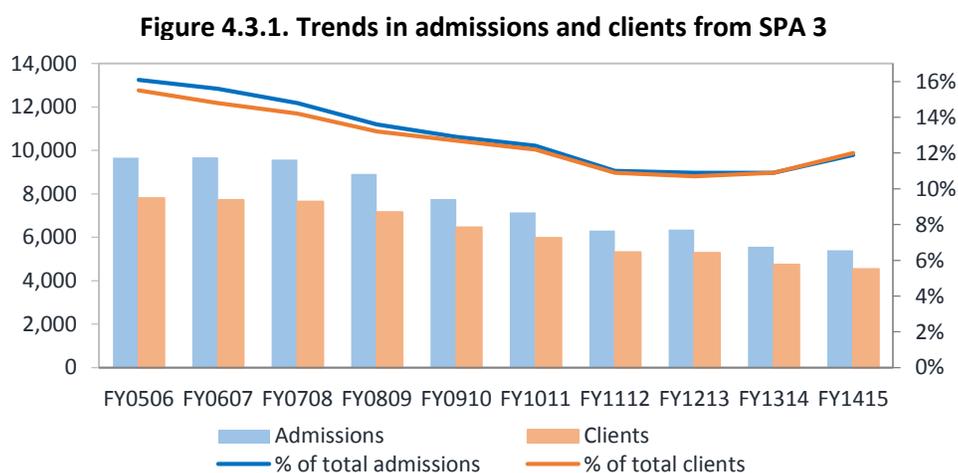
### TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

There were a total of 5,409 treatment admissions (4,544 clients) were from SPA 3, accounting for 11.9% of all admissions (Table 4.3.1).

**Table 4.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 3, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	5,409	11.9	4,544	12.0
<b>Discharged</b>	2,887	14.5	2,480	14.7

The number of admissions from SPA 3 showed a downward trend over the past ten years, with a 44.0% decrease from 9,663 in FY0506 to 5,409 in FY1415 (Figure 4.3.1).



Of the 2,887 SPA 3 client discharges, 39.4% had positive compliance, with 26.9% completing treatment, and 12.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.3.2).

**Table 4.3.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 3, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive Compliance</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>39.4</b>
Completed treatment	777	26.9
Left – satisfactory progress	360	12.5
<b>Negative Compliance</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>52.6</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/Incarceration/Other)</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.3.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 3 were male (66.3%), Hispanic/Latino (65.0%), and ages 45 to 54 (21.5%). Over half (54.6%) completed at least high school, and 22.4% were employed.

**Table 4.3.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 3, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,012	66.3	3,626	67.0
	Female	1,531	33.7	1,782	32.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,953	65.0	3,506	64.8
	White	1,110	24.4	1,348	24.9
	Black/African American	288	6.3	320	5.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	86	1.9	105	1.9
	American Indian /Alaska Native	20	0.4	25	0.5
	Other	87	1.9	105	1.9
	AGE	12-17	477	10.5	545
	18-25	660	14.5	778	14.4
	26-34	953	21.0	1,188	22.0
	35-44	908	20.0	1,062	19.6
	45-54	975	21.5	1,163	21.5
	55-64	484	10.7	572	10.6
	65+	87	1.9	101	1.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	417	9.2	482	8.9
	Some high school	1,648	36.3	1,925	35.6
	High school completed	1,898	41.8	2,289	42.3
	Some college or beyond	581	12.8	713	13.2
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,019	22.4	1,191	22.0
	Unemployed	1,207	26.6	1,501	27.8
	Not in Labor Force	2,314	51.0	2,713	50.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.3.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (41.9%), followed by methamphetamine (24.0%), and marijuana (16.7%).

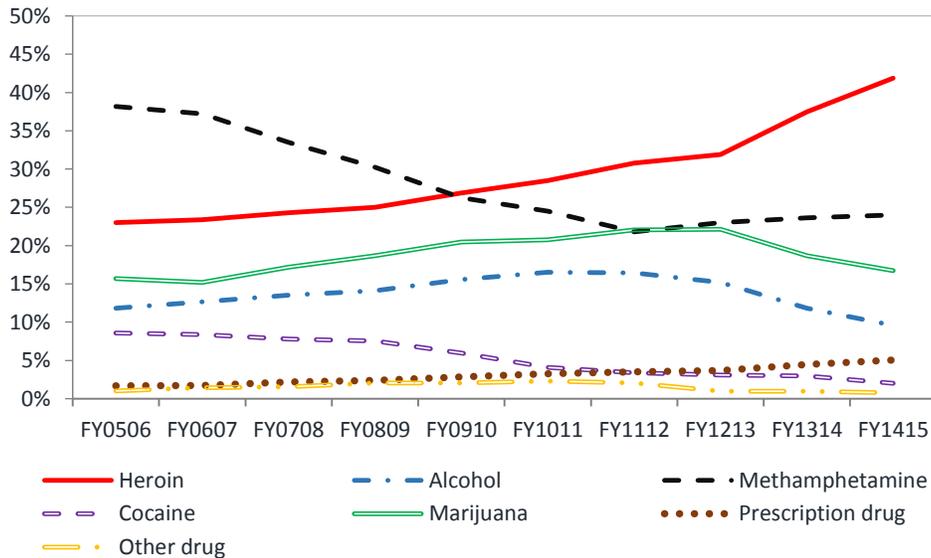
**Table 4.3.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 3, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,264	41.9
Methamphetamine	1,298	24.0
Marijuana	904	16.7
Alcohol	518	9.6
Prescription drug	274	5.1
Cocaine	110	2.0
Other Drug	41	0.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased continuously over the past ten fiscal years. In FY0910, heroin surpassed methamphetamine and became the most common primary drug problem among clients from SPA 3 (Figure 4.3.2).

**Figure 4.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 3**



## LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.3.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 3 was outpatient (42.7%), followed by OTP (41.6%) and residential service (8.2%).

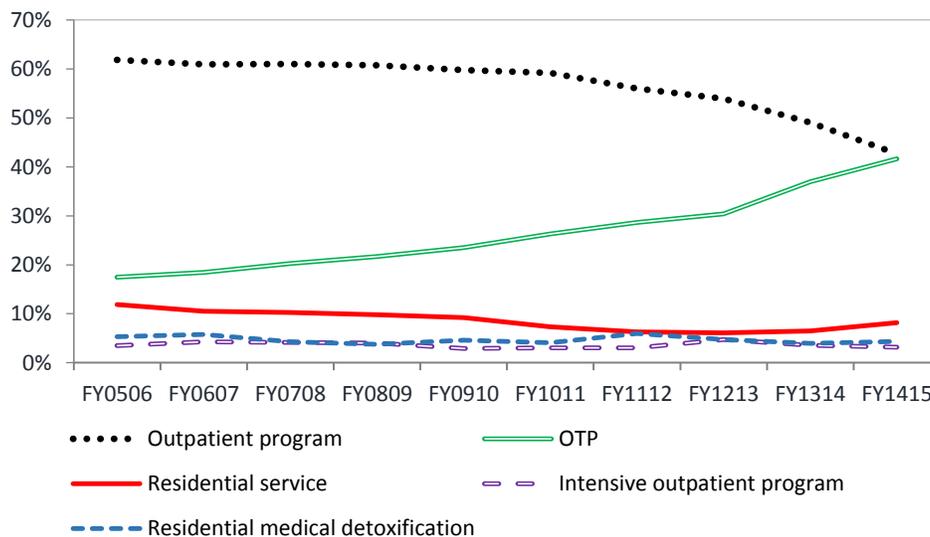
**Table 4.3.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 3, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	234	4.3
Residential service	441	8.2
Intensive outpatient program	173	3.2
Outpatient program	2,309	42.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,252	41.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outpatient program was the most common level of care in the past ten fiscal years, but revealed a decreasing trend since FY1112. The proportion of clients admitted to OTP increased rapidly in recent years (Figure 4.3.3).

**Figure 4.3.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 3**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 4

### TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

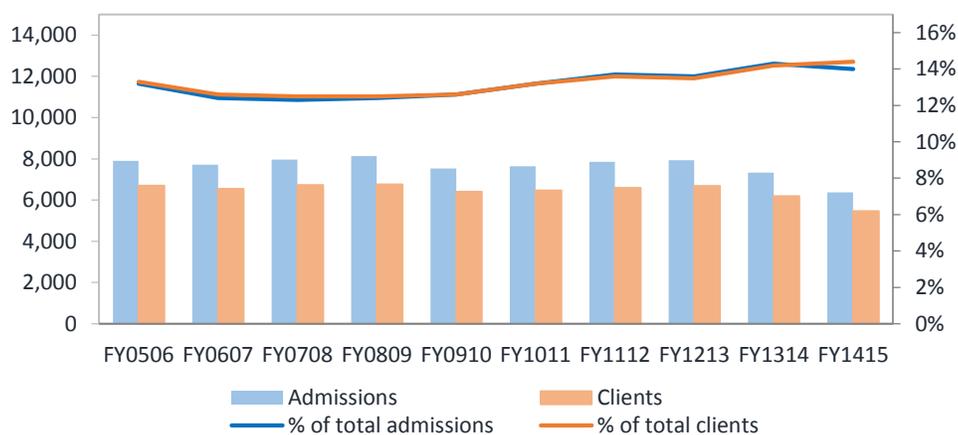
There were a total of 6,375 treatment admissions (5,456 clients) from SPA 4, accounting for 14.0% of all admissions (Table 4.4.1).

**Table 4.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 4, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	6,375	14.0	5,456	14.4
<b>Discharged</b>	2,583	13.0	2,238	13.3

Both the number and proportion of admissions has remained relatively stable for the past ten fiscal years (Table 4.4.1).

**Figure 4.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 4**



Of the 2,583 SPA 4 client discharges, 41.7% had positive compliance, with 23.5% completing treatment and 18.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.4.2).

**Table 4.4.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 4, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Completed treatment	608	23.5
Left – satisfactory progress	470	18.2
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>51.7</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.4.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 4 were male (63.5%), Hispanic/Latino (49.9%), and ages 45-54 (21.3%). Among clients in SPA 4, 51.9% completed high school or beyond, and 15.1% were employed.

**Table 4.4.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 4, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,465	63.5	4,057	63.6
	Female	1,982	36.3	2,309	36.2
	Other	9	0.2	9	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,723	49.9	3,114	48.8
	White	1,567	28.7	1,876	29.4
	Black/African American	842	15.4	993	15.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	136	2.5	166	2.6
	American Indian /Alaska Native	31	0.6	38	0.6
	Other	157	2.9	188	2.9
	AGE	12-17	668	12.2	721
	18-25	754	13.8	855	13.4
	26-34	975	17.9	1,156	18.1
	35-44	959	17.6	1,151	18.1
	45-54	1,160	21.3	1,380	21.6
	55-64	734	13.5	872	13.7
	65+	206	3.8	240	3.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	697	12.8	786	12.3
	Some high school	1,927	35.3	2,211	34.7
	High school completed	1,914	35.1	2,264	35.5
	Some college or beyond	917	16.8	1,113	17.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	825	15.1	955	15.0
	Unemployed	1,204	22.1	1,458	22.9
	Not in Labor Force	3,417	62.7	3,952	62.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As shown in Table 4.4.4, the most common primary drug problem in SPA 4 was heroin (45.0%), followed by marijuana (16.9%), alcohol (15.0%), and methamphetamine (12.6%).

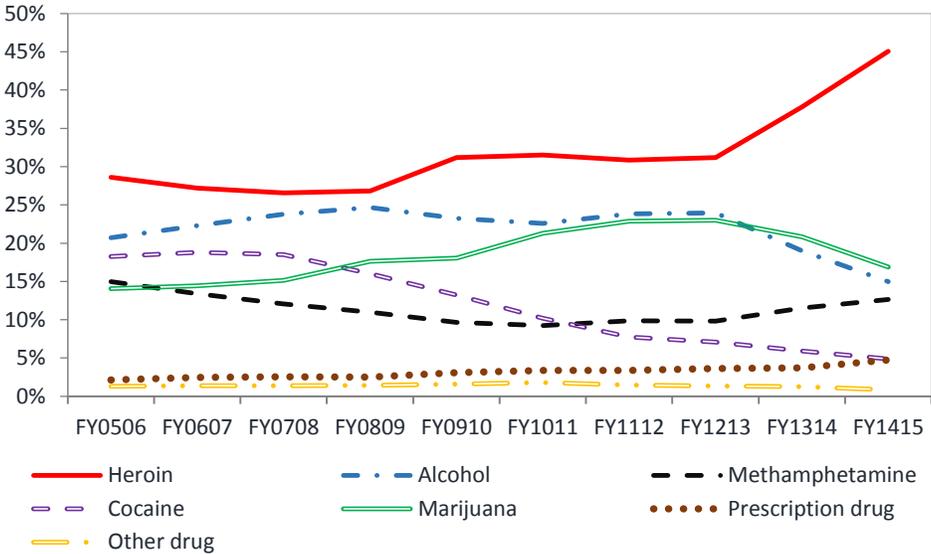
**Table 4.4.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 4, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,871	45.0
Marijuana	1,077	16.9
Alcohol	954	15.0
Methamphetamine	806	12.6
Cocaine	310	4.9
Prescription drug	304	4.8
Other drug	53	0.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased rapidly from 31.2% in FY1213 to 45.0% in FY1415, and was the leading primary drug problem in all of the past ten fiscal years. The proportions of primary marijuana, alcohol and cocaine admissions decreased in last the two fiscal years (Figure 4.4.2).

**Figure 4.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 4**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 4.4.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 4 was OTP (45.1%), followed by outpatient program (41.3%), and residential service (7.8%).

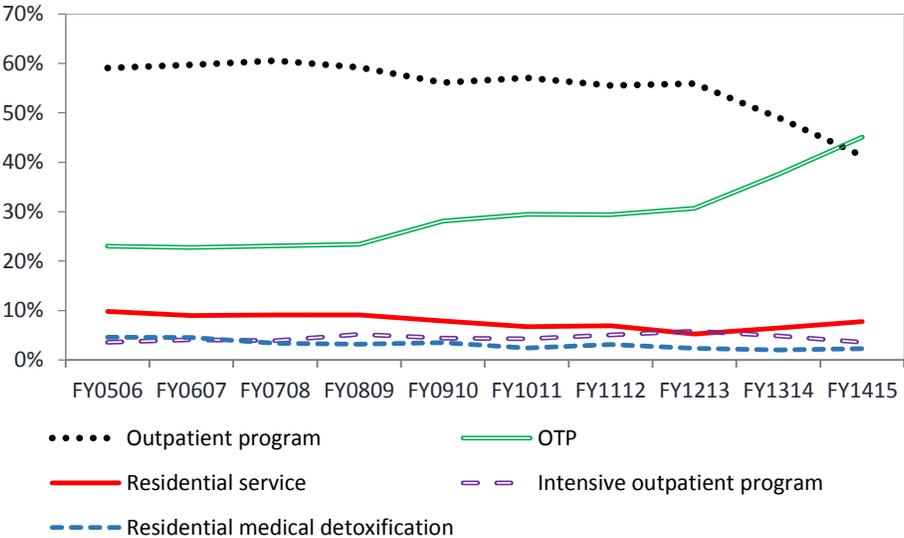
**Table 4.4.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 4, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	144	2.3
Residential service	496	7.8
Intensive outpatient program	229	3.6
Outpatient program	2,633	41.3
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,874	45.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outpatient program was the most common level of care in the past nine years, but decreased since FY1213. The proportion of admissions to OTP was continuously increasing from 23.0% in FY0506 to 45.1% in FY1415, and became the most common level of care (Figure 4.4.3).

