

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

2024-2025 Fiscal Year

Health Outcomes and Data Analytics

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|------------|
| List of Tables | 3 |
| List of Figures | 9 |
| Data Source, Descriptions, and Limitations | 12 |
| Executive Summary | 15 |
| CHAPTER 1: Who We Serve | 22 |
| CHAPTER 2: Client Characteristics by Primary Substance of Use..... | 30 |
| Clients with Heroin as Primary Substance of Use | 31 |
| Clients with Methamphetamine as Primary Substance of Use | 36 |
| Clients with Marijuana as Primary Substance of Use | 41 |
| Clients with Alcohol as Primary Substance of Use | 46 |
| Clients with Prescription Drug as Primary Substance of Use..... | 51 |
| Clients with Cocaine as Primary Substance of Use | 57 |
| CHAPTER 3: Client Characteristics by Level of Care | 65 |
| Clients in Withdrawal Management | 66 |
| Clients in Residential Service Programs | 70 |
| Clients in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP) | 74 |
| Clients in Outpatient Programs..... | 78 |
| Clients in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)..... | 82 |
| CHAPTER 4: Client Characteristics by Service Planning Area..... | 90 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 1 (SPA 1)..... | 91 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 2 (SPA 2)..... | 96 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 3 (SPA 3)..... | 101 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 4 (SPA 4)..... | 106 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 5 (SPA 5)..... | 111 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 6 (SPA 6)..... | 116 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 7 (SPA 7)..... | 121 |
| Clients from Service Planning Area 8 (SPA 8)..... | 126 |
| CHAPTER 5: Client Characteristics by Supervisorial District | 135 |
| Clients from Supervisorial District 1 (SD 1) | 136 |
| Clients from Supervisorial District 2 (SD 2) | 141 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Clients from Supervisorial District 3 (SD 3) | 146 |
| Clients from Supervisorial District 4 (SD 4) | 151 |
| Clients from Supervisorial District 5 (SD 5) | 156 |
| CHAPTER 6: Client Characteristics by Special Population | 164 |
| Youth | 165 |
| Older Adults | 176 |
| Clients Involved in the Criminal Justice System | 182 |
| Clients who were Experiencing Homelessness at Admission | 188 |
| Clients with Disabilities | 196 |
| Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Clients..... | 203 |
| Pregnant and Parenting Women | 209 |
| Veterans..... | 214 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|-----------|
| CHAPTER 1: Who We Serve | 22 |
| Table 1.1. Number of admissions and discharges, FY2425..... | 23 |
| Table 1.2. Clients by Supervisorial District (SD), FY2425 | 23 |
| Table 1.3. Clients by Service Planning Area (SPA), FY2425 | 24 |
| Table 1.4. Discharge status of clients, FY2425..... | 24 |
| Table 1.5a. Demographic characteristics of all clients, FY2425..... | 25 |
| Table 1.5b. Health and social characteristics, FY2425 | 26 |
| Table 1.6a. Primary substance use status at admission, FY2425..... | 26 |
| Table 1.6b. Primary substance use status at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 27 |
| Table 1.7. Level of care at admission, FY2425 | 27 |
| CHAPTER 2: Client Characteristics by Primary Substance of Use..... | 30 |
| Table 2.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary heroin clients, FY2425..... | 31 |
| Table 2.1.2. Discharge status of primary heroin clients, FY2425 | 31 |
| Table 2.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary heroin clients, FY2425 | 32 |
| Table 2.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary heroin clients, FY2425 | 33 |
| Table 2.1.4a. Substance use status among primary heroin clients at admission, FY2425 | 33 |
| Table 2.1.4b. Frequency of heroin use at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 34 |
| Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin clients, FY2425 | 35 |
| Table 2.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425..... | 36 |
| Table 2.2.2. Discharge status of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425 | 36 |
| Table 2.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425..... | 37 |
| Table 2.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425..... | 38 |
| Table 2.2.4a. Substance use status among primary methamphetamine clients at admission, FY2425..... | 38 |
| Table 2.2.4b. Frequency of methamphetamine use at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 39 |
| Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425 | 40 |
| Table 2.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary marijuana clients, FY2425..... | 41 |
| Table 2.3.2. Discharge status of primary marijuana clients, FY2425 | 41 |
| Table 2.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary marijuana clients, FY2425..... | 42 |
| Table 2.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary marijuana clients, FY2425 | 43 |
| Table 2.3.4a. Substance use status among primary marijuana clients at admission, FY2425..... | 43 |
| Table 2.3.4b. Frequency of marijuana use at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 44 |
| Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana clients, FY2425 | 45 |
| Table 2.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary alcohol clients, FY2425 | 46 |
| Table 2.4.2. Discharge status of primary alcohol clients, FY2425..... | 46 |
| Table 2.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary alcohol clients, FY2425 | 47 |
| Table 2.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary alcohol clients, FY2425 | 48 |
| Table 2.4.4a. Substance use status among primary alcohol clients at admission, FY2425 | 48 |
| Table 2.4.4b. Frequency of alcohol use at admission and discharge, FY2425..... | 49 |
| Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol clients, FY2425 | 50 |
| Table 2.5.1 Treatment admissions and discharges among primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425 | 51 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Table 2.5.2. Discharge status of primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425 | 51 |
| Table 2.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary Rx clients, FY2425 | 52 |
| Table 2.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary Rx clients, FY2425 | 53 |
| Table 2.5.4a. Substance use status among primary Rx misuse clients at admission, FY2425 | 54 |
| Table 2.5.4b. Frequency of Rx use at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 54 |
| Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425 | 55 |
| Table 2.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary cocaine clients, FY2425 | 57 |
| Table 2.6.2. Discharge status of primary cocaine clients, FY2425 | 57 |
| Table 2.6.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary cocaine clients, FY2425 | 58 |
| Table 2.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary cocaine clients, FY2425 | 59 |
| Table 2.6.4a. Substance use status among primary cocaine clients at admission, FY2425 | 59 |
| Table 2.6.4b. Frequency of cocaine use at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 60 |
| Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine clients, FY2425 | 61 |
| Summary Table 1. Summary statistics of clients with different primary substance of use, FY2425 | 62 |
| CHAPTER 3: Client Characteristics by Level of Care | 65 |
| Table 3.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in withdrawal management, FY2425 | 66 |
| Table 3.1.2. Discharge status of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425 | 66 |
| Table 3.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425 | 67 |
| Table 3.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425 | 68 |
| Table 3.1.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in withdrawal management, FY2425 | 68 |
| Table 3.1.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in withdrawal management at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 69 |
| Table 3.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential service programs, FY2425 | 70 |
| Table 3.2.2. Discharge status of clients in residential service programs, FY2425 | 70 |
| Table 3.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in residential service programs, FY2425 | 71 |
| Table 3.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in residential service programs, FY2425 | 72 |
| Table 3.2.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in residential service programs, FY2425 | 72 |
| Table 3.2.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in residential service programs at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 73 |
| Table 3.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425 | 74 |
| Table 3.3.2. Discharge status of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425 | 74 |
| Table 3.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425 | 75 |
| Table 3.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425 | 76 |
| Table 3.3.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425 | 76 |
| Table 3.3.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in intensive outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 77 |
| Table 3.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in outpatient programs, FY2425 | 78 |
| Table 3.4.2. Discharge status of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425 | 78 |
| Table 3.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425 | 79 |
| Table 3.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425 | 80 |
| Table 3.4.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in outpatient programs, FY2425 | 80 |
| Table 3.4.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 81 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 3.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in opioid treatment programs, FY2425 | 82 |
| Table 3.5.2. Discharge status of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425 | 82 |
| Table 3.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425..... | 83 |
| Table 3.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425 | 84 |
| Table 3.5.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425..... | 84 |
| Table 3.5.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 85 |
| Summary Table 2. Summary statistics of clients in different levels of care, FY2425..... | 86 |

CHAPTER 4: Client Characteristics by Service Planning Area.....90

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 4.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 1, FY2425 | 91 |
| Table 4.1.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 1, FY2425 | 91 |
| Table 4.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SPA 1, FY2425..... | 92 |
| Table 4.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 1, FY2425 | 93 |
| Table 4.1.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 1, FY2425 | 93 |
| Table 4.1.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 1, FY2425 | 95 |
| Table 4.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 96 |
| Table 4.2.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 96 |
| Table 4.2.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 97 |
| Table 4.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 98 |
| Table 4.2.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 98 |
| Table 4.2.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 2, FY2425 | 100 |
| Table 4.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 101 |
| Table 4.3.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 101 |
| Table 4.3.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 102 |
| Table 4.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 103 |
| Table 4.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 103 |
| Table 4.3.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 3, FY2425 | 104 |
| Table 4.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 106 |
| Table 4.4.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 106 |
| Table 4.4.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 107 |
| Table 4.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 108 |
| Table 4.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 108 |
| Table 4.4.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 4, FY2425 | 109 |
| Table 4.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 5, FY2425 | 111 |
| Table 4.5.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 5, FY2425 | 111 |
| Table 4.5.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 5, FY2425 | 112 |
| Table 4.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 5, FY2425 | 113 |
| Table 4.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 5, FY2425 | 113 |
| Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SPA 5, FY2425..... | 114 |
| Table 4.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 116 |
| Table 4.6.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 116 |
| Table 4.6.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 117 |
| Table 4.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 118 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Table 4.6.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 118 |
| Table 4.6.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 6, FY2425 | 120 |
| Table 4.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 121 |
| Table 4.7.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 121 |
| Table 4.7.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 122 |
| Table 4.7.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 123 |
| Table 4.7.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 123 |
| Table 4.7.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 7, FY2425 | 124 |
| Table 4.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 126 |
| Table 4.8.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 126 |
| Table 4.8.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 127 |
| Table 4.8.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 128 |
| Table 4.8.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 128 |
| Table 4.8.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 8, FY2425 | 130 |
| Summary Table 3. Summary statistics of clients from different SPAs, FY2425 | 131 |
| CHAPTER 5: Client Characteristics by Supervisorial District | 135 |
| Table 5.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 136 |
| Table 5.1.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 136 |
| Table 5.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 137 |
| Table 5.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 138 |
| Table 5.1.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 138 |
| Table 5.1.5. Level of care among clients from SD 1, FY2425 | 139 |
| Table 5.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 141 |
| Table 5.2.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 141 |
| Table 5.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 142 |
| Table 5.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 143 |
| Table 5.2.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 143 |
| Table 5.2.5. Level of care among clients from SD 2, FY2425 | 144 |
| Table 5.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 146 |
| Table 5.3.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 146 |
| Table 5.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 147 |
| Table 5.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 148 |
| Table 5.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 148 |
| Table 5.3.5. Level of care among clients from SD 3, FY2425 | 150 |
| Table 5.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 151 |
| Table 5.4.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 151 |
| Table 5.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 152 |
| Table 5.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 153 |
| Table 5.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 153 |
| Table 5.4.5. Level of care among clients from SD 4, FY2425 | 154 |
| Table 5.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 5, FY2425 | 156 |
| Table 5.5.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 5, FY2425 | 156 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Table 5.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 5, FY2425..... | 157 |
| Table 5.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 5, FY2425 | 158 |
| Table 5.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 5, FY2425 | 158 |
| Table 5.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SD 5, FY2425..... | 159 |
| Summary Table 4. Summary statistics of clients from different SDs, FY2425 | 161 |
| CHAPTER 6: Client Characteristics by Special Population | 164 |
| Table 6.1a.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among youth (ages 12-17), FY2425 | 165 |
| Table 6.1a.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425..... | 166 |
| Table 6.1a.2b. Health and social characteristics of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425..... | 167 |
| Table 6.1a.3a. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 12-17) at admission, FY2425 | 167 |
| Table 6.1a.3b. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 12-17) at admission and discharge, FY2425..... | 168 |
| Table 6.1a.4. Level of care among youth (ages 12-17), FY2425 | 169 |
| Table 6.1a.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425 | 170 |
| Table 6.1b.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425 | 171 |
| Table 6.1b.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425 | 171 |
| Table 6.1b.2b. Health and social characteristics of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425 | 172 |
| Table 6.1b.3a. Primary substance use status among youth at admission (ages 20 and under), FY2425 .. | 173 |
| Table 6.1b.3b. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 20 and under) at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 173 |
| Table 6.1b.4. Level of care among youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425 | 174 |
| Table 6.1b.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425..... | 175 |
| Table 6.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among older adults, FY2425..... | 176 |
| Table 6.2.2a. Demographic characteristics of older adults, FY2425..... | 177 |
| Table 6.2.2b. Health and social characteristics of older adults, FY2425..... | 178 |
| Table 6.2.3a. Primary substance use status among older adults at admission, FY2425 | 178 |
| Table 6.2.3b. Primary substance use status among older adults at admission and discharge, FY2425... | 179 |
| Table 6.2.4. Level of care among older adults, FY2425 | 180 |
| Table 6.2.5. Discharge status of older adults, FY2425 | 181 |
| Table 6.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425..... | 182 |
| Table 6.3.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425 ... | 183 |
| Table 6.3.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425 | 184 |
| Table 6.3.3a. Primary substance use status among clients involved in the criminal justice system at admission, FY2425 | 184 |
| Table 6.3.3b. Primary substance use status among clients involved in the criminal justice system at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 185 |
| Table 6.3.4. Level of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425..... | 186 |
| Table 6.3.5. Discharge status of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425 | 187 |
| Table 6.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 188 |
| Table 6.4.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 189 |
| Table 6.4.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 190 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 6.4.3a. Primary substance use status among clients experiencing homelessness at admission, FY2425..... | 191 |
| Table 6.4.3b. Primary substance use status among clients experiencing homelessness at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 192 |
| Table 6.4.4. Level of care among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 193 |
| Table 6.4.5. Discharge status of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425..... | 195 |
| Table 6.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 196 |
| Table 6.5.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 197 |
| Table 6.5.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 198 |
| Table 6.5.3. Disability type among clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 198 |
| Table 6.5.4a. Primary substance use status among clients with disabilities at admission, FY2425 | 199 |
| Table 6.5.4b. Primary substance use status among clients with disabilities at admission and discharge, FY2425..... | 200 |
| Table 6.5.5. Level of care among clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 201 |
| Table 6.5.6. Discharge status of clients with disabilities, FY2425 | 202 |
| Table 6.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among LGBTQ clients, FY2425..... | 203 |
| Table 6.6.2a. Demographic characteristics of LGBTQ clients, FY2425..... | 204 |
| Table 6.6.2b. Health and social characteristics of LGBTQ clients, FY2425 | 205 |
| Table 6.6.3a. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ clients at admission, FY2425 | 205 |
| Table 6.6.3b. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ clients at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 206 |
| Table 6.6.4. Level of care among LGBTQ clients, FY2425 | 207 |
| Table 6.6.5. Discharge status of LGBTQ clients, FY2425 | 208 |
| Table 6.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among pregnant and parenting women, FY2425..... | 209 |
| Table 6.7.2a. Demographic characteristics of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425..... | 209 |
| Table 6.7.2b. Health and social characteristics of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425 | 210 |
| Table 6.7.3a. Primary substance use status among reproductive-age women at admission, FY2425..... | 211 |
| Table 6.7.3b. Primary substance use status among pregnant and parenting women at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 212 |
| Table 6.7.4. Level of care among pregnant and parenting women, FY2425 | 212 |
| Table 6.7.5. Discharge status of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425..... | 213 |
| Table 6.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients who were veterans, FY2425..... | 214 |
| Table 6.8.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients who were veterans, FY2425..... | 215 |
| Table 6.8.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients who were veterans, FY2425 | 216 |
| Table 6.8.3a. Primary substance use status among clients who were veterans at admission, FY2425 ... | 216 |
| Table 6.8.3b. Primary substance use status among clients who were veterans at admission and discharge, FY2425 | 217 |
| Table 6.8.4. Level of care among clients who were veterans, FY2425 | 218 |
| Table 6.8.5. Discharge status of clients who were veterans, FY2425..... | 219 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|-----------|
| CHAPTER 1: Who We Serve | 22 |
| Figure 1.1. Trends in admissions and clients | 23 |
| Figure 1.2. Percentage of Medi-Cal beneficiaries by level of care (LOC)* and age group, FY2425 | 28 |
| Figure 1.3. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA), FY2425 | 29 |
| CHAPTER 2: Client Characteristics by Primary Substance of Use..... | 30 |
| Figure 2.1.1. Trends in primary heroin admissions and clients | 31 |
| Figure 2.1.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary heroin clients at admission..... | 34 |
| Figure 2.1.3. Trends in level of care among primary heroin clients | 35 |
| Figure 2.2.1. Trends in primary methamphetamine admissions and clients..... | 36 |
| Figure 2.2.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary methamphetamine clients | 39 |
| Figure 2.2.3. Trends in level of care among primary methamphetamine clients..... | 40 |
| Figure 2.3.1. Trends in primary marijuana admissions and clients | 41 |
| Figure 2.3.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary marijuana clients | 44 |
| Figure 2.3.3. Trends in level of care among primary marijuana clients..... | 45 |
| Figure 2.4.1. Trends in primary alcohol admissions and clients | 46 |
| Figure 2.4.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary alcohol clients..... | 49 |
| Figure 2.4.3. Trends in level of care among primary alcohol clients | 50 |
| Figure 2.5.1. Trends in primary Rx admissions and clients | 51 |
| Figure 2.5.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary Rx clients..... | 55 |
| Figure 2.5.3. Trends in level of care among primary Rx misuse clients..... | 56 |
| Figure 2.6.1. Trends in primary cocaine admissions and clients | 57 |
| Figure 2.6.2. Trends in poly-drug use among primary cocaine clients | 60 |
| Figure 2.6.3. Trends in level of care among primary cocaine clients..... | 61 |
| CHAPTER 3: Client Characteristics by Level of Care | 65 |
| Figure 3.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients in withdrawal management..... | 66 |
| Figure 3.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in withdrawal management | 69 |
| Figure 3.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients in residential service programs..... | 70 |
| Figure 3.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in residential service programs | 73 |
| Figure 3.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients in intensive outpatient programs | 74 |
| Figure 3.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in intensive outpatient programs..... | 77 |
| Figure 3.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients in outpatient programs..... | 78 |
| Figure 3.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in outpatient programs | 81 |
| Figure 3.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients in opioid treatment programs | 82 |
| Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment programs..... | 85 |
| Figure 3.5.3. Medications provided at opioid treatment programs, FY2425 | 85 |
| CHAPTER 4: Client Characteristics by Service Planning Area..... | 90 |
| Figure 4.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 1..... | 91 |
| Figure 4.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 1..... | 94 |
| Figure 4.1.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 1..... | 95 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Figure 4.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 2..... | 96 |
| Figure 4.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 2..... | 99 |
| Figure 4.2.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 2..... | 100 |
| Figure 4.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 3..... | 101 |
| Figure 4.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 3..... | 104 |
| Figure 4.3.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 3..... | 105 |
| Figure 4.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 4..... | 106 |
| Figure 4.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 4..... | 109 |
| Figure 4.4.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 4..... | 110 |
| Figure 4.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 5..... | 111 |
| Figure 4.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 5..... | 114 |
| Figure 4.5.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 5..... | 115 |
| Figure 4.6.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 6..... | 116 |
| Figure 4.6.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 6..... | 119 |
| Figure 4.6.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 6..... | 120 |
| Figure 4.7.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 7..... | 121 |
| Figure 4.7.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 7..... | 124 |
| Figure 4.7.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 7..... | 125 |
| Figure 4.8.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 8..... | 126 |
| Figure 4.8.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SPA 8..... | 129 |
| Figure 4.8.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SPA 8..... | 130 |
| CHAPTER 5: Client Characteristics by Supervisorial District | 135 |
| Figure 5.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 1 | 136 |
| Figure 5.1.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SD 1..... | 139 |
| Figure 5.1.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SD 1..... | 140 |
| Figure 5.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 2 | 141 |
| Figure 5.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SD 2..... | 144 |
| Figure 5.2.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SD 2..... | 145 |
| Figure 5.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 3 | 146 |
| Figure 5.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SD 3..... | 149 |
| Figure 5.3.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SD 3..... | 150 |
| Figure 5.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 4 | 151 |
| Figure 5.4.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SD 4 | 154 |
| Figure 5.4.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SD 4..... | 155 |
| Figure 5.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 5 | 156 |
| Figure 5.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients from SD 5..... | 159 |
| Figure 5.5.3. Trends in level of care among clients from SD 5..... | 160 |
| CHAPTER 6: Client Characteristics by Special Population | 164 |
| Figure 6.1a.1. Trends in youth (ages 12-17) admissions and clients | 165 |
| Figure 6.1a.2. Trends in primary substance use among youth (ages 12-17)..... | 168 |
| Figure 6.1a.3. Trends in level of care among youth (ages 12-17)..... | 169 |
| Figure 6.1a.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for youth (ages 12-17), FY2425 | 170 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Figure 6.1b.1. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425..... | 175 |
| Figure 6.2.1. Trends in older adult admissions and clients..... | 176 |
| Figure 6.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among older adults..... | 179 |
| Figure 6.2.3. Trends in level of care among older adults..... | 180 |
| Figure 6.2.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for older adults, FY2425 | 181 |
| Figure 6.3.1. Trends in the criminal justice system-involved admissions and clients | 182 |
| Figure 6.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients involved in the criminal justice system ... | 185 |
| Figure 6.3.3. Trends in levels of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system | 186 |
| Figure 6.3.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment for clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425..... | 187 |
| Figure 6.4.1. Trends in homelessness-experiencing admissions and clients..... | 188 |
| Figure 6.4.2. Living arrangement among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 190 |
| Figure 6.4.3. Trends in primary substance use among clients experiencing homelessness..... | 192 |
| Figure 6.4.4. Trends in level of care among clients experiencing homelessness | 194 |
| Figure 6.4.5. Trends in clients experiencing homelessness who found stable housing at discharge..... | 194 |
| Figure 6.4.6. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425 | 195 |
| Figure 6.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients with disabilities | 196 |
| Figure 6.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients with disabilities..... | 200 |
| Figure 6.5.3. Trends in level of care among clients with disabilities | 201 |
| Figure 6.5.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients with disabilities, FY2425..... | 202 |
| Figure 6.6.1. Trends in LGBTQ admissions and clients | 203 |
| Figure 6.6.2. Trends in primary substance use among LGBTQ clients..... | 206 |
| Figure 6.6.3. Trends in level of care among LGBTQ clients..... | 207 |
| Figure 6.6.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for LGBTQ clients, FY2425 | 208 |
| Figure 6.7.1. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for pregnant and parenting women, FY2425 . | 213 |
| Figure 6.8.1. Trends in admissions and clients among clients who were veterans..... | 214 |
| Figure 6.8.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients who were veterans..... | 217 |
| Figure 6.8.3. Trends in level of care among clients who were veterans | 218 |
| Figure 6.8.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients who were veterans, FY2425 | 219 |

Data Source, Descriptions, and Limitations

DATA SOURCE

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

MEASURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Client: A client is defined as a unique individual who was formally admitted to and received SUD treatment or recovery services in a publicly funded specialty SUD treatment program in LAC. This report includes clients who were admitted or received services during fiscal year 2024-2025 (FY2425), as well as those who were admitted or received services prior to FY2425 and continued receiving services during FY2425. Statistics related to gender identity, race/ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, education, language spoken at home, disability status, and veteran status are based on unduplicated client counts.

Admission: An admission refers to the formal acceptance of a client into a specialty SUD treatment program following the completion of the screening and intake process. Each admission is associated with specific dates of admission and discharge. A single client may have multiple admissions within a fiscal year, depending on their treatment needs. For example, if an individual was admitted to treatment twice within a fiscal year, this would be counted as two separate admissions. Admissions included in this report encompass all new admissions during FY2425, as well as admissions prior to FY2425 but continued into FY2425. Statistics related to certain client characteristics (e.g., employment status, mental health issues, physical health issues, criminal justice status), primary substance use, level of care, discharge status, and treatment effectiveness assessments are based on the number of admissions, rather than the number of unique clients.

Discharge status is categorized as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Population Group: The "Special Population" section includes specific demographic groups such as youth, older adults, clients experiencing homelessness, clients involved in the criminal justice system, clients with disabilities, pregnant and parenting women, and veterans. Inclusion in a special population group is determined by whether at least one admission during the fiscal year meets the criteria for that category. For example, a person who was 17 years old during one admission but turned 18 during a subsequent admission would still be included in the "Youth (ages 12–17)" category. Similarly, if an individual had three admissions in FY2425 and at least one of those admissions indicated homelessness, that person would be included in the "Clients Experiencing Homelessness" category. This approach ensures that the analysis captures all individuals who meet the criteria for a special population group at any point during their treatment history within the fiscal year.

DATA LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

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



Executive Summary

This annual report is a comprehensive description of clients who received substance use disorder (SUD) treatment in publicly funded treatment programs in Los Angeles County (LAC) during the fiscal year 2024-2025 (FY2425). This report provides information on the sociodemographic and treatment characteristics of clients aged 12 and older, including but not limited to the number of admissions and discharges, discharge status, substance use status, levels of care, geographic distribution, and characteristics for special populations. In addition, trends over the past eight fiscal years (FY1718-FY2425) are presented for selected variables. The present report is comprised of six chapters, and the key highlights of each chapter are as follows:

Chapter 1 - Who we serve

- 35,789 clients accounting for 60,797 SUD treatment admissions were served in FY2425; 65.9% of clients were males, 56.1% were Hispanic/Latino, 72.4% were aged 26-54, and 69.4% were unemployed.
- 10.4% primarily spoke a language other than English at home.
- 58.0% reported having mental health issues, 44.1% were homeless, and 21.6% were involved in the criminal justice system.
- 32.5% reported alcohol as their primary substance use at admission, followed by methamphetamine (28.1%), prescription drug (17.1%), heroin (10.7%), marijuana (7.4%), and cocaine (3.2%).
- The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 8 days at discharge.
- 27.6% received services in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (23.5%), opioid treatment programs (16.1%), intensive outpatient programs (12.9%), withdrawal management (11.5%), and recovery services (8.3%).
- 13.9% were from SPA 2 (San Fernando), followed by SPA 3 (San Gabriel Valley, 11.6%) and SPA 6 (South, 10.5%).
- 44,697 (73.5%) admissions were discharged, of which 55.5% had positive compliance.

Chapter 2 - Primary Substance Use

Clients with Primary Heroin Use:

- 60.8% decrease in admissions from FY1718 to FY2425.
- 71.1% of clients were male.
- 24.4% initiated heroin use between ages 12 and 17.
- 75.4% had previously received SUD treatment.
- 48.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients with Primary Methamphetamine Use:

- 32.4% increase in admissions from FY1718 to FY2425.
- 39.8% initiated methamphetamine use before age 18.
- 34.0% were involved in the criminal justice system.

- 57.7% were homeless at admission.
- 57.1% reported poly-drug use.
- 54.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients with Primary Marijuana Use:

- 1.0% decrease in admissions from FY1718 to FY2425.
- 30.6% of clients were youth aged 17 and under.
- 10.7% initiated marijuana use at age 11 or younger; 71.3% initiated between ages 12 and 17.
- 54.8% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential service programs (20.5%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.9%).
- 49.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients with Primary Alcohol Use:

- 8.4% had their first drink at age 11 or younger, and 59.7% between ages 12 and 17.
- 68.4% reported having mental health issues.
- 27.0% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (25.6%), withdrawal management (21.9%), and intensive outpatient programs (13.5%).
- 63.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients with Primary Prescription Drug Use:

- 64.6% of clients were male, and 43.4% were White.
- 14.7% initiated prescription drug use between ages 12 and 17.
- 92.8% reported misusing prescription opioids.
- 48.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients with Primary Cocaine Use:

- 11.4% increase in admissions from FY1718 to FY2425.
- 42.0% of clients were Black/African American.
- 62.2% reported having mental health issues.
- 65.9% reported poly-drug use.
- 41.8% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (31.2%), intensive outpatient programs (18.5%), and recovery services (7.0%).
- 53.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 3 - Level of Care

Clients Treated in Withdrawal Management:

- 54.3% were homeless.
- 60.8% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drugs (28.6%) and methamphetamine (5.9%).
- 75.6% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Treated in Residential Service Programs:

- 69.3% were homeless at admission, and 3.8% were employed.
- 45.1% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (31.3%) and prescription drugs (9.4%).
- 58.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Treated in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP):

- 2.6% of clients were aged 17 and under.
- 39.8% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (33.8%) and marijuana (9.6%).
- 54.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Treated in Outpatient Programs:

- 35.3% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by methamphetamine (32.7%) and marijuana (17.1%).
- 48.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Treated in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP):

- 52.4% of clients were adults ages 45 or older.
- 52.9% reported heroin as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drugs (47.1%).
- 33.2% were discharged with positive compliance.

Chapter 4 - Service Planning Area (SPA)

- Hispanic/Latino (79.7% for SPA 7) and White (51.7% for SPA 5) accounted for the largest proportion of the race/ethnic groups served in most of the SPAs, but Black/African American was the second largest in SPA 6 (31.0%).
- Alcohol was the most common primary substance use across all SPAs (35.6% for SPA 5) except for SPA 6 in which methamphetamine was the most common one (30.3%). Prescription drug was the second most common primary substance use for SPA 1, SPA 2, and SPA 5.
- Outpatient programs were the most common level of care across most SPAs (36.1% for SPA 6) except for SPA 2, SPA 5 and SPA 8 in which opioid treatment programs were the most common level of care. Opioid treatment programs were the second most common level of care for SPA 1, SPA 3, SPA 4, and SPA 7.
- The percent of admissions discharged with positive compliance was highest in SPA 5 (60.7%) and lowest in SPA 1 (47.1%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table (next page):

| | Race/Ethnicity | | Primary Substance Use | | Level of Care | | Positive Compliance |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------------|
| SPA 1 | Hispanic/Latino | 48.7% | Alcohol | 30.6% | Outpatient | 29.4% | 47.1% |
| | White | 28.3% | Prescription drug | 24.1% | OTP | 25.5% | |
| SPA 2 | Hispanic/Latino | 48.2% | Alcohol | 34.2% | OTP | 27.4% | 50.9% |
| | White | 41.8% | Prescription drug | 23.0% | Outpatient | 24.0% | |
| SPA 3 | Hispanic/Latino | 66.5% | Alcohol | 27.3% | Outpatient | 31.7% | 52.3% |
| | White | 22.0% | Methamphetamine | 22.7% | OTP | 29.3% | |
| SPA 4 | Hispanic/Latino | 56.7% | Alcohol | 28.9% | Outpatient | 29.8% | 49.1% |
| | White | 24.6% | Methamphetamine | 24.8% | OTP | 24.4% | |
| SPA 5 | White | 51.7% | Alcohol | 35.6% | OTP | 28.1% | 60.7% |
| | Hispanic/Latino | 30.8% | Prescription drug | 22.7% | Outpatient | 23.0% | |
| SPA 6 | Hispanic/Latino | 55.3% | Methamphetamine | 30.3% | Outpatient | 36.1% | 51.5% |
| | Black/African American | 31.0% | Alcohol | 27.3% | Residential | 17.8% | |
| SPA 7 | Hispanic/Latino | 79.7% | Alcohol | 27.2% | Outpatient | 32.5% | 54.2% |
| | White | 13.3% | Methamphetamine | 22.9% | OTP | 26.5% | |
| SPA 8 | Hispanic/Latino | 50.3% | Alcohol | 32.5% | OTP | 25.7% | 55.7% |
| | White | 26.5% | Methamphetamine | 20.6% | Outpatient | 25.0% | |
| Missing Zip Code | Hispanic/Latino | 55.8% | Methamphetamine | 36.4% | Residential | 43.4% | 59.1% |
| | White | 24.0% | Alcohol | 35.4% | Outpatient | 16.5% | |
| LAC Overall | Hispanic/Latino | 56.1% | Alcohol | 32.5% | Residential | 27.6% | 55.5% |
| | White | 25.4% | Methamphetamine | 28.1% | Outpatient | 23.5% | |

Chapter 5 – Supervisorial District (SD)

- Hispanic/Latino (69.6% for SD 1) and White (41.1% for SD 3) accounted for the largest proportion of the race/ethnic groups for all SDs, except for SD 2, where Black/African American was the second largest group (29.1%).
- Alcohol was the most common primary substance in all five SDs (34.3% for SD 3). While methamphetamine was the second most common primary substance use in SD 1, SD 2, and SD 4, prescription drug was the second most common primary substance use in SD 3 and SD 5.
- Outpatient programs were the most common level of care for SD 1 through SD 4 (31.0% for SPA 1) while opioid treatment programs were the second most common level of care in the same SDs.
- The percent of admissions discharged with positive compliance was highest in SD 4 (54.9%) and lowest in SD 1 (50.0%).
- The highlights are summarized in the table (next page):

| | Race/Ethnicity | | Primary substance use | | Level of Care | | Positive Compliance |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------------|
| SD 1 | Hispanic/Latino | 69.6% | Alcohol | 26.8% | Outpatient | 31.0% | 50.0% |
| | White | 17.1% | Methamphetamine | 23.7% | OTP | 29.5% | |
| SD 2 | Hispanic/Latino | 51.9% | Alcohol | 29.1% | Outpatient | 34.3% | 53.3% |
| | Black/African American | 29.1% | Methamphetamine | 27.8% | OTP | 18.1% | |
| SD 3 | Hispanic/Latino | 47.5% | Alcohol | 34.3% | Outpatient | 25.6% | 51.4% |
| | White | 41.1% | Prescription Drug | 23.0% | OTP | 25.2% | |
| SD 4 | Hispanic/Latino | 65.4% | Alcohol | 29.7% | Outpatient | 27.5% | 54.9% |
| | White | 21.8% | Methamphetamine | 22.3% | OTP | 25.5% | |
| SD 5 | Hispanic/Latino | 47.5% | Alcohol | 31.8% | OTP | 28.0% | 50.6% |
| | White | 37.5% | Prescription Drug | 23.6% | Outpatient | 26.1% | |
| Missing Zip Code | Hispanic/Latino | 55.8% | Methamphetamine | 36.4% | Residential | 43.4% | 59.1% |
| | White | 24.0% | Alcohol | 35.4% | Outpatient | 16.5% | |
| LAC Overall | Hispanic/Latino | 56.1% | Alcohol | 32.5% | Residential | 27.6% | 55.5% |
| | White | 25.4% | Methamphetamine | 28.1% | Outpatient | 23.5% | |

Chapter 6 - Special Populations

Youth:

Youth (ages 12-17):

- Youth ages 12-17 accounted for 3.9% of all LAC clients.
- 81.6% reported marijuana as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drug (7.7%) and alcohol (7.2%).
- 73.5% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by intensive outpatient programs (11.7%) and recovery services (7.9%).
- 43.1% were discharged with positive compliance.

Youth (ages 20 and under):

- Youth ages 20 and under accounted for 5.9% of all LAC clients.
- 61.0% reported marijuana as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drug (16.6%) and alcohol (11.7%).
- 58.9% were treated in outpatient programs, followed by residential service programs (15.7%) and intensive outpatient programs (12.5%).
- 43.5% were discharged with positive compliance.

Older Adults (ages 65 and older):

- Older adults accounted for 4.7% of all LAC clients.
- 69.2% of clients were male, 39.7% were Hispanic/Latino, and 36.4% were White.
- 17.6% were homeless at admission.
- 56.6% reported heroin as their primary substance use, followed by prescription drug (17.5%) and alcohol (17.3%).
- 71.1% were treated in opioid treatment programs, followed by residential programs (8.5%) and outpatient programs (7.3%).
- 58.9% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Involved in Criminal Justice System:

- Clients involved in the criminal justice system accounted for 23.9% of all LAC clients.
- 75.6% of clients were male.
- 55.4% were homeless at admission.
- 43.7% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (24.1%) and prescription drug (11.7%).
- 41.3% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (23.7%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.9%).
- 58.7% were discharged with positive compliance.

Clients Experiencing Homelessness at Admission:

- Clients experiencing homelessness at admission accounted for 41.7% of all LAC clients.
- 66.8% reported having mental health issues.
- 36.4% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (35.4%) and prescription drug (14.7%).

- 43.4% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (16.5%) and withdrawal management programs (14.2%).
- 59.1% were discharged with positive compliance.
- 43.8% of clients who were homeless at admission found stable housing at discharge.

Clients with Disabilities:

- Clients with disabilities accounted for 27.0% of all LAC clients.
- 86.6% reported having mental disabilities, followed by mobility (9.0%), visual (3.6%), hearing (1.3%), developmental (0.9%), and speech (0.5%) disabilities.
- 49.6% were homeless at admission.
- 39.7% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by methamphetamine (28.5%) and prescription drug (14.0%).
- 34.5% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (19.1%) and withdrawal management programs (18.8%).
- 55.3% were discharged with positive compliance.

LGBTQ Clients:

- LGBTQ clients accounted for 7.2% of all LAC clients.
- 29.9% of clients identified as gay and 14.9% identified as lesbian.
- 11.1% of clients identified as transgender. Among clients reporting transgender, 40.1% identified as heterosexual, and 15.5% identified as bisexual.
- 53.4% were homeless at admission.
- 76.5% reported having mental health issues.
- 40.5% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (33.6%) and prescription drug (11.9%).
- 34.1% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (22.7%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.6%).
- 57.0% were discharged with positive compliance.

Pregnant and Parenting Women:

- Pregnant and parenting women accounted for 16.8% of all LAC clients.
- 61.4% of clients were Hispanic/Latino, followed by White (18.5%) and Black/African American (16.8%).
- 44.4% were homeless at admission.
- 39.8% reported methamphetamine as their primary substance use, followed by alcohol (29.7%), and prescription drug (14.4%).
- 31.7% were treated in residential service programs, followed by outpatient programs (28.0%) and intensive outpatient programs (15.8%).
- 53.4% were discharged with positive compliance.

Veterans:

- Veterans accounted for 2.1% of all LAC clients.
- 80.5% of clients were male.
- 43.2% were homeless at admission.

- 34.4% reported alcohol as their primary substance use, followed by methamphetamine (25.3%) and prescription drug (16.2%).
- 29.2% were treated in residential service programs, followed by opioid treatment programs (24.1%) and outpatient programs (18.7%).
- 59.5% were discharged with positive compliance.



Chapter 1

Who We Serve



Chapter 1 describes overall numbers of clients, **admissions and discharges, trends in admission levels** over the past eight fiscal years, and the distributions across client **geographies, discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary substance use, and levels of care.**

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

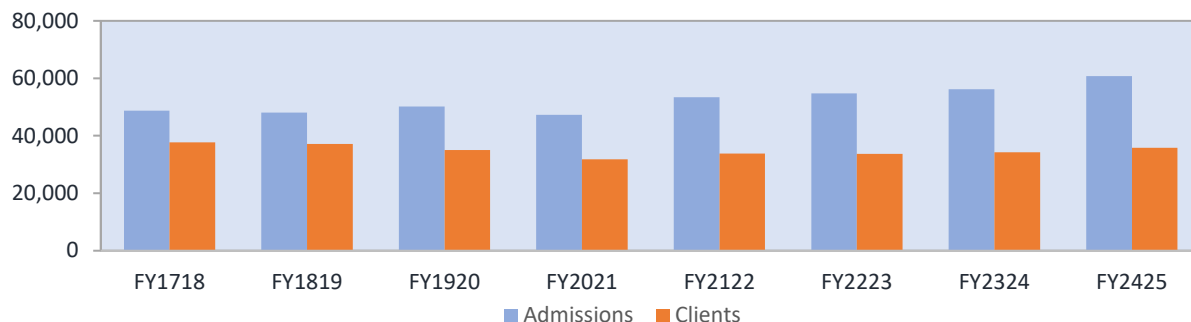
In the fiscal year 2024-2025, a total of 35,789 unique clients, who accounted for 60,797 treatment admissions (Table 1.1), were served at substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs contracted by DPH-SAPC. 26,665 clients (74.5%) and 44,697 admissions (73.5%) were discharged.

Table 1.1. Number of admissions and discharges, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | CLIENTS |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Admitted | 60,797 | 35,789 |
| Discharged | 44,697 (73.5%) | 26,665 (74.5%) |

The number of clients admitted to specialty SUD treatment programs declined modestly from FY1718 to FY2021, followed by a slight increase through FY2425. Specifically, the number of clients decreased by 15.7 percent, from 37,770 in FY1718 to 31,848 in FY2021. By FY2425, the number of clients increased by 12.4 percent from FY2021, reaching 35,789 (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1. Trends in admissions and clients



The proportion of clients residing in the five Supervisorial Districts (SDs) ranged between 11.0% (SD 3) and 16.1% (SD 2) (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Clients by Supervisorial District (SD), FY2425

| | CLIENTS | % OF TOTAL CLIENTS |
|-------------------|---------|--------------------|
| SD 1 | 5,488 | 15.3 |
| SD 2 | 5,766 | 16.1 |
| SD 3 | 3,954 | 11.0 |
| SD 4 | 4,852 | 13.6 |
| SD 5 | 5,276 | 14.7 |
| Missing zip code* | 14,938 | 41.7 |
| Outside LAC | 406 | 1.1 |

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

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

The proportion of clients residing in the eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs) ranged between 2.3% (SPA 5) and 13.9% (SPA 2) (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Clients by Service Planning Area (SPA), FY2425

| | CLIENTS | % OF TOTAL CLIENTS |
|-------------------|---------|--------------------|
| SPA 1 | 1,799 | 5.0 |
| SPA 2 | 4,957 | 13.9 |
| SPA 3 | 4,164 | 11.6 |
| SPA 4 | 3,352 | 9.4 |
| SPA 5 | 826 | 2.3 |
| SPA 6 | 3,773 | 10.5 |
| SPA 7 | 2,898 | 8.1 |
| SPA 8 | 3,633 | 10.2 |
| Missing Zip Code* | 14,938 | 41.7 |
| Outside LAC | 406 | 1.1 |

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

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

There were 44,697 discharges in FY2425. Among those that reported a discharge status, 55.5% were discharged with positive compliance, with 43.1% completing the treatment and 12.4% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Discharge status of clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 24,761 | 55.5 |
| Completed treatment | 19,234 | 43.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 5,527 | 12.4 |
| Negative compliance | 19,219 | 43.1 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 595 | 1.3 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.5a and Table 1.5b present the characteristics of all clients. Key findings include:

- The majority of clients receiving SUD treatment services were male (65.9%), Hispanic/Latino, (56.1%), ages 26 to 34 (29.3%), unemployed (69.4%), and primary English speakers at home (83.5%).
- At admission, 58.0% of clients reported having mental health issues, 44.1% were homeless, and 21.6% were involved in the criminal justice system.

Table 1.5a. Demographic characteristics of all clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 35,789 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 23,587 | 65.9 |
| | Female | 11,848 | 33.1 |
| | Transgender man | 83 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 201 | 0.6 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 68 | 0.2 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.01 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 20,081 | 56.1 |
| | White | 9,104 | 25.4 |
| | Black/African American | 5,448 | 15.2 |
| | Asian | 599 | 1.7 |
| | Pacific Islander | 69 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 260 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 176 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 52 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 1,407 | 3.9 |
| | 18-25 | 2,959 | 8.3 |
| | 26-34 | 10,492 | 29.3 |
| | 35-44 | 10,282 | 28.7 |
| | 45-54 | 5,138 | 14.4 |
| | 55-64 | 3,841 | 10.7 |
| | 65+ | 1,665 | 4.7 |
| | Not available | 5 | 0.01 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 29,823 | 83.3 |
| | Gay | 769 | 2.1 |
| | Lesbian | 384 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 1,016 | 2.8 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 162 | 0.5 |
| | Prefer not to state | 386 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 3,249 | 9.1 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 1,336 | 3.7 |
| | Some high school | 8,372 | 23.4 |
| | High school completed | 17,158 | 47.9 |
| | Some college or beyond | 8,277 | 23.1 |
| | Not available | 646 | 1.8 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 29,869 | 83.5 |
| | Other language | 3,720 | 10.4 |
| | Not available | 2,200 | 6.1 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 9,658 | 27.0 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 737 | 2.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 1.5b. Health and social characteristics, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 60,797 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 8,811 | 14.7 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 24,927 | 41.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 16,775 | 27.9 |
| | Not in labor force | 9,613 | 16.0 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 26,792 | 44.1 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 34,891 | 58.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 7,999 | 13.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 13,156 | 21.6 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 1,301 | 6.5 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Alcohol was the most common primary substance of use reported at admission (32.5%), followed by methamphetamine (28.1%) and prescription drug (17.1%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (41.8%). 72.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. Among discharged, 61.8% reported poly-drug use at admission, and 41.1% reported poly-drug use at discharge. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 1.6a and Table 1.6b).

Table 1.6a. Primary substance use status at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Alcohol | 19,424 | 32.5 |
| | Methamphetamine | 16,840 | 28.1 |
| | Prescription drug | 10,213 | 17.1 |
| | Heroin | 6,418 | 10.7 |
| | Marijuana | 4,405 | 7.4 |
| | Cocaine | 1,942 | 3.2 |
| | Other drugs | 590 | 1.0 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 2,565 | 4.3 |
| | 12-17 | 25,014 | 41.8 |
| | 18-25 | 20,096 | 33.6 |
| | 26 and over | 12,155 | 20.3 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 16,083 | 27.5 |
| | 1-2 | 22,306 | 38.2 |
| | 3-4 | 9,384 | 16.1 |
| | 5+ | 10,654 | 18.2 |

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

Table 1.6b. Primary substance use status at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | # (N=44,697) | % | # (N=44,697) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 16,293 | 36.5 | 22,596 | 50.6 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 27,621 | 61.8 | 18,357 | 41.1 |
| | Not available | 783 | 1.8 | 3,744 | 8.4 |
| FREQUENCY | No use | 15,421 | 34.5 | 24,412 | 54.6 |
| OF USE IN | 1-9 days | 6,442 | 14.4 | 3,711 | 8.3 |
| PAST MONTH | 10-19 days | 4,983 | 11.1 | 4,008 | 9.0 |
| | 20-29 days | 6,667 | 14.9 | 6,490 | 14.5 |
| | Every day | 10,846 | 24.3 | 3,545 | 7.9 |
| | Not available | 338 | 0.8 | 2,531 | 5.7 |
| | Average days of use | 13 | | 8 | |

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

LEVEL OF CARE

Residential service programs (27.6%) were the most common level of care that clients were admitted to, followed by outpatient (23.5%), opioid treatment (16.1%), and withdrawal management programs (11.5%). Average length of stay ranged from 7.4 days for residential withdrawal management services to 502.4 days for opioid treatment programs (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7. Level of care at admission, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % | Average Length of Stay (days) |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 7,005 | 11.5 | 7.4* |
| ASAM WM 1 | 3 | 0.005 | |
| ASAM WM 2 | 2 | 0.003 | |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 4,192 | 6.9 | |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 2,808 | 4.6 | |
| Residential Service | 16,783 | 27.6 | 53.3 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 4,547 | 7.5 | |
| ASAM 3.3 | 92 | 0.2 | |
| ASAM 3.5 | 12,144 | 20.0 | |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 7,811 | 12.9 | 81.8 |
| Outpatient | 14,299 | 23.5 | 112.8 |
| Early Intervention (ASAM 0.5) | 90 | 0.1 | |
| Outpatient (ASAM 1.0) | 14,209 | 23.4 | |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 9,809 | 16.1 | 502.4 |
| Recovery Service | 5,069 | 8.3 | 168.2 |

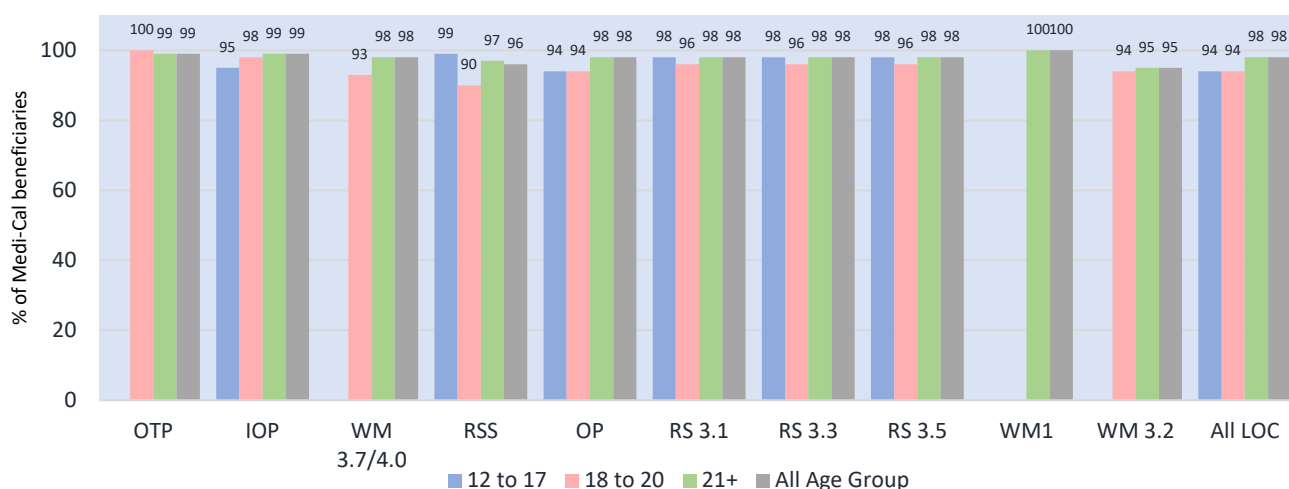
Note: Numbers are based on non-missing values. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

MEDI-CAL BENEFICIARIES

This section is only for clients whose claim data were matched with the MEDS (Medi-Cal Eligibility Data system) data. Overall, 97.6% of all clients were identified as Medi-Cal beneficiaries with a valid Medi-Cal eligibility status, with the highest rate among those aged 21+ (97.8%) and the lowest rate among those aged 12-17 (94.1%) for all levels of care (LOC). The proportion of Medi-Cal beneficiaries was also different across levels of care when looking at all age groups, with the highest among ambulatory withdrawal management (100%), opioid treatment programs (99.3%), followed by intensive outpatient programs (98.9%), inpatient withdrawal management (98.3%), and both outpatient programs and clinically managed residential services (97.9%) (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2. Percentage of Medi-Cal beneficiaries by level of care (LOC)* and age group, FY2425

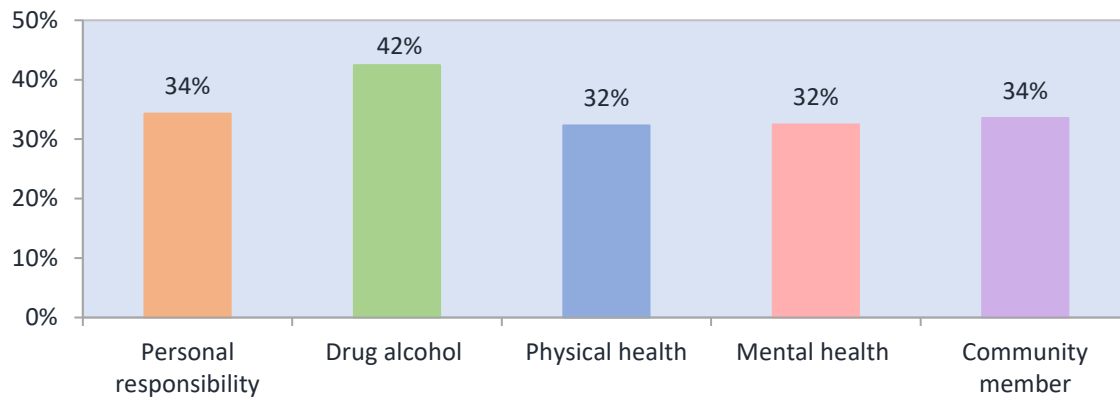


*OTP: opioid treatment program; IOP: intensive outpatient program; RSS: recovery service; WM1: ambulatory withdrawal management; WM 3.2: residential withdrawal management; RS 3.1: clinically managed low-intensity residential service; RS 3.3: clinically managed population-specific high-intensity residential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

TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 34% of clients reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 42% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 32% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 32% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 34% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA), FY2425



Chapter 2

Client Characteristics by Primary Substance of Use



Chapter 2 provides descriptive information for admissions by the six commonly reported primary substances (**heroin**, **methamphetamine**, **marijuana**, **alcohol**, **prescription drug**, and **cocaine**) misused. Number of clients, admissions and discharges are reported, along with trends in admission levels over the past eight fiscal years. Client discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary substance use status, and levels of care by primary substances use are also described.

Clients with Heroin as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

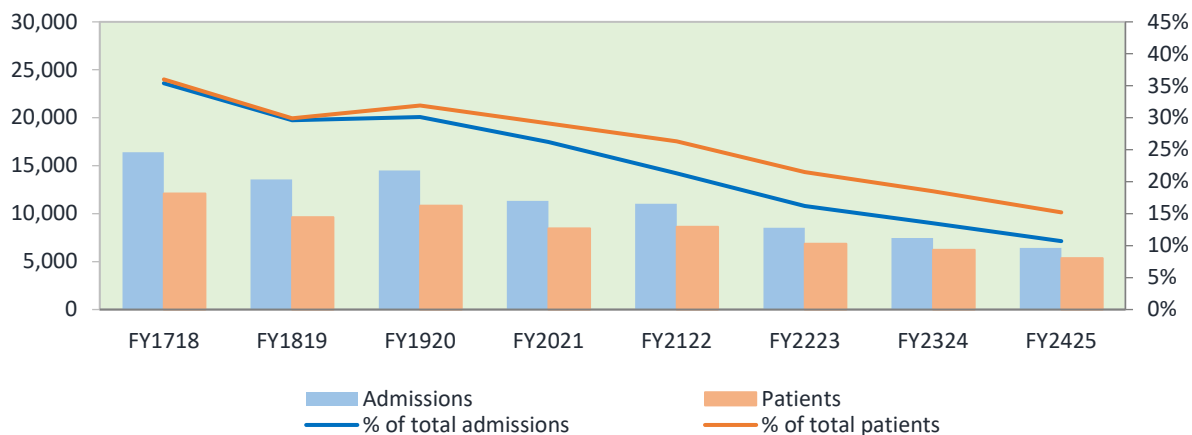
There were 6,418 admissions (5,343 clients) reporting heroin as the primary substance of use, accounting for 10.7% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.1.1).

Table 2.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary heroin clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 6,418 | 10.7 | 5,343 | 15.2 |
| Discharged | 2,877 | 6.5 | 2,290 | 8.6 |

The number and proportion of primary heroin admissions and clients showed an overall decreasing trend from FY1718 to FY2425. Specifically, the number of primary heroin admissions decreased by 60.8%, from 16,393 in FY1718 to 6,418 in FY2425 (Figure 2.1.1).

Figure 2.1.1. Trends in primary heroin admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary heroin clients, 48.0% had positive compliance, with 29.8% completing the treatment and 18.1% leaving treatment with satisfactory progress (Table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2. Discharge status of primary heroin clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,373 | 48.0 |
| Completed treatment | 854 | 29.8 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 519 | 18.1 |
| Negative compliance | 1,457 | 50.9 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 33 | 1.2 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary heroin clients were male (71.1%), Hispanic/Latino (50.6%), ages 55-64 (23.2%), and unemployed (59.1%). Among primary heroin admissions, 26.8% reported having mental health issues (Table 2.1.3a and Table 2.1.3b).

Table 2.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary heroin clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,343 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,801 | 71.1 |
| | Female | 1,522 | 28.5 |
| | Transgender man | 6 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 8 | 0.1 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 6 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,705 | 50.6 |
| | White | 2,204 | 41.3 |
| | Black/African American | 301 | 5.6 |
| | Asian | 61 | 1.1 |
| | Pacific Islander | 6 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 38 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 17 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 11 | 0.2 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 1 | 0.02 |
| | 18-25 | 110 | 2.1 |
| | 26-34 | 920 | 17.2 |
| | 35-44 | 1,197 | 22.4 |
| | 45-54 | 866 | 16.2 |
| | 55-64 | 1,240 | 23.2 |
| | 65+ | 1,009 | 18.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,599 | 86.1 |
| | Gay | 29 | 0.5 |
| | Lesbian | 45 | 0.8 |
| | Bisexual | 63 | 1.2 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 18 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 71 | 1.3 |
| | Other** | 518 | 9.7 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 157 | 2.9 |
| | Some high school | 1,200 | 22.5 |
| | High school completed | 2,974 | 55.7 |
| | Some college or beyond | 957 | 17.9 |
| | Not available | 55 | 1.0 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,638 | 86.8 |
| | Other language | 315 | 5.9 |
| | Not available | 390 | 7.3 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 823 | 15.4 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 133 | 2.5 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary heroin clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 6,418 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,349 | 21.1 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,113 | 33.1 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,663 | 26.0 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,261 | 19.7 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 1,382 | 21.5 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,712 | 26.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 710 | 11.1 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 954 | 14.9 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 71 | 4.0 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary heroin admissions, 42.5% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (49.6%). 75.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 16 days at admission to 12 days at discharge (Table 2.1.4a and Table 2.1.4b).

