



Fact Sheet

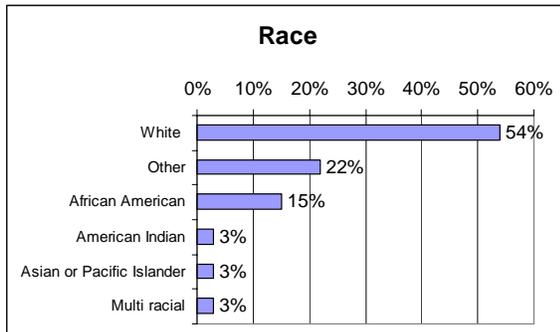


Women in Treatment

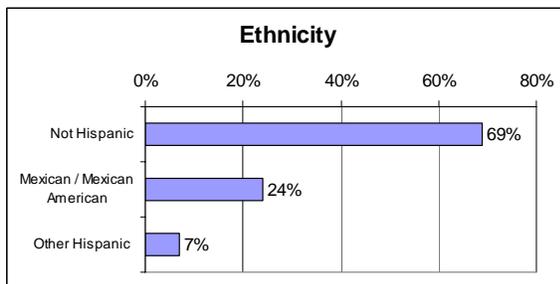
The data in this fact sheet is based on admissions and discharges from publicly funded treatment services in California during Calendar Year 2006 as reported in the California Outcome Measurement System (CalOMS) unless otherwise noted.

Characteristics of Women Treatment Admissions*

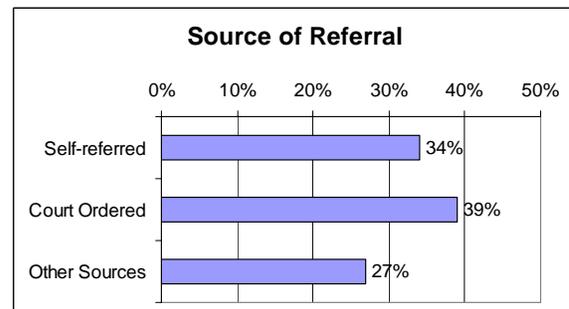
- In 2006 there were 76,204 admissions for women to publicly funded alcohol and other drug abuse treatment.
- The percentages of admissions for women in treatment within each race category are shown below.



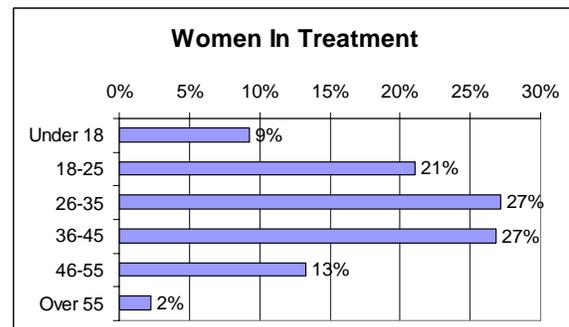
- In addition to race, CalOMS clients are asked to identify their Ethnicity. Thirty-one percent of women admissions identified themselves as Hispanic, i.e. either Mexican American or another Hispanic category.



- The sources of referral to treatment were self-referral, court ordered, e.g. under the Substance Abuse Crime Prevention Act (SACPA), or other community referral. The percentage of referrals to treatment from each source is shown in the chart below.

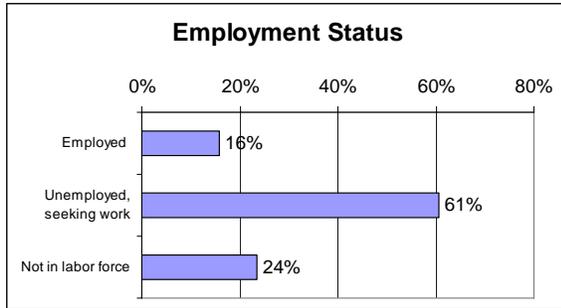


- The percentage of women treatment admissions by age category is shown below.