**Figure 4.4.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 4**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 5

### TREATMENT ADMISSION

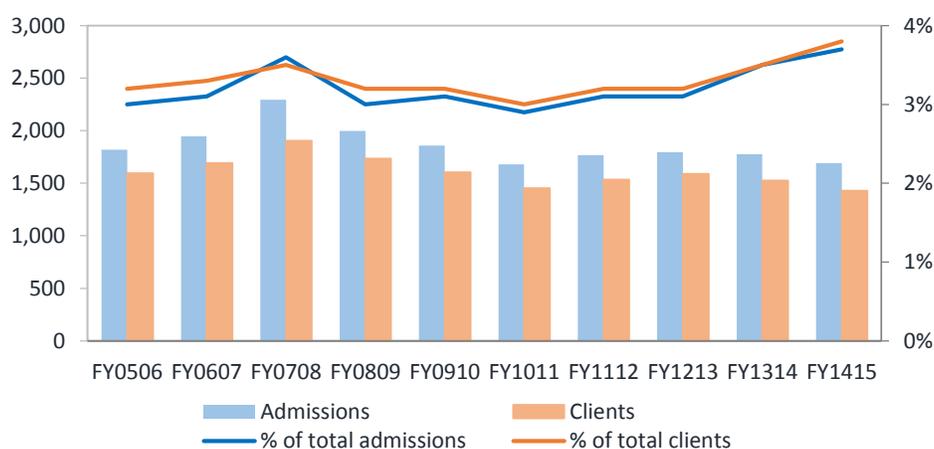
There were a total of 1,691 treatment admissions (1,428 clients) were from SPA 5, accounting for 3.7% of all admissions (Table 4.5.1).

**Table 4.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 5, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	1,691	3.7	1,428	3.8
<b>Discharged</b>	521	2.6	448	2.7

The number of admissions from SPA 5 was relatively stable over the past ten years. The proportion of admissions revealed a modest increasing trend from 3.1% in FY1213 to 3.7% in FY1415 (Figure 4.5.1).

**Figure 4.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 5**



Of the 521 SPA 5 client discharges, over half (50.7%) had positive compliance, with 34.5% completing treatment and 16.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.5.2).

**Table 4.5.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 5, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Completed treatment	180	34.5
Left – satisfactory progress	84	16.1
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>192</b>	<b>36.9</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12.5</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.5.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 5 were male (67.2%), White (55.8%), and ages 45-54 (25.4%). In SPA5, 74.0% completed high school or beyond degree, and 24.8% were employed.

**Table 4.5.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 5, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	959	67.2	1,148	67.9
	Female	469	32.8	543	32.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	797	55.8	395	23.4
	White	333	23.3	960	56.8
	Black/African American	172	12.0	189	11.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	26	1.8	32	1.9
	American Indian /Alaska Native	4	0.3	5	0.3
	Other	96	6.7	110	6.5
AGE	12-17	78	5.5	82	4.8
	18-25	164	11.5	200	11.8
	26-34	279	19.5	327	19.3
	35-44	261	18.3	320	18.9
	45-54	362	25.4	426	25.2
	55-64	220	15.4	255	15.1
	65+	63	4.4	81	4.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	78	5.5	94	5.6
	Some high school	294	20.6	337	19.9
	High school completed	675	47.3	815	48.2
	Some college or beyond	381	26.7	445	26.3
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	354	24.8	418	24.7
	Unemployed	290	20.3	339	20.1
	Not in Labor Force	783	54.9	933	55.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.5.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (54.1%), followed by prescription drugs (11.9%), and alcohol (11.7%).

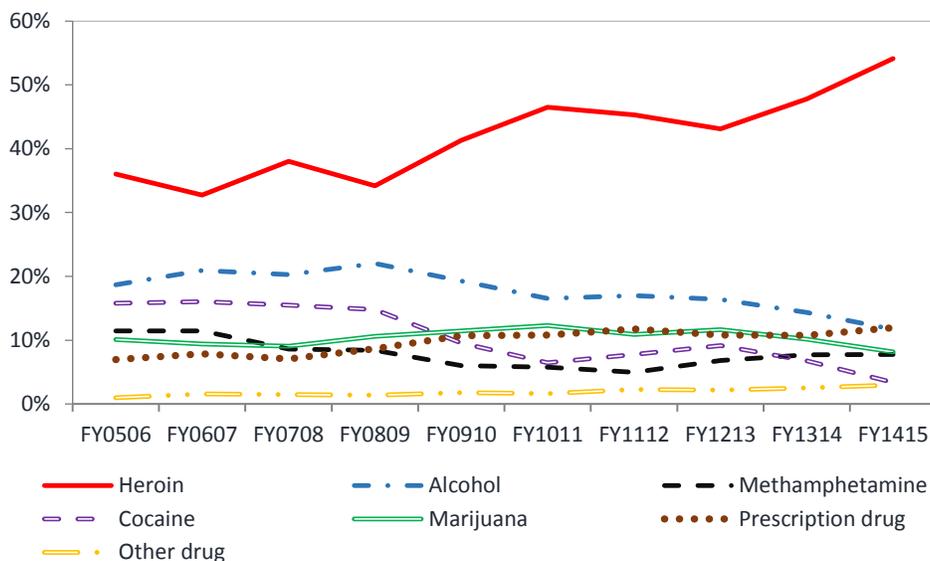
**Table 4.5.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 5, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	915	54.1
Prescription drug	202	11.9
Alcohol	198	11.7
Marijuana	138	8.2
Methamphetamine	131	7.7
Cocaine	57	3.4
Other drug	50	3.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions from SPA 5 increased remarkably from 36.0% in FY0506 to 54.1% in FY1415, and was the leading primary drug problem for all 10 fiscal years. The proportion of primary alcohol admissions decreased from 18.7% to 11.7% during the same time period (Figure 4.5.2).

**Figure 4.5.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 5**



## LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.5.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 5 was OTP (61.3%), followed by outpatient program (24.0%), and residential service (7.2%).

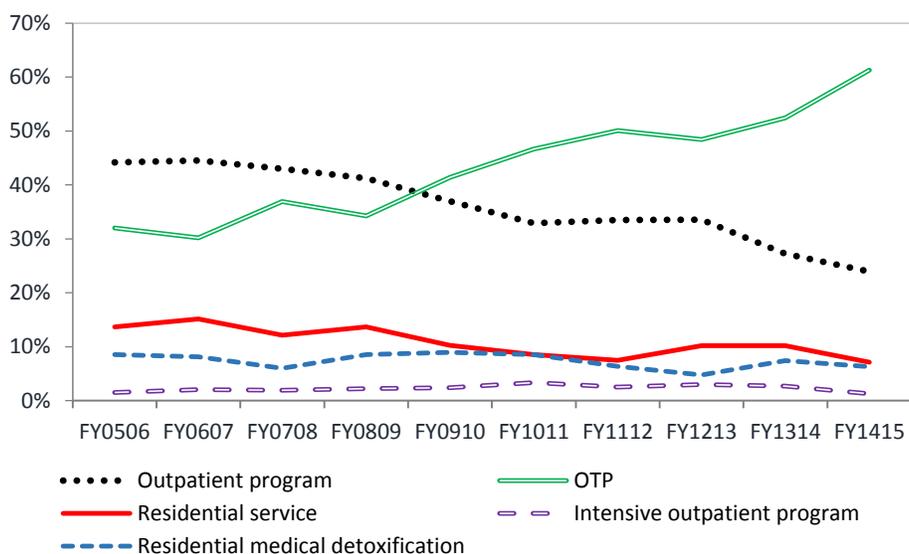
**Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SPA 5, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	107	6.3
Residential service	121	7.2
Intensive outpatient program	22	1.3
Outpatient program	405	24.0
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,036	61.3

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of admissions to OTP almost doubled over the past ten fiscal years. Since FY0910, surpassing outpatient program, OTP became the most common level of care for admissions from SPA 5 (Figure 4.5.3).

**Figure 4.5.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 5**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 6

### TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

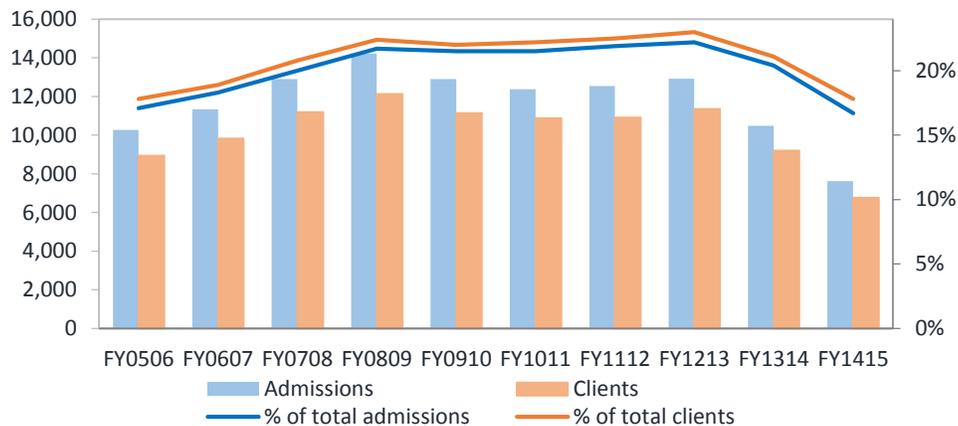
There were a total of 7,617 treatment admissions (6,754 clients) from SPA 6, accounting 16.7% of all admissions (Table 4.6.1).

**Table 4.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 6, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	7,617	16.7	6,754	17.8
<b>Discharged</b>	2,965	14.9	2,651	15.7

The number and proportion of admissions from SPA 6 decreased from 12,909 (22.2%) in FY1213 to 7,617 (16.7%) in FY1415 (Figure 4.6.1).

**Figure 4.6.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 6**



Of the 2,965 SPA 6 client discharges, 43.4% had positive compliance, with 26.2% completing treatment and 17.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.6.2).

**Table 4.6.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 6, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>43.4</b>
Completed treatment	778	26.2
Left – satisfactory progress	510	17.2
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>49.2</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.6.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 6 were male (57.9%), Black/African American (50.7%), and ages 12 to 17 (18.3%). In SPA 6, 45.7% completed high school or beyond, and 8.6% were employed.

**Table 4.6.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 6, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,909	57.9	4,428	58.1
	Female	2,844	42.1	3,188	41.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Black/African American	3,423	50.7	3,830	50.3
	Hispanic/Latino	2,500	37.0	2,827	37.1
	White	594	8.8	687	9.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	47	0.7	57	0.7
	American Indian / Alaska Native	30	0.4	33	0.4
	Other	160	2.4	183	2.4
AGE	12-17	1,236	18.3	1,298	17.0
	18-25	1,028	15.2	1,146	15.0
	26-34	1,134	16.8	1,305	17.1
	35-44	885	13.1	1,011	13.3
	45-54	1,211	17.9	1,414	18.6
	55-64	1,035	15.3	1,190	15.6
	65+	225	3.3	253	3.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	930	13.8	1,011	13.3
	Some high school	2,736	40.5	3,046	40.0
	High school completed	2,425	35.9	2,797	36.7
	Some college or beyond	663	9.8	763	10.0
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	582	8.6	668	8.8
	Unemployed	1,530	22.7	1,751	23.0
	Not in Labor Force	4,642	68.7	5,198	68.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.6.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was marijuana (29.4%), followed by heroin (22.9%), alcohol (20.0%), and methamphetamine (12.6%).

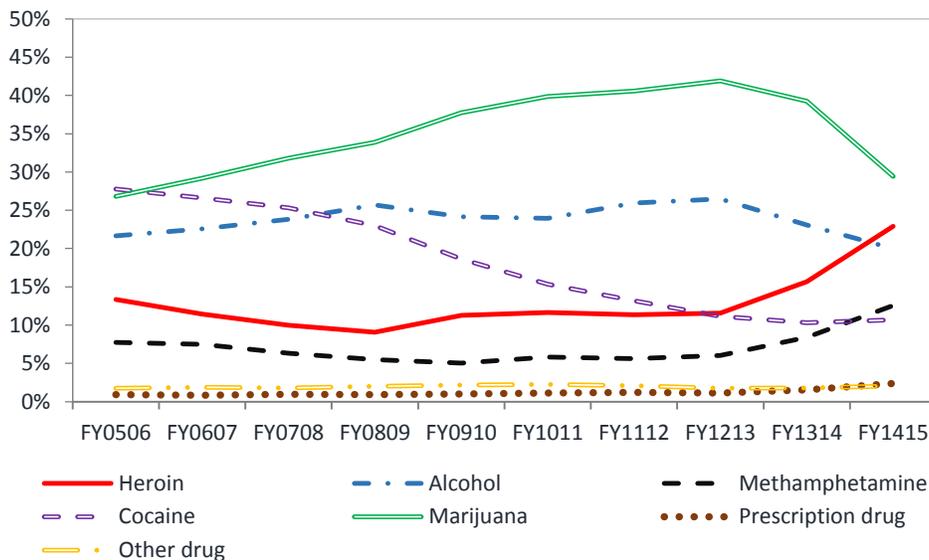
**Table 4.6.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 6, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	2,240	29.4
Heroin	1,747	22.9
Alcohol	1,521	20.0
Methamphetamine	958	12.6
Cocaine	814	10.7
Prescription drug	181	2.4
Other drug	156	2.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

In SPA 6, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was marijuana, which increased steadily between FY0506 and FY1213, then decreased steeply afterwards. The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased sharply over the last two fiscal years (Figure 4.6.2).

**Figure 4.6.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 6, FY1415**



## LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.6.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 6 was outpatient (57.9%), followed by OTP (23.5%), and intensive outpatient program (11.5%).

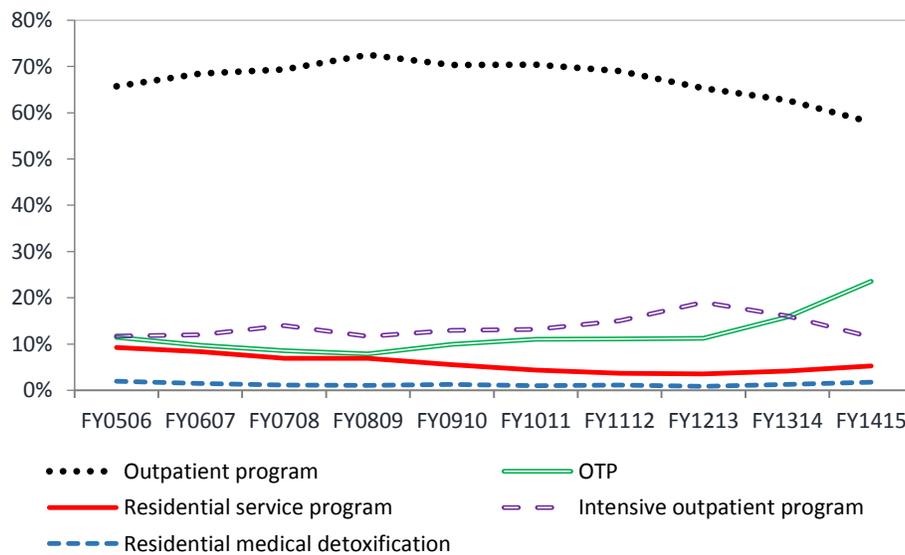
**Table 4.6.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 6, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	134	1.8
Residential service	399	5.2
Intensive outpatient program	877	11.5
Outpatient program	4,414	57.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,794	23.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of admissions to outpatient programs remained at around 70%, but decreased in recent years. The proportion of admissions to OTP program increased rapidly since FY1213, from 11.3% to 23.5% in FY1415 (Figure 4.6.3).

