

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Client Demographics and Treatment Outcomes

**Based on California Outcomes Measurement
System - Treatment (2006 – 2008)**



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Orange County Residents in Treatment: 2006 – 2008

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS) administers alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention, treatment, and recovery services in Orange County. ADAS works in partnership with California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) to reduce alcoholism, drug addiction and problem gambling in OC. This report is modeled on a report produced previously by ADP for the entire state of California.

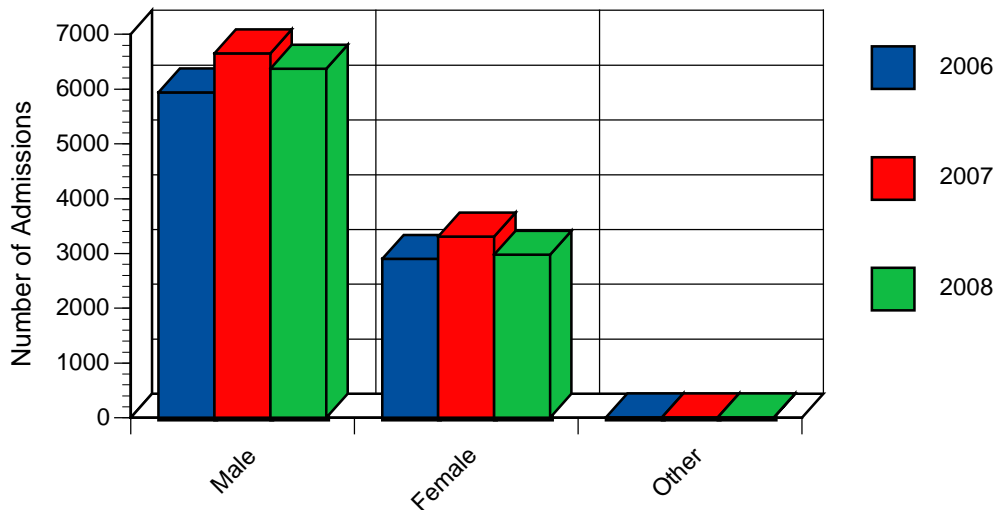
The following data come from California Outcomes Measurement System – Treatment (CalOMS-Tx) for Orange County which collects client demographics and outcome data. This outcome data is collected from clients by treatment providers and covers the following areas: alcohol/drug use, criminal involvement, employment/education, family/social, mental health, and physical health. Clients are asked the same questions at admission, on the one-year anniversary date, and upon discharge from the treatment program.

Admission Data

From January 2006 through December 2008, there were 36,692 admissions to ADAS treatment system of care. The number of unduplicated clients admitted to treatment was 23,378. These figures include admissions to outpatient treatment, narcotic replacement therapy, day care rehabilitation, detoxification, and residential treatment services.

The following graphs provide information obtained from client admission records with the exclusion of detoxification services. Thus, the total used for the admissions graphs is 28,164 or an average (avg) of 9,388 admissions per year (some clients may have more than one admission).

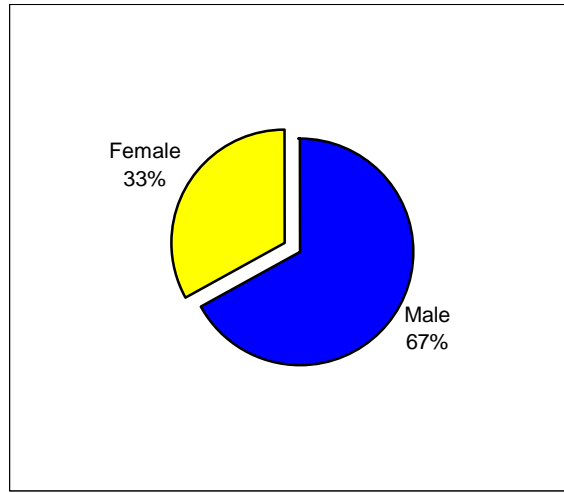
Gender



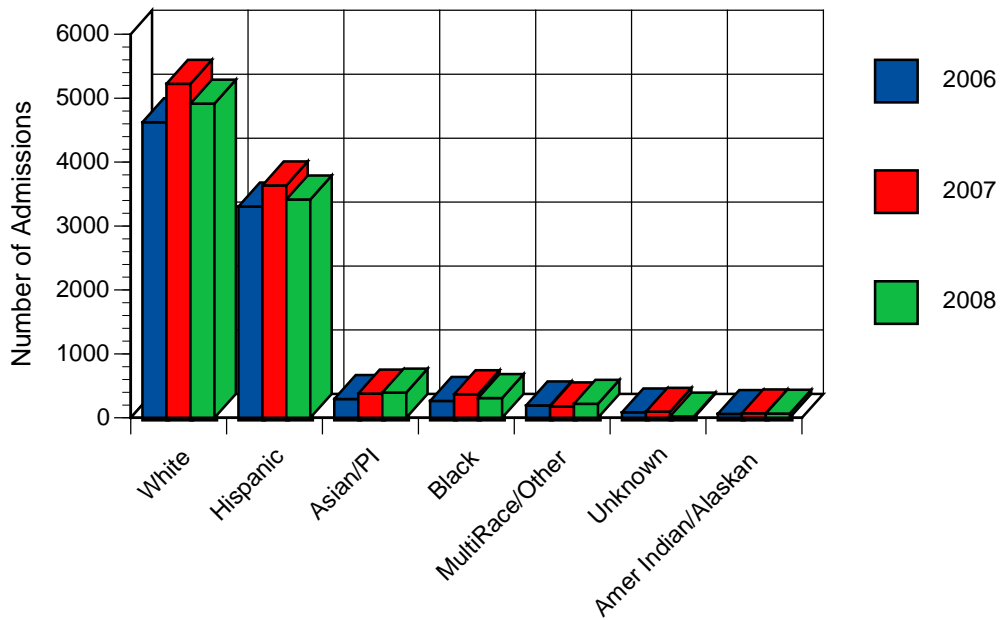
On average, 67% of ADAS clients were male (avg=6,321/yr) and 33% female (avg=3,061/yr) over the 3-year period. 'Other' genders (e.g., transgender) accounted less than 1% (0.1%, avg=5/yr).

The figure below presents the same gender distribution in a pie chart.

Gender Distribution of ADAS Clients in CalOMS (2006-2008)

