

Annual Overview :
**Patients in Publicly Funded
Substance Use Disorder Treatment
Programs in Los Angeles County**
2023-2024 Fiscal Year

Health Outcomes and Data Analytics

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Data Source, Descriptions, and Limitations

DATA SOURCE

The information presented in this report is primarily based on the California Outcomes Measurement System (CalOMS)/Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) Data, which is collected through the DPH-SAPC's substance use disorder (SUD) information system (SAGE), managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (LAC-DPH-SAPC). In addition, CalOMS data submitted by secondary SAGE users - who collect data through their own electronic health record (EHR) system - are included to supplement missing records in the primary SAGE data for patients served by these secondary SAGE users. CalOMS, as a component of SAGE, secures ongoing annual cross-sectional data obtained at admission and discharge for individuals receiving services from all publicly funded SUD treatment programs in LAC. CalOMS includes both federal and state-mandated standardized measures, as well as additional sociodemographic, life, and health outcome measures specific to LAC. The data analyzed for this report was retrieved on 10/30/2024, providing a comprehensive snapshot of the available data from both primary and secondary sources at the time of analysis.

MEASURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Patient: A patient is defined as a unique individual who was formally admitted to and received SUD treatment or recovery services in a publicly funded specialty SUD treatment program in LAC. This report includes patients who were admitted or received services during fiscal year 2023-2024 (FY2324), as well as those who were admitted or received services prior to FY2324 and continued receiving services during FY2324. Statistics related to gender identity, race/ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, education, language spoken at home, disability status, and veteran status are based on unduplicated patient counts.

Admission: An admission refers to the formal acceptance of a patient into a specialty SUD treatment program following the completion of the screening and intake process. Each admission is associated with specific dates of admission and discharge. A single patient may have multiple admissions within a fiscal year, depending on their treatment needs. For example, if an individual was admitted to treatment twice within a fiscal year, this would be counted as two separate admissions. Admissions included in this report encompass all new admissions during FY2324, as well as admissions prior to FY2324 but continued into FY2324. Statistics related to certain patient characteristics (e.g., employment status, mental health issues, physical health issues, criminal justice status), primary substance use, level of care, discharge status, and treatment effectiveness assessments are based on the number of admissions, rather than the number of unique patients.

Discharge status is categorized as follows:

Positive compliance – Patients who either completed their treatment or recovery plan/goals or left treatment without completing their treatment plan/goals but demonstrated satisfactory progress.

Negative compliance – Patients who left treatment without completing their treatment plan/goals and showed unsatisfactory progress, or patients who were discharged by agency for cause.

Other – Patients discharged for reasons unrelated to compliance, such as death or incarceration.

Primary substance use at admission: Patients were asked to identify their primary substance of use from a list of 20 alcohol and drug options. For reporting purposes, their responses were categorized into the following groups: heroin, methamphetamine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, stimulants, tranquilizers/ benzodiazepine), and other drugs (e.g., PCP, hallucinogens, inhalants, ecstasy, other club drugs).

Mental health issues: Patients are considered to have mental health issues if they meet any of the following criteria at the time of admission: 1) They have ever been diagnosed with a mental illness; 2) They have received outpatient emergency services for mental health needs; 3) They have stayed in a hospital or psychiatric facility for more than 24 hours due to mental health needs; or 4) They have taken prescribed medication for mental health needs within the past 30 days .

Physical health issues: Patients are considered to have physical health issues if they meet any of the following criteria at the time of admission: 1) They have visited an emergency room for physical health problems; 2) They have stayed overnight in a hospital due to physical health problems; or 3) They have experienced a physical health problem within the past 30 days.

Criminal justice involvement: Patients are considered to have criminal justice involvement if they meet any of the following criteria at the time of admission: 1) They were involved in or referred by the criminal justice system (e.g., Proposition 36/Probation or Parole, Post-release Community Supervision (AB 109), Adult Felon Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court, etc.); 2) They reported their eligibility for criminal justice system programs (e.g., Drug Court, AB109, Proposition 36, Parolee Service Network, Proposition 47); or 3) They were matched with AB109 or other probation source lists.

Special Population Group: The "Special Population" section includes specific demographic groups such as youth, older adults, patients experiencing homelessness, patients involved in the criminal justice system, patients with disabilities, reproductive-age women, and veterans. Inclusion in a special population group is determined by whether at least one admission during the fiscal year meets the criteria for that category. For example, a person who was 17 years old during one admission but turned 18 during a subsequent admission would still be included in the "Youth (ages 12–17)" category. Similarly, if an individual had three admissions in FY2324 and at least one of those admissions indicated homelessness, that person would be included in the "Patients Experiencing Homelessness" category. This approach ensures that the analysis captures all individuals who meet the criteria for a special population group at any point during their treatment history within the fiscal year.

DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

- **Data Integration:** This report includes CalOMS data from the SAGE system, as along with additional data obtained from secondary SAGE users that were missing from the primary SAGE data source. While the inclusion of additional sources aims to provide a more comprehensive and accurate perspective, caution should be exercised when interpreting changes or trends, particularly for the fiscal year 2021-2022 (FY2122), as these may reflect the impact of data source integration.
- **Self-Reported Data:** The majority of the information collected via CalOMS is self-reported by patients, which may introduce bias or inaccuracies. Results should be interpreted with this limitation in mind.
- **Primary Substance Use:** Self-reported primary substance use may not align with the DSM-5 criteria of alcohol or other drug use disorders, potentially leading to discrepancies in classification.
- **Admissions and Discharges:** The overall number of admissions and discharges may be either overreported or underreported due to open admissions that were not closed in a timely manner by treatment or recovery programs.
- **Scope of Data:** This report excludes data from private treatment or recovery programs in LAC. All information pertains exclusively to patients and admissions within publicly funded SUD treatment programs.

Executive Summary

This annual report is a comprehensive description of patients who received substance use disorder (SUD) treatment in publicly funded treatment programs in Los Angeles County (LAC) during the fiscal year 2023-2024 (FY2324). This report provides information on the sociodemographic and treatment characteristics of patients aged 12 and older, including but not limited to the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, substance use status, levels of care, geographic distribution, and characteristics for special populations. In addition, trends over the past seven fiscal years (FY1718-FY2324) are presented for selected variables. The present report is comprised of six chapters, and the key highlights of each chapter are as follows:

Chapter 1 - Who we serve

- 34,229 patients accounting for 56,196 SUD treatment admissions were served in FY2324; 65.5% of patients were males, 55.4% were Hispanic/Latino, 71.1% were aged 26-54, and 65.8% were unemployed.
- 10.0% primarily spoke a language other than English at home.
- 54.5% reported having mental health issues, 42.3% were homeless, and 20.0% were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 29.2% reported alcohol as their primary substance use at admission, followed by methamphetamine (28.9%), prescription drug (16.6%), heroin (13.5%), marijuana (8.0%), and cocaine (2.9%).
- The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 8 days at discharge.
- 28.8% received services in residential programs, followed by outpatient programs (23.1%), opioid treatment programs (17.7%), withdrawal management (12.1%), intensive outpatient programs (12.1%), and recovery services (6.4%).
- 14.3% were from SPA 2 (San Fernando), followed by SPA 3 (San Gabriel Valley, 12.3%) and SPA 8 (South Bay, 10.1%).
- 40,570 (72.2%) admissions were discharged, of which 56.7% had positive compliance.

Chapter 2 - Primary Substance Use

Patients with Primary Heroin Use:

- 54.5% decrease in admissions from FY1718 to FY2324.
- 71.3% of patients were male.
- 25.3% initiated heroin use between ages 12 and 17.
- 76.4% had previously received SUD treatment.
- 47.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Methamphetamine Use:

- 25.7% increase in admissions from FY1718 to FY2324.
- 39.9% initiated methamphetamine use before age 18.

- 31.9% were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 56.9% were homeless at admission.
- 55.6% reported poly-drug use.
- 55.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Marijuana Use:

- 2.1% decrease in admissions from FY1718 to FY2324.
- 34.8% of patients were youth aged 17 and under.
- 10.8% initiated marijuana use at age 11 or younger; 72.6% initiated between ages 12 and 17.
- 56.3% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential service programs (19.6%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.2%).
- 48.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Alcohol Use:

- 8.1% had their first drink at age 11 or younger, and 60.2% between ages 12 and 17.
- 66.1% reported having mental health issues.
- 28.6% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (26.0%), withdrawal management (23.4%), and intensive outpatient programs (13.2%).
- 65.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Prescription Drug Use:

- 64.7% of patients were male, and 43.9% were White.
- 15.5% initiated prescription drug use between ages 12 and 17.
- 93.5% reported misusing prescription opioids.
- 49.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Cocaine Use:

- 7.1% decrease in admissions from FY1718 to FY2324.
- 47.8% of patients were Black/African American.
- 59.9% reported having mental health issues.
- 66.6% reported poly-drug use.
- 44.8% were treated in residential services, followed by outpatient programs (30.3%), intensive outpatient programs (17.1%), and recovery services (5.7%).
- 55.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 3 - Level of Care

Patients Treated in Withdrawal Management:

- 53.0% were homeless.
- 56.5% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drugs (30.9%) and heroin (6.5%).
- 75.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Residential Service Programs:

- 67.1% were homeless at admission, and 4.0% were employed.
- 46.6% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (28.7%) and prescription drugs (9.6%).
- 59.8% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP):

- 3.8% of patients were aged 17 and under.
- 40.9% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (31.8%) and marijuana (10.7%).
- 54.2% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Outpatient Programs:

- 33.9% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (32.9%) and marijuana (19.6%).
- 49.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP):

- 53.2% of patients were adults ages 45 or older.
- 59.2% reported heroin as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drugs (40.8%)
- 34.8% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 4 - Service Planning Area (SPA)

- Hispanic/Latino (79.7% for SPA 7) and White (54.1% for SPA 5) accounted for the largest proportion of the race/ethnic groups served in most of the SPAs, but Black/African American was the second largest in SPA 6 (31.3%).
- Alcohol was the most common primary substance use for SPA 1 (26.3%), SPA 2 (32.4%), SPA 3 (24.9%), SPA 4 (26.8%), SPA 5 (30.7%), SPA 7 (24.6%), and SPA 8 (28.7%), while methamphetamine was the most common one for SPA 6 (30.5%). Prescription drug and methamphetamine were both the second most common primary substance use for SPA 1 (21.4%).
- Opioid treatment programs and outpatient programs were the most common levels of care across all SPAs except in SPA 6, where outpatient programs and residential service programs were the most common levels of care. Among all SPAs, SPA 5 had the largest proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs (37.4%), and SPA 6 had the largest proportion of admissions to outpatient programs (37.3%).
- The percent of admissions discharged with positive compliance was highest in SPA 5 (56.8%) and lowest in SPA 1 (49.6%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table (next page):

	Race/Ethnicity		Primary Substance Use		Level of Care		Positive Compliance
SPA 1	Hispanic/Latino	47.5%	Alcohol	26.3%	Outpatient	28.8%	49.6%
	White	30.6%	Prescription drug	21.4%	OTP	26.0%	
			Methamphetamine	21.4%			
SPA 2	Hispanic/Latino	47.0%	Alcohol	32.4%	OTP	29.8%	55.8%
	White	43.6%	Heroin	22.6%	Outpatient	22.5%	
SPA 3	Hispanic/Latino	66.5%	Alcohol	24.9%	Outpatient	30.4%	52.2%
	White	22.7%	Methamphetamine	23.1%	OTP	29.7%	
SPA 4	Hispanic/Latino	56.2%	Alcohol	26.8%	Outpatient	29.6%	51.2%
	White	25.2%	Methamphetamine	24.8%	OTP	27.1%	
SPA 5	White	54.1%	Alcohol	30.7%	OTP	37.4%	56.8%
	Hispanic/Latino	30.1%	Prescription drug	27.9%	Outpatient	18.6%	
SPA 6	Hispanic/Latino	55.3%	Methamphetamine	30.5%	Outpatient	37.3%	49.9%
	Black/African American	10.8%	Alcohol	23.6%	Residential	18.4%	
SPA 7	Hispanic/Latino	79.7%	Alcohol	24.6%	Outpatient	32.0%	53.4%
	White	14.0%	Methamphetamine	22.8%	OTP	27.3%	
SPA 8	Hispanic/Latino	49.1%	Alcohol	28.7%	OTP	26.1%	55.8%
	White	27.5%	Methamphetamine	21.0%	Outpatient	25.7%	
Missing Zip Code	Hispanic/Latino	54.6%	Methamphetamine	38.4%	Residential	45.7%	60.6%
	White	25.2%	Alcohol	31.8%	Outpatient	15.8%	
LAC Overall	Hispanic/Latino	55.4%	Alcohol	29.2%	Residential	28.8%	56.7%
	White	26.6%	Methamphetamine	28.9%	Outpatient	23.1%	

Chapter 5 – Supervisorial District (SD)

- Hispanic/Latino (70.4% for SD 1) and White (43.5% for SD 3) accounted for the largest proportion of the race/ethnic groups for all SDs, except for SD 2, where Black/African American was the second largest group (29.0%).
- Methamphetamine was the most common primary substance in SD 1 (24.1%) and SD 2 (27.5%). Alcohol was the most common primary substance use among admissions in three SDs, accounting for 27.2% (SD 4), 29.4% (SD 5), and 31.4% (SD 3) of admissions respectively.
- Alcohol was the second most common primary substance use in SD 1 and SD 2. Methamphetamine was the second most common primary substance use in SD 4 and prescription drug was the second most common primary substance use in SD 3 and SD 5.
- The most common level of care was outpatient programs, followed by opioid treatment programs for SD 1, SD 2, and SD 4. The most common level of care was opioid treatment programs, followed by outpatient programs for SD 3 and SD 5.
- The percent of admissions discharged with positive compliance was highest in SD 3 (55.0%) and lowest in SD 1 (50.5%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table (next page):

	Race/Ethnicity		Primary substance use		Level of Care		Positive Compliance
SD 1	Hispanic/Latino	70.4%	Methamphetamine	24.1%	Outpatient	31.2%	50.5%
	White	17.3%	Alcohol	23.8%	OTP	31.1%	
SD 2	Hispanic/Latino	51.9%	Methamphetamine	27.5%	Outpatient	34.9%	52.0%
	Black/African American	29.0%	Alcohol	25.2%	OTP	20.3%	
SD 3	Hispanic/Latino	45.6%	Alcohol	31.4%	OTP	30.1%	55.0%
	White	43.5%	Prescription Drug	22.1%	Outpatient	24.0%	
SD 4	Hispanic/Latino	65.2%	Alcohol	27.2%	Outpatient	28.2%	54.4%
	White	22.9%	Methamphetamine	22.4%	OTP	26.1%	
SD 5	Hispanic/Latino	47.0%	Alcohol	29.5%	OTP	28.0%	53.6%
	White	38.4%	Prescription Drug	22.1%	Outpatient	24.2%	
Missing Zip Code	Hispanic/Latino	54.6%	Methamphetamine	38.4%	Residential	45.7%	60.6%
	White	25.2%	Alcohol	31.8%	Outpatient	15.8%	
LAC Overall	Hispanic/Latino	55.4%	Alcohol	29.2%	Residential	28.8%	56.7%
	White	26.6%	Methamphetamine	28.9%	Outpatient	23.1%	

Chapter 6 - Special Populations

Youth (ages 12–17 years):

- Youth accounted for 4.6% of all LAC patients.
- 82.8% reported marijuana as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drug (8.1%) and alcohol (6.0%).
- 71.3% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by intensive outpatient programs (13.3%) and recovery services (7.9%).
- 41.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Older Adults (ages 65 and older):

- Older adults accounted for 4.8% of all LAC patients.
- 71.2% of patients were male, 38.5% were Hispanic/Latino, and 37.9% were White.
- 15.5% were homeless at admission.
- 62.8% reported heroin as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drug (17.0%) and alcohol (13.2%).
- 77.1% were treated in opioid treatment programs, followed by withdrawal management programs (6.6%) and outpatient programs (6.4%).
- 54.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Involved in Criminal Justice System:

- Patients involved in the criminal justice system accounted for 21.7% of all LAC patients.
- 75.6% of patients were male.
- 56.4% were homeless at admission.
- 45.8% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (22.6%) and prescription drug (10.2%).
- 44.7% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (24.1%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.6%).
- 62.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Experiencing Homelessness at Admission:

- Patients experiencing homelessness at admission accounted for 39.7% of all LAC patients.
- 64.1% reported having mental health issues.
- 38.4% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (31.8%) and prescription drug (14.3%).
- 45.7% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient (15.8%) and withdrawal management programs (15.1%).
- 60.6% were discharged with positive compliance.
- 41.6% of patients who were homeless at admission found stable housing at discharge.

Patients with Disabilities:

- Patients with disabilities accounted for 23.7% of all LAC patients.
- 83.0% reported having mental disabilities, followed by mobility (10.3%), visual (3.3%), hearing (1.4%), developmental (0.9%), and speech (0.6%) disabilities.
- 50.0% were homeless at admission.
- 36.7% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by methamphetamine (28.3%) and prescription drug (14.6%).
- 35.8% were treated in residential service programs, followed by withdrawal management programs (21.6%) and outpatient programs (17.8%).
- 58.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

LGBTQ Patients:

- LGBTQ patients accounted for 7.1% of all LAC patients.
- 29.6% of patients identified as gay and 14.6% identified as lesbian.
- 8.4% of patients identified as transgender. Among patients reporting transgender, 35.6% identified as heterosexual, and 19.0% identified as other homosexual.
- 50.9% were homeless at admission.
- 74.6% reported having mental health issues.
- 43.6% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (30.9%) and prescription drug (10.2%).
- 36.5% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (22.5%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.7%).
- 59.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

Reproductive-Age Women:

- Reproductive-age women accounted for 26.5% of all LAC patients.
- 56.4% of patients were Hispanic/Latino, followed by White (23.8%) and Black/African American (16.1%).
- 40.2% were homeless at admission.
- 34.7% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (28.6%), and prescription drug (16.8%).
- 30.5% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (26.4%) and intensive outpatient programs (14.5%).
- 53.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Veterans:

- Veterans accounted for 2.2% of all LAC patients.
- 80.6% of patients were male.
- 42.9% were homeless at admission.
- 30.3% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by methamphetamine (26.1%) and heroin (19.2%).
- 30.3% were treated in residential service programs, followed by opioid treatment programs (27.2%) and outpatient programs (18.6%).
- 54.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 1

Who We Serve



Chapter 1 describes overall numbers of patients, **admissions** and **discharges**, **trends in admissions** over the past seven fiscal years, and the distributions across patient **characteristics**, **primary substance use**, **levels of care**, **geographies**, and **discharge status**.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

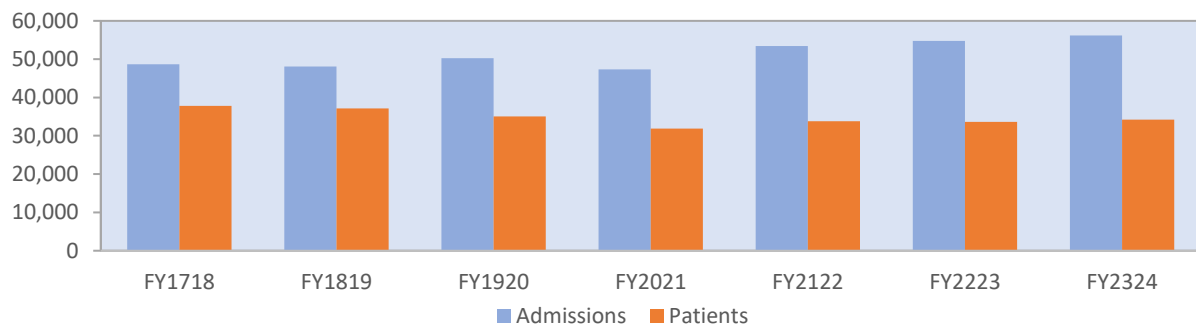
In the fiscal year 2023-2024, a total of 34,229 unique patients, who accounted for 56,196 treatment admissions (Table 1.1), were served at substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs contracted by DPH-SAPC. 25,100 patients (73.3%) and 40,570 admissions (72.2%) were discharged.

Table 1.1. Number of admissions and discharges, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS	PATIENTS
Admitted	56,196	34,229
Discharged	40,570 (72.2%)	25,100 (73.3%)

The number of patients admitted to the specialty SUD treatment programs decreased marginally from FY1718 to FY2021, followed by a slightly increase in FY2122 that continued into FY2324. The number of patients decreased by 15.7% from 37,770 in FY1718 to 31,848 in FY2021. However, in FY2324, there was a 7.5% increase from FY2021, with the number of patients served reaching 34,229 (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1. Trends in admissions and patients



The proportion of patients residing in the five Supervisorial Districts (SDs) ranged between 11.1% (SD 3) and 16.4% (SD 5) (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Patients by Supervisorial District (SD), FY2324

	PATIENTS	% OF TOTAL PATIENTS
SD 1	5,232	15.3
SD 2	5,336	15.6
SD 3	3,793	11.1
SD 4	4,675	13.7
SD 5	5,600	16.4
Missing zip code*	13,579	39.7
Outside LAC	420	1.2

Note: Patients may report different home addresses during the fiscal year for different treatment admission. Thus, the sum of numbers and percentages may be greater than the total; geographic categories are based on reported addresses at admission.

* Majority of missing zip codes were for people experiencing homelessness.

The proportion of patients residing in the eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs) ranged between 2.2% (SPA 5) and 14.3% (SPA 2) (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Patients by Service Planning Area (SPA), FY2324

	PATIENTS	% OF TOTAL PATIENTS
SPA 1	1,976	5.8
SPA 2	4,878	14.3
SPA 3	4,217	12.3
SPA 4	3,048	8.9
SPA 5	763	2.2
SPA 6	3,411	10.0
SPA 7	2,945	8.6
SPA 8	3,456	10.1
Missing Zip Code*	13,579	39.7
Outside LAC	420	1.2

Note: Patients may report different home addresses during the fiscal year for different treatment admissions. Thus, the sum of numbers and percentages may be greater than the total; geographic categories are based on reported addresses at admission.

* Majority of missing zip codes were for people experiencing homelessness.

There were 40,570 discharges in FY2324. Among those that reported a discharge status, 56.7% were discharged with positive compliance, with 45.5% completing the treatment and 11.1% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Discharge status of patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	22,527	56.7
Completed treatment	18,097	45.5
Left – satisfactory progress	4,430	11.1
Negative compliance	17,049	42.9
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	172	0.4

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.5a and Table 1.5b presents the characteristics of all patients. Key findings include:

- The majority of patients receiving SUD treatment services were male (65.5%), Hispanic/Latino, (55.4%), ages 26 to 34 (30.5%), unemployed (65.7%), and primary English speakers at home (83.2%).
- At admission, 54.5% of patients reported having mental health issues, 42.3% were homeless, and 20.0% were involved in the criminal justice system.

Table 1.5a. Demographic characteristics of all patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		34,229	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	22,425	65.5
	Female	11,557	33.8
	Transgender man	59	0.2
	Transgender woman	146	0.4
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	42	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	18,946	55.4
	White	9,095	26.6
	Black/African American	5,098	14.9
	Asian	598	1.7
	Pacific Islander	67	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	214	0.6
	Other	178	0.5
	Not available	33	0.1
AGE	17 and under	1,559	4.6
	18-25	2,868	8.4
	26-34	10,452	30.5
	35-44	9,103	26.6
	45-54	4,800	14.0
	55-64	3,815	11.1
	65+	1,630	4.8
Not available	2	0.01	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	28,641	83.7
	Gay	719	2.1
	Lesbian	356	1.0
	Other homosexual	49	0.1
	Bisexual	975	2.8
	Something else	46	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	205	0.6
	Prefer not to state	410	1.2
Not available	2,828	8.3	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,287	3.8
	Some high school	8,118	23.7
	High school completed	16,541	48.3
	Some college or beyond	7,670	22.4
	Not available	613	1.8
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	28,476	83.2
	Other language	3,428	10.0
	Not available	2,325	6.8
DISABILITY	Yes	8,118	23.7
VETERAN	Yes	758	2.2

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 1.5b. Health and social characteristics, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		56,196	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	8,512	15.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	22,999	41.4
	Unemployed (not seeking)	13,547	24.4
	Not in labor force	10,557	19.0
HOMELESS	Yes	23,759	42.3
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	30,279	54.5
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	7,270	13.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	11,217	20.0
PREGNANT	Yes	798	5.2

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Alcohol was the most common primary substance of use reported at admission (29.2%), followed by methamphetamine (28.9%) and prescription drug (16.6%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (41.6%). 70.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. Among discharged, 60.1% reported poly-drug use at admission, and 38.5% reported poly-drug use at discharge. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 1.6a and Table 1.6b).

Table 1.6a. Primary substance use status at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Alcohol	16,152	29.2
	Methamphetamine	15,989	28.9
	Prescription drug	9,212	16.6
	Heroin	7,464	13.5
	Marijuana	4,453	8.0
	Cocaine	1,620	2.9
	Other drugs	452	0.8
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	2,249	4.1
	12-17	23,001	41.6
	18-25	19,221	34.7
	26 and over	10,842	19.6
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	15,828	29.5
	1-2	20,884	39.0
	3-4	7,999	14.9
	5+	8,877	16.6

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



Table 1.6b. Primary substance use status at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=40,570)	%	# (N=40,570)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	15,512	38.2	21,966	54.1
	Primary drug with other substance use	24,381	60.1	15,616	38.5
	Not available	677	1.7	2,988	7.4
FREQUENCY	No use	13,816	34.1	22,229	54.8
OF USE IN	1-9 days	5,964	14.7	3,224	7.9
PAST MONTH	10-19 days	4,515	11.1	3,536	8.7
	20-29 days	5,789	14.3	6,368	15.7
	Every day	10,125	25.0	3,086	7.6
	Not available	361	0.9	2,127	5.2
	Average days of use		13		8

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

LEVEL OF CARE

Residential service programs (28.8%) were the most common level of care that patients were admitted to, followed by outpatient (23.1%), opioid treatment (17.7%), and withdrawal management programs (12.1%). Average length of stay ranges from 6.9 days for residential withdrawal management services to 535.5 days for opioid treatment programs (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7. Level of care at admission, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%	Average Length of Stay (days)
Withdrawal Management	6,773	12.1	6.9*
ASAM WM 1	3	.01	
ASAM WM 2	7	.01	
ASAM WM 3.2	3,874	6.9	
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	2,889	5.1	
Residential Service	16,155	28.8	52.8
ASAM 3.1	6,073	10.8	
ASAM 3.3	121	0.2	
ASAM 3.5	9,961	17.7	
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	6,772	12.1	80.3
Outpatient	12,958	23.1	116.2
Early Intervention (ASAM 0.5)	137	0.2	
Outpatient (ASAM 1.0)	12,821	22.8	
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	9,916	17.7	535.5
Recovery Service	3,565	6.4	152.6

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

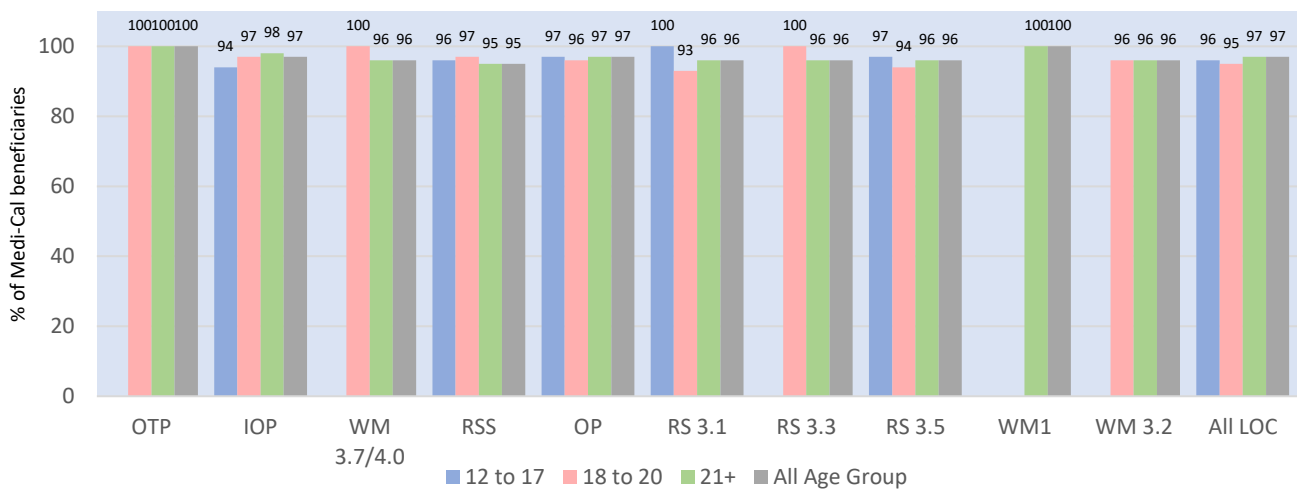
*: For residential withdrawal management services only (ASAM 3.2 / ASAM 3.7/4.0).



MEDI-CAL BENEFICIARIES

This section is only for patients whose claim data were matched with the MEDS (Medi-Cal Eligibility Data system) data. Overall, 96.8% of all patients were identified as Medi-Cal beneficiaries with a valid Medi-Cal eligibility status, with the highest rate among those aged 21+ (96.8%) and the lowest rate among those aged 18-20 (94.7%) for all levels of care (LOC). The proportion of Medi-Cal beneficiaries was also different across levels of care when looking at all age groups, with the highest among ambulatory withdrawal management (100%), opioid treatment programs (99.5%), followed by intensive outpatient programs (97.4%), outpatient programs (96.9%), and clinically managed high-intensity residential services (96.4%) (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2. Percentage of Medi-Cal beneficiaries by level of care (LOC)* and age group, FY2324

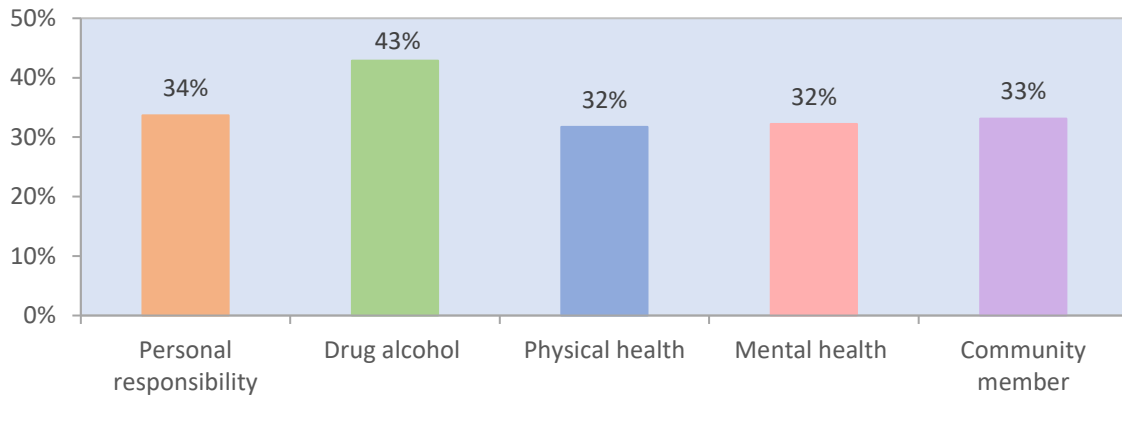


*OTP: opioid treatment program; IOP: intensive outpatient program; RSS: recovery service; WM1: ambulatory withdrawal management; WM 3.2: residential withdrawal management; RS 3.1: clinically managed low-intensity residential service; RS 3.3: clinically managed population-specific high-intensity residential services; RS 3.5: clinically managed high-intensity residential services; OP: outpatient program; WM 3.7/4.0: inpatient withdrawal management; LOC: level of care.

TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 34% of patients reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 43% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 32% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 32% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 33% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA), FY2324



Chapter 2

Patient Characteristics by Primary Substance of Use



Chapter 2 provides the number of admissions and discharges, trends in admission levels over the past seven fiscal years, patient characteristics, discharge status, substance use status, and levels of care for the six commonly reported primary substances (**heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, alcohol, prescription drug, and cocaine**) misused/abused.

Patients with Heroin as Primary Substance of Use

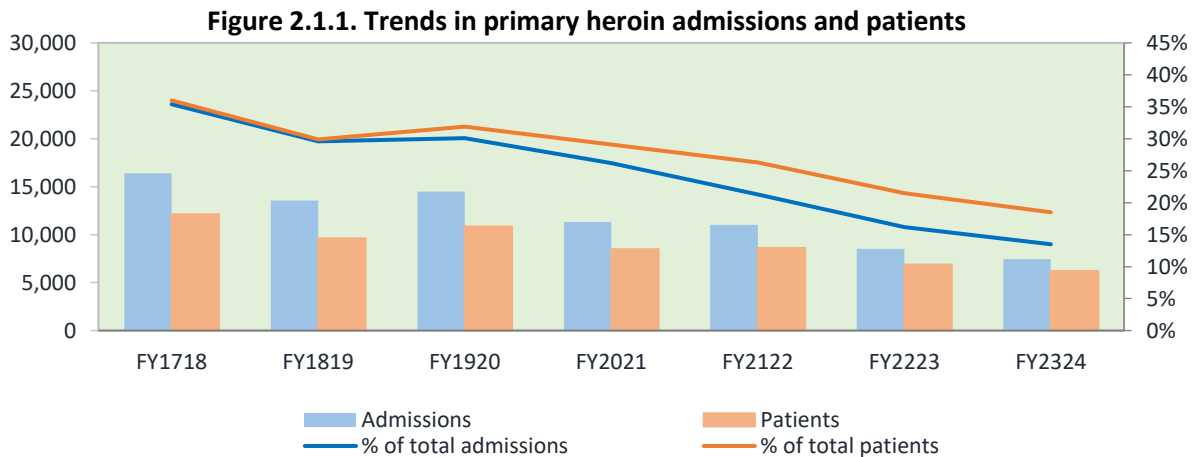
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There were 7,464 admissions (6,227 patients) reporting heroin as the primary substance of use, accounting for 13.5% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.1.1).

Table 2.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary heroin patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,464	13.5	6,227	18.5
Discharged	3,452	8.6	2,735	11.0

The number and proportion of primary heroin admissions and patients continuously decreased from FY1718 to FY2324. Specifically, the number of primary heroin admissions decreased by 54.5%, from 16,393 in FY1718 to 7,464 in FY2324 (Figure 2.1.1).



Of the discharges, 47.6% had positive compliance, with 30.1% completing the treatment and 17.4% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2. Discharge status of primary heroin patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,599	47.6
Completed treatment	1,013	30.1
Left – satisfactory progress	586	17.4
Negative compliance	1,745	51.9
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	18	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary heroin patients were male (71.3%), Hispanic/Latino (48.3%), ages 55-64 (23.6%), and unemployed (59.6%). Among primary heroin admissions, 26.8% reported having mental health issues (Table 2.1.3a and Table 2.1.3b).

Table 2.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary heroin patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		6,227	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	4,440	71.3
	Female	1,767	28.4
	Transgender man	4	0.1
	Transgender woman	10	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	6	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,007	48.3
	White	2,662	42.7
	Black/African American	407	6.5
	Asian	70	1.1
	Pacific Islander	4	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	44	0.7
	Other	26	0.4
Not available	7	0.1	
AGE	18-25	158	2.5
	26-34	1,203	19.3
	35-44	1,378	22.1
	45-54	950	15.3
	55-64	1,467	23.6
	65+	1,071	17.2
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	5,066	81.4
	Gay	30	0.5
	Lesbian	39	0.6
	Other homosexual	3	0.05
	Bisexual	60	1.0
	Something else	3	0.05
	Unsure/questioning	23	0.4
	Prefer not to state	72	1.2
Not available	931	15.0	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	191	3.1
	Some high school	1,397	22.4
	High school completed	3,468	55.7
	Some college or beyond	1,095	17.6
	Not available	76	1.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	5,424	87.1
	Other language	328	5.3
	Not available	475	7.6
DISABILITY	Yes	907	14.6
VETERAN	Yes	167	2.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 2.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary heroin patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		7,464	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,490	20.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,531	34.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,894	25.5
	Not in labor force	1,513	20.4
HOMELESS	Yes	1,637	22.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,990	26.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	870	11.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	834	11.2
PREGNANT	Yes	70	6.9

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary heroin admissions, 42.5% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (49.8%). 76.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 17 days at admission to 12 days at discharge (Table 2.1.4a and Table 2.1.4b).

Table 2.1.4a. Substance use status among primary heroin patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Heroin use only	4,213	57.5
	Heroin with other substance use	3,119	42.5
AGE OF FIRST	11 & under	64	0.9
PRIMARY	12-17	1,881	25.3
SUBSTANCE USE	18-25	3,710	49.8
	26 and over	1,794	24.1
PRIOR SUD	None	1,697	23.7
TREATMENT	1-2	3,110	43.4
ADMISSIONS	3-4	1,303	18.2
	5+	1,060	14.8

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

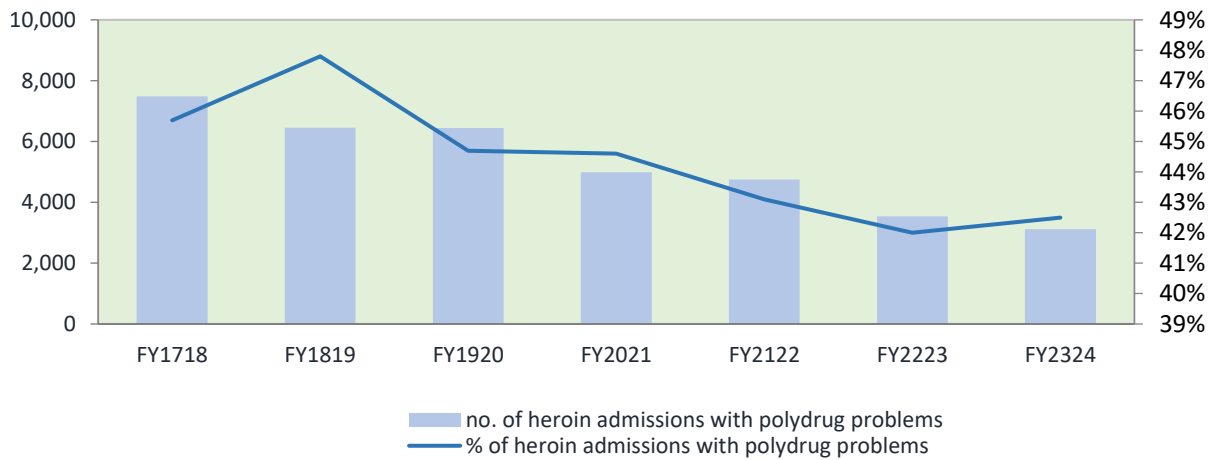
Table 2.1.4b. Frequency of heroin use at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=3,452)	%	# (N=3,452)	%
No use	1,052	30.5	1,569	45.5
1-9 days	217	6.3	154	4.5
10-19 days	250	7.2	220	6.4
20-29 days	328	9.5	380	11.0
Every day	1,603	46.4	915	26.5
Not available	2	0.1	214	6.2
Average days of use	17		12	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of admissions with poly-drug use among primary heroin patients increased from 45.7% in FY1718 to 47.8% in FY1819, then decreased to 42.0% in FY2223, before rising again to 42.5% in FY2324 (Figure 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary heroin patients at admission



LEVEL OF CARE

As expected, the majority of primary heroin admissions were admitted to opioid treatment programs (76.1%), followed by residential service programs (8.1%) and withdrawal management programs (5.8%) (Table 2.1.5).

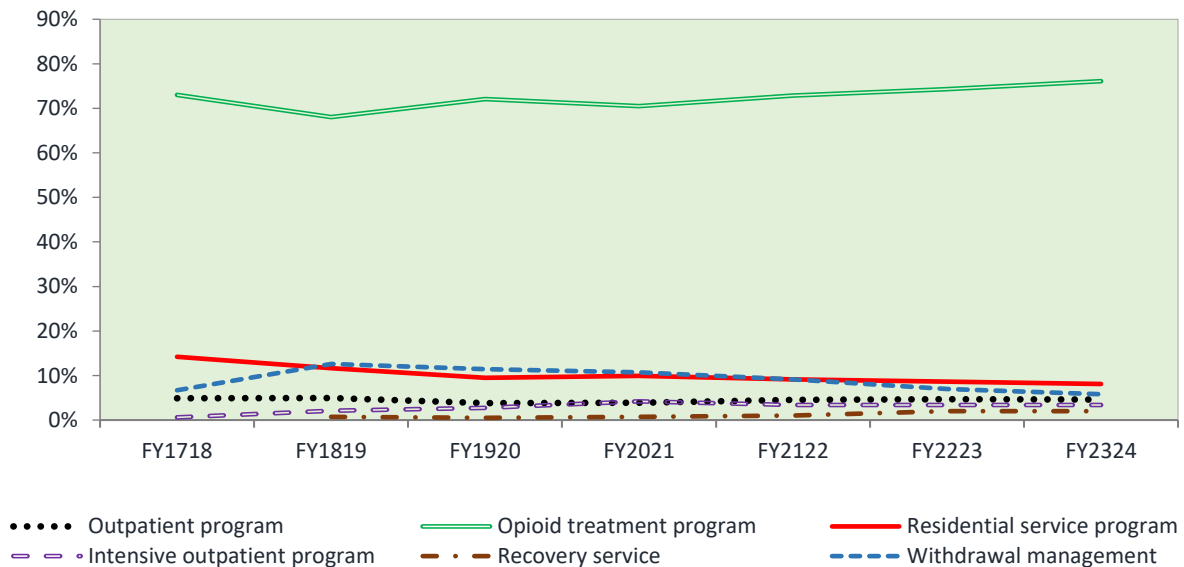
Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	433	5.8
ASAM WM 2	1	0.01
ASAM WM 3.2	332	4.4
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	100	1.3
Residential Service	606	8.1
ASAM 3.1	274	3.7
ASAM 3.3	2	0.03
ASAM 3.5	330	4.4
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	251	3.4
Outpatient	345	4.6
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	5,679	76.1
Recovery Service	149	2.0

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, opioid treatment programs have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of admissions, increasing from 68.0% in FY1819 to 76.1% in FY2324. In contrast, admissions to residential service programs have steadily decreased, from 6.7% in FY1718 to 8.1% in FY2324. Similarly, admissions to withdrawal management programs have followed a downward trend, dropping from 12.6% in FY1819 to 5.8% in FY2324 (Figure 2.1.3).

Figure 2.1.3. Trends in level of care among primary heroin patients



Patients with Methamphetamine as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

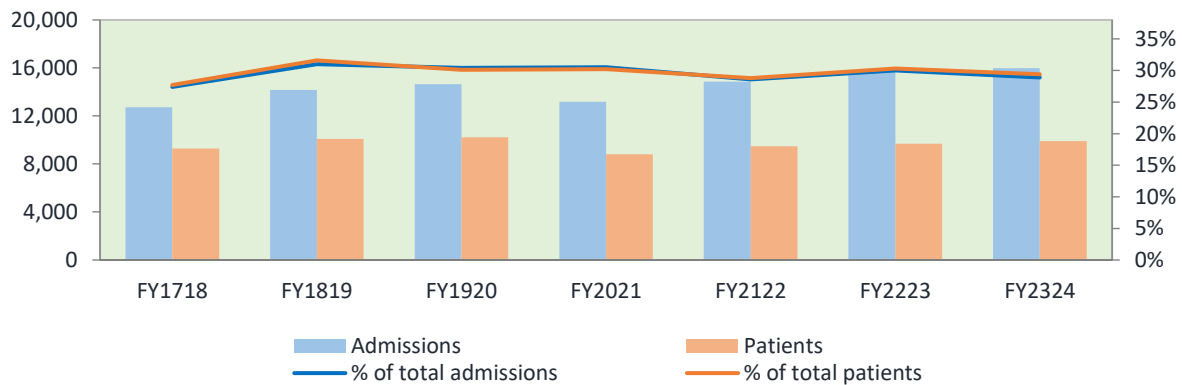
There were 15,989 admissions (9,898 patients) reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 28.9% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.2.1).

Table 2.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary methamphetamine patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	15,989	28.9	9,898	29.4
Discharged	12,843	31.9	8,405	33.8

The proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions fluctuated between 27.4% and 30.5% from FY1718 to FY2324. The number of admissions increased by 25.7%, rising from 12,717 in FY1718 to 15,989 in FY2324 (Figure 2.2.1).

Figure 2.2.1. Trends in primary methamphetamine admissions and patients



Of the discharges, 55.6% had positive compliance, with 45.2% completing treatment, and 10.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.2.2).

Table 2.2.2. Discharge status of primary methamphetamine patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	7,000	55.6
Completed treatment	5,687	45.2
Left – satisfactory progress	1,313	10.4
Negative compliance	5,531	43.9
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	57	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary methamphetamine patients were male (64.4%), Hispanic/Latino (64.1%), ages 26-34 (39.4%), and unemployed (68.7%). In addition, 56.9% were homeless, 59.4% reported having mental health issues, and 31.9% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.2.3a and Table 2.2.3b).

Table 2.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary methamphetamine patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		9,898	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	6,374	64.4
	Female	3,402	34.4
	Transgender man	17	0.2
	Transgender woman	93	0.9
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	12	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	6,340	64.1
	White	1,781	18.0
	Black/African American	1,403	14.2
	Asian	217	2.2
	Pacific Islander	33	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	73	0.7
	Other	49	0.5
Not available	2	0.02	
AGE	17 and under	23	0.2
	18-25	727	7.3
	26-34	3,903	39.4
	35-44	3,361	34.0
	45-54	1,348	13.6
	55-64	503	5.1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	65+	33	0.3
	Heterosexual	8,254	83.4
	Gay	427	4.3
	Lesbian	110	1.1
	Other homosexual	25	0.3
	Bisexual	388	3.9
	Something else	14	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	53	0.5
Prefer not to state	110	1.1	
Not available	517	5.2	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	342	3.5
	Some high school	2,805	28.3
	High school completed	4,825	48.7
	Some college or beyond	1,905	19.2
	Not available	21	0.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	8,301	83.9
	Other language	1,060	10.7
	Not available	537	5.4
DISABILITY	Yes	2,532	25.6
VETERAN	Yes	202	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 2.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary methamphetamine patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		15,989	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,792	11.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	7,184	45.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,778	23.7
	Not in labor force	3,213	20.1
HOMELESS	Yes	9,103	56.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	9,493	59.4
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,773	11.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	5,104	31.9
PREGNANT	Yes	344	6.5

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary methamphetamine admissions, 55.6% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (38.4%). 68.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 9 days at admission to 5 days at discharge (Table 2.2.4a and Table 2.2.4b).

Table 2.2.4a. Substance use status among primary methamphetamine patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Methamphetamine use only	7,024	44.4
	Methamphetamine with other substance use	8,780	55.6
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	292	1.8
	12-17	6,085	38.1
	18-25	6,132	38.4
	26 and over	3,459	21.7
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,814	31.6
	1-2	5,977	39.2
	3-4	2,363	15.5
	5+	2,102	13.8

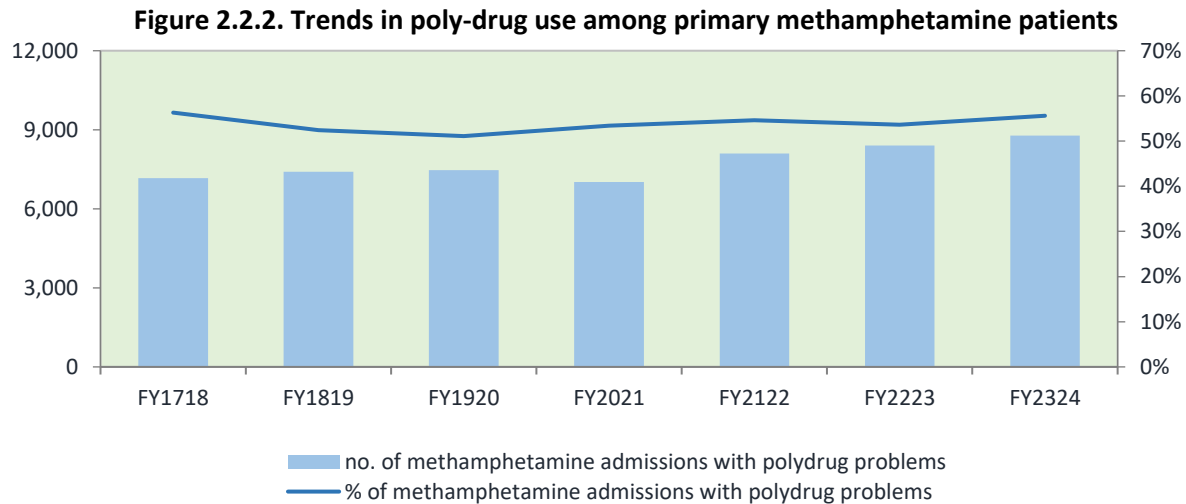
Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.2.4b. Frequency of methamphetamine use at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=12,843)	%	# (N=12,843)	%
No use	5,804	45.2	8,095	63.0
1-9 days	2,398	18.7	1,209	9.4
10-19 days	1,378	10.7	1,374	10.7
20-29 days	1,656	12.9	1,275	9.9
Every day	1,601	12.5	403	3.1
Not available	6	0.05	487	3.8
Average days of use	9		5	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

From FY1718 to FY2324, the number of primary methamphetamine admissions with polydrug problems increased by 22.5%, rising from 7,165 to 8,780. The percentage of primary methamphetamine admissions with polydrug problems fluctuated over this period, peaking at 56.3% in FY1718 and reaching 55.6% in FY2324 (Figure 2.2.2).



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 2.2.5, the most common level of care among primary methamphetamine admissions was residential service programs (47.0%), followed by outpatient programs (27.1%) and intensive outpatient programs (17.2%).