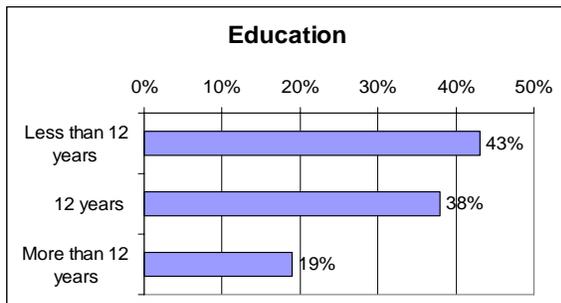


- Of the women treatment admissions, only 16 percent were employed at the time of admission, as shown in the following chart.

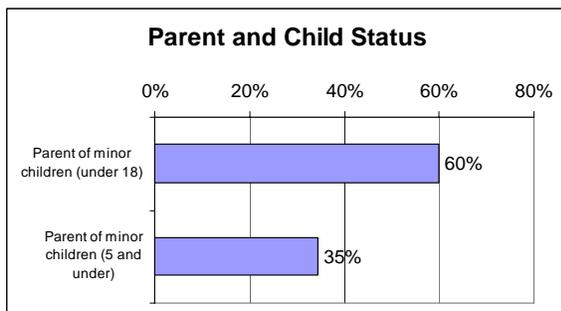
* Source of data is CalOMS for Calendar Year 2006. For the purpose of this fact sheet represents admissions and not individual clients. For example, an individual admitted to treatment twice in the same year would be counted as two admissions.



- Of the women admitted to treatment during 2006, 81 percent had 12 years of education or less as shown below.

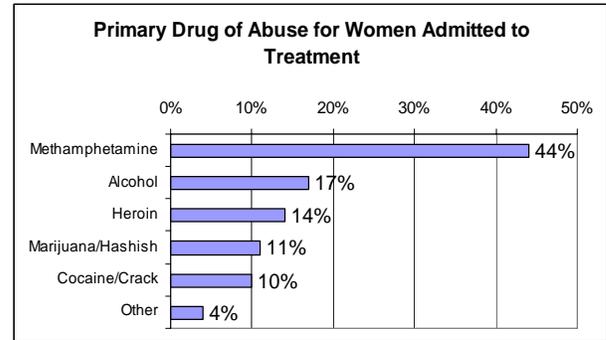


- Of the women admitted to treatment, 35 percent had children five years of age or less.

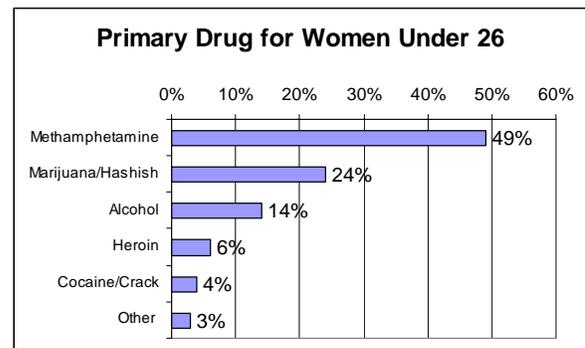


Primary Drug of Abuse for Women Admitted to Treatment

- Based on data from the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005-06, methamphetamine (44 percent) was the most common drug of abuse for women treatment admissions followed by alcohol (17 percent) as shown below.



- Of the women admissions under 26 years of age, methamphetamine was abused by 49 percent, followed by marijuana at 24 percent of young women.

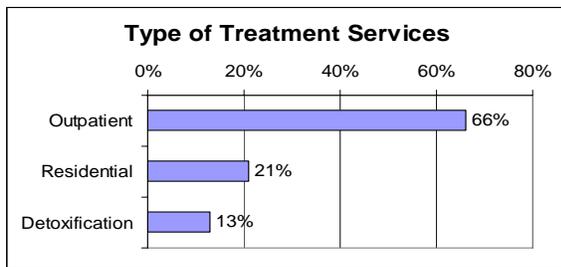


- For women admissions referred by the SACPA program, methamphetamine was the most common drug of abuse.
- For women treatment admissions, smoking was the most common route of administration of their primary drug.
- Also based on CADDs admission data for FY 2005-06, methamphetamine was the most common drug of abuse for women in treatment in 37 of the 58 counties in California. The counties with the highest number of women treatment admissions for methamphetamine addiction were Los Angeles (6,113), San Bernardino (3,082), Riverside (2,159), San Diego (2,125), and Santa Clara (1,739). The maps on page 6 show the most common drug of abuse by county in California in FY 2001-02 and in FY 2005-06.

