Annual Overview of Patients in Publicly Funded Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs in Los Angeles County

2015-2016 Fiscal Year

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Data Source and Notes

DATA SOURCE

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

MEASURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Patient: A patient is a unique individual who received substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services from publicly funded SUD treatment programs in LAC. Patients in this report include those unique individuals admitted in FY1516, and those admitted prior to FY1516 and served in FY1516.

Admission: An admission is the formal acceptance of a patient into a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment level of care. Each admission has a length of stay that starts from the admission date and ends on the discharge date. A patient may have multiple admissions depending on their treatment needs. For example, if an individual was admitted to a SUD treatment level of care twice during FY1516, the individual would be counted as one patient and two admissions in this report. Admissions in this report include those admitted in FY1516, and those admitted prior to FY1516 and served in FY1516.

Discharge status is defined as follows:

> **Positive compliance** – patients either completed treatment/recovery plan or left treatment with satisfactory progress.
>
> **Negative compliance** – patients left treatment with unsatisfactory progress.
>
> **Other** – patients were discharged for other reasons (e.g., death, incarceration or some other unknown reasons).

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

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

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

Criminal justice system: Patients involved in criminal justice system included 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.) or were admitted to a criminal justice system related treatment programs (e.g., Drug Court programs, AB109 program, Proposition 36 program, Parolee Service Network).

DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

- A unique patient's admission records were matched using patients' first name, last name, gender and date of birth. Therefore, the number of treatment admissions for a unique patient could be underestimated if those matching variables were not recorded correctly or omitted.
- The majority of the information collected via LACPRS is self-reported by patients. Results should be interpreted with caution.
- The self-reported primary drug problem may be different from drug testing results that led to their treatment admission.
- Percentages provided in this report are based on the non-missing values. Percentages for variables with many missing values must be interpreted with caution.
- The overall number of discharges may be underestimated due to delayed data reporting by the treatment providers.
- LACPRS contains data on patients from publicly funded SUD treatment programs in Los Angeles County (LAC), which does not include patients from privately funded treatment programs. Results should be interpreted with caution.

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 fiscal year 2015-2016 (FY1516). This report presents the treatment related information of SAPC patients, including the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, sociodemographic characteristics, drug use status, levels of care, geographic distribution, and characteristics for special group of patients. In addition, trends over the last 10 fiscal years (FY0607-FY1516) are presented for selected variables. The present report is comprised of six chapters, and key highlights of each are as follows:

Chapter 1 - Who we serve

- 42,700 patients accounting for 55,985 SUD treatment admissions were served in FY1516, 63.4% patients were males, 46.5% were Latino, 63.4% were ages 26-54, and 72.5% were unemployed.
- 33.8% patients primarily spoke a language other than English at home.
- 25.3% patients reported having mental health issues.
- 40.3% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by methamphetamine (21.6%), marijuana (13.9%), alcohol (13.4%), prescription drug (6.0%), and cocaine (3.7%).
- 38.7% were treated in opioid treatment programs, followed by outpatient programs (34.5%), and residential service programs (16.6%).
- 14.5% were from SPA 2 (San Fernando), followed by SPA 8 (South Bay, 12.5%), and SPA 7 (East, 11.3%).
- 26,989 (48%) admissions were discharged, of which, 44.2% had positive compliance.

Chapter 2 - **Primary Drug Problem**

<u>Patients with Primary Heroin Problem</u>

- 98% increase in the proportion of primary heroin admissions from FY0607 (20.4%) to FY1516 (40.3%).
- 48.3% patients were White and 69.1% were male.
- 57.5% reported using heroin every day in the 30 days prior to admission.
- 78% had previously received SUD treatment.
- 33.7% were discharged with positive compliance.

<u>Patients with Primary Methamphetamine Problem</u>

- 6% decrease in the proportion of methamphetamine admissions from FY0607 (23.0%) to FY1516 (21.6%).
- 32.1% patients were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 32.6% patients were homeless at admission.
- 46.5% reported a poly-drug problem with marijuana.
- 45.3% initiated methamphetamine use before age 18.
- 46.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Marijuana Problem

- 45% increase in the proportion of marijuana admissions from FY0607 (17.5%) to FY1213 (25.3%), followed by a decrease to 13.9% by FY1516.
- 40.6% patients were adolescents aged 12-17 years.
- 13.4% initiated at age 11 or younger; 75.9% patients initiated marijuana use between ages 12-17 years.
- 78.6% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential service programs (11.1%), and intensive outpatient programs (9.7%).
- 42.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Alcohol Problem

- 10% patients had their first drink age 11 or younger and 61.5% between age 12-17.
- 37.5% patients reported having mental health issues.
- 52.3% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential services (25.9%), residential medical detoxification programs (17.1%), and intensive outpatient programs (4.3%).
- 56.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Prescription Drug Problem

- 122% increase in the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions from FY0607 (2.7%) to FY1516 (6.0%).
- 57.6% patients were White and 54.6% were male.
- 47.5% reported misusing prescription drugs every day in the past 30 days prior to admission.
- 90.3% reported misusing prescription opioids.
- 48.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Primary Cocaine Problem

- 78% decrease in the proportion of primary cocaine admissions from FY0607 (16.5%) to FY1516 (3.7%).
- 60% patients were Black/African American.
- 31.6% patients were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 40% patients reported having mental health issues.
- 34.8% patients were homeless at admission.
- 64.5% had a poly-drug problem, with alcohol as the most common concurrent drug problem.
- 58.2% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential services (33.5%), and residential medical detoxification and intensive outpatient programs (3.9% respectivelly).
- 52.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 3 - Level of Care

Patients Treated in Residential Medical Detoxification Programs

- 42.4% patients were homeless.
- 39.1% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by alcohol (32.3%) and methamphetamine (14.7%) 64.9% were dischared with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Residential Service Programs

- 55.0% patients were homeless at admission and 3.3% were employed.
- 45.7% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by alcohol (21.4% and heroin (12.4%).
- 51.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

- 24.3% patients were adolescents (ages 12-17 years).
- 38.9% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem, followed by methamphetamine (35.7%) and alcohol (16.7%).
- 52.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Outpatient Programs

- 34.3% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by marijuana (31.5%)and alcohol (20.3%)
- 42.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Treated in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)

- 151% increase in the proportion of OTP admissions from FY0607 (15.4%) to in FY1516 (38.7%).
- 53.2% patients were adults ages 45 or older.
- 87.4% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by prescription drug (11.0%)
- 26.2% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 4 - Service Planning Area (SPA)

- Latino (76.4% for SPA 7) and White (61.1% for SPA 5) accounted for the largest propriton of the race/ethnic groups for all SPAs, but black was the largest in SPA 6 (44.4%).
- Heroin was the most common primary drug problem at admission for all SPAs, accounting for 26.4% (SPA 1) to 62.4% (SPA 5) of admissions.
- SPA 3 had the largest proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions (25.4%); SPA 6 had the largest proprtion of primary marijuana admissions (22.8%)
- The majority of patients were admitted to OTP or outpatient programs across all SPAs. SPA 5 had the largest proportion of admissions to OTP (71.1%), and SPA 6 had the largest proportion of admissions to outpatient programs (46.2%).
- The percent of patients who were discharged with positive compliance was highest in SPA 8 (45.7%), and lowest in SPA 4 (37.8%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table (next page):

	Race/Ethnicity		Primary Drug Problem		Level of Care		Positive Compliance
SPA 1	White	40.5%	Heroin	26.4%	Outpatient	41.9%	42.2%
	Latino	36.1%	Methamphetamine	23.3%	OTP	30.5%	
SPA 2	White	52.8%	Heroin	44.0%	OTP	39.8%	43.5%
	Latino	35.9%	Methamphetamine	17.6%	Outpatient	38.4%	
SPA 3	Latino	66.3%	Heroin	43.5%	OTP	44.8%	39.8%
	White	25.1%	Methamphetamine	25.4%	Outpatient	43.7%	
SPA 4	Latino	51.1%	Heroin	54.8%	OTP	55.9%	37.8%
	White	30.5%	Marijuana	14.0%	Outpatient	31.6%	
SPA 5	White	61.1%	Heroin	62.4%	OTP	71.1%	44.1%
	Latino	22.3%	Prescription drug	13.2%	Outpatient	15.2%	
SPA 6	Black	44.4%	Heroin	31.6%	Outpatient	46.2%	44.1%
	Latino	43.6%	Marijuana	22.8%	OTP	33.3%	
SPA 7	Latino	76.4%	Heroin	40.3%	Outpatient	43.8%	39.5%
	White	17.5%	Methamphetamine	22.3%	OTP	42.4%	
SPA 8	Latino	40.8%	Heroin	40.8%	OTP	44.9%	45.7%
	White	33.8%	Methamphetamine	18.1%	Outpatient	38.7%	

Chapter 5 – Supervisorial District (SD)

- Latino (74% for SD 1) and White (53.4%% for SD 3) accounted for the largest proportion of the race/ethnic groups for all SDs, but black was the second largest in SD 2 (38.5%).
- Heroin was the most common primary drug problem among admissions in all SDs, accounting for 35.5% (SD 2) to 47.9% (SD 1) of admissions.
- Methamphetamine was the second most common primary drug problem in SDs 1,3, and 5; Marijuana was the second most common primary drug problem in SD 2 and SD 4.
- The most common level of care was OTP, followed by outpatient programs.
- The percent of patients who were discharged with positive compliance was highest in SD 2 (45.6%), and lowest in SD 1(36.1%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table below:

	Race/Ethnicity		Primary Drug Problem		Level of Care		Positive Compliance
SD 1	Latino	74.0%	Heroin	47.9%	OTP	48.7%	36.1%
	White	16.1%	Methamphetamine	20.1%	Outpatient	40.6%	
SD 2	Latino	42.0%	Heroin	35.5%	Outpatient	43.7%	45.6%
	Black	38.5%	Marijuana	20.7%	OTP	38.4%	
SD 3	White	53.4%	Heroin	47.0%	OTP	45.3%	43.7%
	Latino	33.3%	Methamphetamine	15.8%	Outpatient	35.2%	
SD 4	Latino	51.6%	Heroin	41.7%	OTP	45.2%	43.1%
	White	34.9%	Marijuana	15.8%	Outpatient	38.4%	
SD 5	White	46.6%	Heroin	38.6%	OTP	39.0%	43.1%
	Latino	38.8%	Methamphetamine	20.1%	Outpatient	38.3%	

Chapter 6 - Special Populations

<u>Adolescents (ages 12–17 years)</u>

- 7.7% of all patients were adolescents, 59% drop from FY1112 (19.0%).
- 80.6% reported marijuana as their primary drug problem (consistently increased over the past ten fiscal years), followed by alcohol (8.3%) and methamphetamine (8.0%).

- 79.2% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by intensive outpatient programs (11.5%) and residential services (9.3%) .
- 41.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Young Adults (ages 18-25 years)

- 15.5% of all patients were young adults.
- 20.5% patients were involved with the criminal justice system.
- 29.8% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (27.2%) and marijuana (27.0%).
- 41.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Older Adults (ages 65 and older)

- 2.4% of all patients were older adults, 71% up from FY0607.
- 81.9% patients were male, and 33.6% were White.
- 71.1% reported heroin as their primary drug problem (109% increase from FY1213), followed by alcohol (12.3%) and prescription drugs (10.2%).
- 45.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Involved in Criminal Justice System

- 16.5% of all patients were involved in criminal justice system, down from 32.4% in FY0607.
- 74.8% patients were male.
- 26.5% patients were homeless at admission.
- 45.2% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem (38% increaserom FY1112), followed by marijuana (20.9%).
- 65.9% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential services (28.4%).
- 48.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients Homeless at Admission

- 21.5% of all patients were homeless at admission, up 44% from FY1213.
- 38.3% patients reported having mental health issues.
- 34.7% of patients who were homeless at admissionfound stable housing at discharge.
- 35.6% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (28.3%).
- 46.3% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (20.5%).
- 50.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Patients with Disabilities

- 20.7% of all patients had at least one disability.
- 65.9% reported having mental disabilities, followed by mobility (21.2%), visual (8.8%), hearing (3.1%), developmental (1.9%), and speech (1.2%) disabilities.
- 39.7% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by alcohol (19.4%) and methamphetamine (19.0%).
- 46.2% were discharged with positive compliance.

LGBQ Patients

- 5.0% of all patients reported lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning (LGBQ) sexual orientation.

- 47.3% patients were homosexual/gay/lesbian, followed by bisexual (38.2%), and unsure/questioning/don't know (14.5%).
- 33.8% patients were homeless at admission.
- 46.1% patients reported having mental health issues.
- 35.3% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by heroin (27.1%).
- 45.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

Pregnant Women

- 60.7% of all patients were Hispanic, followed by White (18.5%) and Black (18.3%).
- 33.5% were homeless.
- 52.2% reported methamphetamine as their primary drug problem, followed by marijuana (25.1%).
- 47.4% patients were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential services (32.5%).
- 58.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Veterans

- 3.6% of all patients were Veterans.
- 23.4% patients were homeless at admission.
- 24.6% patients reported having medical problems.
- 45.0% reported heroin as their primary drug problem, followed by alcohol (23.6%) and methamphetamine (13.0%).
- 46.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 1

Who We Serve

Chapter 1 describes overall numbers of **admissions** and **discharges**, **trends in admissions** over the past ten years, and the distributions across patient **characteristics, primary drug problems, levels of care, geographies,** and **discharge status**.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

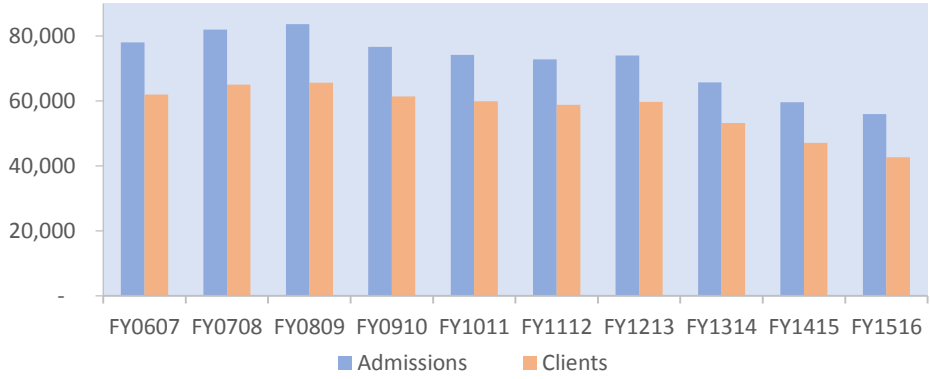
In fiscal year 2015-2016, a total of 42,700 unique patients, who accounted for 55,985 treatment admissions (Table 1.1) were served by substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs contracted by SAPC and 21,100 patients (49%) and 26,989 admissions(48%) were discharged.

Table 1. 1. Number of admissions and discharges, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS
Admitted	55,985	42,700
Discharged	26,989 (48%)	21,100 (49%)

SUD treatment admissions in Los Angeles County decreased by 33.1% from FY0809 to FY1516 (Figure 1.1), while the number of youth admissions decreased by 68.1% during the same time period.

Figure 1.1. Trends in admissions and patients



The proportion of patients ranged between 13.4% (SD 3) to 18.3% (SD 1) for all patients from the five Supervisorial Districts (SDs) in Los Angeles County (LAC) (Table 1.2).

Table 1. 2. Admissions and patients by Supervisorial District (SD), FY1516

	ADMISSIONS	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS	% OF TOTAL CLIENTS
SD 1	9,540	17.0	7,798	18.3
SD 2	8,330	14.9	7,023	16.4
SD 3	7,538	13.5	5,733	13.4
SD 4	8,467	15.1	6,907	16.2
SD 5	7,721	13.8	6,112	14.3
Homeless	10,785	19.3	9,166	21.5
Outside LAC	2,317	4.1	2,052	4.8
Missing	1,287	2.3	1,251	2.9
Total	55,985	100.0	42,700	100.0

Note: 1. Numbers are based on non-missing values of zip code of residence, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
2. Patients may have multiple treatment admissions during the fiscal year at facilities located in different SDs. Thus, numbers and percents may be greater than the total.

In FY1516, SPA 2 (15.0%) and SPA 5 (2.7%) accounted for the largest and the smallest proportions of admissions by all patients, respectively (Table 1.3).

Table 1. 3. Admissions and patients by Service Planing Area (SPA), FY1516

	ADMISSIONS	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS	% OF TOTAL CLIENTS
SPA 1	2,774	5.0	2,103	4.9
SPA 2	8,400	15.0	6,201	14.5
SPA 3	5,401	9.6	4,455	10.4
SPA 4	5,420	9.7	4,455	10.4
SPA 5	1,500	2.7	1,266	3.0
SPA 6	4,978	8.9	4,234	9.9
SPA 7	6,013	10.7	5,108	12.0
SPA 8	7,110	12.7	5,683	13.3
Homeless	10,785	19.3	9,166	21.5
Outside LAC	2,317	4.1	2,052	4.8
Missing	1,287	2.3	1,252	2.9
Total	55,985	100	42,700	100

Note: 1. Numbers are based on non-missing values of zip code of residence, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
2. Patients may have multiple treatment admissions during the fiscal year at facilities located in different SPAs. Thus, numbers and percents may be greater than the total.

Of the 26,989 discharges, 44.2% were discarged with positive compliance, with 30.6% completing the treatment and 13.6% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 1.4).

Table 1. 4. Discharge status of patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	N	%
Positive compliance	**11,942**	**44.2**
Completed treatment	8,265	30.6
Left – satisfactory progress	3,677	13.6
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**12,471**	**46.2**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**2,576**	**9.5**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.5 presents characteristics of all patients. Key findings include:

- The largest sociodemographic groups of patients receiving SUD treatment services were male (63.4%), Latino (46.5%), age 26 to 34 (23.9%), unemployed (72.5%), and primary English speakers at home (66.2%).
- At admission, 25.3% patients reported having mental health issues, 21.5% were homeless, and 16.5% were involved in the criminal justice system.

Table 1. 5. Characteristics of all patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS*		ADMISSIONS	%	CLIENTS	%
GENDER	Male	35,380	63.2	27,087	63.4
	Female	20,575	36.8	15,585	36.5
	Other	30	0.1	28	0.1
RACE/ETHNICITY	Hispanic/Latino	26,029	46.5	19,831	46.5
	White	19,290	34.5	14,500	34.0
	Black/African American	8,027	14.3	6,322	14.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	868	1.6	687	1.6
	American Indian/Alaska Native	310	0.6	235	0.6
	Other	1,444	2.6	1,113	2.6
AGE	12-17	3,875	6.9	3,207	7.5
	18-25	8,420	15.0	6,422	15
	26-34	13,851	24.7	10,195	23.9
	35-44	11,192	20.0	8,358	19.6
	45-54	11,105	19.8	8,516	19.9
	55-64	6,300	11.3	4,989	11.7
	65+	1,242	2.2	1,013	2.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	4,750	8.5	3,816	8.9
	Some high school	18,315	32.7	14,259	33.4
	High school completed	23,961	42.8	17,901	41.9
	Some college or beyond	8,954	16.0	6,719	15.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	9,112	16.3	7,222	16.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	14,574	26.0	11,101	26.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	26,562	47.5	19,833	46.5
	Not in labor force	5,711	10.2	4,519	10.6
HOMELESS	Homeless at admission	10,785	19.3	9,166	21.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	23,906	66.7	18,525	66.2
	Other Language	11,960	33.3	9,464	33.8
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 and under	2,421	4.3	1,851	4.3
	12-17	24,154	43.1	18,721	43.8
	18-25	19,349	34.6	14,542	34.1
	26 and over	10,058	18.0	7,583	17.8
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	With mental health issues	14,708	26.3	10,789	25.3
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	With medical problems	8,325	15.3	6,266	15.2
MEDI-CAL CLIENTS	Medi-Cal benerficiaries	28,955	51.7	23,141	54.2
DISABLITY	Disabled at admission	10,635	19.0	8,836	20.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Crimininal justice invovled	8,295	14.8	7,028	16.5
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	41,164	91.6	32,095	91.6
	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning (LGBQ)**	2,455	5.5	2,143	5.0

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
*Numbers for the patients comoumns were based on information of patients' last admission episode during FY1516. Numbers may not be as same as the single group analysis (e.g. chapter 6).
** Transgender is not caputured in the current LACPRS data.

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

Heroin was the most common primary drug reported at admission (40.3%), followed by methamphetamine, marijuana, and alcohol. Frequency of primary drug use in the past 30 days prior to admission ranged from 33.2% for every day use to 27.6% for no use (Table 1.6).

Table 1. 6. Primary drug problem at admission, FY1516

		ADMISSIONS	%
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	Heroin	22,545	40.3
	Methamphetamine	12,084	21.6
	Marijuana	7,760	13.9
	Alcohol	7,500	13.4
	Prescription drug	3,342	6.0
	Cocaine	2,087	3.7
	Other drug	667	1.2
PRIMARY DRUG USE IN PAST 30 DAYS AT ADMISSION	No use	15,439	27.6
	1-9 days	10,942	19.5
	10-19 days	5,474	9.8
	20-29 days	5,549	9.9
	Every day	18,578	33.2

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

LEVEL OF CARE

Opioid treatment program (38.7%) was the most common level of care that patients were admitted to, followed by outpatient programs (34.5%) and residential services (16.2%) (Table 1.7).

Table 1. 7. Level of care at admission, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	3,976	7.1
Residential service	9,083	16.2
Intensive outpatient program	1,938	3.5
Outpatient program	19,333	34.5
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	21,655	38.7

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

Chapter 2

Patient Characteristics by Primary Drug Problem

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

Patients with Heroin as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

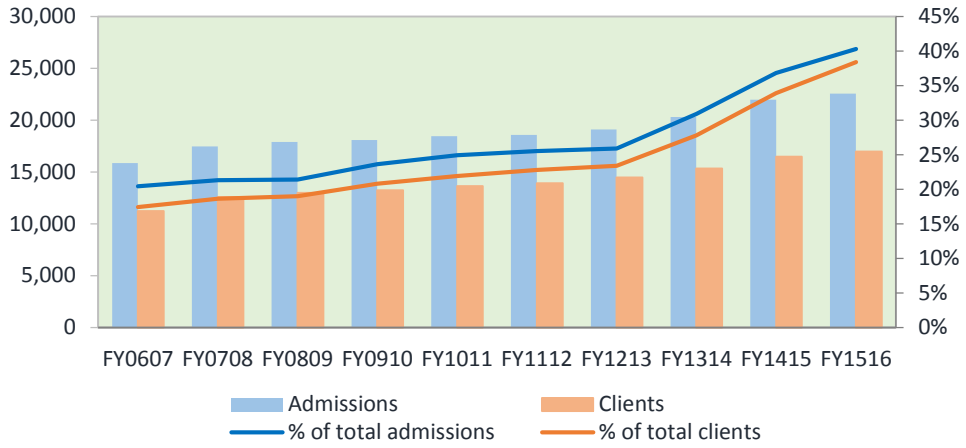
There were 22,545 admissions (16,949 patients) reporting heroin as the primary drug problem accounting for 40.3% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.1.1).

Table 2.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary heroin patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	22,545	40.3	16,949	38.4
Discharged	8,143	30.2	6,074	27.9

The number and proportion of primary heroin admissions increased over the past ten fiscal years. Over the past three fiscal years, the number of admissions steeply increased by 18.0% from 19,105 in FY1213 to 22,545 in FY1516 (Figure 2.1.1).

Figure 2.1.1. Trends in primary heroin admissions and patients



Of the 8,143 discharges with a primary heroin problem, 33.7% had positive compliance, with 20.1% completing the treatment and 13.7% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2. Discharge status of primary heroin patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**2,748**	**33.7**
Completed treatment	1,634	20.1
Left – satisfactory progress	1,114	13.7
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**4,565**	**56.1**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**830**	**10.2**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of primary heroin patients were male (69.1%), White (48.3%), and ages 45-54 (27.1%). Among primary heroin patients, 19.1% were employed and only 3.5% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.1.3).

Table 2.1.3. Characteristics of primary heroin patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	11,708	69.1	15,686	69.6
	Female	5,234	30.9	6,851	30.4
	Other	7	0.04	8	0.04
RACE	White	8,180	48.3	10,736	47.6
	Hispanic/Latino	6,502	38.4	8,880	39.4
	Black/African American	1,582	9.3	2,014	8.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	183	1.1	249	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	77	0.5	111	0.5
	Other	423	2.5	552	2.4
AGE	12-17	16	0.1	21	0.1
	18-25	1,674	9.9	2,293	10.2
	26-34	3,509	20.7	4,860	21.6
	35-44	3,377	19.9	4,570	20.3
	45-54	4,585	27.1	5,965	26.5
	55-64	3,103	18.3	3,953	17.5
	65+	685	4.0	883	3.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,361	8.0	1,797	8.0
	Some high school	4,933	29.1	6,395	28.4
	High school completed	7,891	46.6	10,688	47.4
	Some college or beyond	2,761	16.3	3,662	16.2
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,240	19.1	4,157	18.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	4,970	29.4	6,601	29.3
	Unemployed (not seeking)	7,144	42.2	9,763	43.4
	Not in Labor Force	1,571	9.3	2,000	8.9
HOMELESS	Yes	2,171	12.8	3,047	13.5
	No	14,777	87.2	19,497	86.5
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	174	1.0	251	1.1
	12-17	5,509	32.5	7,148	31.7
	18-25	7,624	45.0	10,231	45.4
	26 and over	3,641	21.5	4,914	21.8
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,421	20.2	4,638	20.6
	No	13,525	79.8	17,904	79.4
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	2,515	16.0	3,304	15.6
	No	13,164	84.0	17,899	84.4
DISABLITY	Yes	3,193	18.8	4,225	18.7
	No	13,750	81.2	18,313	81.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	601	3.5	880	3.9
	No	16,348	96.5	21,665	96.1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	12,914	96.3	17,494	96.3
	LGBQ*	502	3.7	665	3.7

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

* Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

As reported in Table 2.1.4, 40.4% of primary heroin admissions had a poly-drug problem, of whom methamphetamine use was most common. Over half (57.5%) reported using heroin every day in the 30 days prior to admission. Majority (78.0%) of primary heroin admissions received SUD treatment previously.

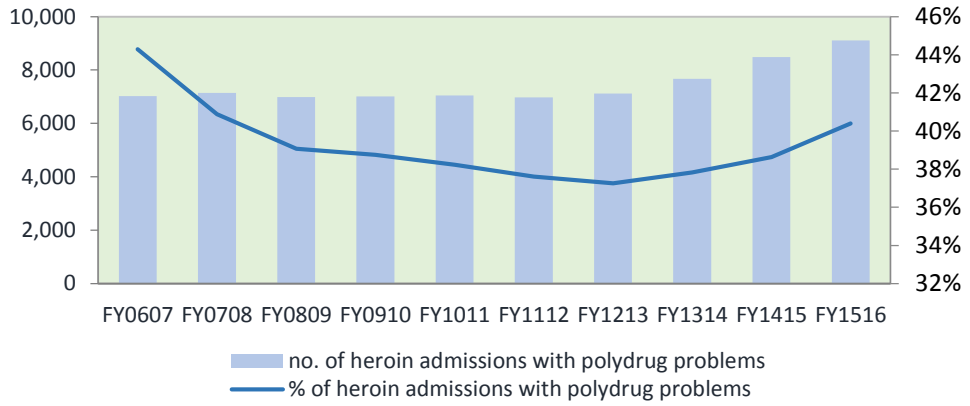
Table 2.1.4. Drug use status among primary heroin patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Heroin problem only	13,437	59.6
	Heroin with other drug problems	9,108	40.4
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	3,420	15.2
	1-9 days	2,960	13.1
	10-19 days	1,363	6.0
	20-29 days	1,833	8.1
	Every day	12,967	57.5
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,947	21.9
	1-2	7,676	34.0
	3-4	5,013	22.2
	5+	4,908	21.8

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

The proportion of admissions with a poly-drug problem among primary heroin patients decreased from 40.9% in FY0607 to 38.8% in FY0809. Both the proportion and the number of admissions with a poly-drug problem increased steadily from FY1213 (Figure 2.1.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As expected, the majority of primary heroin admissions were admitted to OTP (84.0%), followed by residential medical detoxification (6.9%) and residential service programs (5.0%) (Table 2.1.5).

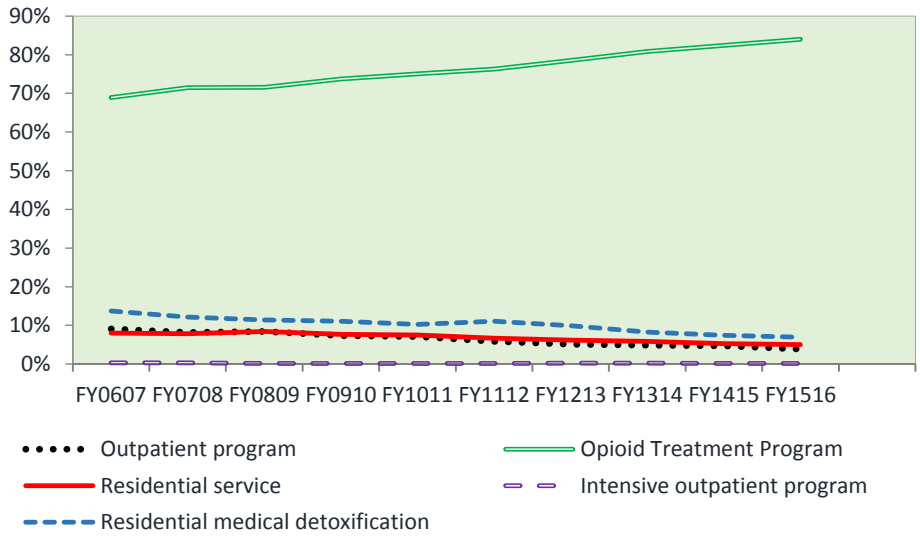
Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,554	6.9
Residential service	1,129	5.0
Intensive outpatient program	40	0.2
Outpatient program	888	3.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	18,934	84.0

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

Among the primary heroin patients, the proportion of admissions to OTP has been consistently increasing from 68.9% in FY0607 to 84.0% in FY1516, while the proportion of admissions to outpatient and residential service programs has been modestly decreasing (Figure 2.1.3).

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



Patients with Methamphetamine as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

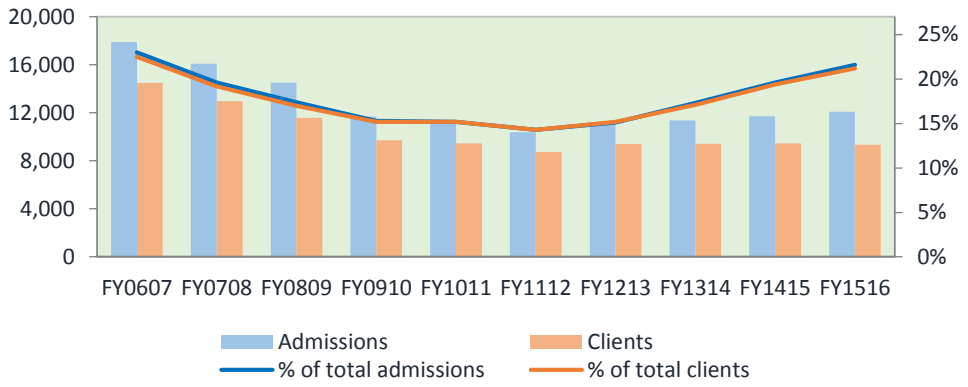
There were 12,084 admissions (9,343 patients) reporting methamphetamine as the primary drug problem accounting for 21.6% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.2.1).

Table 2.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary methamphetamine patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	12,084	21.6	9,343	21.2
Discharged	7,233	26.8	5,824	26.8

The number and proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions and patients decreased from FY0607 to FY1112, and began to increase from FY1213, reaching about 21% in FY1516 (Figure 2.2.1).

Figure 2.2.1. Trends in primary methamphetamine admissions and patients



Of the 7,233 discharges with primary methamphetamine problem, about half (46.9%) had positive compliance, with 33.4% completing treatment, and 13.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.2.2).

Table 2.2.2. Discharge status of primary methamphetamine patients, FY1516

DISCHARGESTATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**3,395**	**46.9**
Completed treatment	2,418	33.4
Left – satisfactory progress	977	13.5
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**3,303**	**45.7**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**535**	**7.4**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary methamphetamine patients were male (54.4%), Hispanic/Latino (62.3%), and ages 26 to 34 (37.1%). Among primary methamphetamine patients, 32.1% were involved in the criminal justice system, 13.7% were employed, and 32.6% were homeless (Table 2.2.3).

Table 2.2.3. Characteristics of primary methamphetamine patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,084	54.4	6,485	53.7
	Female	4,247	45.5	5,586	46.2
	Other	12	0.1	13	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	5,814	62.3	7,522	62.3
	White	2,275	24.4	2,952	24.4
	Black/African American	741	7.9	969	8.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	232	2.5	282	2.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	60	0.6	70	0.6
	Other	216	2.3	283	2.3
AGE	12-17	263	2.8	310	2.6
	18-25	1,953	20.9	2,509	20.8
	26-34	3,465	37.1	4,574	37.9
	35-44	2,328	24.9	3,040	25.2
	45-54	1,110	11.9	1,377	11.4
	55-64	218	2.3	266	2.2
	65+	6	0.1	8	0.1
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	734	7.9	939	7.8
	Some high school	3,563	38.1	4,581	37.9
	High school completed	3,908	41.8	5,097	42.2
	Some college or beyond	1,138	12.2	1,467	12.1
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,283	13.7	1,582	13.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,594	27.8	3,336	27.6
	Unemployed (not seeking)	4,805	51.4	6,292	52.1
	Not in labor force	661	7.1	874	7.2
HOMELESS	Yes	3,048	32.6	3,840	31.8
	No	6,295	67.4	8,244	68.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	229	2.5	299	2.5
	12-17	4,002	42.8	5,191	43.0
	18-25	3,264	34.9	4,258	35.2
	26 and over	1,848	19.8	2,336	19.3
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,638	28.2	3,531	29.2
	No	6,705	71.8	8,553	70.8
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	1,272	13.7	1,621	13.5
	No	7,989	86.3	10,380	86.5
DISABLITY	Yes	1,495	16.0	2,016	16.7
	No	7,847	84.0	10,068	83.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	3,000	32.1	3,748	31.0
	No	6,343	67.9	8,336	69.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	7,144	91.1	8,893	91.1
	LGBQ*	694	8.9	867	8.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding
*Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary methamphetamine admissions, 57.8% reported poly-drug use, of whom marijuana use was most common (46.5%); 8.8% of primary methamphetamine admissions used the drug every day in the 30 days prior to admission; and 60.3% had one or more prior treatment admissions (Table 2.2.4).

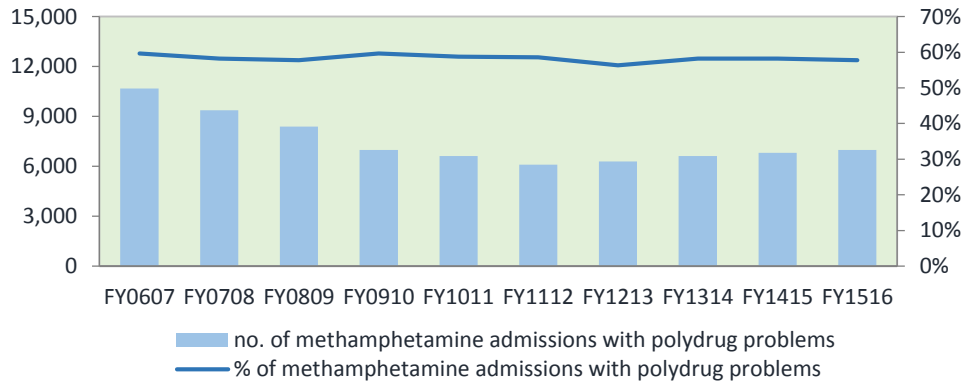
Table 2.2.4. Drug use status among primary methamphetamine patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Methamphetamine problem only	5,100	42.2
	Methamphetamine with other drug problems	6,984	57.8
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	5,497	45.5
	1-9 days	2,998	24.8
	10-19 days	1,313	10.9
	20-29 days	1,207	10.0
	Every day	1,069	8.8
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,794	39.7
	1-2	4,753	39.3
	3-4	1,364	11.3
	5+	1,173	9.7

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

The number of primary methamphetamine admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased by 42.9%, from 10,667 in FY0607 to 6,090 in FY1112, and increased slightly each year thereafter. The proportion of these admissions remained relatively stable for the past ten fiscal years at around 57% to 62% (Figure 2.2.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 2.2.5, the most common level of care among primary methamphetamine admissions was outpatient (54.9%), followed by residential service (34.4%) and intensive outpatient program (5.7%).

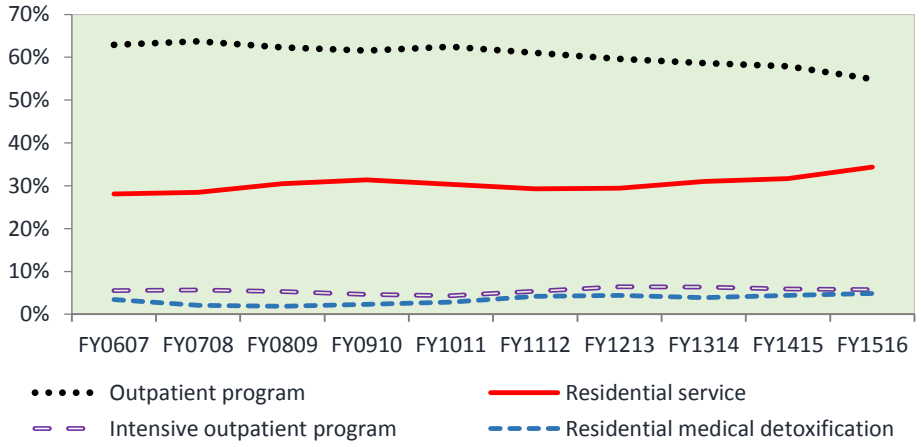
Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	583	4.8
Residential service	4,152	34.4
Intensive outpatient program	692	5.7
Outpatient program	6,638	54.9

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

The proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions treated in different levels of care remained relatively stable in the past ten years, with about 55% of the admissions treated in outpatient programs and 30% in residential service programs (Figure 2.2.3).

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



Patients with Marijuana as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

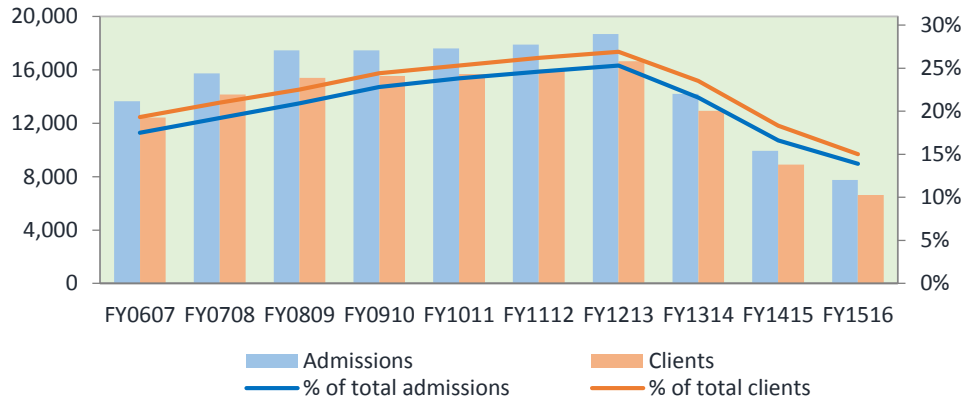
As shown in Table 2.3.1, there were 7,760 admissions (6,620 patients) reporting marijuana as the primary drug problem accounting for 13.9% of total treatment admissions.

Table 2.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary marijuana patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,760	13.9	6,620	15.0
Discharged	4,231	15.7	3,711	17.1

The number and proportion of primary marijuana admissions and patients have been consistently increasing from FY0607 to FY1213. In FY1213, about one out of four admissions reported primary marijuana use; this rate dropped to 13.9% in FY1516 (Figure 2.3.1).