Table 2.1.4a. Substance use status among primary heroin clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------|
| POLY-DRUG | Heroin use only | 3,610 | 57.5 |
| | Heroin with other substance use | 2,665 | 42.5 |
| AGE OF FIRST | 11 & under | 52 | 0.8 |
| PRIMARY | 12-17 | 1,568 | 24.4 |
| SUBSTANCE USE | 18-25 | 3,179 | 49.6 |
| | 26 and over | 1,615 | 25.2 |
| PRIOR SUD | None | 1,535 | 24.7 |
| TREATMENT | 1-2 | 2,684 | 43.3 |
| ADMISSIONS | 3-4 | 1,083 | 17.5 |
| | 5+ | 903 | 14.6 |

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

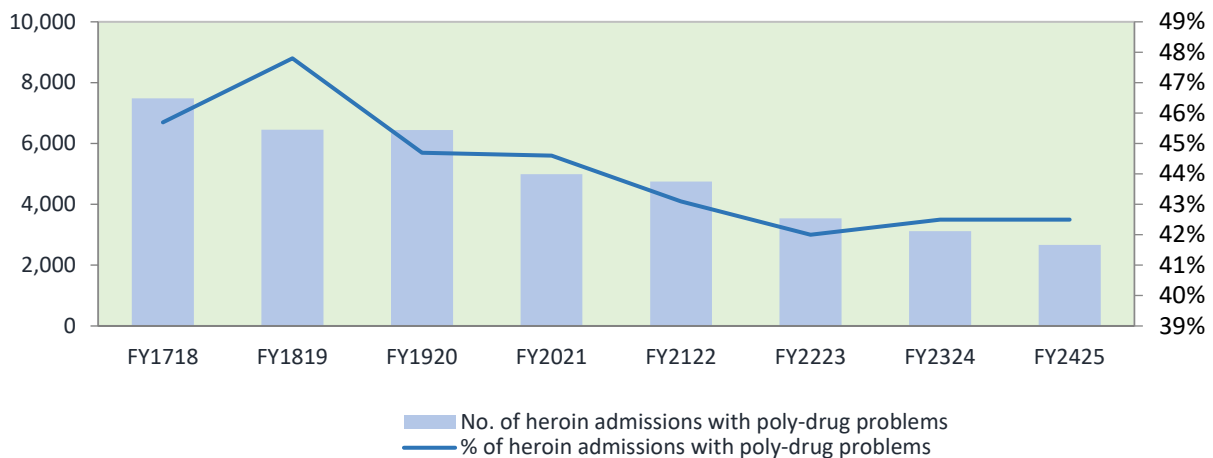
Table 2.1.4b. Frequency of heroin use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=2,877) | % | # (N=2,877) | % |
| No use | 946 | 32.9 | 1,423 | 49.5 |
| 1-9 days | 217 | 7.5 | 112 | 3.9 |
| 10-19 days | 181 | 6.3 | 151 | 5.2 |
| 20-29 days | 312 | 10.8 | 322 | 11.2 |
| Every day | 1,218 | 42.3 | 742 | 25.8 |
| Not available | 3 | 0.1 | 127 | 4.4 |
| Average days of use | 16 | | 12 | |

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

The proportion of admissions with poly-drug use among primary heroin clients increased from 45.7% in FY1718 to 47.8% in FY1819, then decreased to 42.0% in FY2223, before rising again to 42.5% in FY2425 (Figure 2.1.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As expected, the majority of primary heroin admissions were admitted to opioid treatment programs (77.2%), followed by residential service programs (6.7%) and outpatient programs (5.2%) (Table 2.1.5).

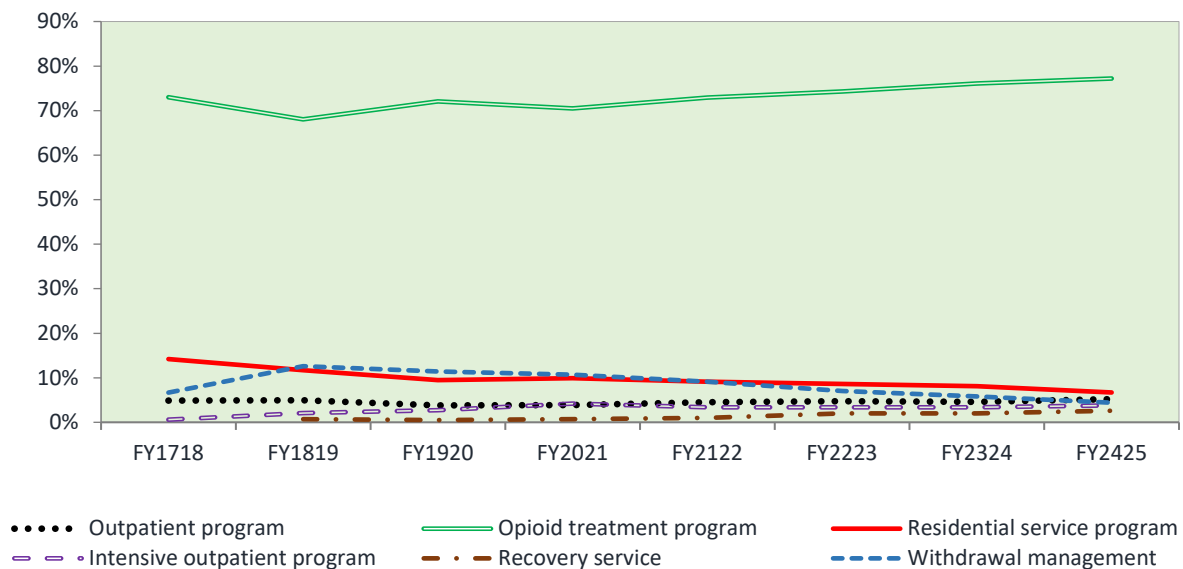
Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 285 | 4.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 204 | 3.2 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 81 | 1.3 |
| Residential Service | 431 | 6.7 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 152 | 2.4 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 279 | 4.3 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 245 | 3.8 |
| Outpatient | 332 | 5.2 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 4,956 | 77.2 |
| Recovery Service | 169 | 2.6 |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, opioid treatment programs have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of admissions, increasing from 68.0% in FY1819 to 77.2% in FY2425. In contrast, admissions to residential service programs have steadily decreased, from 14.2% in FY1718 to 6.7% in FY2425. Similarly, admissions to withdrawal management programs have followed a downward trend, dropping from 12.6% in FY1819 to 4.4% in FY2425 (Figure 2.1.3).

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



Clients with Methamphetamine as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

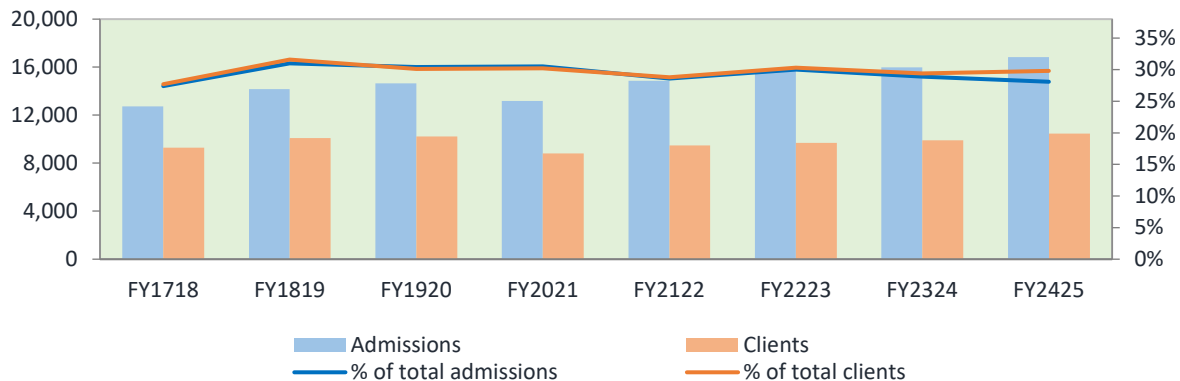
There were 16,840 admissions (10,457 clients) reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 28.1% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.2.1).

Table 2.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 16,840 | 28.1 | 10,457 | 29.8 |
| Discharged | 13,555 | 30.5 | 8,919 | 33.7 |

The proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions fluctuated between 27.4% and 28.1% from FY1718 to FY2425. The number of admissions increased by 32.4%, rising from 12,717 in FY1718 to 16,840 in FY2425 (Figure 2.2.1).

Figure 2.2.1. Trends in primary methamphetamine admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary methamphetamine clients, 54.4% had positive compliance, with 42.0% completing treatment, and 12.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.2.2).

Table 2.2.2. Discharge status of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 7,356 | 54.4 |
| Completed treatment | 5,683 | 42.0 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,673 | 12.4 |
| Negative compliance | 6,050 | 44.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 128 | 0.9 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary methamphetamine clients were male (64.7%), Hispanic/Latino (64.8%), ages 35-44 (36.7%), and unemployed (73.2%). Among primary methamphetamine admissions, 57.7% were homeless, 62.8% reported having mental health issues, and 34.0% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.2.3a and Table 2.2.3b).

Table 2.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 10,457 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 6,762 | 64.7 |
| | Female | 3,525 | 33.7 |
| | Transgender man | 29 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 126 | 1.2 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 15 | 0.1 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 6,779 | 64.8 |
| | White | 1,756 | 16.8 |
| | Black/African American | 1,556 | 14.9 |
| | Asian | 210 | 2.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 28 | 0.3 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 87 | 0.8 |
| | Other | 39 | 0.4 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.02 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 21 | 0.2 |
| | 18-25 | 679 | 6.5 |
| | 26-34 | 3,749 | 35.9 |
| | 35-44 | 3,840 | 36.7 |
| | 45-54 | 1,553 | 14.9 |
| | 55-64 | 565 | 5.4 |
| | 65+ | 50 | 0.5 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 8,640 | 82.6 |
| | Gay | 429 | 4.1 |
| | Lesbian | 113 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 394 | 3.8 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 38 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 93 | 0.9 |
| | Other** | 750 | 7.2 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 401 | 3.8 |
| | Some high school | 2,947 | 28.2 |
| | High school completed | 4,999 | 47.8 |
| | Some college or beyond | 2,077 | 19.9 |
| | Not available | 33 | 0.3 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 8,795 | 84.1 |
| | Other language | 1,142 | 10.9 |
| | Not available | 520 | 5.0 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 3,161 | 30.2 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 199 | 1.9 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 16,840 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,768 | 10.5 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 7,234 | 43.0 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 5,076 | 30.2 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,736 | 16.3 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 9,720 | 57.7 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 10,575 | 62.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,977 | 11.8 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 5,722 | 34.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 523 | 9.1 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary methamphetamine admissions, 57.1% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (38.0%). 71.0% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 9 days at admission to 6 days at discharge (Table 2.2.4a and Table 2.2.4b).

Table 2.2.4a. Substance use status among primary methamphetamine clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|----------------------|--|------------|------|
| POLY-DRUG | Methamphetamine use only | 7,102 | 42.9 |
| | Methamphetamine with other substance use | 9,455 | 57.1 |
| AGE OF FIRST | 11 & under | 305 | 1.8 |
| PRIMARY | 12-17 | 6,384 | 38.0 |
| SUBSTANCE USE | 18-25 | 6,362 | 37.8 |
| | 26 and over | 3,761 | 22.4 |
| PRIOR SUD | None | 4,693 | 29.0 |
| TREATMENT | 1-2 | 6,185 | 38.2 |
| ADMISSIONS | 3-4 | 2,794 | 17.2 |
| | 5+ | 2,528 | 15.6 |

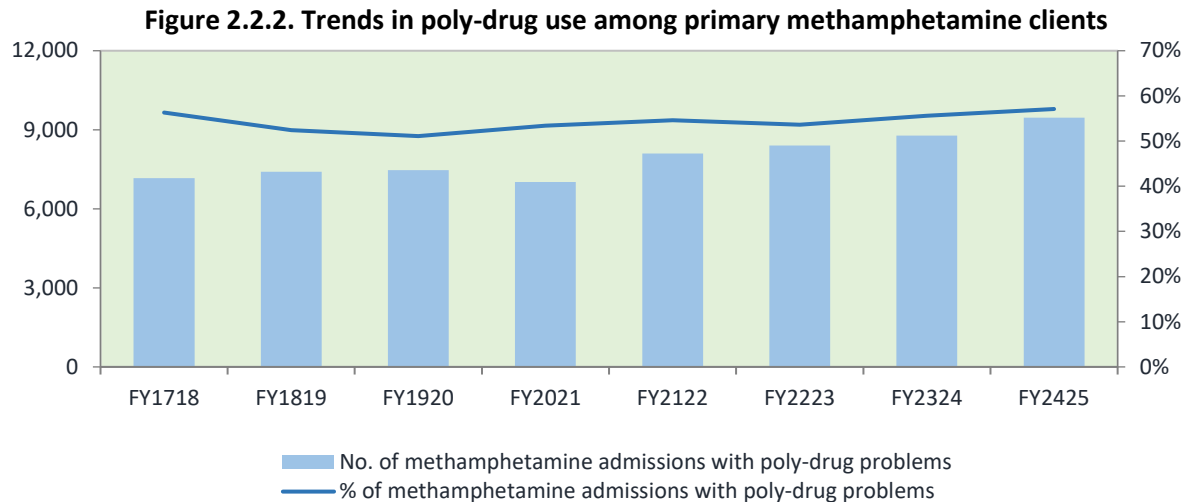
Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.2.4b. Frequency of methamphetamine use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | # (N=13,555) | % | # (N=13,555) | % |
| No use | 6,132 | 45.2 | 8,453 | 62.4 |
| 1-9 days | 2,459 | 18.1 | 1,388 | 10.2 |
| 10-19 days | 1,422 | 10.5 | 1,428 | 10.5 |
| 20-29 days | 1,890 | 13.9 | 1,378 | 10.2 |
| Every day | 1,644 | 12.1 | 480 | 3.5 |
| Not available | 8 | 0.1 | 428 | 3.2 |
| Average days of use | 9 | | 6 | |

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

From FY1718 to FY2425, the number of primary methamphetamine admissions with polydrug problems increased by 32.0%, rising from 7,165 to 9,455. The percentage of primary methamphetamine admissions with polydrug problems fluctuated over this period, reaching a peak of 57.1% in FY2425 (Figure 2.2.2).



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 2.2.5, the most common level of care among primary methamphetamine admissions was residential service programs (44.9%), followed by outpatient programs (27.4%) and intensive outpatient programs (18.4%).

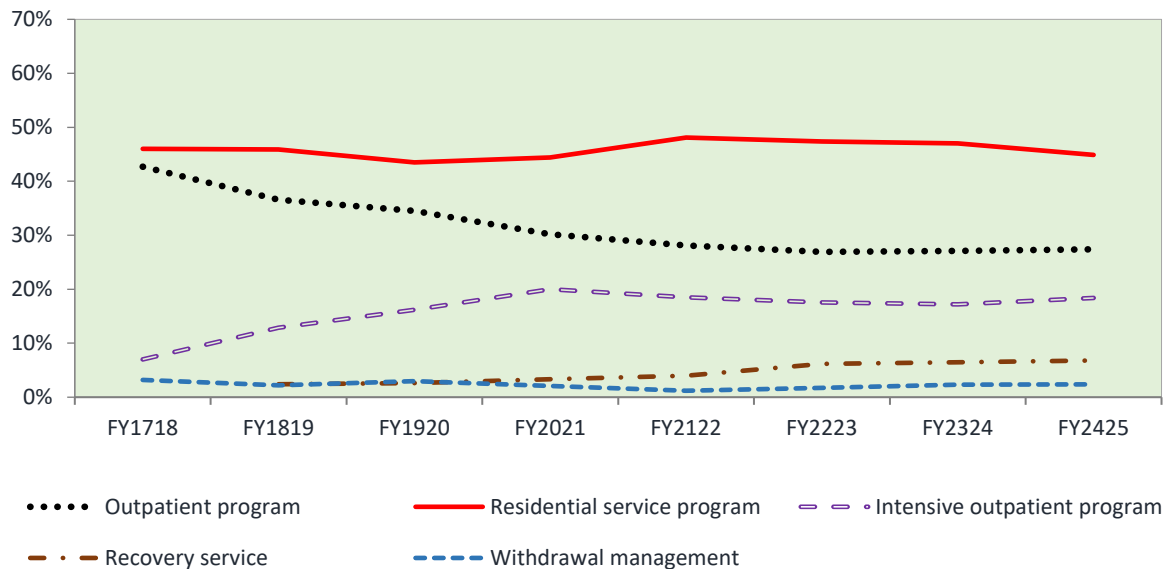
Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 408 | 2.4 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 1 | 0.01 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 344 | 2.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 63 | 0.4 |
| Residential Service | 7,532 | 44.9 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 2,007 | 12.0 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 58 | 0.3 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 5,467 | 32.6 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 3,086 | 18.4 |
| Outpatient | 4,598 | 27.4 |
| Recovery Service | 1,140 | 6.8 |

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

Residential services have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of primary methamphetamine admissions, ranging from 43.5% to 48.1%. Admissions to the outpatient programs, while still significant, have gradually decreased from 42.7% in FY1718 to 27.4% in FY2425. In contrast, admissions to the intensive outpatient programs have increased, reaching 18.4% in FY2425 (Figure 2.2.3).

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



Clients with Marijuana as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

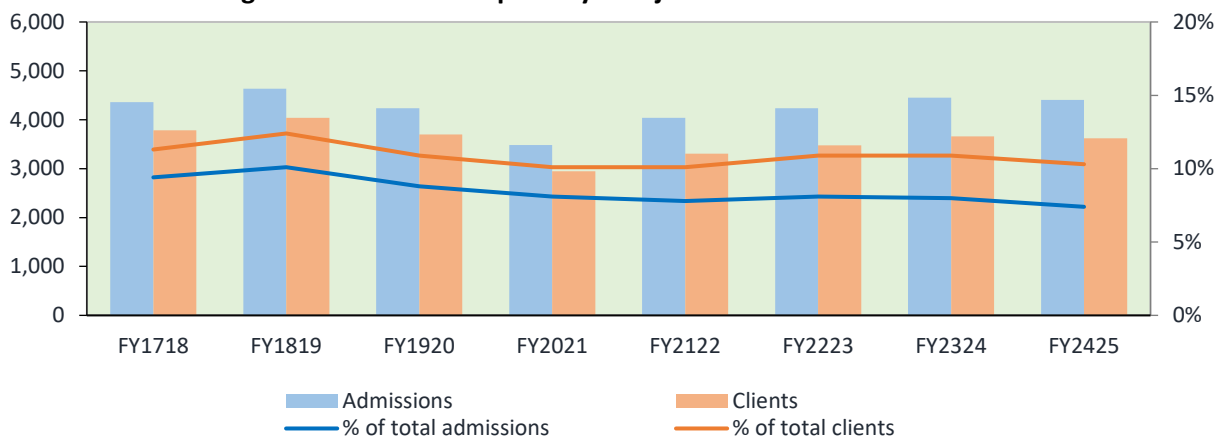
There were 4,405 admissions (3,620 clients) reporting marijuana as the primary substance of use, accounting for 7.4% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.3.1).

Table 2.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary marijuana clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 4,405 | 7.4 | 3,620 | 10.3 |
| Discharged | 3,281 | 7.4 | 2,779 | 10.5 |

The number of primary marijuana admissions fluctuated between 3,483 and 4,634 over the years. The proportion of total admissions peaked at 10.1% in FY1819, then decreased to 7.4% in FY2425. The number and percentage of clients followed a similar pattern (Figure 2.3.1).

Figure 2.3.1. Trends in primary marijuana admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary marijuana clients, 49.4% had positive compliance, with 34.8% completing treatment and 14.6% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 2.3.2).

Table 2.3.2. Discharge status of primary marijuana clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,615 | 49.4 |
| Completed treatment | 1,138 | 34.8 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 477 | 14.6 |
| Negative compliance | 1,610 | 49.3 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 43 | 1.3 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary marijuana clients were male (65.0%), Hispanic/Latino (60.8%), ages 17 and under (30.6%), and unemployed (52.8%). Among primary marijuana admissions, 25.8% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 2.3.3a and Table 2.3.3b).

Table 2.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary marijuana clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,620 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,352 | 65.0 |
| | Female | 1,219 | 33.7 |
| | Transgender man | 17 | 0.5 |
| | Transgender woman | 18 | 0.5 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 12 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,202 | 60.8 |
| | White | 377 | 10.4 |
| | Black/African American | 941 | 26.0 |
| | Asian | 49 | 1.4 |
| | Pacific Islander | 8 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 16 | 0.4 |
| | Other | 24 | 0.7 |
| | Not available | 3 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 1,106 | 30.6 |
| | 18-25 | 719 | 19.9 |
| | 26-34 | 917 | 25.3 |
| | 35-44 | 585 | 16.2 |
| | 45-54 | 204 | 5.6 |
| | 55-64 | 76 | 2.1 |
| | 65+ | 12 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.03 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 2,941 | 81.2 |
| | Gay | 28 | 0.8 |
| | Lesbian | 43 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 123 | 3.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 33 | 0.9 |
| | Prefer not to state | 66 | 1.8 |
| | Other** | 386 | 10.7 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 300 | 8.3 |
| | Some high school | 1,395 | 38.5 |
| | High school completed | 1,367 | 37.8 |
| | Some college or beyond | 553 | 15.3 |
| | Not available | 5 | 0.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,149 | 87.0 |
| | Other language | 301 | 8.3 |
| | Not available | 170 | 4.7 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 859 | 23.7 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 35 | 1.0 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary marijuana clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,405 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 543 | 12.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,241 | 28.2 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,083 | 24.6 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,535 | 34.9 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 1,074 | 24.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,514 | 57.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 445 | 10.1 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,135 | 25.8 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 119 | 7.9 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary marijuana admissions, about 51.8% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (71.3%). 47.1% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 6 days at discharge (Table 2.3.4a and Table 2.3.4b).

Table 2.3.4a. Substance use status among primary marijuana clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------|
| POLY-DRUG | Marijuana use only | 2,079 | 48.2 |
| | Marijuana with other substance use | 2,230 | 51.8 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 & under | 470 | 10.7 |
| | 12-17 | 3,137 | 71.3 |
| | 18-25 | 675 | 15.3 |
| | 26 and over | 120 | 2.7 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 2,232 | 52.9 |
| | 1-2 | 1,360 | 32.2 |
| | 3-4 | 387 | 9.2 |
| | 5+ | 239 | 5.7 |

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

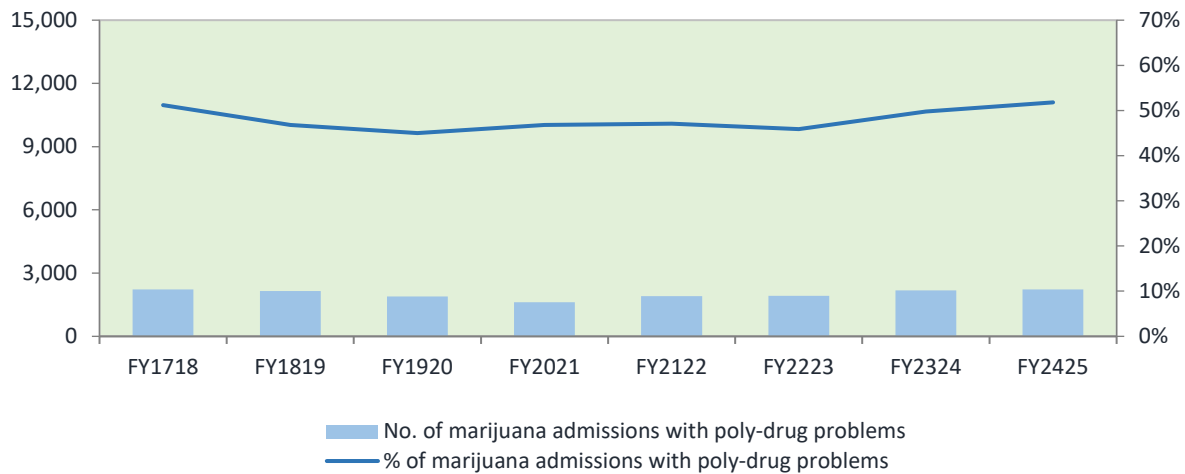
Table 2.3.4b. Frequency of marijuana use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=3,281) | % | # (N=3,281) | % |
| No use | 1,120 | 34.1 | 1,967 | 60.0 |
| 1-9 days | 640 | 19.5 | 383 | 11.7 |
| 10-19 days | 415 | 12.6 | 284 | 8.7 |
| 20-29 days | 403 | 12.3 | 182 | 5.5 |
| Every day | 702 | 21.4 | 372 | 11.3 |
| Not available | 1 | 0.03 | 93 | 2.8 |
| Average days of use | 12 | | 6 | |

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

The number of primary marijuana admissions with poly-drug use has fluctuated between 1,622 and 2,232 from FY1718 to FY2425, while the percentage has remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in recent years, reaching 51.8% in FY2425 (Figure 2.3.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As presented in Table 2.3.5, the most common level of care for primary marijuana admissions was outpatient programs (54.8%), followed by residential service programs (20.5%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.9%).

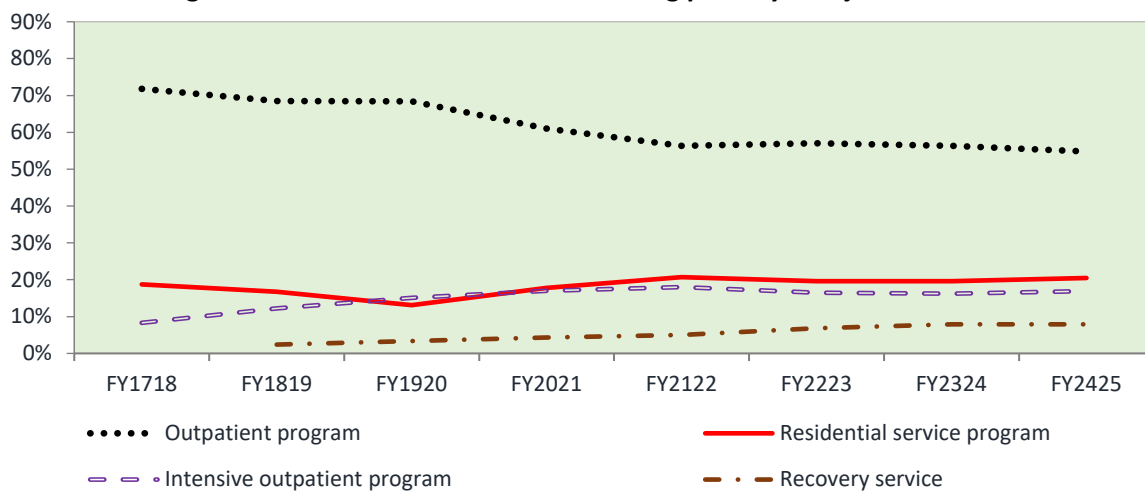
Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Residential Service | 898 | 20.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 239 | 5.4 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 7 | 0.2 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 652 | 14.9 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 742 | 16.9 |
| Outpatient | 2,402 | 54.8 |
| Recovery Service | 345 | 7.9 |

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

Admissions to outpatient programs remain the largest proportion of all primary marijuana admissions, although they have continually decreased from 71.8% in FY1718 to 54.8% in FY2425. The proportion of admissions to the intensive outpatient program increased from 8.3% in FY1718 to 17.0% in FY2021, and then remained stable at around 16% in the following years. Admissions to the residential service program fluctuated, starting at 18.7% in FY1718, decreasing to 13.1% in FY1920, and rising to around 20% in the subsequent years (Figure 2.3.3).

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



Clients with Alcohol as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

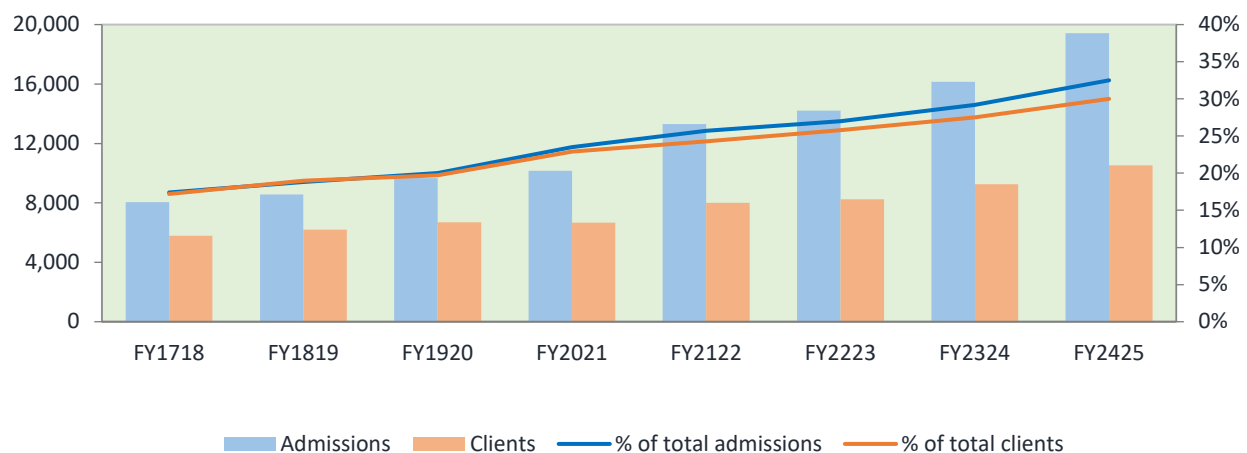
There were 19,424 alcohol admissions (10,531 clients) reporting alcohol as the primary substance of use, accounting for 32.5% of all treatment admissions (Table 2.4.1).

Table 2.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary alcohol clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 19,424 | 32.5 | 10,531 | 30.0 |
| Discharged | 15,684 | 35.3 | 9,021 | 34.1 |

The number and proportion of primary alcohol admissions and clients increased in the past eight fiscal years. Specifically, the proportion of primary alcohol admissions increased from 17.4% in FY1718 to 32.5% in FY2425 (Figure 2.4.1).

Figure 2.4.1. Trends in primary alcohol admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary alcohol clients, more than half (63.1%) had positive compliance, with 52.1% completing treatment and 10.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.4.2).

Table 2.4.2. Discharge status of primary alcohol clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 9,868 | 63.1 |
| Completed treatment | 8,158 | 52.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,710 | 10.9 |
| Negative compliance | 5,540 | 35.4 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 238 | 1.5 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary alcohol clients were male (66.4%), Hispanic/Latino (59.3%), ages 26-34 (32.1%), and unemployed (73.2%). Among primary alcohol admissions, 68.4% reported having mental health issues, 48.6% were homeless, and 32.5% reported having a disability (Table 2.4.3a and Table 2.4.3b).

Table 2.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary alcohol clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 10,531 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 6,992 | 66.4 |
| | Female | 3,438 | 32.6 |
| | Transgender man | 32 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 51 | 0.5 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 18 | 0.2 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 6,242 | 59.3 |
| | White | 2,237 | 21.2 |
| | Black/African American | 1,718 | 16.3 |
| | Asian | 165 | 1.6 |
| | Pacific Islander | 22 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 95 | 0.9 |
| | Other | 51 | 0.5 |
| AGE | Not available | 1 | 0.01 |
| | 17 and under | 97 | 0.9 |
| | 18-25 | 790 | 7.5 |
| | 26-34 | 3,376 | 32.1 |
| | 35-44 | 3,207 | 30.5 |
| | 45-54 | 1,700 | 16.1 |
| | 55-64 | 1,147 | 10.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 65+ | 214 | 2.0 |
| | Heterosexual | 8,813 | 83.7 |
| | Gay | 269 | 2.6 |
| | Lesbian | 136 | 1.3 |
| | Bisexual | 320 | 3.0 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 36 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 95 | 0.9 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 862 | 8.2 |
| | Middle school or below | 385 | 3.7 |
| | Some high school | 2,018 | 19.2 |
| | High school completed | 4,863 | 46.2 |
| | Some college or beyond | 3,256 | 30.9 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 9 | 0.1 |
| | English | 8,424 | 80.0 |
| | Other language | 1,681 | 16.0 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 426 | 4.0 |
| | Yes | 3,425 | 32.5 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 222 | 2.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary alcohol clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 19,424 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 3,062 | 15.8 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 8,996 | 46.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 5,200 | 26.8 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,137 | 11.0 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 9,446 | 48.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 13,274 | 68.4 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,137 | 16.2 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 3,157 | 16.3 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 316 | 5.1 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary alcohol admissions, 53.9% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (59.7%). 76.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 14 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 2.4.4a and Table 2.4.4b).

Table 2.4.4a. Substance use status among primary alcohol clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|------|
| POLY-DRUG | Alcohol use only | 8,906 | 46.1 |
| | Alcohol with other substance use | 10,416 | 53.9 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 & under | 1,633 | 8.4 |
| | 12-17 | 11,588 | 59.7 |
| | 18-25 | 5,202 | 26.8 |
| | 26 and over | 990 | 5.1 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 4,436 | 23.5 |
| | 1-2 | 7,022 | 37.1 |
| | 3-4 | 3,073 | 16.2 |
| | 5+ | 4,385 | 23.2 |

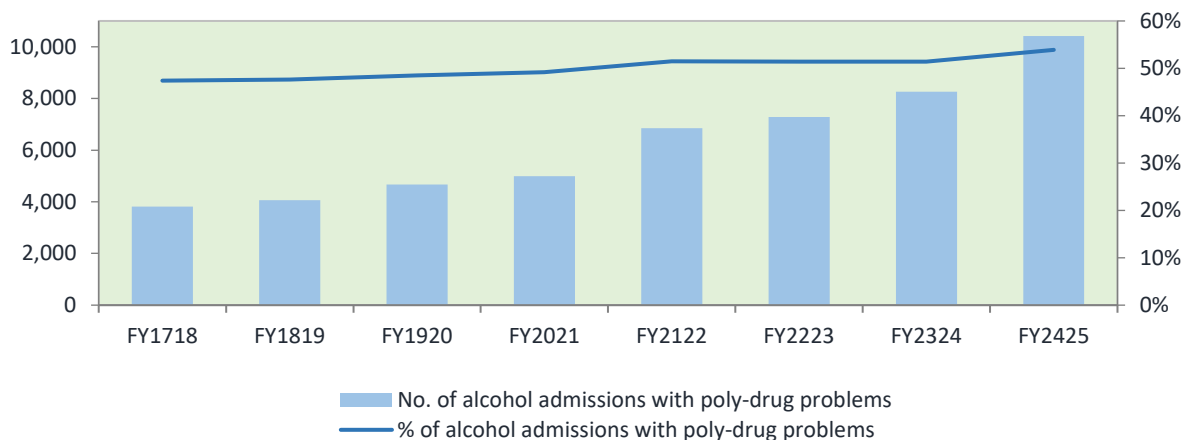
Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.4.4b. Frequency of alcohol use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | # (N=15,684) | % | # (N=15,684) | % |
| No use | 4,676 | 29.8 | 8,332 | 53.1 |
| 1-9 days | 2,260 | 14.4 | 1,307 | 8.3 |
| 10-19 days | 2,018 | 12.9 | 1,373 | 8.8 |
| 20-29 days | 2,753 | 17.6 | 3,103 | 19.8 |
| Every day | 3,966 | 25.3 | 529 | 3.4 |
| Not available | 11 | 0.1 | 1,040 | 6.6 |
| Average days of use | 14 | | 8 | |

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

The number of primary alcohol admissions with poly-drug use has increased substantially since FY1718, while the proportion has shown a more gradual rise, from 47.4% in FY1718 to 53.9% in FY2425 (Figure 2.4.2).

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

LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care for primary alcohol admissions was residential service programs (27.0%), followed by outpatient programs (25.6%) and withdrawal management programs (21.9%) (Table 2.4.5).

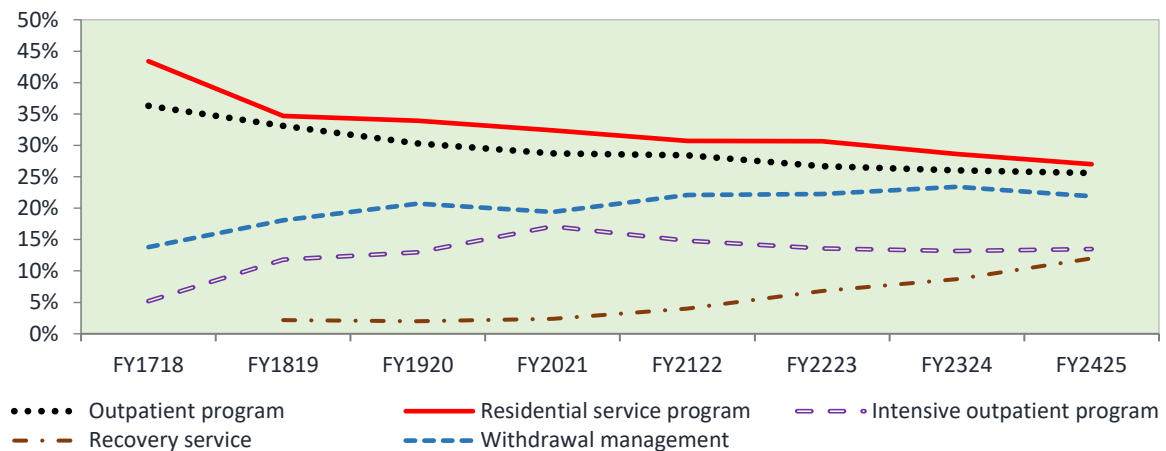
Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 4,235 | 21.9 |
| ASAM WM 2 | 2 | 0.01 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 2,191 | 11.3 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 2,042 | 10.5 |
| Residential Service | 5,239 | 27.0 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 1,404 | 7.2 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 14 | 0.1 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 3,821 | 19.7 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 2,624 | 13.5 |
| Outpatient | 4,953 | 25.6 |
| Recovery Service | 2,324 | 12.0 |

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

The proportion of primary alcohol admissions to residential and outpatient programs has steadily decreased over the past eight fiscal years. In contrast, admissions to withdrawal management programs have increased from 13.8% in FY1718 to 21.9% in FY2324 (Figure 2.4.3).

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



Clients with Prescription Drug as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

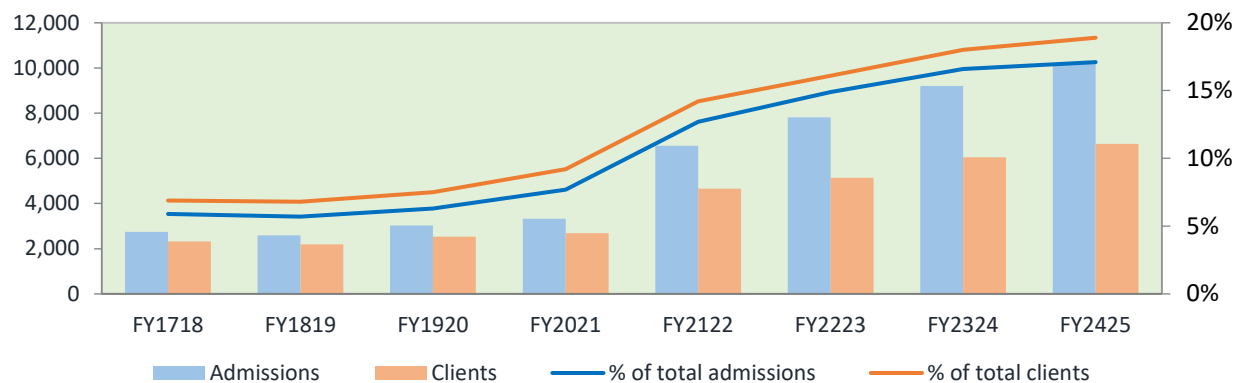
There were 10,213 admissions (6,639 clients) reporting prescription drug (Rx) as the primary substance of use, accounting for 17.1% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.5.1).

Table 2.5.1 Treatment admissions and discharges among primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 10,213 | 17.1 | 6,639 | 18.9 |
| Discharged | 7,002 | 15.8 | 4,456 | 16.8 |

Over the past eight fiscal years, there has been a notable upward trajectory in both the number and proportion of primary Rx admissions and clients. Specifically, the proportion of primary Rx admissions rose from 5.9% in FY1718 to 17.1% in FY2425 (Figure 2.5.1).

Figure 2.5.1. Trends in primary Rx admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary prescription drug clients, about half had positive compliance (48.0%), with 35.9% completing treatment, and 12.1% leaving the treatment program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.5.2).

Table 2.5.2. Discharge status of primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 3,345 | 48.0 |
| Completed treatment | 2,504 | 35.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 841 | 12.1 |
| Negative compliance | 3,533 | 50.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 97 | 1.4 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary Rx clients were male (64.6%), Hispanic/Latino (44.0%), ages 26-34 (31.3%), and unemployed (70.4%). Among primary Rx admissions, 49.9% reported mental health issues (Table 2.5.3a and Table 2.5.3b).

Table 2.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary Rx clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 6,639 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 4,286 | 64.6 |
| | Female | 2,312 | 34.8 |
| | Transgender man | 9 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 18 | 0.3 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 14 | 0.2 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,923 | 44.0 |
| | White | 2,883 | 43.4 |
| | Black/African American | 638 | 9.6 |
| | Asian | 105 | 1.6 |
| | Pacific Islander | 9 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 41 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 35 | 0.5 |
| AGE | Not available | 5 | 0.1 |
| | 17 and under | 93 | 1.4 |
| | 18-25 | 770 | 11.6 |
| | 26-34 | 2,076 | 31.3 |
| | 35-44 | 1,890 | 28.5 |
| | 45-54 | 878 | 13.2 |
| | 55-64 | 635 | 9.6 |
| | 65+ | 295 | 4.4 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Not available | 2 | 0.03 |
| | Heterosexual | 5,676 | 85.5 |
| | Gay | 92 | 1.4 |
| | Lesbian | 65 | 1.0 |
| | Bisexual | 176 | 2.7 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 25 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 61 | 0.9 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 544 | 8.2 |
| | Middle school or below | 124 | 1.9 |
| | Some high school | 1,204 | 18.1 |
| | High school completed | 3,557 | 53.6 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,714 | 25.8 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 40 | 0.6 |
| | English | 5,983 | 90.1 |
| | Other language | 483 | 7.3 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 173 | 2.6 |
| | Yes | 1,426 | 21.5 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 127 | 1.9 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary Rx clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 10,213 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,633 | 16.0 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 4,294 | 42.1 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,883 | 28.3 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,382 | 13.6 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 3,921 | 38.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 5,095 | 49.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,343 | 13.2 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,532 | 15.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 205 | 6.0 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among the primary Rx admissions, the most common age range of first primary substance use was 26 years old and over (49.5%). A significant majority (92.8%) reported opioids as their primary substance of use. 77.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. Furthermore, the average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 18 days at admission to 13 days at discharge (Table 2.5.4a and Table 2.5.4b).

Table 2.5.4a. Substance use status among primary Rx misuse clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| POLY-DRUG | Rx use only | 498 | 4.9 |
| | Rx with other substance use | 9,703 | 95.1 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY | 11 & under | 52 | 0.5 |
| | 12-17 | 1,499 | 14.7 |
| SUBSTANCE USE | 18-25 | 3,594 | 35.3 |
| | 26 and over | 5,048 | 49.5 |
| RX CATEGORIES | Opioids | 9,478 | 92.8 |
| | OxyContin | 547 | 5.4 |
| | Non-Rx methadone | 53 | 0.5 |
| | Other opiates and synthetics | 8,878 | 86.9 |
| | Sedatives | 570 | 5.6 |
| | Benzodiazepines | 271 | 2.7 |
| | Barbiturates | 9 | 0.1 |
| | Other sedatives | 285 | 2.8 |
| | Other tranquilizers | 5 | 0.1 |
| | Stimulants | 155 | 1.5 |
| | Amphetamines | 77 | 0.8 |
| | Other stimulants | 78 | 0.8 |
| | Other Rx | 10 | 0.1 |
| PRIOR SUD | None | 2,288 | 22.8 |
| TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | 1-2 | 3,960 | 39.4 |
| | 3-4 | 1,607 | 16.0 |
| | 5+ | 2,202 | 21.9 |

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

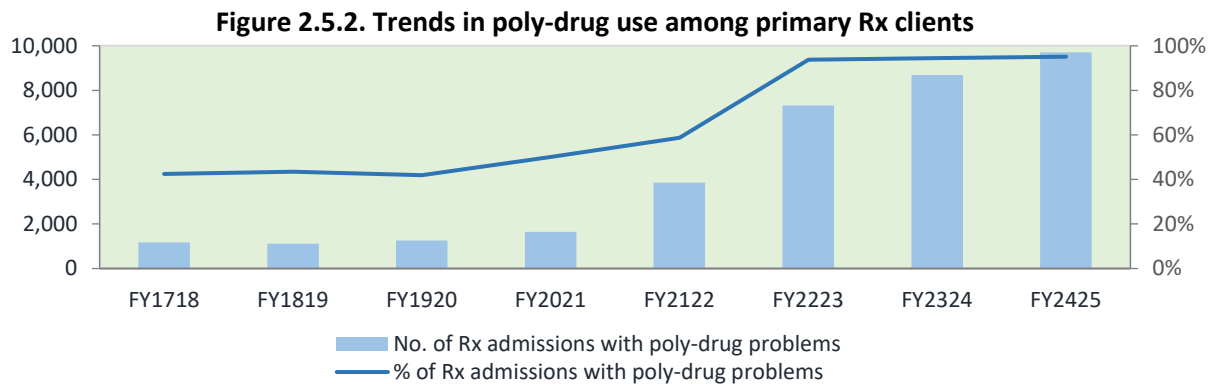
Table 2.5.4b. Frequency of Rx use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=7,002) | % | # (N=7,002) | % |
| No use | 1,736 | 24.8 | 2,696 | 38.5 |
| 1-9 days | 445 | 6.4 | 299 | 4.3 |
| 10-19 days | 705 | 10.1 | 611 | 8.7 |
| 20-29 days | 995 | 14.2 | 1,375 | 19.6 |
| Every day | 3,104 | 44.3 | 1,334 | 19.1 |
| Not available | 17 | 0.2 | 687 | 9.8 |
| Average days of use | 18 | | 13 | |

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

PRESCRIPTION DRUG

Over the past eight fiscal years, the number and proportion of primary Rx admissions with poly-drug use have increased. Specifically, the proportion of admissions with poly-drug use surged from 58.7% in FY2122 to 95.1% in FY2425, reflecting an increase of 36.4 percentage points (Figure 2.5.2).



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary Rx admissions was opioid treatment programs (43.2%), followed by withdrawal management (19.6%) and residential service programs (15.4%) (Table 2.5.5).

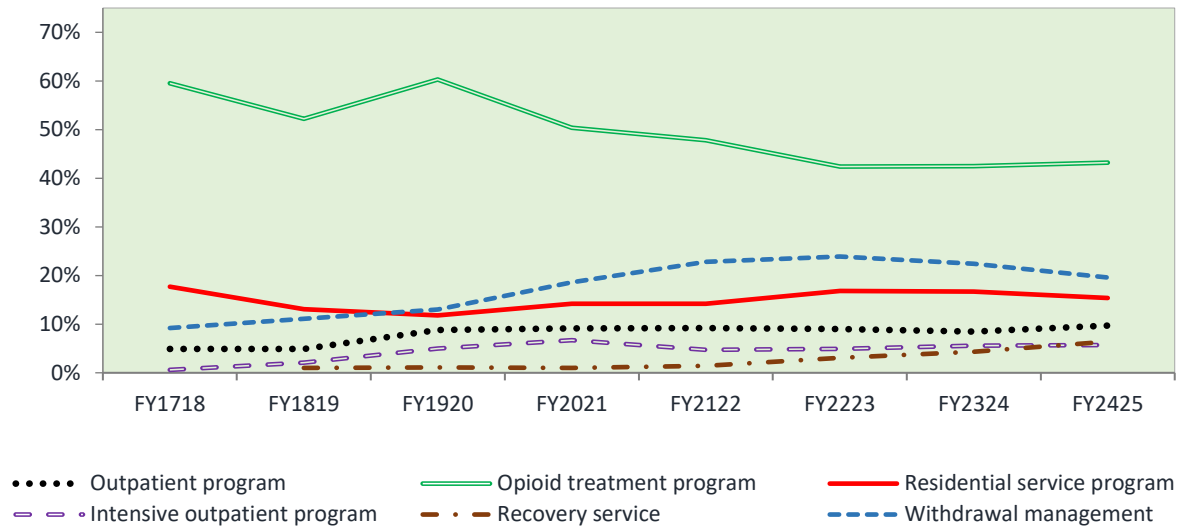
Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 1,997 | 19.6 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 2 | 0.02 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 1,394 | 13.7 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 601 | 5.9 |
| Residential Service | 1,577 | 15.4 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 408 | 4.0 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 5 | 0.05 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 1,164 | 11.4 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 586 | 5.7 |
| Outpatient | 986 | 9.7 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 4,408 | 43.2 |
| Recovery Service | 658 | 6.4 |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, the proportion of primary Rx admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily decreased, from 59.5% in FY1718 to 43.2% in FY2425. In contrast, admissions to withdrawal management programs have seen significant growth, increasing from 9.2% in FY1718 to 19.6% in FY2425. The proportion of admissions to residential service programs has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 13.1% and 17.7% during this period (Figure 2.5.3).

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



Clients with Cocaine as Primary Substance of Use

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

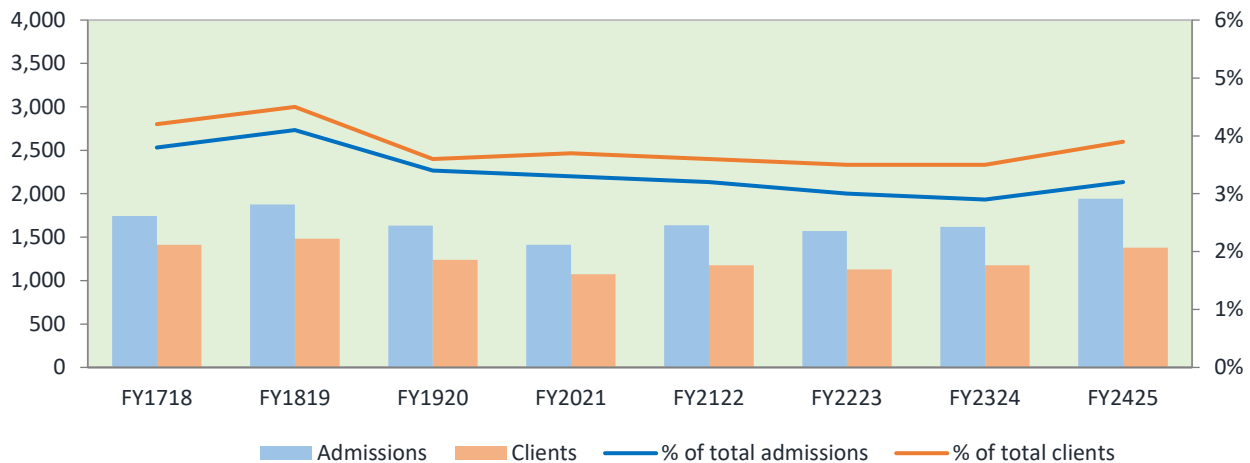
There were 1,942 admissions (1,379 clients) reporting cocaine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 3.2% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.6.1).

Table 2.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among primary cocaine clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of clients |
| Admitted | 1,942 | 3.2 | 1,379 | 3.9 |
| Discharged | 1,529 | 3.4 | 1,141 | 4.3 |

The number and proportion of primary cocaine admissions and clients declined gradually over the past eight fiscal years. Specifically, the proportion of primary cocaine admissions decreased from approximately 3.8% in FY1718 to 3.2% in FY2425 (Figure 2.6.1).

Figure 2.6.1. Trends in primary cocaine admissions and clients



Of the discharges among primary cocaine clients, over half had positive compliance (53.9%), with 40.1% completing treatment and 13.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 2.6.2).

Table 2.6.2. Discharge status of primary cocaine clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 823 | 53.9 |
| Completed treatment | 612 | 40.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 211 | 13.8 |
| Negative compliance | 684 | 44.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 20 | 1.3 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of primary cocaine clients were male (66.3%), Black/African American (42.0%), ages 26-34 (28.0%), and unemployed (66.3%). Among primary cocaine admissions, over half (62.2%) had mental health issues, 46.3% were homeless, and 29.2% reported having a disability (Table 2.6.3a and Table 2.6.3b).

Table 2.6.3a. Demographic characteristics of primary cocaine clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,379 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 914 | 66.3 |
| | Female | 449 | 32.6 |
| | Transgender man | 4 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 7 | 0.5 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 5 | 0.4 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 551 | 40.0 |
| | White | 209 | 15.2 |
| | Black/African American | 579 | 42.0 |
| | Asian | 28 | 2.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 6 | 0.4 |
| | Other | 3 | 0.2 |
| AGE | Not available | 1 | 0.1 |
| | 17 and under | 5 | 0.4 |
| | 18-25 | 142 | 10.3 |
| | 26-34 | 386 | 28.0 |
| | 35-44 | 311 | 22.6 |
| | 45-54 | 194 | 14.1 |
| | 55-64 | 275 | 19.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 65+ | 66 | 4.8 |
| | Heterosexual | 1,145 | 83.0 |
| | Gay | 14 | 1.0 |
| | Lesbian | 19 | 1.4 |
| | Bisexual | 36 | 2.6 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 8 | 0.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 10 | 0.7 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 147 | 10.7 |
| | Middle school or below | 32 | 2.3 |
| | Some high school | 277 | 20.1 |
| | High school completed | 703 | 51.0 |
| | Some college or beyond | 362 | 26.3 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 5 | 0.4 |
| | English | 1,216 | 88.2 |
| | Other language | 98 | 7.1 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 65 | 4.7 |
| | Yes | 403 | 29.2 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 28 | 2.0 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 2.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of primary cocaine clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,942 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 315 | 16.2 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 683 | 35.2 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 603 | 31.1 |
| | Not in labor force | 338 | 17.4 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 899 | 46.3 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,206 | 62.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 268 | 13.8 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 415 | 21.4 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 38 | 5.8 |

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

SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Among primary cocaine admissions, 65.9% reported poly-drug use. The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (44.9%). 66.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 10 days at admission to 4 days at discharge (Table 2.6.4a and Table 2.6.4b).

Table 2.6.4a. Substance use status among primary cocaine clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------|
| POLY-DRUG | Cocaine use only | 656 | 34.1 |
| | Cocaine with other substance use | 1,266 | 65.9 |
| AGE OF FIRST | 11 & under | 35 | 1.8 |
| PRIMARY | 12-17 | 591 | 30.5 |
| SUBSTANCE USE | 18-25 | 871 | 44.9 |
| | 26 and over | 443 | 22.8 |
| PRIOR SUD | None | 625 | 33.6 |
| TREATMENT | 1-2 | 691 | 37.1 |
| ADMISSIONS | 3-4 | 284 | 15.3 |
| | 5+ | 262 | 14.1 |

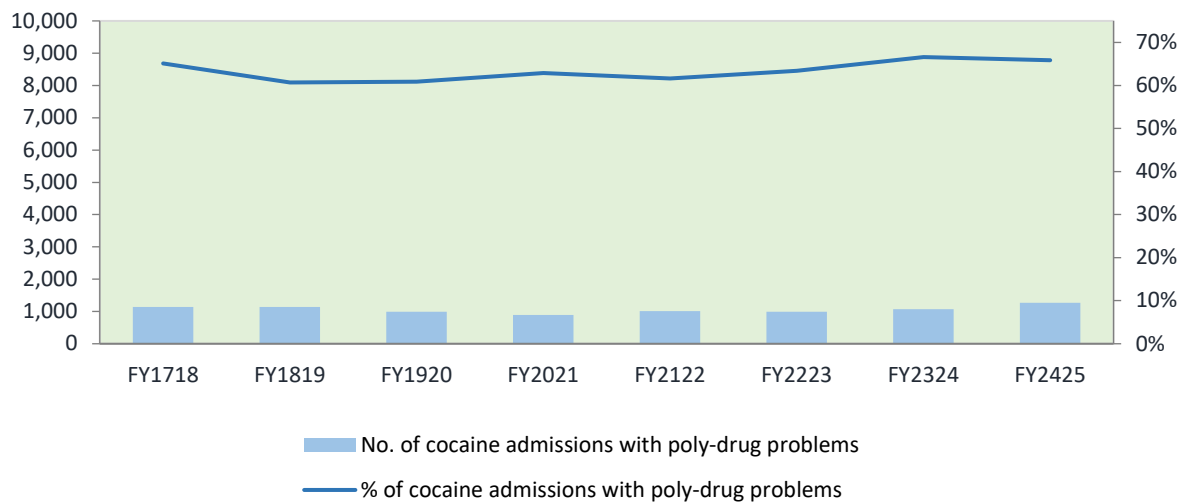
Note: Percentages are based on total records of discharges, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.6.4b. Frequency of cocaine use at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=1,529) | % | # (N=1,529) | % |
| No use | 599 | 39.2 | 1,076 | 70.4 |
| 1-9 days | 329 | 21.5 | 167 | 10.9 |
| 10-19 days | 198 | 12.9 | 96 | 6.3 |
| 20-29 days | 235 | 15.4 | 91 | 6.0 |
| Every day | 167 | 10.9 | 46 | 3.0 |
| Not available | 1 | 0.1 | 53 | 3.5 |
| Average days of use | 10 | | 4 | |

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

The proportion of primary cocaine admissions with poly-drug use remained relatively stable throughout the past eight fiscal years, ranging from 65.1% in FY1718 to 65.9% in FY2425 (Figure 2.6.2).

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

LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among primary cocaine admissions was residential service programs (41.8%), followed by outpatient programs (31.2%) and intensive outpatient programs (18.5%) (Table 2.6.5).