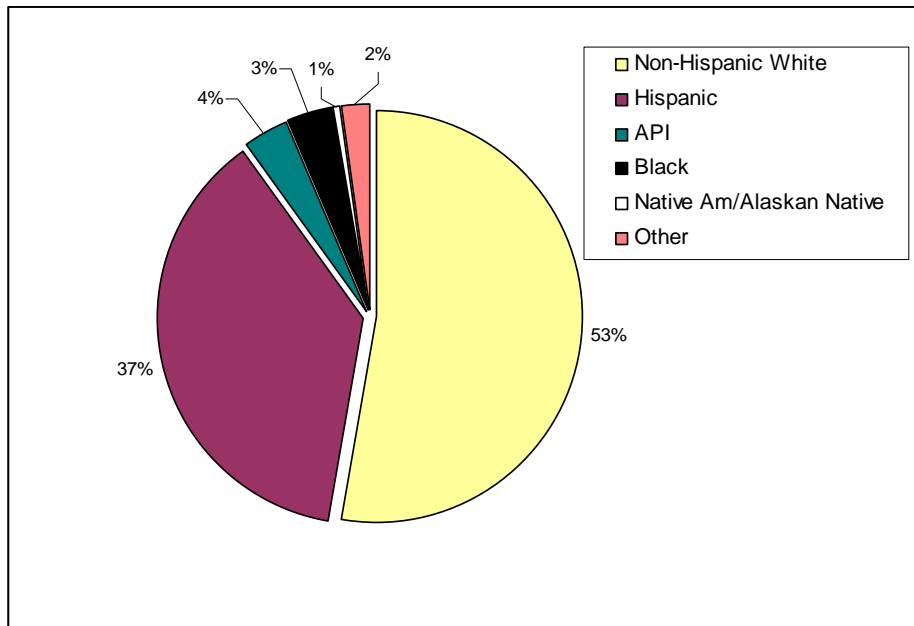


Race/Ethnicity

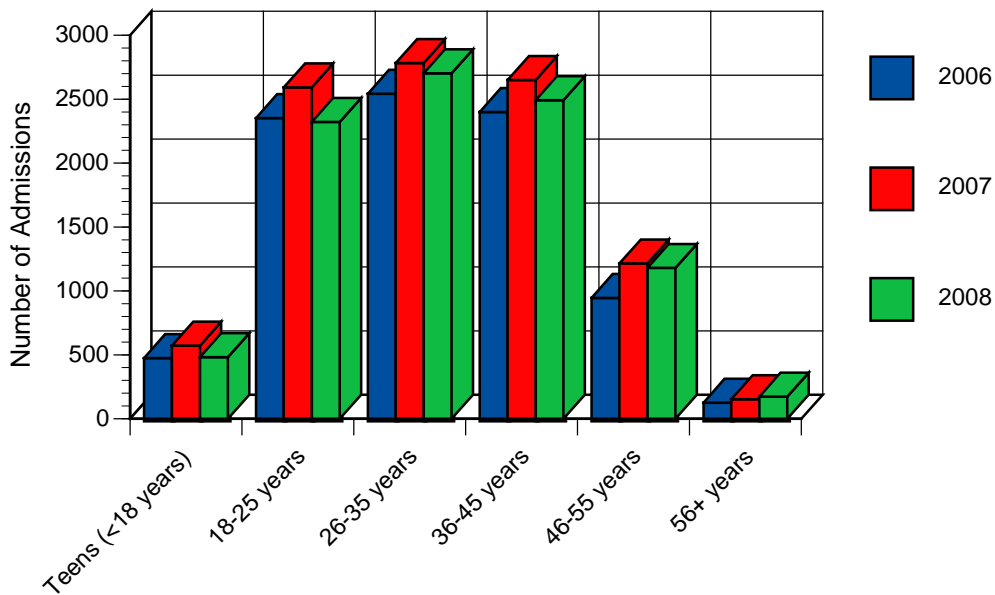


Over half of all admissions (53%, avg=4,922/yr) were to non-Hispanic Whites, followed by 37% Hispanic (avg=3,453/yr). Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for about 4% (avg=358/yr) and African American/Black 3% (avg=317/yr). Multi-race/other combined for 2% (avg=200/yr), and American Indian/Alaskan Native less than 1% of all admissions (avg=67/yr). The figure below presents the same information in a pie graph.

Race/Ethnic Distribution of ADAS Clients in CalOMS (2006-2008)

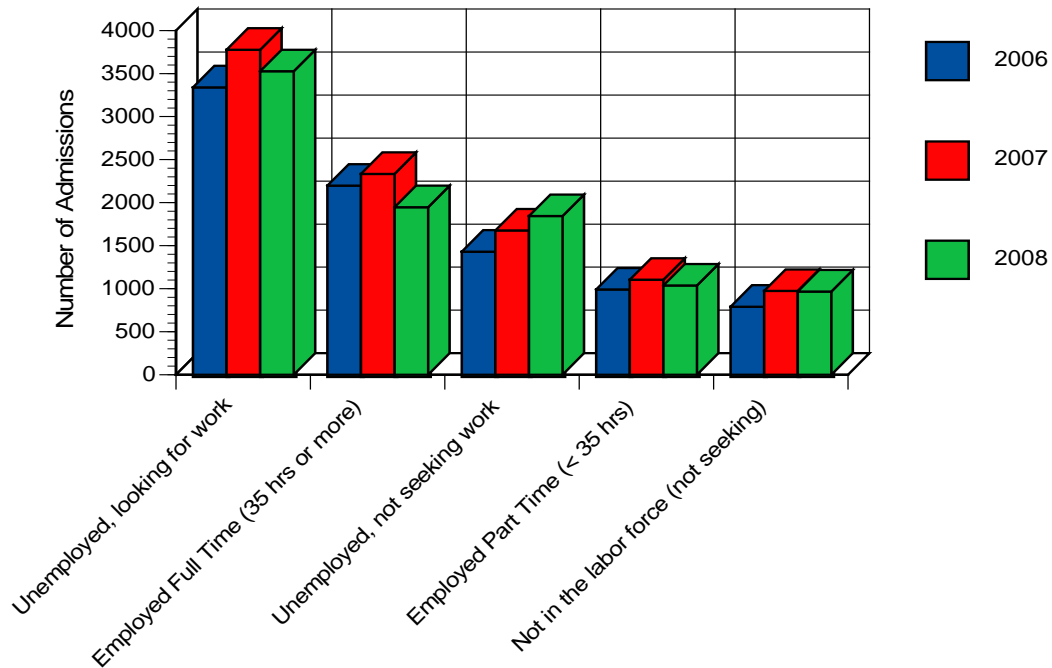


Age



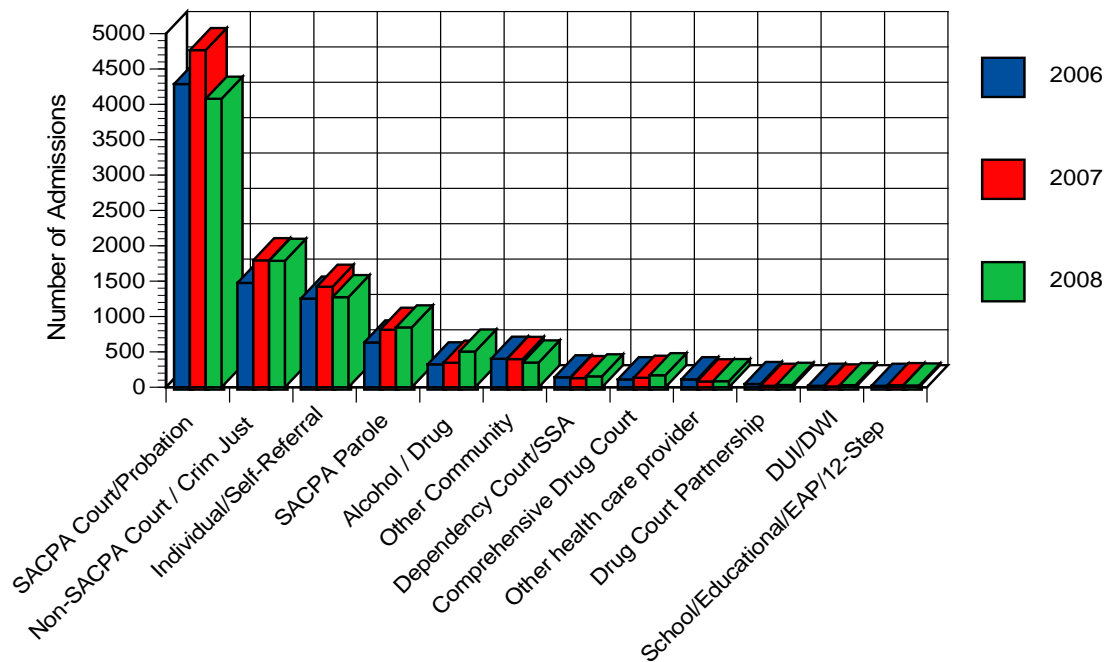
The majority (81%, avg=7,613/yr) of clients were adults (18 to 45 years). Teens accounted for 5% (avg=510/yr) and adults 46 and older about 14% (avg=1,265/yr).

Employment Status



The single largest group of clients was 'unemployed but looking for work' (38%, avg=3,548/yr). A third (34%) was either employed full or part-time (avg=3,204/yr). The balance (28%; avg=2,560/yr) was not employed and not seeking work.

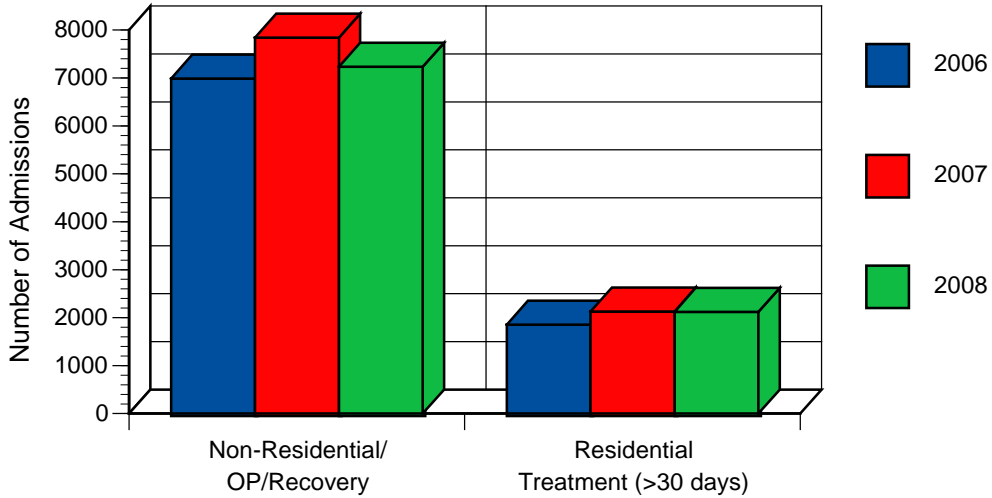
Referral Source



The majority of referrals, almost half, came from Substance Abuse Crime Prevention Act (SACPA or Prop 36) Court/Probation (47%, avg=4,379/yr), followed by Non-SACPA Court (18%, avg=1,686/yr). Self-referrals accounted for about 14% of admissions

