

## TREATMENT TRENDS

### *Admissions*

In fiscal year 2005, admissions to Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) programs for substance abuse and dependence treatment totaled 42,726 for eight treatment categories (CSTAR Adolescent, CSTAR Women and Children, CSTAR General Population, Primary Recovery Detoxification, Primary Recovery Treatment, Opioid Treatment, Clinical SATOP, and Other), an increase from the 40,832 admissions recorded in fiscal year 2004 [23]. On pages 54-55 of the statewide admissions—and the data pages for ADA Regions, ADA Service Areas, and the counties—clients are counted once for each of these categories they entered during the year. The 42,726 admissions comprised 36,961 individuals, a 12 percent increase over the 32,969 individuals admitted to programs in fiscal year 2004. Demographic data on these individuals are provided on pages 56-63 and summarized below. There were also 1,735 admissions for codependency and 252 for compulsive gambling.

### *Gender*

A total of 25,474 males and 11,487 females entered ADA programs for substance treatment in fiscal year 2005, compared to 22,663 males and 10,306 females in fiscal year 2004. The number of admissions for pregnant women reached 540, compared to 386 in fiscal year 2004.

### *Race/Ethnicity*

In fiscal year 2005, Caucasians comprised 72.7 percent of the individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment (an increase from 71.6 percent in fiscal year 2004), 25.0 percent were African American compared to 25.8 percent in the previous year, and 2.3 percent were of other races, slightly lower than the 2.6 percent in fiscal year 2004.

### *Age*

The average age of substance abuse treatment clients increased from 33.4 years in fiscal year 2004 to 34.0 in fiscal year 2005. The number of adolescents under age 18 entering treatment remained virtually unchanged at 2,793, compared to 2,795 in fiscal year 2004. There was a 9.6 percent increase in the number of young adults 18-24 years of age admitted to substance abuse treatment programs and a 21.1 percent increase in admissions among individuals 25-29 years of age. Admitted clients in the 30-34 age group increased 11.4 percent, but only 3.6 percent among individuals of ages 35-39. In the 40-44 age group, the number of individuals admitted to treatment increased 10.7 percent. Individuals 45-49 years of age comprised the group with the largest percentage increase in admissions between fiscal years 2004 and 2005—23.6 percent. There were 1,270 clients aged 55 and older entering treatment in fiscal year 2005, an increase of 17.8 percent over the prior year.

### *Primary Drugs of Abuse*

Alcohol continued to be the most prominent drug, with 13,689 individuals admitted for alcoholism treatment in fiscal year 2005 compared to 13,138 in fiscal year 2004. Those admitted to treatment for marijuana abuse increased from 8,666 in fiscal year 2004 to 9,926 in fiscal year 2005. A total of 5,609 clients entering treatment identified cocaine as their primary drug problem, compared to 5,164 in the previous year. Individuals admitted due to methamphetamine increased 33 percent—from 3,480 in fiscal year 2004 to 4,628 in fiscal year 2005—and those admitted for heroin addiction treatment had a 43 percent increase. Only four percent of clients identified any other drug as their primary problem.