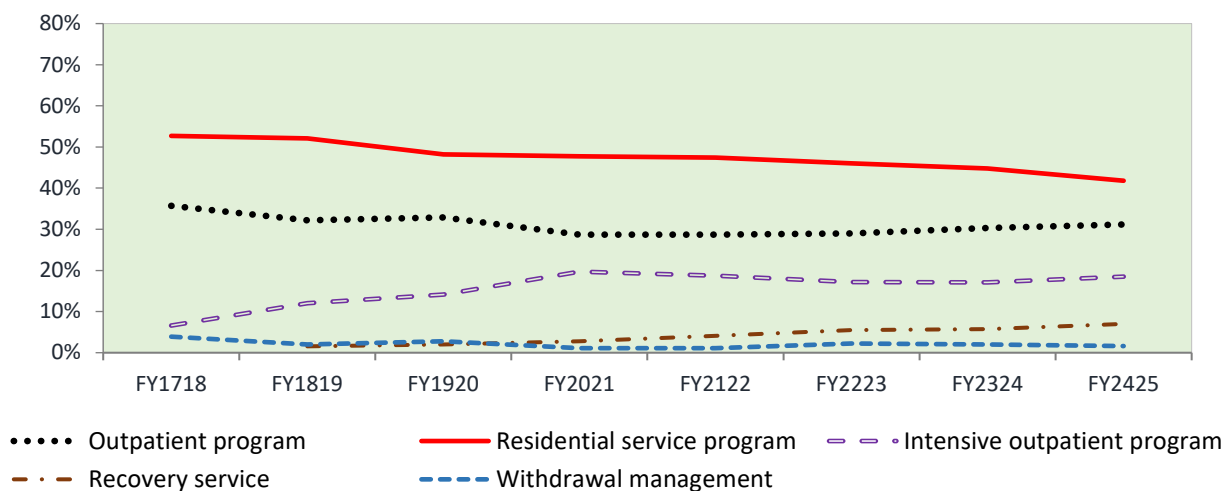
Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 30 | 1.6 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 22 | 1.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 8 | 0.4 |
| Residential Service | 807 | 41.8 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 257 | 13.3 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 2 | 0.1 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 548 | 28.4 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 356 | 18.5 |
| Outpatient | 601 | 31.2 |
| Recovery Service | 135 | 7.0 |

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

Residential services have consistently accounted for the largest proportion of primary cocaine admissions, ranging from 46% to 53%. Both residential and outpatient admissions have been decreasing over the years, with outpatient admissions dropping from 35.7% in FY1718 to 31.2% in FY2425. In contrast, admissions to intensive outpatient programs have increased overall, rising from 6.6% in FY1718 to 18.5% in FY2425 (Figure 2.6.3).

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



PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

Summary Table 1. Summary statistics of clients with different primary substance of use, FY2425

| Categories | Heroin | | Methamphetamine | | Marijuana | | Alcohol | | Prescription Drug | | Cocaine | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| ADMITTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 5,343 | 15.2 | 10,457 | 29.8 | 3,620 | 10.3 | 10,531 | 30.0 | 6,639 | 18.9 | 1,379 | 3.9 |
| Admissions | 6,418 | 10.7 | 16,840 | 28.1 | 4,405 | 7.4 | 19,424 | 32.5 | 10,213 | 17.1 | 1,942 | 3.2 |
| DISCHARGED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 2,290 | 8.6 | 8,919 | 33.7 | 2,779 | 10.5 | 9,021 | 34.1 | 4,456 | 16.8 | 1,141 | 4.3 |
| Admissions | 2,877 | 6.5 | 13,555 | 30.5 | 3,281 | 7.4 | 15,684 | 35.3 | 7,002 | 15.8 | 1,529 | 3.4 |
| DISCHARGE STATUS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Positive compliance | 1,373 | 48.0 | 7,356 | 54.4 | 1,615 | 49.4 | 9,868 | 63.1 | 3,345 | 48.0 | 823 | 53.9 |
| Completed Treatment | 854 | 29.8 | 5,683 | 42.0 | 1,138 | 34.8 | 8,158 | 52.1 | 2,504 | 35.9 | 612 | 40.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 519 | 18.1 | 1,673 | 12.4 | 477 | 14.6 | 1,710 | 10.9 | 841 | 12.1 | 211 | 13.8 |
| Negative compliance | 1,457 | 50.9 | 6,050 | 44.7 | 1,610 | 49.3 | 5,540 | 35.4 | 3,533 | 50.7 | 684 | 44.8 |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 33 | 1.2 | 128 | 0.9 | 43 | 1.3 | 238 | 1.5 | 97 | 1.4 | 20 | 1.3 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,801 | 71.1 | 6,762 | 64.7 | 2,352 | 65.0 | 6,992 | 66.4 | 4,286 | 64.6 | 914 | 66.3 |
| Female | 1,522 | 28.5 | 3,525 | 33.7 | 1,219 | 33.7 | 3,438 | 32.6 | 2,312 | 34.8 | 449 | 32.6 |
| Transgender male | 6 | 0.1 | 29 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.5 | 32 | 0.3 | 9 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Transgender female | 8 | 0.1 | 126 | 1.2 | 18 | 0.5 | 51 | 0.5 | 18 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Non-conforming or refuse to state | 6 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.3 | 18 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.4 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 2,705 | 50.6 | 6,779 | 64.8 | 2,202 | 60.8 | 6,242 | 59.3 | 2,923 | 44.0 | 551 | 40.0 |
| White | 2,204 | 41.3 | 1,756 | 16.8 | 377 | 10.4 | 2,237 | 21.2 | 2,883 | 43.4 | 209 | 15.2 |
| Black/African American | 301 | 5.6 | 1,556 | 14.9 | 941 | 26.0 | 1,718 | 16.3 | 638 | 9.6 | 579 | 42.0 |
| Asian | 61 | 1.1 | 210 | 2.0 | 49 | 1.4 | 165 | 1.6 | 105 | 1.6 | 28 | 2.0 |
| Pacific Islander | 6 | 0.1 | 28 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.2 | 22 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| American Indian /Alaska Native | 38 | 0.7 | 87 | 0.8 | 16 | 0.4 | 95 | 0.9 | 41 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Other | 17 | 0.3 | 39 | 0.4 | 24 | 0.7 | 51 | 0.5 | 35 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.2 |
| Not available | 11 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.02 | 3 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.01 | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 and under | 1 | 0.02 | 21 | 0.2 | 1,106 | 30.6 | 97 | 0.9 | 93 | 1.4 | 5 | 0.4 |
| 18-25 | 110 | 2.1 | 679 | 6.5 | 719 | 19.9 | 790 | 7.5 | 770 | 11.6 | 142 | 10.3 |
| 26-34 | 920 | 17.2 | 3,749 | 35.9 | 917 | 25.3 | 3,376 | 32.1 | 2,076 | 31.3 | 386 | 28.0 |
| 35-44 | 1,197 | 22.4 | 3,840 | 36.7 | 585 | 16.2 | 3,207 | 30.5 | 1,890 | 28.5 | 311 | 22.6 |
| 45-54 | 866 | 16.2 | 1,553 | 14.9 | 204 | 5.6 | 1,700 | 16.1 | 878 | 13.2 | 194 | 14.1 |
| 55-64 | 1,240 | 23.2 | 565 | 5.4 | 76 | 2.1 | 1,147 | 10.9 | 635 | 9.6 | 275 | 19.9 |
| 65+ | 1,009 | 18.9 | 50 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.3 | 214 | 2.0 | 295 | 4.4 | 66 | 4.8 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.03 | - | - | 2 | 0.03 | - | - |

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) | Heroin | | Methamphetamine | | Marijuana | | Alcohol | | Prescription Drug | | Cocaine | |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------|------|
| Categories | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | 4,599 | 86.1 | 8,640 | 82.6 | 2,941 | 81.2 | 8,813 | 83.7 | 5,676 | 85.5 | 1,145 | 83.0 |
| Gay | 29 | 0.5 | 429 | 4.1 | 28 | 0.8 | 269 | 2.6 | 92 | 1.4 | 14 | 1.0 |
| Lesbian | 45 | 0.8 | 113 | 1.1 | 43 | 1.2 | 136 | 1.3 | 65 | 1.0 | 19 | 1.4 |
| Bisexual | 63 | 1.2 | 394 | 3.8 | 123 | 3.4 | 320 | 3.0 | 176 | 2.7 | 36 | 2.6 |
| Queering/unsure/questioning | 18 | 0.3 | 38 | 0.4 | 33 | 0.9 | 36 | 0.3 | 25 | 0.4 | 8 | 0.6 |
| Prefer not to state | 71 | 1.3 | 93 | 0.9 | 66 | 1.8 | 95 | 0.9 | 61 | 0.9 | 10 | 0.7 |
| Other** | 518 | 9.7 | 750 | 7.2 | 386 | 10.7 | 862 | 8.2 | 544 | 8.2 | 147 | 10.7 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle school or below | 157 | 2.9 | 401 | 3.8 | 300 | 8.3 | 385 | 3.7 | 124 | 1.9 | 32 | 2.3 |
| Some high school | 1,200 | 22.5 | 2,947 | 28.2 | 1,395 | 38.5 | 2,018 | 19.2 | 1,204 | 18.1 | 277 | 20.1 |
| High school completed | 2,974 | 55.7 | 4,999 | 47.8 | 1,367 | 37.8 | 4,863 | 46.2 | 3,557 | 53.6 | 703 | 51.0 |
| Some college or beyond | 957 | 17.9 | 2,077 | 19.9 | 553 | 15.3 | 3,256 | 30.9 | 1,714 | 25.8 | 362 | 26.3 |
| Not available | 55 | 1.0 | 33 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.6 | 5 | 0.4 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4,638 | 86.8 | 8,795 | 84.1 | 3,149 | 87.0 | 8,424 | 80.0 | 5,983 | 90.1 | 1,216 | 88.2 |
| Other language | 315 | 5.9 | 1,142 | 10.9 | 301 | 8.3 | 1,681 | 16.0 | 483 | 7.3 | 98 | 7.1 |
| Not available | 390 | 7.3 | 520 | 5.0 | 170 | 4.7 | 426 | 4.0 | 173 | 2.6 | 65 | 4.7 |
| DISABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 823 | 15.4 | 3,161 | 30.2 | 859 | 23.7 | 3,425 | 32.5 | 1,426 | 21.5 | 403 | 29.2 |
| VETERAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 133 | 2.5 | 199 | 1.9 | 35 | 1.0 | 222 | 2.1 | 127 | 1.9 | 28 | 2.0 |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 1,349 | 21.1 | 1,768 | 10.5 | 543 | 12.3 | 3,062 | 15.8 | 1,633 | 16.0 | 315 | 16.2 |
| Unemployed (seeking) | 2,113 | 33.1 | 7,234 | 43.0 | 1,241 | 28.2 | 8,996 | 46.4 | 4,294 | 42.1 | 683 | 35.2 |
| Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,663 | 26.0 | 5,076 | 30.2 | 1,083 | 24.6 | 5,200 | 26.8 | 2,883 | 28.3 | 603 | 31.1 |
| Not in labor force | 1,261 | 19.7 | 2,736 | 16.3 | 1,535 | 34.9 | 2,137 | 11.0 | 1,382 | 13.6 | 338 | 17.4 |
| HOMELESS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,382 | 21.5 | 9,720 | 57.7 | 1,074 | 24.4 | 9,446 | 48.6 | 3,921 | 38.4 | 899 | 46.3 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,712 | 26.8 | 10,575 | 62.8 | 2,514 | 57.1 | 13,274 | 68.4 | 5,095 | 49.9 | 1,206 | 62.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 710 | 11.1 | 1,977 | 11.8 | 445 | 10.1 | 3,137 | 16.2 | 1,343 | 13.2 | 268 | 13.8 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 954 | 14.9 | 5,722 | 34.0 | 1,135 | 25.8 | 3,157 | 16.3 | 1,532 | 15.0 | 415 | 21.4 |

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|-------------------|------|---------|------|
| Categories | Heroin | | Methamphetamine | | Marijuana | | Alcohol | | Prescription Drug | | Cocaine | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| PREGNANT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 71 | 4.0 | 523 | 9.1 | 119 | 7.9 | 316 | 5.1 | 205 | 6.0 | 38 | 5.8 |
| POLY-DRUG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary substance use only | 3,610 | 57.5 | 7,102 | 42.9 | 2,079 | 48.2 | 8,906 | 46.1 | 498 | 4.9 | 656 | 34.1 |
| Poly-substance use | 2,665 | 42.5 | 9,455 | 57.1 | 2,230 | 51.8 | 10,416 | 53.9 | 9,703 | 95.1 | 1,266 | 65.9 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 years or under | 52 | 0.8 | 305 | 1.8 | 470 | 10.7 | 1,633 | 8.4 | 52 | 0.5 | 35 | 1.8 |
| 12-17 | 1,568 | 24.4 | 6,384 | 38.0 | 3,137 | 71.3 | 11,588 | 59.7 | 1,499 | 14.7 | 591 | 30.5 |
| 18-25 | 3,179 | 49.6 | 6,362 | 37.8 | 675 | 15.3 | 5,202 | 26.8 | 3,594 | 35.3 | 871 | 44.9 |
| 26+ | 1,615 | 25.2 | 3,761 | 22.4 | 120 | 2.7 | 990 | 5.1 | 5,048 | 49.5 | 443 | 22.8 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1,535 | 24.7 | 4,693 | 29.0 | 2,232 | 52.9 | 4,436 | 23.5 | 2,288 | 22.8 | 625 | 33.6 |
| 1-2 | 2,684 | 43.3 | 6,185 | 38.2 | 1,360 | 32.2 | 7,022 | 37.1 | 3,960 | 39.4 | 691 | 37.1 |
| 3-4 | 1,083 | 17.5 | 2,794 | 17.2 | 387 | 9.2 | 3,073 | 16.2 | 1,607 | 16.0 | 284 | 15.3 |
| 5+ | 903 | 14.6 | 2,528 | 15.6 | 239 | 5.7 | 4,385 | 23.2 | 2,202 | 21.9 | 262 | 14.1 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No use | 946 | 32.9 | 6,132 | 45.2 | 1,120 | 34.1 | 4,676 | 29.8 | 1,736 | 24.8 | 599 | 39.2 |
| 1-9 days | 217 | 7.5 | 2,459 | 18.1 | 640 | 19.5 | 2,260 | 14.4 | 445 | 6.4 | 329 | 21.5 |
| 10-19 days | 181 | 6.3 | 1,422 | 10.5 | 415 | 12.6 | 2,018 | 12.9 | 705 | 10.1 | 198 | 12.9 |
| 20-29 days | 312 | 10.8 | 1,890 | 13.9 | 403 | 12.3 | 2,753 | 17.6 | 995 | 14.2 | 235 | 15.4 |
| Everyday | 1,218 | 42.3 | 1,644 | 12.1 | 702 | 21.4 | 3,966 | 25.3 | 3,104 | 44.3 | 167 | 10.9 |
| Not available | 3 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.03 | 11 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Average days of use | 16 | - | 9 | - | 12 | - | 14 | - | 18 | - | 10 | - |
| LEVEL OF CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASAM 0.5 -Early Intervention | - | - | 1 | 0.01 | 47 | 1.1 | 8 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.01 | - | - |
| ASAM 1-Outpatient | 332 | 5.2 | 4,597 | 27.4 | 2,355 | 53.7 | 4,945 | 25.5 | 985 | 9.6 | 601 | 31.2 |
| ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient | 245 | 3.8 | 3,086 | 18.4 | 742 | 16.9 | 2,624 | 13.5 | 586 | 5.7 | 356 | 18.5 |
| ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program | 4,956 | 77.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,408 | 43.2 | - | - |
| ASAM 3.1-Residential Service | 152 | 2.4 | 2,007 | 12.0 | 239 | 5.4 | 1,404 | 7.2 | 408 | 4.0 | 257 | 13.3 |
| ASAM 3.3-Residential Service | - | - | 58 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.05 | 2 | 0.1 |
| ASAM 3.5-Residential Service | 279 | 4.3 | 5,467 | 32.6 | 652 | 14.9 | 3,821 | 19.7 | 1,164 | 11.4 | 548 | 28.4 |
| ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management | - | - | 1 | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.02 | - | - |
| ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.01 | - | - | - | - |
| ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management | 204 | 3.2 | 344 | 2.1 | - | - | 2,191 | 11.3 | 1,394 | 13.7 | 22 | 1.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management | 81 | 1.3 | 63 | 0.4 | - | - | 2,042 | 10.5 | 601 | 5.9 | 8 | 0.4 |
| Recovery Service | 169 | 2.6 | 1,140 | 6.8 | 345 | 7.9 | 2,324 | 12.0 | 658 | 6.4 | 135 | 7.0 |

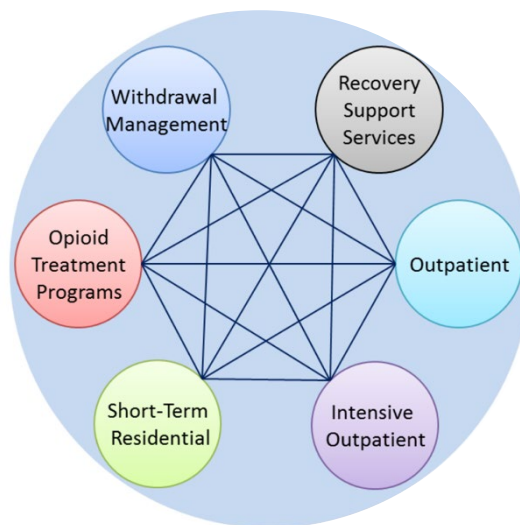
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Chapter 3

Client Characteristics by Level of Care



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

Clients in Withdrawal Management

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

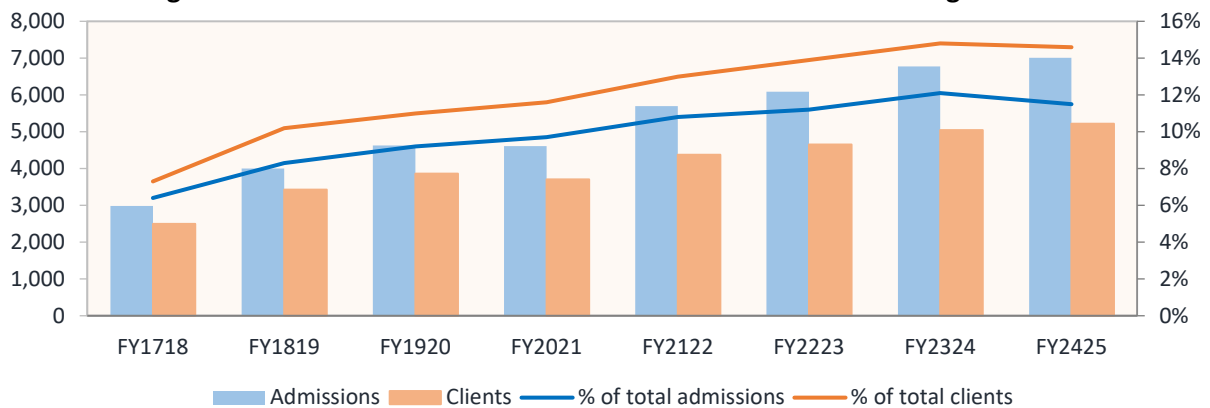
There were 7,005 treatment admissions (5,215 clients) to withdrawal management programs, accounting for 11.5% of total admissions (Table 3.1.1). The average length of stay for withdrawal management was 7.4 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in withdrawal management, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 7,005 | 11.5 | 5,215 | 14.6 |
| Discharged | 6,822 | 15.3 | 5,087 | 19.1 |

Over the past eight fiscal years, the number and proportion of admissions to withdrawal management have continuously increased. Specifically, the number of admissions rose by 135.1% from FY1718 to FY2425, while the proportion increased from 6.4% in FY1718 to 11.5% in FY2425 (Figure 3.1.1).

Figure 3.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients in withdrawal management



Of the discharges in the withdrawal management programs, 75.6% had positive compliance, with 69.5% completing treatment and 6.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.1.2).

Table 3.1.2. Discharge status of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 5,150 | 75.6 |
| Completed treatment | 4,734 | 69.5 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 416 | 6.1 |
| Negative compliance | 1,649 | 24.2 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 14 | 0.2 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients in withdrawal management were male (72.3%), Hispanic/Latino (53.8%), ages 26-34 (32.2%), and unemployed (85.9%). Among admissions in withdrawal management, 70.5% reported having mental health issues, and 54.3% were homeless (Table 3.1.3a and Table 3.1.3b).

Table 3.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,215 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,768 | 72.3 |
| | Female | 1,413 | 27.1 |
| | Transgender man | 12 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 14 | 0.3 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 8 | 0.2 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,804 | 53.8 |
| | White | 1,638 | 31.4 |
| | Black/African American | 646 | 12.4 |
| | Asian | 61 | 1.2 |
| | Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 48 | 0.9 |
| | Other | 11 | 0.2 |
| AGE | 18-25 | 407 | 7.8 |
| | 26-34 | 1,680 | 32.2 |
| | 35-44 | 1,608 | 30.8 |
| | 45-54 | 830 | 15.9 |
| | 55-64 | 570 | 10.9 |
| | 65+ | 119 | 2.3 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.02 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,580 | 87.8 |
| | Gay | 153 | 2.9 |
| | Lesbian | 57 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 167 | 3.2 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 6 | 0.1 |
| | Prefer not to state | 32 | 0.6 |
| | Other** | 220 | 4.2 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 132 | 2.5 |
| | Some high school | 912 | 17.5 |
| | High school completed | 2,462 | 47.2 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,686 | 32.3 |
| | Not available | 23 | 0.4 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,106 | 78.7 |
| | Other language | 1,083 | 20.8 |
| | Not available | 26 | 0.5 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 2,127 | 40.8 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 94 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 3.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in withdrawal management, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 7,005 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 606 | 8.7 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 3,511 | 50.3 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,485 | 35.6 |
| | Not in labor force | 379 | 5.4 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 3,805 | 54.3 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 4,927 | 70.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,335 | 19.1 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 836 | 12.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 73 | 3.9 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE STATUS AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

As shown in Table 3.1.4a and Table 3.1.4b, alcohol (60.8%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among clients in withdrawal management, followed by prescription drug (28.6%) and methamphetamine (5.9%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (42.8%). 88.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 26 days at admission to 20 days at discharge.

Table 3.1.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in withdrawal management, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Alcohol | 4,235 | 60.8 |
| | Prescription drug | 1,997 | 28.6 |
| | Methamphetamine | 408 | 5.9 |
| | Heroin | 285 | 4.1 |
| | Cocaine | 30 | 0.4 |
| | Other drugs | 16 | 0.2 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 446 | 6.4 |
| | 12-17 | 2,987 | 42.8 |
| | 18-25 | 1,983 | 28.4 |
| | 26 and over | 1,561 | 22.4 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 809 | 11.6 |
| | 1-2 | 2,951 | 42.2 |
| | 3-4 | 1,048 | 15.0 |
| | 5+ | 2,180 | 31.2 |

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

WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT

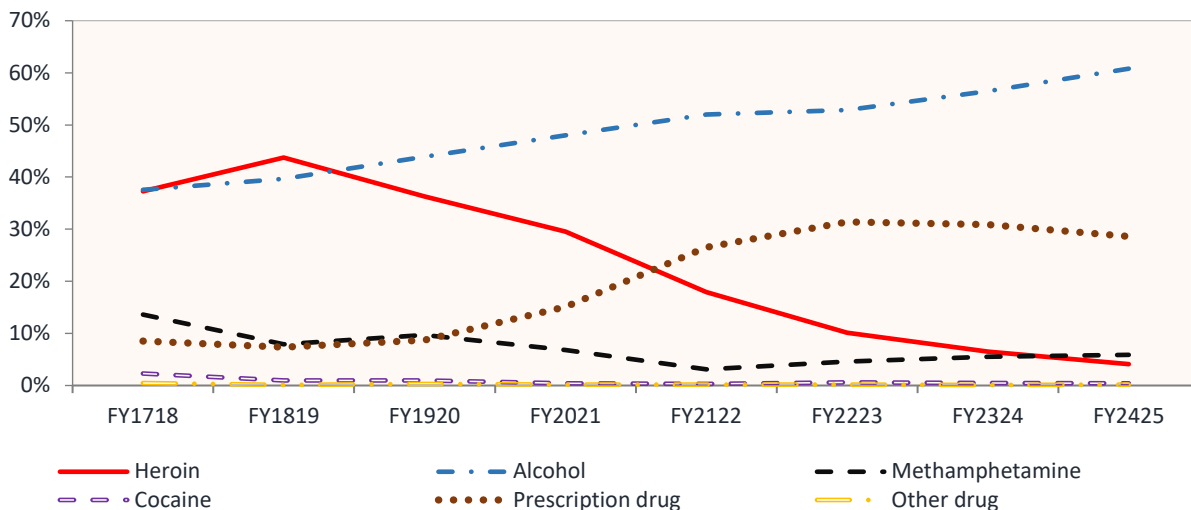
Table 3.1.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in withdrawal management at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=6,822) | % | # (N=6,822) | % |
| No use | 92 | 1.3 | 404 | 5.9 |
| 1-9 days | 383 | 5.6 | 289 | 4.2 |
| 10-19 days | 462 | 6.8 | 1,176 | 17.2 |
| 20-29 days | 1,042 | 15.3 | 4,253 | 62.3 |
| Every day | 4,832 | 70.8 | 242 | 3.5 |
| Not available | 11 | 0.2 | 458 | 6.7 |
| Average days of use | 26 | | 20 | |

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

Except for FY1819, alcohol has consistently been the most common primary substance use among admissions to withdrawal management programs, exhibiting a steadily increasing trend over the last eight fiscal years. In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly declined, dropping from 37.3% in FY1718 to 4.1% in FY2425. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions surged rapidly, increasing from 8.7% in FY1920 to 28.6% in FY2425 becoming the second most common primary substance since FY2122 (Figure 3.1.2).

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



Clients in Residential Service Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

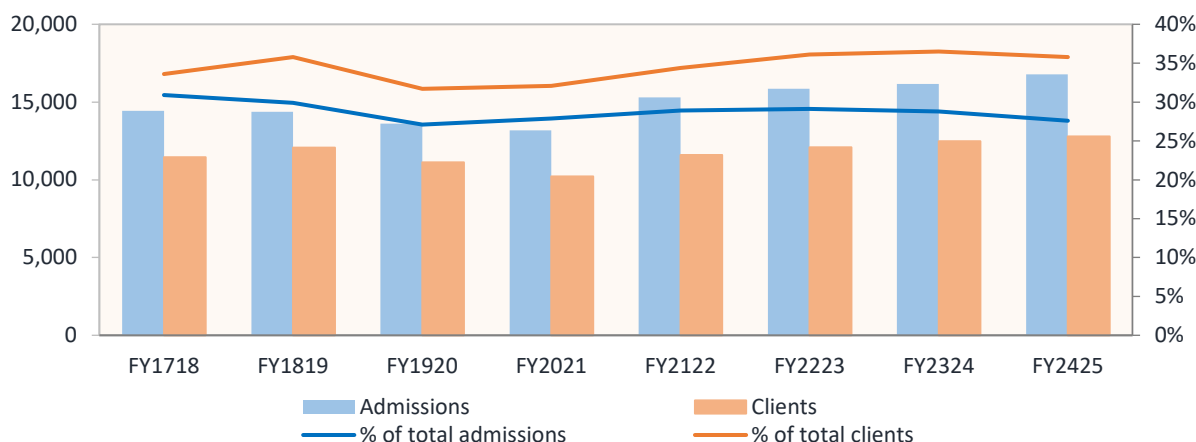
There were 16,783 treatment admissions (12,795 clients) to residential service programs, accounting for 27.6% of total admissions (Table 3.2.1). The average length of stay for residential service program was 53.3 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in residential service programs, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 16,783 | 27.6 | 12,795 | 35.8 |
| Discharged | 14,390 | 32.2 | 11,134 | 41.8 |

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

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



Of the discharges in the residential service programs, more than half (58.4%) had positive compliance, with 47.3% completing treatment and 11.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.2.2).

Table 3.2.2. Discharge status of clients in residential service programs, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 8,394 | 58.4 |
| Completed treatment | 6,790 | 47.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,604 | 11.2 |
| Negative compliance | 5,915 | 41.2 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 59 | 0.4 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients in residential service programs were male (66.8%), Hispanic/Latino (57.6%), ages 26-34 (35.8%), and unemployed (78.4%). Among admissions in residential service, 69.3% were homeless, and 65.4% reported having mental health issues (Table 3.2.3a and Table 3.2.3b).

Table 3.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in residential service programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 12,795 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 8,552 | 66.8 |
| | Female | 4,054 | 31.7 |
| | Transgender man | 42 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 132 | 1.0 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 15 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 7,373 | 57.6 |
| | White | 2,747 | 21.5 |
| | Black/African American | 2,239 | 17.5 |
| | Asian | 214 | 1.7 |
| | Pacific Islander | 38 | 0.3 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 131 | 1.0 |
| | Other | 50 | 0.4 |
| | Not available | 3 | 0.02 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 121 | 0.9 |
| | 18-25 | 1,159 | 9.1 |
| | 26-34 | 4,575 | 35.8 |
| | 35-44 | 4,068 | 31.8 |
| | 45-54 | 1,737 | 13.6 |
| | 55-64 | 988 | 7.7 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 65+ | 147 | 1.1 |
| | Heterosexual | 10,845 | 84.8 |
| | Gay | 398 | 3.1 |
| | Lesbian | 170 | 1.3 |
| | Bisexual | 457 | 3.6 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 42 | 0.3 |
| EDUCATION | Prefer not to state | 96 | 0.8 |
| | Other** | 787 | 6.2 |
| | Middle school or below | 386 | 3.0 |
| | Some high school | 3,195 | 25.0 |
| | High school completed | 5,971 | 46.7 |
| | Some college or beyond | 3,182 | 24.9 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 61 | 0.5 |
| | English | 11,395 | 89.1 |
| | Other language | 1,339 | 10.5 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 61 | 0.5 |
| | Yes | 4,145 | 32.4 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 249 | 1.9 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 3.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in residential service programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 16,783 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 639 | 3.8 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 5,420 | 32.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 7,695 | 46.0 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,971 | 17.8 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 11,635 | 69.3 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 10,956 | 65.4 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,953 | 17.7 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 5,434 | 32.4 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 420 | 7.6 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

As shown in Table 3.2.4a and Table 3.2.4b, methamphetamine (45.1%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among clients in residential service programs, followed by alcohol (31.3%) and prescription drug (9.4%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (44.8%). 72.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 4 days at discharge.

Table 3.2.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in residential service programs, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 7,532 | 45.1 |
| | Alcohol | 5,239 | 31.3 |
| | Prescription drug | 1,577 | 9.4 |
| | Marijuana | 898 | 5.4 |
| | Cocaine | 807 | 4.8 |
| | Heroin | 431 | 2.6 |
| | Other drugs | 230 | 1.4 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 699 | 4.2 |
| | 12-17 | 7,485 | 44.8 |
| | 18-25 | 5,563 | 33.3 |
| | 26 and over | 2,953 | 17.7 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 4,604 | 27.6 |
| | 1-2 | 6,499 | 38.9 |
| | 3-4 | 2,852 | 17.1 |
| | 5+ | 2,738 | 16.4 |

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

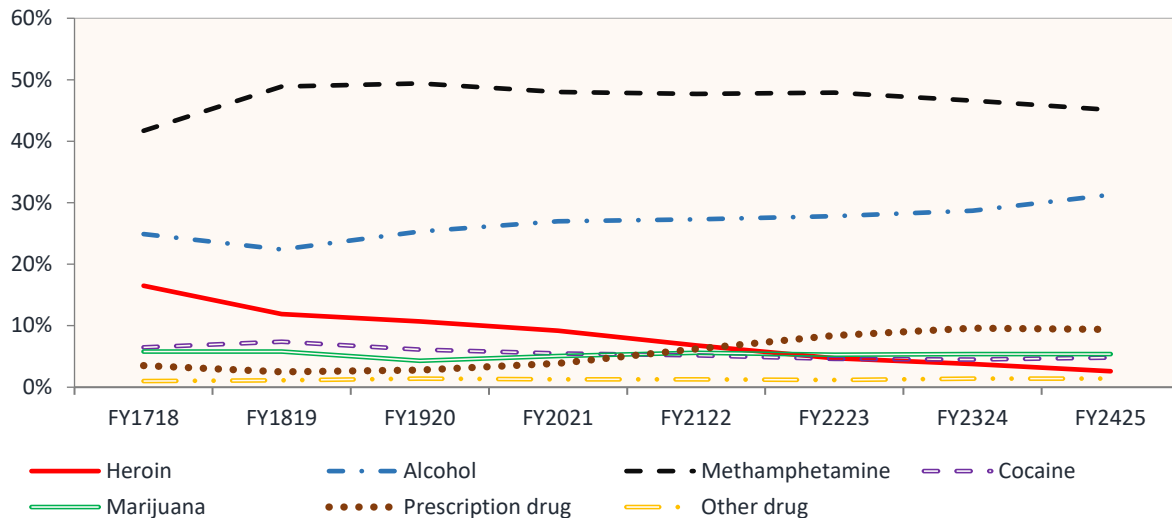
Table 3.2.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in residential service programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | # (N=14,390) | % | # (N=14,390) | % |
| No use | 3,560 | 24.7 | 10,017 | 69.6 |
| 1-9 days | 2,815 | 19.6 | 1,301 | 9.0 |
| 10-19 days | 2,482 | 17.2 | 1,310 | 9.1 |
| 20-29 days | 3,619 | 25.1 | 1,251 | 8.7 |
| Every day | 1,874 | 13.0 | 236 | 1.6 |
| Not available | 40 | 0.3 | 275 | 1.9 |
| Average days of use | 13 | | 4 | |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, methamphetamine and alcohol have consistently been the predominant primary substance use among admissions to residential service programs, maintaining a relatively stable trend. In contrast, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has declined rapidly, dropping from 16.5% in FY1718 to 2.6% in FY2425 (Figure 3.2.2).

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



Clients in Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

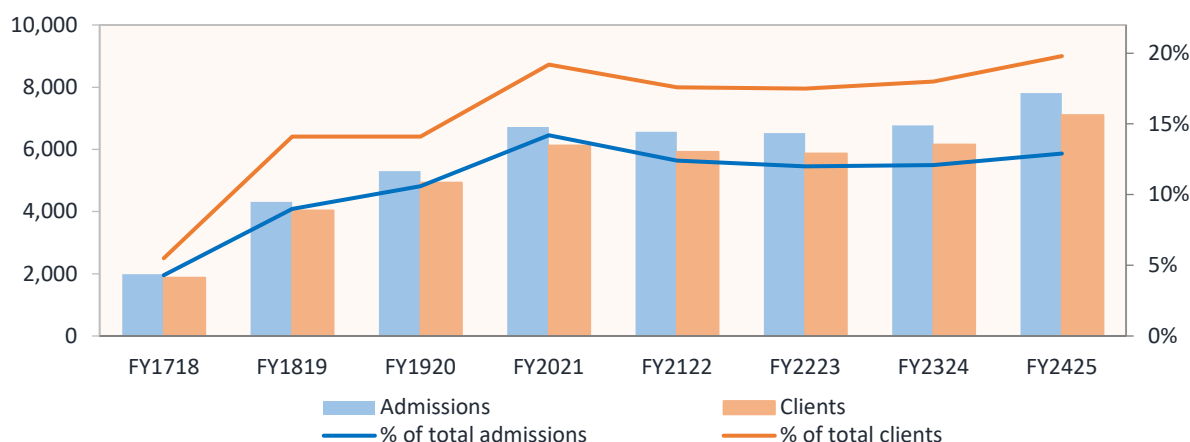
There were 7,811 treatment admissions (7,098 clients) to intensive outpatient programs, accounting for 12.9% of total admissions (Table 3.3.1). The average length of stay for intensive outpatient program was 81.8 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 7,811 | 12.9 | 7,098 | 19.8 |
| Discharged | 6,123 | 13.7 | 5,673 | 21.3 |

The proportion of clients increased significantly from 5.5% in FY1718 to 19.2% in FY2021, followed by a decline in FY2122, and then increased to 19.8% in FY2425. The number and proportion of admissions followed a similar pattern (Figure 3.3.1).

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



Of the discharges in the intensive outpatient services programs, over half (54.0%) reported positive compliance, with 41.2% completing treatment and 12.8% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2. Discharge status of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 3,296 | 54.0 |
| Completed treatment | 2,517 | 41.2 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 779 | 12.8 |
| Negative compliance | 2,740 | 44.9 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 69 | 1.1 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of intensive outpatient program clients were male (64.6%), Hispanic/Latino (59.8%), ages 26-34 (35.0%), and unemployed (72.6%). Among admissions in intensive outpatient programs, more than half reported having mental health issues (61.8%), and 28.5% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 3.3.3a and Table 3.3.3b).

Table 3.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 7,098 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 4,584 | 64.6 |
| | Female | 2,399 | 33.8 |
| | Transgender man | 24 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 66 | 0.9 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 23 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.03 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 4,244 | 59.8 |
| | White | 1,372 | 19.3 |
| | Black/African American | 1,229 | 17.3 |
| | Asian | 143 | 2.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 15 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 52 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 41 | 0.6 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.03 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 182 | 2.6 |
| | 18-25 | 694 | 9.8 |
| | 26-34 | 2,487 | 35.0 |
| | 35-44 | 2,238 | 31.5 |
| | 45-54 | 944 | 13.3 |
| | 55-64 | 490 | 6.9 |
| | 65+ | 63 | 0.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 5,821 | 82.0 |
| | Gay | 297 | 4.2 |
| | Lesbian | 88 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 258 | 3.6 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 28 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 72 | 1.0 |
| | Other** | 534 | 7.5 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 262 | 3.7 |
| | Some high school | 1,649 | 23.2 |
| | High school completed | 3,218 | 45.3 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,929 | 27.2 |
| | Not available | 40 | 0.6 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 6,275 | 88.4 |
| | Other language | 782 | 11.0 |
| | Not available | 41 | 0.6 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,313 | 18.5 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 111 | 1.6 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 3.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 7,811 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,029 | 13.2 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 4,459 | 57.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,184 | 15.2 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,096 | 14.1 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 3,980 | 51.0 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 4,814 | 61.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 860 | 11.1 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 2,219 | 28.5 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 218 | 8.2 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE

As shown in Table 3.3.4a and Table 3.3.4b, methamphetamine (39.8%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among clients in intensive outpatient programs, followed by alcohol (33.8%) and marijuana (9.6%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (45.4%). 63.9% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 6 days at admission to 4 days at discharge.

Table 3.3.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in intensive outpatient programs, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 3,086 | 39.8 |
| | Alcohol | 2,624 | 33.8 |
| | Marijuana | 742 | 9.6 |
| | Prescription drug | 586 | 7.6 |
| | Cocaine | 356 | 4.6 |
| | Heroin | 245 | 3.2 |
| | Other drugs | 119 | 1.5 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 347 | 4.5 |
| | 12-17 | 3,525 | 45.4 |
| | 18-25 | 2,594 | 33.4 |
| | 26 and over | 1,294 | 16.7 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 2,810 | 36.1 |
| | 1-2 | 2,847 | 36.6 |
| | 3-4 | 1,144 | 14.7 |
| | 5+ | 981 | 12.6 |

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

INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT

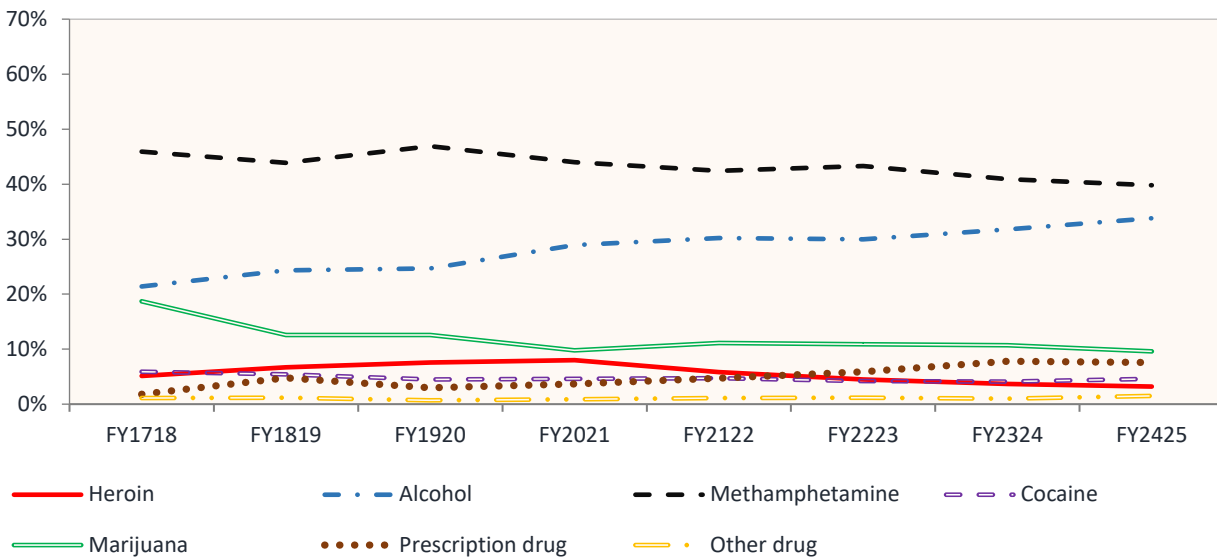
Table 3.3.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in intensive outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=6,123) | % | # (N=6,123) | % |
| No use | 3,466 | 56.6 | 4,236 | 69.2 |
| 1-9 days | 985 | 16.1 | 732 | 12.0 |
| 10-19 days | 598 | 9.8 | 480 | 7.8 |
| 20-29 days | 638 | 10.4 | 268 | 4.4 |
| Every day | 407 | 6.6 | 293 | 4.8 |
| Not available | 29 | 0.5 | 114 | 1.9 |
| Average days of use | 6 | | 4 | |

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

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

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



Clients in Outpatient Programs

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

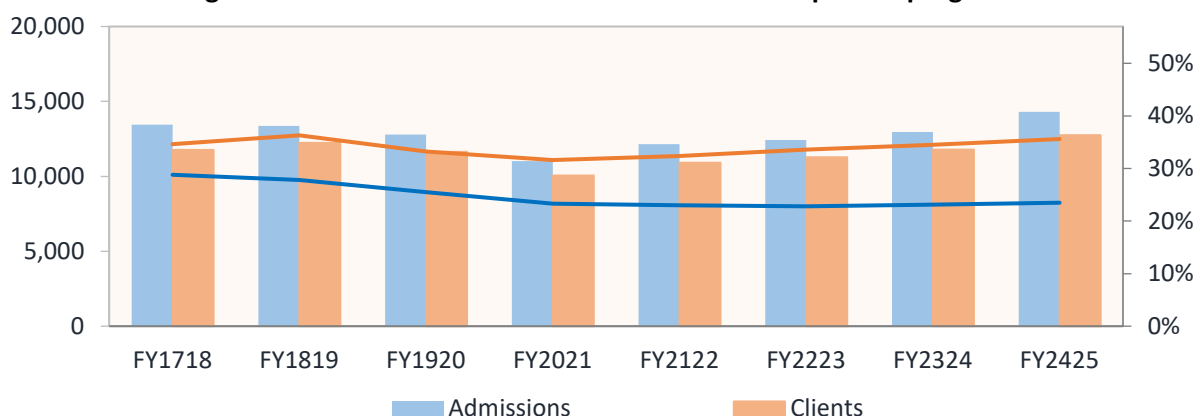
There were 14,299 treatment admissions (12,744 clients) to outpatient programs, accounting for 23.5% of total admissions (Table 3.4.1). The average length of stay for outpatient program was 112.8 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in outpatient programs, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 14,299 | 23.5 | 12,744 | 35.6 |
| Discharged | 10,268 | 23.0 | 9,423 | 35.3 |

The number and proportion of admissions to outpatient programs revealed a steady increasing trend over the past eight fiscal years, from 13,450 in FY1718 to 14,299 in FY2425. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar pattern (Figure 3.4.1).

Figure 3.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients in outpatient programs



Of the discharges in the outpatient services programs, 48.5% reported positive compliance, with 34.1% completing treatment and 14.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.4.2).

Table 3.4.2. Discharge status of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 4,963 | 48.5 |
| Completed treatment | 3,493 | 34.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,470 | 14.4 |
| Negative compliance | 5,102 | 49.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 175 | 1.7 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients in outpatient programs were male (65.1%), Hispanic/Latino (62.5%), ages 26-34 (31.6%), and unemployed (56.9%). More than half of outpatient program admissions (58.2%) reported having mental health issues, and 22.1% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 3.4.3a and Table 3.4.3b).

Table 3.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 12,744 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 8,293 | 65.1 |
| | Female | 4,307 | 33.8 |
| | Transgender man | 37 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 74 | 0.6 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 31 | 0.2 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.02 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 7,961 | 62.5 |
| | White | 2,209 | 17.3 |
| | Black/African American | 2,155 | 16.9 |
| | Asian | 253 | 2.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 21 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 76 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 59 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 10 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 1,138 | 8.9 |
| | 18-25 | 1,272 | 10.0 |
| | 26-34 | 4,023 | 31.6 |
| | 35-44 | 3,687 | 28.9 |
| | 45-54 | 1,633 | 12.8 |
| | 55-64 | 851 | 6.7 |
| | 65+ | 137 | 1.1 |
| | Not available | 3 | 0.02 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 10,568 | 82.9 |
| | Gay | 300 | 2.4 |
| | Lesbian | 147 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 418 | 3.3 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 69 | 0.5 |
| | Prefer not to state | 139 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 1,103 | 8.7 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 626 | 4.9 |
| | Some high school | 3,352 | 26.3 |
| | High school completed | 5,621 | 44.1 |
| | Some college or beyond | 2,936 | 23.0 |
| | Not available | 209 | 1.6 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 10,959 | 86.0 |
| | Other language | 1,584 | 12.4 |
| | Not available | 201 | 1.6 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 2,549 | 20.0 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 164 | 1.3 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 3.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in outpatient programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 14,299 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 3,323 | 23.6 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 5,935 | 42.1 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,092 | 14.8 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,744 | 19.5 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 4,431 | 31.0 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 8,208 | 58.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,314 | 9.3 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 3,124 | 22.1 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 335 | 6.8 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.4.4a and Table 3.4.4b, alcohol (35.3%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use among clients in outpatient programs, followed by methamphetamine (32.7%) and marijuana (17.1%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (49.1%). 63.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 6 days at admission to 5 days at discharge.

Table 3.4.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in outpatient programs, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Alcohol | 4,953 | 35.3 |
| | Methamphetamine | 4,598 | 32.7 |
| | Marijuana | 2,402 | 17.1 |
| | Prescription drug | 986 | 7.0 |
| | Cocaine | 601 | 4.3 |
| | Heroin | 332 | 2.4 |
| | Other drugs | 175 | 1.2 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 737 | 5.2 |
| | 12-17 | 6,910 | 49.1 |
| | 18-25 | 4,368 | 31.0 |
| | 26 and over | 2,061 | 14.6 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 5,175 | 36.7 |
| | 1-2 | 4,851 | 34.4 |
| | 3-4 | 1,925 | 13.7 |
| | 5+ | 2,149 | 15.2 |

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

OUTPATIENT PROGRAM

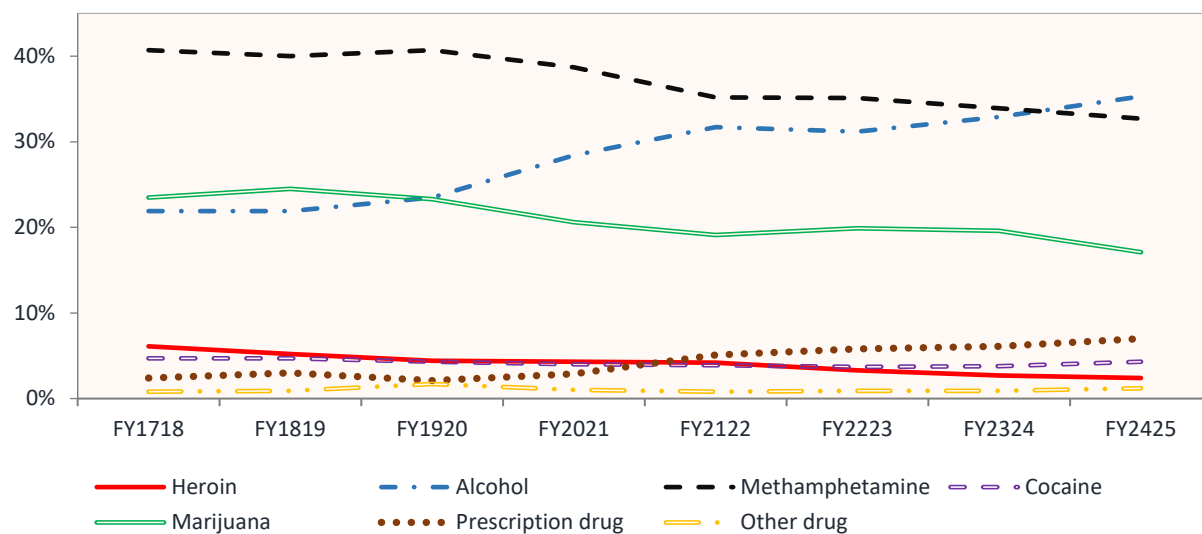
Table 3.4.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | # (N=10,268) | % | # (N=10,268) | % |
| No use | 5,780 | 56.3 | 6,555 | 63.8 |
| 1-9 days | 1,906 | 18.6 | 1,186 | 11.6 |
| 10-19 days | 1,035 | 10.1 | 724 | 7.1 |
| 20-29 days | 713 | 6.9 | 416 | 4.1 |
| Every day | 781 | 7.6 | 773 | 7.5 |
| Not available | 53 | 0.5 | 614 | 6.0 |
| Average days of use | 6 | | 5 | |

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

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use among admissions to outpatient programs, though it has shown a noticeable decreasing trend since FY1920. Primary marijuana admissions followed a similar pattern. In contrast, the proportion of primary alcohol admissions has steadily increased during the same period, rising from 21.9% in FY1718 to 35.3% in FY2425 (Figure 3.4.2).

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



Clients in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTP)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

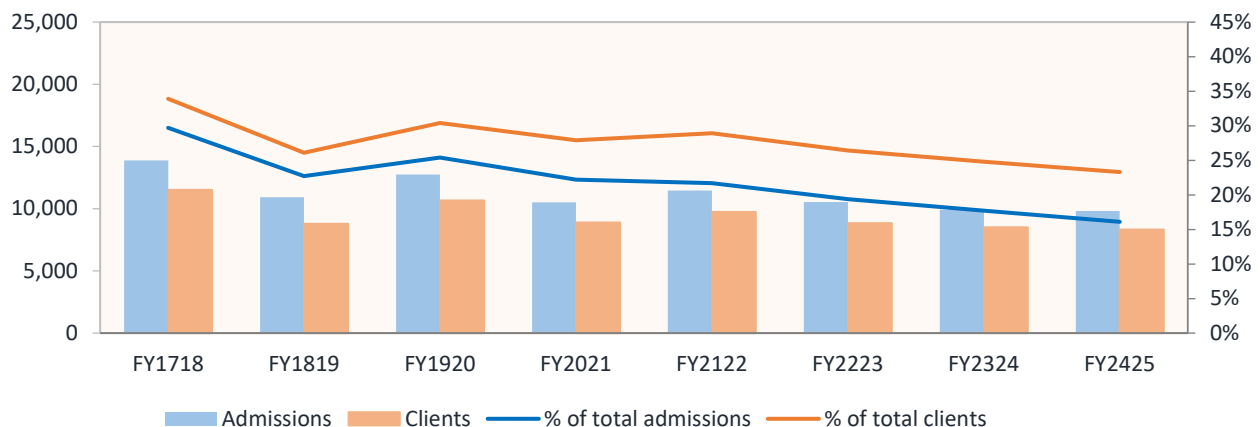
There were 9,809 treatment admissions (8,321 clients) to opioid treatment programs, accounting for 16.1% of total admissions (Table 3.5.1). The average length of stay for opioid treatment program was 502.4 days (Table 1.7).

Table 3.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges in opioid treatment programs, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 9,809 | 16.1 | 8,321 | 23.3 |
| Discharged | 3,825 | 8.6 | 3,215 | 12.1 |

The number and proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs experienced a notable decline starting in FY1718. This decline resulted in a significant 29.3% decrease in admissions, dropping from 13,875 in FY1718 to 9,809 in FY2425 (Figure 3.5.1).

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



Of the discharges in the opioid treatment programs, 33.2% reported positive compliance, with 14.3% completing treatment and 18.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.2. Discharge status of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,265 | 33.2 |
| Completed treatment | 546 | 14.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 719 | 18.9 |
| Negative compliance | 2,522 | 66.3 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 19 | 0.5 |

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

OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients in opioid treatment programs were male (66.1%), Hispanic/Latino (45.4%), ages 35-44 (24.5%), and unemployed (56.3%). Among opioid treatment program admissions, 21.6% reported having mental health issues, and 12.4% were homeless (Table 3.5.3a and Table 3.5.3b).

Table 3.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 8,321 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 5,498 | 66.1 |
| | Female | 2,793 | 33.6 |
| | Transgender man | 6 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 11 | 0.1 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 13 | 0.2 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 3,781 | 45.4 |
| | White | 3,629 | 43.6 |
| | Black/African American | 678 | 8.1 |
| | Asian | 104 | 1.2 |
| | Pacific Islander | 9 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 53 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 32 | 0.4 |
| Not available | | 35 | 0.4 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 2 | 0.02 |
| | 18-25 | 346 | 4.2 |
| | 26-34 | 1,569 | 18.9 |
| | 35-44 | 2,042 | 24.5 |
| | 45-54 | 1,382 | 16.6 |
| | 55-64 | 1,690 | 20.3 |
| | 65+ | 1,289 | 15.5 |
| Not available | | 1 | 0.01 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 7,067 | 84.9 |
| | Gay | 53 | 0.6 |
| | Lesbian | 66 | 0.8 |
| | Bisexual | 117 | 1.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 34 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 113 | 1.4 |
| | Other** | 871 | 10.5 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 199 | 2.4 |
| | Some high school | 1,538 | 18.5 |
| | High school completed | 4,637 | 55.7 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,662 | 20.0 |
| | Not available | 285 | 3.4 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 7,287 | 87.6 |
| | Other language | 408 | 4.9 |
| | Not available | 626 | 7.5 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,103 | 13.3 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 210 | 2.5 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 3.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 9,809 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 2,255 | 23.6 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,993 | 31.3 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,390 | 25.0 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,930 | 20.2 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 1,212 | 12.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,056 | 21.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,049 | 11.0 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 659 | 6.9 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 146 | 4.5 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 3.5.4a and Table 3.5.4b, the most common reported primary substance use in opioid treatment programs was heroin (52.9%), followed by prescription drug (47.1%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (43.3%). 72.5% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 22 days at admission to 18 days at discharge.

Table 3.5.4a. Primary substance use status among clients in opioid treatment programs, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Heroin | 4,956 | 52.9 |
| | Prescription drug | 4,408 | 47.1 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 65 | 0.7 |
| | 12-17 | 1,857 | 19.5 |
| | 18-25 | 4,123 | 43.3 |
| | 26 and over | 3,473 | 36.5 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 2,571 | 27.5 |
| | 1-2 | 4,084 | 43.7 |
| | 3-4 | 1,540 | 16.5 |
| | 5+ | 1,146 | 12.3 |

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

OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM

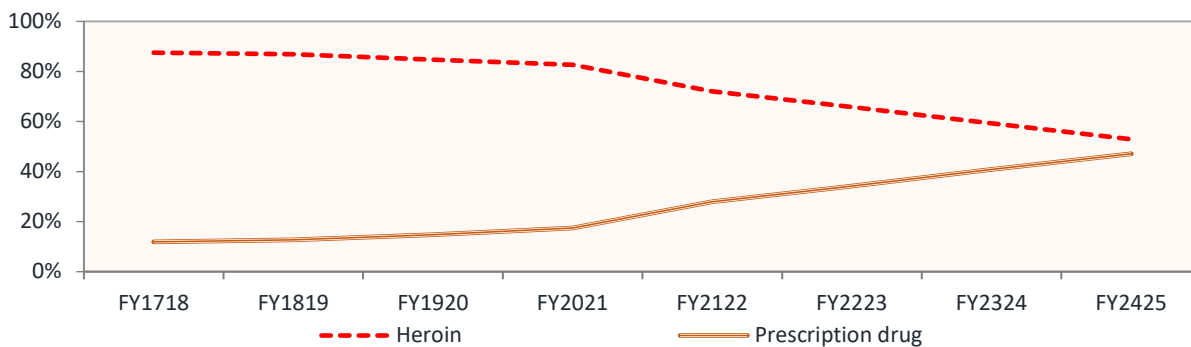
Table 3.5.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment at admission and discharge, FY2425

| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | # (N=3,825) | % | # (N=3,825) | % |
| No use | 625 | 16.3 | 1,201 | 31.4 |
| 1-9 days | 171 | 4.5 | 93 | 2.4 |
| 10-19 days | 246 | 6.4 | 164 | 4.3 |
| 20-29 days | 451 | 11.8 | 219 | 5.7 |
| Every day | 2,298 | 60.1 | 1,903 | 49.8 |
| Not available | 34 | 0.9 | 245 | 6.4 |
| Average days of use | 22 | | 18 | |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, heroin consistently remained the most common primary substance for admissions to opioid treatment programs, though its proportion decreased significantly from 87.5% in FY1718 to 52.9% in FY2425. In contrast, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased during the same period, rising from 11.9% in FY1718 to 47.1% in FY2425 (Figure 3.5.2).

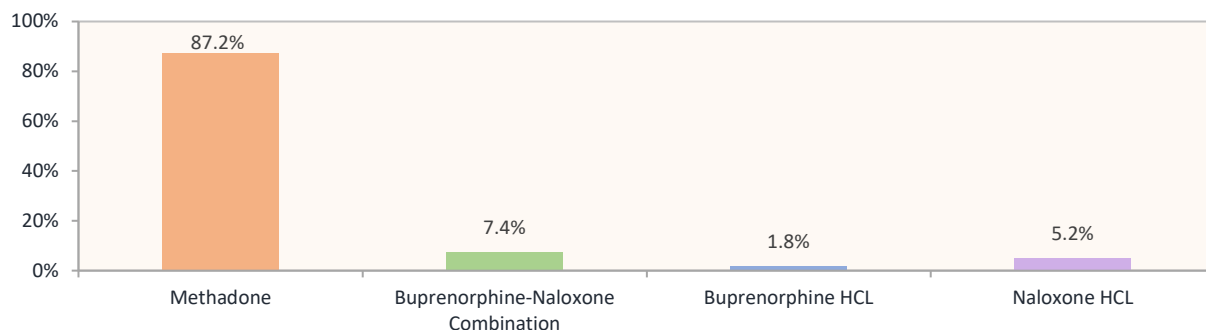
Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment programs



MEDICATIONS UTILIZED IN OTP PROGRAMS

Methadone is the most common medication (87.2%) provided to OTP clients, followed by the Buprenorphine-Naloxone combination (7.4%), Buprenorphine HCL (1.8%), and Naloxone HCL (5.2%) (Figure 3.5.3).