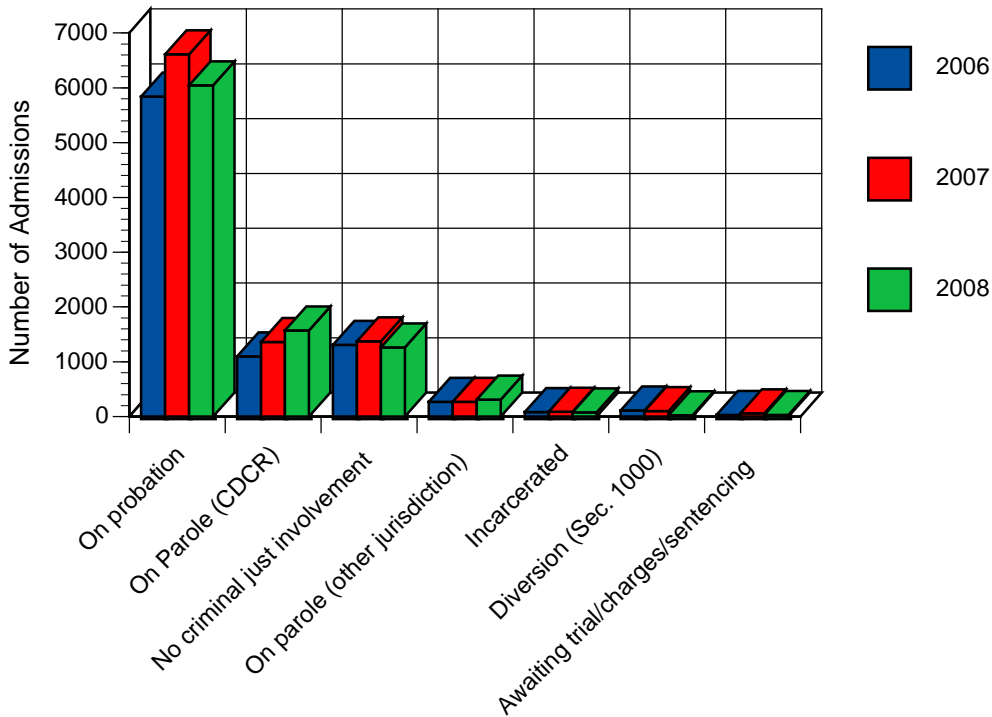
(avg=1,318/yr). The balance of referrals resulted from other County Agencies and organizations (21%, avg=2,004/yr).

Type of Service



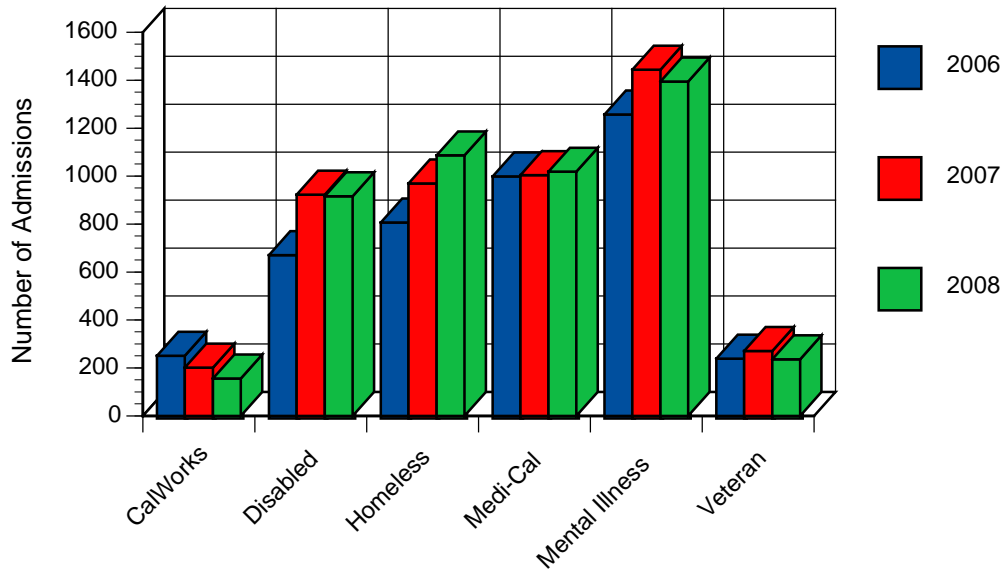
Non-Residential out-patient/recovery services was the most common type of service provided (78%, avg=7,355). Residential treatment lasting more than 30 days accounted for 22% (avg=2,033/yr).

Criminal Justice Involvement



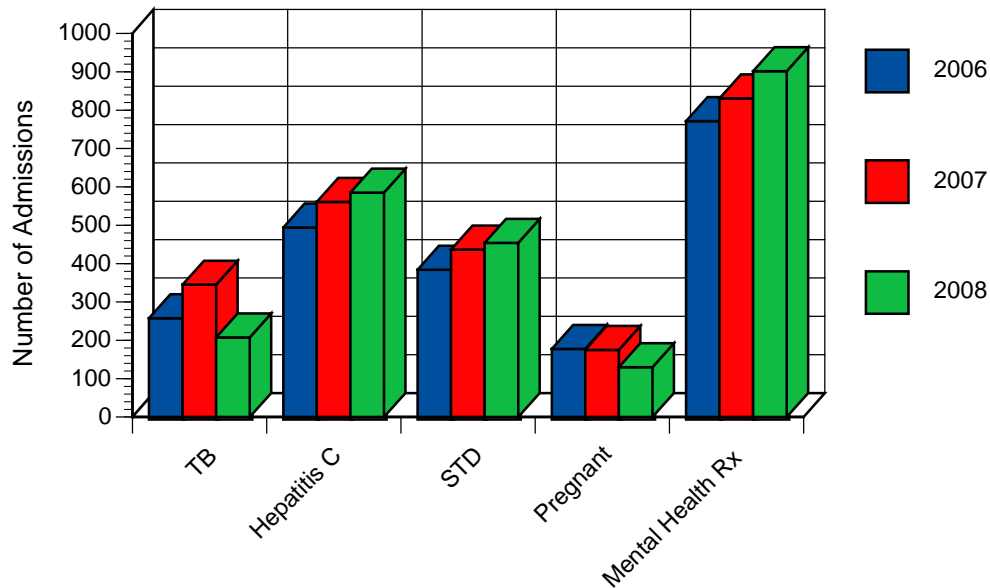
The vast majority of all clients (86%; avg=7,991/yr) had some criminal justice involvement (e.g., Probation or Parole) in the past 30 days. Fourteen percent (avg=1,314/yr) had no criminal justice involvement.

Client Characteristics



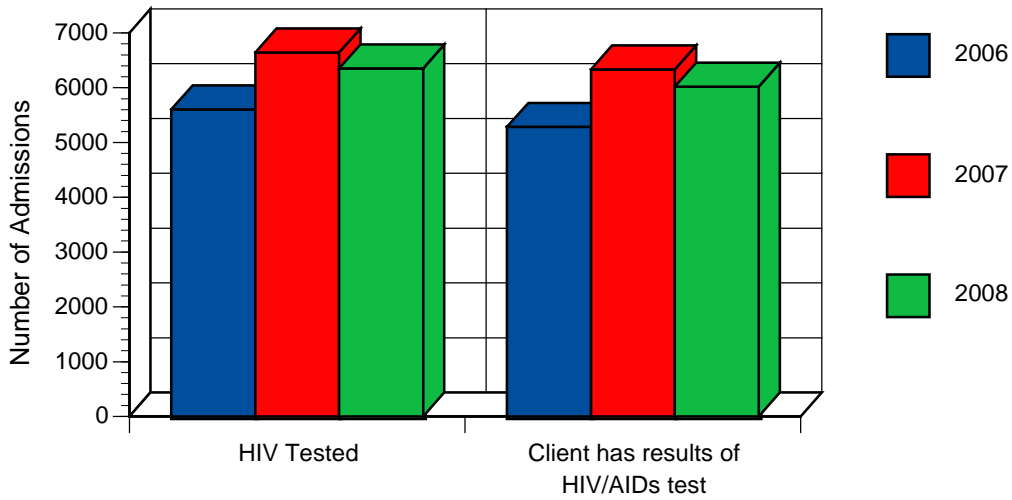
About 2% of clients were supported by CalWorks (avg=202/yr); 9% had at least one disability (avg=836/yr); 10% were homeless (avg=954/yr); 11% were Medi-Cal beneficiaries (avg=1,007/yr); 15% had been diagnosed with a mental illness (avg=1,365/yr); 3% were Veterans (avg=249/yr).

