

Annual Overview :

Clients 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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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

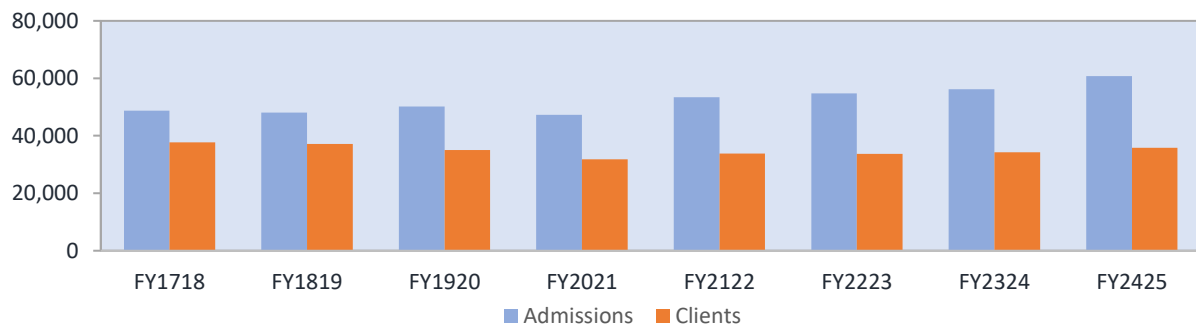
In the fiscal year 2024-2025, a total of 35,789 unique clients, who accounted for 60,797 treatment admissions (Table 1.1), were served at substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs contracted by DPH-SAPC. 26,665 clients (74.5%) and 44,697 admissions (73.5%) were discharged.

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
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 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 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

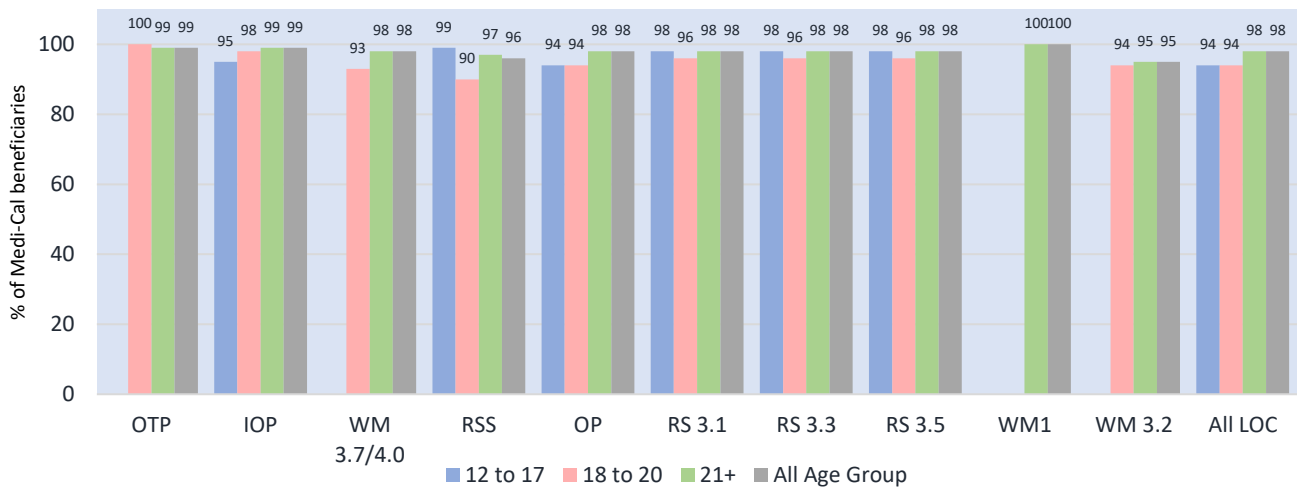
Note: Numbers are based on non-missing values. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*: 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

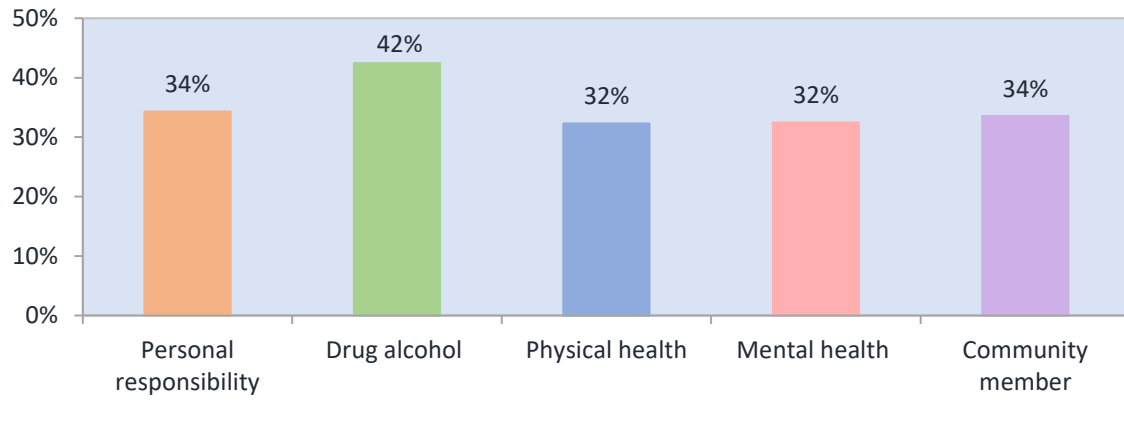


*OTP: opioid treatment program; IOP: intensive outpatient program; RSS: recovery service; WM1: ambulatory withdrawal management; WM 3.2: residential withdrawal management; RS 3.1: clinically managed low-intensity residential service; RS 3.3: clinically managed population-specific high-intensity residential 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

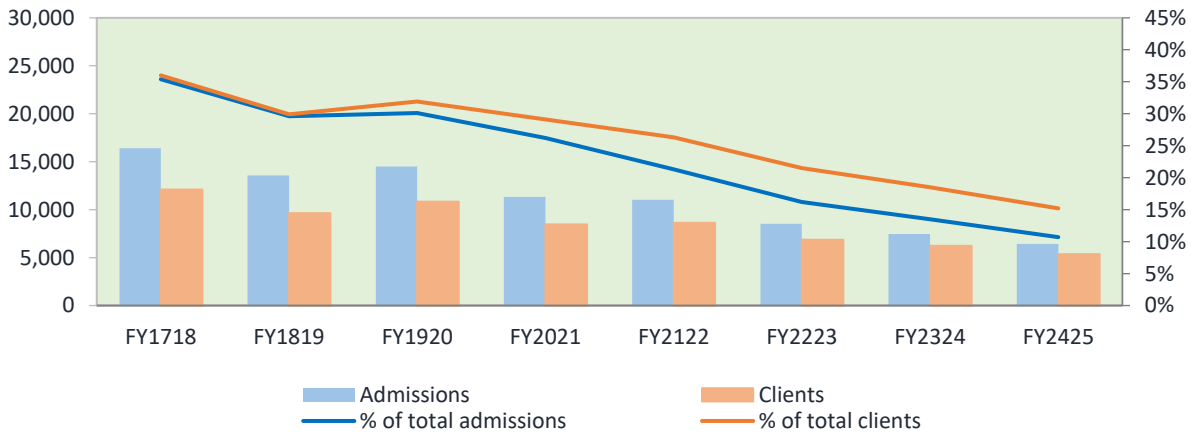
There were 6,418 admissions (5,343 clients) reporting heroin as the primary substance of use, accounting for 10.7% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.1.1).

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 PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	52	0.8
	12-17	1,568	24.4
	18-25	3,179	49.6
	26 and over	1,615	25.2
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	1,535	24.7
	1-2	2,684	43.3
	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.

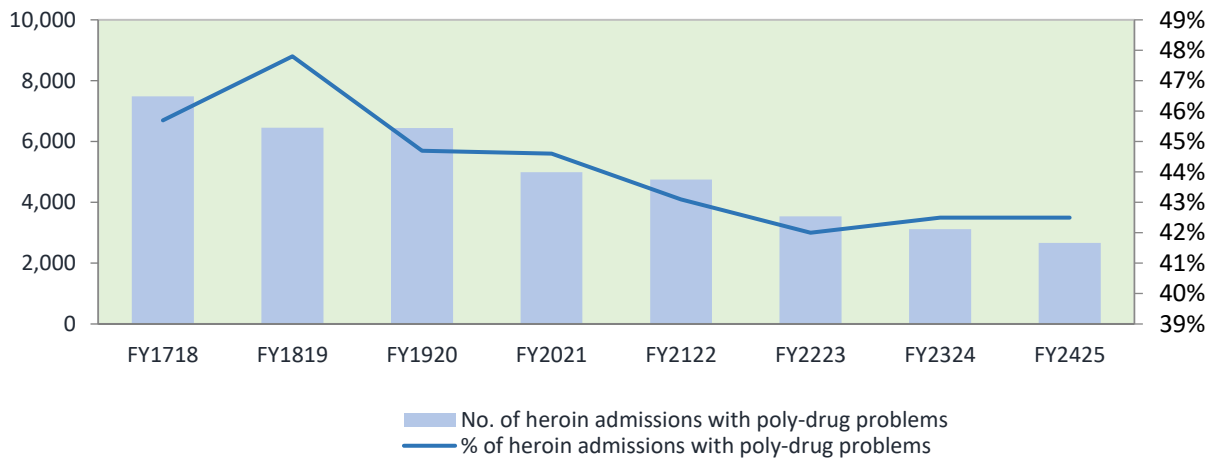
Table 2.1.4b. Frequency of heroin use at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

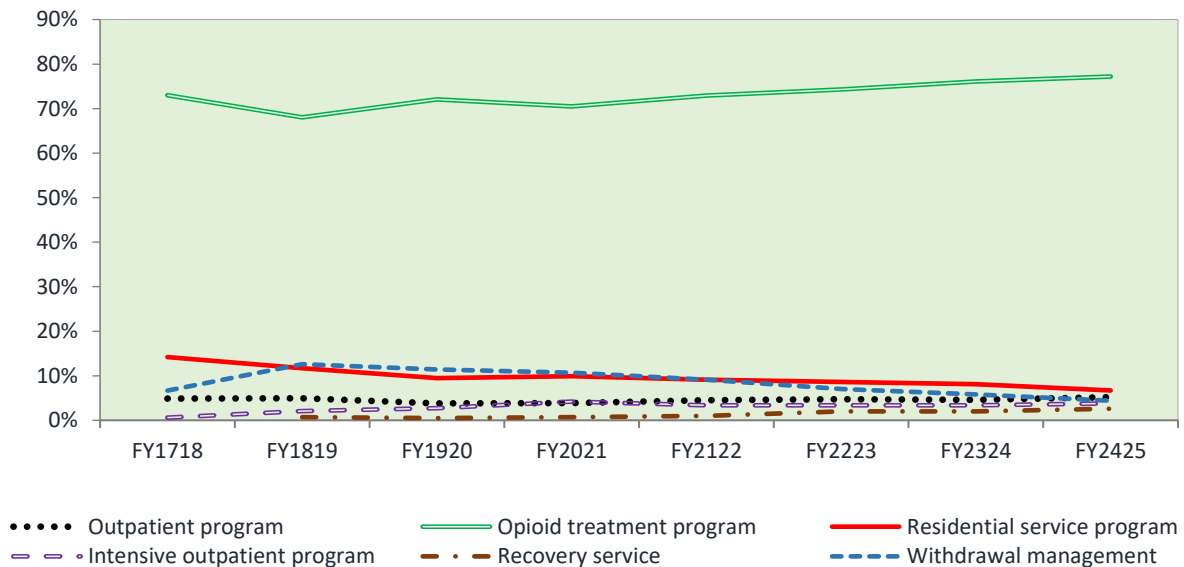
Table 2.1.5. Level of care among primary heroin clients, FY2425

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

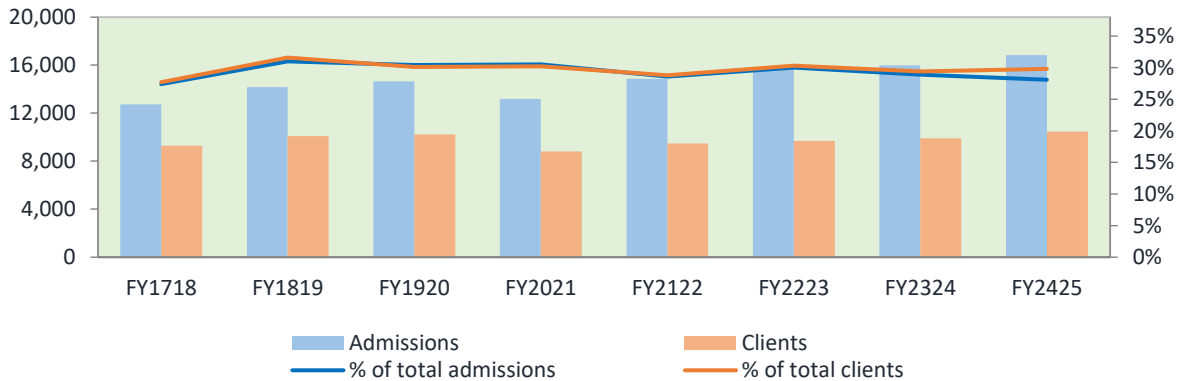
There were 16,840 admissions (10,457 clients) reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 28.1% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.2.1).

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 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 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 PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	305	1.8
	12-17	6,384	38.0
	18-25	6,362	37.8
	26 and over	3,761	22.4
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	4,693	29.0
	1-2	6,185	38.2
	3-4	2,794	17.2
	5+	2,528	15.6

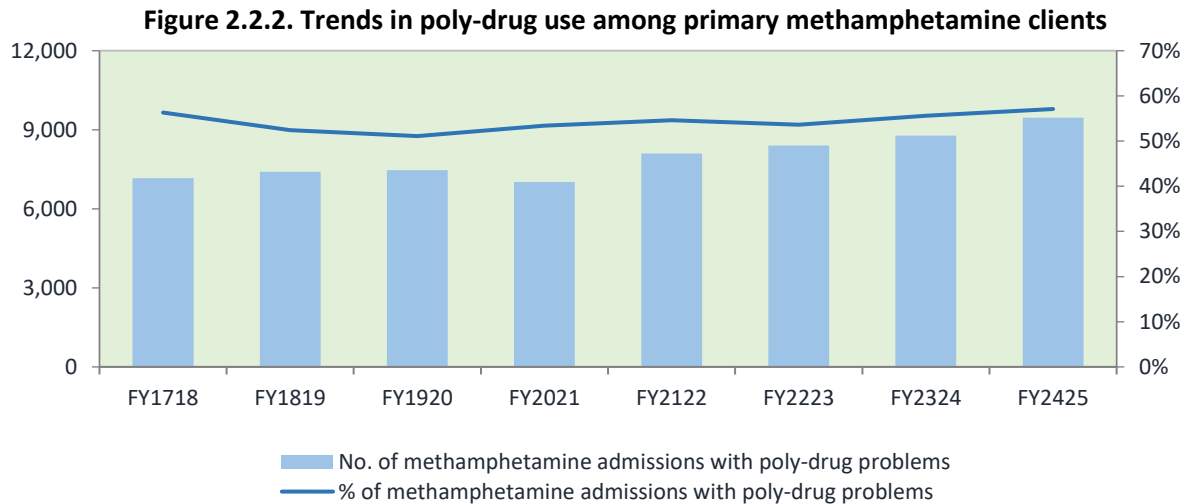
Note: Percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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%).

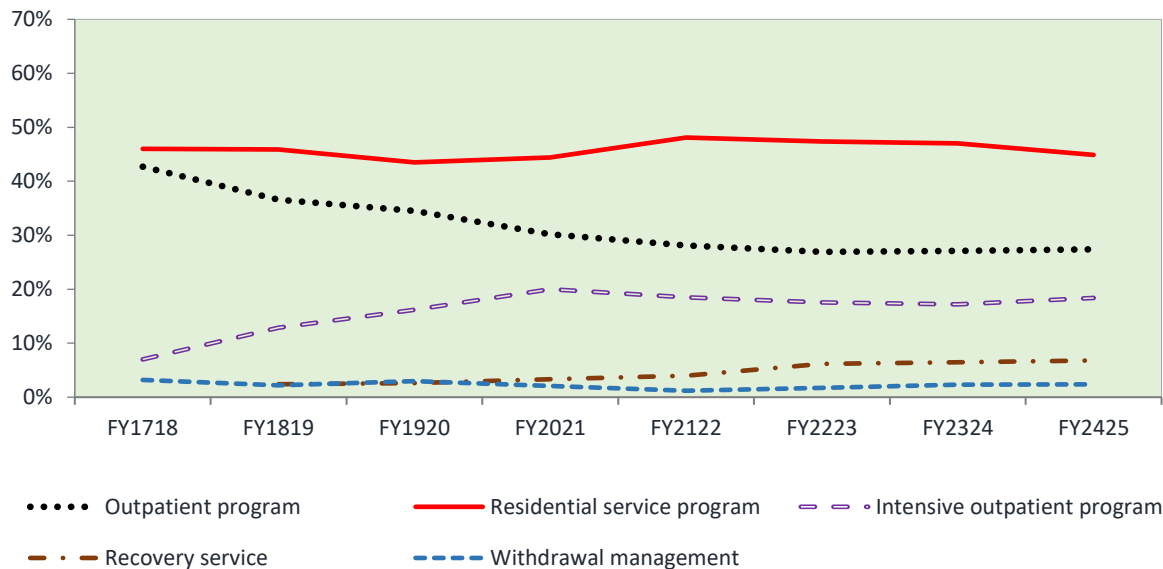
Table 2.2.5. Level of care among primary methamphetamine clients, FY2425

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

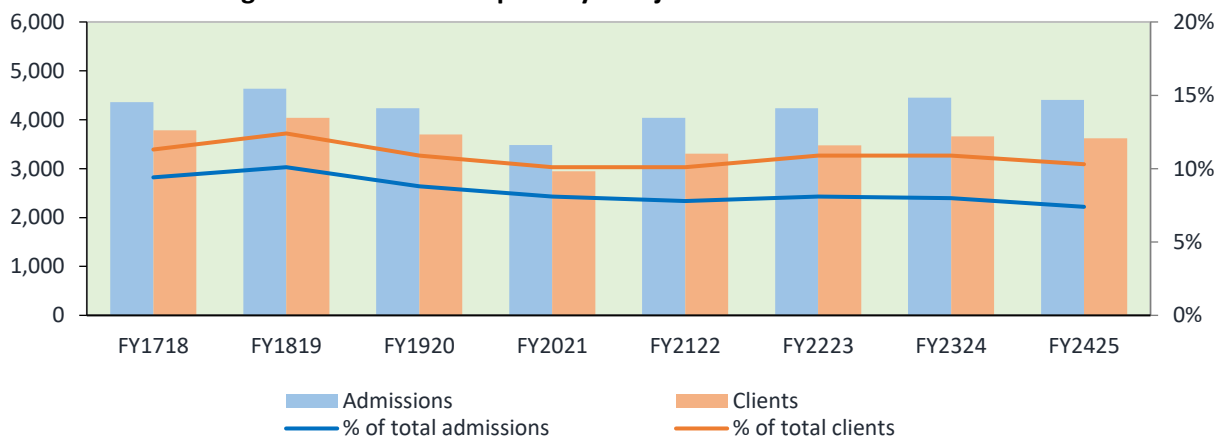
There were 4,405 admissions (3,620 clients) reporting marijuana as the primary substance of use, accounting for 7.4% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.3.1).

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 (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	1,610	49.3
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
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.

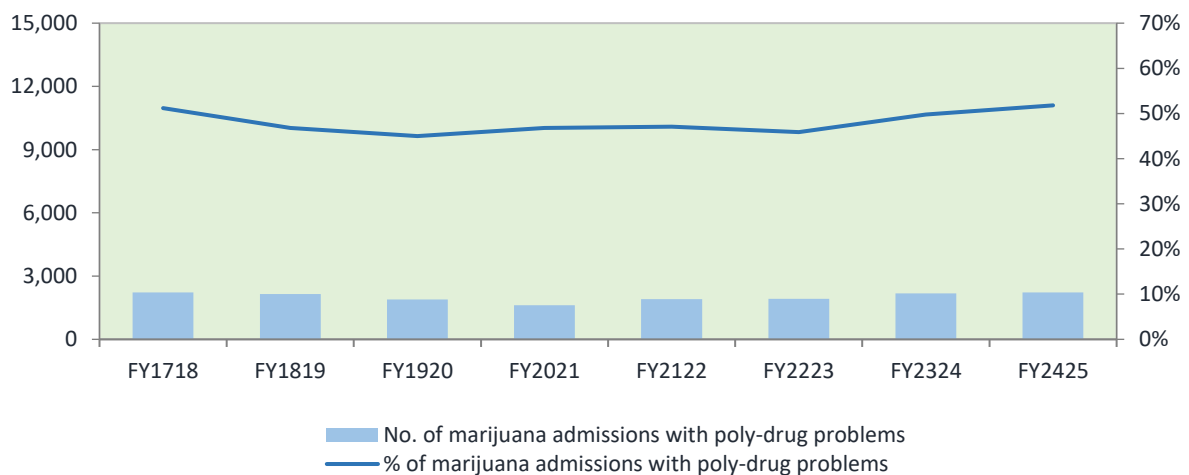
Table 2.3.4b. Frequency of marijuana use at admission and discharge, FY2425

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%).

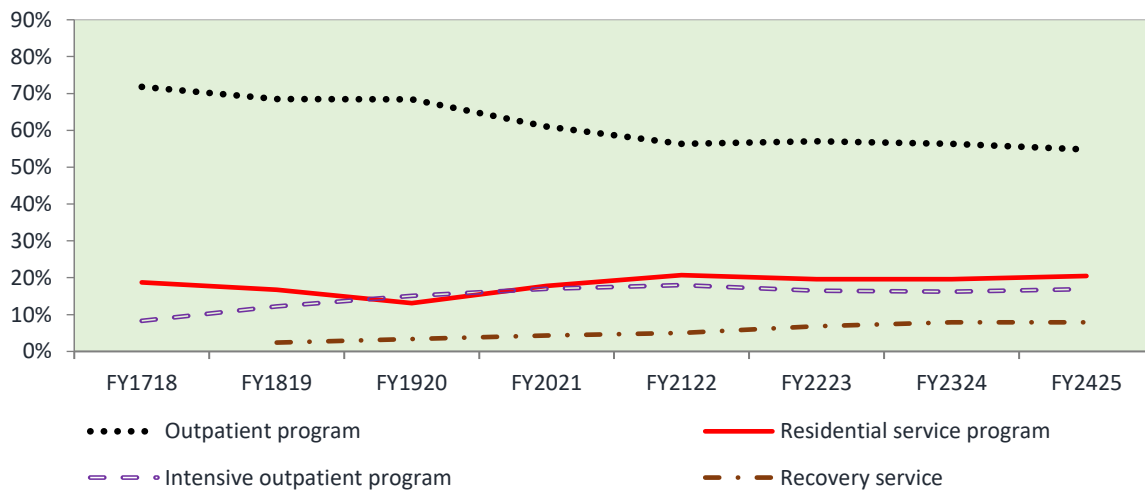
Table 2.3.5. Level of care among primary marijuana clients, FY2425

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

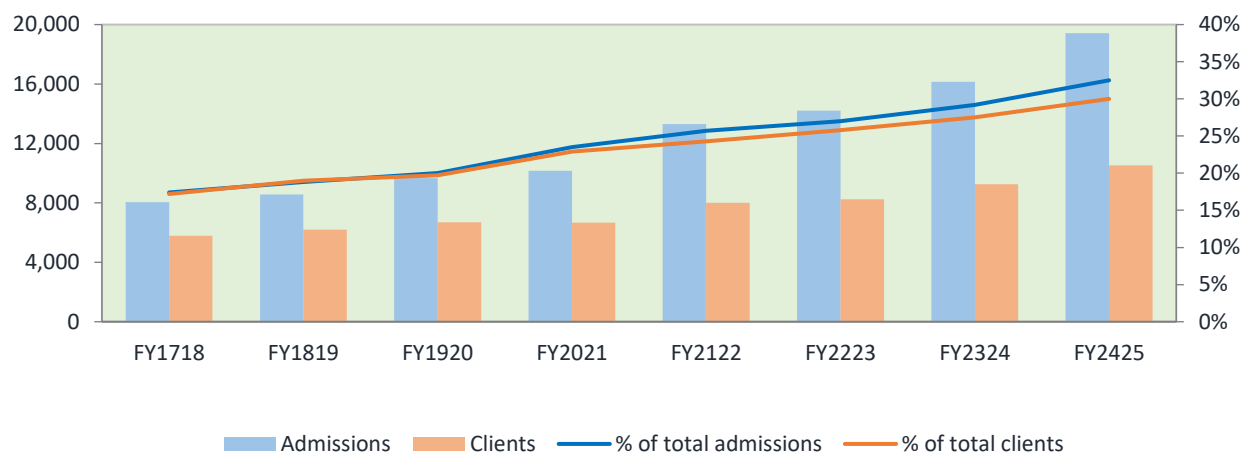
There were 19,424 alcohol admissions (10,531 clients) reporting alcohol as the primary substance of use, accounting for 32.5% of all treatment admissions (Table 2.4.1).

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
	Not available	1	0.01
AGE	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
	65+	214	2.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
	Other**	862	8.2
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	9	0.1
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	8,424	80.0
	Other language	1,681	16.0
	Not available	426	4.0
DISABILITY	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.