Figure 3.5.3. Medications provided at opioid treatment programs, FY2425



LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

Summary Table 2. Summary statistics of clients in different levels of care, FY2425

| Categories | Withdrawal Management Program | | Residential Service Program | | Intensive Outpatient Program | | Outpatient Program | | Opioid Treatment Program | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| ADMITTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 5,215 | 14.6 | 12,795 | 35.8 | 7,098 | 19.8 | 12,744 | 35.6 | 8,321 | 23.3 |
| Admissions | 7,005 | 11.5 | 16,783 | 27.6 | 7,811 | 12.9 | 14,299 | 23.5 | 9,809 | 16.1 |
| DISCHARGED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 5,087 | 19.1 | 11,134 | 41.8 | 5,673 | 21.3 | 9,423 | 35.3 | 3,215 | 12.1 |
| Discharged | 6,822 | 15.3 | 14,390 | 32.2 | 6,123 | 13.7 | 10,268 | 23.0 | 3,825 | 8.6 |
| DISCHARGE STATUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Positive compliance | 5,150 | 75.6 | 8,394 | 58.4 | 3,296 | 54.0 | 4,963 | 48.5 | 1,265 | 33.2 |
| Completed treatment | 4,734 | 69.5 | 6,790 | 47.3 | 2,517 | 41.2 | 3,493 | 34.1 | 546 | 14.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 416 | 6.1 | 1,604 | 11.2 | 779 | 12.8 | 1,470 | 14.4 | 719 | 18.9 |
| Negative compliance | 1,649 | 24.2 | 5,915 | 41.2 | 2,740 | 44.9 | 5,102 | 49.8 | 2,522 | 66.3 |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 14 | 0.2 | 59 | 0.4 | 69 | 1.1 | 175 | 1.7 | 19 | 0.5 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,768 | 72.3 | 8,552 | 66.8 | 4,584 | 64.6 | 8,293 | 65.1 | 5,498 | 66.1 |
| Female | 1,413 | 27.1 | 4,054 | 31.7 | 2,399 | 33.8 | 4,307 | 33.8 | 2,793 | 33.6 |
| Transgender male | 12 | 0.2 | 42 | 0.3 | 24 | 0.3 | 37 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Transgender female | 14 | 0.3 | 132 | 1.0 | 66 | 0.9 | 74 | 0.6 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Non-conforming or refuse to state | 8 | 0.2 | 15 | 0.1 | 23 | 0.3 | 31 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.02 | - | - |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 2,804 | 53.8 | 7,373 | 57.6 | 4,244 | 59.8 | 7,961 | 62.5 | 3,781 | 45.4 |
| White | 1,638 | 31.4 | 2,747 | 21.5 | 1,372 | 19.3 | 2,209 | 17.3 | 3,629 | 43.6 |
| Black/African American | 646 | 12.4 | 2,239 | 17.5 | 1,229 | 17.3 | 2,155 | 16.9 | 678 | 8.1 |
| Asian | 61 | 1.2 | 214 | 1.7 | 143 | 2.0 | 253 | 2.0 | 104 | 1.2 |
| Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.1 | 38 | 0.3 | 15 | 0.2 | 21 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.1 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 48 | 0.9 | 131 | 1.0 | 52 | 0.7 | 76 | 0.6 | 53 | 0.6 |
| Other | 11 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.4 | 41 | 0.6 | 59 | 0.5 | 32 | 0.4 |
| Not available | - | - | 3 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.03 | 10 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.4 |

LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | Withdrawal Management Program | | Residential Service Program | | Intensive Outpatient Program | | Outpatient Program | | Opioid Treatment Program | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 and under | - | - | 121 | 0.9 | 182 | 2.6 | 1,138 | 8.9 | 2 | 0.02 |
| 18-25 | 407 | 7.8 | 1,159 | 9.1 | 694 | 9.8 | 1,272 | 10.0 | 346 | 4.2 |
| 26-34 | 1,680 | 32.2 | 4,575 | 35.8 | 2,487 | 35.0 | 4,023 | 31.6 | 1,569 | 18.9 |
| 35-44 | 1,608 | 30.8 | 4,068 | 31.8 | 2,238 | 31.5 | 3,687 | 28.9 | 2,042 | 24.5 |
| 45-54 | 830 | 15.9 | 1,737 | 13.6 | 944 | 13.3 | 1,633 | 12.8 | 1,382 | 16.6 |
| 55-64 | 570 | 10.9 | 988 | 7.7 | 490 | 6.9 | 851 | 6.7 | 1,690 | 20.3 |
| 65+ | 119 | 2.3 | 147 | 1.1 | 63 | 0.9 | 137 | 1.1 | 1,289 | 15.5 |
| Not available | 1 | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.01 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION† | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | 4,580 | 87.8 | 10,845 | 84.8 | 5,821 | 82.0 | 10,568 | 82.9 | 7,067 | 84.9 |
| Gay | 153 | 2.9 | 398 | 3.1 | 297 | 4.2 | 300 | 2.4 | 53 | 0.6 |
| Lesbian | 57 | 1.1 | 170 | 1.3 | 88 | 1.2 | 147 | 1.2 | 66 | 0.8 |
| Bisexual | 167 | 3.2 | 457 | 3.6 | 258 | 3.6 | 418 | 3.3 | 117 | 1.4 |
| Queering/unsure/questioning | 6 | 0.1 | 42 | 0.3 | 28 | 0.4 | 69 | 0.5 | 34 | 0.4 |
| Prefer not to state | 32 | 0.6 | 96 | 0.8 | 72 | 1.0 | 139 | 1.1 | 113 | 1.4 |
| Other** | 220 | 4.2 | 787 | 6.2 | 534 | 7.5 | 1,103 | 8.7 | 871 | 10.5 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle school or below | 132 | 2.5 | 386 | 3.0 | 262 | 3.7 | 626 | 4.9 | 199 | 2.4 |
| Some high school | 912 | 17.5 | 3,195 | 25.0 | 1,649 | 23.2 | 3,352 | 26.3 | 1,538 | 18.5 |
| High school completed | 2,462 | 47.2 | 5,971 | 46.7 | 3,218 | 45.3 | 5,621 | 44.1 | 4,637 | 55.7 |
| Some college or beyond | 1,686 | 32.3 | 3,182 | 24.9 | 1,929 | 27.2 | 2,936 | 23.0 | 1,662 | 20.0 |
| Not available | 23 | 0.4 | 61 | 0.5 | 40 | 0.6 | 209 | 1.6 | 285 | 3.4 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4,106 | 78.7 | 11,395 | 89.1 | 6,275 | 88.4 | 10,959 | 86.0 | 7,287 | 87.6 |
| Other language | 1,083 | 20.8 | 1,339 | 10.5 | 782 | 11.0 | 1,584 | 12.4 | 408 | 4.9 |
| Not available | 26 | 0.5 | 61 | 0.5 | 41 | 0.6 | 201 | 1.6 | 626 | 7.5 |
| DISABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,127 | 40.8 | 4,145 | 32.4 | 1,313 | 18.5 | 2,549 | 20.0 | 1,103 | 13.3 |
| VETERAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 94 | 1.8 | 249 | 1.9 | 111 | 4.6 | 164 | 1.3 | 210 | 2.5 |

LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | Withdrawal Management Program | | Residential Service Program | | Intensive Outpatient Program | | Outpatient Program | | Opioid Treatment Program | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 606 | 8.7 | 639 | 3.8 | 1,029 | 13.2 | 3,323 | 23.6 | 2,255 | 23.6 |
| Unemployed (seeking) | 3,511 | 50.3 | 5,420 | 32.4 | 4,459 | 57.4 | 5,935 | 42.1 | 2,993 | 31.3 |
| Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,485 | 35.6 | 7,695 | 46.0 | 1,184 | 15.2 | 2,092 | 14.8 | 2,390 | 25.0 |
| Not in labor force | 379 | 5.4 | 2,971 | 17.8 | 1,096 | 14.1 | 2,744 | 19.5 | 1,930 | 20.2 |
| HOMELESS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3,805 | 54.3 | 11,635 | 69.3 | 3,980 | 51.0 | 4,431 | 31.0 | 1,212 | 12.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4,927 | 70.5 | 10,956 | 65.4 | 4,814 | 61.8 | 8,208 | 58.2 | 2,056 | 21.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,335 | 19.1 | 2,953 | 17.7 | 860 | 11.1 | 1,314 | 9.3 | 1,049 | 11.0 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 836 | 12.0 | 5,434 | 32.4 | 2,219 | 28.5 | 3,124 | 22.1 | 659 | 6.9 |
| PREGNANT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 73 | 3.9 | 420 | 7.6 | 218 | 8.2 | 335 | 6.8 | 146 | 4.5 |
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 285 | 4.1 | 431 | 2.6 | 245 | 3.2 | 332 | 2.4 | 4,956 | 52.9 |
| Methamphetamine | 408 | 5.9 | 7,532 | 45.1 | 3,086 | 39.8 | 4,598 | 32.7 | - | - |
| Marijuana | - | - | 898 | 5.4 | 742 | 9.6 | 2,402 | 17.1 | - | - |
| Alcohol | 4,235 | 60.8 | 5,239 | 31.3 | 2,624 | 33.8 | 4,953 | 35.3 | - | - |
| Prescription drug | 1,997 | 28.6 | 1,577 | 9.4 | 586 | 7.6 | 986 | 7.0 | 4,408 | 47.1 |
| Cocaine | 30 | 0.4 | 807 | 4.8 | 356 | 4.6 | 601 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Other drugs | 16 | 0.2 | 230 | 1.4 | 119 | 1.5 | 175 | 1.2 | - | - |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 and under | 446 | 6.4 | 699 | 4.2 | 347 | 4.5 | 737 | 5.2 | 65 | 0.7 |
| 12-17 | 2,987 | 42.8 | 7,485 | 44.8 | 3,525 | 45.4 | 6,910 | 49.1 | 1,857 | 19.5 |
| 18-25 | 1,983 | 28.4 | 5,563 | 33.3 | 2,594 | 33.4 | 4,368 | 31.0 | 4,123 | 43.3 |
| 26 and over | 1,561 | 22.4 | 2,953 | 17.7 | 1,294 | 16.7 | 2,061 | 14.6 | 3,473 | 36.5 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 809 | 11.6 | 4,604 | 27.6 | 2,810 | 36.1 | 5,175 | 36.7 | 2,571 | 27.5 |
| 1-2 | 2,951 | 42.2 | 6,499 | 38.9 | 2,847 | 36.6 | 4,851 | 34.4 | 4,084 | 43.7 |
| 3-4 | 1,048 | 15.0 | 2,852 | 17.1 | 1,144 | 14.7 | 1,925 | 13.7 | 1,540 | 16.5 |
| 5+ | 2,180 | 31.2 | 2,738 | 16.4 | 981 | 12.6 | 2,149 | 15.2 | 1,146 | 12.3 |

LEVEL OF CARE SUMMARY

| Categories | Withdrawal Management Program | | Residential Service Program | | Intensive Outpatient Program | | Outpatient Program | | Opioid Treatment Program | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | | | | | | | | | | |
| No use | 92 | 1.3 | 3,560 | 24.7 | 3,466 | 56.6 | 5,780 | 56.3 | 625 | 16.3 |
| 1-9 days | 383 | 5.6 | 2,815 | 19.6 | 985 | 16.1 | 1,906 | 18.6 | 171 | 4.5 |
| 10-19 days | 462 | 6.8 | 2,482 | 17.2 | 598 | 9.8 | 1,035 | 10.1 | 246 | 6.4 |
| 20-29 days | 1,042 | 15.3 | 3,619 | 25.1 | 638 | 10.4 | 713 | 6.9 | 451 | 11.8 |
| Every day | 4,832 | 70.8 | 1,874 | 13.0 | 407 | 6.6 | 781 | 7.6 | 2,298 | 60.1 |
| Not available | 11 | 0.2 | 40 | 0.3 | 29 | 0.5 | 53 | 0.5 | 34 | 0.9 |
| Average days of use | 26 | - | 13 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 22 | - |

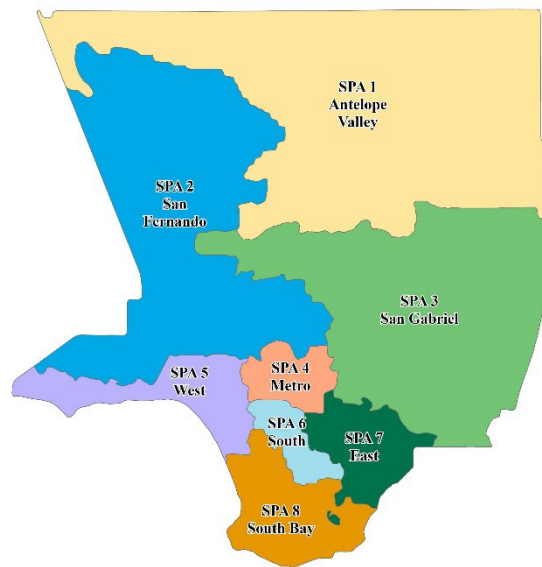
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Chapter 4

Client Characteristics by Service Planning Area¹



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

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

Clients from Service Planning Area 1 (SPA 1)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

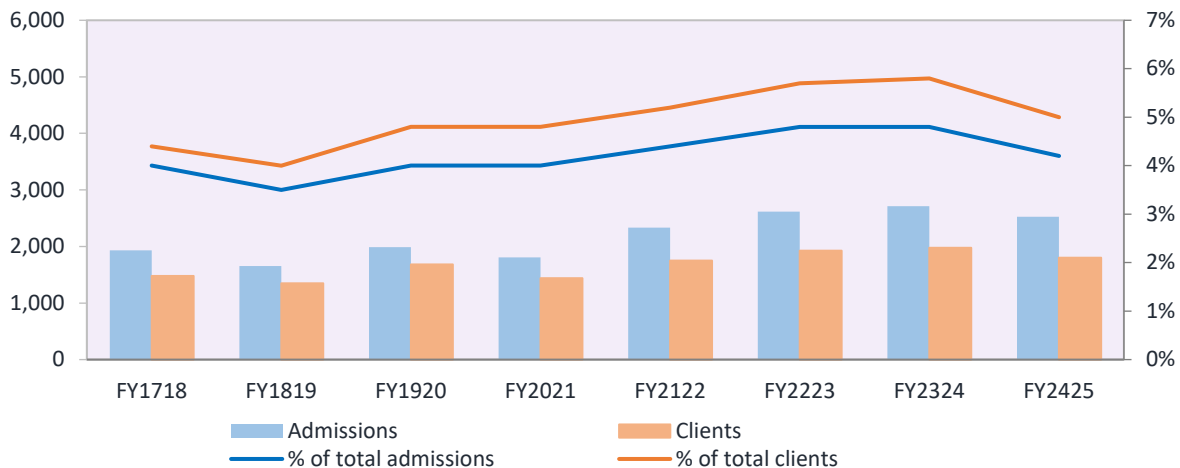
There were 2,523 treatment admissions for 1,799 clients residing in SPA 1, accounting for 4.2% of all admissions (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 1, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 2,523 | 4.2 | 1,799 | 5.0 |
| Discharged | 1,731 | 3.9 | 1,263 | 4.7 |

The number and proportion of admissions experienced a slight decline from 1,931 (4.0%) in FY1718 to 1,657 (3.5%) in FY1819, before increasing to 2,523 (4.2%) in FY2425. The number and proportion of clients exhibited a similar trend (Figure 4.1.1).

Figure 4.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 1



Among SPA 1 client discharges, almost half (47.1%) had positive compliance, with 35.7% completing treatment and 11.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.1.2).

Table 4.1.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 1, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 812 | 47.1 |
| Completed treatment | 615 | 35.7 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 197 | 11.4 |
| Negative compliance | 857 | 49.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 54 | 3.1 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 1 were male (59.1%), Hispanic/Latino (48.7%), ages 26-34 (29.1%) and ages 35-44 (29.1%), and unemployed (70.1%). Among SPA 1 admissions, 74.4% reported mental health issues, and 13.0% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.1.3a and Table 4.1.3b).

Table 4.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SPA 1, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,799 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 1,063 | 59.1 |
| | Female | 731 | 40.6 |
| | Transgender man | 1 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 3 | 0.2 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 1 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 876 | 48.7 |
| | White | 509 | 28.3 |
| | Black/African American | 380 | 21.1 |
| | Asian | 15 | 0.8 |
| | Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 11 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 4 | 0.2 |
| AGE | Not available | 1 | 0.1 |
| | 17 and under | 93 | 5.2 |
| | 18-25 | 140 | 7.8 |
| | 26-34 | 523 | 29.1 |
| | 35-44 | 523 | 29.1 |
| | 45-54 | 261 | 14.5 |
| | 55-64 | 178 | 9.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 65+ | 81 | 4.5 |
| | Heterosexual | 1,475 | 82.0 |
| | Gay | 20 | 1.1 |
| | Lesbian | 24 | 1.3 |
| | Bisexual | 36 | 2.0 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 7 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 18 | 1.0 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 219 | 12.2 |
| | Middle school or below | 79 | 4.4 |
| | Some high school | 418 | 23.2 |
| | High school completed | 976 | 54.3 |
| | Some college or beyond | 303 | 16.8 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 23 | 1.3 |
| | English | 1,526 | 84.8 |
| | Other language | 217 | 12.1 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 56 | 3.1 |
| | Yes | 298 | 16.6 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 28 | 1.6 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 1, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,523 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 447 | 17.9 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,113 | 44.6 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 636 | 25.5 |
| | Not in labor force | 301 | 12.1 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,857 | 74.4 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 165 | 6.6 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 324 | 13.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 43 | 4.3 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.1.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (30.6%), followed by prescription drug (24.1%) and methamphetamine (18.4%).

Table 4.1.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 1, FY2425

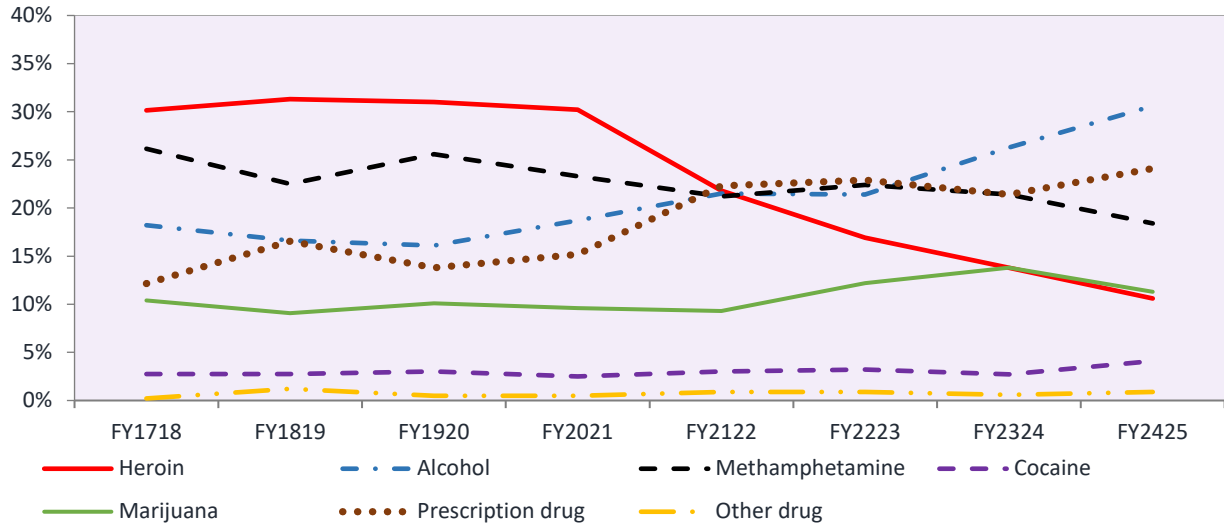
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 760 | 30.6 |
| Prescription drug | 600 | 24.1 |
| Methamphetamine | 458 | 18.4 |
| Marijuana | 281 | 11.3 |
| Heroin | 263 | 10.6 |
| Cocaine | 101 | 4.1 |
| Other drugs | 23 | 0.9 |

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

SPA 1 (Antelope Valley)

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.1.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 1 was outpatient service programs (29.4%), followed by opioid treatment programs (25.5%) and recovery service programs (15.6%).

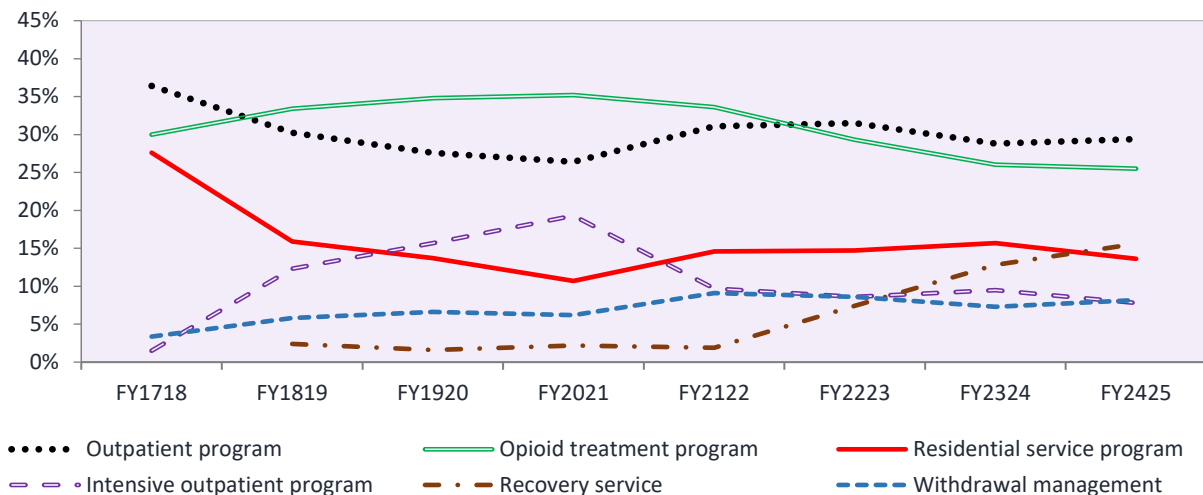
Table 4.1.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 1, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 206 | 8.2 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 92 | 3.6 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 112 | 4.4 |
| Residential Service | 342 | 13.6 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 98 | 3.9 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 1 | 0.04 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 243 | 9.6 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 197 | 7.8 |
| Outpatient | 741 | 29.4 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 642 | 25.5 |
| Recovery Service | 394 | 15.6 |

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

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

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 2 (SPA 2)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

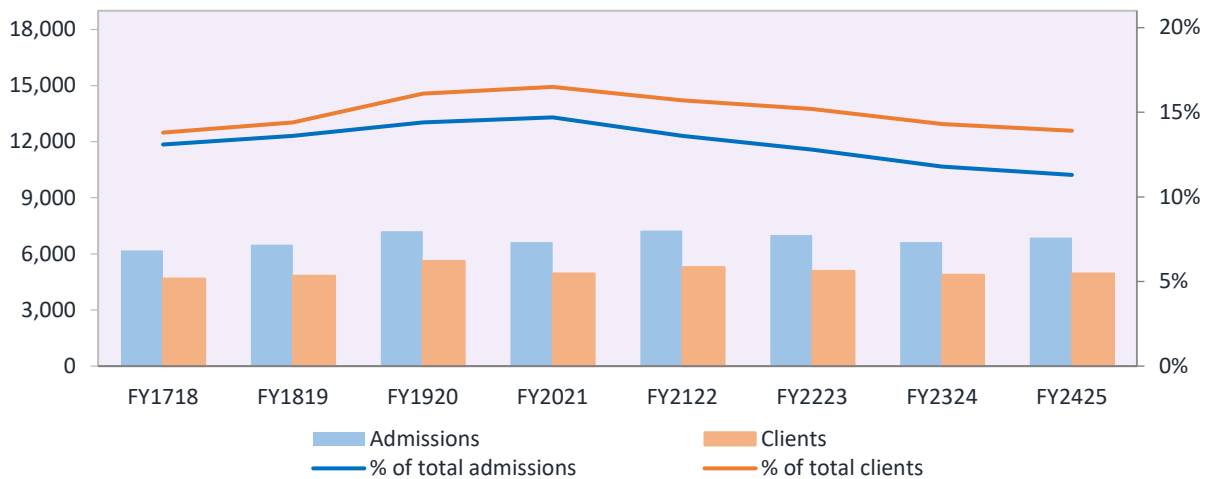
There were 6,876 treatment admissions for 4,957 clients residing in SPA 2, accounting for 11.3% of all admissions (Table 4.2.1).

Table 4.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 2, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 6,876 | 11.3 | 4,957 | 13.9 |
| Discharged | 4,644 | 10.4 | 3,373 | 12.7 |

The proportion of admissions increased from 13.1% in FY1718 to 14.7% in FY2021, followed by a steady decline through FY2425. A similar trend was observed in the proportion of clients (Figure 4.2.1).

Figure 4.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 2



Among SPA 2 client discharges, 50.9% had positive compliance, with 40.6% completing treatment and 10.3% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.2.2).

Table 4.2.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 2, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,347 | 50.9 |
| Completed treatment | 1,874 | 40.6 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 473 | 10.3 |
| Negative compliance | 2,162 | 46.9 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 102 | 2.2 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 2 were male (67.5%), Hispanic/Latino (48.2%), ages 26-34 (28.5%), and unemployed (65.0%). Among SPA 2 admissions, 56.1% reported mental health issues, and 13.3% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.2.3a and Table 4.2.3b).

Table 4.2.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 2, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,957 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,346 | 67.5 |
| | Female | 1,566 | 31.6 |
| | Transgender man | 10 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 19 | 0.4 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 16 | 0.3 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,391 | 48.2 |
| | White | 2,071 | 41.8 |
| | Black/African American | 349 | 7.0 |
| | Asian | 88 | 1.8 |
| | Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.04 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 26 | 0.5 |
| | Other | 23 | 0.5 |
| Not available | | 7 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 261 | 5.3 |
| | 18-25 | 412 | 8.3 |
| | 26-34 | 1,415 | 28.5 |
| | 35-44 | 1,374 | 27.7 |
| | 45-54 | 711 | 14.3 |
| | 55-64 | 555 | 11.2 |
| | 65+ | 229 | 4.6 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,190 | 84.5 |
| | Gay | 126 | 2.5 |
| | Lesbian | 42 | 0.8 |
| | Bisexual | 133 | 2.7 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 35 | 0.7 |
| | Prefer not to state | 57 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 374 | 7.5 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 179 | 3.6 |
| | Some high school | 960 | 19.4 |
| | High school completed | 2,322 | 46.8 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,384 | 27.9 |
| | Not available | 112 | 2.3 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,756 | 75.8 |
| | Other language | 912 | 18.4 |
| | Not available | 289 | 5.8 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,075 | 21.7 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 90 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 2, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,957 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,569 | 23.2 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,950 | 43.6 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,447 | 21.4 |
| | Not in labor force | 795 | 11.8 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,815 | 56.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 770 | 11.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 902 | 13.3 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 123 | 5.6 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.2.4, the most common primary substance use was alcohol (34.2%), followed by prescription drug (23.0%) and heroin (18.1%).

Table 4.2.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 2, FY2425

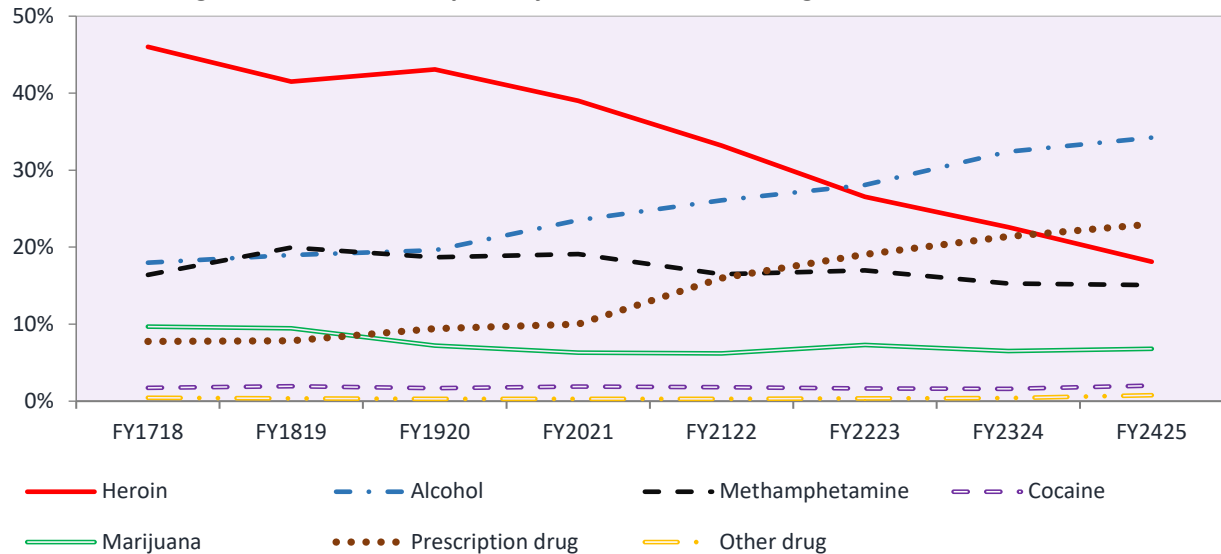
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 2,300 | 34.2 |
| Prescription drug | 1,545 | 23.0 |
| Heroin | 1,217 | 18.1 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,013 | 15.1 |
| Marijuana | 457 | 6.8 |
| Cocaine | 136 | 2.0 |
| Other drugs | 52 | 0.8 |

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

SPA 2 (San Fernando Valley)

In SPA 2, heroin was the leading primary substance of use from FY1718 until it was surpassed by alcohol starting in FY2223. The proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly decreased, from 46.0% in FY1718 to 18.1% in FY2425. In contrast, both primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions have consistently increased over the years. Alcohol rose from 18.0% in FY1718 to 34.2% in FY2425, while prescription drug admissions grew from 7.8% in FY1718 to 23.0% in FY2425 (Figure 4.2.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.2.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 2 was opioid treatment programs (27.4%), followed by outpatient programs (24.0%) and withdrawal management programs (13.3%).

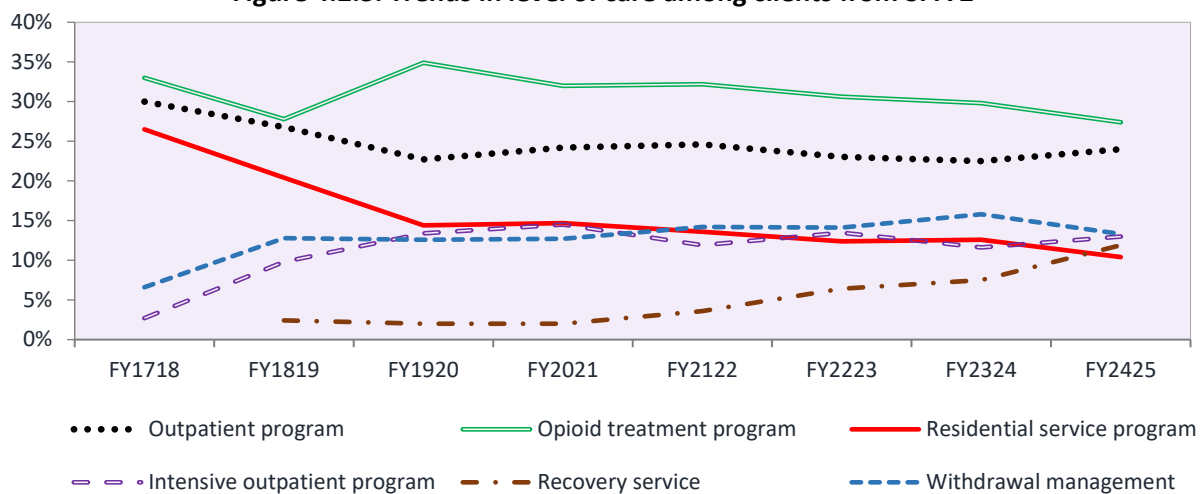
Table 4.2.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 2, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 916 | 13.3 |
| ASAM WM 2 | 1 | 0.01 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 417 | 6.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 498 | 7.2 |
| Residential Service | 715 | 10.4 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 168 | 2.4 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 3 | 0.04 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 544 | 7.9 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 894 | 13.0 |
| Outpatient | 1,647 | 24.0 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,885 | 27.4 |
| Recovery Service | 816 | 11.9 |

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

Despite a general decline starting in FY1920, the opioid treatment program has remained the primary level of care for admissions in the past eight fiscal years. The proportion of admissions to the outpatient and residential service programs also declined from FY1718 to FY1920, then stabilized through FY2425. This trend contrasts with the pattern observed for admissions to intensive outpatient treatment and withdrawal management programs, which followed the opposite trajectory (Figure 4.2.3).

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 3 (SPA 3)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

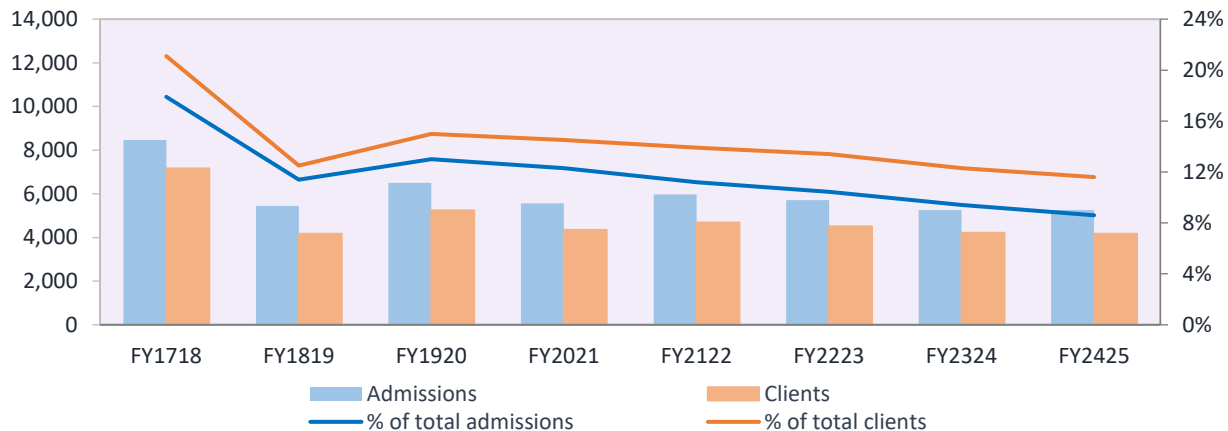
There were 5,249 treatment admissions for 4,164 clients residing in SPA 3, accounting for 8.6% of all admissions (Table 4.3.1).

Table 4.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 3, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 5,249 | 8.6 | 4,164 | 11.6 |
| Discharged | 3,433 | 7.7 | 2,684 | 10.1 |

From FY1718 to FY1819, the number and proportion of admissions in SPA 3 dropped noticeably from 8,460 (17.9%) to 5,444 (11.4%), followed by a slight increase in FY1920, then a gradual decline continuing through FY2425. A similar trend was exhibited among clients, with the number and proportion remaining relatively stable from FY1819 to FY2425 (Figure 4.3.1).

Figure 4.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 3



Among SPA 3 client discharges, over half (52.3%) had positive compliance, with 36.4% completing treatment and 15.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 3, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive Compliance | 1,794 | 52.3 |
| Completed treatment | 1,249 | 36.4 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 545 | 15.9 |
| Negative Compliance | 1,605 | 46.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 31 | 0.9 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 3 were male (61.4%), Hispanic/Latino (66.5%), ages 35-44 (27.9%), and unemployed (61.1%). Among SPA 3 admissions, 40.8% reported mental health issues, and 22.0% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.3.3a and Table 4.3.3b).

Table 4.3.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 3, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,164 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,557 | 61.4 |
| | Female | 1,566 | 37.6 |
| | Transgender man | 10 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 23 | 0.6 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 8 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,770 | 66.5 |
| | White | 918 | 22.0 |
| | Black/African American | 338 | 8.1 |
| | Asian | 91 | 2.2 |
| | Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.05 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 17 | 0.4 |
| | Other | 22 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 6 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 248 | 6.0 |
| | 18-25 | 357 | 8.6 |
| | 26-34 | 1,124 | 27.0 |
| | 35-44 | 1,160 | 27.9 |
| | 45-54 | 542 | 13.0 |
| | 55-64 | 485 | 11.6 |
| | 65+ | 248 | 6.0 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 3,524 | 84.6 |
| | Gay | 50 | 1.2 |
| | Lesbian | 58 | 1.4 |
| | Bisexual | 110 | 2.6 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 20 | 0.5 |
| | Prefer not to state | 31 | 0.7 |
| | Other** | 371 | 8.9 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 121 | 2.9 |
| | Some high school | 986 | 23.7 |
| | High school completed | 2,086 | 50.1 |
| | Some college or beyond | 887 | 21.3 |
| | Not available | 84 | 2.0 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,565 | 85.6 |
| | Other language | 246 | 5.9 |
| | Not available | 353 | 8.5 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 796 | 19.1 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 80 | 1.9 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 3, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,249 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,156 | 22.4 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,900 | 36.8 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,256 | 24.3 |
| | Not in labor force | 858 | 16.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,110 | 40.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 616 | 11.9 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,137 | 22.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 119 | 5.8 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.3.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (27.3%), followed by methamphetamine (22.7%) and prescription drug (19.1%).

Table 4.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 3, FY2425

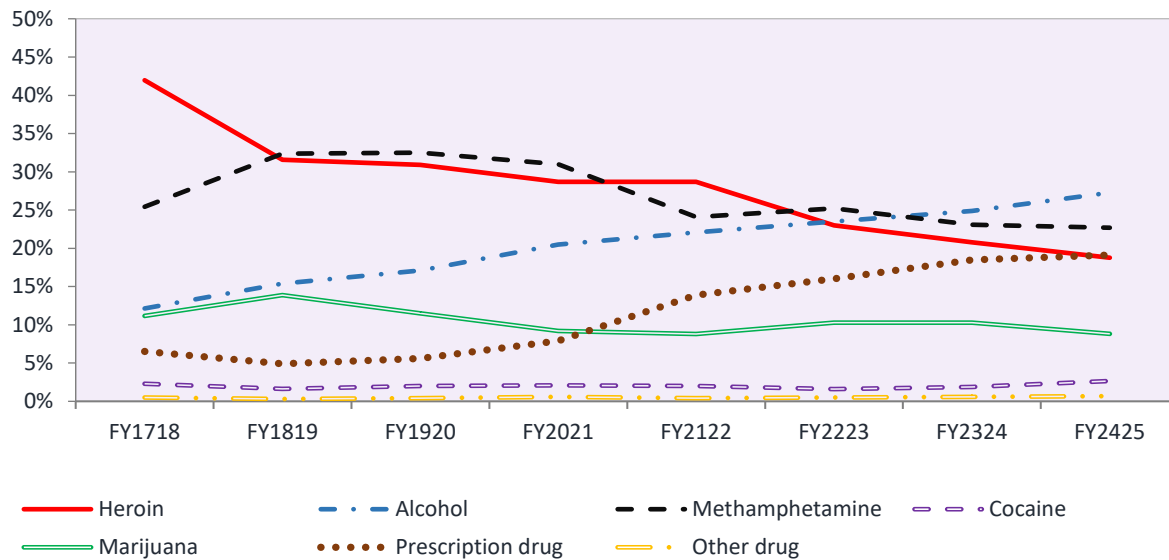
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,405 | 27.3 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,169 | 22.7 |
| Prescription drug | 985 | 19.1 |
| Heroin | 967 | 18.8 |
| Marijuana | 454 | 8.8 |
| Cocaine | 137 | 2.7 |
| Other drugs | 35 | 0.7 |

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

SPA 3 (San Gabriel Valley)

Throughout FY1718 to FY2223, heroin and methamphetamine alternated as the primary substance of use among clients in SPA 3, with both illustrating a declining trend. The proportion of primary heroin admissions decreased from 42.0% in FY1718 to 18.8% in FY2425. Meanwhile, primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions exhibited a steady increase since FY1718. Alcohol slightly surpassed methamphetamine as the most common primary substance use from FY2324 onward (Figure 4.3.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.3.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 3 was outpatient programs (31.7%), followed by opioid treatment programs (29.3%) and residential service programs (16.4%).

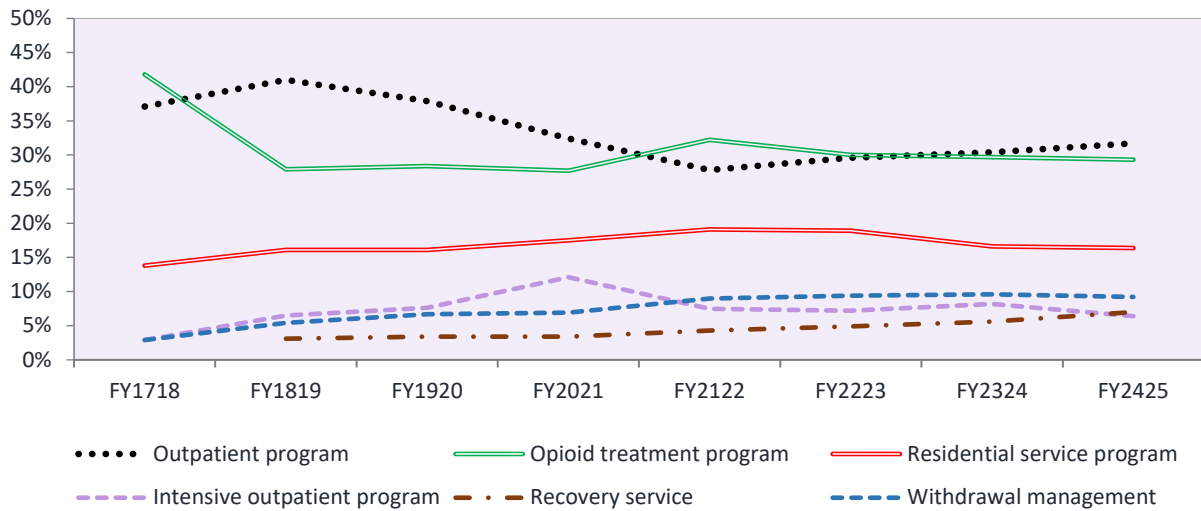
Table 4.3.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 3, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 485 | 9.2 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 310 | 5.9 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 175 | 3.3 |
| Residential Service | 863 | 16.4 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 191 | 3.6 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 25 | 0.5 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 647 | 12.3 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 334 | 6.4 |
| Outpatient | 1,662 | 31.7 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,538 | 29.3 |
| Recovery Service | 366 | 7.0 |

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

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

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 4 (SPA 4)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

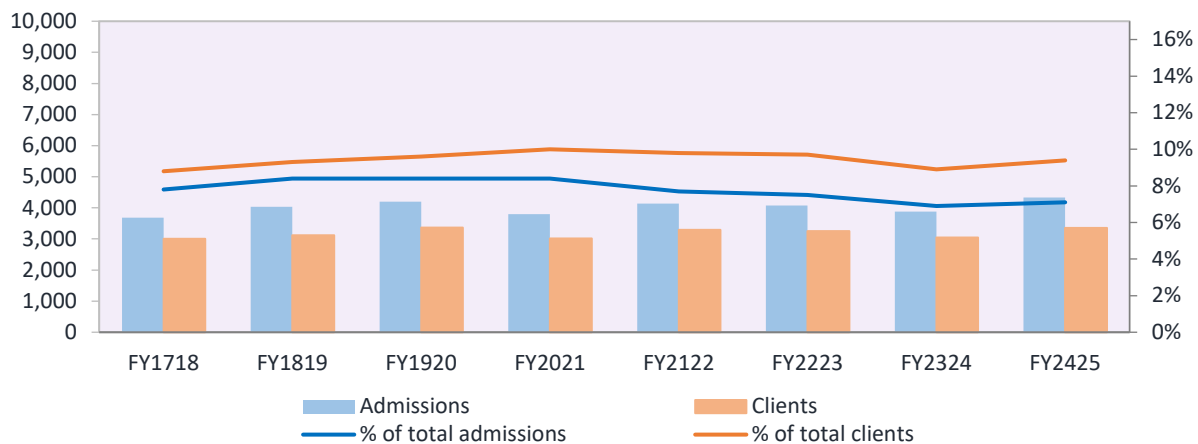
There were 4,328 treatment admissions for 3,352 clients residing in SPA 4, accounting for 7.1% of all admissions (Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 4,328 | 7.1 | 3,352 | 9.4 |
| Discharged | 2,931 | 6.6 | 2,260 | 8.5 |

The number and proportion of admissions and clients has fluctuated over the past eight fiscal years. Admissions declined from 4,201 in FY1920 to 3,877 in FY2324 and rose to 4,328 in FY2425. The proportion of admissions has slightly declined from 8.4% in FY1819 to 7.1% in FY2425. A similar pattern was observed in the number and proportion of clients (Figure 4.4.1).

Figure 4.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 4



Among SPA 4 client discharges, 49.1% had positive compliance, with 36.9% completing treatment and 12.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.4.2).

Table 4.4.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,435 | 49.1 |
| Completed treatment | 1,080 | 36.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 355 | 12.1 |
| Negative compliance | 1,459 | 49.9 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 30 | 1.0 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 4 were male (66.6%), Hispanic/Latino (56.7%), ages 26-34 (27.1%), and unemployed (61.5%). Among SPA 4 admissions, 48.6% reported mental health issues, and 18.4% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.4.3a and Table 4.4.3b).

Table 4.4.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,352 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,233 | 66.6 |
| | Female | 1,077 | 32.1 |
| | Transgender man | 8 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 23 | 0.7 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 11 | 0.3 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,900 | 56.7 |
| | White | 823 | 24.6 |
| | Black/African American | 508 | 15.2 |
| | Asian | 69 | 2.1 |
| | Pacific Islander | 5 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 18 | 0.5 |
| | Other | 22 | 0.7 |
| | Not available | 7 | 0.2 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 139 | 4.1 |
| | 18-25 | 309 | 9.2 |
| | 26-34 | 909 | 27.1 |
| | 35-44 | 895 | 26.7 |
| | 45-54 | 500 | 14.9 |
| | 55-64 | 411 | 12.3 |
| | 65+ | 188 | 5.6 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.03 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 2,665 | 79.5 |
| | Gay | 123 | 3.7 |
| | Lesbian | 38 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 120 | 3.6 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 15 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 51 | 1.5 |
| | Other** | 340 | 10.1 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 172 | 5.1 |
| | Some high school | 759 | 22.6 |
| | High school completed | 1,447 | 43.2 |
| | Some college or beyond | 853 | 25.4 |
| | Not available | 121 | 3.6 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 2,641 | 78.8 |
| | Other language | 372 | 11.1 |
| | Not available | 339 | 10.1 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 818 | 24.4 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 53 | 1.6 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,328 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 816 | 19.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,352 | 32.0 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,245 | 29.5 |
| | Not in labor force | 807 | 19.1 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,042 | 48.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 519 | 12.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 774 | 18.4 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 94 | 6.6 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.4.4, the most common primary substance use among clients residing in SPA 4 was alcohol (28.9%), followed by methamphetamine (24.8%) and prescription drug (18.7%).

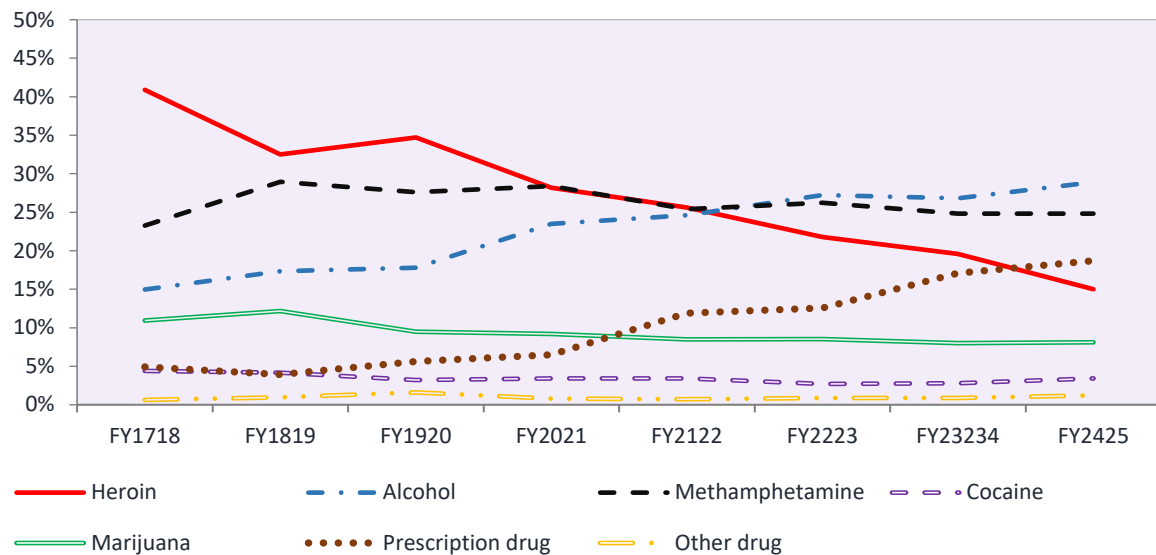
Table 4.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,214 | 28.9 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,040 | 24.8 |
| Prescription drug | 785 | 18.7 |
| Heroin | 629 | 15.0 |
| Marijuana | 339 | 8.1 |
| Cocaine | 141 | 3.4 |
| Other drugs | 50 | 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 steadily declined from 41.0% in FY1718 to 15.0% in FY2425. Heroin was the leading primary substance use for three of the past eight fiscal years, before being surpassed by methamphetamine and alcohol in FY2223 and FY2324, respectively. The proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has shown a consistent increase, with alcohol emerging as the leading primary substance of use from FY2223 onward (Figure 4.4.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.4.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 4 was outpatient programs (29.8%), followed by opioid treatment programs (24.4%) and residential service programs (19.0%).

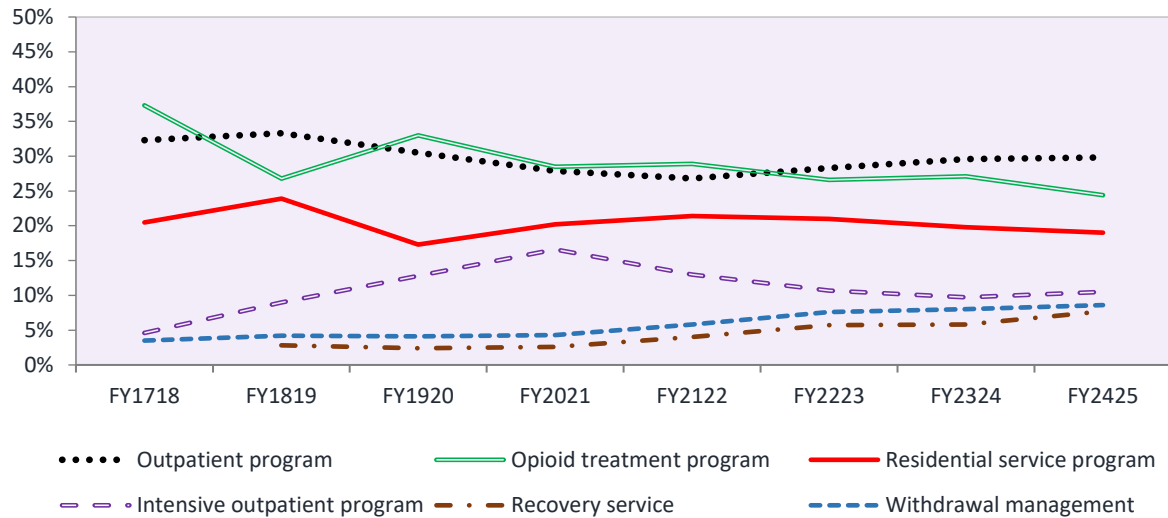
Table 4.4.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 4, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 373 | 8.6 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 207 | 4.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 166 | 3.8 |
| Residential Service | 821 | 19.0 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 215 | 5.0 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 606 | 14.0 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 454 | 10.5 |
| Outpatient | 1,291 | 29.8 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,056 | 24.4 |
| Recovery Service | 331 | 7.7 |

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

The outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternated as the most common levels of care over the past eight fiscal years. However, there has been a general decrease in the proportion of admissions to both programs. Notably, the proportion of admissions to the residential service programs decreased from FY1718 (20.5%) to FY1920 (17.3%), then stabilized through FY2425 (19.0%) (Figure 4.4.3).

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 5 (SPA 5)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

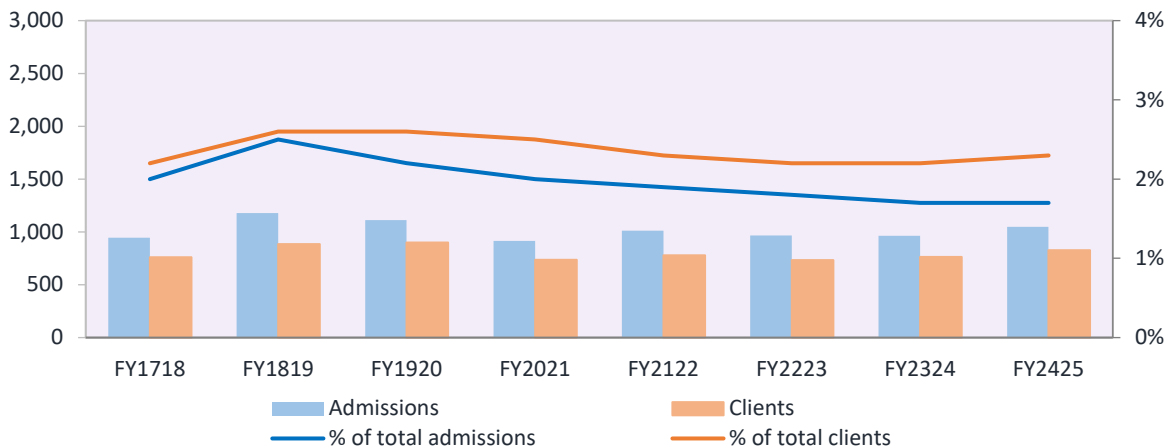
There were 1,048 treatment admissions for 826 clients residing in SPA 5, accounting for 1.7% of all admissions (Table 4.5.1).

Table 4.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 1,048 | 1.7 | 826 | 2.3 |
| Discharged | 690 | 1.5 | 550 | 2.1 |

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

Figure 4.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 5



Among SPA 5 client discharges, 60.7% had positive compliance, with 45.7% completing treatment and 14.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.5.2).

Table 4.5.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 418 | 60.7 |
| Completed treatment | 315 | 45.7 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 103 | 14.9 |
| Negative compliance | 263 | 38.2 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 8 | 1.2 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 5 were male (65.4%), White (51.7%), ages 26-34 (27.5%), and unemployed (53.9%). Among SPA 5 admissions, 54.3% reported mental health issues, and 14.2% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.5.3a and Table 4.5.3b).

Table 4.5.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 826 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 540 | 65.4 |
| | Female | 278 | 33.7 |
| | Transgender man | 1 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 6 | 0.7 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 1 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 254 | 30.8 |
| | White | 427 | 51.7 |
| | Black/African American | 105 | 12.7 |
| | Asian | 18 | 2.2 |
| | Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.4 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 6 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 13 | 1.6 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 10 | 1.2 |
| | 18-25 | 66 | 8.0 |
| | 26-34 | 227 | 27.5 |
| | 35-44 | 223 | 27.0 |
| | 45-54 | 106 | 12.8 |
| | 55-64 | 123 | 14.9 |
| | 65+ | 70 | 8.5 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.1 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 685 | 82.9 |
| | Gay | 24 | 2.9 |
| | Lesbian | 9 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 28 | 3.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 3 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 13 | 1.6 |
| | Other** | 64 | 7.7 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 7 | 0.8 |
| | Some high school | 95 | 11.5 |
| | High school completed | 342 | 41.4 |
| | Some college or beyond | 363 | 43.9 |
| | Not available | 19 | 2.3 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 733 | 88.7 |
| | Other language | 44 | 5.3 |
| | Not available | 49 | 5.9 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 140 | 16.9 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 17 | 2.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,048 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 271 | 26.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 324 | 31.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 230 | 22.4 |
| | Not in labor force | 204 | 19.8 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 559 | 54.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 183 | 17.8 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 146 | 14.2 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 25 | 6.6 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.5.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (35.6%), followed by prescription drug (22.7%) and heroin (16.9%).

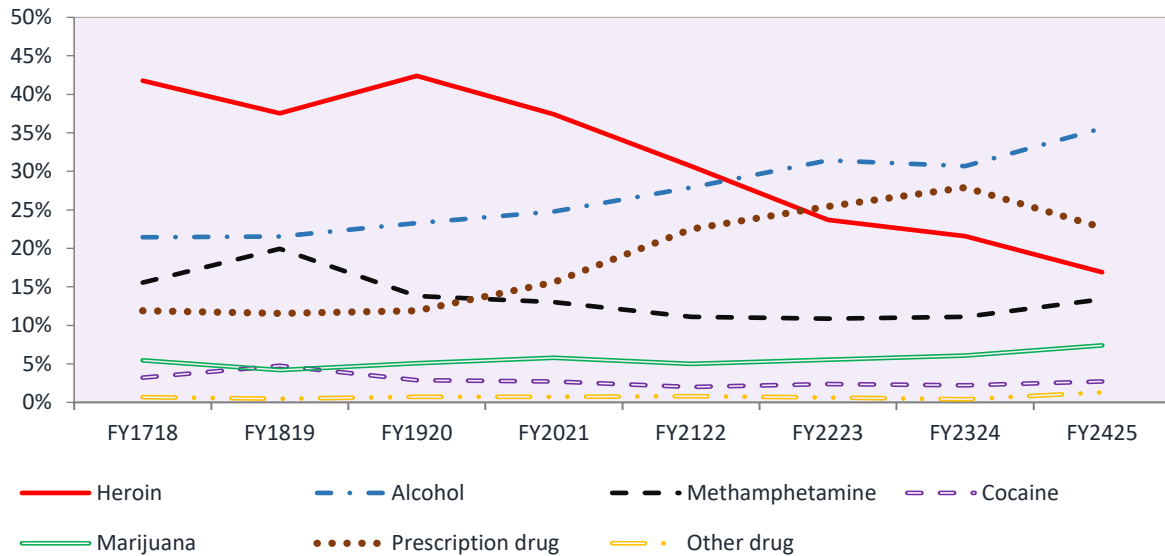
Table 4.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 365 | 35.6 |
| Prescription drug | 233 | 22.7 |
| Heroin | 173 | 16.9 |
| Methamphetamine | 137 | 13.4 |
| Marijuana | 76 | 7.4 |
| Cocaine | 28 | 2.7 |
| Other drugs | 13 | 1.3 |

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

From FY1718 to FY2122, heroin was the most common primary substance use until it was surpassed by alcohol and prescription drugs in FY2223. Overall, the proportion of primary heroin admissions has significantly decreased from FY1718 to FY2425, while the proportion of primary alcohol has consistently increased during the same period (Figure 4.5.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.5.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 5 was opioid treatment programs (28.1%), followed by outpatient programs (23.0%) and residential service programs (17.5%).