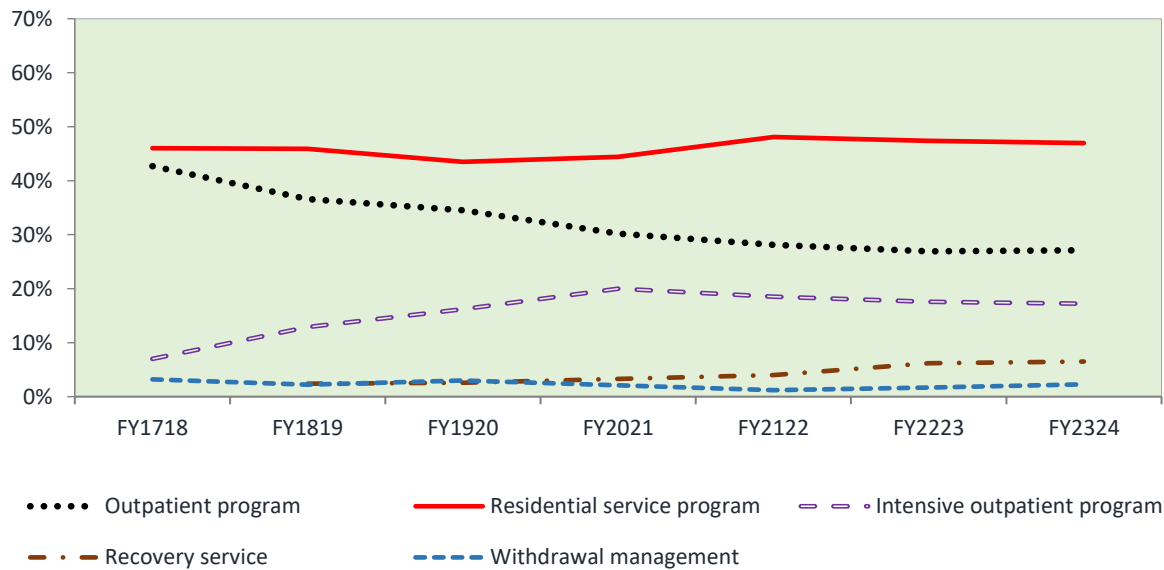
Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	370	2.3
ASAM WM 3.2	342	2.1
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	28	0.2
Residential Service	7,479	47.0
ASAM 3.1	2,744	17.2
ASAM 3.3	85	0.5
ASAM 3.5	4,650	29.2
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	2,739	17.2
Outpatient	4,309	27.1
Recovery Service	1,028	6.5

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

Residential services have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions, ranging from 44% to 48%. Admissions to the outpatient programs, while still significant, have gradually decreased from 42.7% in FY1718 to 27.1% in FY2324. In contrast, admissions to the intensive outpatient programs have increased, reaching 17.2% in FY2324 (Figure 2.2.3).

Figure 2.2.3. Trends in level of care among primary methamphetamine patients



Patients with Marijuana as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

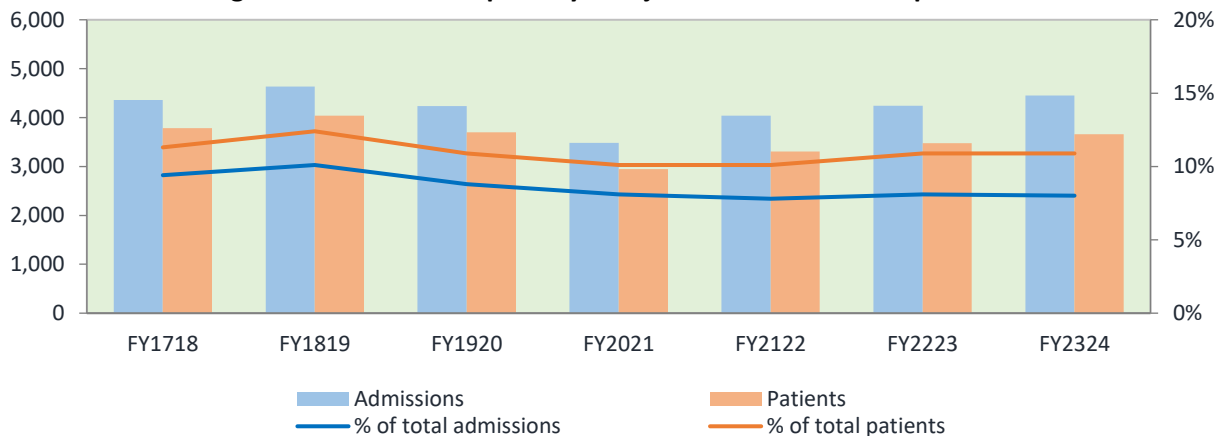
There were 4,453 admissions (3,659 patients) reporting marijuana as the primary substance of use, accounting for 8.0% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.3.1).

Table 2.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary marijuana patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	4,453	8.0	3,659	10.9
Discharged	3,298	8.2	2,799	11.2

The number of primary marijuana admissions fluctuated between 3,483 and 4,634 over the years. The proportion of total admissions peaked at 10.1% in FY1819, then decreased to 8.1% in FY2021, remaining stable at around 8% in the following years. The number and percentage of patients followed a similar pattern (Figure 2.3.1).

Figure 2.3.1. Trends in primary marijuana admissions and patients



Of the discharges, 48.6% had positive compliance, with 36.2% completing treatment and 12.4% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 2.3.2).

Table 2.3.2. Discharge status of primary marijuana patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,570	48.6
Completed treatment	1,170	36.2
Left – satisfactory progress	400	12.4
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	1,637	50.7
Other (Death/incarceration)	21	0.7

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary marijuana patients were male (63.6%), Hispanic/Latino (63.0%), ages 17 and under (34.8%), and unemployed (48.9%). 24.6% of the admissions were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.3.3a and Table 2.3.3b).

Table 2.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary marijuana patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		3,659	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,326	63.6
	Female	1,310	35.8
	Transgender man	10	0.3
	Transgender woman	8	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	5	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,305	63.0
	White	374	10.2
	Black/African American	888	24.3
	Asian	49	1.3
	Pacific Islander	9	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	10	0.3
	Other	22	0.6
	Not available	2	0.1
AGE	17 and under	1,274	34.8
	18-25	671	18.3
	26-34	920	25.1
	35-44	496	13.6
	45-54	200	5.5
	55-64	86	2.4
	65+	11	0.3
	Not available	1	0.03
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	3,072	84.0
	Gay	32	0.9
	Lesbian	44	1.2
	Other homosexual	3	0.1
	Bisexual	149	4.1
	Something else	9	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	48	1.3
	Prefer not to state	65	1.8
	Not available	237	6.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	324	8.9
	Some high school	1,478	40.4
	High school completed	1,293	35.3
	Some college or beyond	539	14.7
	Not available	25	0.7
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	3,136	85.7
	Other language	329	9.0
	Not available	194	5.3
DISABILITY	Yes	673	18.4
VETERAN	Yes	30	0.8

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 2.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary marijuana patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		4,453	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	679	15.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,186	26.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	986	22.2
	Not in labor force	1,590	35.8
HOMELESS	Yes	1,021	22.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,263	50.9
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	417	9.4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,093	24.6
PREGNANT	Yes	101	7.0

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary marijuana admissions, about 49.8% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (72.6%). 44.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 6 days at discharge (Table 2.3.4a and Table 2.3.4b).

Table 2.3.4a. Substance use status among primary marijuana patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Marijuana use only	2,201	50.2
	Marijuana with other substance use	2,187	49.8
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	479	10.8
	12-17	3,228	72.6
	18-25	642	14.4
	26 and over	96	2.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	2,339	55.4
	1-2	1,376	32.6
	3-4	309	7.3
	5+	195	4.6

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

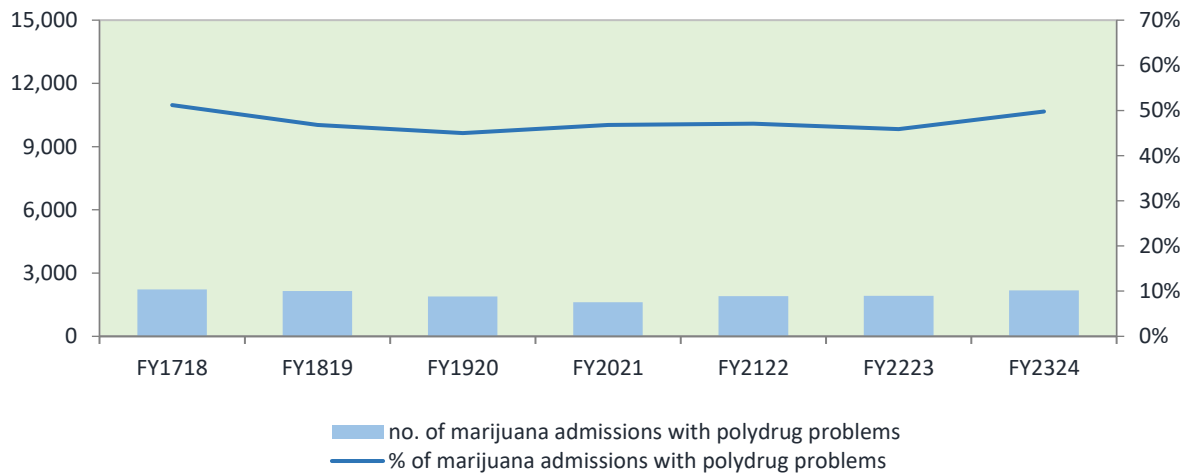
Table 2.3.4b. Frequency of marijuana use at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=3,298)	%	# (N=3,298)	%
No use	1,112	33.7	2,036	61.7
1-9 days	687	20.8	342	10.4
10-19 days	399	12.1	269	8.2
20-29 days	373	11.3	203	6.2
Every day	727	22.0	340	10.3
Not available	-	-	108	3.3
Average days of use	12		6	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The number of primary marijuana admissions with polydrug use has fluctuated between 1,622 and 2,232 from FY1718 to FY2324, while the percentage has remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in recent years, reaching 49.8% in FY2324 (Figure 2.3.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As presented in Table 2.3.5, the most common level of care for primary marijuana admissions was outpatient programs (56.3%), followed by residential service programs (19.6%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.2%).

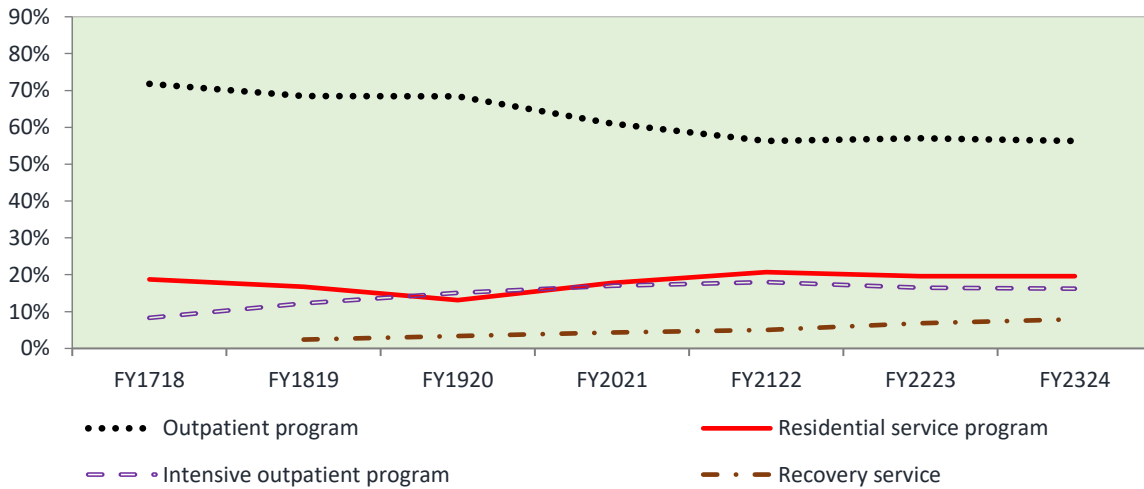
Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential Service	870	19.6
ASAM 3.1	332	7.5
ASAM 3.3	5	0.1
ASAM 3.5	533	12.0
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	718	16.2
Outpatient	2,499	56.3
Recovery Service	349	7.9

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

Admissions to outpatient programs remain the largest proportion of all primary marijuana admissions, although they have continually decreased from 71.8% in FY1718 to 56.3% in FY2324. The proportion of admissions to the intensive outpatient program increased from 8.3% in FY1718 to 17.0% in FY2021, and then remained stable at around 16% in the following years. Admissions to the residential service program fluctuated, starting at 18.7% in FY1718, decreasing to 13.1% in FY1920, and rising to around 20% in the subsequent years (Figure 2.3.3).

Figure 2.3.3. Trends in level of care among primary marijuana patients



Patients with Alcohol as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

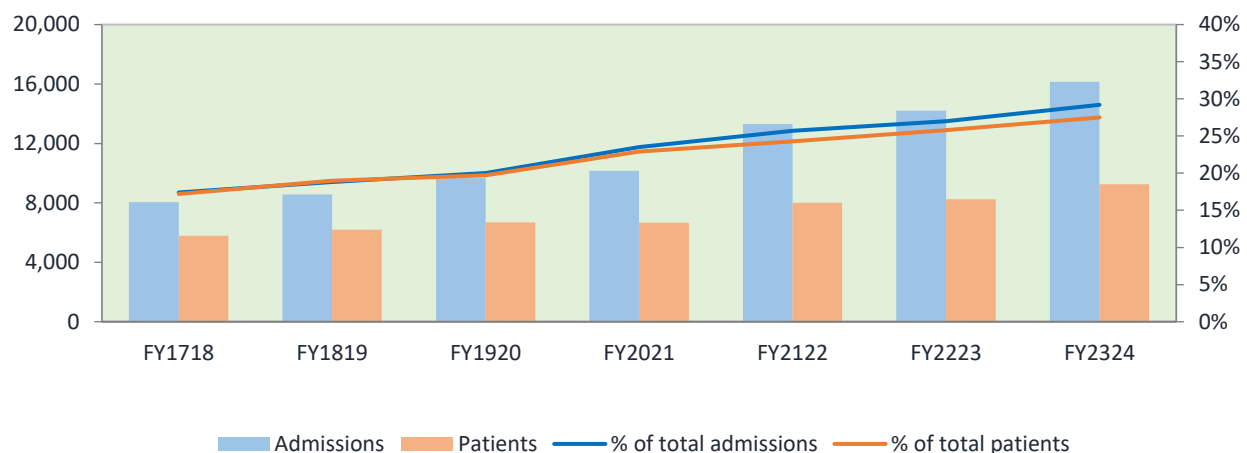
There were 16,152 alcohol admissions (9,257 patients) reporting alcohol as the primary substance of use, accounting for 29.2% of all treatment admissions (Table 2.4.1).

Table 2.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary alcohol patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	16,152	29.2	9,257	27.5
Discharged	12,879	32.0	7,930	31.9

The number and proportion of primary alcohol admissions and patients increased in the past seven fiscal years. Specifically, the proportion of primary alcohol admissions increased from 17.4% in FY1718 to 29.2% in FY2324 (Figure 2.4.1).

Figure 2.4.1. Trends in primary alcohol admissions and patients



Of the discharges, more than half (65.9%) had positive compliance, with 56.6% completing treatment and 9.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.4.2).

Table 2.4.2. Discharge status of primary alcohol patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	8,327	65.9
Completed treatment	7,160	56.6
Left – satisfactory progress	1,167	9.2
Negative compliance	4,273	33.8
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	44	0.3

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary alcohol patients were male (65.5%), Hispanic/Latino (58.2%), ages 26-34 (32.9%), and unemployed (69.5%). Among primary alcohol admissions, 66.1% reported having mental health issues, 46.6% were homeless, and 29.5% reported having a disability (Table 2.4.3a and Table 2.4.3b).

Table 2.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary alcohol patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		9,257	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	6,064	65.5
	Female	3,124	33.7
	Transgender man	18	0.2
	Transgender woman	40	0.4
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	11	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	5,390	58.2
	White	2,084	22.5
	Black/African American	1,504	16.2
	Asian	146	1.6
	Pacific Islander	16	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	76	0.8
	Other	40	0.4
Not available	1	0.01	
AGE	17 and under	97	1.0
	18-25	663	7.2
	26-34	3,042	32.9
	35-44	2,713	29.3
	45-54	1,558	16.8
	55-64	1,011	10.9
65+	173	1.9	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	7,873	85.0
	Gay	208	2.2
	Lesbian	124	1.3
	Other homosexual	18	0.2
	Bisexual	291	3.1
	Something else	15	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	56	0.6
	Prefer not to state	106	1.1
Not available	566	6.1	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	337	3.6
	Some high school	1,714	18.5
	High school completed	4,295	46.4
	Some college or beyond	2,878	31.1
	Not available	33	0.4
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	7,363	79.5
	Other language	1,434	15.5
	Not available	460	5.0
DISABILITY	Yes	2,730	29.5
VETERAN	Yes	205	2.2

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 2.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary alcohol patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		16,152	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	2,686	16.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	7,337	45.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,871	24.0
	Not in labor force	2,226	13.8
HOMELESS	Yes	7,526	46.6
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	10,661	66.1
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,688	16.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	2,515	15.6
PREGNANT	Yes	108	2.5

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary alcohol admissions, 51.4% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (60.2%). 73.2% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 14 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 2.4.4a and Table 2.4.4b).

Table 2.4.4a. Substance use status among primary alcohol patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Alcohol use only	7,824	48.6
	Alcohol with other substance use	8,264	51.4
AGE OF FIRST	11 & under	1,314	8.1
PRIMARY	12-17	9,712	60.2
SUBSTANCE USE	18-25	4,397	27.2
	26 and over	720	4.5
PRIOR SUD	None	4,187	26.8
TREATMENT	1-2	5,786	37.1
ADMISSIONS	3-4	2,282	14.6
	5+	3,356	21.5

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

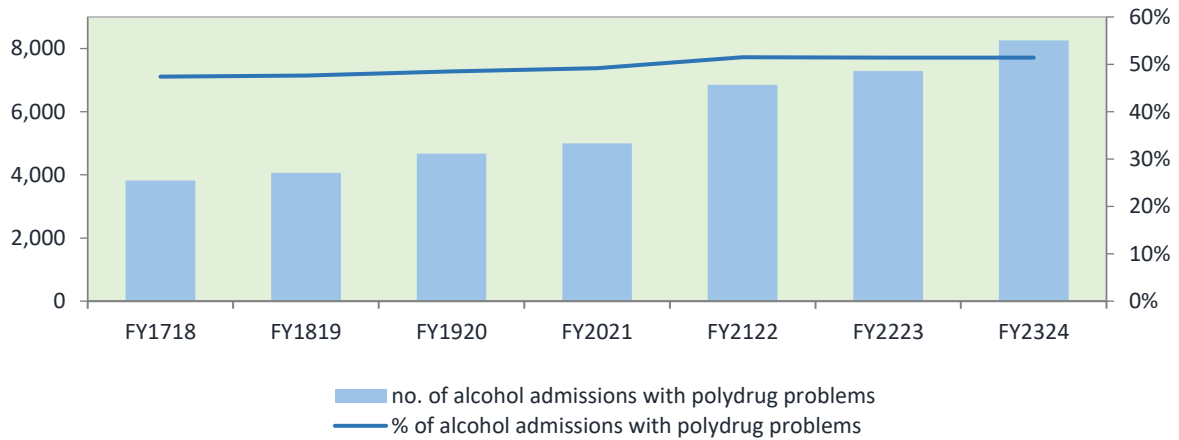
Table 2.4.4b. Frequency of alcohol use at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=12,879)	%	# (N=12,879)	%
No use	3,752	29.1	6,833	53.1
1-9 days	1,876	14.6	1,029	8.0
10-19 days	1,670	13.0	1,032	8.0
20-29 days	2,314	18.0	2,995	23.3
Every day	3,251	25.2	324	2.5
Not available	16	0.1	666	5.2
Average days of use	14		8	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The number of primary alcohol admissions with poly-drug use has increased substantially since FY1718, while the proportion has shown a more gradual rise, from 47.4% in FY1718 to 51.4% in FY2324 (Figure 2.4.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care for primary alcohol admissions was residential service programs (28.6%), followed by outpatient programs (26.0%) and withdrawal management programs (23.4%) (Table 2.4.5).

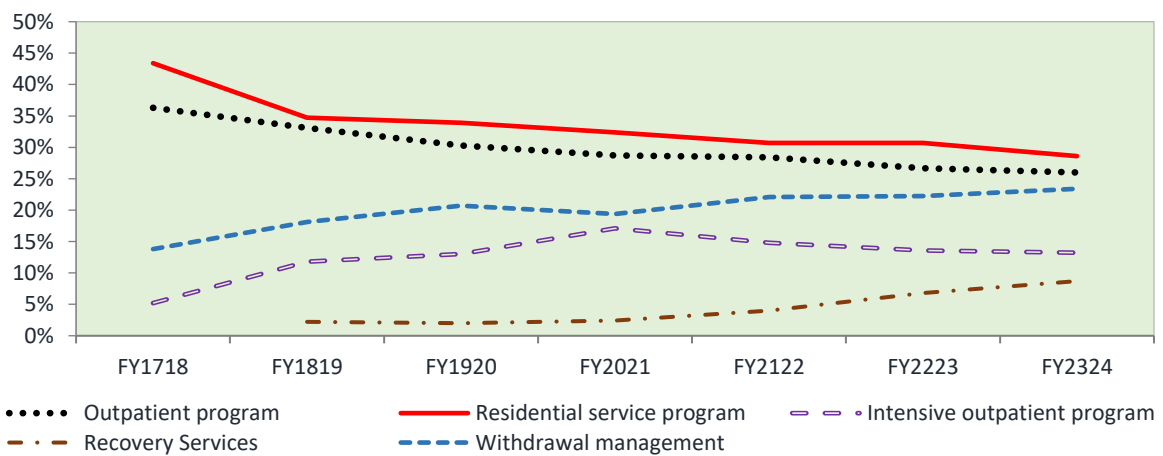
Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	3,773	23.4
ASAM WM 1	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2	4	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	1,737	10.8
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	2,031	12.6
Residential Service	4,611	28.6
ASAM 3.1	1,742	10.8
ASAM 3.3	13	0.1
ASAM 3.5	2,856	17.7
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	2,130	13.2
Outpatient	4,192	26.0
Recovery Service	1,403	8.7

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

The proportion of primary alcohol admissions to residential and outpatient programs has steadily decreased over the past seven fiscal years. In contrast, admissions to withdrawal management programs have increased from 13.8% in FY1718 to 23.4% in FY2324 (Figure 2.4.3).

Figure 2.4.3. Trends in level of care among primary alcohol patients



Patients with Prescription Drug as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

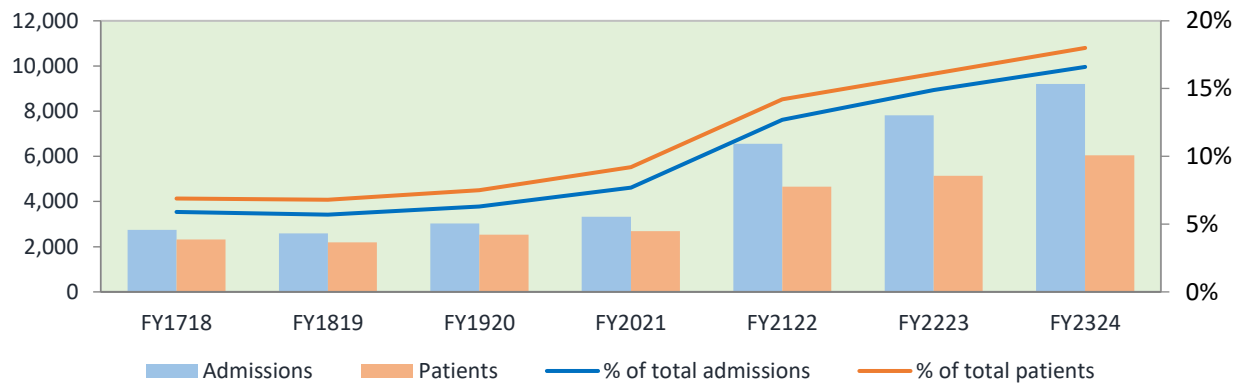
There were 9,212 admissions (6,042 patients) reporting prescription drug (Rx) as the primary substance of use, accounting for 16.6% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.5.1).

Table 2.5.1 Treatment admissions and discharges among primary Rx misuse patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	9,212	16.6	6,042	18.0
Discharged	6,136	15.3	3,959	15.9

Over the past seven fiscal years, there has been a notable upward trajectory in both the number and proportion of primary Rx admissions and patients. Specifically, the proportion of primary Rx admissions rose from 5.9% in FY1718 to 16.6% in FY2324 (Figure 2.5.1).

Figure 2.5.1. Trends in primary Rx admissions and patients



Of the discharges, about half had positive compliance (49.6%), with 37.7% completing treatment, and 11.8% leaving the treatment program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.5.2).

Table 2.5.2. Discharge status of primary Rx misuse patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,995	49.6
Completed treatment	2,281	37.7
Left – satisfactory progress	714	11.8
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	3,027	50.1
Other (Death/incarceration)	21	0.3

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary Rx patients were male (64.7%), White (43.9%), ages 26-34 (32.9%), and unemployed (68%). Among primary Rx admissions, 49.4% reported mental health issues (Table 2.5.3a and Table 2.5.3b).

Table 2.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary Rx patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		6,042	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,910	64.7
	Female	2,109	34.9
	Transgender man	4	0.1
	Transgender woman	13	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	6	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,625	43.4
	White	2,655	43.9
	Black/African American	573	9.5
	Asian	105	1.7
	Pacific Islander	7	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	35	0.6
	Other	37	0.6
	Not available	5	0.1
AGE	17 and under	96	1.6
	18-25	764	12.6
	26-34	1,989	32.9
	35-44	1,572	26.0
	45-54	767	12.7
	55-64	568	9.4
	65+	286	4.7
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	5,241	86.7
	Gay	59	1.0
	Lesbian	55	0.9
	Other homosexual	5	0.1
	Bisexual	147	2.4
	Something else	10	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	21	0.3
	Prefer not to state	55	0.9
	Not available	449	7.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	105	1.7
	Some high school	1,064	17.6
	High school completed	3,282	54.3
	Some college or beyond	1,543	25.5
	Not available	48	0.8
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	5,440	90.0
	Other language	423	7.0
	Not available	179	3.0
DISABILITY	Yes	1,216	20.1
VETERAN	Yes	130	2.2

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 2.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary Rx patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		9,212	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,483	16.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	3,909	42.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,345	25.5
	Not in labor force	1,453	15.8
HOMELESS	Yes	3,400	36.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	4,550	49.4
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,216	13.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,132	12.3
PREGNANT	Yes	131	5.2

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among the primary Rx admissions, the most common age range of first primary substance use was 26 years old and over (46.4%). A significant majority (93.5%) reported opioids as their primary substance of use. 77.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. Furthermore, the average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 19 days at admission to 13 days at discharge (Table 2.5.4a and Table 2.5.4b).



Table 2.5.4a. Substance use status among primary Rx misuse patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Rx use only	514	5.6
	Rx with other substance use	8,686	94.4
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY	11 & under	56	0.6
SUBSTANCE USE	12-17	1,425	15.5
	18-25	3,442	37.5
RX CATEGORIES	26 and over	4,265	46.4
	Opioids	8,615	93.5
	OxyContin	509	5.5
	Non-Rx methadone	66	0.7
	Other opiates and synthetics	8,040	87.3
	Sedatives	468	5.1
	Benzodiazepines	204	2.2
	Barbiturates	15	0.2
	Other sedatives	239	2.6
	Other tranquilizers	10	0.1
	Stimulants	113	1.2
	Amphetamines	43	0.5
	Other stimulants	70	0.8
	Other Rx	16	0.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT	None	2,030	22.5
ADMISSIONS	1-2	3,730	41.3
	3-4	1,425	15.8
	5+	1,842	20.4

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

Table 2.5.4b. Frequency of Rx use at admission and discharge, FY2324

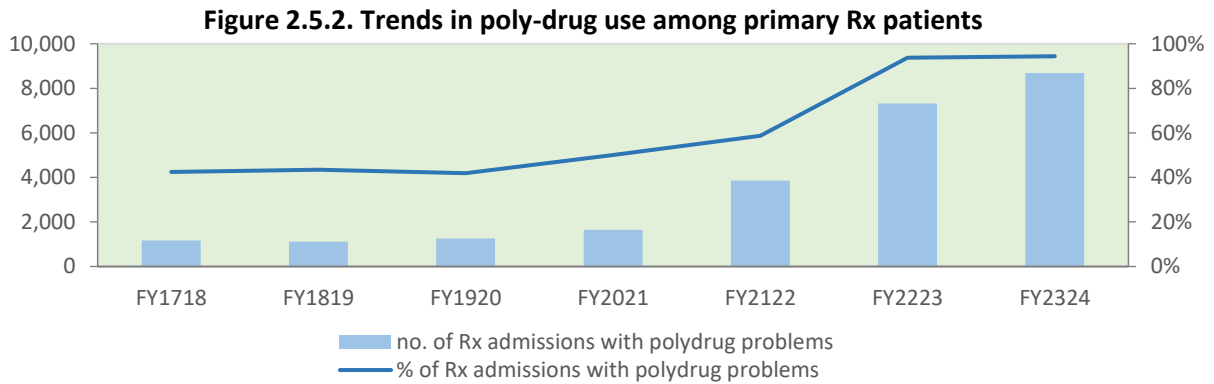
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=6,136)	%	# (N=6,136)	%
No use	1,413	23.0	2,400	39.1
1-9 days	474	7.7	297	4.8
10-19 days	598	9.7	515	8.4
20-29 days	874	14.2	1,392	22.7
Every day	2,772	45.2	1,021	16.6
Not available	5	0.1	511	8.3
Average days of use	19		13	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



PRESCRIPTION DRUG

The number and proportion of primary Rx admissions with poly-drug use have increased substantially. Specifically, the proportion of admissions with poly-drug use surged from 58.7% in FY2122 to 94.4% in FY2324, reflecting an increase of 35.7 percentage points (Figure 2.5.2).



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary Rx admissions was opioid treatment programs (42.5%), followed by withdrawal management (22.4%) and residential service programs (16.7%) (Table 2.5.5).

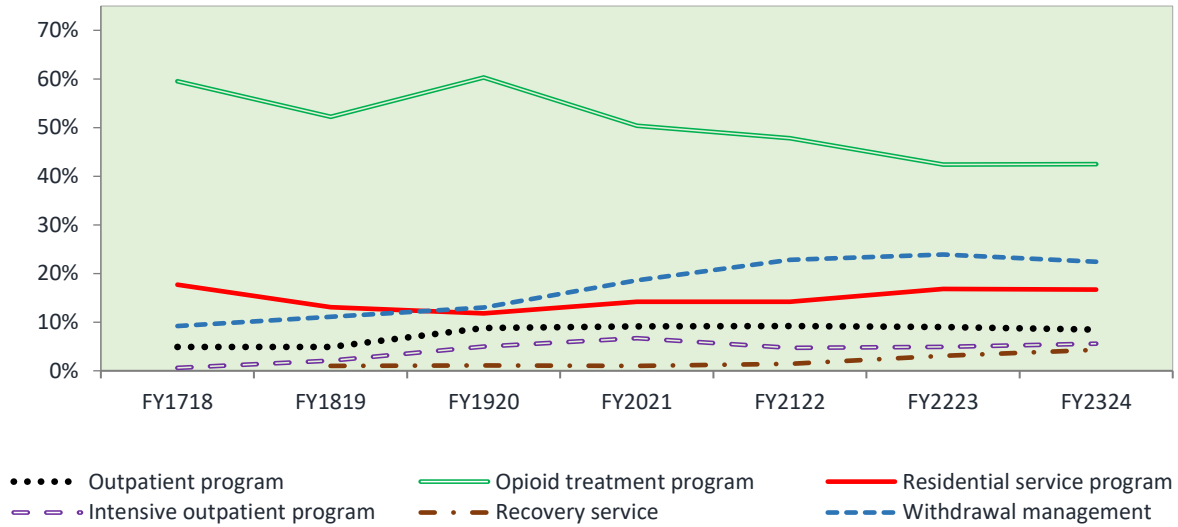
Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	2,059	22.4
ASAM WM 1	2	0.02
ASAM WM 2	2	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	1,367	14.8
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	688	7.5
Residential Service	1,538	16.7
ASAM 3.1	565	6.1
ASAM 3.3	7	0.1
ASAM 3.5	966	10.5
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	520	5.6
Outpatient	780	8.5
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	3,912	42.5
Recovery Service	400	4.3

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, the proportion of primary Rx admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily decreased, from 17.7% in FY1718 to 8.5% in FY2324. In contrast, admissions to withdrawal management programs have seen significant growth, increasing from 9.2% in FY1718 to 22.4% in FY2324. The proportion of admissions to residential service programs has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 13.1% and 16.8% during this period (Figure 2.5.3).

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



Patients with Cocaine as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

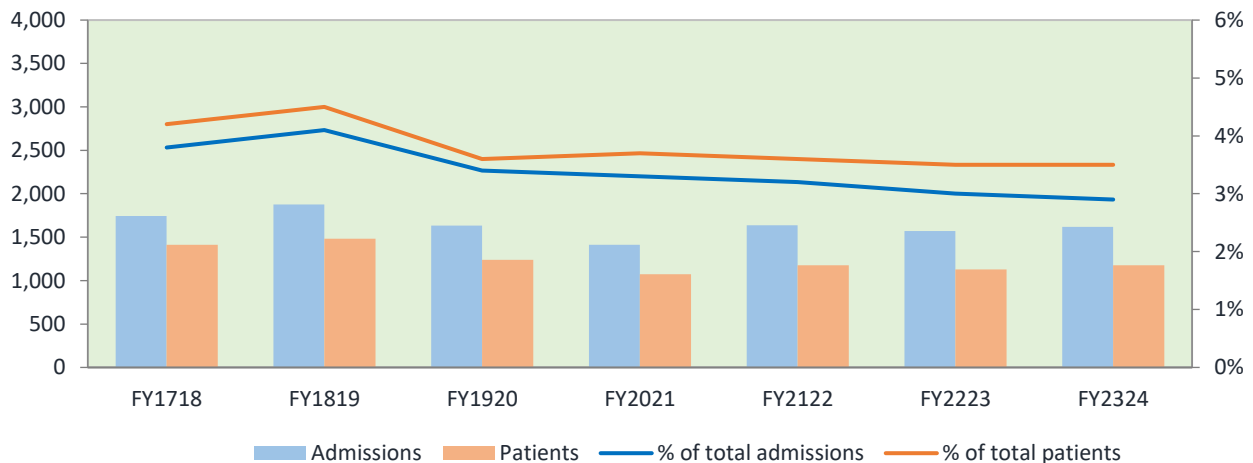
There were 1,620 admissions (1,177 patients) reporting cocaine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 2.9% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.6.1).

Table 2.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary cocaine patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of patients
Admitted	1,620	2.9	1,177	3.5
Discharged	1,274	3.2	962	3.9

The number and proportion of primary cocaine admissions and patients declined gradually over the past seven fiscal years. Specifically, the proportion of primary cocaine admissions decreased from approximately 3.8% in FY1718 to 2.9% in FY2324 (Figure 2.6.1).

Figure 2.6.1. Trends in primary cocaine admissions and patients



Of the discharges, over half had positive compliance (55.3%), with 42.5% completing treatment and 12.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.6.2).

Table 2.6.2. Discharge status of primary cocaine patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	693	55.3
Completed treatment	532	42.5
Left – satisfactory progress	161	12.8
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	553	44.1
Other (Death/incarceration)	7	0.6

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary cocaine patients were male (66.7%), Black/African American (47.8%), ages 26-34 (26.8%), and unemployed (63.5%). Among primary cocaine admissions, over half (59.9%) had mental health issues, 48.4% were homeless, and 28.6% reported having a disability (Table 2.6.3a and Table 2.6.3b).

Table 2.6.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary cocaine patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		1,177	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	785	66.7
	Female	383	32.5
	Transgender man	3	0.3
	Transgender woman	2	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	4	0.3
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	444	37.7
	White	139	11.8
	Black/African American	563	47.8
	Asian	24	2.0
	Pacific Islander	3	0.3
	Other	4	0.3
AGE	17 and under	2	0.2
	18-25	106	9.0
	26-34	315	26.8
	35-44	238	20.2
	45-54	197	16.7
	55-64	263	22.3
	65+	56	4.8
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	1,003	85.2
	Gay	12	1.0
	Lesbian	10	0.8
	Other homosexual	1	0.1
	Bisexual	34	2.9
	Something else	2	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	11	0.9
	Prefer not to state	13	1.1
Not available	91	7.7	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	30	2.5
	Some high school	241	20.5
	High school completed	608	51.7
	Some college or beyond	291	24.7
	Not available	7	0.6
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,052	89.4
	Other language	77	6.5
	Not available	48	4.1
DISABILITY	Yes	337	28.6
VETERAN	Yes	37	3.1

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 2.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary cocaine patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		1,620	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	267	16.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	580	35.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	446	27.6
	Not in labor force	323	20.0
HOMELESS	Yes	784	48.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	969	59.9
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	229	14.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	329	20.3
PREGNANT	Yes	25	6.9

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary cocaine admissions, 66.6% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (45.7%). 65.8% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 9 days at admission to 4 days at discharge (Table 2.6.4a and Table 2.6.4b).

Table 2.6.4a. Substance use status among primary cocaine patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Cocaine use only	537	33.4
	Cocaine with other substance use	1,070	66.6
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	29	1.8
	12-17	471	29.1
	18-25	740	45.7
	26 and over	379	23.4
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	531	34.2
	1-2	600	38.6
	3-4	205	13.2
	5+	217	14.0

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



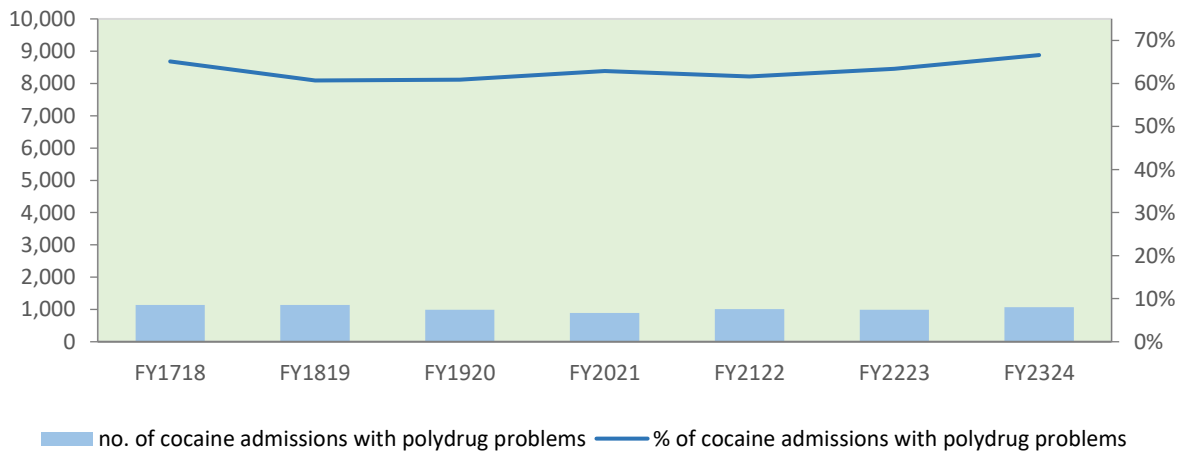
Table 2.6.4b. Frequency of substance use at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=1,274)	%	# (N=1,274)	%
No use	530	41.6	916	71.9
1-9 days	251	19.7	126	9.9
10-19 days	172	13.5	80	6.3
20-29 days	188	14.8	69	5.4
Every day	133	10.4	44	3.5
Not available	-	-	39	3.1
Average days of use	9		4	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of primary cocaine admissions with poly-drug use remained relatively stable throughout the past seven fiscal years, ranging from 65.1% in FY1718 to 66.6% in FY2324 (Figure 2.6.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary cocaine admissions was residential service programs (44.8%), followed by outpatient programs (30.3%) and intensive outpatient programs (17.1%) (Table 2.6.5).

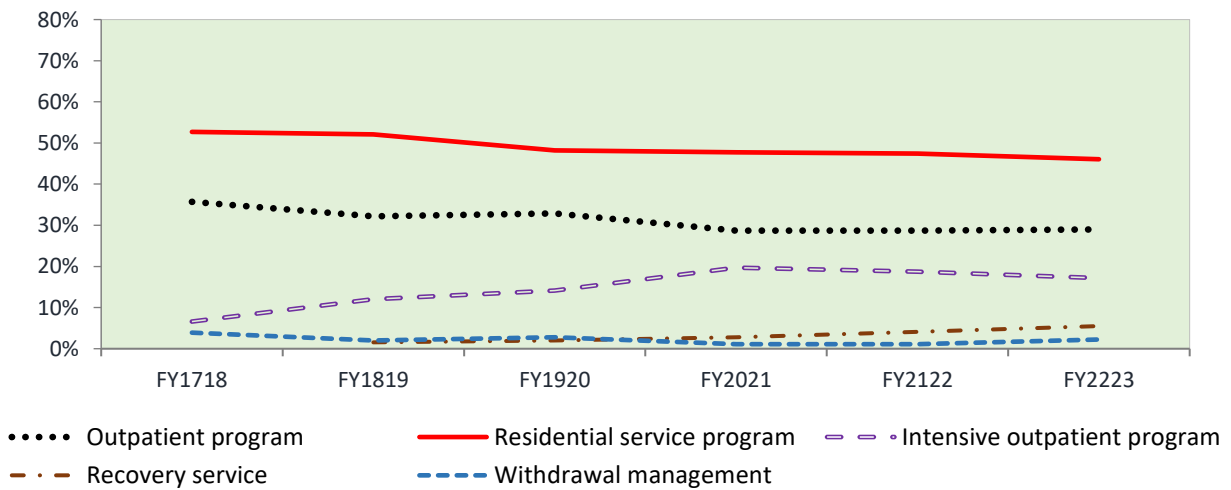
Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	32	2.0
ASAM WM 3.2	26	1.6
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	6	0.4
Residential Service	721	44.8
ASAM 3.1	307	19.1
ASAM 3.3	5	0.3
ASAM 3.5	409	25.4
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	275	17.1
Outpatient	488	30.3
Recovery Service	92	5.7

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

Residential services have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of primary cocaine admissions, ranging from 46% to 53%. Both residential and outpatient admissions have been decreasing over the years, with outpatient admissions dropping from 35.7% in FY1718 to 30.3% in FY2324. In contrast, admissions to intensive outpatient programs have increased steadily, rising from 6.6% in FY1718 to 17.1% in FY2324 (Figure 2.6.3).

Figure 2.6.3. Trends in level of care among primary cocaine patients



PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

Summary Table 1. Summary statistics of patients with different primary substance of use, FY2324

Categories	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADMITTED												
Patients	6,227	18.5	9,898	29.4	3,659	10.9	9,257	27.5	6,042	18.0	1,177	3.5
Admissions	7,464	13.5	15,989	28.9	4,453	8.0	16,152	29.2	9,212	16.6	1,620	2.9
DISCHARGED												
Patients	2,735	11.0	8,405	33.8	2,799	11.2	7,930	31.9	3,959	15.9	962	3.9
Admissions	3,452	8.6	12,843	31.9	3,298	8.2	12,879	32.0	6,136	15.3	1,274	3.2
DISCHARGE STATUS												
Positive compliance	1,599	47.6	7,000	55.6	1,570	48.6	8,327	65.9	2,995	49.6	693	55.3
Completed Treatment	1,013	30.1	5,687	45.2	1,170	36.2	7,160	56.6	2,281	37.7	532	42.5
Left – satisfactory progress	586	17.4	1,313	10.4	400	12.4	1,167	9.2	714	11.8	161	12.8
Negative compliance	1,745	51.9	5,531	43.9	1,637	50.7	4,273	33.8	3,027	50.1	553	44.1
Other (Death/incarceration)	18	0.5	57	0.5	21	0.7	44	0.3	21	0.3	7	0.6
GENDER IDENTITY												
Male	4,440	71.3	6,374	64.4	2,326	63.6	6,064	65.5	3,910	64.7	785	66.7
Female	1,764	28.4	3,402	34.4	1,310	35.8	3,124	33.7	2,109	34.9	383	32.5
Transgender male	4	0.1	17	0.2	10	0.3	18	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.3
Transgender female	10	0.2	93	0.9	8	0.2	40	0.4	13	0.2	2	0.2
Non-conforming or refuse to state	6	0.1	12	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.3
RACE/ETHNICITY*												
Hispanic/Latino	3,007	48.3	6,340	64.1	2,305	63.0	5,390	58.2	2,625	43.4	444	37.7
White	2,662	42.7	1,781	18.0	374	10.2	2,084	22.5	2,655	43.9	139	11.8
Black/African American	407	6.5	1,403	14.2	888	24.3	1,504	16.2	573	9.5	563	47.8
Asian	70	1.1	217	2.2	49	1.3	146	1.6	105	1.7	24	2.0
Pacific Islander	4	0.1	33	0.3	9	0.2	16	0.2	7	0.1	3	0.3
American Indian /Alaska Native	44	0.7	73	0.7	10	0.3	76	0.8	35	0.6	-	-
Other	26	0.4	49	0.5	22	0.6	40	0.4	37	0.6	4	0.3
Not available	7	0.1	2	0.02	2	0.1	1	0.01	5	0.1	-	-
AGE												
17 and under	-	-	23	0.2	1,274	34.8	97	1.0	96	1.6	2	0.2
18-25	158	2.5	727	7.3	671	18.3	663	7.2	764	12.6	106	9.0
26-34	1,203	19.3	3,903	39.4	920	25.1	3,042	32.9	1,989	32.9	315	26.8
35-44	1,378	22.1	3,361	34.0	496	13.6	2,713	29.3	1,572	26.0	238	20.2
45-54	950	15.3	1,348	13.6	200	5.5	1,558	16.8	767	12.7	197	16.7
55-64	1,467	23.6	503	5.1	86	2.4	1,011	10.9	568	9.4	263	22.3
65+	1,071	17.2	33	0.3	11	0.3	173	1.9	286	4.7	56	4.8
Not available	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-



PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd)	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
Heterosexual	5,066	81.4	8,254	83.4	3,072	84.0	7,873	85.0	5,241	86.7	1,003	85.2
Gay	30	0.5	427	4.3	32	0.9	208	2.2	59	1.0	12	1.0
Lesbian	39	0.6	110	1.1	44	1.2	124	1.3	55	0.9	10	0.8
Other homosexual	3	0.05	25	0.3	3	0.1	18	0.2	5	0.1	1	0.1
Bisexual	60	1.0	388	3.9	149	4.1	291	3.1	147	2.4	34	2.9
Something else	3	0.05	14	0.1	9	0.2	15	0.2	10	0.2	2	0.2
Unsure/questioning	23	0.4	53	0.5	48	1.3	56	0.6	21	0.3	11	0.9
Prefer not to state	72	1.2	110	1.1	65	1.8	106	1.1	55	0.9	13	1.1
Not available	931	15.0	517	5.2	237	6.5	566	6.1	449	7.4	91	7.7
EDUCATION												
Middle school or below	191	3.1	342	3.5	324	8.9	337	3.6	105	1.7	30	2.5
Some high school	1,397	22.4	2,805	28.3	1,478	40.4	1,714	18.5	1,064	17.6	241	20.5
High school completed	3,468	55.7	4,825	48.7	1,293	35.3	4,295	46.4	3,282	54.3	608	51.7
Some college or beyond	1,095	17.6	1,902	19.2	539	14.7	2,878	31.1	1,543	25.5	291	24.7
Not available	76	1.2	21	0.2	25	0.7	33	0.4	48	0.8	7	0.6
LANGUAGE AT HOME												
English	5,424	87.1	8,301	83.9	3,136	85.7	7,363	79.5	5,440	90.0	1,052	89.4
Other language	328	5.3	1,060	10.7	329	9.0	1,434	15.5	423	7.0	77	6.5
Not available	475	7.6	537	5.4	194	5.3	460	5.0	179	3.0	48	4.1
DISABILITY												
Yes	907	14.6	2,532	25.6	673	18.4	2,730	29.5	1,216	20.1	337	28.6
VETERAN												
Yes	167	2.7	202	2.0	30	0.8	205	2.2	130	2.2	37	3.1
EMPLOYMENT												
Employed	1,490	20.1	1,792	11.2	679	15.3	2,686	16.7	1,483	16.1	267	16.5
Unemployed (seeking)	2,531	34.1	7,184	45.0	1,186	26.7	7,337	45.5	3,909	42.5	580	35.9
Unemployed (not seeking)	1,894	25.5	3,778	23.7	986	22.2	3,871	24.0	2,345	25.5	446	27.6
Not in labor force	1,513	20.4	3,213	20.1	1,590	35.8	2,226	13.8	1,453	15.8	323	20.0
HOMELESS												
Yes	1,637	22.0	9,103	57.0	1,021	22.9	7,526	46.6	3,400	36.9	784	48.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES												
Yes	1,990	26.8	9,493	59.4	2,263	50.9	10,661	66.1	4,550	49.4	969	59.9
PHYSICAL HEALTH												
Yes	870	11.7	1,773	11.1	417	9.4	2,688	16.7	1,216	13.2	229	14.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED												
Yes	834	11.2	5,104	31.9	1,093	24.6	2,515	15.6	1,132	12.3	329	20.3



PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd)	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PREGNANT												
Yes	70	6.9	344	6.5	101	7.0	108	2.5	131	5.2	25	6.9
POLY-DRUG												
Heroin use only	4,213	57.5	7,024	44.4	2,201	50.2	7,824	48.6	514	5.6	537	33.4
Heroin with other substance use	3,119	42.5	8,780	55.6	2,187	49.8	8,264	51.4	8,686	94.4	1,070	66.6
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE												
11 years or under	64	0.9	292	1.8	479	10.8	1,314	8.1	56	0.6	29	1.8
12-17	1,881	25.3	6,085	38.1	3,228	72.6	9,712	60.2	1,425	15.5	471	29.1
18-25	3,710	49.8	6,132	38.4	642	14.4	4,397	27.2	3,442	37.5	740	45.7
26+	1,794	24.1	3,459	21.7	96	2.2	720	4.5	4,265	46.4	379	23.4
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS												
None	1,697	23.7	4,814	31.6	2,339	55.4	4,187	26.8	2,030	22.5	531	34.2
1-2	3,110	43.4	5,977	39.2	1,376	32.6	5,786	37.1	3,730	41.3	600	38.6
3-4	1,303	18.2	2,363	15.5	309	7.3	2,282	14.6	1,425	15.8	205	13.2
5+	1,060	14.8	2,102	13.8	195	4.6	3,356	21.5	1,842	20.4	217	14.0
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH												
No use	1,052	30.5	5,804	45.2	1,112	33.7	3,752	29.1	1,413	23.0	530	41.6
1-9 days	217	6.3	2,398	18.7	687	20.8	1,876	14.6	474	7.7	251	19.7
10-19 days	250	7.2	1,378	10.7	399	12.1	1,670	13.0	598	9.7	172	13.5
20-29 days	328	9.5	1,656	12.9	373	11.3	2,314	18.0	874	14.2	188	14.8
Everyday	1,603	46.4	1,601	12.5	727	22.0	3,251	25.2	2,772	45.2	133	10.4
Not available	2	0.1	6	0.5	-	-	16	0.1	5	0.1	-	-
Average days of use	17	-	9	-	12	-	14	-	19	-	9	-
LEVEL OF CARE												
ASAM 0.5 -Early Intervention	-	-	-	-	90	2.0	6	0.04	3	0.03	-	-
ASAM 1-Outpatient	345	4.6	4,309	27.1	2,409	54.3	4,186	26.0	777	8.4	488	30.3
ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient	251	3.4	2,739	17.2	718	16.2	2,130	13.2	520	5.6	275	17.1
ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program	5,679	76.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,912	42.5	-	-
ASAM 3.1-Residential Service	274	3.7	2,744	17.2	332	7.5	1,742	10.8	565	6.1	307	19.1
ASAM 3.3-Residential Service	2	0.03	85	0.5	5	0.1	13	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.3
ASAM 3.5-Residential Service	330	4.4	4,650	29.2	533	12.0	2,856	17.7	966	10.5	409	25.4
ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	2	0.02	-	-
ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management	1	0.01	-	-	-	-	4	0.02	2	0.02	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management	332	4.4	342	2.1	-	-	1,737	10.8	1,367	14.8	26	1.6
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management	100	1.3	28	0.2	-	-	2,031	12.6	688	7.5	6	0.4
Recovery Service	149	2.0	1,028	6.5	349	7.9	1,403	8.7	400	4.3	92	5.7

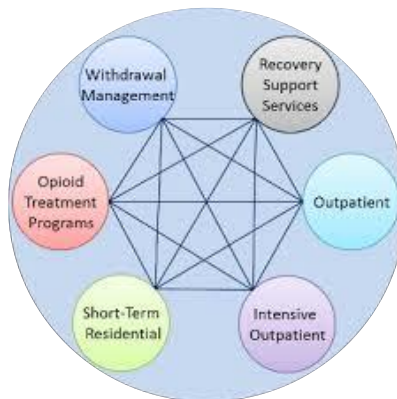
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Chapter 3

Patient Characteristics by Level of Care



Chapter 3 provides descriptive information for admissions by levels of care (**withdrawal management, residential service, outpatient, intensive outpatient, and opioid treatment** program). Numbers of patients, admissions, and discharges are reported, along with trends in admission levels over the past seven fiscal years. Patient discharge status, demographic and background characteristics, and primary substance use by levels of care are also described.