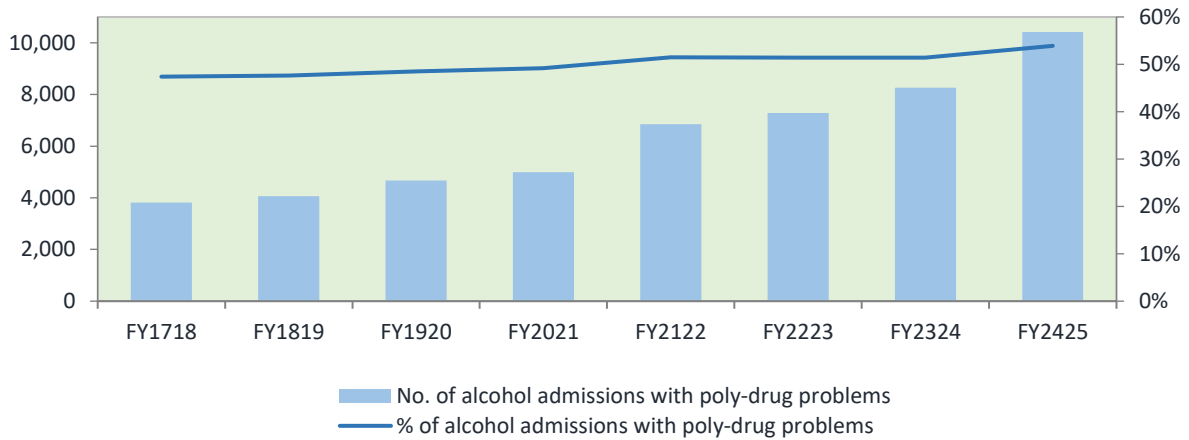
Table 2.4.4b. Frequency of alcohol use at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

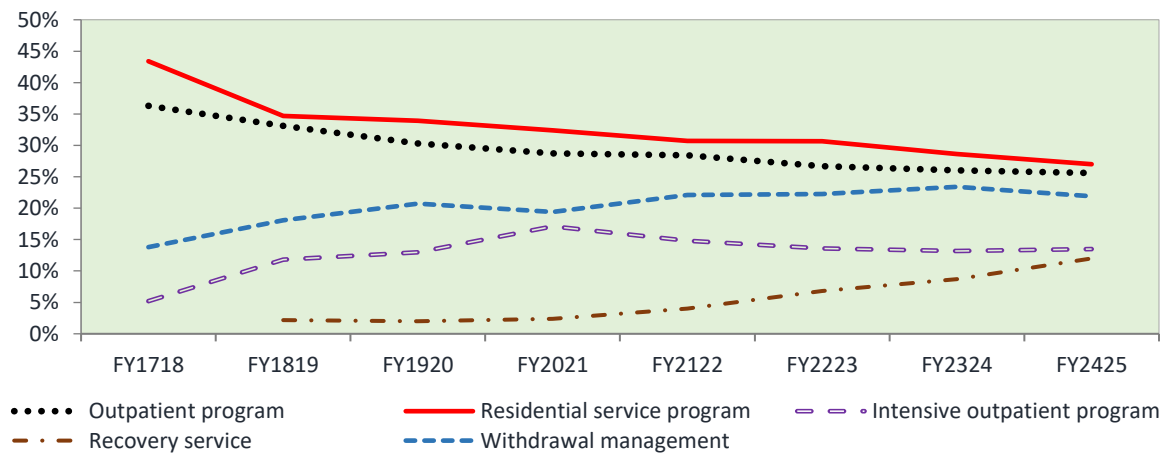
Table 2.4.5. Level of care among primary alcohol clients, FY2425

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

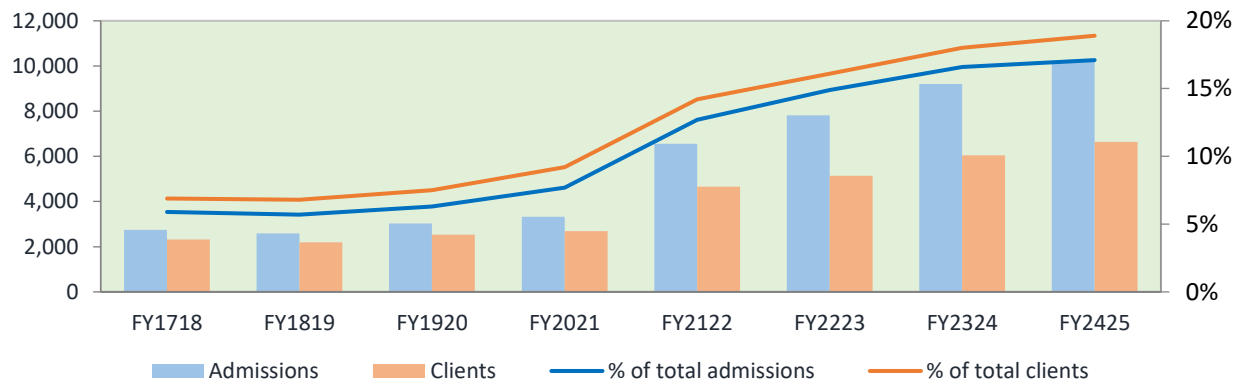
There were 10,213 admissions (6,639 clients) reporting prescription drug (Rx) as the primary substance of use, accounting for 17.1% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.5.1).

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 (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	3,533	50.7
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
	Not available	5	0.1
AGE	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
	Not available	2	0.03
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
	Other**	544	8.2
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	40	0.6
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	5,983	90.1
	Other language	483	7.3
	Not available	173	2.6
DISABILITY	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
SUBSTANCE USE	12-17	1,499	14.7
	18-25	3,594	35.3
RX CATEGORIES	26 and over	5,048	49.5
	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 TREATMENT	None	2,288	22.8
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

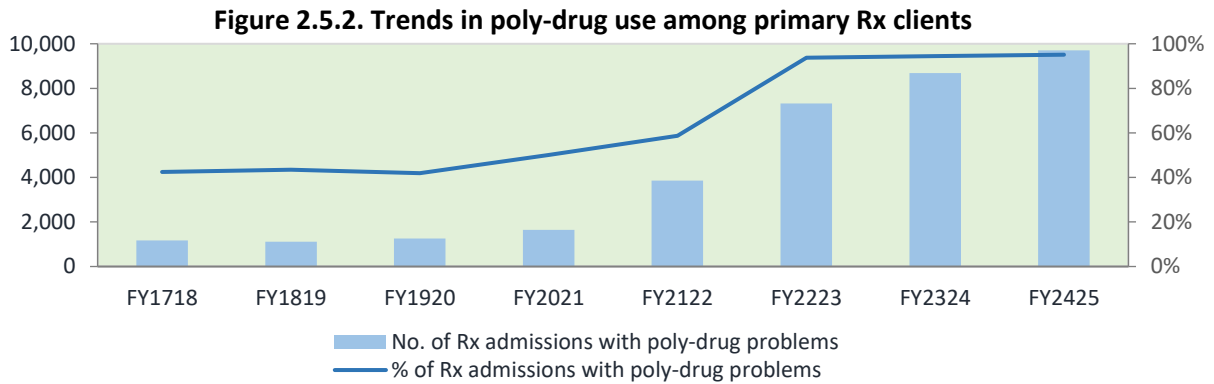
FREQUENCY OF USE IN PAST MONTH	ADMISSION		DISCHARGE	
	# (N=7,002)	%	# (N=7,002)	%
No use	1,736	24.8	2,696	38.5
1-9 days	445	6.4	299	4.3
10-19 days	705	10.1	611	8.7
20-29 days	995	14.2	1,375	19.6
Every day	3,104	44.3	1,334	19.1
Not available	17	0.2	687	9.8
Average days of use	18		13	

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).

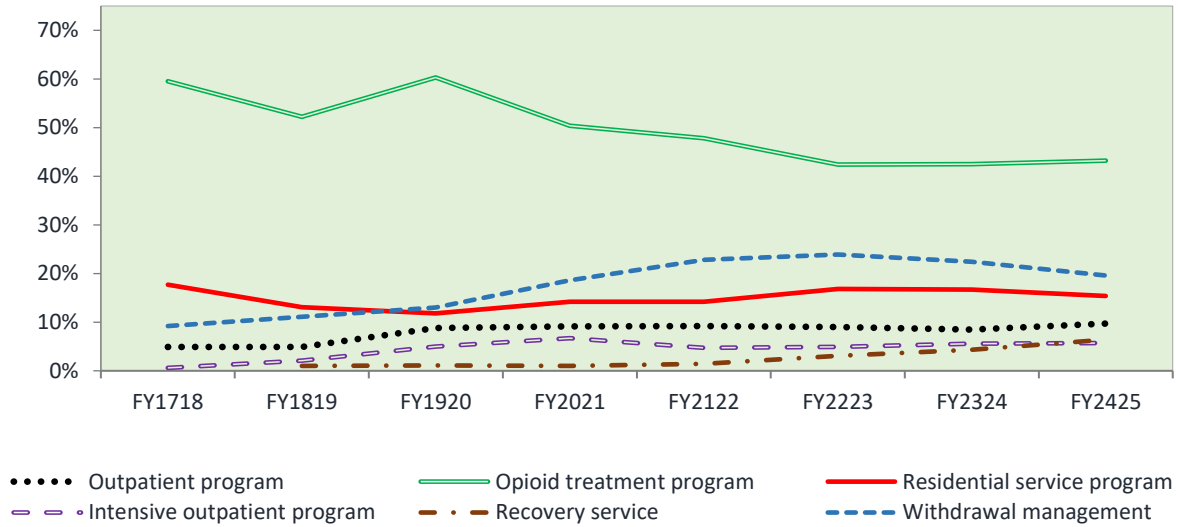
Table 2.5.5. Level of care among primary Rx misuse clients, FY2425

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

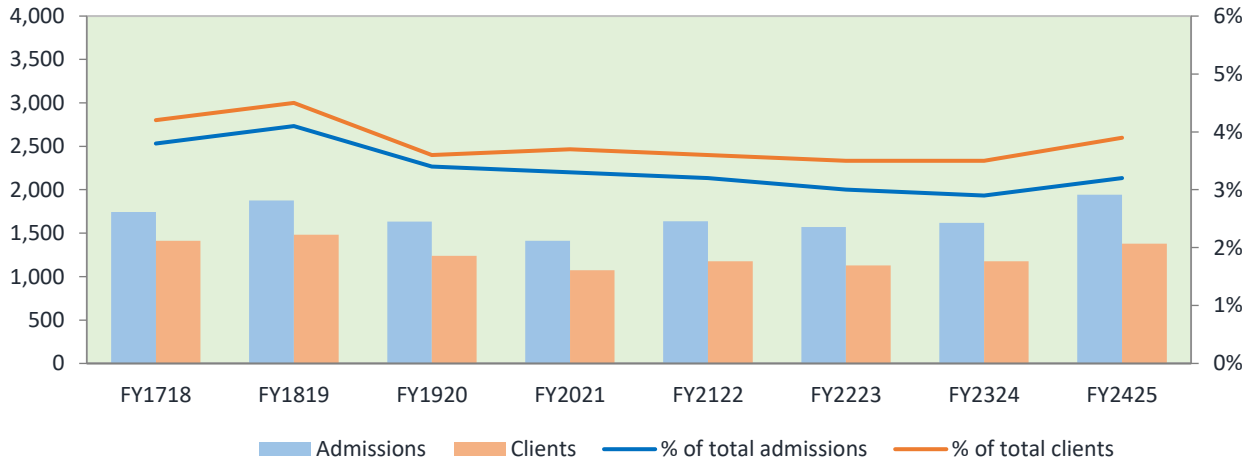
There were 1,942 admissions (1,379 clients) reporting cocaine as the primary substance of use, accounting for 3.2% of total treatment admissions (Table 2.6.1).

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
Not available	1	0.1	
AGE	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
	65+	66	4.8
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
	Other**	147	10.7
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	5	0.4
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,216	88.2
	Other language	98	7.1
	Not available	65	4.7
DISABILITY	Yes	403	29.2
VETERAN	Yes	28	2.0

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

*Race and ethnicity were recorded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, 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 PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	11 & under	35	1.8
	12-17	591	30.5
	18-25	871	44.9
	26 and over	443	22.8
PRIOR SUD TREATMENT ADMISSIONS	None	625	33.6
	1-2	691	37.1
	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.

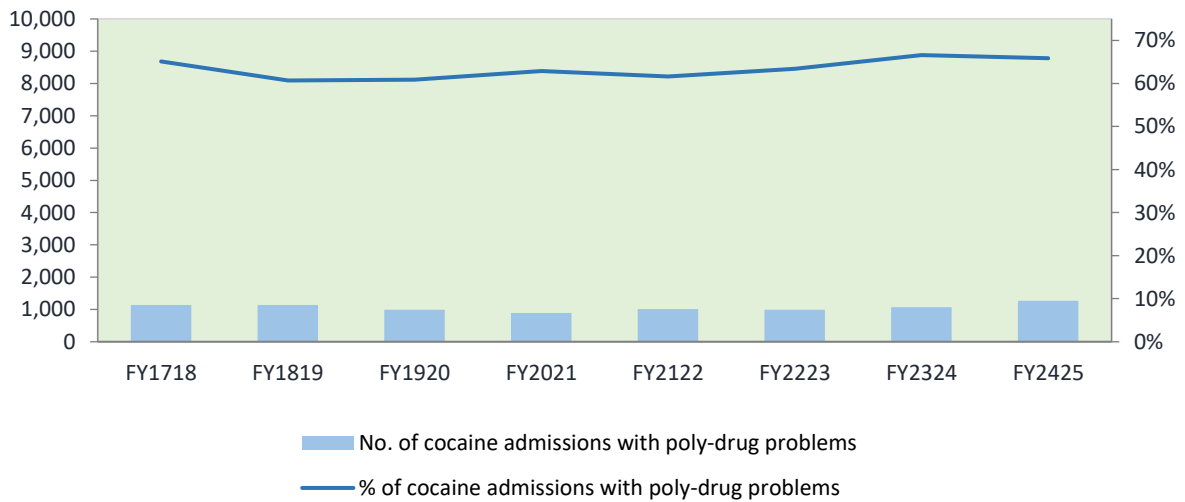
Table 2.6.4b. Frequency of cocaine use at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

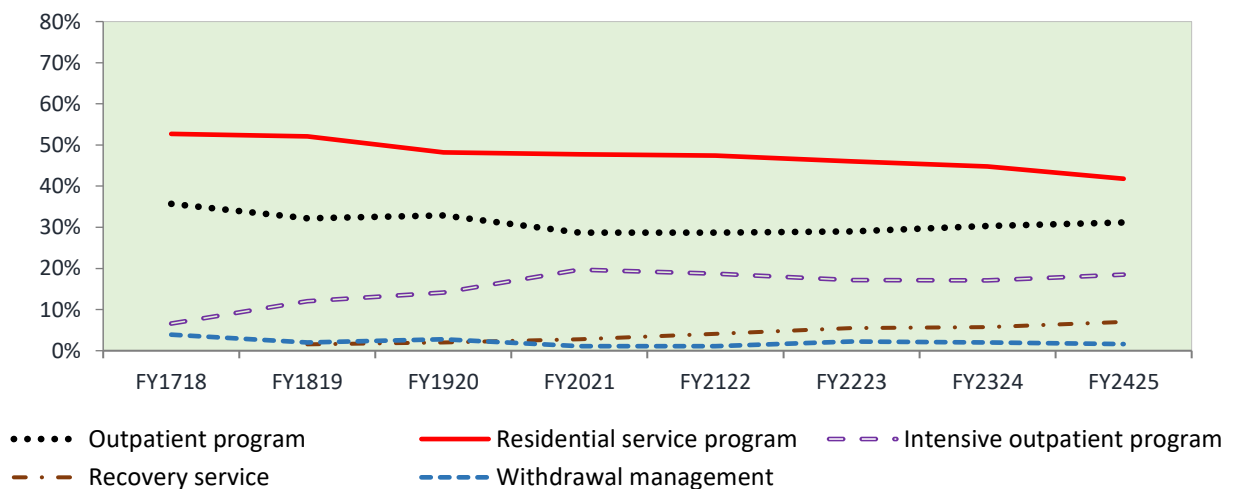
Table 2.6.5. Level of care among primary cocaine clients, FY2425

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)	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Marijuana		Alcohol		Prescription Drug		Cocaine	
Categories	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.

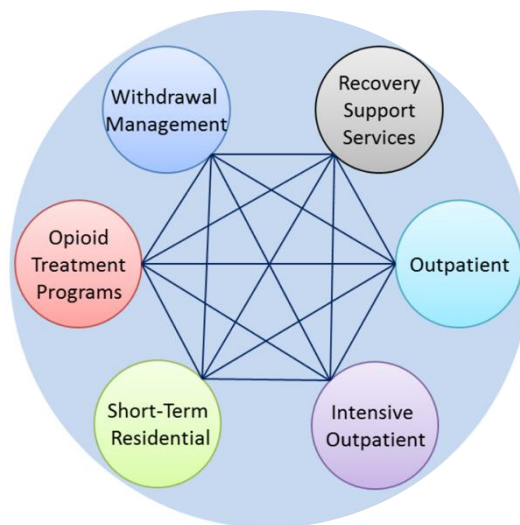
*Race and ethnicity were recorded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, clients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

**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

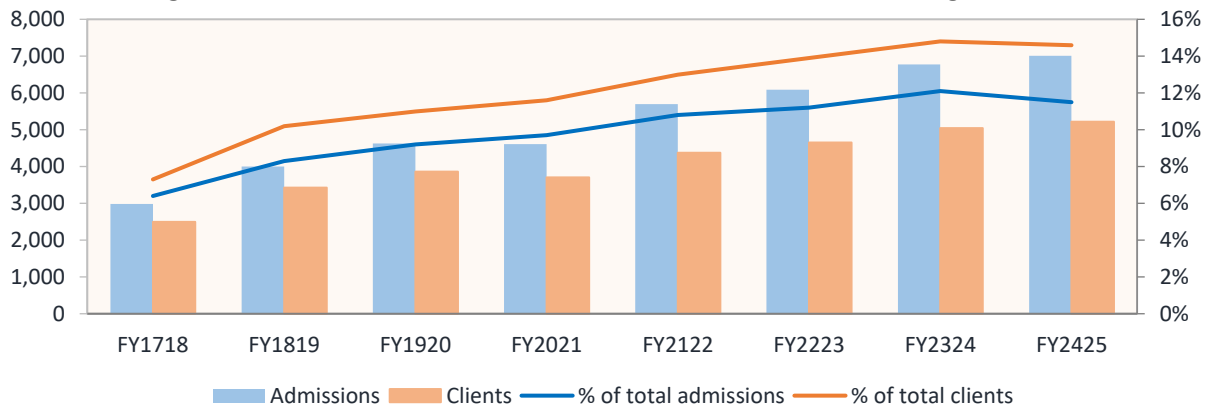
There were 7,005 treatment admissions (5,215 clients) to withdrawal management programs, accounting for 11.5% of total admissions (Table 3.1.1). The average length of stay for withdrawal management was 7.4 days (Table 1.7).

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

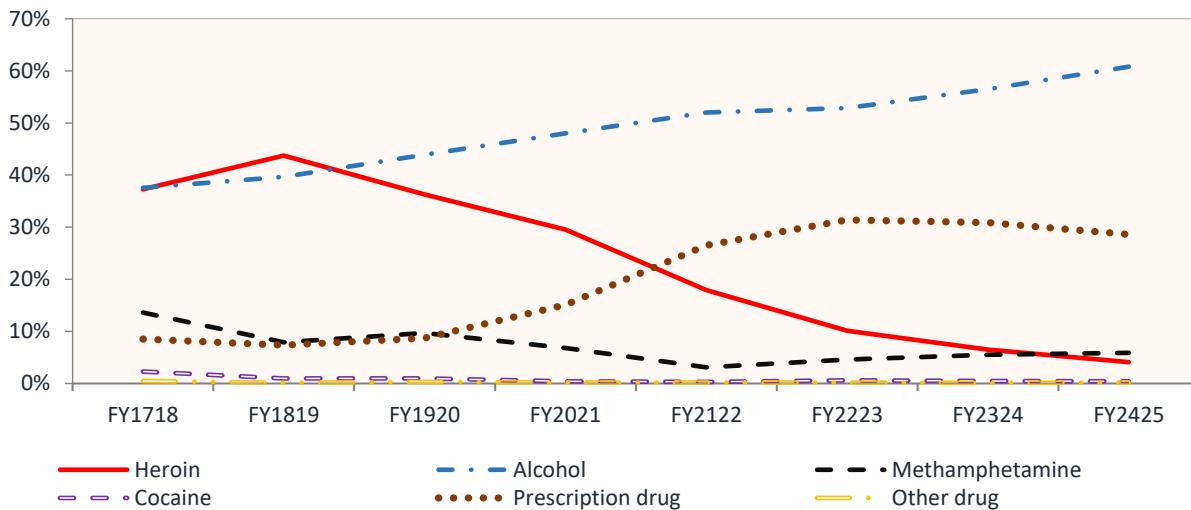
Table 3.1.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in withdrawal management at admission and discharge, FY2425

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

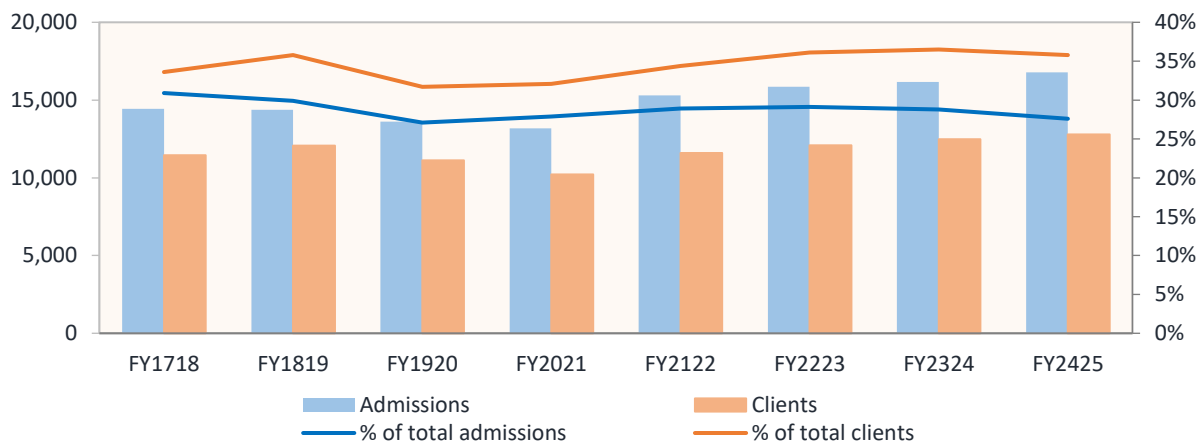
There were 16,783 treatment admissions (12,795 clients) to residential service programs, accounting for 27.6% of total admissions (Table 3.2.1). The average length of stay for residential service program was 53.3 days (Table 1.7).

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
	Prefer not to state	96	0.8
Other**	787	6.2	
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	61	0.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	11,395	89.1
	Other language	1,339	10.5
	Not available	61	0.5
DISABILITY	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.

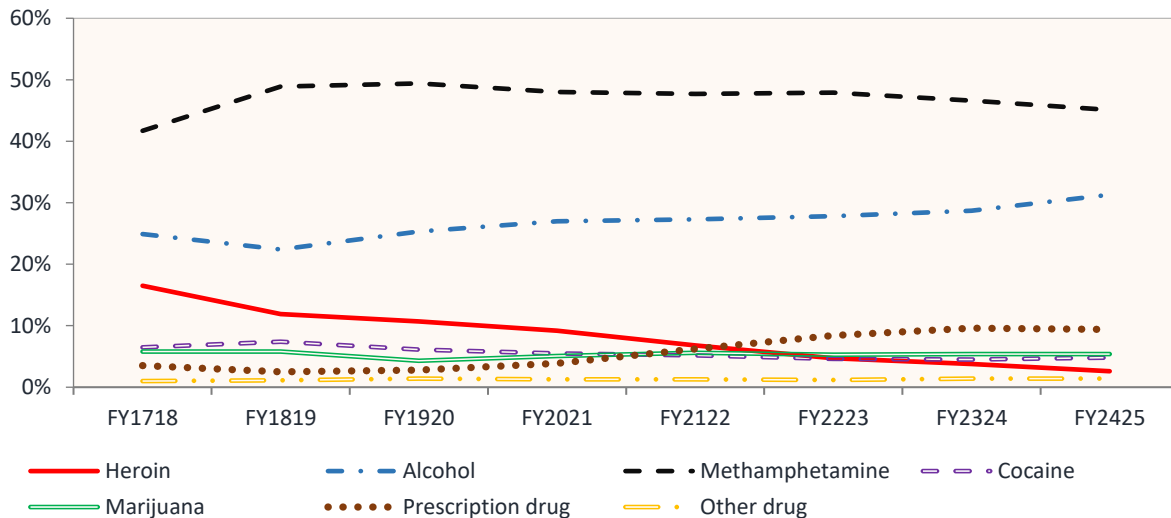
Table 3.2.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in residential service programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

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

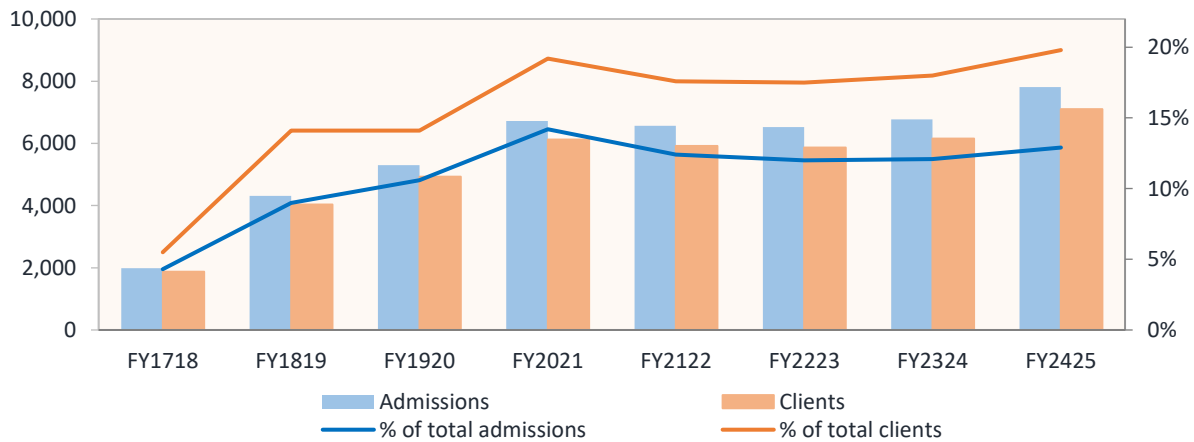
There were 7,811 treatment admissions (7,098 clients) to intensive outpatient programs, accounting for 12.9% of total admissions (Table 3.3.1). The average length of stay for intensive outpatient program was 81.8 days (Table 1.7).