Health Status



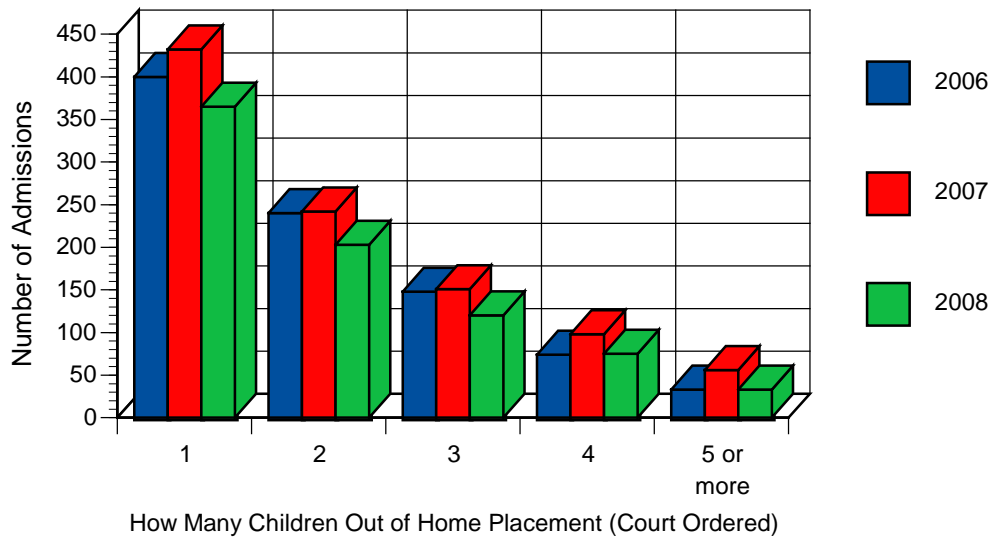
About 3% of clients had been diagnosed with TB (avg=270/yr); 6% had Hepatitis C (avg=547/yr); 5% had an STD (avg=425/yr); 5% of females were pregnant (avg=161/yr); and 9% had been prescribed medication in previous month for a mental health need (avg=825/yr).

HIV Testing Status



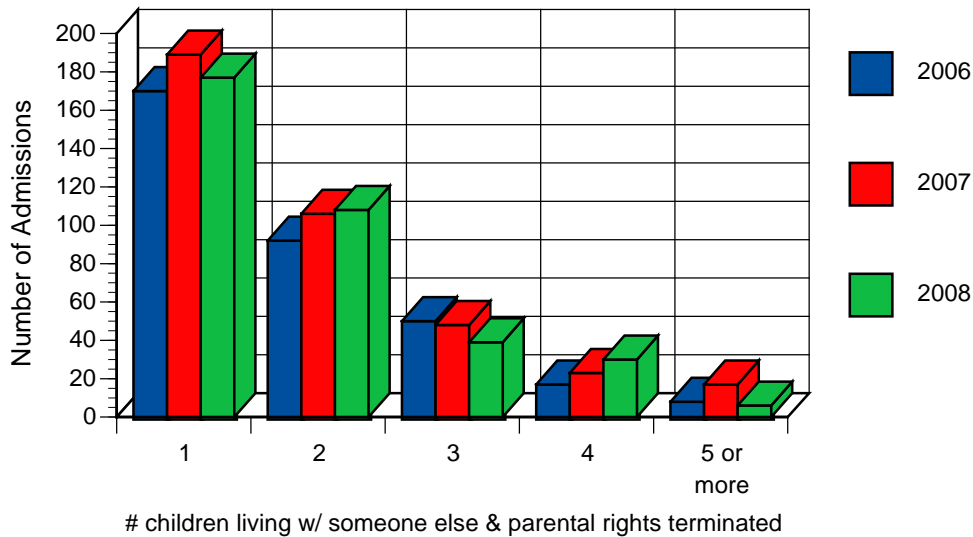
About 67% of clients (avg=6,200/yr) were HIV tested and 64% had their HIV/AIDS test results (avg=5,880/yr).

Custody of Minor Children



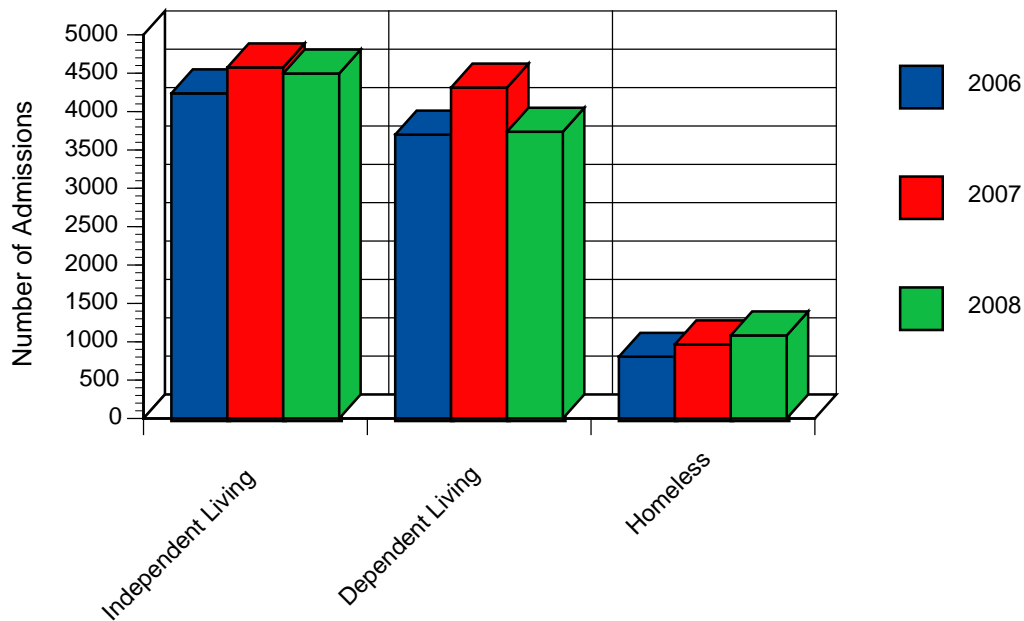
Prior to treatment admission, about 890 parents on average have their children removed from their home each year because of parental substance abuse. This corresponds to an average of 1,833 children per year in protective custody.

Parental Rights Terminated



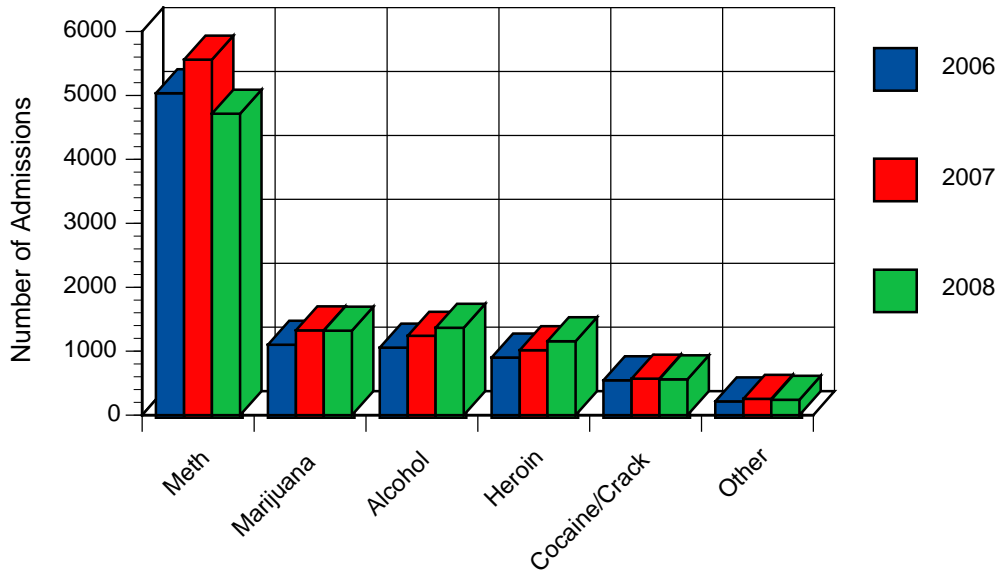
On average, 360 parents per year have their parental rights terminated prior to treatment because of their substance abuse. This equates to an average of 670 children per year being permanently separated from their parents.

Housing Status



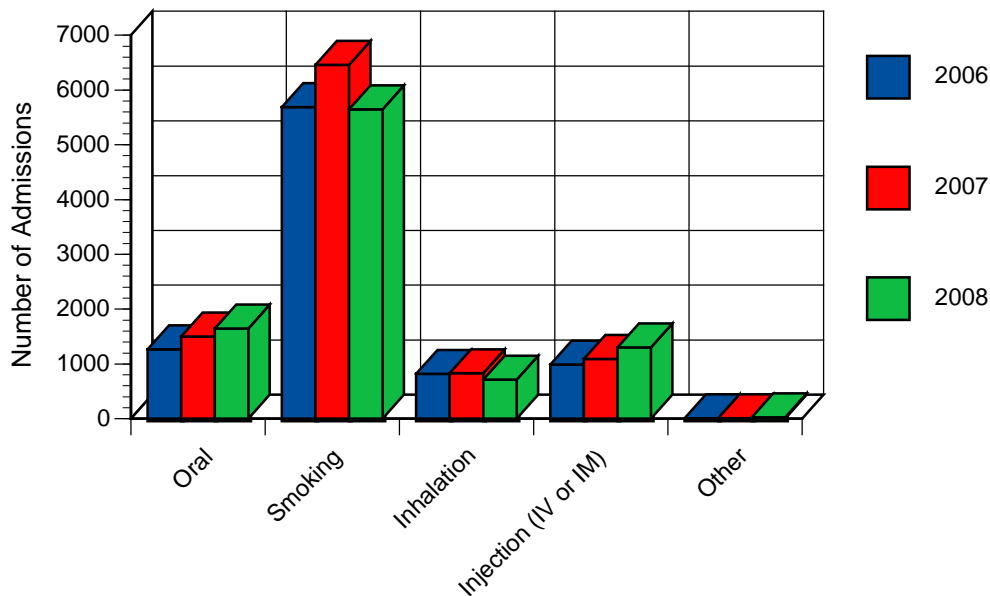
About 10% of admissions are for homeless clients (avg=954/yr). Forty-two percent were in dependent living (avg=3,919/yr) and 48% were living independently (avg=4,438/yr).