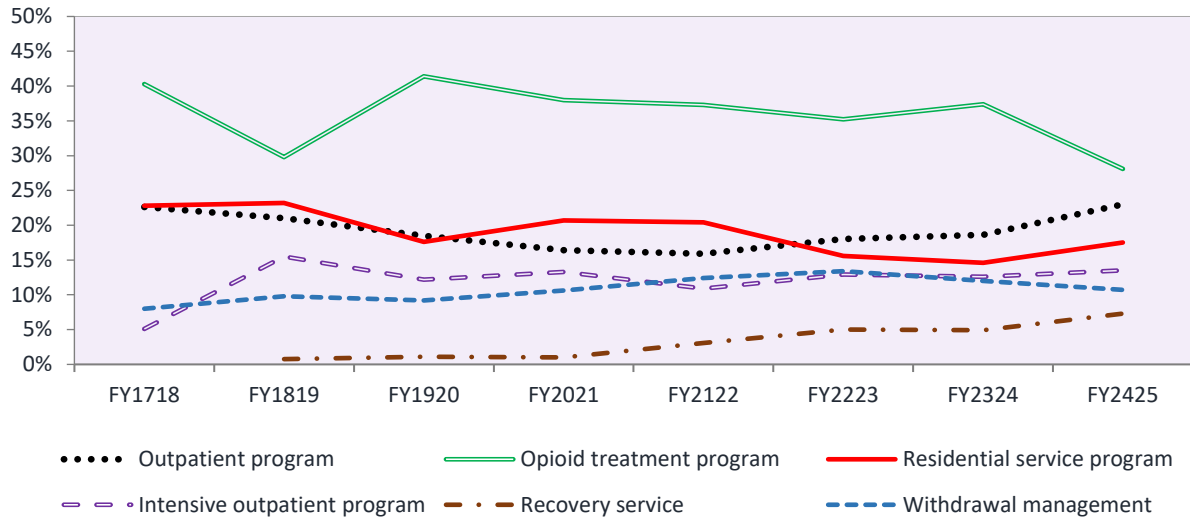
Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SPA 5, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 112 | 10.7 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 53 | 5.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 59 | 5.6 |
| Residential Service | 183 | 17.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 116 | 11.1 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 67 | 6.4 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 142 | 13.5 |
| Outpatient | 241 | 23.0 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 294 | 28.1 |
| Recovery Service | 76 | 7.3 |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, the opioid treatment program has consistently been the most prevalent level of care for admissions among clients residing in SPA 5. The proportion of admissions to residential service has generally declined in this period, whereas admissions to outpatient programs gradually declined from FY1718 to FY2223 and then rose through FY2425 (Figure 4.5.3).

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 6 (SPA 6)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

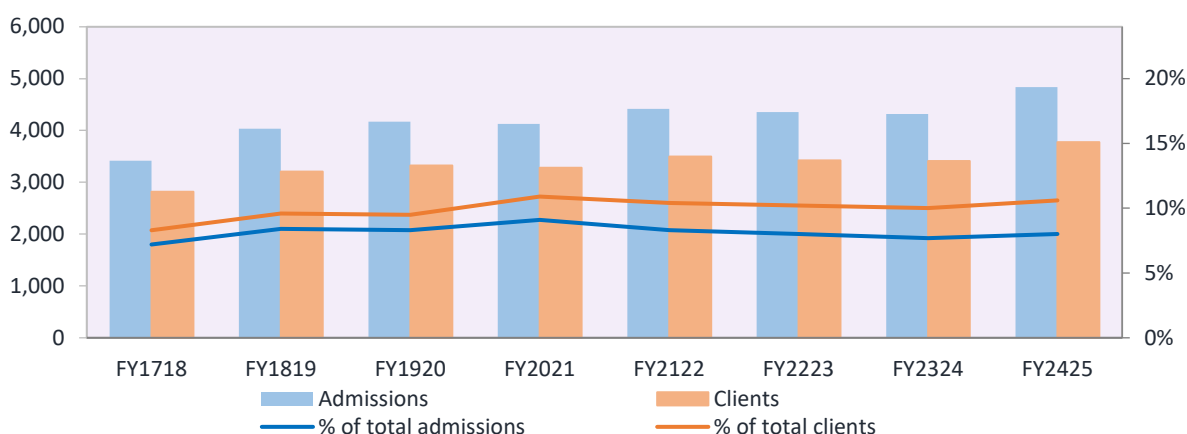
There were 4,837 treatment admissions for 3,773 clients residing in SPA 6, accounting for 8.0% of all admissions (Table 4.6.1).

Table 4.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 4,837 | 8.0 | 3,773 | 10.6 |
| Discharged | 3,331 | 7.5 | 2,647 | 9.9 |

Over the past eight fiscal years, the number of admissions and clients has fluctuated, with admissions increasing from 3,418 in FY1718 to peaking at 4,837 in FY2425. The proportion of total admissions remained relatively stable, ranging from 7.2% to 9.1%. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar trend (Figure 4.6.1).

Figure 4.6.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 6



Among SPA 6 client discharges, 51.5% had positive compliance, with 36.5% completing treatment and 15.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.6.2).

Table 4.6.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,713 | 51.5 |
| Completed treatment | 1,215 | 36.5 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 498 | 15.0 |
| Negative compliance | 1,585 | 47.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 28 | 0.8 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 6 were male (63.3%), Hispanic/Latino (55.3%), ages 26-34 (31.8%), and unemployed (54.4%). Among SPA 6 admissions, 55.2% reported mental health issues, and 22.7% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.6.3a and Table 4.6.3b).

Table 4.6.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,773 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,389 | 63.3 |
| | Female | 1,356 | 35.9 |
| | Transgender man | 11 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 9 | 0.2 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 8 | 0.2 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,088 | 55.3 |
| | White | 422 | 11.2 |
| | Black/African American | 1,170 | 31.0 |
| | Asian | 49 | 1.3 |
| | Pacific Islander | 8 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 19 | 0.5 |
| | Other | 13 | 0.3 |
| Not available | | 4 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 215 | 5.7 |
| | 18-25 | 367 | 9.7 |
| | 26-34 | 1,199 | 31.8 |
| | 35-44 | 1,000 | 26.5 |
| | 45-54 | 458 | 12.1 |
| | 55-64 | 332 | 8.8 |
| | 65+ | 201 | 5.3 |
| Not available | | 1 | 0.03 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 3,195 | 84.7 |
| | Gay | 61 | 1.6 |
| | Lesbian | 45 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 116 | 3.1 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 10 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 40 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 306 | 8.1 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 160 | 4.2 |
| | Some high school | 1,105 | 29.3 |
| | High school completed | 1,732 | 45.9 |
| | Some college or beyond | 676 | 17.9 |
| | Not available | 100 | 2.7 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,037 | 80.5 |
| | Other language | 384 | 10.2 |
| | Not available | 352 | 9.3 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,130 | 29.9 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 66 | 1.7 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.6.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,837 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 766 | 16.2 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,301 | 27.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,275 | 26.9 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,397 | 29.5 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,619 | 55.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 560 | 11.9 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,077 | 22.7 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 125 | 7.0 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.6.4, the most commonly reported primary substance use was methamphetamine (30.3%), followed by alcohol (27.3%) and marijuana (15.3%).

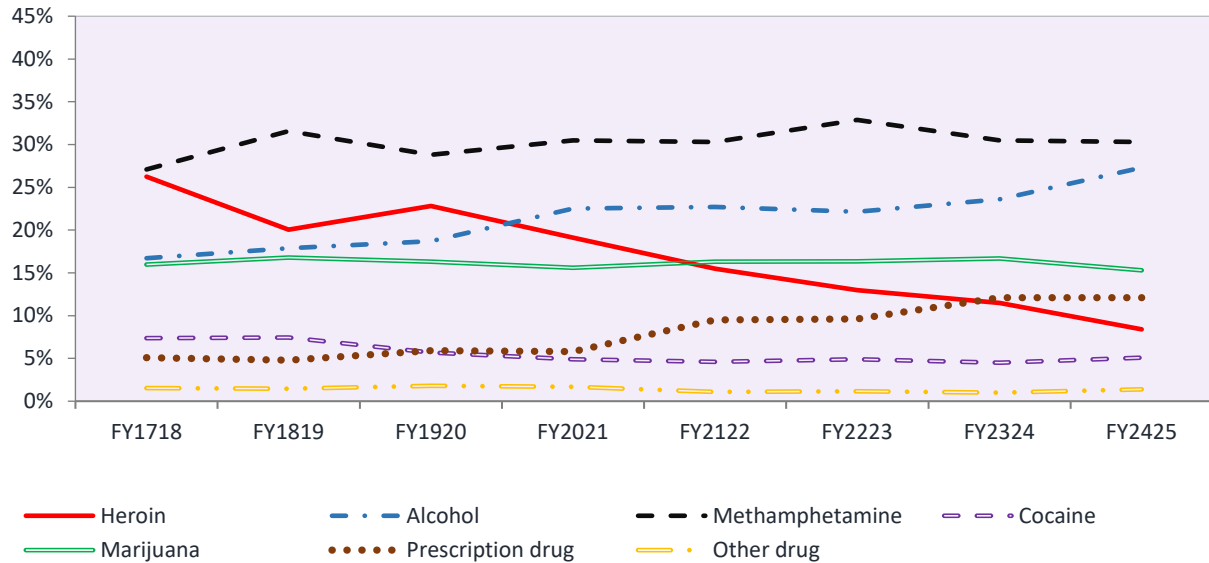
Table 4.6.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Methamphetamine | 1,422 | 30.3 |
| Alcohol | 1,283 | 27.3 |
| Marijuana | 719 | 15.3 |
| Prescription drug | 569 | 12.1 |
| Heroin | 396 | 8.4 |
| Cocaine | 237 | 5.1 |
| Other drugs | 67 | 1.4 |

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

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use in recent fiscal years. The proportion of methamphetamine admissions fluctuated, peaking at 32.9% in FY2223 before decreasing slightly to 30.3% in FY2425. The proportion of primary heroin admissions gradually declined from 26.2% in FY1718 to 8.4% in FY2425. In contrast, the proportion of alcohol and prescription drug admissions has increased significantly since FY2122 (Figure 4.6.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.6.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 6 was outpatient programs (36.1%), followed by residential service programs (17.8%) and opioid treatment programs (15.7%).

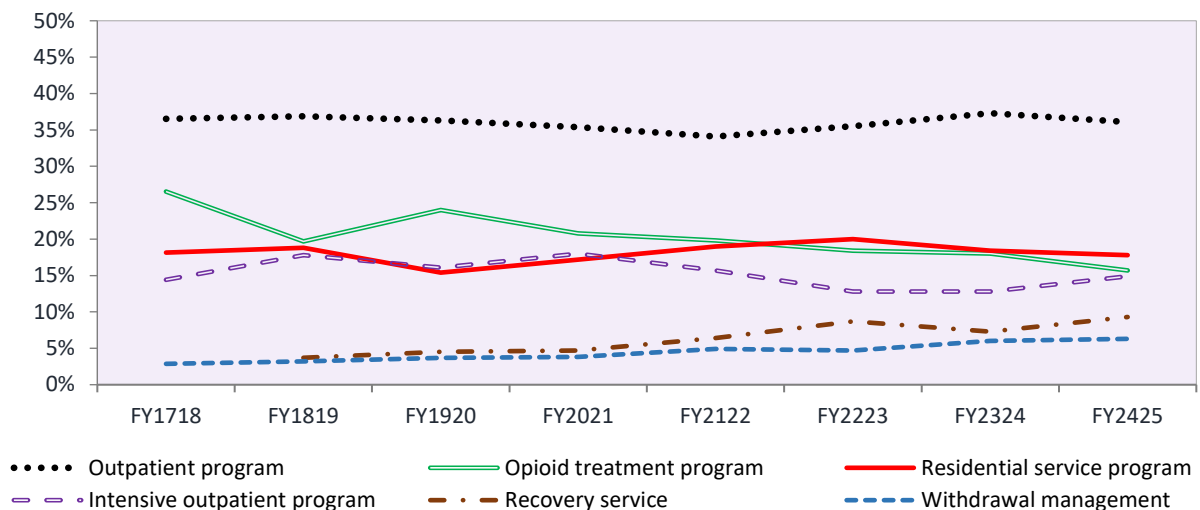
Table 4.6.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 6, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 303 | 6.3 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 181 | 3.7 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 122 | 2.5 |
| Residential Service | 859 | 17.8 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 241 | 5.0 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 7 | 0.1 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 611 | 12.6 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 719 | 14.9 |
| Outpatient | 1,746 | 36.1 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 761 | 15.7 |
| Recovery Service | 449 | 9.3 |

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

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

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 7 (SPA 7)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

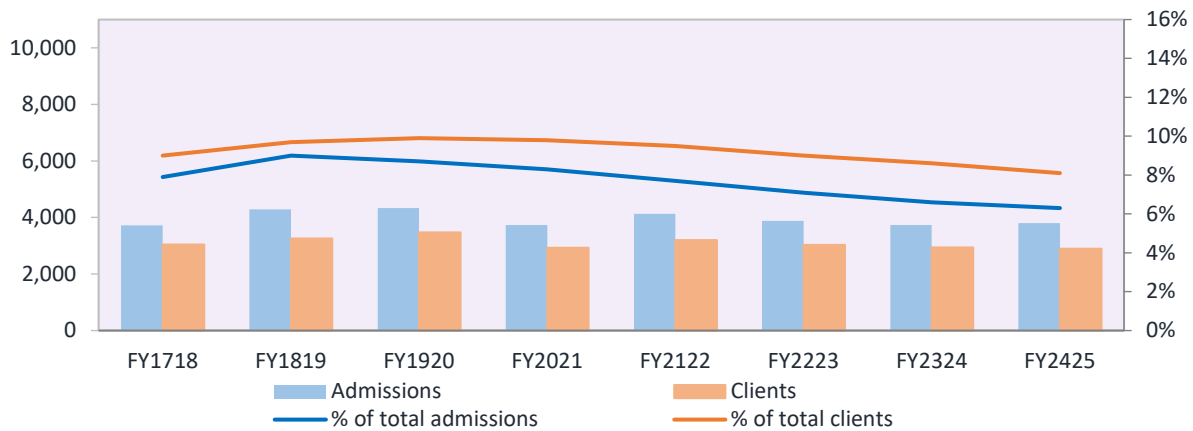
There were 3,805 treatment admissions for 2,898 clients residing in SPA 7, accounting for 6.3% of all admissions (Table 4.7.1).

Table 4.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 3,805 | 6.3 | 2,898 | 8.1 |
| Discharged | 2,545 | 5.7 | 1,951 | 7.3 |

The number of admissions in SPA 7 has fluctuated over the past eight years, peaking at 4,338 in FY1920 before decreasing to 3,805 in FY2425. The proportion of admissions has steadily decreased since FY1819. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar trend (Figure 4.7.1).

Figure 4.7.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 7



Among SPA 7 client discharges, 54.2% had positive compliance, with 37.3% completing treatment and 17.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.7.2).

Table 4.7.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,379 | 54.2 |
| Completed treatment | 948 | 37.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 431 | 17.0 |
| Negative compliance | 1,140 | 44.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 23 | 0.9 |

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

CLIENTS CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SPA 7 were male (66.1%), Hispanic/Latino (79.7%), ages 26-34 (26.3%), and unemployed (54.5%). Among SPA 7 admissions, 40.3% reported mental health issues, and 19.6% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.7.3a and Table 4.7.3b).

Table 4.7.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,898 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 1,916 | 66.1 |
| | Female | 959 | 33.1 |
| | Transgender man | 7 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 11 | 0.4 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 5 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,311 | 79.7 |
| | White | 384 | 13.3 |
| | Black/African American | 123 | 4.2 |
| | Asian | 37 | 1.3 |
| | Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 19 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 10 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 10 | 0.3 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 277 | 9.6 |
| | 18-25 | 291 | 10.0 |
| | 26-34 | 761 | 26.3 |
| | 35-44 | 707 | 24.4 |
| | 45-54 | 364 | 12.6 |
| | 55-64 | 319 | 11.0 |
| | 65+ | 177 | 6.1 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.1 |
| | | | |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 2,446 | 84.4 |
| | Gay | 43 | 1.5 |
| | Lesbian | 25 | 0.9 |
| | Bisexual | 62 | 2.1 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 18 | 0.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 48 | 1.7 |
| | Other** | 256 | 8.8 |
| | | | |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 160 | 5.5 |
| | Some high school | 738 | 25.5 |
| | High school completed | 1,380 | 47.6 |
| | Some college or beyond | 553 | 19.1 |
| | Not available | 67 | 2.3 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 2,343 | 80.8 |
| | Other language | 273 | 9.4 |
| | Not available | 282 | 9.7 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 543 | 18.7 |
| | | | |
| VETERAN | Yes | 47 | 1.6 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.7.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,805 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 897 | 24.0 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,178 | 31.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 858 | 23.0 |
| | Not in labor force | 801 | 21.5 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,503 | 40.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 537 | 14.5 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 731 | 19.6 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 96 | 7.4 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.7.4, the most common primary substance use among clients residing in SPA 7 was alcohol (27.2%), followed by methamphetamine (22.9%) and heroin (17.1%).

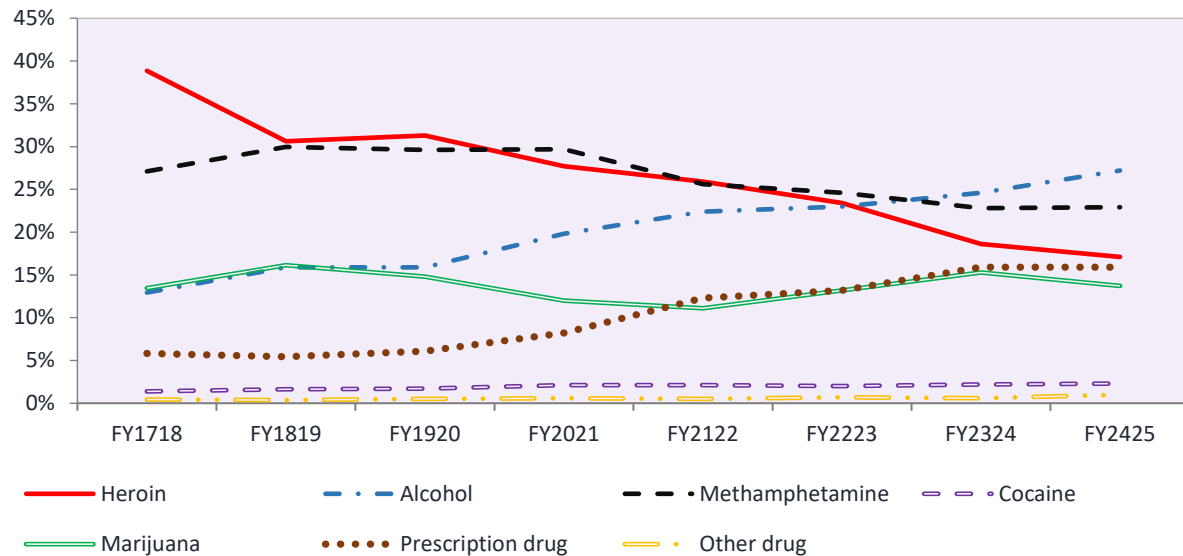
Table 4.7.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,010 | 27.2 |
| Methamphetamine | 850 | 22.9 |
| Heroin | 635 | 17.1 |
| Prescription drug | 589 | 15.9 |
| Marijuana | 507 | 13.7 |
| Cocaine | 86 | 2.3 |
| Other drugs | 36 | 1.0 |

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

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

As shown in Table 4.7.5, the most common level of care among clients residing in SPA 7 was outpatient programs (32.5%), followed by opioid treatment programs (26.5%) and residential service programs (14.2%).

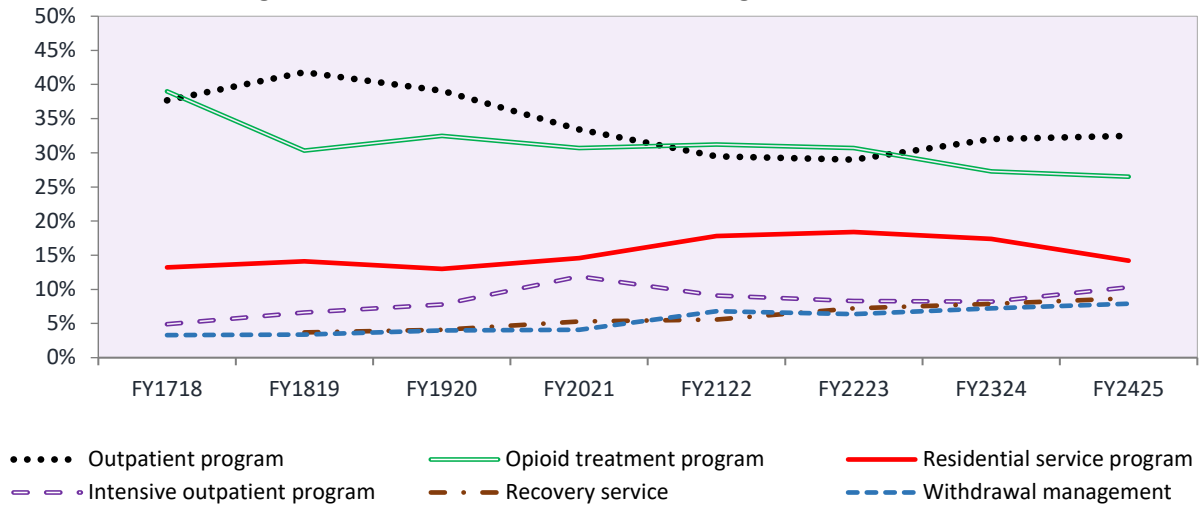
Table 4.7.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 7, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 302 | 7.9 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 167 | 4.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 135 | 3.6 |
| Residential Service | 538 | 14.2 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 204 | 5.4 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 1 | 0.03 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 333 | 8.8 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 391 | 10.3 |
| Outpatient | 1,234 | 32.5 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,007 | 26.5 |
| Recovery Service | 330 | 8.7 |

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

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

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



Clients from Service Planning Area 8 (SPA 8)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

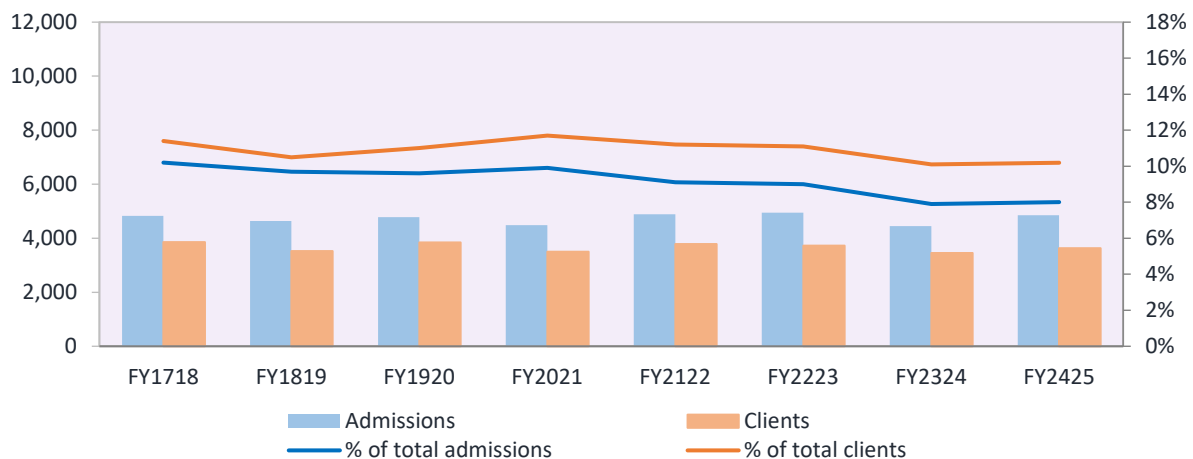
There were 4,850 treatment admissions for 3,633 clients residing in SPA 8, accounting for 8.0% of all admissions (Table 4.8.1).

Table 4.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SPA 8, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 4,850 | 8.0 | 3,633 | 10.2 |
| Discharged | 3,334 | 7.5 | 2,555 | 9.6 |

The number of SPA 8 admissions fluctuated between 4,450 and 4,948 over the past eight fiscal years. While the proportion of admissions consistently declined during this period, the proportion of clients exhibited slight fluctuations, peaking at 11.7% in FY2021 before decreasing to 10.2% in FY2425 (Figure 4.8.1).

Figure 4.8.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SPA 8



Among SPA 8 clients discharges, over half (55.7%) had positive compliance, with 40.6% completing treatment and 15.2% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 4.8.2).

Table 4.8.2. Discharge status of clients from SPA 8, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 1,849 | 55.7 |
| Completed treatment | 1,346 | 40.6 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 503 | 15.2 |
| Negative compliance | 1,428 | 43.0 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 42 | 1.3 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 4.8.3a, the majority of clients residing in SPA 8 were male (61.4%), Hispanic/Latino (50.3%), ages 26-34 (28.5%), and unemployed (56.6%). Among SPA 8 admissions, 48.9% reported having mental health issues, and 14.6% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 4.8.3a and Table 4.8.3b).

Table 4.8.3a. Characteristics of clients from SPA 8, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,633 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,232 | 61.4 |
| | Female | 1,381 | 38.0 |
| | Transgender man | 6 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 6 | 0.2 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 6 | 0.2 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,826 | 50.3 |
| | White | 961 | 26.5 |
| | Black/African American | 696 | 19.2 |
| | Asian | 80 | 2.2 |
| | Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.4 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 24 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 22 | 0.6 |
| | Not available | 10 | 0.3 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 139 | 3.8 |
| | 18-25 | 293 | 8.1 |
| | 26-34 | 1,037 | 28.5 |
| | 35-44 | 1,007 | 27.7 |
| | 45-54 | 495 | 13.6 |
| | 55-64 | 429 | 11.8 |
| | 65+ | 233 | 6.4 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 2,935 | 80.8 |
| | Gay | 46 | 1.3 |
| | Lesbian | 41 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 83 | 2.3 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 17 | 0.5 |
| | Prefer not to state | 39 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 472 | 13.0 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 91 | 2.5 |
| | Some high school | 719 | 19.8 |
| | High school completed | 1,791 | 49.3 |
| | Some college or beyond | 915 | 25.2 |
| | Not available | 117 | 3.2 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,070 | 84.5 |
| | Other language | 231 | 6.4 |
| | Not available | 332 | 9.1 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 805 | 22.2 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 70 | 1.9 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 4.8.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SPA 8, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,850 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,032 | 21.8 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 1,484 | 31.3 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,196 | 25.3 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,023 | 21.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,324 | 48.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 684 | 14.6 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 698 | 14.6 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 85 | 4.4 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

As shown in Table 4.8.4, the most common primary substance use among clients residing in SPA 8 was alcohol (32.5%), followed by methamphetamine (20.6%) and prescription drug (18.5%).

Table 4.8.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 8, FY2425

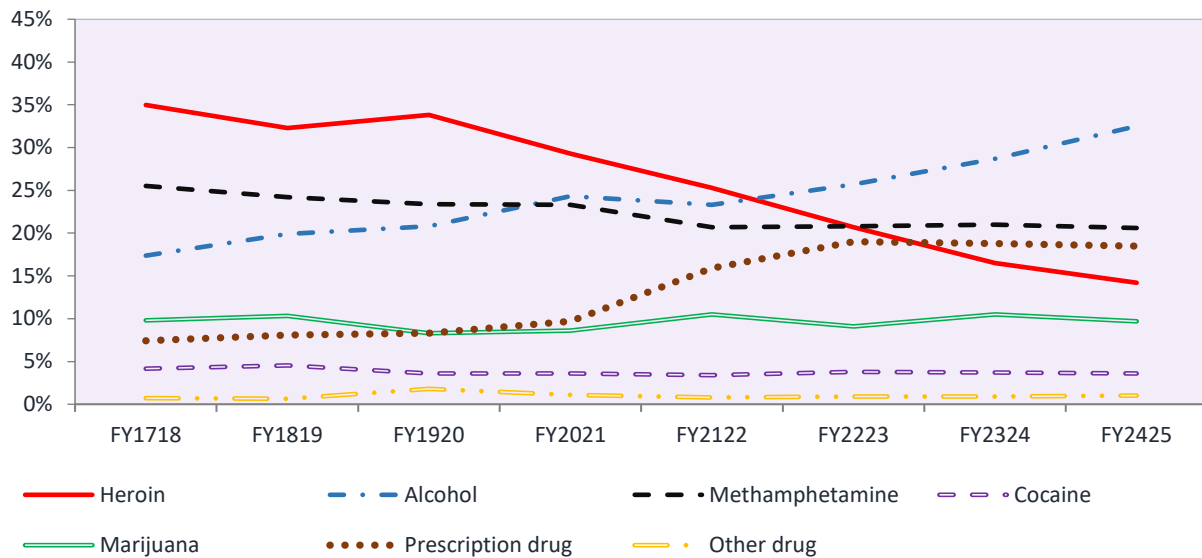
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,517 | 32.5 |
| Methamphetamine | 962 | 20.6 |
| Prescription drug | 864 | 18.5 |
| Heroin | 664 | 14.2 |
| Marijuana | 451 | 9.7 |
| Cocaine | 169 | 3.6 |
| Other drugs | 45 | 1.0 |

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

SPA 8 (South Bay)

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

SPA 8 clients were most commonly admitted to opioid treatment programs (25.7%), followed by outpatient programs (25.0%) and residential service programs (14.5%) (Table 4.8.5).

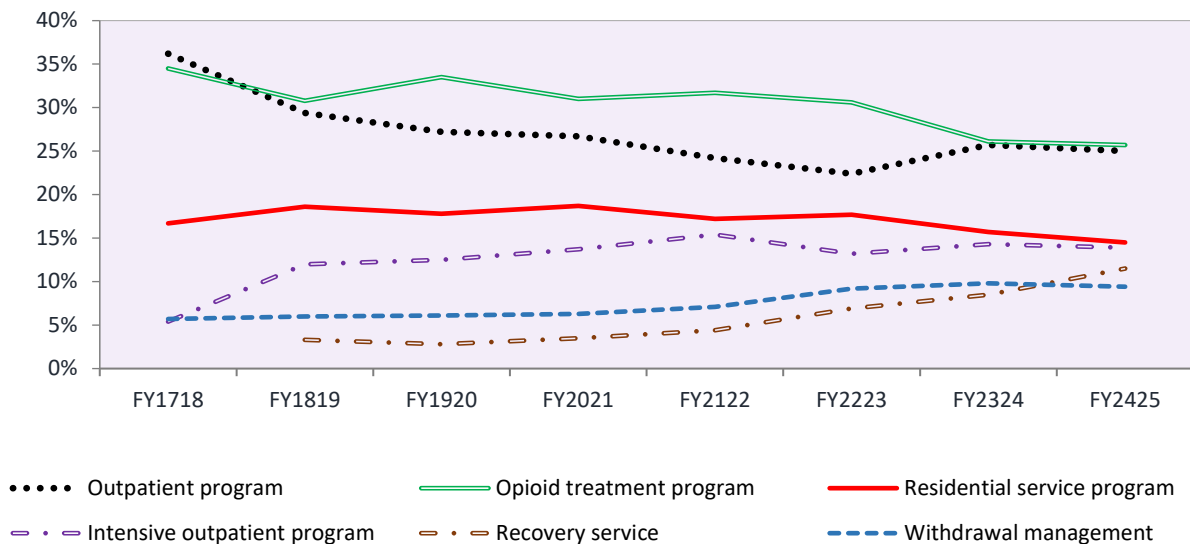
Table 4.8.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 8, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 456 | 9.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 262 | 5.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 194 | 4.0 |
| Residential Service | 701 | 14.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 254 | 5.2 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 447 | 9.2 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 674 | 13.9 |
| Outpatient | 1,213 | 25.0 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,245 | 25.7 |
| Recovery Service | 556 | 11.5 |

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

The opioid treatment program remained the most common level of care for the majority of the past eight fiscal years. While outpatient programs were the leading level of care in FY1718 (36.2%), they exhibited an overall declining trend in the proportion of admissions before FY2223 and an increasing trend afterward. Admissions to the residential programs have remained relatively stable throughout the period (Figure 4.8.3).

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



Summary Table 3. Summary statistics of clients from different SPAs, FY2425

| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 1,799 | 5.0 | 4,957 | 13.9 | 4,164 | 11.6 | 3,352 | 9.4 | 826 | 2.3 | 3,773 | 10.6 | 2,898 | 8.1 | 3,633 | 10.2 |
| Admissions | 2,523 | 4.2 | 6,876 | 11.3 | 5,249 | 8.6 | 4,328 | 7.1 | 1,048 | 1.7 | 4,837 | 8.0 | 3,805 | 6.3 | 4,850 | 8.0 |
| DISCHARGED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 1,263 | 4.7 | 3,373 | 12.7 | 2,684 | 10.1 | 2,260 | 8.5 | 550 | 2.1 | 2,647 | 9.9 | 1,951 | 7.3 | 2,555 | 9.6 |
| Admissions | 1,731 | 3.9 | 4,644 | 10.4 | 3,433 | 7.7 | 2,931 | 6.6 | 690 | 1.5 | 3,331 | 7.5 | 2,545 | 5.7 | 3,334 | 7.5 |
| DISCHARGE STATUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Positive compliance | 812 | 47.1 | 2,347 | 50.9 | 1,794 | 52.3 | 1,435 | 49.1 | 418 | 60.7 | 1,713 | 51.5 | 1,379 | 54.3 | 1,849 | 55.7 |
| Completed treatment | 615 | 35.7 | 1,874 | 40.6 | 1,249 | 36.4 | 1,080 | 36.9 | 315 | 45.7 | 1,215 | 36.5 | 948 | 37.3 | 1,346 | 40.6 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 197 | 11.4 | 473 | 10.3 | 545 | 15.9 | 355 | 12.1 | 103 | 14.9 | 498 | 15.0 | 431 | 17.0 | 503 | 15.2 |
| Negative compliance | 857 | 49.7 | 2,162 | 46.9 | 1,605 | 46.8 | 1,459 | 49.9 | 263 | 38.2 | 1,585 | 47.7 | 1,140 | 44.8 | 1,428 | 43.0 |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 54 | 3.1 | 102 | 2.2 | 31 | 0.9 | 30 | 1.0 | 8 | 1.2 | 28 | 0.8 | 23 | 0.9 | 42 | 1.3 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1,063 | 59.1 | 3,346 | 67.5 | 2,557 | 61.4 | 2,233 | 66.6 | 540 | 65.4 | 2,389 | 63.3 | 1,916 | 66.1 | 2,232 | 61.4 |
| Female | 731 | 40.6 | 1,566 | 31.6 | 1,566 | 37.6 | 1,077 | 32.1 | 278 | 33.7 | 1,356 | 35.9 | 959 | 33.1 | 1,381 | 38.0 |
| Transgender male | 1 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Transgender female | 3 | 0.2 | 19 | 0.4 | 23 | 0.6 | 23 | 0.7 | 6 | 0.7 | 9 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Non-conforming or refuse to state | 1 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 876 | 48.7 | 2,391 | 48.2 | 2,770 | 66.5 | 1,900 | 56.7 | 254 | 30.8 | 2,088 | 55.3 | 2,311 | 79.7 | 1,826 | 50.3 |
| White | 509 | 28.3 | 2,071 | 41.8 | 918 | 22.0 | 823 | 24.6 | 427 | 51.7 | 422 | 11.2 | 384 | 13.3 | 961 | 26.5 |
| Black/African American | 380 | 21.1 | 349 | 7.0 | 338 | 8.1 | 508 | 15.2 | 105 | 12.7 | 1,170 | 31.0 | 123 | 4.2 | 696 | 19.2 |
| Asian | 15 | 0.8 | 88 | 1.8 | 91 | 2.2 | 69 | 2.1 | 18 | 2.2 | 49 | 1.3 | 37 | 1.3 | 80 | 2.2 |
| Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.4 | 8 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | 14 | 0.4 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 11 | 0.6 | 26 | 0.5 | 17 | 0.4 | 18 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.7 | 19 | 0.5 | 19 | 0.7 | 24 | 0.7 |
| Other | 4 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.5 | 22 | 0.5 | 22 | 0.7 | 13 | 1.6 | 13 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.3 | 22 | 0.6 |
| Not available | 1 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.2 | - | - | 4 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.3 |

SPA SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | SPA 1 Antelope Valley | | SPA 2 San Fernando | | SPA 3 San Gabriel | | SPA 4 Metro | | SPA 5 West | | SPA 6 South | | SPA 7 East | | SPA 8 South Bay | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 and under | 93 | 5.2 | 261 | 5.3 | 248 | 6.0 | 139 | 4.1 | 10 | 1.2 | 215 | 5.7 | 277 | 9.6 | 139 | 3.8 |
| 18-25 | 140 | 7.8 | 412 | 8.3 | 357 | 8.6 | 309 | 9.2 | 66 | 8.0 | 367 | 9.7 | 291 | 10.0 | 293 | 8.1 |
| 26-34 | 523 | 29.1 | 1,415 | 28.5 | 1,124 | 27.0 | 909 | 27.1 | 227 | 27.5 | 1,199 | 31.8 | 761 | 26.3 | 1,037 | 28.5 |
| 35-44 | 523 | 29.1 | 1,374 | 27.7 | 1,160 | 27.9 | 895 | 26.7 | 223 | 27.0 | 1,000 | 26.5 | 707 | 24.4 | 1,007 | 27.7 |
| 45-54 | 261 | 14.5 | 711 | 14.3 | 542 | 13.0 | 500 | 14.9 | 106 | 12.8 | 458 | 12.1 | 364 | 12.6 | 495 | 13.6 |
| 55-64 | 178 | 9.9 | 555 | 11.2 | 485 | 11.6 | 411 | 12.3 | 123 | 14.9 | 332 | 8.8 | 319 | 11.0 | 429 | 11.8 |
| 65+ | 81 | 4.5 | 229 | 4.6 | 248 | 6.0 | 188 | 5.6 | 70 | 8.5 | 201 | 5.3 | 177 | 6.1 | 233 | 6.4 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.1 | - | - |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | 1,475 | 82.0 | 4,190 | 84.5 | 3,524 | 84.6 | 2,665 | 79.5 | 685 | 82.9 | 3,195 | 84.7 | 2,446 | 84.4 | 2,935 | 80.8 |
| Gay | 20 | 1.1 | 126 | 2.5 | 50 | 1.2 | 123 | 3.7 | 24 | 2.9 | 61 | 1.6 | 43 | 1.5 | 46 | 1.3 |
| Lesbian | 24 | 1.3 | 42 | 0.8 | 58 | 1.4 | 38 | 1.1 | 9 | 1.1 | 45 | 1.2 | 25 | 0.9 | 41 | 1.1 |
| Bisexual | 36 | 2.0 | 133 | 2.7 | 110 | 2.6 | 120 | 3.6 | 28 | 3.4 | 116 | 3.1 | 62 | 2.1 | 83 | 2.3 |
| Queering/unsure/questioning | 7 | 0.4 | 35 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.3 | 18 | 0.6 | 17 | 0.5 |
| Prefer not to state | 18 | 1.0 | 57 | 1.1 | 31 | 0.7 | 51 | 1.5 | 13 | 1.6 | 40 | 1.1 | 48 | 1.7 | 39 | 1.1 |
| Other** | 219 | 12.2 | 374 | 7.5 | 371 | 8.9 | 340 | 10.1 | 64 | 7.7 | 306 | 8.1 | 256 | 8.8 | 472 | 13.0 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle school or below | 79 | 4.4 | 179 | 3.6 | 121 | 2.9 | 172 | 5.1 | 7 | 0.8 | 160 | 4.2 | 160 | 5.5 | 91 | 2.5 |
| Some high school | 418 | 23.2 | 960 | 19.4 | 986 | 23.7 | 759 | 22.6 | 95 | 11.5 | 1,105 | 29.3 | 738 | 25.5 | 719 | 19.8 |
| High school completed | 976 | 54.3 | 2,322 | 46.8 | 2,086 | 50.1 | 1,447 | 43.2 | 342 | 41.4 | 1,732 | 45.9 | 1,380 | 47.6 | 1,791 | 49.3 |
| Some college or beyond | 303 | 16.8 | 1,384 | 27.9 | 887 | 21.3 | 853 | 25.4 | 363 | 43.9 | 676 | 17.9 | 553 | 19.1 | 915 | 25.2 |
| Not available | 23 | 1.3 | 112 | 2.3 | 84 | 2.0 | 121 | 3.6 | 19 | 2.3 | 100 | 2.7 | 67 | 2.3 | 117 | 3.2 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 1,526 | 84.8 | 3,756 | 75.8 | 3,565 | 85.6 | 2,641 | 78.8 | 733 | 88.7 | 3,037 | 80.5 | 2,343 | 80.8 | 3,070 | 84.5 |
| Other Language | 217 | 12.1 | 912 | 18.4 | 246 | 5.9 | 372 | 11.1 | 44 | 5.3 | 384 | 10.2 | 273 | 9.4 | 231 | 6.4 |
| Not available | 56 | 3.1 | 289 | 5.8 | 353 | 8.5 | 339 | 10.1 | 49 | 5.9 | 352 | 9.3 | 282 | 9.7 | 332 | 9.1 |
| DISABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 298 | 16.6 | 1,075 | 21.7 | 796 | 19.1 | 818 | 24.4 | 140 | 16.9 | 1,130 | 29.9 | 543 | 18.7 | 805 | 22.2 |
| VETERAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 28 | 1.6 | 90 | 1.8 | 80 | 1.9 | 53 | 1.6 | 17 | 2.1 | 66 | 1.7 | 47 | 1.6 | 70 | 1.9 |

SPA SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | SPA 1 Antelope Valley | | SPA 2 San Fernando | | SPA 3 San Gabriel | | SPA 4 Metro | | SPA 5 West | | SPA 6 South | | SPA 7 East | | SPA 8 South Bay | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 447 | 17.9 | 1,569 | 23.2 | 1,156 | 22.4 | 816 | 19.3 | 271 | 26.3 | 766 | 16.2 | 897 | 24.0 | 1,032 | 21.8 |
| Unemployed (seeking) | 1,113 | 44.6 | 2,950 | 43.6 | 1,900 | 36.8 | 1,352 | 32.0 | 324 | 31.5 | 1,301 | 27.5 | 1,178 | 31.5 | 1,484 | 31.3 |
| Unemployed (not seeking) | 636 | 25.5 | 1,447 | 21.4 | 1,256 | 24.3 | 1,245 | 29.5 | 230 | 22.4 | 1,275 | 26.9 | 858 | 23.0 | 1,196 | 25.3 |
| Not in labor force | 301 | 12.1 | 795 | 11.8 | 858 | 16.6 | 807 | 19.1 | 204 | 19.8 | 1,397 | 29.5 | 801 | 21.5 | 1,023 | 21.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,857 | 74.4 | 3,815 | 56.1 | 2,110 | 40.8 | 2,042 | 48.6 | 559 | 54.3 | 2,619 | 55.2 | 1,503 | 40.3 | 2,324 | 48.9 |
| No | 639 | 25.6 | 2,983 | 43.9 | 3,056 | 59.2 | 2,163 | 51.4 | 471 | 45.7 | 2,124 | 44.8 | 2,228 | 59.7 | 2,433 | 51.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 165 | 6.6 | 770 | 11.4 | 616 | 11.9 | 519 | 12.4 | 183 | 17.8 | 560 | 11.9 | 537 | 14.5 | 684 | 14.6 |
| No | 2,318 | 93.4 | 5,964 | 88.6 | 4,551 | 88.1 | 3,675 | 87.6 | 846 | 82.2 | 4,149 | 88.1 | 3,171 | 85.5 | 3,998 | 85.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 324 | 13.0 | 902 | 13.3 | 1,137 | 22.0 | 774 | 18.4 | 146 | 14.2 | 1,077 | 22.7 | 731 | 19.6 | 698 | 14.6 |
| PREGNANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 43 | 4.3 | 123 | 5.6 | 119 | 5.8 | 94 | 6.6 | 25 | 6.6 | 125 | 7.0 | 96 | 7.4 | 85 | 4.4 |
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 263 | 10.6 | 1,217 | 18.1 | 967 | 18.8 | 629 | 15.0 | 173 | 16.9 | 396 | 8.4 | 635 | 17.1 | 664 | 14.2 |
| Methamphetamine | 458 | 18.4 | 1,013 | 15.1 | 1,169 | 22.7 | 1,040 | 24.8 | 137 | 13.4 | 1,422 | 30.3 | 850 | 22.9 | 962 | 20.6 |
| Marijuana | 281 | 11.3 | 457 | 6.8 | 454 | 8.8 | 339 | 8.1 | 76 | 7.4 | 719 | 15.3 | 507 | 13.7 | 451 | 9.7 |
| Alcohol | 760 | 30.6 | 2,300 | 34.2 | 1,405 | 27.3 | 1,214 | 28.9 | 365 | 35.6 | 1,283 | 27.3 | 1,010 | 27.2 | 1,517 | 32.5 |
| Prescription drug | 600 | 24.1 | 1,545 | 23.0 | 985 | 19.1 | 785 | 18.7 | 233 | 22.7 | 569 | 12.1 | 589 | 15.9 | 864 | 18.5 |
| Cocaine | 101 | 4.1 | 136 | 2.0 | 137 | 2.7 | 141 | 3.4 | 28 | 2.7 | 237 | 5.1 | 86 | 2.3 | 169 | 3.6 |
| Other drugs | 23 | 0.9 | 52 | 0.8 | 35 | 0.7 | 50 | 1.2 | 13 | 1.3 | 67 | 1.4 | 36 | 1.0 | 45 | 1.0 |



SPA SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | SPA 1 Antelope Valley | | SPA 2 San Fernando | | SPA 3 San Gabriel | | SPA 4 Metro | | SPA 5 West | | SPA 6 South | | SPA 7 East | | SPA 8 South Bay | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|------|---------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| LEVEL OF CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASAM 0.5-Early Intervention | 4 | 0.2 | 12 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.9 | 13 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.2 |
| ASAM 1-Outpatient | 737 | 29.2 | 1,635 | 23.8 | 1,642 | 31.3 | 1,281 | 29.6 | 232 | 22.1 | 1,733 | 35.8 | 1,222 | 32.1 | 1,203 | 24.8 |
| ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient | 197 | 7.8 | 894 | 13.0 | 334 | 6.4 | 454 | 10.5 | 142 | 13.5 | 719 | 14.9 | 391 | 10.3 | 674 | 13.9 |
| ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program | 642 | 25.5 | 1,885 | 27.4 | 1,538 | 29.3 | 1,056 | 24.4 | 294 | 28.1 | 761 | 15.7 | 1,007 | 26.5 | 1,245 | 25.7 |
| ASAM 3.1-Residential Service | 98 | 3.9 | 168 | 2.4 | 191 | 3.6 | 215 | 5.0 | 116 | 11.1 | 241 | 5.0 | 204 | 5.4 | 254 | 5.2 |
| ASAM 3.3-Residential Service | 1 | 0.04 | 3 | 0.04 | 25 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.03 | - | - |
| ASAM 3.5-Residential Service | 243 | 9.6 | 544 | 7.9 | 647 | 12.3 | 606 | 14.0 | 67 | 6.4 | 611 | 12.6 | 333 | 8.8 | 447 | 9.2 |
| ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management | 2 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management | - | - | 1 | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management | 92 | 3.6 | 417 | 6.1 | 310 | 5.9 | 207 | 4.8 | 53 | 5.1 | 181 | 3.7 | 167 | 4.4 | 262 | 5.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management | 112 | 4.4 | 498 | 7.2 | 175 | 3.3 | 166 | 3.8 | 59 | 5.6 | 122 | 2.5 | 135 | 3.6 | 194 | 4.0 |
| Recovery Service | 394 | 15.6 | 816 | 11.9 | 366 | 7.0 | 331 | 7.7 | 76 | 7.3 | 449 | 9.3 | 330 | 8.7 | 556 | 11.5 |

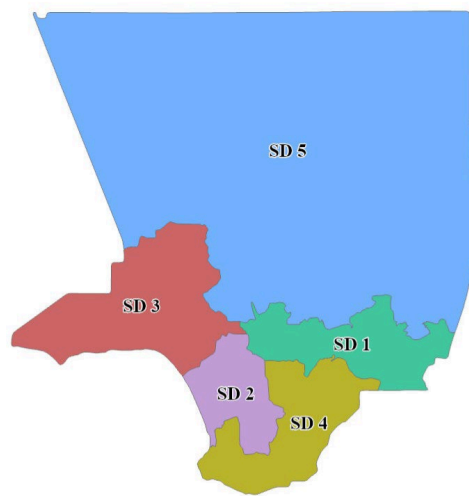
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Chapter 5

Client Characteristics by Supervisory District²



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

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

Clients from Supervisorial District 1 (SD 1)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

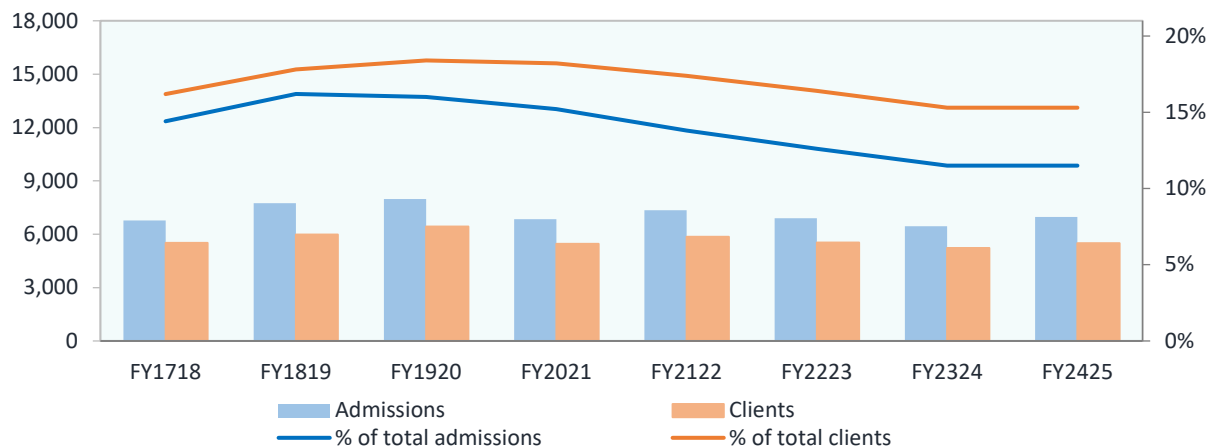
There were 6,964 treatment admissions for 5,488 clients residing in SD 1, accounting for 11.5% of all admissions and 15.3% of all clients (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 1, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 6,964 | 11.5 | 5,488 | 15.3 |
| Discharged | 4,537 | 10.2 | 3,531 | 13.2 |

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

Figure 5.1.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 1



Among SD 1 client discharges, 50.0% had positive compliance, with 35.1% completing treatment and 14.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.1.2).

Table 5.1.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 1, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,265 | 50.0 |
| Completed treatment | 1,588 | 35.1 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 677 | 14.9 |
| Negative compliance | 2,219 | 49.0 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 46 | 1.0 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SD 1 were male (63.3%), Hispanic/Latino (69.6%), ages 26-34 (26.2%), and unemployed (60.8%). Among SD 1 admissions, 41.1% reported mental health issues, and 20.9% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 5.1.3a and Table 5.1.3b).

Table 5.1.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 1, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,488 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,474 | 63.3 |
| | Female | 1,979 | 36.1 |
| | Transgender man | 4 | 0.1 |
| | Transgender woman | 21 | 0.4 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 10 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 3,817 | 69.6 |
| | White | 941 | 17.1 |
| | Black/African American | 560 | 10.2 |
| | Asian | 100 | 1.8 |
| | Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 24 | 0.4 |
| | Other | 25 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 18 | 0.3 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 314 | 5.7 |
| | 18-25 | 484 | 8.8 |
| | 26-34 | 1,437 | 26.2 |
| | 35-44 | 1,422 | 25.9 |
| | 45-54 | 768 | 14.0 |
| | 55-64 | 698 | 12.7 |
| | 65+ | 365 | 6.7 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,561 | 83.1 |
| | Gay | 90 | 1.6 |
| | Lesbian | 66 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 161 | 2.9 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 16 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 61 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 533 | 9.7 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 243 | 4.4 |
| | Some high school | 1,400 | 25.5 |
| | High school completed | 2,621 | 47.8 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,075 | 19.6 |
| | Not available | 149 | 2.7 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,549 | 82.9 |
| | Other language | 428 | 7.8 |
| | Not available | 511 | 9.3 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,209 | 22.0 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 91 | 1.7 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 5.1.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 1, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 6,964 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,422 | 20.8 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,212 | 32.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,939 | 28.4 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,257 | 18.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,799 | 41.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 846 | 12.5 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,421 | 20.9 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 162 | 6.3 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (26.8%), followed by methamphetamine (23.7%) and heroin (19.4%) (Table 5.1.4).

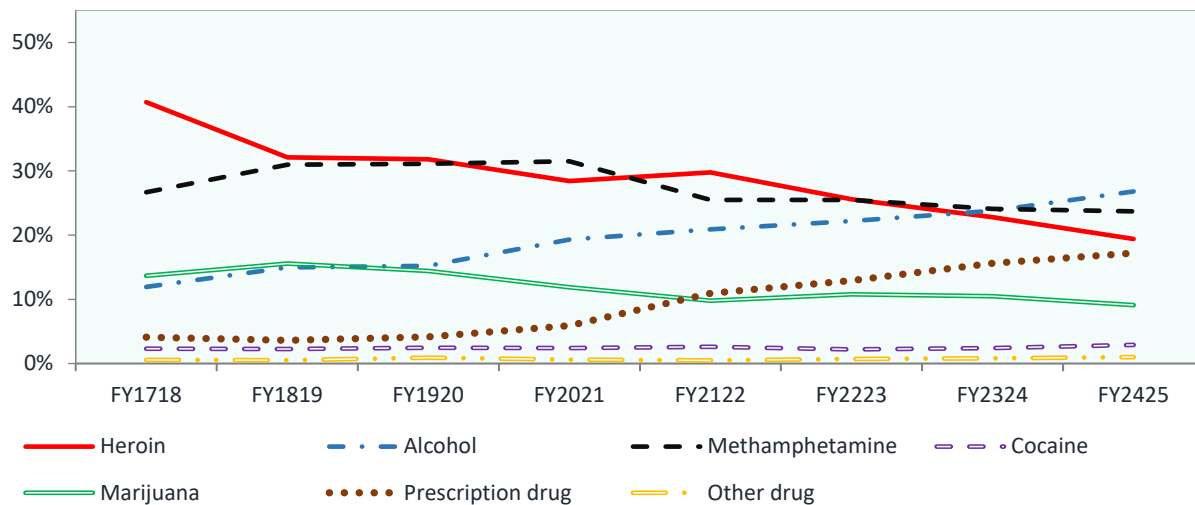
Table 5.1.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 1, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,824 | 26.8 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,608 | 23.7 |
| Heroin | 1,317 | 19.4 |
| Prescription drug | 1,167 | 17.2 |
| Marijuana | 621 | 9.1 |
| Cocaine | 196 | 2.9 |
| Other drugs | 65 | 1.0 |

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

Throughout FY1718 to FY2324, heroin and methamphetamine alternated as the primary substances of use among clients in SD 1. The proportion of primary heroin admissions steadily declined from 40.7% in FY1718 to 19.4% in FY2425. Primary methamphetamine admissions gradually increased from 26.7% in FY1718 to 31.5% in FY2021, then decreased to 23.7% in FY2425. Meanwhile, proportions of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions showed a clear upward trend, with alcohol emerging as the leading primary substance of use in FY2425 (Figure 5.1.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

Clients residing in SD 1 were most commonly admitted to outpatient programs (31.0%), followed by opioid treatment programs (29.5%) and residential service programs (17.9%) (Table 5.1.5).