**Figure 4.6.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 6**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 7

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

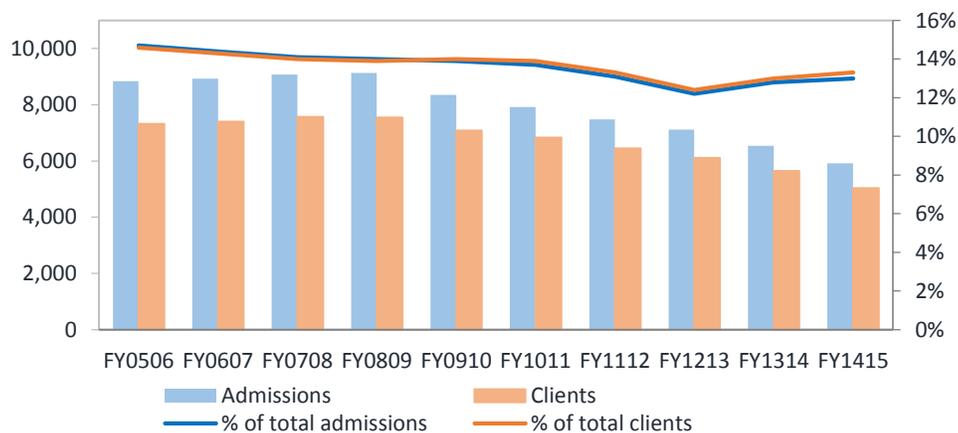
There were a total of 5,914 treatment admissions (5,033 clients) from SPA 7, accounting for 13.0% of all admissions (Table 4.7.1).

**Table 4.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 7, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	5,914	13.0	5,033	13.3
<b>Discharged</b>	2,629	13.2	2,293	13.6

The number of admissions from SPA 7 revealed a decreasing trend in recent years, while the proportion of admissions remained relatively stable (Figure 4.7.1).

**Figure 4.7.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 7**



Of the 2,629 SPA 7 client discharges, 43.3% had positive compliance, with 30.2% completing treatment and 13.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.7.2).

**Table 4.7.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 7, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>43.3</b>
Completed treatment	795	30.2
Left – satisfactory progress	344	13.1
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>1,281</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>7.9</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.7.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 7 were male (65.3%), Hispanic/Latino (76.2%), and ages of 35 to 44 (20.0%). In SPA 7, 46.4% completed high school or beyond, and 17.4% were employed.

**Table 4.7.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 7, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,287	65.3	3,849	65.1
	Female	1,743	34.6	2,062	34.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,837	76.2	4,470	75.6
	White	850	16.9	1,046	17.7
	Black/African American	180	3.6	211	3.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	59	1.2	68	1.1
	American Indian / Alaska Native	27	0.5	33	0.6
	Other	80	1.6	86	1.5
AGE	12-17	711	14.1	775	13.1
	18-25	715	14.2	835	14.1
	26-34	1,002	19.9	1,204	20.4
	35-44	1,005	20.0	1,230	20.8
	45-54	984	19.6	1,168	19.7
	55-64	509	10.1	585	9.9
	65+	107	2.1	117	2.0
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	698	13.9	778	13.2
	Some high school	1,999	39.7	2,297	38.9
	High school completed	1,901	37.8	2,297	38.9
	Some college or beyond	433	8.6	540	9.1
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	873	17.4	1,039	17.6
	Unemployed	1,229	24.5	1,443	24.4
	Not in Labor Force	2,926	58.2	3,427	58.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.7.4, the most common primary drug problem among clients from SPA 7 was heroin (37.4%), followed by methamphetamine (22.4%), marijuana (21.4%), and alcohol (12.0%).

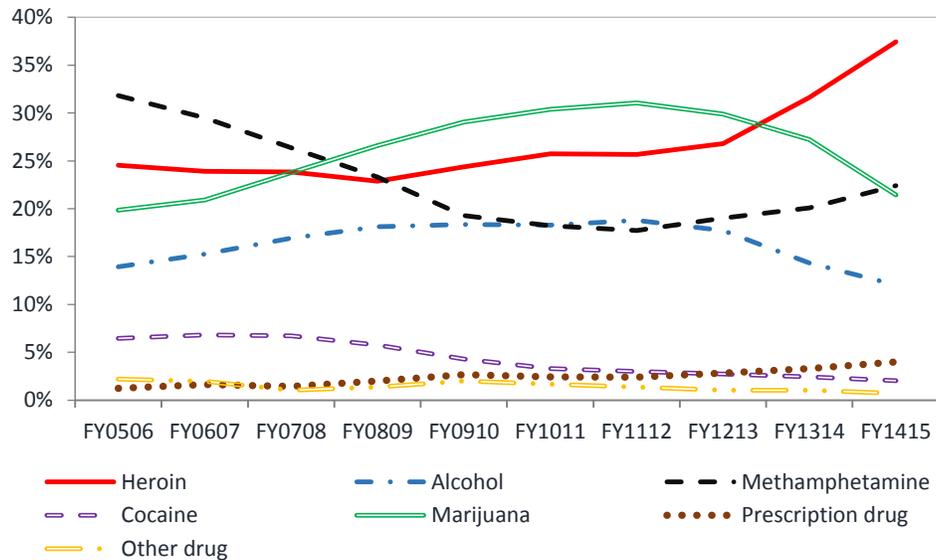
**Table 4.7.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 7, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,212	37.4
Methamphetamine	1,325	22.4
Marijuana	1,268	21.4
Alcohol	712	12.0
Prescription drug	236	4.0
Cocaine	120	2.0
Other drug	41	0.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased rapidly in last two fiscal years, while that of marijuana and alcohol decreased noticeably during the same time period. In FY1314, heroin surpassed marijuana and became the most common primary drug among clients from SPA 7 (Figure 4.7.2).

**Figure 4.7.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 7**



## LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.7.5, the most common level of care among clients from SPA 7 was outpatient (50.0%), followed by OTP (38.5%) and residential service (5.9%).

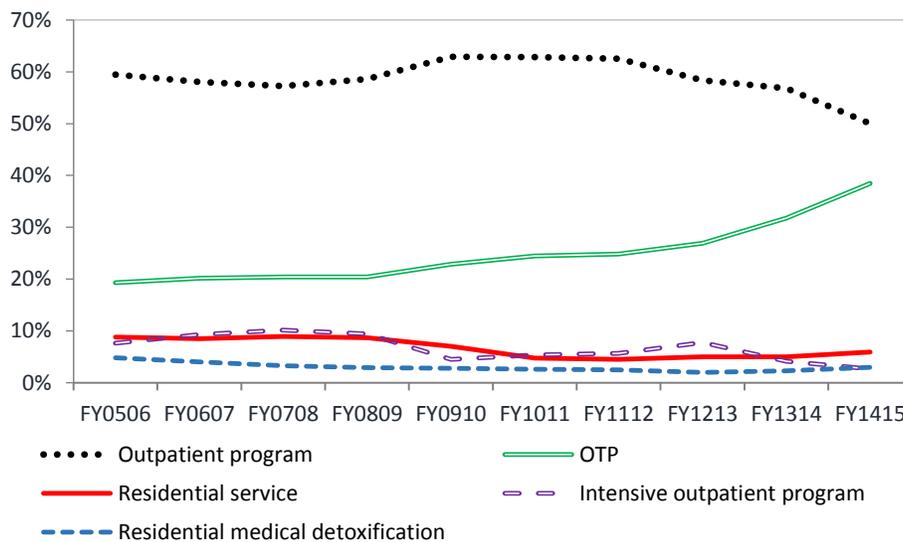
**Table 4.7.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 7, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	175	3.0
Residential service	351	5.9
Intensive outpatient program	156	2.6
Outpatient program	2,958	50.0
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,276	38.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outpatient program was the most common level of care in general, accounting for more than half of all admissions from SPA 7. The proportion of clients admitted to OTP has been increasing steadily from 19.3% in FY0506 to 38.5% in FY1415, and remained the second most common level of care throughout the past ten fiscal years (Figure 4.7.3).

**Figure 4.7.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 7**



## Clients from Service Planning Area 8

### TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

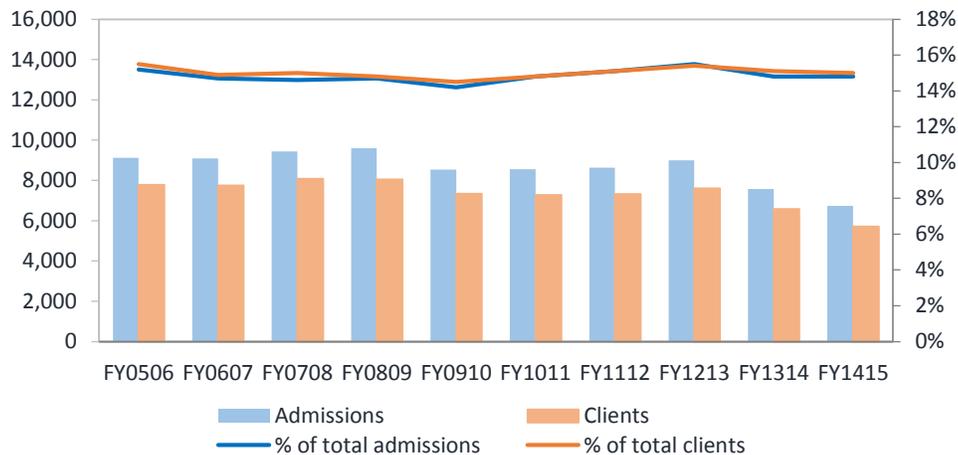
There were a total of 6,736 treatment admissions (5,707 clients) were from SPA 8, accounting for 14.8% of all admissions (Table 4.8.1).

**Table 4.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 8, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	6,736	14.8	5,707	15.0
<b>Discharged</b>	2,602	13.1	2,256	13.4

The number of admissions from SPA 8 decreased by 25.1% from FY1213 to FY1415, while the proportion remained relatively stable over all last ten fiscal years (Figure 4.8.1).

**Figure 4.8.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 8**



Of the 2,602 SPA 8 discharges, 49.1% had positive compliance, with 33.2% completing treatment and 15.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.8.2).

**Table 4.8.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 8, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Completed treatment	864	33.2
Left – satisfactory progress	413	15.9
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>43.1</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.8.3, the largest demographic groups of clients from SPA 8 were male (60.4%), Hispanic/Latino (38.6%), and ages 45-54 (21.2%). In SPA 8, 57.0% completed high school or beyond, and 17.9% were employed.

**Table 4.8.3. Characteristics of clients from SPA 8, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,448	60.4	4,053	60.2
	Female	2,257	39.5	2,681	39.8
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,205	38.6	2,618	38.9
	White	1,993	34.9	2,374	35.2
	Black/African American	1,095	19.2	1,260	18.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	189	3.3	211	3.1
	American Indian / Alaska Native	53	0.9	68	1.0
	Other	172	3.0	205	3.0
AGE	12-17	561	9.8	624	9.3
	18-25	790	13.8	943	14.0
	26-34	1,114	19.5	1,345	20.0
	35-44	1,111	19.5	1,342	19.9
	45-54	1,211	21.2	1,447	21.5
	55-64	759	13.3	864	12.8
	65+	161	2.8	171	2.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	496	8.7	567	8.4
	Some high school	1,955	34.3	2,317	34.4
	High school completed	2,376	41.6	2,790	41.4
	Some college or beyond	879	15.4	1,061	15.8
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,021	17.9	1,189	17.7
	Unemployed	1,245	21.8	1,484	22.0
	Not in Labor Force	3,439	60.3	4,060	60.3

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.8.4, the most common primary drug problem among clients from SPA 8 was heroin (39.1%), followed by marijuana (17.3%), alcohol (16.1%), and methamphetamine (15.8%).

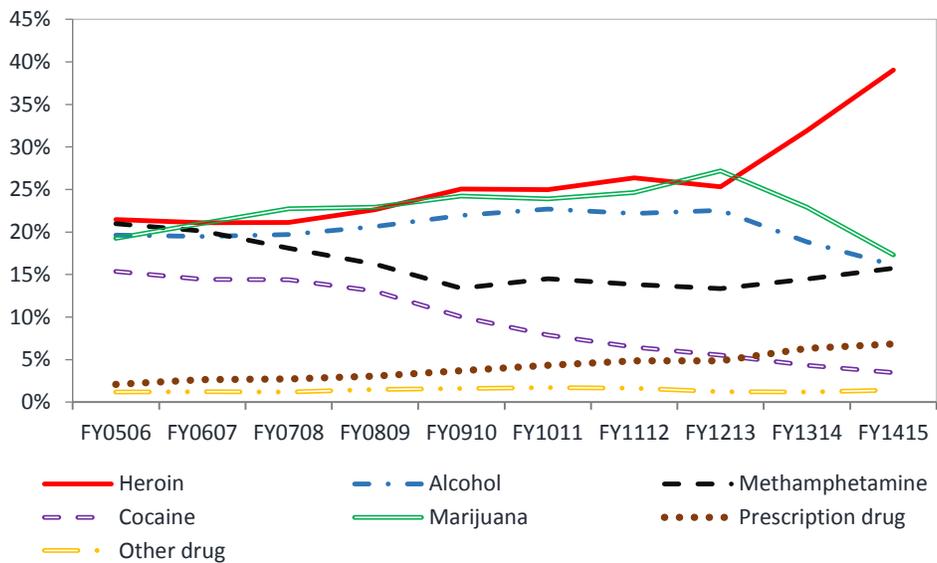
**Table 4.8.4. Primary drug problem among clients from SPA 8, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,631	39.1
Marijuana	1,167	17.3
Alcohol	1,085	16.1
Methamphetamine	1,061	15.8
Prescription drug	462	6.9
Cocaine	235	3.5
Other drug	95	1.4

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased significantly while that of marijuana admissions decreased remarkably over the last two fiscal years. In FY1314, heroin surpassed marijuana and became the most common primary drug problem (Figure 4.8.2).

**Figure 4.8.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients from SPA 8**



## LEVEL OF CARE

Admissions from in SPA 8 were most commonly admitted to OTP (42.7%), followed by outpatient (42.2%) and residential service programs (7.6%) (Table 4.8.5).

