

LACES Annual Report Fiscal Year 2008-2009

Note that due to year end reports, there was no June newsletter. This month's issue highlights results from the LACES Annual Report for 2008-2009. The results noted in this report were gathered through the admission and discharge forms completed by treatment providers through the Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS).

Annual Report Chapters

Program types that are analyzed in the annual report are (1) residential services, (2) outpatient counseling, (3) narcotic treatment, and (4) day care habilitative programs.

The first chapter provides an overview of all of the data collected in the 2008-2009 fiscal year; the subsequent chapters are broken down by the four program types noted above and special populations.

Special populations groups are included in separate chapters:

- Proposition 36
- Criminal Justice
- Drug-Medical
- Homeless
- Individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders (Substance Use Disorder and Mental Illness)

LACES also included additional sections in the annual report:

- Performance-Based Pilot Project
- Reports from additional contracts (Drug-Court, Training, etc.)

Did You Know?

Demographics

Treatment participants reported that the primary route of administration for cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana was smoking (85.4%, 79%, and 97.6% respectively). Heroin was primarily injected (81%). A participant demographic shift occurred concerning the race/ethnicity and primary drug at admission for methamphetamine. The percentage of Hispanics has been growing, while the percentage of Whites has been decreasing.

Findings

The majority of clients (86%) either reduced their drug use or were abstinent at the time of discharge.

The average length of stay for residential programs was 71.1 days, 110.5 days for outpatient counseling programs, 277 days for narcotic treatment programs and 133.9 days for day care habilitative programs.

The majority of criminal justice clients were admitted to treatment for stimulant use (66.3%).

The majority of Drug Medi-Cal clients reported alcohol as the primary drug (42.1%).

Homeless clients in AOD treatment tend to experience more health and psychiatric problems than the general population; however, reductions were noted in these areas.

Over a third of clients with co-occurring disorders were abstinent and an additional 48.1% reported a reduction in the use of their primary substance.

The new format for the annual report required more time for its completion. The completed annual report is expected to be posted to the LACES web site in July 2010. An executive summary will also be made available. If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at ntdiep@ucla.edu.