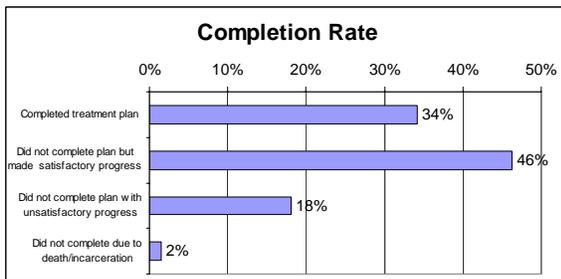
- The table and chart at the bottom of page 5 provide the change in number and percent for each primary drug of abuse between FY 2001-02 and FY 2005-06.

Utilization of Treatment Services

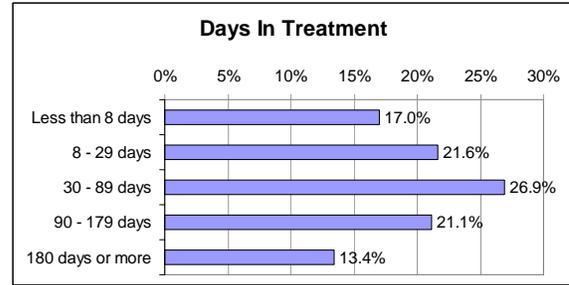
- The majority of women (66%) admissions in 2006 received outpatient treatment services while 21 percent received residential treatment as shown in the chart below.



- Of the women discharged during 2006, 34 percent completed their treatment and recovery plan and achieved their goals. Forty-six percent did not complete treatment but made satisfactory progress.



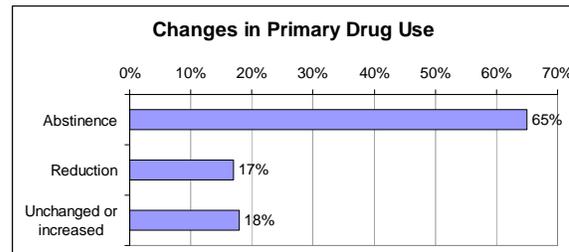
- The number of days women were in treatment is shown in the chart below. This chart excludes detoxification services that normally are less than eight days in duration.



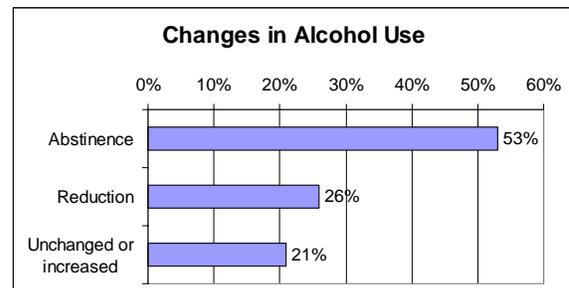
Changes between Admission to and Discharge from Treatment *

This section reports the changes in various life domains for women in treatment that occurred between admission and discharge using the outcome measures captured in ADP's CalOMS system.

- For women in treatment in California, 65 percent did not use their primary drug (abstinence) at the time of discharge as shown in the chart below.

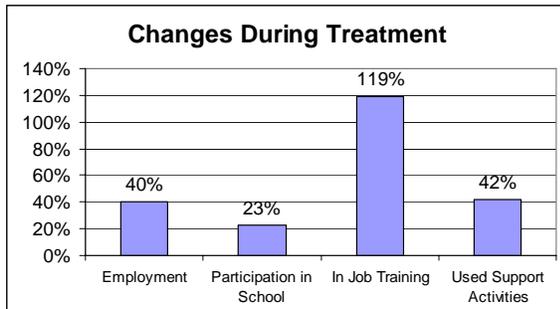


- Among women who use alcohol in addition to primary and secondary drug, 53 percent abstained from alcohol at time of discharge as shown below.