Patients in Withdrawal Management

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

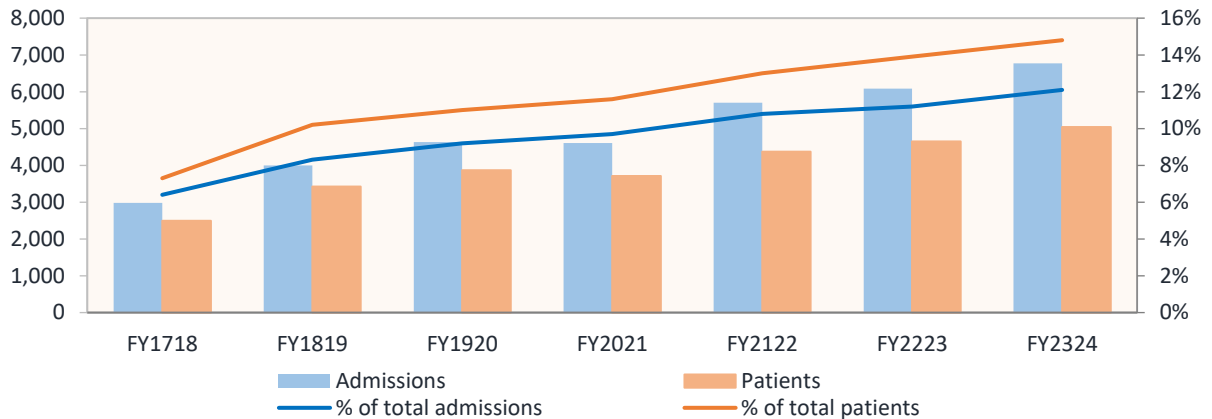
There were 6,773 treatment admissions (5,043 patients) to withdrawal management, accounting for 12.1% of total admissions (Table 3.1.1). The average length of stay for withdrawal management was 6.9 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in withdrawal management, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,773	12.1	5,043	14.8
Discharged	6,411	15.8	4,788	19.1

Over the past seven fiscal years, the number and proportion of admissions to withdrawal management have continuously increased. Specifically, the number of admissions rose by 56.0% from FY1718 to FY2324, while the proportion increased from 6.4% in FY1718 to 12.1% in FY2324 (Figure 3.1.1).

Figure 3.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients in withdrawal management



Of the discharges in the withdrawal management programs, 75.5% had positive compliance, with 70.0% completing treatment and 5.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.1.2).

Table 3.1.2. Discharge status of patients in withdrawal management, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	4,774	75.5
Completed treatment	4,427	70.0
Left – satisfactory progress	347	5.5
Negative compliance	1,549	24.5
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	4	0.1

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients in withdrawal management were male (71.8%), Hispanic/Latino (52.8%), ages 26-34 (34.5%), and unemployed (83.4%). Among admissions in withdrawal management, 71.8% reported having mental health issues, and 53.0% were homeless (Table 3.1.3a and Table 3.1.3b).

Table 3.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients in withdrawal management, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		5,043	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,621	71.8
	Female	1,405	27.9
	Transgender man	1	0.02
	Transgender woman	13	0.3
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	3	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,662	52.8
	White	1,620	32.1
	Black/African American	621	12.3
	Asian	68	1.3
	Pacific Islander	5	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	45	0.9
	Other	18	0.4
Not available	4	0.1	
AGE	17 and under	2	0.04
	18-25	399	7.9
	26-34	1,740	34.5
	35-44	1,439	28.5
	45-54	824	16.3
	55-64	531	10.5
	65+	107	2.1
Not available	1	0.02	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	4,443	88.1
	Gay	139	2.8
	Lesbian	50	1.0
	Other homosexual	5	0.1
	Bisexual	165	3.3
	Something else	9	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	13	0.3
	Prefer not to state	28	0.6
Not available	191	3.8	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	124	2.5
	Some high school	902	17.9
	High school completed	2,393	47.5
	Some college or beyond	1,561	31.0
	Not available	63	1.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	3,960	78.5
	Other language	1,021	20.2
	Not available	62	1.2
DISABILITY	Yes	2,005	39.8
VETERAN	Yes	101	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 3.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients in withdrawal management, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,773	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	578	8.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	3,313	49.4
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,277	34.0
	Not in labor force	535	8.0
HOMELESS	Yes	3,591	53.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	4,802	71.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,245	18.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	673	10.1
PREGNANT	Yes	35	0.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

As shown in Table 3.1.4a and Table 3.1.4b, alcohol (56.5%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among patients in withdrawal management, followed by prescription drug (30.9%) and heroin (6.5%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (42.0%). 86% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 27 days at admission to 21 days at discharge.

Table 3.1.4a. Primary substance use status among patients in withdrawal management, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Alcohol	3,773	56.5
	Prescription drug	2,059	30.9
	Heroin	433	6.5
	Methamphetamine	370	5.5
	Cocaine	32	0.5
	Other drugs	7	0.1
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	392	5.9
	12-17	2,801	42.0
	18-25	1,960	29.4
	26 and over	1,522	22.8
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	935	14.0
	1-2	2,787	41.8
	3-4	964	14.5
	5+	1,984	29.7

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

WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT

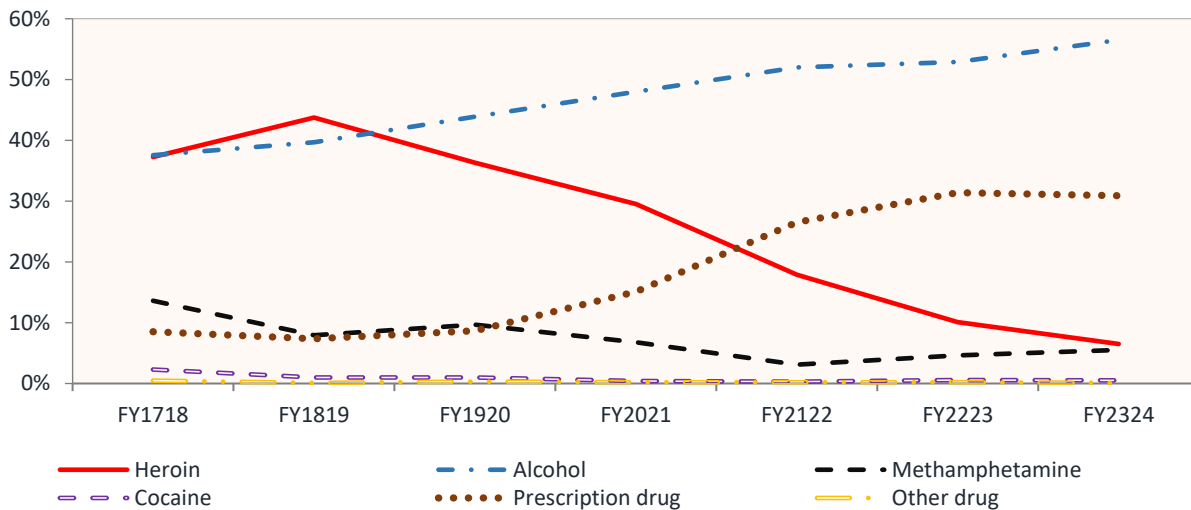
Table 3.1.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among patients in withdrawal management at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=6,411)	%	# (N=6,411)	%
No use	86	1.3	334	5.2
1-9 days	339	5.3	211	3.3
10-19 days	406	6.3	848	13.2
20-29 days	892	13.9	4,382	68.4
Every day	4,645	72.5	138	2.2
Not available	43	0.7	498	7.8
Average days of use	27		21	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Except for FY1819, alcohol has consistently been the most common primary substance use among admissions to withdrawal management programs, exhibiting a steadily increasing trend over the last seven fiscal years. In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly declined, dropping from 37.3% in FY1819 to 6.5% in FY2324. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions surged rapidly, increasing from 8.7% in FY1920 to 30.9% in FY2324, becoming the second most common primary substance since FY2122 (Figure 3.1.2).

Figure 3.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients in withdrawal management



Patients in Residential Service Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

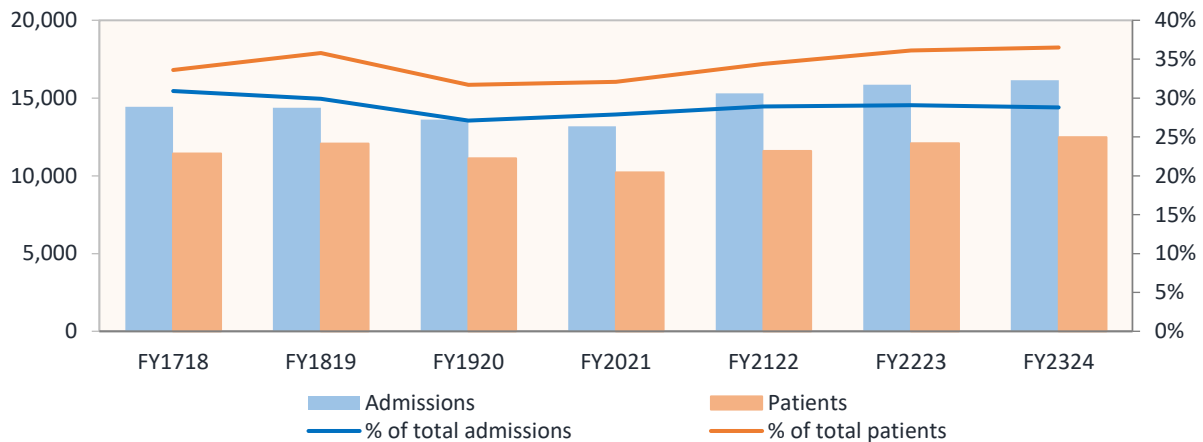
There were 16,155 treatment admissions (12,490 patients) to residential service programs, accounting for 28.8% of total admissions (Table 3.2.1). The average length of stay for residential service program was 52.8 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential service programs, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	16,155	28.8	12,490	36.5
Discharged	13,826	34.1	10,843	43.3

The proportion of patients admitted to residential services declined from 35.8% in FY1819 to 31.7% in FY1920, before gradually rising to its highest point of 36.5% in FY2324. In contrast, while the proportion of admissions began to recover slowly, it experienced a slight decline again in FY2425 (Figure 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2.1. Trends in admissions and patients in residential service programs



Of the discharges in the residential service programs, more than half (59.8%) had positive compliance, with 49.6% completing treatment and 10.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.2.2).

Table 3.2.2. Discharge status of patients in residential service programs, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	8,197	59.8
Completed treatment	6,798	49.6
Left – satisfactory progress	1,399	10.2
Negative compliance	5,486	40.0
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	15	0.1

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients in residential service programs were male (67.5%), Hispanic/Latino (56.4%), ages 26-34 (37.4%), and unemployed (72.2%). Among admissions in residential service, 67.1% were homeless, and 63.1% reported having mental health issues (Table 3.2.3a and Table 3.2.3b).

Table 3.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients in residential service programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		12,490	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	8,431	67.5
	Female	3,925	31.4
	Transgender man	23	0.2
	Transgender woman	99	0.8
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	12	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	7,048	56.4
	White	2,793	22.4
	Black/African American	2,235	17.9
	Asian	205	1.6
	Pacific Islander	30	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	101	0.8
	Other	75	0.6
	Not available	3	0.02
AGE	17 and under	131	1.0
	18-25	1,200	9.6
	26-34	4,676	37.4
	35-44	3,696	29.6
	45-54	1,703	13.6
	55-64	973	7.8
	65+	111	0.9
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	10,524	84.3
	Gay	381	3.1
	Lesbian	168	1.3
	Other homosexual	29	0.2
	Bisexual	496	4.0
	Something else	30	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	54	0.4
	Prefer not to state	131	1.0
	Not available	677	5.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	348	2.8
	Some high school	3,118	25.0
	High school completed	6,000	48.0
	Some college or beyond	2,929	23.5
	Not available	95	0.8
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	11,052	88.5
	Other language	1,343	10.8
	Not available	95	0.8
DISABILITY	Yes	3,569	28.6
VETERAN	Yes	244	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 3.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients in residential service programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		16,155	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	647	4.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	5,937	37.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	5,662	35.2
	Not in labor force	3,818	23.8
HOMELESS	Yes	10,847	67.1
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	10,131	63.1
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,878	17.9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	5,013	31.2
PREGNANT	Yes	272	1.7

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

As shown in Table 3.2.4a and Table 3.2.4b, methamphetamine (46.6%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among patients in residential service programs, followed by alcohol (28.7%) and prescription drug (9.6%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (44.0%). 69.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 4 days at discharge.

Table 3.2.4a. Primary substance use status among patients in residential service programs, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	7,479	46.6
	Alcohol	4,611	28.7
	Prescription drug	1,538	9.6
	Marijuana	870	5.4
	Cocaine	721	4.5
	Heroin	606	3.8
	Other drugs	222	1.4
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	671	4.2
	12-17	7,045	44.0
	18-25	5,525	34.5
	26 and over	2,788	17.4
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,905	30.7
	1-2	6,263	39.2
	3-4	2,369	14.8
	5+	2,441	15.3

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

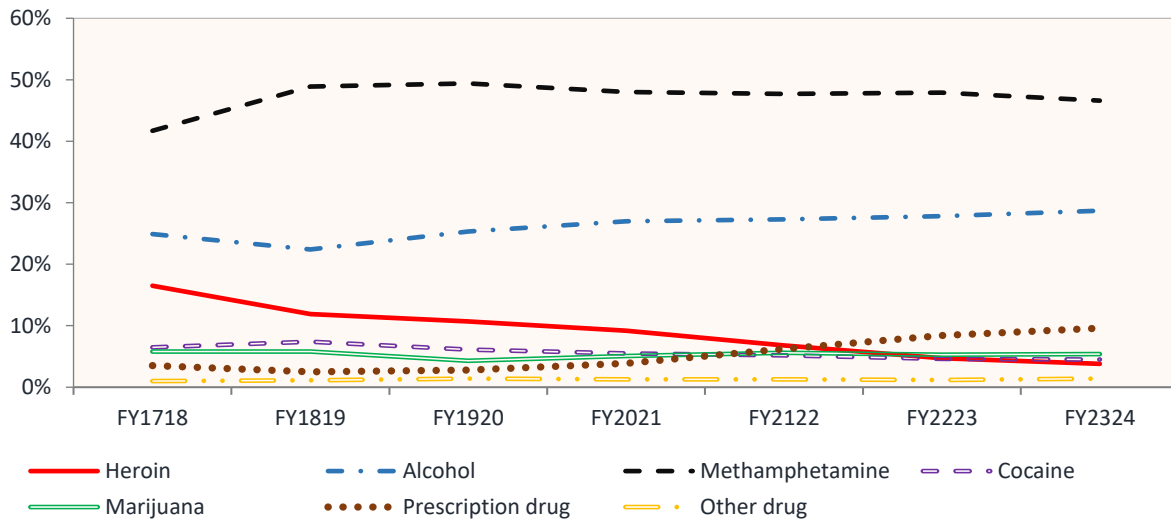
Table 3.2.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among patients in residential service programs at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=13,826)	%	# (N=13,826)	%
No use	3,614	26.1	9,669	70.0
1-9 days	2,594	18.8	1,044	7.6
10-19 days	2,366	17.1	1,277	9.2
20-29 days	3,318	24.0	1,117	8.1
Every day	1,890	13.7	234	1.7
Not available	44	0.3	485	3.5
Average days of use	13		4	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Over the past seven fiscal years, methamphetamine and alcohol have consistently been the predominant primary substances use among admissions to residential service programs, maintaining a relatively stable trend. In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has declined rapidly, dropping from 11.9% in FY1718 to 1.4% in FY2324 (Figure 3.2.2).

Figure 3.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients in residential service programs



Patients in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

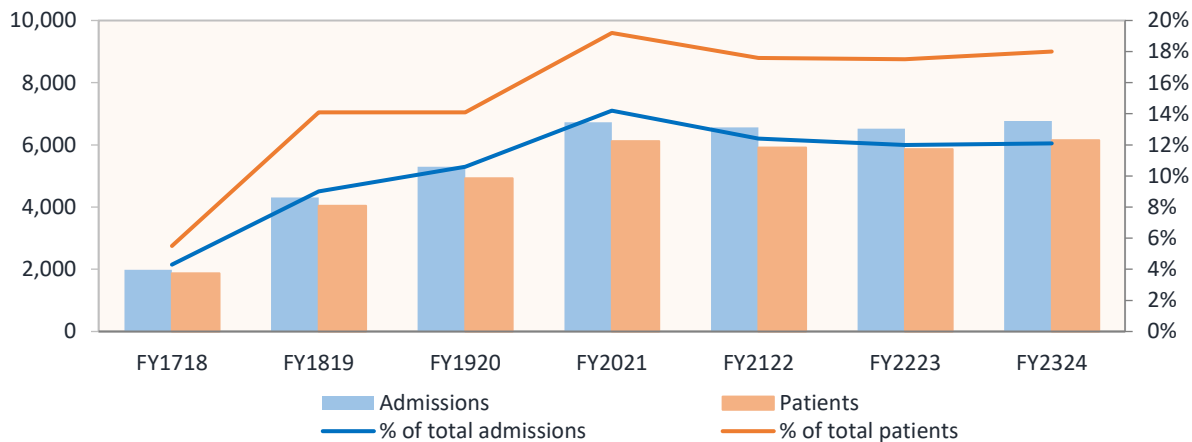
There were 6,772 treatment admissions (6,151 patients) to intensive outpatient programs, accounting for 12.1% of total admissions (Table 3.3.1). The average length of stay for intensive outpatient program was 80.3 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in intensive outpatient programs, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,772	12.1	6,151	18.0
Discharged	5,337	13.2	4,898	19.5

The proportion of patients increased significantly from 5.5% in FY1718 to 19.2% in FY2021, followed by a decline in FY2122, and then stabilized around 18% thereafter. The number and proportion of admissions followed a similar pattern (Figure 3.3.1).

Figure 3.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients in intensive outpatient programs



Of the discharges in the intensive outpatient services programs, over half (54.2%) reported positive compliance, with 42.6% completing treatment and 11.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2. Discharge status of patients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,806	54.2
Completed treatment	2,206	42.6
Left – satisfactory progress	600	11.6
Negative compliance	2,345	45.3
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	30	0.6

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of intensive outpatient program patients were male (61.7%), Hispanic/Latino (58.3%), ages 26-34 (36.9%), and unemployed (69.9%). More than half of admissions reported having mental health issues (58.4%), and 27.6% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 3.3.3a and Table 3.3.3b).

Table 3.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		6,151	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,796	61.7
	Female	2,270	36.9
	Transgender man	18	0.3
	Transgender woman	57	0.9
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	10	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,584	58.3
	White	1,303	21.2
	Black/African American	1,046	17.0
	Asian	119	1.9
	Pacific Islander	17	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	39	0.6
	Other	41	0.7
	Not available	2	0.03
AGE	17 and under	233	3.8
	18-25	618	10.0
	26-34	2,270	36.9
	35-44	1,765	28.7
	45-54	836	13.6
	55-64	387	6.3
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	65+	42	0.7
	Heterosexual	5,177	84.2
	Gay	236	3.8
	Lesbian	88	1.4
	Other homosexual	23	0.4
	Bisexual	252	4.1
	Something else	21	0.3
	Unsure/questioning	35	0.6
	Prefer not to state	64	1.0
Not available	255	4.1	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	240	3.9
	Some high school	1,477	24.0
	High school completed	2,822	45.9
	Some college or beyond	1,564	25.4
	Not available	48	0.8
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	5,537	90.0
	Other language	566	9.2
	Not available	48	0.8
DISABILITY	Yes	969	15.8
VETERAN	Yes	86	1.4

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 3.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,772	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	913	13.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	3,844	57.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	864	12.8
	Not in labor force	1,106	16.4
HOMELESS	Yes	3,293	48.6
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,939	58.4
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	719	10.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,862	27.6
PREGNANT	Yes	117	1.7

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE

As shown in Table 3.3.4a and Table 3.3.4b, methamphetamine (40.9%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among patients in intensive outpatient programs, followed by alcohol (31.8%) and marijuana (10.7%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (45.8%). 62.7% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 6 days at admission to 3 days at discharge.

Table 3.3.4a. Primary substance use status among patients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	2,739	40.9
	Alcohol	2,130	31.8
	Marijuana	718	10.7
	Prescription drug	520	7.8
	Cocaine	275	4.1
	Heroin	251	3.7
	Other drugs	69	1.0
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	303	4.5
	12-17	3,070	45.8
	18-25	2,255	33.6
	26 and over	1,075	16.0
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	2,508	37.3
	1-2	2,465	36.7
	3-4	927	13.8
	5+	825	12.3

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

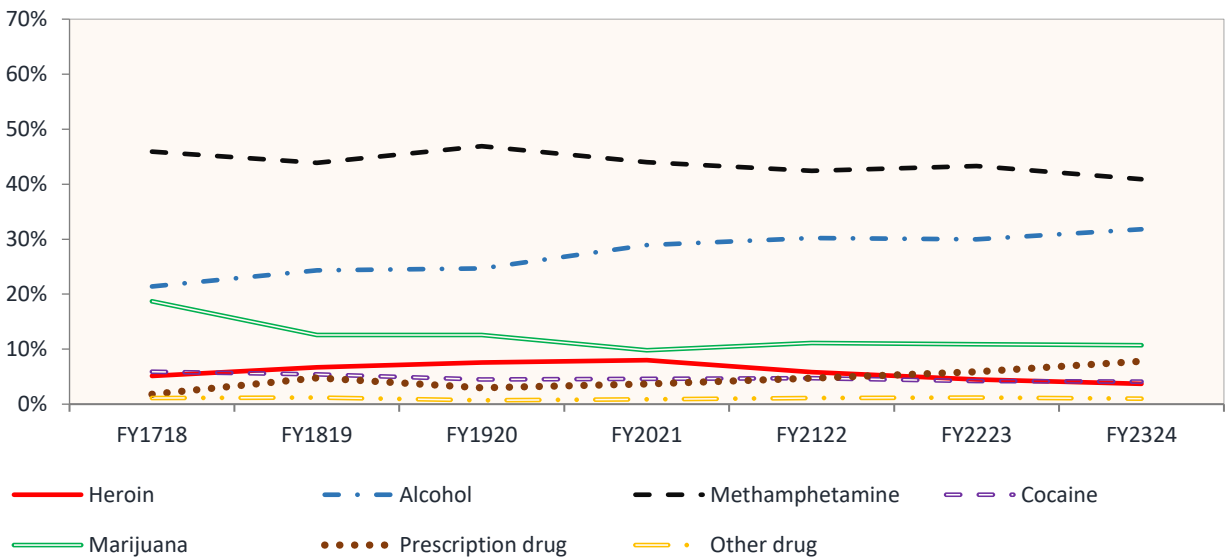
Table 3.3.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among patients in intensive outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=5,337)	%	# (N=5,337)	%
No use	3,137	58.8	3,783	70.9
1-9 days	880	16.5	669	12.5
10-19 days	524	9.8	374	7.0
20-29 days	449	8.4	181	3.4
Every day	306	5.7	222	4.2
Not available	41	0.8	108	2.0
Average days of use	6		3	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine use has consistently represented the largest proportion of primary substance use among admissions to the intensive outpatient program over the last seven years. The proportion of primary alcohol admissions has shown a steady increase, while the proportion of marijuana admissions has gradually decreased during the same period (Figure 3.3.2).

Figure 3.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients in intensive outpatient programs



Patients in Outpatient Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

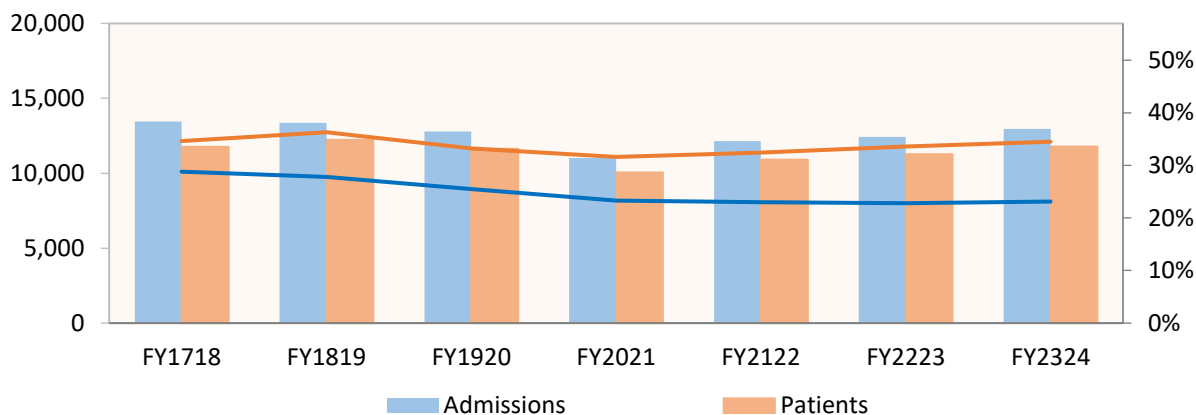
There were 12,958 treatment admissions (11,780 patients) to outpatient programs, accounting for 23.1% of total admissions (Table 3.4.1). The average length of stay for outpatient program was 116.2 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in outpatient programs, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	12,958	23.1	11,780	34.5
Discharged	9,284	22.9	8,606	34.3

The number and proportion of admissions to outpatient programs revealed a steady decreasing trend over the past seven fiscal years. Between FY1718 and FY2324, the number of admissions decreased by 3.7% from 13,450 to 12,958, and the proportion dropped from 28.8% to 23.1% (Figure 3.4.1).

Figure 3.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients in outpatient programs



Of the discharges in the outpatient services programs, 49.9% reported positive compliance, with 38.2% completing treatment and 11.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.4.2).

Table 3.4.2. Discharge status of patients in outpatient programs, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	4,548	49.9
Completed treatment	3,481	38.2
Left – satisfactory progress	1,067	11.7
Negative compliance	4,482	49.2
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	87	1.0

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients in outpatient programs were male (64.0%), Hispanic/Latino (62.2%), ages 26-34 (32.9%), and unemployed (54.5%). Among outpatient program admissions 52.9% reported having mental health issues, and 21.1% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 3.4.3a and Table 3.4.3b).

Table 3.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients in outpatient programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		11,780	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	7,545	64.0
	Female	4,133	35.1
	Transgender man	28	0.2
	Transgender woman	54	0.5
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	20	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	7,328	62.2
	White	2,095	17.8
	Black/African American	1,941	16.5
	Asian	258	2.2
	Pacific Islander	33	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	61	0.5
	Other	62	0.5
	Not available	2	0.02
AGE	17 and under	1,262	10.7
	18-25	1,186	10.1
	26-34	3,874	32.9
	35-44	3,174	26.9
	45-54	1,378	11.7
	55-64	792	6.7
	65+	113	1.0
Not available	1	0.01	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	10,058	85.4
	Gay	277	2.4
	Lesbian	133	1.1
	Other homosexual	26	0.2
	Bisexual	376	3.2
	Something else	21	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	107	0.9
	Prefer not to state	142	1.2
Not available	640	5.4	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	582	4.9
	Some high school	3,171	26.9
	High school completed	5,124	43.5
	Some college or beyond	2,715	23.0
	Not available	188	1.6
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	10,089	85.6
	Other language	1,510	12.8
	Not available	181	1.5
DISABILITY	Yes	1,926	16.3
VETERAN	Yes	162	1.4

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 3.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients in outpatient programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		12,958	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,213	25.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	5,274	41.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,699	13.3
	Not in labor force	2,612	20.4
HOMELESS	Yes	3,741	28.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	6,784	52.9
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,045	8.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	2,706	21.1
PREGNANT	Yes	178	1.4

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.4.4a and Table 3.4.4b, methamphetamine (33.9%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among patients in outpatient programs, followed by alcohol (32.9%) and marijuana (19.6%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (50.3%). 59.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 6 days at admission to 5 days at discharge.

Table 3.4.4a. Primary substance use status among patients in outpatient programs, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	4,309	33.9
	Alcohol	4,192	32.9
	Marijuana	2,499	19.6
	Prescription drug	780	6.1
	Cocaine	488	3.8
	Heroin	345	2.7
	Other drugs	112	0.9
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	647	5.1
	12-17	6,412	50.3
	18-25	3,934	30.9
	26 and over	1,759	13.8
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	5,151	40.5
	1-2	4,450	35.0
	3-4	1,558	12.3
	5+	1,550	12.2

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

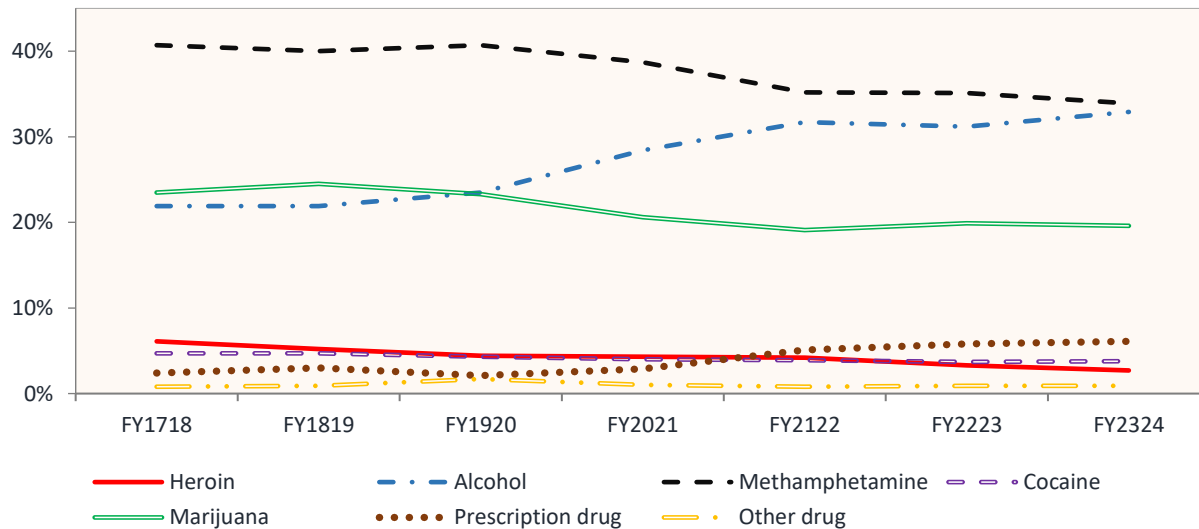
Table 3.4.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among patients in outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=9,284)	%	# (N=9,284)	%
No use	5,027	54.1	5,879	63.3
1-9 days	1,859	20.0	1,127	12.1
10-19 days	918	9.9	721	7.8
20-29 days	638	6.9	402	4.3
Every day	756	8.1	639	6.9
Not available	86	0.9	516	5.6
Average days of use	6		5	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use among admissions to outpatient programs, though it has shown a noticeable decreasing trend since FY1920. Primary marijuana admissions followed a similar pattern. In contrast, the proportion of primary alcohol admissions has steadily increased during the same period, rising from 23.5% in FY1718 to 32.9% in FY2324 (Figure 3.4.2).

Figure 3.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients in outpatient programs



Patients in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

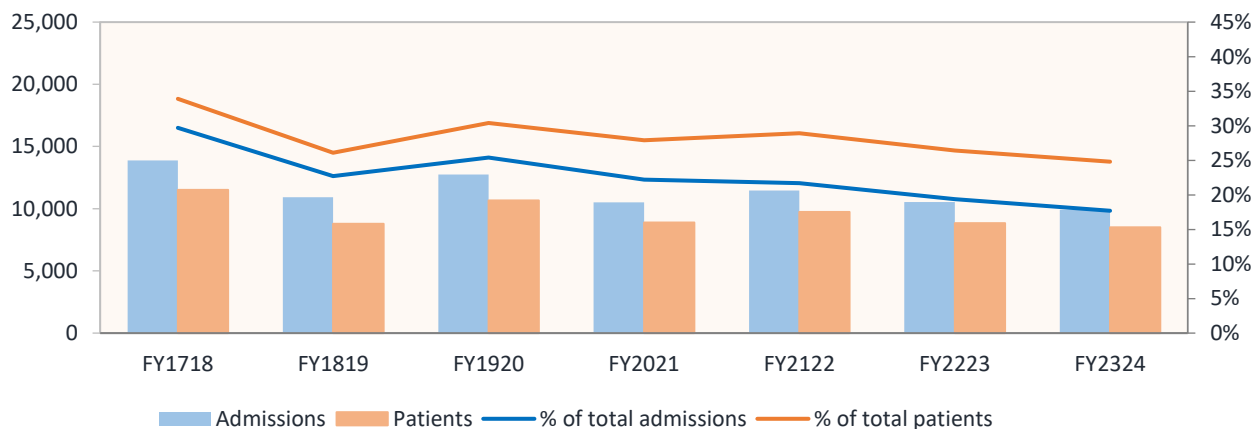
There were 9,916 treatment admissions (8,493 patients) to opioid treatment programs, accounting for 17.7% of total admissions (Table 3.5.1). The average length of stay for opioid treatment program was 535.5 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in opioid treatment programs, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	9,916	17.7	8,493	24.8
Discharged	3,711	9.2	3,164	12.6

The number and proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs experienced a notable decline starting in FY1718. This decline resulted in a significant 28.5% decrease in admissions, dropping from 13,875 in FY1718 to 9,916 in FY2324 (Figure 3.5.1).

Figure 3.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients in opioid treatment programs



Of the discharges in the opioid treatment programs, 34.8% reported positive compliance, with 13.1% completing treatment and 21.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.2. Discharge status of patients in opioid treatment programs, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,255	34.8
Completed treatment	473	13.1
Left – satisfactory progress	782	21.7
Negative compliance	2,337	64.9
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	10	0.3

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients in opioid treatment programs were male (66.5%), Hispanic/Latino (44.8%), ages 35-44 (22.6%), and unemployed (54.6%). Among opioid treatment programs admissions, 20.6% reported having mental health issues, and 11.4% were homeless (Table 3.5.3a and Table 3.5.3b).

Table 3.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients in opioid treatment programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		8,493	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	5,648	66.5
	Female	2,818	33.2
	Transgender man	4	0.05
	Transgender woman	12	0.1
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	11	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,806	44.8
	White	3,740	44.0
	Black/African American	716	8.4
	Asian	118	1.4
	Pacific Islander	6	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	51	0.6
	Other	38	0.4
	Not available	18	0.2
AGE	17 and under	1	0.01
	18-25	376	4.4
	26-34	1,674	19.7
	35-44	1,922	22.6
	45-54	1,357	16.0
	55-64	1,838	21.6
	65+	1,325	15.6
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	6,898	81.2
	Gay	52	0.6
	Lesbian	61	0.7
	Other homosexual	3	0.04
	Bisexual	82	1.0
	Something else	4	0.05
	Unsure/questioning	27	0.3
	Prefer not to state	112	1.3
	Not available	1,254	14.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	210	2.5
	Some high school	1,600	18.8
	High school completed	4,829	56.9
	Some college or beyond	1,627	19.2
	Not available	227	2.7
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	7,468	87.9
	Other language	384	4.5
	Not available	641	7.5
DISABILITY	Yes	1,006	11.8
VETERAN	Yes	231	2.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 3.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients in opioid treatment programs, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		9,916	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	2,322	23.8
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,950	30.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,376	24.4
	Not in labor force	2,109	21.6
HOMELESS	Yes	1,132	11.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,000	20.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,117	11.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	371	3.8
PREGNANT	Yes	132	1.3

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.5.4a and Table 3.5.4b, the most common reported primary substance use in opioid treatment programs was heroin (59.2%), followed by prescription drug (40.8%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (45.6%). 75.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 22 days at admission to 18 days at discharge.

Table 3.5.4a. Primary substance use status among patients in opioid treatment programs, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Heroin	5,679	59.2
	Prescription drug	3,912	40.8
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	75	0.8
	12-17	2,037	21.0
	18-25	4,425	45.6
	26 and over	3,165	32.6
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	2,316	24.5
	1-2	4,326	45.8
	3-4	1,644	17.4
	5+	1,152	12.2

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

OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM

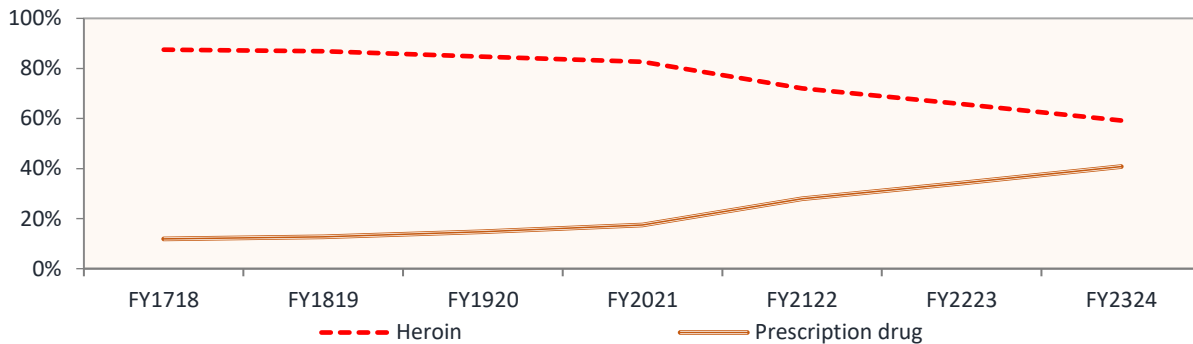
Table 3.5.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among patients in opioid treatment at admission and discharge, FY2324

FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=3,711)	%	# (N=3,711)	%
No use	588	15.8	1,198	32.3
1-9 days	170	4.6	100	2.7
10-19 days	219	5.9	185	5.0
20-29 days	366	9.9	185	5.0
Every day	2,339	63.0	1,796	48.4
Not available	29	0.8	247	6.7
Average days of use	22		18	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Over the past seven fiscal years, heroin consistently remained the most common primary substance for admissions to opioid treatment programs, though its proportion decreased significantly from 87.5% in FY1718 to 59.2% in FY2324. In contrast, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased during the same period, rising from 11.9% in FY1718 to 40.8% in FY2324 (Figure 3.5.2).

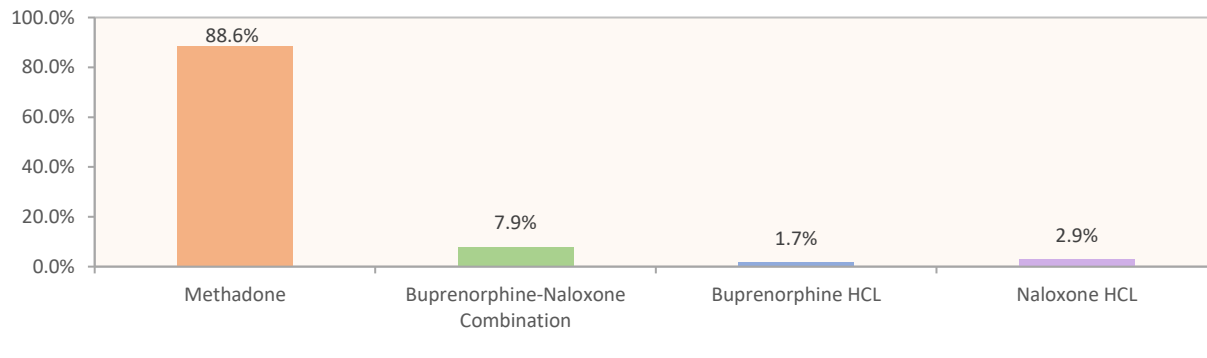
Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients in opioid treatment programs



MEDICATIONS UTILIZED IN OTP PROGRAMS

Methadone is the most common medication (88.6%) provided to OTP patients, followed by the Buprenorphine-Naloxone combination (7.9%), Buprenorphine HCL (1.7%), and Naloxone HCL (2.9%) (Figure 3.5.3).

Figure 3.5.3. Medications provided at opioid treatment programs, FY2324



Summary Table 2. Summary statistics of patients in different levels of care, FY2324

Categories	Withdrawal Management Program		Residential Service Program		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADMITTED										
Patients	5,043	14.8	12,490	36.5	6,151	18.0	11,780	34.5	8,493	24.8
Admissions	6,773	12.1	16,155	28.8	6,772	12.1	12,958	23.1	9,916	17.7
DISCHARGED										
Patients	4,788	19.1	10,843	43.3	4,898	19.5	8,606	34.3	3,164	12.6
Discharged	6,411	15.8	13,826	34.1	5,337	13.2	9,284	22.9	3,711	9.2
DISCHARGE STATUS										
Positive compliance	4,774	75.5	8,197	59.8	2,806	54.2	4,548	49.9	1,255	34.8
Completed treatment	4,427	70.0	6,798	49.6	2,206	42.6	3,481	38.2	473	13.1
Left – satisfactory progress	347	5.5	1,399	10.2	600	11.6	1,067	11.7	782	21.7
Negative compliance	1,549	24.5	5,486	40.0	2,345	45.3	4,482	49.2	2,337	64.9
Other (Death/incarceration)	4	0.1	15	0.1	30	0.6	87	1.0	10	0.3
GENDER IDENTITY										
Male	3,621	71.8	8,431	67.5	3,796	61.7	7,545	64.0	5,648	66.5
Female	1,405	27.9	3,925	31.4	2,270	36.9	4,133	35.1	2,818	33.2
Transgender male	1	0.02	23	0.2	18	0.3	28	0.2	4	0.05
Transgender female	13	0.3	99	0.8	57	0.9	54	0.5	12	0.1
Non-conforming or refuse to state	3	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.2	20	0.2	11	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*										
Hispanic/Latino	2,662	52.8	7,048	56.4	3,584	58.3	7,328	62.2	3,806	44.8
White	1,620	32.1	2,793	22.4	1,303	21.2	2,095	17.8	3,740	44.0
Black/African American	621	12.3	2,235	17.9	1,046	17.0	1,941	16.5	716	8.4
Asian	68	1.3	205	1.6	119	1.9	258	2.2	118	1.4
Pacific Islander	5	0.1	30	0.2	17	0.3	33	0.3	6	0.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	45	0.9	101	0.8	39	0.6	61	0.5	51	0.6
Other	18	0.4	75	0.6	41	0.7	62	0.5	38	0.4
Not available	4	0.1	3	0.02	2	0.03	2	0.02	18	0.2



LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd) Categories	Withdrawal Management Program		Residential Service Program		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	AGE									
17 and under	2	0.04	131	1.0	233	3.8	1,262	10.7	1	0.01
18-25	399	7.9	1,200	9.6	618	10.0	1,186	10.1	376	4.4
26-34	1,740	34.5	4,676	37.4	2,270	36.9	3,874	32.9	1,674	19.7
35-44	1,439	28.5	3,696	29.6	1,765	28.7	3,174	26.9	1,922	22.6
45-54	824	16.3	1,703	13.6	836	13.6	1,378	11.7	1,357	16.0
55-64	531	10.5	973	7.8	387	6.3	792	6.7	1,838	21.6
65+	107	2.1	111	0.9	42	0.7	113	1.0	1,325	15.6
Not available	1	0.02	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	-	-
SEXUAL ORIENTATION†										
Heterosexual	4,443	88.1	10,524	84.3	5,177	84.2	10,058	85.4	6,898	81.2
Gay	139	2.8	381	3.1	236	3.8	277	2.4	52	0.6
Lesbian	50	1.0	168	1.3	88	1.4	133	1.1	61	0.7
Other homosexual	5	0.1	29	0.2	23	0.4	26	0.2	3	0.04
Bisexual	165	3.3	496	4.0	252	4.1	376	3.2	82	1.0
Something else	9	0.2	30	0.2	21	0.3	21	0.2	4	0.05
Unsure/questioning	13	0.3	54	0.4	35	0.6	107	0.9	27	0.3
Prefer not to state	28	0.6	131	1.0	64	1.0	142	1.2	112	1.3
Not available	191	3.8	677	5.4	255	4.1	640	5.4	1,254	14.8
EDUCATION										
Middle school or below	124	2.5	348	2.8	240	3.9	582	4.9	210	2.5
Some high school	902	17.9	3,118	25.0	1,477	24.0	3,171	26.9	1,600	18.8
High school completed	2,393	47.5	6,000	48.0	2,822	45.9	5,124	43.5	4,829	56.9
Some college or beyond	1,561	31.0	2,929	23.5	1,564	25.4	2,715	23.0	1,627	19.2
Not available	63	1.2	95	0.8	48	0.8	188	1.6	227	2.7
LANGUAGE AT HOME										
English	3,960	78.5	11,052	88.5	5,537	90.0	10,089	85.6	7,468	87.9
Other language	1,021	20.2	1,343	10.8	566	9.2	1,510	12.8	384	4.5
Not available	62	1.2	95	0.8	48	0.8	181	1.5	641	7.5
DISABILITY										
Yes	2,005	39.8	3,569	28.6	969	15.8	1,926	16.3	1,006	11.8
VETERAN										
Yes	101	2.0	244	2.0	86	1.4	162	1.4	231	2.7



LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd) Categories	Withdrawal Management Program		Residential Service Program		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	EMPLOYMENT									
Employed	578	8.6	647	4.0	913	13.6	3,213	25.1	2,322	23.8
Unemployed (seeking)	3,313	49.4	5,937	37.0	3,844	57.1	5,274	41.2	2,950	30.2
Unemployed (not seeking)	2,277	34.0	5,662	35.2	864	12.8	1,699	13.3	2,376	24.4
Not in labor force	535	8.0	3,818	23.8	1,106	16.4	2,612	20.4	2,109	21.6
HOMELESS										
Yes	3,591	53.0	10,847	67.1	3,293	48.6	3,741	28.9	1,132	11.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES										
Yes	4,802	71.8	10,131	63.1	3,939	58.4	6,784	52.9	2,000	20.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES										
Yes	1,245	18.6	2,878	17.9	719	10.7	1,045	8.2	1,117	11.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED										
Yes	673	10.1	5,013	31.2	1,862	27.6	2,706	21.1	371	3.8
PREGNANT										
Yes	35	0.5	272	1.7	117	1.7	178	1.4	132	1.3
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE										
Heroin	433	6.5	606	3.8	251	3.7	345	2.7	5,679	59.2
Methamphetamine	370	5.5	7,479	46.6	2,739	40.9	4,309	33.9	-	-
Marijuana	-	-	870	5.4	718	10.7	2,499	19.6	-	-
Alcohol	3,773	56.5	4,611	28.7	2,130	31.8	4,192	32.9	-	-
Prescription drug	2,059	30.9	1,538	9.6	520	7.8	780	6.1	3,912	40.8
Cocaine	32	0.5	721	4.5	275	4.1	488	3.8	-	-
Other drugs	7	0.1	222	1.4	769	1.0	112	0.9	-	-
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE										
11 and under	392	5.9	671	4.2	303	4.5	647	5.1	75	0.8
12-17	2,801	42.0	7,045	44.0	3,070	45.8	6,412	50.3	2,037	21.0
18-25	1,960	29.4	5,525	34.5	2,255	33.6	3,934	30.9	4,425	45.6
26 and over	1,522	22.8	2,788	17.4	1,075	16.0	1,759	13.8	3,165	32.6
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS										
None	935	14.0	4,905	30.7	2,508	37.3	5,151	40.5	2,316	24.5
1-2	2,787	41.8	6,263	39.2	2,465	36.7	4,450	35.0	4,326	45.8
3-4	964	14.5	2,369	14.8	927	13.8	1,558	12.3	1,644	17.4
5+	1,984	29.7	2,441	15.3	825	12.3	1,550	12.2	1,152	12.2



LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

Categories	Withdrawal Management Program		Residential Service Program		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH										
No use	86	1.3	3,614	26.1	3,137	58.8	5,027	54.1	588	15.8
1-9 days	339	5.3	2,594	18.8	880	16.5	1,859	20.0	170	4.6
10-19 days	406	6.3	2,366	17.1	524	9.8	918	9.9	219	5.9
20-29 days	892	13.9	3,318	24.0	449	8.4	638	6.9	366	9.9
Every day	4,645	72.5	1,890	13.7	306	5.7	756	8.1	2,339	63.0
Not available	43	0.7	44	0.3	41	0.8	86	0.9	29	0.8
Average days of use	27	-	13	-	6	-	6	-	22	-

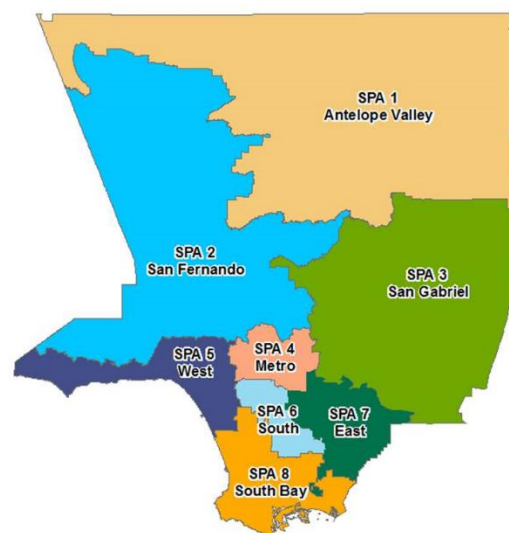
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Chapter 4

Patient Characteristics by Service Planning Area¹



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

¹ Patient SPA information is based on self-reported home address zip code. Numbers for each SPA may be lower than reality due to missing zip code information.