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

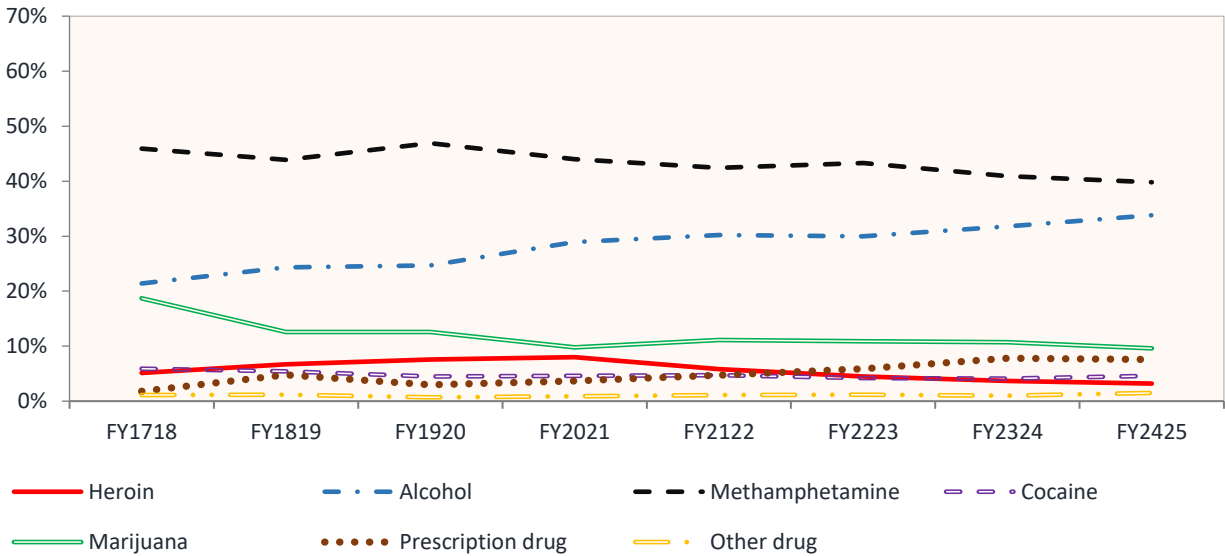
Table 3.3.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in intensive outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

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

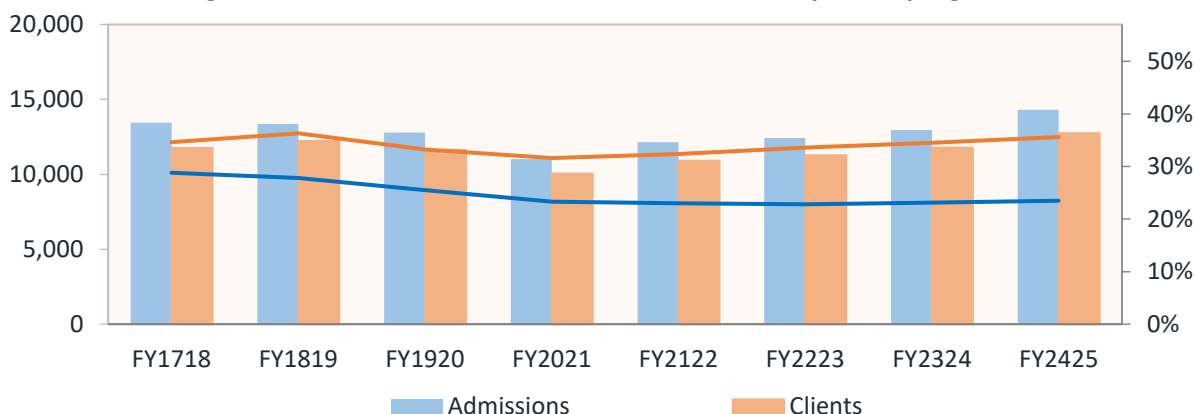
There were 14,299 treatment admissions (12,744 clients) to outpatient programs, accounting for 23.5% of total admissions (Table 3.4.1). The average length of stay for outpatient program was 112.8 days (Table 1.7).

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

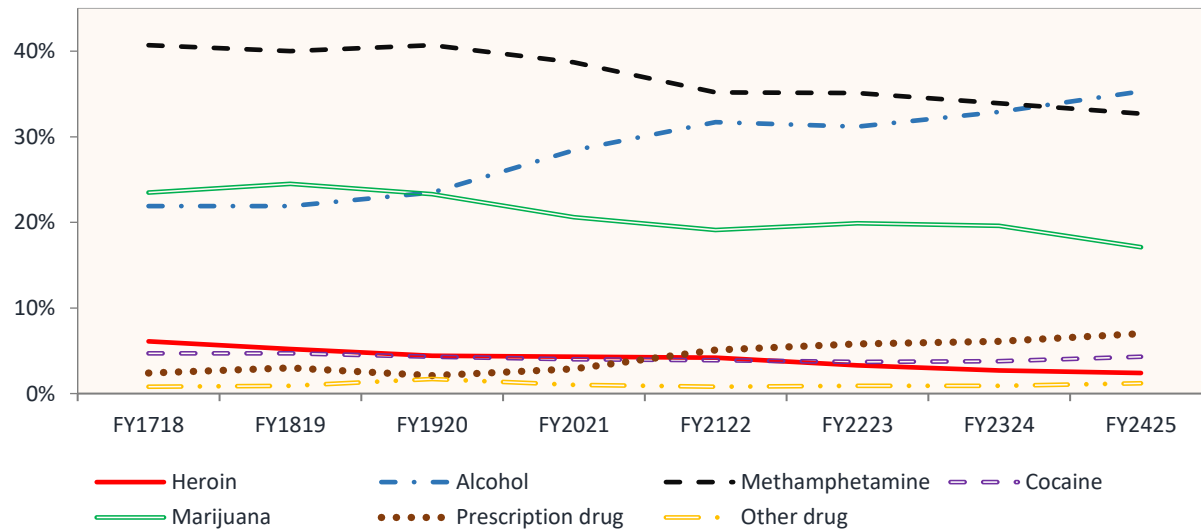
Table 3.4.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in outpatient programs at admission and discharge, FY2425

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

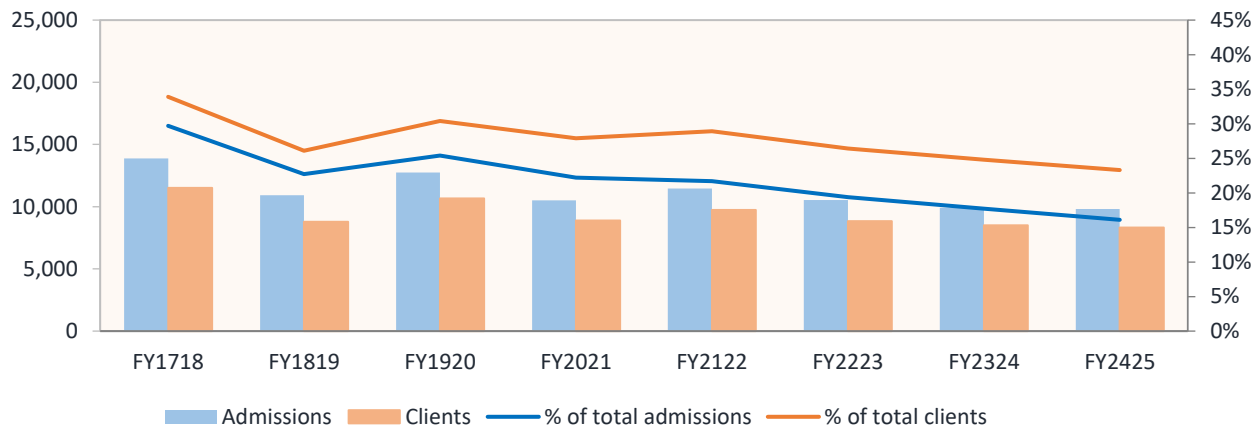
There were 9,809 treatment admissions (8,321 clients) to opioid treatment programs, accounting for 16.1% of total admissions (Table 3.5.1). The average length of stay for opioid treatment program was 502.4 days (Table 1.7).

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.

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.

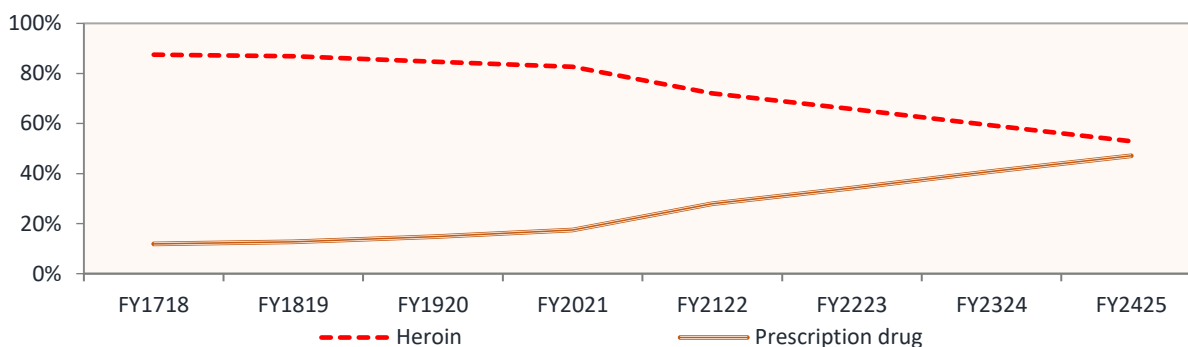
Table 3.5.4b. Frequency of primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

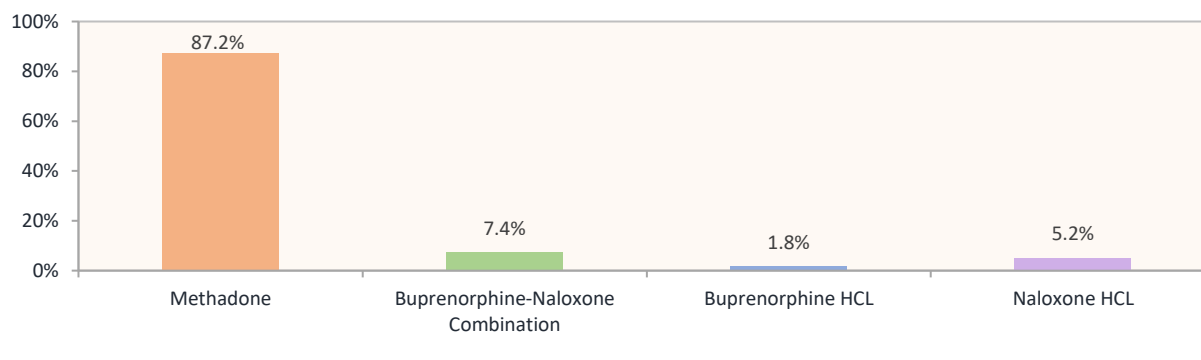
Figure 3.5.2. Trends in primary substance use among clients in opioid treatment programs



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



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	-

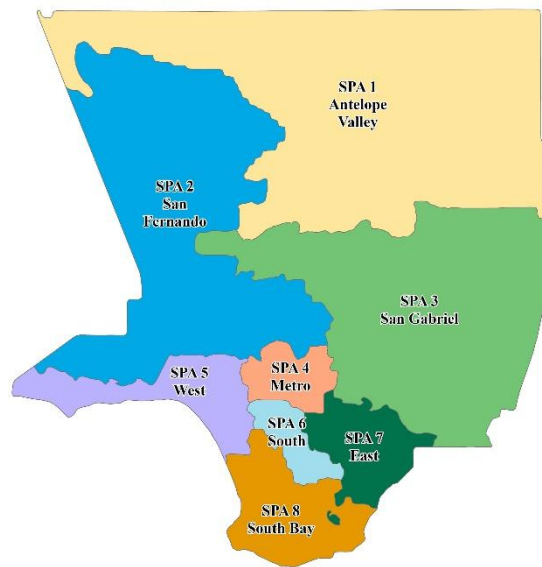
Note: Some percentages are based on non-missing values, and may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

*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

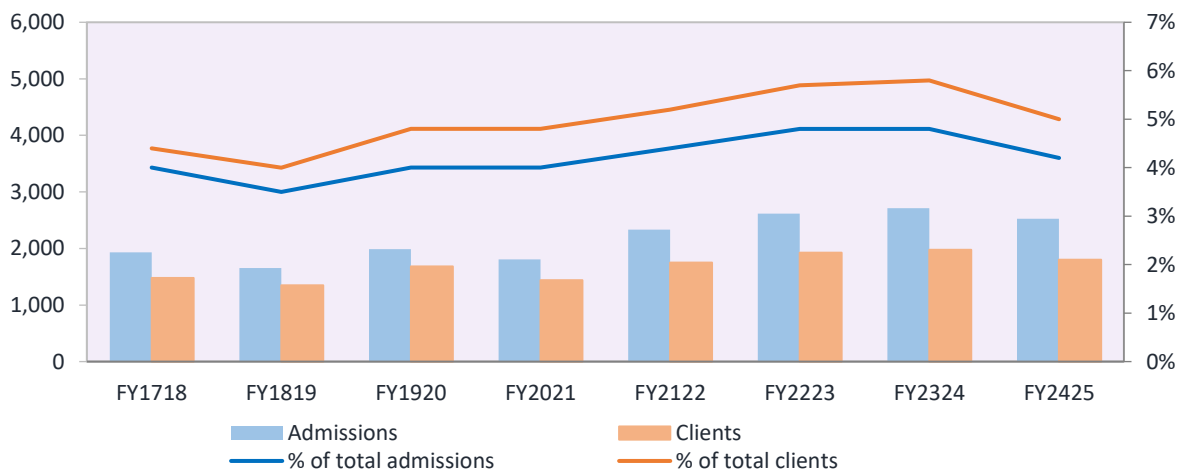
There were 2,523 treatment admissions for 1,799 clients residing in SPA 1, accounting for 4.2% of all admissions (Table 4.1.1).

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
	Not available	1	0.1
AGE	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
	65+	81	4.5
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
Other**	219	12.2	
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	23	1.3
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,526	84.8
	Other language	217	12.1
	Not available	56	3.1
DISABILITY	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

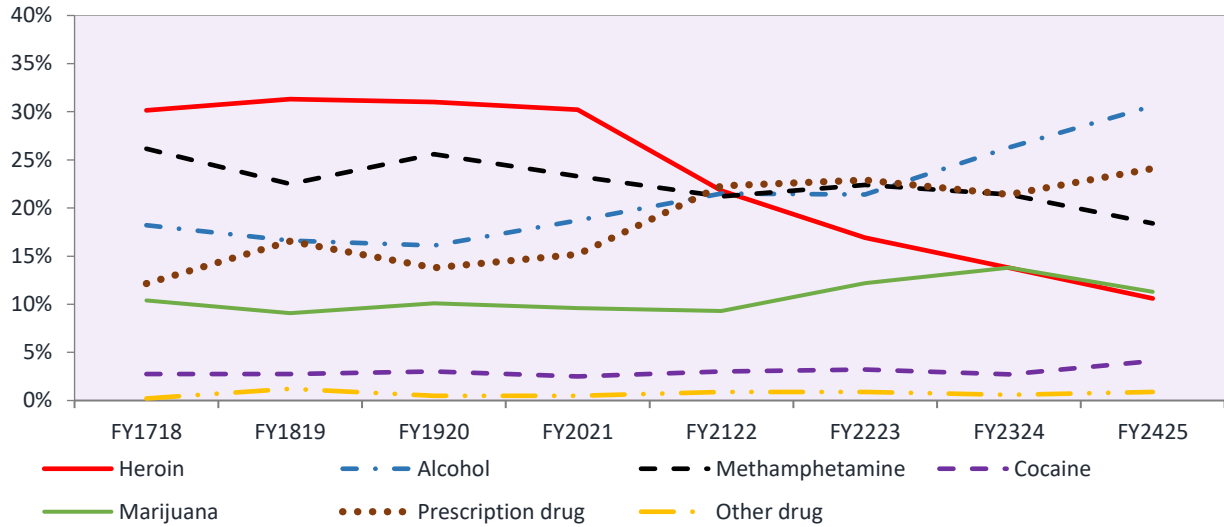
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	760	30.6
Prescription drug	600	24.1
Methamphetamine	458	18.4
Marijuana	281	11.3
Heroin	263	10.6
Cocaine	101	4.1
Other drugs	23	0.9

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%).

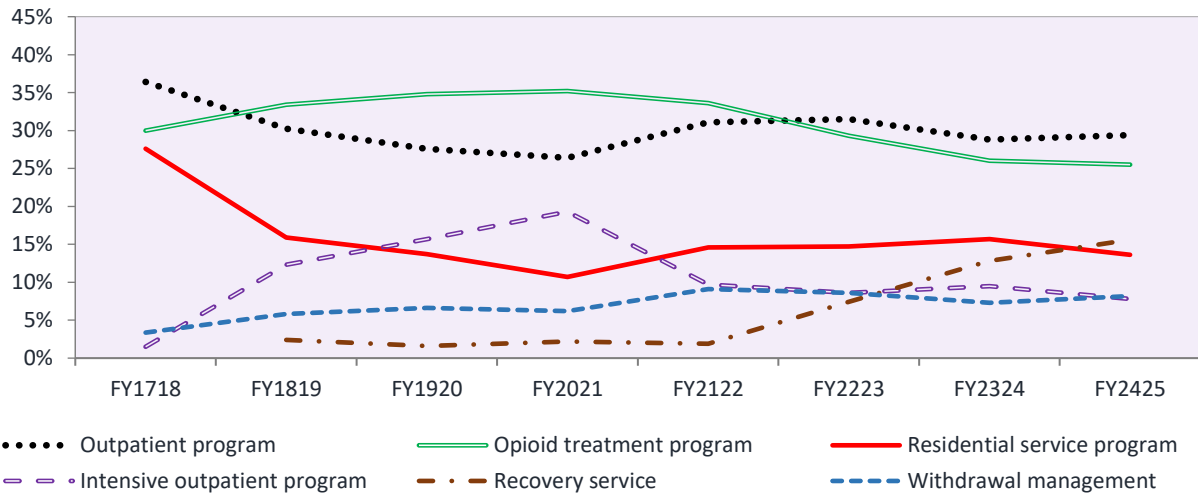
Table 4.1.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 1, FY2425

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

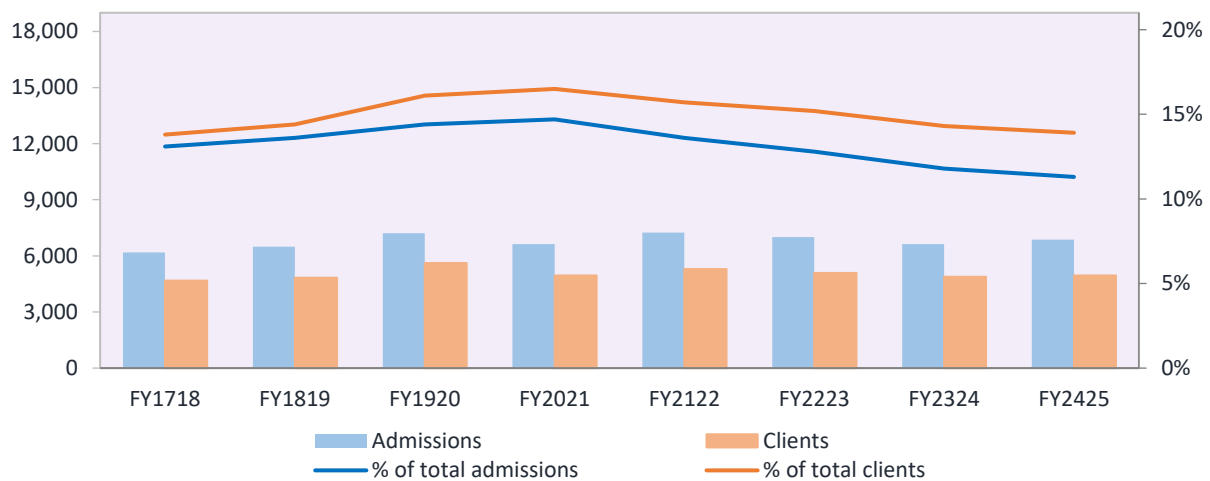
There were 6,876 treatment admissions for 4,957 clients residing in SPA 2, accounting for 11.3% of all admissions (Table 4.2.1).

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

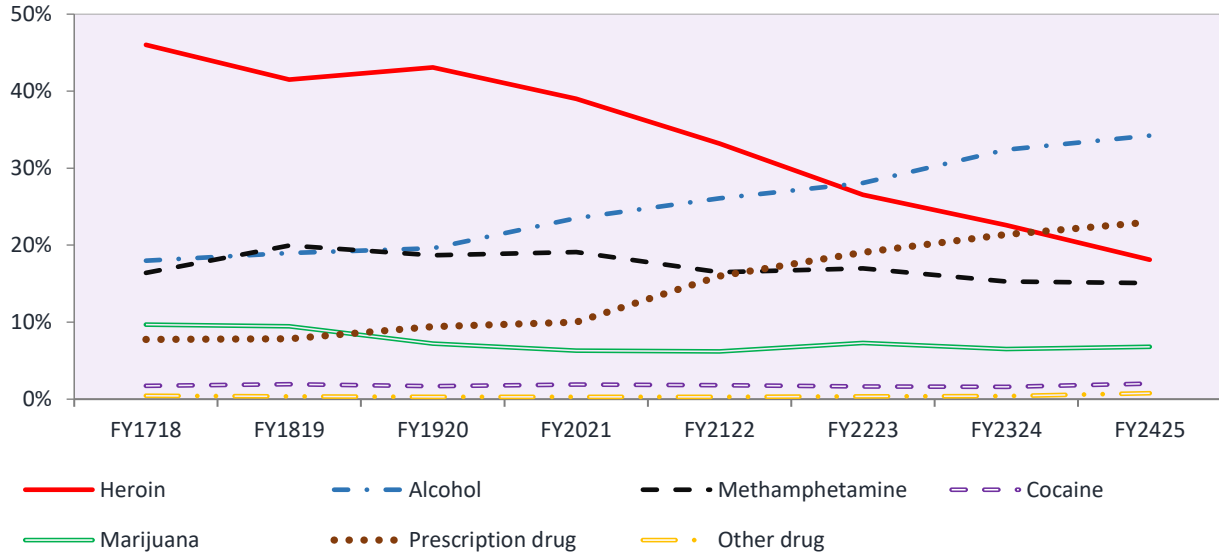
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	2,300	34.2
Prescription drug	1,545	23.0
Heroin	1,217	18.1
Methamphetamine	1,013	15.1
Marijuana	457	6.8
Cocaine	136	2.0
Other drugs	52	0.8

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%).

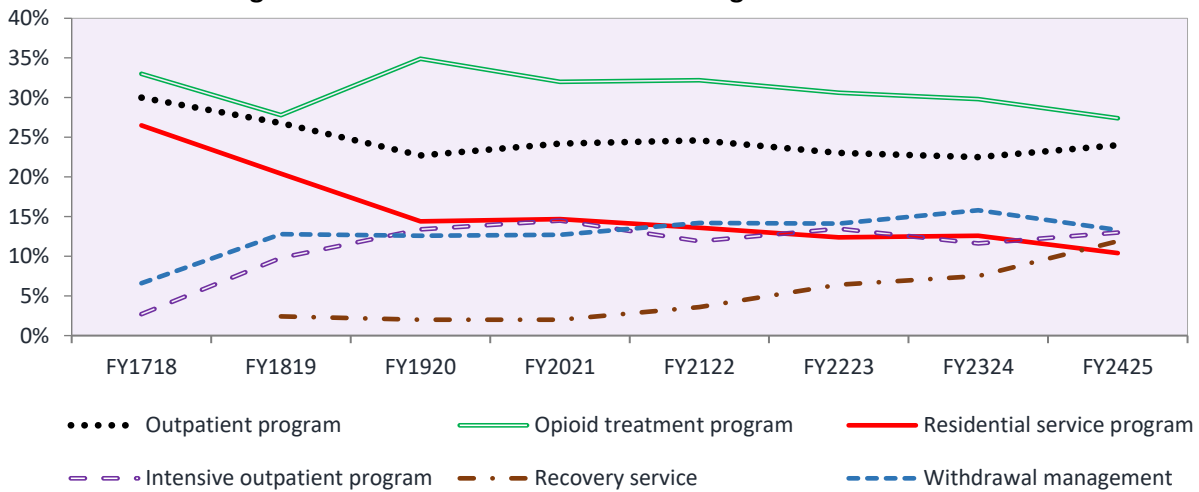
Table 4.2.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 2, FY2425

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

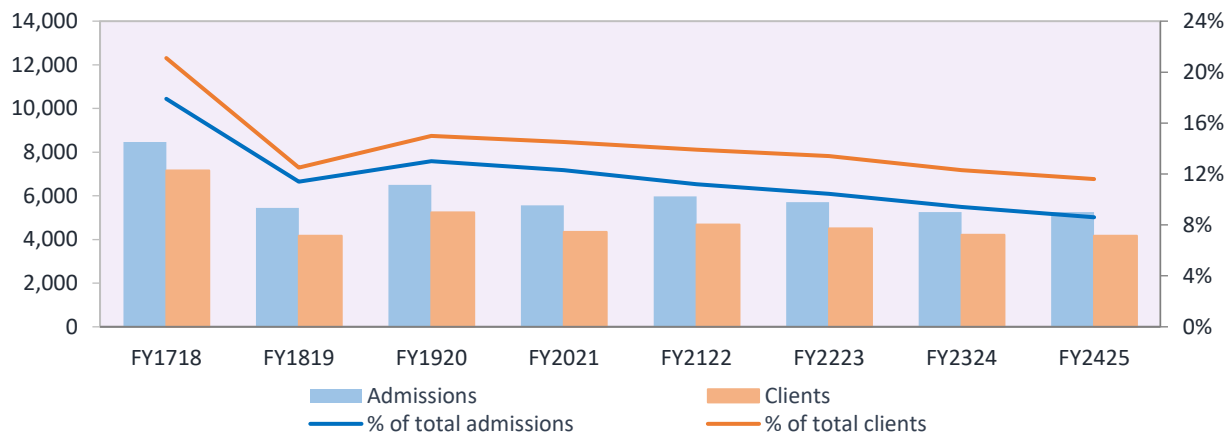
There were 5,249 treatment admissions for 4,164 clients residing in SPA 3, accounting for 8.6% of all admissions (Table 4.3.1).

