

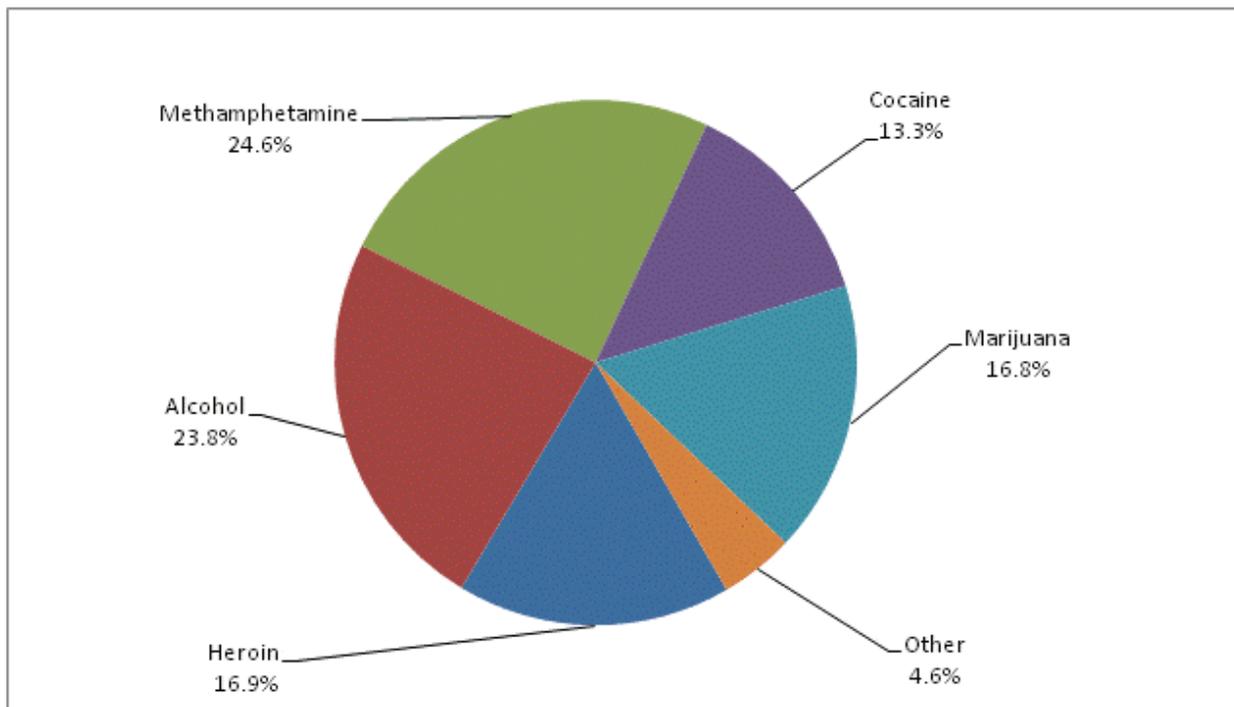
The LACES Brief

August
2012

An update on the Los Angeles County Evaluation System, An Outcome Reporting Program

The fiscal year 2010-2011 Annual Report is an analysis of the cumulative data for the four treatment program types that are included in the LACES evaluation (Residential, Outpatient, Day Care Habilitative, and Narcotic Treatment Programs). The information included in this report was gathered in part through the usual admission and discharge process required of all county-contracted treatment providers. The information on client outcomes and program performance in particular was collected through the Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS). The purpose of this report is to provide the county with an overview of client outcomes and program performance for the entire county and for certain areas and special populations. Across the entire county, the data show that Latinos, Whites, and Blacks/African Americans make up 94.4% of all admissions to the treatment system. The largest group reporting for treatment was Latino at 38.3%, with Whites next at 31.4%, followed by Blacks/African Americans at 24.7% of all treatment admissions. About half (56.6%) of the participants were admitted to outpatient programs. Nearly a quarter (24.3%) of participants were admitted to residential treatment programs and an additional 8% were admitted to narcotic treatment or day care habilitative programs. Almost 90% of clients were between 18 and 55 years of age and 28.3% reported a chronic mental illness. This report includes all admission and discharge information dated between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Below is a breakdown of percent reporting specified alcohol/drug as primary substance of abuse.

**Chart 1: Percent Reporting Specified Alcohol/Drug as the Primary Substance of Abuse
(n = 25,566)**



As shown in Chart 1, methamphetamine is the most commonly reported drug, accounting for 24.6% of all participants. Alcohol and heroin were reported as the second and third most commonly reported primary substance, respectively. A smaller number of participants sought treatment for cocaine and marijuana.