Primary Drug of Abuse



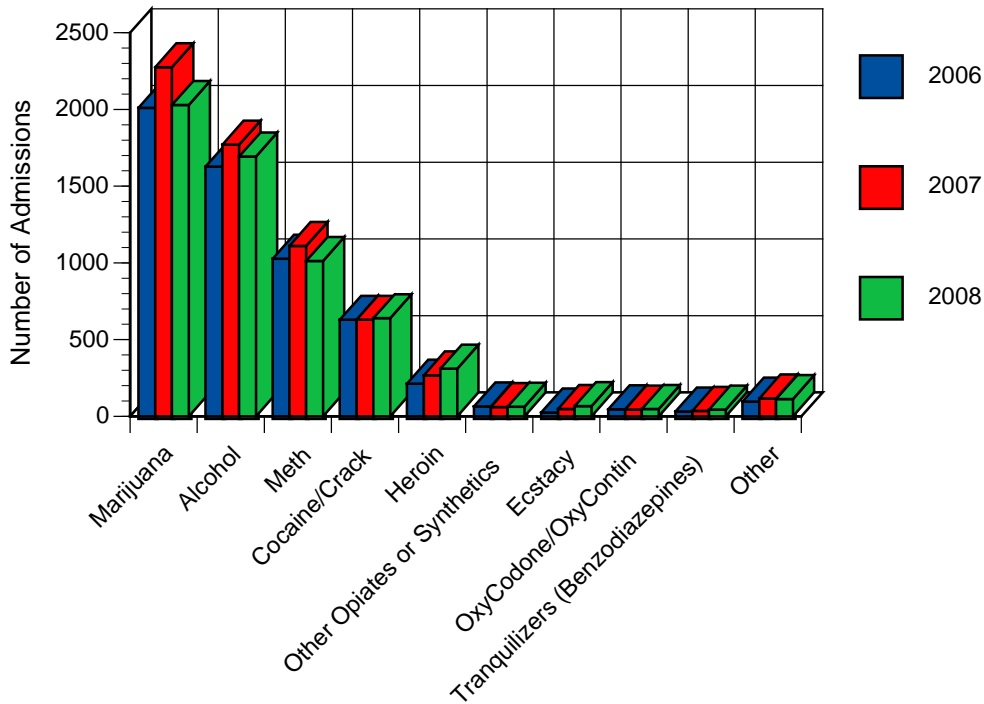
The primary drug of choice for over half of all clients was Methamphetamine (54%; avg=5,104/yr). The second/third most common drugs of choice were Marijuana (13%; avg=1,247/yr) and Alcohol (13%; avg=1,219/yr). Heroin and Cocaine/Crack were the 3rd and 4th most popular (respectively, 11%, avg=1,023/yr & 6%, avg=558/yr).

Primary Drug of Abuse - Route of Administration



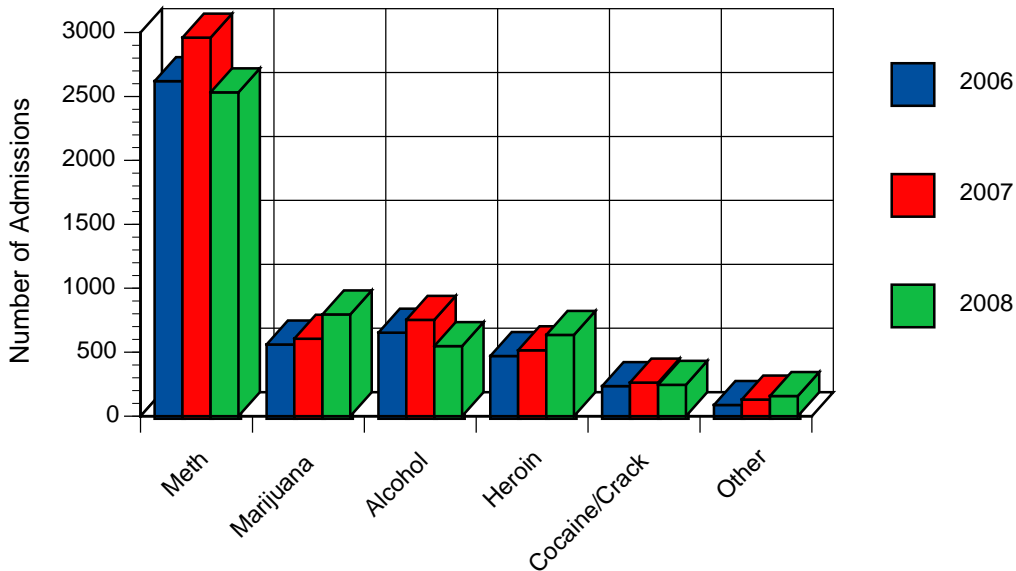
Smoking their drug of choice was the most common route of admission for the majority (64%) of admissions. This was especially true for 82% of methamphetamine users, 98% of marijuana users, 61% of cocaine/crack users, and 18% of heroin users. Heroin was most often injected (77%), while cocaine/crack was also inhaled 34% of the time. Alcohol and drugs in pill form were taken orally most often.

Secondary Drug of Abuse



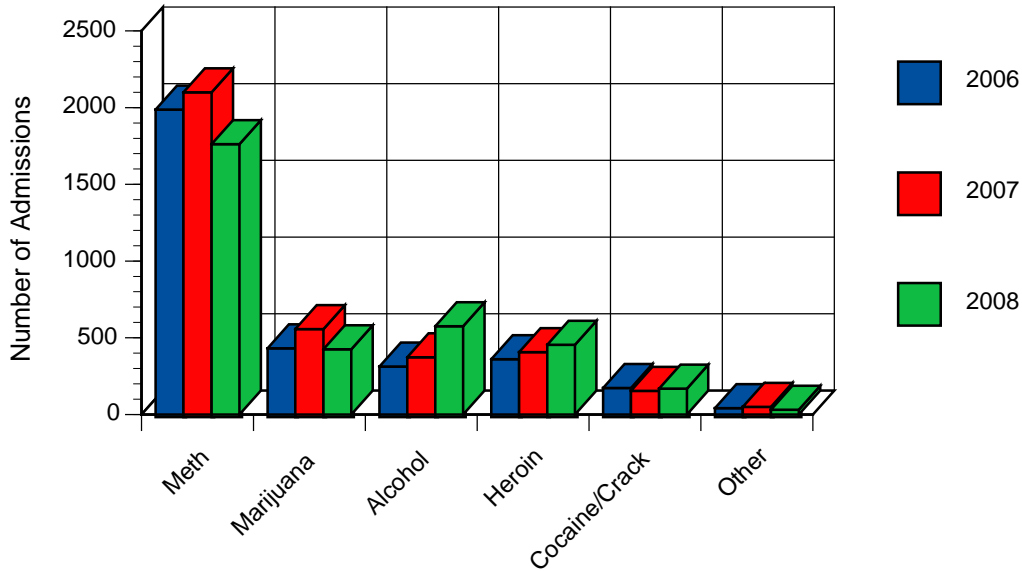
Marijuana was the secondary drug of choice for 35% of clients admitted, followed by alcohol (28%), and methamphetamine (17%).