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%).

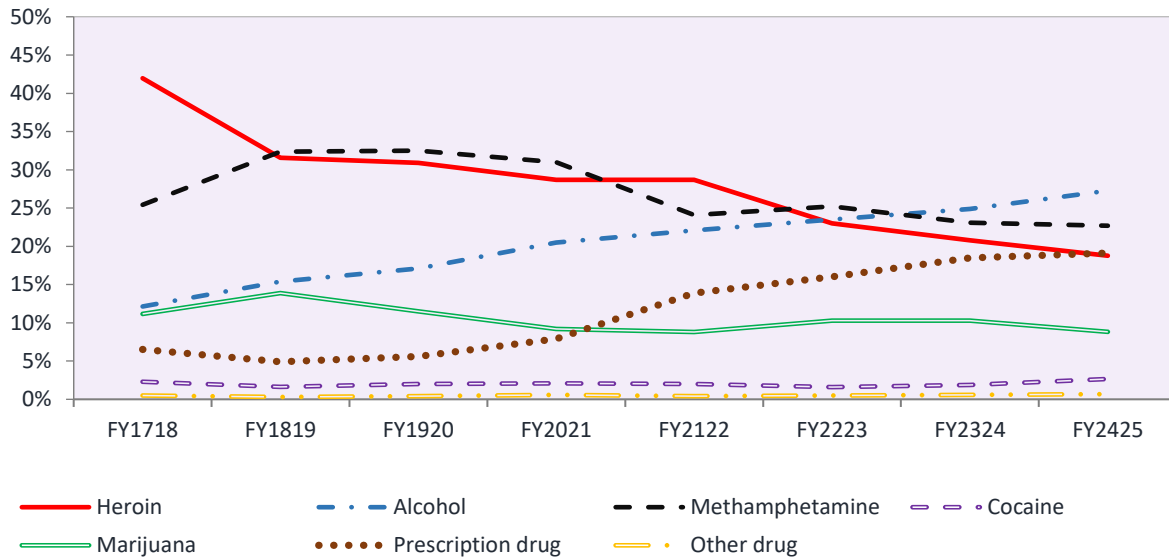
Table 4.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 3, FY2425

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.

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%).

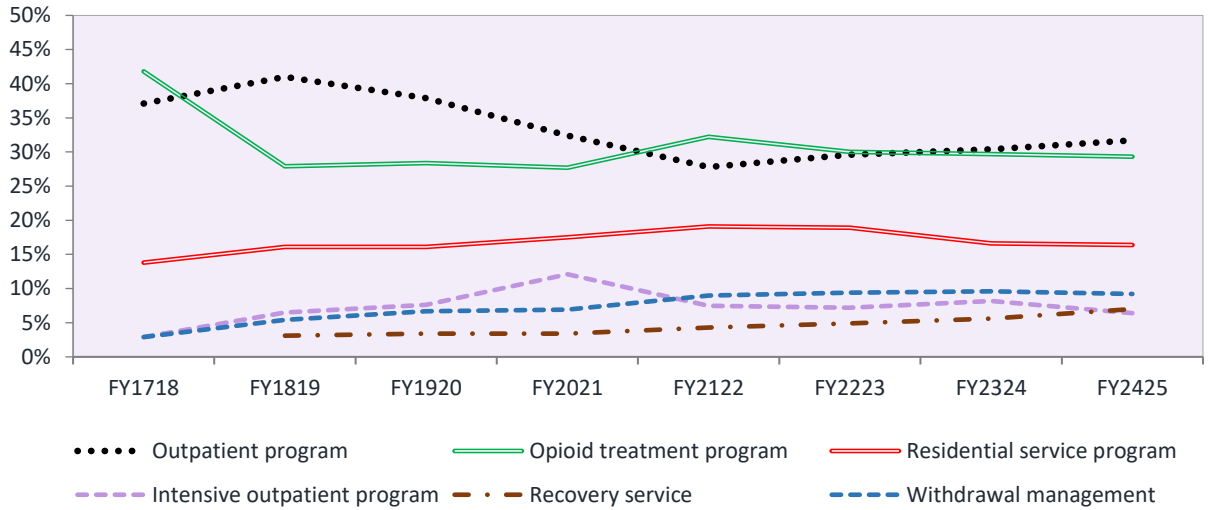
Table 4.3.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 3, FY2425

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

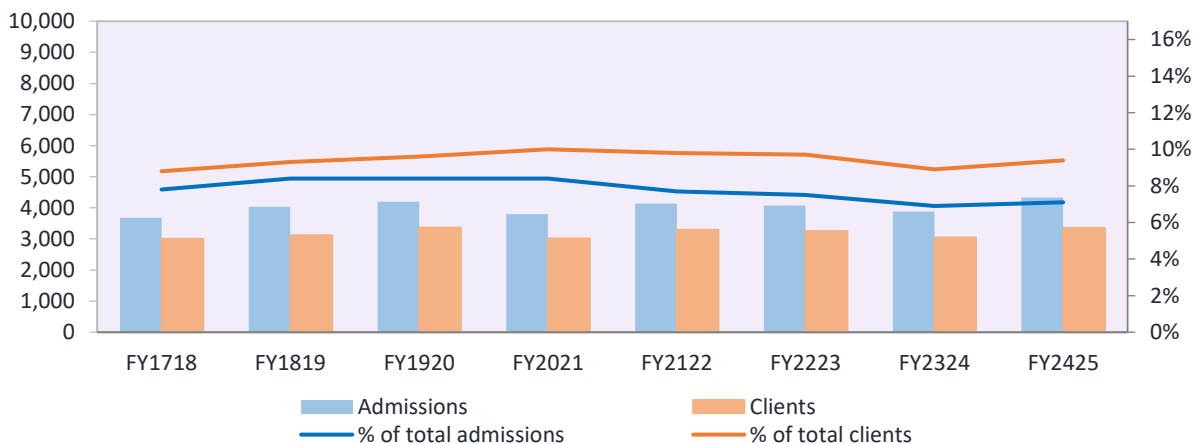
There were 4,328 treatment admissions for 3,352 clients residing in SPA 4, accounting for 7.1% of all admissions (Table 4.4.1).

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
	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 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 4.4.3b. 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%).

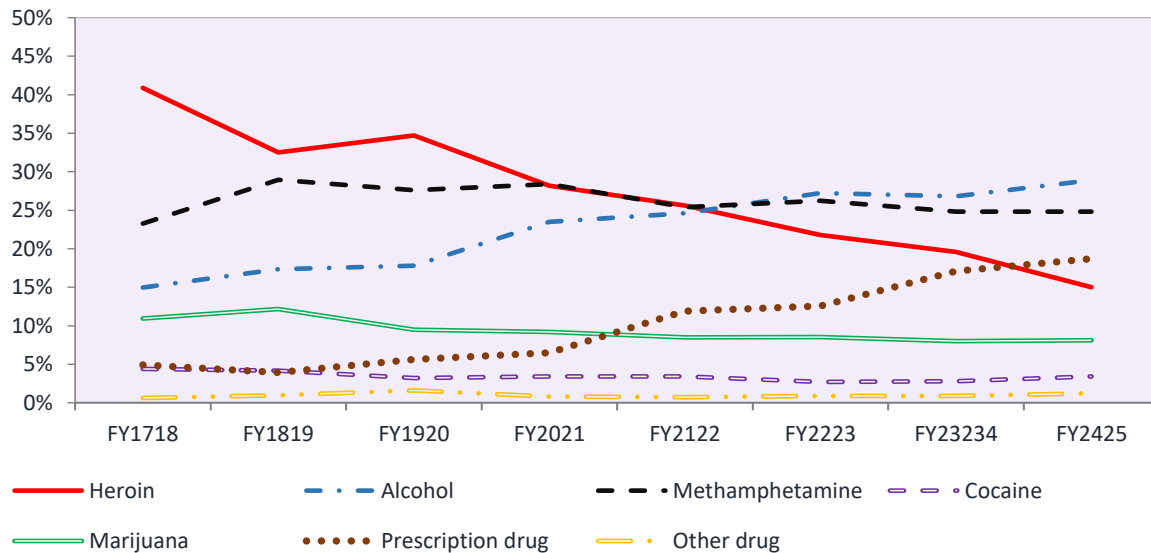
Table 4.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 4, FY2425

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%).

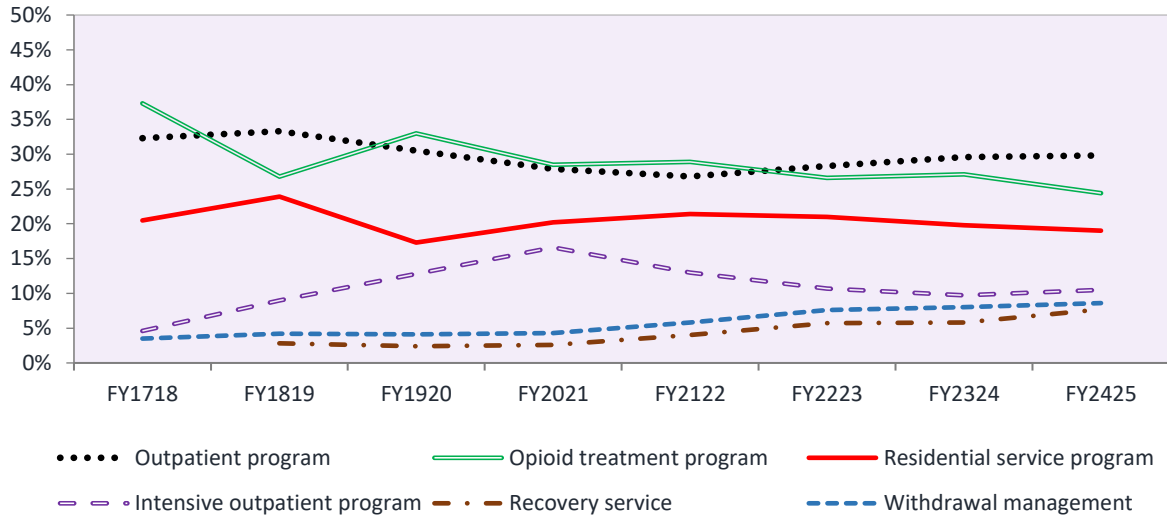
Table 4.4.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 4, FY2425

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

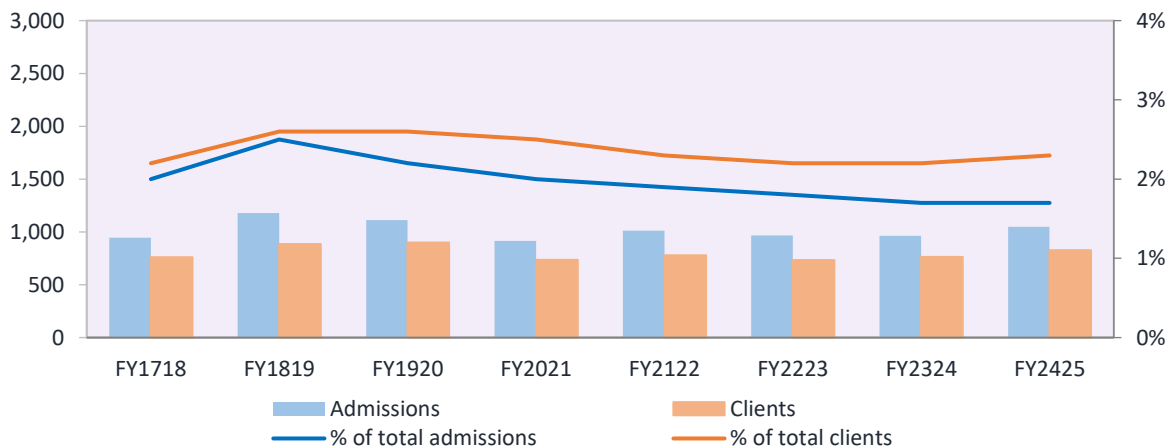
There were 1,048 treatment admissions for 826 clients residing in SPA 5, accounting for 1.7% of all admissions (Table 4.5.1).

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%).

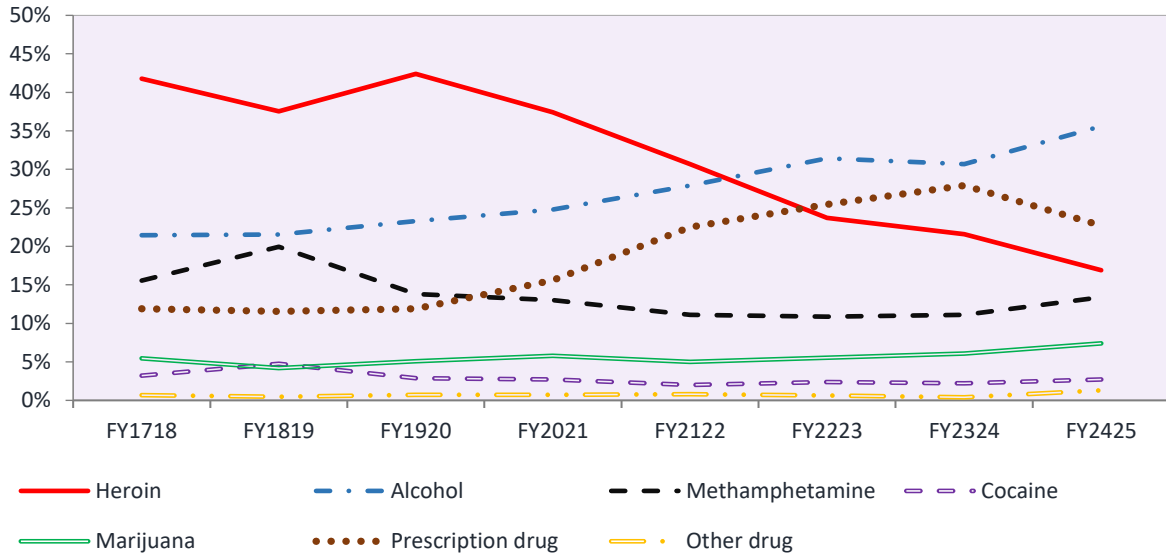
Table 4.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 5, FY2425

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%).

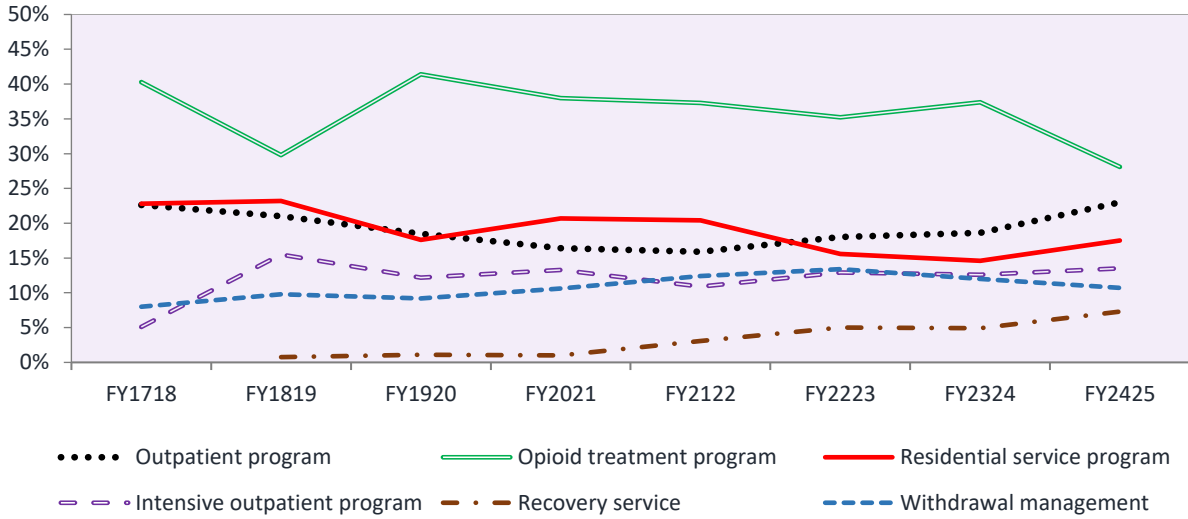
Table 4.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SPA 5, FY2425

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

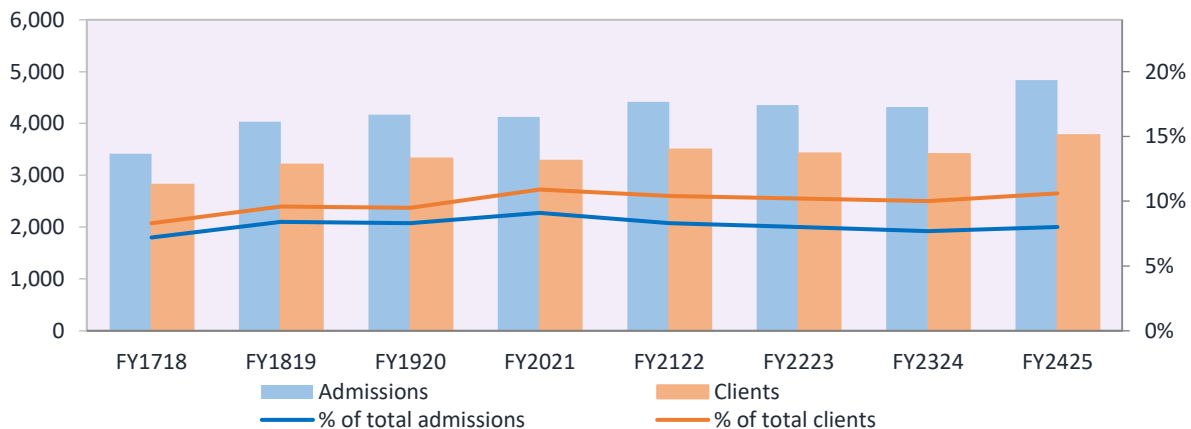
There were 4,837 treatment admissions for 3,773 clients residing in SPA 6, accounting for 8.0% of all admissions (Table 4.6.1).

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%).

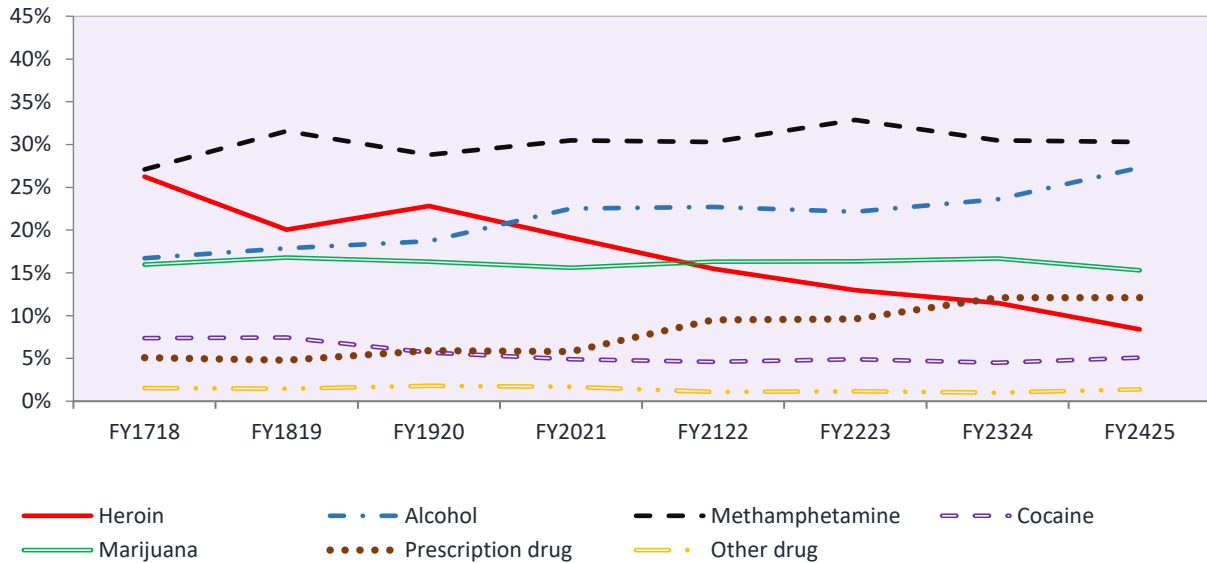
Table 4.6.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 6, FY2425

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%).

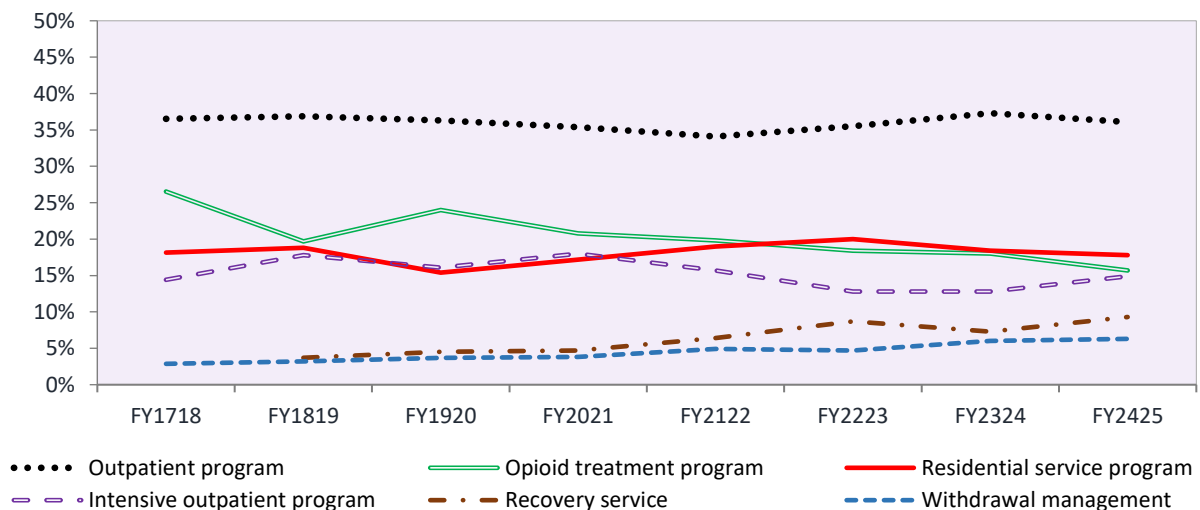
Table 4.6.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 6, FY2425

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

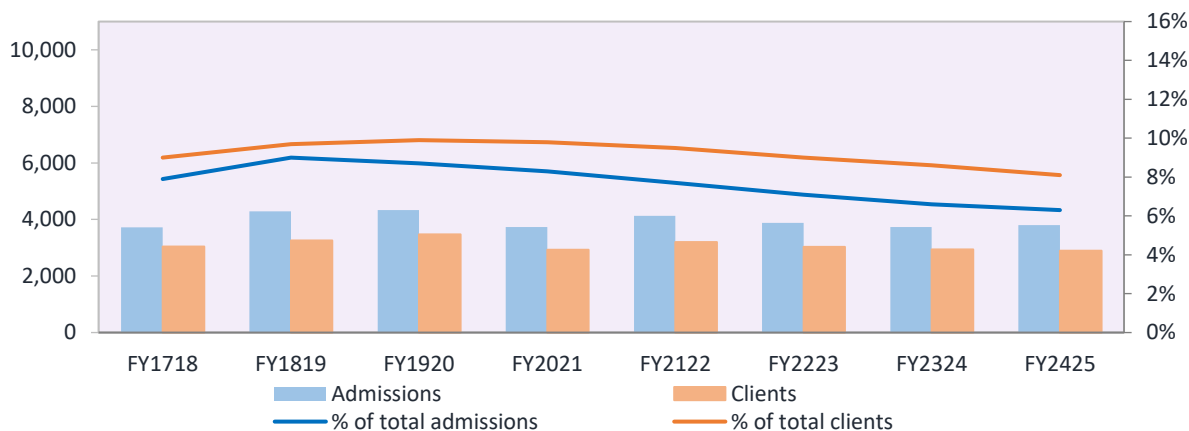
There were 3,805 treatment admissions for 2,898 clients residing in SPA 7, accounting for 6.3% of all admissions (Table 4.7.1).

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 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 4.7.3b. 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%).