Figure 2.3.1. Trends in primary marijuana admissions and patients



Of the 4,231 discharges with a primary marijuana problem, 42.6% had positive compliance, with 28.5% completing treatment, and 14.1% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 2.3.2).

Table 2.3.2. Discharge status of primary marijuana patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,803**	**42.6**
Completed treatment	1,206	28.5
Left – satisfactory progress	597	14.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,092**	**49.4**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**336**	**7.9**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of primary marijuana treatment patients were male (67.1%), Hispanic/Latino (62.8%), and ages 12 to 17 (40.6%). About 89.3% of the primary marijuana patients started to use marijuana when they were aged 17 or younger and only 10.2% were employed (Table 2.3.3).

Table 2.3.3. Characteristics of primary marijuana patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,444	67.1	5,164	66.5
	Female	2,174	32.8	2,594	33.4
	Other	2	0.03	2	0.03
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	4,153	62.8	4,849	62.5
	Black/African American	1,594	24.1	1,887	24.3
	White	617	9.3	717	9.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	82	1.2	94	1.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	25	0.4	28	0.4
	Other	147	2.2	182	2.3
AGE	12-17	2,687	40.6	3,124	40.3
	18-25	1,899	28.7	2,273	29.3
	26-34	1,181	17.8	1,391	17.9
	35-44	496	7.5	566	7.3
	45-54	253	3.8	292	3.8
	55-64	97	1.5	107	1.4
	65+	7	0.1	7	0.1
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	942	14.2	1,089	14.0
	Some high school	3,628	54.8	4,241	54.7
	High school completed	1,663	25.1	1,989	25.6
	Some college or beyond	387	5.8	441	5.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	678	10.2	796	10.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,333	20.1	1,532	19.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,147	47.5	3,768	48.6
	Not in labor force	1,462	22.1	1,664	21.4
HOMELESS	Yes	708	10.7	801	10.3
	No	5,912	89.3	6,959	89.7
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	884	13.4	1,041	13.4
	12-17	5,025	75.9	5,885	75.8
	18-25	626	9.5	740	9.5
	26 and over	85	1.3	94	1.2
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,239	18.7	1,464	18.9
	No	5,381	81.3	6,296	81.1
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	531	8.0	612	7.9
	No	6,079	92.0	7,138	92.1
DISABLITY	Yes	651	9.8	757	9.8
	No	5,969	90.2	7,003	90.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,484	22.4	1,728	22.3
	No	5,136	77.6	6,032	77.7
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	5,334	95.0	6,025	95.1
	LGBQ*	278	5.0	311	4.9

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
* Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary marijuana admissions, about half (50.5%) reported poly-drug problems, in which alcohol was the most common concurrent drug problem; 15.2% used marijuana every day in the past 30 days prior to admissions, and 33.0% did not use at all; and 33.9% had one or more prior treatment admission(s) (Table 2.3.4).

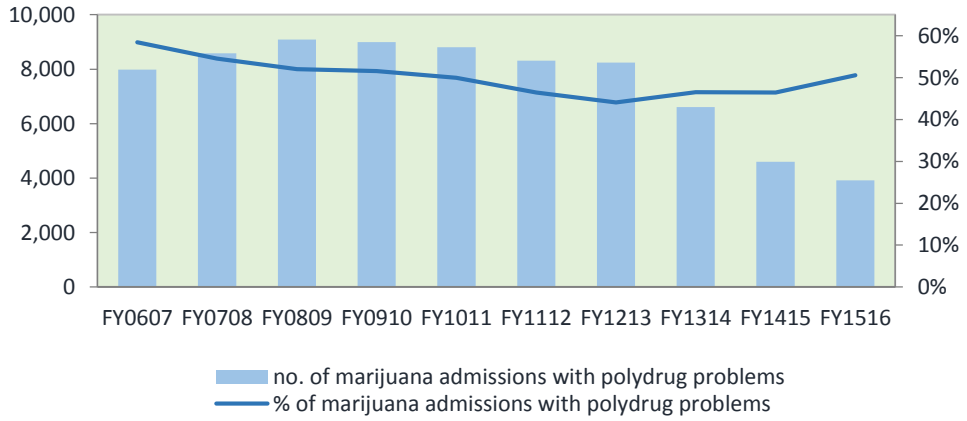
Table 2.3.4. Drug use status among primary marijuana patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Marijuana problem only	3,838	49.5
	Marijuana with other drug problems	3,922	50.5
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	2,560	33.0
	1-9 days	2,108	27.2
	10-19 days	1,144	14.7
	20-29 days	771	9.9
	Every day	1,177	15.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	5,126	66.1
	1-2	2,118	27.3
	3-4	345	4.4
	5+	171	2.2

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

The proportion of primary marijuana admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased from 58.5% in FY0607 to 44.1% in FY1213, and increased gradually to 50.5% in FY1516 (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 (78.6%), followed by residential service (11.1%), and intensive outpatient program (9.7%).

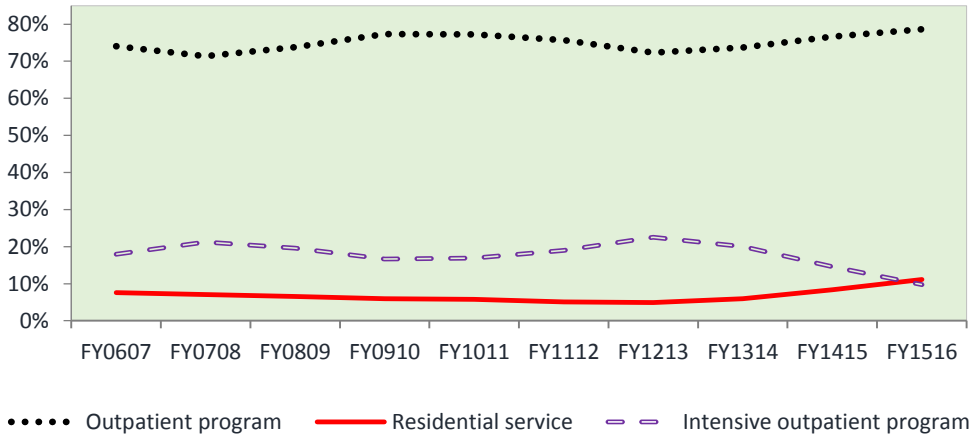
Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential service	861	11.1
Intensive outpatient program	754	9.7
Outpatient program	6,099	78.6

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

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

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



Patients with Alcohol as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

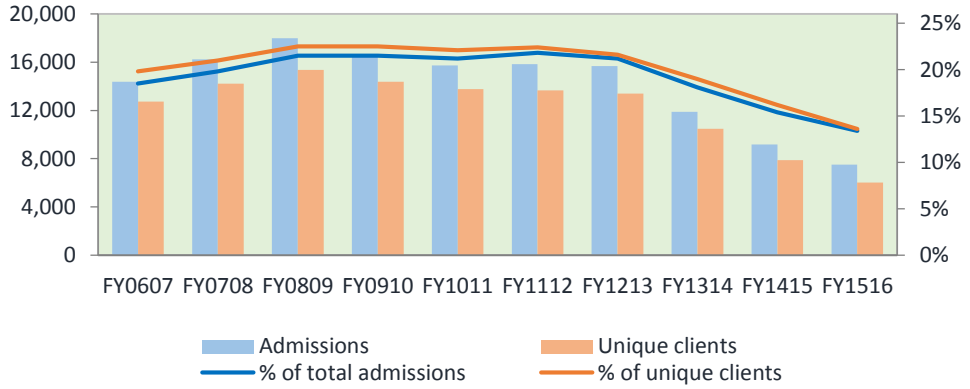
There were 7,500 alcohol admissions (6,004 patients) reporting alcohol as the primary drug problem, accounting for 13.4% of all treatment admissions (Table 2.4.1).

Table 2.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary alcohol patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,500	13.4	6,004	13.6
Discharged	4,612	17.1	3,723	17.1

The numbers and proportions of primary alcohol admissions and patients declined in the last three years. The proportion of alcohol admissions decreased from 21.8% in FY1112 to 13.4% in FY1516 (Figure 2.4.1).

Figure 2.4.1. Trends in primary alcohol admissions and patients



Of the 4,621 discharges with a primary alcohol problem, more than half (56.9%) had positive compliance, with 44.8% completing treatment, and 12.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.4.2).

Table 2.4.2. Discharge status of primary alcohol patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**2,624**	**56.9**
Completed treatment	2,066	44.8
Left – satisfactory progress	558	12.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,425**	**30.9**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**563**	**12.2**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary alcohol patients were male (61.7%), Hispanic/Latino (44.5%), and ages 26 to 34 (23.2%). Among primary alcohol patients, 25.4% reported having a disability, 37.5% reported having mental health issues, and 14.7% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.4.3).

Table 2.4.3. Characteristics of primary alcohol patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,703	61.7	4,559	60.8
	Female	2,297	38.3	2,937	39.2
	Other	4	0.07	4	0.05
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,674	44.5	3,250	43.3
	White	1,890	31.5	2,530	33.7
	Black/African American	1,121	18.7	1,336	17.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	117	1.9	133	1.8
	American Indian/Alaska Native	61	1.0	72	1.0
	Other	140	2.3	177	2.4
AGE	12-17	299	5.0	320	4.3
	18-25	717	11.9	842	11.2
	26-34	1,391	23.2	1,738	23.2
	35-44	1,358	22.6	1,715	22.9
	45-54	1,374	22.9	1,776	23.7
	55-64	738	12.3	956	12.7
	65+	127	2.1	153	2.0
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	469	7.8	561	7.5
	Some high school	1,540	25.6	1,833	24.4
	High school completed	2,561	42.7	3,215	42.9
	Some college or beyond	1,434	23.9	1,891	25.2
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,019	17.0	1,219	16.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,449	24.1	1,815	24.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,080	51.3	3,901	52.0
	Not in labor force	455	7.6	564	7.5
HOMELESS	Yes	1,631	27.2	1,999	26.7
	No	4,373	72.8	5,501	73.3
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	598	10.0	762	10.2
	12-17	3,692	61.5	4,606	61.4
	18-25	1,456	24.3	1,804	24.1
	26 and over	258	4.3	328	4.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	2,249	37.5	2,976	39.7
	No	3,755	62.5	4,524	60.3
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	1,214	20.3	1,554	20.8
	No	4,767	79.7	5,923	79.2
DISABLITY	Yes	1,526	25.4	2,063	27.5
	No	4,478	74.6	5,437	72.5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	884	14.7	1,051	14.0
	No	5,120	85.3	6,449	86.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	4,607	94.2	5,444	94.2
	LGBQ*	283	5.8	337	5.8

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

* Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary alcohol admissions, 44.5% reported that they had a poly-drug problem, in which marijuana use was the most common concurrent drug problem; 72.8% used alcohol at least one time in the 30 days prior to admission, and 27.2% did not use it at all; 55.0% had one or more prior treatment admission(s) (Table 2.4.4).

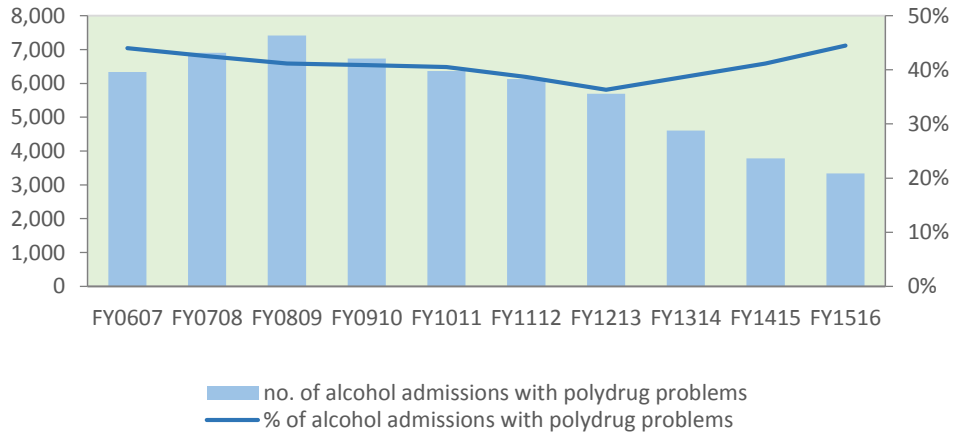
Table 2.4.4. Drug use status among primary alcohol patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Alcohol problem only	4,165	55.5
	Alcohol with other drug problems	3,335	44.5
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	2,037	27.2
	1-9 days	1,820	24.3
	10-19 days	1,103	14.7
	20-29 days	1,164	15.5
	Every day	1,376	18.3
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	3,374	45.0
	1-2	2,552	34.0
	3-4	785	10.5
	5+	789	10.5

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

The number of primary alcohol admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased after FY0809. The proportion decreased from 44.0% in FY0607 to 36.3% in FY1213, then increased continuously to 44.5% in FY1516 (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 outpatient program (52.3%), followed by residential service (25.9%), and residential medical detoxification (17.1%) (Table 2.4.5).

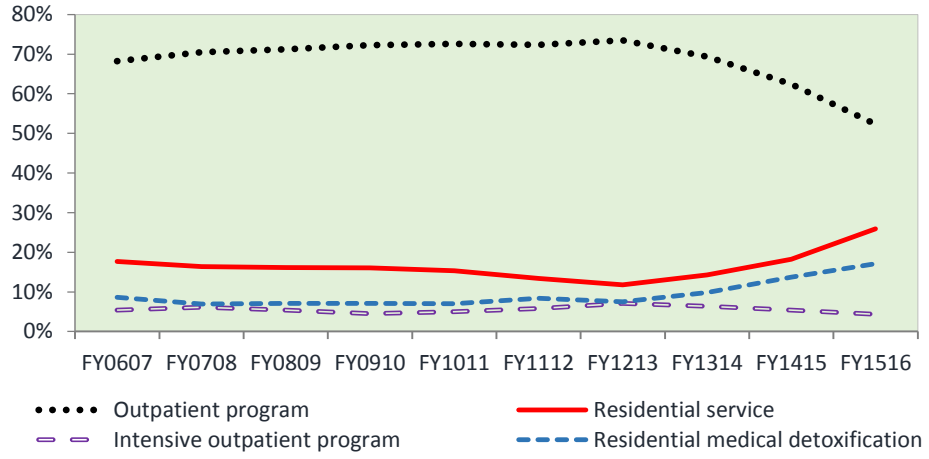
Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,284	17.1
Residential service	1,946	25.9
Intensive outpatient program	324	4.3
Outpatient program	3,922	52.3

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

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

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



Patients with Prescription Drug as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

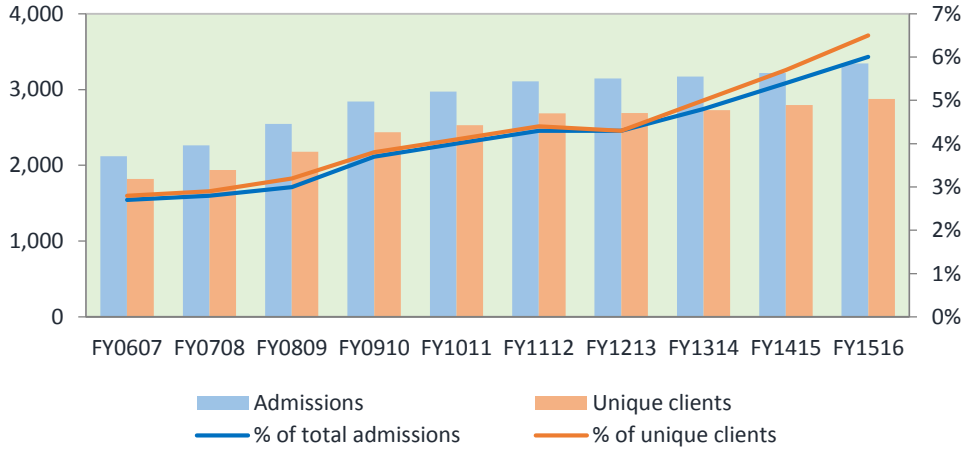
There were 3,342 admissions (2,877 patients) reporting prescription drugs (Rx) as the primary drug problem, accounting for 6.0% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.5.1).

Table 2.5.1 Treatment admissions and discharges among primary Rx misuse patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	3,342	6.0	2,877	6.5
Discharged	1,298	4.8	1,125	5.2

The number and proportion of both primary Rx admissions and patients have been consistently increasing during the past ten years. The proportion of primary Rx admissions more than doubled in FY1516 compared to that in FY0607 (Figure 2.5.1).

Figure 2.5.1. Trends in primary Rx misuse admissions and patients



Of the 1,298 discharges with a primary Rx problem, about half had positive compliance (48.5%), with 32.4% completing treatment, and 16.2% leaving the treatment program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.5.2).

Table 2.5.2. Discharge status of primary Rx misuse patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**630**	**48.5**
Completed treatment	420	32.4
Left – satisfactory progress	210	16.2
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**495**	**38.1**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**173**	**13.3**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of primary Rx misuse patients were male (54.6%), White (57.6%), and ages 26 to 34 (24.7%). Among primary Rx patients, 28.7% were employed, 8.8% were homeless, and 3.6% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.5.3).

Table 2.5.3. Characteristics of primary Rx misuse patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,572	54.6	1,803	53.9
	Female	1,305	45.4	1,539	46.1
RACE	White	1,658	57.6	1,907	57.1
	Hispanic/Latino	717	24.9	857	25.6
	Black/African American	276	9.6	321	9.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	54	1.9	64	1.9
	American Indian/Alaska Native	13	0.5	15	0.4
	Other	159	5.5	178	5.3
AGE	12-17	32	1.1	35	1.0
	18-25	267	9.3	308	9.2
	26-34	712	24.7	841	25.2
	35-44	619	21.5	726	21.7
	45-54	676	23.5	775	23.2
	55-64	460	16.0	530	15.9
	65+	111	3.9	127	3.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	142	4.9	163	4.9
	Some high school	446	15.5	512	15.3
	High school completed	1,435	49.9	1,670	50.0
	Some college or beyond	852	29.6	995	29.8
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	825	28.7	970	29.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	599	20.8	709	21.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,166	40.5	1,341	40.1
	Not in labor force	287	10.0	322	9.6
HOMELESS	Yes	253	8.8	288	8.6
	No	2,624	91.2	3,054	91.4
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	24	0.8	27	0.8
	12-17	545	18.9	626	18.7
	18-25	994	34.5	1,137	34.0
	26 and over	1,314	45.7	1,552	46.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	889	30.9	1,062	31.8
	No	1,988	69.1	2,280	68.2
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	649	23.7	746	23.3
	No	2,086	76.3	2,452	76.7
DISABLITY	Yes	693	24.1	810	24.2
	No	2,184	75.9	2,532	75.8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	104	3.6	119	3.6
	No	2,773	96.4	3,223	96.4
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	2,119	95.2	2,450	95.1
	LGBQ*	106	4.8	127	4.9

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

* Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary Rx admissions, 90.3% reported opioids as the primary drug problem; 47.5% used Rx drugs every day in the 30 days prior to treatment admission; 40.4% of the admissions reported a poly-drug problem, in which heroin and marijuana were the most commonly reported concurrent drug problems (Table 2.5.4).

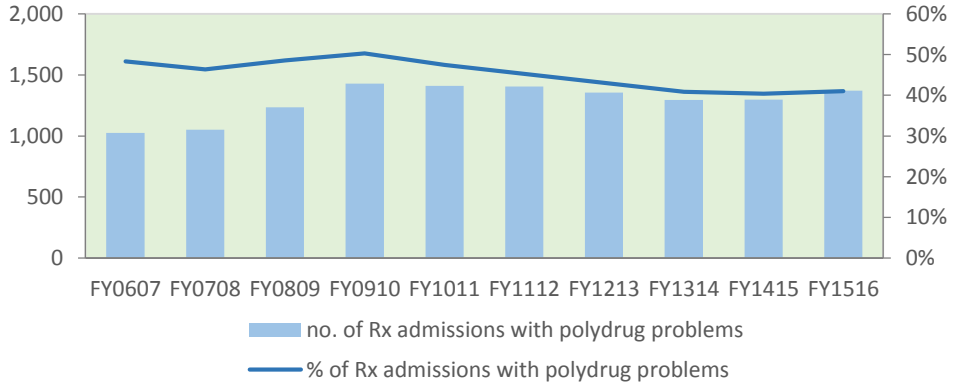
Table 2.5.4. Drug use status among primary Rx misuse patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Rx drug problem only	1971	59.0
	Rx drug with other drug problems	1371	41.0
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	759	22.7
	1-9 days	417	12.5
	10-19 days	250	7.5
	20-29 days	330	9.9
	Every day	1,586	47.5
RX CATEGORIES	**Opioids**	**3,017**	**90.3**
	OxyContin	632	18.9
	Non-Rx methadone	127	3.8
	Other opiates and synthetics	2,258	67.6
	Sedatives	**275**	**8.2**
	Benzodiazepines	213	6.4
	Barbiturates	22	0.7
	Other sedatives	40	1.2
	Stimulants	**43**	**1.3**
	Amphetamines	32	1.0
	Other stimulants	11	0.3
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	1,033	30.9
	1-2	1,538	46.0
	3-4	478	14.3
	5+	293	8.8

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

About 40% of primary Rx admissions also had poly-drug problems. The proportion remained relatively stable between 46% to 50% during FY0607 to FY0910, then began to decrease in the following years to 41.0% in FY1516 (Figure 2.5.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary Rx misuse admissions was OTP (71.1%), followed by residential medical detoxification service (11.5%), and outpatient program (10.9%) (Table 2.5.5).

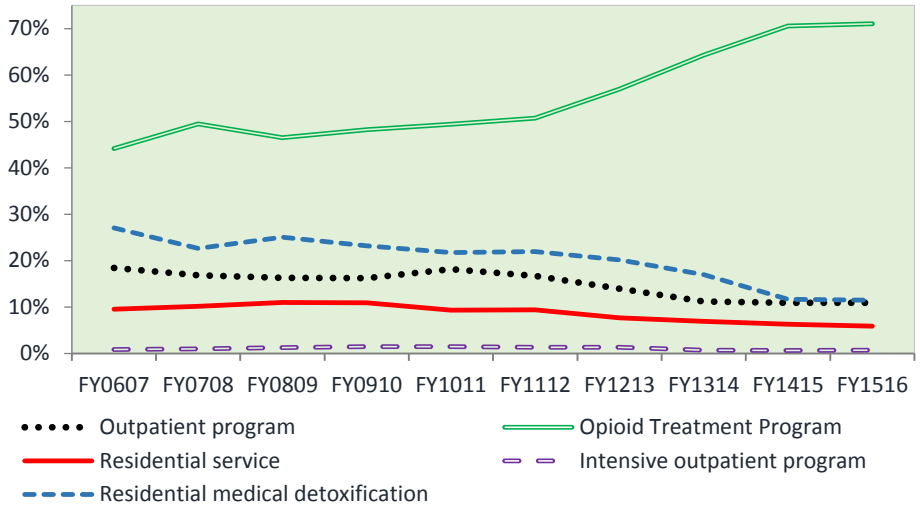
Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	383	11.5
Residential service	196	5.9
Intensive outpatient program	24	0.7
Outpatient program	364	10.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,375	71.1

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

The proportion of OTP for primary Rx misuse admissions has been increasing steadily over the past ten years from 44.2% in FY0708 to 71.1% in FY1516, while that for residential service decreased from 9.5% in FY0607 to 5.9% in FY1516 (Figure 2.5.3).

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



Patients with Cocaine as Primary Drug Problem

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

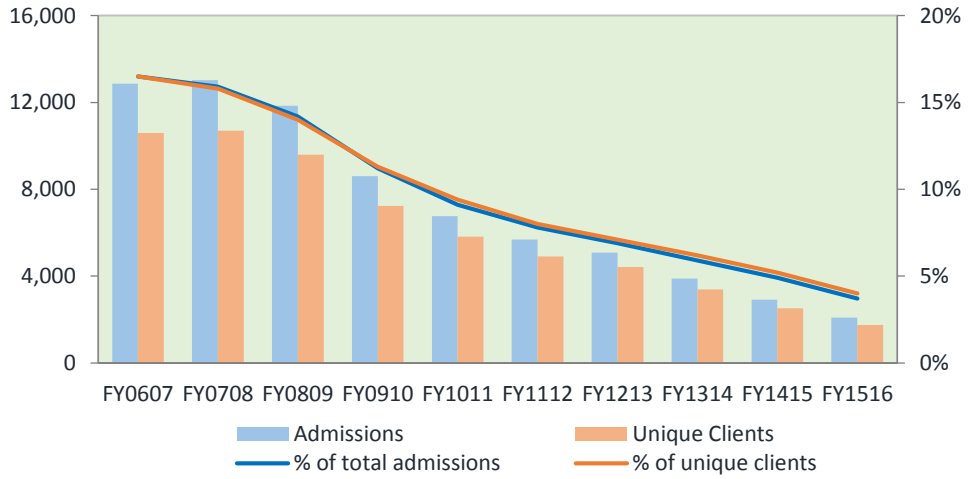
There were 2,087 admissions (1,751 patients) reporting cocaine as the primary drug problem, accounting for 3.7% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.6.1).

Table 2.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary cocaine patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of patients
Admitted	2,087	3.7	1,751	4.0
Discharged	1,145	4.2	995	4.6

The proportion of admissions and patients reporting cocaine as the primary drug problem declined markedly over the past ten fiscal years, from about 16.5% in FY0607 to 3.7% in FY1516 (Figure 2.6.1).

Figure 2.6.1. Trends in primary cocaine admissions and patients



Of the 1,145 discharges with a primary cocaine problem, over half had positive compliance with 36.3% completing treatment and 16.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.6.2).

Table 2.6.2. Discharge status of primary cocaine patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**600**	**52.4**
Completed treatment	416	36.3
Left – satisfactory progress	184	16.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**461**	**40.3**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**84**	**7.3**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of primary cocaine patients were male (63.6%), Black/African American (60.0%), and ages 45 to 54 (36.7%). Among primary cocaine patients, 31.6% were involved in the criminal justice system, 14.0% were employed, 34.8% were homeless, and 40.0% had mental health issues (Table 2.6.3).

Table 2.6.3. Characteristics of primary cocaine patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,114	63.6	1,328	63.6
	Female	634	36.2	756	36.2
	Other	3	0.2	3	0.1
RACE	Black/African American	1,049	60.0	1,286	61.7
	Hispanic/Latino	423	24.2	476	22.8
	White	207	11.8	233	11.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	27	1.5	35	1.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	0.3	6	0.3
	Other	37	2.1	48	2.3
AGE	12-17	23	1.3	24	1.2
	18-25	122	7.0	133	6.4
	26-34	257	14.7	301	14.4
	35-44	337	19.2	405	19.4
	45-54	639	36.5	782	37.5
	55-64	340	19.4	404	19.4
	65+	33	1.9	38	1.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	128	7.3	144	6.9
	Some high school	526	30.0	602	28.8
	High school completed	800	45.7	972	46.6
	Some college or beyond	297	17.0	369	17.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	245	14.0	281	13.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	365	20.8	455	21.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	956	54.6	1,139	54.6
	Not in labor force	185	10.6	212	10.2
HOMELESS	Yes	610	34.8	716	34.3
	No	1,141	65.2	1,371	65.7
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE	11 & under	21	1.2	25	1.2
	12-17	442	25.2	511	24.5
	18-25	781	44.6	955	45.8
	26 and over	507	29.0	596	28.6
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	701	40.0	847	40.6
	No	1,050	60.0	1,240	59.4
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	321	18.5	378	18.3
	No	1,413	81.5	1,692	81.7
DISABLITY	Yes	480	27.4	591	28.3
	No	1,271	72.6	1,496	71.7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	553	31.6	660	31.6
	No	1,198	68.4	1,427	68.4
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Heterosexual	1,434	92.9	1,674	93.2
	LGBQ*	110	7.1	122	6.8

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

* Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

DRUG USE STATUS AT ADMISSION

Among primary cocaine admissions, 64.5% reported a secondary drug problem in which alcohol was the most commonly reported concurrent drug problem; 8.9% of the admissions used cocaine every day in the 30 days prior to admission; and 61.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admission(s) (Table 2.6.4).

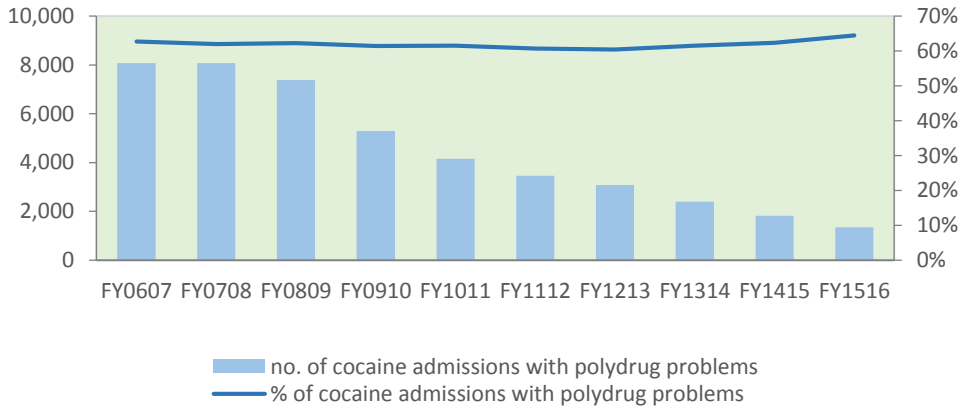
Table 2.6.4. Drug use status among primary cocaine patients, FY1516

DRUG USE STATUS		ADMISSIONS	%
POLY-DRUG	Cocaine problem only	741	35.5
	Cocaine with other drug problems	1,346	64.5
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	No use	872	41.8
	1-9 days	552	26.4
	10-19 days	263	12.6
	20-29 days	215	10.3
	Every day	185	8.9
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	806	38.6
	1-2	728	34.9
	3-4	294	14.1
	5+	259	12.4

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

The number of primary cocaine admissions with a poly-drug problem decreased significantly starting in FY0708, while the proportion of admission has remained at about the same level during the past ten fiscal years ranging from about 60% to 65% (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 outpatient (58.2%), followed by residential service (33.5%), and intensive outpatient program (3.9%) (Table 2.6.5).

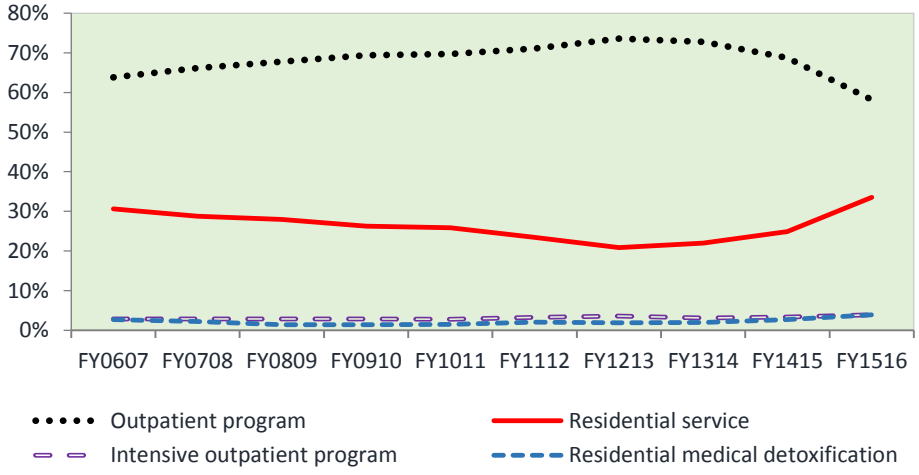
Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	81	3.9
Residential service	699	33.5
Intensive outpatient program	82	3.9
Outpatient program	1,215	58.2

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

The proportion of primary cocaine admissions to residential service decreased from FY0607 to FY1213, then increased to 33.5% in FY1516. This was coupled with corresponding opposite changes in the proportion of admissions to outpatient programs (Figure 2.6.3).

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



Summary Table 1. Summary statistics of patients with different primary drug problems, FY1516

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Admitted												
Patients	16,949	38.4	9,343	21.2	6,620	15.0	6,004	13.6	2,877	6.5	1,751	4.0
Admissions	22,545	40.3	12,084	21.6	7,760	13.9	7,500	13.4	3,342	6.0	2,087	3.7
Discharged												
Patients	6,074	27.9	5,824	26.8	3,711	17.1	3,723	17.1	1,125	5.2	995	4.6
Admissions	8,143	30.2	7,233	26.8	4,231	15.7	4,612	17.1	1,298	4.8	1,145	4.2
DISCHARGE STATUS												
Positive compliance	2,748	33.7	3,395	46.9	1,803	42.6	2,624	56.9	630	48.5	600	52.4
Completed treatment	1,634	20.1	2,418	33.4	1,206	28.5	2,066	44.8	420	32.4	416	36.3
Left – satisfactory progress	1,114	13.7	977	13.5	597	14.1	558	12.1	210	16.2	184	16.1
Negative compliance	4,565	56.1	3,303	45.7	2,092	49.4	1,425	30.9	495	38.1	461	40.3
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	830	10.2	535	7.4	336	7.9	563	12.2	173	13.3	84	7.3
GENDER†												
Male	11,708	69.1	5,084	54.4	4,444	67.1	3,703	61.7	1,572	54.6	1,114	63.6
Female	5,234	30.9	4,247	45.5	2,174	32.8	2,297	38.3	1,305	45.4	634	36.2
Other	7	0.04	12	0.1	2	0.03	4	0.07	0	0.0	3	0.2
RACE†												
White	8,180	48.3	2,275	24.4	617	9.3	1,890	31.5	1,658	57.6	207	11.8
Hispanic/Latino	6,502	38.4	5,814	62.3	4,153	62.8	2,674	44.5	717	24.9	423	24.2
Black/African American	1,582	9.3	741	7.9	1,594	24.1	1,121	18.7	276	9.6	1,049	60.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	183	1.1	232	2.5	82	1.2	117	1.9	54	1.9	27	1.5
American Indian /Alaska Native	77	0.5	60	0.6	25	0.4	61	1.0	13	0.5	6	0.3
Other	423	2.5	216	2.3	147	2.2	140	2.3	159	5.5	37	2.1
AGE†												
12-17	16	0.1	263	2.8	2,687	40.6	299	5.0	32	1.1	23	1.3
18-25	1,674	9.9	1,953	20.9	1,899	28.7	717	11.9	267	9.3	122	7.0
26-34	3,509	20.7	3,465	37.1	1,181	17.8	1,391	23.2	712	24.7	257	14.7
35-44	3,377	19.9	2,328	24.9	496	7.5	1,358	22.6	619	21.5	337	19.2
45-54	4,585	27.1	1,110	11.9	253	3.8	1,374	22.9	676	23.5	639	36.5
55-64	3,103	18.3	218	2.3	97	1.5	738	12.3	460	16.0	340	19.4
65+	685	4.0	6	0.1	7	0.1	127	2.1	111	3.9	33	1.9

(Table cont'd)

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
EDUCATION†												
Middle school or below	1,361	8.0	734	7.9	128	128	469	7.8	142	4.9	128	7.3
Some high school	4,933	29.1	3,563	38.1	526	526	1,540	25.6	446	15.5	526	30.0
High school completed	7,891	46.6	3,908	41.8	800	800	2,561	42.7	1,435	49.9	800	45.7
Some college or beyond	2,761	16.3	1,138	12.2	297	297	1,434	23.9	852	29.6	297	17.0
EMPLOYMENT†												
Employed	3,240	19.1	1,283	13.7	245	245	1,019	17.0	825	28.7	245	14.0
Unemployed (seeking)	4,970	29.4	2,594	27.8	365	365	1,449	24.1	599	20.8	365	20.8
Unemployed (not seeking)	7,144	42.2	4,805	51.4	956	956	3,080	51.3	1,166	40.5	956	54.6
Not in labor force	1,571	9.3	661	7.1	185	185	455	7.6	287	10.0	185	10.6
HOMELESS†												
Yes	2,171	12.8	3,048	32.6	610	610	1,631	27.2	253	8.8	610	34.8
No	14,777	87.2	6,295	67.4	1,141	1,141	4,373	72.8	2,624	91.2	1,141	65.2
AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY DRUG USE†												
11 years or under	174	1.0	229	2.5	21	21	598	10.0	24	0.8	21	1.2
12-17	5,509	32.5	4,002	42.8	442	442	3,692	61.5	545	18.9	442	25.2
18-25	7,624	45.0	3,264	34.9	781	781	1,456	24.3	994	34.5	781	44.6
26+	3,641	21.5	1,848	19.8	507	507	258	4.3	1,314	45.7	507	29.0
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES†												
Yes	3,421	20.2	2,638	28.2	701	701	2,249	37.5	889	30.9	701	40.0
No	13,525	79.8	6,705	71.8	1,050	1,050	3,755	62.5	1,988	69.1	1,050	60.0
MEDICAL PROBLEMS†												
Yes	2,515	16.0	1,272	13.7	321	321	1,214	20.3	649	23.7	321	18.5
No	13,164	84.0	7,989	86.3	1,413	1,413	4,767	79.7	2,086	76.3	1,413	81.5
DISABILITY†												
Yes	3,193	18.8	1,496	16.0	480	480	1,526	25.4	693	24.1	480	27.4
No	13,750	81.2	7,847	84.0	1,271	1,271	4,478	74.6	2,184	75.9	1,271	72.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE†												
Yes	601	3.5	3,000	32.1	553	553	884	14.7	104	3.6	553	31.6
No	16,348	96.5	6,343	67.9	1,198	1,198	5,120	85.3	2,773	96.4	1,198	68.4
LGBQ (lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning)†												
Yes	502	3.7	694	8.9	110	110	283	5.8	106	4.8	110	7.1
No	12,914	96.3	7,144	91.1	1,434	1,434	4,607	94.2	2,119	95.2	1,434	92.9

(Table cont'd)

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
POLY-DRUG												
Primary drug problem only	13,437	59.6	5,100	42.2	3,838	49.5	4,165	55.5	1,971	59.0	741	35.5
With secondary drug problem	9,108	40.4	6,984	57.8	3,922	50.5	3,335	44.5	1,371	41.0	1,346	64.5
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH												
No use	3,420	15.2	5,497	45.5	2,560	33.0	2,037	27.2	759	22.7	872	41.8
1-9 days	2,960	13.1	2,998	24.8	2,108	27.2	1,820	24.3	417	12.5	552	26.4
10-19 days	1,363	6.0	1,313	10.9	1,144	14.7	1,103	14.7	250	7.5	263	12.6
20-29 days	1,833	8.1	1,207	10.0	771	9.9	1,164	15.5	330	9.9	215	10.3
Every day	12,967	57.5	1,069	8.8	1,177	15.2	1,376	18.3	1,586	47.5	185	8.9
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS												
None	4,947	21.9	4,794	39.7	5,126	66.1	3,374	45.0	1,033	30.9	806	38.6
1-2	7,676	34.0	4,753	39.3	2,118	27.3	2,552	34.0	1,538	46.0	728	34.9
3-4	5,013	22.2	1,364	11.3	345	4.4	785	10.5	478	14.3	294	14.1
5+	4,908	21.8	1,173	9.7	171	2.2	789	10.5	293	8.8	259	12.4
LEVEL OF CARE												
Residential service	1,129	5.0	4,152	34.4	861	11.1	1,946	25.9	196	5.9	699	33.5
Residential medical detoxification	1,554	6.9	583	4.8	42	0.5	1,284	17.1	383	11.5	81	3.9
Intensive outpatient program	40	0.2	692	5.7	754	9.7	324	4.3	24	0.7	82	3.9
Outpatient program	888	3.9	6,638	54.9	6,099	78.6	3,922	52.3	364	10.9	1,215	58.2
Opioid treatment program	18,934	84.0	19	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.3	2,375	71.1	10	0.5

† Patient numbers and percentages.