Primary Drug of Abuse by Non-Hispanic Whites



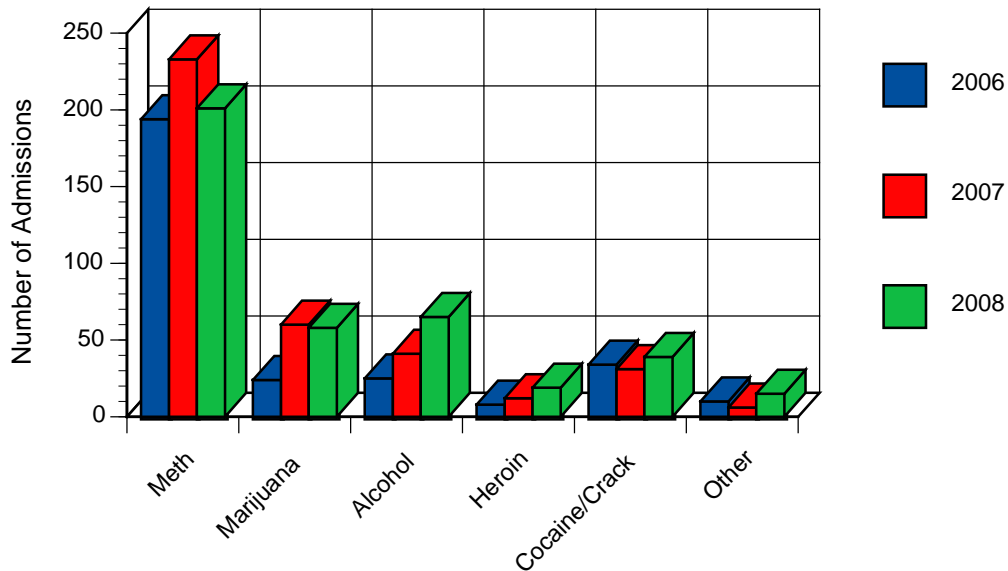
Methamphetamine was the predominant drug of choice for non-Hispanic whites in treatment (55%; avg=2,704/yr), followed by marijuana and alcohol at 13%, each (avg=652/yr). About 11% of admissions were for heroin (avg=540/yr), 5% for cocaine/crack (avg=248/yr) for whites.

Primary Drug of Abuse by Hispanics



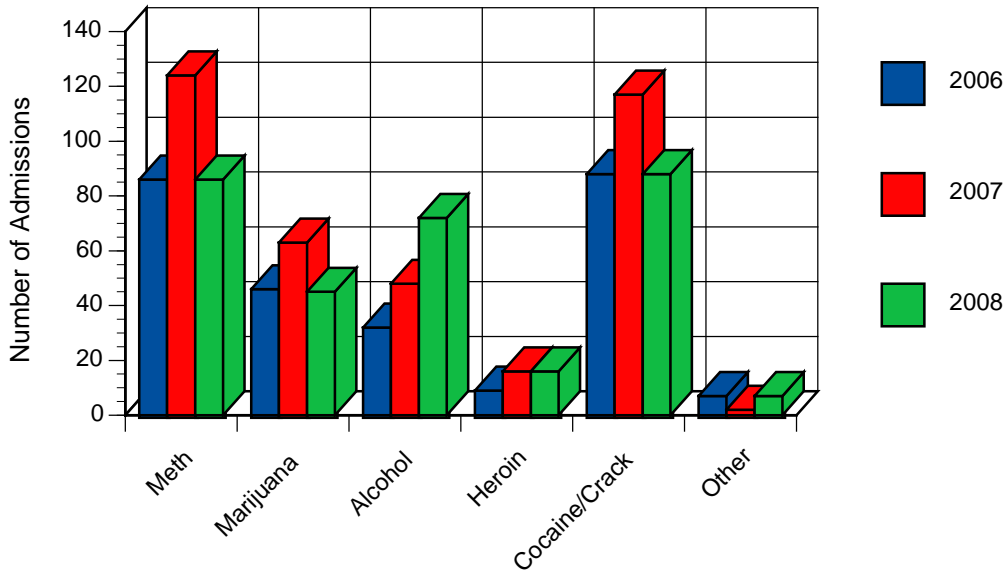
Similarly, methamphetamines was the predominant drug of choice for Hispanics in treatment (56%; avg=1,950/yr) followed by marijuana (14%; avg=470/yr) and alcohol at 12% (avg=420/yr). About 12% of admissions were for heroin (avg=407/yr), 5% for cocaine/crack (avg=165/yr) for Hispanics.

Primary Drug of Abuse by Asian/Pacific Islanders



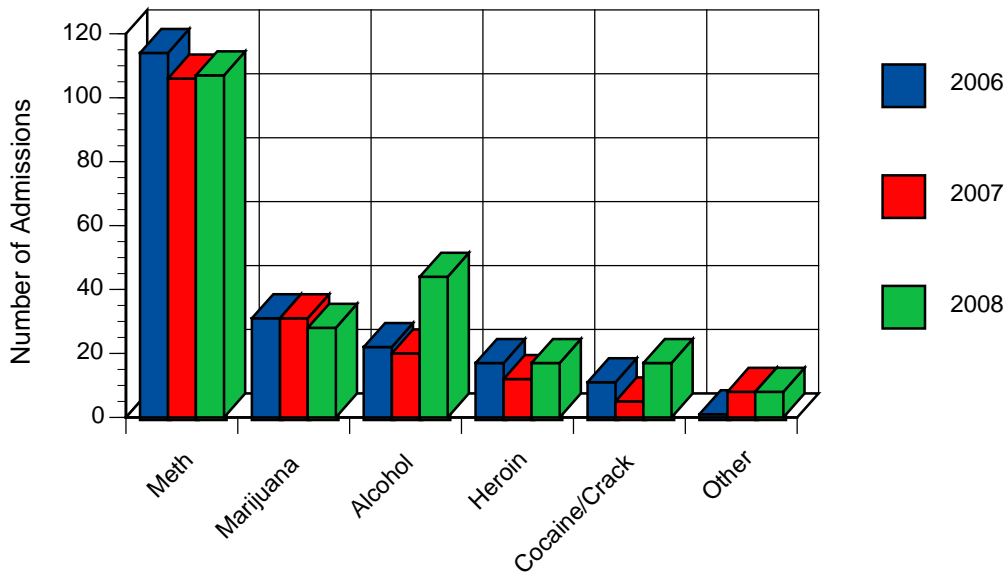
Methamphetamine was the predominant drug of choice for Asian/Pacific Islanders in treatment (58%; avg=209/yr) followed by marijuana (13%; avg=47/yr) and alcohol at 12% (avg=44/yr). Fully 10% of admissions were for cocaine/crack (avg=35/yr) and 4% of admissions were for heroin (avg=13/yr).

Primary Drug of Abuse by African-Americans



Methamphetamine and cocaine/crack were tied for the drug of choice for African Americans/blacks in treatment (31%; avg=99/yr, each) followed by marijuana (16%; avg=52/yr) and alcohol at 16% (avg=51/yr). About 5% of admissions were for heroin (avg=14/yr).

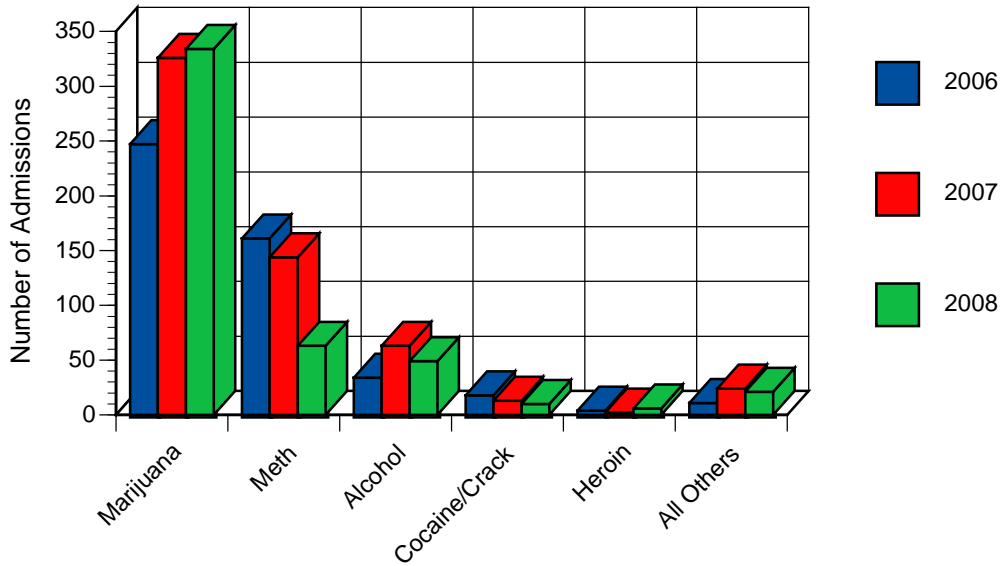
Primary Drug of Abuse by Multi-Race/Other



Methamphetamine was the predominant drug of choice for multi-race/others in treatment (55%; avg=109/yr) followed by cocaine/crack (15%; avg=30/yr) and marijuana (14%; avg=29/yr). Alcohol was 4th at 8% (avg=15/yr) and 3% of admissions were for heroin (avg=6/yr).