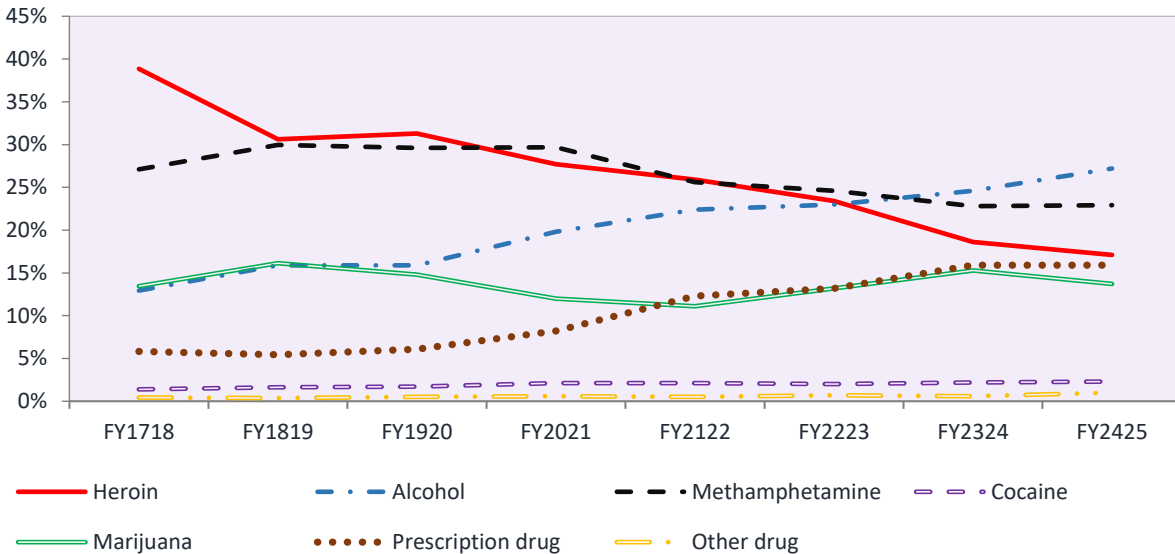
Table 4.7.4. Primary substance use among clients from SPA 7, FY2425

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%).

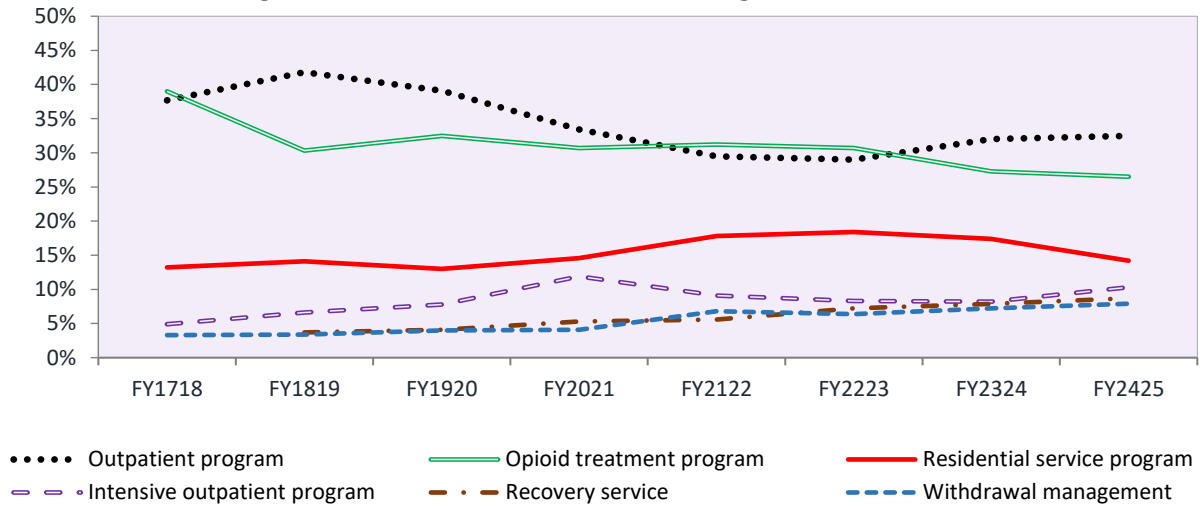
Table 4.7.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 7, FY2425

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

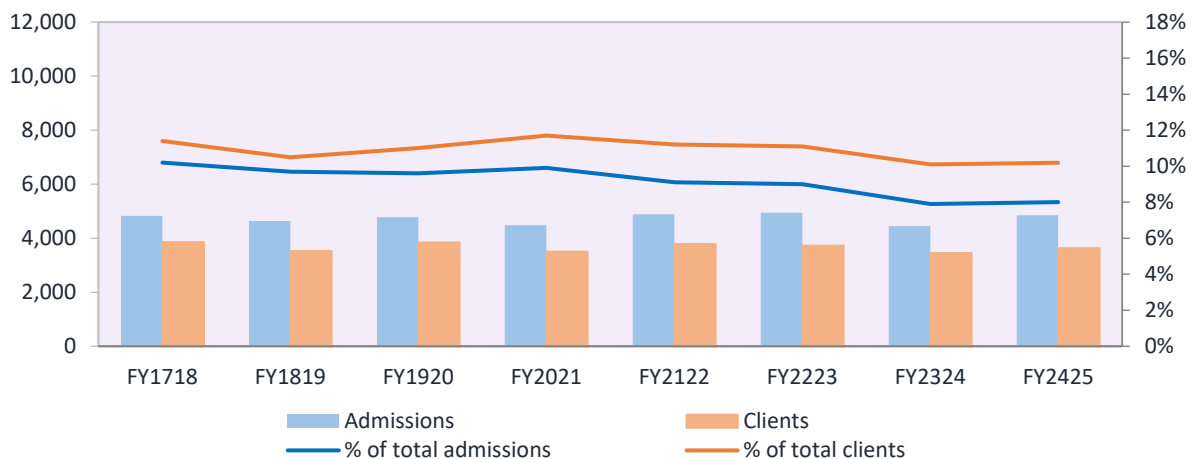
There were 4,850 treatment admissions for 3,633 clients residing in SPA 8, accounting for 8.0% of all admissions (Table 4.8.1).

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
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

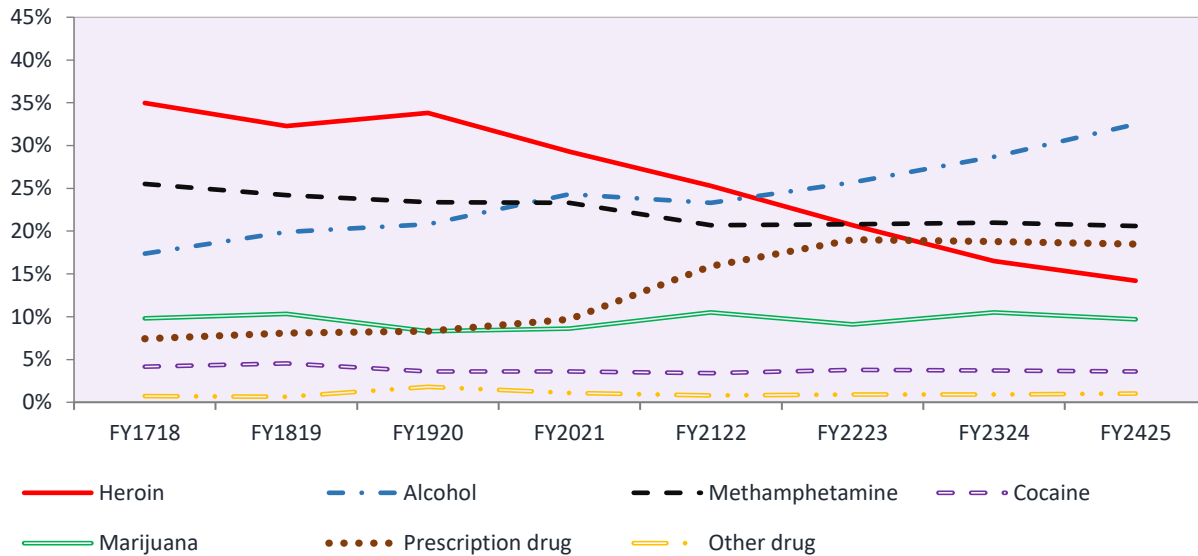
PRIMARY SUBSTANCE USE	ADMISSIONS	%
Alcohol	1,517	32.5
Methamphetamine	962	20.6
Prescription drug	864	18.5
Heroin	664	14.2
Marijuana	451	9.7
Cocaine	169	3.6
Other drugs	45	1.0

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).

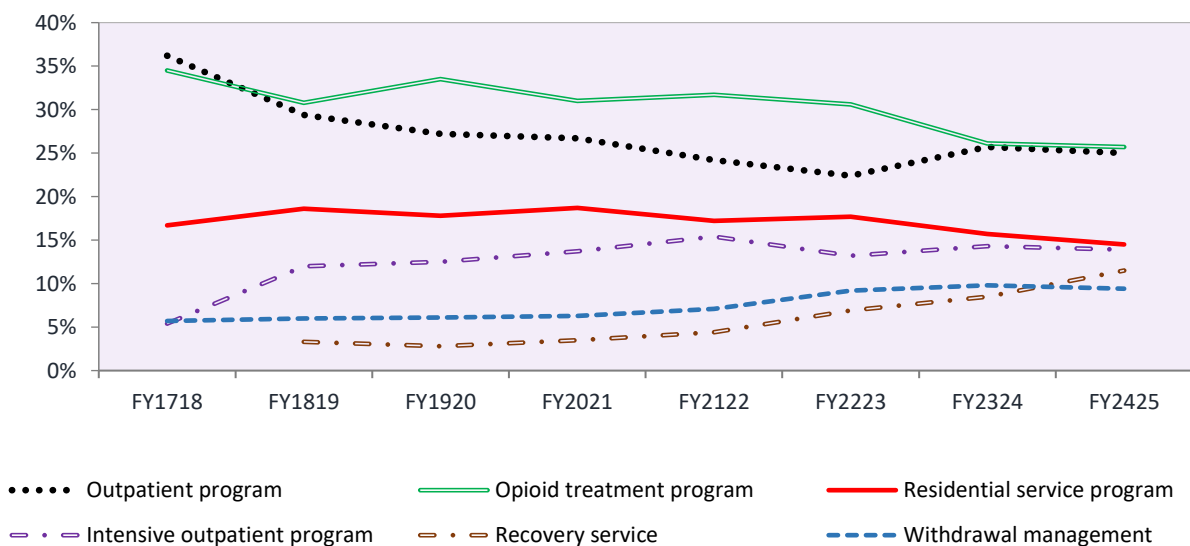
Table 4.8.5. Level of care among clients from SPA 8, FY2425

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



(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.

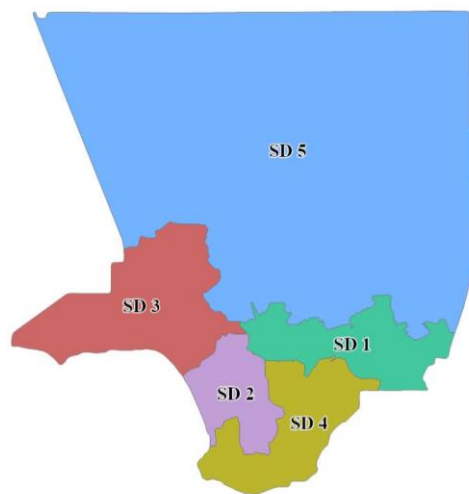
*Race and ethnicity were recoded, where all race groups are classified as non-Hispanic/Latino, except for the Hispanic/Latino or Not available groups. For example, clients identified as Black are "Black, non-Hispanic/Latino".

**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

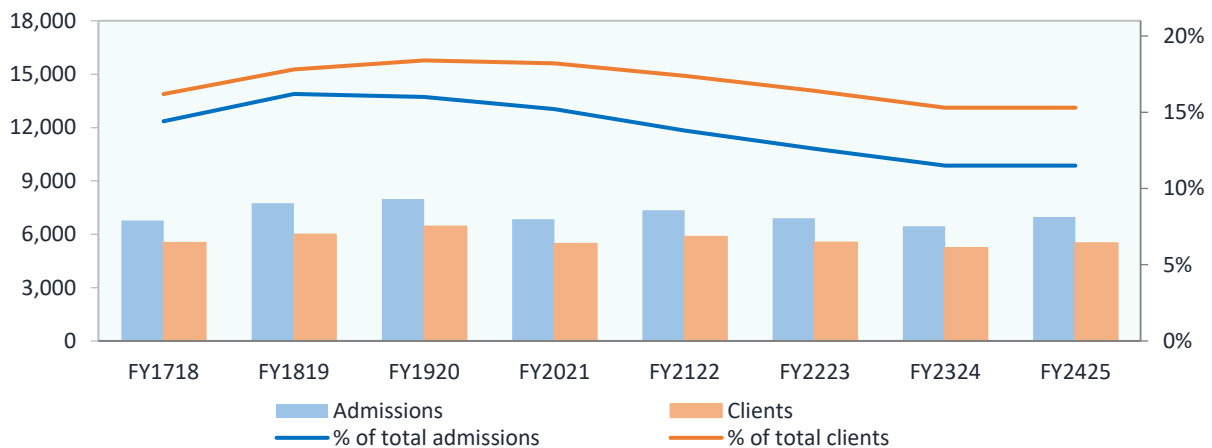
There were 6,964 treatment admissions for 5,488 clients residing in SD 1, accounting for 11.5% of all admissions and 15.3% of all clients (Table 5.1.1).

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).

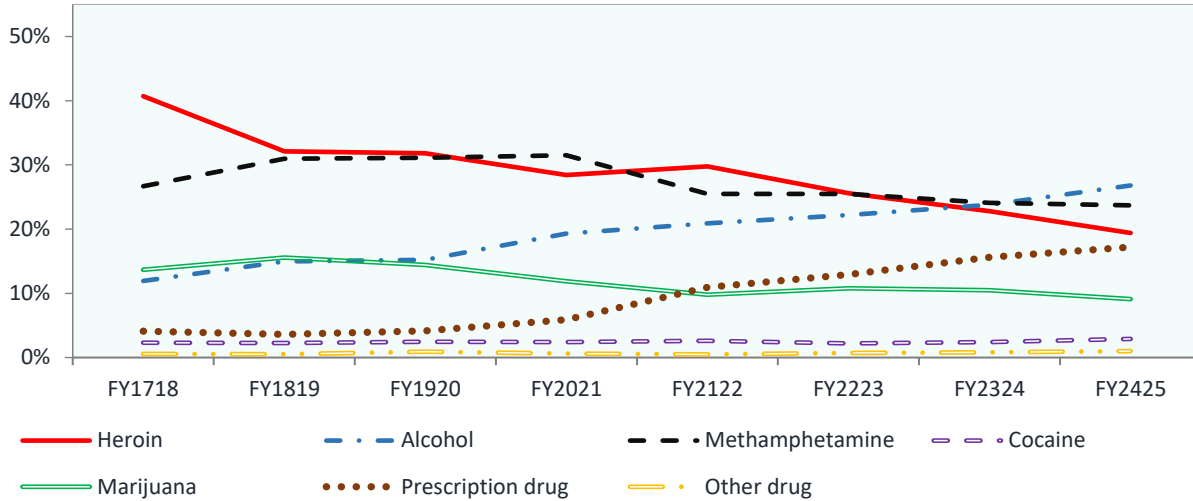
Table 5.1.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 1, FY2425

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).

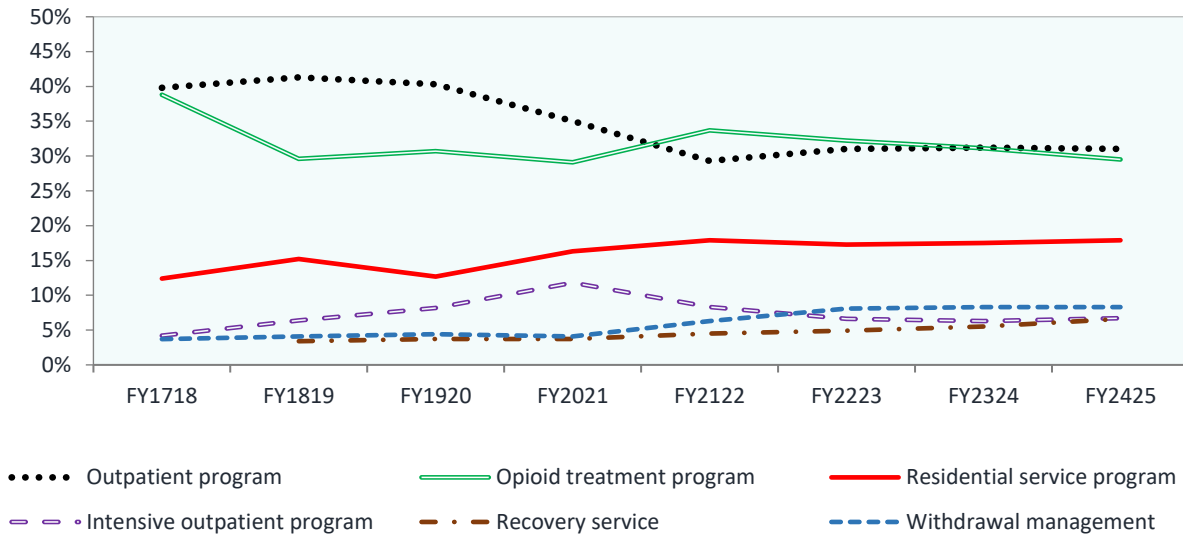
Table 5.1.5. Level of care among clients from SD 1, FY2425

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

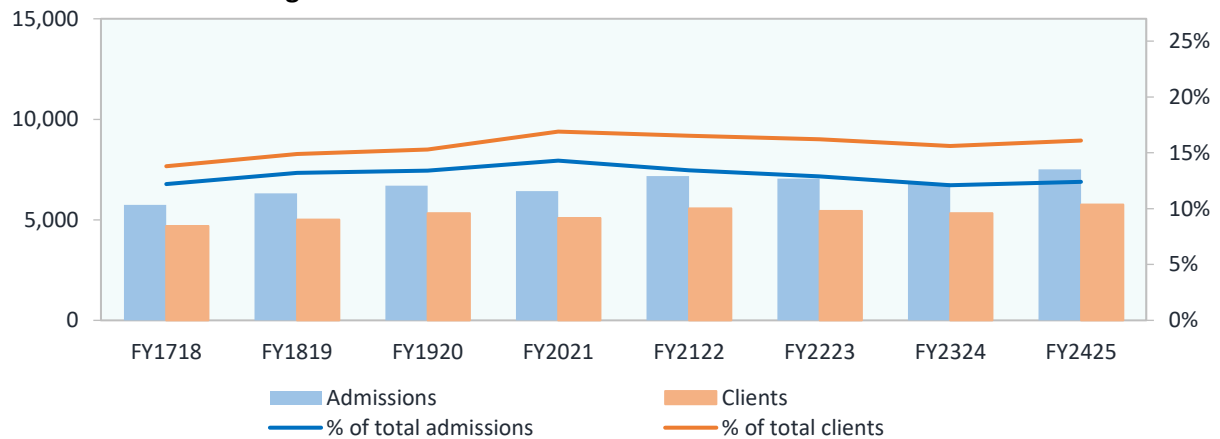
There were 7,514 treatment admissions for 5,766 clients residing in SD 2, accounting for 12.4% of all admissions and 16.1% of all clients (Table 5.2.1).

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).

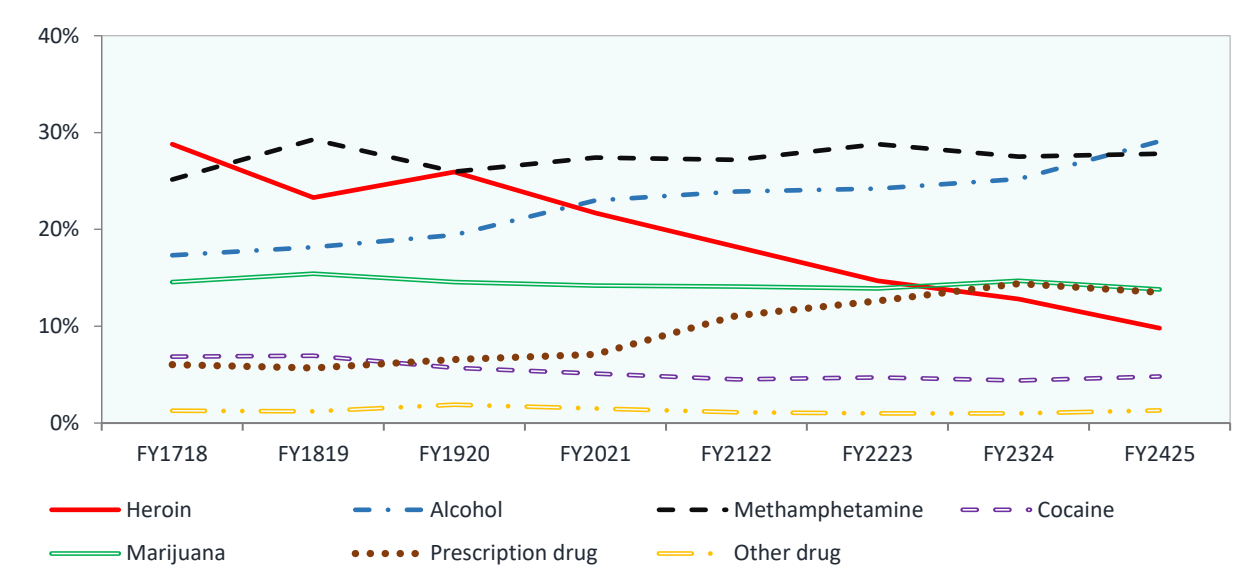
Table 5.2.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 2, FY2425

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).

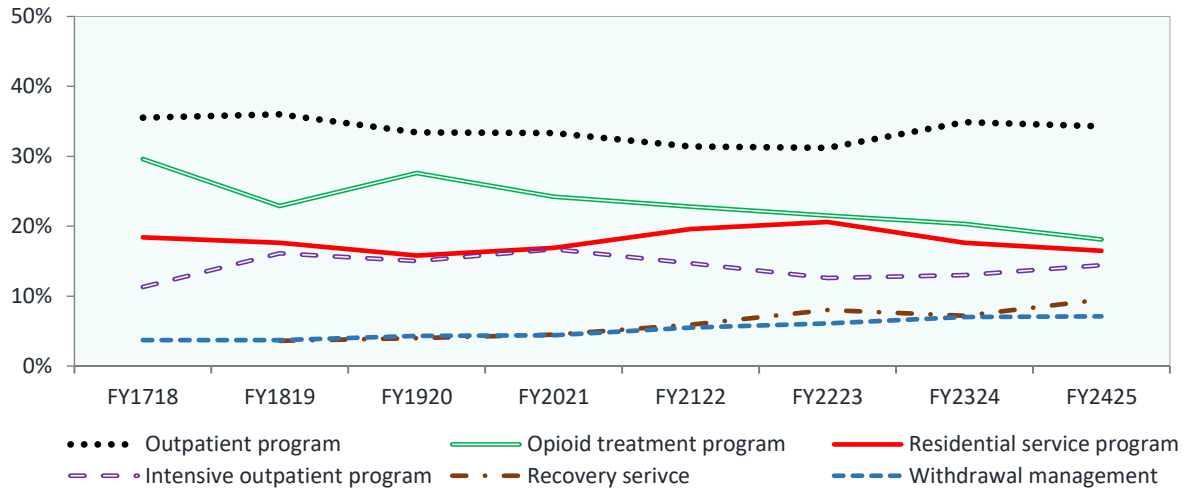
Table 5.2.5. Level of care among clients from SD 2, FY2425

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

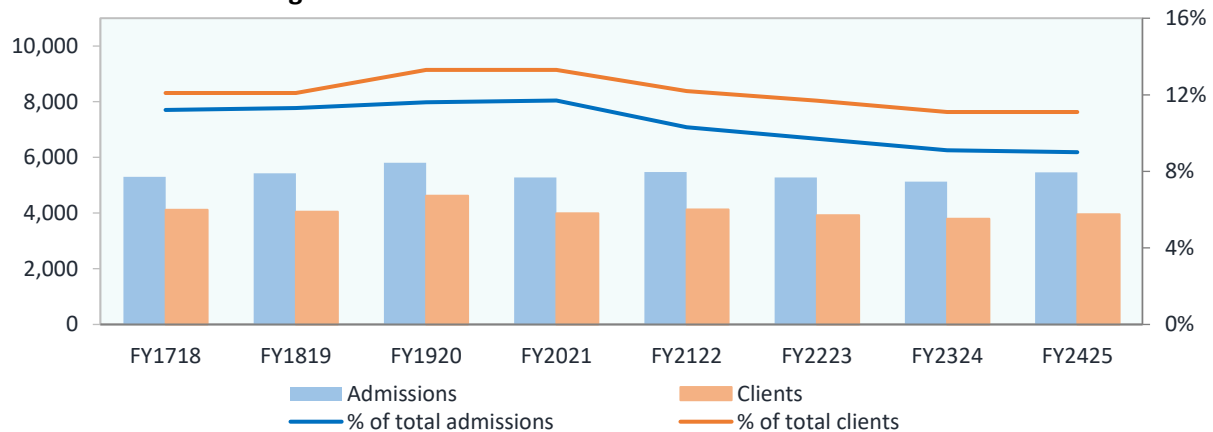
There were 5,465 treatment admissions for 3,954 clients residing in SD 3, accounting for 9.0% of all admissions and 11.1% of all clients (Table 5.3.1).

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).