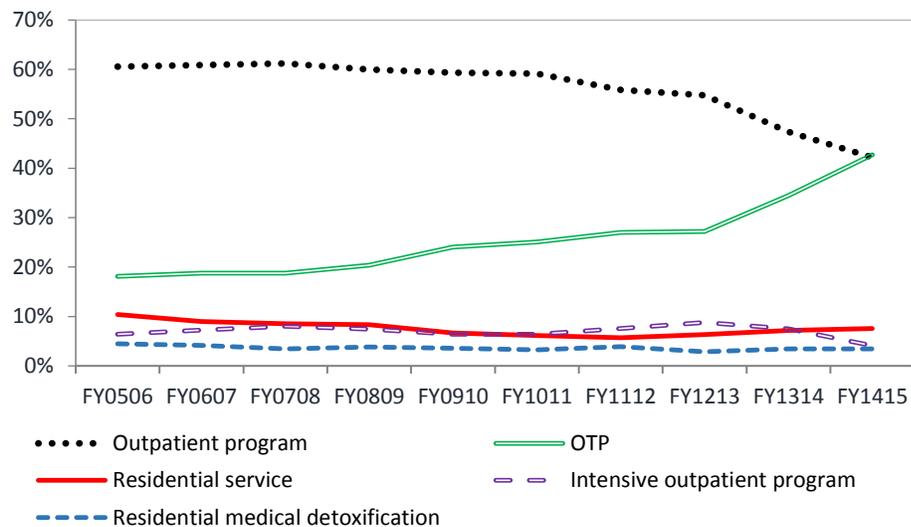
**Table 4.8.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 8, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	233	3.5
Residential service	509	7.6
Intensive outpatient program	275	4.1
Outpatient program	2,842	42.2
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,878	42.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outpatient was the most common level of care in general, but decreased since FY1213. The proportion of admissions to OTP has been increasing continuously from 18.1% in FY0506 to 42.7% in FY1415, and was the most common level of care (Figure 4.8.3)

**Figure 4.8.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 8**



## SPA SUMMARY

**Summary Table 3. Summary statistics of clients from different SPAs, FY1415.**

Categories	SPA 1		SPA 2		SPA 3		SPA 4		SPA 5		SPA 6		SPA 7		SPA 8	
	Antelope Valley		San Fernando		San Gabriel		Metro		West		South		East		South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>ADMITTED</b>																
Clients	2,205	5.8	6,828	18.0	4,544	12.0	5,456	14.4	1,428	3.8	6,754	17.8	5,033	13.3	5,707	15.0
Admissions	2,745	6.0	9,046	19.9	5,409	11.9	6,375	14.0	1,691	3.7	7,617	16.7	5,914	13.0	6,736	14.8
<b>DISCHARGED</b>																
Clients	1,169	6.9	3,329	19.7	2,480	14.7	2,238	13.3	448	2.7	2,651	15.7	2,293	13.6	2,256	13.4
Admissions	1,455	7.3	4,272	21.5	2,887	14.5	2,583	13.0	521	2.6	2,965	14.9	2,629	13.2	2,602	13.1
<b>DISCHARGE STATUS</b>																
Positive compliance	647	44.5	2017	47.2	1,137	39.4	1,078	41.7	264	50.7	1,288	43.4	1,139	43.3	1,277	49.1
Completed treatment	513	35.3	1341	31.4	777	26.9	608	23.5	180	34.5	778	26.2	795	30.2	864	33.2
Left – satisfactory progress	134	9.2	676	15.8	360	12.5	470	18.2	84	16.1	510	17.2	344	13.1	413	15.9
Negative compliance	567	39.0	1683	39.4	1,520	52.6	1,336	51.7	192	36.9	1,458	49.2	1,281	48.7	1,122	43.1
Other(Death/Incarceration/Other)	241	16.6	572	13.4	230	8.0	169	6.5	65	12.5	219	7.4	209	7.9	203	7.8
<b>GENDER†</b>																
Male	1,357	61.5	4473	65.5	3,012	66.3	3,465	63.5	959	67.2	3,909	57.9	3,287	65.3	3,448	60.4
Female	848	38.5	2351	34.4	1,531	33.7	1,982	36.3	469	32.8	2,844	42.1	1,743	34.6	2,257	39.5
Other	0	0	*	*	*	*	9	0.2			*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>RACE†</b>																
White	831	37.7	3351	49.1	1,110	24.4	1,567	28.7	797	55.8	594	8.8	850	16.9	1,993	34.9
Hispanic/Latino	822	37.3	2483	36.4	2,953	65.0	2,723	49.9	333	23.3	2,500	37.0	3,837	76.2	2,205	38.6
Black/African American	443	20.1	435	6.4	288	6.3	842	15.4	172	12.0	3,423	50.7	180	3.6	1,095	19.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	1.0	95	1.4	86	1.9	136	2.5	26	1.8	47	0.7	59	1.2	189	3.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	0.7	29	0.4	20	0.4	31	0.6	*	*	30	0.4	27	0.5	53	0.9
Other	71	3.2	435	6.4	87	1.9	157	2.9	96	6.7	160	2.4	80	1.6	172	3.0
<b>AGE†</b>																
12-17	329	14.9	596	8.8	477	10.5	668	12.2	78	5.5	1,236	18.3	711	14.1	561	9.8
18-25	460	20.9	1277	18.7	660	14.5	754	13.8	164	11.5	1,028	15.2	715	14.2	790	13.8
26-34	504	22.9	1782	26.1	953	21.0	975	17.9	279	19.5	1,134	16.8	1,002	19.9	1,114	19.5
35-44	415	18.8	1233	18.1	908	20.0	959	17.6	261	18.3	885	13.1	1,005	20.0	1,111	19.5
45-54	316	14.3	1163	17.0	975	21.5	1,160	21.3	362	25.4	1,211	17.9	984	19.6	1,211	21.2
55-64	150	6.8	603	8.8	484	10.7	734	13.5	220	15.4	1,035	15.3	509	10.1	759	13.3
65+	31	1.4	174	2.5	87	1.9	206	3.8	63	4.4	225	3.3	107	2.1	161	2.8

## SPA SUMMARY

(Table cont'd)

Categories	SPA 1		SPA 2		SPA 3		SPA 4		SPA 5		SPA 6		SPA 7		SPA 8	
	Antelope Valley		San Fernando		San Gabriel		Metro		West		South		East		South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>EDUCATION†</b>																
Middle school or below	178	8.1	605	8.9	417	9.2	697	12.8	78	5.5	930	13.8	698	13.9	496	8.7
Some high school	819	37.1	1852	27.1	1,648	36.3	1,927	35.3	294	20.6	2,736	40.5	1,999	39.7	1,955	34.3
High school completed	993	45.0	3144	46.0	1,898	41.8	1,914	35.1	675	47.3	2,425	35.9	1,901	37.8	2,376	41.6
Some college or beyond	215	9.8	1227	18.0	581	12.8	917	16.8	381	26.7	663	9.8	433	8.6	879	15.4
<b>EMPLOYMENT†</b>																
Employed	245	11.1	1449	21.2	1,019	22.4	825	15.1	354	24.8	582	8.6	873	17.4	1,021	17.9
Unemployed	512	23.2	1880	27.5	1,207	26.6	1,204	22.1	290	20.3	1,530	22.7	1,229	24.5	1,245	21.8
Not in labor force	1,448	65.7	3496	51.2	2,314	51.0	3,417	62.7	783	54.9	4,642	68.7	2,926	58.2	3,439	60.3
<b>PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM</b>																
Methamphetamine	660	24.0	1562	17.3	1,298	24.0	806	12.6	131	7.7	958	12.6	1,325	22.4	1,061	15.8
Heroin	622	22.7	3760	41.6	2,264	41.9	2,871	45.0	915	54.1	1,747	22.9	2,212	37.4	2,631	39.1
Marijuana	672	24.5	1198	13.2	904	16.7	1,077	16.9	138	8.2	2,240	29.4	1,268	21.4	1,167	17.3
Alcohol	399	14.5	1471	16.3	518	9.6	954	15.0	198	11.7	1,521	20.0	712	12.0	1,085	16.1
Prescription Drug	281	10.2	694	7.7	274	5.1	304	4.8	202	11.9	181	2.4	236	4.0	462	6.9
Cocaine	76	2.8	223	2.5	110	2.0	310	4.9	57	3.4	814	10.7	120	2.0	235	3.5
Other drugs	35	1.3	138	1.5	41	0.8	53	0.8	50	3.0	156	2.0	41	0.7	95	1.4
<b>LEVEL OF CARE</b>																
Residential medical detoxification	153	5.6	978	10.8	234	4.3	144	2.3	107	6.3	134	1.8	175	3.0	233	3.5
Residential services	347	12.6	837	9.3	441	8.2	496	7.8	121	7.2	399	5.2	351	5.9	509	7.6
Intensive outpatient program	189	6.9	436	4.8	173	3.2	229	3.6	22	1.3	877	11.5	156	2.6	275	4.1
Outpatient program	1320	48.1	3529	39.0	2,309	42.7	2,633	41.3	405	24.0	4,414	57.9	2,958	50.0	2,842	42.2
Opioid Treatment Program	736	26.8	3266	36.1	2252	41.6	2873	45.1	1036	61.3	1793	23.5	2274	38.4	2877	42.7

\* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

† Client numbers and percentages.

# Chapter 5

## Client Characteristics by Special Population



Chapter 5 provides the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, client characteristics, primary drug problems, and levels of care at admission for **adolescents (12-17)**, **young adults (18-25)**, **older adults (65+)**, **criminal justice involved**, **homeless**, clients with a **disability**, and **lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning** clients, along with 10-year trends.

## Adolescents

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

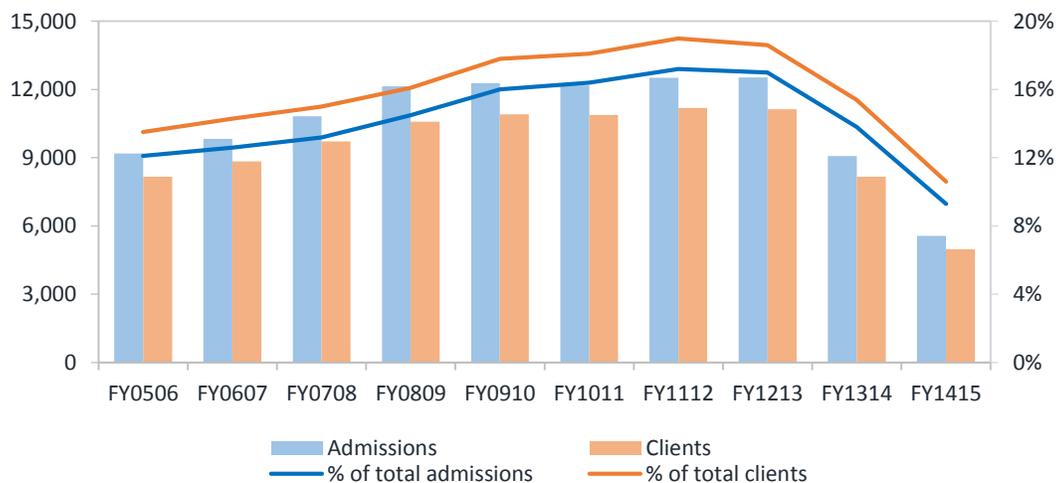
There were 4,982 adolescent clients at admission, who accounted for 5,560 (9.3%) treatment admissions (Table 5.1.1).

**Table 5.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among adolescent clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	5,560	9.3	4,982	10.6
<b>Discharged</b>	2,365	8.5	2,160	9.6

The number and proportion of adolescent clients increased between FY0506 and FY1213, and then decreased remarkably thereafter (Figure 5.1.1).

**Figure 5.1.1. Trends in adolescent admissions and clients**



Of the 2,365 adolescent discharges, 41.3% had positive compliance, with 27.5% completing treatment and 13.7% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 5.1.2).

**Table 5.1.2. Discharge status of adolescent clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Completed treatment	651	27.5
Left – satisfactory progress	325	13.7
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>1,150</b>	<b>48.6</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>10.1</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

As shown in Table 5.1.3, the largest demographic groups of adolescent clients were male (66.0%), Hispanic/Latino (70.0%), and age 17 (37.7%). Among adolescent clients, 9.7% had mental health issues, and 14.3% were involved in the criminal justice system. Very few adolescent clients were homeless (0.7%).

**Table 5.1.3. Characteristics of adolescent clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,287	66.0	3,674	66.1
	Female	1,694	34.0	1,885	33.9
	Other	*	*	*	*
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,489	70.0	3,920	70.5
	Black/African American	1,068	21.4	1,164	20.9
	White	243	4.9	274	4.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	55	1.1	59	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	13	0.3	15	0.3
	Other	114	2.3	128	2.3
AGE	12	54	1.1	58	1.0
	13	171	3.4	186	3.3
	14	463	9.3	539	9.7
	15	936	18.8	1,078	19.4
	16	1,482	29.7	1,674	30.1
	17	1,876	37.7	2,030	36.5
HOMELESS	Yes	36	0.7	37	0.7
	No	4,946	99.3	5,523	99.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	711	14.3	856	15.4
	No	4,271	85.7	4,704	84.6
MENTAL HEALTH	Yes	481	9.7	553	9.9
	No	4,501	90.3	5,007	90.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

As presented in Table 5.1.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was by far marijuana (77.6%), followed by alcohol (13.4%) and methamphetamine (6.7%).

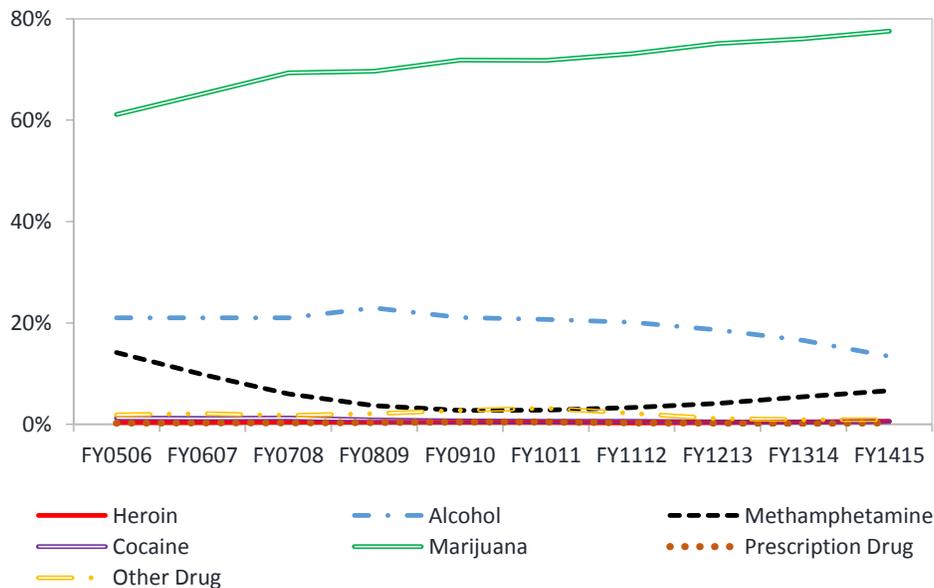
**Table 5.1.4. Primary drug problem among adolescent clients, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	4,317	77.6
Alcohol	746	13.4
Methamphetamine	370	6.7
Heroin	29	0.5
Cocaine	29	0.5
Prescription drug	16	0.3
Other Drug	53	1.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Marijuana was the dominant primary drug problem for adolescents over the last ten fiscal years, and has been steadily increasing from 61.1% in FY0506 to 77.6% in FY1415. In the past five years, the proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions also increased, while that for alcohol decreased (Figure 5.1.2).

**Figure 5.1.2. Trends in primary drug problem among adolescent clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in table 5.1.5, the majority of adolescent clients were admitted to outpatient programs (73.1%), followed by intensive outpatient (20.3%) and residential service programs (6.6%).