Chapter 3

Patient Characteristics by Level of Care

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

Patients in Residential Medical Detoxification Programs*

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

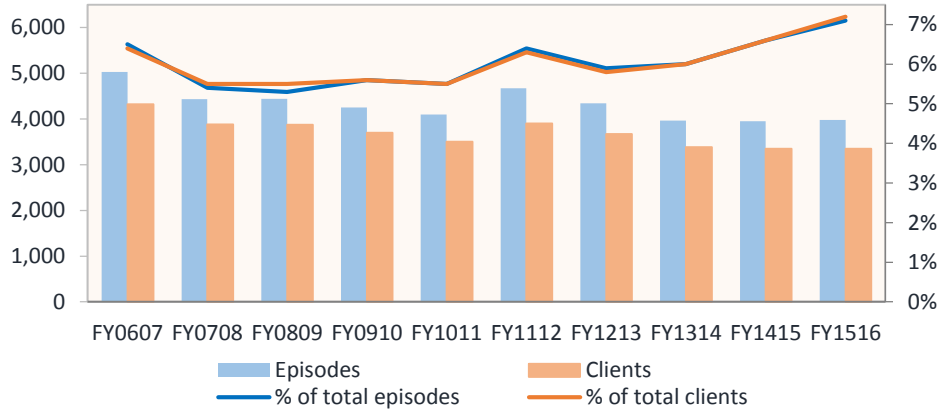
There were 3,976 treatment admissions (3,350 patients) to residential medical detoxification programs, accounting for 7.1% of total admissions (Table 3.1.1).

Table 3.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	3,976	7.1	3,350	7.2
Discharged	3,779	14.0	3,213	13.9

Over the past ten years, the number of admissions to residential medical detoxification service programs decreased by 21.4%. The proportion of total admissions fluctuated around 5% to 7% (Figure 3.1.1).

Figure 3.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients in residential medical detoxification programs



Of the 3,779 discharges, 64.9% had positive compliance and 19.7% had negative compliance (Table 3.1.2).

Table 3.1.2. Discharge status of patients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance (Left – satisfactory progress)	**2,451**	**64.9**
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**744**	**19.7**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**584**	**15.5**

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

* Some patients admitted to residential medical detoxification programs prior to FY1516 were not discharged on time. The actual number of admissions and discharges for FY1516 may be smaller.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients in residential medical detoxification services were male (68.5%), White (55.5%), and ages 26 to 34 (26.6%). Only 5.9% were employed and 42.4% were homeless (Table 3.1.3).

Table 3.1.3. Characteristics of patients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1516

CHARACTRISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,296	68.5	2,767	69.6
	Female	1,054	31.5	1,209	30.4
RACE	White	1,860	55.5	2,199	55.3
	Hispanic/Latino	1,126	33.6	1,352	34.0
	Black/African American	269	8.0	307	7.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	26	0.8	33	0.8
	American Indian/Alaska Native	10	0.3	10	0.3
	Other	59	1.8	75	1.9
AGE	12-17	7	0.2	8	0.2
	18-25	454	13.6	525	13.2
	26-34	891	26.6	1,063	26.7
	35-44	729	21.8	873	22.0
	45-54	756	22.6	897	22.6
	55-64	420	12.5	504	12.7
	65+	93	2.8	106	2.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	107	3.2	128	3.2
	Some high school	715	21.3	864	21.7
	High school completed	1,585	47.3	1,866	46.9
	Some college or beyond	943	28.1	1,118	28.1
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	198	5.9	233	5.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	338	10.1	408	10.3
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,745	81.9	3,255	81.9
	Not in labor force	69	2.1	80	2.0
HOMELESS	Yes	1,419	42.4	1,687	42.4
	No	1,931	57.6	2,289	57.6

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.1.4, heroin (39.1%) was the most commonly treated primary drug problem in residential medical detoxification programs, followed by alcohol (32.3%), and methamphetamine (14.7%).

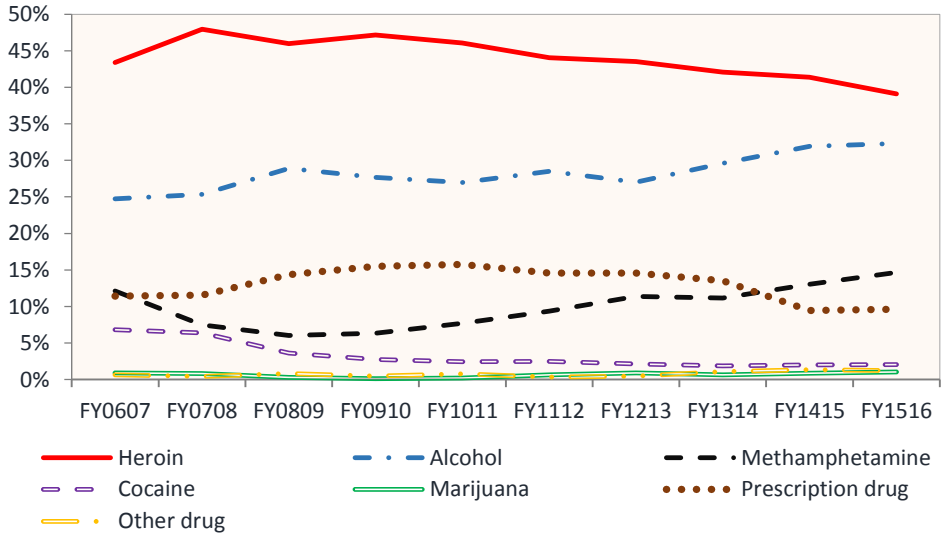
Table 3.1.4. Primary drug problem among patients in residential medical detoxification programs, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	1,554	39.1
Alcohol	1,284	32.3
Methamphetamine	583	14.7
Prescription drug	383	9.6
Cocaine	81	2.0
Marijuana	42	1.1
Other drug	49	1.2

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

Heroin was the most common primary drug problem for residential medical detoxification service admissions in the past ten years, ranging from 39% to 46% of total admissions, but showed a decreasing trend. The proportion of primary alcohol and methamphetamine admissions gradually increased starting from FY0809 (Figure 3.1.2).

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



Patients in Residential Service Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

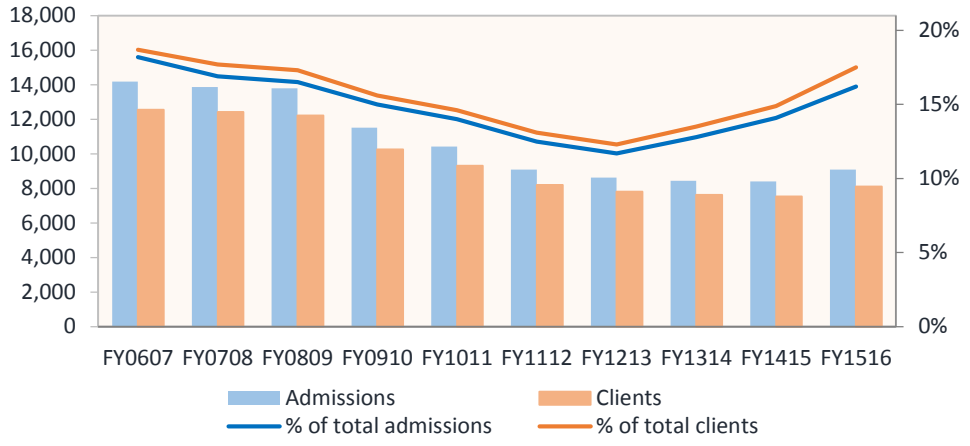
There were 9,083 treatment admissions (8,097 patients) to residential service programs, accounting for 16.2% of total admissions (Table 3.2.1).

Table 3.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential service programs, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	9,083	16.2	8,097	17.5
Discharged	6,020	22.3	5,418	23.5

The number of admissions to residential services has been consistently decreasing until FY1415, then increased slightly in FY1516. The proportion of residential admissions decreased from 18.2% in FY0607 to 11.7% in FY1213, then bounced back to 16.2% in FY1516 (Figure 3.2.1).

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



Of the 6,020 discharges, more than half (51.1%) had positive compliance with 36.1% completing treatment and 15.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.2.2).

Table 3.2.2. Discharge status of patients in residential service programs, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**3,078**	**51.1**
Completed treatment	2,172	36.1
Left – satisfactory progress	906	15.0
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,301**	**38.2**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**641**	**10.6**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients in residential services were male (57.8%), Hispanic/Latino (42.7%), and ages 26-34 (32.3%). Only 3.3% were employed and 55.0% were homeless (Table 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.3. Characteristics of patients in residential service programs, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,680	57.8	5,248	57.8
	Female	3,404	42.0	3,822	42.1
	Other	13	0.2	13	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,456	42.7	3,917	43.1
	White	2,785	34.4	3,093	34.1
	Black/African American	1,433	17.7	1,601	17.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	166	2.1	185	2.0
	American Indian/Alaska Native	57	0.7	69	0.8
	Other	200	2.5	218	2.4
AGE	12-17	316	3.9	353	3.9
	18-25	1,613	19.9	1,831	20.2
	26-34	2,618	32.3	2,986	32.9
	35-44	1,704	21.0	1,900	20.9
	45-54	1,289	15.9	1,417	15.6
	55-64	509	6.3	544	6.0
	65+	48	0.6	52	0.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	534	6.6	603	6.6
	Some high school	2,642	32.6	2,978	32.8
	High school completed	3,479	43.0	3,908	43.0
	Some college or beyond	1,442	17.8	1,594	17.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	266	3.3	279	3.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,263	15.6	1,400	15.4
	Unemployed (not seeking)	5,851	72.3	6,596	72.6
	Not in labor force	717	8.9	808	8.9
HOMELESS	Yes	4,455	55.0	4,992	55.0
	No	3,642	45.0	4,091	45.0

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.2.4, methamphetamine was the most commonly treated primary drug problem (45.7%) in residential service programs, followed by alcohol (21.4%), and heroin (12.4%).

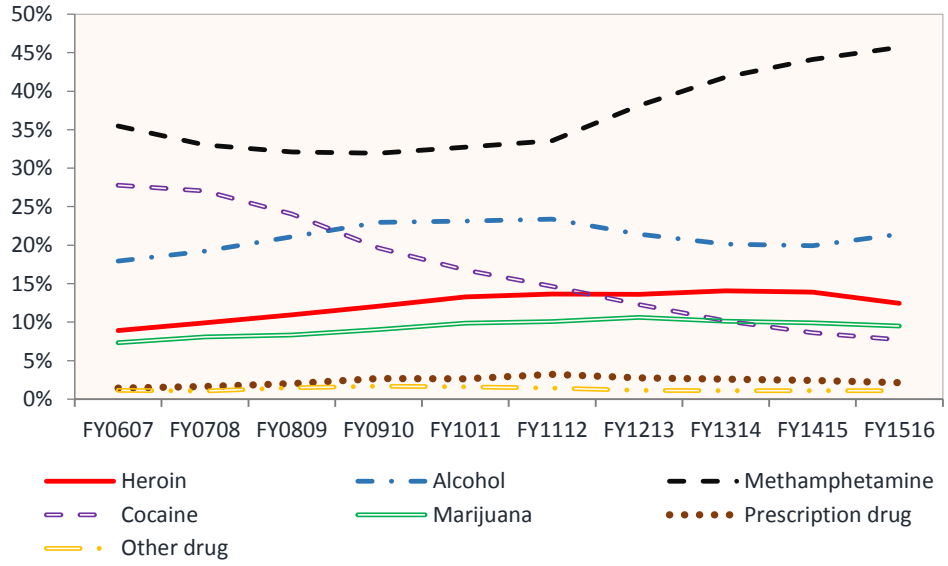
Table 3.2.4. Primary drug problem among patients in residential service programs, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	4,152	45.7
Alcohol	1,946	21.4
Heroin	1,129	12.4
Marijuana	861	9.5
Cocaine	699	7.7
Prescription drug	196	2.2
Other drugs	100	1.1

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

Methamphetamine was the most common primary drug problem for residential service admissions in the past ten fiscal years. The proportion of methamphetamine admissions increased rapidly from 33.5% in FY1112 to 45.7% in FY1516 (Figure 3.2.2).

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



Patients in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

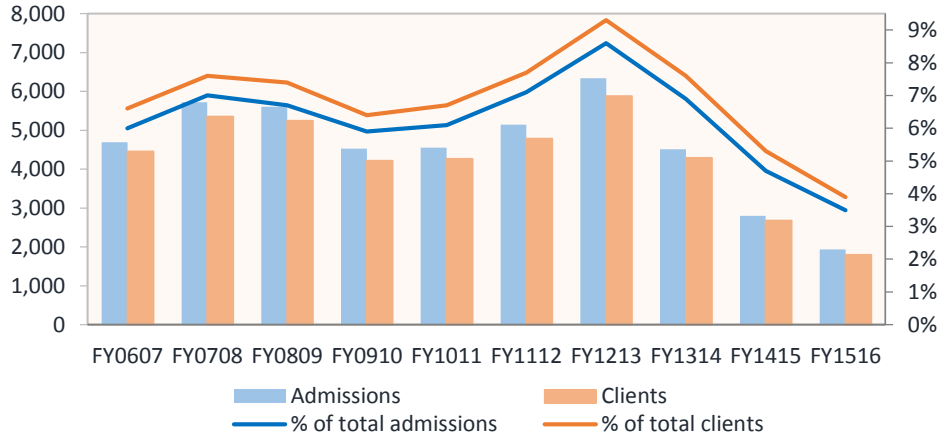
There were 1,938 treatment admissions (1,797 patients) to IOP programs, accounting for 3.5% of total admissions (Table 3.3.1).

Table 3.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in IOP programs, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,938	3.5	1,797	3.9
Discharged	965	3.6	911	3.9

The number and proportion of admissions to IOP programs reached the peak in FY1213 before falling steeply thereafter. In FY1516, only 3.5% (1,938) of the total admissions were treated in IOP programs, a 69.4% decrease compared to the 6,336 admissions in FY1213 (Figure 3.3.1).

Figure 3.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients in IOP programs



Of the 965 IOP discharges, over half (52.1%) reported positive compliance, with 31.0% completing treatment and 21.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2. Discharge status of patients in IOP programs, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**503**	**52.1**
Completed treatment	299	31.0
Left – satisfactory progress	204	21.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**418**	**43.3**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**44**	**4.6**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of IOP patients were female (61.5%), Hispanic/Latino (59.0%), and ages 26-34 (29.9%). 10.7% patients were homeless (Table 3.3.3).

Table 3.3.3. Characteristics of patients in IOP programs, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSISONS	%
GENDER	Male	690	38.4	723	37.3
	Female	1,106	61.5	1,214	62.6
	Other	1	0.06	1	0.05
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	1,061	59.0	1,151	59.4
	Black/African American	402	22.4	431	22.2
	White	263	14.6	282	14.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1.4	27	1.4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	0.3	6	0.3
	Other	40	2.2	41	2.1
AGE	12-17	436	24.3	444	22.9
	18-25	412	22.9	455	23.5
	26-34	538	29.9	592	30.5
	35-44	255	14.2	281	14.5
	45-54	109	6.1	116	6.0
	55-64	41	2.3	44	2.3
	65+	6	0.3	6	0.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	207	11.5	222	11.5
	Some high school	880	49.0	938	48.4
	High school completed	565	31.4	620	32.0
	Some college or beyond	145	8.1	158	8.2
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	95	5.3	106	5.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	370	20.6	400	20.6
	Unemployed (not seeking)	918	51.1	997	51.4
	Not in labor force	414	23.0	435	22.4
HOMELESS	Yes	193	10.7	210	10.8
	No	1,604	89.3	1,728	89.2

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM

As shown in Table 3.3.4, marijuana was the most commonly treated primary drug problem in IOP (38.9%), followed by methamphetamine (35.7%), and alcohol (16.7%).

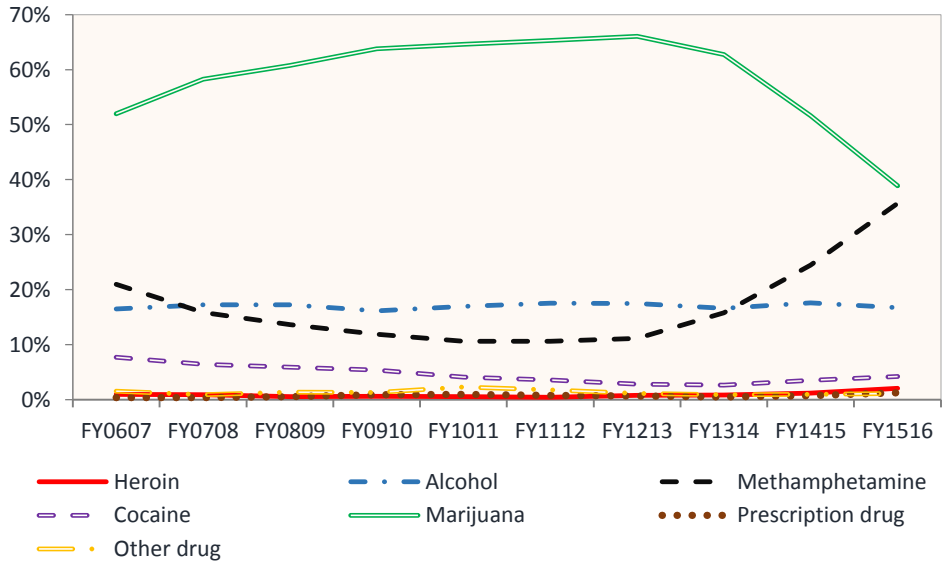
Table 3.3.4. Primary drug problem among patients in IOP programs, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	754	38.9
Methamphetamine	692	35.7
Alcohol	324	16.7
Cocaine	82	4.2
Heroin	40	2.1
Prescription drug	24	1.2
Other drug	22	1.1

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

Marijuana was the most frequently reported primary drug problem over the past ten years; however, the proportion decreased steeply since FY1314, from 62.7% to 38.9% in FY1516. This steep decrease in marijuana was coupled with a sharp increase in the proportion of methamphetamine, from 15.8% in FY1314 to 35.7% in FY1516 (Figure 3.3.2).

Figure 3.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients in IOP programs



Patients in Outpatient Programs

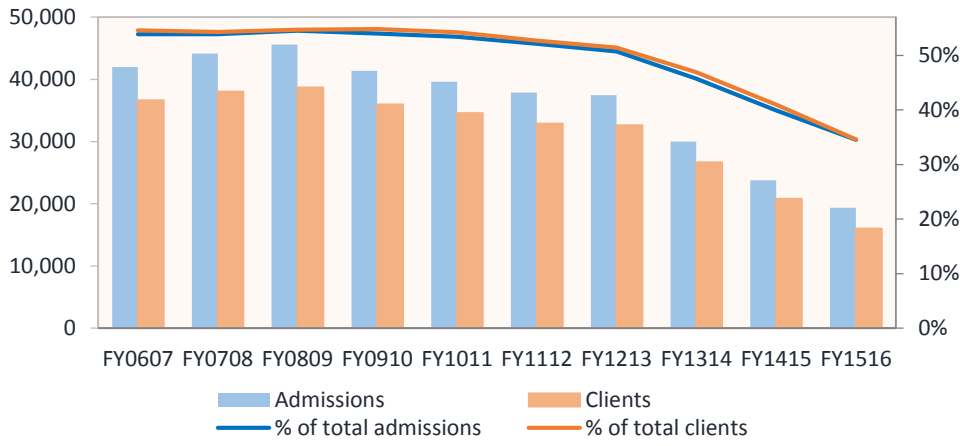
There were 19,333 treatment admissions (16,011 patients) to outpatient programs, accounting for 34.5% of total admissions (Table 3.4.1).

Table 3.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in outpatient programs, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	19,333	34.5	16,011	34.6
Discharged	9,976	37.0	8,567	37.1

The number of admissions to outpatient programs revealed a decreasing trend since FY0809. Between FY1213 to FY1516, the number of admissions decreased by 48.4% from 37,450 to 19,333, and the proportion dropped from 50.7% to 34.5% (Figure 3.4.1).

Figure 3.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients in outpatient programs



Of the 9,977 discharges, 42.9% reported positive compliance, with 29.0% completing treatment and 13.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.4.2).

Table 3.4.2. Discharge status of patients in outpatient programs, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**4,276**	**42.9**
Completed treatment	2,891	29.0
Left – satisfactory progress	1,385	13.9
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**4,988**	**50.0**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**712**	**7.1**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients in outpatient programs were male (62.3%), Hispanic/Latino (58.4%), and ages 26 to 34 (25.4%). Among admissions to outpatient programs, 19.6% were employed and 11.9% were homeless (Table 3.4.3).

Table 3.4.3. Characteristics of patients in outpatient programs, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	9,977	62.3	12,001	62.1
	Female	6,026	37.6	7,323	37.9
	Other	8	0.1	9	0.05
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	9,339	58.4	11,218	58.1
	Black/African American	2,903	18.1	3,465	17.9
	White	2,911	18.2	3,607	18.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	327	2.0	384	2.0
	American Indian/Alaska Native	109	0.7	122	0.6
	Other	411	2.6	522	2.7
AGE	12-17	2,551	15.9	3,070	15.9
	18-25	3,330	20.8	3,968	20.5
	26-34	4,071	25.4	4,986	25.8
	35-44	2,962	18.5	3,618	18.7
	45-54	2,129	13.3	2,558	13.2
	55-64	870	5.4	1,026	5.3
	65+	98	0.6	107	0.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,683	10.5	2,006	10.4
	Some high school	6,388	39.9	7,608	39.4
	High school completed	5,924	37.0	7,205	37.3
	Some college or beyond	2,016	12.6	2,514	13.0
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,138	19.6	3,706	19.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	4,873	30.4	5,900	30.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	6,136	38.3	7,484	38.7
	Not in labor force	1,864	11.6	2,243	11.6
HOMELESS	Yes	1,905	11.9	2,215	11.5
	No	14,106	88.1	17,118	88.5

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.4.4, methamphetamine was the most commonly treated primary drug problem (34.3%) in outpatient programs, followed by marijuana (31.5%), and alcohol (20.3%).

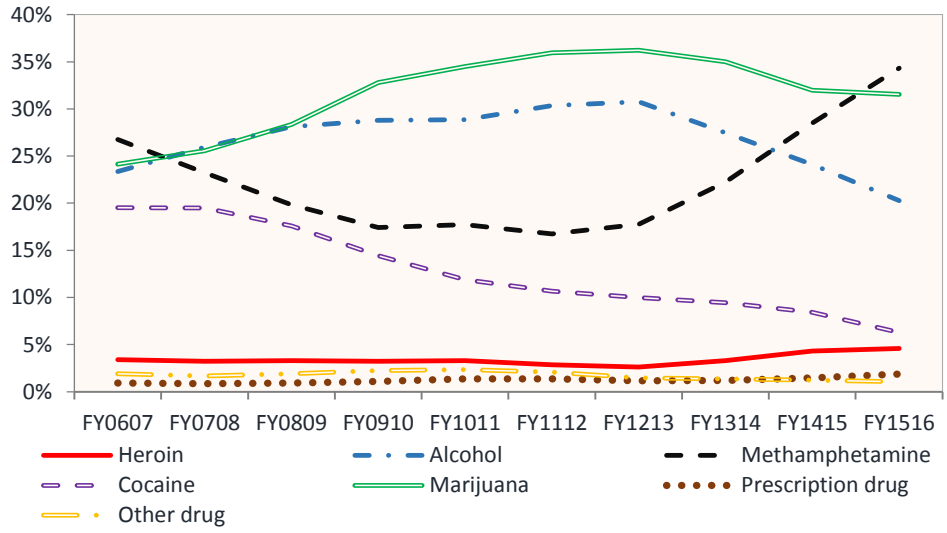
Table 3.4.4. Primary drug problem among patients in outpatient programs, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	6,638	34.3
Marijuana	6,099	31.5
Alcohol	3,922	20.3
Cocaine	1,215	6.3
Heroin	888	4.6
Prescription drug	364	1.9
Other drug	207	1.1

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

The proportion of primary marijuana and alcohol admissions increased between FY0607 and FY1213 and decreased thereafter. In contrast, methamphetamine decreased markedly from FY0607 to FY1112 and has been increasing since then. In FY1516, methamphetamine surpassed marijuana and became the leading primary drug problem among outpatient admissions (Figure 3.4.2).

Figure 3.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients in outpatient programs



Patients in Opioid Treatment Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

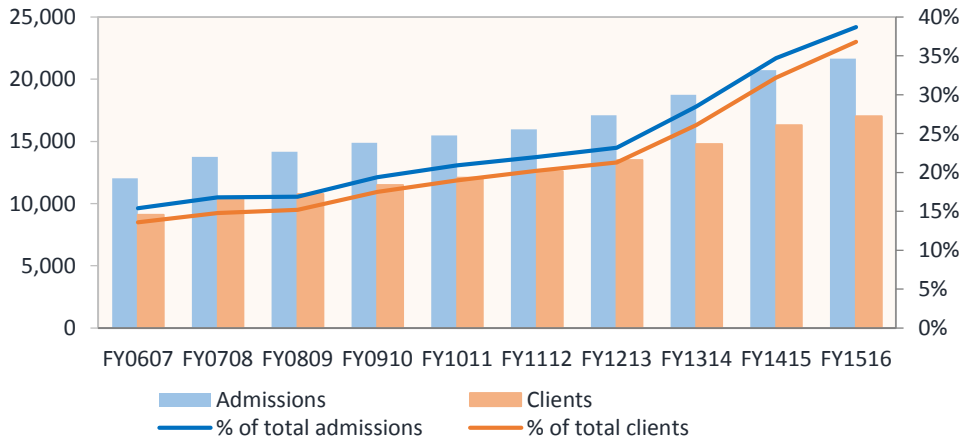
There were 21,655 treatment admissions (17,023 patients) to OTP, accounting for 38.7% of total admissions (Table 3.5.1).

Table 3.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in OTP, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	21,655	38.7	17,023	36.8
Discharged	6,247	23.1	4,993	21.6

The number and proportion of admissions to OTP have been consistently growing over the last ten years. The number of admissions increased by 80.0% from 12,029 in FY0607 to 21,655 in FY1516 (Figure 3.5.1).

Figure 3.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients in OTP



Of the 6,247 discharges, only 26.2% reported positive compliance, with 8.5% completing treatment and 17.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.2. Discharge status of patients in OTP, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,634**	**26.2**
Completed treatment	534	8.5
Left – satisfactory progress	1,100	17.6
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**4,018**	**64.3**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**595**	**9.5**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients in OTP programs were male (67.2%), White (47.7%), and ages 45 to 54 (28.3%). Among admissions to OTP, 7.3% were homeless and 22.4% were employed (Table 3.5.3).

Table 3.5.3. Characteristics of patients in OTP, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	11,446	67.2	14,641	67.6
	Female	5,571	32.7	7,007	32.4
	Other	6	0.04	7	0.03
RACE	White	8,113	47.7	10,109	46.7
	Hispanic/Latino	6,391	37.5	8,391	38.8
	Black/African American	1,759	10.3	2,223	10.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	184	1.1	239	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	78	0.5	103	0.5
	Other	496	2.9	588	2.7
AGE	18-25	1,249	7.3	1,641	7.6
	26-34	3,260	19.2	4,224	19.5
	35-44	3,459	20.3	4,520	20.9
	45-54	4,823	28.3	6,117	28.2
	55-64	3,438	20.2	4,182	19.3
	65+	794	4.7	971	4.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	1,458	8.6	1,791	8.3
	Some high school	4,724	27.8	5,927	27.4
	High school completed	7,982	46.9	10,362	47.9
	Some college or beyond	2,854	16.8	3,570	16.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	3,806	22.4	4,788	22.1
	Unemployed (seeking)	5,042	29.7	6,466	29.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	6,446	37.9	8,230	38.1
	Not in labor force	1,703	10.0	2,145	9.9
HOMELESS	Yes	1,235	7.3	1,681	7.8
	No	15,787	92.7	19,973	92.2

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.5.4, the most commonly treated primary drug problem in OTPs was heroin (87.4%), followed by prescription drug (11.0%), and other drug (1.3%).

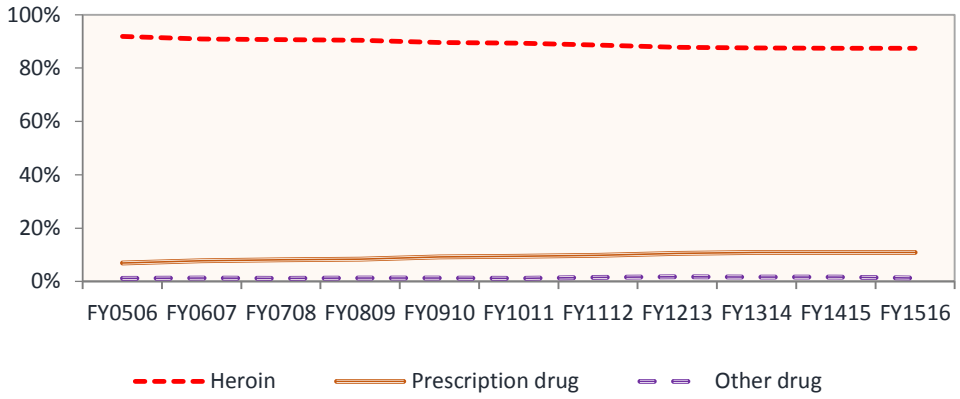
Table 3.5.4. Primary drug problem among patients in OTP, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	18,934	87.4
Prescription drug	2,375	11.0
Other drug	289	1.3

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

In the last ten years, almost 90% of the admissions to OTP programs consistently reported heroin as the primary drug problem. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased slightly during the same period from 7.8% in FY0607 to 11.0% in FY1516 (Figure 3.5.2).

Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients in OTP



Summary Table 2. Summary statistics of patients in different level of care, FY1516

	Residential Medical Detoxification		Residential Services		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Admitted										
Patients	3,350	7.2	8,097	17.5	1,797	3.9	16,011	34.6	17,023	36.8
Admissions	3,976	7.1	9,083	16.2	1,938	3.5	19,333	34.5	21,655	38.7
Discharged										
Patients	3,213	13.9	5,418	23.5	911	3.9	8,567	37.1	4,993	21.6
Admissions	3,779	14.0	6,020	22.3	965	3.6	9,976	37.0	6,247	23.1
DISCHARGE STATUS										
Positive compliance	2,451	64.9	3,078	51.1	503	52.1	4,276	42.9	1,634	26.2
Completed treatment	2,369	62.7	2,172	36.1	299	31.0	2,891	29.0	534	8.5
Left – satisfactory progress	82	2.2	906	15.0	204	21.1	1,385	13.9	1,100	17.6
Negative compliance	744	19.7	2,301	38.2	418	43.3	4,988	50.0	4,018	64.3
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	584	15.5	641	10.6	44	4.6	712	7.1	595	9.5
GENDER†										
Male	2,296	68.5	4,680	57.8	690	38.4	9,977	62.3	11,446	67.2
Female	1,054	31.5	3,404	42.0	1,106	61.5	6,026	37.6	5,571	32.7
Other	0	0.0	13	0.2	1	0.05	8	0.1	6	0.04
RACE†										
Hispanic/Latino	1,126	33.6	3,456	42.7	1,061	59.0	9,339	58.4	6,391	37.5
White	1,860	55.5	2,785	34.4	263	14.6	2,911	18.2	8,113	47.7
Black/African American	269	8.0	1,433	17.7	402	22.4	2,903	18.1	1,759	10.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	0.8	166	2.1	25	1.4	327	2.0	184	1.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	0.3	57	0.7	6	0.3	109	0.7	78	0.5
Other	59	1.8	200	2.5	40	2.2	411	2.6	496	2.9
AGE†										
12-17	7	0.2	316	3.9	436	24.3	2,551	15.9	*	*
18-25	454	13.6	1,613	19.9	412	22.9	3,330	20.8	1,249	7.3
26-34	891	26.6	2,618	32.3	538	29.9	4,071	25.4	3,260	19.2
35-44	729	21.8	1,704	21.0	255	14.2	2,962	18.5	3,459	20.3
45-54	756	22.6	1,289	15.9	109	6.1	2,129	13.3	4,823	28.3
55-64	420	12.5	509	6.3	41	2.3	870	5.4	3,438	20.2
65+	93	2.8	48	0.6	6	0.3	98	0.6	794	4.7

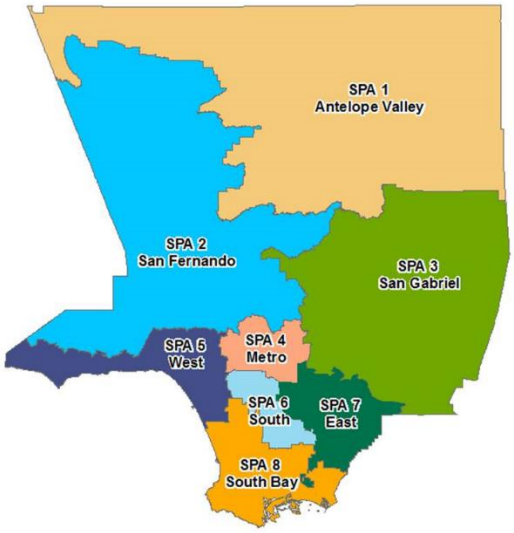
(Table cont'd)

	Residential Detoxification Program		Residential Service		Intensive Outpatient Program		Outpatient Program		Opioid Treatment Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EDUCATION†										
Middle school or below	107	3.2	534	6.6	207	11.5	1,683	10.5	1,458	8.6
Some high school	715	21.3	2,642	32.6	880	49.0	6,388	39.9	4,724	27.8
High school completed	1,585	47.3	3,479	43.0	565	31.4	5,924	37.0	7,982	46.9
Some college or beyond	943	28.1	1,442	17.8	145	8.1	2,016	12.6	2,854	16.8
EMPLOYMENT†										
Employed	198	5.9	266	3.3	95	5.3	3,138	19.6	3,806	22.4
Unemployed (seeking)	338	10.1	1,263	15.6	370	20.6	4,873	30.4	5,042	29.7
Unemployed (not seeking)	2,745	81.9	5,851	72.3	918	51.1	6,136	38.3	6,446	37.9
Not in labor force	69	2.1	717	8.9	414	23.0	1,864	11.6	1,703	10.0
HOMELESS†										
Yes	1,419	42.4	4,455	55.0	193	10.7	1,905	11.9	1,235	7.3
No	1,931	57.6	3,642	45.0	1,604	89.3	14,106	88.1	15,787	92.7
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM										
Methamphetamine	583	14.7	4,152	45.7	692	35.7	6,638	34.3	19	0.1
Alcohol	1,284	32.3	1,946	21.4	324	16.7	3,922	20.3	24	0.1
Heroin	1,554	39.1	1,129	12.4	40	2.1	888	4.6	18,934	87.4
Marijuana	42	1.1	861	9.5	754	38.9	6,099	31.5	*	*
Cocaine	81	2.0	699	7.7	82	4.2	1,215	6.3	10	0.05
Prescription drugs	383	9.6	196	2.2	24	1.2	364	1.9	2,375	11.0
Other drugs	49	1.2	100	1.1	22	1.1	207	1.1	289	1.3

† Patient numbers and percentages.

Chapter 4

Patient Characteristics by Service Planning Area



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 ten years. Patient discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary drug problem, and levels of care by SPA are also described.

Patients from Service Planning Area 1

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

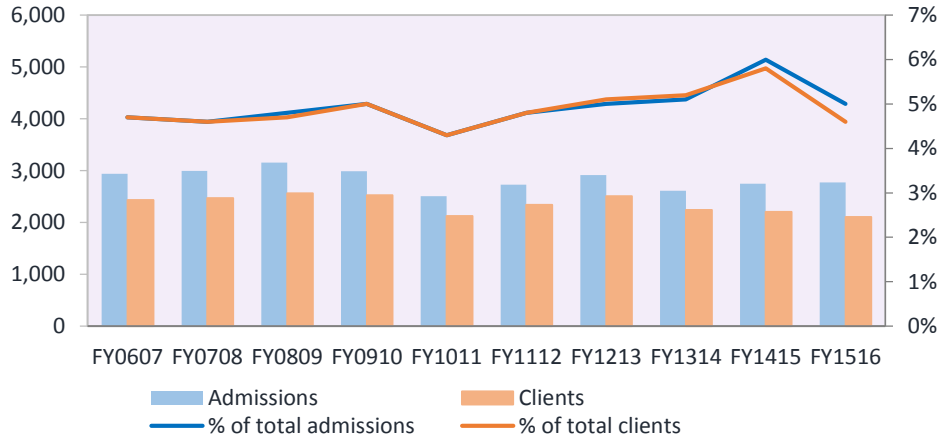
A total of 2,774 treatment admissions (2,103 patients) were from SPA 1, accounting for 5.0% of all admissions (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 1, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	2,774	5.0	2,103	4.6
Discharged	1,549	5.7	1,174	5.2

The number of admissions from SPA 1 remained at about the same level while the proportion of admissions increased slightly from FY1011 to FY1415 and fell in FY1516 (Figure 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 1



Of the 1,549 SPA 1 patient discharges, 42.2% had positive compliance, with 31.4% completing treatment and 10.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.1.2).

Table 4.1.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 1, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**654**	**42.2**
Completed treatment	487	31.4
Left – satisfactory progress	167	10.8
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**670**	**43.3**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**225**	**14.5**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of patients from SPA 1 were male (60.6%), White (40.5%), and aged 26 to 34 (24.9%) (Table 4.1.3). 57.5% of patients from SPA 1 completed high school or beyond and 13.8% were employed.

Table 4.1.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 1, FY1516

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,274	60.6	1,679	60.5
	Female	829	39.4	1,095	39.5
RACE	White	850	40.5	1,142	41.2
	Hispanic/Latino	758	36.1	973	35.1
	Black/African American	431	20.5	574	20.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.8	19	0.7
	American Indian /Alaska Native	15	0.7	21	0.8
	Other	31	1.5	43	1.6
AGE	12-17	242	11.5	294	10.6
	18-25	420	20.0	570	20.5
	26-34	523	24.9	710	25.6
	35-44	367	17.5	498	18.0
	45-54	347	16.5	448	16.2
	55-64	163	7.8	202	7.3
	65+	41	1.9	52	1.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	148	7.0	197	7.1
	Some high school	746	35.5	917	33.1
	High school completed	968	46.0	1,328	47.9
	Some college or beyond	241	11.5	332	12.0
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	290	13.8	387	14.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	469	22.3	588	21.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	934	44.4	1,304	47.0
	Not in Labor Force	410	19.5	495	17.8

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.1.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (26.4%), followed by methamphetamine (23.3%), marijuana (20.1%), and alcohol (14.8%).

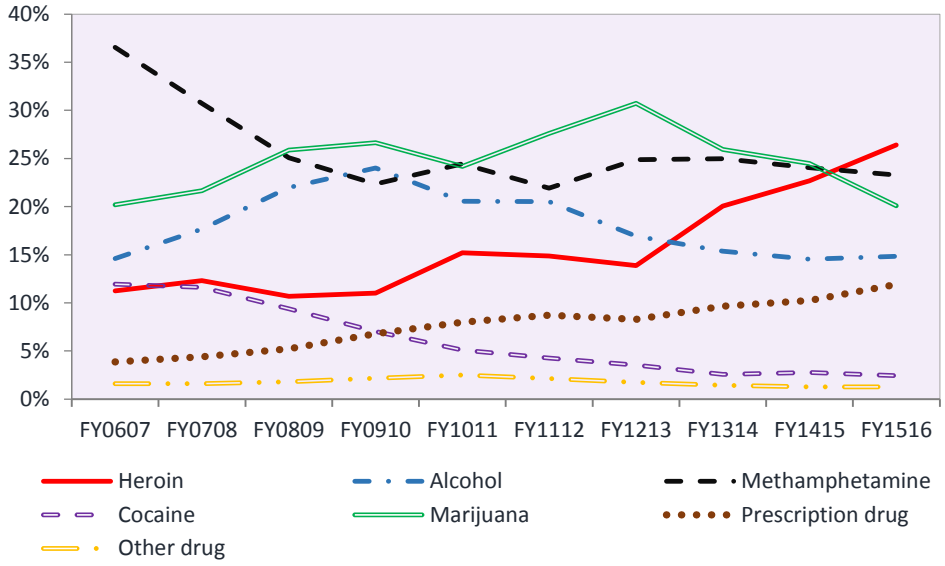
Table 4.1.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 1, FY1415

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	731	26.4
Methamphetamine	645	23.3
Marijuana	557	20.1
Alcohol	410	14.8
Prescription drug	329	11.9
Cocaine	66	2.4
Other drug	36	1.3

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

Methamphetamine was the most common primary drug problem from FY0607 to FY0708, but was surpassed by marijuana from FY0809 through FY1415. Primary heroin admissions began continuosly increasing from FY1213 and became the most common primary drug problem in FY1516. The proportion of primary alcohol and cocaine admissions decreased steadily after FY0708 while primary prescription admissions increased gradually over the last ten fiscal years (Figure 4.1.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.1.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 1 was outpatient (41.9%), followed by OTP (30.5%) and residential service (12.8%).