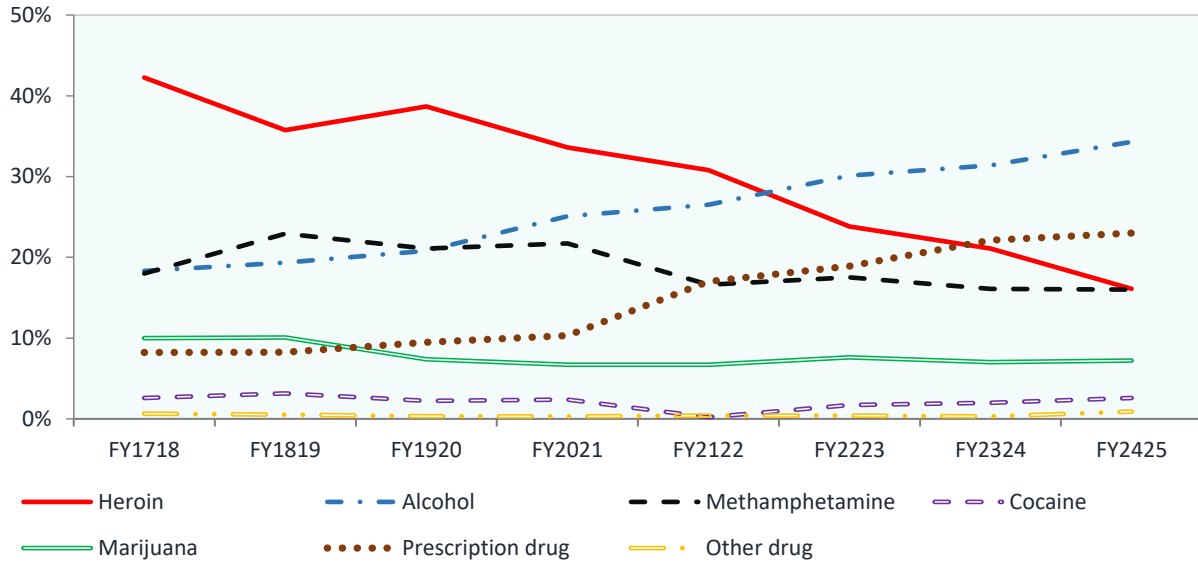
Table 5.3.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 3, FY2425

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).

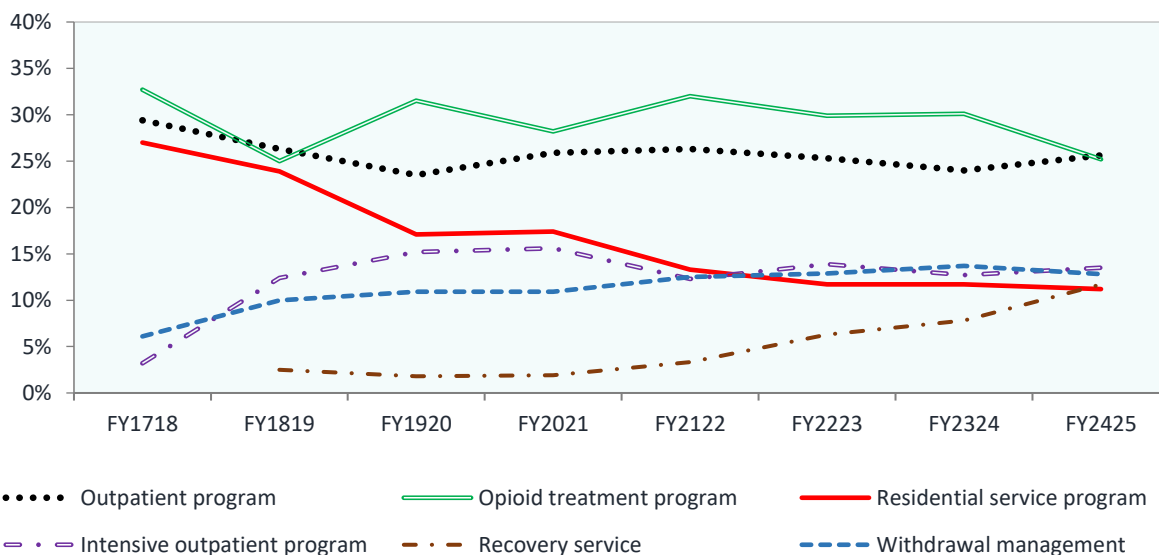
Table 5.3.5. Level of care among clients from SD 3, FY2425

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

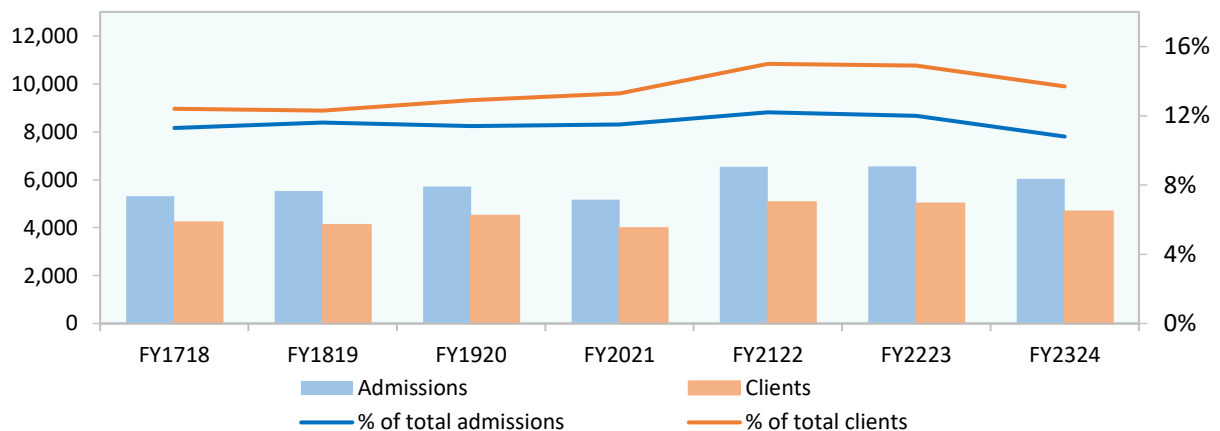
There were 6,462 treatment admissions for 4,852 clients residing in SD 4, accounting for 10.6% of all admissions and 13.6% of all clients (Table 5.4.1).

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).

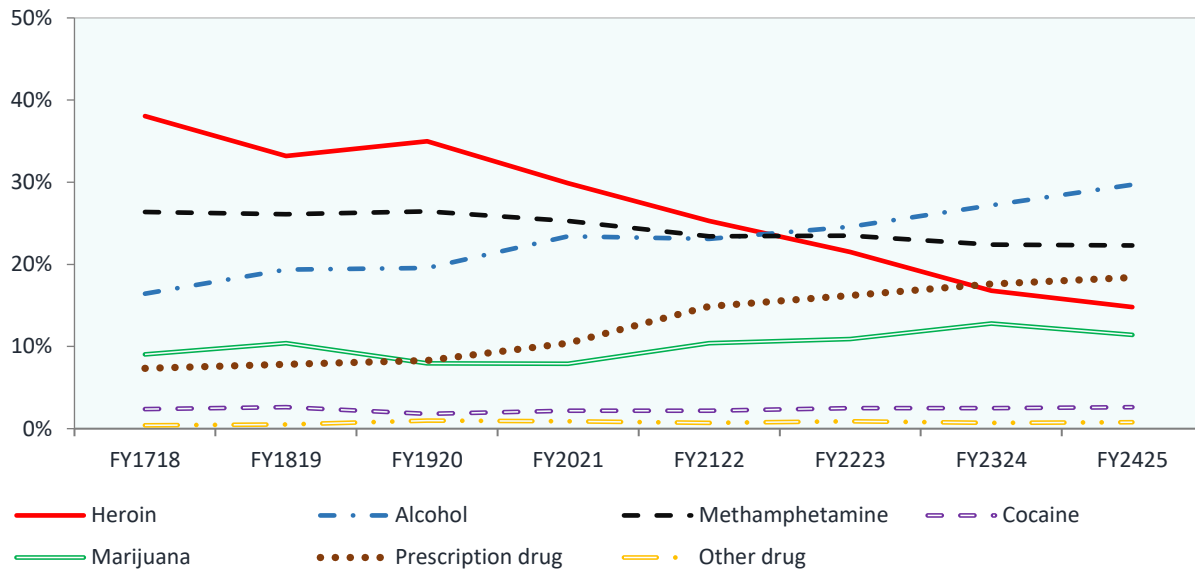
Table 5.4.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 4, FY2425

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).

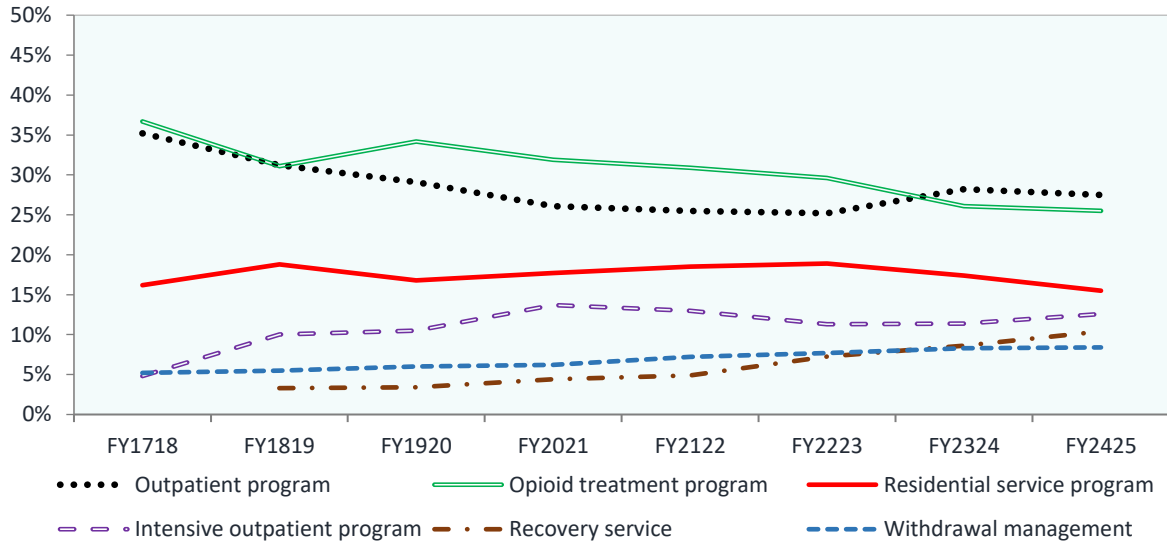
Table 5.4.5. Level of care among clients from SD 4, FY2425

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

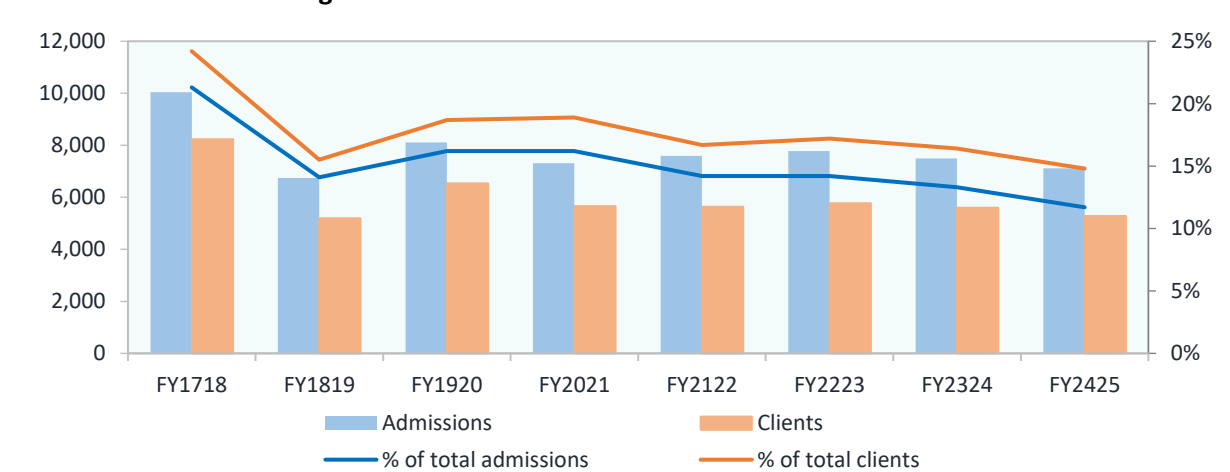
There were 7,111 treatment admissions for 5,276 clients residing in SD 5, accounting for 11.7% of all admissions and 14.8% of all clients (Table 5.5.1).

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).

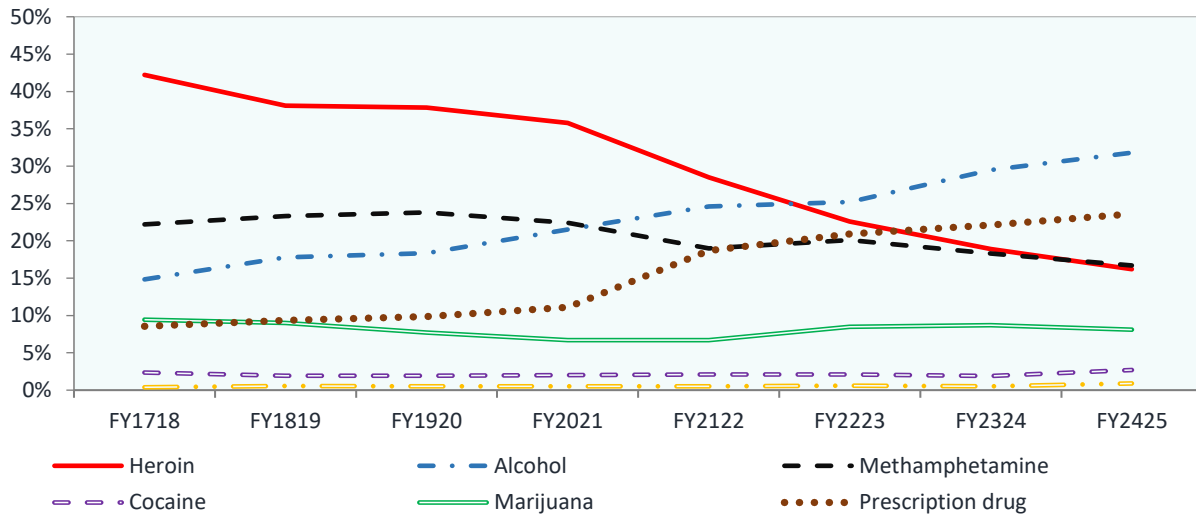
Table 5.5.4. Primary substance use among clients from SD 5, FY2425

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).

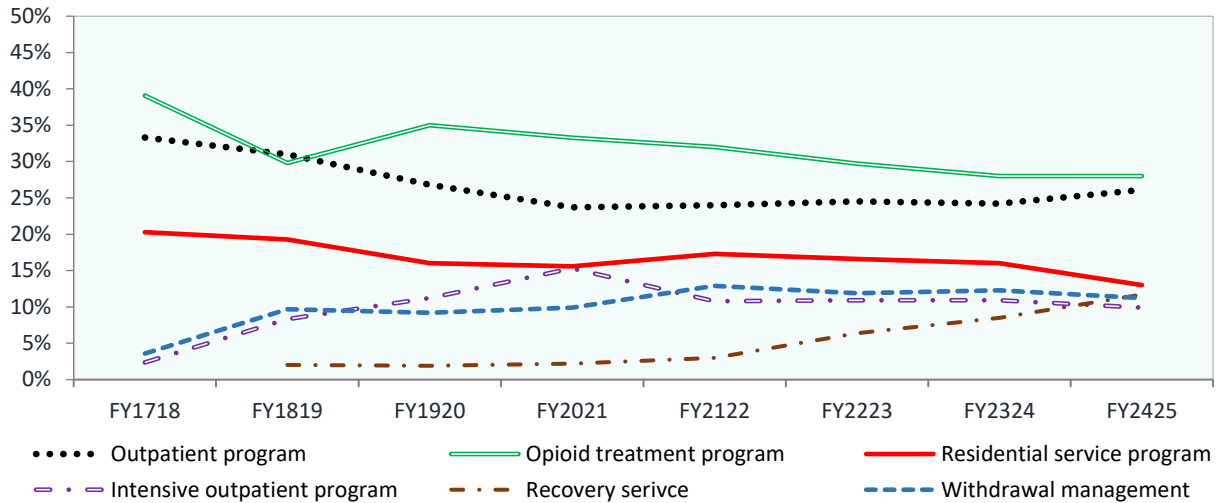
Table 5.5.5. Level of care for among clients from SD 5, FY2425

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	-	-

(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	1386	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

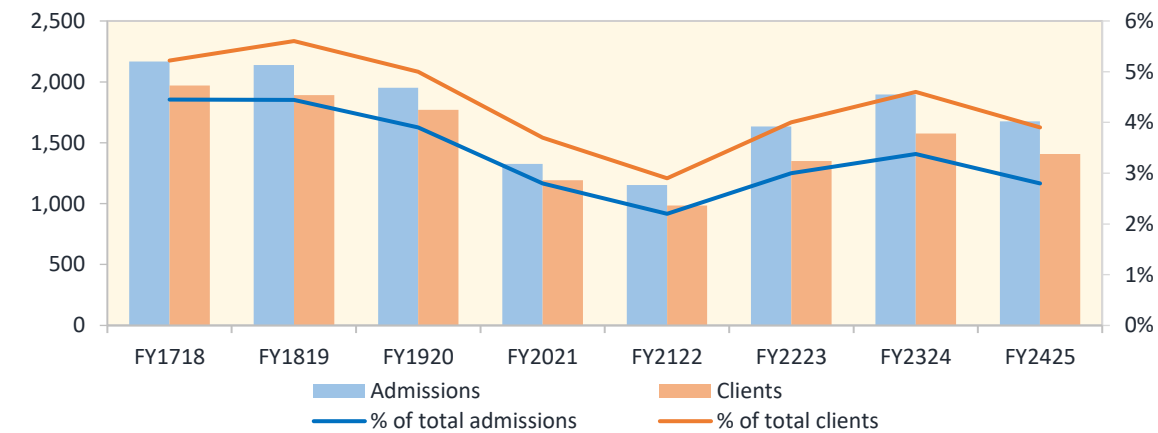
There were 1,407 (3.9%) youth (ages 12-17), who accounted for 1,675 (2.8%) treatment admissions (Table 6.1a.1).

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
Not available	5	0.4	
AGE	12	21	1.5
	13	82	5.8
	14	195	13.9
	15	310	22.0
	16	382	27.2
	17	417	29.6
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
	Other**	165	11.7
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	49	3.5
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	1,154	82.0
	Other language	174	12.4
	Not available	79	5.6
DISABILITY	Yes	213	15.1
VETERAN	Yes	2	0.1

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 6.1a.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.



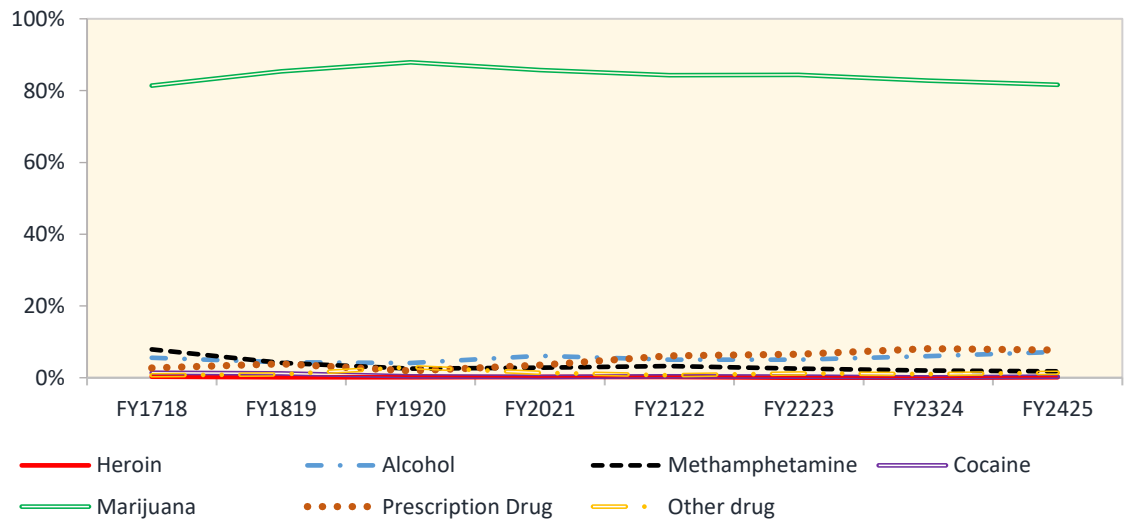
Table 6.1a.3b. Primary substance use status among youth (ages 12-17) at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

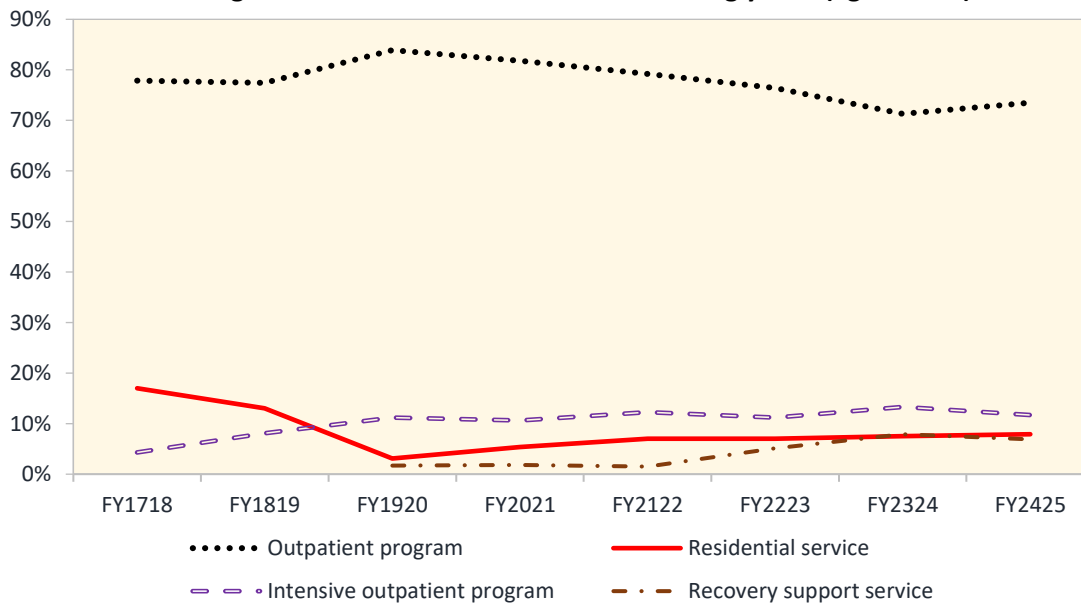
Table 6.1a.4. Level of care among youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

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).

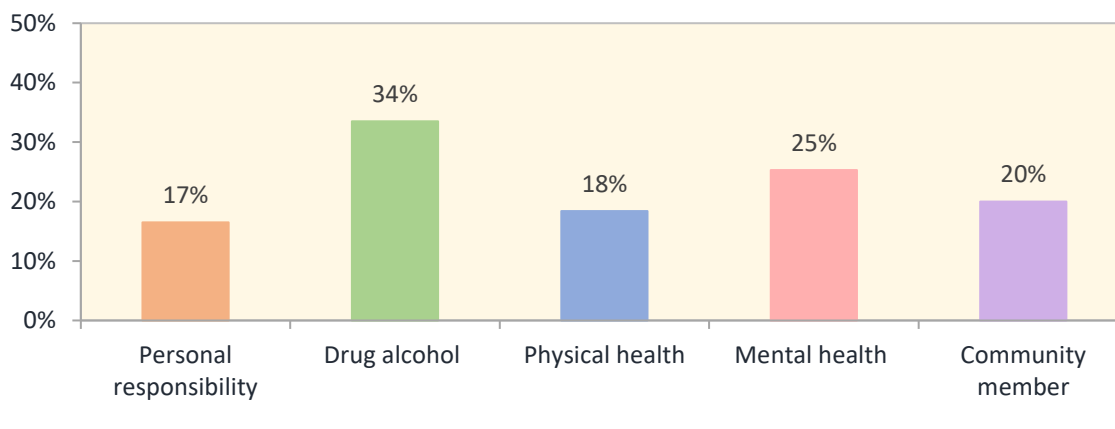
Table 6.1a.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 12-17), FY2425

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).