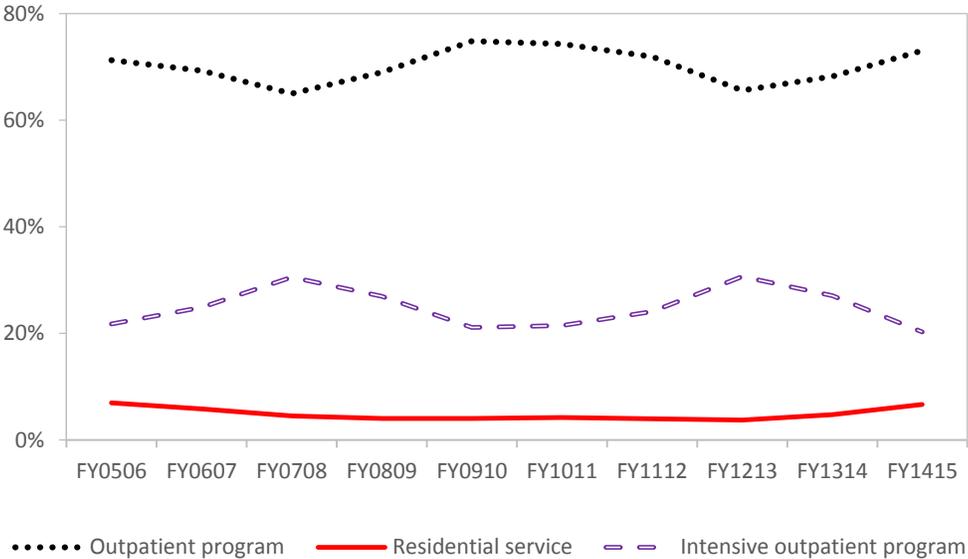
**Table 5.1.5. Level of care among adolescent clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential service	365	6.6
Intensive outpatient program	1,130	20.3
Outpatient program	4,065	73.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of adolescent admissions to outpatient programs increased steadily, while that of intensive outpatient programs decreased in the last two years (Figure 5.1.3).

**Figure 5.1.3. Trends in level of care among adolescent clients**



## Young Adults

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

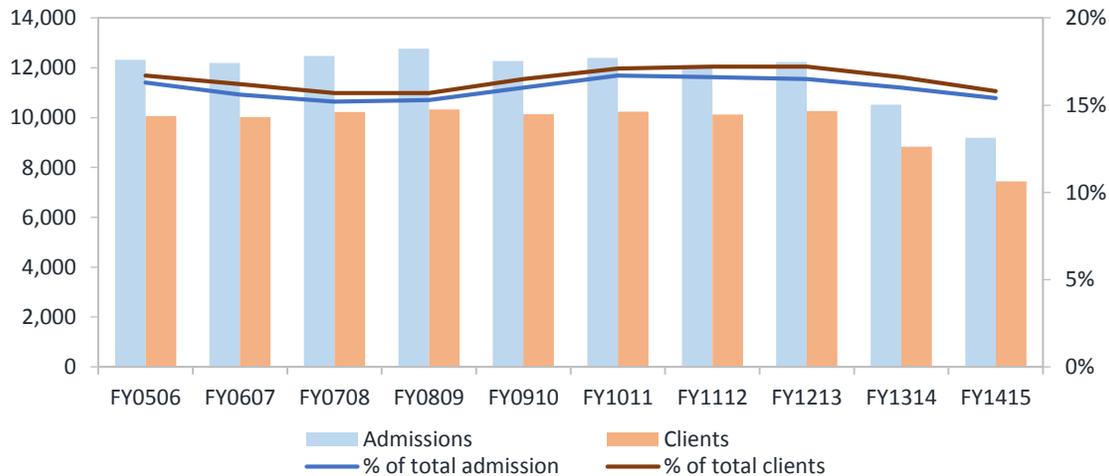
There were 7,446 young adult clients at admission, who accounted for 9,186 (15.4%) treatment admissions (Table 5.2.1).

**Table 5.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among young adult clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	9,186	15.4	7,446	15.8
<b>Discharged</b>	4,885	17.6	3,992	17.8

The number of young adult admissions decreased during the past two years, while the proportion remained relatively stable over the past ten fiscal years, ranging from 15.7% to 17.2% (Figure 5.2.1).

**Figure 5.2.1. Trends in young adult admissions and clients**



Of the 4,885 young adult discharges, 44.6% had positive compliance, with 29.0% completing treatment and 15.6% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 5.2.2).

**Table 5.2.2. Discharge status of young adult clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>44.6</b>
Completed treatment	1,416	29.0
Left – satisfactory progress	761	15.6
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>2,187</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>10.7</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest demographic groups of young adult clients were male (58.5%), Hispanic/Latino (52.7%), and age 18 (19.0%). Among young adult clients, 20.7% reported mental health issues and 19.2% were involved with the criminal justice system (Table 5.2.3).

**Table 5.2.3. Characteristics of young adult clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,358	58.5	5,337	58.1
	Female	3,081	41.4	3,842	41.8
	Other	7	0.1	7	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,925	52.7	4,699	51.2
	White	2,023	27.2	2,656	28.9
	Black/African American	1,070	14.4	1,271	13.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	129	1.7	159	1.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	31	0.4	40	0.4
	Other	268	3.6	361	3.9
AGE	18	1,418	19.0	1,571	17.1
	19	607	8.2	698	7.6
	20	593	8.0	733	8.0
	21	713	9.6	900	9.8
	22	808	10.9	1,097	11.9
	23	946	12.7	1,241	13.5
	24	1,081	14.5	1,417	15.4
	25	1,280	17.2	1,529	16.6
HOMELESS	Yes	1,188	16.0	1,483	16.1
	No	6,258	84.0	7,703	83.9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,427	19.2	1,674	18.2
	No	6,019	80.8	7,512	81.8
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,540	20.7	1,969	21.4
	No	5,906	79.3	7,217	78.6

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

Marijuana (29.3%) was the most common primary drug problem among young adult admissions, closely followed by heroin (27.4%) and methamphetamine (26.2%) (Table 5.2.4).

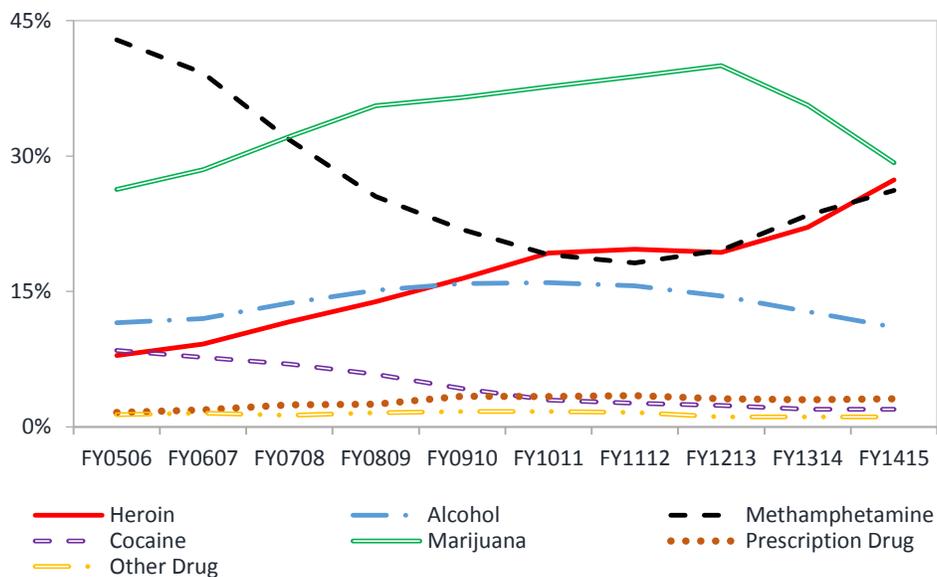
**Table 5.2.4. Primary drug problem among young adult clients, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	2,687	29.3
Heroin	2,515	27.4
Methamphetamine	2,405	26.2
Alcohol	1,014	11.0
Prescription Drugs	287	3.1
Cocaine	178	1.9
Other Drugs	100	1.1

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Marijuana was the most common primary drug problem among young adult clients in recent years, which has been steadily increasing since FY0506, reached a peak in FY1213, and decreased afterwards. In the last three fiscal years, the proportion of young adults reporting alcohol decreased, as those reporting methamphetamine and heroin as the primary drug problem increased (Figure 5.2.2).

**Figure 5.2.2. Trends in primary drug problem among young adult clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 5.2.5, 48.4% of young adults were treated in outpatient programs, 19.3% in residential services, 18.5% in opioid treatment programs, 7.2% in intensive outpatient programs, and 6.6% in residential medical detoxification programs.

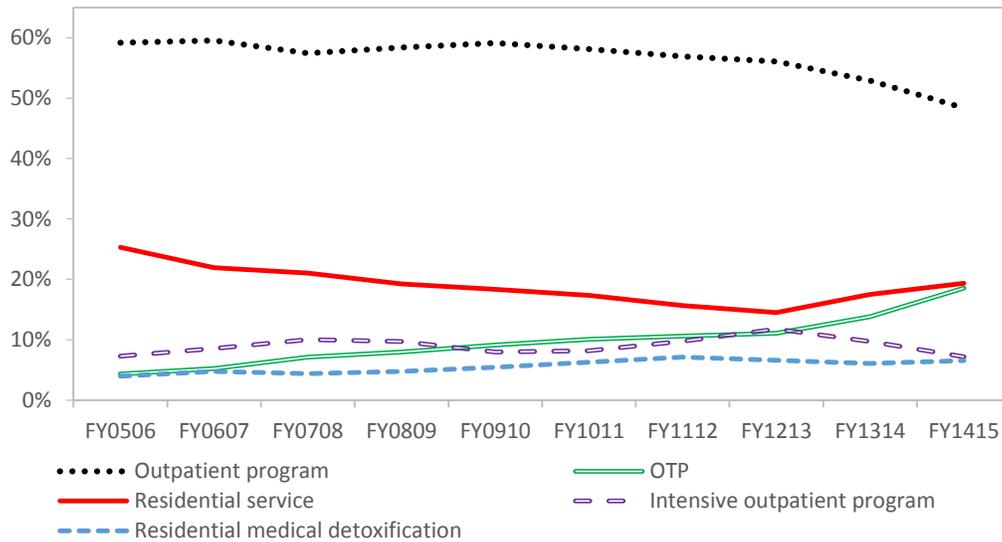
**Table 5.2.5. Level of care among young adult clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	602	6.6
Residential service	1,777	19.3
Intensive outpatient program	658	7.2
Outpatient program	4,445	48.4
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,704	18.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of admissions to OTP increased slowly over a 10-year period, along with a general decrease in outpatient program (Figure 5.2.3).

**Figure 5.2.3. Trends in level of care among young adult clients**



## Older Adults

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

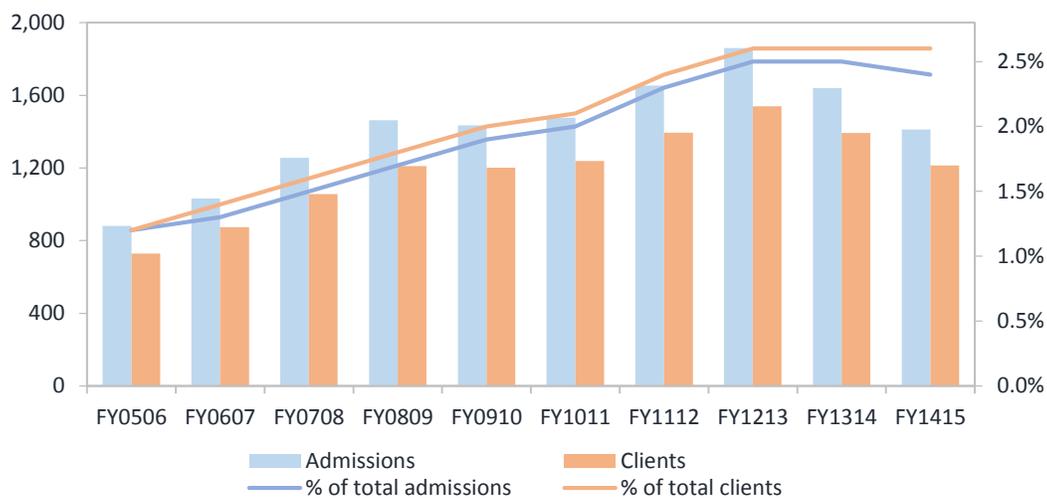
There were 1,213 older adult clients at admission, who accounted for 1,411 (2.4%) treatment admissions (Table 5.3.1).

**Table 5.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among older adult clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	1,411	2.4	1,213	2.6
<b>Discharged</b>	456	1.6	400	1.8

The proportion of older adult clients increased consistently from FY0506 to FY1213, and has since remained relatively stable over the past three fiscal years (Figure 5.3.1).

**Figure 5.3.1. Trends in older adult admissions and clients**



Of the 456 discharges among older adults, 45.4% had positive compliance, with 28.1% completing treatment and 17.3% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 5.3.2).

**Table 5.3.2. Discharge status of older adult clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>45.4</b>
Completed treatment	128	28.1
Left – satisfactory progress	79	17.3
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>42.5</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12.1</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The largest demographic groups of older adult clients were male (76.2%), White (36.2%), and ages 65 to 69 (67.9%). About 6.6% were homeless, and 26.7% reported mental health issues. Only 3.8% were involved with the criminal justice system (Table 5.3.3).

**Table 5.3.3. Characteristics of older adult clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	924	76.2	1,088	77.1
	Female	289	23.8	323	22.9
RACE	White	439	36.2	504	35.7
	Black/African American	365	30.1	437	31.0
	Hispanic/Latino	344	28.4	395	28.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	15	1.2	18	1.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	0.5	7	0.5
	Other	44	3.6	50	3.5
AGE	65-69	824	67.9	977	69.2
	70-74	271	22.3	309	21.9
	75-79	95	7.8	99	7.0
	80-84	16	1.3	19	1.3
	85+	7	0.6	7	0.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	149	12.3	180	12.8
	Some high school	306	25.2	350	24.8
	High school completed	554	45.7	632	44.8
	Some college or beyond	204	16.8	249	17.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	54	4.5	67	4.8
	Unemployed	99	8.2	113	8.0
	Not in work force	1059	87.4	1,230	87.2
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	80	6.6	95	6.7
	No	1133	93.4	1,316	93.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	46	3.8	56	4.0
	No	1167	96.2	1,355	96.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	324	26.7	383	27.1
	No	889	73.3	1,028	72.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (56.0%), followed by alcohol (24.7%) and prescription drug (8.1%) (Table 5.3.4).

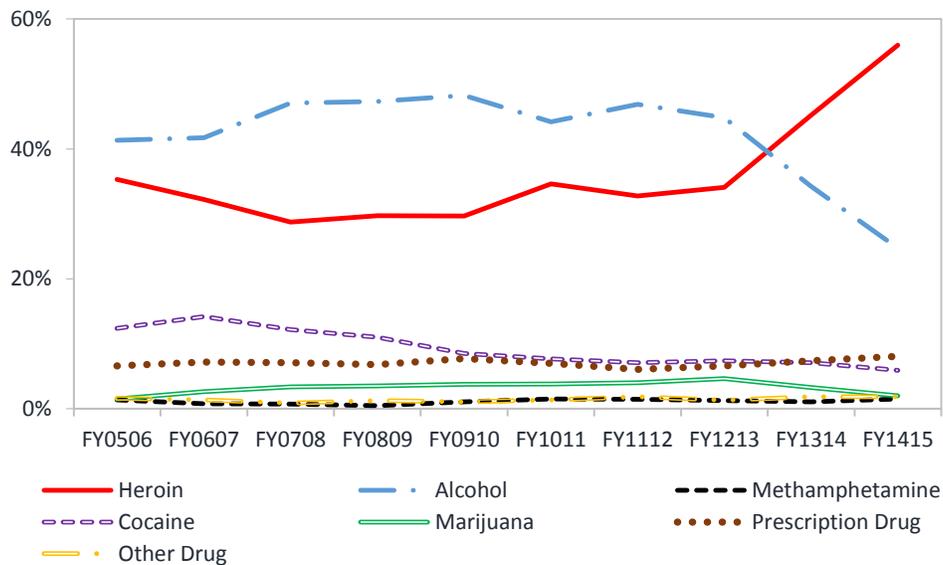
**Table 5.3.4. Primary drug problem among older adult clients, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	790	56.0
Alcohol	349	24.7
Prescription drug	114	8.1
Cocaine	83	5.9
Marijuana	28	2.0
Meth	21	1.5
Other drug	26	1.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of older clients reporting heroin as their primary drug problem increased remarkably in last two fiscal years, surpassing alcohol to become the most common primary drug problem (Figure 5.3.2).