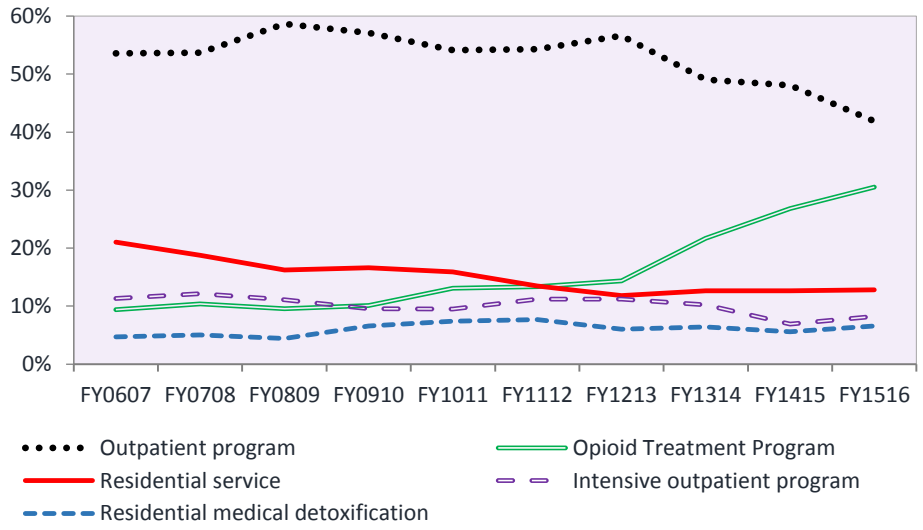
Table 4.1.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 1, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	182	6.6
Residential service	356	12.8
Intensive outpatient program	227	8.2
Outpatient program	1,162	41.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	847	30.5

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

Over the past ten fiscal years, outpatient program was the most common level of care among patients from SPA 1, ranging from 42% to 54% but assumed a gradual decreasing trend. The proportion of admissions to residential service decreased from 21.0% in FY0506 to 12.8% in FY1516, while OTP admissions increased substantially from 14.3% in FY1213 to 30.5% in FY1516 (Figure 4.1.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 2

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

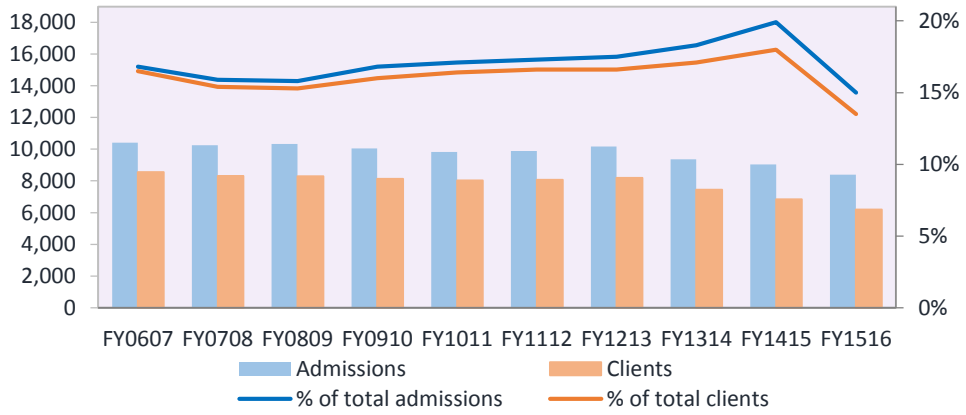
There were a total of 8,400 treatment admissions (6,201 patients) from SPA 2, accounting for 15.0% of all admissions (Table 4.2.1).

Table 4.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 2, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	8,400	15.0	6,201	13.5
Discharged	3,993	14.8	3,098	13.8

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

Figure 4.2.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 2



Of the 3,993 SPA 2 patient discharges, 43.5% had positive compliance with 29.6% completing treatment and 13.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.2.2).

Table 4.2.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 2, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,737**	**43.5**
Completed treatment	1182	29.6
Left – satisfactory progress	555	13.9
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,689**	**42.3**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**567**	**14.2**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.2.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 2 were male (66.1%), White (52.8%), and aged 26-34 (28.1%). Among patients from SPA 2, 65.9% completed high school or beyond and 24.2% were employed.

Table 4.2.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 2, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,098	66.1	5,579	66.4
	Female	2,102	33.9	2,820	33.6
	Other	1	0.02	1	0.02
RACE	White	3,270	52.8	4,420	52.7
	Hispanic/Latino	2,221	35.9	3,020	36.0
	Black/African American	297	4.8	405	4.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	85	1.4	124	1.5
	American Indian /Alaska Native	21	0.3	25	0.3
	Other	300	4.8	396	4.7
AGE	12-17	469	7.6	686	8.2
	18-25	1,064	17.2	1,471	17.5
	26-34	1,743	28.1	2,348	28.0
	35-44	1,230	19.8	1,658	19.7
	45-54	1,032	16.6	1,370	16.3
	55-64	540	8.7	706	8.4
	65+	123	2.0	161	1.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	515	8.3	676	8.0
	Some high school	1,601	25.8	2,122	25.3
	High school completed	2,891	46.6	3,929	46.8
	Some college or beyond	1,194	19.3	1,673	19.9
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,502	24.2	1,927	22.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,756	28.3	2,371	28.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,589	41.8	3,683	43.9
	Not in Labor Force	351	5.7	416	5.0

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.2.4, the most common primary drug problem was heroin (44.0%), followed by methamphetamine (17.6%), and alcohol (14.7%).

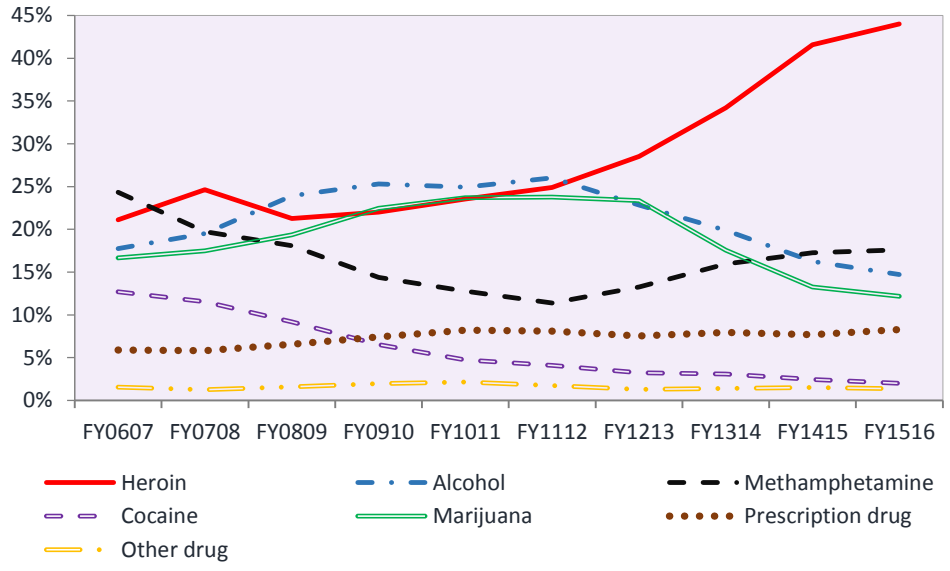
Table 4.2.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 2, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	3,696	44.0
Methamphetamine	1,476	17.6
Alcohol	1,232	14.7
Marijuana	1,022	12.2
Prescription drug	693	8.3
Cocaine	166	2.0
Other drug	115	1.4

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased noticeably from 24.9% in FY1112 to 44.0% in FY1516. In FY1213, heroin surpassed alcohol and became the most frequently reported primary drug problem among admissions in SPA 2 (Figure 4.2.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.2.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 2 was OTP (39.8%), followed by outpatient program (38.4%) and residential medical detoxification (10.0%).

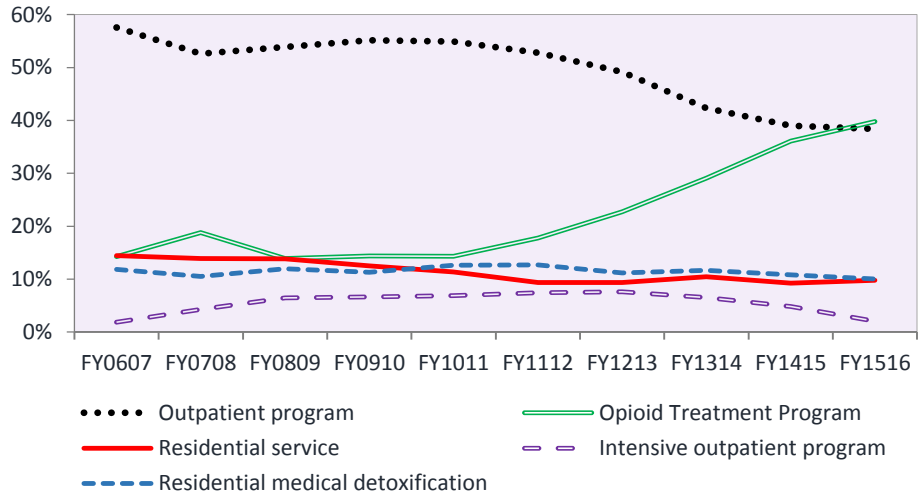
Table 4.2.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 2, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	842	10.0
Residential service	827	9.8
Intensive outpatient program	164	2.0
Outpatient program	3,226	38.4
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,341	39.8

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

Outpatient program was the most common level of care until FY1415. Its decreasing trend in last five years was coupled with significant increases trend in admissions to OTP programs, where OTP programs became the most common level of care in FY1516 (Figure 4.2.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 3

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

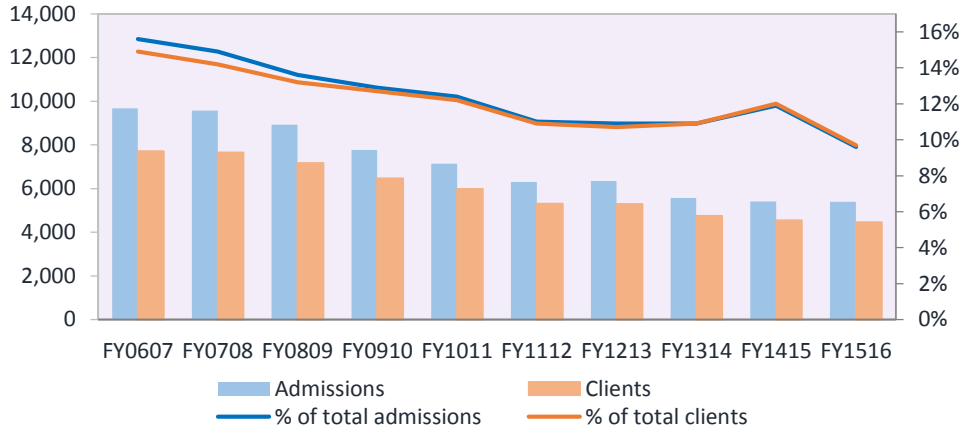
There were a total of 5,401 treatment admissions (4,455 patients) were from SPA 3, accounting for 9.6% of all admissions (Table 4.3.1).

Table 4.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 3, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	5,401	9.6	4,455	9.7
Discharged	2,654	9.8	2,232	9.9

The number of admissions from SPA 3 showed a downward trend over the past ten fiscal years, with a 44.2% decrease from 9,677 in FY0607 to 5,401 in FY1516 (Figure 4.3.1).

Figure 4.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 3



Of the 2,592 SPA 3 patient discharges, 39.8% had positive compliance, with 25.5% completing treatment and 14.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 3, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive Compliance	**1,055**	**39.8**
Completed treatment	677	25.5
Left – satisfactory progress	378	14.2
Negative Compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,412**	**53.2**
Other (Death/Incarceration/Other)	**187**	**7.0**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.3.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 3 were male (67.0%), Hispanic/Latino (66.3%), and aged 26 to 34 (23.2%). Over half (57.1%) completed at least high school and 24.6% were employed.

Table 4.3.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 3, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,983	67.0	3,620	67.0
	Female	1,471	33.0	1,780	33.0
	Other	1	0.02	1	0.02
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,952	66.3	3,581	66.3
	White	1,118	25.1	1,366	25.3
	Black/African American	226	5.1	274	5.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	76	1.7	86	1.6
	American Indian /Alaska Native	18	0.4	19	0.4
	Other	65	1.5	75	1.4
AGE	12-17	370	8.3	412	7.6
	18-25	625	14.0	735	13.6
	26-34	1,033	23.2	1,287	23.8
	35-44	915	20.5	1,144	21.2
	45-54	940	21.1	1,141	21.1
	55-64	480	10.8	571	10.6
	65+	92	2.1	111	2.1
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	381	8.6	458	8.5
	Some high school	1,528	34.3	1,845	34.2
	High school completed	1,993	44.7	2,426	44.9
	Some college or beyond	553	12.4	672	12.4
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,093	24.6	1,298	24.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,257	28.2	1,560	28.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,510	33.9	1,819	33.7
	Not in Labor Force	592	13.3	721	13.4

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.3.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (43.5%), followed by methamphetamine (25.4%), and marijuana (14.1%).

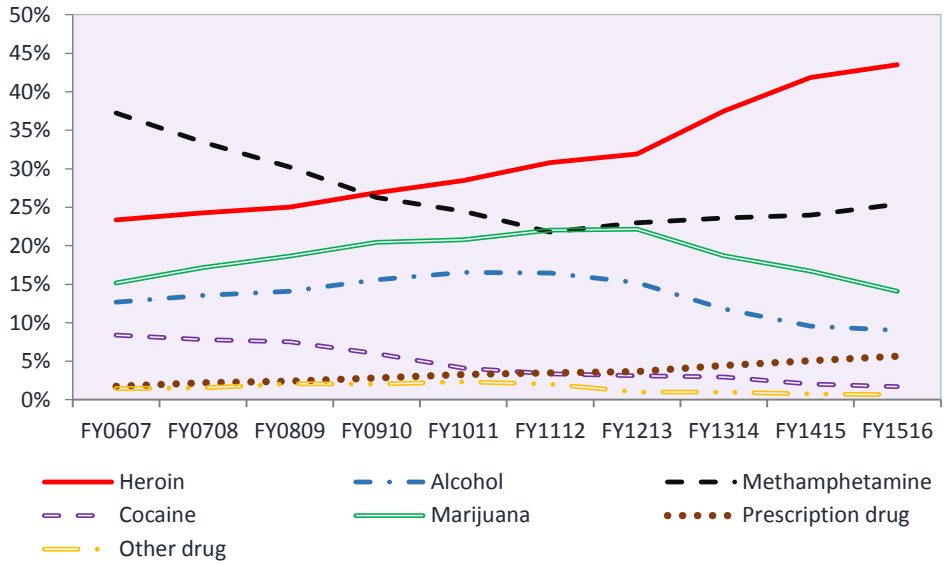
Table 4.3.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 3, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,348	43.5
Methamphetamine	1,374	25.4
Marijuana	759	14.1
Alcohol	487	9.0
Prescription drug	307	5.7
Cocaine	90	1.7
Other Drug	36	0.7

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

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.3.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 3 was OTP (44.8%), followed by outpatient program (43.7%) and residential service (8.1%).

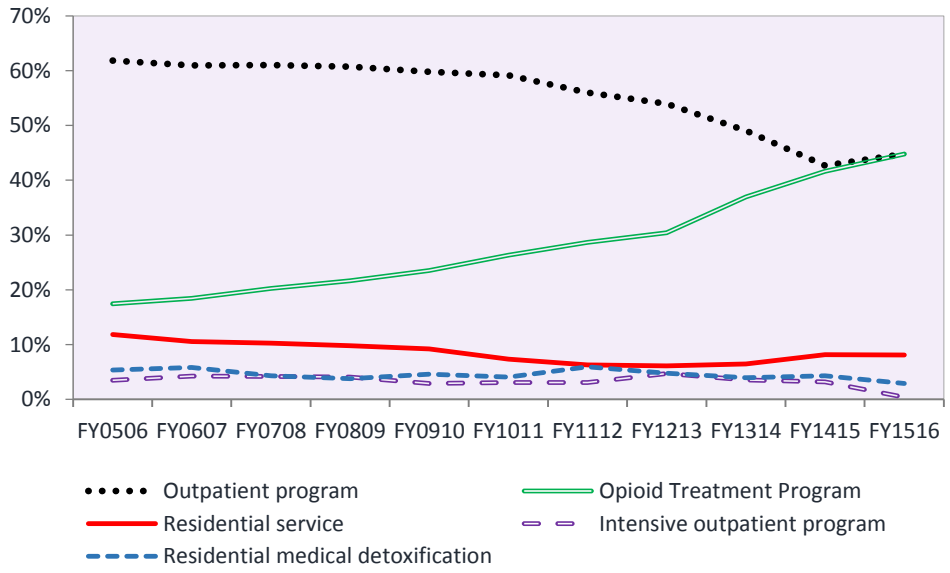
Table 4.3.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 3, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	159	2.9
Residential service	437	8.1
Intensive outpatient program	23	0.4
Outpatient program	2,360	43.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,422	44.8

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

Outpatient programs were the most common level of care until FY1415. The decreasing trend of outpatient programs was coupled with an increase in OTP leading to OTP becoming the most common level of care in FY1516. The proportion of intensive outpatient dropped rapidly from 3.2% in FY1415 to 0.4% to FY1516 (Figure 4.3.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 4

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

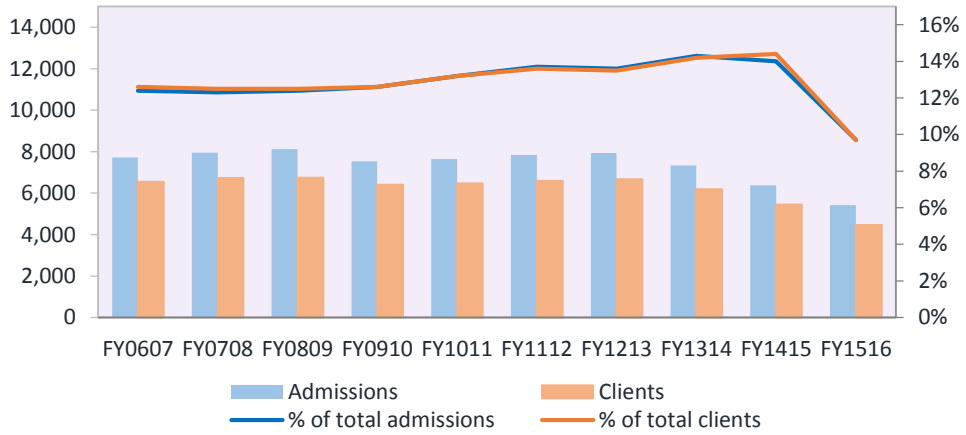
There were a total of 5,420 treatment admissions (4,455 patients) from SPA 4, accounting for 9.7% of all admissions (Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 4, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	5,420	9.7	4,455	9.7
Discharged	2,211	8.2	1,864	8.3

Both the number and proportion of admissions has remained relatively stable from FY0607 to FY1213. The proportion of admissions decreased noticeably from 14.0% in FY1415 to 9.7% in FY1516 (Figure 4.4.1).

Figure 4.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 4



Of the 2,211 SPA 4 patient discharges, 37.8% had positive compliance, with 24.4% completing treatment and 13.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.4.2).

Table 4.4.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 4, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**835**	**37.8**
Completed treatment	540	24.4
Left – satisfactory progress	295	13.3
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,209**	**54.7**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**167**	**7.6**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.4.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 4 were male (64.7%), Hispanic/Latino (51.1%), and aged 45-54 (21.8%). Among patients in SPA 4, 56.2% completed high school or beyond and 18.0% were employed.

Table 4.4.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 4, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,884	64.7	3,501	64.6
	Female	1,567	35.2	1,915	35.3
	Other	4	0.09	4	0.08
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,278	51.1	2,821	52.0
	White	1,360	30.5	1,647	30.4
	Black/African American	569	12.8	656	12.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	88	2.0	107	2.0
	American Indian /Alaska Native	17	0.4	20	0.4
	Other	143	3.2	169	3.1
AGE	12-17	377	8.5	451	8.3
	18-25	547	12.3	659	12.2
	26-34	919	20.6	1,123	20.7
	35-44	820	18.4	1,023	18.9
	45-54	970	21.8	1,176	21.7
	55-64	644	14.5	777	14.3
	65+	178	4.0	211	3.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	553	12.4	633	11.7
	Some high school	1,401	31.5	1,730	31.9
	High school completed	1,651	37.1	2,027	37.4
	Some college or beyond	849	19.1	1,029	19.0
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	800	18.0	965	17.8
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,044	23.5	1,286	23.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,005	45.1	2,429	44.9
	Not in Labor Force	596	13.4	730	13.5

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.4.4, the most common primary drug problem in SPA 4 was heroin (54.8%), followed by marijuana (14.0%), methamphetamine (11.9%), and alcohol (10.1%).

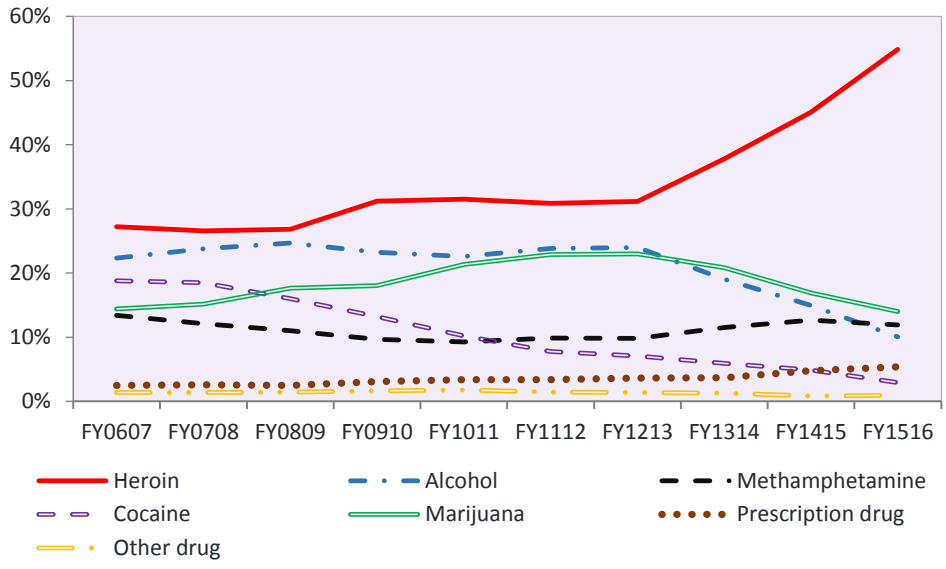
Table 4.4.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 4, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,971	54.8
Marijuana	759	14.0
Methamphetamine	645	11.9
Alcohol	546	10.1
Prescription drug	290	5.4
Cocaine	158	2.9
Other drug	51	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 increased rapidly from 31.2% in FY1213 to 54.8% in FY1516 and was the leading primary drug problem in all of the past ten fiscal years. The proportions of primary marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine admissions decreased in the past four fiscal years (Figure 4.4.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.4.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 4 was OTP (55.9%), followed by outpatient program (31.6%), and residential service (7.6%).

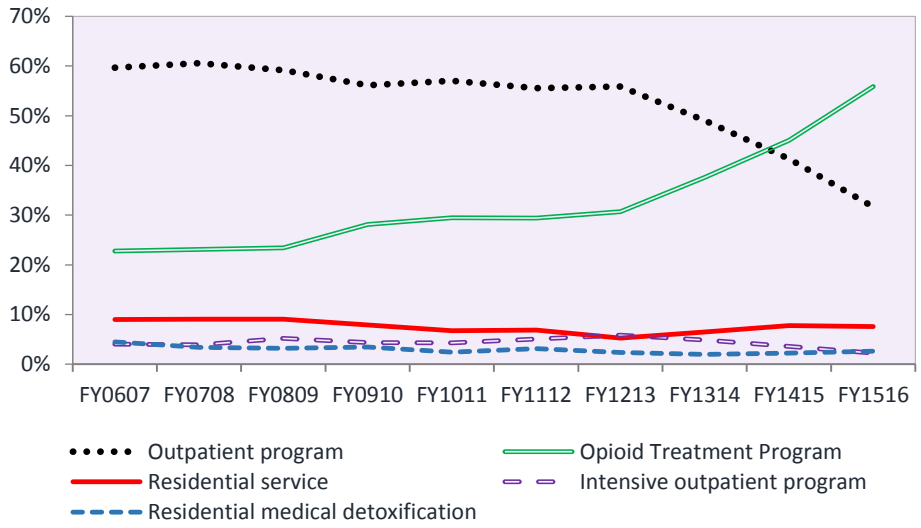
Table 4.4.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 4, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	142	2.6
Residential service	412	7.6
Intensive outpatient program	122	2.3
Outpatient program	1,714	31.6
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,030	55.9

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

Outpatient program was the most common level of care in the past eight years, but decreased since FY1213. The proportion of admissions to OTP has been continuously increasing from 22.8% in FY0607 to 55.9% in FY1516 to become the most common level of care since FY1415 (Figure 4.4.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 5

TREATMENT ADMISSION

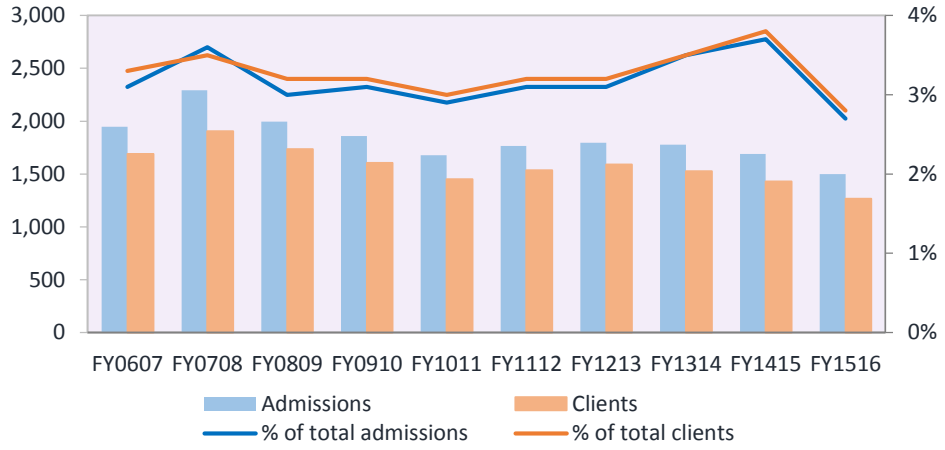
There were a total of 1,500 treatment admissions (1,266 patients) were from SPA 5, accounting for 2.7% of all admissions (Table 4.5.1).

Table 4.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 5, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,500	2.7	1,266	2.8
Discharged	435	1.6	374	1.7

The number of admissions from SPA 5 has been relatively stable but has shown a gradual decreasing trend since FY1314. The proportion of admissions revealed a modest increasing trend from 3.1% in FY1213 to 3.7% in FY1415 and decreased to 2.7% in FY1516 (Figure 4.5.1).

Figure 4.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 5



Of the 435 SPA 5 patient discharges, 44.1% had positive compliance, with 28.7% completing treatment and 15.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.5.2).

Table 4.5.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 5, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**192**	**44.1**
Completed treatment	125	28.7
Left – satisfactory progress	67	15.4
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**161**	**37.0**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**82**	**18.9**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.5.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 5 were male (67.5%), White (61.1%), and aged 45-54 (26.0%). In SPA5, 78.7% of patients completed high school or beyond and 28.5% were employed.

Table 4.5.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 5, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	854	67.5	1022	68.1
	Female	412	32.5	478	31.9
RACE	White	774	61.1	933	62.2
	Hispanic/Latino	282	22.3	333	22.2
	Black/African American	115	9.1	127	8.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	17	1.3	17	1.1
	American Indian /Alaska Native	5	0.4	6	0.4
	Other	73	5.8	84	5.6
AGE	12-17	30	2.4	31	2.1
	18-25	137	10.8	166	11.1
	26-34	276	21.8	335	22.3
	35-44	252	19.9	307	20.5
	45-54	329	26.0	386	25.7
	55-64	194	15.3	223	14.9
	65+	48	3.8	52	3.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	55	4.3	64	4.3
	Some high school	215	17.0	245	16.3
	High school completed	606	47.9	730	48.7
	Some college or beyond	390	30.8	461	30.7
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	361	28.5	417	27.8
	Unemployed (seeking)	280	22.1	325	21.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	522	41.3	636	42.4
	Not in Labor Force	102	8.1	121	8.1

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.5.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (62.4%), followed by prescription drugs (13.2%), and alcohol (9.0%).

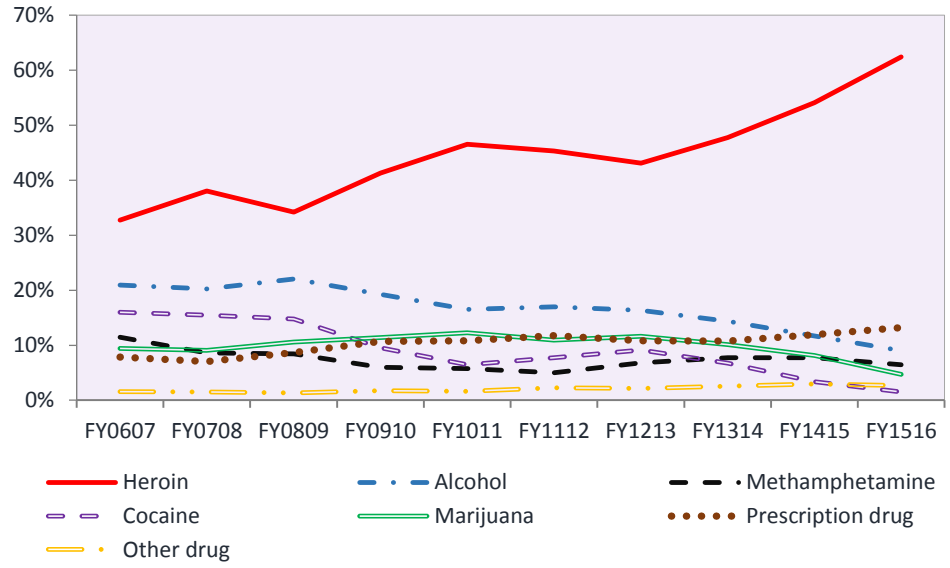
Table 4.5.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 5, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	936	62.4
Prescription drug	198	13.2
Alcohol	135	9.0
Methamphetamine	97	6.5
Marijuana	71	4.7
Cocaine	23	1.5
Other drug	40	2.7

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions from SPA 5 increased remarkably from 33.0% in FY0607 to 62.4% in FY1516, and was the leading primary drug problem for all 10 fiscal years. The proportion of primary alcohol admissions decreased from 20.9% to 9.0% during the same time period (Figure 4.5.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.5.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 5 was OTP (71.1%), followed by outpatient program (15.2%), and residential service (6.9%).

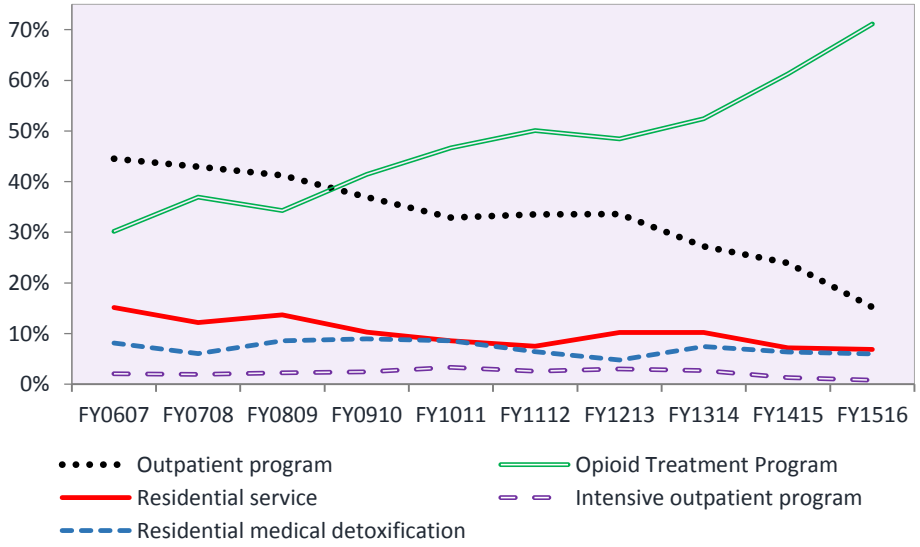
Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among patients from SPA 5, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	90	6.0
Residential service	103	6.9
Intensive outpatient program	12	0.8
Outpatient program	228	15.2
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,067	71.1

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

The proportion of admissions to OTP increased more than double over the past ten fiscal years. Since FY0910, OTP became the most common level of care for admissions from SPA 5 (Figure 4.5.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 6

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

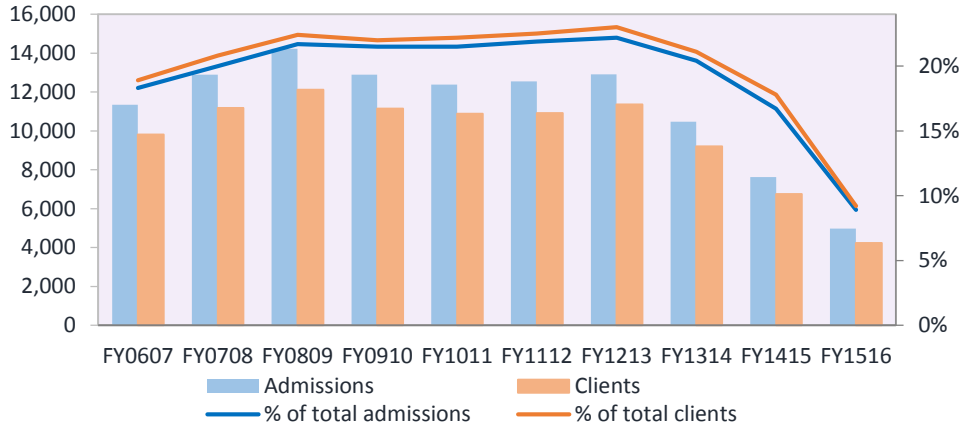
There were a total of 4,978 treatment admissions (4,234 patients) from SPA 6, accounting 8.9% of all admissions (Table 4.6.1).

Table 4.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 6, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	4,978	8.9	4,234	9.2
Discharged	2,282	8.5	1,955	8.7

The number and proportion of admissions from SPA 6 decreased from 12,909 (22.2%) in FY1213 to 4,978 (8.9%) in FY1516 (Figure 4.6.1).

Figure 4.6.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 6



Of the 2,282 SPA 6 patient discharges, 44.1% had positive compliance, with 25.4% completing treatment and 18.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.6.2).

Table 4.6.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 6, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,007**	**44.1**
Completed treatment	579	25.4
Left – satisfactory progress	428	18.8
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,105**	**48.4**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**170**	**7.4**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.6.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 6 were male (59.4%), Black/African American (44.4%), and aged 26 to 34 (20.9%). In SPA 6, 51.6% completed high school or beyond and 12.3% were employed.

Table 4.6.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 6, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,513	59.4	2,965	59.6
	Female	1,718	40.6	2,009	40.4
	Other	3	0.07	4	0.08
RACE	Black/African American	1,880	44.4	2,176	43.7
	Hispanic/Latino	1,845	43.6	2,232	44.8
	White	382	9.0	427	8.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	27	0.6	31	0.6
	American Indian / Alaska Native	26	0.6	26	0.5
	Other	73	1.7	85	1.7
AGE	12-17	448	10.6	484	9.7
	18-25	616	14.5	725	14.6
	26-34	883	20.9	1,065	21.4
	35-44	630	14.9	757	15.2
	45-54	785	18.5	915	18.4
	55-64	718	17.0	847	17.0
	65+	154	3.6	185	3.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	449	10.6	508	10.2
	Some high school	1,603	37.9	1,883	37.8
	High school completed	1,705	40.3	2,025	40.7
	Some college or beyond	477	11.3	562	11.3
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	521	12.3	618	12.4
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,084	25.6	1,302	26.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,079	49.1	2,434	48.9
	Not in Labor Force	550	13.0	624	12.5

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.6.4, the most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (31.6%), followed by marijuana (22.8%), methamphetamine (17.6%), and alcohol (14.4%).

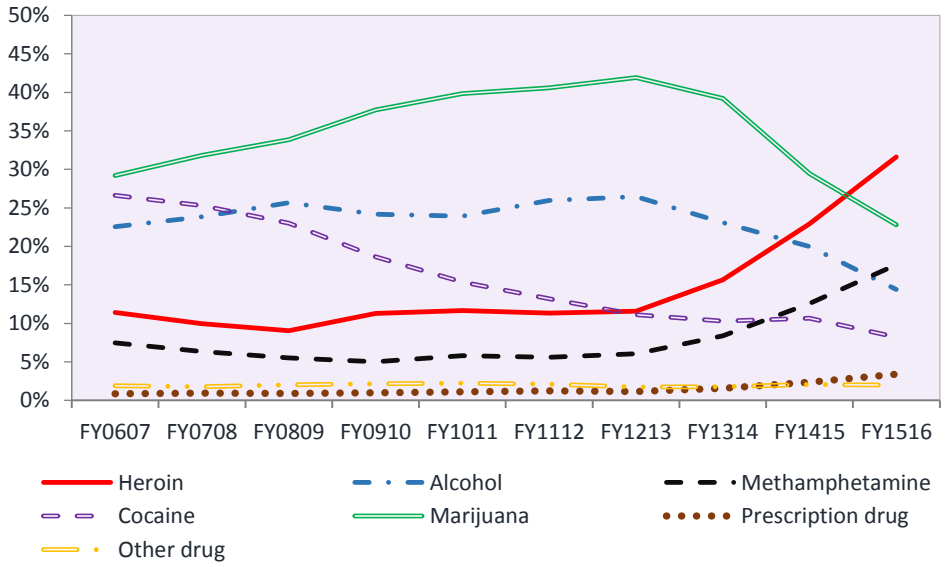
Table 4.6.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 6, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	1,575	31.6
Marijuana	1,134	22.8
Methamphetamine	877	17.6
Alcohol	717	14.4
Cocaine	409	8.2
Prescription drug	167	3.4
Other drug	99	2.0

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

In SPA 6, the most commonly reported primary drug problem before FY1516 was marijuana, which increased steadily between FY0607 and FY1213, then decreased steeply afterwards. The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased sharply and surpassed marijuana in FY1516 as the most common primary drug problem (Figure 4.6.2).

Figure 4.6.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SPA 6,



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.6.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 6 was outpatient program (46.2%), followed by OTP (33.3%), and intensive outpatient program (10.7%).