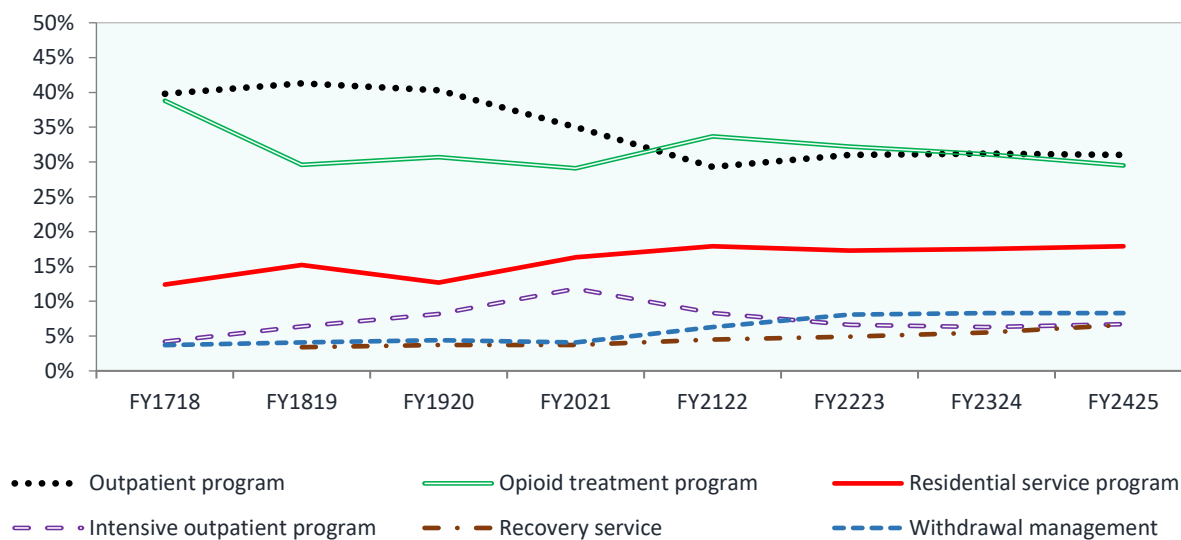
Table 5.1.5. Level of care among clients from SD 1, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 580 | 8.3 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 345 | 5.0 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 235 | 3.4 |
| Residential Service | 1,247 | 17.9 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 295 | 4.2 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 25 | 0.4 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 927 | 13.3 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 464 | 6.7 |
| Outpatient | 2,160 | 31.0 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 2,053 | 29.5 |
| Recovery Service | 458 | 6.6 |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, outpatient and opioid treatment programs have alternated as the most common levels of care. The proportion of admissions to outpatient programs decreased from 39.8% in FY1718 to 31.0% in FY2425, while admissions to opioid treatment programs dropped from 38.8% to 29.5% over the same period. By FY2425, admissions to residential service programs had steadily increased to 17.9%, and admissions to withdrawal management programs rose to 8.3% (Figure 5.1.3).

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



Clients from Supervisorial District 2 (SD 2)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

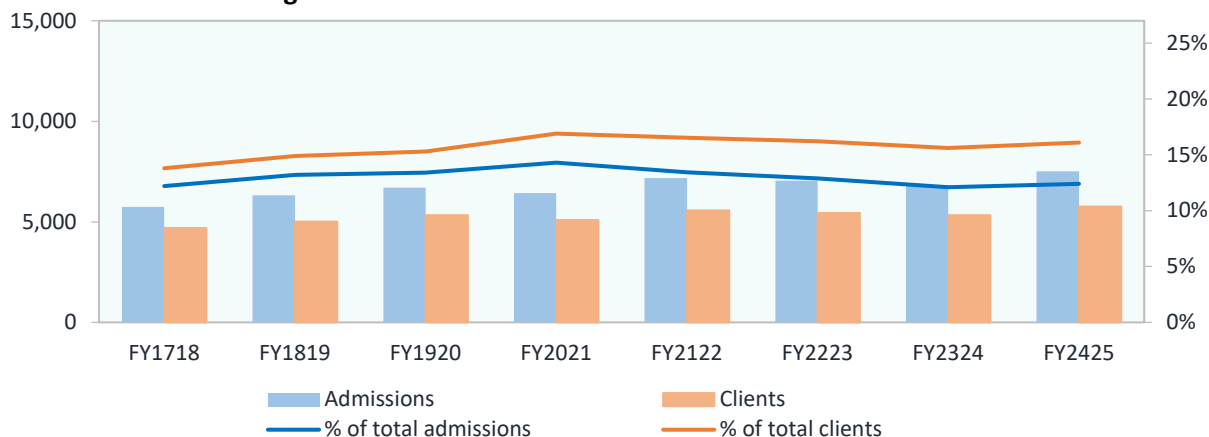
There were 7,514 treatment admissions for 5,766 clients residing in SD 2, accounting for 12.4% of all admissions and 16.1% of all clients (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 2, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 7,514 | 12.4 | 5,766 | 16.1 |
| Discharged | 5,159 | 11.5 | 3,998 | 15.0 |

The number and proportion of admissions increased from 5,745 (12.2%) in FY1718 to 6,429 (14.3%) in FY2021. Thereafter, the number of admissions further increased to 7,514, yet the proportion decreased to 12.4% in FY2425. The number and proportion of clients displayed a similar trend (Figure 5.2.1).

Figure 5.2.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 2



Among SD 2 client discharges, 53.3% had positive compliance, with 37.9% completing treatment and 15.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.2.2).

Table 5.2.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 2, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,746 | 53.3 |
| Completed treatment | 1,955 | 37.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 791 | 15.4 |
| Negative compliance | 2,362 | 45.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 44 | 0.9 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients from SD 2 were male (63.1%), Hispanic/Latino (51.9%), ages 26-34 (30.4%), and unemployed (54.2%). Among SD 2 admissions, 53.8% reported having mental health issues, and 20.8% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 5.2.3a and Table 5.2.3b).

Table 5.2.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 2, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,766 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,636 | 63.1 |
| | Female | 2,087 | 36.2 |
| | Transgender man | 16 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 16 | 0.3 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 11 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,994 | 51.9 |
| | White | 908 | 15.7 |
| | Black/African American | 1,680 | 29.1 |
| | Asian | 96 | 1.7 |
| | Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 35 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 32 | 0.6 |
| | Not available | 7 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 318 | 5.5 |
| | 18-25 | 522 | 9.1 |
| | 26-34 | 1,753 | 30.4 |
| | 35-44 | 1,559 | 27.0 |
| | 45-54 | 708 | 12.3 |
| | 55-64 | 577 | 10.0 |
| | 65+ | 327 | 5.7 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.03 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,833 | 83.8 |
| | Gay | 97 | 1.7 |
| | Lesbian | 70 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 158 | 2.7 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 25 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 67 | 1.2 |
| | Other** | 516 | 8.9 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 224 | 3.9 |
| | Some high school | 1,541 | 26.7 |
| | High school completed | 2,673 | 46.4 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,173 | 20.3 |
| | Not available | 155 | 2.7 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,670 | 81.0 |
| | Other language | 540 | 9.4 |
| | Not available | 556 | 9.6 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,622 | 28.1 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 104 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 5.2.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 2, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 7,514 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,322 | 17.9 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,079 | 28.2 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,912 | 26.0 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,055 | 27.9 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,966 | 53.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 890 | 12.2 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,533 | 20.8 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 173 | 6.1 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most common primary substance use was alcohol (29.1%), followed by methamphetamine (27.8%) and marijuana (13.8%) (Table 5.2.4).

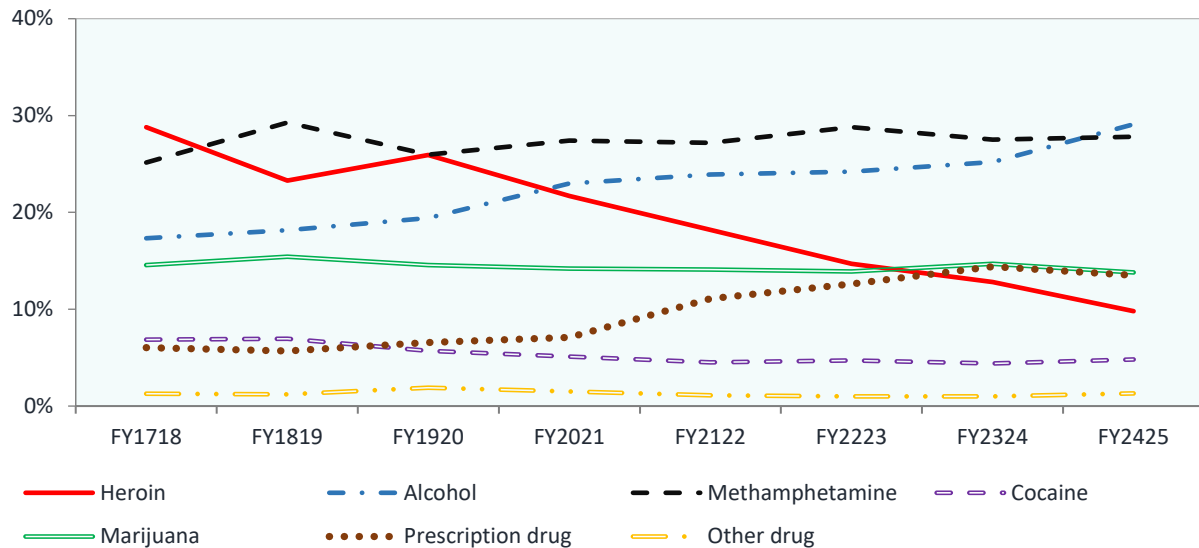
Table 5.2.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 2, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 2,120 | 29.1 |
| Methamphetamine | 2,029 | 27.8 |
| Marijuana | 1,007 | 13.8 |
| Prescription drug | 982 | 13.5 |
| Heroin | 714 | 9.8 |
| Cocaine | 350 | 4.8 |
| Other drugs | 95 | 1.3 |

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

In SD 2, methamphetamine was the leading primary substance use from FY1819 to FY2324, until it was surpassed by alcohol in FY2425. The proportion of primary heroin admissions decreased from 28.8% in FY1718 to 9.8% in FY2425, while primary alcohol admissions increased from 17.3% to 29.1% over the same period. Primary prescription drug admissions saw a significant increase, rising from 7.1% in FY2021 to 13.5% in FY2425 (Figure 5.2.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that clients residing in SD 2 were admitted to included outpatient programs (34.3%), followed by opioid treatment programs (18.1%) and residential services (16.5%) (Table 5.2.5).

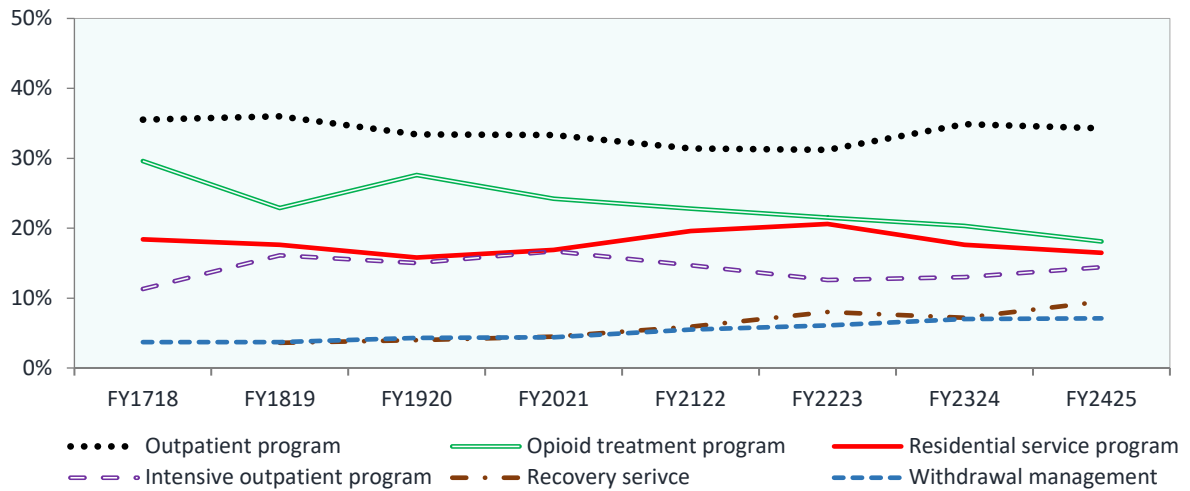
Table 5.2.5. Level of care among clients from SD 2, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 536 | 7.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 309 | 4.1 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 227 | 3.0 |
| Residential Service | 1,239 | 16.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 322 | 4.3 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 6 | 0.1 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 911 | 12.1 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 1,084 | 14.4 |
| Outpatient | 2,580 | 34.3 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,361 | 18.1 |
| Recovery Service | 711 | 9.5 |

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

Over the past eight fiscal years, the outpatient program remained the most common level of care. The proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has slightly decreased from FY1718 to FY2425, while admissions to residential service programs increased from 18.4% in FY1718 to 20.6% in FY2223, before decreasing to 16.5% in FY2425 (Figure 5.2.3).

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



Clients from Supervisorial District 3 (SD 3)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

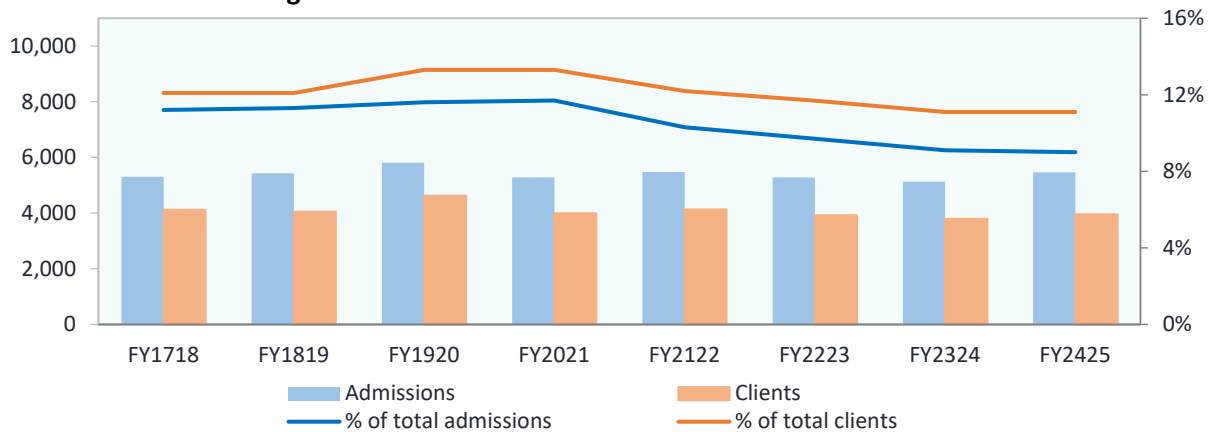
There were 5,465 treatment admissions for 3,954 clients residing in SD 3, accounting for 9.0% of all admissions and 11.1% of all clients (Table 5.3.1).

Table 5.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 3, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 5,465 | 9.0 | 3,954 | 11.1 |
| Discharged | 3,679 | 8.2 | 2,693 | 10.1 |

The number and proportion of admissions and clients fluctuated over the past eight fiscal years. Admissions rose from 5,304 (11.2%) in FY1718 to 5,805 (11.6%) in FY1920, before declining to 5,465 (9.0%) by FY2425. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar pattern (Figure 5.3.1).

Figure 5.3.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 3



Among SD 3 client discharges, 51.4% had positive compliance, with 41.3% completing treatment and 10.1% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 3, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive Compliance | 1,878 | 51.4 |
| Completed treatment | 1,508 | 41.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 370 | 10.1 |
| Negative Compliance | 1,692 | 46.3 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 83 | 2.3 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SD 3 were male (65.1%), Hispanic/Latino (47.5%), ages 26-34 (28.0%), and unemployed (63.1%). Among SD 3 admissions, over half (57.5%) reported having mental health issues, and 13.0% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 5.3.3a and Table 5.3.3b).

Table 5.3.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 3, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 3,954 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 2,573 | 65.1 |
| | Female | 1,339 | 33.9 |
| | Transgender man | 9 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 20 | 0.5 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 13 | 0.3 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,878 | 47.5 |
| | White | 1,627 | 41.1 |
| | Black/African American | 319 | 8.1 |
| | Asian | 72 | 1.8 |
| | Pacific Islander | 5 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 22 | 0.6 |
| | Other | 26 | 0.7 |
| | Not available | 5 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 197 | 5.0 |
| | 18-25 | 361 | 9.1 |
| | 26-34 | 1,107 | 28.0 |
| | 35-44 | 1,062 | 26.9 |
| | 45-54 | 548 | 13.9 |
| | 55-64 | 461 | 11.7 |
| | 65+ | 217 | 5.5 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.03 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 3,259 | 82.4 |
| | Gay | 126 | 3.2 |
| | Lesbian | 38 | 1.0 |
| | Bisexual | 119 | 3.0 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 23 | 0.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 50 | 1.3 |
| | Other** | 339 | 8.6 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 134 | 3.4 |
| | Some high school | 765 | 19.3 |
| | High school completed | 1,723 | 43.6 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,245 | 31.5 |
| | Not available | 87 | 2.2 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 3,046 | 77.0 |
| | Other language | 669 | 16.9 |
| | Not available | 239 | 6.0 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 892 | 22.6 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 72 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 5.3.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 3, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,465 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,316 | 24.5 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,219 | 41.2 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,178 | 21.9 |
| | Not in labor force | 669 | 12.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,105 | 57.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 666 | 12.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 700 | 13.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 109 | 5.8 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (34.3%), followed by prescription drug (23.0%) and heroin (16.1%) (Table 5.3.4).

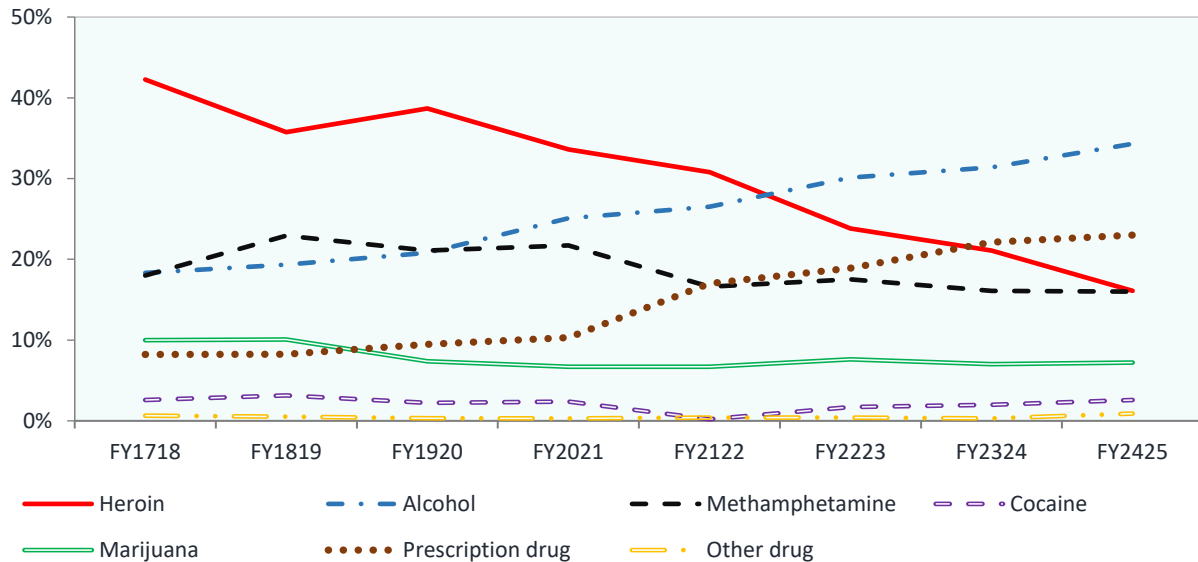
Table 5.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 3, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,836 | 34.3 |
| Prescription drug | 1,228 | 23.0 |
| Heroin | 859 | 16.1 |
| Methamphetamine | 858 | 16.0 |
| Marijuana | 385 | 7.2 |
| Cocaine | 138 | 2.6 |
| Other drugs | 46 | 0.9 |

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

From FY1718 to FY2122, heroin was the most common primary substance of use, until it was surpassed by alcohol in FY2223. Overall, the proportion of primary heroin admissions steadily declined from FY1718 to FY2425, while the proportion of primary alcohol admissions consistently increased during the same period. Additionally, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased significantly since FY2021, exceeding that of heroin in FY2324 (Figure 5.3.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that clients residing in SD 3 were admitted to was outpatient programs (25.6%), followed by opioid treatment programs (25.2%) and withdrawal management programs (12.8%) (Table 5.3.5).

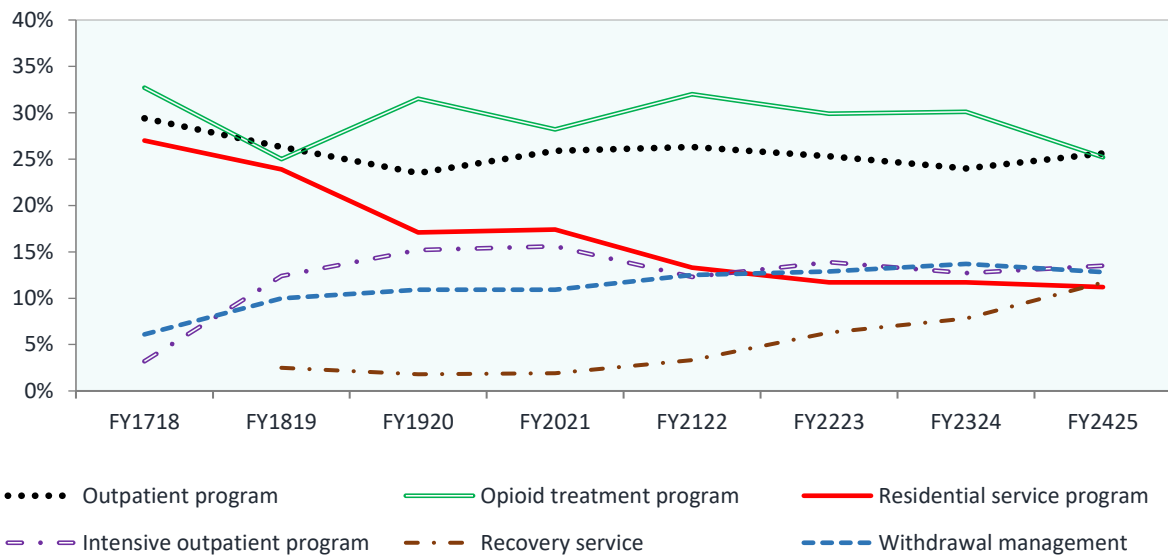
Table 5.3.5. Level of care among clients from SD 3, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 697 | 12.8 |
| ASAM WM 2 | 1 | 0.02 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 317 | 5.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 379 | 6.9 |
| Residential Service | 611 | 11.2 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 231 | 4.2 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 1 | 0.02 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 379 | 6.9 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 738 | 13.5 |
| Outpatient | 1,399 | 25.6 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,376 | 25.2 |
| Recovery Service | 641 | 11.7 |

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

Opioid treatment programs have consistently been the most common level of care, except for FY1819 and FY2425 when outpatient programs led. The outpatient program, which was the second most common level of care for most of this period, has shown a gradual decline in its proportion of admissions over the past eight fiscal years. Admissions to residential service programs have decreased consistently and notably, while admissions to withdrawal management have shown a general upward trend (Figure 5.3.3).

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



Clients from Supervisorial District 4 (SD 4)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

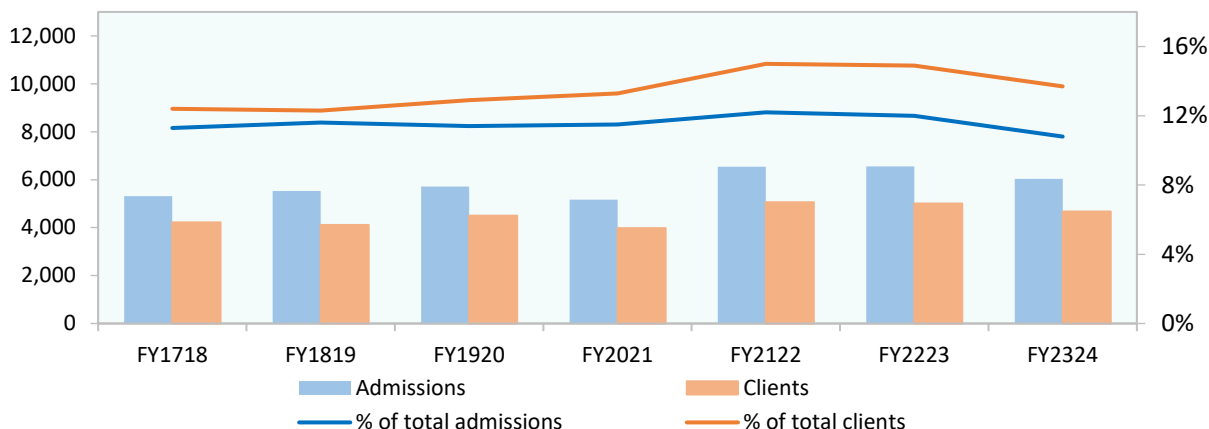
There were 6,462 treatment admissions for 4,852 clients residing in SD 4, accounting for 10.6% of all admissions and 13.6% of all clients (Table 5.4.1).

Table 5.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 4, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 6,462 | 10.6 | 4,852 | 13.6 |
| Discharged | 4,431 | 9.9 | 3,421 | 12.8 |

The number and proportion of admissions showed a generally gradual increasing trend from FY1718 to FY2122, followed by a slight decline through FY2425. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar trend (Figure 5.4.1).

Figure 5.4.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 4



Among SD 4 client discharges, 54.9% of admissions had positive compliance, with 38.9% completing treatment and 16.0% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.4.2).

Table 5.4.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 4, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,423 | 54.9 |
| Completed treatment | 1,718 | 38.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 705 | 16.0 |
| Negative compliance | 1,945 | 44.1 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 47 | 1.1 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SD 4 were male (63.8%), Hispanic/Latino (65.4%), ages 26-34 (28.2%), and unemployed (56.8%). Among SD 4 admissions, 45.5% reported mental health issues, and 17.0% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 5.4.3a and Table 5.4.3b).

Table 5.4.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 4, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 4,852 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,097 | 63.8 |
| | Female | 1,718 | 35.4 |
| | Transgender man | 11 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 13 | 0.3 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 11 | 0.2 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.04 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 3,171 | 65.4 |
| | White | 1,058 | 21.8 |
| | Black/African American | 449 | 9.3 |
| | Asian | 96 | 2.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.3 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 33 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 20 | 0.4 |
| | Not available | 11 | 0.2 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 308 | 6.3 |
| | 18-25 | 456 | 9.4 |
| | 26-34 | 1,369 | 28.2 |
| | 35-44 | 1,274 | 26.3 |
| | 45-54 | 660 | 13.6 |
| | 55-64 | 516 | 10.6 |
| | 65+ | 267 | 5.5 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.04 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 3,983 | 82.1 |
| | Gay | 75 | 1.5 |
| | Lesbian | 49 | 1.0 |
| | Bisexual | 122 | 2.5 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 27 | 0.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 60 | 1.2 |
| | Other** | 536 | 11.0 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 192 | 4.0 |
| | Some high school | 1,048 | 21.6 |
| | High school completed | 2,342 | 48.3 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,121 | 23.1 |
| | Not available | 149 | 3.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,026 | 83.0 |
| | Other language | 384 | 7.9 |
| | Not available | 442 | 9.1 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 957 | 19.7 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 89 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 5.4.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 4, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 6,462 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,432 | 22.7 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,044 | 32.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,541 | 24.4 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,291 | 20.5 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,885 | 45.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 954 | 15.3 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,076 | 17.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 143 | 6.0 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most common primary substance use in SD 4 was alcohol (29.7%), followed by methamphetamine (22.3%) and prescription drug (18.4%) (Table 5.4.4).

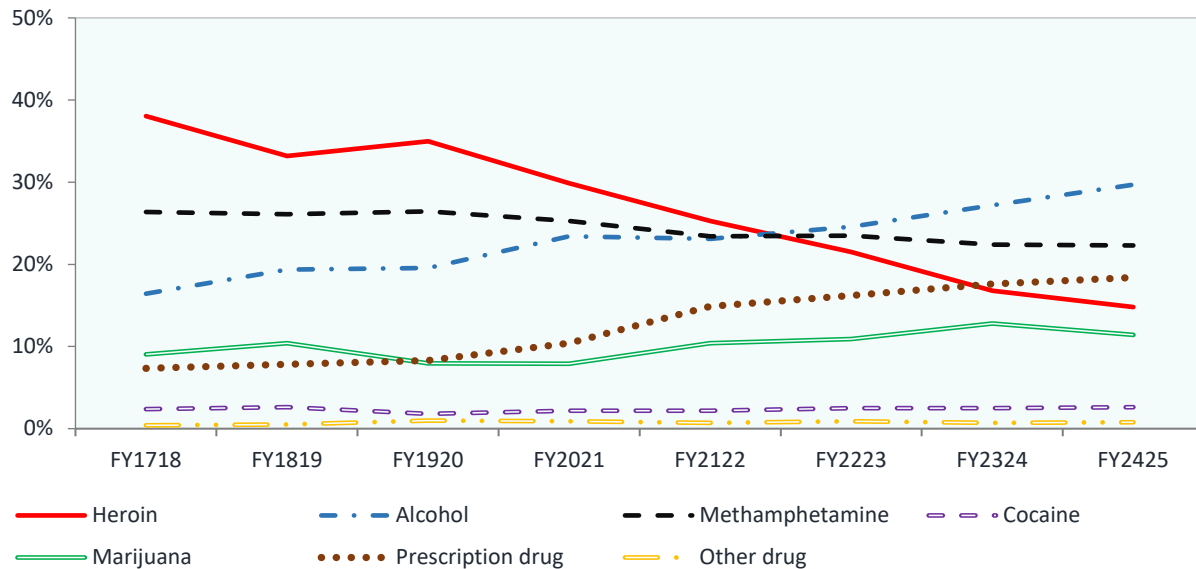
Table 5.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 4, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 1,858 | 29.7 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,391 | 22.3 |
| Prescription drug | 1,147 | 18.4 |
| Heroin | 927 | 14.8 |
| Marijuana | 710 | 11.4 |
| Cocaine | 164 | 2.6 |
| Other drugs | 53 | 0.8 |

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

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

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care among clients residing in SD 4 was outpatient programs (27.5%), followed by opioid treatment programs (25.5%) and residential service programs (15.5%) (Table 5.4.5).

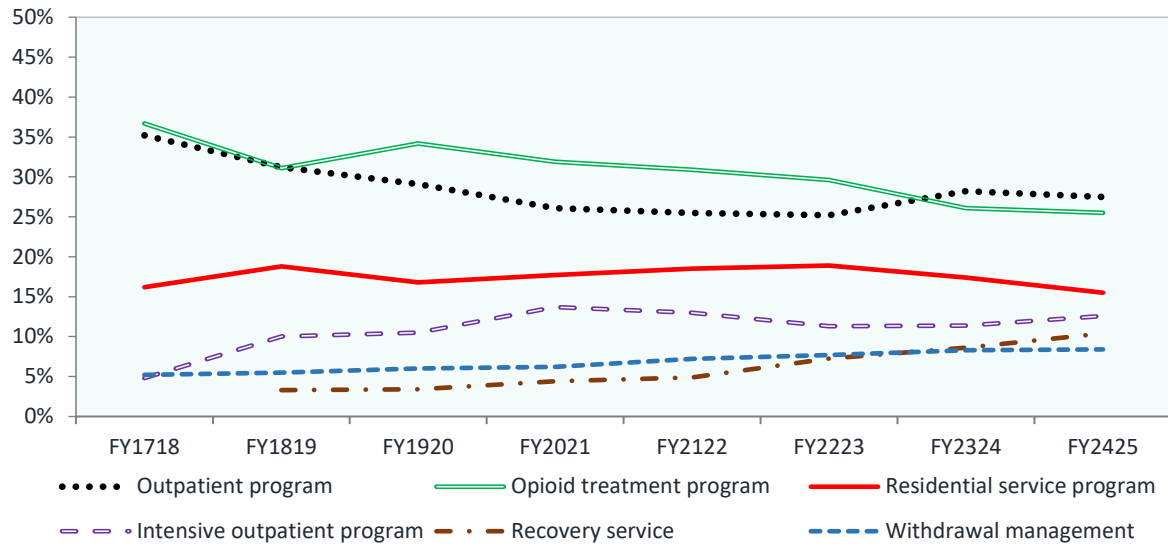
Table 5.4.5. Level of care among clients from SD 4, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 545 | 8.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 308 | 4.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 237 | 3.7 |
| Residential Service | 1,000 | 15.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 409 | 6.3 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 2 | 0.03 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 589 | 9.1 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 816 | 12.6 |
| Outpatient | 1,778 | 27.5 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,644 | 25.5 |
| Recovery Service | 673 | 10.4 |

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

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

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



Clients from Supervisorial District 5 (SD 5)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

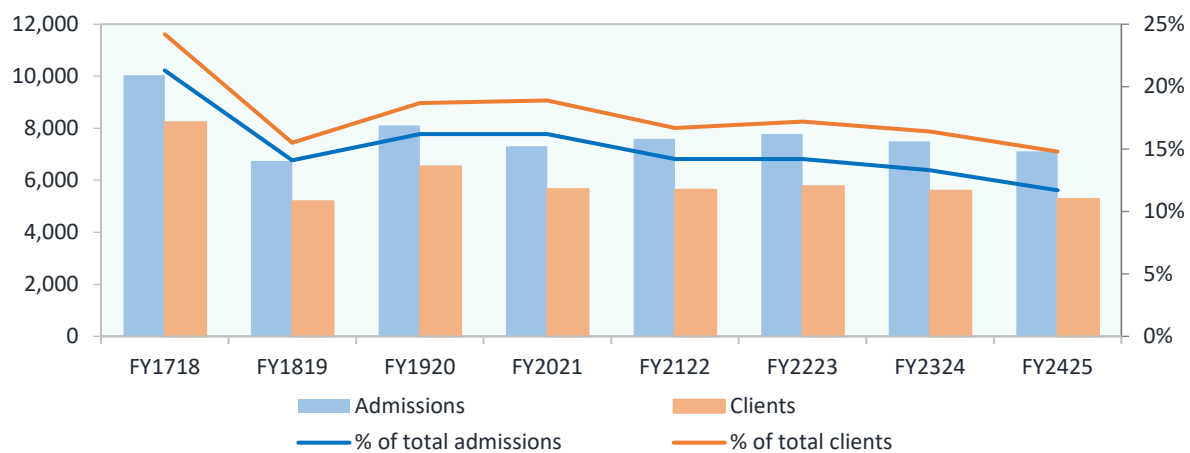
There were 7,111 treatment admissions for 5,276 clients residing in SD 5, accounting for 11.7% of all admissions and 14.8% of all clients (Table 5.5.1).

Table 5.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients from SD 5, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 7,111 | 11.7 | 5,276 | 14.8 |
| Discharged | 4,833 | 10.8 | 3,597 | 13.5 |

The number and proportion of admissions and clients decreased significantly from FY1718 to FY1819, and thereafter remained stable through FY2425. The number and proportion of clients followed a similar pattern (Figure 5.5.1).

Figure 5.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients from SD 5



Among SD 5 client discharges, 50.6% had positive compliance, with 38.9% completing treatment and 11.7% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 5.5.2).

Table 5.5.2. Discharge status of clients from SD 5, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,435 | 50.6 |
| Completed treatment | 1,873 | 38.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 562 | 11.7 |
| Negative compliance | 2,281 | 47.4 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 98 | 2.0 |

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

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients residing in SD 5 were male (65.3%), Hispanic/Latino (47.5%), ages 35-44 (29.3%), and unemployed (66.1%). Among SD 5 admissions, over half (58.1%) reported having mental health issues, and 15.1% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 5.5.3a and Table 5.5.3b).

Table 5.5.3a. Demographic characteristics of clients from SD 5, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,276 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 3,447 | 65.3 |
| | Female | 1,775 | 33.6 |
| | Transgender man | 14 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 30 | 0.6 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to stat/other | 10 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 2,506 | 47.5 |
| | White | 1,980 | 37.5 |
| | Black/African American | 648 | 12.3 |
| | Asian | 81 | 1.5 |
| | Pacific Islander | 5 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 27 | 0.5 |
| | Other | 25 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 4 | 0.1 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 241 | 4.6 |
| | 18-25 | 403 | 7.6 |
| | 26-34 | 1,507 | 28.6 |
| | 35-44 | 1,544 | 29.3 |
| | 45-54 | 752 | 14.3 |
| | 55-64 | 578 | 11.0 |
| | 65+ | 251 | 4.8 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 4,414 | 83.7 |
| | Gay | 105 | 2.0 |
| | Lesbian | 58 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 129 | 2.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 34 | 0.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 57 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 479 | 9.1 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 175 | 3.3 |
| | Some high school | 1,009 | 19.1 |
| | High school completed | 2,668 | 50.6 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,317 | 25.0 |
| | Not available | 107 | 2.0 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 4,325 | 82.0 |
| | Other language | 650 | 12.3 |
| | Not available | 301 | 5.7 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 906 | 17.2 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 95 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 5.5.3b. Health and social characteristics of clients from SD 5, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 7,111 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,462 | 20.9 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 3,048 | 43.6 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,573 | 22.5 |
| | Not in labor force | 914 | 13.1 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 4,074 | 58.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 678 | 9.7 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,059 | 15.1 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 123 | 5.2 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION

The most commonly reported primary substance use was alcohol (31.8%), followed by prescription drug (23.6%) and methamphetamine (16.7%) (Table 5.5.4).

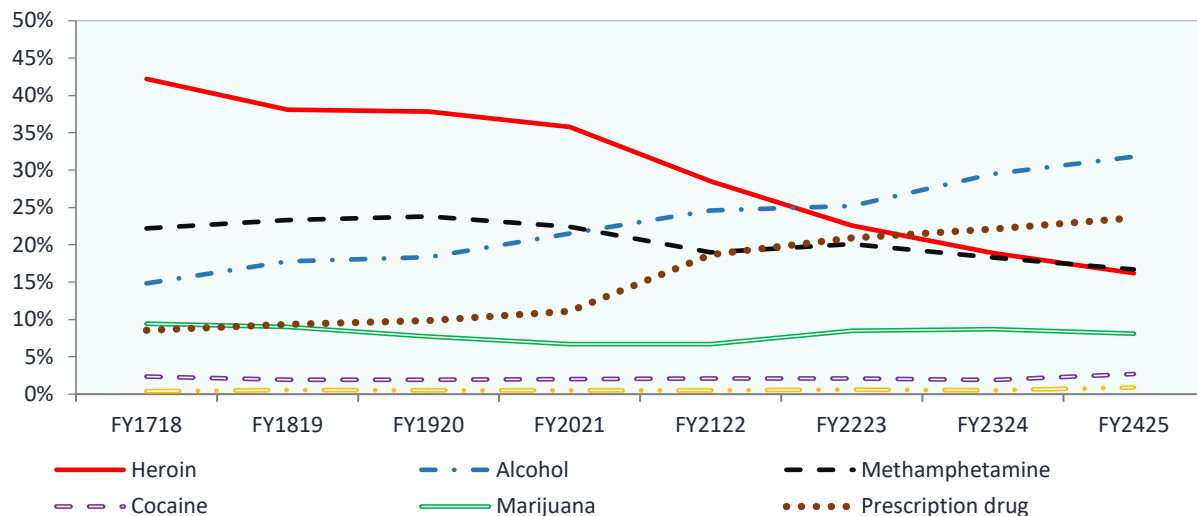
Table 5.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 5, FY2425

| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Alcohol | 2,216 | 31.8 |
| Prescription drug | 1,646 | 23.6 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,165 | 16.7 |
| Heroin | 1,127 | 16.2 |
| Marijuana | 561 | 8.1 |
| Cocaine | 187 | 2.7 |
| Other drugs | 62 | 0.9 |

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

Heroin had consistently ranked as the leading primary substance of use until FY2223, when it was surpassed by alcohol, which has remained the leading substance through FY2425. The proportion of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions has increased steadily since FY1718. Meanwhile, the proportion of primary marijuana admissions has shown a slight decreasing trend during the same period (Figure 5.5.2).

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



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that clients residing in SD 5 were admitted to was opioid treatment programs (28.0%), followed by outpatient programs (26.1%) and residential service programs (13.0%) (Table 5.5.5).

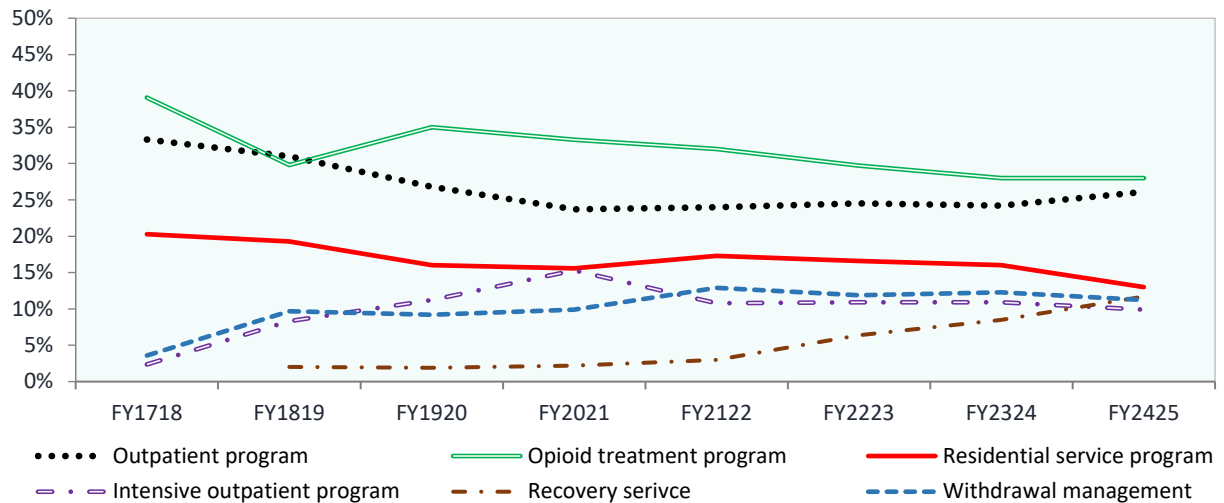
Table 5.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SD 5, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 795 | 11.2 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 2 | 0.03 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 410 | 5.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 383 | 5.4 |
| Residential Service | 925 | 13.0 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 230 | 3.2 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 3 | 0.04 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 692 | 9.7 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 703 | 9.9 |
| Outpatient | 1,858 | 26.1 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,994 | 28.0 |
| Recovery Service | 835 | 11.7 |

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

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

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



Summary Table 4. Summary statistics of clients from different SDs, FY2425

| Categories | SD 1 | | SD 2 | | SD 3 | | SD 4 | | SD 5 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| ADMITTED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 5,488 | 15.3 | 5,766 | 16.1 | 3,954 | 11.1 | 4,852 | 13.6 | 5,276 | 14.8 |
| Admissions | 6,964 | 11.5 | 7,514 | 12.4 | 5,465 | 9.0 | 6,462 | 10.6 | 7,111 | 11.7 |
| DISCHARGED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clients | 3,531 | 13.2 | 3,998 | 15.0 | 2,693 | 10.1 | 3,421 | 12.8 | 3,597 | 13.5 |
| Admissions | 4,537 | 10.2 | 5,159 | 11.5 | 3,679 | 8.2 | 4,431 | 9.9 | 4,833 | 10.8 |
| DISCHARGE STATUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Positive compliance | 2,265 | 50.0 | 2,746 | 53.3 | 1,878 | 51.4 | 2,423 | 54.9 | 2,435 | 50.6 |
| Completed treatment | 1,588 | 35.1 | 1,955 | 37.9 | 1,508 | 41.3 | 1,718 | 38.9 | 1,873 | 38.9 |
| Left-satisfactory progress | 677 | 14.9 | 791 | 15.4 | 370 | 10.1 | 705 | 16.0 | 562 | 11.7 |
| Negative compliance | 2,219 | 49.0 | 2,362 | 45.8 | 1,692 | 46.3 | 1,945 | 44.1 | 2,281 | 47.4 |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 46 | 1.0 | 44 | 0.9 | 83 | 2.3 | 47 | 1.1 | 98 | 2.0 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,474 | 63.3 | 3,636 | 63.1 | 2,573 | 65.1 | 3,097 | 63.8 | 3,447 | 65.3 |
| Female | 1,979 | 36.1 | 2,087 | 36.2 | 1,339 | 33.9 | 1,718 | 35.4 | 1,775 | 33.6 |
| Transgender male | 4 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.3 | 9 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.3 |
| Transgender female | 21 | 0.4 | 16 | 0.3 | 20 | 0.5 | 13 | 0.3 | 30 | 0.6 |
| Non-conforming or refuse to state | 10 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.3 | 11 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Not available | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.04 | - | - |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 3,817 | 69.6 | 2,994 | 51.9 | 1,878 | 47.5 | 3,171 | 65.3 | 2,506 | 47.5 |
| White | 941 | 17.1 | 908 | 15.7 | 1,627 | 41.1 | 1,058 | 21.8 | 1,980 | 37.5 |
| Black/African American | 560 | 10.2 | 1,680 | 29.1 | 319 | 8.1 | 449 | 9.3 | 648 | 12.3 |
| Asian | 100 | 1.8 | 96 | 1.7 | 72 | 1.8 | 96 | 2.0 | 81 | 1.5 |
| Pacific Islander | 3 | 0.1 | 14 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.1 | 14 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.1 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 24 | 0.4 | 35 | 0.6 | 22 | 0.6 | 33 | 0.7 | 27 | 0.5 |
| Other | 25 | 0.5 | 32 | 0.6 | 26 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.4 | 25 | 0.5 |
| Not available | 18 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 and under | 314 | 5.7 | 318 | 5.5 | 197 | 5.0 | 308 | 6.3 | 241 | 4.6 |
| 18-25 | 484 | 8.8 | 522 | 9.1 | 361 | 9.1 | 456 | 9.4 | 403 | 7.6 |
| 26-34 | 1,437 | 26.2 | 1,753 | 30.4 | 1,107 | 28.0 | 1,369 | 28.2 | 1,507 | 28.6 |
| 35-44 | 1,422 | 25.9 | 1,559 | 27.0 | 1,062 | 26.9 | 1,274 | 26.3 | 1,544 | 29.3 |
| 45-54 | 768 | 14.0 | 708 | 12.3 | 548 | 13.9 | 660 | 13.6 | 752 | 14.3 |
| 55-64 | 698 | 12.7 | 577 | 10.0 | 461 | 11.7 | 516 | 10.6 | 578 | 11.0 |
| 65+ | 365 | 6.7 | 327 | 5.7 | 217 | 5.5 | 267 | 5.5 | 251 | 4.8 |
| Not available | - | - | 2 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.04 | - | - |

SD SUMMARY

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | SD 1 | | SD 2 | | SD 3 | | SD 4 | | SD 5 | |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | 4,561 | 83.1 | 4,833 | 83.8 | 3,259 | 82.4 | 3,983 | 82.1 | 4,414 | 83.7 |
| Gay | 90 | 1.6 | 97 | 1.7 | 126 | 3.2 | 75 | 1.5 | 105 | 2.0 |
| Lesbian | 66 | 1.2 | 70 | 1.2 | 38 | 1.0 | 49 | 1.0 | 58 | 1.1 |
| Bisexual | 161 | 2.9 | 158 | 2.7 | 119 | 3.0 | 122 | 2.5 | 129 | 2.4 |
| Queering/unsure/questioning | 16 | 0.3 | 25 | 0.4 | 23 | 0.6 | 27 | 0.6 | 34 | 0.6 |
| Prefer not to state | 61 | 1.1 | 67 | 1.2 | 50 | 1.3 | 60 | 1.2 | 57 | 1.1 |
| Other** | 533 | 9.7 | 516 | 8.9 | 339 | 8.6 | 536 | 11.0 | 479 | 9.1 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle school or below | 243 | 4.4 | 224 | 3.9 | 134 | 3.4 | 192 | 4.0 | 175 | 3.3 |
| Some high school | 1,400 | 25.5 | 1,541 | 26.7 | 765 | 19.3 | 1,048 | 21.6 | 1,009 | 19.1 |
| High school completed | 2,621 | 47.8 | 2,673 | 46.4 | 1,723 | 43.6 | 2,342 | 48.3 | 2,668 | 50.6 |
| Some college or beyond | 1,075 | 19.6 | 1,173 | 20.3 | 1,245 | 31.5 | 1,121 | 23.1 | 1,317 | 25.0 |
| Not available | 149 | 2.7 | 155 | 2.7 | 87 | 2.2 | 149 | 3.1 | 107 | 2.0 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4,549 | 82.9 | 4,670 | 81.0 | 3,046 | 77.0 | 4,026 | 83.0 | 4,325 | 82.0 |
| Other Language | 428 | 7.8 | 540 | 9.4 | 669 | 16.9 | 384 | 7.9 | 650 | 12.3 |
| Not available | 511 | 9.3 | 556 | 9.6 | 239 | 6.0 | 442 | 9.1 | 301 | 5.7 |
| DISABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,209 | 22.0 | 1,622 | 28.1 | 892 | 22.6 | 957 | 19.7 | 906 | 17.2 |
| VETERAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 91 | 1.7 | 104 | 1.8 | 72 | 1.8 | 89 | 1.8 | 95 | 1.8 |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 1,422 | 20.8 | 1,322 | 17.9 | 1,316 | 24.5 | 1,432 | 22.7 | 1,462 | 20.9 |
| Unemployed (seeking) | 2,212 | 32.4 | 2,079 | 28.2 | 2,219 | 41.2 | 2,044 | 32.4 | 3,048 | 43.6 |
| Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,939 | 28.4 | 1,912 | 26.0 | 1,178 | 21.9 | 1,541 | 24.4 | 1,573 | 22.5 |
| Not in labor force | 1,257 | 18.4 | 2,055 | 27.9 | 669 | 12.4 | 1,291 | 20.5 | 914 | 13.1 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2,799 | 41.1 | 3,966 | 53.8 | 3,105 | 57.5 | 2,885 | 45.5 | 4,074 | 58.1 |
| No | 4,010 | 58.9 | 3,399 | 46.2 | 2,294 | 42.5 | 3,454 | 54.5 | 2,940 | 41.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 846 | 12.5 | 890 | 12.2 | 666 | 12.4 | 954 | 15.3 | 678 | 9.7 |
| No | 5,947 | 87.5 | 6,429 | 87.8 | 4,698 | 87.6 | 5,301 | 84.7 | 6,297 | 90.3 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,421 | 20.9 | 1,533 | 20.8 | 700 | 13.0 | 1,076 | 17.0 | 1,059 | 15.1 |

| (Table Cont'd) Categories | SD 1 | | SD 2 | | SD 3 | | SD 4 | | SD 5 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| PREGNANT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 162 | 6.3 | 173 | 6.1 | 109 | 5.8 | 143 | 6.0 | 123 | 5.2 |
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heroin | 1,317 | 19.4 | 714 | 9.8 | 859 | 16.1 | 927 | 14.8 | 1,127 | 16.2 |
| Methamphetamine | 1,608 | 23.7 | 2,029 | 27.8 | 858 | 16.0 | 1,391 | 22.3 | 1,165 | 16.7 |
| Marijuana | 621 | 9.1 | 1,007 | 13.8 | 385 | 7.2 | 710 | 11.4 | 561 | 8.1 |
| Alcohol | 1,824 | 26.8 | 2,120 | 29.1 | 1,836 | 34.3 | 1,858 | 29.7 | 2,216 | 31.8 |
| Prescription Drug | 1,167 | 17.2 | 982 | 13.5 | 1,228 | 23.0 | 1,147 | 18.4 | 1,646 | 23.6 |
| Cocaine | 196 | 2.9 | 350 | 4.8 | 138 | 2.6 | 164 | 2.6 | 187 | 2.7 |
| Other drugs | 65 | 1.0 | 95 | 1.3 | 46 | 0.9 | 53 | 0.8 | 62 | 0.9 |
| LEVEL OF CARE | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASAM 0.5-Early Intervention | 16 | 0.2 | 25 | 0.3 | 13 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.3 |
| ASAM 1-Outpatient | 2,144 | 30.8 | 2,555 | 34.0 | 1,386 | 25.4 | 1,765 | 27.3 | 1,835 | 25.8 |
| ASAM 2.1-Intensive Outpatient | 464 | 6.7 | 1,084 | 14.4 | 738 | 13.5 | 816 | 12.6 | 703 | 9.9 |
| ASAM OTP-Opioid Treatment Program | 2,053 | 29.5 | 1,361 | 18.1 | 1,376 | 25.2 | 1,644 | 25.5 | 1,994 | 28.0 |
| ASAM 3.1-Residential Service | 295 | 4.2 | 322 | 4.3 | 231 | 4.2 | 409 | 6.3 | 230 | 3.2 |
| ASAM 3.3-Residential Service | 25 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.03 | 3 | 0.04 |
| ASAM 3.5-Residential Service | 927 | 13.3 | 911 | 12.1 | 379 | 6.9 | 589 | 9.1 | 692 | 9.7 |
| ASAM WM 1-Withdrawal Management | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.03 |
| ASAM WM 2-Withdrawal Management | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.02 | - | - | - | - |
| ASAM WM 3.2-Withdrawal Management | 345 | 5.0 | 309 | 4.1 | 317 | 5.8 | 308 | 4.8 | 410 | 5.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0-Withdrawal Management | 235 | 3.4 | 227 | 3.0 | 379 | 6.9 | 237 | 3.7 | 383 | 5.4 |
| Recovery Service | 458 | 6.6 | 711 | 9.5 | 641 | 11.7 | 673 | 10.4 | 835 | 11.7 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Chapter 6

Client Characteristics by Special Population



Chapter 6 provides descriptive information for clients of special population groups (**youth (ages 12-17, ages 20 and under), older adults (65+ yrs), clients involved in criminal justice system, clients experiencing homelessness, clients with disabilities, LGBTQ clients (lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender/queer), pregnant and parenting women, and veterans**). Number of clients, admissions and discharges are reported, along with trends in admission levels over the past eight fiscal years. Client discharge status, demographic characteristics, primary substance use, and levels of care by special population groups are also described.

Youth

This section includes two types of youth groups, namely youth (ages 12-17) and youth (ages 20 and under) per the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA).

Youth (ages 12-17)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

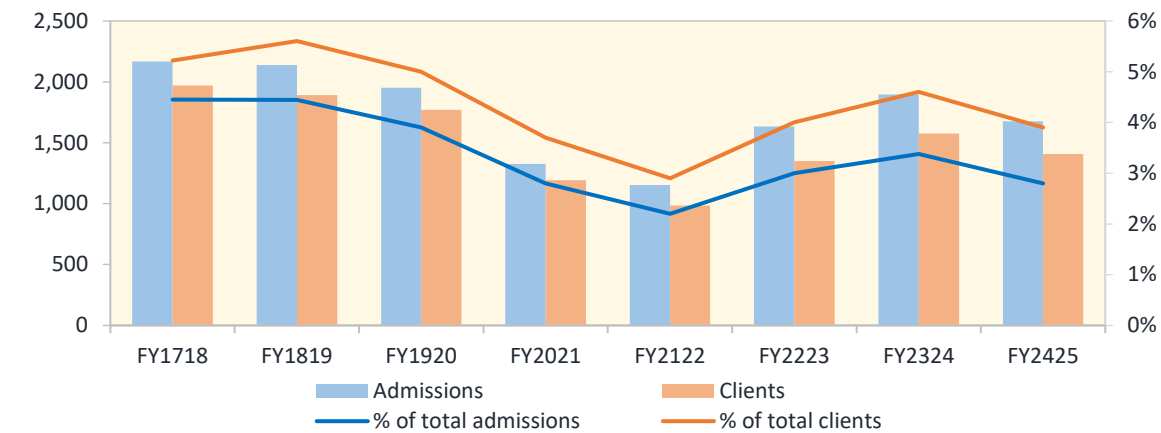
There were 1,407 (3.9%) youth (ages 12-17), who accounted for 1,675 (2.8%) treatment admissions (Table 6.1a.1).

Table 6.1a.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 1,675 | 2.8 | 1,407 | 3.9 |
| Discharged | 1,169 | 2.6 | 1,015 | 3.8 |

Over the past eight fiscal years, youth admissions and clients have shown a fluctuating pattern, with a decline from FY1718 to FY2122, followed by an increase thereafter. Specifically, the proportion of total admissions dropped from 4.5% in FY1718 to 2.2% in FY2122, before rising and leveling out to 2.8% in FY2425 (Figure 6.1a.1).

Figure 6.1a.1. Trends in youth (ages 12-17) admissions and clients



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of youth (ages 12-17) were male (64.3%), Hispanic/Latino (78.5%), and of age 17 years (29.6%). Among youth admissions, 44.2% had mental health issues, and 20.2% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 6.1a.2a and Table 6.1a.2b).

Table 6.1a.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,407 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 905 | 64.3 |
| | Female | 487 | 34.6 |
| | Transgender man | 9 | 0.6 |
| | Transgender woman | 1 | 0.1 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 5 | 0.4 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,105 | 78.5 |
| | White | 98 | 7.0 |
| | Black/African American | 181 | 12.9 |
| | Asian | 8 | 0.6 |
| | Pacific Islander | 1 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 2 | 0.1 |
| | Other | 7 | 0.5 |
| AGE | Not available | 5 | 0.4 |
| | 12 | 21 | 1.5 |
| | 13 | 82 | 5.8 |
| | 14 | 195 | 13.9 |
| | 15 | 310 | 22.0 |
| | 16 | 382 | 27.2 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 17 | 417 | 29.6 |
| | Heterosexual | 1,107 | 78.7 |
| | Gay | 6 | 0.4 |
| | Lesbian | 18 | 1.3 |
| | Bisexual | 63 | 4.5 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 25 | 1.8 |
| | Prefer not to state | 23 | 1.6 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 165 | 11.7 |
| | Middle school or below | 296 | 21.0 |
| | Some high school | 964 | 68.5 |
| | High school completed | 86 | 6.1 |
| | Some college or beyond | 12 | 0.9 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 49 | 3.5 |
| | English | 1,154 | 82.0 |
| | Other language | 174 | 12.4 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 79 | 5.6 |
| | Yes | 213 | 15.1 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 2 | 0.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.1a.2b. Health and social characteristics of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,675 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 39 | 2.4 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 56 | 3.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 431 | 26.5 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,101 | 67.7 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 7 | 0.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 724 | 44.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 158 | 9.8 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 330 | 20.2 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 16 | 2.7 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among youth (ages 12-17) by far was marijuana (81.6%), followed by prescription drug (7.7%) and alcohol (7.2%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (86.2%). 31.2% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 9 days at discharge (Table 6.1a.3a and Table 6.1a.3b).