Patients from Service Planning Area 1 (SPA 1)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

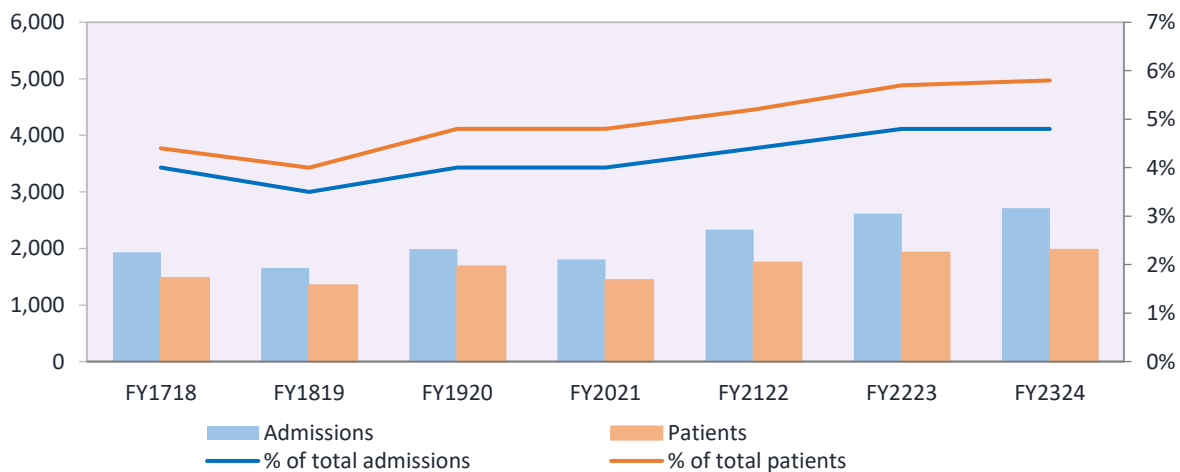
There were 2,714 treatment admissions for 1,976 patients residing in SPA 1, accounting for 4.8% of all admissions (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 1, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	2,714	4.8	1,976	5.8
Discharged	1,835	4.5	1,411	5.6

The number and proportion of admissions experienced a slight decline from 1,931 (4.0%) in FY1718 to 1,657 (3.5%) in FY1819, before increasing to 2,714 (4.8%) in FY2324. The number and proportion of patients exhibited a similar trend (Figure 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 1



Among SPA 1 patient discharges, around half (49.6%) had positive compliance, with 36.1% completing treatment and 13.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.1.2).

Table 4.1.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 1, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	903	49.6
Completed treatment	658	36.1
Left – satisfactory progress	245	13.4
Negative compliance	904	49.6
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	15	0.8

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 1 were male (58.5%), Hispanic/Latino (47.5%), ages 26-34 (31.1%), and unemployed (71.1%). Among SPA 1 admissions, 70.8% reported mental health issues, and 11.0% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.1.3a and Table 4.1.3b).

Table 4.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SPA 1, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		1,976	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	1155	58.5
	Female	816	41.3
	Transgender man	2	0.1
	Transgender woman	2	0.1
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	1	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	938	47.5
	White	605	30.6
	Black/African American	396	20.0
	Asian	18	0.9
	Pacific Islander	2	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0.4
	Other	8	0.4
	Not available	1	0.1
AGE	17 and under	115	5.8
	18-25	166	8.4
	26-34	615	31.1
	35-44	567	28.7
	45-54	230	11.6
	55-64	200	10.1
	65+	83	4.2
	Not available	-	-
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	1,642	83.1
	Gay	14	0.7
	Lesbian	26	1.3
	Other homosexual	-	-
	Bisexual	41	2.1
	Something else	6	0.3
	Unsure/questioning	13	0.7
	Prefer not to state	22	1.1
Not available	212	10.7	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	62	3.1
	Some high school	493	24.9
	High school completed	1,095	55.4
	Some college or beyond	299	15.1
	Not available	27	1.4
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,664	84.2
	Other language	250	12.7
	Not available	62	3.1
DISABILITY	Yes	290	14.7
VETERAN	Yes	34	1.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 4.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 1, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		2,714	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	445	16.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,389	51.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	517	19.3
	Not in labor force	332	12.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,915	70.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	208	7.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	296	11.0
PREGNANT	Yes	30	3.3

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.1.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (26.3%), followed by prescription drug (21.4%) and methamphetamine (21.4%).

Table 4.1.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 1, FY2324

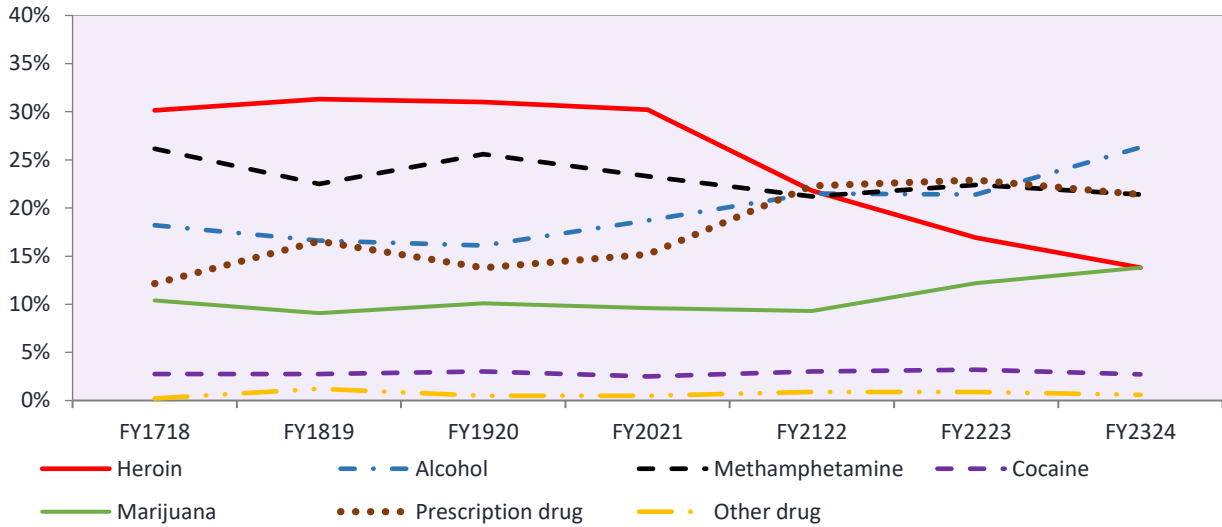
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	708	26.3
Prescription drug	577	21.4
Methamphetamine	577	21.4
Marijuana	373	13.8
Heroin	372	13.8
Cocaine	73	2.7
Other drugs	16	0.6

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

SPA 1 (Antelope Valley)

In SPA 1, heroin had held the highest proportion of primary substance admissions from FY1718 to FY2021 until it was surpassed by prescription drug admissions in FY2122. The proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has shown a consistent increase. In contrast, the proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions has shown a gradual decline (Figure 4.1.2).

Figure 4.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 1



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.1.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 1 was outpatient service programs (28.8%), followed by opioid treatment programs (26.0%) and residential service programs (15.7%).

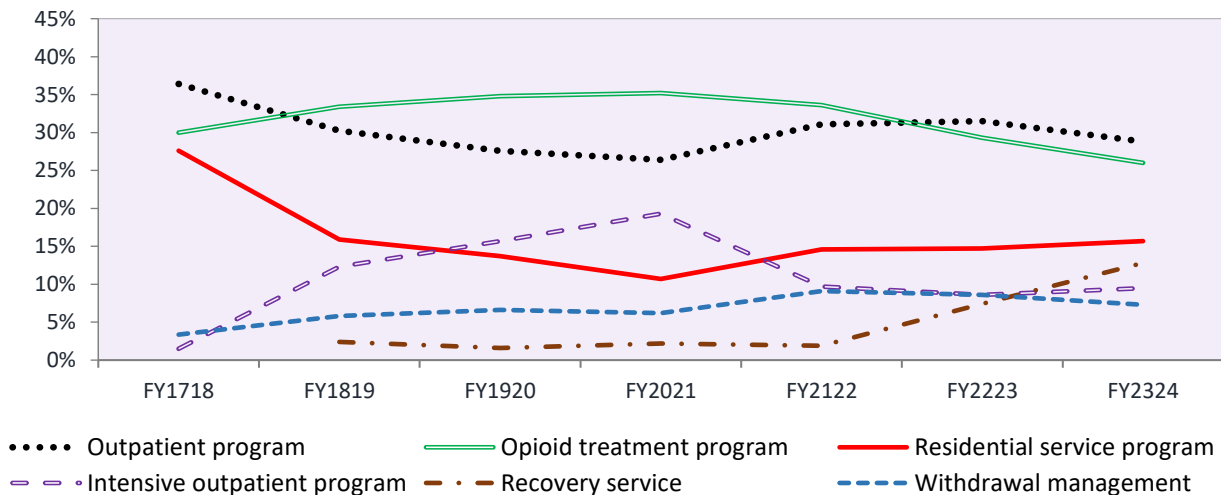
Table 4.1.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 1, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	197	7.3
ASAM WM 1	1	0.04
ASAM WM 3.2	93	3.4
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	103	3.8
Residential Service	427	15.7
ASAM 3.1	273	10.1
ASAM 3.3	4	0.1
ASAM 3.5	150	5.5
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	257	9.5
Outpatient	780	28.8
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	705	26.0
Recovery Service	346	12.8

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, opioid treatment and outpatient programs have alternated as the leading levels of care. The proportion of admissions to residential services decreased notably from FY1718 to FY2021, then began to rise slightly thereafter. In contrast, admissions to intensive outpatient treatment programs saw a steady increase during the same period (Figure 4.1.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 2 (SPA 2)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

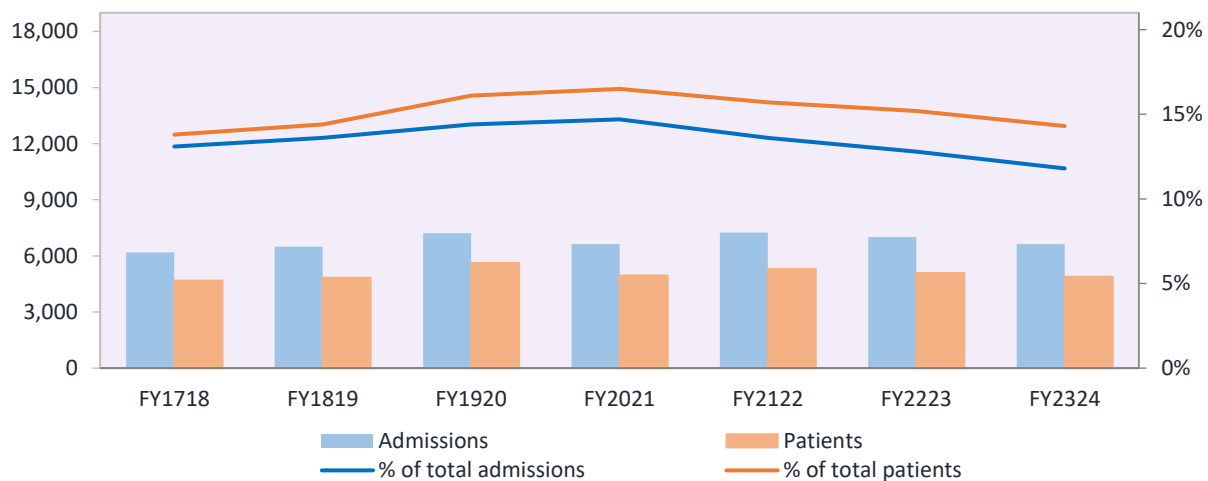
There were 6,628 treatment admissions for 4,878 patients residing in SPA 2, accounting for 11.8% of all admissions (Table 4.2.1).

Table 4.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 2, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,628	11.8	4,878	14.3
Discharged	4,560	11.2	3,399	13.5

The proportion of admissions increased from 13.1% in FY1718 to 14.7% in FY2021, followed by a steady decline through FY2324. A similar trend was observed in the proportion of patients (Figure 4.2.1).

Figure 4.2.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 2



Among SPA 2 patient discharges, 55.8% had positive compliance, with 43.8% completing treatment and 11.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.2.2).

Table 4.2.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 2, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,470	55.8
Completed treatment	1,942	43.8
Left – satisfactory progress	528	11.9
Negative compliance	1,936	43.7
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	23	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 2 were male (68.5%), Hispanic/Latino (47.0%), ages 26-34 (29.6%), and unemployed (63.8%). Among SPA 2 admissions 51.0% reported mental health issues, and 10.9% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.2.3a and Table 4.2.3b).

Table 4.2.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 2, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		4,878	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,340	68.5
	Female	1,506	30.9
	Transgender man	9	0.2
	Transgender woman	15	0.3
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	8	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,295	47.0
	White	2,129	43.6
	Black/African American	326	6.7
	Asian	78	1.6
	Pacific Islander	2	0.04
	American Indian/Alaska Native	24	0.5
	Other	22	0.5
Not available	2	0.04	
AGE	17 and under	273	5.6
	18-25	382	7.8
	26-34	1,446	29.6
	35-44	1,300	26.7
	45-54	687	14.1
	55-64	564	11.6
	65+	226	4.6
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	4,085	83.7
	Gay	122	2.5
	Lesbian	32	0.7
	Other homosexual	9	0.2
	Bisexual	116	2.4
	Something else	8	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	32	0.7
	Prefer not to state	67	1.4
Not available	407	8.3	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	165	3.4
	Some high school	972	19.9
	High school completed	2,279	46.7
	Some college or beyond	1,352	27.7
	Not available	110	2.3
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	3,707	76.0
	Other language	821	16.8
	Not available	350	7.2
DISABILITY	Yes	975	20.0
VETERAN	Yes	90	1.8

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 4.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 2, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,628	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,546	23.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,809	43.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,351	20.7
	Not in labor force	807	12.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,341	51.0
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	654	10.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	712	10.9
PREGNANT	Yes	85	5.4

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.2.4, the most common primary substance use was alcohol (32.4%), followed by heroin (22.6%) and prescription drug (21.4%).

Table 4.2.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 2, FY2324

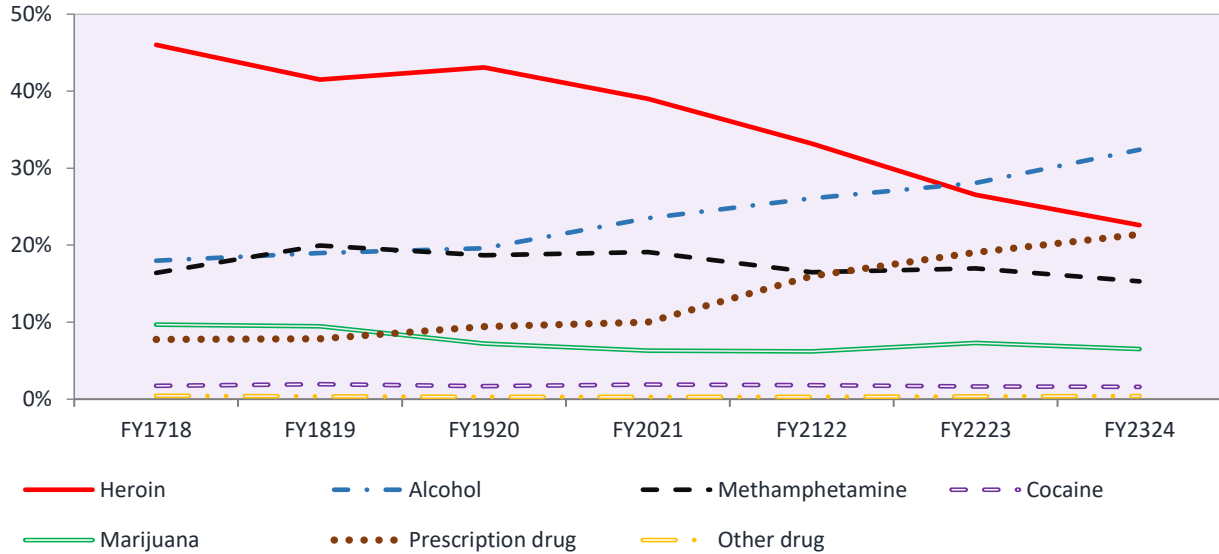
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	2,086	32.4
Heroin	1,457	22.6
Prescription drug	1,377	21.4
Methamphetamine	984	15.3
Marijuana	416	6.5
Cocaine	100	1.6
Other drugs	24	0.4

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

SPA 2 (San Fernando Valley)

In SPA 2, heroin was the leading primary substance of use from FY1718 until it was surpassed by alcohol starting in FY2223. The proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly decreased, from 46.0% in FY1718 to 22.6% in FY2324. In contrast, both primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions have consistently increased over the years. Alcohol rose from 18.0% in FY1718 to 32.4% in FY2324, while prescription drug admissions grew from 7.8% in FY1718 to 21.4% in FY2324 (Figure 4.2.2).

Figure 4.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 2



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.2.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 2 was opioid treatment programs (29.8%), followed by outpatient programs (22.5%) and withdrawal management programs (15.8%).

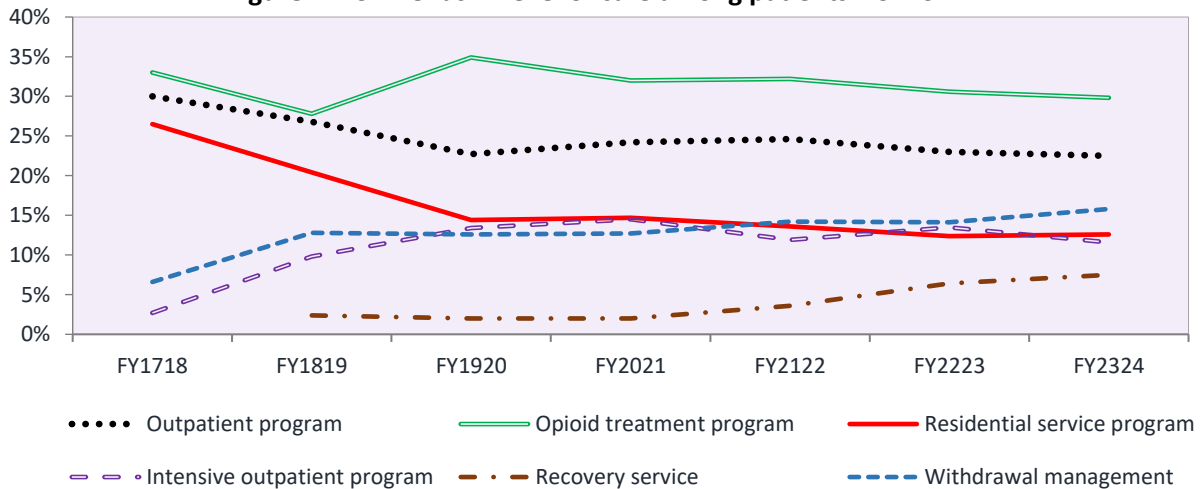
Table 4.2.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 2, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	1,047	15.8
ASAM WM 1	-	-
ASAM WM 2	3	0.05
ASAM WM 3.2	498	7.5
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	546	8.3
Residential Service	836	12.6
ASAM 3.1	303	4.6
ASAM 3.3	4	0.1
ASAM 3.5	529	8.0
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	770	11.6
Outpatient	1,490	22.5
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,970	29.8
Recovery Service	499	7.5

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

Despite a general decline starting in FY1920, the opioid treatment program has remained the primary level of care for admissions in the past seven fiscal years. The proportion of admissions to the outpatient and residential service programs also declined from FY1718 to FY1920, then stabilized through FY2324. This trend contrasts with the pattern observed for admissions to intensive outpatient treatment and withdrawal management programs, which followed the opposite trajectory (Figure 4.2.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 3 (SPA 3)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

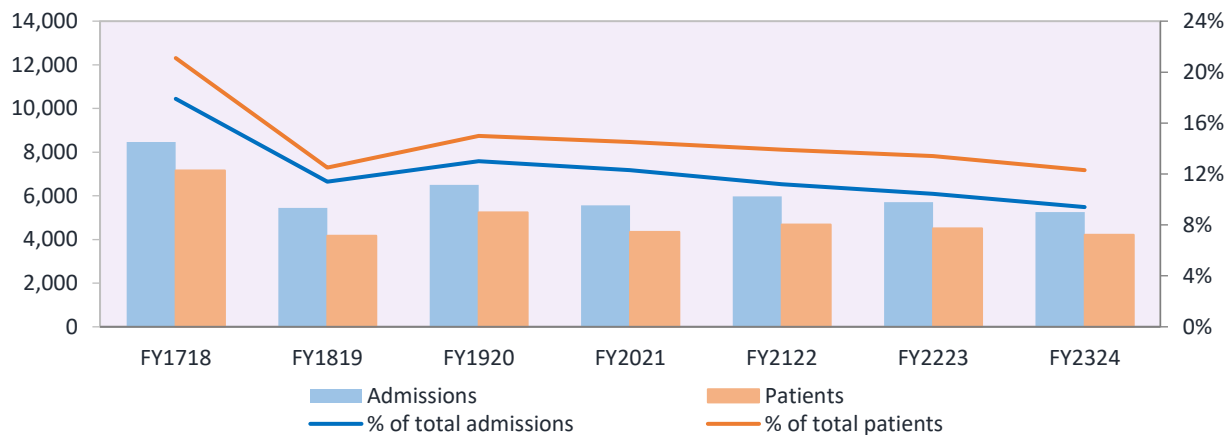
There were 5,259 treatment admissions for 4,217 patients residing in SPA 3, accounting for 9.4% of all admissions (Table 4.3.1).

Table 4.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 3, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	5,259	9.4	4,217	12.3
Discharged	3,398	8.4	2,714	10.8

From FY1718 to FY1819, the number and proportion of admissions in SPA 3 dropped noticeably from 8,460 (17.9%) to 5,444 (11.4%), followed by a slight increase in FY1920, then a gradual decline continuing through FY2324. A similar trend was exhibited among patients, with the number and proportion remaining relatively stable from FY1819 to FY2324 (Figure 4.3.1).

Figure 4.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 3



Among SPA 3 patient discharges, over half (52.2%) had positive compliance, with 38.2% completing treatment and 14.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 3, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive Compliance	1,738	52.2
Completed treatment	1,273	38.2
Left – satisfactory progress	465	14.0
Negative Compliance	1,572	47.2
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	20	0.6

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 3 were male (62.8%), Hispanic/Latino (66.5%), ages 26-34 (27.8%), and unemployed (56.6%). Among SPA 3 admissions, 37.2% reported mental health issues, and 20.1% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 4.3.3a and Table 4.3.3b).

Table 4.3.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 3, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		4,217	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,647	62.8
	Female	1,552	36.8
	Transgender man	6	0.1
	Transgender woman	8	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	4	0.1
	RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,804
	White	956	22.7
	Black/African American	326	7.7
	Asian	88	2.1
	Pacific Islander	8	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	21	0.5
	Other	14	0.3
AGE	17 and under	296	7.0
	18-25	387	9.2
	26-34	1,172	27.8
	35-44	1,051	24.9
	45-54	555	13.2
	55-64	514	12.2
	65+	242	5.7
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	3,583	85.0
	Gay	43	1.0
	Lesbian	61	1.4
	Other homosexual	2	0.05
	Bisexual	103	2.4
	Something else	4	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	20	0.5
	Prefer not to state	38	0.9
	Not available	363	8.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	126	3.0
	Some high school	1,017	24.1
	High school completed	2,138	50.7
	Some college or beyond	857	20.3
	Not available	79	1.9
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	3,597	85.3
	Other language	255	6.0
	Not available	365	8.7
DISABILITY	Yes	627	14.9
VETERAN	Yes	73	1.7

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

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 4.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 3, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		5,259	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,233	23.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,780	34.3
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,160	22.3
	Not in labor force	1,021	19.7
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,929	37.2
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	568	11.0
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,046	20.1
PREGNANT	Yes	59	3.6

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.3.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (24.9%), followed by methamphetamine (23.1%) and heroin (20.8%).

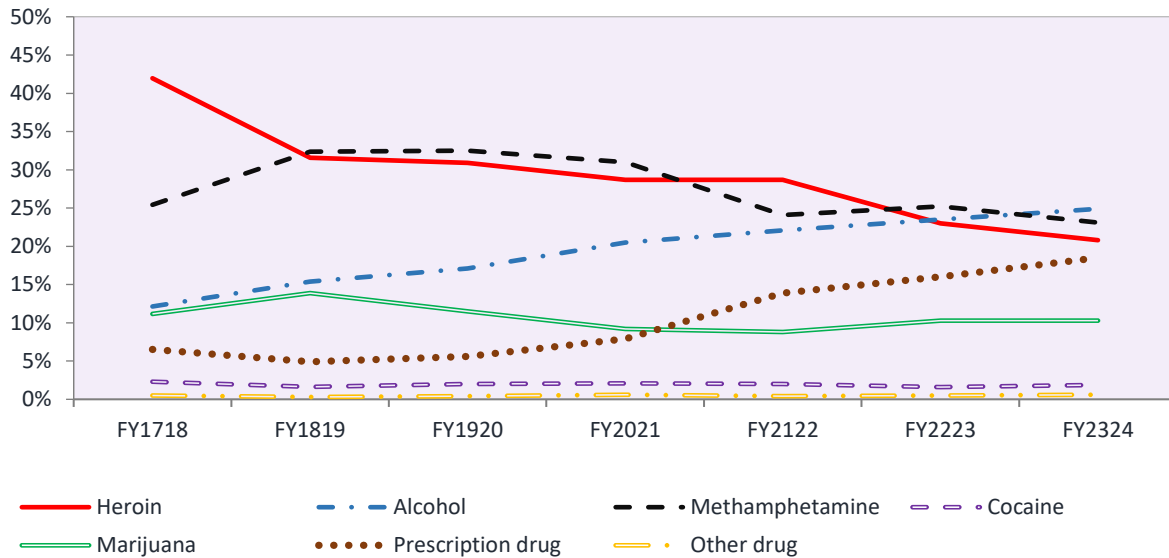
Table 4.3.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 3, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,284	24.9
Methamphetamine	1,191	23.1
Heroin	1,074	20.8
Prescription drug	957	18.5
Marijuana	532	10.3
Cocaine	98	1.9
Other drugs	31	0.6

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

Throughout FY1718 to FY2223, heroin and methamphetamine alternated as the primary substance of use among patients in SPA 3, with both illustrating a declining trend. The proportion of primary heroin admissions decreased from 42.0% in FY1718 to 20.8% in FY2324. Meanwhile, primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions exhibited a steady increase since FY1718, with alcohol slightly surpassing methamphetamine as the most common primary substance use in FY2324 (Figure 4.3.2).

Figure 4.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 3



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.3.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 3 was outpatient programs (30.4%), followed by opioid treatment programs (29.7%) and residential service programs (16.6%).

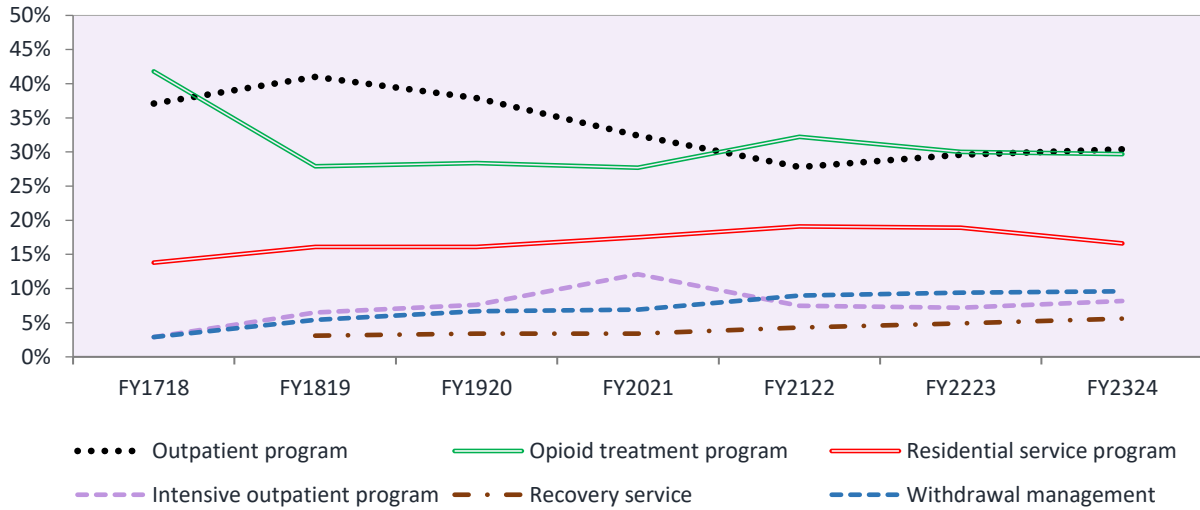
Table 4.3.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 3, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	505	9.6
ASAM WM 2	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2	315	6.0
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	190	3.6
Residential Service	871	16.6
ASAM 3.1	233	4.4
ASAM 3.3	22	0.4
ASAM 3.5	616	11.7
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	430	8.2
Outpatient	1,596	30.4
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,559	29.7
Recovery Service	296	5.6

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternately been the leading levels of care. However, admissions to outpatient programs have consistently decreased over time. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to residential services, withdrawal management, and intensive outpatient programs has slightly increased during this period (Figure 4.3.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 4 (SPA 4)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

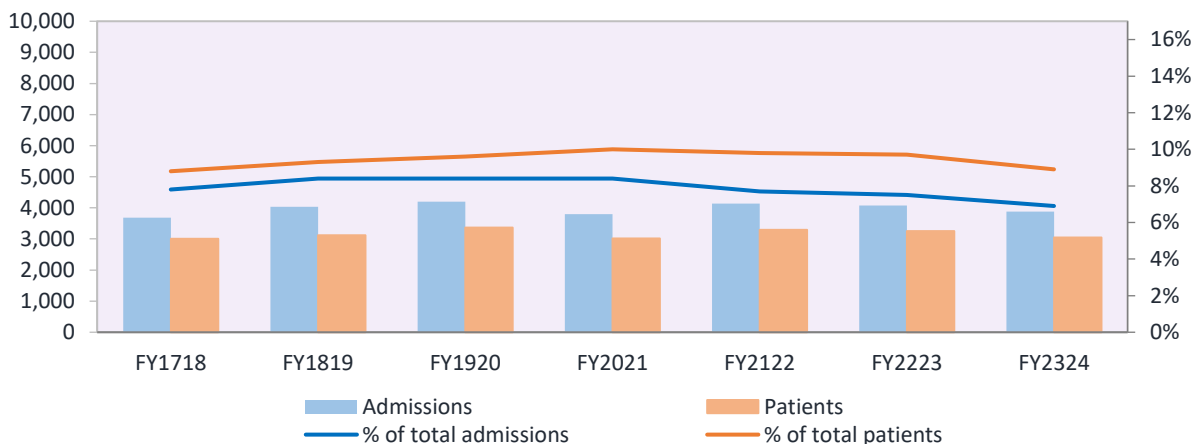
There were 3,877 treatment admissions for 3,048 patients residing in SPA 4, accounting for 6.9% of all admissions (Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 4, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	3,877	6.9	3,048	8.9
Discharged	2,517	6.2	1,989	7.9

The number and proportion of admissions and patients have fluctuated over the past seven fiscal years. Admissions peaked at 4,201 in FY1920, then declined to 3,877 in FY2324, with the proportion dropping from 8.4% to 6.9%. A similar pattern was observed in the number and proportion of patients (Figure 4.4.1).

Figure 4.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 4



Among SPA 4 patient discharges, 51.2% had positive compliance, with 38.2% completing treatment and 12.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.4.2).

Table 4.4.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 4, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,242	51.2
Completed treatment	928	38.2
Left – satisfactory progress	314	12.9
Negative compliance	1,177	48.5
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	9	0.4

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 4 were male (64.7%), Hispanic/Latino (56.2%), ages 26-34 (28.2%), and unemployed (57.4%). Among SPA 4 admissions, 44.7% reported mental health issues, and 14.1% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.4.3a and Table 4.4.3b).

Table 4.4.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 4, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS	PATIENTS	%
TOTAL	3,048	100
GENDER IDENTITY		
Male	1,973	64.7
Female	1,044	34.3
Transgender man	10	0.3
Transgender woman	15	0.5
Non-conforming/declined to state/other	6	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*		
Hispanic/Latino	1,712	56.2
White	769	25.2
Black/African American	414	13.6
Asian	92	3.0
Pacific Islander	5	0.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	26	0.9
Other	24	0.8
Not available	6	0.2
AGE		
17 and under	148	4.9
18-25	258	8.5
26-34	861	28.2
35-44	761	25.0
45-54	429	14.1
55-64	399	13.1
65+	192	6.3
SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
Heterosexual	2,370	77.8
Gay	128	4.2
Lesbian	41	1.3
Other homosexual	2	0.1
Bisexual	103	3.4
Something else	4	0.1
Unsure/questioning	22	0.7
Prefer not to state	46	1.5
Not available	332	10.9
EDUCATION		
Middle school or below	161	5.3
Some high school	674	22.1
High school completed	1,330	43.6
Some college or beyond	777	25.5
Not available	106	3.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME		
English	2,394	78.5
Other language	347	11.4
Not available	307	10.1
DISABILITY		
Yes	617	20.2
VETERAN		
Yes	52	1.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 4.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 4, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		3,877	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	745	19.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,200	31.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	973	25.7
	Not in labor force	863	22.8
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,679	44.7
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	473	12.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	531	14.1
PREGNANT	Yes	64	6.3

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.4.4, the most common primary substance use among patients residing in SPA 4 was alcohol (26.8%), followed by methamphetamine (24.8%) and heroin (19.6%).

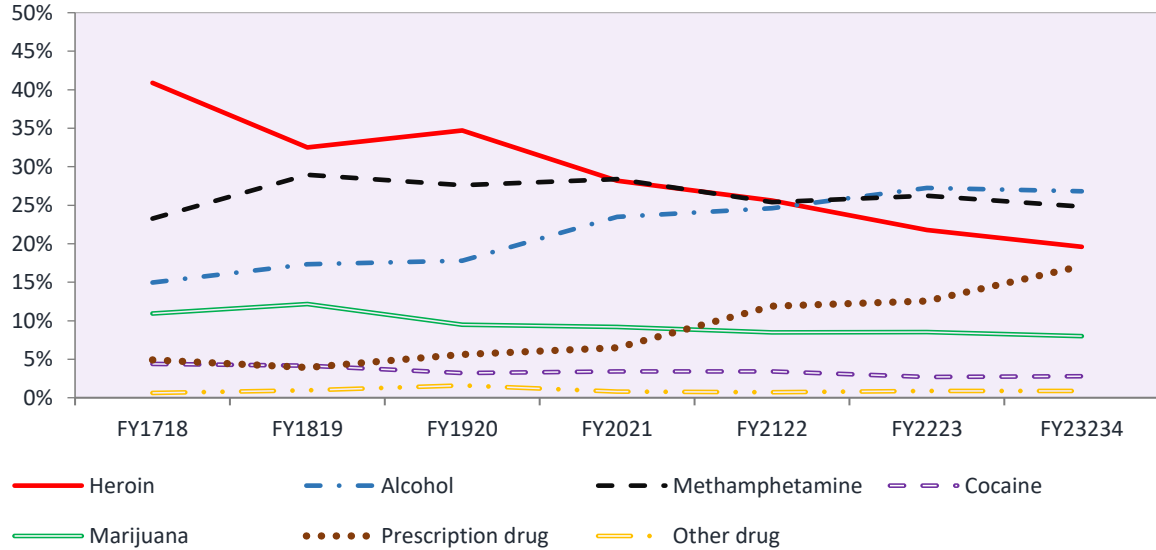
Table 4.4.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 4, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,006	26.8
Methamphetamine	932	24.8
Heroin	734	19.6
Prescription drug	640	17.1
Marijuana	300	8.0
Cocaine	106	2.8
Other drugs	35	0.9

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions steadily declined from 41.0% in FY1718 to 19.6% in FY2324. Heroin was the leading primary substance use for three of the past seven fiscal years, before being surpassed by methamphetamine and alcohol in FY2223 and FY2324, respectively. The proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has shown a consistent increase, with alcohol emerging as the leading primary substance of use from FY2223 onward (Figure 4.4.2).

Figure 4.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 4



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.4.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 4 was outpatient programs (29.6%), followed by opioid treatment programs (27.1%) and residential service programs (19.8%).

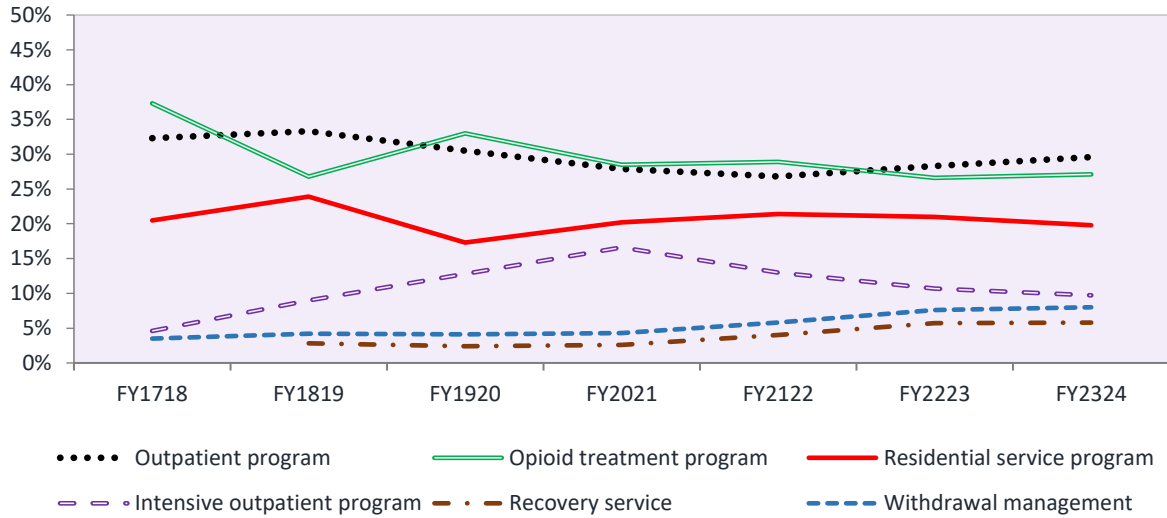
Table 4.4.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 4, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	311	8.0
ASAM WM 1	1	0.03
ASAM WM 3.2	176	4.5
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	134	3.5
Residential Service	766	19.8
ASAM 3.1	249	6.4
ASAM 3.3	2	0.1
ASAM 3.5	515	13.3
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	375	9.7
Outpatient	1,149	29.6
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,051	27.1
Recovery Service	225	5.8

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

The outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternated as the most common levels of care over the past seven fiscal years. However, there has been a general decrease in the proportion of admissions to both programs. Notably, the proportion of admissions to the residential service programs decreased from FY1718 (20.5%) to FY1920 (17.0%), then stabilized through FY2324 (20.0%) (Figure 4.4.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 5 (SPA 5)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

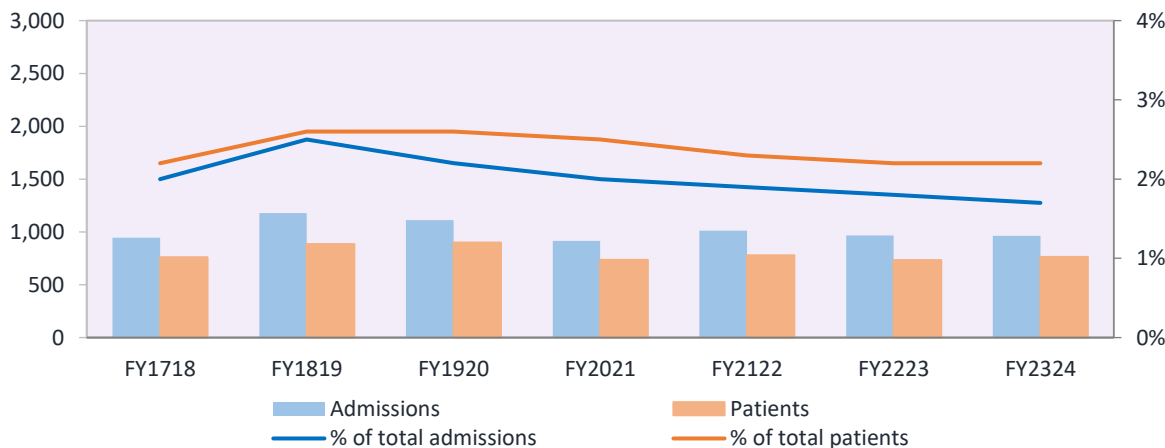
There were 962 treatment admissions for 763 patients residing in SPA 5, accounting for 1.7% of all admissions (Table 4.5.1).

Table 4.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 5, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	962	1.7	763	2.2
Discharged	624	1.5	504	2.0

The number and proportion of SPA 5 admissions increased from FY1718 to FY1819, but subsequently showed a declining trend over the following six fiscal years. The number and proportion of patients exhibited a similar downward trend (Figure 4.5.1).

Figure 4.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 5



Among SPA 5 patient discharges, 56.8% had positive compliance, with 44.6% completing treatment and 12.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.5.2).

Table 4.5.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 5, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	345	56.8
Completed treatment	271	44.6
Left – satisfactory progress	74	12.2
Negative compliance	258	42.5
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	4	0.7

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 5 were male (66.3%), White (54.1%), ages 26-34 (25.8%), and unemployed (52.7%). Among SPA 5 admissions, 50.3% reported mental health issues, and 8.8% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.5.3a and Table 4.5.3b).

Table 4.5.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 5, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		763	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	506	66.3
	Female	253	33.2
	Transgender woman	1	0.1
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	3	0.4
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	230	30.1
	White	413	54.1
	Black/African American	89	11.7
	Asian	14	1.8
	Pacific Islander	1	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	4	0.5
	Other	12	1.6
AGE	17 and under	14	1.8
	18-25	64	8.4
	26-34	197	25.8
	35-44	196	25.7
	45-54	112	14.7
	55-64	114	14.9
	65+	66	8.7
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	642	84.1
	Gay	26	3.4
	Lesbian	3	0.4
	Other homosexual	2	0.3
	Bisexual	22	2.9
	Something else	2	0.3
	Unsure/questioning	3	0.4
	Prefer not to state	13	1.7
Not available	50	6.6	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	10	1.3
	Some high school	88	11.5
	High school completed	321	42.1
	Some college or beyond	328	43.0
	Not available	16	2.1
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	680	89.1
	Other language	36	4.7
	Not available	47	6.2
DISABILITY	Yes	131	17.2
VETERAN	Yes	21	2.8

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 4.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 5, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		962	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	239	25.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	301	31.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	198	20.9
	Not in labor force	208	22.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	475	50.3
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	156	16.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	83	8.8
PREGNANT	Yes	10	4.6

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.5.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (30.7%), followed by prescription drug (27.9%) and heroin (21.6%).

Table 4.5.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 5, FY2324

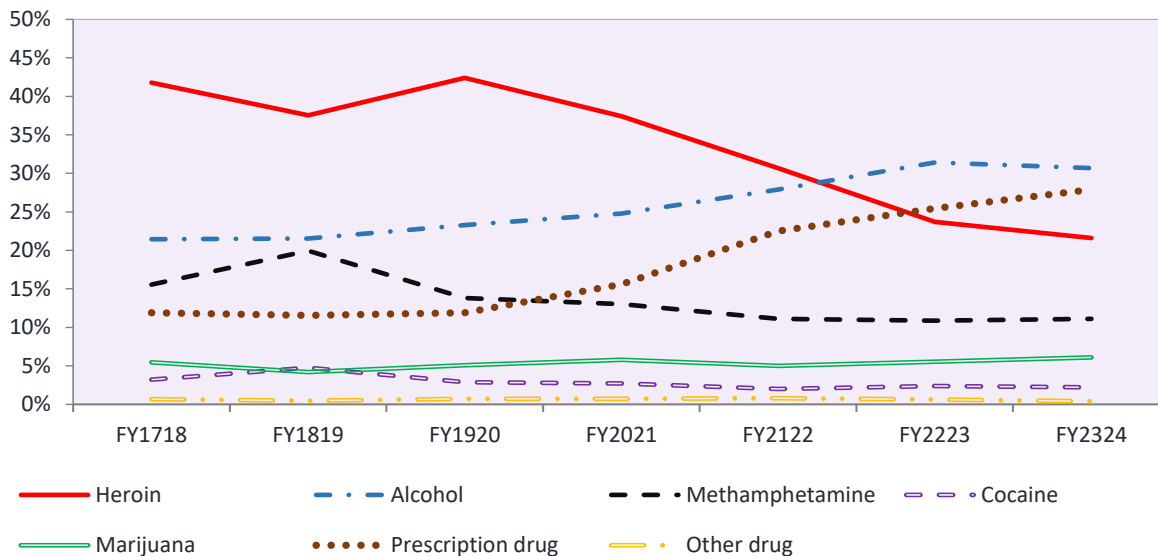
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	288	30.7
Prescription drug	262	27.9
Heroin	203	21.6
Methamphetamine	104	11.1
Marijuana	57	6.1
Cocaine	21	2.2
Other drugs	4	0.4

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



From FY1718 to FY2122, heroin was the most common primary substance use until it was surpassed by alcohol and prescription drugs in FY2223. Overall, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly decreased from FY1718 to FY2324, while the proportions of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions have consistently increased during the same period (Figure 4.5.2).

Figure 4.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 5



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.5.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 5 was opioid treatment programs (37.4%), followed by outpatient programs (18.6%) and residential service programs (14.6%).