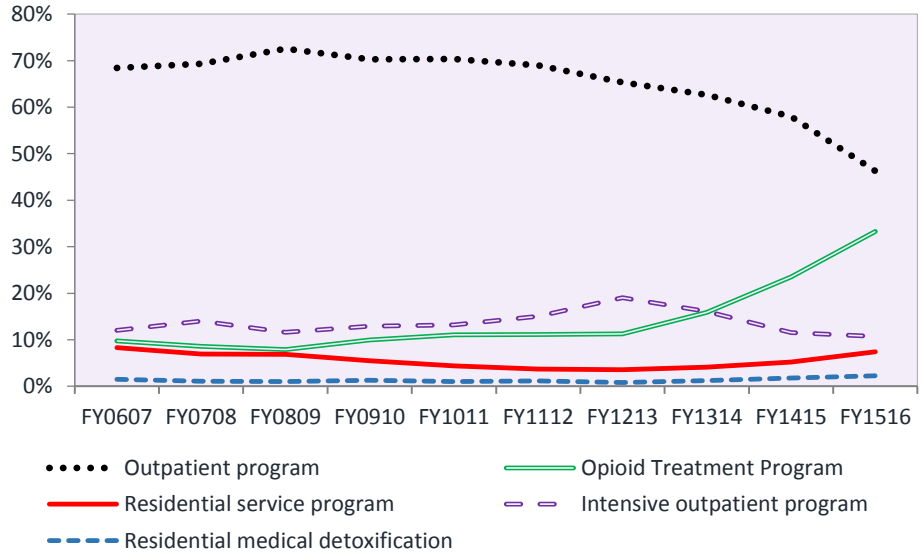
Table 4.6.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 6, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	113	2.3
Residential service	371	7.5
Intensive outpatient program	535	10.7
Outpatient program	2,302	46.2
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,657	33.3

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

The proportion of admissions to outpatient programs remained at around 70%, but decreased in recent years. The proportion of admissions to OTP program increased rapidly since FY1213, from 11.3% to 33.3% in FY1516 (Figure 4.6.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 7

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

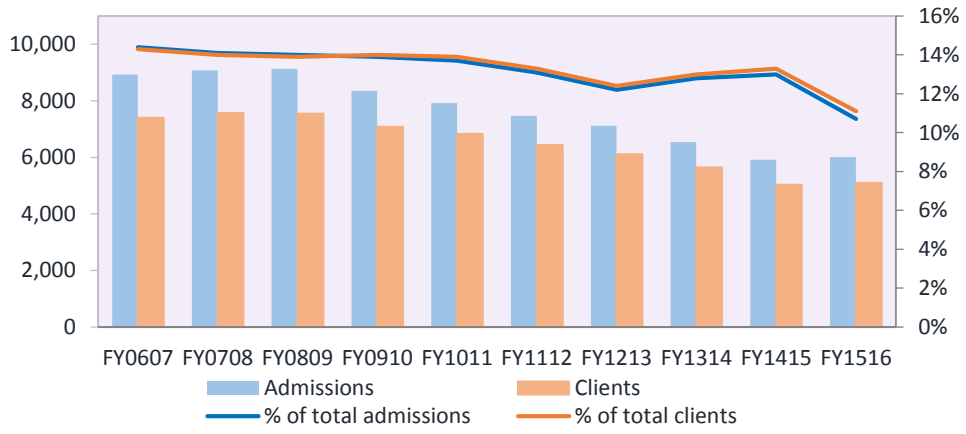
There were a total of 6,013 treatment admissions (5,108 patients) from SPA 7, accounting for 10.7% of all admissions (Table 4.7.1).

Table 4.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 7, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	6,013	10.7	5,108	11.1
Discharged	2,409	8.9	2,065	9.2

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

Figure 4.7.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 7



Of the 2,409 SPA 7 patient discharges, 39.5% had positive compliance, with 25.9% completing treatment and 13.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.7.2).

Table 4.7.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 7, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**952**	**39.5**
Completed treatment	623	25.9
Left – satisfactory progress	329	13.7
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,298**	**53.9**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**159**	**6.6**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.7.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 7 were male (64.0%), Hispanic/Latino (76.4%), and aged of 35 to 44 (20.7%). In SPA 7, 46.3% completed high school or beyond, and 18.9% were employed.

Table 4.7.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 7, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,268	64.0	3,852	64.1
	Female	1,838	36.0	2,158	35.9
	Other	2	0.04	3	0.05
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,900	76.4	4,580	76.2
	White	896	17.5	1,079	17.9
	Black/African American	140	2.7	156	2.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	62	1.2	75	1.2
	American Indian / Alaska Native	36	0.7	43	0.7
	Other	74	1.4	80	1.3
AGE	12-17	766	15.0	835	13.9
	18-25	725	14.2	835	13.9
	26-34	975	19.1	1,206	20.1
	35-44	1,056	20.7	1,271	21.1
	45-54	977	19.1	1,167	19.4
	55-64	509	10.0	589	9.8
	65+	100	2.0	110	1.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	671	13.1	770	12.8
	Some high school	2,067	40.5	2,358	39.2
	High school completed	1,906	37.3	2,314	38.5
	Some college or beyond	462	9.0	569	9.5
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	963	18.9	1,132	18.8
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,284	25.2	1,554	25.9
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,246	44.0	2,587	43.1
	Not in Labor Force	610	12.0	735	12.2

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.7.4, the most common primary drug problem among patients from SPA 7 was heroin (40.3%), followed by methamphetamine (22.3%), marijuana (20.2%), and alcohol (9.9%).

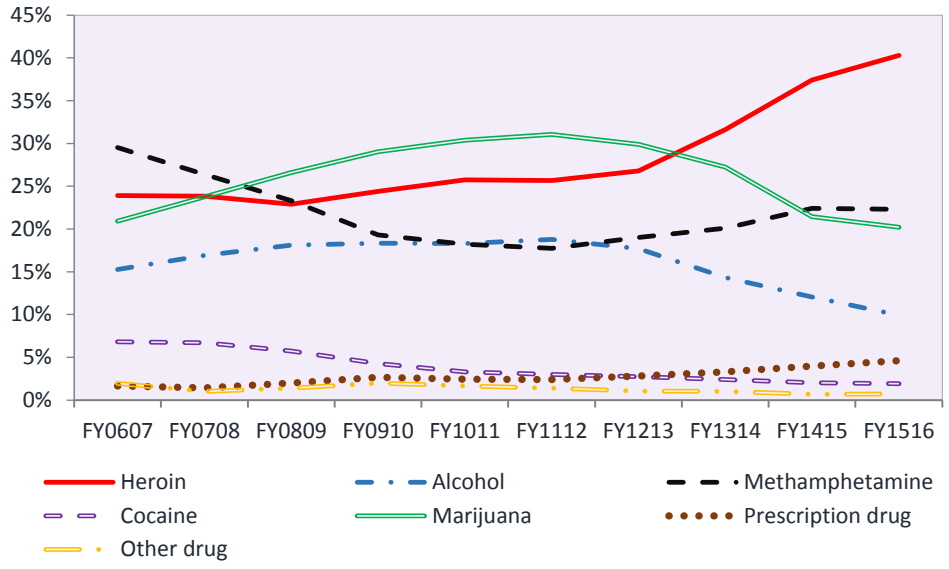
Table 4.7.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 7, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,425	40.3
Methamphetamine	1,343	22.3
Marijuana	1,214	20.2
Alcohol	593	9.9
Prescription drug	279	4.6
Cocaine	114	1.9
Other drug	45	0.7

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

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.7.5, the most common level of care among patients from SPA 7 was outpatient (43.8%), followed by OTP (42.4%) and residential service (6.5%).

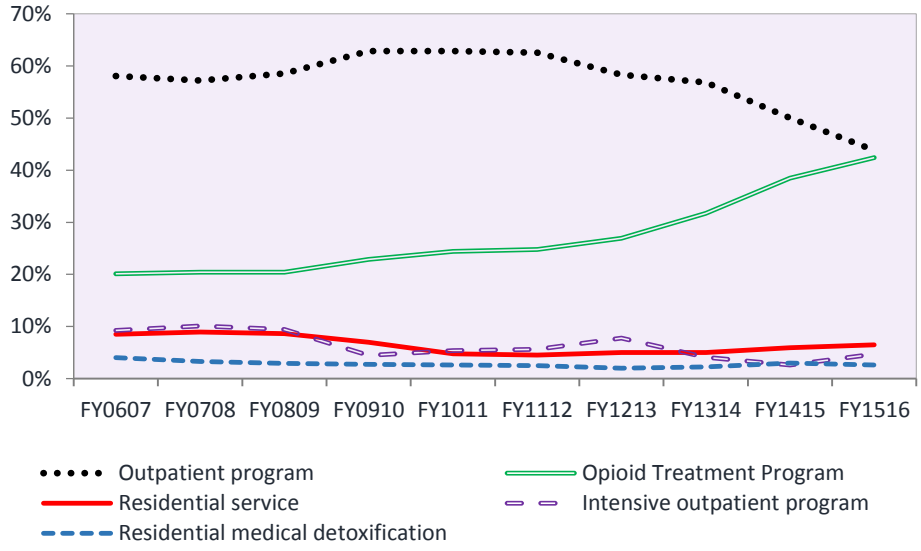
Table 4.7.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 7, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	155	2.6
Residential service	393	6.5
Intensive outpatient program	282	4.7
Outpatient program	2,634	43.8
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	2,549	42.4

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

Outpatient program was the most common level of care, accounting for 43.8% of all admissions from SPA 7, but revealed a decreasing trend. The proportion of patients admitted to OTP has been increasing steadily from 20.2% in FY0607 to 42.4% in FY1516 and remained the second most common level of care throughout the past ten fiscal years (Figure 4.7.3).

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



Patients from Service Planning Area 8

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

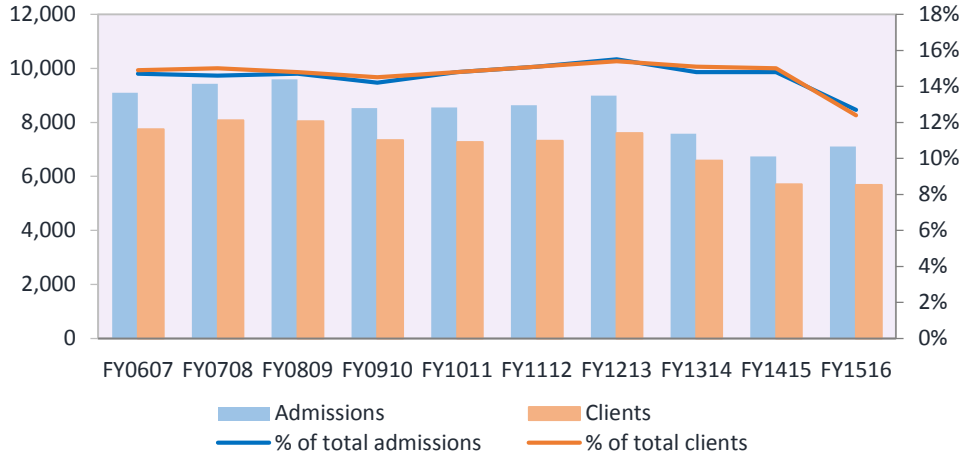
There were a total of 7,110 treatment admissions (5,683 patients) were from SPA 8, accounting for 12.7% of all admissions (Table 4.8.1).

Table 4.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 8, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,110	12.7	5,683	12.4
Discharged	3,097	11.5	2,516	11.2

The number of admissions from SPA 8 decreased by 20.9% from FY1213 to FY1516, while the proportion remained relatively stable over the last ten fiscal years (Figure 4.8.1).

Figure 4.8.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SPA 8



Of the 3,097 SPA 8 discharges, 45.7% had positive compliance, with 34.2% completing treatment and 11.5% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.8.2).

Table 4.8.2. Discharge status of patients from SPA 8, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,415**	**45.7**
Completed treatment	1059	34.2
Left – satisfactory progress	356	11.5
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,427**	**46.1**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**255**	**8.2**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.8.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 8 were male (60.8%), Hispanic/Latino (40.8%), and aged 26-34 (21.5%). In SPA 8, 58.8% completed high school or beyond and 20.0% were employed.

Table 4.8.3. Characteristics of patients from SPA 8, FY1516

		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,453	60.8	4,248	59.7
	Female	2,228	39.2	2,860	40.2
	Other	2	0.04	2	0.03
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,318	40.8	2,922	41.1
	White	1,922	33.8	2,411	33.9
	Black/African American	1102	19.4	1,365	19.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	153	2.7	182	2.6
	American Indian / Alaska Native	35	0.6	44	0.6
	Other	150	2.6	183	2.6
AGE	12-17	411	7.2	465	6.5
	18-25	828	14.6	1046	14.7
	26-34	1.222	21.5	1,593	22.4
	35-44	1,104	19.4	1,394	19.6
	45-54	1,219	21.4	1,529	21.5
	55-64	776	13.7	939	13.2
	65+	123	2.2	144	2.0
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	467	8.2	546	7.7
	Some high school	1,876	33.0	2,337	32.9
	High school completed	2,424	42.7	3,102	43.6
	Some college or beyond	915	16.1	1,124	15.8
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,134	20.0	1,386	19.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,403	24.7	1,745	24.6
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,545	44.8	3,229	45.4
	Not in Labor Force	598	10.5	747	10.5

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.8.4, the most common primary drug problem among patients from SPA 8 was heroin (40.8%), followed by methamphetamine (18.1%), marijuana (15.8%), and alcohol (12.9%).

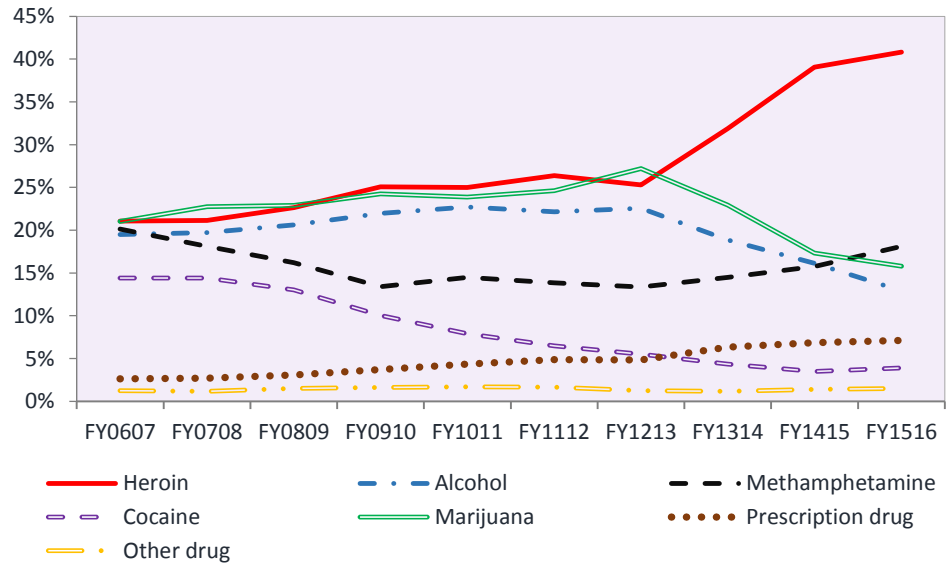
Table 4.8.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SPA 8, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,902	40.8
Methamphetamine	1,284	18.1
Marijuana	1120	15.8
Alcohol	917	12.9
Prescription drug	506	7.1
Cocaine	275	3.9
Other drug	106	1.5

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

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

Admissions from SPA 8 were most commonly admitted to OTP (44.9%), followed by outpatient (38.7%) and residential service programs (7.8%) (Table 4.8.5).

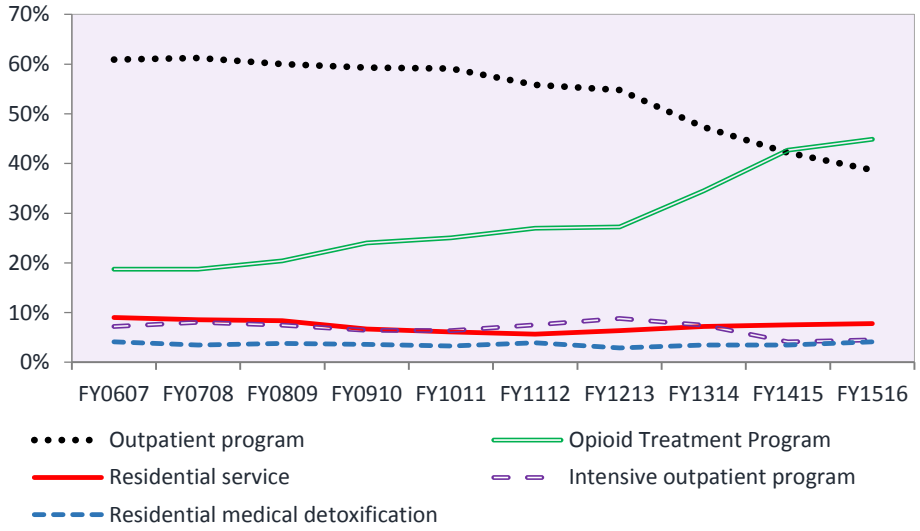
Table 4.8.5. Level of care among patients from SPA 8, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	290	4.1
Residential service	557	7.8
Intensive outpatient program	320	4.5
Outpatient program	2,753	38.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,190	44.9

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

Outpatient was the most common level of care until FY1415 and has been decreasing since FY0708. The proportion of admissions to OTP has been increasing continuously from 18.7% in FY0607 to 44.9% in FY1516 and became the most common level of care (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, FY1516

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	2,103	4.6	6,201	13.5	4,455	9.7	4,455	9.7	1,266	2.8	4,234	9.2	5,108	11.1	5,683	12.4
Admissions	2,774	5.0	8,400	15.0	5,401	9.6	5,420	9.7	1,500	2.7	4,978	8.9	6,013	10.7	7,110	12.7
DISCHARGED																
Patients	1,174	5.2	3,098	13.8	2,232	9.9	1,864	8.3	374	1.7	1,955	8.7	2,065	9.2	2,516	11.2
Admissions	1,549	5.7	3,993	14.8	2,654	9.8	2,211	8.2	435	1.6	2,282	8.5	2,409	8.9	3,097	11.5
DISCHARGE STATUS																
Positive compliance	654	42.2	1,737	43.5	1,055	39.8	835	37.8	192	44.1	1,007	44.1	952	39.5	1,415	45.7
Completed treatment	487	31.4	1,182	29.6	677	25.5	540	24.4	125	28.7	579	25.4	623	25.9	1,059	34.2
Left – satisfactory progress	167	10.8	555	13.9	378	14.2	295	13.3	67	15.4	428	18.8	329	13.7	356	11.5
Negative compliance	670	43.3	1,689	42.3	1,412	53.2	1,209	54.7	161	37.0	1,105	48.4	1,298	53.9	1,427	46.1
Other(Death/Incarceration/Other)	225	14.5	567	14.2	187	7.0	167	7.6	82	18.9	170	7.4	159	6.6	255	8.2
GENDER†																
Male	1,274	60.6	4,098	66.1	2,983	67.0	2,884	64.7	854	67.5	2,513	59.4	3,268	64.0	3,453	60.8
Female	829	39.4	2,102	33.9	1,471	33.0	1,567	35.2	412	32.5	1,718	40.6	1,838	36.0	2,228	39.2
Other	0	0.0	1	0.02	1	0.02	4	0.09	0	0.0	3	0.08	2	0.04	2	0.04
RACE†																
White	850	40.5	3,270	52.8	1,118	25.1	1,360	30.5	774	61.1	382	9.0	896	17.5	1,922	33.8
Hispanic/Latino	758	36.1	2,221	35.9	2,952	66.3	2,278	51.1	282	22.3	1,845	43.6	3,900	76.4	2,318	40.8
Black/African American	431	20.5	297	4.8	226	5.1	569	12.8	115	9.1	1,880	44.4	140	2.7	1,102	19.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.8	85	1.4	76	1.7	88	2.0	17	1.3	27	0.6	62	1.2	153	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	0.7	21	0.3	18	0.4	17	0.4	5	0.4	26	0.6	36	0.7	35	0.6
Other	31	1.5	300	4.8	65	1.5	143	3.2	73	5.8	73	1.7	74	1.4	150	2.6
AGE†																
12-17	242	11.5	469	7.6	370	8.3	377	8.5	30	2.4	448	10.6	766	15.0	411	7.2
18-25	420	20.0	1,064	17.2	625	14.0	547	12.3	137	10.8	616	14.5	725	14.2	828	14.6
26-34	523	24.9	1,743	28.1	1,033	23.2	919	20.6	276	21.8	883	20.9	975	19.1	1,222	21.5
35-44	367	17.5	1,230	19.8	915	20.5	820	18.4	252	19.9	630	14.9	1,056	20.7	1,104	19.4
45-54	347	16.5	1,032	16.6	940	21.1	970	21.8	329	26.0	785	18.5	977	19.1	1,219	21.4
55-64	163	7.8	540	8.7	480	10.8	644	14.5	194	15.3	718	17.0	509	10.0	776	13.7
65+	41	1.9	123	2.0	92	2.1	178	4.0	48	3.8	154	3.6	100	2.0	123	2.2

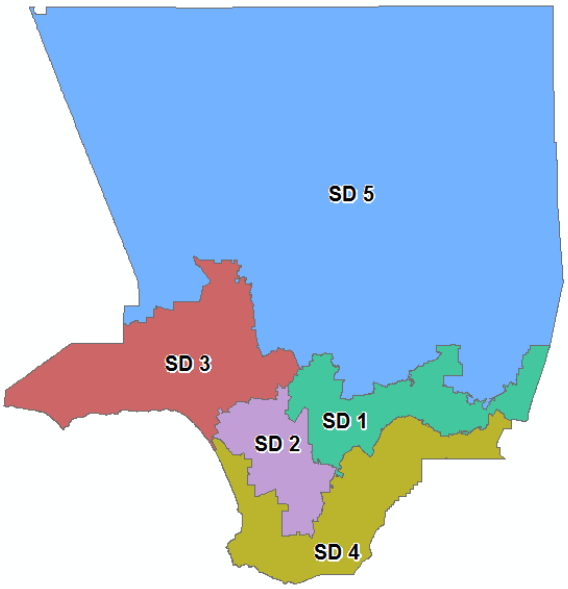
(Table cont'd)

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	%
EDUCATION†																
Middle school or below	148	7.0	515	8.3	381	8.6	553	12.4	55	4.3	449	10.6	671	13.1	467	8.2
Some high school	746	35.5	1,601	25.8	1,528	34.3	1,401	31.5	215	17.0	1,603	37.9	2,067	40.5	1,876	33.0
High school completed	968	46.0	2,891	46.6	1,993	44.7	1,651	37.1	606	47.9	1,705	40.3	1,906	37.3	2,424	42.7
Some college or beyond	241	11.5	1,194	19.3	553	12.4	849	19.1	390	30.8	477	11.3	462	9.0	915	16.1
EMPLOYMENT†																
Employed	290	13.8	1,502	24.2	1,093	24.6	800	18.0	361	28.5	521	12.3	963	18.9	1,134	20.0
Unemployed (seeking)	469	22.3	1,756	28.3	1,257	28.2	1,044	23.5	280	22.1	1,084	25.6	1,284	25.2	1,403	24.7
Unemployed (not seeking)	934	44.4	2,589	41.8	1,510	33.9	2,005	45.1	522	41.3	2,079	49.1	2,246	44.0	2,545	44.8
Not in labor force	410	19.5	351	5.7	592	13.3	596	13.4	102	8.1	550	13.0	610	12.0	598	10.5
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM																
Heroin	731	26.4	3,696	44.0	2,348	43.5	2,971	54.8	936	62.4	1,575	31.6	2,425	40.3	2,902	40.8
Methamphetamine	645	23.3	1,476	17.6	1,374	25.4	645	11.9	97	6.5	877	17.6	1,343	22.3	1,284	18.1
Marijuana	557	20.1	1,022	12.2	759	14.1	759	14.0	71	4.7	1,134	22.8	1,214	20.2	1,120	15.8
Alcohol	410	14.8	1,232	14.7	487	9.0	546	10.1	135	9.0	717	14.4	593	9.9	917	12.9
Prescription Drug	329	11.9	693	8.3	307	5.7	290	5.4	198	13.2	167	3.4	279	4.6	506	7.1
Cocaine	66	2.4	166	2.0	90	1.7	158	2.9	23	1.5	409	8.2	114	1.9	275	3.9
Other drugs	36	1.3	115	1.4	36	0.7	51	0.9	40	2.7	99	2.0	45	0.7	106	1.5
LEVEL OF CARE																
Residential medical detoxification	182	6.6	842	10.0	159	2.9	142	2.6	90	6.0	113	2.3	155	2.6	290	4.1
Residential services	356	12.8	827	9.8	437	8.1	412	7.6	103	6.9	371	7.5	393	6.5	557	7.8
Intensive outpatient program	227	8.2	164	2.0	23	0.4	122	2.3	12	0.8	535	10.7	282	4.7	320	4.5
Outpatient program	1162	41.9	3,226	38.4	2,360	43.7	1,714	31.6	228	15.2	2,302	46.2	2,634	43.8	2,753	38.7
Opioid Treatment Program	847	30.5	3,341	39.8	2,422	44.8	3,030	55.9	1,067	71.1	1,657	33.3	2,549	42.4	3,190	44.9

† Patient numbers and percentages.

Chapter 5

Patient Characteristics by Supervisorial District



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 ten years. Patient discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary drug problem, and levels of care by SD are also described.

Patients from Supervisorial District 1

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

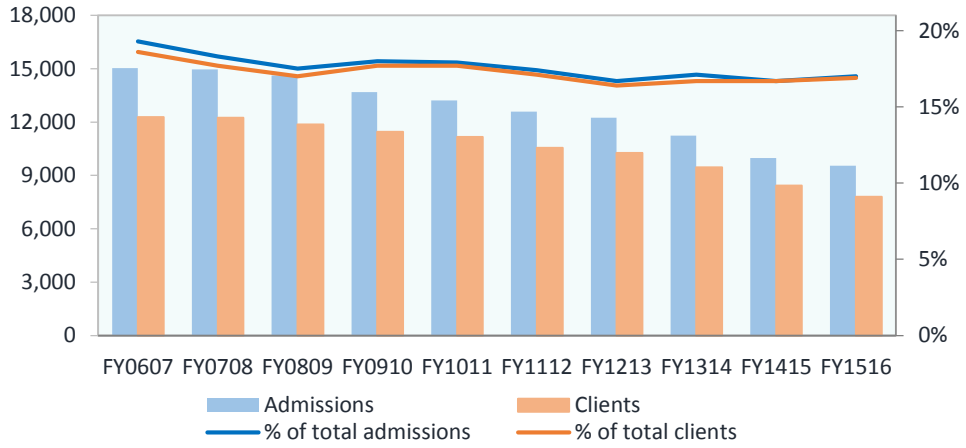
A total of 9,540 treatment admissions (7,798 patients) were from SD 1, accounting for 17.0% of all admissions and 16.9% of patients (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 1, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	9,540	17.0	7,798	16.9
Discharged	4,168	15.4	3,480	15.5

The number of admissions by patients from SD 1 decreased over the past 10 fiscal years, though the proportion of all admissions remained stable over the past eight fiscal years (Figure 5.1.1).

Figure 5.1.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 1



Of the 4,168 discharges from SD 1, 36.1% had positive compliance, with 22.5% completing treatment and 13.6% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.1.2).

Table 5.1.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 1, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,505**	**36.1**
Completed treatment	938	22.5
Left – satisfactory progress	567	13.6
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,382**	**57.1**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**281**	**6.7**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest sociodemographic groups of patients from SD 1 were male (64.6%), Hispanic/Latino (74.0%), ages 45-54 (21.9%). Over half were at least high school graduates (48.4%), and 18.4% were employed (Table 5.1.3).

Table 5.1.3. Characteristics of patients from SD 1, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,038	64.6	6,160	64.6
	Female	2,757	35.4	3,377	35.4
	Other	3	0.04	3	0.03
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	5,774	74.0	7,106	74.5
	White	1,255	16.1	1,538	16.1
	Black/African American	510	6.5	593	6.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	104	1.3	121	1.3
	American Indian /Alaska Native	35	0.4	43	0.5
	Other	120	1.5	139	1.5
AGE	12-17	856	11.0	1,004	10.5
	18-25	982	12.6	1,165	12.2
	26-34	1,489	19.1	1,851	19.4
	35-44	1,530	19.6	1,944	20.4
	45-54	1,711	21.9	2,111	22.1
	55-64	990	12.7	1,180	12.4
	65+	240	3.1	285	3.0
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	941	12.1	1,130	11.8
	Some high school	3,087	39.6	3,741	39.2
	High school completed	2,983	38.3	3,687	38.6
	Some college or beyond	787	10.1	982	10.3
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,430	18.4	1,729	18.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,022	26.0	2,528	26.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,196	41.1	3,843	40.3
	Not in Labor Force	1,136	14.6	1,426	15.0

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (47.9%), followed by methamphetamine (20.1%), marijuana (16.8%), and alcohol (8.9%) (Table 5.1.4).

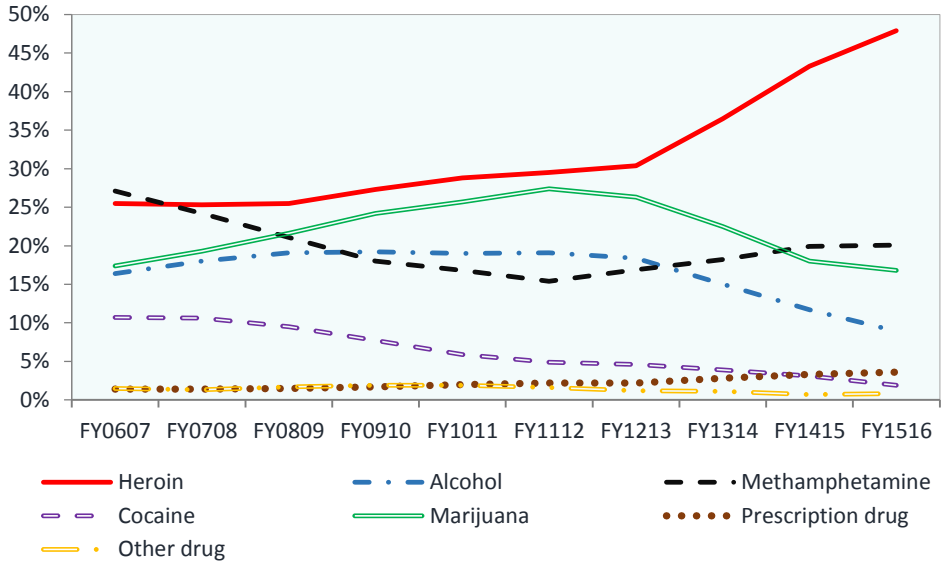
Table 5.1.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SD 1, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	4,570	47.9
Methamphetamine	1,919	20.1
Marijuana	1,603	16.8
Alcohol	848	8.9
Prescription drug	343	3.6
Cocaine	185	1.9
Other drug	72	0.8

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

The proportion of patients from SD 1 reporting heroin as the primary drug problem increased steadily from FY0708 to FY1213, then increased steeply from FY1213 to FY1516. Methamphetamine decreased from FY0607 to FY1112, then increased from FY1112 to FY1516. The proportion reporting marijuana as the primary drug problem increased from FY0607 to FY1112, then decreased. The proportion of primary alcohol and cocaine admissions decreased steadily after FY1213, while the proportion of primary prescription admissions increased gradually over the last ten fiscal years (Figure 5.1.2).

Figure 5.1.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SD 1



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients from SD 1 were most commonly admitted to OTP (48.7%), followed by outpatient (40.6%) and residential service (5.9%) programs (Table 5.1.5).

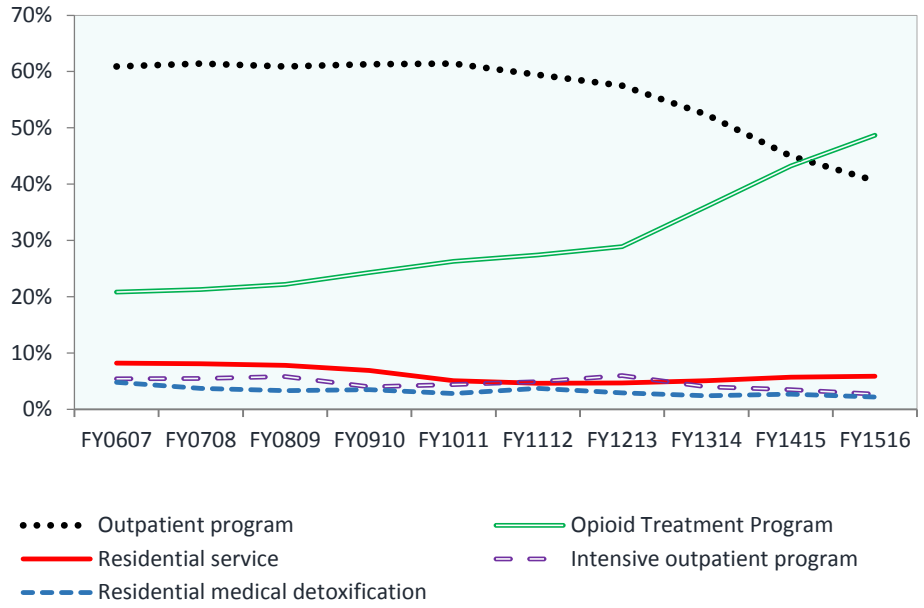
Table 5.1.6. Level of care among patients from SD 1, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	206	2.2
Residential service	558	5.8
Intensive outpatient program	253	2.7
Outpatient program	3,874	40.6
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	4,649	48.7

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

The proportion of patients from SD 1 admitted to OTP programs increased steadily from FY0607 to FY1213, then increased steeply from FY1213 to FY1516. Starting from FY1011, the proportion of admissions from SD 1 admitted to outpatient programs decreased (Figure 5.1.3).

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



Patients from Supervisorial District 2

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

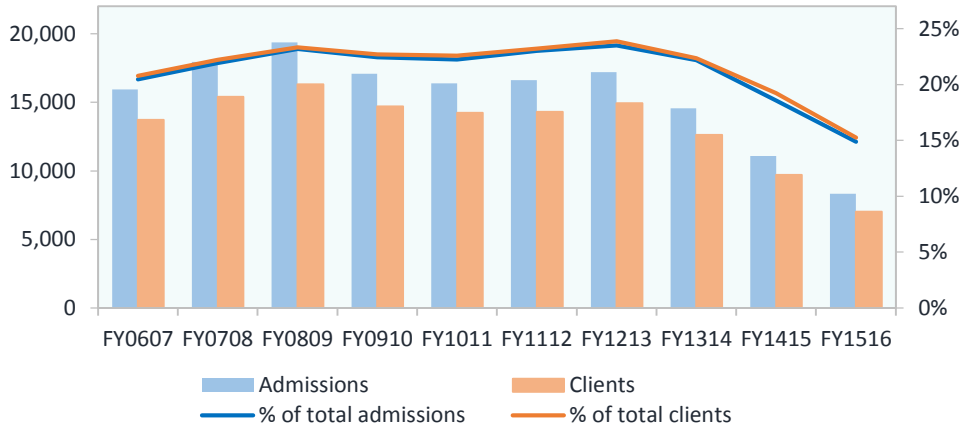
A total of 8,330 treatment admissions (7,023 patients) were from SD 2, accounting for 14.9% of all admissions and 15.3% of all patients (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 2, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	8,330	14.9	7,023	15.3
Discharged	3,675	13.6	3,156	15.0

The number of admissions and proportion of all admissions from SD 2 patients decreased from 17,206 (23.9%) in FY1213 to 8,330 (14.9%) in FY1516 (Figure 5.2.1).

Figure 5.2.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 2



Of the 3,675 SD 2 total discharges, 45.6% had positive compliance, with 27.9% completing treatment and 17.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.2.2).

Table 5.2.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 2, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,675**	**45.6**
Completed treatment	1,026	27.9
Left – satisfactory progress	649	17.7
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,694**	**46.1**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**306**	**8.3**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 5.2.3, the largest demographic groups of patients from SD 2 were male (59.7%), Hispanic/Latino (42.0%), and aged 26-34 (20.9%). Among patients from SD 2, 54.2% completed high school or beyond, and 15.3% were employed.

Table 5.2.3. Characteristics of patients from SD 2, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,190	59.7	4,992	59.9
	Female	2,829	40.3	3,333	40.0
	Other	4	0.06	5	0.06
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,948	42.0	3,563	42.8
	Black/African American	2,703	38.5	3,162	38.0
	White	1,084	15.4	1,275	15.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	90	1.3	100	1.2
	American Indian /Alaska Native	40	0.6	43	0.5
	Other	158	2.2	187	2.2
AGE	12-17	692	9.9	764	9.2
	18-25	1,000	14.2	1,188	14.3
	26-34	1,468	20.9	1,769	21.2
	35-44	1,100	15.7	1,327	15.9
	45-54	1,386	19.7	1,651	19.8
	55-64	1,139	16.2	1,353	16.2
	65+	238	3.4	278	3.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	728	10.4	834	10.0
	Some high school	2,486	35.4	2,936	35.2
	High school completed	2,889	41.1	3,464	41.6
	Some college or beyond	920	13.1	1,096	13.2
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,075	15.3	1,267	15.2
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,800	25.6	2,175	26.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,276	46.7	3,883	46.6
	Not in Labor Force	871	12.4	1,004	12.1

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most common primary drug problem was heroin (35.5%), followed by marijuana (20.7%), methamphetamine (16.6%), and alcohol (13.4%) (Table 5.2.4).

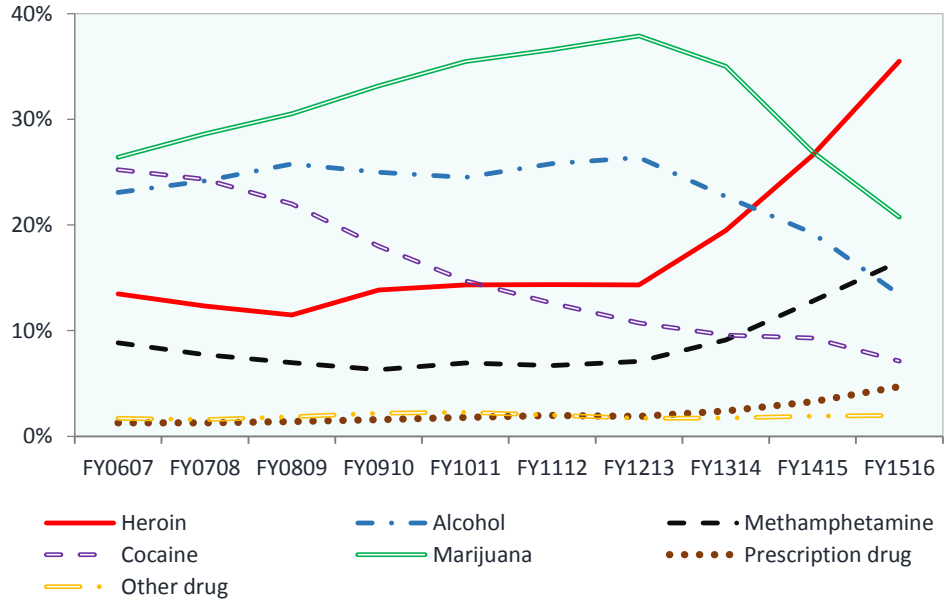
Table 5.2.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SD 2, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,956	35.5
Marijuana	1,728	20.7
Methamphetamine	1,379	16.6
Alcohol	1,118	13.4
Cocaine	593	7.1
Prescription drug	392	4.7
Other drug	164	2.0

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased remarkably from 14.3% in FY1213 to 35.5% in FY1516, surpassing marijuana to become the most frequently reported primary drug problem in SD 2 (Figure 5.2.2).

Figure 5.2.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SD 2



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care patients from SD 2 were admitted to outpatient program (43.7%), followed by OTP (38.4%) (Table 5.2.5).