**Figure 5.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among older adult clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 5.3.5, 61.8% of older adult clients were treated in opioid treatment programs, 28.7% in outpatient programs, 6.5% in residential medical detoxification programs, and 2.7% in residential service programs.

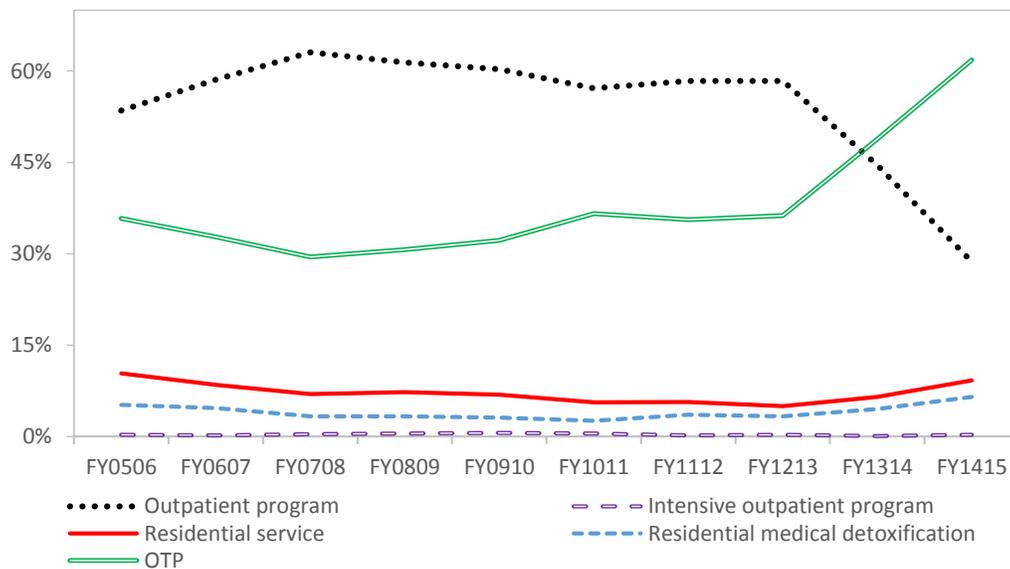
**Table 5.3.5. Level of care among older adult clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	92	6.5
Residential service	38	2.7
Intensive outpatient program	*	*
Outpatient program	405	28.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	872	61.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding  
 \* Cell sizes smaller than 5 were suppressed to preserve client confidentiality.

The predominant level of care among older adult was outpatient program until FY1213, when admissions into OTP began to increase sharply (Figure 5.3.3).

**Figure 5.3.3. Trends in level of care among older adult clients**



## Clients Involved in the Criminal Justice System

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

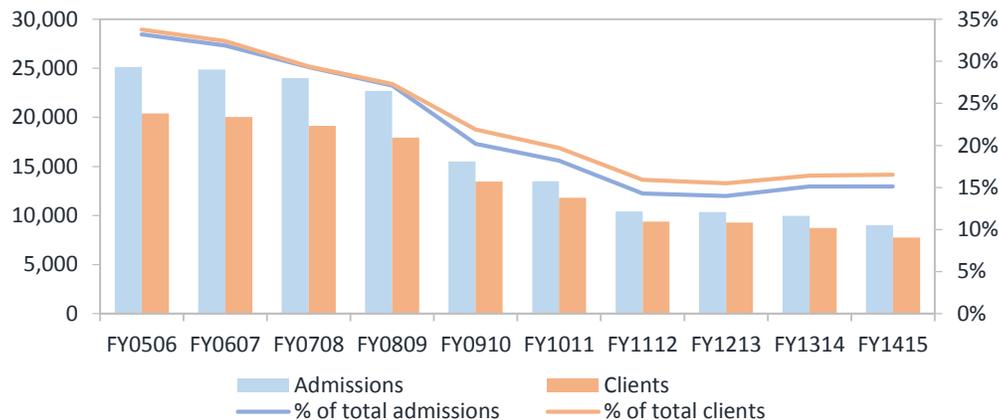
There were 7,759 clients involved in the criminal system at admission, who accounted for 9,022 (15.1%) treatment admissions (Table 5.4.1).

**Table 5.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	9,022	15.1	7,759	16.5
<b>Discharged</b>	5,317	19.1	4,691	20.9

The number and proportion of clients who were involved in the criminal justice system decreased from FY0506 to FY1112, then stabilized through FY1415 (Figure 5.4.1).

**Figure 5.4.1. Trends in criminal justice system involved admissions and clients**



Of the 5,317 discharges, 49.9% had positive compliance, with 36.5% completing treatment and 13.4% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 5.4.2).

**Table 5.4.2. Discharge status among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>49.9</b>
Completed treatment	1,939	36.5
Left – satisfactory progress	715	13.4
<b>Negative compliance</b> ( Left – unsatisfactory progress)	<b>2,172</b>	<b>40.9</b>
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>9.2</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The most common demographic groups among criminal justice system involved clients were male (75.9%), ages 26-34 (26.1%), and Hispanic/Latino (53.0%). Over one-fifth (21.6%) reported having mental health issues (Table 5.4.3).

**Table 5.4.3. Characteristics of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,887	75.9	6,872	76.2
	Female	1,865	24.0	2,141	23.7
	Other	7	0.1	9	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	4,115	53.0	4,773	52.9
	White	1,638	21.1	1,943	21.5
	Black/African American	1,543	19.9	1,767	19.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	181	2.3	215	2.4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	42	0.5	51	0.6
	Other	240	3.1	273	3.0
AGE	12-17	754	9.7	856	9.5
	18-25	1,487	19.2	1,674	18.6
	26-34	2,025	26.1	2,400	26.6
	35-44	1,611	20.8	1,891	21.0
	45-54	1,317	17.0	1,556	17.2
	55-64	514	6.6	589	6.5
	65+	51	0.7	56	0.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	649	8.4	735	8.1
	Some high school	3,116	40.2	3,593	39.8
	High school completed	3,030	39.1	3,582	39.7
	Some college or beyond	964	12.4	1,112	12.3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	1,427	18.4	1,579	17.5
	Unemployed	2,097	27.0	2,413	26.8
	Not in work force	4,229	54.5	5,024	55.7
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	1,740	22.4	2,060	22.8
	No	6,019	77.6	6,962	77.2
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,674	21.6	1,921	21.3
	No	6,085	78.4	7,101	78.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

The most common primary drug problem among criminal justice involved admissions was methamphetamine (43.1%), followed by marijuana (22.1%), cocaine (11.5%), and alcohol (11.2%) (Table 5.4.4).

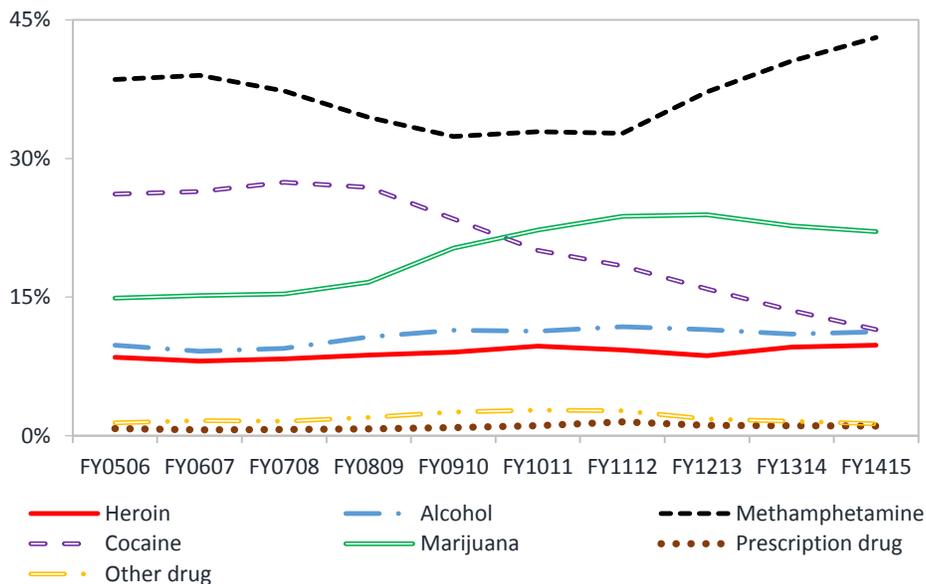
**Table 5.4.4. Primary drug problem among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	3,889	43.1
Marijuana	1,992	22.1
Cocaine	1,035	11.5
Alcohol	1,014	11.2
Heroin	882	9.8
Prescription drug	94	1.0
Other drug	116	1.3

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Methamphetamine was the most common drug problem in the past ten fiscal years, and its proportion among clients involved in the criminal justice system increased since FY1112. The proportion of primary marijuana admissions increased during FY0809 to FY1112 and remained relatively stable thereafter (Figure 5.4.2).

**Figure 5.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among clients involved in criminal justice system**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 5.4.5, 70.9% of criminal justice involved clients were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential service programs (24.9%), opioid treatment programs (2.0%), intensive outpatient programs (1.7%), and residential medical detoxification (0.5%).

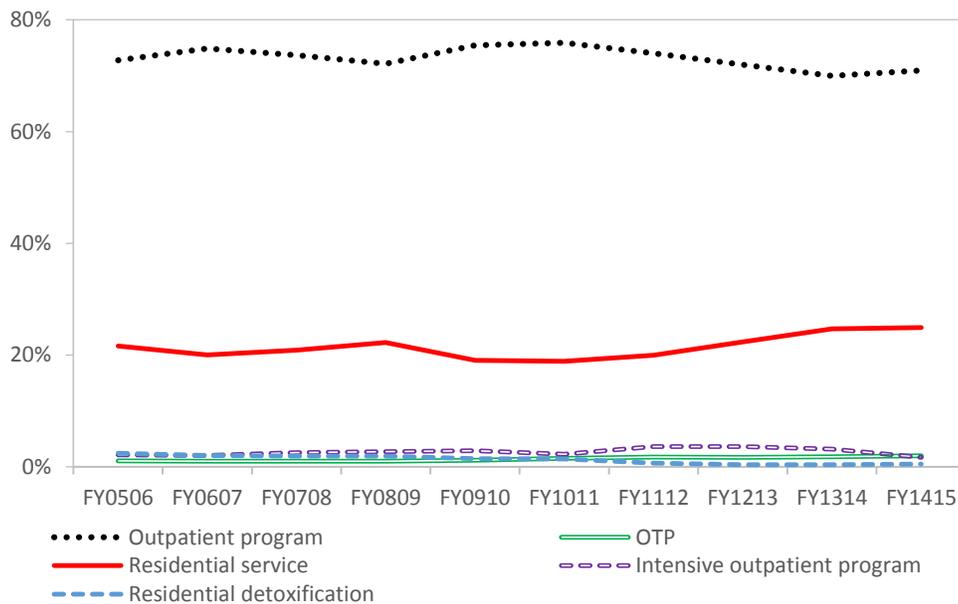
**Table 5.4.5. Level of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	43	0.5
Residential service	2,249	24.9
Intensive outpatient program	153	1.7
Outpatient program	6,398	70.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	179	2.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

The proportion of criminal justice involved admissions remained stable across the last ten fiscal years, with about 70-76% in outpatient programs and 20-25% in residential services (Figure 5.4.3).

**Figure 5.4.3. Trends in level of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system**



## Clients who were Homeless at Admission

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

There were 8,627 homeless clients at admission, who accounted for 10,035 (16.8%) treatment admissions (Table 5.5.1).

**Table 5.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among homeless clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS
<b>Admitted</b>	10,035 (16.8%) <sup>a</sup>	8,627 (18.3%) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Discharged</b>	6,348 (63.3%)	5,514 (63.9%)
<b>Still homeless<sup>c</sup></b>	3,705 (58.4%)	3,169 (57.5%)
<b>Not homeless<sup>c</sup></b>	2,163 (34.1%)	1,911 (34.7%)
<b>Not sure/don't know/missing<sup>c</sup></b>	480 (7.6%)	434 (7.9%)
<b>Still in treatment</b>	3,687 (36.7%)	3,113 (36.1%)

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

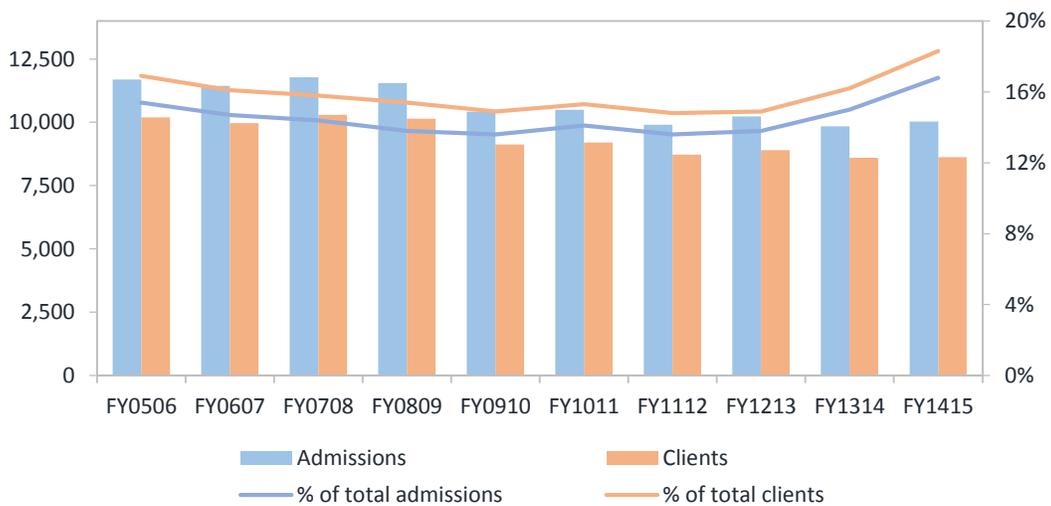
<sup>a</sup> Percent of total admissions.

<sup>b</sup> Percent of total clients.

<sup>c</sup> Based on homeless status reported at discharge of the last treatment admission during FY1415.

The number of homeless clients remained relatively stable over the last ten fiscal years, while their proportion of total admissions increased in recent years (Figure 5.5.1).

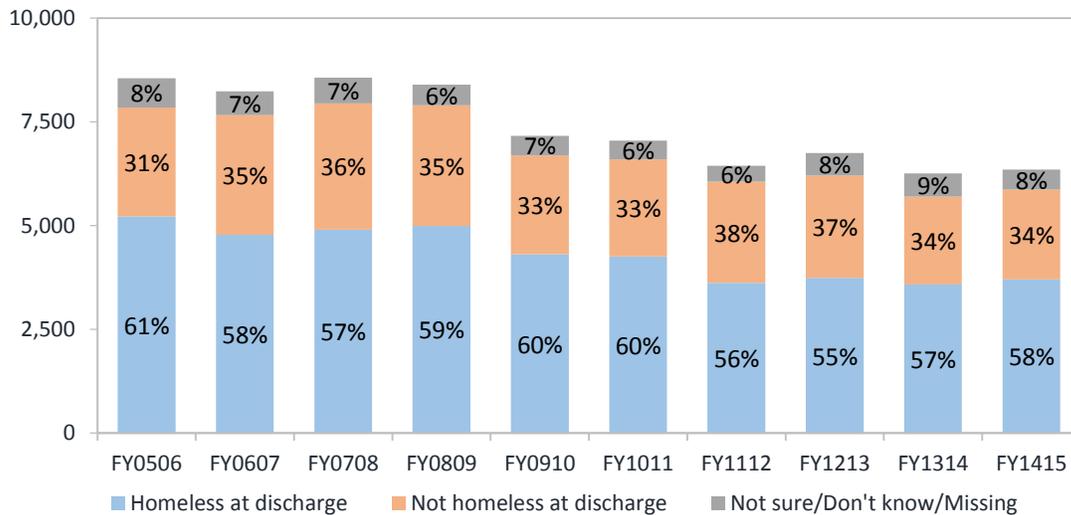
**Figure 5.5.1. Trends in homeless admissions and clients**



**STATUS AT DISCHARGE**

On average, about one-third of admissions homeless at admission found stable housing at discharge in the last ten fiscal years (Figure 5.5.2).