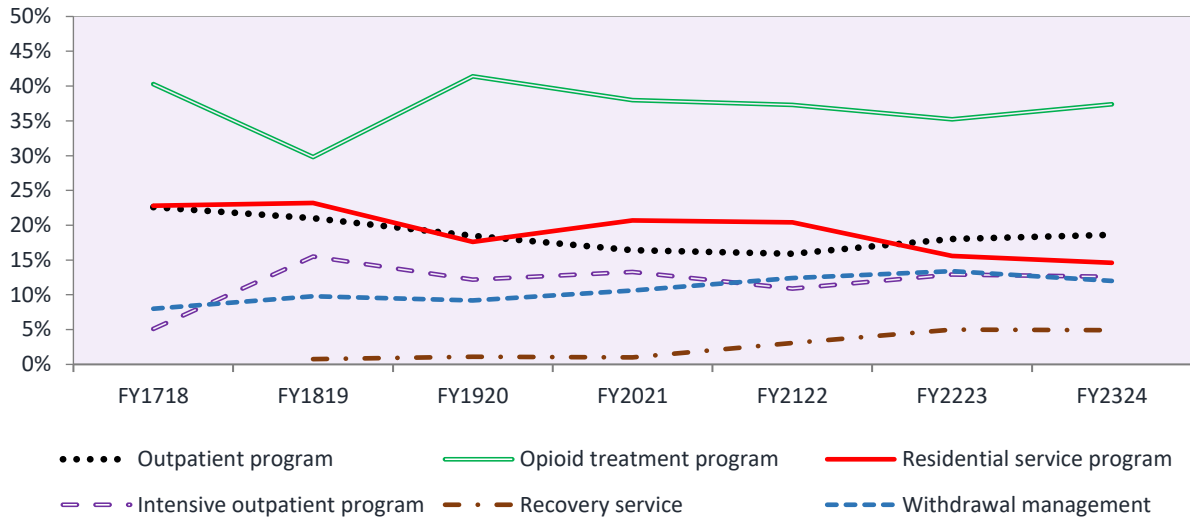
Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among patients from SPA 5, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	115	12.0
ASAM WM 2	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2	49	5.1
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	66	6.9
Residential Service	140	14.6
ASAM 3.1	86	8.9
ASAM 3.3	-	-
ASAM 3.5	54	5.6
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	121	12.6
Outpatient	179	18.6
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	359	37.4
Recovery Service	47	4.9

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, the opioid treatment program has consistently been the most prevalent level of care for admissions among patients residing in SPA 5. The proportion of admissions to both residential service and outpatient programs has generally declined, whereas admissions to withdrawal management programs have shown a consistent upward trend (Figure 4.5.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 6 (SPA 6)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

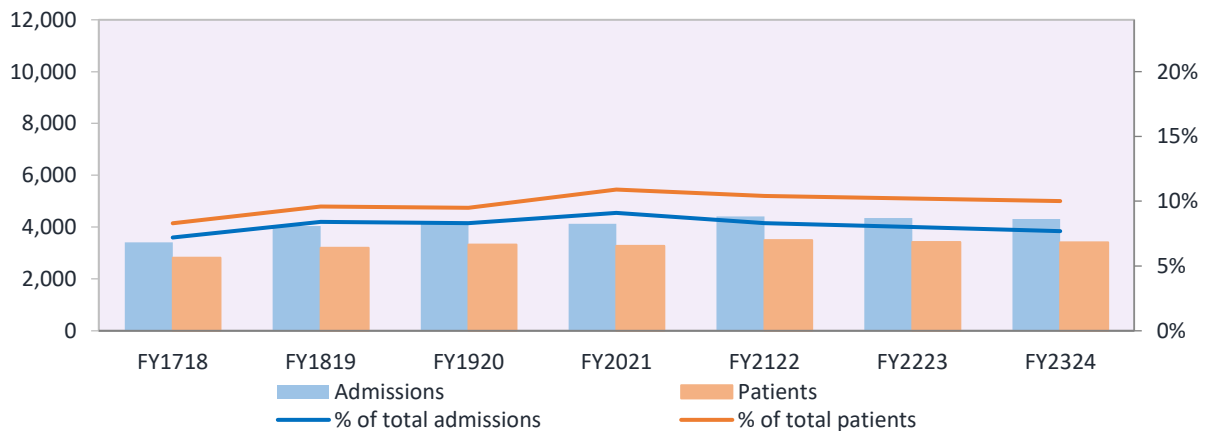
There were 4,320 treatment admissions for 3,411 patients residing in SPA 6, accounting 7.7% of all admissions (Table 4.6.1).

Table 4.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 6, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	4,320	7.7	3,411	10.0
Discharged	2,915	7.2	2,360	9.4

Over the past seven fiscal years, the number of admissions and patients has fluctuated, with admissions peaking at 4,419 in FY2122 and decreasing slightly to 4,320 in FY2324. The proportion of total admissions remained relatively stable, ranging from 7.2% to 9.1%. The number and proportion of patients followed a similar trend (Figure 4.6.1).

Figure 4.6.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 6



Among SPA 6 patient discharges, 49.9% had positive compliance, with 36.8% completing treatment and 13.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.6.2).

Table 4.6.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 6, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,416	49.9
Completed treatment	1,044	36.8
Left – satisfactory progress	372	13.1
Negative compliance	1,406	49.6
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	14	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 6 were male (61.2%), Hispanic/Latino (55.3%), ages 26-34 (32.1%), and unemployed (51.5%). Among SPA 6 admissions, 49.9% reported mental health issues, and 19.1% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.6.3a and Table 4.6.3b).

Table 4.6.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 6, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		3,411	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,088	61.2
	Female	1,303	38.2
	Transgender man	8	0.2
	Transgender woman	9	0.3
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	3	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	1,887	55.3
	White	368	10.8
	Black/African American	1,066	31.3
	Asian	43	1.3
	Pacific Islander	10	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	0.4
	Other	19	0.6
	Not available	3	0.1
AGE	17 and under	225	6.6
	18-25	374	11.0
	26-34	1,094	32.1
	35-44	838	24.6
	45-54	385	11.3
	55-64	295	8.6
	65+	199	5.8
	Not available	1	0.03
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	2,886	84.6
	Gay	52	1.5
	Lesbian	38	1.1
	Other homosexual	3	0.1
	Bisexual	106	3.1
	Something else	6	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	25	0.7
	Prefer not to state	40	1.2
Not available	255	7.5	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	169	5.0
	Some high school	1,018	29.8
	High school completed	1,573	46.1
	Some college or beyond	574	16.8
	Not available	77	2.3
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	2,774	81.3
	Other language	333	9.8
	Not available	304	8.9
DISABILITY	Yes	869	25.5
VETERAN	Yes	58	1.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 4.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 6, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		4,320	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	749	17.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,181	27.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,006	23.7
	Not in labor force	1,315	30.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,117	49.9
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	510	12.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	811	19.1
PREGNANT	Yes	76	5.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.6.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was methamphetamine (30.5%), followed by alcohol (23.6%) and marijuana (16.7%).

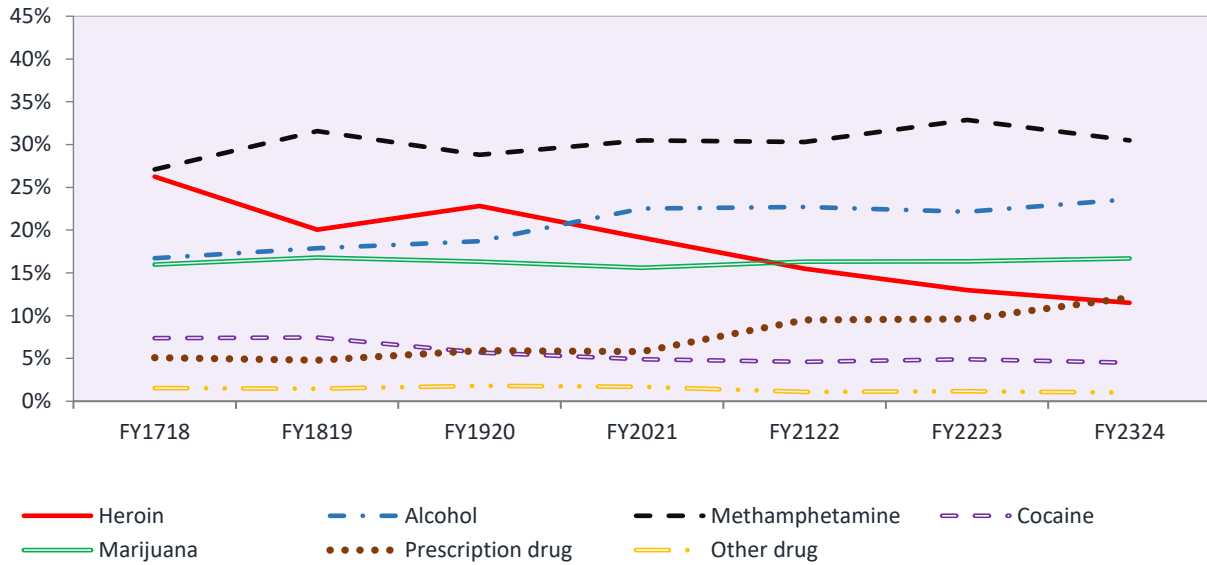
Table 4.6.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 6, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	1,289	30.5
Alcohol	998	23.6
Marijuana	704	16.7
Prescription drug	511	12.1
Heroin	486	11.5
Cocaine	189	4.5
Other drugs	44	1.0

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

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use in recent fiscal years. The proportion of methamphetamine admissions fluctuated, peaking at 32.9% in FY2223 before decreasing slightly to 30.5% in FY2324. The proportion of primary heroin admissions gradually declined from 26.2% in FY1718 to 11.5% in FY2324. In contrast, the proportion of prescription drug admissions has increased significantly since FY2122 (Figure 4.6.2).

Figure 4.6.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 6



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.6.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 6 was outpatient programs (37.3%), followed by residential service programs (18.4%) and opioid treatment programs (18.0%).

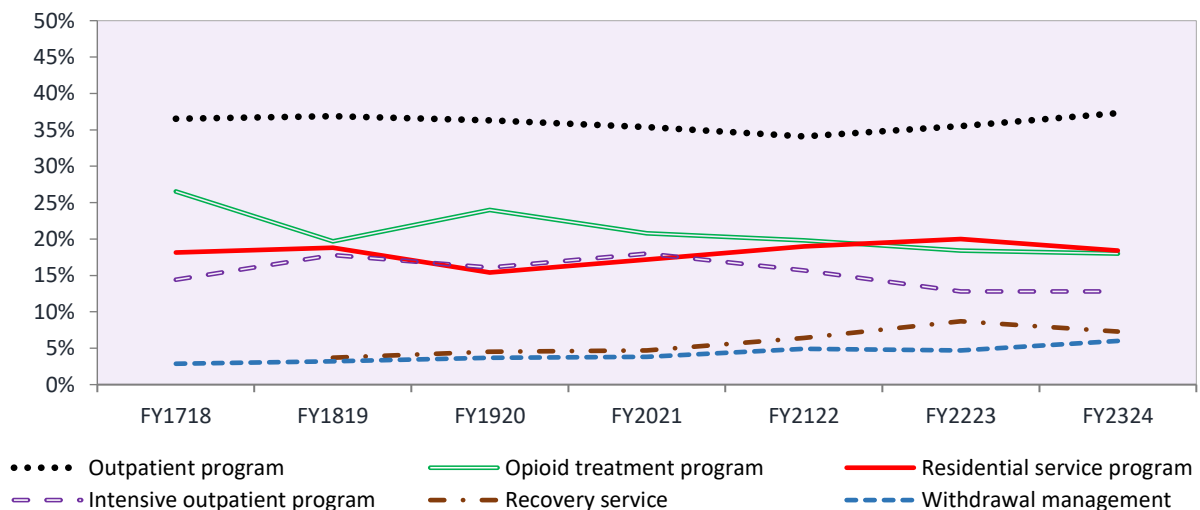
Table 4.6.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 6, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	261	6.0
ASAM WM 2	1	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	159	3.7
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	101	2.3
Residential Service	796	18.4
ASAM 3.1	289	6.7
ASAM 3.3	6	0.1
ASAM 3.5	501	11.6
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	554	12.8
Outpatient	1,611	37.3
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	777	18.0
Recovery Service	317	7.3

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, outpatient programs have consistently been the predominant level of care for patients in SPA 6. The proportion of admissions to opioid treatment and intensive outpatient programs has generally declined, while admissions to withdrawal management programs have shown a steady and modest increase (Figure 4.6.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 7 (SPA 7)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

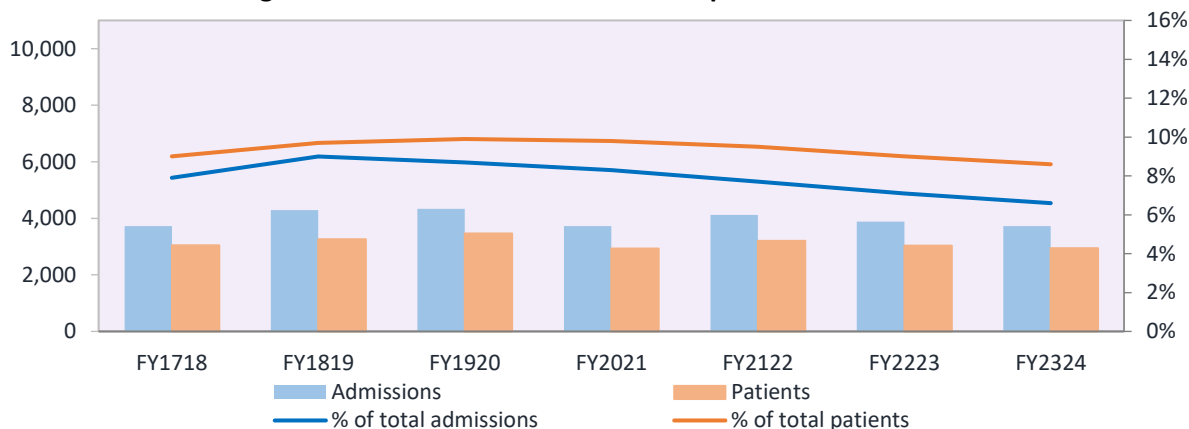
There were 3,727 treatment admissions for 2,945 patients residing in SPA 7, accounting for 8.6% of all admissions (Table 4.7.1).

Table 4.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 7, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	3,727	6.6	2,945	8.6
Discharged	2,427	6.0	1,917	7.6

The number of admissions in SPA 7 has fluctuated over the past seven years, peaking at 4,338 in FY1920 before decreasing to 3,727 in FY2324. The proportion of admissions has steadily decreased since FY1819. The number and proportion of patients followed a similar trend (Figure 4.7.1).

Figure 4.7.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 7



Among SPA 7 patient discharges, 53.4% had positive compliance, with 40.0% completing treatment and 13.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.7.2).

Table 4.7.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 7, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,244	53.4
Completed treatment	932	40.0
Left – satisfactory progress	312	13.4
Negative compliance	1,081	46.4
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	6	0.3

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

PATIENTS CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SPA 7 were male (65.0%), Hispanic/Latino (79.7%), ages 26-34 (27.7%), and unemployed (54.0%). Among SPA 7 admissions, 38.0% reported mental health issues, and 19.3% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.7.3a and Table 4.7.3b).

Table 4.7.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 7, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		2,945	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	1,913	65.0
	Female	1,005	34.1
	Transgender man	6	0.2
	Transgender woman	17	0.6
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	4	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,348	79.7
	White	411	14.0
	Black/African American	121	4.1
	Asian	30	1.0
	Pacific Islander	3	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	17	0.6
	Other	8	0.3
	Not available	7	0.2
AGE	17 and under	325	11.0
	18-25	280	9.5
	26-34	815	27.7
	35-44	649	22.0
	45-54	369	12.5
	55-64	327	11.1
	65+	180	6.1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	2,523	85.7
	Gay	46	1.6
	Lesbian	28	1.0
	Other homosexual	6	0.2
	Bisexual	67	2.3
	Something else	6	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	21	0.7
	Prefer not to state	42	1.4
Not available	206	7.0	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	169	5.7
	Some high school	787	26.7
	High school completed	1,424	48.4
	Some college or beyond	503	17.1
	Not available	62	2.1
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	2,339	79.4
	Other language	270	9.2
	Not available	336	11.4
DISABILITY	Yes	483	16.4
VETERAN	Yes	45	1.5

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 4.7.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 7, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		3,727	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	843	23.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,163	31.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	816	22.3
	Not in labor force	844	23.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,383	38.0
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	481	13.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	706	19.3
PREGNANT	Yes	43	4.2

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.7.4, the most common primary substance use among patients residing in SPA 7 was alcohol (24.6%), followed by methamphetamine (22.8%) and heroin (18.6%).

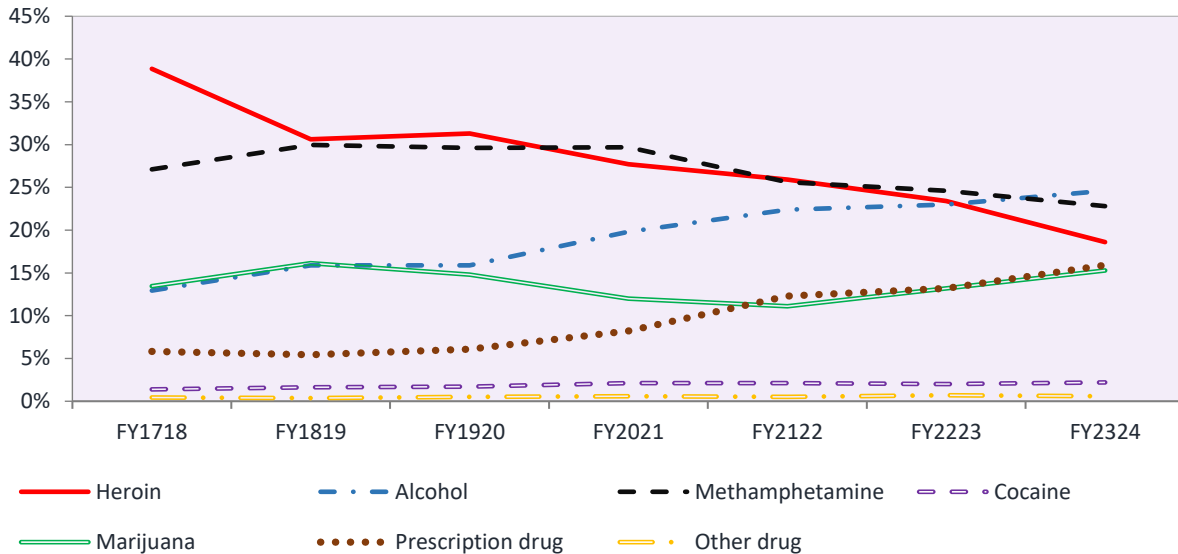
Table 4.7.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 7, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	896	24.6
Methamphetamine	830	22.8
Heroin	677	18.6
Prescription drug	578	15.9
Marijuana	557	15.3
Cocaine	79	2.2
Other drugs	23	0.6

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

Heroin and methamphetamine have been the most common primary substances of use in SPA 7 before being surpassed by alcohol in FY2324, although both have shown a steady declining trend. In contrast, the proportion of alcohol and prescription drug admissions has seen a rapid and consistent increase since FY2021 (Figure 4.7.2).

Figure 4.7.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 7



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.7.5, the most common level of care among patients residing in SPA 7 was outpatient programs (32.0%), followed by opioid treatment programs (27.3%) and residential service programs (17.4%).

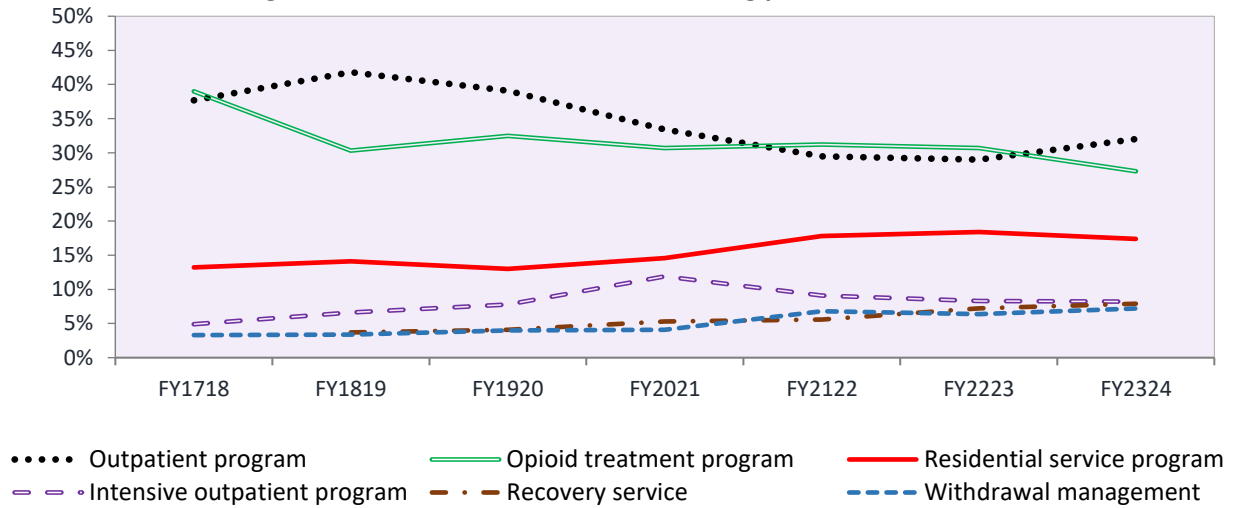
Table 4.7.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 7, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	269	7.2
ASAM WM 3.2	144	3.9
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	125	3.4
Residential Service	647	17.4
ASAM 3.1	278	7.5
ASAM 3.3	3	0.1
ASAM 3.5	366	9.8
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	305	8.2
Outpatient	1,192	32.0
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,017	27.3
Recovery Service	296	7.9

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, the outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternated as the most common levels of care, although the proportion of admissions to both has declined. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to residential services and withdrawal management programs has shown a steady and modest increase (Figure 4.7.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 8 (SPA 8)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

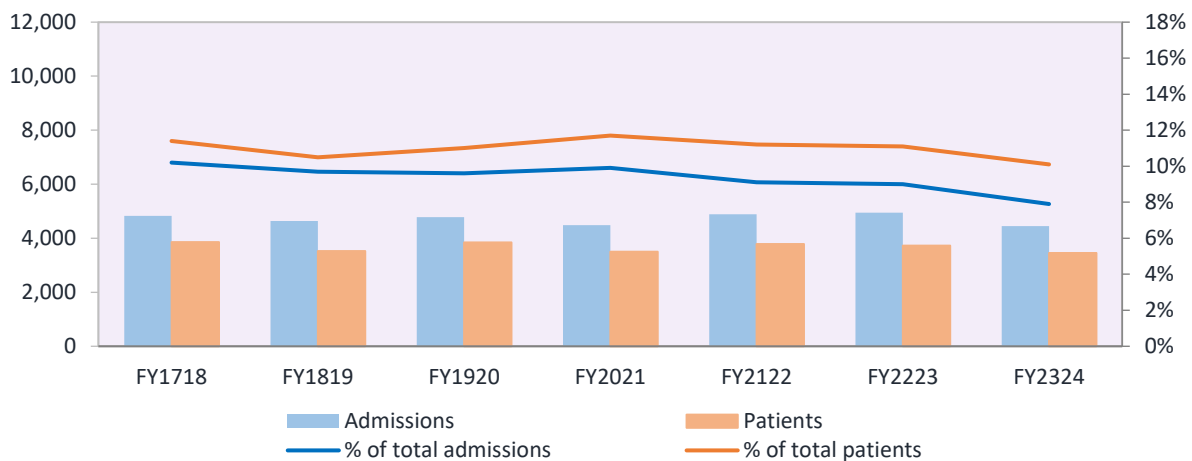
There were 4,450 treatment admissions for 3,456 patients residing in SPA 8, accounting for 7.9% of all admissions (Table 4.8.1).

Table 4.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 8, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	4,450	7.9	3,456	10.1
Discharged	2,936	7.2	2,309	9.2

The number of SPA 8 admissions fluctuated between 4,450 and 4,948 over the past seven fiscal years. While the proportion of admissions consistently declined during this period, the proportion of patients exhibited slight fluctuations, peaking at 11.7% in FY2021 before decreasing to 10.1% in FY2324 (Figure 4.8.1).

Figure 4.8.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 8



Among SPA 8 patient discharges, over half (55.8%) had positive compliance, with 42.5% completing treatment and 13.3% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.8.2).

Table 4.8.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 8, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,610	55.8
Completed treatment	1,225	42.5
Left – satisfactory progress	385	13.3
Negative compliance	1,261	43.7
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	14	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.8.3, the majority of patients residing in SPA 8 were male (62.0%), Hispanic/Latino (49.1%), ages 26-34 (30.4%), and unemployed (53.4%). Among SPA 8 admissions, 46.4% reported having mental health issues, and 14.8% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.8.3a and Table 4.8.3b).

Table 4.8.3a. Characteristics of patients from SPA 8, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		3,456	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,144	62.0
	Female	1,295	37.5
	Transgender man	5	0.1
	Transgender woman	9	0.3
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	3	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	1,696	49.1
	White	951	27.5
	Black/African American	660	19.1
	Asian	80	2.3
	Pacific Islander	20	0.6
	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	0.4
	Other	26	0.8
	Not available	8	0.2
AGE	17 and under	173	5.0
	18-25	283	8.2
	26-34	1,051	30.4
	35-44	847	24.5
	45-54	476	13.8
	55-64	418	12.1
	65+	207	6.0
	Not available	1	0.03
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	2,900	83.9
	Gay	58	1.7
	Lesbian	31	0.9
	Other homosexual	3	0.1
	Bisexual	89	2.6
	Something else	3	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	24	0.7
	Prefer not to state	49	1.4
	Not available	299	8.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	93	2.7
	Some high school	762	22.0
	High school completed	1,639	47.4
	Some college or beyond	847	24.5
	Not available	115	3.3
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	2,903	84.0
	Other language	217	6.3
	Not available	336	9.7
DISABILITY	Yes	651	18.8
VETERAN	Yes	82	2.4

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 4.8.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SPA 8, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		4,450	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	977	22.4
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,358	31.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	967	22.2
	Not in labor force	1,057	24.2
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,016	46.4
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	641	14.8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	647	14.8
PREGNANT	Yes	55	4.2

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.8.4, the most common primary substance use among patients residing in SPA 8 was alcohol (28.7%), followed by methamphetamine (21.0%) and prescription drug (18.8%).

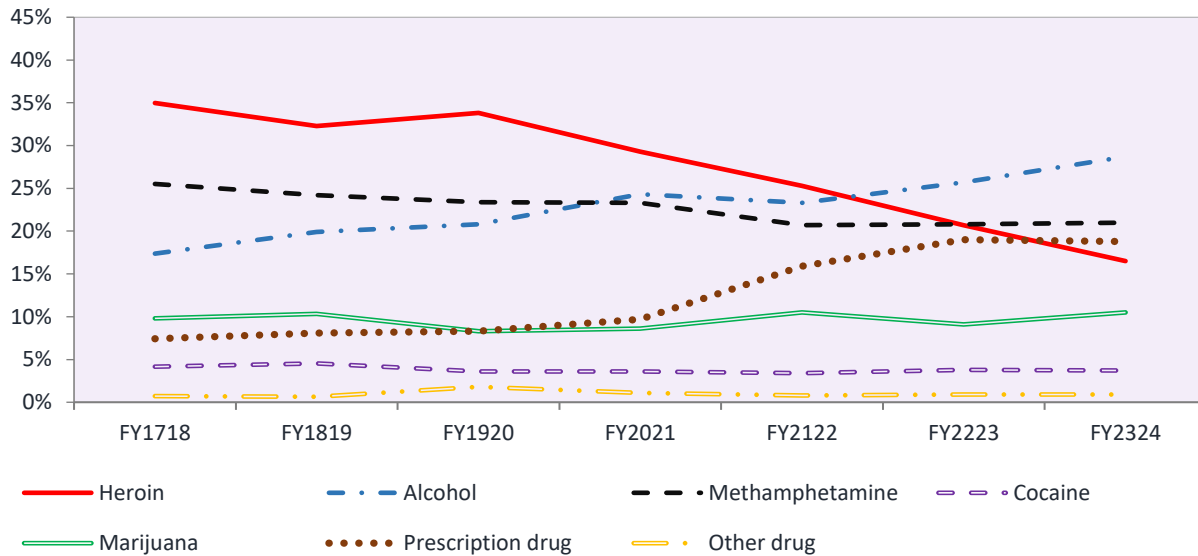
Table 4.8.4. Primary substance use among patients from SPA 8, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,236	28.7
Methamphetamine	902	21.0
Prescription drug	808	18.8
Heroin	710	16.5
Marijuana	452	10.5
Cocaine	159	3.7
Other drugs	38	0.9

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

Over the past seven years, heroin remained the leading primary substance until it was surpassed by alcohol and methamphetamine in FY2223 and FY2324, reflecting a significant decline. The proportion of primary alcohol admissions has steadily increased since FY1718, while the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions surged starting in FY2122 and remained relatively stable thereafter (Figure 4.8.2).

Figure 4.8.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SPA 8



LEVEL OF CARE

SPA 8 patients were most commonly admitted to opioid treatment programs (26.1%), followed by outpatient programs (25.7%) and residential service programs (15.7%) (Table 4.8.5).

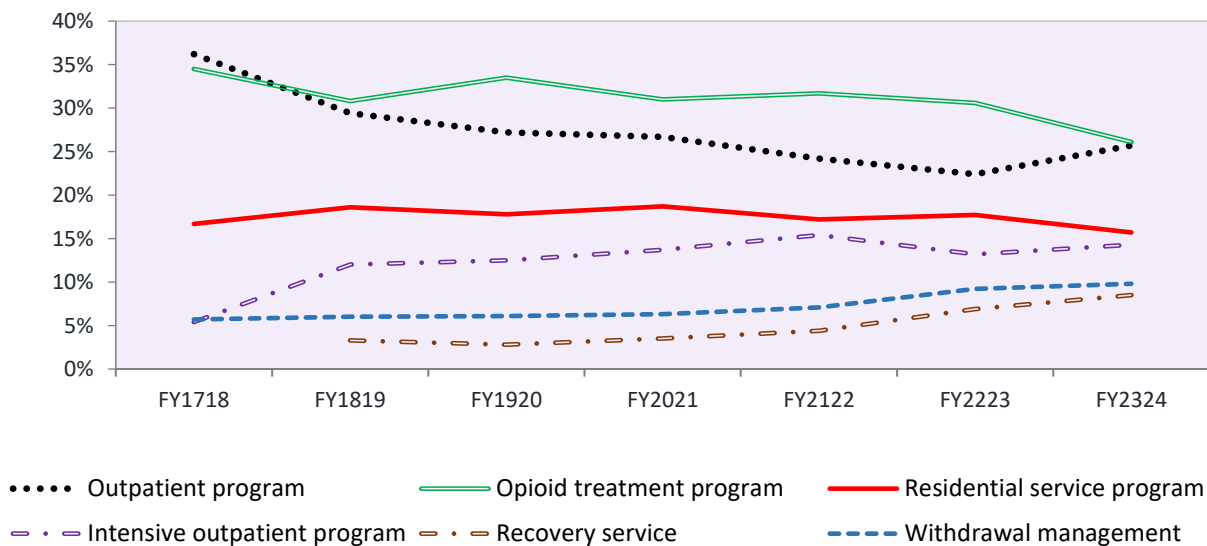
Table 4.8.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 8, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	433	9.8
ASAM WM 2	1	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	235	5.3
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	197	4.4
Residential Service	697	15.7
ASAM 3.1	280	6.3
ASAM 3.3	3	0.1
ASAM 3.5	414	9.3
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	633	14.3
Outpatient	1,139	25.7
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,158	26.1
Recovery Service	377	8.5

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

The opioid treatment program remained the most common level of care for the majority of the past seven fiscal years. While outpatient programs were the leading level of care in FY1718 (36.2%), they exhibited an overall declining trend in the proportion of admissions afterward. Admissions to the residential programs increased in FY1718 and remained relatively stable thereafter (Figure 4.8.3).

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



Summary Table 3. Summary statistics of patients from different SPAs, FY2324

Categories	SPA 1 Antelope Valley		SPA 2 San Fernando		SPA 3 San Gabriel		SPA 4 Metro		SPA 5 West		SPA 6 South		SPA 7 East		SPA 8 South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADMITTED																
Patients	1,976	5.8	4,878	14.3	4,217	12.3	3,048	8.9	763	2.2	3,411	10.0	2,945	8.6	3,456	10.1
Admissions	2,714	4.8	6,628	11.8	5,259	9.4	3,877	6.9	962	1.7	4,320	7.7	3,727	6.6	4,450	7.9
DISCHARGED																
Patients	1,411	5.6	3,399	13.5	2,714	10.8	1,989	7.9	504	2.0	2,360	9.4	1,917	7.6	2,309	9.2
Admissions	1,835	4.5	4,560	11.2	3,398	8.4	2,517	6.2	624	1.5	2,915	7.2	2,427	6.0	2,936	7.2
DISCHARGE STATUS																
Positive compliance	903	49.6	2,470	55.8	1,738	52.2	1,242	51.2	345	56.8	1,416	49.9	1,244	53.4	1,610	55.8
Completed treatment	658	36.1	1,942	43.8	1,273	38.2	928	38.2	271	44.6	1,044	36.8	932	40.0	1,225	42.5
Left – satisfactory progress	245	13.4	528	11.9	465	14.0	314	12.9	74	12.2	372	13.1	312	13.4	385	13.3
Negative compliance	904	49.6	1,936	43.7	1,572	47.2	1,177	48.5	258	42.5	1,406	49.6	1,081	46.4	1,261	43.7
Other (Death/incarceration)	15	0.8	23	0.5	20	0.6	9	0.4	4	0.7	14	0.5	6	0.3	14	0.5
GENDER IDENTITY																
Male	1,155	58.5	3,340	68.5	2,647	62.8	1,973	64.7	506	66.3	2,088	61.2	1,913	65.0	2,144	62.0
Female	816	41.3	1,506	30.9	1,552	36.8	1,044	34.3	253	33.2	1,303	38.2	1,005	34.1	1,295	37.5
Transgender male	2	0.1	9	0.2	6	0.1	10	0.3	-	-	8	0.2	6	0.2	5	0.1
Transgender female	2	0.1	15	0.3	8	0.2	15	0.5	1	0.1	9	0.3	17	0.6	9	0.3
Non-conforming or refuse to state	1	0.1	8	0.2	4	0.1	6	0.2	3	0.4	3	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*																
Hispanic/Latino	938	47.5	2,295	47.0	2,804	66.5	1,712	56.2	230	30.1	1,887	55.3	2,348	79.7	1,696	49.1
White	605	30.6	2,129	43.6	956	22.7	769	25.2	413	54.1	368	10.8	411	14.0	951	27.5
Black/African American	396	20.0	326	6.7	326	7.7	414	13.6	89	11.7	1,066	31.3	121	4.1	660	19.1
Asian	18	0.9	78	1.6	88	2.1	92	3.0	14	1.8	43	1.3	30	1.0	80	2.3
Pacific Islander	2	0.1	2	0.04	8	0.2	5	0.2	1	0.1	10	0.3	3	0.1	20	0.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0.4	24	0.5	21	0.5	26	0.9	4	0.5	15	0.4	17	0.6	15	0.4
Other	8	0.4	22	0.5	14	0.3	24	0.8	12	1.6	19	0.6	8	0.3	26	0.8
Not available	1	0.1	2	0.04	-	-	6	0.2	-	-	3	0.1	7	0.2	8	0.2



SPA SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd) Categories	SPA 1 Antelope Valley		SPA 2 San Fernando		SPA 3 San Gabriel		SPA 4 Metro		SPA 5 West		SPA 6 South		SPA 7 East		SPA 8 South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AGE																
17 and under	115	5.8	273	5.6	296	7.0	148	4.9	14	1.8	225	6.6	325	11.0	173	5.0
18-25	166	8.4	382	7.8	387	9.2	258	8.5	64	8.4	374	11.0	280	9.5	283	8.2
26-34	615	31.1	1,446	29.6	1,172	27.8	861	28.2	197	25.8	1,094	32.1	815	27.7	1,051	30.4
35-44	567	28.7	1,330	26.7	1,051	24.9	761	25.0	196	25.7	838	24.6	649	22.0	847	24.5
45-54	230	11.6	687	14.1	555	13.2	429	14.1	112	14.7	385	11.3	369	12.5	476	13.8
55-64	200	10.1	564	11.6	514	12.2	399	13.1	114	14.9	295	8.6	327	11.1	418	
65+	83	4.2	226	4.6	242	5.7	192	6.3	66	8.7	199	5.8	180	6.1	207	6.0
Not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	-	-	1	0.03
SEXUAL ORIENTATION																
Heterosexual	1,642	83.1	4,085	83.7	3,583	85.0	2,370	77.8	642	84.1	2,886	84.6	2,523	85.7	2,900	83.9
Gay	14	0.7	122	2.5	43	1.0	128	4.2	26	3.4	52	1.5	46	1.6	58	1.7
Lesbian	26	1.3	32	0.7	61	1.4	41	1.3	3	0.4	38	1.1	28	1.0	31	0.9
Other homosexual	-	-	9	0.2	2	0.05	2	0.1	2	0.3	3	0.1	6	0.2	3	0.1
Bisexual	41	2.1	116	2.4	103	2.4	103	3.4	22	2.9	106	3.1	67	2.3	89	2.6
Something else	6	0.3	8	0.2	4	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.2	3	0.1
Unsure/questioning	13	0.7	32	0.7	20	0.5	22	0.7	3	0.4	25	0.7	21	0.7	24	0.7
Prefer not to state	22	1.1	67	1.4	38	0.9	46	1.5	13	1.7	40	1.2	42	1.4	49	1.4
Not available	212	10.7	407	8.3	363	8.6	332	10.9	50	6.6	255	7.5	206	7.0	299	8.7
EDUCATION																
Middle school or below	62	3.1	165	3.4	126	3.0	161	5.3	10	1.3	169	5.0	169	5.7	93	2.7
Some high school	493	24.9	972	19.9	1,017	24.1	674	22.1	88	11.5	1,018	29.8	787	26.7	762	22.0
High school completed	1,095	55.4	2,279	46.7	2,138	50.7	1,330	43.6	321	42.1	1,573	46.1	1,424	48.4	1,639	47.4
Some college or beyond	299	15.1	1,352	27.7	857	20.3	777	25.5	328	43.0	574	16.8	503	17.1	847	24.5
Not available	27	1.4	110	2.3	79	1.9	106	3.5	16	2.1	77	2.3	62	2.1	115	3.3
LANGUAGE AT HOME																
English	1,664	84.2	3,707	76.0	3,597	85.3	2,394	78.5	680	89.1	2,774	81.3	2,339	79.4	2,903	84.0
Other Language	250	12.7	821	16.8	255	6.0	347	11.4	36	4.7	333	9.8	270	9.2	217	6.3
Not available	62	3.1	350	7.2	365	8.7	307	10.1	47	6.2	304	8.9	336	11.4	336	9.7
DISABILITY																
Yes	290	14.7	975	20.0	627	14.9	617	20.2	131	17.2	869	25.5	483	16.4	651	18.8
VETERAN																
Yes	34	1.7	90	1.8	73	1.7	52	1.7	21	2.8	58	1.7	45	1.5	82	2.4



(Table Cont'd) Categories	SPA 1 Antelope Valley		SPA 2 San Fernando		SPA 3 San Gabriel		SPA 4 Metro		SPA 5 West		SPA 6 South		SPA 7 East		SPA 8 South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EMPLOYMENT																
Employed	445	16.6	1,546	23.7	1,233	23.7	745	19.7	239	25.3	749	17.6	843	23.0	977	22.4
Unemployed (seeking)	1,389	51.8	2,809	43.1	1,780	34.3	1,200	31.7	301	31.8	1,181	27.8	1,163	31.7	1,358	31.2
Unemployed (not seeking)	517	19.3	1,351	20.7	1,160	22.3	973	25.7	198	20.9	1,006	23.7	816	22.3	967	22.2
Not in labor force	332	12.4	807	12.4	1,021	19.7	863	22.8	208	22.0	1,315	30.9	844	23.0	1,057	24.2
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES																
Yes	1,915	70.8	3,341	51.0	1,929	37.2	1,679	44.7	475	50.3	2,117	49.9	1,383	38.0	2,016	46.4
No	788	29.2	3,206	49.0	3,254	62.8	2,081	55.3	470	49.7	2,125	50.1	2,256	62.0	2,332	53.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES																
Yes	208	7.7	654	10.1	568	11.0	473	12.6	156	16.5	510	12.1	481	13.3	641	14.8
No	2,484	92.3	5,800	89.9	4,603	89.0	3,275	87.4	788	83.5	3,712	87.9	3,145	86.7	3,680	85.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED																
Yes	296	11.0	712	10.9	1,046	20.1	531	14.1	83	8.8	811	19.1	706	19.3	647	14.8
PREGNANT																
Yes	30	3.3	85	5.4	59	3.6	64	6.3	10	4.6	76	5.5	43	4.2	55	4.2
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE																
Heroin	372	13.8	1,457	22.6	1,074	20.8	734	19.6	203	21.6	486	11.5	677	18.6	710	16.5
Methamphetamine	577	21.4	984	15.3	1,191	23.1	932	24.8	104	11.1	1,289	30.5	830	22.8	902	21.0
Marijuana	373	13.8	416	6.5	532	10.3	300	8.0	57	6.1	704	16.7	557	15.3	452	10.5
Alcohol	708	26.3	2,086	32.4	1,284	24.9	1,006	26.8	288	30.7	998	23.6	896	24.6	1,236	28.7
Prescription drug	577	21.4	1,377	21.4	957	18.5	640	17.1	262	27.9	511	12.1	578	15.9	808	18.8
Cocaine	73	2.7	100	1.6	98	1.9	106	2.8	21	2.2	189	4.5	79	2.2	159	3.7
Other drugs	16	0.6	24	0.4	31	0.6	35	0.9	4	0.4	44	1.0	23	0.6	38	0.9



(Table Cont'd) Categories	SPA 1 Antelope Valley		SPA 2 San Fernando		SPA 3 San Gabriel		SPA 4 Metro		SPA 5 West		SPA 6 South		SPA 7 East		SPA 8 South Bay	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LEVEL OF CARE																
ASAM 0.5-Early Intervention	6	0.2	20	0.3	20	0.4	13	0.3	4	0.4	14	0.3	29	0.8	31	0.7
ASAM 1-Outpatient	774	28.5	1,470	22.2	1,576	30.0	1,136	29.3	175	18.2	1,597	37.0	1,163	31.2	1,108	25.0
ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient	257	9.5	770	11.6	430	8.2	375	9.7	121	12.6	554	12.8	305	8.2	633	14.3
ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program	705	26.0	1,970	29.8	1,559	29.7	1,051	27.1	359	37.4	777	18.0	1,017	27.3	1,158	26.1
ASAM 3.1-Residential Service	273	10.1	303	4.6	233	4.4	249	6.4	86	8.9	289	6.7	278	7.5	280	6.3
ASAM 3.3-Residential Service	4	0.1	4	0.1	22	0.4	2	0.1	-	-	6	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
ASAM 3.5-Residential Service	150	5.5	529	8.0	616	11.7	515	13.3	54	5.6	501	11.6	366	9.8	414	9.3
ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management	1	0.04	-	-	-	-	1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management	-	-	3	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.2
ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management	93	3.4	498	7.5	315	6.0	176	4.5	49	5.1	159	3.7	144	3.9	235	5.3
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management	103	3.8	546	8.3	190	3.6	134	3.5	66	6.9	101	2.3	125	3.4	197	4.4
Recovery Service	346	12.8	499	7.5	296	5.6	225	5.8	47	4.9	317	7.3	296	7.9	377	8.5

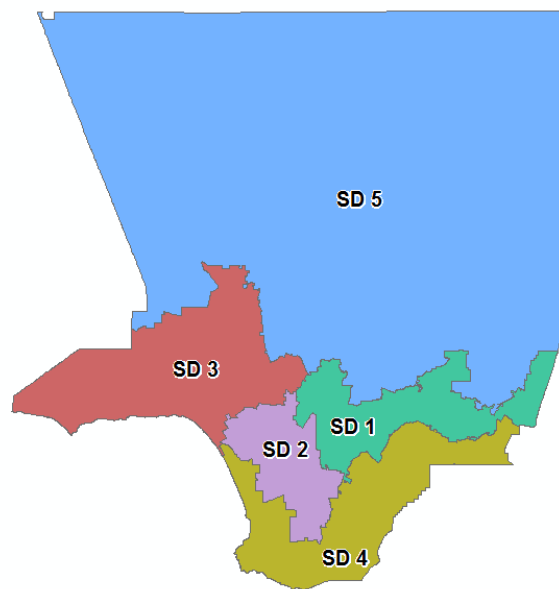
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Chapter 5

Patient Characteristics by Supervisorial District²



Chapter 5 provides descriptive information for patients from each of the five **supervisorial districts (SDs)**. For each SD, numbers of patients, admissions and discharges are reported, along with trends in admissions over the past seven fiscal years. Patient discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary substance use, and levels of care by SD are also described.

² Patient SD information is based on self-reported home address zip code. Numbers for each SD may be lower than reality due to missing zip code information.

Patients from Supervisorial District 1 (SD 1)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

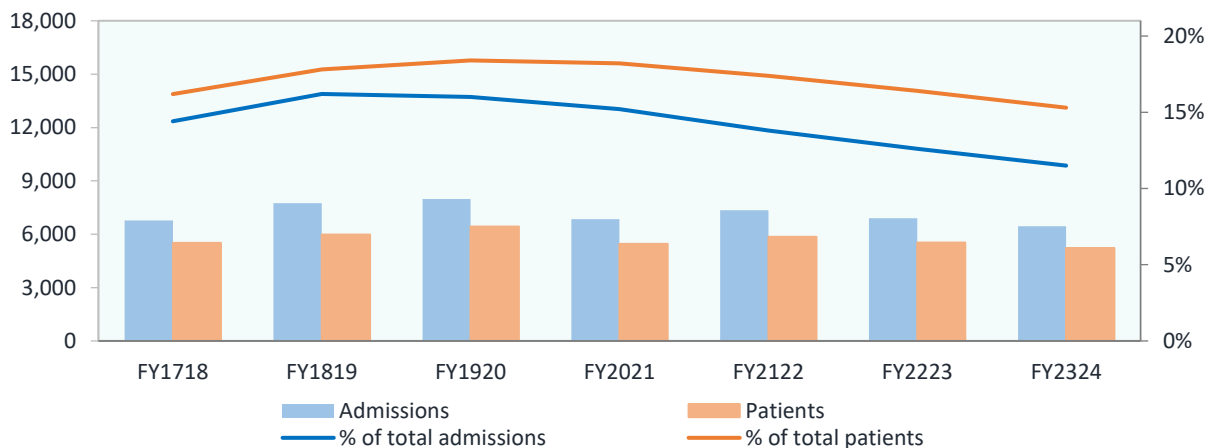
There were 6,453 treatment admissions for 5,232 patients residing in SD 1, accounting for 11.5% of all admissions and 15.3% of all patients (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 1, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,453	11.5	5,232	15.3
Discharged	4,003	9.9	3,226	12.9

The number of admissions and patients fluctuated over the past seven fiscal years, with a peak in FY1920. The proportion of admissions and patients showed an initial increase during the first few years, followed by a decline thereafter. Admissions peaked in FY1819, while the highest proportion of patients occurred in FY1920 (Figure 5.1.1).

Figure 5.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 1



Among the SD 1 patient discharges, 50.5% had positive compliance, with 37.2% completing treatment and 13.3% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.1.2).

Table 5.1.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 1, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	1,957	50.5
Completed treatment	1,442	37.2
Left – satisfactory progress	515	13.3
Negative compliance	1,898	49.0
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	18	0.5

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SD 1 were male (62.1%), Hispanic/Latino (70.4%), ages 26-34 (26.6%), and unemployed (55.2%). Among SD 1 admissions, 36.2% reported mental health issues, and 18.3% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 5.1.3a and Table 5.1.3b).

Table 5.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SD 1, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		5,232	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,251	62.1
	Female	1,950	37.3
	Transgender man	5	0.1
	Transgender woman	20	0.4
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	6	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,684	70.4
	White	907	17.3
	Black/African American	469	9.0
	Asian	111	2.1
	Pacific Islander	8	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	28	0.5
	Other	18	0.3
	Not available	7	0.1
AGE	17 and under	361	6.9
	18-25	448	8.6
	26-34	1,392	26.6
	35-44	1,249	23.9
	45-54	714	13.6
	55-64	708	13.5
	65+	360	6.9
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	4,296	82.1
	Gay	98	1.9
	Lesbian	70	1.3
	Other homosexual	2	0.04
	Bisexual	138	2.6
	Something else	7	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	31	0.6
	Prefer not to state	62	1.2
	Not available	528	10.1
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	234	4.5
	Some high school	1,324	25.3
	High school completed	2,532	48.4
	Some college or beyond	987	18.9
	Not available	155	3.0
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	4,293	82.1
	Other language	407	7.8
	Not available	532	10.2
DISABILITY	Yes	883	16.9
VETERAN	Yes	87	1.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 5.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SD 1, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,453	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,391	22.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,892	30.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,595	25.2
	Not in labor force	1,439	22.8
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,271	36.2
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	698	11.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,148	18.3
PREGNANT	Yes	90	4.7

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was methamphetamine (24.1%), followed by alcohol (23.8%) and heroin (22.8%) (Table 5.1.4).

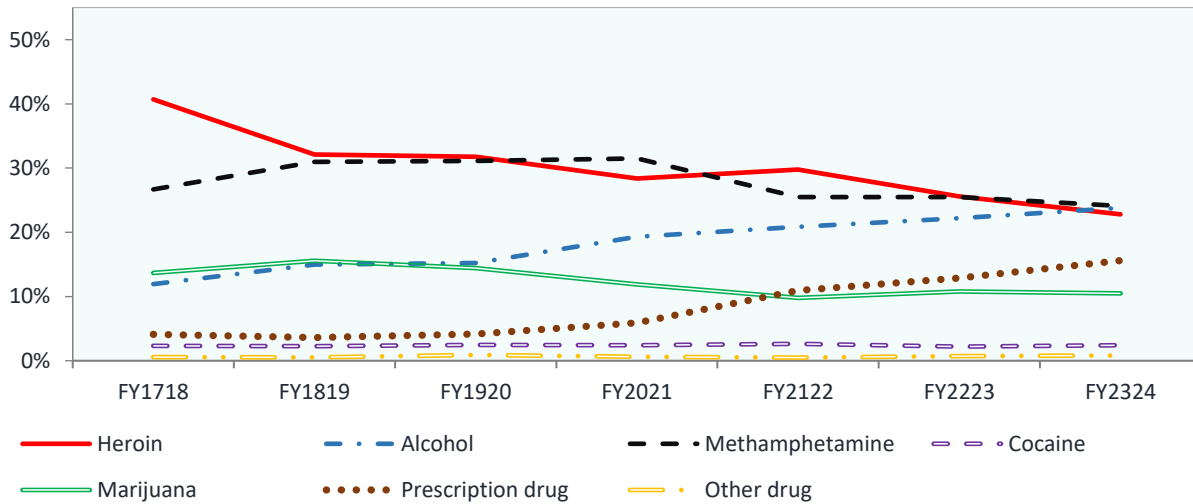
Table 5.1.4. Primary substance use among patients from SD 1, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	1,512	24.1
Alcohol	1,490	23.8
Heroin	1,427	22.8
Prescription drug	981	15.6
Marijuana	660	10.5
Cocaine	149	2.4
Other drugs	53	0.8

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, heroin and methamphetamine alternated as the primary substances of use among patients in SD 1. The proportion of primary heroin admissions steadily declined from 40.7% in FY1718 to 22.8% in FY2324. Primary methamphetamine admissions gradually increased from 26.7% in FY1718 to 31.5% in FY2021, then decreased to 24.1% in FY2324. Meanwhile, primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions showed a clear upward trend during the same period (Figure 5.1.2).