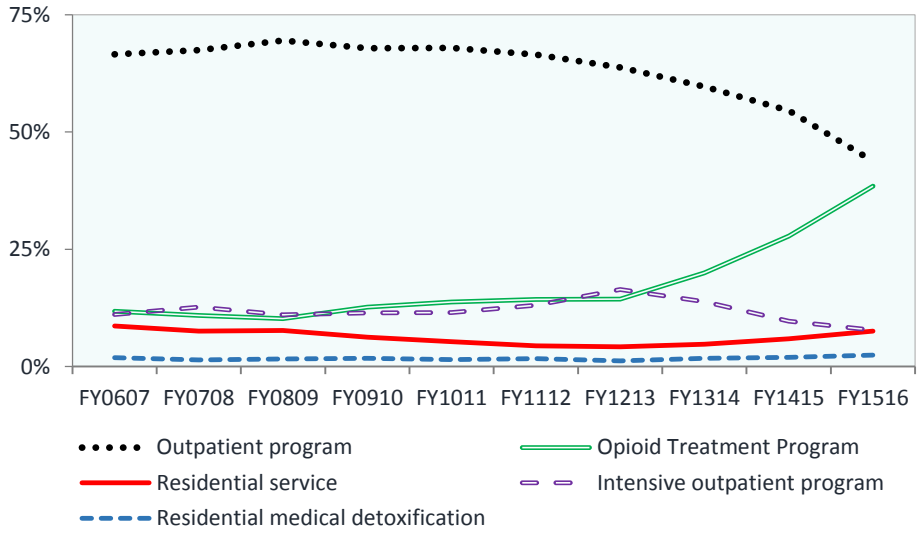
Table 5.2.5 Level of care among patients from SD 2, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	204	2.4
Residential service	631	7.6
Intensive outpatient program	650	7.8
Outpatient program	3,644	43.7
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,201	38.4

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

Outpatient program was the most common level of care over past ten fiscal years for patients from SD 2, though its proportion decreased from FY1011 as admissions to Opioid Treatment Programs increased (Figure 5.2.3).

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



Patients from Supervisorial District 3

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

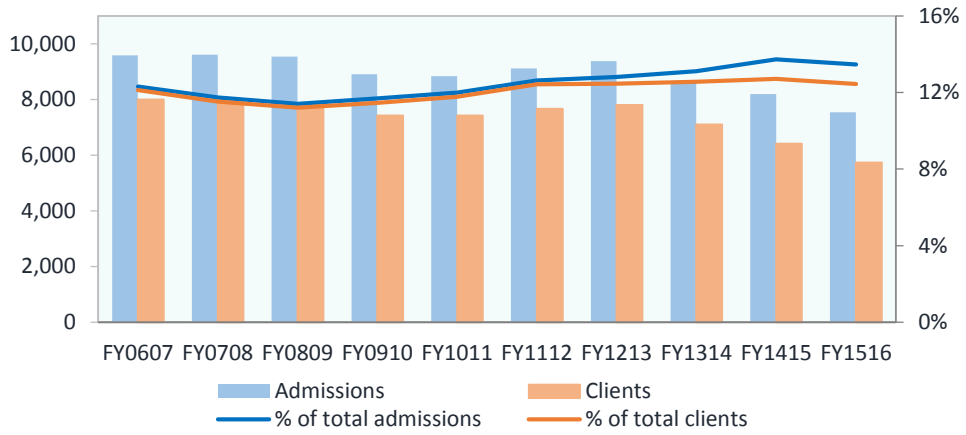
A total of 7,538 treatment admissions (5,733 patients) were from SD 3, accounting for 13.5% of all admissions and 12.5% of all patients (Table 5.3.1).

Table 5.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 3, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,538	13.5	5,733	12.5
Discharged	3,221	11.9	2,547	11.3

The number of admissions by patients from SD 3 began to decrease from FY1213, though the proportion of all patients remained relatively stable (Figure 5.3.1).

Figure 5.3.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 3



Of the 3,221 SD 3 discharges, 43.7% had positive compliance, with 29.9% completing treatment and 13.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 3, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive Compliance	**1,406**	**43.7**
Completed treatment	963	29.9
Left – satisfactory progress	443	13.8
Negative Compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,371**	**42.6**
Other (Death/Incarceration/Other)	**444**	**13.8**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients from SPA 3 were male (66.2%), White (53.4%), and ages 26 to 34 (26.5%). Over half (66.4%) completed at least high school, and 24.3% were employed (Table 5.3.3).

Table 5.3.3. Characteristics of patients from SD 3, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,793	66.2	5,006	66.4
	Female	1,938	33.8	2,530	33.6
	Other	2	0.3	2	0.3
RACE	White	3,057	53.4	3,984	52.9
	Hispanic/Latino	1,910	33.3	2,559	34.0
	Black/African American	371	6.5	472	6.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	84	1.5	116	1.5
	American Indian /Alaska Native	15	0.3	16	0.2
	Other	291	5.1	384	5.1
AGE	12-17	412	7.2	597	7.9
	18-25	922	16.1	1,226	16.3
	26-34	1,519	26.5	2,020	26.8
	35-44	1,164	20.3	1,501	19.9
	45-54	1,000	17.4	1,296	17.2
	55-64	570	9.9	725	9.6
	65+	146	2.5	173	2.3
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	503	8.8	646	8.6
	Some high school	1,423	24.8	1,866	24.8
	High school completed	2,492	43.5	3,319	44.0
	Some college or beyond	1,314	22.9	1,706	22.6
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,392	24.3	1,727	22.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,485	25.9	1,980	26.3
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,497	43.6	3,410	45.3
	Not in Labor Force	356	6.2	418	5.5

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (47.0%), followed by methamphetamine (15.8%), alcohol (13.0%), and marijuana (12.0%) (Table 5.3.4).

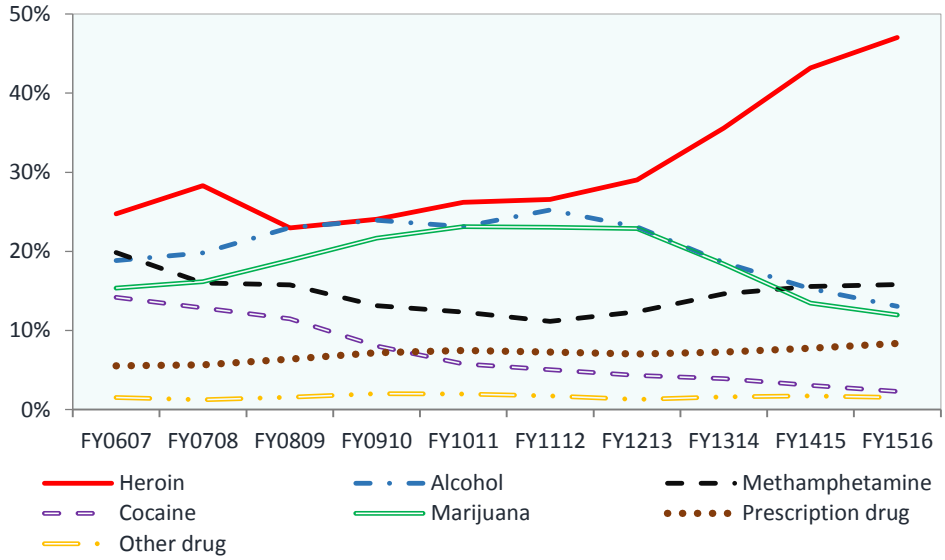
Table 5.3.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SD 3, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	3,546	47.0
Methamphetamine	1,191	15.8
Alcohol	983	13.0
Marijuana	902	12.0
Prescription drug	630	8.4
Cocaine	171	2.3
Other Drug	115	1.5

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

Starting from FY0910, heroin became the most common primary drug problem among patients from SD 3. The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased steadily from FY0809 to FY1213 then sharply through FY1516. The proportion reporting alcohol or marijuana as the primary drug problem decreased from FY1112 as that reporting methamphetamine increased (Figure 5.3.2).

Figure 5.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SD 3



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care patients from SPA 3 was admitted to was OTP (45.3%), followed by outpatient programs (35.2%) (Table 5.3.5).

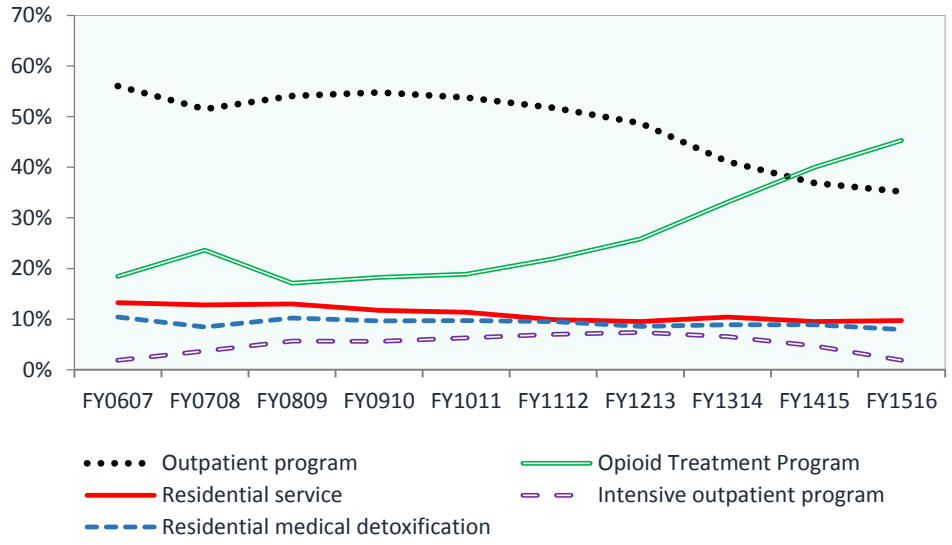
Table 5.3.5. Level of care among patients from SD 3, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	598	7.9
Residential service	733	9.7
Intensive outpatient program	141	1.9
Outpatient program	2,653	35.2
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,413	45.3

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

The proportion of SD 3 patients admitted to Opioid Treatment Programs increased starting from FY0809, surpassing outpatient programs as the most common level of care by FY1415. The proportion admitted to outpatient programs decreased from FY0910 to FY1516 (Figure 5.3.3).

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



Patients from Supervisorial District 4

TREATMENT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES

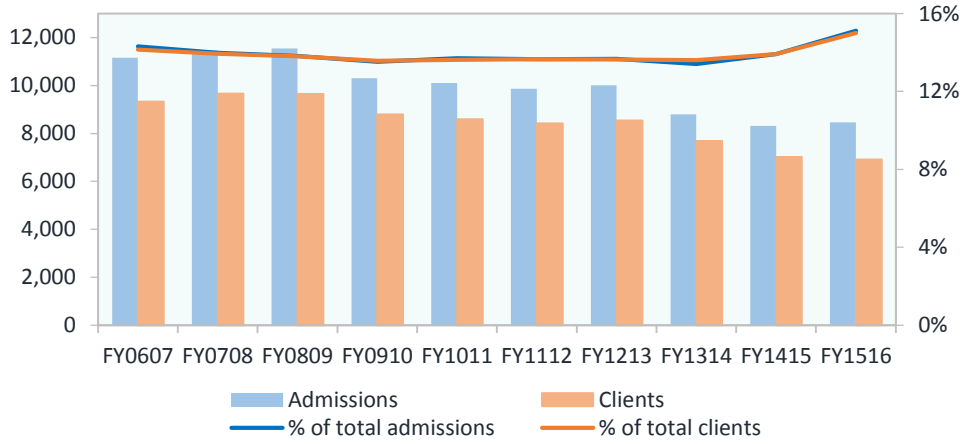
There were a total of 8,467 treatment admissions (6,907 patients) from SD 4, accounting for 15.1% of all admissions (Table 5.4.1).

Table 5.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SD 4, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	8,467	15.1	6,907	15.0
Discharged	3,602	13.3	2,941	13.1

The proportion of admissions and patients remained relatively stable from FY0607 to FY1314, and began to increase slightly thereafter (Table 5.4.1).

Figure 5.4.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 4



Of the 3,602 SD 4 patient discharges, 43.1 % had positive compliance, with 31.8% completing treatment and 11.3% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.4.2).

Table 5.4.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 4, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,554**	**43.1**
Completed treatment	1,146	31.8
Left – satisfactory progress	408	11.3
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,785**	**49.6**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**263**	**7.3**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients from SD 4 were male (62.8%), Hispanic/Latino (51.6%), and ages 26-34 (21.6%). Among patients in SD 4, 56.9% completed high school or beyond, and 21.0% were employed (Table 5.5.3).

Table 5.4.3. Characteristics of patients from SD 4, FY1516

CHARACTERISTIC		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,336	62.8	5,210	61.5
	Female	2,568	37.2	3,253	38.4
	Other	3	0.4	4	0.5
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,564	51.6	4,310	50.9
	White	2,410	34.9	2,983	35.2
	Black/African American	553	8.0	725	8.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	176	2.5	211	2.5
	American Indian /Alaska Native	48	0.7	59	0.7
	Other	152	2.2	175	2.1
AGE	12-17	689	10.0	737	8.7
	18-25	967	14.0	1,200	14.2
	26-34	1,495	21.6	1,937	22.9
	35-44	1,398	20.2	1,751	20.7
	45-54	1,428	20.7	1,741	20.6
	55-64	808	11.7	956	11.3
	65+	122	1.8	145	1.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	641	9.3	729	8.6
	Some high school	2,332	33.8	2,819	33.3
	High school completed	2,859	41.4	3,597	42.5
	Some college or beyond	1,072	15.5	1,319	15.6
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,453	21.0	1,737	20.5
	Unemployed	1,682	24.4	2,057	24.3
	Unemployed	3,091	44.8	3,822	45.2
	Not in Labor Force	677	9.8	847	10.0

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most common primary drug problem in SD 4 was heroin (41.7%), followed by methamphetamine (20.1%), marijuana (15.8%), and alcohol (11.7%) (Table 5.4.4).

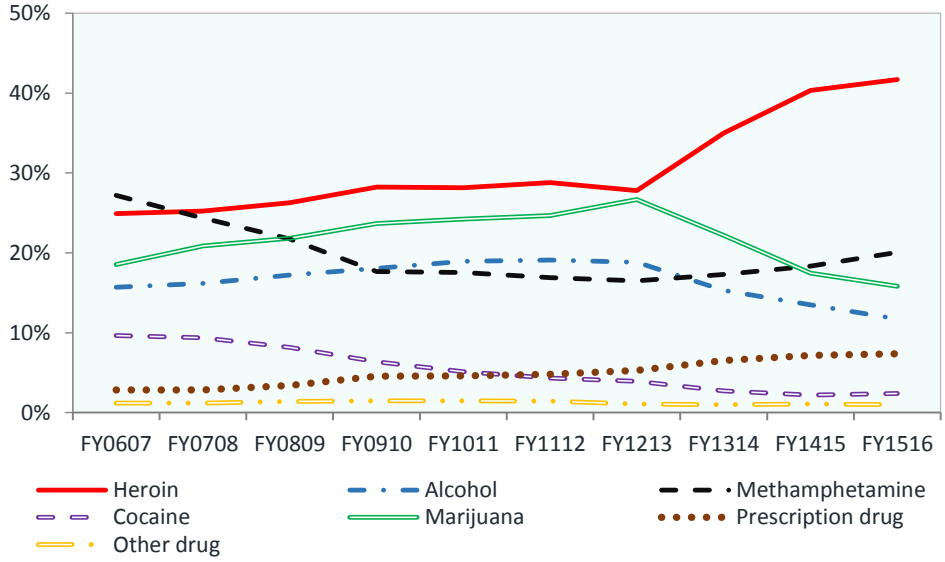
Table 5.4.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SD 4, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	3,531	41.7
Methamphetamine	1,698	20.1
Marijuana	1,339	15.8
Alcohol	992	11.7
Prescription drug	623	7.4
Cocaine	202	2.4
Other drug	82	1.0

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions increased rapidly from 26.7% in FY1213 to 41.7% in FY1516, and remained the leading primary drug problem in the past nine years. The proportion of patients reporting marijuana, alcohol and cocaine as the primary drug problem decreased in the last four fiscal years (Figure 5.4.2).

Figure 5.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SD 4



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among patients from SPA 4 was OTP (45.2%), followed by outpatient programs (38.4%) (Table 5.4.5).

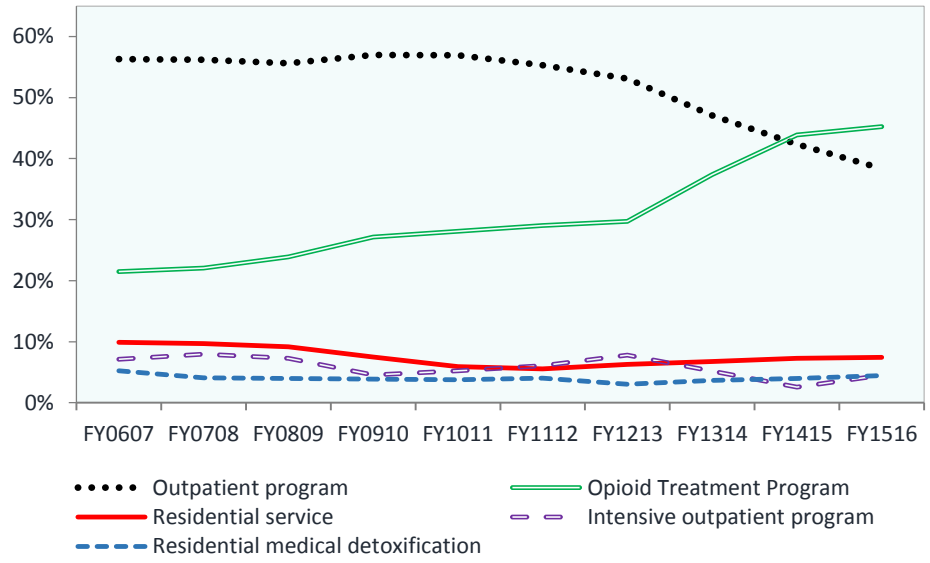
Table 5.4.5. Level of care among patients from SD 4, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	377	4.5
Residential service	632	7.5
Intensive outpatient program	380	4.5
Outpatient program	3,248	38.4
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,830	45.2

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

The proportion of admissions to OTP increased steadily from FY0607 to FY1213 then increased more steeply through FY1516, and surpassed outpatient programs to become the most common level of care by FY1415 for patients from SD 4 (Figure 5.4.3).

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



Patients from Supervisorial District 5

TREATMENT ADMISSION

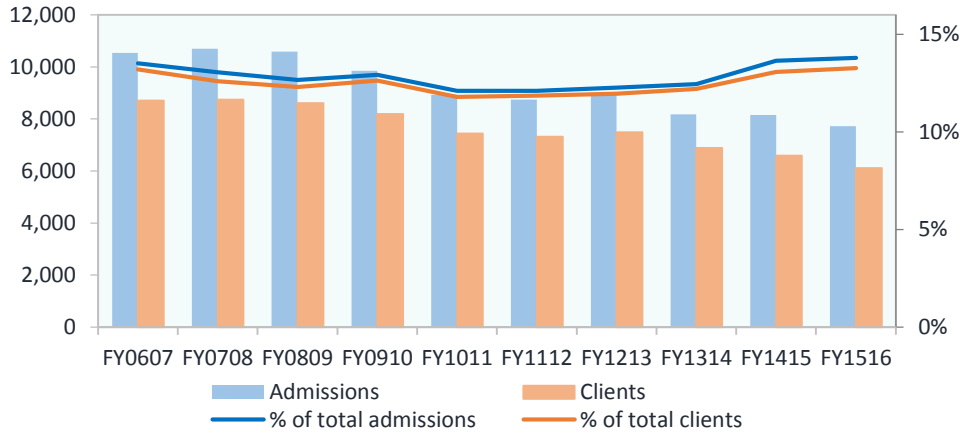
A total of 7,721 treatment admissions (6,112 patients) were from SD 5, accounting for 13.8% of all admissions and 13.3% of all patients (Table 5.5.1).

Table 5.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients from SPA 5, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	7,721	13.8	6,112	13.3
Discharged	3,964	14.7	3,180	14.1

The proportion of admissions from SD 5 was relatively stable from FY0607 to FY1213, then began to increase slightly thereafter (Figure 5.5.1).

Figure 5.5.1. Trends in admissions and patients from SD 5



Of the 3,964 SD 5 patient discharges, 43.1% had positive compliance, with 30.2% completing treatment and 12.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.5.2).

Table 5.5.2. Discharge status of patients from SD 5, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,707**	**43.1**
Completed treatment	1,199	30.2
Left – satisfactory progress	508	12.8
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,739**	**43.9**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**518**	**13.1**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of patients from SD 5 were male (66.0%), White (46.6%), and ages 26-34 (27.1%). In SD 5, 66.5% completed high school or beyond degree, and 21.6% were employed (Table 5.5.3).

Table 5.5.3. Characteristics of patients from SD 5, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	4,029	65.9	5,098	66.0
	Female	2,082	34.1	2,622	34.0
		1	0.02	1	0.01
RACE	White	2,846	46.6	3,645	47.2
	Hispanic/Latino	2,369	38.8	2,924	37.9
	Black/African American	600	9.8	781	10.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	75	1.2	93	1.2
	American Indian /Alaska Native	35	0.6	43	0.6
	Other	183	3.0	230	3.0
AGE	12-17	467	7.6	556	7.2
	18-25	1,106	18.1	1,428	18.5
	26-34	1,640	26.8	2,090	27.1
	35-44	1,183	19.4	1,529	19.8
	45-54	1,077	17.6	1,333	17.3
	55-64	525	8.6	640	8.3
	65+	114	1.9	145	1.9
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	426	7.0	513	6.6
	Some high school	1,713	28.0	2,075	26.9
	High school completed	2,974	48.7	3,814	49.4
	Some college or beyond	999	16.3	1,319	17.1
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,343	22.0	1,670	21.6
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,621	26.5	1,991	25.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	2,387	39.1	3,163	41.0
	Not in Labor Force	758	12.4	894	11.6

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was heroin (38.6%), followed by methamphetamine (20.1%), alcohol (14.2%), marijuana (13.8%), and prescription drugs (10.1%) (Table 5.5.4).

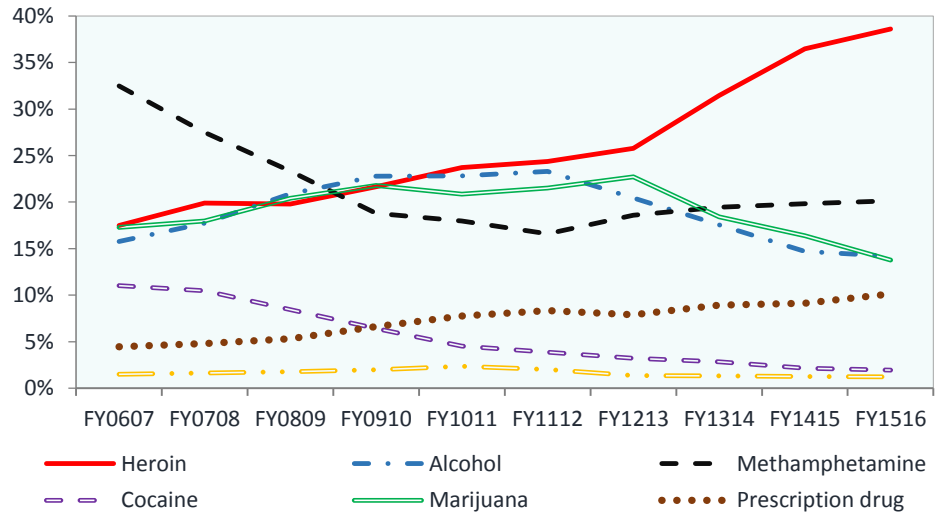
Table 5.5.4. Primary drug problem among patients from SD 5, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	2,981	38.6
Methamphetamine	1,554	20.1
Alcohol	1,096	14.2
Marijuana	1,064	13.8
Prescription drug	781	10.1
Cocaine	150	1.9
Other drug	95	1.2

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

The proportion of primary heroin admissions from SD 5 increased remarkably from 17.5% in FY0607 to 38.6% in FY1516, and was the leading primary drug problem since FY1011. The proportion of primary alcohol admissions increased from FY0607 to FY1112, then decreased, similarly to that of primary marijuana admissions. This was coupled with decreases in the proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions from FY0607 to FY1112, which then increased thereafter. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased consistently over the last 10 fiscal years, while primary cocaine admissions decreased (Figure 5.5.2).

Figure 5.5.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients from SD 5



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that patients from SD 5 were admitted to was OTP (39.0%), followed closely by outpatient programs (38.3%) (Table 5.5.5).

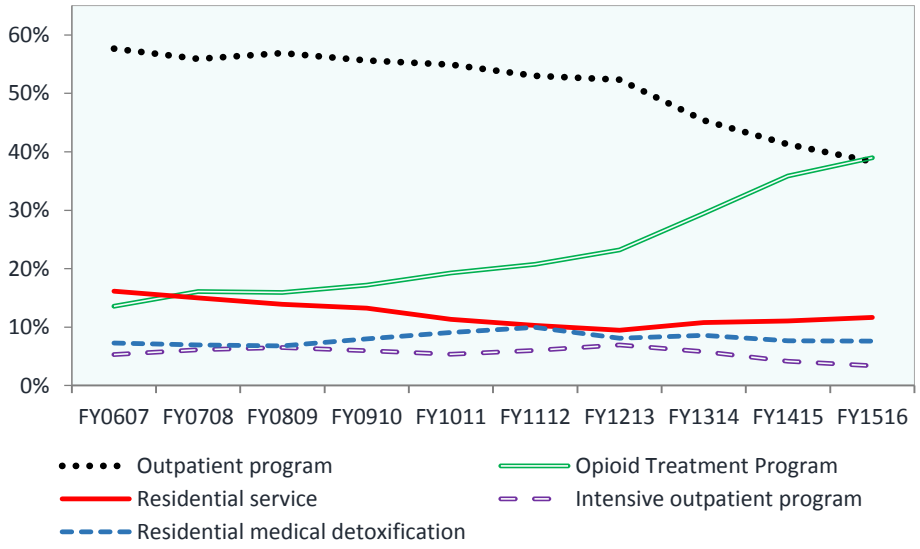
Table 5.5.5. Level of care for among patients from SD 5, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	588	7.6
Residential service	902	11.7
Intensive outpatient program	261	3.4
Outpatient program	2,960	38.3
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	3,010	39.0

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

The proportion of admissions to Opioid Treatment Program more than doubled over the past ten fiscal years, surpassing that of outpatient programs in FY1516 to become the most common level of care for SD 5 patients (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, FY1516

Categories	SD 1		SD 2		SD 3		SD 4		SD 5	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ADMITTED										
Patients	7,798	16.9	7,023	15.3	5,733	12.5	6,907	15.0	6,112	13.3
Admissions	9,540	17.0	8,330	14.9	7,538	13.5	8,467	15.1	7,721	13.8
DISCHARGED										
Patients	3,480	15.5	3,156	14.0	2,547	11.3	2,941	13.1	3,180	14.1
Admissions	4,168	15.4	3,675	13.6	3,221	11.9	3,602	13.3	3,964	14.7
DISCHARGE STATUS										
Positive compliance	1,505	36.1	1,675	45.6	1,406	43.7	1,554	43.1	1,707	43.1
Completed treatment	938	22.5	1,026	27.9	963	29.9	1,146	31.8	1,199	30.2
Left – satisfactory progress	567	13.6	649	17.7	443	13.8	408	11.3	508	12.8
Negative compliance	2,382	57.1	1,694	46.1	1,371	42.6	1,785	49.6	1,739	43.9
Other(Death/Incarceration/Other)	281	6.7	306	8.3	444	13.8	263	7.3	518	13.1
GENDER†										
Male	5,038	64.6	4,190	59.7	3,793	66.2	4,336	62.8	4,029	65.9
Female	2,757	35.4	2,829	40.3	1,938	33.8	2,568	37.2	2,082	34.1
Other	3	0.04	4	0.06	2	0.03	3	0.4	1	0.02
RACE†										
Hispanic/Latino	5,774	74.0	2,948	42.0	1,910	33.3	3,564	51.6	2,369	38.8
White	1,255	16.1	1,084	15.4	3,057	53.4	2,410	34.9	2,846	46.6
Black/African American	510	6.5	2,703	38.5	371	6.5	553	8.0	600	9.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	104	1.3	90	1.3	84	1.5	176	2.5	75	1.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	35	0.4	40	0.6	15	0.3	48	0.7	35	0.6
Other	120	1.5	158	2.2	291	5.1	153	2.2	183	3.0
AGE†										
12-17	856	11.0	692	9.9	412	7.2	689	10.0	467	7.6
18-25	982	12.6	1,000	14.2	922	16.1	967	14.0	1,106	18.1
26-34	1,489	19.1	1,468	20.9	1,519	26.5	1,495	21.6	1,640	26.8
35-44	1,530	19.6	1,100	15.7	1,164	20.3	1,398	20.2	1,183	19.4
45-54	1,711	21.9	1,386	19.7	1,000	17.4	1,428	20.7	1,077	17.6
55-64	990	12.7	1,139	16.2	570	9.9	808	11.7	525	8.6
65+	240	3.1	238	3.4	146	2.5	122	1.8	114	1.9

(Table cont'd)

Categories	SD 1		SD 2		SD 3		SD 4		SD 5	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
EDUCATION†										
Middle school or below	941	12.1	728	10.4	503	8.8	641	9.3	426	7.0
Some high school	3,087	39.6	2,486	35.4	1,423	24.8	2,332	33.8	1,713	28.0
High school completed	2,983	38.3	2,889	41.1	2,492	43.5	2,859	41.4	2,974	48.7
Some college or beyond	787	10.1	920	13.1	1,314	22.9	1,072	15.5	999	16.3
EMPLOYMENT†										
Employed	1,430	18.4	1,075	15.3	1,392	24.3	1,453	21.0	1,343	22.0
Unemployed (seeking)	2,022	26.0	1,800	25.6	1,485	25.9	1,682	24.4	1,621	26.5
Unemployed (not seeking)	3,196	41.1	3,276	46.7	2,497	43.6	3,091	44.8	2,387	39.1
Not in labor force	1,136	14.6	871	12.4	356	6.2	677	9.8	758	12.4
PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM										
Heroin	4,570	47.9	2,956	35.5	3,546	47.0	3,531	41.7	2,981	38.6
Methamphetamine	1,919	20.1	1,379	16.6	1,191	15.8	1,698	20.1	1,554	20.1
Marijuana	1,603	16.8	1,728	20.7	902	12.0	1,339	15.8	1,064	13.8
Alcohol	848	8.9	1,118	13.4	983	13.0	992	11.7	1,096	14.2
Prescription Drug	343	3.6	392	4.7	630	8.4	623	7.4	781	10.1
Cocaine	185	1.9	593	7.1	171	2.3	202	2.4	150	1.9
Other drugs	72	0.8	164	2.0	115	1.5	82	1.0	95	1.2
LEVEL OF CARE										
Residential medical detoxification	206	2.2	204	2.4	598	7.9	377	4.5	588	7.6
Residential services	558	5.8	631	7.6	733	9.7	632	7.5	902	11.7
Intensive outpatient program	253	2.7	650	7.8	141	1.9	380	4.5	261	3.4
Outpatient program	3,874	40.6	3,644	43.7	2,653	35.2	3,248	38.4	2,960	38.3
Opioid Treatment Program	4,649	48.7	3,201	38.4	3,413	45.3	3,830	45.2	3,010	39.0

† Patient numbers and percentages.

Chapter 6

Patient Characteristics by Special Population

Chapter 6 provides the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, patient characteristics, primary drug problems, levels of care at admission, and 10-year trends for **adolescents** (12-17 yrs), **young adults** (18-25 yrs), **older adults** (65+ yrs), **criminal justice involved, homeless,** patients with a **disability, lesbian/gay/bisexual/questioning** patients, **pregnant women**, and **veterans**.

Adolescents

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

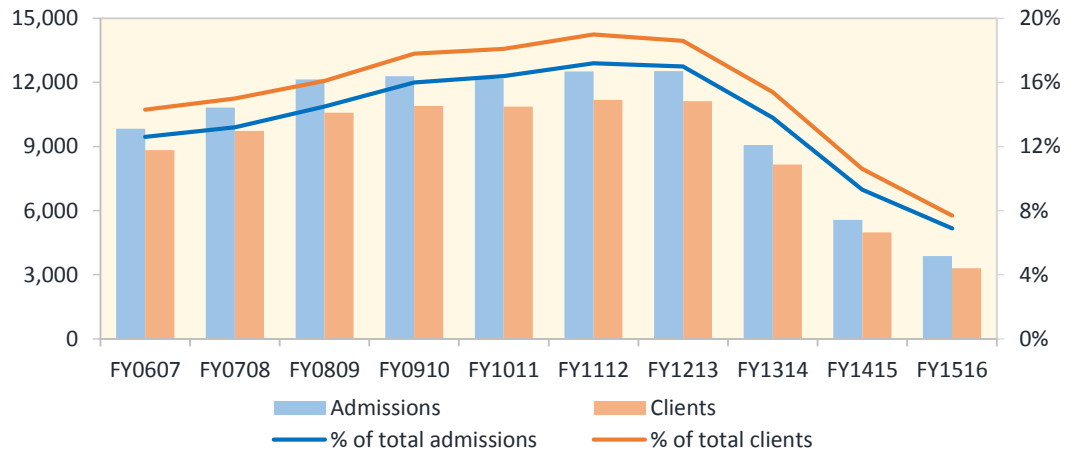
There were 3,304 (7.7%) adolescent patients, who accounted for 3,875 (6.9%) treatment admissions (Table 6.1.1).

Table 6.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among adolescent patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	3,875	6.9	3,304	7.7
Discharged	1,990	7.4	1,777	8.4

The number and proportion of adolescent patients increased between FY0607 and FY1112, and then decreased remarkably thereafter (Figure 6.1.1).

Figure 6.1.1. Trends in adolescent admissions and patients



Of the 1,990 adolescent discharges, 41.4% had positive compliance, with 27.9% completing treatment and 13.5% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.1.2).

Table 6.1.2. Discharge status of adolescent patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**824**	**41.4**
Completed treatment	555	27.9
Left – satisfactory progress	269	13.5
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**974**	**48.9**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**192**	**9.6**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of adolescent patients were male (68.0%), Hispanic/Latino (78.2%), and age 17 (41.3%). Among adolescent patients, 12.3% had mental health issues, and 16.7% were involved in the criminal justice system. Very few adolescent patients were homeless (0.9%) (Table 6.1.3).

Table 6.1.3. Characteristics of adolescent patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	2,246	68.0	2,621	67.6
	Female	1,057	32.0	1,253	32.3
	Other	1	0.03	1	0.03
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	2,580	78.2	3,029	78.3
	Black/African American	426	12.9	493	12.7
	White	195	5.9	230	5.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	38	1.2	42	1.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0.2	9	0.2
	Other	53	1.6	66	1.7
AGE	12	15	0.5	17	0.4
	13	76	2.3	89	2.3
	14	247	7.5	294	7.6
	15	612	18.5	730	18.8
	16	988	29.9	1,193	30.8
	17	1,366	41.3	1,552	40.1
HOMELESS	Yes	31	0.9	32	0.8
	No	3,273	99.1	3,843	99.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	552	16.7	679	17.5
	No	2,752	83.3	3,196	82.5
MENTAL HEALTH	Yes	407	12.3	477	12.3
	No	2,897	87.7	3,398	87.7

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was by far marijuana (80.6%), followed by alcohol (8.3%) and methamphetamine (8.0%) (Table 6.1.4).

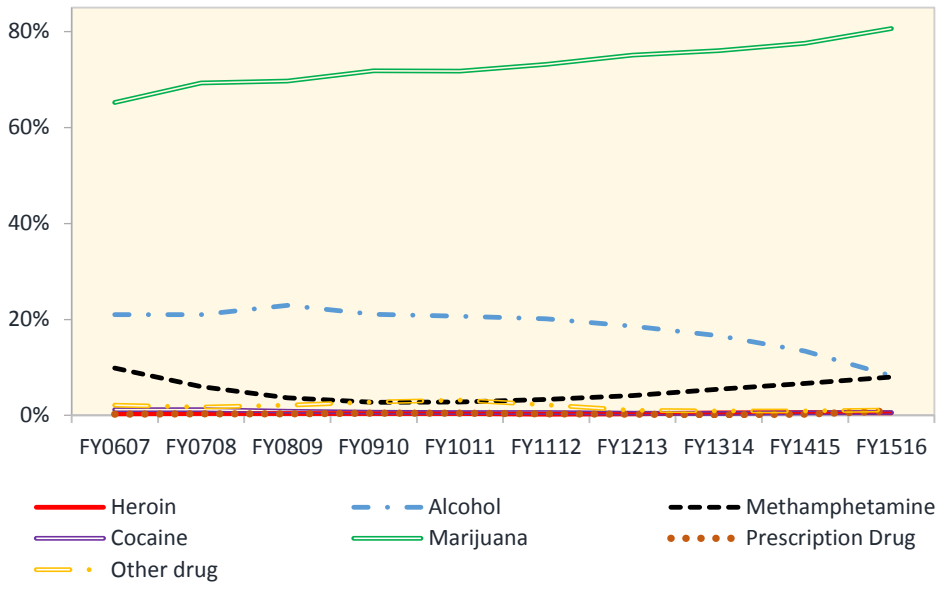
Table 6.1.4. Primary drug problem among adolescent patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Marijuana	3,124	80.6
Alcohol	320	8.3
Methamphetamine	310	8.0
Prescription drug	35	0.9
Cocaine	24	0.6
Heroin	21	0.5
Other Drug	41	1.1

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

Marijuana was the dominant primary drug problem for adolescents over the last ten fiscal years, and its proportion of admissions steadily increased from 65.2% in FY0607 to 80.6% in FY1516. In the past seven years, the proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions increased slightly, while that for alcohol decreased (Figure 6.1.2).

Figure 6.1.2. Trends in primary drug problem among adolescent patients



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority of adolescent patients were admitted to outpatient programs (79.2%), followed by intensive outpatient (11.5%) and residential service programs (9.3%) (Table 6.1.5).

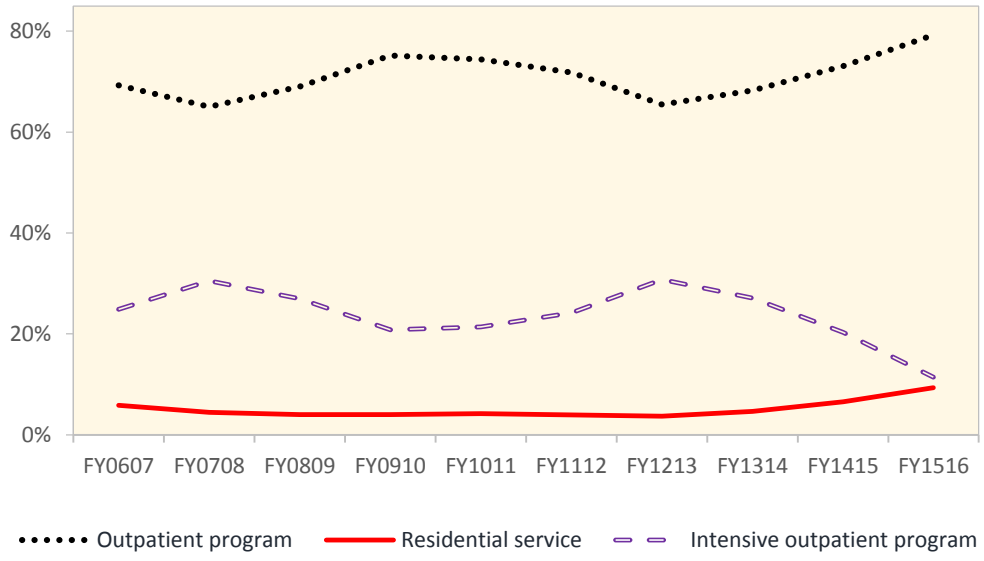
Table 6.1.5. Level of care among adolescent patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential service	361	9.3
Intensive outpatient program	444	11.5
Outpatient program	3,070	79.2

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

In the last four fiscal years, the proportion of adolescent admissions to outpatient programs increased consistently, coupled with consistent decreases to the proportion of admissions to intensive outpatient programs. Slight increases in adolescent admissions to residential service programs were also observed starting from FY1213 (Figure 6.1.3).