Table 6.1a.3a. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 12-17) at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Marijuana | 1,291 | 81.6 |
| | Prescription drug | 122 | 7.7 |
| | Alcohol | 114 | 7.2 |
| | Methamphetamine | 28 | 1.8 |
| | Other drugs | 22 | 1.4 |
| | Cocaine | 5 | 0.3 |
| | Heroin | 1 | 0.1 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 220 | 13.7 |
| | 12-17 | 1,383 | 86.2 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 1,098 | 68.8 |
| | 1-2 | 381 | 23.9 |
| | 3-4 | 82 | 5.1 |
| | 5+ | 35 | 2.2 |

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

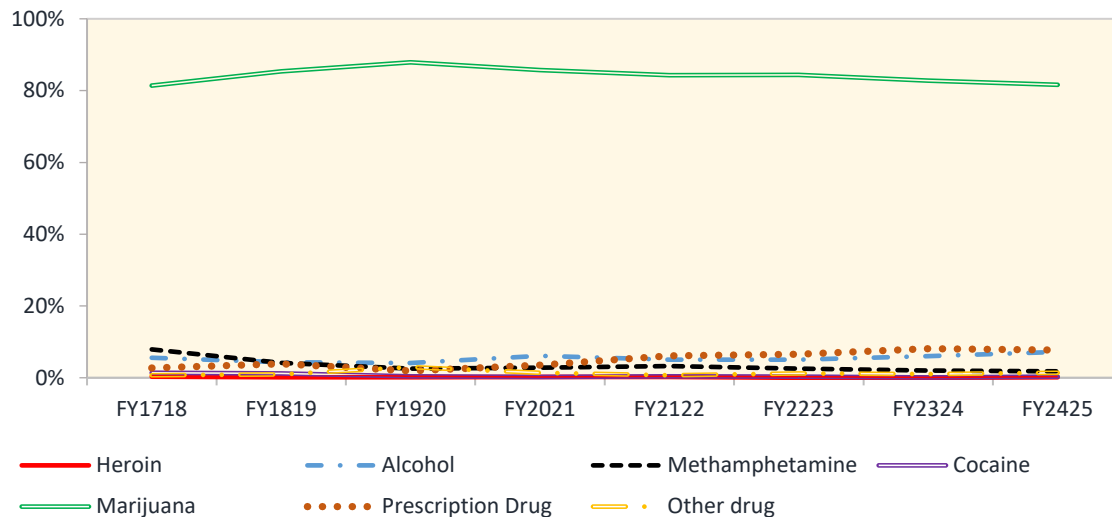
Table 6.1a.3b. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 12-17) at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | # (N=1,169) | % | # (N=1,169) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 563 | 48.2 | 684 | 58.5 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 530 | 45.3 | 414 | 35.4 |
| | Not available | 76 | 6.5 | 71 | 6.1 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 263 | 22.5 | 526 | 45.0 |
| | 1-9 days | 280 | 24.0 | 169 | 14.5 |
| | 10-19 days | 195 | 16.7 | 147 | 12.6 |
| | 20-29 days | 138 | 11.8 | 71 | 6.1 |
| | Every day | 249 | 21.3 | 207 | 17.7 |
| | Not available | 44 | 3.8 | 49 | 4.2 |
| | Average days of use | 13 | | 9 | |

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

Marijuana has consistently been the primary substance of use among youth (age 12-17) over the past eight fiscal years, peaking at 87.9% in FY1920 before gradually declining to 81.6% in FY2425. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions has steadily risen, reaching its highest at 8.1% in FY2324. Primary alcohol admissions fluctuated between 4.0% and 7.2%, with a slight increase in the most recent years (Figure 6.1a.2).

Figure 6.1a.2. Trends in primary substance use among youth (ages 12-17)



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority of youth (ages 12-17) were admitted to outpatient programs (73.5%), followed by intensive outpatient programs (11.7%) and residential services (7.9%) (Table 6.1a.4).

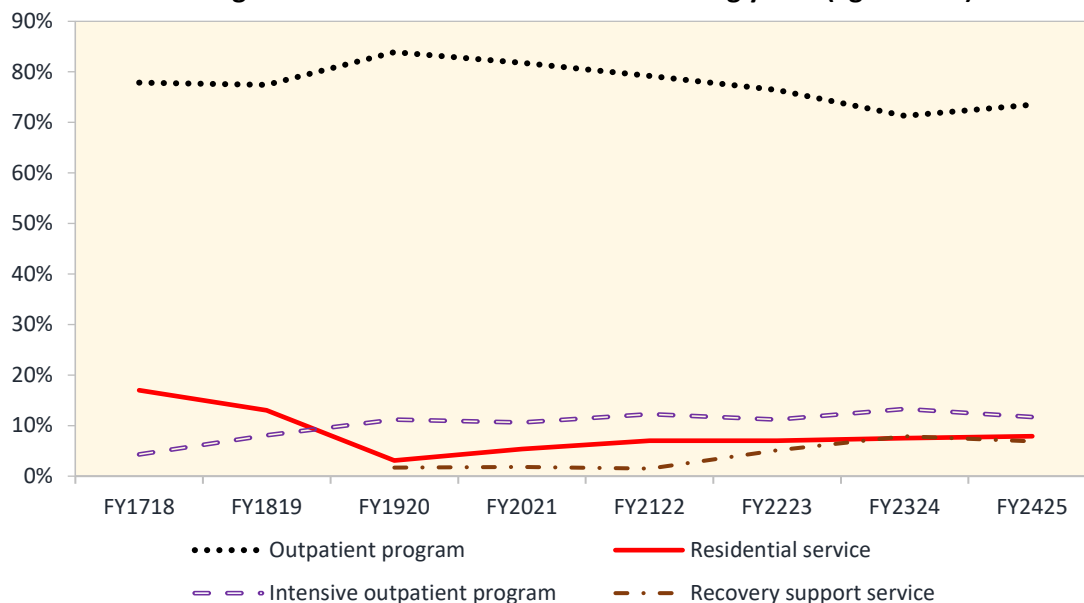
Table 6.1a.4. Level of care among youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Residential Service | 132 | 7.9 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 132 | 7.9 |
| Outpatient | 1,229 | 73.5 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 196 | 11.7 |
| Recovery Service | 116 | 6.9 |

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

Outpatient program has consistently been the primary level of care for youth (ages 12-17) over the past eight fiscal years. The proportion of youth admissions to intensive outpatient programs has steadily increased from 4.3% in FY1718 to 11.7% in FY2425. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to residential service programs exhibited a marked decrease from 17.0% in FY1718 to 3.1% in FY1920, before gradually increasing to 7.9% in FY2425 (Figure 6.1a.3).

Figure 6.1a.3. Trends in level of care among youth (ages 12-17)



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among youth (ages 12-17), 43.1% had positive compliance, with 27.3% completing treatment and 15.8% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.1a.5).

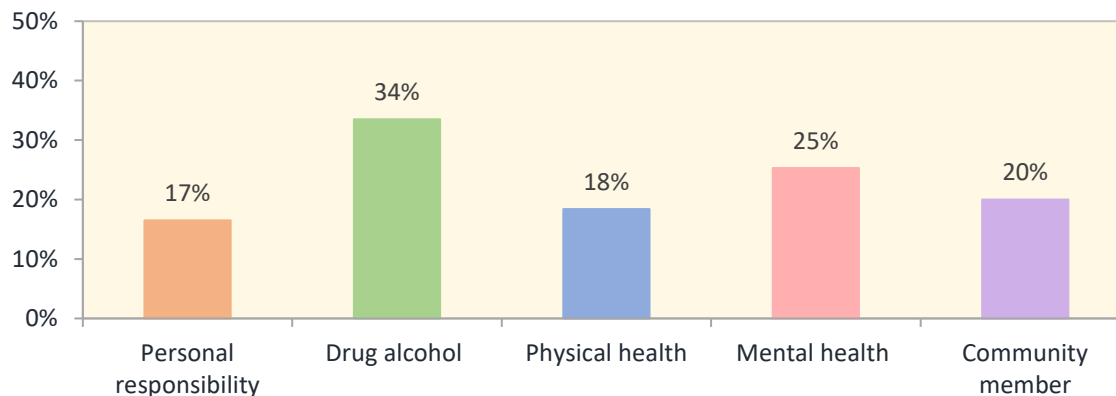
Table 6.1a.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 497 | 43.1 |
| Completed treatment | 315 | 27.3 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 182 | 15.8 |
| Negative compliance | | |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | 633 | 54.9 |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 24 | 2.1 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 17% of youth (ages 12-17) reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 34% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 18% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 25% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 20% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.1a.4).

Figure 6.1a.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for youth (ages 12-17), FY2425



Youth (ages 20 and under)

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There were 2,127 (5.9%) youth (ages 20 and under), who accounted for 2,769 (4.6%) treatment admissions (Table 6.1b.1).

Table 6.1b.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 2,769 | 4.6 | 2,127 | 5.9 |
| Discharged | 2,056 | 4.6 | 1,607 | 6.0 |

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of youth (ages 20 and under) were male (64.3%), Hispanic/Latino (76.6%), and between ages 12-17 (65.1%). Among youth admissions, 48.7% had mental health issues, and 22.7% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 6.1b.2a and Table 6.1b.2b).

Table 6.1b.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,127 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 1,368 | 64.3 |
| | Female | 734 | 34.5 |
| | Transgender man | 13 | 0.6 |
| | Transgender woman | 5 | 0.2 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 7 | 0.3 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,630 | 76.6 |
| | White | 175 | 8.2 |
| | Black/African American | 286 | 13.4 |
| | Asian | 13 | 0.6 |
| | Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 5 | 0.2 |
| | Other | 10 | 0.5 |
| | Not available | 6 | 0.3 |
| AGE | Ages 12-17 | 1,385 | 65.1 |
| | Ages 18-20 | 742 | 34.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 1,680 | 79.0 |
| | Gay | 11 | 0.5 |
| | Lesbian | 27 | 1.3 |
| | Bisexual | 93 | 4.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 35 | 1.6 |
| | Prefer not to state | 37 | 1.7 |
| | Other** | 244 | 11.5 |

Table 6.1b.2a. Demographic characteristics of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425 (cont'd)

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|------------------|------------------------|---------|------|
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 312 | 14.7 |
| | Some high school | 1,215 | 57.1 |
| | High school completed | 465 | 21.9 |
| | Some college or beyond | 69 | 3.2 |
| | Not available | 66 | 3.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 1,755 | 82.5 |
| | Other language | 258 | 12.1 |
| | Not available | 114 | 5.4 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 343 | 16.1 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 6 | 0.3 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.1b.2b. Health and social characteristics of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,769 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 180 | 6.7 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 498 | 18.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 693 | 25.6 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,335 | 49.3 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 331 | 12.0 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,324 | 48.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 275 | 10.2 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 618 | 22.7 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 49 | 5.0 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among youth (ages 20 and under) by far was marijuana (61.0%), followed by prescription drug (16.6%) and alcohol (11.7%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 17 years and under (91.9%). 41.8% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 9 days at discharge (Table 6.1b.3a and Table 6.1b.3b).

Table 6.1b.3a. Primary substance use status among youth at admission (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Marijuana | 1,613 | 61.0 |
| | Prescription drug | 439 | 16.6 |
| | Alcohol | 309 | 11.7 |
| | Methamphetamine | 178 | 6.7 |
| | Other drugs | 50 | 1.9 |
| | Cocaine | 35 | 1.3 |
| | Heroin | 22 | 0.8 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 17 and under | 2,457 | 91.9 |
| | 18-20 | 216 | 8.1 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 1,543 | 58.2 |
| | 1-2 | 780 | 29.4 |
| | 3-4 | 208 | 7.8 |
| | 5+ | 122 | 4.6 |

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

Table 6.1b.3b. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 20 and under) at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | # (N=2,056) | % | # (N=2,056) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 785 | 38.2 | 1,136 | 55.3 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 1,162 | 56.5 | 758 | 36.9 |
| | Not available | 109 | 5.3 | 162 | 7.9 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 543 | 26.4 | 981 | 47.7 |
| | 1-9 days | 411 | 20.0 | 272 | 13.2 |
| | 10-19 days | 312 | 15.2 | 253 | 12.3 |
| | 20-29 days | 267 | 13.0 | 166 | 8.1 |
| | Every day | 464 | 22.6 | 289 | 14.1 |
| | Not available | 59 | 2.9 | 95 | 4.6 |
| | Average days of use | 13 | | 9 | |

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

LEVEL OF CARE

The majority of youth (ages 20 and under) were admitted to outpatient programs (58.9%), followed by residential service programs (15.7%), and intensive outpatient programs (12.5%) (Table 6.1b.4).

Table 6.1b.4. Level of care among youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 101 | 3.6 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 70 | 2.5 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 31 | 1.1 |
| Residential Service | 434 | 15.7 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 81 | 2.9 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 1 | 0.04 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 352 | 12.7 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 347 | 12.5 |
| Outpatient | 1,632 | 58.9 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 64 | 2.3 |
| Recovery Service | 191 | 6.9 |

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

DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among youth (ages 20 and under), 43.5% had positive compliance, with 28.7% completing treatment and 14.8% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.1b.5).

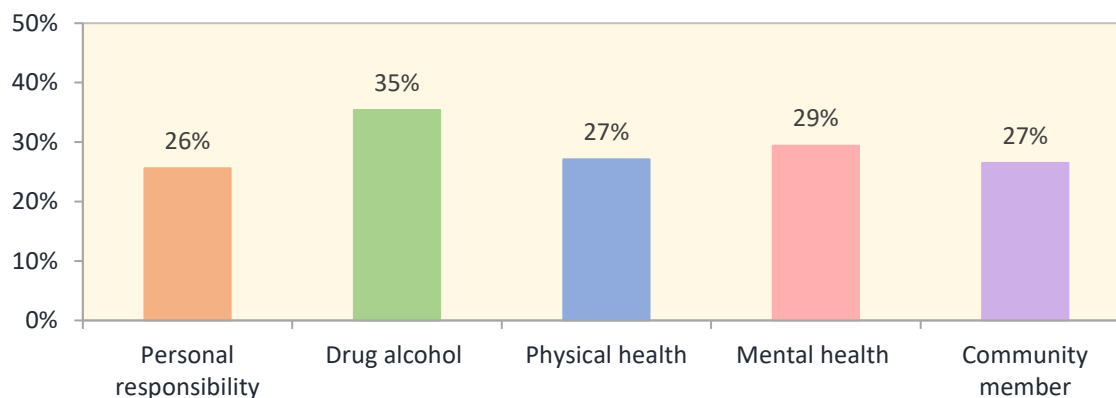
Table 6.1b.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 886 | 43.5 |
| Completed treatment | 585 | 28.7 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 301 | 14.8 |
| Negative compliance | 1,117 | 54.8 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 36 | 1.8 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 26% of youth (ages 20 and under) reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 35% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 27% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 29% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 27% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.1b.1).

Figure 6.1b.1. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425



Older Adults

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

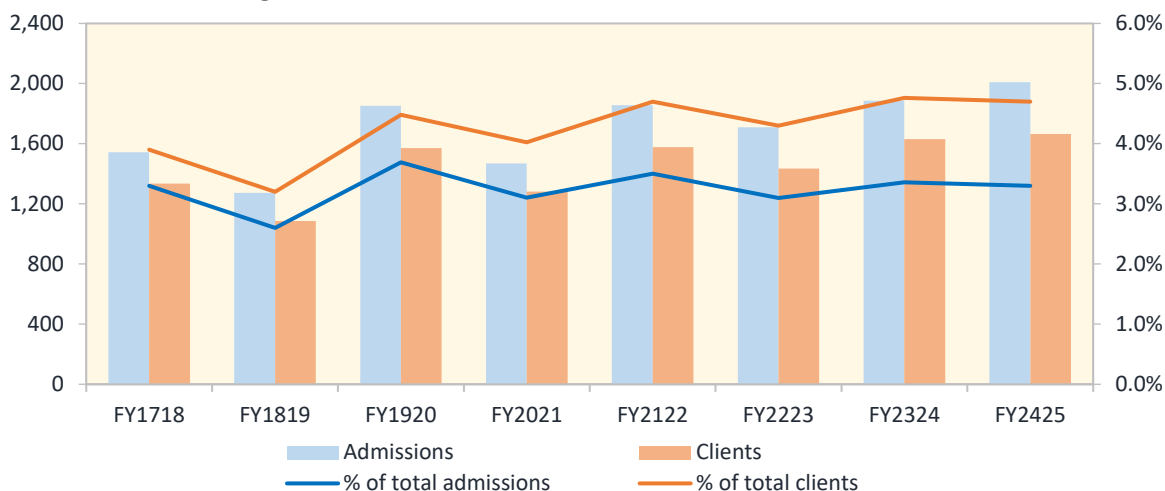
There were 1,665 (4.7%) older adults aged 65 and above, who accounted for 2,009 (3.3%) treatment admissions (Table 6.2.1).

Table 6.2.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among older adults, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 2,009 | 3.3 | 1,665 | 4.7 |
| Discharged | 798 | 1.8 | 614 | 2.3 |

From FY1718 to FY2425, both the number and proportion of older adult admissions and clients have shown fluctuations with an overall increasing trend into FY2425 (Figure 6.2.1).

Figure 6.2.1. Trends in older adult admissions and clients



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of older adults were male (69.2%), Hispanic/Latino (39.7%), and unemployed (52.9%). Among older adult admissions, 29.1% reported mental health issues, 25.7% reported a disability, and 18.2% reported physical health issues (Table 6.2.2a and Table 6.2.2b).

Table 6.2.2a. Demographic characteristics of older adults, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 1,665 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 1,153 | 69.2 |
| | Female | 509 | 30.6 |
| | Transgender man | 2 | 0.1 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 1 | 0.1 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 661 | 39.7 |
| | White | 606 | 36.4 |
| | Black/African American | 359 | 21.6 |
| | Asian | 13 | 0.8 |
| | Pacific Islander | 2 | 0.1 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 13 | 0.8 |
| | Other | 4 | 0.2 |
| | Not available | 7 | 0.4 |
| AGE | 65-69 | 973 | 58.4 |
| | 70-74 | 494 | 29.7 |
| | 75-79 | 156 | 9.4 |
| | 80-84 | 38 | 2.3 |
| | 85+ | 4 | 0.2 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 1,432 | 86.0 |
| | Gay | 12 | 0.7 |
| | Lesbian | 5 | 0.3 |
| | Bisexual | 8 | 0.5 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 5 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 16 | 1.0 |
| | Other** | 187 | 11.2 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 80 | 4.8 |
| | Some high school | 334 | 20.1 |
| | High school completed | 868 | 52.1 |
| | Some college or beyond | 325 | 19.5 |
| | Not available | 58 | 3.5 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 1,347 | 80.9 |
| | Other language | 102 | 6.1 |
| | Not available | 216 | 13.0 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 428 | 25.7 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 90 | 5.4 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.2.2b. Health and social characteristics of older adults, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,009 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 217 | 11.1 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 314 | 16.0 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 723 | 36.9 |
| | Not in labor force | 706 | 36.0 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 353 | 17.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 569 | 29.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 355 | 18.2 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 115 | 5.9 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 2 | 0.3 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance used among older adults was heroin (56.6%), followed by prescription drug (17.5%) and alcohol (17.3%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 18-25 years old (38.1%). 74.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 17 days at admission to 9 days at discharge (Table 6.2.3a and Table 6.2.3b).

Table 6.2.3a. Primary substance use status among older adults at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Heroin | 1,104 | 56.6 |
| | Prescription drug | 341 | 17.5 |
| | Alcohol | 337 | 17.3 |
| | Cocaine | 81 | 4.1 |
| | Methamphetamine | 64 | 3.3 |
| | Marijuana | 14 | 0.7 |
| | Other drugs | 11 | 0.6 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 25 | 1.3 |
| | 12-17 | 551 | 28.2 |
| | 18-25 | 745 | 38.1 |
| | 26 and over | 635 | 32.5 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 485 | 25.7 |
| | 1-2 | 846 | 44.9 |
| | 3-4 | 303 | 16.1 |
| | 5+ | 251 | 13.3 |

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

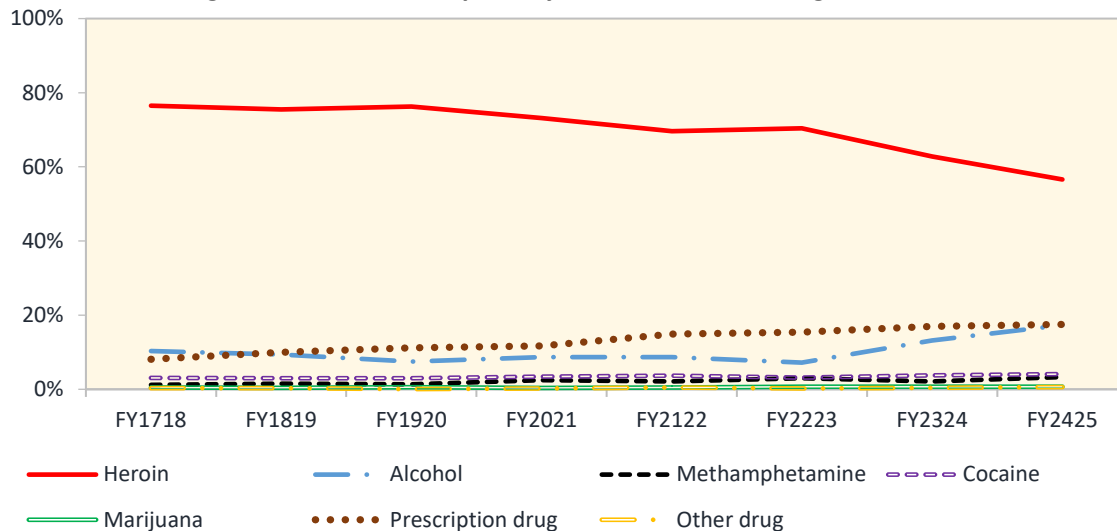
Table 6.2.3b. Primary substance use status among older adults at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | | # (N=798) | % | # (N=798) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 449 | 56.3 | 532 | 66.7 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 339 | 42.5 | 189 | 23.7 |
| | Not available | 10 | 1.3 | 77 | 9.6 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 216 | 27.1 | 470 | 58.9 |
| | 1-9 days | 69 | 8.6 | 28 | 3.5 |
| | 10-19 days | 72 | 9.0 | 42 | 5.3 |
| | 20-29 days | 118 | 14.8 | 103 | 12.9 |
| | Every day | 317 | 39.7 | 117 | 14.7 |
| | Not available | 6 | 0.8 | 38 | 4.8 |
| | Average days of use | 17 | | 9 | |

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

Heroin has consistently been the dominant primary substance of use among older adults over the past eight fiscal years, though its prevalence has shown a gradual decline starting from FY1920. In contrast, the proportion of primary prescription drug admissions has steadily risen, increasing from 8.1% in FY1718 to 17.5% in FY2425 (Figure 6.2.2).

Figure 6.2.2. Trends in primary substance use among older adults



LEVEL OF CARE

The majority (71.1%) of older adults were treated in opioid treatment programs. Relatively few were treated in residential service programs (8.5%), outpatient programs (7.3%), and withdrawal management programs (6.5%) (Table 6.2.4).

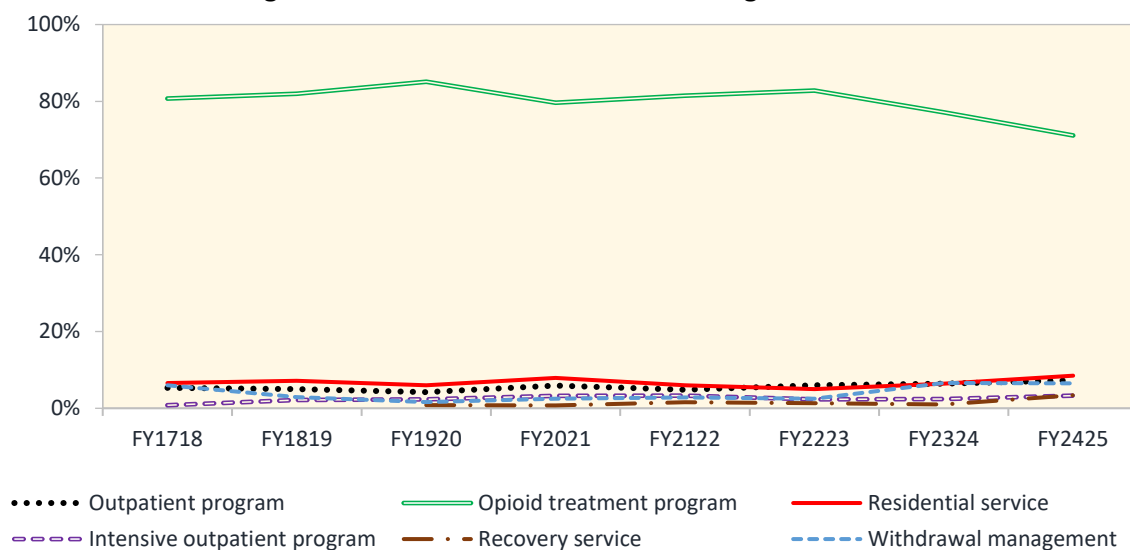
Table 6.2.4. Level of care among older adults, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 130 | 6.5 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 44 | 2.2 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 86 | 4.3 |
| Residential Service | 171 | 8.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 45 | 2.2 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 126 | 6.3 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 66 | 3.3 |
| Outpatient | 146 | 7.3 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,428 | 71.1 |
| Recovery Service | 68 | 3.4 |

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

The opioid treatment program has consistently remained the primary level of care for older adults over the past eight fiscal years, peaking at 85.1% in FY1920 and declining to 71.1 % in FY2425. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to withdrawal management has increased significantly, rising from 1.6% in FY1920 to 6.5% in FY2425. Admissions to other programs have remained relatively low throughout the past eight fiscal years (Figure 6.2.3).

Figure 6.2.3. Trends in level of care among older adults



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among older adults, 58.9% had positive compliance, with 38.8% completing treatment and 20.1% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.2.5).

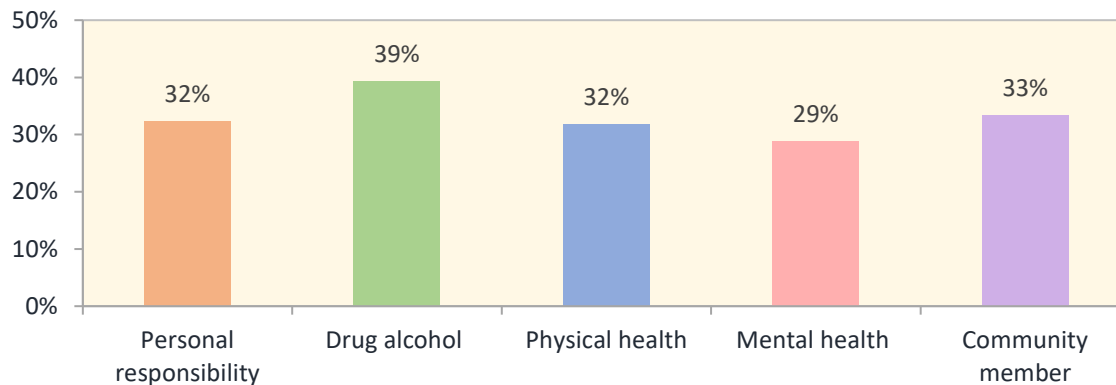
Table 6.2.5. Discharge status of older adults, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 470 | 58.9 |
| Completed treatment | 310 | 38.8 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 160 | 20.1 |
| Negative compliance | 319 | 40.0 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 9 | 1.1 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 32% of older adults reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 39% of older adults reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 32% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 29% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 33% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.2.4).

Figure 6.2.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for older adults, FY2425



Clients Involved in the Criminal Justice System³

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

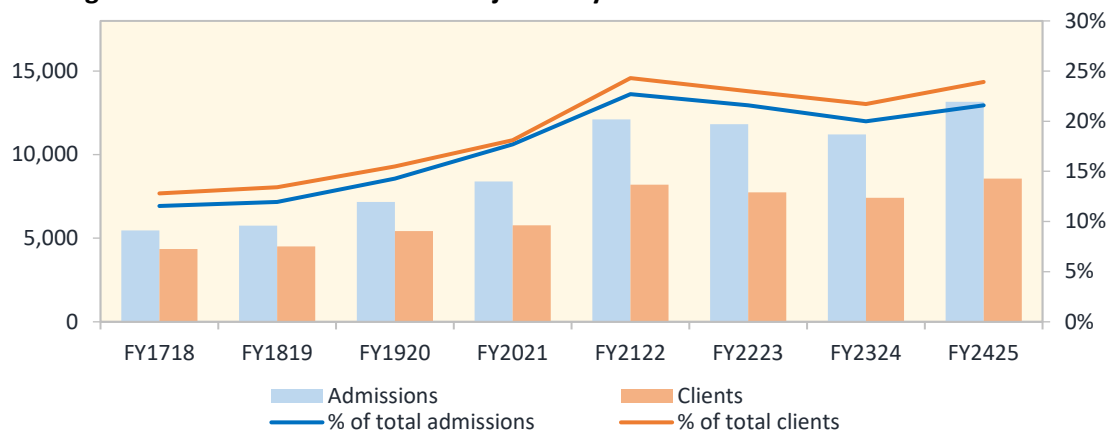
There were 8,570 (23.9%) clients involved in the criminal system at admission, who accounted for 13,156 (21.6%) treatment admissions (Table 6.3.1).

Table 6.3.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 13,156 | 21.6 | 8,570 | 23.9 |
| Discharged | 10,475 | 23.4 | 7,060 | 26.5 |

The number and proportion of admissions who were involved in the criminal justice system increased from 5,461 (11.6%) in FY1718 to 12,116 (22.7%) in FY2122. This was followed by a slight decrease to 11,217 (20.0%) in FY2324 and an increase to 13,156 (21.6%) in FY2425. The number and proportion of clients exhibited a similar pattern (Figure 6.3.1).

Figure 6.3.1. Trends in the criminal justice system-involved admissions and clients



³ Clients involved in the criminal justice system, including those who were referred by the criminal justice system (e.g., Proposition 36/ Probation or Parole, Post-release Community Supervision (AB 109), Adult Felon Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court, etc.), who reported their eligibility of criminal justice system programs (e.g., Drug Court, AB109, Proposition 36, Parolee Service Network, Proposition 47), or who were matched with AB109 or other probation source lists.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients involved in the criminal justice system were male (75.6%), Hispanic/Latino (61.5%), ages 26-34 (34.4%), and unemployed (70.7%). More than half (57.5%) reported having mental health issues at admission, and 55.4% were homeless at admission (Table 6.3.2a and Table 6.3.2b).

Table 6.3.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 8,570 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 6,478 | 75.6 |
| | Female | 2,017 | 23.5 |
| | Transgender man | 16 | 0.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 53 | 0.6 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 6 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 5,268 | 61.5 |
| | White | 1,478 | 17.2 |
| | Black/African American | 1,551 | 18.1 |
| | Asian | 163 | 1.9 |
| | Pacific Islander | 21 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 57 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 32 | 0.4 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 280 | 3.3 |
| | 18-25 | 831 | 9.7 |
| | 26-34 | 2,951 | 34.4 |
| | 35-44 | 2,695 | 31.4 |
| | 45-54 | 1,166 | 13.6 |
| | 55-64 | 554 | 6.5 |
| | 65+ | 92 | 1.1 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.01 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 7,566 | 88.3 |
| | Gay | 143 | 1.7 |
| | Lesbian | 97 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 233 | 2.7 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 30 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 68 | 0.8 |
| | Other** | 433 | 5.1 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 280 | 3.3 |
| | Some high school | 2,562 | 29.9 |
| | High school completed | 4,146 | 48.4 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,563 | 18.2 |
| | Not available | 19 | 0.2 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 7,360 | 85.9 |
| | Other language | 845 | 9.9 |
| | Not available | 365 | 4.3 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 2,437 | 28.4 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 153 | 1.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.3.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 13,156 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,643 | 12.5 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 5,589 | 42.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 3,698 | 28.2 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,206 | 16.8 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 7,284 | 55.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 7,557 | 57.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,457 | 11.1 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 250 | 8.2 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most common primary substance use among clients involved in the criminal justice system was methamphetamine (43.7%), followed by alcohol (24.1%) and prescription drug (11.7%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (45.2%). 67.7% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 8 days at admission to 5 days at discharge (Table 6.3.3a and Table 6.3.3b).

Table 6.3.3a. Primary substance use status among clients involved in the criminal justice system at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 5,722 | 43.7 |
| | Alcohol | 3,157 | 24.1 |
| | Prescription drug | 1,532 | 11.7 |
| | Marijuana | 1,135 | 8.7 |
| | Heroin | 954 | 7.3 |
| | Cocaine | 415 | 3.2 |
| | Other drugs | 180 | 1.4 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 592 | 4.5 |
| | 12-17 | 5,923 | 45.2 |
| | 18-25 | 4,204 | 32.1 |
| | 26 and over | 2,372 | 18.1 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 4,105 | 32.3 |
| | 1-2 | 4,808 | 37.9 |
| | 3-4 | 1,909 | 15.0 |
| | 5+ | 1,879 | 14.8 |

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

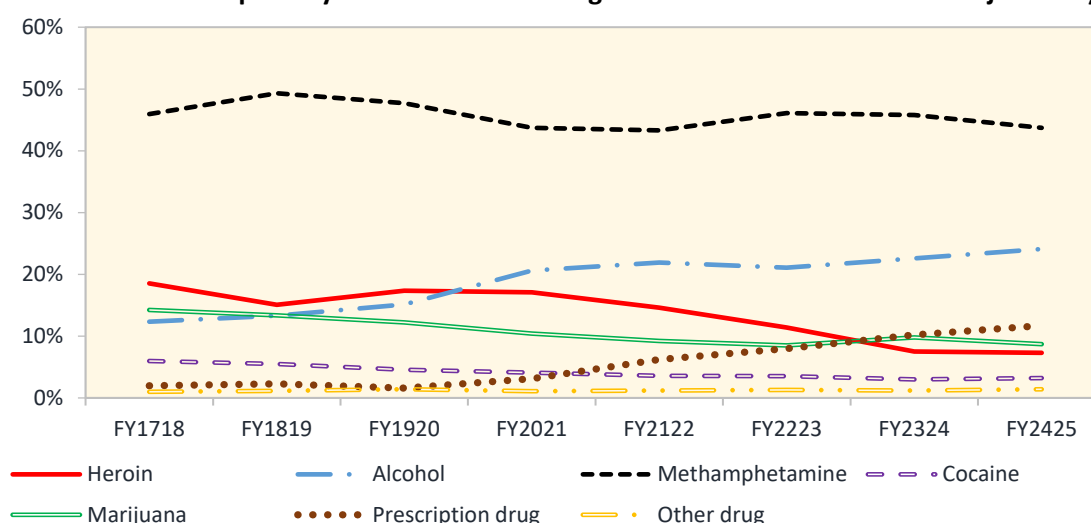
Table 6.3.3b. Primary substance use status among clients involved in the criminal justice system at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | # (N=10,475) | % | # (N=10,475) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 3,251 | 31.0 | 4,681 | 44.7 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 7,050 | 67.3 | 5,170 | 49.4 |
| | Not available | 174 | 1.7 | 624 | 6.0 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 5,346 | 51.0 | 7,149 | 68.2 |
| | 1-9 days | 1,648 | 15.7 | 888 | 8.5 |
| | 10-19 days | 884 | 8.4 | 679 | 6.5 |
| | 20-29 days | 1,033 | 9.9 | 854 | 8.2 |
| | Every day | 1,520 | 14.5 | 551 | 5.3 |
| | Not available | 44 | 0.4 | 354 | 3.4 |
| | Average days of use | 8 | | 5 | |

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

Methamphetamine has consistently been the primary substance of use among admissions involved in the criminal justice system over the past eight fiscal years, with its proportion fluctuating slightly but remaining above 40% throughout the period. The proportions of primary heroin and marijuana admissions have generally decreased from FY1718 to FY2425, while the proportions of primary alcohol and prescription drug admissions exhibited increasing trends during the same time period (Figure 6.3.2).

Figure 6.3.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients involved in the criminal justice system



LEVEL OF CARE

Clients involved in the criminal justice system were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (41.3%), followed by outpatient programs (23.7%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.9%) (Table 6.3.4).

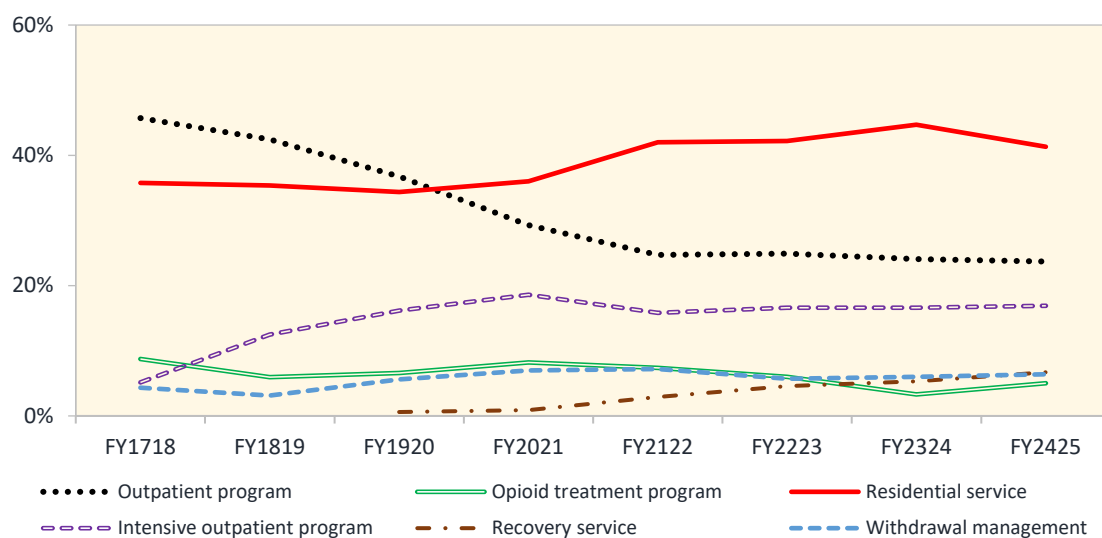
Table 6.3.4. Level of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 836 | 6.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 622 | 4.7 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 214 | 1.6 |
| Residential Service | 5,434 | 41.3 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 1,768 | 13.4 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 48 | 0.4 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 3,618 | 27.5 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 2,219 | 16.9 |
| Outpatient | 3,124 | 23.7 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 659 | 5.0 |
| Recovery Service | 883 | 6.7 |

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

The proportion of criminal justice-involved admissions to residential service programs steadily increased from 35.8% in FY1718 to 41.3% in FY2425, overtaking outpatient programs as the most common level of care in FY2021. In contrast, admissions to outpatient programs have consistently declined since FY1718. The proportion of admissions to intensive outpatient programs has also shown a gradual increase during this period (Figure 6.3.3).

Figure 6.3.3. Trends in levels of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among clients involved in the criminal justice system, 58.7% had positive compliance, with 47.8% completing treatment and 10.9% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.3.5).

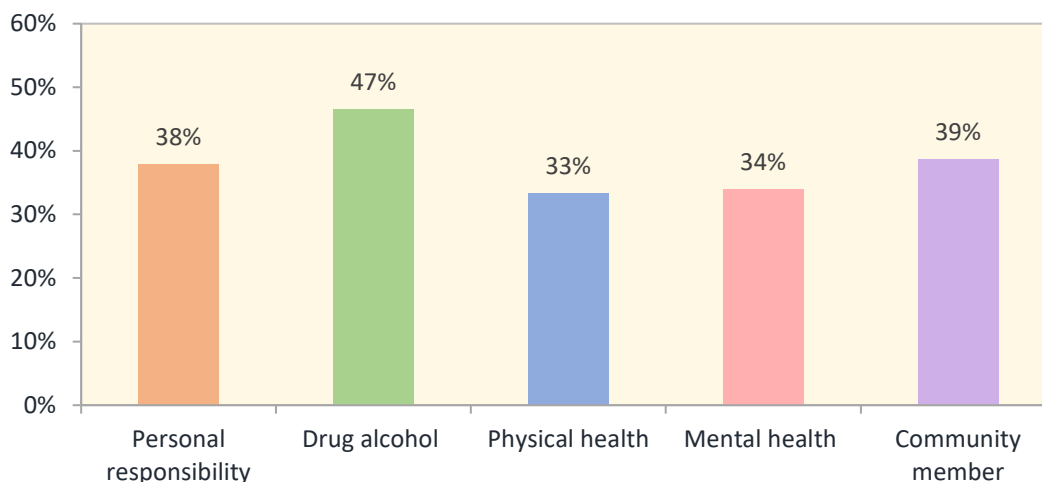
Table 6.3.5. Discharge status of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 6,131 | 58.7 |
| Completed treatment | 4,997 | 47.8 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,134 | 10.9 |
| Negative compliance | 4,185 | 40.1 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 132 | 1.3 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 38% of clients involved in the criminal justice system reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 47% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 33% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 34% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 39% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.3.4).

Figure 6.3.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment for clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425



Clients who were Experiencing Homelessness at Admission

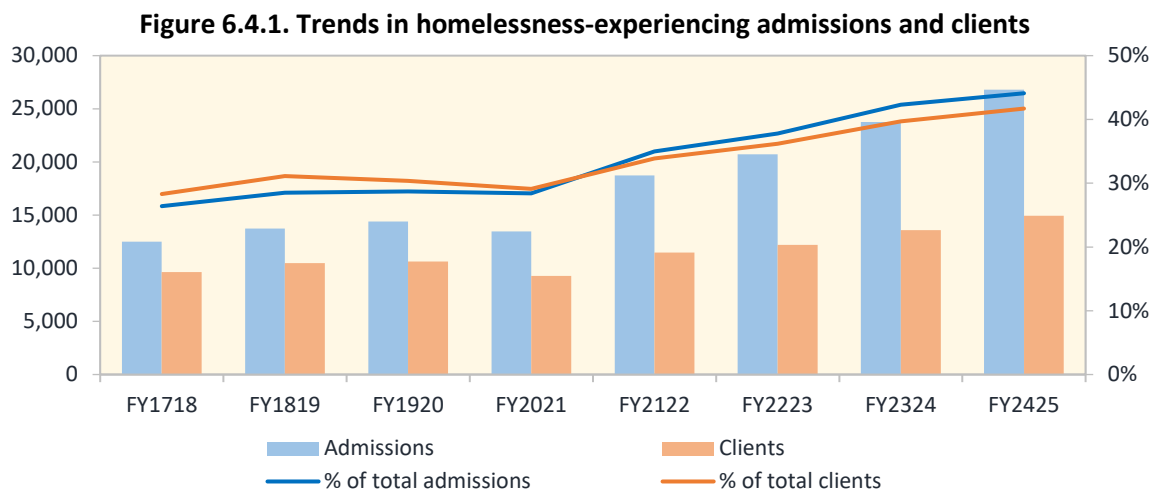
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There were 14,938 (41.7%) clients experiencing homelessness at admission, accounting for 26,792 (44.1%) treatment admissions (Table 6.4.1).

Table 6.4.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 26,792 | 44.1 | 14,938 | 41.7 |
| Discharged | 21,753 | 48.7 | 12,779 | 47.9 |

The number and proportion of clients experiencing homelessness have shown consistent increases, rising from 9,639 (28.3%) in FY1718 to 14,938 (41.7%) in FY2425. Similarly, the number and proportion of admissions among these clients increased from 12,494 (26.4%) in FY1718 to 26,792 (44.1%) in FY2425 (Figure 6.4.1).



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients experiencing homelessness at admission were male (68.9%), Hispanic/Latino (55.8%), ages 26-34 (33.8%), and unemployed (81.0%). Among homeless admissions, 66.8% reported having mental health issues, and 27.2% reported criminal justice involvement (Table 6.4.2a and Table 6.4.2b).

Table 6.4.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 14,938 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 10,285 | 68.9 |
| | Female | 4,445 | 29.8 |
| | Transgender man | 44 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 144 | 1.0 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 20 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 8,337 | 55.8 |
| | White | 3,584 | 24.0 |
| | Black/African American | 2,530 | 16.9 |
| | Asian | 230 | 1.5 |
| | Pacific Islander | 35 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 154 | 1.0 |
| | Other | 66 | 0.4 |
| AGE | Not available | 2 | 0.01 |
| | 17 and under | 6 | 0.04 |
| | 18-25 | 1,184 | 7.9 |
| | 26-34 | 5,053 | 33.8 |
| | 35-44 | 4,826 | 32.3 |
| | 45-54 | 2,269 | 15.2 |
| | 55-64 | 1,325 | 8.9 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | 65+ | 275 | 1.8 |
| | Heterosexual | 12,668 | 84.8 |
| | Gay | 444 | 3.0 |
| | Lesbian | 170 | 1.1 |
| | Bisexual | 514 | 3.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 52 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 124 | 0.8 |
| EDUCATION | Other** | 966 | 6.5 |
| | Middle school or below | 475 | 3.2 |
| | Some high school | 3,683 | 24.7 |
| | High school completed | 7,214 | 48.3 |
| | Some college or beyond | 3,552 | 23.8 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | Not available | 14 | 0.1 |
| | English | 13,184 | 88.3 |
| | Other language | 1,531 | 10.2 |
| DISABILITY | Not available | 223 | 1.5 |
| | Yes | 4,920 | 32.9 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 308 | 2.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.4.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

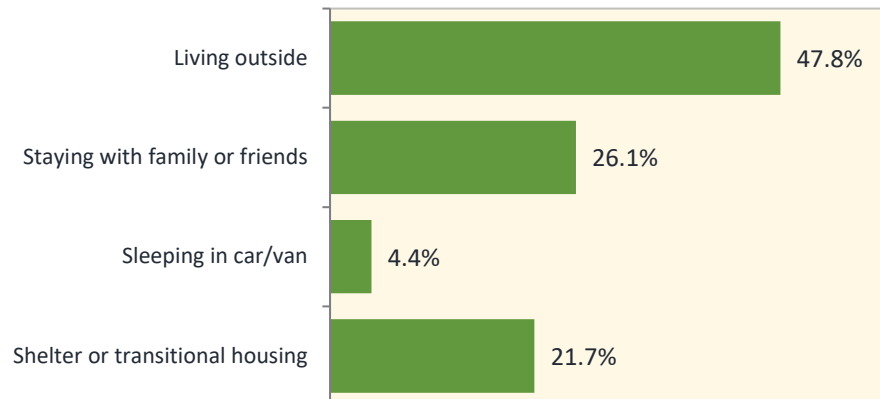
| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 26,792 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,721 | 6.4 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 13,176 | 49.2 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 8,524 | 31.8 |
| | Not in labor force | 3,354 | 12.5 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 17,889 | 66.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,908 | 14.6 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 7,284 | 27.2 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 580 | 7.5 |

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 clients experiencing homelessness at admission was living outside (47.8%), followed by staying with family or friends (26.1%), and shelter or transitional housing (21.7%) (Figure 6.4.2).

Figure 6.4.2. Living arrangement among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425



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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use was methamphetamine (36.4%), followed by alcohol (35.4%) and prescription drug (14.7%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (43.1%). 77.9% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 7 days at discharge (Table 6.4.3a and Table 6.4.3b).

Table 6.4.3a. Primary substance use status among clients experiencing homelessness at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 9,720 | 36.4 |
| | Alcohol | 9,446 | 35.4 |
| | Prescription drug | 3,921 | 14.7 |
| | Heroin | 1,382 | 5.2 |
| | Marijuana | 1,074 | 4.0 |
| | Cocaine | 899 | 3.4 |
| | Other drugs | 267 | 1.0 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 1,273 | 4.8 |
| | 12-17 | 11,501 | 43.1 |
| | 18-25 | 8,585 | 32.1 |
| | 26 and over | 5,347 | 20.0 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 5,864 | 22.1 |
| | 1-2 | 10,226 | 38.5 |
| | 3-4 | 4,730 | 17.8 |
| | 5+ | 5,723 | 21.6 |

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

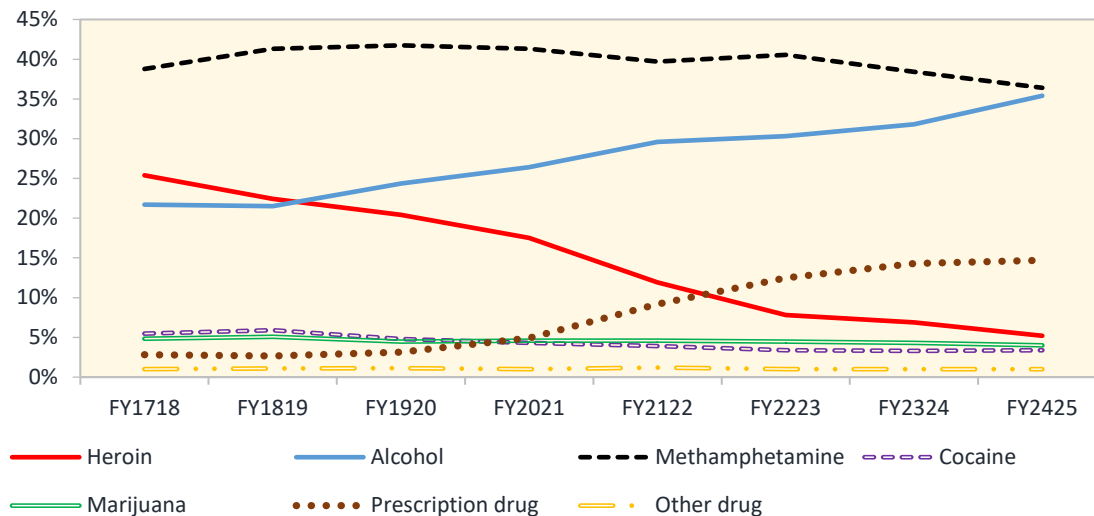
Table 6.4.3b. Primary substance use status among clients experiencing homelessness at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | # (N=21,753) | % | # (N=21,753) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 6,524 | 30.0 | 9,979 | 45.9 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 14,938 | 68.7 | 10,162 | 46.7 |
| | Not available | 291 | 1.3 | 1,612 | 7.4 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 8,041 | 37.0 | 12,539 | 57.6 |
| | 1-9 days | 2,782 | 12.8 | 1,794 | 8.2 |
| | 10-19 days | 2,447 | 11.2 | 2,059 | 9.5 |
| | 20-29 days | 3,632 | 16.7 | 3,298 | 15.2 |
| | Every day | 4,789 | 22.0 | 874 | 4.0 |
| | Not available | 62 | 0.3 | 1,189 | 5.5 |
| Average days of use | | 13 | | 7 | |

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

Methamphetamine has consistently been the most common primary substance of use among clients experiencing homelessness during the past eight fiscal years. The proportion of clients using heroin as their primary substance has significantly decreased from FY1718 to FY2425. Alcohol surpassed heroin as the second most common primary substance of use starting in FY1920. Additionally, prescription drug use began to rise in FY2122, following a period of relative stability (Figure 6.4.3).

Figure 6.4.3. Trends in primary substance use among clients experiencing homelessness



LEVEL OF CARE

The most common level of care that clients were admitted to was residential service programs (43.4%), followed by outpatient programs (16.5%) and intensive outpatient programs (14.9%) (Table 6.4.4).

Table 6.4.4. Level of care among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

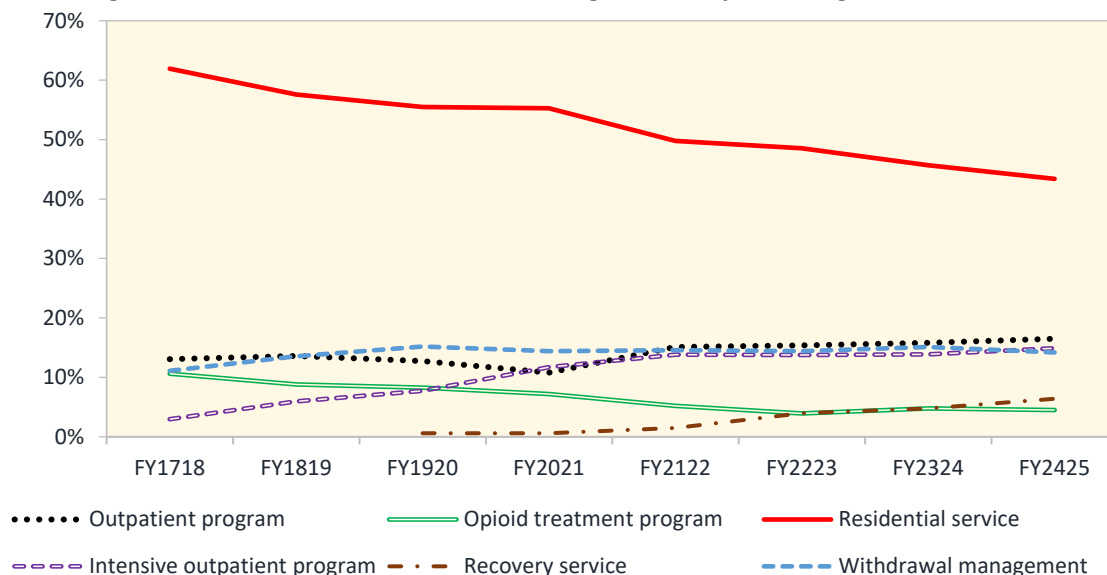
| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 3,805 | 14.2 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 1 | 0.004 |
| ASAM WM 2 | 1 | 0.004 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 2,470 | 9.2 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 1,333 | 5.0 |
| Residential Service | 11,635 | 43.4 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 3,000 | 11.2 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 55 | 0.2 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 8,580 | 32.0 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 3,980 | 14.9 |
| Outpatient | 4,431 | 16.5 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,212 | 4.5 |
| Recovery Service | 1,723 | 6.4 |

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

HOMELESSNESS

Residential services remained the primary level of care for clients experiencing homelessness, although its proportion gradually declined from 61.9% in FY1718 to 43.4% in FY2425. In contrast, the proportion of admissions to intensive outpatient programs steadily increased through FY2122, stabilizing in the subsequent years. Admissions to opioid treatment programs decreased from FY1718 to FY2223, and stabilized afterwards (Figure 6.4.4).

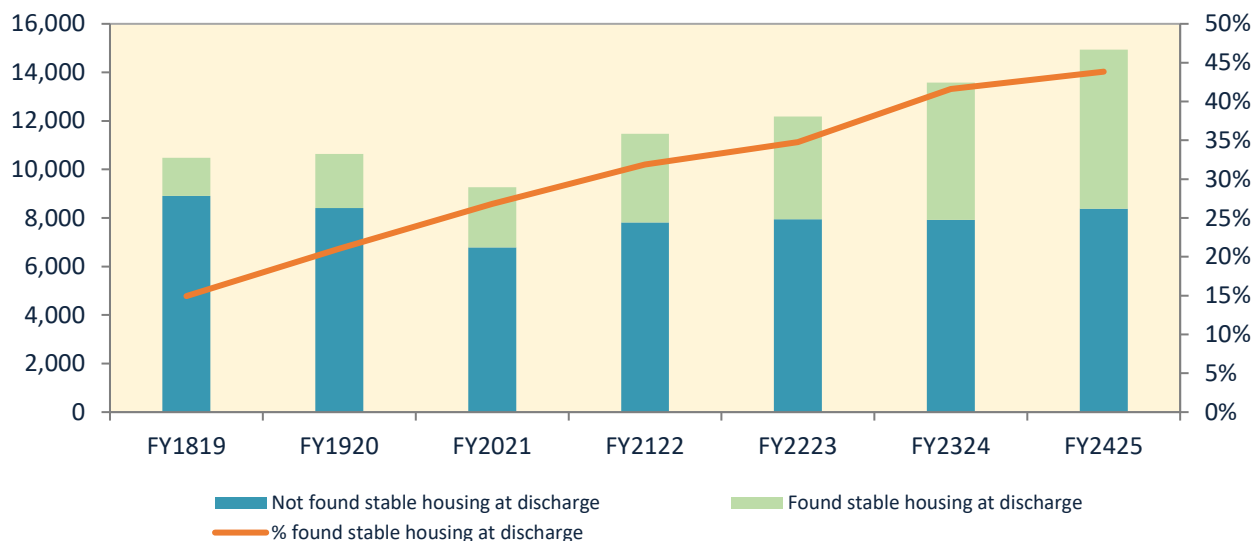
Figure 6.4.4. Trends in level of care among clients experiencing homelessness



STABLE HOUSING AT DISCHARGE

According to self-reports, the proportion of clients experiencing homelessness at admission who found stable housing at discharge has shown an increasing trend over the past seven fiscal years, reaching the highest percentage (43.8%) in FY2425 (Figure 6.4.5).

Figure 6.4.5. Trends in clients experiencing homelessness who found stable housing at discharge



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among clients experiencing homelessness with discharge status, 59.1% had positive compliance, with 48.2% completing treatment, and 10.9% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 6.4.5).

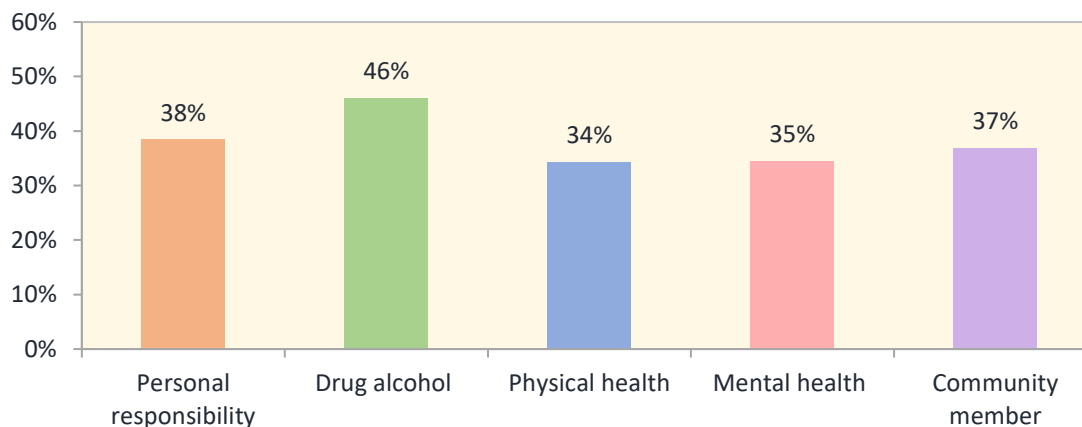
Table 6.4.5. Discharge status of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 12,830 | 59.1 |
| Completed treatment | 10,459 | 48.2 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 2,371 | 10.9 |
| Negative compliance | 8,602 | 39.6 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 276 | 1.3 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 38% of clients experiencing homelessness reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 46% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 34% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 35% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 37% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.4.6).