Figure 5.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SD 1



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients residing in SD 1 were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (31.2%), followed by opioid treatment programs (31.1%) and residential service programs (17.5%) (Table 5.1.5).

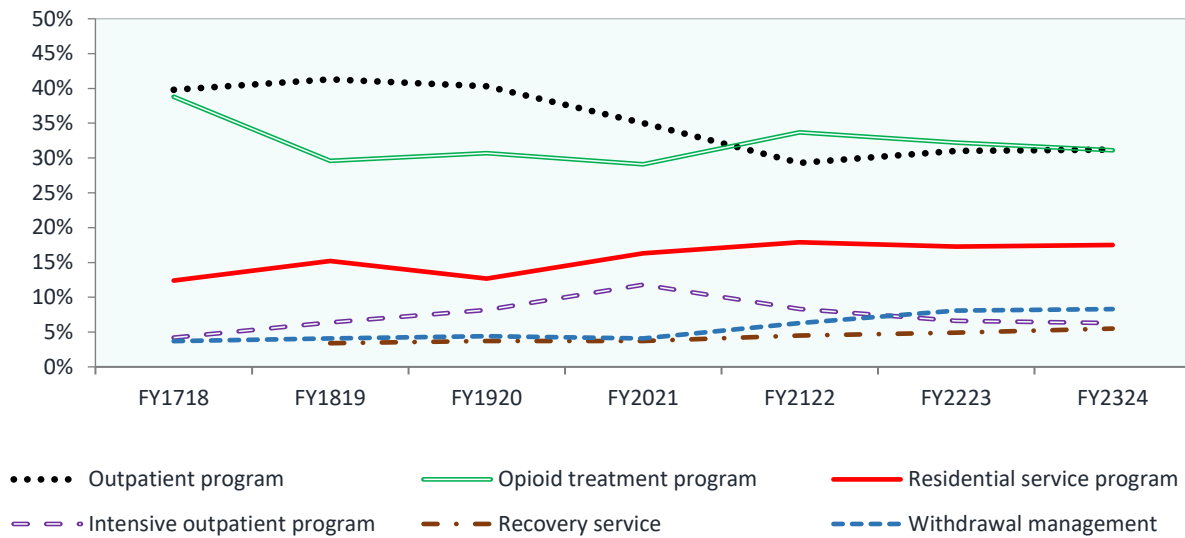
Table 5.1.5. Level of care among patients from SD 1, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	535	8.3
ASAM WM 2	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2	323	5.0
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	212	3.3
Residential Service	1,130	17.5
ASAM 3.1	311	4.8
ASAM 3.3	23	0.4
ASAM 3.5	796	12.3
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	408	6.3
Outpatient	2,014	31.2
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	2,007	31.1
Recovery Service	358	5.5

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternated as the most common levels of care. The proportion of admissions to outpatient programs decreased from 39.8% in FY1718 to 31.2% in FY2324, while admissions to opioid treatment programs dropped from 38.8% to 31.1% over the same period. By FY2324, admissions to residential service programs had steadily increased to 17.5%, and admissions to withdrawal management programs rose to 8.3% (Figure 5.1.3).

Figure 5.1.3. Trends in level of care among patients from SD 1



Patients from Supervisorial District 2 (SD 2)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

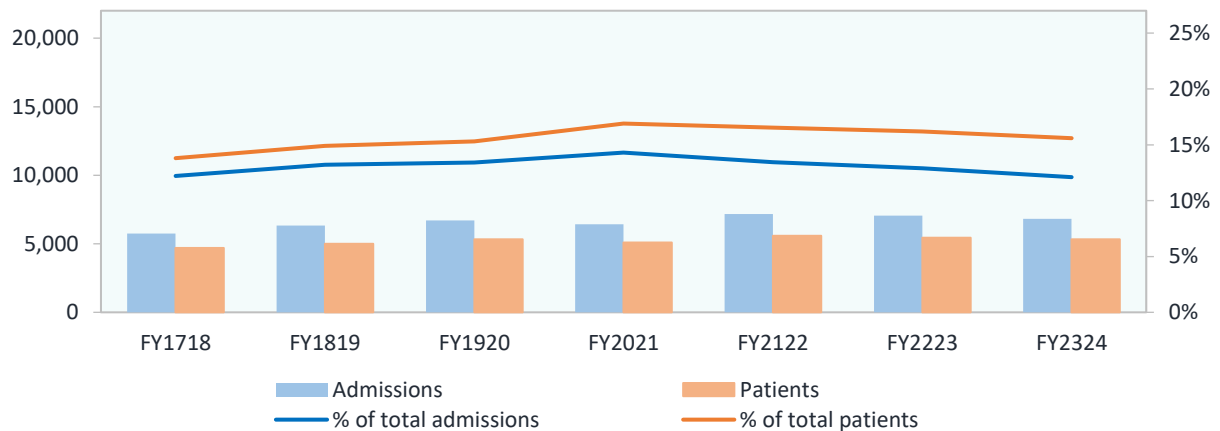
There were 6,821 treatment admissions for 5,336 patients residing in SD 2, accounting for 12.1% of all admissions and 15.6% of all patients (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 2, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,821	12.1	5,336	15.6
Discharged	4,570	11.3	3,654	14.6

The number and proportion of admissions increased slightly from 5,745 (12.2%) in FY1718 to 6,429 (14.3%) in FY2021, before gradually decreasing to 6,821 (12.1%) in FY2324 (Figure 5.2.1). The number and proportion of patients displayed a similar trend (Figure 5.2.1).

Figure 5.2.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 2



Among the SD 2 patient discharges, 52.0% had positive compliance, with 38.1% completing treatment and 13.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.2.2).

Table 5.2.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 2, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,306	52.0
Completed treatment	1,692	38.1
Left – satisfactory progress	614	13.8
Negative compliance	2,111	47.6
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	19	0.4

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients from SD 2 were male (61.6%), Hispanic/Latino (51.9%), ages 26-34 (31.4%), and unemployed (51.2%). Among SD 2 admissions, 48.8% reported having mental health issues, and 23.5% reported having a disability (Table 5.2.3a and Table 5.2.3b).

Table 5.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SD 2, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS	PATIENTS	%
TOTAL	5,336	100
GENDER IDENTITY		
Male	3,286	61.6
Female	2,017	37.8
Transgender man	12	0.2
Transgender woman	14	0.3
Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	7	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*		
Hispanic/Latino	2,771	51.9
White	825	15.5
Black/African American	1,546	29.0
Asian	103	1.9
Pacific Islander	15	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	32	0.6
Other	39	0.7
Not available	5	0.1
AGE		
17 and under	342	6.4
18-25	528	9.9
26-34	1,673	31.4
35-44	1,302	24.4
45-54	630	11.8
55-64	546	10.2
65+	314	5.9
Not available	1	0.02
SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
Heterosexual	4,503	84.4
Gay	81	1.5
Lesbian	62	1.2
Other homosexual	6	0.1
Bisexual	159	3.0
Something else	7	0.1
Unsure/questioning	39	0.7
Prefer not to state	75	1.4
Not available	404	7.6
EDUCATION		
Middle school or below	233	4.4
Some high school	1,464	27.4
High school completed	2,420	45.4
Some college or beyond	1,087	20.4
Not available	132	2.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME		
English	4,351	81.5
Other language	502	9.4
Not available	483	9.1
DISABILITY		
Yes	1,256	23.5
VETERAN		
Yes	104	1.9

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 5.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SD 2, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,821	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,291	19.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,891	28.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,546	23.0
	Not in labor force	1,981	29.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,266	48.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	849	12.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,173	17.5
PREGNANT	Yes	114	5.4

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most common primary substance use was methamphetamine (27.5%), followed by alcohol (25.2%) and marijuana (14.7%) (Table 5.2.4).

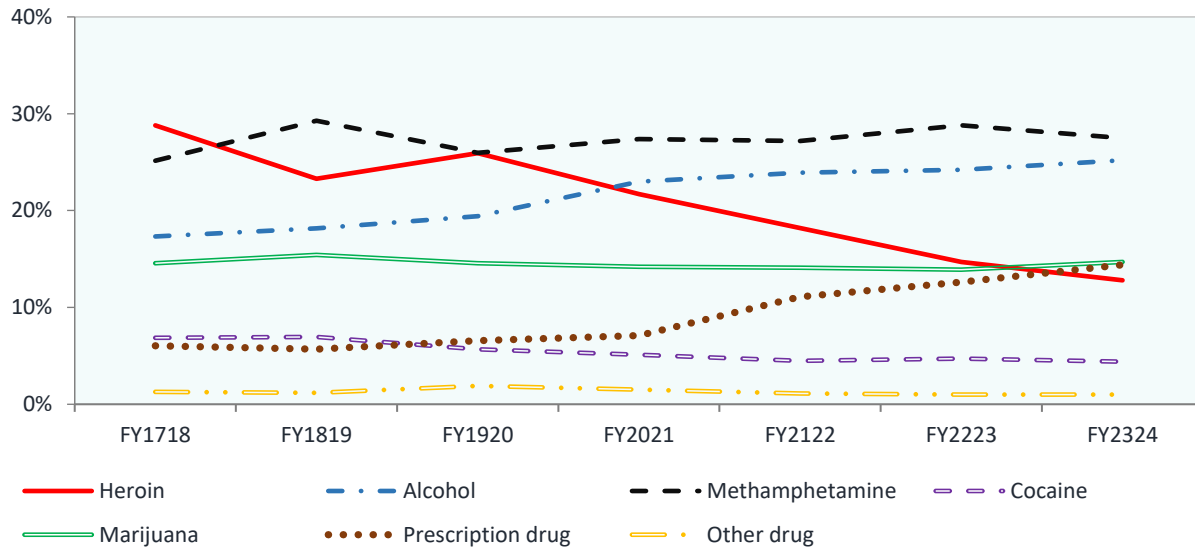
Table 5.2.4. Primary substance use among patients from SD 2, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	1,828	27.5
Alcohol	1,677	25.2
Marijuana	981	14.7
Prescription drug	957	14.4
Heroin	852	12.8
Cocaine	291	4.4
Other drugs	67	1.0

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

In SD2, methamphetamine has been the leading primary substance use since FY1819. The proportion of primary heroin admissions decreased from 28.8% in FY1718 to 12.8% in FY2324, while primary alcohol admissions increased from 17.3% to 25.2% over the same period. Primary prescription drug admissions saw a significant increase, rising from 7.1% in FY2021 to 14.4% in FY2324 (Figure 5.2.2).

Figure 5.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SD 2



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that patients residing in SD 2 were admitted to included outpatient programs (34.9%), followed by opioid treatment programs (20.3%) and residential services (17.6%) (Table 5.2.5).

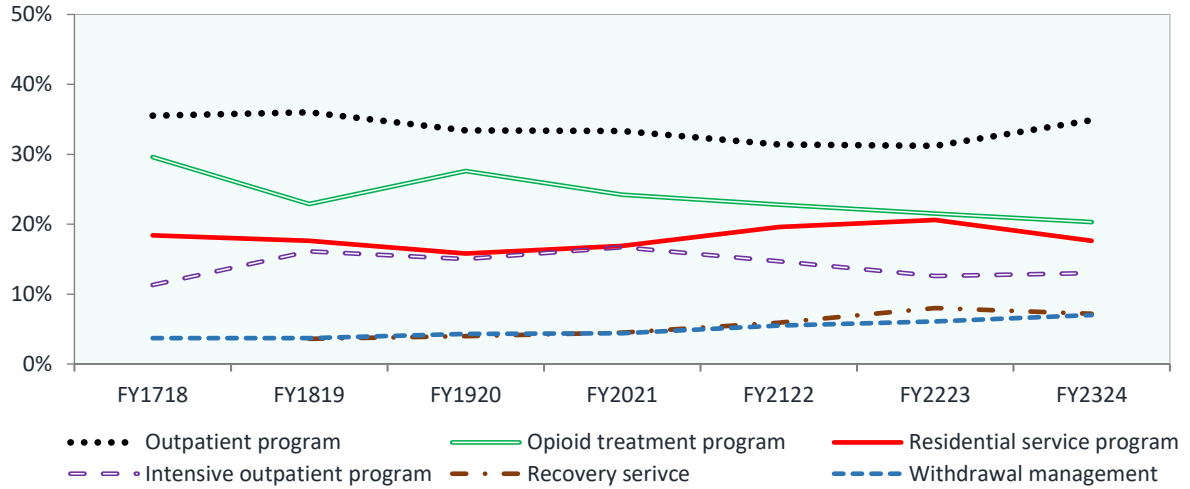
Table 5.2.5. Level of care among patients from SD 2, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	474	7.0
ASAM WM 2	1	0.01
ASAM WM 3.2	292	4.3
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	181	2.7
Residential Service	1,202	17.6
ASAM 3.1	416	6.1
ASAM 3.3	7	0.1
ASAM 3.5	779	11.4
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	888	13.0
Outpatient	2,379	34.9
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,381	20.3
Recovery Service	491	7.2

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, the outpatient program remained the most common level of care. The proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has slightly decreased from FY1718 to FY2324, while admissions to residential service programs increased from 18.4% in FY1718 to 20.6% in FY2223, before decreasing to 17.6% in FY2324 (Figure 5.2.3).

Figure 5.2.3. Trends in level of care among patients from SD 2



Patients from Supervisorial District 3 (SD 3)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

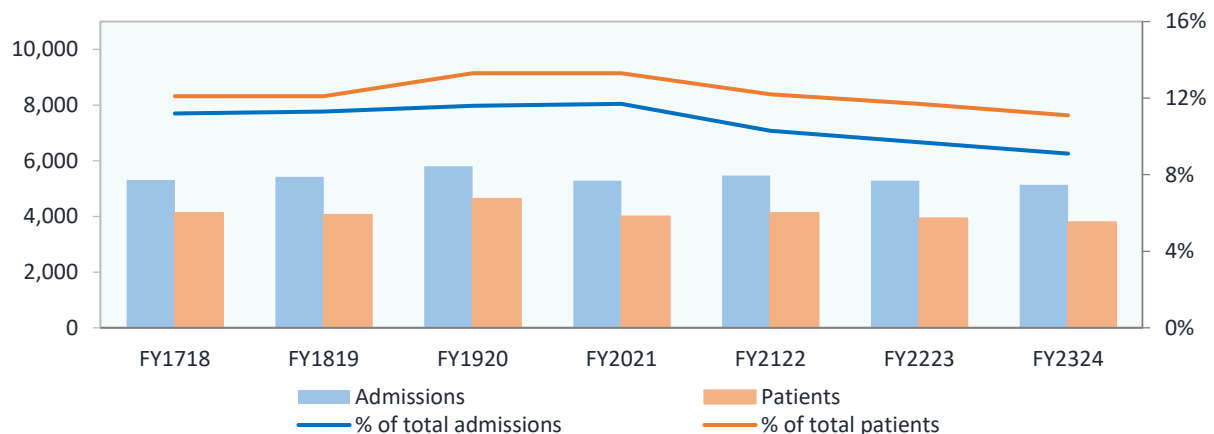
There were 5,131 treatment admissions for 3,793 patients residing in SD 3, accounting for 9.1% of all admissions and 11.1% of all patients (Table 5.3.1).

Table 5.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 3, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	5,131	9.1	3,793	11.1
Discharged	3,469	8.6	2,614	10.4

The number and proportion of admissions and patients fluctuated over the past seven fiscal years. Admissions rose from 5,304 (11.2%) in FY1718 to 5,805 (11.6%) in FY1920, before declining to 5,131 (9.1%) by FY2324. The number and proportion of patients followed a similar pattern (Figure 5.3.1).

Figure 5.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 3



Among the SD 3 patient discharges, 55.0% had positive compliance, with 43.5% completing treatment and 11.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 3, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive Compliance	1,852	55.0
Completed treatment	1,463	43.5
Left – satisfactory progress	389	11.6
Negative Compliance	1,494	44.4
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	19	0.6

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SD 3 were male (66.1%), Hispanic/Latino (45.6%), ages 26-34 (28.2%), and unemployed (61.0%). Among SD 3 admissions, over half (52.8%) reported having mental health issues (Table 5.3.3a and Table 5.3.3b).

Table 5.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SD 3, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		3,793	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,508	66.1
	Female	1,256	33.1
	Transgender man	10	0.3
	Transgender woman	11	0.3
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	8	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	1,730	45.6
	White	1,649	43.5
	Black/African American	296	7.8
	Asian	61	1.6
	Pacific Islander	4	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	21	0.6
	Other	30	0.8
	Not available	2	0.1
AGE	17 and under	223	5.9
	18-25	302	8.0
	26-34	1,068	28.2
	35-44	985	26.0
	45-54	522	13.8
	55-64	471	12.4
	65+	222	5.9
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	3,102	81.8
	Gay	127	3.3
	Lesbian	25	0.7
	Other homosexual	9	0.2
	Bisexual	107	2.8
	Something else	5	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	30	0.8
	Prefer not to state	56	1.5
Not available	332	8.8	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	131	3.5
	Some high school	738	19.5
	High school completed	1,663	43.8
	Some college or beyond	1,177	31.0
	Not available	84	2.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	2,925	77.1
	Other language	573	15.1
	Not available	295	7.8
DISABILITY	Yes	769	20.3
VETERAN	Yes	73	1.9

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 5.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SD 3, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		5,131	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,244	24.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,011	39.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,062	21.1
	Not in labor force	723	14.3
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,670	52.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	576	11.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	459	9.1
PREGNANT	Yes	70	5.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (31.4%), followed by prescription drug (22.1%) and heroin (21.1%) (Table 5.3.4).

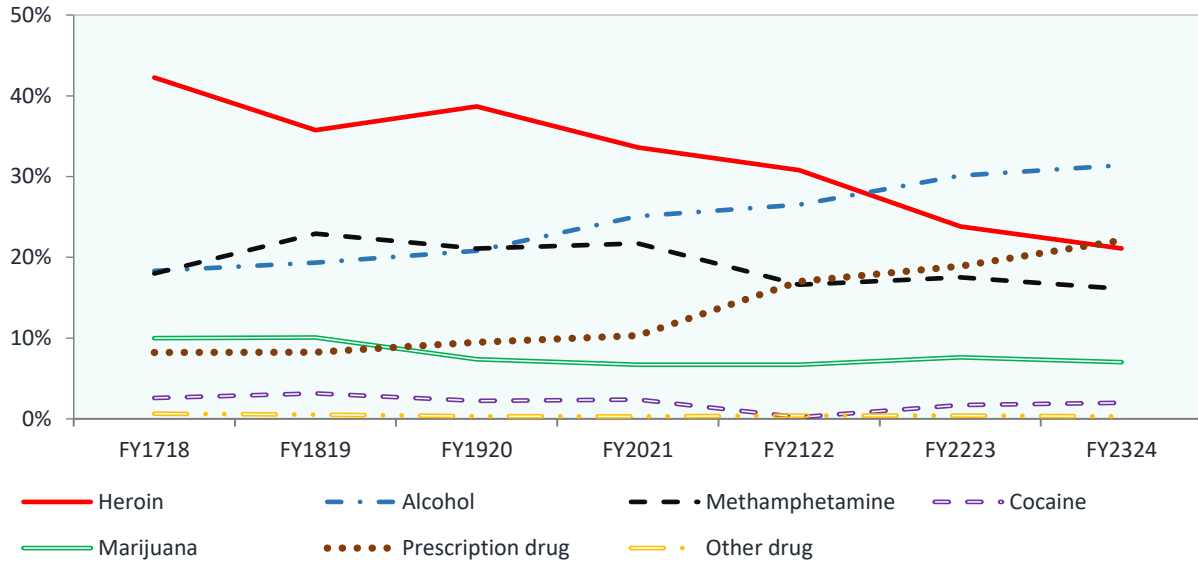
Table 5.3.4. Primary substance use among patients from SD 3, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,561	31.4
Prescription drug	1,101	22.1
Heroin	1,048	21.1
Methamphetamine	800	16.1
Marijuana	350	7.0
Cocaine	99	2.0
Other drugs	17	0.3

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

From FY1718 to FY2122, heroin was the most common primary substance of use, until it was surpassed by alcohol in FY2223. Overall, the proportion of primary heroin admissions steadily declined from FY1718 to FY2324, while the proportion of primary alcohol admissions consistently increased during the same period. Additionally, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased significantly since FY2021, exceeding that of heroin in FY2324 (Figure 5.3.2).

Figure 5.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SD 3



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that patients residing in SD 3 were admitted to was opioid treatment programs (30.1%), followed by outpatient programs (24.0%) and withdrawal management programs (13.7%) (Table 5.3.5).

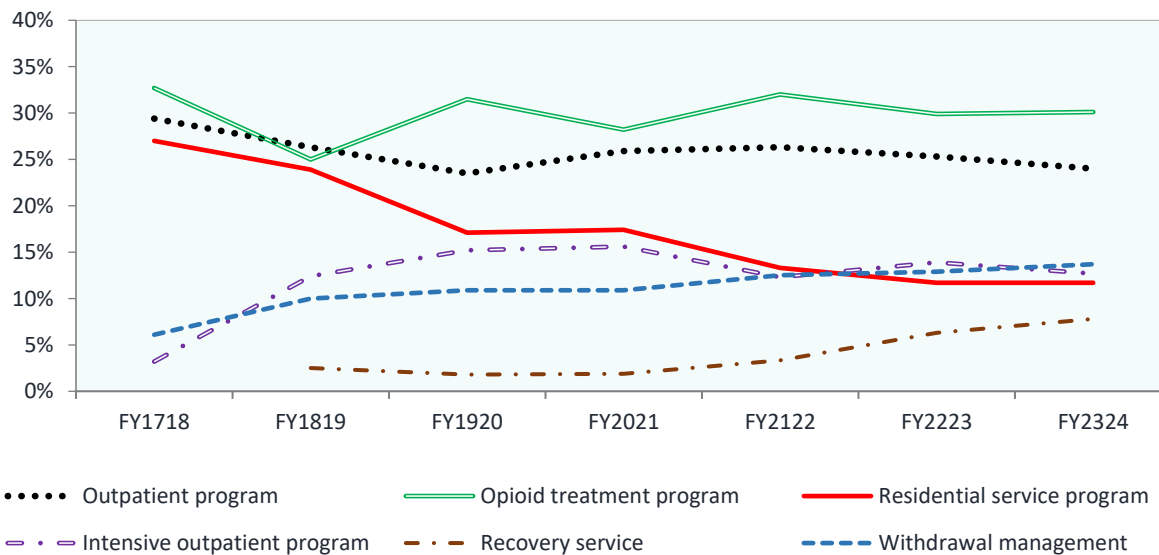
Table 5.3.5. Level of care among patients from SD 3, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	702	13.7
ASAM WM 1	1	0.02
ASAM WM 2	3	0.1
ASAM WM 3.2	305	6.0
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	393	7.7
Residential Service	597	11.7
ASAM 3.1	245	4.8
ASAM 3.3	1	0.02
ASAM 3.5	351	6.9
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	648	12.7
Outpatient	1,230	24.0
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,538	30.1
Recovery Service	401	7.8

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

Opioid treatment programs have consistently been the most common level of care from FY1718 to FY2324, with the exception of FY1819. The outpatient program, which was the second most common level of care for most of this period, has shown a gradual decline in its proportion of admissions over the past seven fiscal years. Admissions to residential service programs have decreased consistently and notably, while admissions to withdrawal management have shown a general upward trend (Figure 5.3.3).

Figure 5.3.3. Trends in level of care among patients from SD 3



Patients from Supervisorial District 4 (SD 4)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

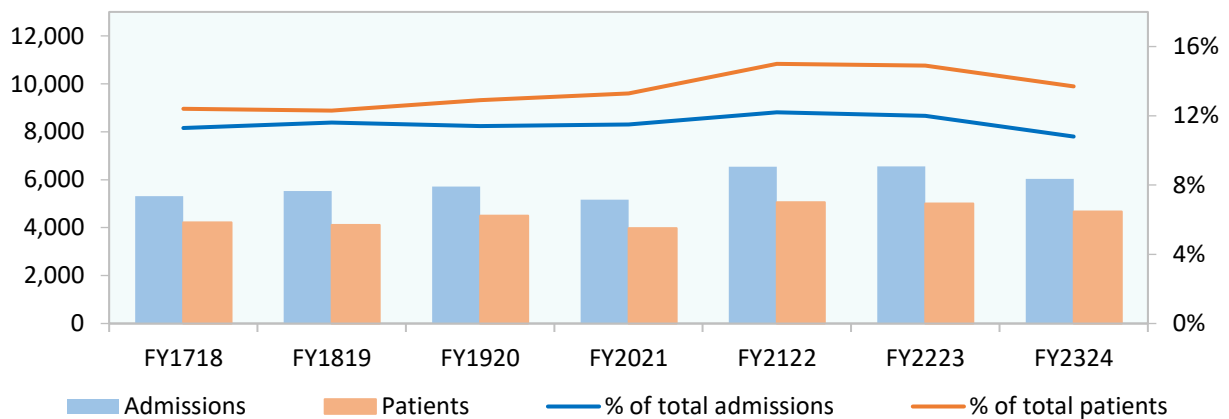
There were 6,038 treatment admissions for 4,675 patients residing in SD 4, accounting for 10.8% of all admissions and 13.7% of all patients (Table 5.4.1).

Table 5.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 4, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,038	10.8	4,675	13.7
Discharged	3,997	9.9	3,134	12.5

The number and proportion of admissions showed a generally gradual increasing trend from FY1718 to FY2122, followed by a slight decline through FY2324. The number and proportion of patients followed a similar trend (Figure 5.4.1).

Figure 5.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 4



Among the SD 4 patient discharges, 54.4% of admissions had positive compliance, with 41.3% completing treatment and 13.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.4.2).

Table 5.4.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 4, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,127	54.4
Completed treatment	1,617	41.3
Left – satisfactory progress	510	13.0
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	1,768	45.2
Other (Death/incarceration)	17	0.4

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SD 4 were male (64.0%), Hispanic/Latino (65.2%), ages 26-34 (29.8%), and unemployed (54.6%). Among SD 4 admissions, 43.1% reported mental health issues, and 14.7% reported physical health issues (Table 5.4.3a and Table 5.4.3b).

Table 5.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SD 4, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		4,675	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	2,994	64.0
	Female	1,649	35.3
	Transgender man	8	0.2
	Transgender woman	19	0.4
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	5	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,049	65.2
	White	1,072	22.9
	Black/African American	399	8.5
	Asian	83	1.8
	Pacific Islander	19	0.4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	23	0.5
	Other	19	0.4
Not available	11	0.2	
AGE	17 and under	381	8.1
	18-25	423	9.0
	26-34	1,393	29.8
	35-44	1,117	23.9
	45-54	620	13.3
	55-64	494	10.6
	65+	246	5.3
Not available	1	0.02	
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	3,945	84.4
	Gay	89	1.9
	Lesbian	44	0.9
	Other homosexual	5	0.1
	Bisexual	115	2.5
	Something else	7	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	32	0.7
	Prefer not to state	60	1.3
Not available	378	8.1	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	197	4.2
	Some high school	1,123	24.0
	High school completed	2,248	48.1
	Some college or beyond	989	21.2
	Not available	118	2.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	3,838	82.1
	Other language	355	7.6
	Not available	482	10.3
DISABILITY	Yes	822	17.6
VETERAN	Yes	92	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 5.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SD 4, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		6,038	
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,343	22.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,924	32.4
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,319	22.2
	Not in labor force	1,350	22.7
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,553	43.1
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	864	14.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,026	17.3
PREGNANT	Yes	71	4.1

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most common primary substance use in SD 4 was alcohol (27.2%), followed by methamphetamine (22.4%) and prescription drug (17.6%) (Table 5.4.4).

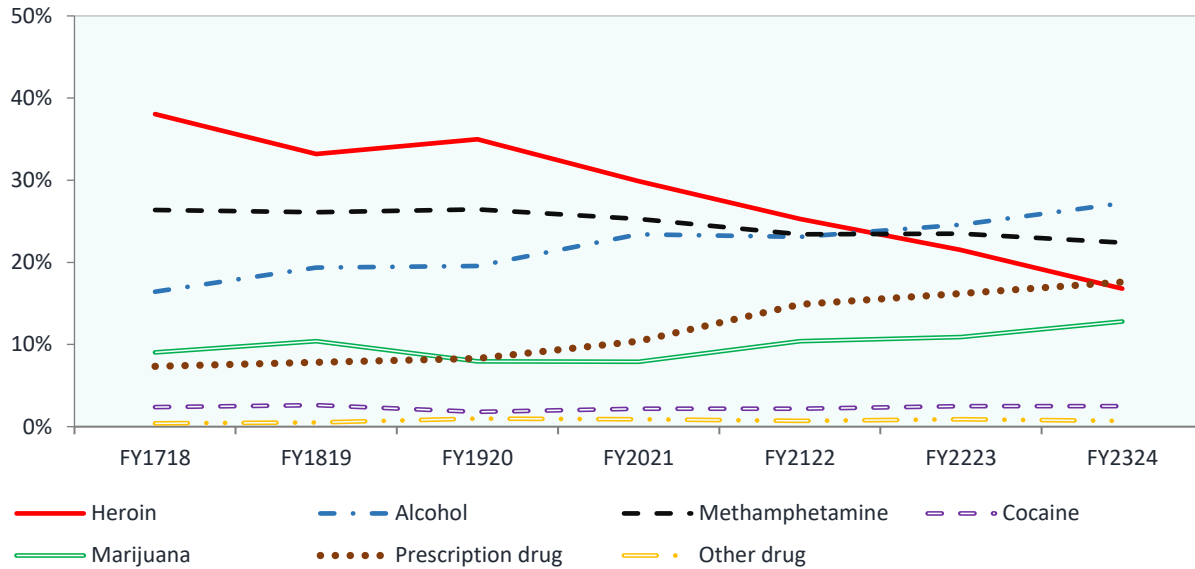
Table 5.4.4. Primary substance use among patients from SD 4, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,598	27.2
Methamphetamine	1,321	22.4
Prescription drug	1,038	17.6
Heroin	989	16.8
Marijuana	755	12.8
Cocaine	145	2.5
Other drugs	39	0.7

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

Heroin initially had the highest proportion of primary substance admissions until it was surpassed by alcohol and methamphetamine in FY2223, and prescription drugs in FY2324. Since FY1718, the proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has shown a consistent increase, whereas the proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions has gradually declined (Figure 5.4.2).

Figure 5.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SD 4



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among patients residing in SD 4 was outpatient programs (28.2%), followed by opioid treatment programs (26.1%) and residential service programs (17.4%) (Table 5.4.5).

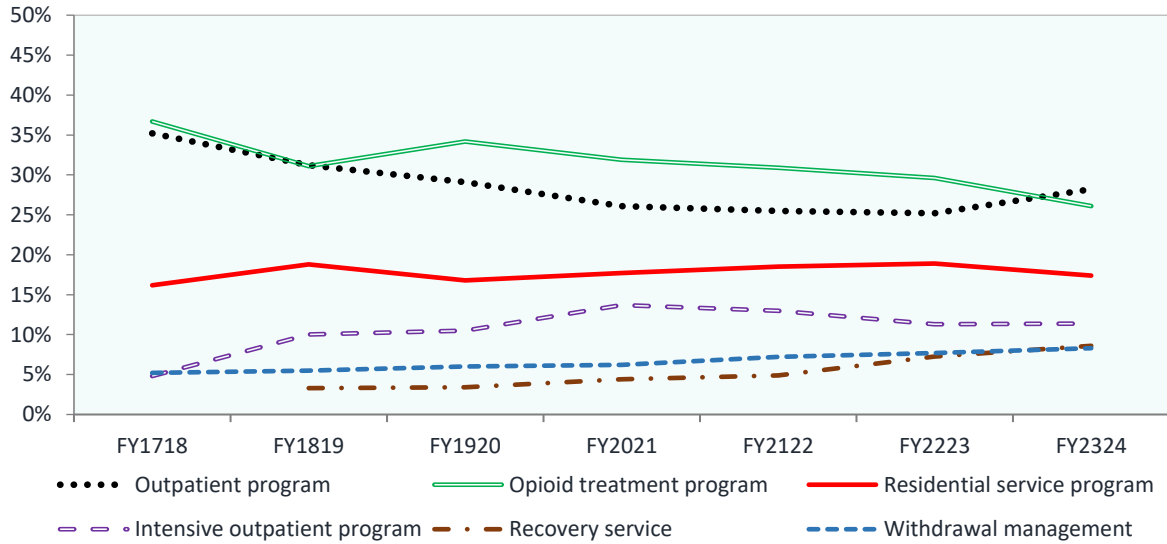
Table 5.4.5. Level of care among patients from SD 4, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	503	8.3
ASAM WM 2	1	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	270	4.5
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	232	3.9
Residential Service	1,049	17.4
ASAM 3.1	473	7.9
ASAM 3.3	3	0.05
ASAM 3.5	573	9.5
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	685	11.4
Outpatient	1,701	28.2
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,571	26.1
Recovery Service	516	8.6

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

The opioid treatment program and outpatient program have alternated as the two most common levels of care, both showing a general decline over the past seven years. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to residential service and withdrawal management programs has steadily increased since FY1718 (Figure 5.4.3).

Figure 5.4.3. Trends in level of care among patients from SD 4



Patients from Supervisorial District 5 (SD 5)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

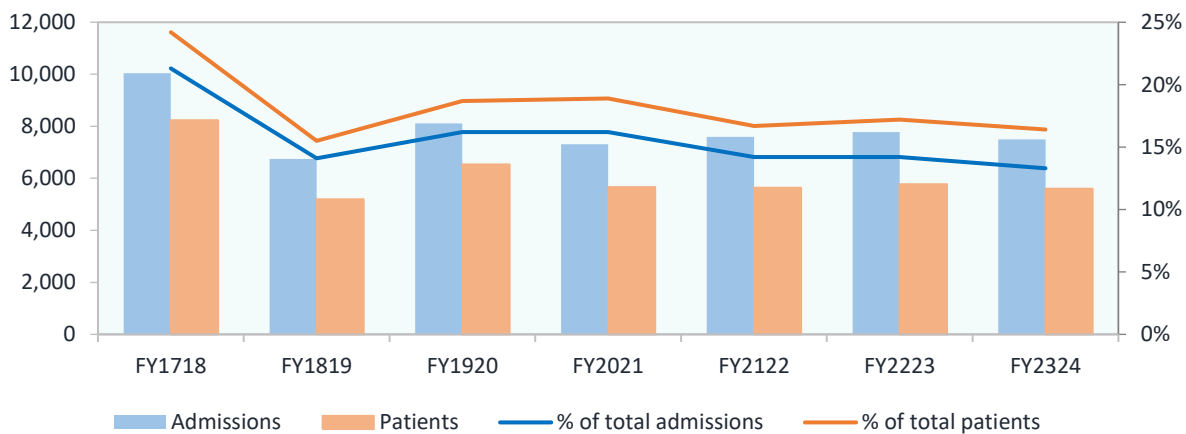
There were 7,494 treatment admissions for 5,600 patients residing in SD 5, accounting for 13.3% of all admissions and 16.4% of all patients (Table 5.5.1).

Table 5.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 5, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,494	13.3	5,600	16.4
Discharged	5,173	12.8	3,937	15.7

The number and proportion of admissions and patients decreased significantly from FY1718 to FY1819, and thereafter remained stable through FY2324. The number and proportion of patients followed a similar pattern (Figure 5.5.1).

Figure 5.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 5



Among the SD 5 patient discharges, 53.6% had positive compliance, with 40.5% completing treatment and 13.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.5.2).

Table 5.5.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 5, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,726	53.6
Completed treatment	2,059	40.5
Left – satisfactory progress	667	13.1
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	2,324	45.7
Other (Death/incarceration)	32	0.6

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

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients residing in SD 5 were male (65.8%), Hispanic/Latino (47.0%), ages 26-34 (30.5%), and unemployed (66.7%). Among SD 5 admissions, over half (55.2%) reported having mental health issues, and 16.2% reported having a disability (Table 5.5.3a and Table 5.5.3b).

Table 5.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of patients from SD 5, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		5,600	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	3,685	65.8
	Female	1,887	33.7
	Transgender man	10	0.2
	Transgender woman	11	0.2
	Non-conforming/declined to stat/other	7	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	2,632	47.0
	White	2,150	38.4
	Black/African American	674	12.0
	Asian	85	1.5
	Pacific Islander	3	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	28	0.5
	Other	26	0.5
	Not available	2	0.04
AGE	17 and under	258	4.6
	18-25	481	8.6
	26-34	1,706	30.5
	35-44	1,541	27.5
	45-54	750	13.4
	55-64	613	10.9
	65+	251	4.5
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	4,732	84.5
	Gay	96	1.7
	Lesbian	61	1.1
	Other homosexual	5	0.1
	Bisexual	123	2.2
	Something else	13	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	25	0.4
	Prefer not to state	64	1.1
Not available	481	8.6	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	155	2.8
	Some high school	1,142	20.4
	High school completed	2,898	51.8
	Some college or beyond	1,301	23.2
	Not available	104	1.9
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	4,597	82.1
	Other language	689	12.3
	Not available	314	5.6
DISABILITY	Yes	906	16.2
VETERAN	Yes	101	1.8

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 5.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients from SD 5, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		7,494	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,508	20.4
	Unemployed (seeking)	3,463	46.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,466	19.8
	Not in labor force	954	12.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	4,095	55.2
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	704	9.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	1,026	13.8
PREGNANT	Yes	77	3.8

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (29.5%), followed by prescription drug (22.1%) and heroin (18.9%) (Table 5.5.4).

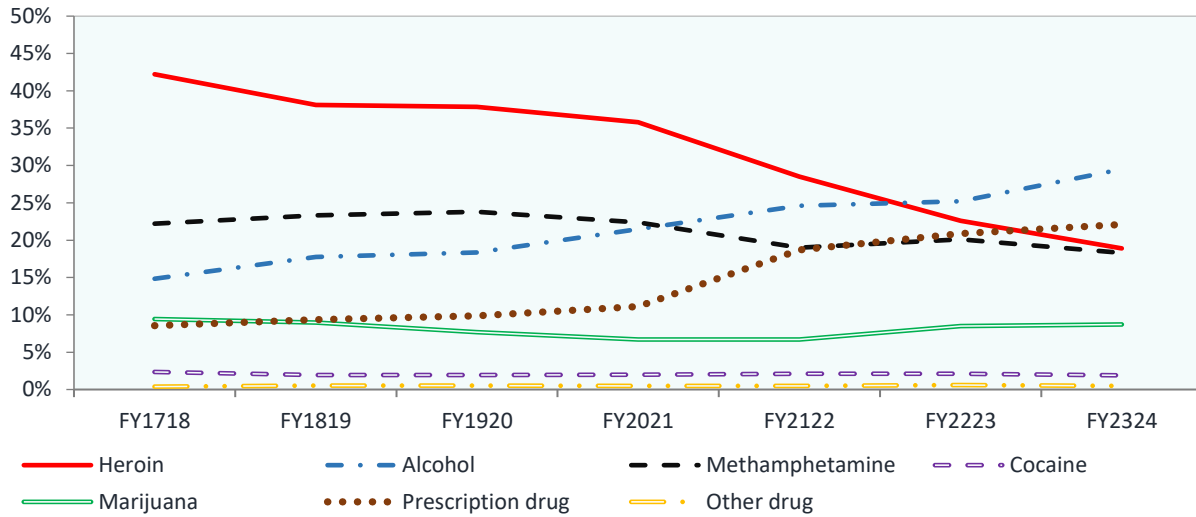
Table 5.5.4. Primary substance use among patients from SD 5, FY2324

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	2,176	29.5
Prescription drug	1,633	22.1
Heroin	1,397	18.9
Methamphetamine	1,348	18.3
Marijuana	645	8.7
Cocaine	141	1.9
Other drugs	39	0.5

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

Heroin had consistently ranked as the leading primary substance of use until being surpassed by alcohol in FY2223 and FY2324. The proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has increased steadily since FY1718. Meanwhile, the proportion of primary marijuana admissions has shown a slight decreasing trend during the same period (Figure 5.5.2).

Figure 5.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients from SD 5



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that patients residing in SD 5 were admitted to was opioid treatment programs (28.0%), followed by outpatient programs (24.2%) and residential service programs (16.0%) (Table 5.5.5).

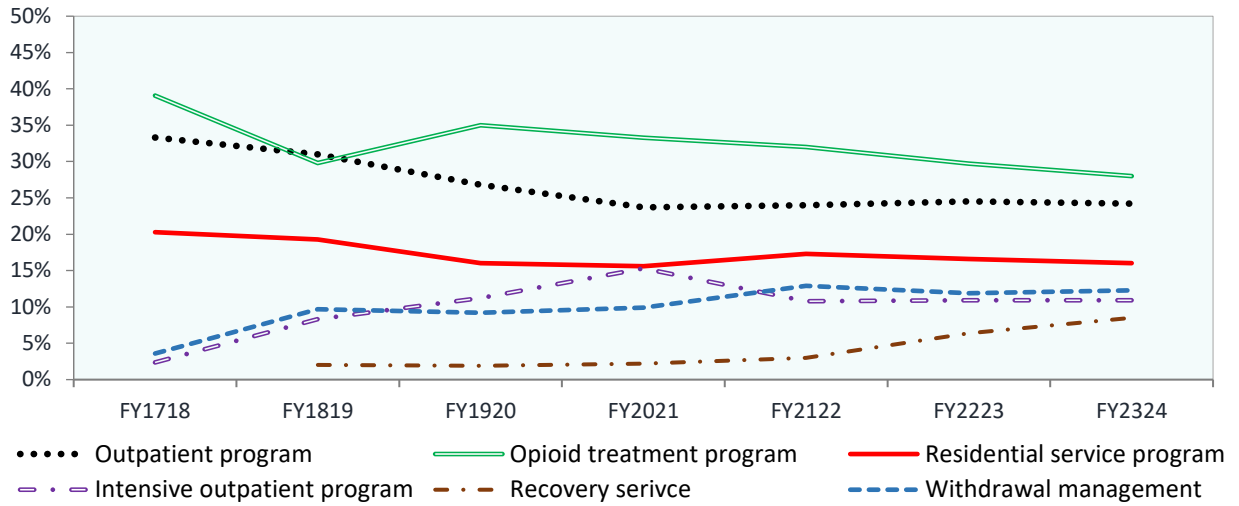
Table 5.5.5. Level of care for among patients from SD 5, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	924	12.3
ASAM WM 1	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2	479	6.4
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	444	5.9
Residential Service	1,202	16.0
ASAM 3.1	546	7.3
ASAM 3.3	10	0.1
ASAM 3.5	646	8.6
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	816	10.9
Outpatient	1,812	24.2
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	2,099	28.0
Recovery Service	637	8.5

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

Over the past seven fiscal years, opioid treatment has consistently been the most common level of care, except in FY1819 when outpatient programs led. The proportion of admissions to opioid treatment, outpatient, and residential service programs has gradually declined, while admissions to intensive outpatient and withdrawal management programs have steadily increased (Figure 5.5.3).

Figure 5.5.3. Trends in level of care among patients from SD 5



Summary Table 4. Summary statistics of patients from different SDs, FY2324

Categories	SD 1		SD 2		SD 3		SD 4		SD 5	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADMITTED										
Patients	5,232	15.3	5,336	15.6	3,793	11.1	4,675	13.7	5,600	16.4
Admissions	6,453	11.5	6,821	12.1	5,131	9.1	6,038	10.8	7,494	13.3
DISCHARGED										
Patients	3,226	12.9	3,654	14.6	2,614	10.4	3,134	12.5	3,937	15.7
Admissions	4,003	9.9	4,570	11.3	3,469	8.6	3,997	9.9	5,173	12.8
DISCHARGE STATUS										
Positive compliance	1,957	50.5	2,306	52.0	1,852	55.0	2,127	54.4	2,726	53.6
Completed treatment	1,442	37.2	1,692	38.1	1,463	43.5	1,617	41.3	2,059	40.5
Left-satisfactory progress	515	13.3	614	13.8	389	11.6	510	13.0	667	13.1
Negative compliance	1,898	49.0	2,111	47.6	1,494	44.4	1,768	45.2	2,324	45.7
Other (Death/incarceration)	18	0.5	19	0.4	19	0.6	17	0.4	32	0.6
GENDER IDENTITY										
Male	3,251	62.1	3,286	61.6	2,508	66.1	2,994	64.0	3,685	65.8
Female	1,950	37.3	2,017	37.8	1,256	33.1	1,649	35.3	1,887	33.7
Transgender male	5	0.1	12	0.2	10	0.3	8	0.2	10	0.2
Transgender female	20	0.4	14	0.3	11	0.3	19	0.4	11	0.2
Non-conforming or refuse to state	6	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.2	5	0.1	7	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*										
Hispanic/Latino	3,684	70.4	2,771	51.9	1,730	45.6	3,049	65.2	2,632	47.0
White	907	17.3	825	15.5	1,649	43.5	1,072	22.9	2,150	38.4
Black/African American	469	9.0	1,546	29.0	296	7.8	399	8.5	674	12.0
Asian	111	2.1	103	1.9	61	1.6	83	1.8	85	1.5
Pacific Islander	8	0.2	15	0.3	4	0.1	19	0.4	3	0.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	28	0.5	32	0.6	21	0.6	23	0.5	28	0.5
Other	18	0.3	39	0.7	30	0.8	19	0.4	26	0.5
Not available	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	11	0.2	2	0.04
AGE										
17 and under	361	6.9	342	6.4	223	5.9	381	8.1	258	4.6
18-25	448	8.6	528	9.9	302	8.0	423	9.0	481	8.6
26-34	1,392	26.6	1,673	31.4	1,068	28.2	1,393	29.8	1,706	30.5
35-44	1,249	23.9	1,302	24.4	985	26.0	1,117	23.9	1,541	27.5
45-54	714	13.6	630	11.8	522	13.8	620	13.3	750	13.4
55-64	708	13.5	546	10.2	471	12.4	494	10.6	613	10.9
65+	360	6.9	314	5.9	222	5.9	246	5.3	251	4.5
Not available	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.02	-	-



SD SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd) Categories	SD 1		SD 2		SD 3		SD 4		SD 5	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION										
Heterosexual	4,296	82.1	4,503	84.4	3,102	81.8	3,945	84.4	4,732	84.5
Gay	98	1.9	81	1.5	127	3.3	89	1.9	96	1.7
Lesbian	70	1.3	62	1.2	25	0.7	44	0.9	61	1.1
Other homosexual	2	0.04	6	0.1	9	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.1
Bisexual	138	2.6	159	3.0	107	2.8	115	2.5	123	2.2
Something else	7	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.2
Unsure/questioning	31	0.6	39	0.7	30	0.8	32	0.7	25	0.4
Prefer not to state	62	1.2	75	1.4	56	1.5	60	1.3	64	1.1
Not available	528	10.1	404	7.6	332	8.8	378	8.1	481	8.6
EDUCATION										
Middle school or below	234	4.5	233	4.4	131	3.5	197	4.2	155	2.8
Some high school	1,324	25.3	1,464	27.4	738	19.5	1,123	24.0	1,142	20.4
High school completed	2,532	48.4	2,420	45.4	1,663	43.8	2,248	48.1	2,898	51.8
Some college or beyond	987	18.9	1,087	20.4	1,177	31.0	989	21.2	1,301	23.2
Not available	155	3.0	132	2.5	84	2.2	118	2.5	104	1.9
LANGUAGE AT HOME										
English	4,293	82.1	4,351	81.5	2,925	77.1	3,838	82.1	4,597	82.1
Other Language	407	7.8	502	9.4	573	15.1	355	7.6	689	12.3
Not available	532	10.2	483	9.1	295	7.8	482	10.3	314	5.6
DISABILITY										
Yes	883	16.9	1,256	23.5	769	20.3	822	17.6	906	16.2
VETERAN										
Yes	87	1.7	104	1.9	73	1.9	92	2.0	101	1.8
EMPLOYMENT										
Employed	1,391	22.0	1,291	19.2	1,244	24.7	1,343	22.6	1,508	20.4
Unemployed (seeking)	1,892	30.0	1,891	28.2	2,011	39.9	1,924	32.4	3,463	46.9
Unemployed (not seeking)	1,595	25.2	1,546	23.0	1,062	21.1	1,319	22.2	1,466	19.8
Not in labor force	1,439	22.8	1,981	29.5	723	14.3	1,350	22.7	954	12.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES										
Yes	2,271	36.2	3,266	48.8	2,670	52.8	2,553	43.1	4,095	55.2
No	4,004	63.8	3,422	51.2	2,389	47.2	3,367	56.9	3,330	44.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES										
Yes	698	11.2	849	12.7	576	11.6	864	14.7	704	9.5
No	5,553	88.8	5,813	87.3	4,407	88.4	5,028	85.3	6,686	90.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED										
Yes	1,148	18.3	1,173	17.5	459	9.1	1,026	17.3	1,026	13.8



SD SUMMARY

(Table Cont'd) Categories	SD 1		SD 2		SD 3		SD 4		SD 5	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PREGNANT										
Yes	90	4.7	114	5.4	70	5.5	71	4.1	77	3.8
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE										
Heroin	1,427	22.8	852	12.8	1,048	21.1	989	16.8	1,397	18.9
Methamphetamine	1,512	24.1	1,828	27.5	800	16.1	1,321	22.4	1,348	18.3
Marijuana	660	10.5	981	14.7	350	7.0	755	12.8	645	8.7
Alcohol	1,490	23.8	1,677	25.2	1,561	31.4	1,598	27.2	2,176	29.5
Prescription Drug	981	15.6	957	14.4	1,101	22.1	1,038	17.6	1,633	22.1
Cocaine	149	2.4	291	4.4	99	2.0	145	2.5	141	1.9
Other drugs	53	0.8	67	1.0	17	0.3	39	0.7	39	0.5
LEVEL OF CARE										
ASAM 0.5-Early Intervention	17	0.3	40	0.6	14	0.3	33	0.5	33	0.4
ASAM 1-Outpatient	1,997	31.0	2,339	34.3	1,216	23.8	1,668	27.7	1,779	23.8
ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient	408	6.3	888	13.0	648	12.7	685	11.4	816	10.9
ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program	2,007	31.1	1,381	20.3	1,538	30.1	1,571	26.1	2,099	28.0
ASAM 3.1-Residential Service	311	4.8	416	6.1	245	4.8	473	7.9	546	7.3
ASAM 3.3-Residential Service	23	0.4	7	0.1	1	0.02	3	0.05	10	0.1
ASAM 3.5-Residential Service	796	12.3	779	11.4	351	6.9	573	9.5	646	8.6
ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management	-	-	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management	-	-	1	0.01	3	0.1	1	0.02	-	-
ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management	323	5.0	292	4.3	305	6.0	270	4.5	479	6.4
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management	212	3.3	181	2.7	393	7.7	232	3.9	444	5.9
Recovery Service	358	5.5	491	7.2	401	7.8	516	8.6	637	8.5

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

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Chapter 6

Patient Characteristics by Special Population



Chapter 6 provides the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, patient characteristics, primary substance use, levels of care at admission, and seven-year trends for youth (12-17 yrs), older adults (65+ yrs), criminal justice involved, patients experiencing homelessness, patients with disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender/questioning patients, reproductive-age women (15-49 years), and veterans.