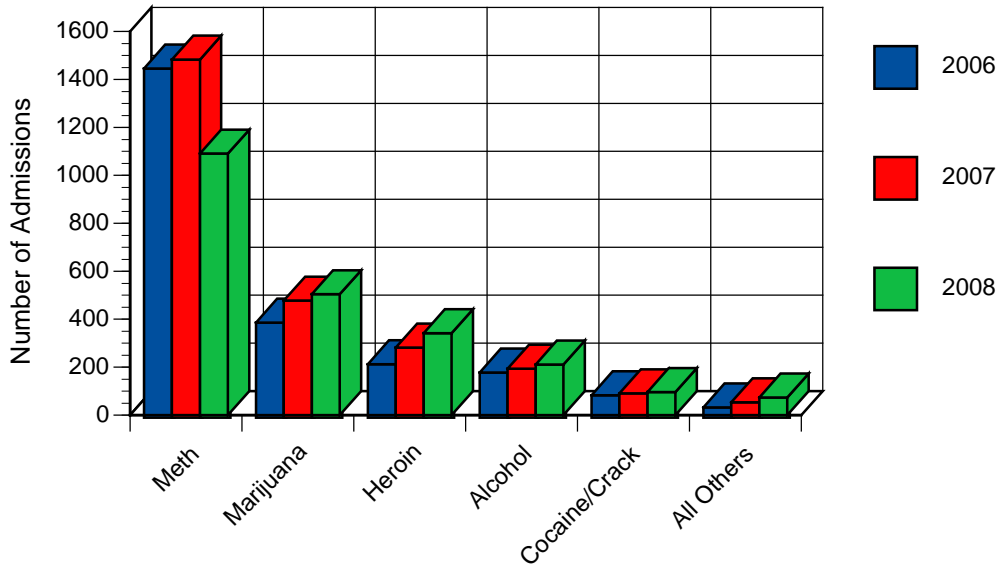
Drug of Choice by Age Group

Teens (<18 yrs)



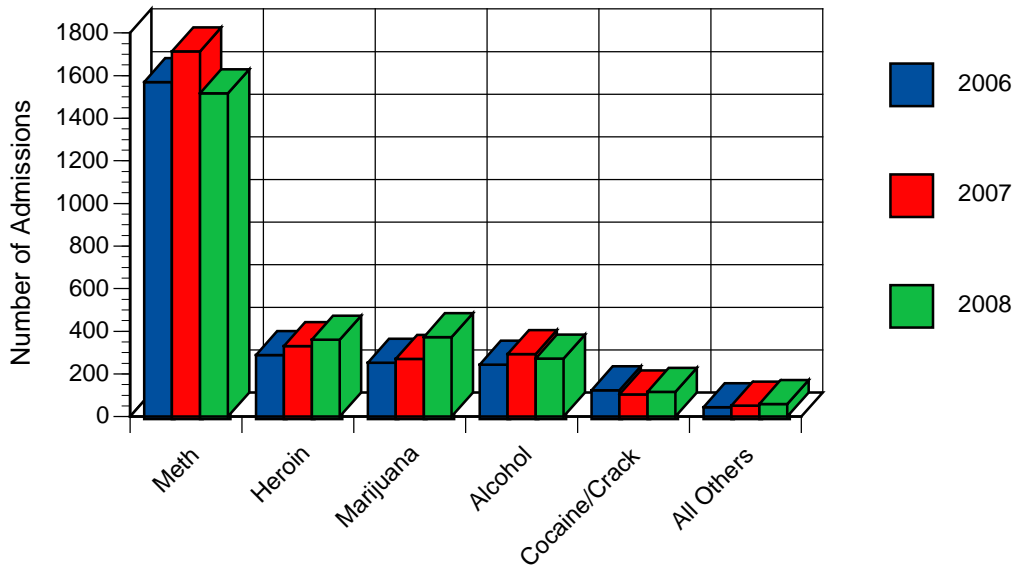
The majority (59%) of teenagers in treatment used marijuana as their principal drug of choice. About a quarter use methamphetamine (24%) and 10% alcohol.

Young Adults (18 to 25 years)



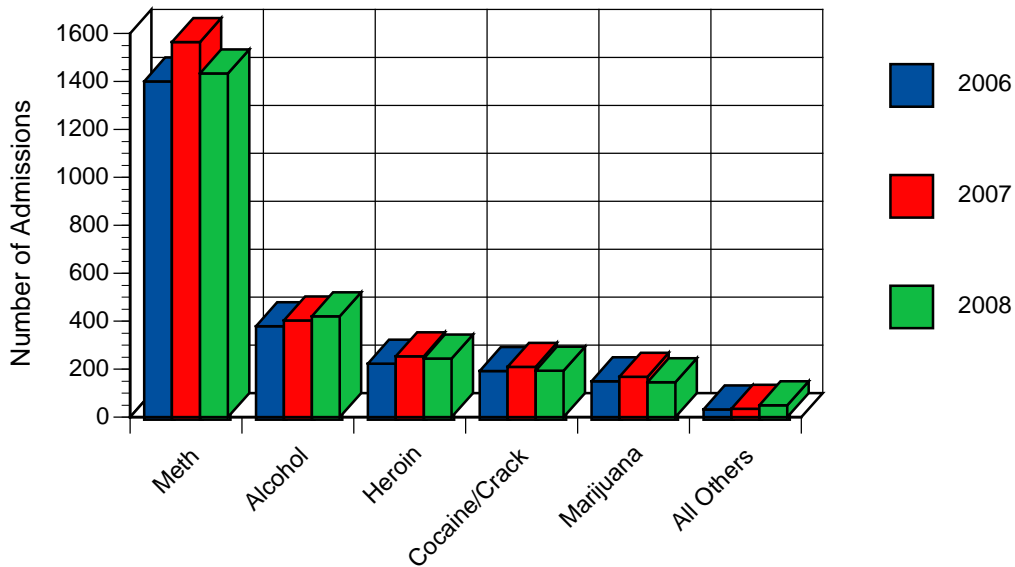
The drug of choice for most young adults (18 to 25 years) was methamphetamine (56%). Marijuana was the preferred drug for 19% and heroin third at 12%.

Adults (26 to 35 years)



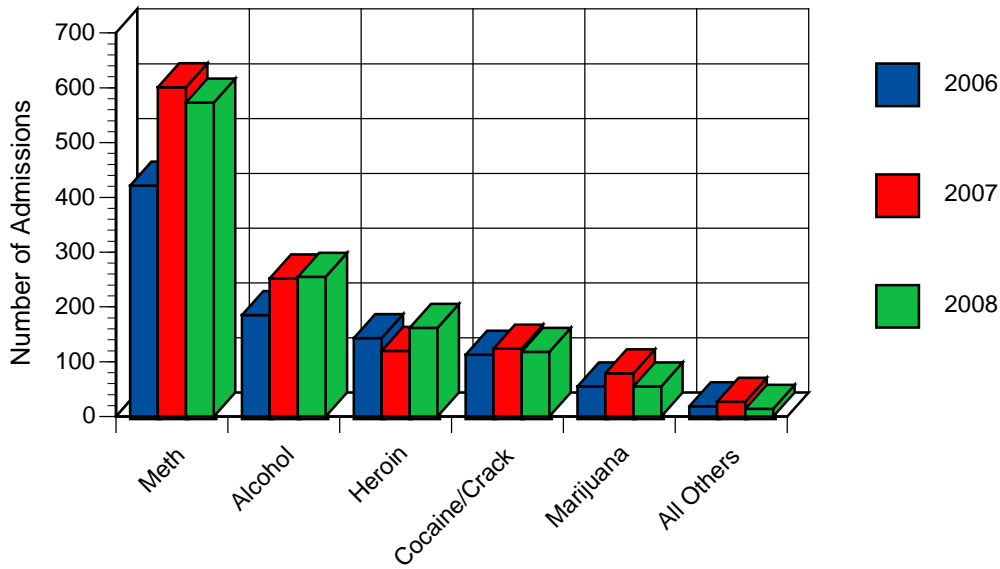
The drug of choice for most adults (26 to 35 years) was methamphetamine (60%). Heroin was the second most common drug at 12% and marijuana third at 11%. Ten percent used alcohol.

Adults (36 to 45)



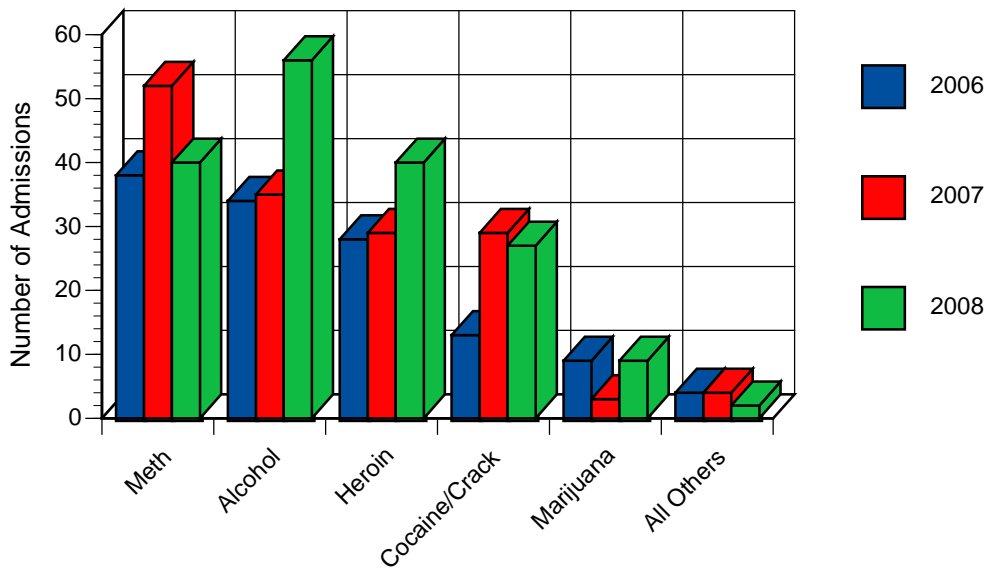
Methamphetamine continued to be the drug of choice for 59% of adults 36 to 45 years. Alcohol was preferred by 16% followed by heroin (10%), cocaine/crack (8%), and marijuana (6%).