Figure 6.4.6. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425



Clients with Disabilities

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

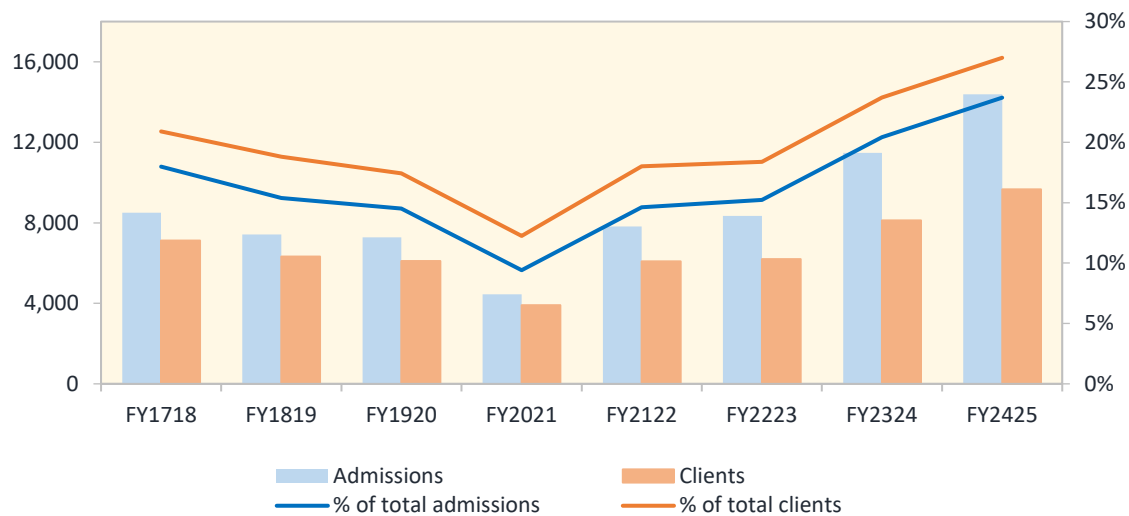
Clients who had disabilities (visual, hearing, speech, mobility, mental, developmental, etc.) accounted for 9,658 (27.0%) clients and 14,382 (23.7%) treatment admissions (Table 6.5.1).

Table 6.5.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients with disabilities, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 14,382 | 23.7 | 9,658 | 27.0 |
| Discharged | 11,258 | 25.2 | 7,780 | 29.2 |

The number and proportion of clients with disabilities at the time of admission decreased from 7,123 (20.9%) in FY1718 to 3,901 (12.3%) in FY2021, then increased to 9,658 (27.0%) in FY2425. The proportion of admissions with disabilities followed a similar trend during the same period (Figure 6.5.1).

Figure 6.5.1. Trends in admissions and clients with disabilities



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients with disabilities were male (62.6%), Hispanic/Latino (50.8%), ages 26-34 (29.0%) and ages 35-44 (29.0%), and unemployed (74.6%). Among admissions with disabilities, 87.3% reported having mental health issues, and 49.6% were homeless (Table 6.5.2a and Table 6.5.2b).

Table 6.5.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients with disabilities, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 9,658 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 6,050 | 62.6 |
| | Female | 3,494 | 36.2 |
| | Transgender man | 27 | 0.3 |
| | Transgender woman | 65 | 0.7 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 22 | 0.2 |
| | | | |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 4,902 | 50.8 |
| | White | 2,461 | 25.5 |
| | Black/African American | 1,994 | 20.6 |
| | Asian | 165 | 1.7 |
| | Pacific Islander | 19 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 72 | 0.7 |
| | Other | 43 | 0.4 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.02 |
| AGE | 17 and under | 213 | 2.2 |
| | 18-25 | 684 | 7.1 |
| | 26-34 | 2,802 | 29.0 |
| | 35-44 | 2,802 | 29.0 |
| | 45-54 | 1,488 | 15.4 |
| | 55-64 | 1,240 | 12.8 |
| | 65+ | 428 | 4.4 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.01 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 8,046 | 83.3 |
| | Gay | 254 | 2.6 |
| | Lesbian | 142 | 1.5 |
| | Bisexual | 421 | 4.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 42 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 116 | 1.2 |
| | Other** | 637 | 6.6 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 313 | 3.2 |
| | Some high school | 2,318 | 24.0 |
| | High school completed | 4,406 | 45.6 |
| | Some college or beyond | 2,613 | 27.1 |
| | Not available | 8 | 0.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 8,315 | 86.1 |
| | Other language | 1,268 | 13.1 |
| | Not available | 75 | 0.8 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 266 | 2.8 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.5.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients with disabilities, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 14,382 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 997 | 6.9 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 5,522 | 38.4 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 5,199 | 36.2 |
| | Not in labor force | 2,660 | 18.5 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 7,136 | 49.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 12,541 | 87.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 2,770 | 19.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 3,147 | 21.9 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 243 | 4.7 |

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

DISABILITY TYPE

Among admissions of clients with disabilities, the most common types of disabilities were mental (86.6%), mobility (9.0%), and visual (3.6%) disabilities (Table 6.5.3).

Table 6.5.3. Disability type among clients with disabilities, FY2425

| DISABILITY TYPE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|-----------------|------------|------|
| Mental | 12,458 | 86.6 |
| Mobility | 1,296 | 9.0 |
| Visual | 514 | 3.6 |
| Hearing | 186 | 1.3 |
| Developmental | 126 | 0.9 |
| Speech | 67 | 0.5 |
| Other | 621 | 4.3 |

Note: The total of the percentages may exceed 100% because an individual client can report multiple disabilities.

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

Alcohol (39.7%) was the most commonly reported primary substance use at admission among clients with disabilities, followed by methamphetamine (28.5%) and prescription drug (14.0%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (44.6%). 79.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 15 days at admission to 9 days at discharge (Table 6.5.4a and Table 6.5.4b).

Table 6.5.4a. Primary substance use status among clients with disabilities at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Alcohol | 5,679 | 39.7 |
| | Methamphetamine | 4,069 | 28.5 |
| | Prescription drug | 2,007 | 14.0 |
| | Marijuana | 979 | 6.9 |
| | Heroin | 922 | 6.5 |
| | Cocaine | 481 | 3.4 |
| | Other drugs | 153 | 1.1 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 873 | 6.1 |
| | 12-17 | 6,371 | 44.6 |
| | 18-25 | 4,262 | 29.8 |
| | 26 and over | 2,788 | 19.5 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 2,924 | 20.4 |
| | 1-2 | 5,088 | 35.5 |
| | 3-4 | 2,468 | 17.2 |
| | 5+ | 3,862 | 26.9 |

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

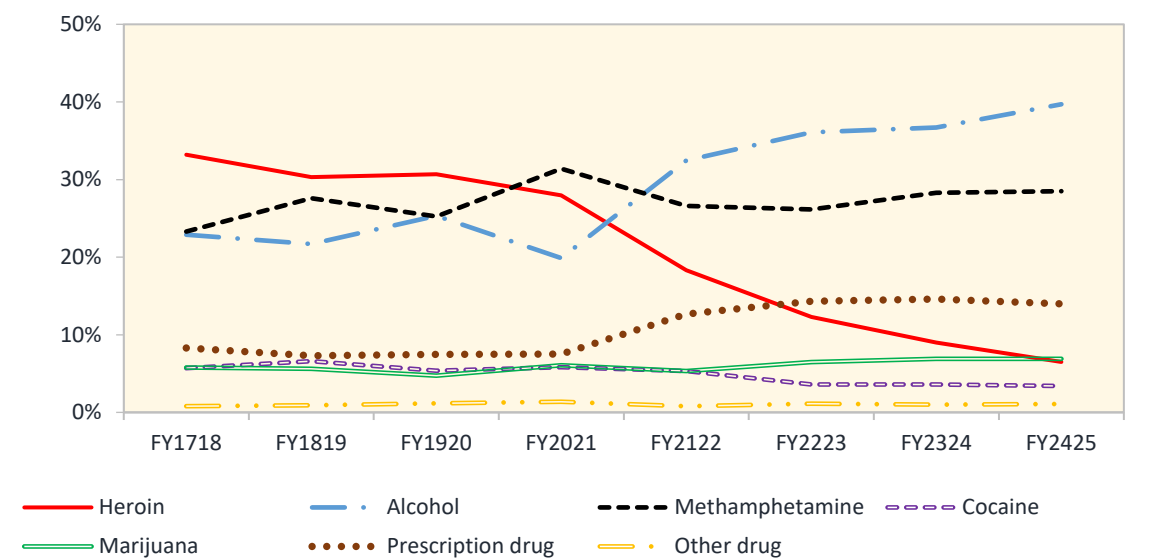
Table 6.5.4b. Primary substance use status among clients with disabilities at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | # (N=11,258) | % | # (N=11,258) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 3,746 | 33.3 | 5,526 | 49.1 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 7,362 | 65.4 | 4,566 | 40.6 |
| | Not available | 150 | 1.3 | 1,166 | 10.4 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 3,100 | 27.5 | 5,316 | 47.2 |
| | 1-9 days | 1,728 | 15.3 | 879 | 7.8 |
| | 10-19 days | 1,326 | 11.8 | 1,172 | 10.4 |
| | 20-29 days | 1,764 | 15.7 | 2,322 | 20.6 |
| | Every day | 3,275 | 29.1 | 571 | 5.1 |
| | Not available | 65 | 0.6 | 998 | 8.9 |
| | Average days of use | 15 | | 9 | |

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

Heroin had been the most common primary substance of use among clients with disabilities until FY1920 (30.7%) after which its proportion declined by 78.8%, reaching 6.5% in FY2425. Alcohol surpassed heroin as the most common primary substance of use starting in FY2122 and remained the leading substance through FY2425. The proportion of primary prescription drug admissions increased significantly in FY2122 and continued to rise gradually thereafter (Figure 6.5.2).

Figure 6.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients with disabilities



LEVEL OF CARE

Clients who had disabilities were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (34.5%), followed by outpatient programs (19.1%) and withdrawal management programs (18.8%) (Table 6.5.5).

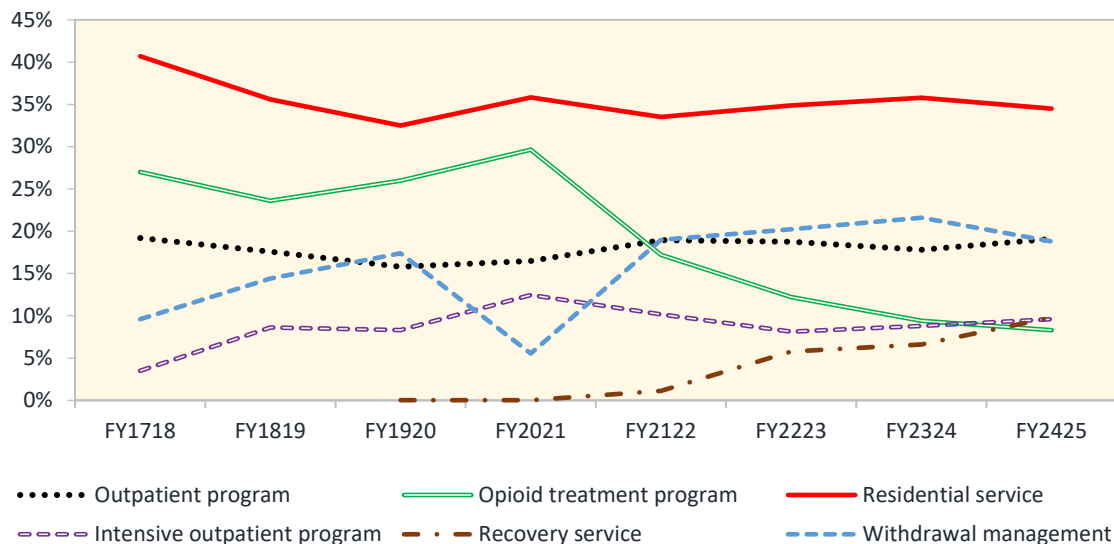
Table 6.5.5. Level of care among clients with disabilities, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 2,701 | 18.8 |
| ASAM WM 1 | 1 | 0.01 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 756 | 5.3 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 1,944 | 13.5 |
| Residential Service | 4,967 | 34.5 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 643 | 4.5 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 61 | 0.4 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 4,263 | 29.7 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 1,374 | 9.6 |
| Outpatient | 2,739 | 19.1 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 1,188 | 8.3 |
| Recovery Service | 1,408 | 9.8 |

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

The residential service program has remained the most common level of care for clients with disabilities over the past eight fiscal years. The opioid treatment program was the second most common level of care until FY2122, when it was overtaken by admissions to withdrawal management and outpatient programs. Since then, the proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily declined through FY2425 (Figure 6.5.3).

Figure 6.5.3. Trends in level of care among clients with disabilities



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among clients with disabilities, 55.3% had positive compliance, with 42.9% completing treatment, and 12.4% leaving the program with satisfactory progress (Table 6.5.6).

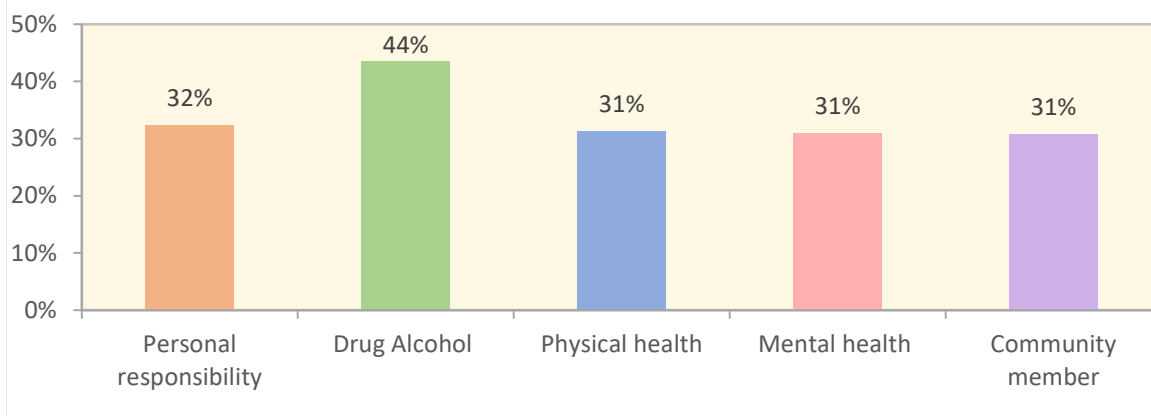
Table 6.5.6. Discharge status of clients with disabilities, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 6,203 | 55.3 |
| Completed treatment | 4,812 | 42.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,391 | 12.4 |
| Negative compliance | 4,792 | 42.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 231 | 2.1 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 32% of clients with disabilities reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 44% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 31% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 31% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 31% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.5.4).

Figure 6.5.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients with disabilities, FY2425



Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender⁴, and Queer (LGBTQ) Clients

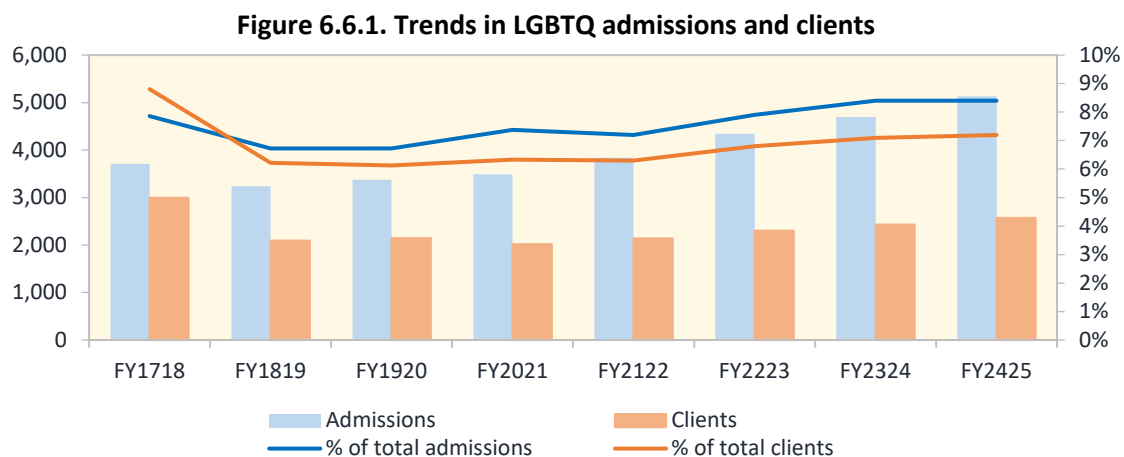
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Clients reporting LGBTQ status (i.e., lesbian/gay/homosexual, bisexual, transgender, or queer (unsure/questioning)) accounted for 2,569 (7.2%) clients and 5,134 (8.4%) treatment admissions (Table 6.6.1).

Table 6.6.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among LGBTQ clients, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 5,134 | 8.4 | 2,569 | 7.2 |
| Discharged | 4,049 | 9.1 | 2,115 | 7.9 |

The number and proportion of LGBTQ admissions and clients have been steady, with a slight increasing trend from FY1819 to FY2425 (Figure 6.6.1).



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Of the total of 2,569 LGBTQ clients, 84.4% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual and 6.3% identified as unsure/questioning. Additionally, 40.1% of transgender clients identified as heterosexual, and 15.5% identified as bisexual.

⁴ Clients identified as "Transgender male" or Transgender female" in the gender identity question.

LGBTQ clients were most commonly male (44.1%), Hispanic/Latino (50.1%), and ages 26-34 (36.9%). Among LGBTQ admissions, 76.5% had mental health issues, and 17.4% were involved in the criminal justice system (Table 6.6.2a and Table 6.6.2b).

Table 6.6.2a. Demographic characteristics of LGBTQ clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 2,569 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 1,133 | 44.1 |
| | Female | 1,119 | 43.6 |
| | Transgender man | 83 | 3.2 |
| | Transgender woman | 201 | 7.8 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 33 | 1.3 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 1,287 | 50.1 |
| | White | 681 | 26.5 |
| | Black/African American | 486 | 18.9 |
| | Asian | 58 | 2.3 |
| | Pacific Islander | 7 | 0.3 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 29 | 1.1 |
| | Other | 18 | 0.7 |
| | Not available | 3 | 0.1 |
| AGE | Age less than 18 | 116 | 4.5 |
| | Age 18-25 | 254 | 9.9 |
| | Age 26-34 | 949 | 36.9 |
| | Age 35-44 | 759 | 29.5 |
| | Age 45-54 | 288 | 11.2 |
| | Age 55-64 | 171 | 6.7 |
| | Age 65+ | 32 | 1.2 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual** | 114 | 4.4 |
| | Gay | 769 | 29.9 |
| | Lesbian | 384 | 14.9 |
| | Bisexual | 1,016 | 39.5 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 162 | 6.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 20 | 0.8 |
| | Other*** | 104 | 4.0 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 68 | 2.6 |
| | Some high school | 496 | 19.3 |
| | High school completed | 1,031 | 40.1 |
| | Some college or beyond | 919 | 35.8 |
| | Not available | 55 | 2.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 2,179 | 84.8 |
| | Other language | 211 | 8.2 |
| | Not available | 179 | 7.0 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 934 | 36.4 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 50 | 1.9 |

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

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

** Heterosexual was identified by some transgender clients.

***Other includes something else and missing data reported by transgender clients.

Table 6.6.2b. Health and social characteristics of LGBTQ clients, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 5,134 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 622 | 12.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 2,153 | 42.5 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 1,493 | 29.5 |
| | Not in labor force | 800 | 15.8 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 2,742 | 53.4 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 3,885 | 76.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 807 | 16.0 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 885 | 17.4 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 114 | 5.5 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among LGBTQ clients was methamphetamine (40.5%), followed by alcohol (33.6%) and prescription drug (11.9%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (40.8%). 74.3% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 12 days at admission to 7 days at discharge (Table 6.6.3a and Table 6.6.3b).

Table 6.6.3a. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ clients at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 2,046 | 40.5 |
| | Alcohol | 1,694 | 33.6 |
| | Prescription drug | 600 | 11.9 |
| | Marijuana | 325 | 6.4 |
| | Heroin | 208 | 4.1 |
| | Cocaine | 124 | 2.5 |
| | Other drugs | 49 | 1.0 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 246 | 4.9 |
| | 12-17 | 2,063 | 40.8 |
| | 18-25 | 1,799 | 35.6 |
| | 26 and over | 943 | 18.7 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 1,264 | 25.7 |
| | 1-2 | 1,717 | 34.9 |
| | 3-4 | 817 | 16.6 |
| | 5+ | 1,119 | 22.8 |

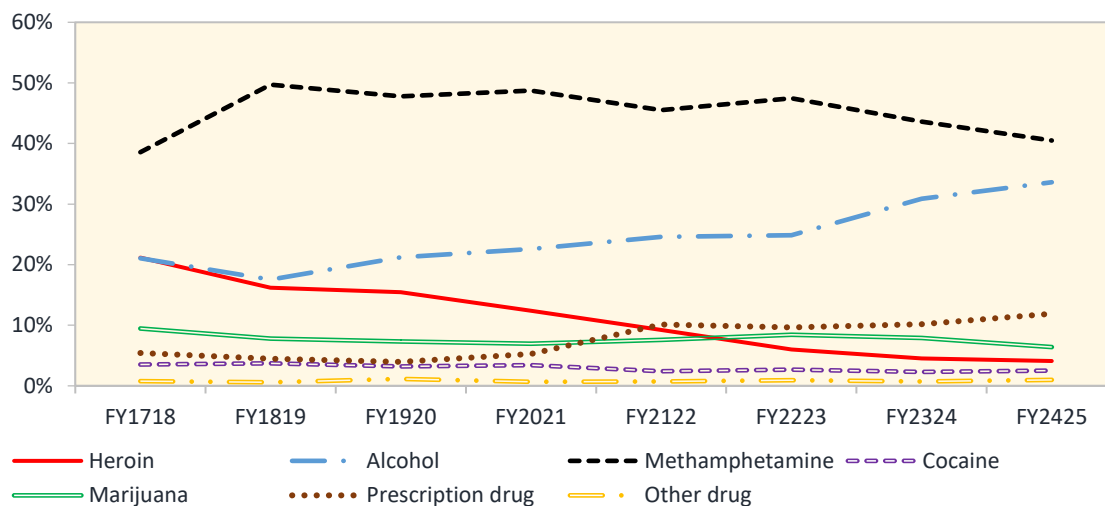
Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6.6.3b. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ clients at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | # (N=4,049) | % | # (N=4,049) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 1,395 | 34.5 | 1,919 | 47.4 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 2,561 | 63.3 | 1,811 | 44.7 |
| | Not available | 93 | 2.3 | 319 | 7.9 |
| FREQUENCY | No use | 1,450 | 35.8 | 2,223 | 54.9 |
| OF USE IN | 1-9 days | 625 | 15.4 | 402 | 9.9 |
| PAST MONTH | 10-19 days | 488 | 12.1 | 408 | 10.1 |
| | 20-29 days | 637 | 15.7 | 551 | 13.6 |
| | Every day | 818 | 20.2 | 223 | 5.5 |
| | Not available | 31 | 0.8 | 242 | 6.0 |
| Average days of use | | 12 | | 7 | |

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

LGBTQ clients reported methamphetamine as the most common primary substance of use over the past eight fiscal years. The proportion of LGBTQ clients reporting heroin as the primary substance of use has decreased significantly since FY1718, and the proportion reporting alcohol as the primary substance of use has increased in contrast (Figure 6.6.2).

Figure 6.6.2. Trends in primary substance use among LGBTQ clients

LEVEL OF CARE

LGBTQ clients were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (34.1%), followed by outpatient programs (22.7%) and intensive outpatient programs (16.6%) (Table 6.6.4).

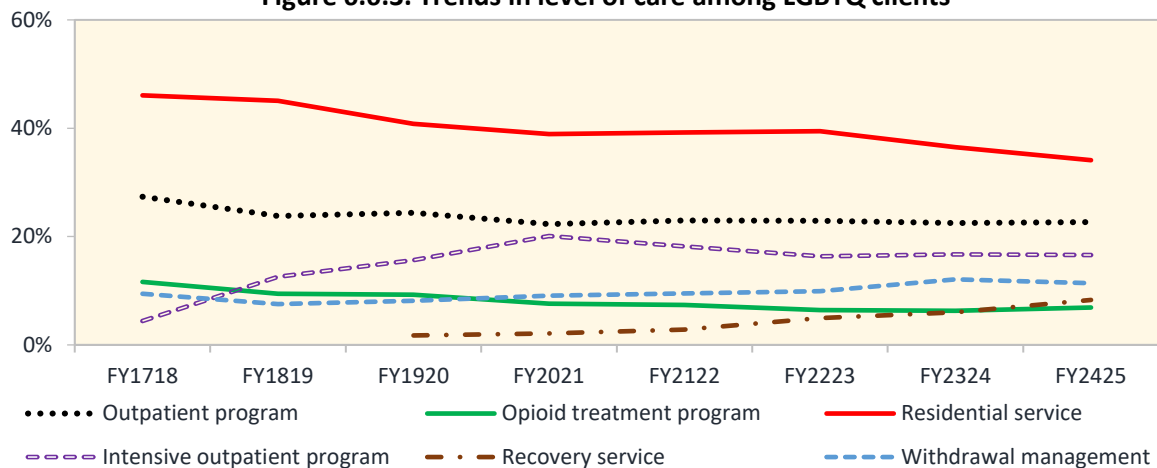
Table 6.6.4. Level of care among LGBTQ clients, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 585 | 11.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 328 | 6.4 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 257 | 5.0 |
| Residential Service | 1,749 | 34.1 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 342 | 6.7 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 15 | 0.3 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 1,392 | 27.1 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 852 | 16.6 |
| Outpatient | 1,167 | 22.7 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 354 | 6.9 |
| Recovery Service | 424 | 8.3 |

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

Residential services and outpatient programs have consistently been the primary levels of care for LGBTQ client admissions, although both have demonstrated a declining trend over the past eight fiscal years. Admissions to intensive outpatient programs increased from FY1718 to FY2021, then stabilized through FY2425, while the proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs has steadily decreased since FY1718 (Figure 6.6.3).

Figure 6.6.3. Trends in level of care among LGBTQ clients



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among LGBTQ clients, 57.0% had positive compliance, with 44.9% completing treatment and 12.1% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.6.5).

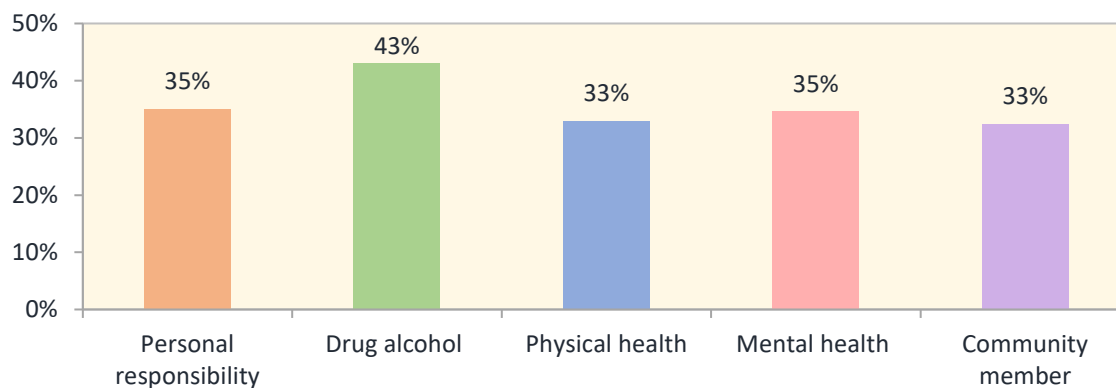
Table 6.6.5. Discharge status of LGBTQ clients, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 2,302 | 57.0 |
| Completed treatment | 1,815 | 44.9 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 487 | 12.1 |
| Negative compliance | 1,697 | 42.0 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 39 | 1.0 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 35% of LGBTQ reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 43% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 33% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 35% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 33% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.6.4).

Figure 6.6.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for LGBTQ clients, FY2425



Pregnant and Parenting Women

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Clients who were pregnant and parenting women accounted for 6,005 (16.8%) clients and 10,284 (16.9%) treatment admissions (Table 6.7.1).

Table 6.7.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

| | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | | | Pregnant Women | | | | Parenting Women | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
| | N | % Total | N | % Total | N | % Total | N | % Total | N | % Total | N | % Total |
| Admitted | 10,284 | 16.9 | 6,005 | 16.8 | 1,301 | 2.1 | 1,030 | 2.9 | 9,902 | 16.3 | 5,723 | 16.0 |
| Discharged | 8,040 | 18.0 | 4,901 | 18.4 | 1,002 | 2.2 | 804 | 3.0 | 7,761 | 17.4 | 4,688 | 17.6 |

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Clients who were pregnant and parenting women were most commonly Hispanic/Latino (61.4%), ages 26-34 (40.5%), and unemployed (69.1%). Among admissions, 65.6% reported having mental health issues, and 44.4% were homeless (Table 6.7.2a and Table 6.7.2b).

Table 6.7.2a. Demographic characteristics of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | CLIENTS | % | CLIENTS | % | CLIENTS | % |
| TOTAL | | 6,005 | 100 | 1,030 | 100 | 5,723 | 100 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 3,688 | 61.4 | 645 | 62.6 | 3,541 | 61.9 |
| | White | 1,110 | 18.5 | 190 | 18.4 | 1,035 | 18.1 |
| | Black/African American | 1,011 | 16.8 | 162 | 15.7 | 963 | 16.8 |
| | Asian | 66 | 1.1 | 9 | 0.9 | 60 | 1.0 |
| | Pacific Islander | 12 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 |
| | American Indian/ Alaska Native | 77 | 1.3 | 16 | 1.6 | 73 | 1.3 |
| | Other | 39 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.6 | 38 | 0.7 |
| | Not available | 2 | 0.03 | - | - | 2 | 0.03 |
| | | | | | | | |
| AGE | Age less than 18 | 24 | 0.4 | 16 | 1.6 | 8 | 0.1 |
| | Age 18-25 | 526 | 8.8 | 145 | 14.1 | 479 | 8.4 |
| | Age 26-34 | 2,434 | 40.5 | 490 | 47.6 | 2,340 | 40.9 |
| | Age 35-44 | 2,331 | 38.8 | 287 | 27.9 | 2,265 | 39.6 |
| | Age 45-54 | 578 | 9.6 | 63 | 6.1 | 546 | 9.5 |
| | Age 55-64 | 91 | 1.5 | 27 | 2.6 | 66 | 1.2 |
| | Age 65+ | 20 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 18 | 0.3 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.02 | - | - | 1 | 0.02 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 5,064 | 84.3 | 881 | 85.5 | 4,841 | 84.6 |
| | Lesbian | 88 | 1.5 | 25 | 2.4 | 70 | 1.2 |
| | Bisexual | 313 | 5.2 | 57 | 5.5 | 293 | 5.1 |
| | Queering/unsure/ questioning | 20 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 19 | 0.3 |
| | Prefer not to state | 70 | 1.2 | 13 | 1.3 | 67 | 1.2 |
| | Other** | 450 | 7.5 | 52 | 5.0 | 433 | 7.6 |

PREGNANT AND PARENTING WOMEN

Table 6.7.2a. Demographic characteristics of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425 (cont'd)

| CHARACTERISTICS | | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | CLIENTS | % | CLIENTS | % | CLIENTS | % |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 167 | 2.8 | 32 | 3.1 | 158 | 2.8 |
| | Some high school | 1,587 | 26.4 | 262 | 25.4 | 1,530 | 26.7 |
| | High school completed | 2,755 | 45.9 | 481 | 46.7 | 2,631 | 46.0 |
| | Some college or beyond | 1,478 | 24.6 | 248 | 24.1 | 1,390 | 24.3 |
| | Not available | 18 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.7 | 14 | 0.2 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 5,180 | 86.3 | 884 | 85.8 | 4,942 | 86.4 |
| | Other language | 513 | 8.5 | 74 | 7.2 | 497 | 8.7 |
| | Not available | 312 | 5.2 | 72 | 7.0 | 284 | 5.0 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 1,652 | 27.5 | 210 | 20.4 | 1,578 | 27.6 |
| VETERAN | Yes | 76 | 1.3 | 11 | 1.1 | 75 | 1.3 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.7.2b. Health and social characteristics of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % |
| TOTAL | | 10,284 | 100 | 1,301 | 100 | 9,902 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 1,451 | 14.1 | 148 | 11.4 | 1,411 | 14.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 4,244 | 41.3 | 491 | 37.8 | 4,111 | 41.6 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 2,854 | 27.8 | 360 | 27.7 | 2,760 | 27.9 |
| | Not in labor force | 1,726 | 16.8 | 300 | 23.1 | 1,612 | 16.3 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 4,564 | 44.4 | 580 | 44.6 | 4,418 | 44.6 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 6,732 | 65.6 | 753 | 58.4 | 6,519 | 65.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 1,576 | 15.4 | 242 | 18.8 | 1,514 | 15.4 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 1,855 | 18.1 | 250 | 19.4 | 1,781 | 18.0 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 1,301 | 12.7 | 1,301 | 100 | 919 | 9.3 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most commonly reported primary substance use among pregnant and parenting women was methamphetamine (39.8%), followed by alcohol (29.7%) and prescription drug (14.4%). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (42.1%). 71.6% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 11 days at admission to 7 days at discharge (Table 6.7.3a and Table 6.7.3b).

Table 6.7.3a. Primary substance use status among reproductive-age women at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % |
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Methamphetamine | 4,067 | 39.8 | 523 | 40.6 | 3,957 | 40.2 |
| | Alcohol | 3,036 | 29.7 | 316 | 24.6 | 2,942 | 29.9 |
| | Prescription drug | 1,475 | 14.4 | 205 | 15.9 | 1,390 | 14.1 |
| | Marijuana | 747 | 7.3 | 119 | 9.2 | 715 | 7.3 |
| | Heroin | 426 | 4.2 | 71 | 5.5 | 391 | 4.0 |
| | Cocaine | 302 | 3.0 | 38 | 3.0 | 291 | 3.0 |
| | Other drugs | 160 | 1.6 | 15 | 1.2 | 153 | 1.6 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 376 | 3.7 | 47 | 3.7 | 363 | 3.7 |
| | 12-17 | 4,294 | 42.1 | 529 | 41.1 | 4,155 | 42.3 |
| | 18-25 | 3,493 | 34.2 | 491 | 38.2 | 3,339 | 34.0 |
| | 26 and over | 2,045 | 20.0 | 219 | 17.0 | 1,977 | 20.1 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 2,818 | 28.4 | 362 | 29.5 | 2,689 | 28.1 |
| | 1-2 | 3,668 | 36.9 | 445 | 36.3 | 3,548 | 37.0 |
| | 3-4 | 1,678 | 16.9 | 226 | 18.4 | 1,624 | 17.0 |
| | 5+ | 1,771 | 17.8 | 194 | 15.8 | 1,720 | 18.0 |

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

PREGNANT AND PARENTING WOMEN

Table 6.7.3b. Primary substance use status among pregnant and parenting women at admission and discharge, FY2425

| Substance Use Status | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | | | Pregnant Women | | | | Parenting Women | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
| | # (N=8,040) | % | # (N=8,040) | % | # (N=1,002) | % | # (N=1,002) | % | # (N=7,761) | % | # (N=7,761) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary drug use only | 2,989 | 37.2 | 4,135 | 51.4 | 384 | 38.3 | 535 | 53.4 | 2,885 | 37.2 | 3,981 | 51.3 |
| Primary drug with other substance use | 4,926 | 61.3 | 3,408 | 42.4 | 597 | 59.6 | 407 | 40.6 | 4,760 | 61.3 | 3,306 | 42.6 |
| Not available | 125 | 1.6 | 497 | 6.2 | 21 | 2.1 | 60 | 6.0 | 116 | 1.5 | 474 | 6.1 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No use | 3,208 | 39.9 | 4,734 | 58.9 | 453 | 45.2 | 627 | 62.6 | 3,112 | 40.1 | 4,584 | 59.1 |
| 1-9 days | 1,336 | 16.6 | 689 | 8.6 | 149 | 14.9 | 84 | 8.4 | 1,292 | 16.6 | 661 | 8.5 |
| 10-19 days | 877 | 10.9 | 736 | 9.2 | 110 | 11.0 | 80 | 8.0 | 841 | 10.8 | 716 | 9.2 |
| 20-29 days | 1,043 | 13.0 | 1,082 | 13.5 | 122 | 12.2 | 116 | 11.6 | 1,004 | 12.9 | 1,044 | 13.5 |
| Every day | 1,535 | 19.1 | 474 | 5.9 | 158 | 15.8 | 71 | 7.1 | 1,476 | 19.0 | 440 | 5.7 |
| Not available | 41 | 0.5 | 325 | 4.0 | 10 | 1.0 | 24 | 2.4 | 36 | 0.5 | 316 | 4.1 |
| Average days of use | 11 | | 7 | | 10 | | 6 | | 11 | | 7 | |

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

LEVEL OF CARE

Pregnant and parenting women were most commonly admitted to residential service programs (31.7%), followed by outpatient programs (28.0%) and intensive outpatient programs (15.8%) (Table 6.7.4).

Table 6.7.4. Level of care among pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % |
| Withdrawal Management | 867 | 8.4 | 73 | 5.6 | 837 | 8.5 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 588 | 5.7 | 43 | 3.3 | 573 | 5.8 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 279 | 2.7 | 30 | 2.3 | 264 | 2.7 |
| Residential Service | 3,262 | 31.7 | 420 | 32.3 | 3,147 | 31.8 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 592 | 5.8 | 97 | 7.5 | 571 | 5.8 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 50 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.6 | 49 | 0.5 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 2,620 | 25.5 | 315 | 24.2 | 2,527 | 25.5 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 1,619 | 15.8 | 218 | 16.8 | 1,577 | 15.9 |
| Outpatient | 2,876 | 28.0 | 335 | 25.7 | 2,793 | 28.2 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 785 | 7.6 | 146 | 11.2 | 709 | 7.2 |
| Recovery Service | 870 | 8.5 | 109 | 8.4 | 834 | 8.4 |

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

DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among pregnant and parenting women, 53.4% had positive compliance, with 40.5% completing treatment and 12.8% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.7.5).

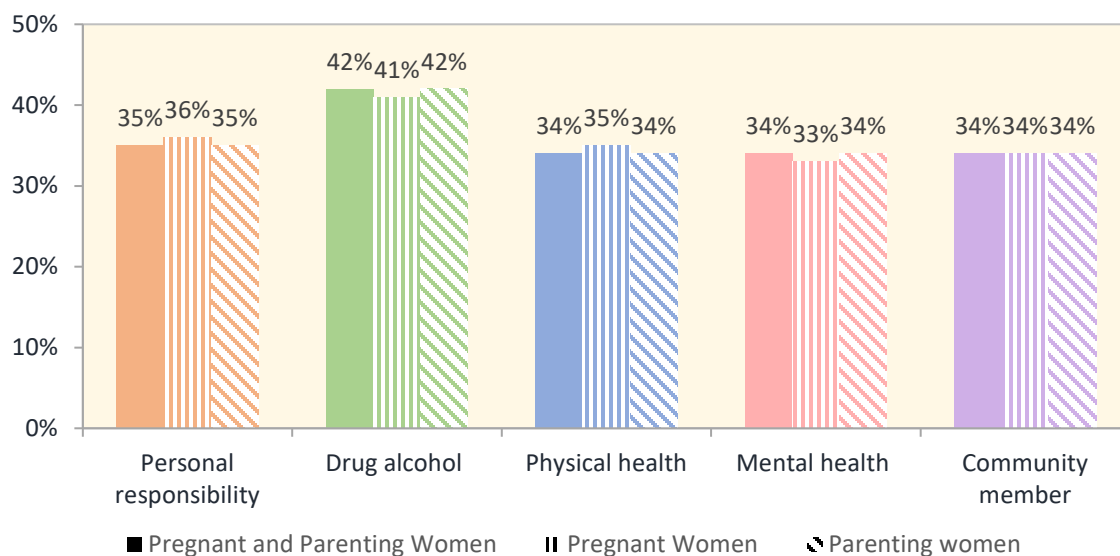
Table 6.7.5. Discharge status of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | Pregnant and Parenting Women | | Pregnant Women | | Parenting Women | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % | ADMISSIONS | % |
| Positive compliance | 4,280 | 53.4 | 556 | 55.7 | 4,138 | 53.4 |
| Completed treatment | 3,252 | 40.5 | 420 | 42.0 | 3,155 | 40.7 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 1,028 | 12.8 | 136 | 13.6 | 983 | 12.7 |
| Negative compliance | 3,671 | 45.8 | 438 | 43.8 | 3,537 | 45.7 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | | | | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 71 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 70 | 0.9 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 35% of pregnant and parenting women reported they were better in taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 42% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 34% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 34% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 34% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.7.1).

Figure 6.7.1. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for pregnant and parenting women, FY2425



Veterans

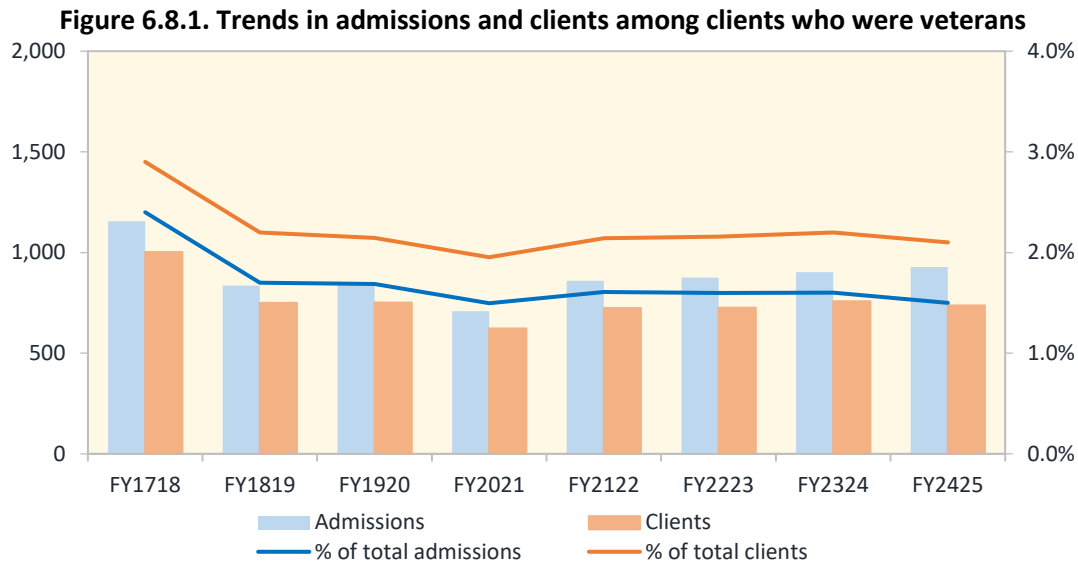
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Clients who were veterans accounted for 737 (2.1%) clients and 928 (1.5%) treatment admissions (Table 6.8.1).

Table 6.8.1. Treatment admissions and discharges among clients who were veterans, FY2425

| | ADMISSIONS | | CLIENTS | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | N | % of total admissions | N | % of total clients |
| Admitted | 928 | 1.5 | 737 | 2.1 |
| Discharged | 644 | 1.4 | 506 | 1.9 |

The number and proportion of veteran admissions and clients decreased from FY1718 to FY2021, followed by a slight increase thereafter (Figure 6.8.1).



CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of clients who were veterans were male (80.5%), Hispanic/Latino (40.6%), ages 35-44 (25.4%), and unemployed (67.5%). Among veteran admissions, 63.7% had mental health issues, 36.1% had a disability and 43.2% were homeless (Table 6.8.2a and Table 6.8.2b).

Table 6.8.2a. Demographic characteristics of clients who were veterans, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | CLIENTS | % |
|--------------------|--|---------|------|
| TOTAL | | 737 | 100 |
| GENDER IDENTITY | Male | 593 | 80.5 |
| | Female | 137 | 18.6 |
| | Transgender woman | 3 | 0.4 |
| | Non-conforming/declined to state/other | 3 | 0.4 |
| | Not available | 1 | 0.1 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY* | Hispanic/Latino | 299 | 40.6 |
| | White | 262 | 35.5 |
| | Black/African American | 137 | 18.6 |
| | Asian | 28 | 3.8 |
| | American Indian/Alaska Native | 6 | 0.8 |
| | Other | 5 | 0.7 |
| AGE | Age less than 18 | 2 | 0.3 |
| | Age 18-25 | 32 | 4.3 |
| | Age 26-34 | 182 | 24.7 |
| | Age 35-44 | 187 | 25.4 |
| | Age 45-54 | 128 | 17.4 |
| | Age 55-64 | 116 | 15.7 |
| | Age 65+ | 90 | 12.2 |
| SEXUAL ORIENTATION | Heterosexual | 613 | 83.2 |
| | Gay | 19 | 2.6 |
| | Lesbian | 7 | 0.9 |
| | Bisexual | 18 | 2.4 |
| | Queering/unsure/questioning | 3 | 0.4 |
| | Prefer not to state | 8 | 1.1 |
| | Other** | 69 | 9.4 |
| EDUCATION | Middle school or below | 15 | 2.0 |
| | Some high school | 92 | 12.5 |
| | High school completed | 366 | 49.7 |
| | Some college or beyond | 256 | 34.7 |
| | Not available | 8 | 1.1 |
| LANGUAGE AT HOME | English | 671 | 91.0 |
| | Other language | 45 | 6.1 |
| | Not available | 21 | 2.8 |
| DISABILITY | Yes | 266 | 36.1 |

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

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

**Other includes something else and missing data.

Table 6.8.2b. Health and social characteristics of clients who were veterans, FY2425

| CHARACTERISTICS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| TOTAL | | 928 | 100 |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employed | 113 | 12.3 |
| | Unemployed (seeking) | 320 | 34.7 |
| | Unemployed (not seeking) | 302 | 32.8 |
| | Not in labor force | 186 | 20.2 |
| HOMELESS | Yes | 401 | 43.2 |
| MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 588 | 63.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES | Yes | 163 | 17.7 |
| CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED | Yes | 180 | 19.5 |
| PREGNANT | Yes | 11 | 7.1 |

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

PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE AT ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most common primary substance use reported at admission among veterans was alcohol (34.4%), followed by methamphetamine (25.3%) and prescription drug (16.2%) (Table 6.8.3a). The most common age range of first primary substance use was 12-17 years old (36.3%). 74.4% had one or more prior SUD treatment admissions. The average days of primary substance use in the past 30 days decreased from 13 days at admission to 8 days at discharge (Table 6.8.3a and Table 6.8.3b).

Table 6.8.3a. Primary substance use status among clients who were veterans at admission, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | Alcohol | 317 | 34.4 |
| | Methamphetamine | 233 | 25.3 |
| | Prescription drug | 149 | 16.2 |
| | Heroin | 140 | 15.2 |
| | Marijuana | 38 | 4.1 |
| | Cocaine | 35 | 3.8 |
| | Other drugs | 9 | 1.0 |
| AGE OF FIRST PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE | 11 and under | 41 | 4.5 |
| | 12-17 | 334 | 36.3 |
| | 18-25 | 315 | 34.2 |
| | 26 and over | 231 | 25.1 |
| PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS | None | 235 | 25.6 |
| | 1-2 | 382 | 41.6 |
| | 3-4 | 137 | 14.9 |
| | 5+ | 165 | 18.0 |

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

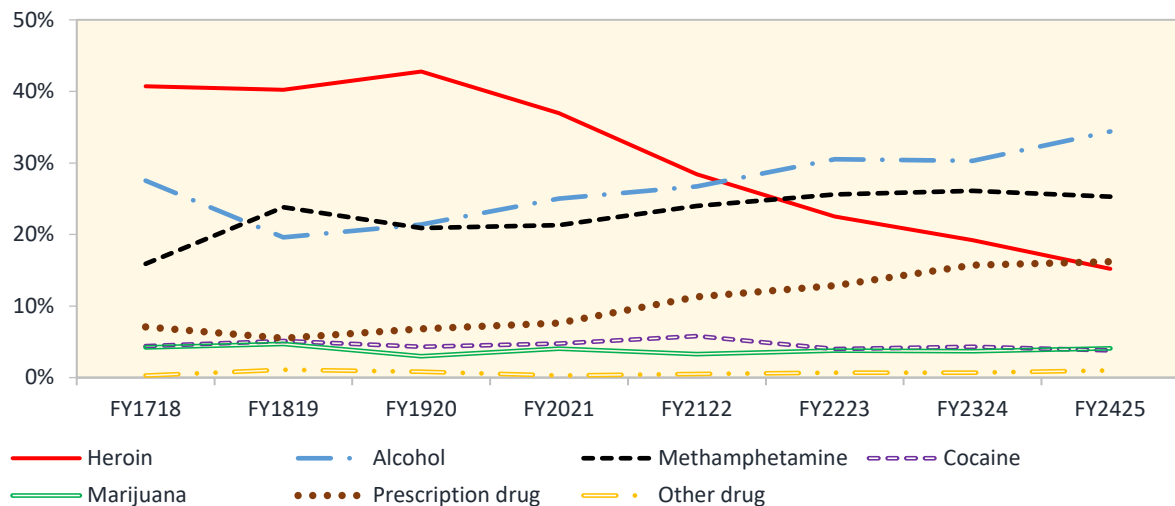
Table 6.8.3b. Primary substance use status among clients who were veterans at admission and discharge, FY2425

| SUBSTANCE USE STATUS | | ADMISSION | | DISCHARGE | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | | # (N=644) | % | # (N=644) | % |
| POLY-DRUG | Primary drug use only | 243 | 37.7 | 324 | 50.3 |
| | Primary drug with other substance use | 393 | 61.0 | 243 | 37.7 |
| | Not available | 8 | 1.2 | 77 | 12.0 |
| FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH | No use | 204 | 31.7 | 340 | 52.8 |
| | 1-9 days | 109 | 16.9 | 49 | 7.6 |
| | 10-19 days | 74 | 11.5 | 65 | 10.1 |
| | 20-29 days | 106 | 16.5 | 88 | 13.7 |
| | Every day | 148 | 23.0 | 53 | 8.2 |
| | Not available | 3 | 0.5 | 49 | 7.6 |
| Average days of use | | 13 | | 8 | |

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

The proportion of veterans reporting heroin as their primary substance use increased slightly from FY1819 to FY1920, then rapidly decreased through FY2425, though it remained the most common primary substance use until FY2223. Meanwhile, the proportion of veteran admissions reporting methamphetamine, alcohol, and prescription drugs as the primary substances of use has increased from FY1920 through FY2425 (Figure 6.8.2).

Figure 6.8.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients who were veterans



LEVEL OF CARE

Veterans were most commonly treated in residential service programs (29.2%), followed by opioid treatment programs (24.1%) and outpatient programs (18.7%) (Table 6.8.4).

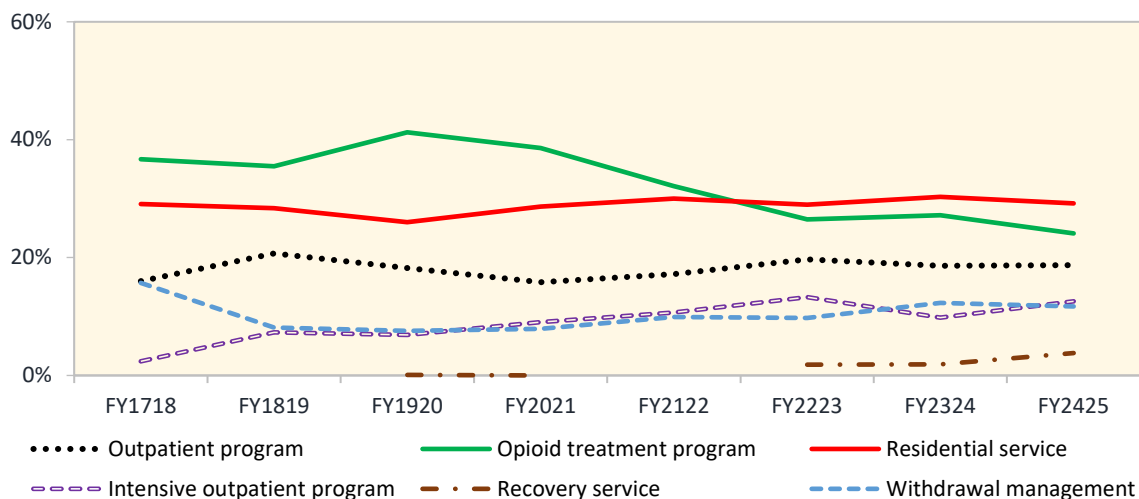
Table 6.8.4. Level of care among clients who were veterans, FY2425

| LEVEL OF CARE | ADMISSIONS | % |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Withdrawal Management | 108 | 11.7 |
| ASAM WM 3.2 | 51 | 5.5 |
| ASAM WM 3.7/4.0 | 57 | 6.1 |
| Residential Service | 271 | 29.2 |
| ASAM 3.1 | 82 | 8.8 |
| ASAM 3.3 | 4 | 0.4 |
| ASAM 3.5 | 185 | 20.0 |
| Intensive Outpatient (ASAM 2.1) | 117 | 12.6 |
| Outpatient | 173 | 18.7 |
| Opioid Treatment Program (ASAM OTP) | 223 | 24.1 |
| Recovery Service | 35 | 3.8 |

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

The opioid treatment program was the predominant level of care for veterans until FY2223, when it was surpassed by residential services. The proportion of veterans admitted to opioid treatment programs increased from FY1718 to FY1920 but subsequently declined through FY2425. Meanwhile, the proportion admitted to intensive outpatient programs and withdrawal management programs has generally increased since FY1819 (Figure 6.8.3).

Figure 6.8.3. Trends in level of care among clients who were veterans



DISCHARGE STATUS AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES AT DISCHARGE

Of the discharges among clients who were veterans, 59.5% had positive compliance, with 46.6% completing treatment and 13.0% leaving with satisfactory progress (Table 6.8.5).

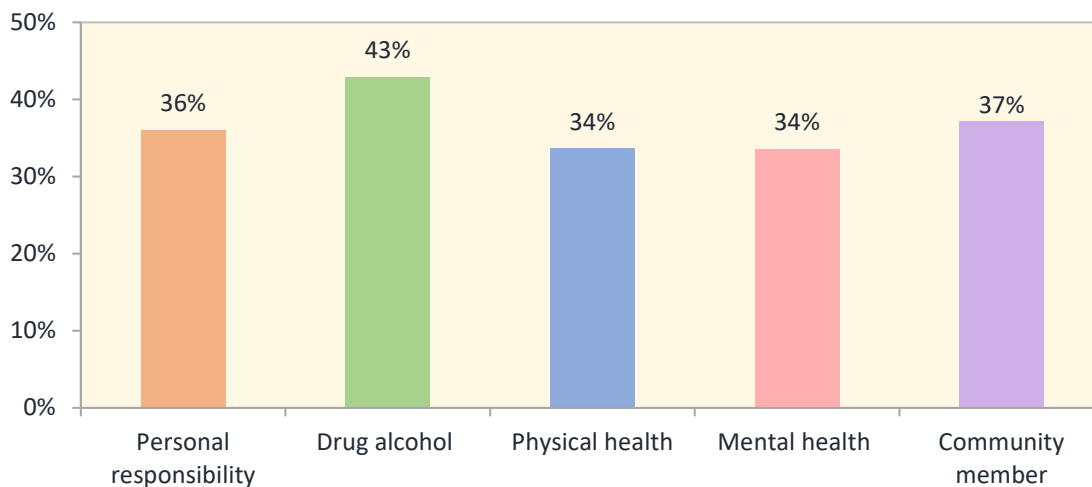
Table 6.8.5. Discharge status of clients who were veterans, FY2425

| DISCHARGE STATUS | ADMISSIONS | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Positive compliance | 381 | 59.5 |
| Completed treatment | 298 | 46.6 |
| Left – satisfactory progress | 83 | 13.0 |
| Negative compliance | 250 | 39.1 |
| (Left – unsatisfactory progress) | | |
| Other (Death/incarceration) | 9 | 1.4 |

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

According to the Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) used to gauge recovery progress per the clients' perspective at the time of discharge, 36% of veterans reported they were better at taking care of personal responsibilities (e.g., paying bills, following through on personal or professional commitments), 43% reported they were better with handling drug and alcohol use (e.g., the frequency and amount of use, money spent on drugs, amount of drug craving, being sick, etc.), 34% reported they were better in physical health (e.g., eating and sleeping properly, exercising, taking care of health or dental problems), 34% reported they were better in mental health (e.g., feeling good about themselves), and 37% reported they were a better community member (e.g., obeying laws, meeting your responsibilities to society, positive impact on others) compared to at admission (Figure 6.8.4).

Figure 6.8.4. Treatment Effectiveness Assessment (TEA) for clients who were veterans, FY2425





Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Bureau

Gary Tsai, M.D., Bureau Director

Michelle Gibson, M.P.H., Deputy Director

Health Outcomes and Data Analytics Division

Tina Kim, Ph.D., M.A., Division Chief

Kairong Wang, Ph.D., M.S., Manager, Treatment Data and Evaluation Section

Nan Zhang, Ph.D., M.B.A., M.S., Project Lead

Eduardo Encina, M.P.H., Research Analyst

Chloe Huang, M.S., Data Analyst

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For more information on this report, please contact Tina Kim, Ph.D. at tkim@ph.lacounty.gov