Youth

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

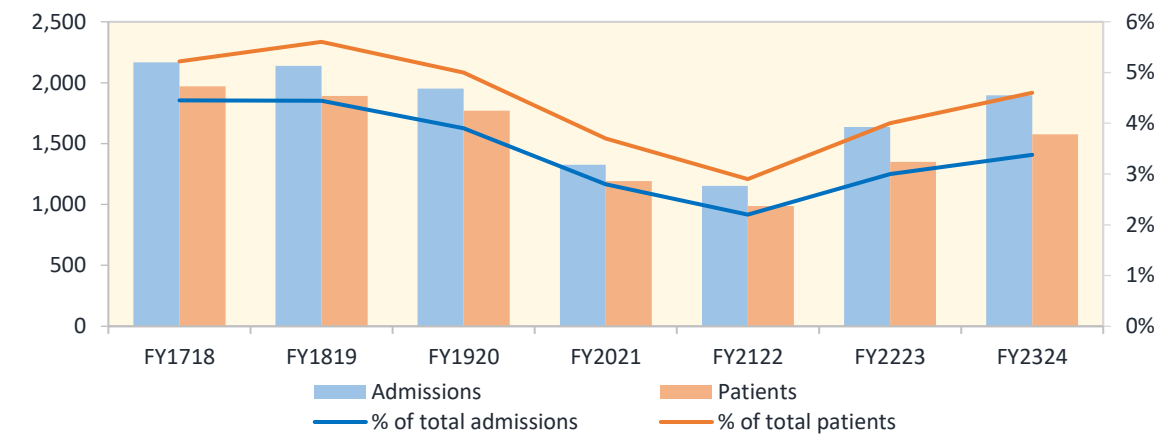
There were 1,575 (4.6%) youth patients, who accounted for 1,897 (3.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.1.1).

Table 6.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among youth patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,897	3.4	1,575	4.6
Discharged	1,335	3.3	1,142	4.5

Over the past seven fiscal years, youth admissions and patients have shown a fluctuating pattern, with a decline from FY1718 to FY2021, followed by an increase thereafter. Specifically, the proportion of total admissions dropped from 4.5% in FY1718 to 2.2% in FY2122, before rising to 3.4% in FY2324 (Figure 6.1.1).

Figure 6.1.1. Trends in youth admissions and patients



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of youth were male (62.2%), Hispanic/Latino (79.9%), and of age 17 (28.5%). Among youth admissions, 39.7% had mental health issues, and 18.5% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 6.1.2a and Table 6.1.2b).

Table 6.1.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		1,575	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	979	62.2
	Female	582	37.0
	Transgender man	11	0.7
	Transgender woman	-	-
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	3	0.2
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	1,258	79.9
	White	94	6.0
	Black/African American	200	12.7
	Asian	11	0.7
	Pacific Islander	1	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.1
	Other	8	0.5
Not available	2	0.1	
AGE	12	30	1.9
	13	99	6.3
	14	228	14.5
	15	378	24.0
	16	391	24.8
	17	449	28.5
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	1,278	81.1
	Gay	9	0.6
	Lesbian	18	1.1
	Bisexual	75	4.8
	Something else	6	0.4
	Unsure/questioning	31	2.0
	Prefer not to state	50	3.2
Not available	108	6.9	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	324	20.6
	Some high school	1,082	68.7
	High school completed	108	6.9
	Some college or beyond	22	1.4
	Not available	39	2.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,291	82.0
	Other language	203	12.9
	Not available	81	5.1
DISABILITY	Yes	227	14.4
VETERAN	Yes	3	0.2

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 6.1.2b. Health and social characteristics of youth patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		1,897	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	47	2.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	57	3.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	574	30.9
	Not in labor force	1,181	63.5
HOMELESS	Yes	9	0.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	744	39.7
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	150	8.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	347	18.5
PREGNANT	Yes	8	1.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use by far was marijuana (82.8%), followed by prescription drug (8.1%) and alcohol (6.0%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (88.7%). 31.1% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 6.1.3a and Table 6.1.3b).

Table 6.1.3a. Primary substance use status among youth patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Marijuana	1,478	82.8
	Prescription drug	145	8.1
	Alcohol	107	6.0
	Methamphetamine	36	2.0
	Other drugs	17	1.0
	Cocaine	2	0.1
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	204	11.3
	12-17	1,602	88.7
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	1,254	68.9
	1-2	464	25.5
	3-4	70	3.8
	5+	33	1.8

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

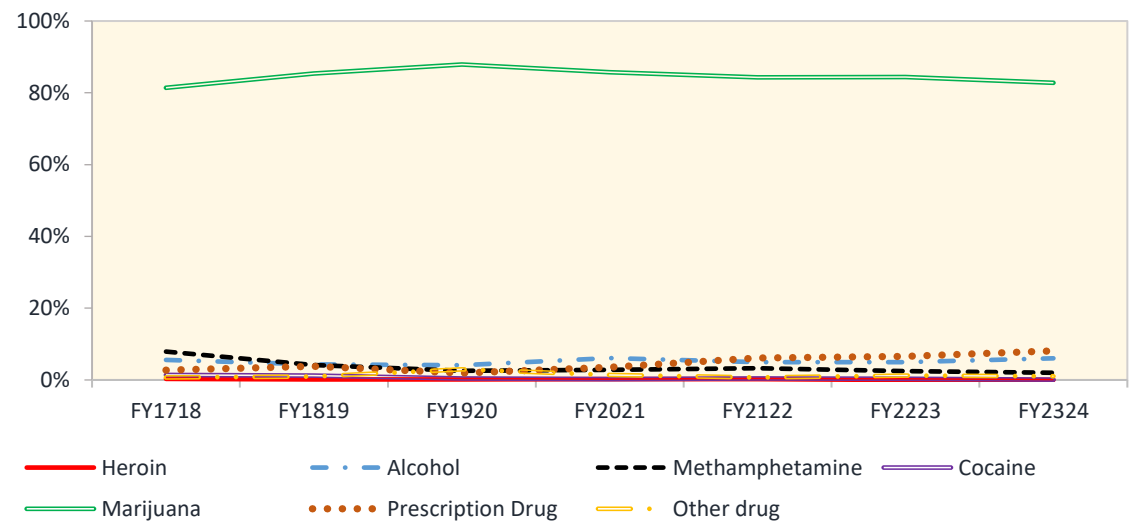
Table 6.1.3b. Primary substance use status among youth patients at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=1,335)	%	# (N=1,335)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	654	49.0	783	58.7
	Primary drug with other substance use	569	42.6	478	35.8
	Not available	112	8.4	74	5.5
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	318	23.8	677	50.7
	1-9 days	326	24.4	168	12.6
	10-19 days	194	14.5	159	11.9
	20-29 days	141	10.6	84	6.3
	Every day	275	20.6	195	14.6
	Not available	81	6.1	52	3.9
Average days of use		12		8	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Marijuana has consistently been the primary substance of use among youth over the past seven fiscal years, peaking at 87.9% in FY1920 before gradually declining to 82.8% in FY2324. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions has steadily risen, reaching its highest at 8.1% in FY2324. Primary alcohol admissions fluctuated between 4% and 6%, with a slight increase in the most recent years (Figure 6.1.2).

Figure 6.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among youth patients



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority of youth were admitted to outpatient programs (71.3%), followed by intensive outpatient programs (13.3%) and recovery services (7.9%) (Table 6.1.4).

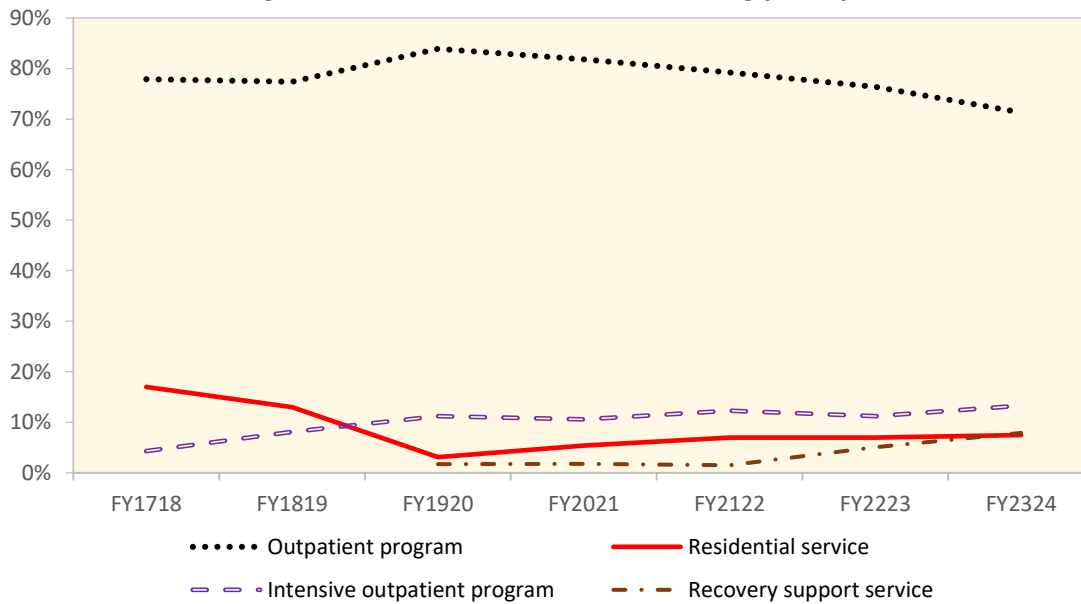
Table 6.1.4. Level of care among youth patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential Service	142	7.5
ASAM 3.5	142	7.5
Outpatient	1,350	71.3
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	252	13.3
Recovery Service	150	7.9

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

Outpatient program has consistently been the primary level of care for youth over the past seven fiscal years. The proportion of youth admissions to intensive outpatient programs has steadily increased from 4.3% in FY1718 to 13.3% in FY2324. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to residential service programs exhibited a marked decrease from 17.0% in FY1718 to 3.1% in FY1920, before gradually increasing to 7.5% in FY2324 (Figure 6.1.3).

Figure 6.1.3. Trends in level of care among youth patients



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among youth with discharge status, 41.5% had positive compliance, with 27.0% completing treatment and 14.5% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.1.5).

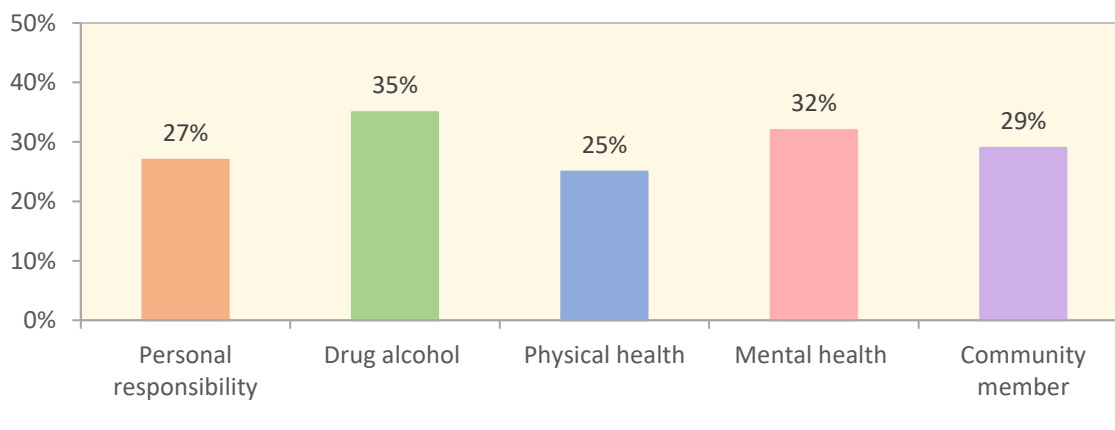
Table 6.1.5. Discharge status of youth patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	537	41.5
Completed treatment	350	27.0
Left – satisfactory progress	187	14.5
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	743	57.4
Other (Death/incarceration)	14	1.1

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 27% of youth reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 35% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 25% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 32% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 29% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.1.4).

Figure 6.1.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for youth, FY2324



Older Adults

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

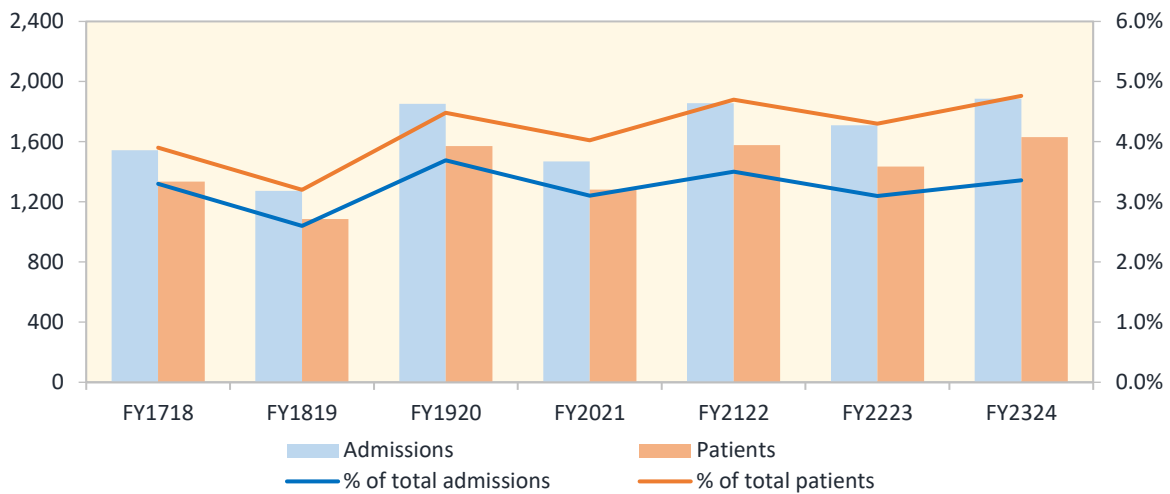
There were 1,630 (4.8%) older adult patients aged 65 and above, who accounted for 1,887 (3.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.2.1).

Table 6.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among older adult patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,887	3.4	1,630	4.8
Discharged	731	1.8	606	2.4

From FY1718 to FY2324, both the number and proportion of older adult admissions and patients have shown fluctuations with an overall increasing trend into FY2324 (Figure 6.2.1).

Figure 6.2.1. Trends in older adult admissions and patients



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of older adult patients were male (71.2%), Hispanic/Latino (38.5%), and unemployed (50.9%). Among older adult admissions, 25.6% reported mental health issues, 24.6% reported a disability, and 18.7% reported physical health issues (Table 6.2.2a and Table 6.2.2b).

Table 6.2.2a. Demographic characteristics of older adult patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		1,630	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	1,160	71.2
	Female	466	28.6
	Transgender man	2	0.1
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	2	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	627	38.5
	White	618	37.9
	Black/African American	358	22.0
	Asian	13	0.8
	Pacific Islander	2	0.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	0.4
	Other	3	0.2
	Not available	3	0.2
AGE	65-69	1,009	61.9
	70-74	455	27.9
	75-79	138	8.5
	80-84	21	1.3
	85+	7	0.4
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	1,273	78.1
	Gay	11	0.7
	Lesbian	6	0.4
	Bisexual	4	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	6	0.4
	Prefer not to state	13	0.8
	Not available	317	19.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	90	5.5
	Some high school	345	21.2
	High school completed	848	52.0
	Some college or beyond	307	18.8
	Not available	40	2.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,347	82.6
	Other language	96	5.9
	Not available	187	11.5
DISABILITY	Yes	401	24.6
VETERAN	Yes	91	5.6

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 6.2.2b. Health and social characteristics of older adult patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		1,887	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	220	11.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	263	14.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	681	36.7
	Not in labor force	692	37.3
HOMELESS	Yes	292	15.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	473	25.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	344	18.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	70	3.8

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance used among older adults was heroin (62.8%), followed by prescription drug (17.0%) and alcohol (13.2%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (39.8%). 76.0% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 18 days at admission to 11 days at discharge (Table 6.2.3a and Table 6.2.3b).

Table 6.2.3a. Primary substance use status among older adult patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Heroin	1,159	62.8
	Prescription drug	313	17.0
	Alcohol	244	13.2
	Cocaine	71	3.8
	Methamphetamine	39	2.1
	Marijuana	12	0.7
	Other drugs	8	0.4
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	32	1.7
	12-17	512	27.7
	18-25	736	39.8
	26 and over	570	30.8
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	431	24.0
	1-2	837	46.7
	3-4	309	17.2
	5+	217	12.1

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

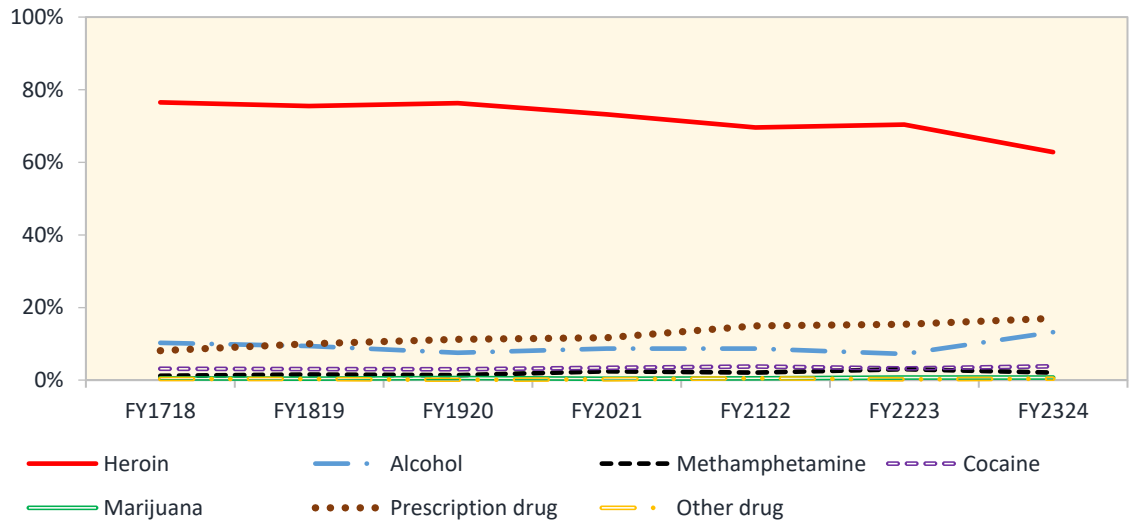
Table 6.2.3b. Primary substance use status among older adult patients at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=731)	%	# (N=731)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	405	55.4	507	69.4
	Primary drug with other substance use	313	42.8	156	21.3
	Not available	13	1.8	68	9.3
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	173	23.7	378	51.7
	1-9 days	73	10.0	29	4.0
	10-19 days	70	9.6	36	4.9
	20-29 days	88	12.0	108	14.8
	Every day	320	43.8	135	18.5
	Not available	7	1.0	45	6.2
	Average days of use	18		11	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Heroin has consistently been the dominant primary substance of use among older adult patients over the past seven fiscal years, though its prevalence has shown a gradual decline starting from FY1920. In contrast, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions has steadily risen, increasing from 8.1% in FY1718 to 17.0% in FY2324 (Figure 6.2.2).

Figure 6.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among older adult patients



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority (77.1%) of older adult patients were treated in opioid treatment programs. Relatively few were treated in withdrawal management programs (6.6%), residential service programs (6.4%), and outpatient programs (6.4%) (Table 6.2.4).

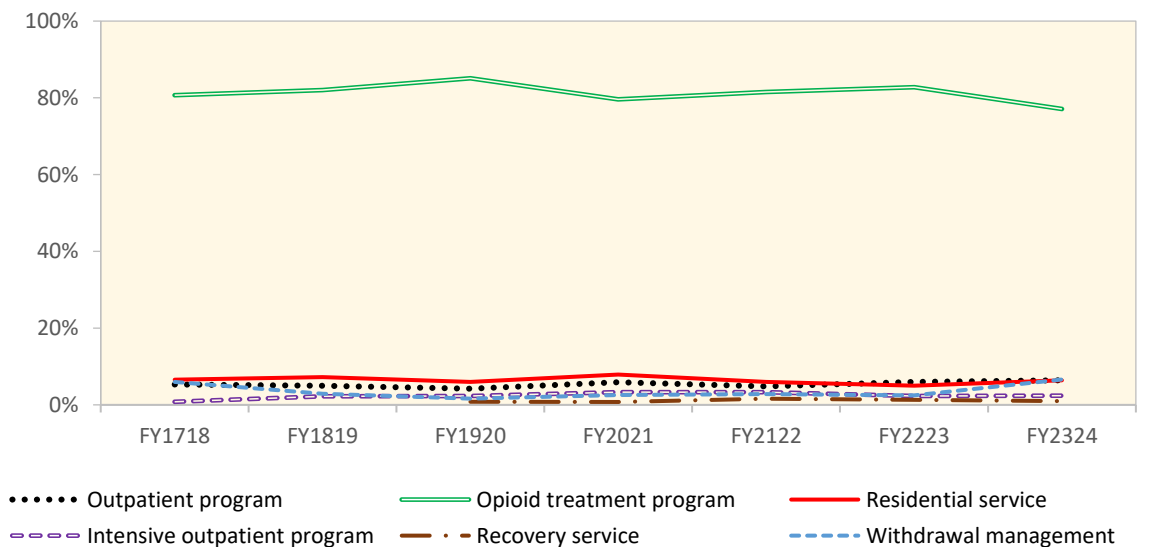
Table 6.2.4. Level of care among older adult patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	125	6.6
ASAM WM 3.2	29	1.5
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	96	5.1
Residential Service	120	6.4
ASAM 3.1	49	2.6
ASAM 3.3	1	0.1
ASAM 3.5	70	3.7
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	46	2.4
Outpatient	121	6.4
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,454	77.1
Recovery Service	19	1.0

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

The opioid treatment program has consistently remained the primary level of care for older adult patients over the past seven fiscal years, peaking at 85.1% in FY1920 and declining to 77.1% in FY2324. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to withdrawal management has increased significantly, rising from 1.6% in FY1920 to 6.6% in FY2324. Admissions to other programs have remained relatively low throughout the past seven fiscal years. (Figure 6.2.3).

Figure 6.2.3. Trends in level of care among older adult patients



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among older adults with discharge status, 54.5% had positive compliance, with 33.9% completing treatment and 20.6% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.2.5).

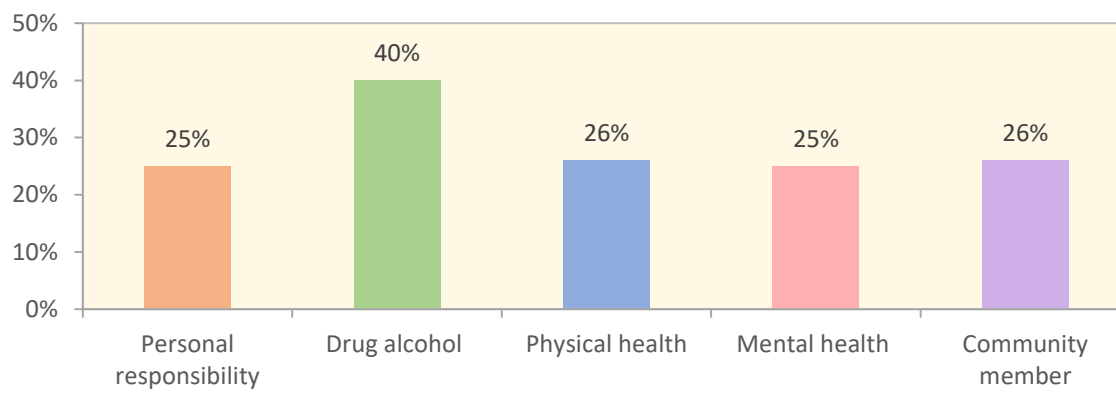
Table 6.2.5. Discharge status of older adult patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	389	54.5
Completed treatment	242	33.9
Left – satisfactory progress	147	20.6
Negative compliance	320	44.8
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	5	0.7

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 25% of older adults reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 40% of older adults reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 26% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 25% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 26% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.2.4).

Figure 6.2.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for older adults, FY2324



Patients Involved in the Criminal Justice System³

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

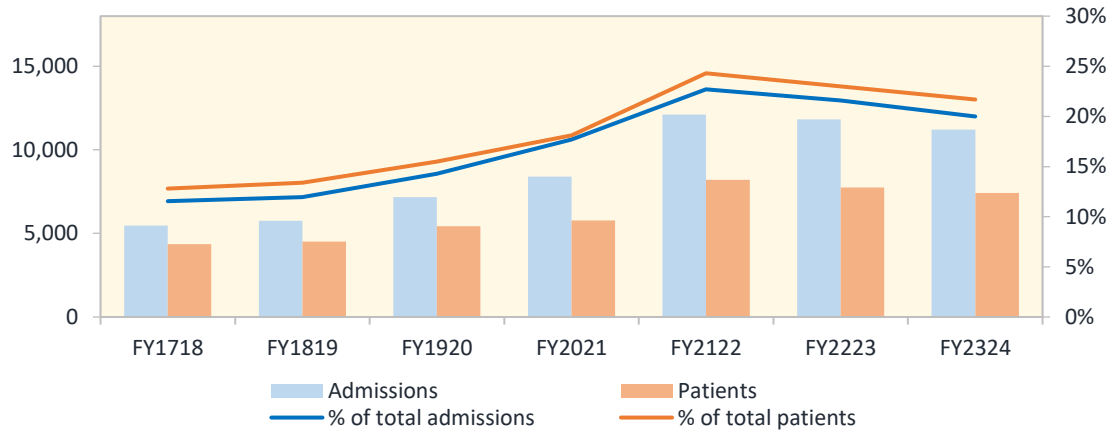
There were 7,413 (21.7%) patients involved in the criminal system at admission, who accounted for 11,217 (20.0%) treatment admissions (Table 6.3.1).

Table 6.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	11,217	20.0	7,413	21.7
Discharged	8,723	21.5	5,970	23.8

The number and proportion of admissions who were involved in the criminal justice system increased from 5,461 (11.6%) in FY1718 to 12,116 (22.7%) in FY2122, followed by a slight decrease to 11,217 (20.0%) in FY2324. The number and proportion of patients exhibited a similar pattern (Figure 6.3.1).

Figure 6.3.1. Trends in the criminal justice system-involved admissions and patients



³ Patients involved in the criminal justice system, including those who were referred by the criminal justice system (e.g., Proposition 36/ Probation or Parole, Post-release Community Supervision (AB 109), Adult Felon Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court, etc.), who reported their eligibility of criminal justice system programs (e.g., Drug Court, AB109, Proposition 36, Parolee Service Network, Proposition 47), or who were matched with AB109 or other probation source lists.

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients involved in the criminal justice system were male (75.6%), Hispanic/Latino (60.9%), ages 26-34 (36.9%), and unemployed (66.6%). More than half (55.5%) reported having mental health issues at admission, and 56.4% were homeless at admission (Table 6.3.2a and Table 6.3.2b).

Table 6.3.2a. Demographic characteristics of patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		7,413	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	5,606	75.6
	Female	1,745	23.5
	Transgender man	8	0.1
	Transgender woman	49	0.7
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	5	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	4,516	60.9
	White	1,351	18.2
	Black/African American	1,314	17.7
	Asian	138	1.9
	Pacific Islander	17	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	41	0.6
	Other	36	0.5
AGE	17 and under	304	4.1
	18-25	815	11.0
	26-34	2,732	36.9
	35-44	2,150	29.0
	45-54	928	12.5
	55-64	421	5.7
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	65+	63	0.8
	Heterosexual	6,553	88.4
	Gay	119	1.6
	Lesbian	81	1.1
	Other homosexual	13	0.2
	Bisexual	232	3.1
	Something else	10	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	31	0.4
Prefer not to state	67	0.9	
Not available	307	4.1	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	238	3.2
	Some high school	2,233	30.1
	High school completed	3,552	47.9
	Some college or beyond	1,364	18.4
	Not available	26	0.4
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	6,416	86.6
	Other language	693	9.3
	Not available	304	4.1
DISABILITY	Yes	1,750	23.6
VETERAN	Yes	150	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 6.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		11,217	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,409	12.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	4,839	43.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,624	23.4
	Not in labor force	2,322	20.7
HOMELESS	Yes	6,325	56.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	6,201	55.5
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,122	10.1
PREGNANT	Yes	134	5.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most common primary substance use among patients involved in the criminal justice system was methamphetamine (45.8%), followed by alcohol (22.6%) and prescription drug (10.2%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (45.0%). 62.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 7 days at admission to 4 days at discharge (Table 6.3.3a and Table 6.3.3b).

Table 6.3.3a. Primary substance use status among patients involved in the criminal justice system at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	5,104	45.8
	Alcohol	2,515	22.6
	Prescription drug	1,132	10.2
	Marijuana	1,093	9.8
	Heroin	834	7.5
	Cocaine	329	3.0
	Other drugs	139	1.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	467	4.2
	12-17	5,018	45.0
	18-25	3,737	33.5
	26 and over	1,921	17.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,016	37.4
	1-2	3,981	37.0
	3-4	1,418	13.2
	5+	1,331	12.4

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



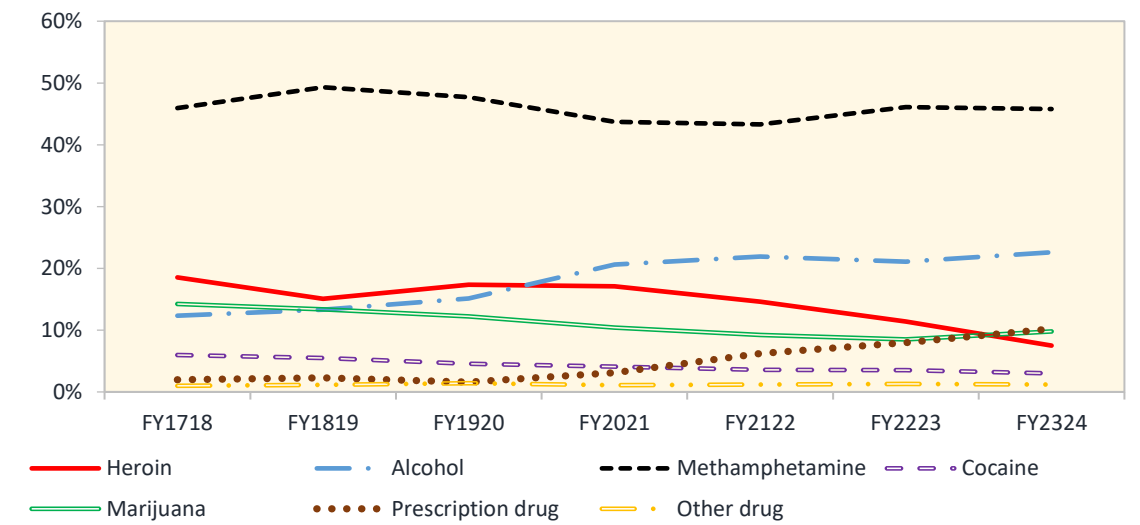
Table 6.3.4b. Primary substance use status among patients involved in the criminal justice system at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=8,723)	%	# (N=8,723)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	2,818	32.3	4,104	47.0
	Primary drug with other substance use	5,764	66.1	4,149	47.6
	Not available	141	1.6	470	5.4
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	4,983	57.1	6,243	71.6
	1-9 days	1,338	15.3	704	8.1
	10-19 days	668	7.7	534	6.1
	20-29 days	678	7.8	603	6.9
	Every day	1,008	11.6	303	3.5
	Not available	48	0.6	336	3.9
	Average days of use	7		4	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine has consistently been the primary substance of use among admissions involved in the criminal justice system over the past seven fiscal years, with its proportion fluctuating slightly but remaining above 40% throughout the period. The proportions of primary heroin and marijuana admissions have generally decreased from FY1718 to FY2324 while the proportions of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions exhibited an increasing trend respectively during the same time period (Figure 6.3.2).

Figure 6.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients involved in the criminal justice system



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients involved in the criminal justice system were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (44.7%), followed by outpatient programs (24.1%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.6%) (Table 6.3.4).

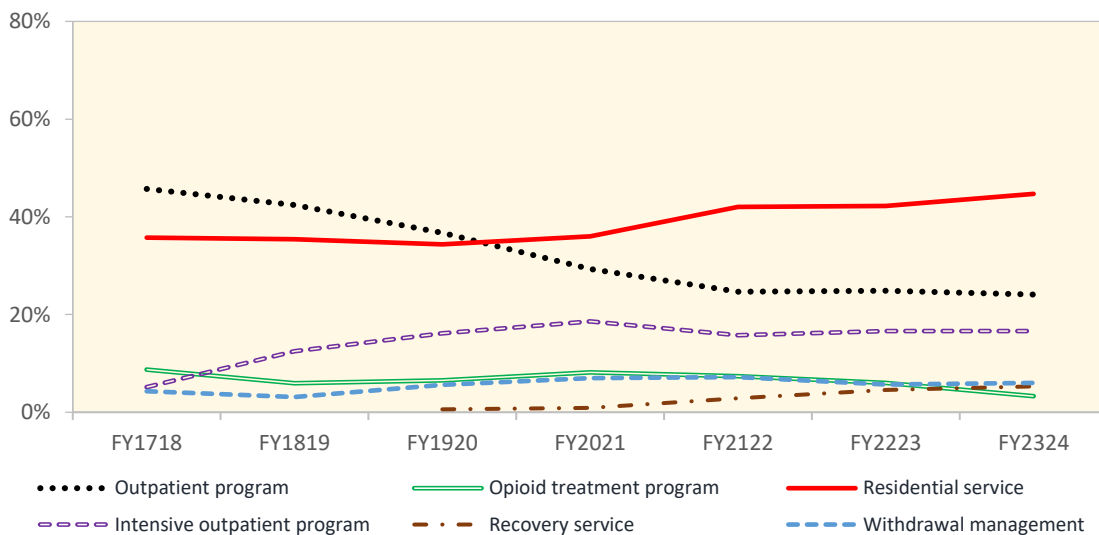
Table 6.3.4. Level of care among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	673	6.0
ASAM WM 2	1	0.01
ASAM WM 3.2	499	4.4
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	173	1.5
Residential Service	5,013	44.7
ASAM 3.1	2,046	18.2
ASAM 3.3	55	0.5
ASAM 3.5	2,912	26.0
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	1,862	16.6
Outpatient	2,706	24.1
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	371	3.3
Recovery Service	590	5.3

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

The proportion of criminal justice-involved admissions to residential service programs steadily increased from 35.8% in FY1718 to 44.7% in FY2324, overtaking outpatient programs as the most common level of care in FY2021. In contrast, admissions to outpatient programs have consistently declined since FY1718. The proportion of admissions to intensive outpatient programs has also shown a gradual increase during this period (Figure 6.3.3).

Figure 6.3.3. Trends in levels of care among patients involved in the criminal justice system



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among criminal justice-involved patients with discharge status, 62.4% had positive compliance, with 53.0% completing treatment and 9.3% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.3.5).

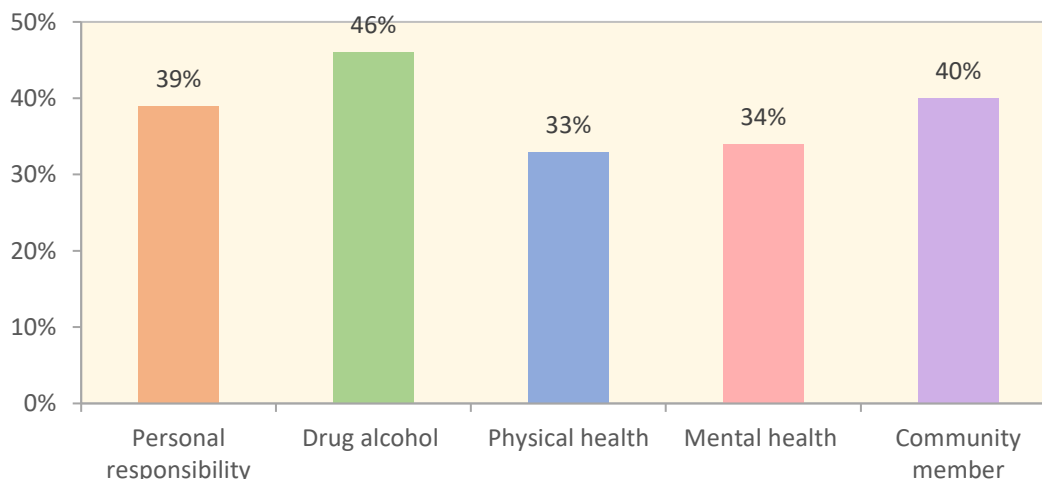
Table 6.3.5. Discharge status of criminal justice system-involved patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	5,337	62.4
Completed treatment	4,538	53.0
Left – satisfactory progress	799	9.3
Negative compliance	3,174	37.1
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	46	0.5

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 39% of criminal justice system-involved patients reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 46% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 33% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 34% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 40% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.3.4).

Figure 6.3.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment for criminal justice system-involved patients, FY2324



Patients who were Experiencing Homelessness at Admission

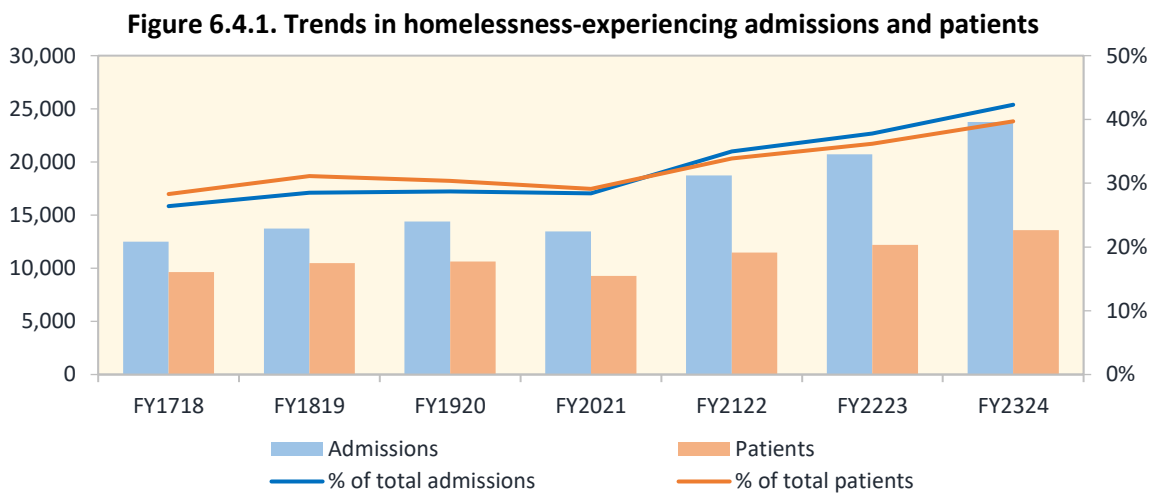
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There were 13,579 (39.7%) patients experiencing homelessness at admission, accounting for 23,759 (42.3%) treatment admissions (Table 6.4.1).

Table 6.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	23,759	42.3	13,579	39.7
Discharged	19,050	47.0	11,517	45.9

The number and proportion of patients experiencing homelessness have shown consistent increases, rising from 9,639 (28.3%) in FY1718 to 13,579 (39.7%) in FY2324. Similarly, the number and proportion of admissions among these patients increased from 12,494 (26.4%) in FY1718 to 23,759 (42.3%) in FY2324 (Figure 6.4.1).



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients experiencing homelessness at admission were male (68.3%), Hispanic/Latino (54.6%), ages 26-34 (35.7%), and unemployed (76.3%). Among homeless admissions, 64.1% reported having mental health issues, and 26.6% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 6.4.2a and Table 6.4.2b).

Table 6.4.2a. Demographic characteristics of patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		13,579	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	9,271	68.3
	Female	4,165	30.7
	Transgender man	23	0.2
	Transgender woman	104	0.8
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	16	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	7,409	54.6
	White	3,417	25.2
	Black/African American	2,332	17.2
	Asian	213	1.6
	Pacific Islander	28	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	112	0.8
	Other	67	0.5
	Not available	1	0.01
AGE	17 and under	9	0.1
	18-25	1,077	7.9
	26-34	4,848	35.7
	35-44	4,117	30.3
	45-54	2,043	15.0
	55-64	1,237	9.1
	65+	248	1.8
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	11,579	85.3
	Gay	380	2.8
	Lesbian	151	1.1
	Other homosexual	34	0.3
	Bisexual	480	3.5
	Something else	24	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	62	0.5
	Prefer not to state	122	0.9
	Not available	747	5.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	420	3.1
	Some high school	3,298	24.3
	High school completed	6,733	49.6
	Some college or beyond	3,101	22.8
	Not available	27	0.2
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	11,992	88.3
	Other language	1,325	9.8
	Not available	262	1.9
DISABILITY	Yes	4,023	29.6
VETERAN	Yes	323	2.4

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 6.4.2b. Health and social characteristics of patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324

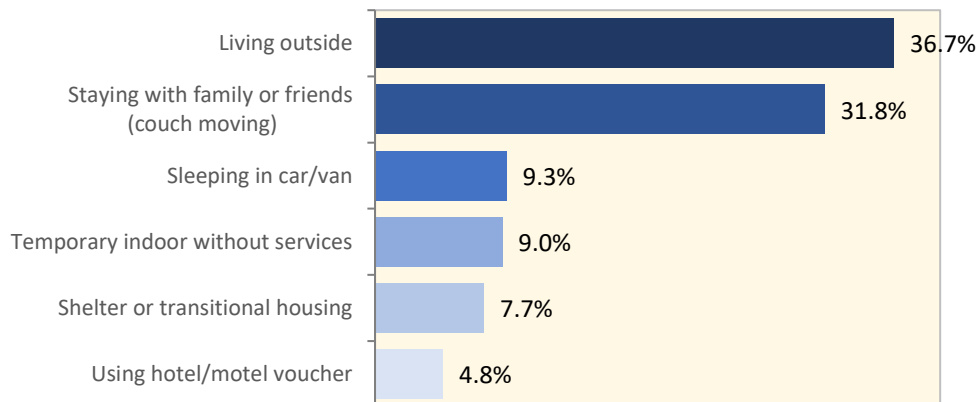
CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		23,759	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,592	6.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	11,664	49.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	6,465	27.2
	Not in labor force	4,024	16.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	15,218	64.1
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,518	14.8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	6,325	26.6
PREGNANT	Yes	370	6.0

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 patients experiencing homelessness at admission was living outside (36.7%), followed by staying with family or friends (“couch moving”) (31.8%), and sleeping in a car/van (9.3%) (Figure 6.4.2).

Figure 6.4.2. Living arrangement among patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324



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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use was methamphetamine (38.4%), followed by alcohol (31.8%) and prescription drug (14.3%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (42.5%). 74.9% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 7 days at discharge (Table 6.4.3a and Table 6.4.3b).

Table 6.4.3a. Primary substance use status among patients experiencing homelessness at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	9,103	38.4
	Alcohol	7,526	31.8
	Prescription drug	3,400	14.3
	Heroin	1,637	6.9
	Marijuana	1,021	4.3
	Cocaine	784	3.3
	Other drugs	231	1.0
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	1,103	4.7
	12-17	10,057	42.5
	18-25	7,877	33.3
	26 and over	4,642	19.6
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	5,878	25.1
	1-2	8,971	38.4
	3-4	3,836	16.4
	5+	4,707	20.1

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

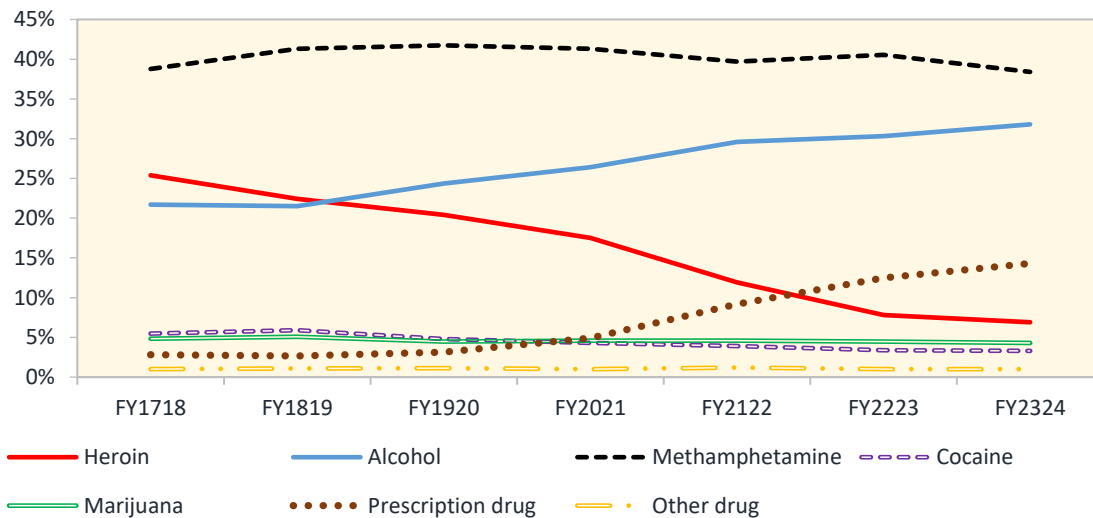
Table 6.4.3b. Primary substance use status among patients experiencing homelessness at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=19,050)	%	# (N=19,050)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	5,932	31.1	9,370	49.2
	Primary drug with other substance use	12,909	67.8	8,522	44.7
	Not available	209	1.1	1,158	6.1
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	7,302	38.3	11,156	58.6
	1-9 days	2,402	12.6	1,470	7.7
	10-19 days	2,077	10.9	1,683	8.8
	20-29 days	3,051	16.0	3,242	17.0
	Every day	4,171	21.9	604	3.2
	Not available	47	0.2	895	4.7
	Average days of use		12		7

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use among patients experiencing homelessness since FY1718. The proportion of patients using heroin as their primary substance has significantly decreased over the years, from FY1718 to FY2324. Alcohol surpassed heroin as the second most common primary substance of use starting in FY1920. Additionally, prescription drug use began to rise in FY2122, following a period of relative stability (Figure 6.4.3).

Figure 6.4.3. Trends in primary substance use among patients experiencing homelessness



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that patients were admitted to was residential service programs (45.7%), followed by outpatient programs (15.8%) and withdrawal management programs (15.1%) (Table 6.4.4).

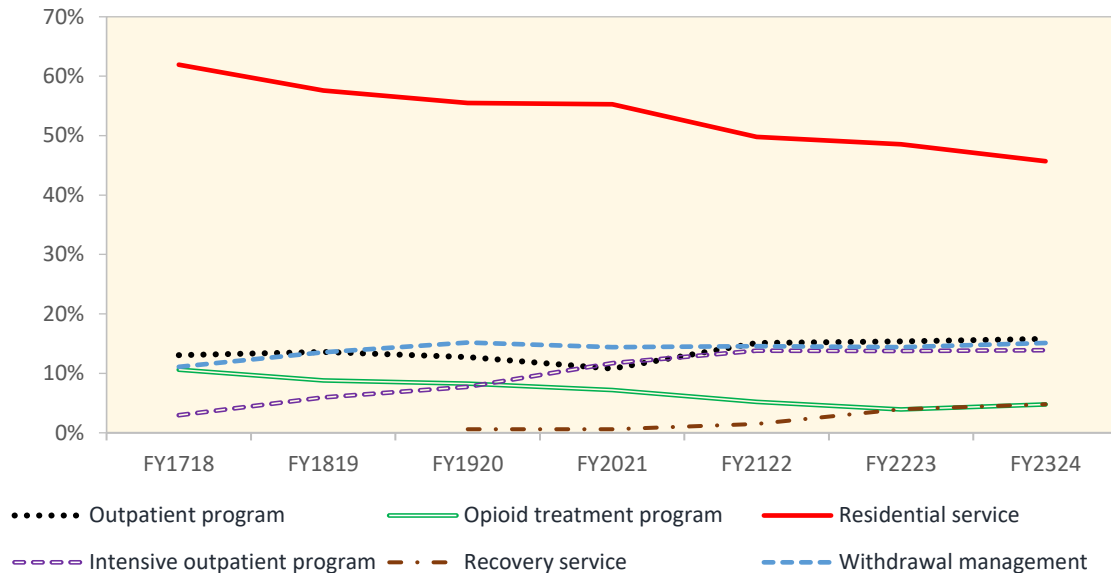
Table 6.4.4. Level of care among patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	3,591	15.1
ASAM WM 1	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2	2	0.01
ASAM WM 3.2	2,182	9.2
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	1,406	5.9
Residential Service	10,847	45.7
ASAM 3.1	4,026	17.0
ASAM 3.3	77	0.3
ASAM 3.5	6,744	28.4
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	3,293	13.9
Outpatient	3,741	15.8
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,132	4.8
Recovery Service	1,138	4.8

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

Residential services remained the primary level of care for patients experiencing homelessness, although its proportion gradually declined from 61.9% in FY1718 to 45.7% in FY2324. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to intensive outpatient programs steadily increased through FY2122, stabilizing in the subsequent years. Admissions to opioid treatment programs decreased from FY1718 to FY2223, before stabilizing in FY2324 (Figure 6.4.4).