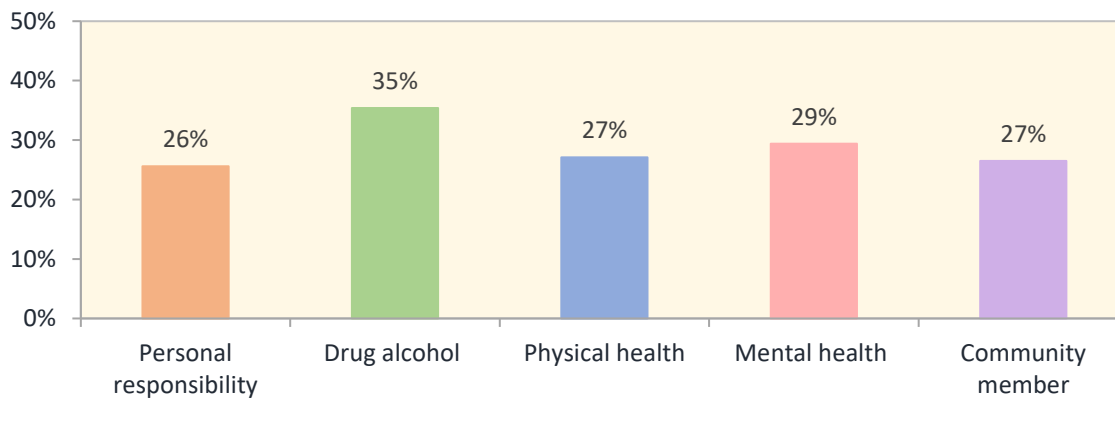
Table 6.1b.5. Discharge status of youth (ages 20 and under), FY2425

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

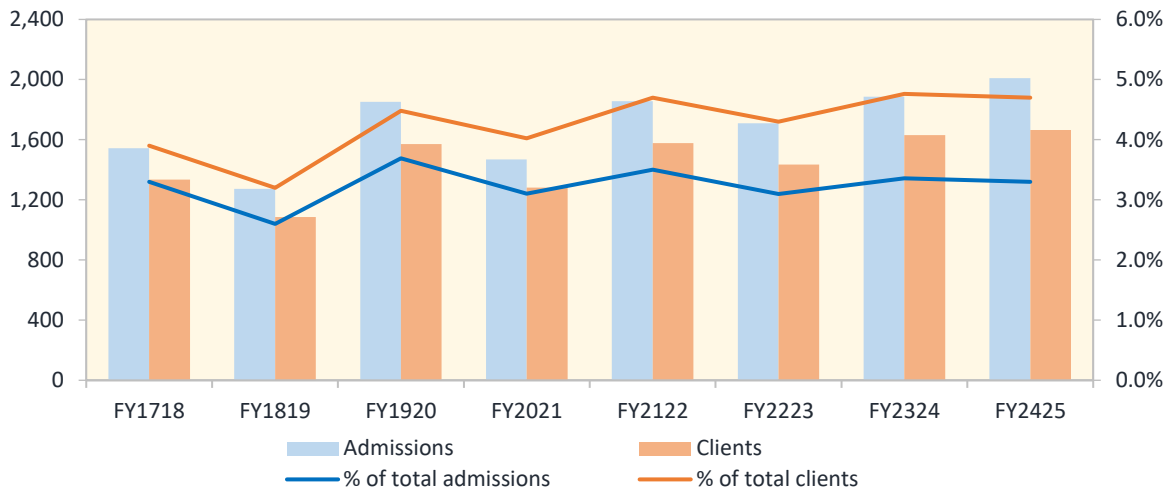
There were 1,665 (4.7%) older adults aged 65 and above, who accounted for 2,009 (3.3%) treatment admissions (Table 6.2.1).

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 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 6.2.2b. 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.

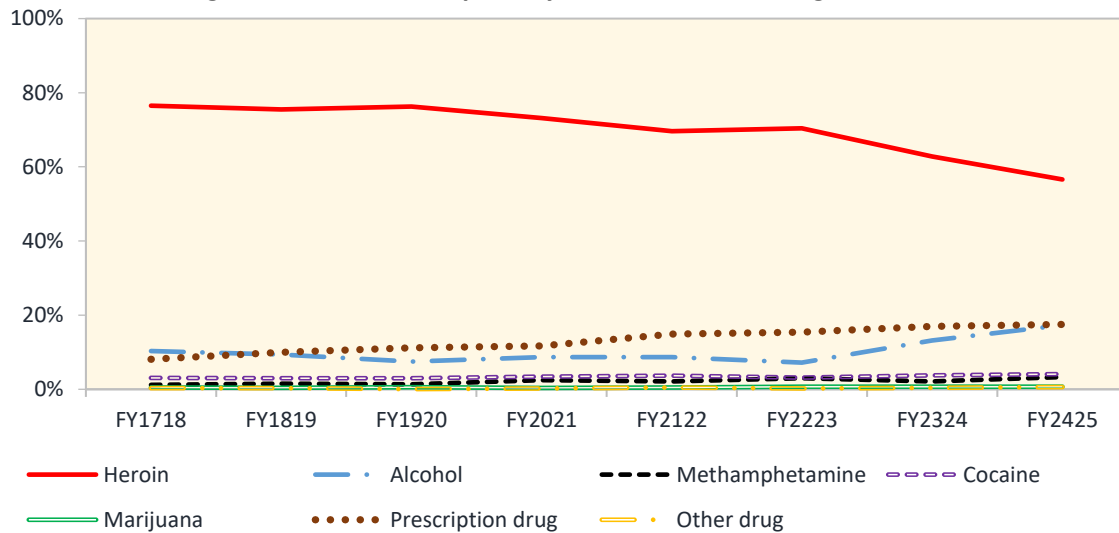
Table 6.2.3b. Primary substance use status among older adults at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

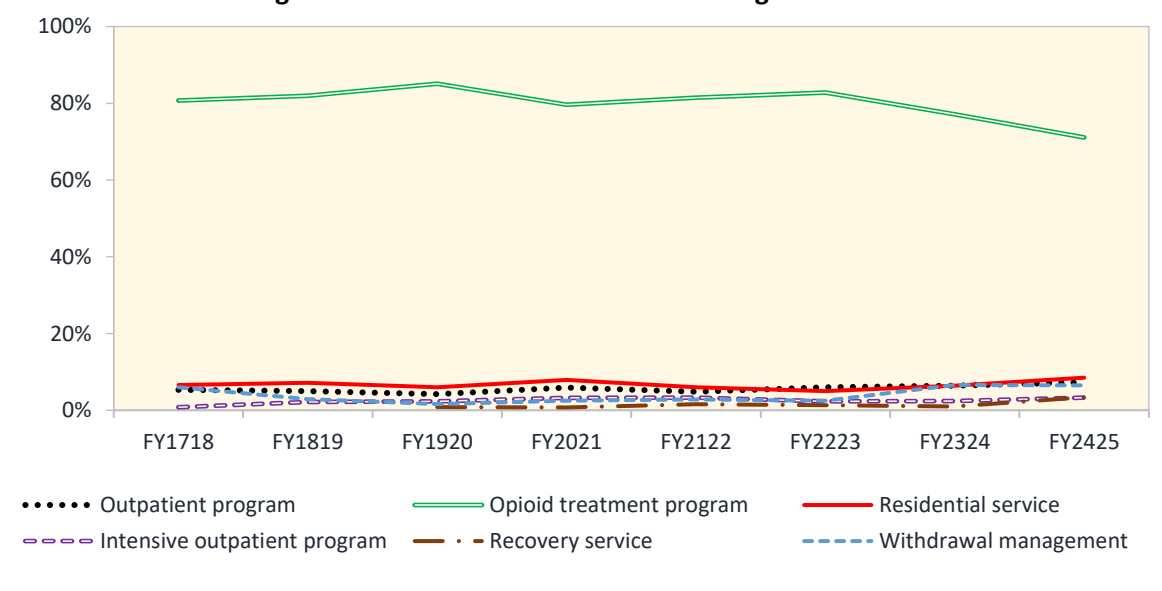
Table 6.2.4. Level of care among older adults, FY2425

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).

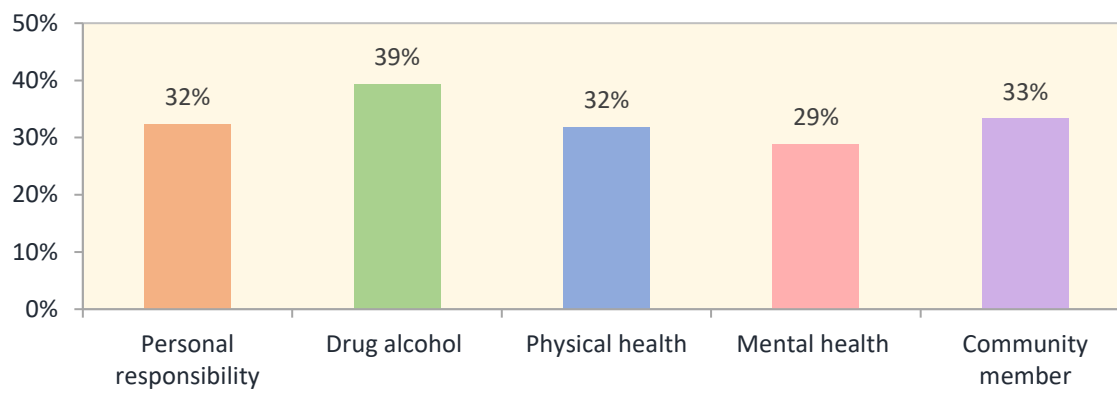
Table 6.2.5. Discharge status of older adults, FY2425

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

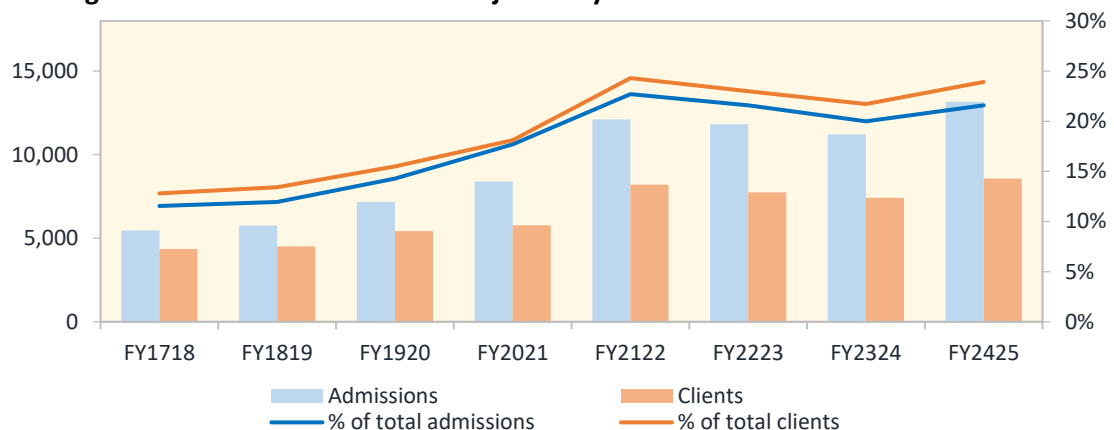
There were 8,570 (23.9%) clients involved in the criminal system at admission, who accounted for 13,156 (21.6%) treatment admissions (Table 6.3.1).

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 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 6.3.2b. 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.

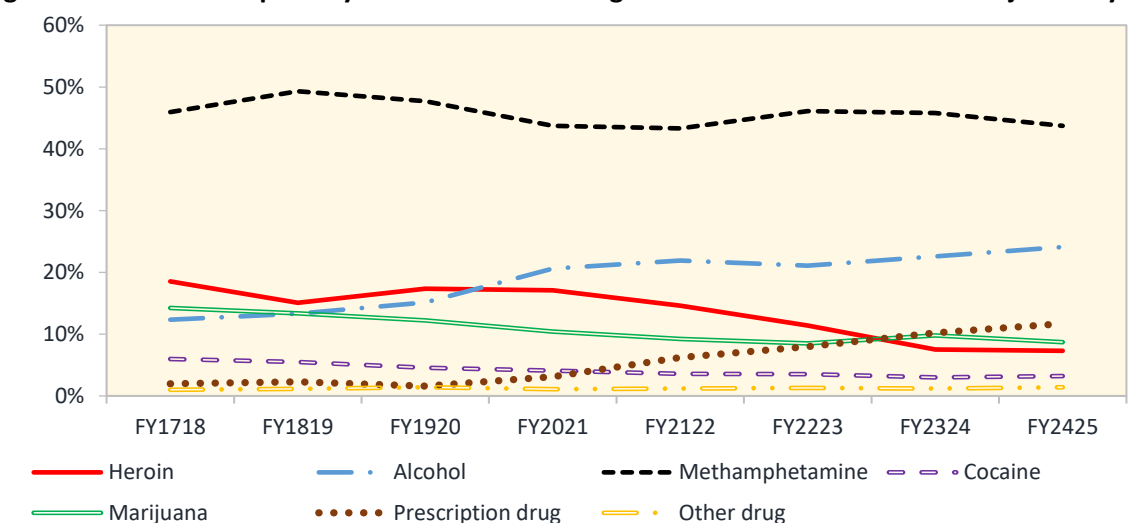
Table 6.3.3b. Primary substance use status among clients involved in the criminal justice system at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

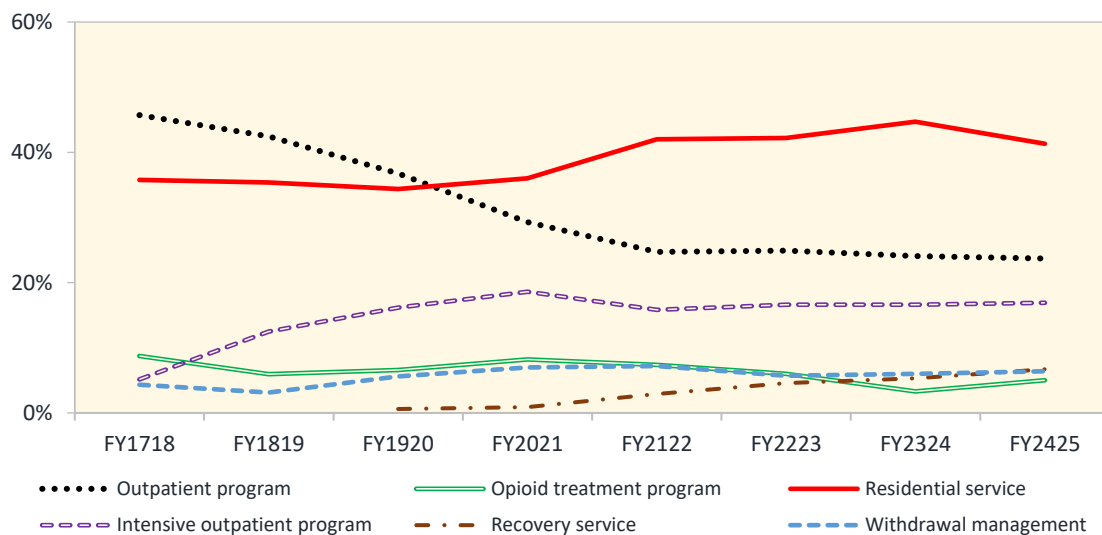
Table 6.3.4. Level of care among clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

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).

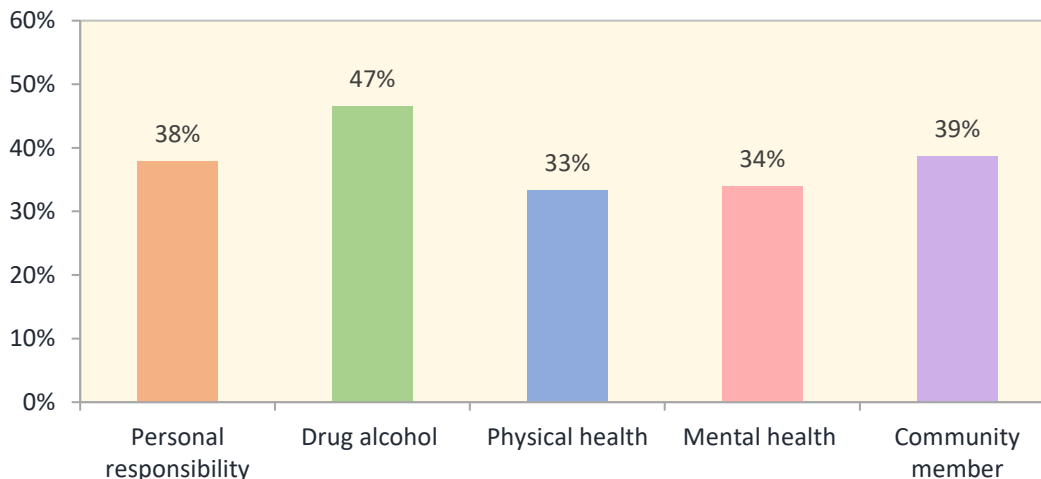
Table 6.3.5. Discharge status of clients involved in the criminal justice system, FY2425

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

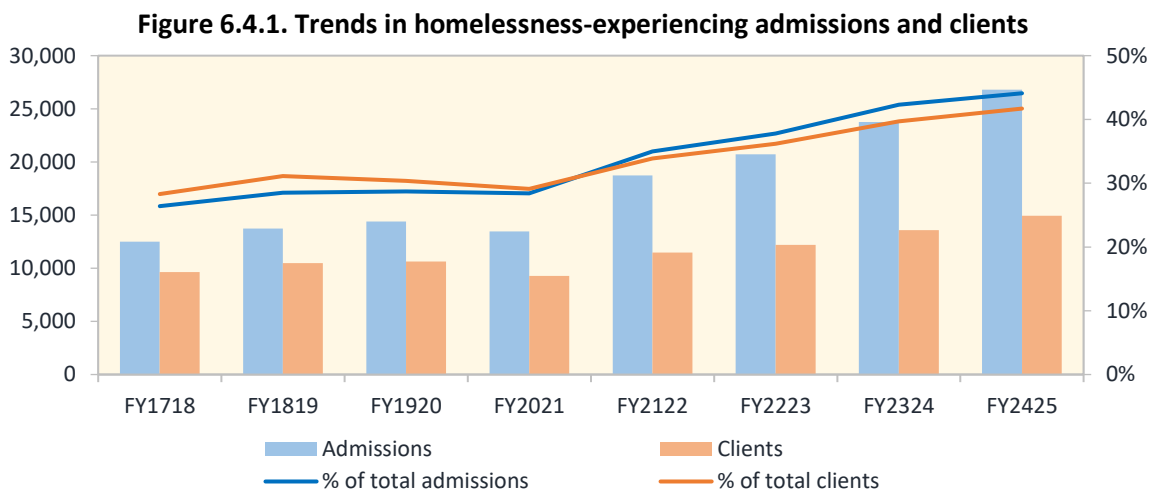
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

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
Not available	2	0.01	
AGE	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
	65+	275	1.8
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	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
	Other**	966	6.5
EDUCATION	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
	Not available	14	0.1
LANGUAGE AT HOME	English	13,184	88.3
	Other language	1,531	10.2
	Not available	223	1.5
DISABILITY	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

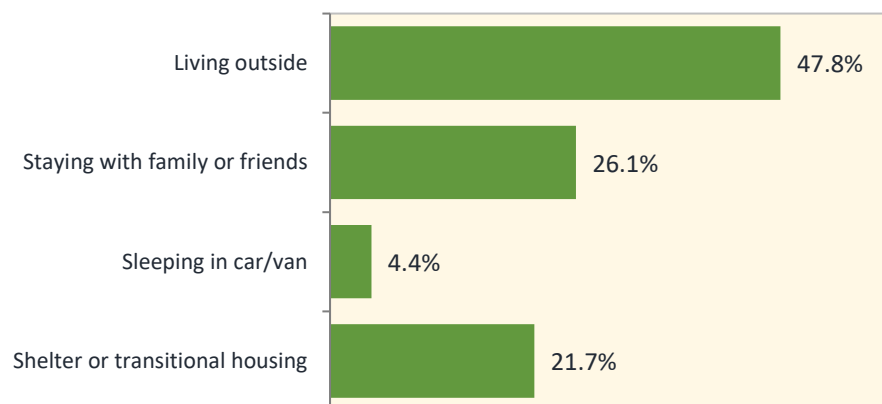
CHARACTERISTICS		ADMISSIONS	%
TOTAL		26,792	100
EMPLOYMENT	Employed	1,721	6.4
	Unemployed (seeking)	13,176	49.2
	Unemployed (not seeking)	8,524	31.8
	Not in labor force	3,354	12.5
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	17,889	66.8
PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUES	Yes	3,908	14.6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVED	Yes	7,284	27.2
PREGNANT	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.

HOMELESSNESS

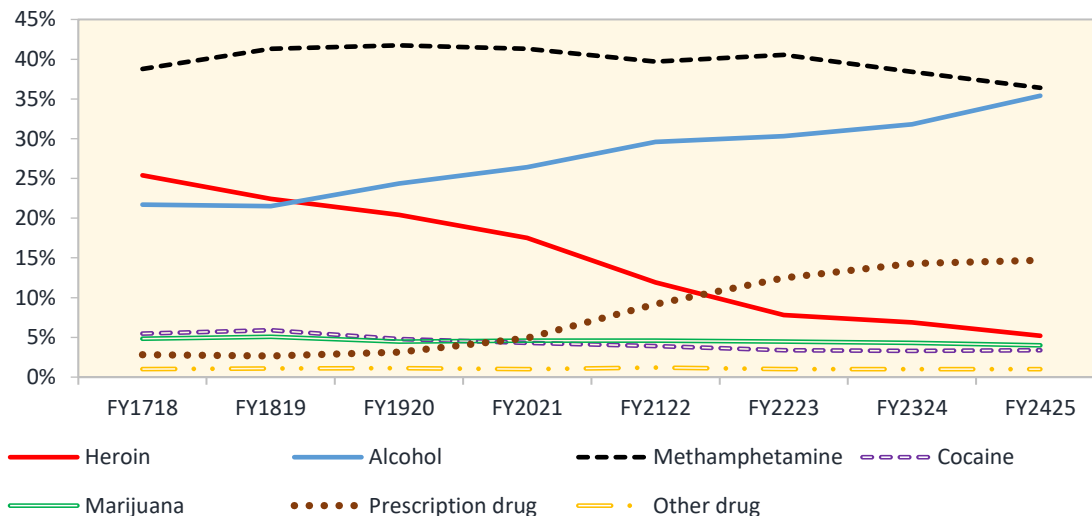
Table 6.4.3b. Primary substance use status among clients experiencing homelessness at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

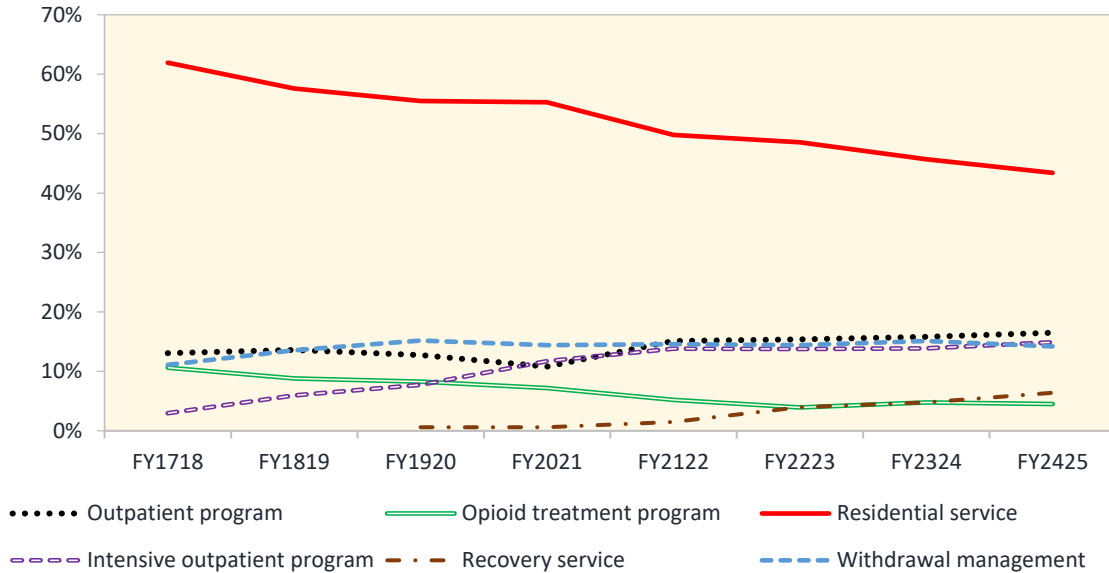
Table 6.4.4. Level of care among clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

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.

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).

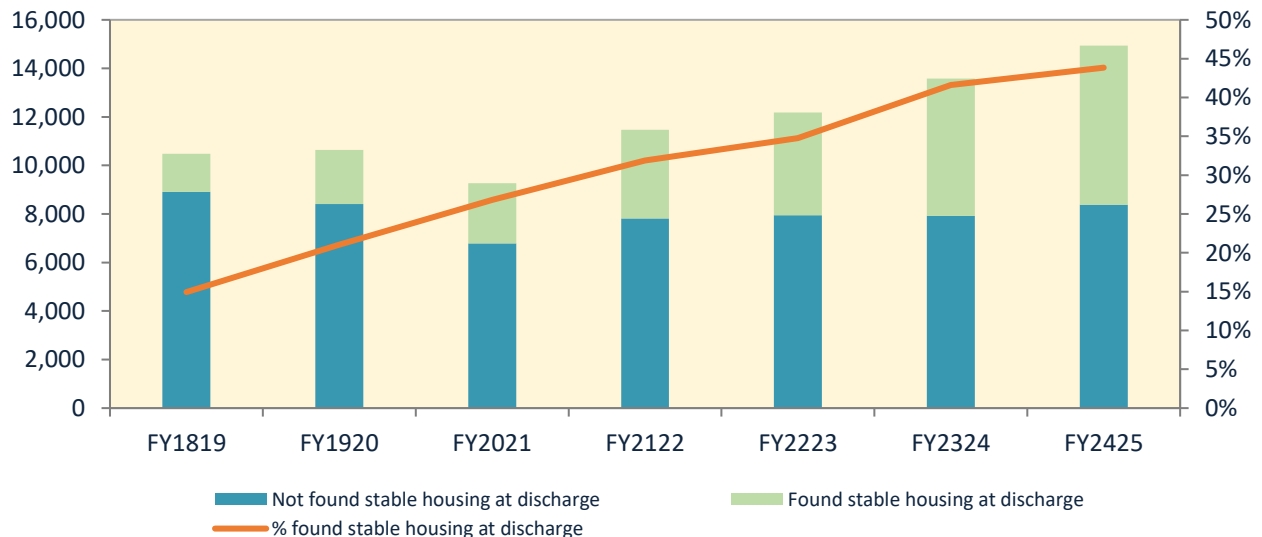
Figure 6.4.4. Trends in level of care among clients experiencing homelessness



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).