**Figure 5.5.2. Trends in housing status at discharge among homeless clients**



As shown in Table 5.5.2, 51.5% of homeless clients were discharged with positive compliance, with 36.7% completing treatment and 14.8% leaving with satisfactory progress.

**Table 5.5.2. Discharge status of homeless clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>51.5</b>
Completed treatment	2,330	36.7
Left – satisfactory progress	941	14.8
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>41.2</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>7.2</b>

\*Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS**

The most common demographic groups of clients homeless at admission were male (59.6%), Hispanic/Latino (40.0%), and ages 26-34 years (29.2%). Among clients homeless at admission, 20.9% were involved in the criminal justice system, 38.4% reported having mental health issues, and 21.7% reported having medical problems (Table 5.5.3).

**Table 5.5.3. Characteristics of homeless clients, FY1415**

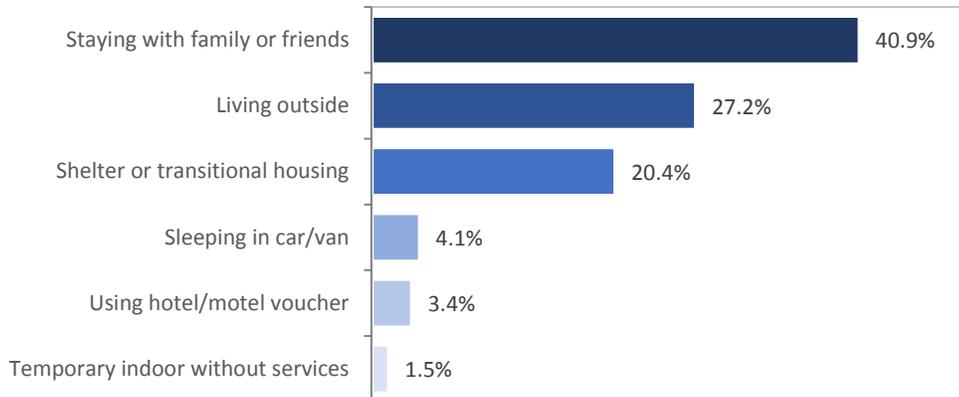
		<b>CLIENTS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>%</b>
GENDER	Male	5,138	59.6	6,027	60.1
	Female	3,477	40.3	3,995	39.8
	Other	12	0.1	13	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,449	40.0	3,959	39.5
	White	2,989	34.6	3,567	35.5
	Black/African American	1,793	20.8	2,063	20.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	130	1.5	147	1.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	72	0.8	77	0.8
	Other	194	2.2	222	2.2
AGE	12-17	37	0.4	37	0.4
	18-25	1,303	15.1	1,483	14.8
	26-34	2,518	29.2	2,927	29.2
	35-44	1,907	22.1	2,251	22.4
	45-54	1,849	21.4	2,177	21.7
	55-64	925	10.7	1,065	10.6
	65+	88	1.0	95	0.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	530	6.1	618	6.2
	Some high school	2,764	32.0	3,216	32.0
	High school completed	3,820	44.3	4,425	44.1
	Some college or beyond	1,513	17.5	1,776	17.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	306	3.5	332	3.3
	Unemployed	2,151	24.9	2,497	24.9
	Not in work force	6,169	71.5	7,205	71.8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,799	20.9	2,060	20.5
	No	6,828	79.1	7,975	79.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,308	38.4	3,866	38.5
	No	5,319	61.7	6,169	61.5
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	1,872	21.7	2,163	21.6
	No	6,755	78.3	7,872	78.4

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ADMISSION**

The most commonly reported living arrangement by homeless clients at admissions was staying with family or friends (“couch moving”) (40.9%), followed by living outside (27.2%), and living in a shelter or transitional housing (20.4%)

**Figure 5.5.3. Living arrangement among homeless clients, FY1415**



Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

**PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION**

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was methamphetamine (34.4%), followed by heroin (28.0%) and alcohol (17.7%) (Table 5.5.4).

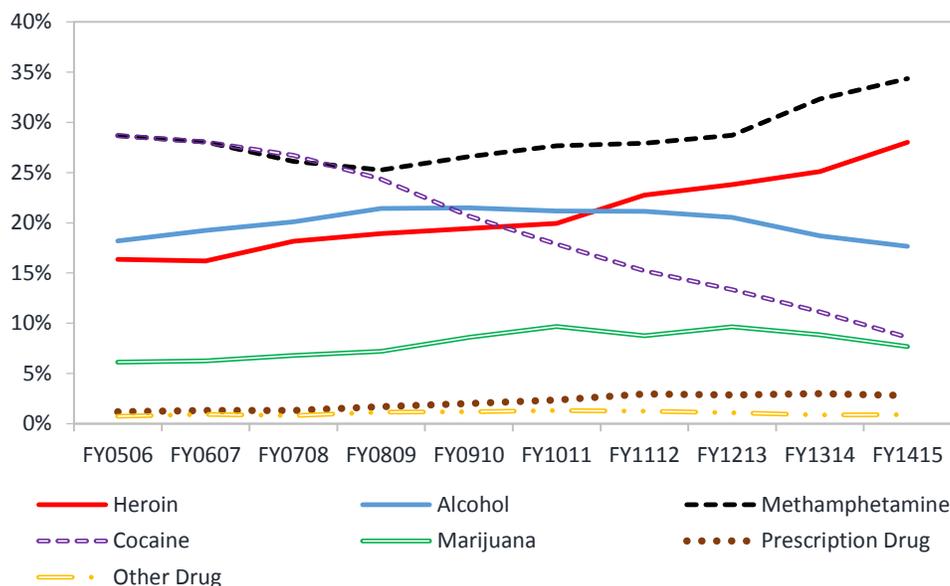
**Table 5.5.4. Primary drug problem among homeless clients, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	3,447	34.4
Heroin	2,810	28.0
Alcohol	1,772	17.7
Cocaine	864	8.6
Marijuana	771	7.7
Prescription drug	281	2.8
Other drug	90	0.9

\*Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine has been the predominant primary drug problem among homeless clients over the last ten fiscal years (Figure 5.5.4). In FY1112, heroin surpassed alcohol and became the second most common primary drug problem.

**Figure 5.5.4. Trends in primary drug problem among homeless clients**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

As shown in Table 5.5.5, 43.2% of homeless clients were treated in residential service programs, 24.3% in outpatient programs, 14.9% in residential medical detoxification, and 14.8% in opioid treatment programs (Table 5.5.5).

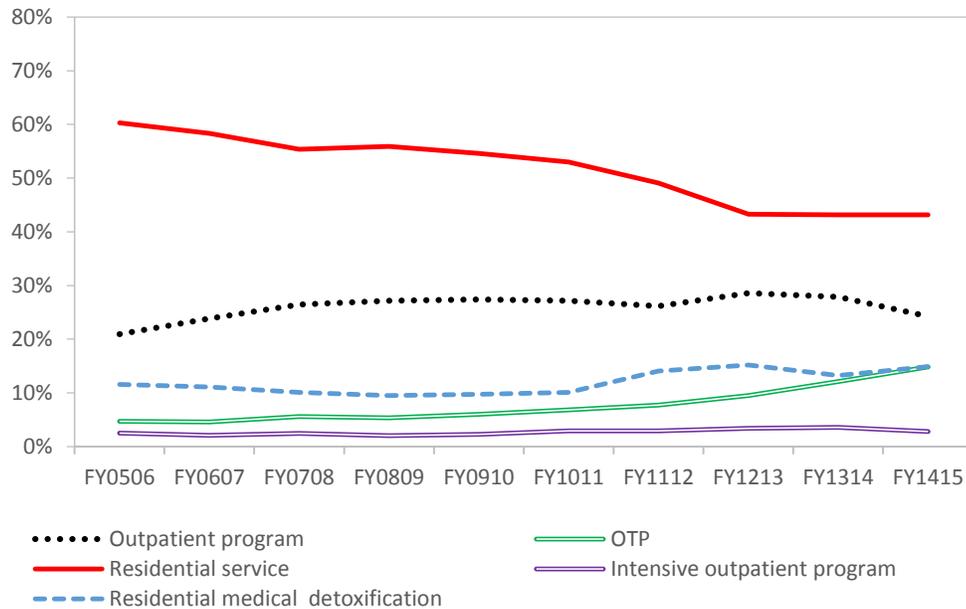
**Table 5.5.5. Level of care among homeless clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1496	14.9
Residential service	4,334	43.2
Intensive outpatient program	282	2.8
Outpatient program	2,434	24.3
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,489	14.8

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

The proportion of homeless clients treated in residential service programs steadily decreased from FY0506 (60%) to FY1415 (43%) (Figure 5.5.5).

**Figure 5.5.5. Trends in level of care among homeless clients**



## Clients with Disabilities

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

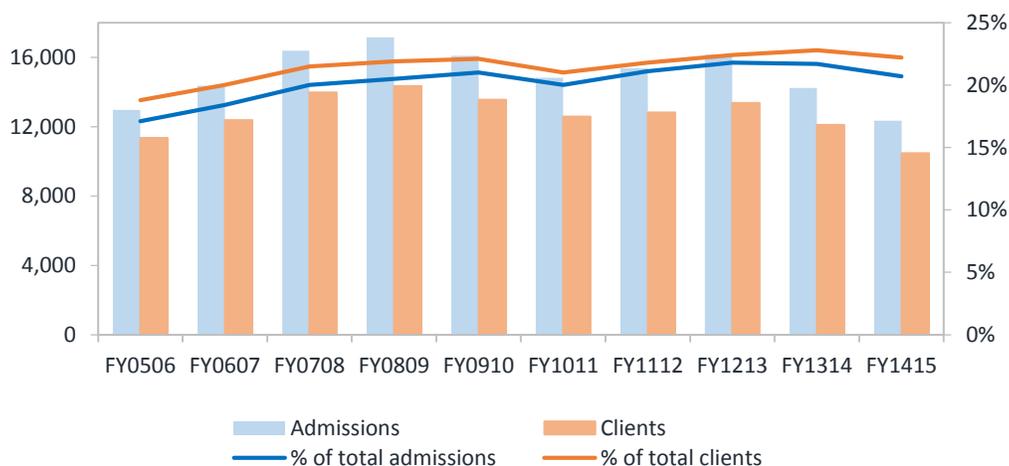
Clients with disabilities (visual, hearing, speech, mobility, mental, developmental, etc.) accounted for 10,468 (22.2%) clients and 12,340 (20.7%) treatment admissions (Table 5.6.1).

**Table 5.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients with disabilities, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	12,340	20.7	10,468	22.2
<b>Discharged</b>	5,556	20.0	4,750	21.2

The number of clients with disabilities decreased, while the proportion remained stable in the last two fiscal years (Figure 5.6.1).

**Figure 5.6.1. Trends in admissions and clients with disabilities**



Of the 5,556 discharges, 44.3% had positive compliance, with 31.7% completing treatment, and 12.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.6.2).

**Table 5.6.2. Discharge status of clients with disabilities, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>44.3%</b>
Completed treatment	1,763	31.7%
Left – satisfactory progress	698	12.6%
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>14.1%</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common demographic groups among clients with disabilities were male (61.1%), White (35.7%), ages 45-54 (27.9%). Among clients with disabilities, 20.3% were homeless, 11.2% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 28.0% experienced a medical problem in the last 30 days (Table 5.6.3).

**Table 5.6.3. Characteristics of clients with disabilities, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	6,393	61.1	7,561	61.3
	Female	4,063	38.8	4,765	38.6
	Other	12	0.1	14	0.1
RACE	White	3,735	35.7	4,577	37.1
	Latino	3,328	31.8	3,783	30.7
	African American	2,767	26.4	3,229	26.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	213	2.0	248	2.0
	Native American	96	0.9	117	0.9
	Other	329	3.1	386	3.1
AGE	12-17	322	3.1	332	2.7
	18-25	865	8.3	1,043	8.5
	26-34	1,781	17.0	2,149	17.4
	35-44	1,862	17.8	2,264	18.3
	45-54	2,920	27.9	3,454	28.0
	55-64	2,217	21.2	2,540	20.6
	65+	501	4.8	558	4.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	799	7.6	917	7.4
	Some high school	3,101	29.6	3,572	28.9
	High school completed	4,641	44.3	5,503	44.6
	Some college or beyond	1,926	18.4	2,347	19.0
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	610	5.8	696	5.6
	Unemployed	1,641	15.7	1,971	16.0
	Not in work force	8,210	78.5	9,665	78.4
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	2,127	20.3	2,570	20.8
	No	8,341	79.7	9,770	79.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,174	11.2	1,347	10.9
	No	9,294	88.8	10,993	89.1
MEDICAL PROBLEM	Yes	2,931	28.0	3,394	27.5
	No	7,537	72.0	8,946	72.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## DISABILITY TYPE

The most common types of disabilities were mental (69.1%), mobility (18.3%), and visual (9.8%) disabilities (Table 5.6.4).

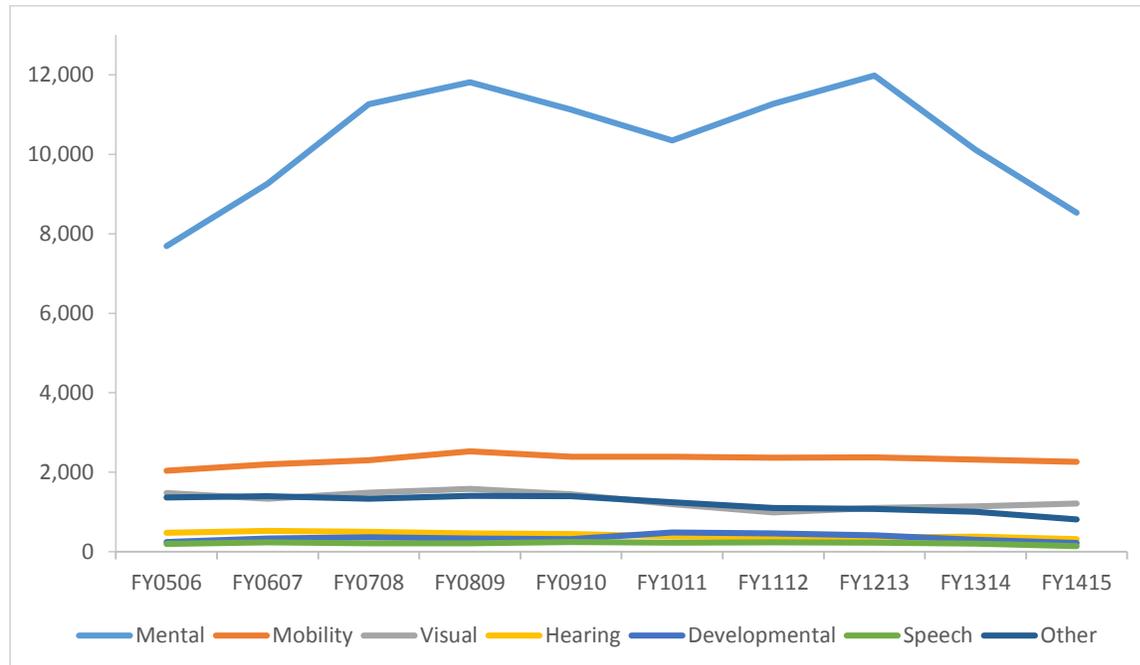
**Table 5.6.4. Disability type among clients with disabilities, FY1415**

DISABILITY TYPE	ADMISSIONS	%
Mental	8,526	69.1
Mobility	2,261	18.3
Visual	1,211	9.8
Hearing	322	2.6
Developmental	225	1.8
Speech	139	1.1
Other	854	6.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to co-occurring disabilities.