Adults (46 to 55 years)



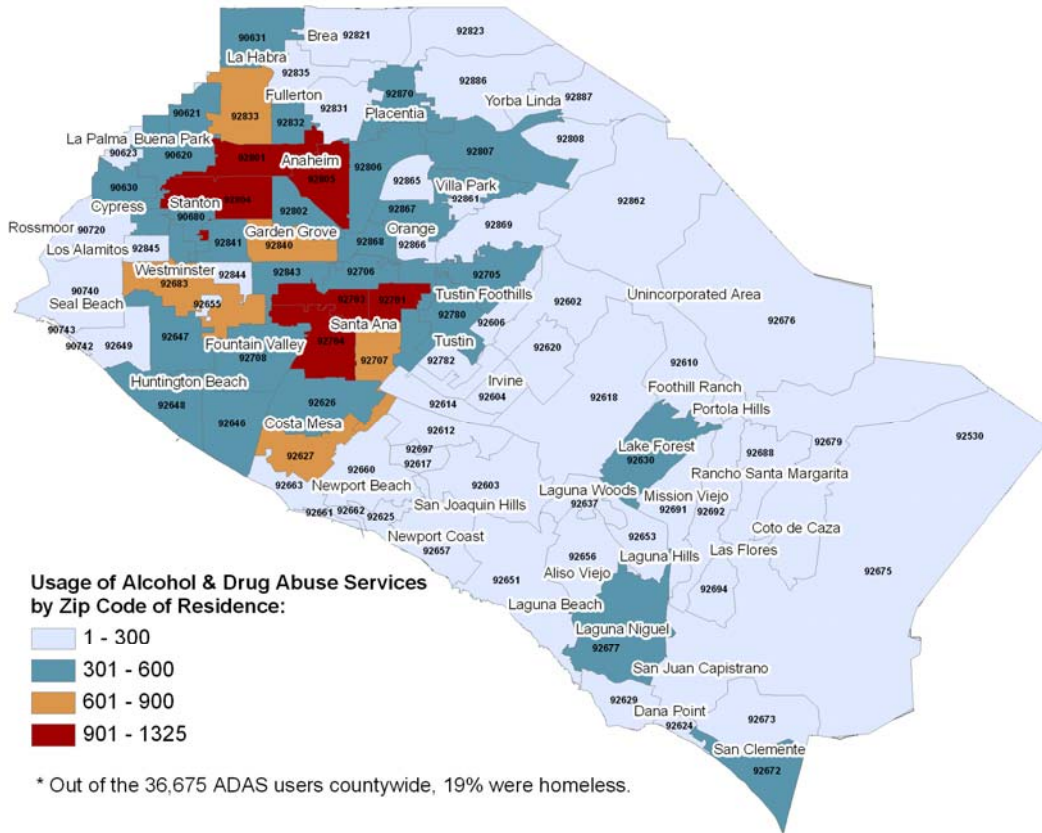
Middle-aged adults' drug of choice was methamphetamine (48%) followed by alcohol (21%), heroin (13%), and cocaine/crack (11%).

Adults (56+ years)



While on average methamphetamine was the most popular drug of choice for 29% of older adults (56 years and older), it was followed closely by alcohol (28%) and heroin (22%). Fifteen percent of this age group also used cocaine/crack as their drug of choice.

Geographic Distribution of ADAS clients



A geographic analysis of the ZIP code of residence of all ADAS clients showed that admissions were concentrated in certain parts of Orange County. With the exception of three ZIP codes in south Orange County, 54% of all ADAS clients resided in ZIP codes in the central, western, and northern regions of the county. ZIP codes in parts of Santa Ana, Anaheim, Garden Grove, Westminster, and Costa Mesa, in particular, had large numbers of clients. Notably, 19% of ADAS clients were homeless at admission while about half as many (10%) remained homeless at discharge.

Treatment Outcomes

The following section presents data on how treatment impacted clients in terms several life domains (e.g., drug use, criminal justice involvement, employment) at admission compared to the client's status at discharge. Individual, matched records for clients at admission were compared to their status at discharge for a given episode of treatment (an episode of treatment for individual clients were identified and matched using unique MRN and FIN). In the tables below, the outcome measures are presented for the number of teenagers and adults reporting an event at admission versus at discharge for an episode of treatment. The percent change was calculated: $[(D-A)/A] \times 100\%$.

Teenagers

For teenagers (<18 years), 1,202 matched Admission/Discharge pairs were extracted from the 2006-2008 CalOMS data. As shown in the table below, teens in ADAS treatment showed improvement in almost all life domains. For example, the number of teens not using drugs *at all* at discharge increased 73% compared to when they started treatment. Fewer teens were arrested or had been in jail at discharge, 14% and 31% fewer respectively. Teens also reported less medical problems or related ER/hospital visits upon completing an episode of treatment. Notably, 135% more teens participated in social support recovery activities at discharge compared to admission. There was also a 20% reduction in the number of teens reporting serious family conflict and a 68% reduction in health problems. The only domains that did not improve were the percentage of teens living with an AOD user (up 5.6%) and the number in school. A 38% increase was also noted in number of teens requiring a psychiatric hospitalization, albeit the number of cases is small.

Change in Client Functioning: Teenagers (<18 years)

Life Domain	Outcome Measures	Admission	Discharge	Difference (D-A)	Percent Change
Primary Drug Use	No Use	431	747	316	73.3%
	Used 1 - 20 days	518	259	-259	-50.0%
	Used 21 days or more	95	38	-57	-60.0%
Criminal Involvement	Arrested	117	101	-16	-13.7%
	In Jail	188	130	-58	-30.9%
Employment & Education	Employed	103	133	30	29.1%
	In school	1,027	993	-34	-3.3%
Family & Social	Had serious family conflict	196	156	-40	-20.4%
	Lives with AOD user	125	132	7	5.6%
	Used social support services	198	465	267	134.8%
Medical & Health	Emergency room visit	25	17	-8	-32.0%
	Overnight hospital stay	9	6	-3	-33.3%
	Experienced health problems	59	19	-40	-67.8%
Mental Health	Psychiatric ER visit	11	7	-4	-36.4%
	24-hour hospital stay	8	11	3	37.5%

Adults

For adults (≥ 18 years), 22,923 matched Admission/Discharge pairs were extracted from the 2006-2008 CalOMS data. As shown in the table below, adults in ADAS treatment showed improvement in all life domains. For example, the number of adults using drugs at discharge decreased compared to when they started treatment (e.g., 61% reduction in 21+ days of use in previous month). Importantly, 62% fewer adults were arrested and 69% fewer had been in jail upon completing an episode of treatment. Adults at discharge also reported 46% fewer medical problems and 40% fewer ER or hospital visits. There was also a 31% reduction in the number of adults reporting serious family conflict and 34% reduction in mental health problems requiring hospitalization. The number of adults enrolled in school remained essentially unchanged (n=953).

Change in Client Functioning: Adults (≥ 18 years)

Life Domain	Outcome Measures	Admission	Discharge	Difference (D-A)	Percent Change
Primary Drug Use	No Use	9,725	13,438	3713	38.2%
	Used 1 - 20 days	7,512	4,775	-2737	-36.4%
	Used 21 days or more	1,589	613	-976	-61.4%
Criminal Involvement	Arrested	5,320	2,040	-3280	-61.7%
	In Jail	7,066	2,213	-4853	-68.7%
	In Prison	1,107	300	-807	-72.9%
Employment & Education	Employed	9,699	11,465	1766	18.2%
	In School	954	953	-1	-0.1%
	Job Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Family & Social	Had serious family conflict	2,472	1,705	-767	-31.0%
	Lives with AOD user	3,111	2,087	-1024	-32.9%
	Used social support services	12,700	14,018	1318	10.4%
Medical & Health	Emergency room visit	1,505	891	-614	-40.8%
	Overnight hospital stay	526	320	-206	-39.2%
	Experienced health problems	3,063	1,651	-1412	-46.1%
Mental Health	Psychiatric ER visit	418	311	-107	-25.6%
	24-hour hospital stay	186	122	-64	-34.4%

Figures for homelessness and job training will be available at a later date. They were inadvertently omitted from these analyses.