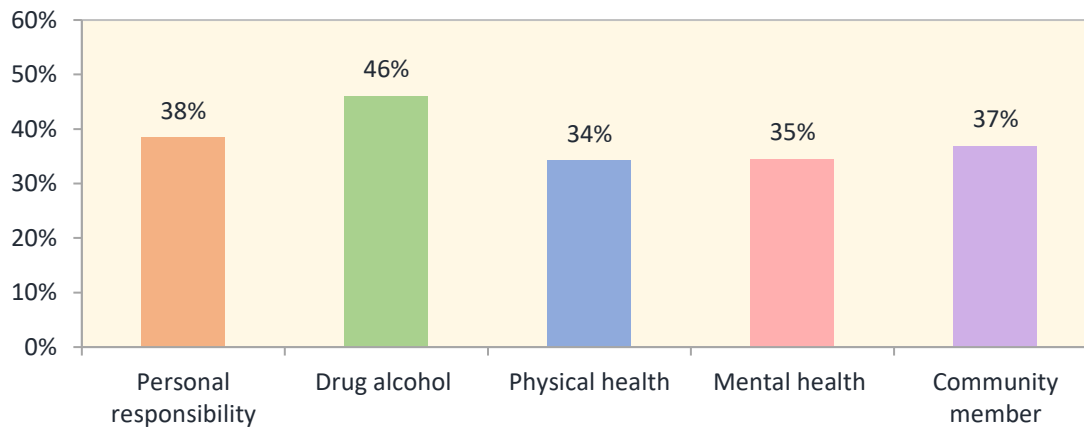
Table 6.4.5. Discharge status of clients experiencing homelessness, FY2425

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

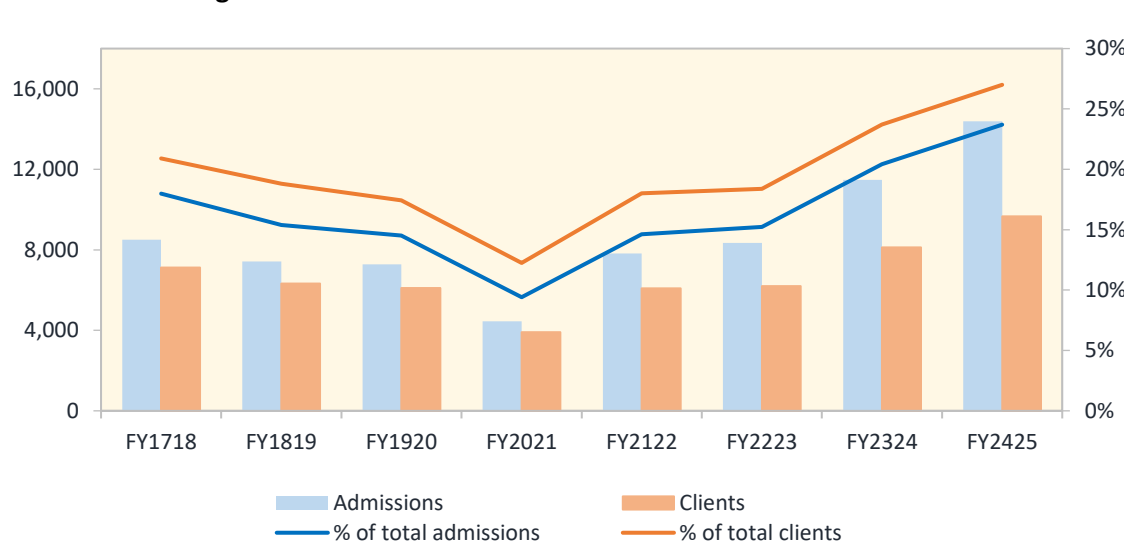
Clients who had disabilities (visual, hearing, speech, mobility, mental, developmental, etc.) accounted for 9,658 (27.0%) clients and 14,382 (23.7%) treatment admissions (Table 6.5.1).

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.

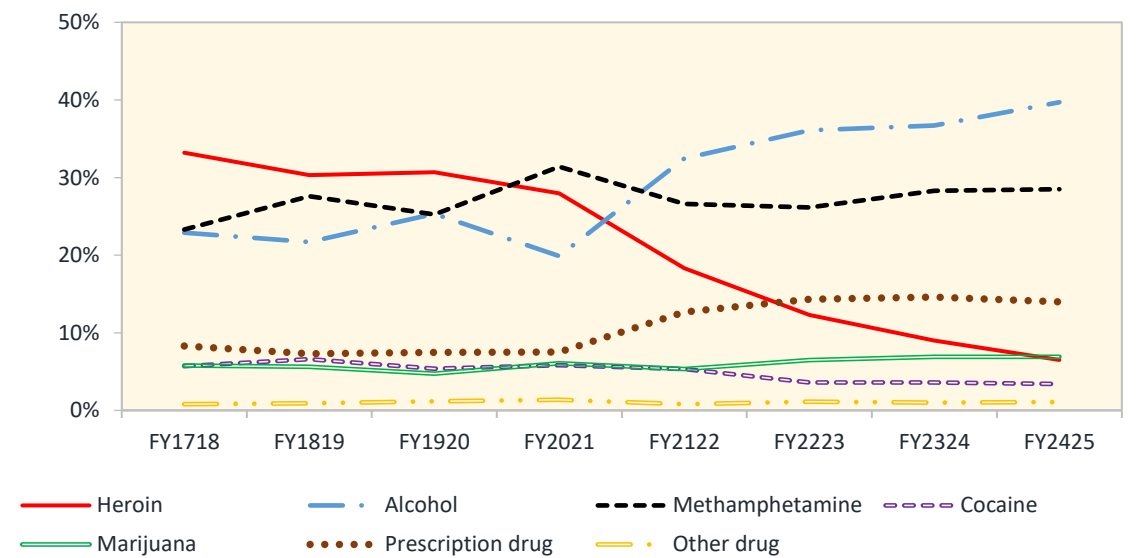
Table 6.5.4b. Primary substance use status among clients with disabilities at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

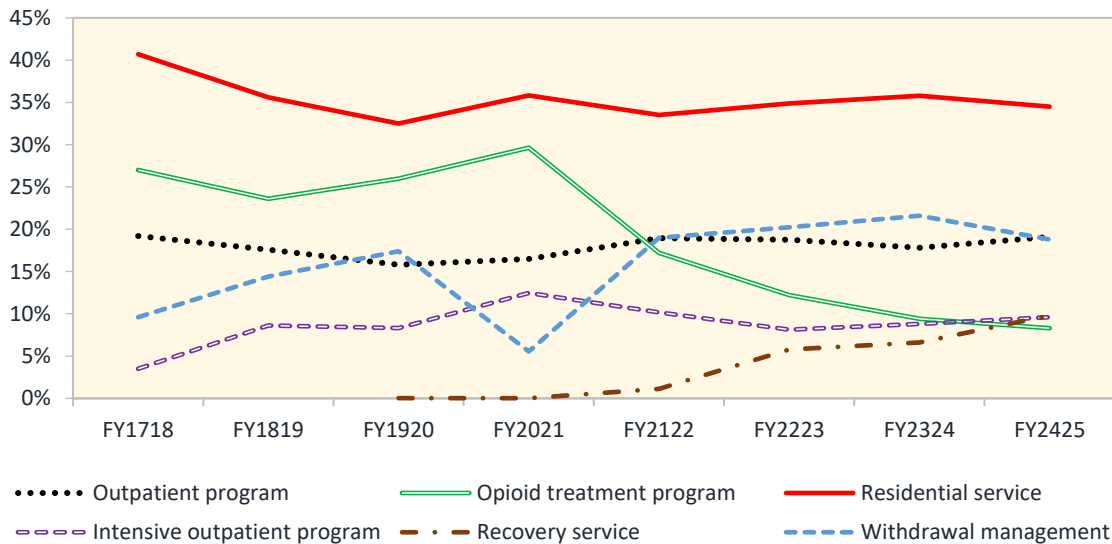
Table 6.5.5. Level of care among clients with disabilities, FY2425

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).

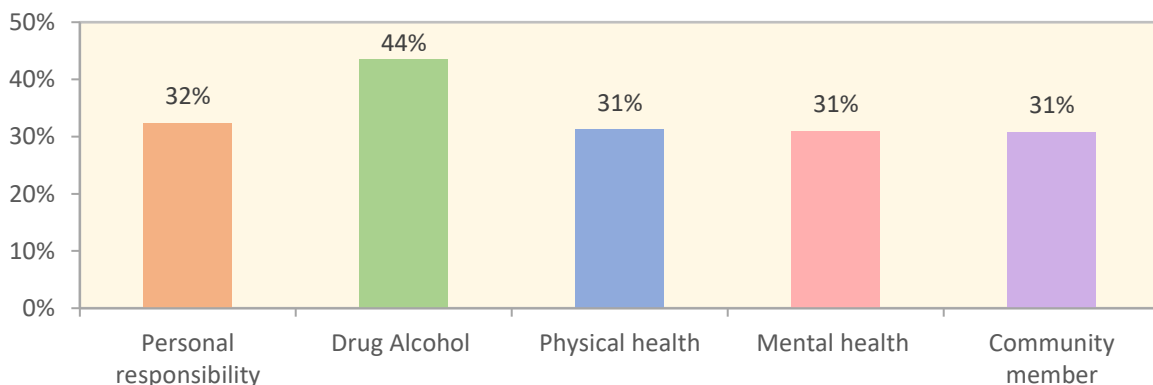
Table 6.5.6. Discharge status of clients with disabilities, FY2425

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

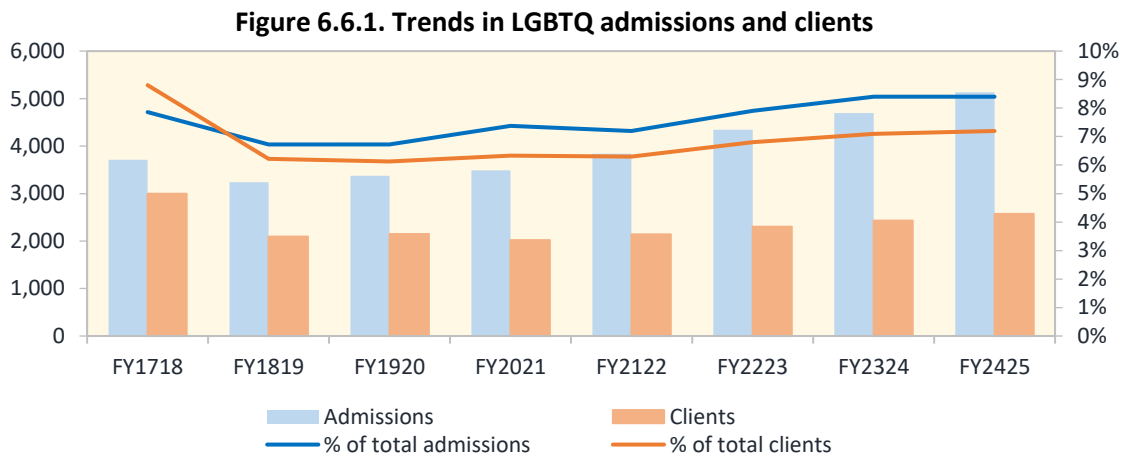
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

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.

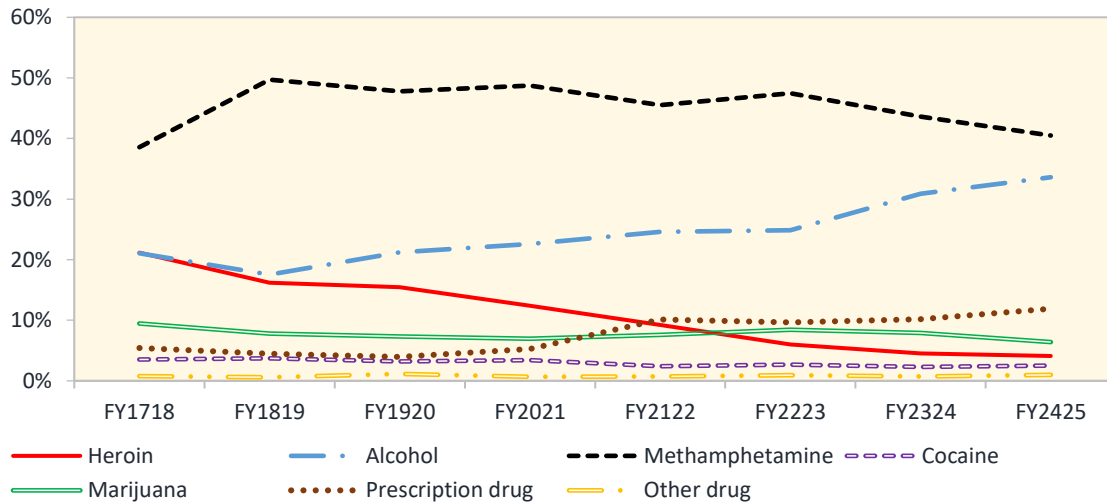
Table 6.6.3b. Primary substance use status among LGBTQ clients at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

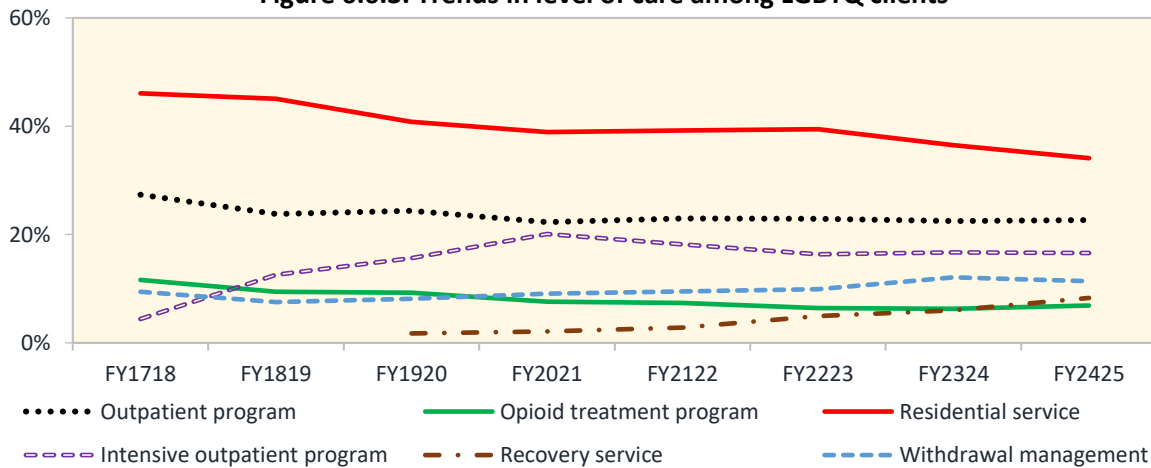
Table 6.6.4. Level of care among LGBTQ clients, FY2425

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).

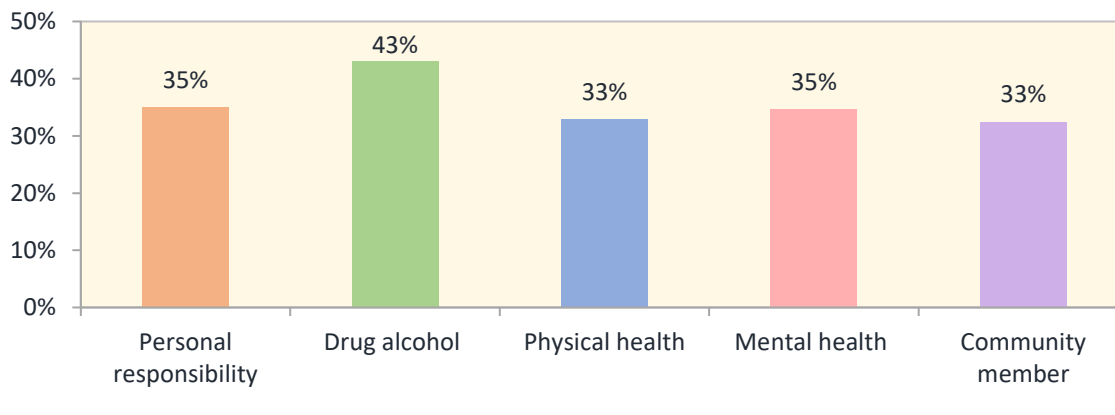
Table 6.6.5. Discharge status of LGBTQ clients, FY2425

DISCHARGE STATUS	ADMISSIONS	%
Positive compliance	2,302	57.0
Completed treatment	1,815	44.9
Left – satisfactory progress	487	12.1
Negative compliance (Left – unsatisfactory progress)	1,697	42.0
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
	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).

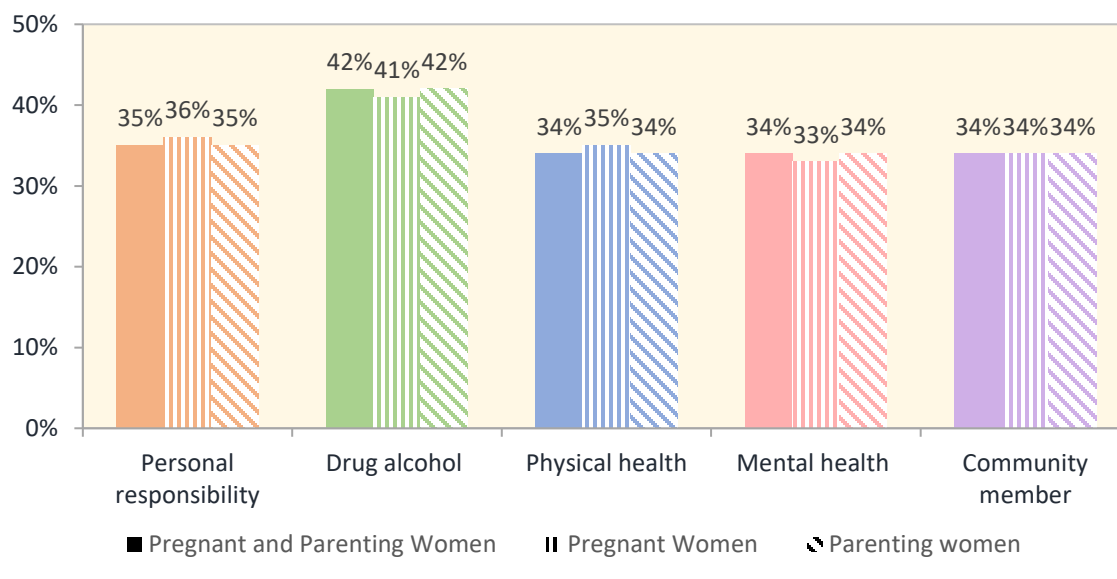
Table 6.7.5. Discharge status of pregnant and parenting women, FY2425

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

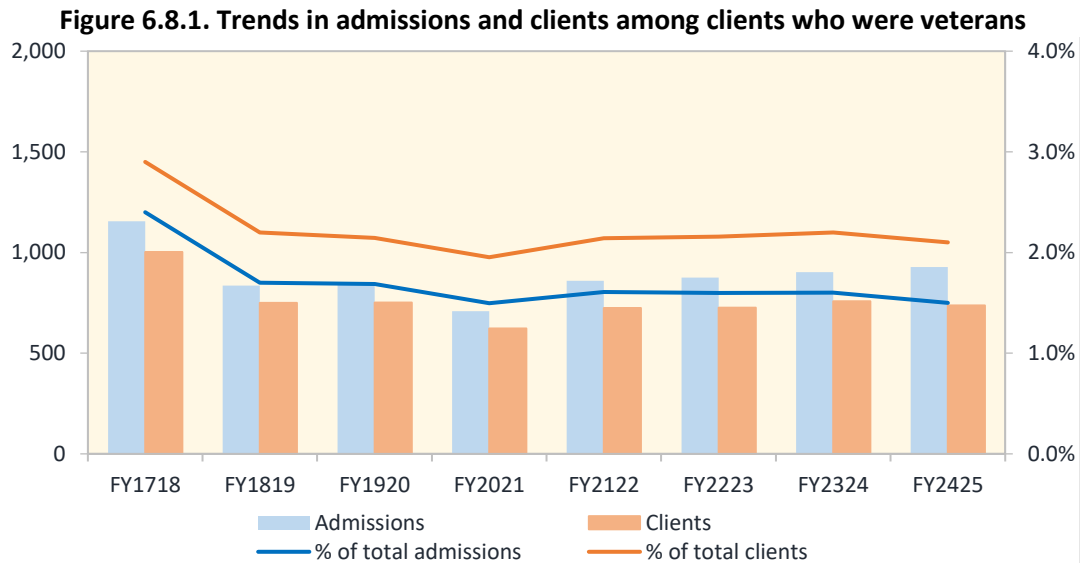
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

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.



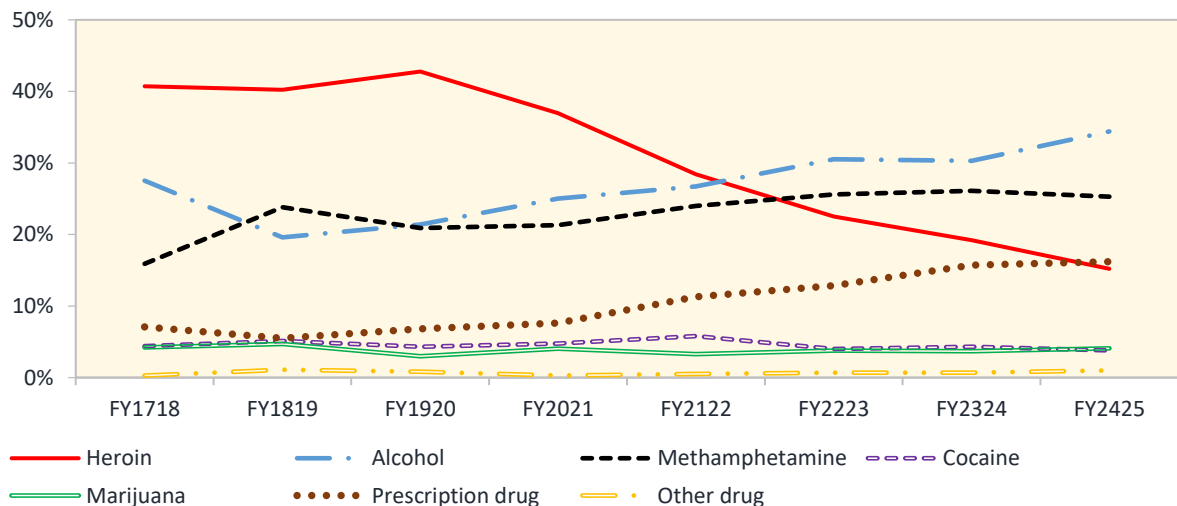
Table 6.8.3b. Primary substance use status among clients who were veterans at admission and discharge, FY2425

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).

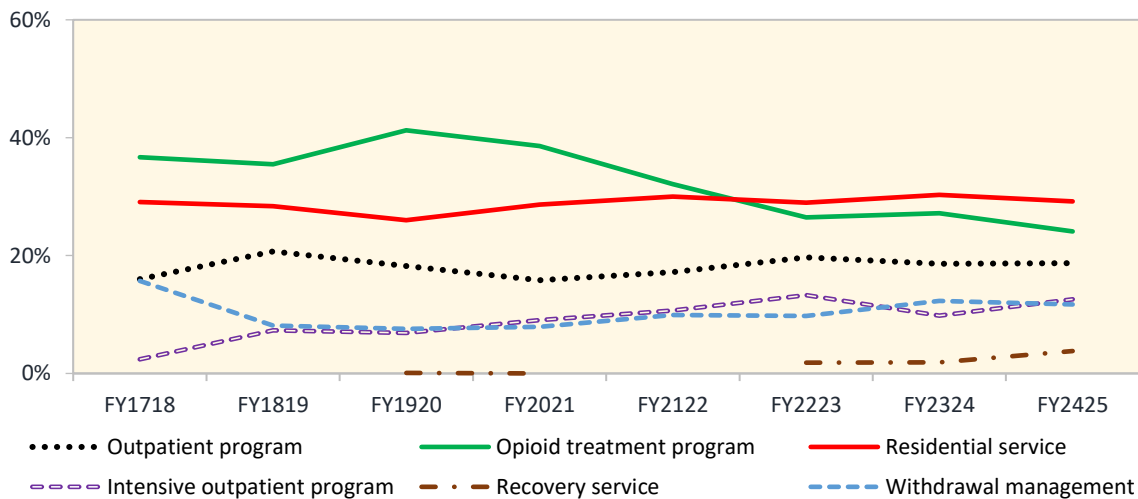
Table 6.8.4. Level of care among clients who were veterans, FY2425

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).

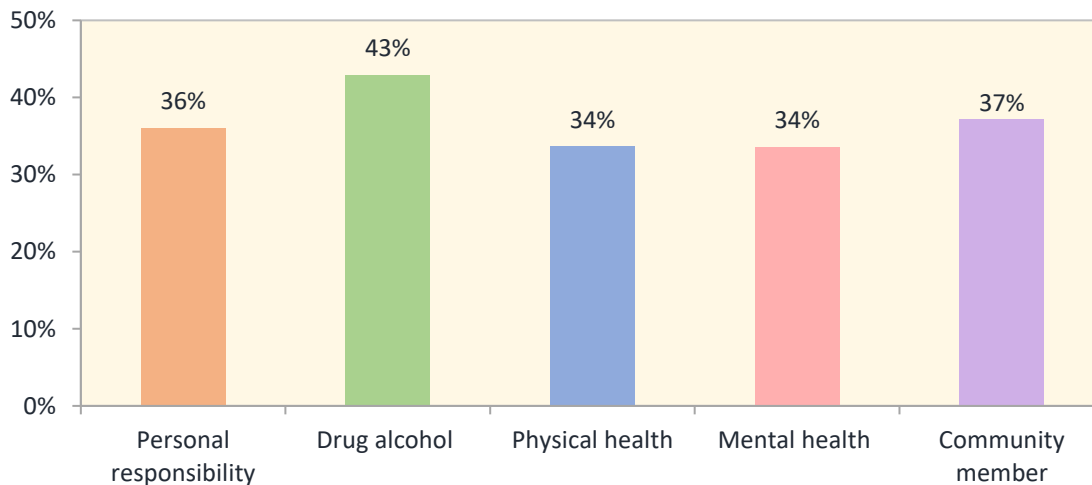
Table 6.8.5. Discharge status of clients who were veterans, FY2425

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





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