The number of clients reporting mental disability fluctuated over the last ten fiscal years, while those of other types of disabilities remained relatively stable (Figure 5.6.2).

**Figure 5.6.2. Trends in disability type among clients with disabilities**



### PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

Heroin (32.9%) was the most commonly reported primary drug problems at admission among clients with disabilities, followed by alcohol (24.2%), methamphetamine (16.5%), marijuana (10.0%), cocaine (8.5%), and prescription drugs (6.2%) (Table 5.6.5).

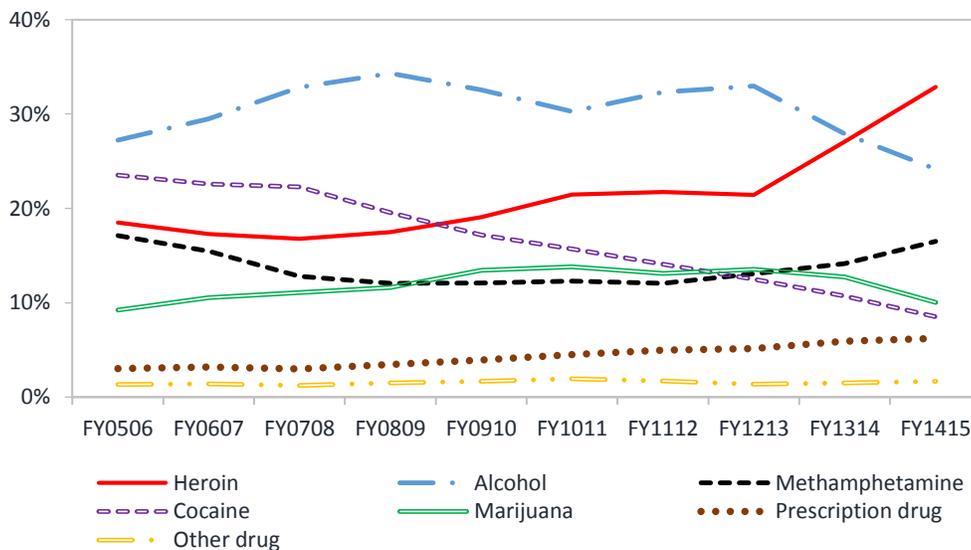
**Table 5.6.5. Primary drug problem among clients with disabilities, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	4,056	32.9
Alcohol	2,982	24.2
Methamphetamine	2,038	16.5
Marijuana	1,237	10.0
Cocaine	1,051	8.5
Prescription drug	770	6.2
Other drug	206	1.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

For the last three fiscal years, the proportion of primary heroin admissions among clients with disabilities increased sharply to become the most common, while that of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine decreased (Figure 5.6.3).

**Figure 5.6.3. Trends in primary drug problem among clients with disabilities**



**LEVEL OF CARE**

Clients with disabilities were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (40.5%), followed by opioid treatment programs (30.5%), residential service programs (14.5%), residential medical detoxification programs (11.0%), and intensive outpatient programs (3.5%).

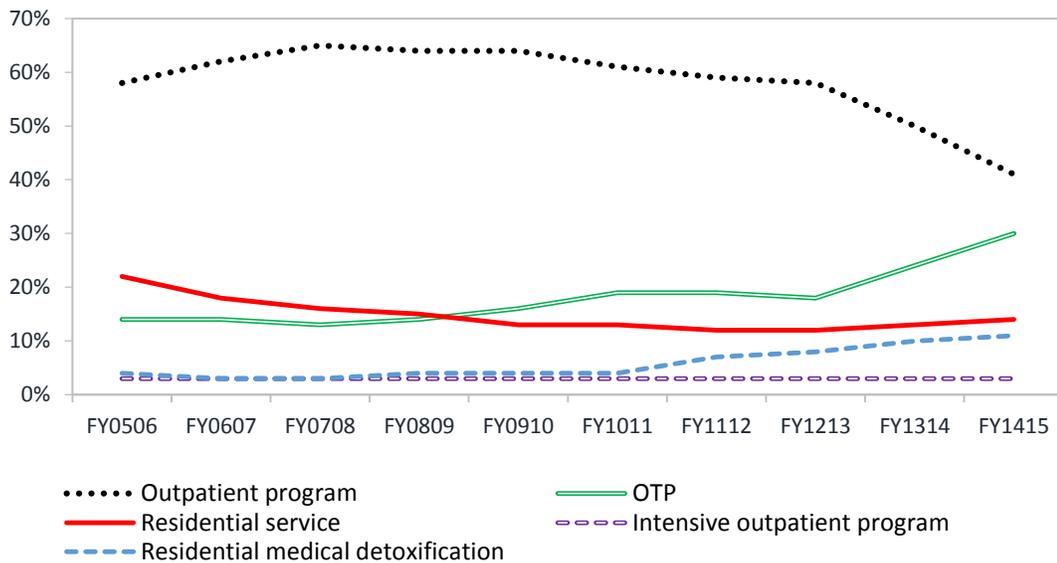
**Table 5.6.6. Level of care among clients with disabilities, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,359	11.0
Residential service	1,784	14.5
Intensive outpatient program	426	3.5
Outpatient program	5,003	40.5
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,768	30.5

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion admitted to OTP and residential medical detoxification programs increased in the last five fiscal years, while that of outpatient programs decreased (Figure 5.6.4).

**Figure 5.6.4. Trends in level of care among clients with disabilities**



## Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Questioning (LGBQ) Clients

### TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

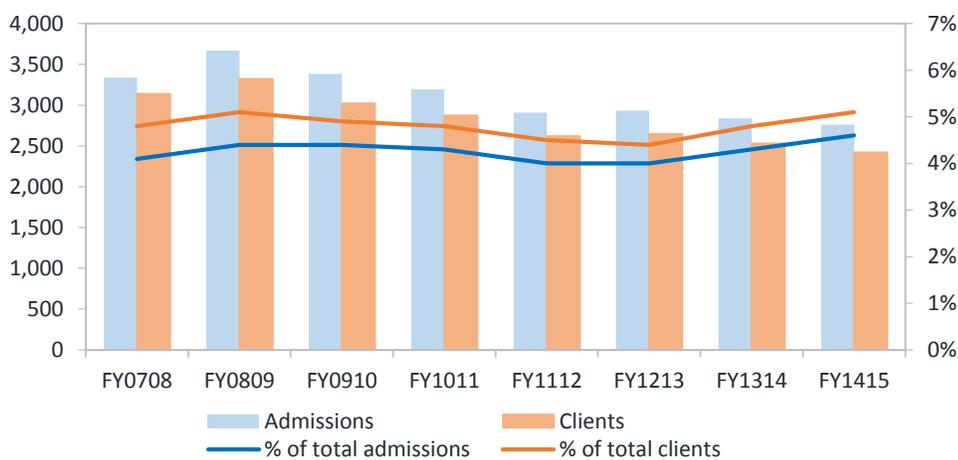
Clients reporting LGBQ (i.e., homosexual/gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure/questioning/don't know) sexual orientation accounted for 2,421 (6.0%) clients and 2,759 (5.5%) treatment admissions (Table 5.7.1).

**Table 5.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among LGBQ clients, FY1415**

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total clients
<b>Admitted</b>	2,759	5.5	2,421	6.0
<b>Discharged</b>	1,517	5.5	1,350	6.0

The proportion of LGBQ clients slightly increased in past two fiscal years (Figure 5.7.1).

**Figure 5.7.1. Trends in LGBQ admissions and clients**



Of the 1,517 LGBQ discharges, 47.7% had positive compliance, with 31.7% completing treatment and 16.0% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 5.7.2).

**Table 5.7.2. Discharge status of LGBQ clients, FY1415**

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
<b>Positive compliance</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Completed treatment	481	31.7
Left – satisfactory progress	243	16.0
<b>Negative compliance</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>47.1</b>
( Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
<b>Other (Death/incarceration/other)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding

## CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common sexual orientation among LGBQ clients was homosexual/gay/lesbian (45.2%). More LGBQ clients reported female gender (59.5%) than male gender (40.0%). The most common sociodemographic groups among LGBQ clients were Latino (41.4%), ages 26-34 (25.7%), and at least high school graduates (58.8%). 30.5% were homeless, and 47.7% had a mental health issue (Table 5.7.3).

**Table 5.7.3. Characteristics of LGBQ clients, FY1415**

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Homosexual/gay/lesbian	1,094	45.2	1,295	46.9
	Bisexual	939	38.8	1,063	38.5
	Unsure/questioning/don't know	388	16.0	401	14.5
GENDER	Male	968	40.0	1,118	40.5
	Female	1,441	59.5	1,626	58.9
	Other	12	0.5	15	0.5
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	1,002	41.4	1,135	41.1
	White	721	29.8	841	30.5
	Black/African American	563	23.3	632	22.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	42	1.7	46	1.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	18	0.7	20	0.7
	Other	75	3.1	85	3.1
AGE	12-17	227	9.4	235	8.5
	18-25	424	17.5	489	17.7
	26-34	623	25.7	729	26.4
	35-44	456	18.8	531	19.2
	45-54	473	19.5	535	19.4
	55-64	195	8.1	216	7.8
	65+	23	1.0	24	0.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	213	8.8	233	8.4
	Some high school	786	32.5	868	31.5
	High school completed	914	37.8	1,063	38.5
	Some college or beyond	508	21.0	595	21.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	207	8.6	231	8.4
	Unemployed	564	23.3	665	24.1
	Not in work force	1,650	68.2	1,863	67.5
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	738	30.5	851	30.8
	No	1,683	69.5	1,908	69.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	369	15.2	412	14.9
	No	2,052	84.8	2,347	85.1
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,156	47.7	1,320	47.8
	No	1,265	52.3	1,439	52.2

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

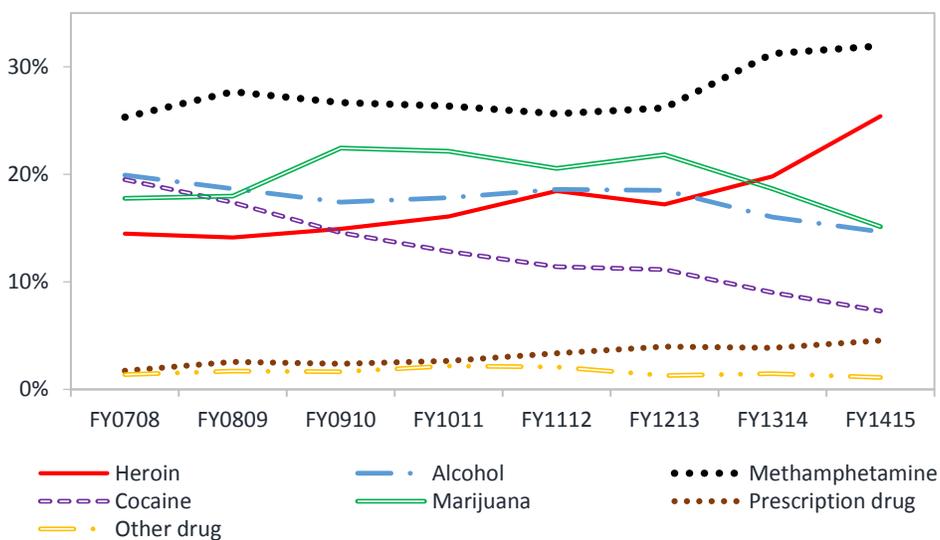
The most commonly reported primary drug problem among LGBQ clients was methamphetamine (31.9%), followed by heroin (25.4%), marijuana (15.1%), alcohol (14.6%), cocaine (7.3%), and prescription drugs (4.5%) (Table 5.7.4).

**Table 5.7.4. Primary drug problem among LGBQ clients, FY1415**

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	881	31.9
Heroin	701	25.4
Marijuana	417	15.1
Alcohol	404	14.6
Cocaine	201	7.3
Prescription Drug	125	4.5
Other Drug	30	1.1

The proportion of LGBQ clients reporting methamphetamine or heroin as the primary drug problem increased in recent years, coupled with decreases in that of marijuana or alcohol (Figure 5.7.2).

**Figure 5.7.2. Trends in primary drug problem among LGBQ clients**



## LEVEL OF CARE

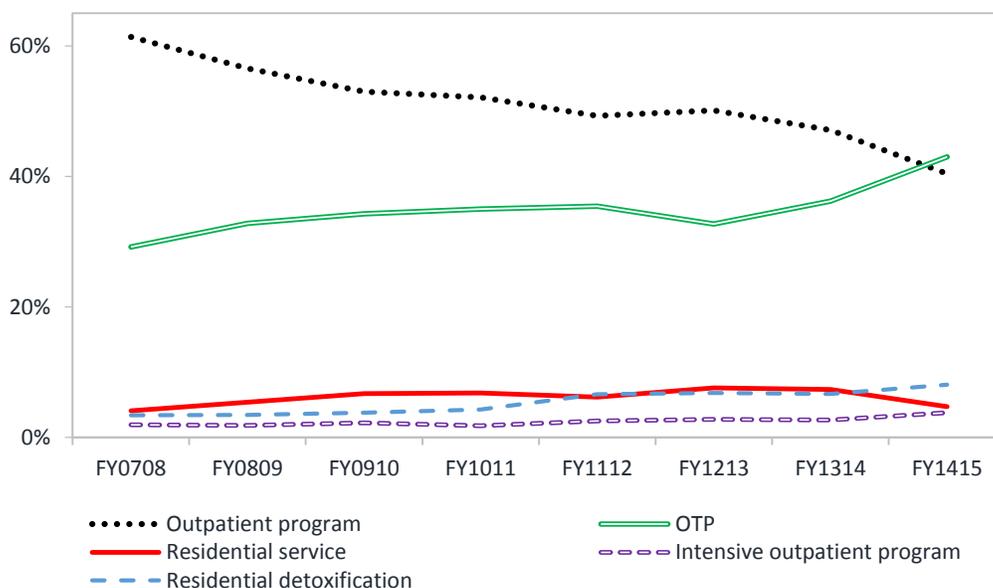
LGBQ clients were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (40.4%), followed by residential service programs (23.6%), opioid treatment programs (23.2%), residential medical detoxification programs (8.1%), and intensive outpatient programs (4.7%) (Table 5.7.5).

**Table 5.7.5. Level of care among LGBQ clients, FY1415**

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	223	8.1
Residential service	535	23.6
Intensive outpatient program	650	4.7
Outpatient program	1,116	40.4
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	235	23.2

The proportion of LGBQ clients admitted to OTP and residential medical detoxification programs increased, while those admitted to outpatient and residential service programs decreased over the past eight years (Figure 5.7.3).

**Figure 5.7.3. Trends in level of care among LGBQ clients**



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