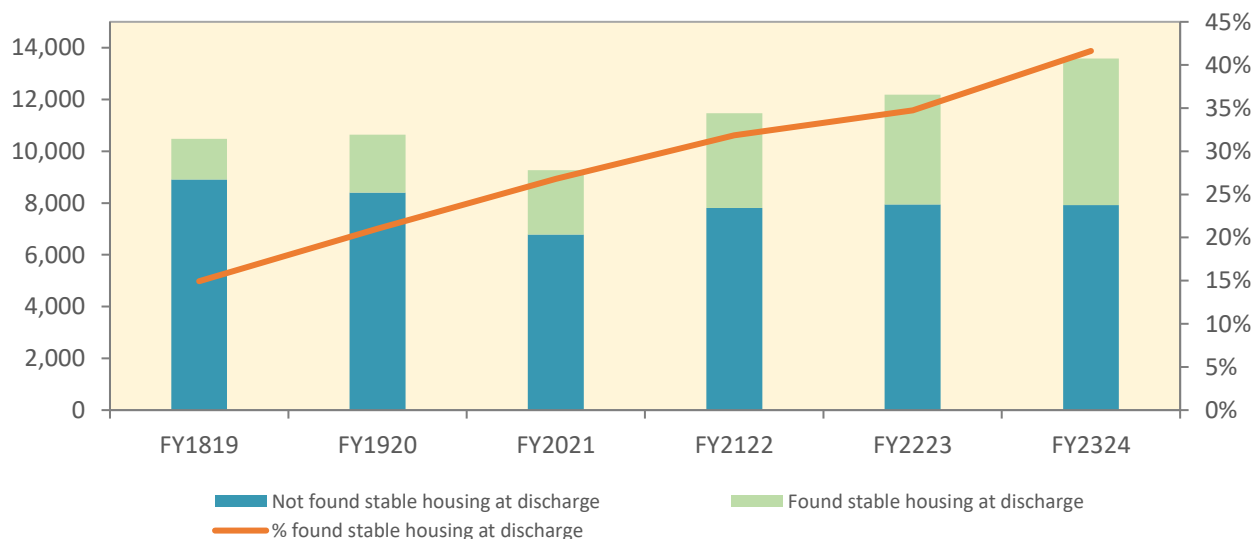
Figure 6.4.4. Trends in level of care among patients experiencing homelessness



STABLE HOUSING AT DISCHARGE

According to self-reports, the proportion of patients experiencing homelessness at admission who found stable housing at discharge has shown an increasing trend over the past seven fiscal years, reaching the highest percentage (41.6%) in FY2324 (Figure 6.4.5).

Figure 6.4.5. Trends in patients experiencing homelessness who found stable housing at discharge



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Among patients experiencing homelessness with discharge status, 60.6% had positive compliance, with 51.6% completing treatment, and 9.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 6.4.5).

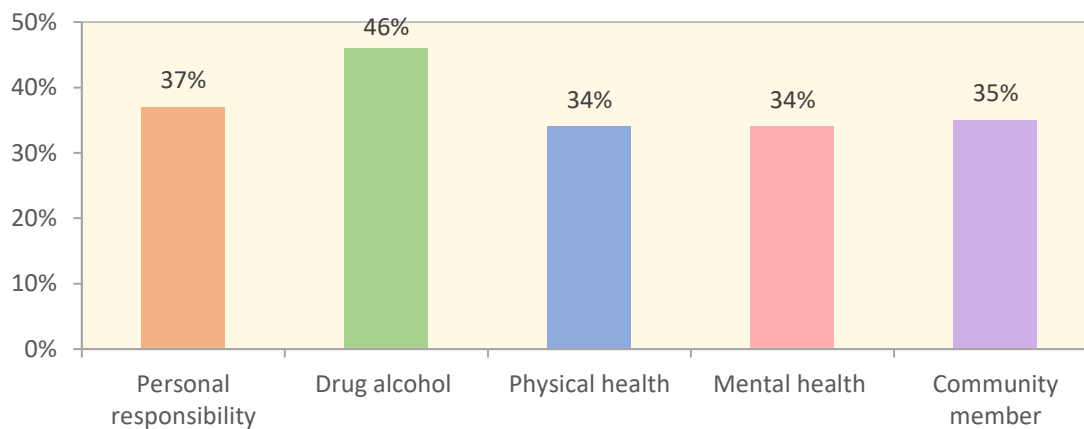
Table 6.4.5. Discharge status of patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	11,385	60.6
Completed treatment	9,696	51.6
Left – satisfactory progress	1,689	9.0
Negative compliance	7,329	39.0
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	65	0.3

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 37% of patients experiencing homelessness reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 46% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 34% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 34% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 35% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.4.6).

Figure 6.4.6. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for patients experiencing homelessness, FY2324



Patients with Disabilities

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

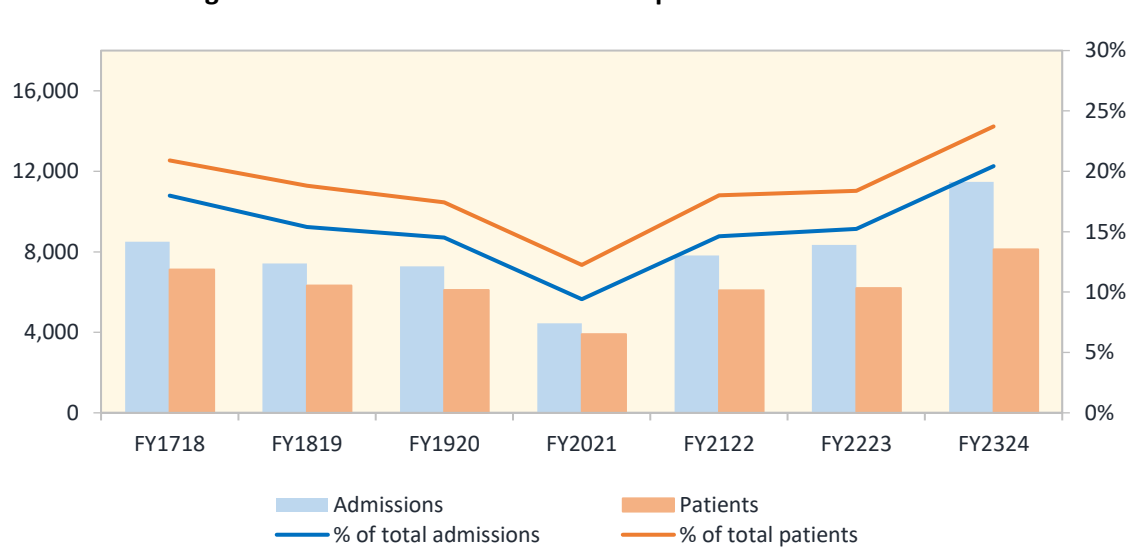
Patients who had disabilities (visual, hearing, speech, mobility, mental, developmental, etc.) accounted for 8,118 (23.7%) patients and 11,480 (20.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.5.1).

Table 6.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients with disabilities, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	11,480	20.4	8,118	23.7
Discharged	8,793	21.7	6,408	25.5

The number and proportion of patients with disabilities at the time of admission decreased from 7,123 (20.9%) in FY1718 to 3,901 (12.3%) in FY2021, then increased to 8,118 (23.7%) in FY2324. The proportion of admissions with disabilities followed a similar trend during the same period (Figure 6.5.1).

Figure 6.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients with disabilities



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients with disabilities were male (64.6%), Hispanic/Latino (48.6%), ages 26-34 (29.7%), and unemployed (70.3%). Among admissions with disabilities, 86.8% reported having mental health issues, and 50.0% were homeless (Table 6.5.2a and Table 6.5.2b).

Table 6.5.2a. Demographic characteristics of patients with disabilities, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		8,118	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	5,241	64.6
	Female	2,800	34.5
	Transgender man	18	0.2
	Transgender woman	47	0.6
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	12	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	3,948	48.6
	White	2,276	28.0
	Black/African American	1,602	19.7
	Asian	143	1.8
	Pacific Islander	18	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	74	0.9
	Other	56	0.7
	Not available	1	0.01
AGE	17 and under	227	2.8
	18-25	542	6.7
	26-34	2,413	29.7
	35-44	2,124	26.2
	45-54	1,269	15.6
	55-64	1,142	14.1
	65+	401	4.9
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	6,779	83.5
	Gay	227	2.8
	Lesbian	113	1.4
	Other homosexual	17	0.2
	Bisexual	335	4.1
	Something else	23	0.3
	Unsure/questioning	44	0.5
	Prefer not to state	92	1.1
Not available	488	6.0	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	284	3.5
	Some high school	1,861	22.9
	High school completed	3,787	46.6
	Some college or beyond	2,179	26.8
	Not available	7	0.1
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	6,887	84.8
	Other language	1,125	13.9
	Not available	106	1.3
VETERAN	Yes	253	3.1

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 6.5.2b. Health and social characteristics of patients with disabilities, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		11,480	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	805	7.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	4,230	36.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,833	33.4
	Not in labor force	2,607	22.7
HOMELESS	Yes	5,741	50.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	9,955	86.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,434	21.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	2,202	19.2
PREGNANT	Yes	116	3.9

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

DISABILITY TYPE

Among admissions of patients with disabilities, the most common types of disabilities were mental (83.0%), mobility (10.3%), and visual (3.3%) disabilities (Table 6.5.3).

Table 6.5.3. Disability type among patients with disabilities, FY2324

DISABILITY TYPE	ADMISSIONS	%
Mental	9,530	83.0
Mobility	1,186	10.3
Visual	384	3.3
Hearing	157	1.4
Developmental	106	0.9
Speech	74	0.6
Other	572	5.0

Note: The total of the percentages may exceed 100% because an individual patient can report multiple disabilities.



PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Alcohol (36.7%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use at admission among patients with disabilities, followed by methamphetamine (28.3%) and prescription drug (14.6%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (44.0%). 80.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 15 days at admission to 10 days at discharge (Table 6.5.4a and Table 6.5.4b).

Table 6.5.4a. Primary substance use status among patients with disabilities at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Alcohol	4,185	36.7
	Methamphetamine	3,227	28.3
	Prescription drug	1,667	14.6
	Heroin	1,025	9.0
	Marijuana	788	6.9
	Cocaine	410	3.6
	Other drugs	110	1.0
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	649	5.7
	12-17	5,019	44.0
	18-25	3,495	30.6
	26 and over	2,245	19.7
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	2,255	19.7
	1-2	4,291	37.6
	3-4	1,876	16.4
	5+	3,001	26.3

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



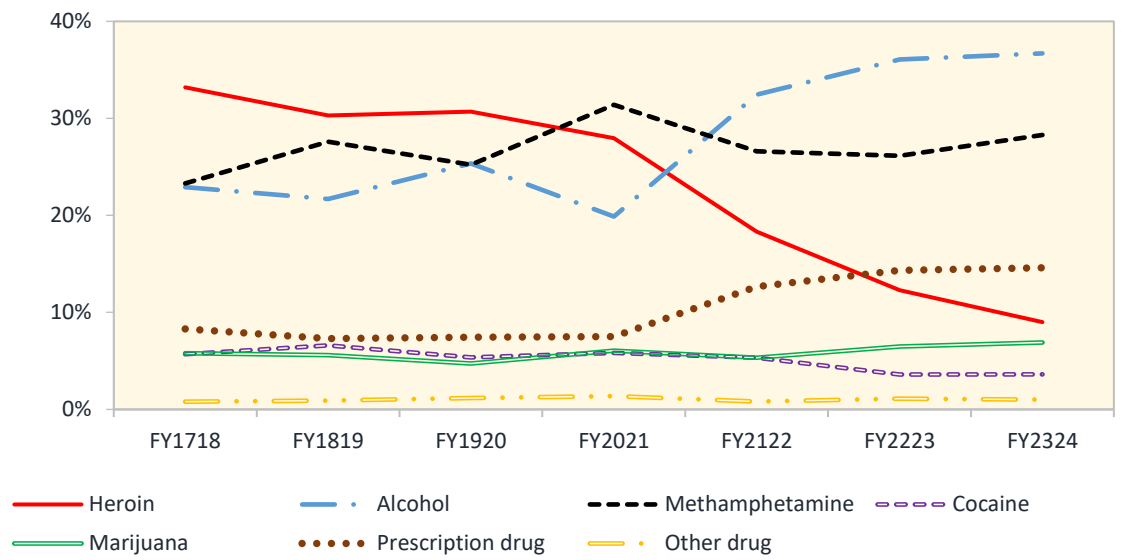
Table 6.5.4b. Primary substance use status among patients with disabilities at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=8,793)	%	# (N=8,793)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	2,964	33.7	4,619	52.5
	Primary drug with other substance use	5,731	65.2	3,494	39.7
	Not available	98	1.1	680	7.7
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	2,351	26.7	3,970	45.1
	1-9 days	1,305	14.8	621	7.1
	10-19 days	1,019	11.6	999	11.4
	20-29 days	1,429	16.3	2,197	25.0
	Every day	2,628	29.9	385	4.4
	Not available	61	0.7	621	7.1
	Average days of use		15		10

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Heroin was the most common primary substance of use among patients with disabilities from FY1718 (33.2%) to FY1920 (30.7%), but its proportion declined by over 70%, reaching 9.0% by FY2324. Alcohol surpassed heroin as the most common primary substance of use starting in FY2122 and remained the leading substance through FY2324. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased significantly in FY2122 and continued to rise gradually thereafter (Figure 6.5.2).

Figure 6.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients with disabilities



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients who had disabilities were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (35.8%), followed by withdrawal management programs (21.6%) and outpatient programs (17.8%) (Table 6.5.5).

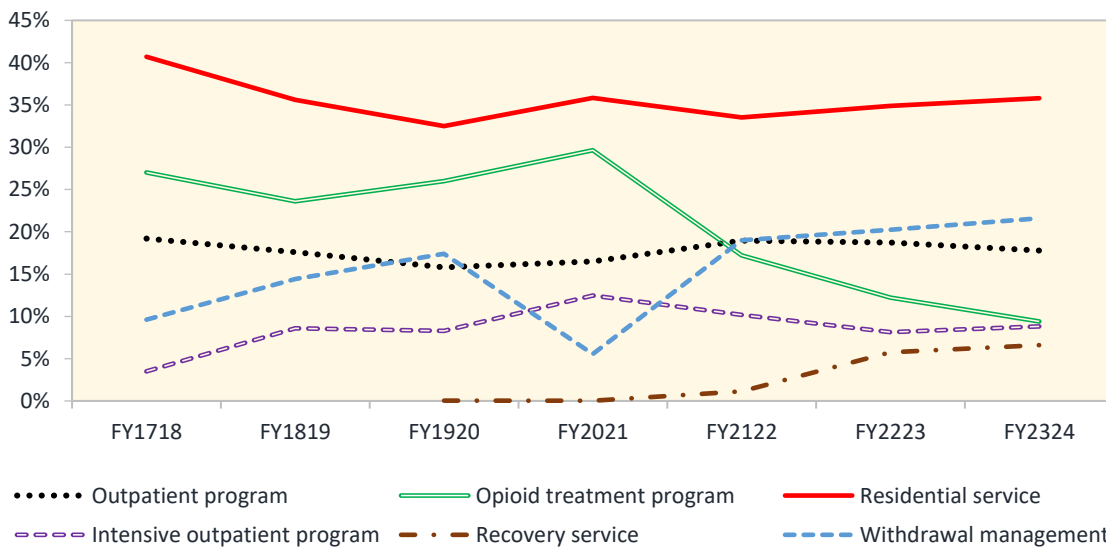
Table 6.5.5. Level of care among patients with disabilities, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	2,476	21.6
ASAM WM 1	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2	2	0.02
ASAM WM 3.2	690	6.0
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	1,783	15.6
Residential Service	4,103	35.8
ASAM 3.1	726	6.3
ASAM 3.3	56	0.5
ASAM 3.5	3,321	29.0
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	1,008	8.8
Outpatient	2,035	17.8
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,082	9.4
Recovery Service	753	6.6

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

The residential service program has remained the most common level of care for patients with disabilities over the past seven fiscal years. The opioid treatment program was the second most common level of care until FY2122, when it was overtaken by admissions to withdrawal management and outpatient programs. Since then, the proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily declined through FY2324 (Figure 6.5.3).

Figure 6.5.3. Trends in level of care among patients with disabilities



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Among patients with disabilities with discharge status, 58.9% had positive compliance, with 50.2% completing treatment, and 8.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 6.5.6).

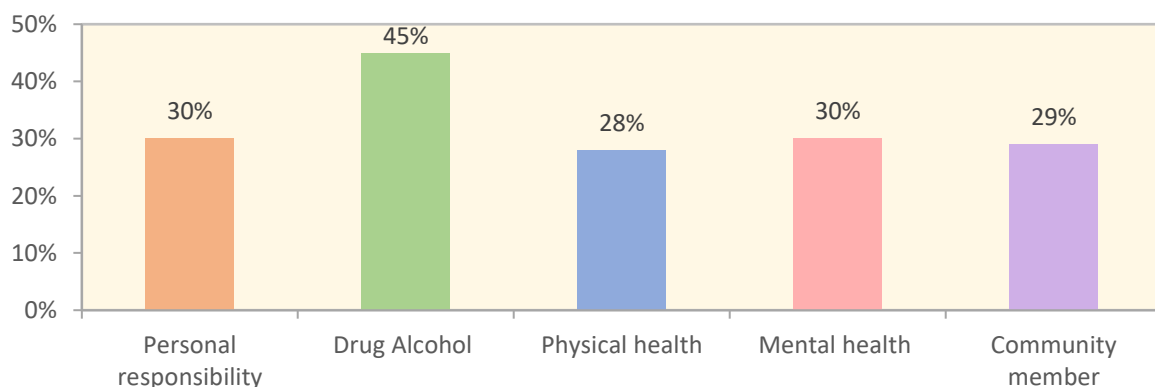
Table 6.5.6. Discharge status of patients with disabilities, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	5,104	58.9
Completed treatment	4,353	50.2
Left – satisfactory progress	751	8.7
Negative compliance	3,532	40.7
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	36	0.4

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 30% of patients with disabilities reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 45% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 28% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 30% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 29% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.5.4).

Figure 6.5.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for patients with disabilities, FY2324



Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBTQ) Patients⁴

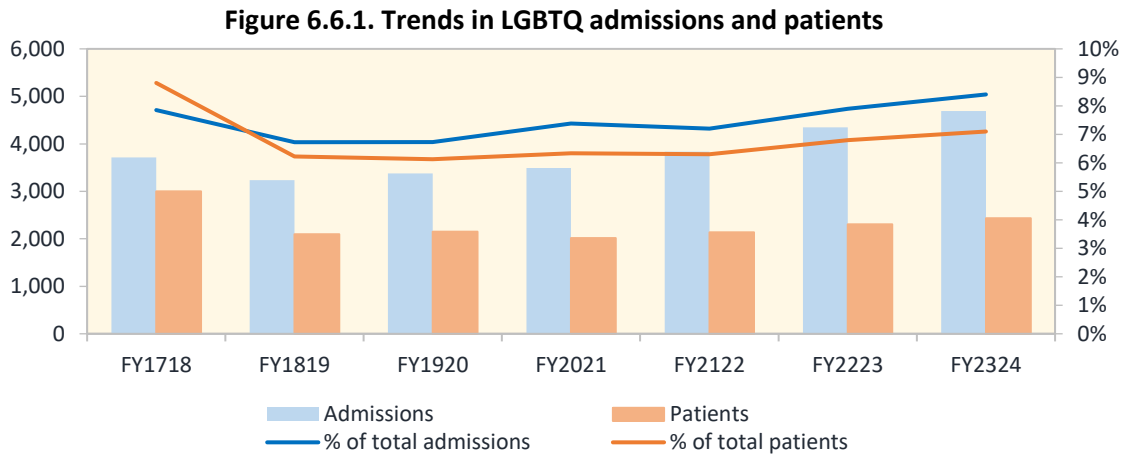
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Patients reporting LGBTQ status (i.e., homosexual/gay/lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or unsure/questioning) accounted for 2,431 (7.1%) patients and 4,693 (8.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.6.1).

Table 6.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among LGBTQ patients, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	4,693	8.4	2,431	7.1
Discharged	3,684	9.1	2,001	8.0

The number and proportion of LGBTQ admissions and patients have been steady with a slight increasing trend from FY1819 to FY2324 (Figure 6.6.1).



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Of the total of 2,431 LGBTQ patients, 86.3% identified as homosexual or bisexual and 8.4% identified as unsure/questioning. Additionally, 35.6% of transgender patients identified as heterosexual, and 34.1% identified as homosexual or bisexual.

LGBTQ patients were most commonly female (46.1%), Hispanic/Latino (50.3%), and ages 26-34 (38.6%). Among LGBTQ admissions, 74.6% had mental health issues, and 18.9% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 6.6.2a and Table 6.6.2b).

⁴ Patients identified as “Transgender male” or Transgender female” in the gender identity question.

Table 6.6.2a. Demographic characteristics of LGBTQ patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		2,431	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	1,089	44.8
	Female	1,121	46.1
	Transgender man	59	2.4
	Transgender woman	146	6.0
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	16	0.7
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	1,222	50.3
	White	629	25.9
	Black/African American	467	19.2
	Asian	56	2.3
	Pacific Islander	6	0.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	22	0.9
	Other	26	1.1
	Not available	3	0.1
AGE	Age less than 18	136	5.6
	Age 18-25	248	10.2
	Age 26-34	938	38.6
	Age 35-44	663	27.3
	Age 45-54	254	10.4
	Age 55-64	163	6.7
	Age 65+	29	1.2
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	73	3.0
	Gay	719	29.6
	Lesbian	356	14.6
	Other homosexual	49	2.0
	Bisexual	975	40.1
	Something else	6	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	205	8.4
	Prefer not to state	11	0.5
Not available	37	1.5	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	73	3.0
	Some high school	463	19.0
	High school completed	987	40.6
	Some college or beyond	848	34.9
	Not available	60	2.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	2,052	84.4
	Other language	208	8.6
	Not available	171	7.0
DISABILITY	Yes	773	31.8
VETERAN	Yes	49	2.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recorded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".



Table 6.6.2b. Health and social characteristics of LGBTQ patients, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		4,693	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	565	12.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,967	42.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,171	25.3
	Not in labor force	928	20.0
HOMELESS	Yes	2,387	50.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,459	74.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	782	16.9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	876	18.9
PREGNANT	Yes	60	3.3

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among LGBTQ patients was methamphetamine (43.6%), followed by alcohol (30.9%) and prescription drug (10.2%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (40.6%). 72.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 7 days at discharge (Table 6.6.3a and Table 6.6.3b).

Table 6.6.3a. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ patients at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	2,016	43.6
	Alcohol	1,425	30.9
	Prescription drug	469	10.2
	Marijuana	364	7.9
	Heroin	206	4.5
	Cocaine	108	2.3
	Other drugs	31	0.7
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	196	4.2
	12-17	1,876	40.6
	18-25	1,717	37.2
	26 and over	829	18.0
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	1,243	27.7
	1-2	1,657	36.9
	3-4	648	14.4
	5+	942	21.0

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



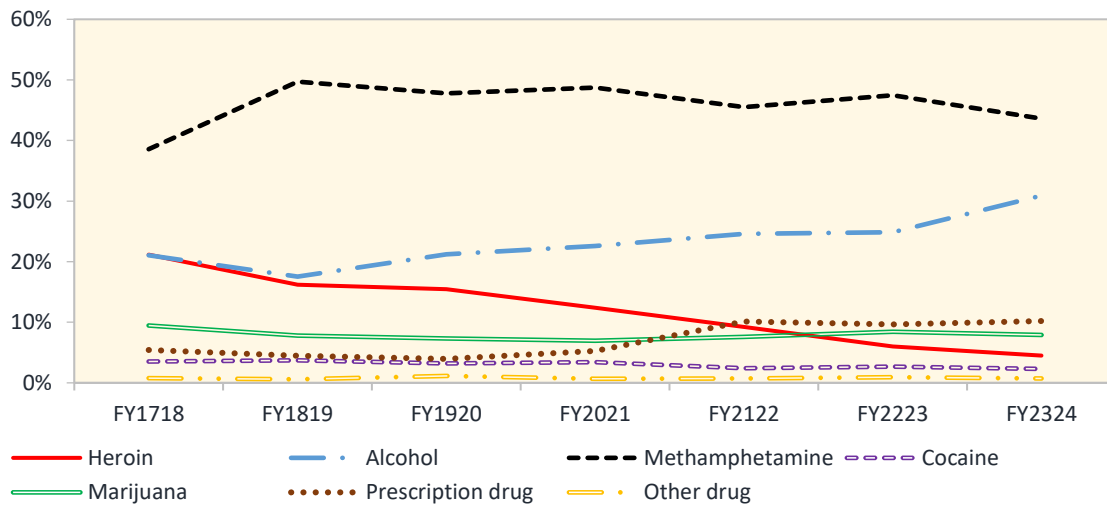
Table 6.6.3b. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ patients at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=3,684)	%	# (N=3,684)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	1,309	35.5	1,891	51.3
	Primary drug with other substance use	2,293	62.2	1,581	42.9
	Not available	82	2.2	212	5.8
FREQUENCY	No use	1,320	35.8	2,110	57.3
OF USE IN	1-9 days	606	16.4	356	9.7
PAST MONTH	10-19 days	431	11.7	329	8.9
	20-29 days	560	15.2	572	15.5
	Every day	731	19.8	156	4.2
	Not available	36	1.0	161	4.4
	Average days of use		12		7

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

LGBTQ patients reported methamphetamine as the most common primary substance of use over the past seven fiscal years. The proportion of LGBTQ patients reporting heroin as the primary substance of use has decreased significantly since FY1718, and the proportion reporting alcohol as the primary substance of use has increased in contrast (Figure 6.6.2).

Figure 6.6.2. Trends in primary substance use among LGBTQ patients



LEVEL OF CARE

LGBTQ patients were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (36.5%), followed by outpatient programs (22.5%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.7%) (Table 6.6.4).

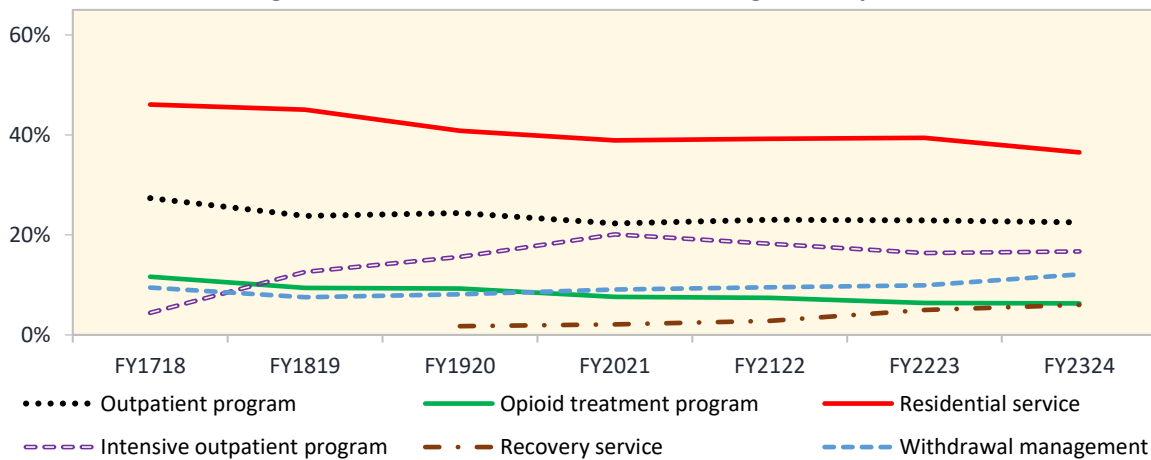
Table 6.6.4. Level of care among LGBTQ patients, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	568	12.1
ASAM WM 3.2	306	6.5
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	262	5.6
Residential Service	1,712	36.5
ASAM 3.1	488	10.4
ASAM 3.3	24	0.5
ASAM 3.5	1,200	25.6
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	782	16.7
Outpatient	1,053	22.5
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	295	6.3
Recovery Service	280	6.0

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

Residential services and outpatient programs have consistently been the primary levels of care for LGBTQ patient admissions, although both have demonstrated a declining trend over the past seven fiscal years. Admissions to intensive outpatient programs increased from FY1718 to FY2021, then stabilized through FY2324, while the proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily decreased since FY1718 (Figure 6.6.3).

Figure 6.6.3. Trends in level of care among LGBTQ patients



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among LGBTQ patients with discharge status, 59.3% had positive compliance, with 49.3% completing treatment and 10.0% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.6.5).

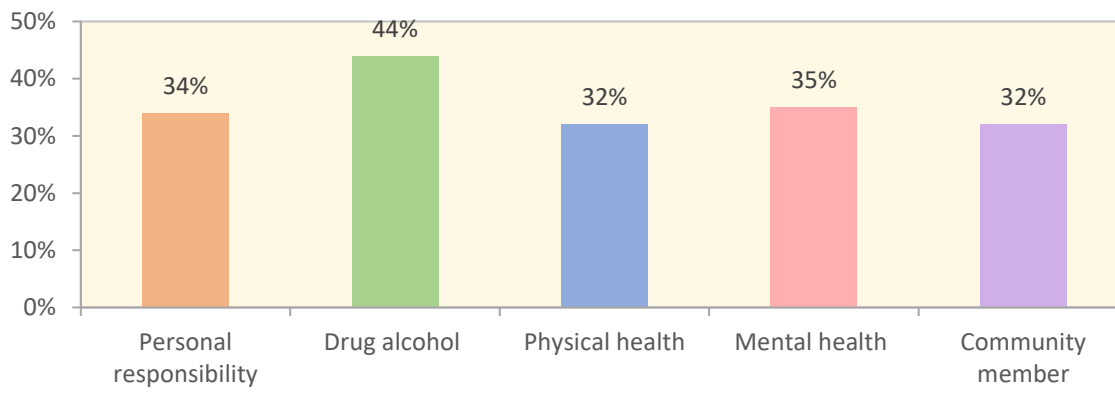
Table 6.6.5. Discharge status of LGBTQ patients, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,139	59.3
Completed treatment	1,779	49.3
Left – satisfactory progress	360	10.0
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	1,460	40.5
Other (Death/incarceration)	6	0.2

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 34% of LGBTQ reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 44% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 32% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 35% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 32% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.6.4).

Figure 6.6.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for LGBTQ patients, FY2324



Reproductive-Age Women

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Patients who were reproductive-age women (15-49) accounted for 9,071 (26.5%) patients and 15,362 (27.3%) treatment admissions (Table 6.7.1).

Table 6.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among reproductive-age women, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% Total	N	% Total
Admitted	15,362	27.3	9,071	26.5
Discharged	11,603	28.6	7,136	28.4

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Patients who were reproductive-age women were most commonly Hispanic/Latino (56.4%), ages 26-34 (40.9%), and unemployed (64.8%). Among admissions, 61.6% reported having mental health issues, and 40.2% were homeless (Table 6.7.2a and Table 6.7.2b).

Table 6.7.2a. Demographic characteristics of reproductive-age women, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		9,071	100
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	5,118	56.4
	White	2,163	23.8
	Black/African American	1,461	16.1
	Asian	146	1.6
	Pacific Islander	25	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	82	0.9
	Other	70	0.8
	Not available	6	0.1
AGE	Age less than 18	424	4.7
	Age 18-25	1,037	11.4
	Age 26-34	3,707	40.9
	Age 35-44	3,086	34.0
	Age 45-54	817	9.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	7,284	80.3
	Lesbian	289	3.2
	Bisexual	613	6.8
	Something else	22	0.2
	Unsure/questioning	90	1.0
	Prefer not to state	152	1.7
	Not available	621	6.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	242	2.7
	Some high school	2,248	24.8
	High school completed	4,099	45.2
	Some college or beyond	2,337	25.8
	Not available	145	1.6

Table 6.7.2a. Demographic characteristics of reproductive-age women, FY2324 (cont'd)

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	7,654	84.4
	Other language	695	7.7
	Not available	722	8.0
DISABILITY	Yes	2,083	23.0
VETERAN	Yes	104	1.1

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 6.7.2b. Health and social characteristics of reproductive-age women, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		15,362	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	2,316	15.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	6,133	40.3
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,730	24.5
	Not in labor force	3,046	20.0
HOMELESS	Yes	6,170	40.2
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	9,375	61.6
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,221	14.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	2,458	16.1
PREGNANT	Yes, at admission	798	5.2
	Yes, at discharge	528	3.4
CHILDREN	Having children 17 and under	8,530	55.5

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among reproductive-age women was methamphetamine (34.7%), followed by alcohol (28.6%) and prescription drug (16.8%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (42.7%). 69.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 6.7.3a and Table 6.7.3b).

Table 6.7.3a. Primary substance use status among reproductive-age women at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Methamphetamine	5,254	34.7
	Alcohol	4,332	28.6
	Prescription drug	2,538	16.8
	Marijuana	1,453	9.6
	Heroin	1,013	6.7
	Cocaine	364	2.4
	Other drugs	182	1.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	531	3.5
	12-17	6,457	42.7
	18-25	5,365	35.5
	26 and over	2,766	18.3
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,405	30.4
	1-2	5,669	39.1
	3-4	2,152	14.8
	5+	2,284	15.7

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

Table 6.7.3b. Primary substance use status among reproductive-age women at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=11,603)	%	# (N=11,603)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	4,484	38.6	6,320	54.5
	Primary drug with other substance use	6,915	59.6	4,607	39.7
	Not available	204	1.8	676	5.8
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	4,301	37.1	6,580	56.7
	1-9 days	1,817	15.7	974	8.4
	10-19 days	1,238	10.7	1,051	9.1
	20-29 days	1,524	13.1	1,693	14.6
	Every day	2,613	22.5	873	7.5
	Not available	110	0.9	432	3.7
Average days of use		12		8	

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

LEVEL OF CARE

Reproductive-age women were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (30.5%), followed by outpatient programs (26.4%) and intensive outpatient programs (14.5%) (Table 6.7.4).

Table 6.7.4. Level of care among reproductive-age women, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	1,492	9.7
ASAM WM 1	1	0.01
ASAM WM 2	2	0.01
ASAM WM 3.2	910	5.9
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	579	3.8
Residential Service	4,675	30.5
ASAM 3.1	1,221	8.0
ASAM 3.3	85	0.6
ASAM 3.5	3,369	22.0
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	2,217	14.5
Outpatient	4,042	26.4
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	1,775	11.6
Recovery Service	1,138	7.4

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

DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among reproductive-age women with discharge status, 53.6% had positive compliance, with 41.8% completing treatment and 11.8% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.7.5).

Table 6.7.5. Discharge status of reproductive-age women, FY2324

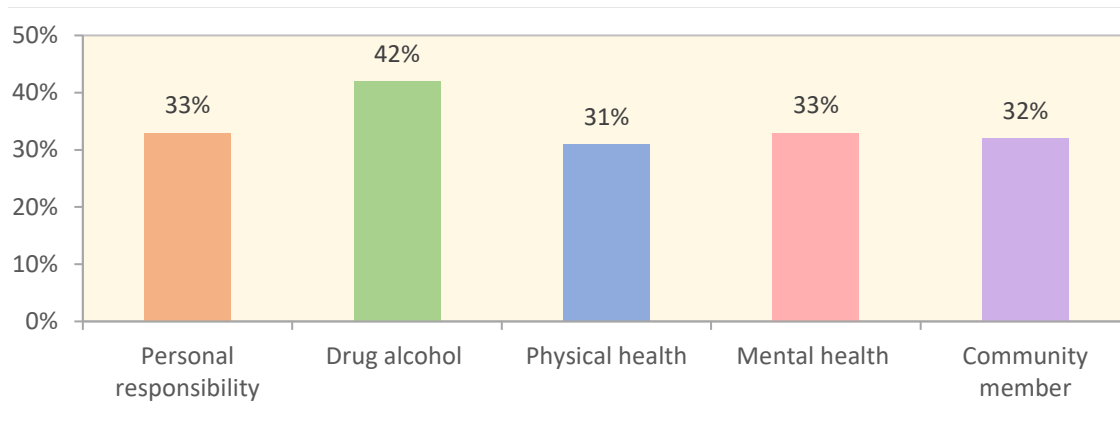
DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	6,092	53.6
Completed treatment	4,749	41.8
Left – satisfactory progress	1,343	11.8
Negative compliance	5,240	46.1
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	34	0.3

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

REPRODUCTIVE-AGE WOMEN

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients' perspective at the time of discharge, 33% of reproductive-age women reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 42% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 31% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 33% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 32% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.7.1).

Figure 6.7.1. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for reproductive-age women, FY2324



Veterans

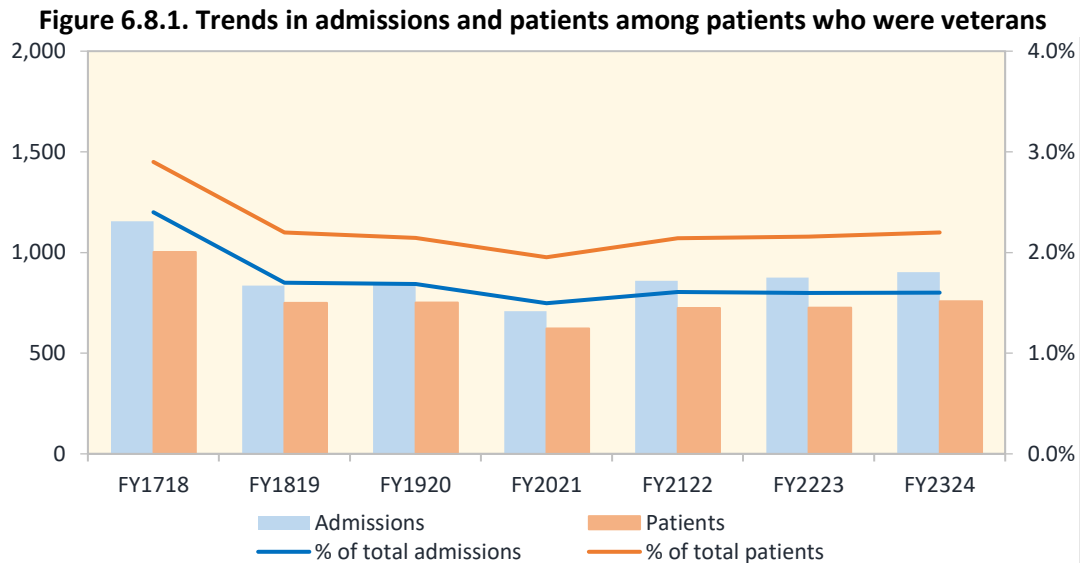
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Patients who were veterans accounted for 758 (2.2%) patients and 902 (1.6%) treatment admissions (Table 6.8.1).

Table 6.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients who were veterans, FY2324

	ADMISSIONS		PATIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	902	1.6	758	2.2
Discharged	635	1.6	537	2.1

The number and proportion of veteran admissions and patients decreased from FY1718 to FY2021, followed by a slight increase thereafter (Figure 6.8.1).



PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of patients who were veterans were male (80.6%), White (40.1%), ages 35-44 (26.5%), and unemployed (62.4%). Among veteran admissions, 58.4% had mental health issues, 33.4% had a disability and 42.9% were homeless (Table 6.8.2a and Table 6.8.2b).

Table 6.8.2a. Demographic characteristics of patients who were veterans, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		PATIENTS	%
TOTAL		758	100
GENDER IDENTITY	Male	611	80.6
	Female	140	18.5
	Transgender man	1	0.1
	Transgender woman	5	0.7
	Non-conforming/declined to state/other	1	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY*	Hispanic/Latino	296	39.1
	White	304	40.1
	Black/African American	126	16.6
	Asian	17	2.2
	Pacific Islander	2	0.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	9	1.2
	Other	4	0.5
AGE	Age less than 18	3	0.4
	Age 18-25	25	3.3
	Age 26-34	162	21.4
	Age 35-44	201	26.5
	Age 45-54	129	17.0
	Age 55-64	147	19.4
	Age 65+	91	12.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	638	84.2
	Gay	21	2.8
	Lesbian	5	0.7
	Other homosexual	1	0.1
	Bisexual	16	2.1
	Something else	1	0.1
	Unsure/questioning	2	0.3
	Prefer not to state	6	0.8
Not available	68	9.0	
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	14	1.8
	Some high school	81	10.7
	High school completed	377	49.7
	Some college or beyond	281	37.1
	Not available	5	0.7
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	679	89.6
	Other language	58	7.7
	Not available	21	2.8
DISABILITY	Yes	253	33.4

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, patients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

Table 6.8.2b. Health and social characteristics of patients who were veterans, FY2324

CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		902	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	123	13.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	303	33.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	258	28.7
	Not in labor force	215	23.9
HOMELESS	Yes	387	42.9
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	525	58.4
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	166	18.4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	171	19.0
PREGNANT	Yes	10	8.6

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most common primary substance use reported at admission among veterans was alcohol (30.3%), followed by methamphetamine (26.1%) and heroin (19.2%) (Table 6.9.3a). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (35.9%). 70.1% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 14 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 6.8.3a and Table 6.8.3b).

Table 6.8.3a. Primary substance use status among patients who were veterans at admission, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	Alcohol	273	30.3
	Methamphetamine	235	26.1
	Heroin	173	19.2
	Prescription drug	141	15.7
	Cocaine	39	4.3
	Marijuana	33	3.7
	Other drugs	6	0.7
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 and under	42	4.7
	12-17	295	32.9
	18-25	322	35.9
	26 and over	239	26.6
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	267	29.9
	1-2	360	40.3
	3-4	128	14.3
	5+	139	15.5

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



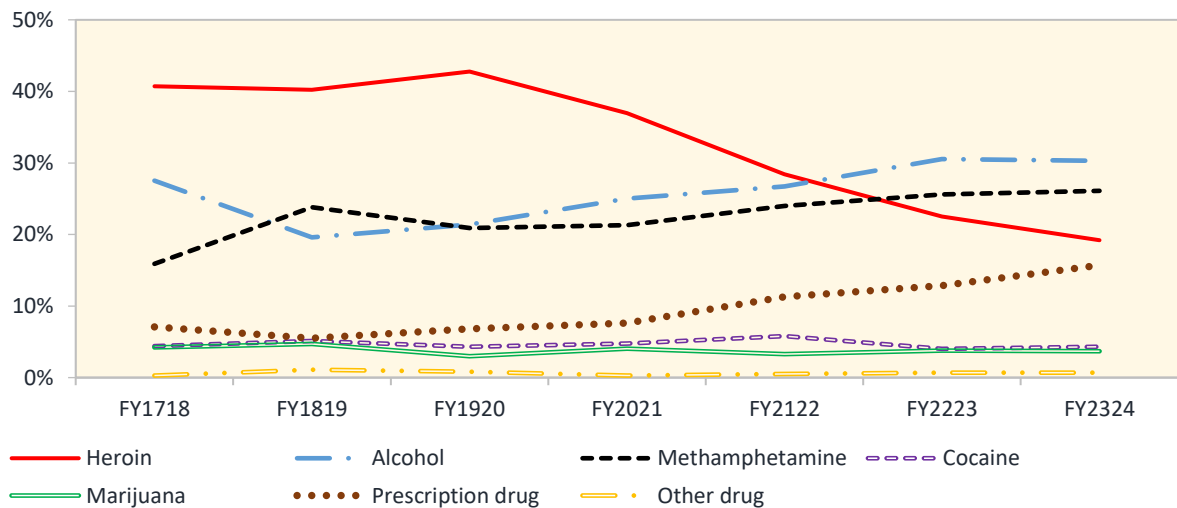
Table 6.8.3b. Primary substance use status among patients who were veterans at admission and discharge, FY2324

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS		ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
		# (N=635)	%	# (N=635)	%
POLY-DRUG	Primary drug use only	251	39.5	367	57.8
	Primary drug with other substance use	380	59.8	224	35.3
	Not available	4	0.6	44	6.9
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	213	33.5	363	57.2
	1-9 days	78	12.3	44	6.9
	10-19 days	71	11.2	43	6.8
	20-29 days	92	14.5	93	14.6
	Every day	181	28.5	54	8.5
	Not available	-	-	38	6.0
	Average days of use		14		8

Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of veteran patients reporting heroin as their primary substance use increased slightly from FY1819 to FY1920, then rapidly decreased through FY2324, though it remained the most common primary substance use until FY2223. Meanwhile, the proportion of veteran admissions reporting methamphetamine, alcohol, and prescription drugs as the primary substances of use has increased from FY1920 through FY2324 (Figure 6.8.2).

Figure 6.8.2. Trends in primary substance use among patients who were veterans



LEVEL OF CARE

Veteran patients were most commonly treated in residential service programs (30.3%), followed by opioid treatment programs (27.2%) and outpatient programs (18.6%) (Table 6.8.4).

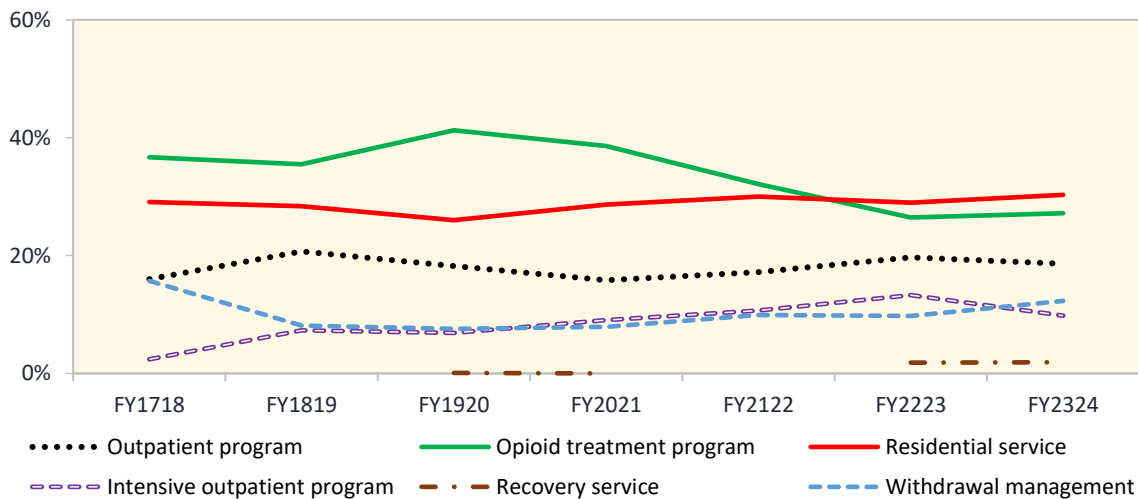
Table 6.8.4. Level of care among patients who were veterans, FY2324

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Withdrawal Management	111	12.3
ASAM WM 3.2	53	5.9
ASAM WM 3.7/4.0	58	6.4
Residential Service	273	30.3
ASAM 3.1	102	11.3
ASAM 3.3	4	0.4
ASAM 3.5	167	18.5
Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1)	88	9.8
Outpatient	168	18.6
Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP)	245	27.2
Recovery Service	17	1.9

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

The opioid treatment program was the predominant level of care for veteran patients until FY2223, when it was surpassed by residential services. The proportion of veteran patients admitted to opioid treatment programs increased from FY1718 to FY1920 but subsequently declined through FY2324. Meanwhile, the proportion admitted to intensive outpatient programs and withdrawal management programs has generally increased since FY1819 (Figure 6.8.3).

Figure 6.8.3. Trends in level of care among patients who were veterans



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among patients who were veterans and had discharge status, 54.9% had positive compliance, with 44.1% completing treatment and 10.8% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.8.5).

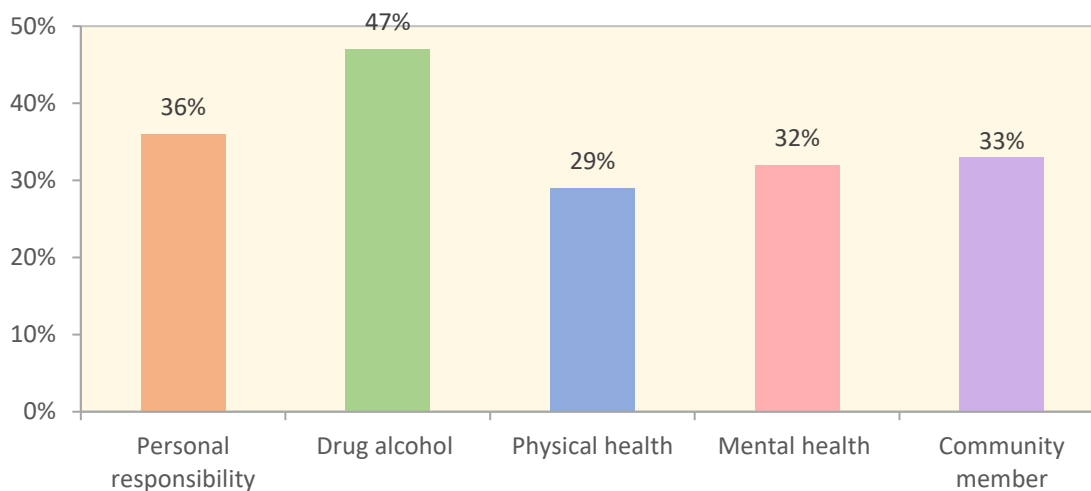
Table 6.8.5. Discharge status of patients who were veterans, FY2324

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	345	54.9
Completed treatment	277	44.1
Left – satisfactory progress	68	10.8
Negative compliance	282	44.9
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)		
Other (Death/incarceration)	1	0.2

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the patients’ perspective at the time of discharge, 36% of veterans reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 47% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 29% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 32% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 33% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.8.4).

Figure 6.8.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for Veterans, FY2324





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