Figure 6.1.3. Trends in level of care among adolescent patients



Young Adults

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

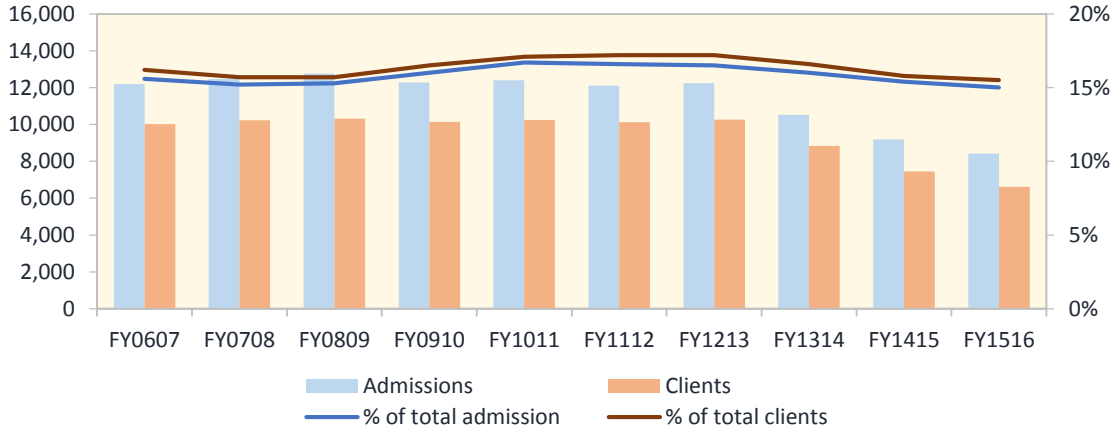
There were 6,608 (15.5%) young adult patients, who accounted for 8,420 (15.0%) treatment admissions (Table 6.2.1).

Table 6.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among young adult patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	8,420	15.0	6,608	15.5
Discharged	4,668	17.3	3,701	17.5

The number of young adult admissions slightly decreased during the past four fiscal years, though the proportion remained relatively stable over the past ten fiscal years at about 16% of all admissions (Figure 6.2.1).

Figure 6.2.1. Trends in young adult admissions and patients



Of the 4,668 young adult discharges, 41.0% had positive compliance, with 26.7% completing treatment and 14.3% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.2.2).

Table 6.2.2. Discharge status of young adult patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**1,911**	**41.0**
Completed treatment	1,245	26.7
Left – satisfactory progress	666	14.3
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,227**	**47.7**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**530**	**11.4**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of young adult patients were male (60.2%), Hispanic/Latino (54.3%), and age 25 (19.4%). Among young adult patients, 22.7% reported having mental health issues, 19.9% were homeless, and 20.5% were involved with the criminal justice system (Table 6.2.3).

Table 6.2.3. Characteristics of young adult patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	3,981	60.2	4,933	58.6
	Female	2,619	39.6	3,478	41.3
	Other	8	0.1	9	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,586	54.3	4,538	53.9
	White	1,897	28.7	2,463	29.3
	Black/African American	786	11.9	990	11.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	131	2.0	157	1.9
	American Indian/Alaska Native	36	0.5	40	0.5
	Other	171	2.6	230	2.7
AGE	18	1,027	15.5	1,203	14.3
	19	449	6.8	550	6.5
	20	539	8.2	676	8.0
	21	592	9.0	745	8.8
	22	772	11.7	1,040	12.4
	23	887	13.4	1,175	14.0
	24	1,059	16.0	1,421	16.9
	25	1,283	19.4	1,610	19.1
HOMELESS	Yes	1,312	19.9	1,656	19.7
	No	5,296	80.1	6,764	80.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,357	20.5	1,624	19.3
	No	5,251	79.5	6,796	80.7
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,499	22.7	1,958	23.3
	No	5,109	77.3	6,462	76.7

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

Methamphetamine (29.8%) was the most common primary drug problem among young adult admissions, closely followed by heroin (27.2%) and marijuana (27.0%) (Table 6.2.4).

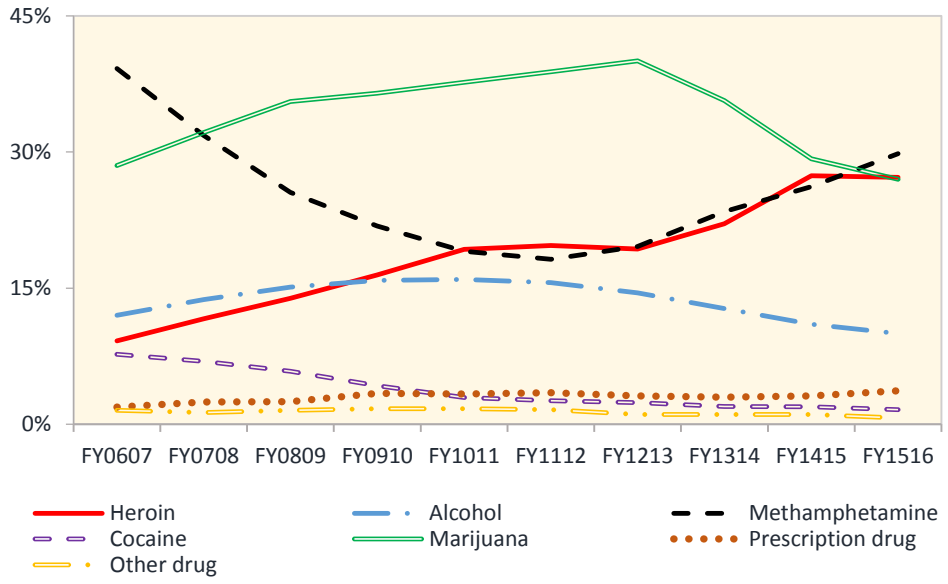
Table 6.2.4. Primary drug problem among young adult patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	2,509	29.8
Heroin	2,293	27.2
Marijuana	2,273	27.0
Alcohol	842	10.0
Prescription Drugs	308	3.7
Cocaine	133	1.6
Other Drugs	62	0.7

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

The proportion of young adult patients reporting methamphetamine and heroin as the primary drug problem increased consistently starting from FY1112 to be the two most common primary drug problems. The proportion reporting marijuana and alcohol as the primary drug problem decreased from FY1213 to FY1516 (Figure 6.2.2).

Figure 6.2.2. Trends in primary drug problem among young adult patients



LEVEL OF CARE

Young adult patients were most commonly treated in outpatient programs (47.1%) followed by residential services (21.7%), opioid treatment programs (19.5%), residential medical detoxification programs (6.2%), and intensive outpatient programs (5.4%) (Table 6.2.5).

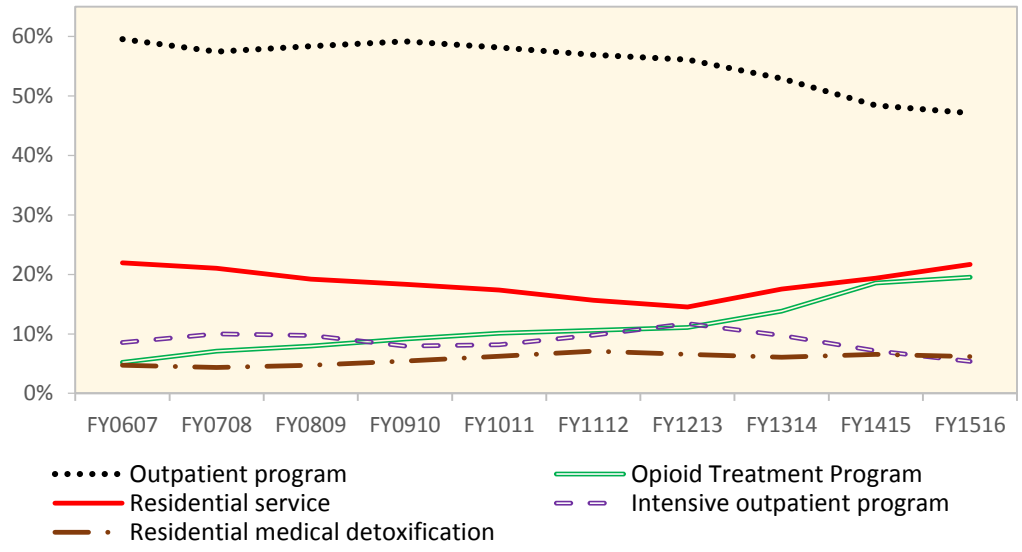
Table 6.2.5. Level of care among young adult patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	525	6.2
Residential service	1,831	21.7
Intensive outpatient program	455	5.4
Outpatient program	3,968	47.1
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,641	19.5

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

The proportion of young adult admissions to OTP increased gradually over the 10-year period, along with a gradual decrease in young adult admissions to outpatient programs. The proportion of young adult admissions to residential service programs decreased from FY0607 to FY1213, then increased thereafter (Figure 6.2.3).

Figure 6.2.3. Trends in level of care among young adult patients



Older Adults

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

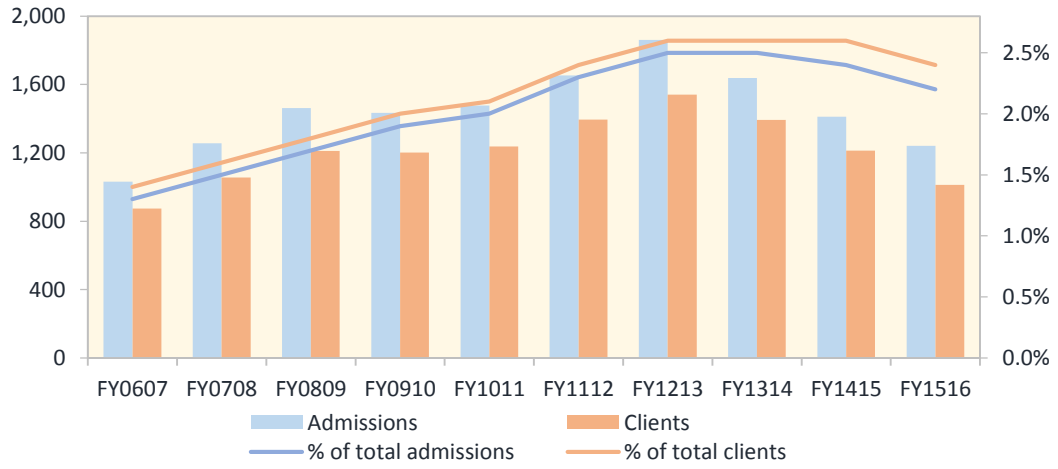
There were 1,013 (2.4%) older adult patients, who accounted for 1,242 (2.2%) treatment admissions (Table 6.3.1).

Table 6.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among older adult patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,242	2.2	1,013	2.4
Discharged	450	1.7	364	1.7

The proportion of older adult patients increased consistently from FY0607 to FY1314, then slightly declined (Figure 6.3.1).

Figure 6.3.1. Trends in older adult admissions and patients



Of the 450 discharges among older adults, 45.3% had positive compliance, with 25.1% completing treatment and 20.2% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.3.2).

Table 6.3.2. Discharge status of older adult patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**204**	**45.3**
Completed treatment	113	25.1
Left – satisfactory progress	91	20.2
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**179**	**39.8**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**67**	**14.9**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The largest demographic groups of older adult patients were male (81.9%), White (33.6%), and ages 65 to 69 (71.0%). About 9.3% were homeless, and 18.8% reported mental health issues. Only 3.8% were involved with the criminal justice system (Table 6.3.3).

Table 6.3.3. Characteristics of older adult patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	830	81.9	1,016	81.8
	Female	183	18.1	226	18.2
RACE	White	340	33.6	406	32.7
	Hispanic/Latino	328	32.4	396	31.9
	Black/African American	300	29.6	388	31.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0.7	10	0.8
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	0.6	7	0.6
	Other	32	3.2	35	2.8
AGE	65-69	719	71.0	914	73.6
	70-74	206	20.3	236	19.0
	75-79	70	6.9	74	6.0
	80-84	12	1.2	12	1.0
	85+	6	0.6	6	0.5
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	116	11.5	144	11.6
	Some high school	250	24.7	299	24.1
	High school completed	449	44.3	564	45.4
	Some college or beyond	198	19.5	235	18.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	49	4.8	61	4.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	85	8.4	104	8.4
	Unemployed (not seeking)	610	60.3	764	61.6
	Not in work force	268	26.5	312	25.1
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	94	9.3	121	9.7
	No	919	90.7	1,121	90.3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	38	3.8	49	3.9
	No	975	96.2	1,193	96.1
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	190	18.8	250	20.1
	No	823	81.2	992	79.9

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem among older adults was heroin (71.1%), followed by alcohol (12.3%) and prescription drugs (10.2%) (Table 6.3.4).

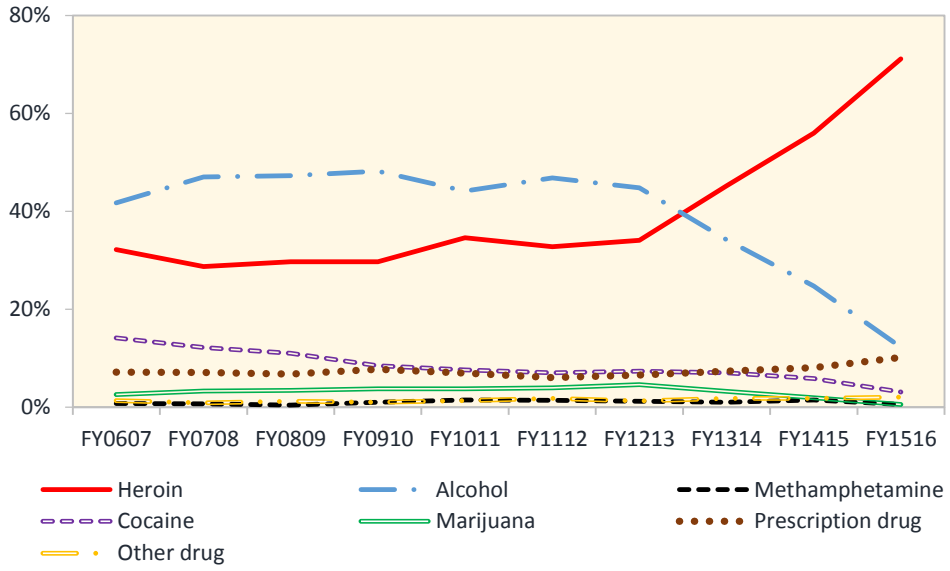
Table 6.3.4. Primary drug problem among older adult patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	883	71.1
Alcohol	153	12.3
Prescription drug	127	10.2
Cocaine	38	3.1
Methamphetamine	8	0.6
Marijuana	7	0.6
Other drug	26	2.1

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

The proportion of older patients reporting heroin as the primary drug problem increased remarkably over the last five fiscal years and became the predominant primary drug problem, while the proportion reporting alcohol as the primary drug problem greatly decreased (Figure 6.3.2).

Figure 6.3.2. Trends in primary drug problem among older adult patients



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority (78.2%) of older adult patients were treated in opioid treatment programs, with relatively few were treated in outpatient programs (8.6%), residential medical detoxification programs (8.5%), or residential service programs (4.2%) (Table 6.3.5).

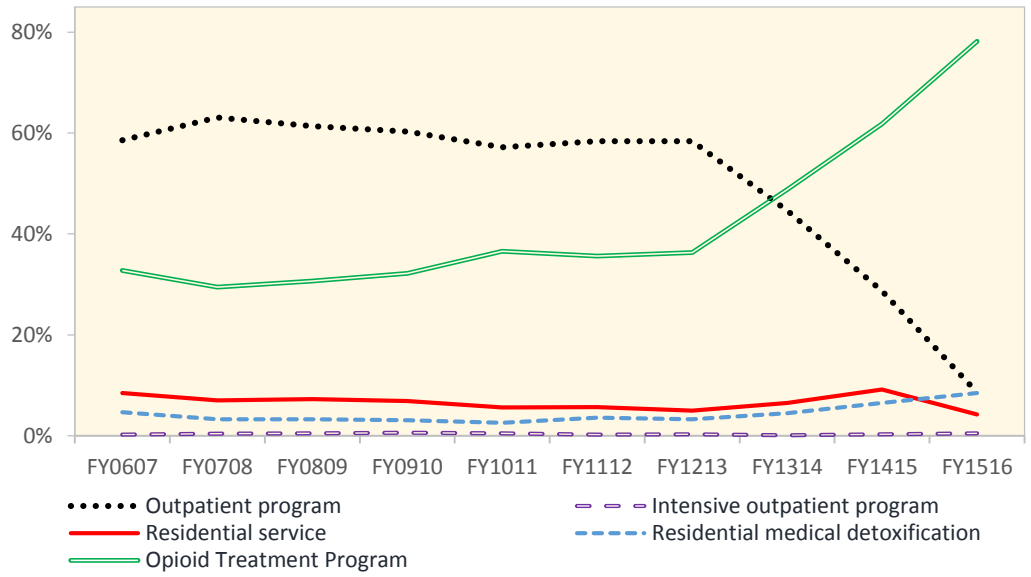
Table 6.3.5. Level of care among older adult patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	106	8.5
Residential service	52	4.2
Intensive outpatient program	6	0.5
Outpatient program	107	8.6
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	971	78.2

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

The most common level of care among older adult was outpatient program until FY1213. After FY1213, admissions to OTP began to increase sharply to become to predominant level of care, coupled with sharp decreases in admissions to outpatient programs (Figure 6.3.3).

Figure 6.3.3. Trends in level of care among older adult patients



Patients Involved in the Criminal Justice System

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

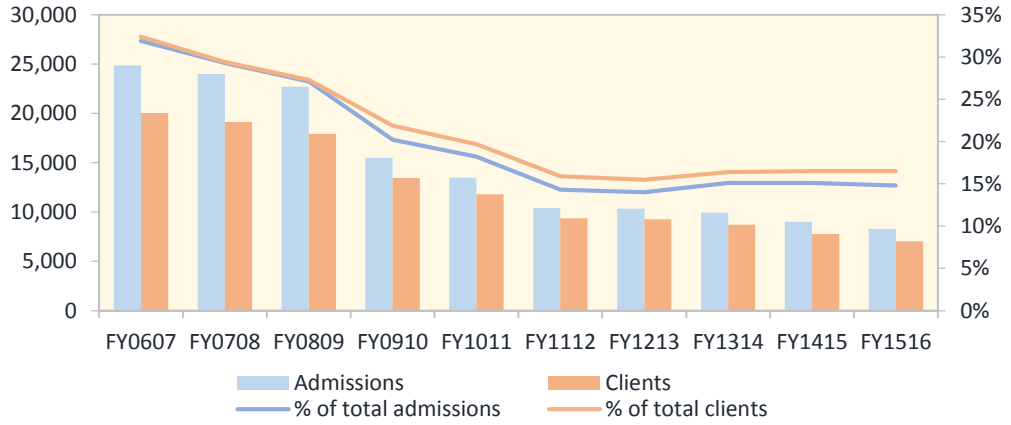
There were 7,028 (16.5%) patients involved in the criminal system at admission, who accounted for 8,295 (14.8%) treatment admissions (Table 6.4.1).

Table 6.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	8,295	14.8	7,028	16.5
Discharged	4,655	17.2	4001	19.0

The proportion of patients who were involved in the criminal justice system decreased from FY0607 to FY1112, then plateaued thereafter (Figure 6.4.1).

Figure 6.4.1. Trends in criminal justice system involved admissions and patients



Of the 4,655 discharges, 48.1% had positive compliance, with 35.9% completing treatment and 12.2% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 6.4.2).

Table 6.4.2. Discharge status among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**2,240**	**48.1**
Completed treatment	1,672	35.9
Left – satisfactory progress	568	12.2
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**1,976**	**42.4**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**439**	**9.4**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common demographic groups among criminal justice system involved patients were male (74.8%), ages 26-34 (28.0%), and Hispanic/Latino (54.6%). Over one-fifth (21.1%) reported having mental health issues, and over one-fourth (26.5%) were homeless at admission (Table 6.4.3).

Table 6.4.3. Characteristics of patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,257	74.8	6,229	75.1
	Female	1,767	25.1	2,062	24.9
	Other	4	0.06	4	0.05
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,834	54.6	4,511	54.4
	White	1,594	22.7	1,947	23.5
	Black/African American	1,222	17.4	1,410	17.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	152	2.2	172	2.1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	46	0.7	52	0.6
	Other	175	2.5	197	2.4
AGE	12-17	608	8.7	681	8.2
	18-25	1,423	20.2	1,627	19.6
	26-34	1,970	28.0	2,401	28.9
	35-44	1,507	21.4	1,796	21.7
	45-54	1,071	15.2	1,278	15.4
	55-64	407	5.8	463	5.6
	65+	42	0.6	49	0.6
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	569	8.1	665	8.0
	Some high school	2,777	39.5	3,229	38.9
	High school completed	2,837	40.4	3,413	41.1
	Some college or beyond	845	12.0	988	11.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	1,339	19.1	1,521	18.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,802	25.7	2,069	25.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	3,064	43.6	3,769	45.5
	Not in work force	817	11.6	930	11.2
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	1,859	26.5	2,204	26.6
	No	5,169	73.5	6,091	73.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	1,480	21.1	1,729	20.8
	No	5,548	78.9	6,566	79.2

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most common primary drug problem among criminal justice involved admissions was methamphetamine (45.2%), followed by marijuana (20.9%), alcohol (12.7%), and heroin (10.6%) (Table 6.4.4).

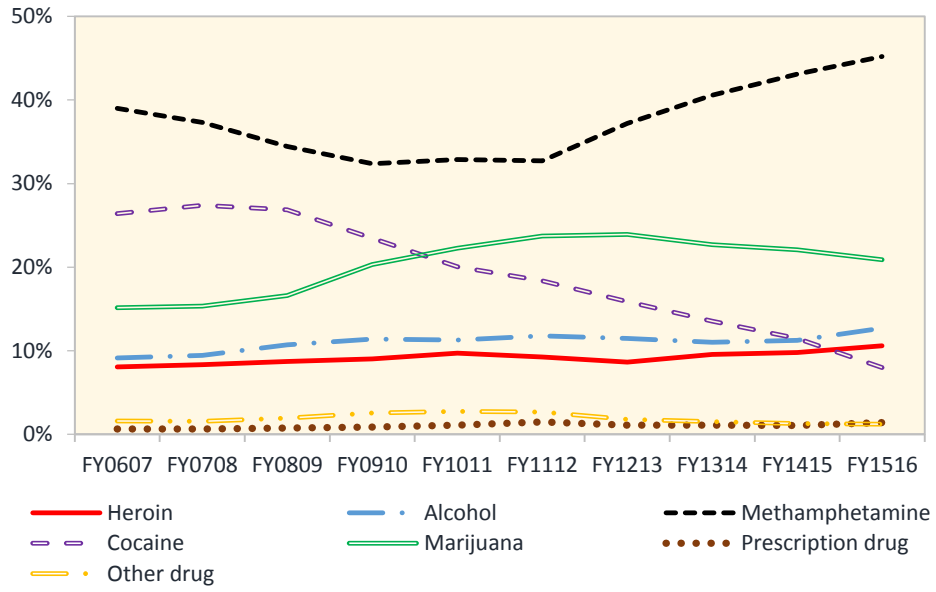
Table 6.4.4. Primary drug problem among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	3,750	45.2
Marijuana	1,731	20.9
Alcohol	1,057	12.7
Heroin	881	10.6
Cocaine	660	8.0
Prescription drug	120	1.4
Other drug	96	1.2

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

Methamphetamine was the most common drug problem in the past ten fiscal years, and its proportion among patients involved in the criminal justice system increased starting from FY1112. The proportion of primary cocaine admissions decreased consistently from FY0708 (Figure 6.4.2).

Figure 6.4.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients involved in criminal justice system



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients involved in the criminal justice system were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (65.9%), followed by residential service programs (28.4%), opioid treatment programs (2.4%), residential medical detoxification (2.3%), and intensive outpatient programs (1.0%) (Table 6.4.5).

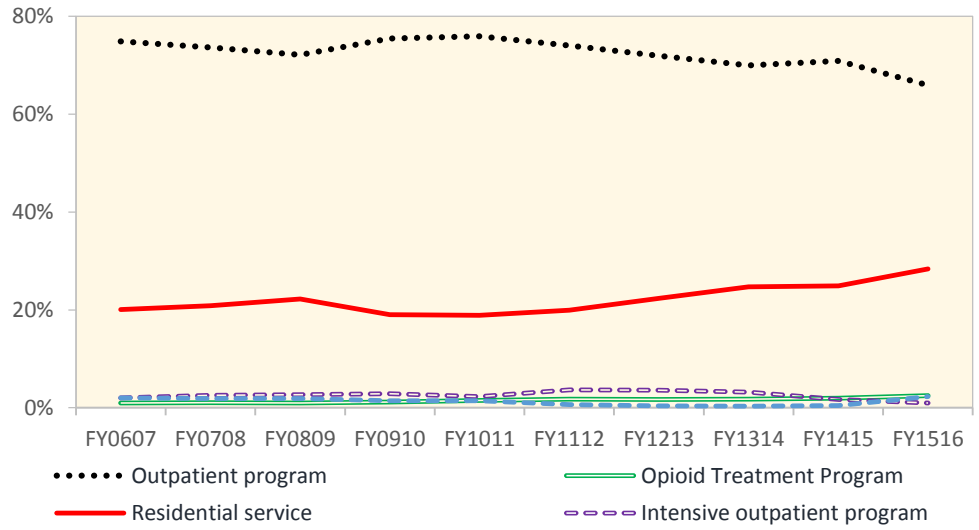
Table 6.4.5. Level of care among patients involved in the criminal justice system, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	190	2.3
Residential service	2,353	28.4
Intensive outpatient program	81	1.0
Outpatient program	5,467	65.9
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	204	2.4

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

The proportion of criminal justice involved admissions admitted to residential services increased while that to outpatient programs decreased since FY1011 (Figure 6.4.3).

Figure 6.4. 3. Trends in level of care among patients involved in the criminal justice system



Patients who were Homeless at Admission

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

There were 9,166 (21.5%) homeless patients at admission, who accounted for 10,785 (19.3%) treatment admissions (Table 6.5.1).

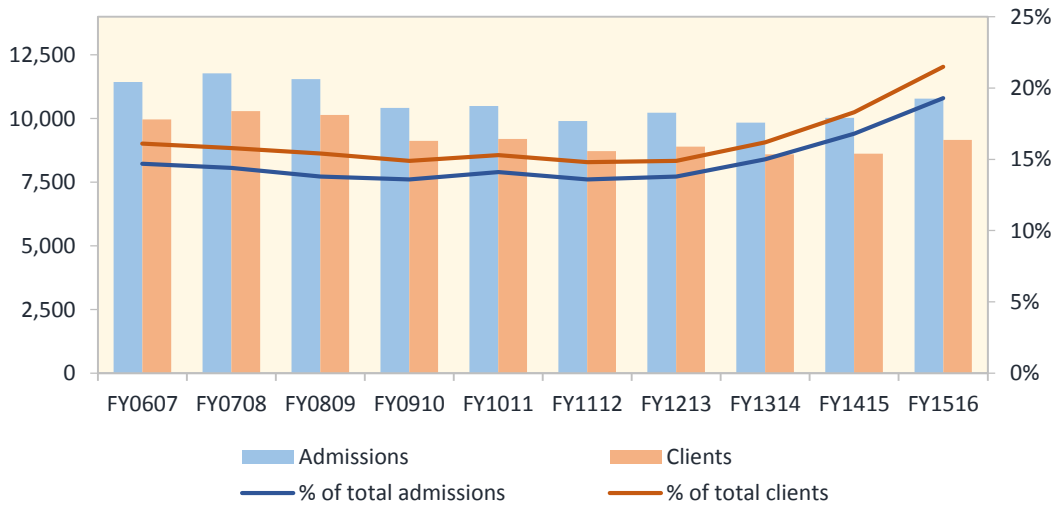
Table 6.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among homeless patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS	CLIENTS
Admitted	10,785 (19.3%)[a]	9,166 (21.5%)[b]
Discharged	6,803 (63.1%)	5,823 (63.6%)
Still homeless [c]	3,929 (57.8%)	3,337 (57.3%)
Not homeless [c]	2,361 (34.7%)	2,010 (34.5%)
Not sure/don't know/missing [c]	513 (7.6%)	476 (8.2%)
Still in treatment	3,982 (36.9%)	3,343 (36.5%)

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding
[a] Percent of total admissions.
[b] Percent of total patients.
[c] Based on homeless status reported at discharge of the last treatment admission during FY1516.

The number of homeless patients remained relatively stable over the last ten fiscal years. However, the proportion of total admissions increased starting from FY1213 (Figure 6.5.1).

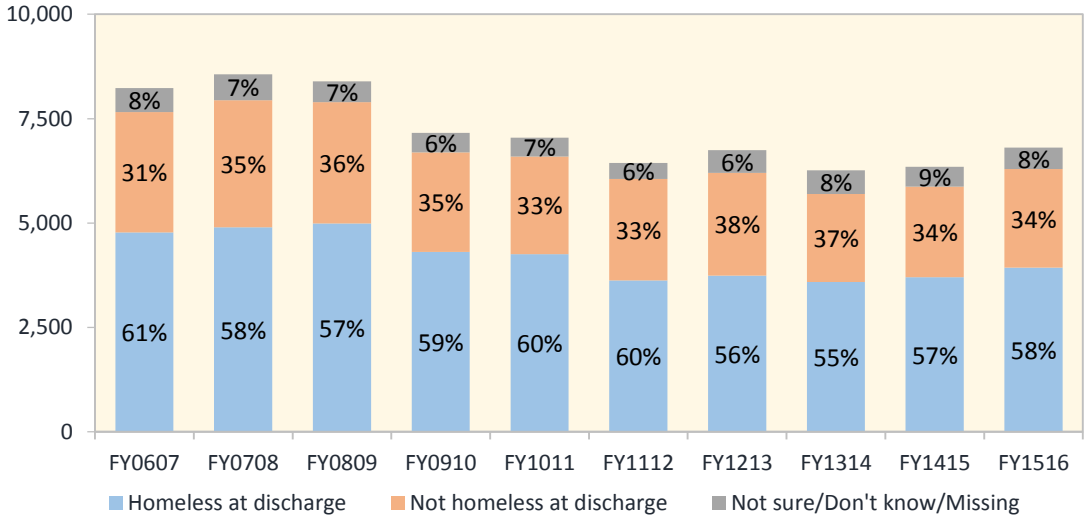
Figure 6.5.1. Trends in homeless admissions and patients



STATUS AT DISCHARGE

Over the last ten fiscal years, about one-third of patients homeless at admission reported having stable housing at discharge (Figure 6.5.2).

Figure 6.5.2. Trends in housing status at discharge among homeless patients



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

Half (50.0%) of homeless patients were discharged with positive compliance, with 37.4% completing treatment and 12.6% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.5.2).

Table 6.5.2. Discharge status of homeless patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**3,399**	**50.0**
Completed treatment	2,541	37.4
Left – satisfactory progress	858	12.6
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,921**	**42.9**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**483**	**7.1**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common demographic groups of patients homeless at admission were male (61.2%), Hispanic/Latino (41.1%), and ages 26-34 years (29.7%). Among patients homeless at admission, 21.0% were involved in the criminal justice system, 38.3% reported having mental health issues, and 22.2% reported having medical problems (Table 6.5.3).

Table 6.5.3. Characteristics of homeless patients, FY1516

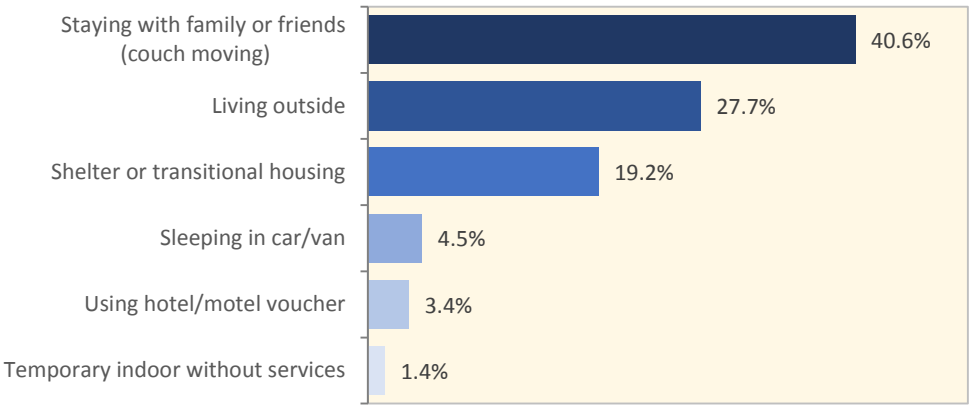
CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,605	61.2	6,622	61.4
	Female	3,547	38.7	4,149	38.5
	Other	14	0.2	14	0.1
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	3,768	41.1	4,415	40.9
	White	3,212	35.0	3,860	35.8
	Black/African American	1,757	19.2	2,018	18.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	141	1.5	161	1.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	78	0.9	92	0.9
	Other	210	2.3	238	2.2
AGE	12-17	31	0.3	32	0.3
	18-25	1,427	15.6	1,656	15.4
	26-34	2,725	29.7	3,243	30.1
	35-44	2,081	22.7	2,487	23.1
	45-54	1,890	20.6	2,201	20.4
	55-64	906	9.9	1,045	9.7
	65+	106	1.2	121	1.1
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	580	6.3	683	6.3
	Some high school	2,935	32.0	3,436	31.9
	High school completed	4,033	44.0	4,734	43.9
	Some college or beyond	1,618	17.7	1,932	17.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	371	4.0	396	3.7
	Unemployed (seeking)	2,125	23.2	2,488	23.1
	Unemployed (not seeking)	5,980	65.2	7,119	66.0
	Not in work force	689	7.5	781	7.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	1,921	21.0	2,204	20.4
	No	7,245	79.0	8,581	79.6
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,510	38.3	4,153	38.5
	No	5,656	61.7	6,632	61.5
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	2,024	22.2	2,356	21.9
	No	7,095	77.8	8,381	78.1

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported living arrangement by homeless patients at admissions was staying with family or friends ("couch moving") (40.6%), followed by living outside (27.7%), and living in a shelter or transitional housing (19.2%) (Figure 6.5.3)

Figure 6.5.3. Living arrangement among homeless patients, FY1516



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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary drug problem was methamphetamine (35.6%), followed by heroin (28.3%) and alcohol (18.5%) (Table 6.5.4).

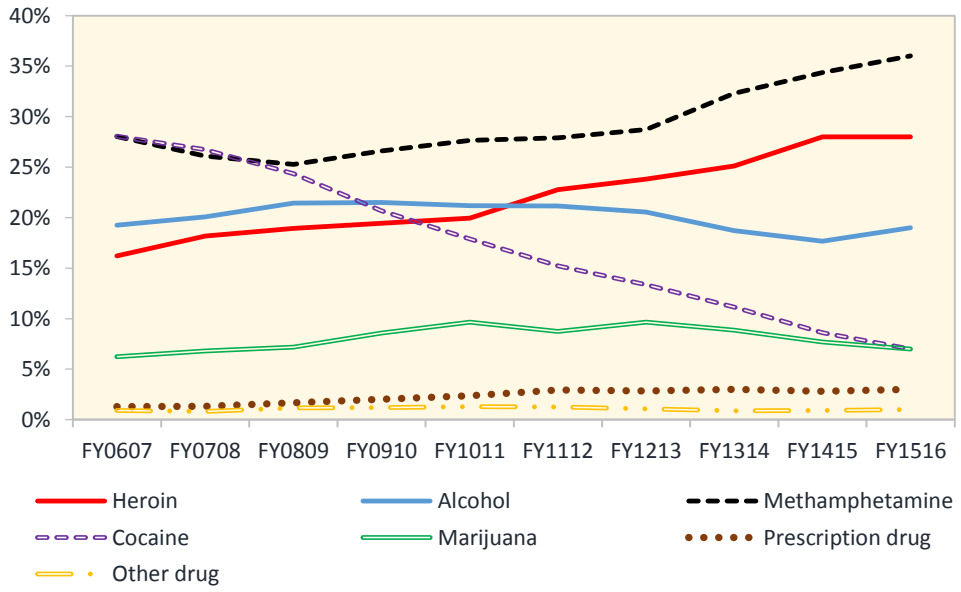
Table 6.5.4. Primary drug problem among homeless patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	3,840	35.6
Heroin	3,047	28.3
Alcohol	1,999	18.5
Marijuana	801	7.4
Cocaine	716	6.6
Prescription drug	288	2.7
Other drug	94	0.9

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

Methamphetamine has been the predominant primary drug problem among homeless patients since FY0809, with a steadily rising trend over the last eight fiscal years. Heroin also was increasingly reported as the primary drug problem over the last ten fiscal years, surpassing alcohol to become the second most common primary drug problem by FY1112. The proportion reporting cocaine as the primary drug consistently decreased over the past 10 fiscal years (Figure 6.5.4).

Figure 6.5.4. Trends in primary drug problem among homeless patients



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that homeless patients were admitted to were residential service programs (46.3%), followed by outpatient (20.5%), residential medical detoxification (15.6%), opioid treatment (15.6%), and intensive outpatient programs (1.9%) (Table 6.5.5).

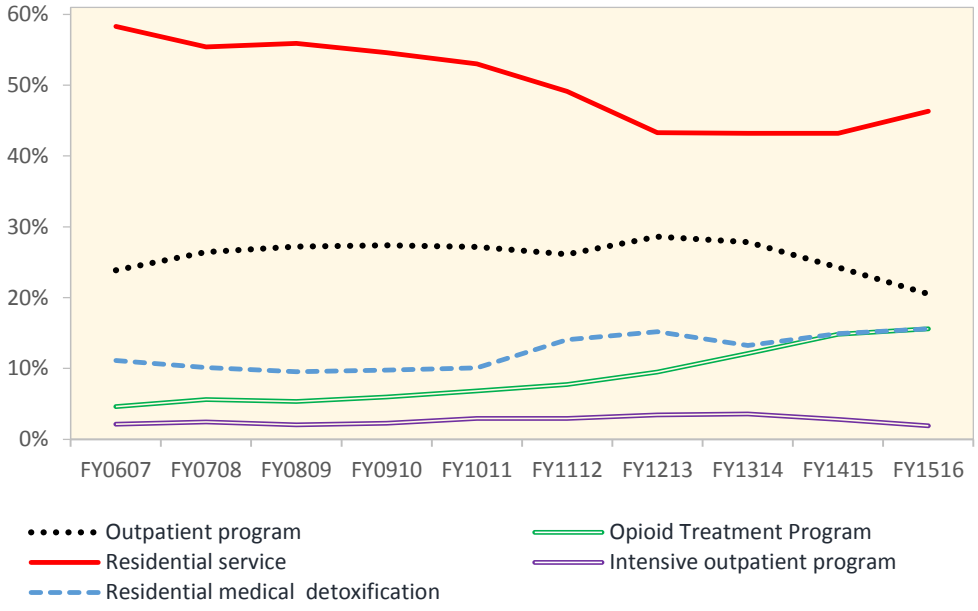
Table 6.5.5. Level of care among homeless patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,687	15.6
Residential service	4,992	46.3
Intensive outpatient program	210	1.9
Outpatient program	2,215	20.5
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	1,681	15.6

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

The proportion of homeless patients admitted to opioid treatment programs and residential medical detoxification programs increased from FY1011, coupled with decreases in that to outpatient programs. The proportion admitted to residential service programs steadily decreased from FY0607 to FY1213, then remained stable through FY1516 (Figure 6.5.5).

Figure 6.5.5. Trends in level of care among homeless patients



Patients with Disabilities

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

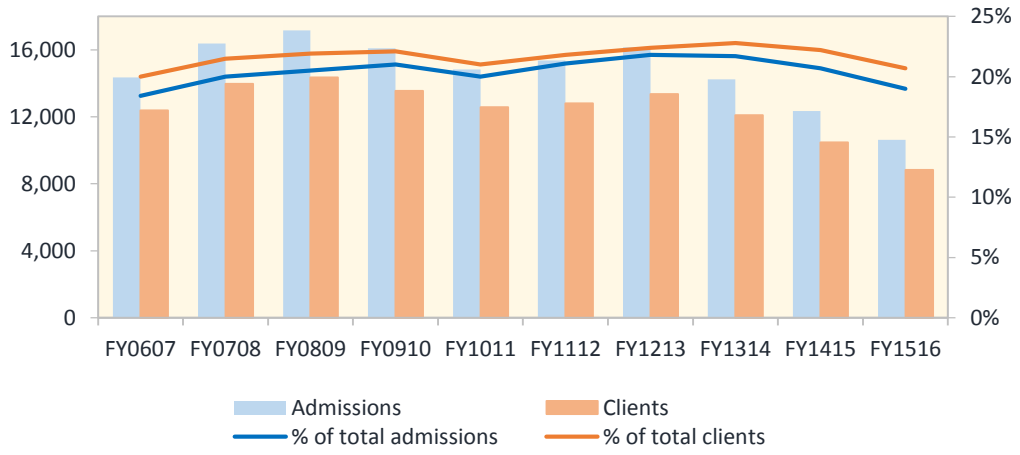
Patients with disabilities (visual, hearing, speech, mobility, mental, developmental, etc.) accounted for 8,836 (20.7%) patients and 10,635 (19.0%) treatment admissions (Table 6.6.1).

Table 6.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among patients with disabilities, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	10,635	19.0	8,836	20.7
Discharged	5,437	20.1	4,521	21.4

The number of patients with disabilities decreased over the past four fiscal years, while the proportion of patients with disabilities remained relatively stable over the past ten fiscal years (Figure 6.6.1).

Figure 6.6.1. Trends in admissions and patients with disabilities



Of the 5,437 discharges, 46.2% had positive compliance, with 33.0% completing treatment, and 13.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 6.6.2).

Table 6.6.2. Discharge status of patients with disabilities, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**2,516**	**46.2%**
Completed treatment	1,796	33.0%
Left – satisfactory progress	720	13.2%
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**2,075**	**38.2%**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**846**	**15.6%**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common demographic groups among patients with disabilities were male (60.9%), White (39.0%), and ages 45-54 (27.1%). Among patients with disabilities, 26.2% were homeless, 11.1% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 29.8% experienced a medical problem in the last 30 days (Table 6.6.3).

Table 6.6.3. Characteristics of patients with disabilities, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	5,378	60.9	6,419	60.4
	Female	3,449	39.0	4,206	39.5
	Other	9	0.1	10	0.1
RACE	White	3,444	39.0	4,274	40.2
	Latino	3,049	34.5	3,615	34.0
	African American	1,926	21.8	2,245	21.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	111	1.3	128	1.2
	Native American	86	1.0	105	1.0
	Other	217	2.5	264	2.5
AGE	12-17	124	1.4	135	1.3
	18-25	780	8.8	946	8.9
	26-34	1,629	18.4	2,035	19.1
	35-44	1,648	18.7	2,058	19.4
	45-54	2,392	27.1	2,868	27.0
	55-64	1,842	20.8	2,123	20.0
	65+	421	4.8	470	4.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	618	7.0	712	6.7
	Some high school	2,477	28.0	2,898	27.3
	High school completed	3,918	44.3	4,753	44.7
	Some college or beyond	1,822	20.6	2,271	21.4
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	598	6.8	692	6.5
	Unemployed (seeking)	1,348	15.3	1,666	15.7
	Unemployed (not seeking)	5,231	59.3	6,331	59.6
	Not in work force	1,653	18.7	1,938	18.2
HOMELESS STATUS	Yes	2,313	26.2	2,789	26.2
	No	6,523	73.8	7,846	73.8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	976	11.0	1,127	10.6
	No	7,860	89.0	9,508	89.4
MEDICAL PROBLEM	Yes	2,585	29.9	3,030	29.0
	No	6,070	70.1	7,416	71.0

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

DISABILITY TYPE

The most common types of disabilities were mental (65.9%), mobility (21.2%), and visual (8.8%) disabilities (Table 6.6.4).

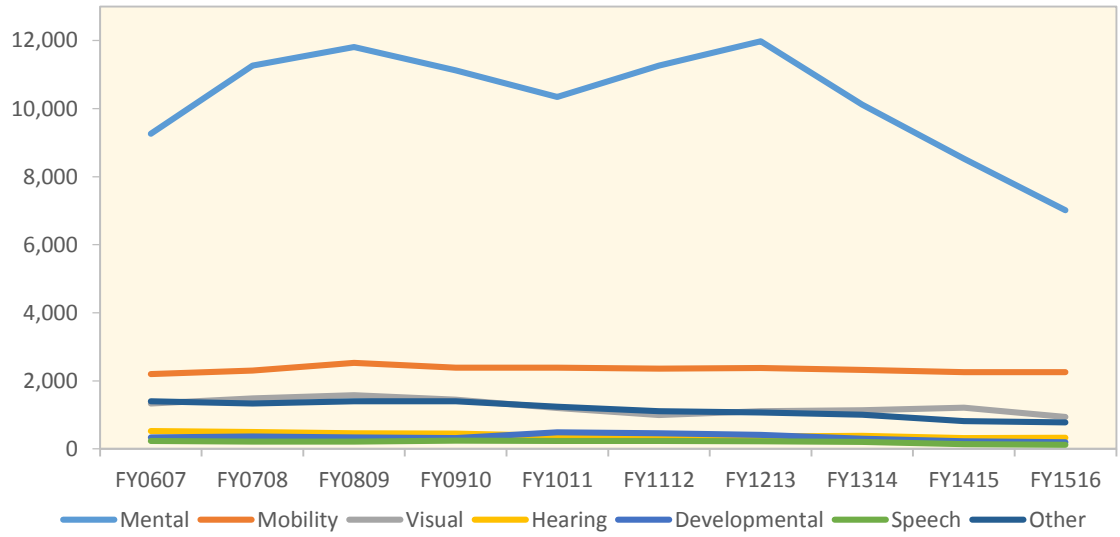
Table 6.6.4. Disability type among patients with disabilities, FY1516

DISABILITY TYPE	ADMISSIONS	%
Mental	7,012	65.9
Mobility	2,252	21.2
Visual	941	8.8
Hearing	325	3.1
Developmental	202	1.9
Speech	123	1.2
Other	777	7.3

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

The number of patients reporting mental disability fluctuated over the last ten fiscal years with large consistent decreases since FY1213, while those of other types of disabilities remained relatively stable (Figure 6.6.2).

Figure 6.6.2 . Trends in disability type among patients with disabilities



PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

Heroin (39.7%) was the most commonly reported primary drug problems at admission among patients with disabilities, followed by alcohol (19.4%), methamphetamine (19.0%), prescription drugs (7.6%), marijuana (7.1%), and cocaine (5.6%) (Table 6.6.5).

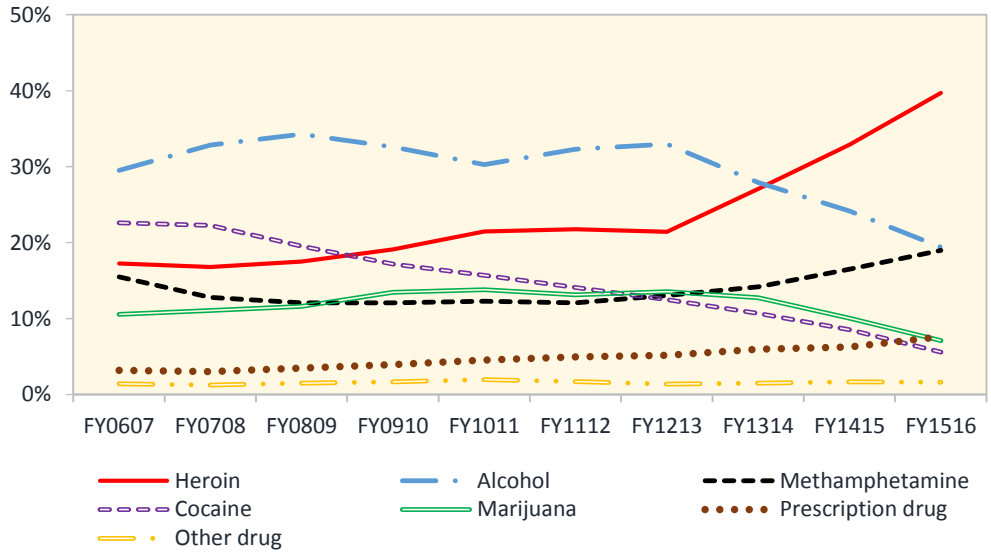
Table 6.6.5. Primary drug problem among patients with disabilities, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	4,225	39.7
Alcohol	2,063	19.4
Methamphetamine	2,016	19.0
Prescription drug	810	7.6
Marijuana	757	7.1
Cocaine	591	5.6
Other drug	173	1.6

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

For the last four fiscal years, the proportion of primary heroin admissions among patients with disabilities increased sharply to become the most common drug of choice, while that of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine decreased. The proportion reporting methamphetamine and prescription drugs as the primary drug problem has also been gradually increasing since FY1112 (Figure 6.6.3).

Figure 6.6.3. Trends in primary drug problem among patients with disabilities



LEVEL OF CARE

Patients with disabilities were most commonly admitted to opioid treatment programs (37.9%), followed by outpatient program (25.5%), residential service programs (18.5%), residential medical detoxification programs (14.4%), and intensive outpatient programs (3.7%) (Table 6.6.6).

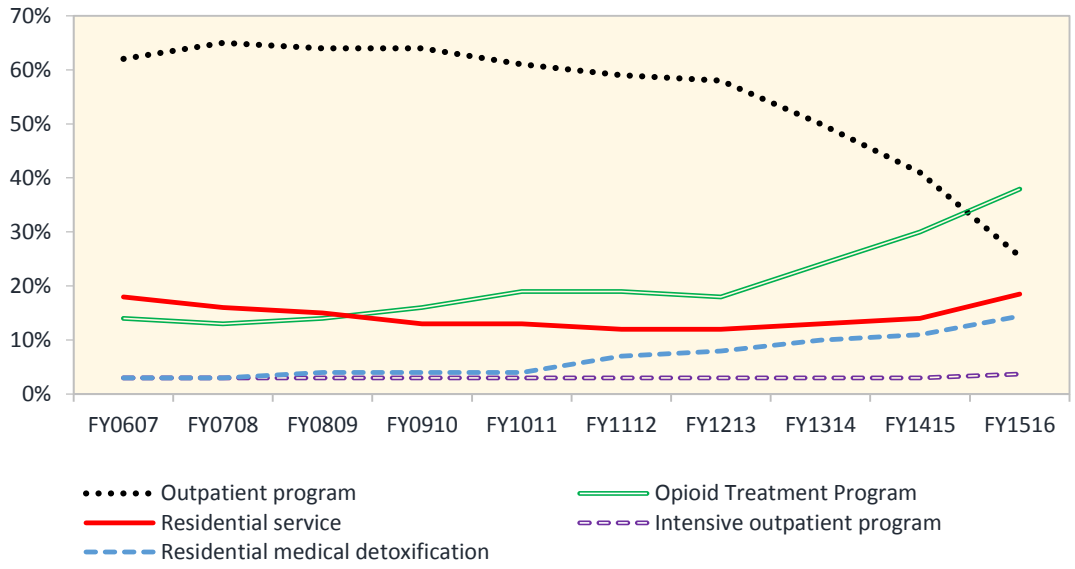
Table 6.6.6. Level of care among patients with disabilities, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	1,534	14.4
Residential service	1,965	18.5
Intensive outpatient program	392	3.7
Outpatient program	2,715	25.5
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	4,029	37.9

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

The proportion admitted to OTP and residential medical detoxification programs increased over the past four fiscal years, while that of outpatient programs decreased (Figure 6.6.4).

Figure 6.6.4. Trends in level of care among patients with disabilities



Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Questioning (LGBQ) Patients[1]

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

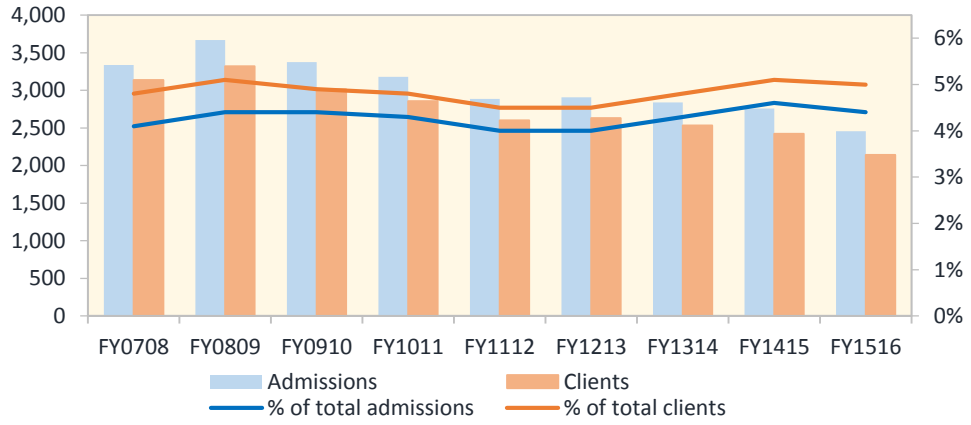
Patients reporting LGBQ (i.e., homosexual/gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure/questioning/don't know) sexual orientation accounted for 2,143 (5.0%) patients and 2,455 (4.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.7.1).

Table 6.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among LGBQ patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	2,455	4.4	2,143	5.0
Discharged	1,369	5.8	1,222	6.4

The proportion of LGBTQ patients remained relatively stable over the past nine fiscal years (Figure 6.7.1).

Figure 6.7.1. Trends in LGBTQ admissions and patients



Note: FY0607 data for LGBQ were not available.

Of the 1,369 LGBQ discharges, 45.3% had positive compliance, with 31.3% completing treatment and 14.0% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.7.2).

Table 6.7.2. Discharge status of LGBQ patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**620**	**45.3**
Completed treatment	429	31.3
Left – satisfactory progress	191	14.0

[1] Transgender is not captured in the current LACPRS data.

Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**665**	**48.6**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**84**	**6.1**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common sexual orientation among LGBQ patients collected at admission was homosexual/gay/lesbian (47.3%). More LGBQ patients reported female gender (57.7%) than male gender (41.8%). LGBQ patients were most commonly Latino (43.8%), ages 26-34 (29.1%) and completed high school or beyond (62.2%). Over one third (33.8%) of LGBQ patients were homeless at admission, and almost half (46.1%) reported a mental health issue (Table 6.7.3).

Table 6.7.3. Characteristics of LGBQ patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Homosexual/gay/lesbian	1,028	47.3	1,194	48.6
	Bisexual	829	38.2	937	38.2
	Unsure/questioning/don't know	315	14.5	324	13.2
GENDER	Male	896	41.8	1,012	41.2
	Female	1,237	57.7	1,433	58.4
	Other	10	0.5	10	0.4
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	938	43.8	1,072	43.7
	White	651	30.4	755	30.8
	Black/African American	436	20.3	490	20.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	47	2.2	53	2.2
	American Indian/Alaska Native	15	0.7	20	0.9
	Other	56	2.6	65	2.6
AGE	12-17	142	6.6	155	6.3
	18-25	390	18.2	446	18.2
	26-34	624	29.1	735	29.9
	35-44	399	18.6	469	19.1
	45-54	418	19.5	466	19.0
	55-64	153	7.1	167	6.8
	65+	17	0.8	17	0.7
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	175	8.2	192	7.8
	Some high school	638	29.8	736	30.0
	High school completed	867	40.5	997	40.6
	Some college or beyond	463	21.6	530	21.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	21	10.1	244	9.9
	Unemployed (seeking)	497	23.2	588	24.0
	Unemployed (not seeking)	1,167	54.5	1,333	54.3
	Not in work force	263	12.3	290	11.8
HOMELESS	Yes	724	33.8	835	34.0
	No	1,419	66.2	1,620	66.0
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	327	15.3	377	15.4
	No	1,816	84.7	2,077	84.6

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	988	46.1	1,145	46.6
	No	1,155	53.9	1,310	53.4

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

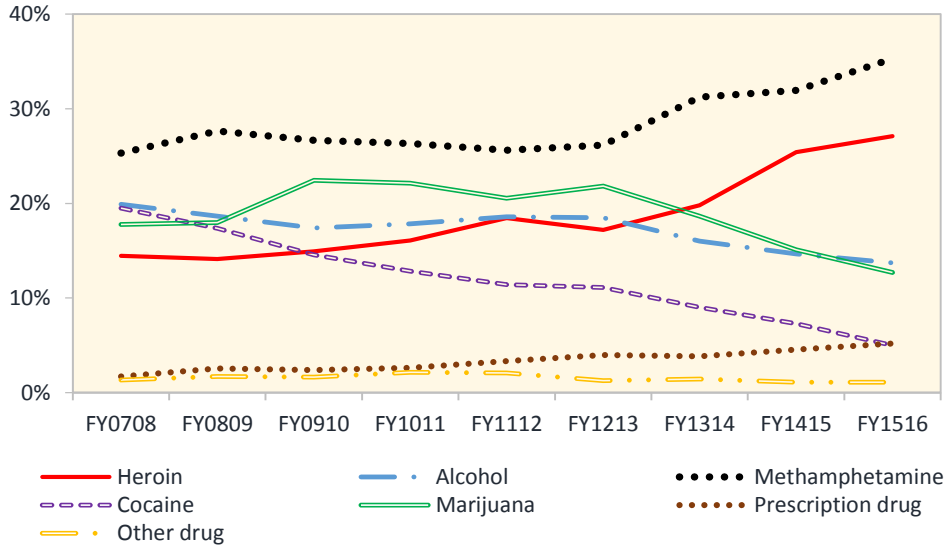
The most commonly reported primary drug problem among LGBQ patients was methamphetamine (35.3%), followed by heroin (27.1%), alcohol (13.7%), marijuana (12.7%), prescription drugs (5.2%), and cocaine (5.0%) (Table 6.7.4).

Table 6.7.4. Primary drug problem among LGBQ patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	867	35.3
Heroin	665	27.1
Alcohol	337	13.7
Marijuana	311	12.7
Prescription Drug	127	5.2
Cocaine	122	5.0
Other Drug	26	1.1

The proportion of LGBQ patients reporting methamphetamine or heroin as the primary drug problem increased since FY1213, coupled with slightly smaller decreases in that of marijuana or alcohol. The proportion reporting cocaine as the primary drug problem decreased consistently from FY0708 to FY1516 (Figure 6.7.2).

Figure 6.7.2 Trends in primary drug problem among LGBQ patients



LEVEL OF CARE

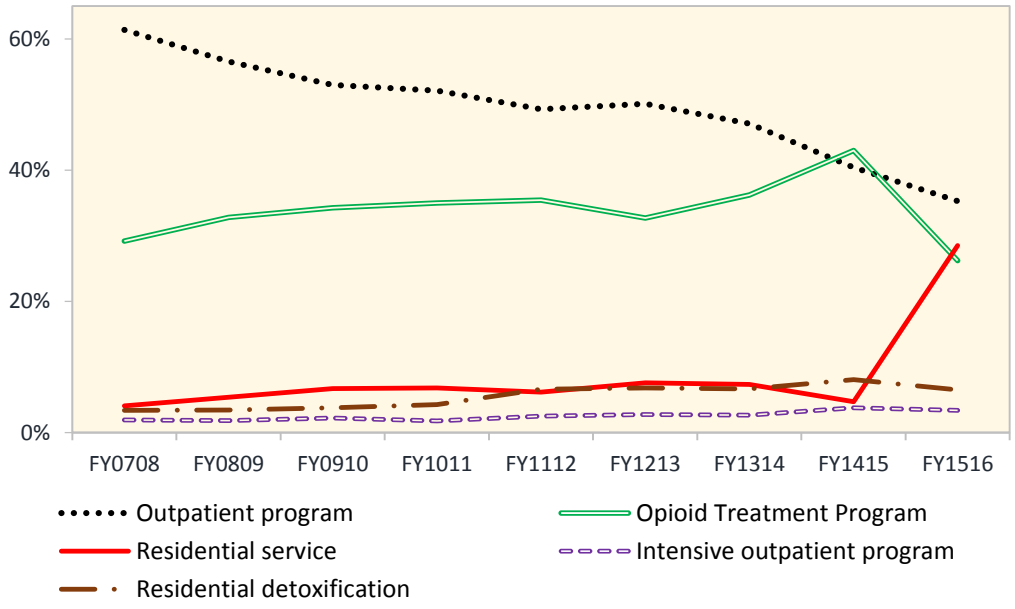
LGBQ patients were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (35.3%), followed by residential service programs (28.5%), opioid treatment programs (26.2%), residential medical detoxification programs (6.5%), and intensive outpatient programs (3.4%) (Table 6.7.5).

Table 6.7.5. Level of care among LGBQ patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	160	6.5
Residential service	699	28.5
Intensive outpatient program	84	3.4
Outpatient program	867	35.3
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	645	26.2

The proportion of LGBQ patients admitted to residential service programs sharply increased between FY1415 and FY1516, coupled with a sharp decrease in those admitted to OTP. The proportion admitted to outpatient programs consistently decreased over the past nine fiscal years (Figure 6.7.3).

Figure 6.7.3 Trends in level of care among LGBQ patients



Patients Pregnant During Treatment

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

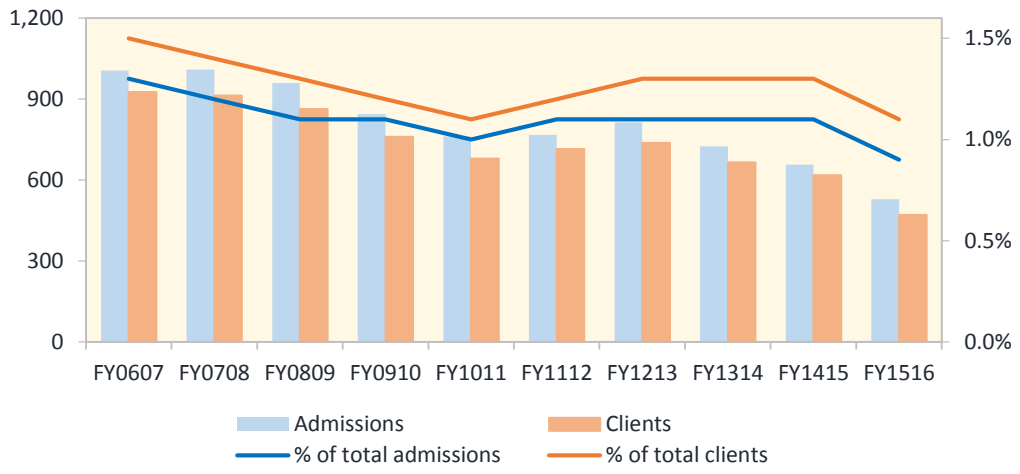
There were 471 pregnant patients, who accounted for 529 (0.9%) treatment admissions (Table 6.8.1).

Table 6.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among pregnant patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	529	0.9	471	2.8
Discharged	471	2.5	420	2.7

The proportion of pregnant patients decreased from FY0607 to FY1011, increased and remained stable from FY1011 to FY1415, then decreased from FY1415 to FY1516 (Figure 6.8.1).

Figure 6.8.1. Trends admissions and discharges among patients pregnant during



Of the 471 discharges among pregnant patients, 58.6% discharges had positive compliance, in which 39.7% completed treatment and 18.9% left with satisfactory progress (Table 6.8.2).

Table 6.8.2. Discharge status of pregnant patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**276**	**58.6**
Completed treatment	187	39.7
Left – satisfactory progress	89	18.9
Negative compliance		
(Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**175**	**37.2**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**20**	**4.2**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Patients pregnant during treatment were most commonly Hispanic/Latino (61.1%) and aged 26-34 (40.1%). Among patients pregnant during treatment, 33.5% were homeless, 9.6% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 27.8% reported having mental health issues (Table 6.8.3).

Table 6.8.3. Demographic characteristics of pregnant patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
RACE	Hispanic/Latino	288	61.1	321	60.7
	White	89	18.9	98	18.5
	Black/African American	85	18.0	97	18.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.6	3	0.6
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.2	1	0.2
	Other	5	1.1	9	1.7
AGE	12-17	33	7.0	36	6.8
	18-25	178	37.8	202	38.2
	26-34	189	40.1	211	39.9
	35-44	63	13.4	72	13.6
	45-54	6	1.3	6	1.1
	55-64	2	0.4	2	0.4
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	33	7.0	37	7.0
	Some high school	207	43.9	228	43.1
	High school completed	179	38.0	207	39.1
	Some college or beyond	52	11.0	57	10.8
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	32	6.8	37	7.0
	Unemployed (seeking)	88	18.7	94	17.8
	Unemployed (not seeking)	310	65.8	347	65.6
	Not in work force	41	8.7	51	9.6
HOMELESS	Yes	158	33.5	175	33.1
	No	313	66.5	354	66.9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	45	9.6	51	9.6
	No	426	90.4	478	90.4
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	131	27.8	158	29.9
	No	340	72.2	371	70.1

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

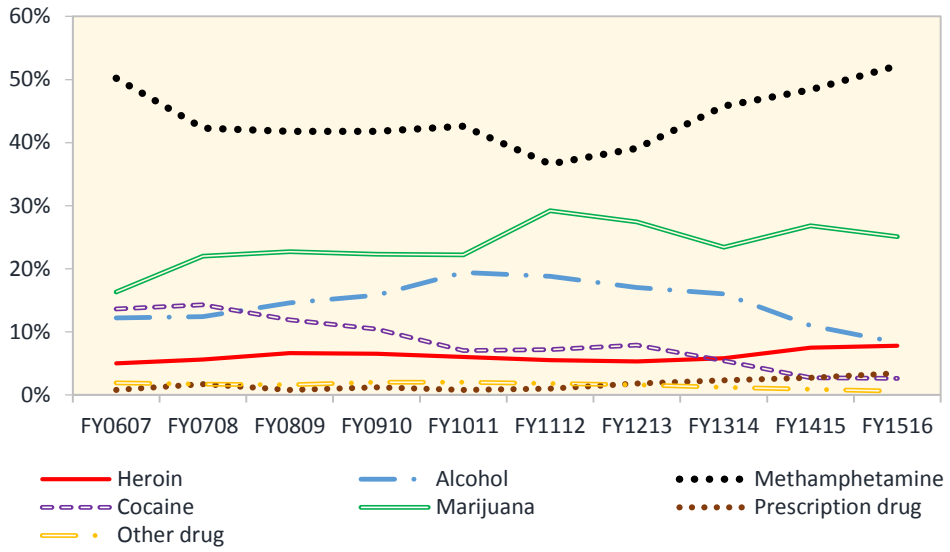
The most commonly reported primary drug problem among patients pregnant during treatment was methamphetamine (52.2%), followed by marijuana (25.1%), alcohol (8.3%), heroin (7.8%), prescription drugs (3.4%), and cocaine (2.6%) (Table 6.8.4).

Table 6.8.4. Primary drug problem among pregnant patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Methamphetamine	276	52.2
Marijuana	133	25.1
Heroin	41	7.8
Alcohol	44	8.3
Prescription Drug	18	3.4
Cocaine	14	2.6
Other Drug	3	0.6

The proportion of patients pregnant at during treatment reporting methamphetamine as the primary drug problem increased from FY1112 to FY1516, coupled with a decrease in admissions for primary alcohol problem. (Figure 6.8.2).

Figure 6.8.2. Trends in primary drug problem among patients pregnant during



LEVEL OF CARE

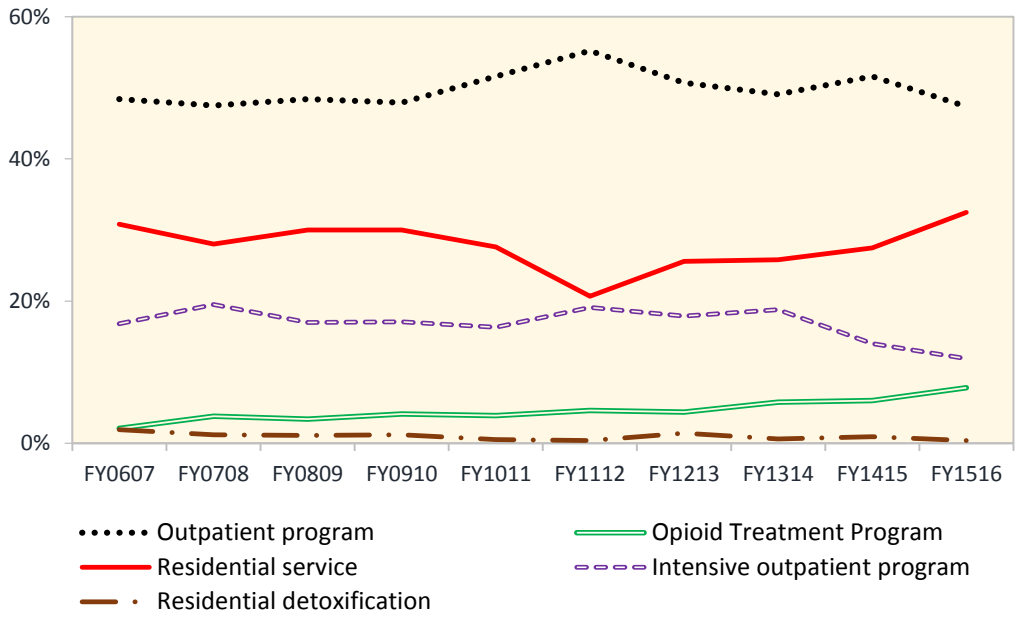
Patients who were pregnant during treatment were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (47.4%), followed by residential service programs (32.5%), intensive outpatient programs (11.9%), opioid treatment programs (7.8%), and residential medical detoxification programs (0.4%) (Table 6.8.5).

Table 6.8.5. Level of care among pregnant patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	2	0.4
Residential service	172	32.5
Intensive outpatient program	63	11.9
Outpatient program	251	47.4
Opioid treatment program (OTP)	41	7.8

The proportion of patients pregnant during treatment admitted to opioid treatment programs increased steadily from FY0607 to FY1516. The proportion of patients pregnant during treatment admitted to residential service programs increased steadily from FY1112, while those admitted to outpatient and intensive outpatient programs decreased (Figure 6.8.3).

Figure 6.8.3. Trends in level of care among patients pregnant during treatment



Veterans

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

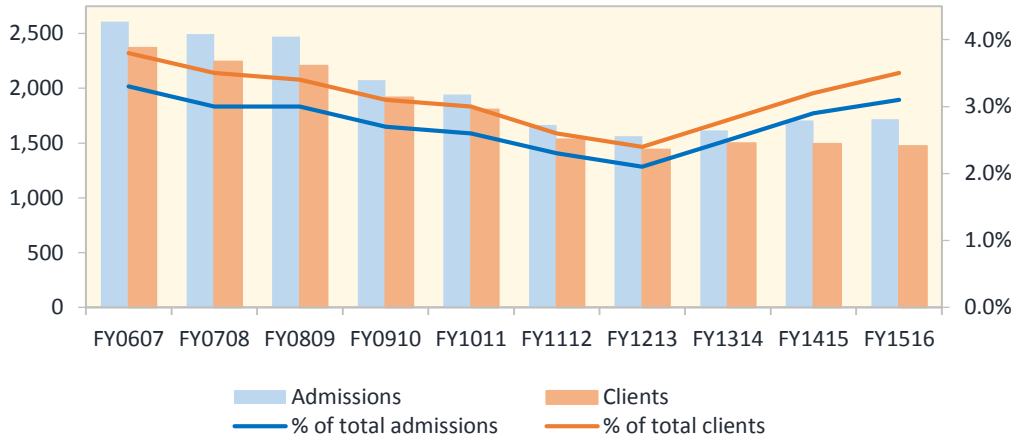
Veteran patients accounted for 1,474 (3.6%) patients and 1,717 (3.1%) treatment admissions (Table 6.9.1).

Table 6.9.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among Veteran patients, FY1516

	ADMISSIONS		CLIENTS	
	N	% of total admissions	N	% of total patients
Admitted	1,717	3.1	1,474	3.6
Discharged	898	3.3	742	3.5

The proportion of Veteran patients consistently decreased from FY0607 to FY1213, then increased consistently from FY1213 to FY1516 (Figure 6.9.1).

Figure 6.9.1. Trends in admissions and patients among Veterans



Of the 898 discharges among Veterans, 46.1% had positive compliance, with 35.0% completing treatment and 11.1% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.9.2).

Table 6.9.2. Discharge status of Veteran patients, FY1516

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	**414**	**46.1**
Completed treatment	314	35.0
Left – satisfactory progress	100	11.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	**323**	**36.0**
Other (Death/incarceration/other)	**161**	**17.9**

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The most common demographic groups of Veteran patients were male (83.2%), White (43.6%), and ages 55-64 years (25.0%). Among Veteran patients, 23.4% were homeless, 12.3% were involved in the criminal justice system, and 24.6% had medical problems (Table 6.9.3).

Table 6.9.3. Characteristics of Veteran patients, FY1516

CHARACTERISTICS		CLIENTS	%	ADMISSIONS	%
GENDER	Male	1,226	83.2	1,454	84.7
	Female	248	16.8	263	15.3
RACE	White	642	43.6	782	45.5
	Black/African American	266	18.0	291	16.9
	Hispanic/Latino	501	34.0	569	33.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	20	1.4	22	1.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	11	0.7	14	0.8
	Other	34	2.3	39	2.3
AGE	12-17	4	0.3	4	0.2
	18-25	106	7.2	111	6.5
	26-34	276	18.7	327	19.0
	35-44	252	17.1	285	16.6
	45-54	365	24.8	421	24.5
	55-64	369	25.0	453	26.4
	65+	102	6.9	116	6.8
EDUCATION	Middle school or below	86	5.8	94	5.5
	Some high school	256	17.3	275	16.0
	High school completed	746	50.6	864	50.3
	Some college or beyond	387	26.3	484	28.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Employed	222	15.1	246	14.3
	Unemployed (seeking)	341	23.1	386	22.5
	Unemployed (not seeking)	704	47.8	859	50.0
	Not in work force	207	14.0	226	13.2
HOMELESS	Yes	345	23.4	410	23.9
	No	1,129	76.6	1,307	76.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Yes	182	12.3	196	11.4
	No	1,292	87.7	1,521	88.6
MEDICAL PROBLEMS	Yes	362	24.6	439	25.6
	No	1,112	75.4	1,278	74.4

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

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM AT ADMISSION

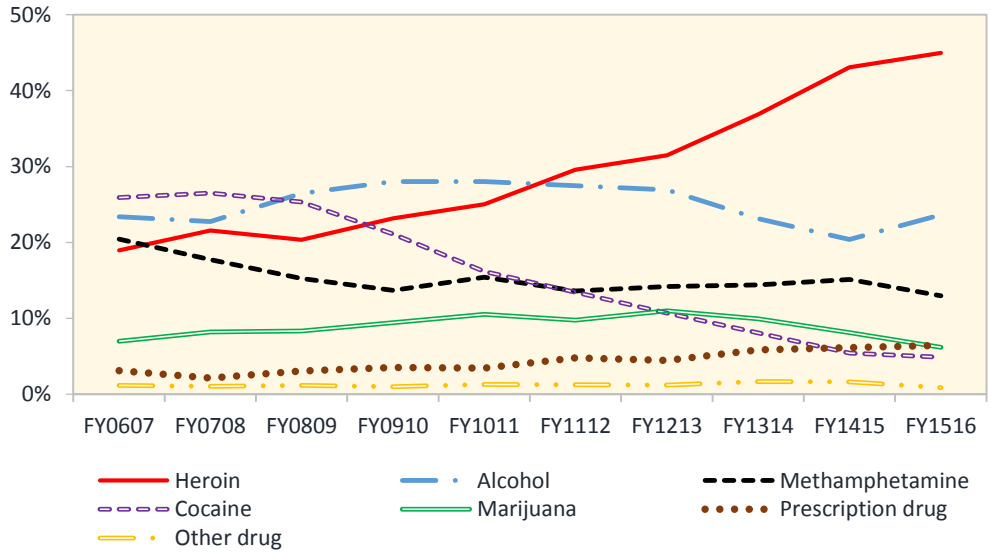
The most common primary drug problem reported at admission was heroin (45.0%), followed by alcohol (23.6%), methamphetamine (13.0%), prescription drugs (6.5%), marijuana (6.2%), and cocaine (4.9%) (Table 6.9.4).

Table 6.9.4. Primary drug problem among Veteran patients, FY1516

PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	ADMISSIONS	%
Heroin	772	45.0
Alcohol	406	23.6
Methamphetamine	223	13.0
Prescription Drugs	111	6.5
Marijuana	106	6.2
Cocaine	84	4.9
Other Drugs	15	0.9

The proportion of Veteran patients admitted reporting heroin as the primary drug problem steeply increased since FY0809, and became the most common primary drug problem in FY1112. The proportion reporting cocaine steeply decreased from FY0708 (Figure 6.9.3).

Figure 6.9.2. Trends in primary drug problem among Veteran patients



LEVEL OF CARE

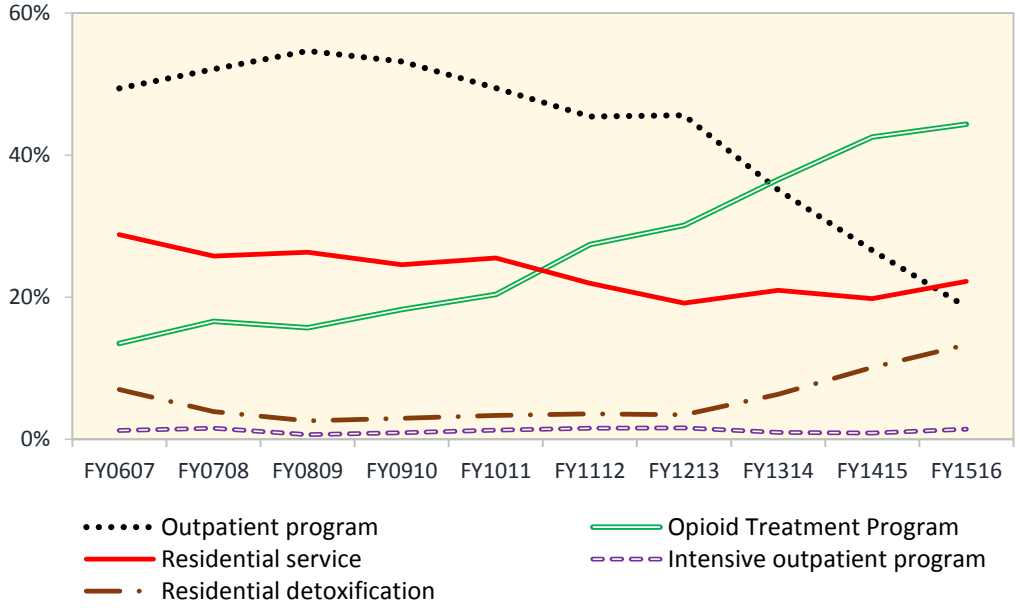
Veterans patients were most commonly treated in opioid treatment programs (44.3%), followed by residential service programs (22.2%), outpatient programs (18.6%), residential medical detoxification (13.3%), and intensive outpatient programs (1.5%) (Table 6.9.5).

Table 6.9.5. Level of care among Veteran patients, FY1516

LEVEL OF CARE	ADMISSIONS	%
Residential medical detoxification	229	13.3
Residential service	382	22.2
Intensive outpatient program	25	1.5
Outpatient program	320	18.6
Opioid treatment program	761	44.3

The proportion of Veteran patients admitted to opioid treatment programs increased steeply from FY0607 to FY1516. The proportion of Veteran patients admitted to residential detoxification program increased from FY1213 to FY1516, coupled with decreases to that admitted to outpatient programs (Figure 5.8.3).

Figure 6.9.3. Trends in level of care among Veteran patients



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