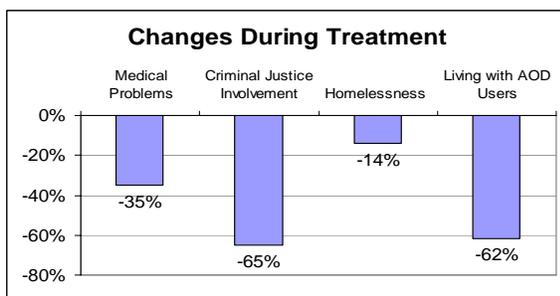


* The percent changes reported in this section are based on data from the 43 counties that reported outcome data in the CalOMS system during 2006. These counties make up 72 percent of the population in California.

- Employment among women in treatment was 40 percent higher at discharge compared to admission. Participation in school increased by 23 percent and in job training by 119 percent.



- During treatment, use of support activities among women increased by 42 percent.
- As shown in the chart below, overall medical problems of women in treatment were 35 percent lower at discharge compared to admission. This reduction in overall medical problems was the result of 32 percent fewer emergency room visits, 40 percent fewer overnight hospital stays, and 35 percent fewer physical health problems reported at discharge compared to admission.



- As shown in the chart above, women's involvement in the criminal justice system, based on number of arrests and days incarcerated, was 65 percent lower at discharge than at admission.
- Also shown above, the incidence of homelessness among women in

treatment between admission and discharge declined by 14 percent during 2006.

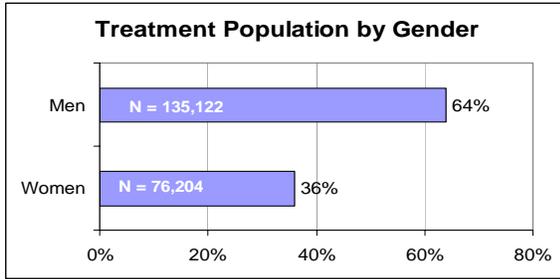
- Between admission and discharge from treatment, 62 percent of women stopped living with another person using alcohol or other drugs, while 38 percent reported fewer serious family conflicts.
- Between admission and discharge, women had 19 percent fewer outpatient emergency visits for mental health needs, 36 percent fewer overnight stays in a hospital or psychiatric facility for mental health needs, and 4 percent more clients took prescribed medications for mental health needs.

Focus on Pregnant Women

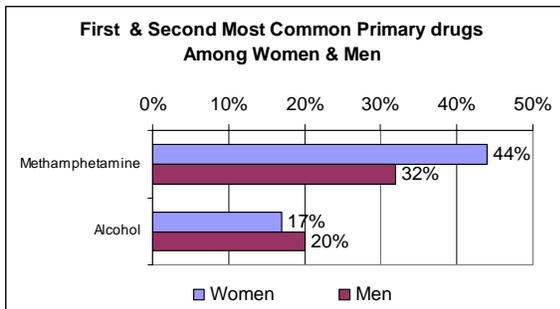
- Of the 76,204 women treatment admissions during 2006, 4,507 (6%) indicated that they were pregnant at the time of admission.
- Among pregnant women treatment admissions in California, methamphetamine was the primary drug of abuse at 59 percent followed by marijuana at 14 percent, alcohol at 9 percent, and heroin at 8 percent.
- In 2004, the California Maternal and Infant Health Assessment estimated that 100,000 infants are born prenatally exposed to alcohol, and an estimated 20,000 to 60,000 are born prenatally exposed to illicit drugs.

Comparing Women and Men in Treatment

- Women comprised 36 percent of the treatment admissions, while 64 percent of the admissions to treatment were for men.



- A higher proportion of women admissions were for methamphetamine users compared to men. Methamphetamine was the most common drug for 44 percent of women and 32 percent of men as shown below.

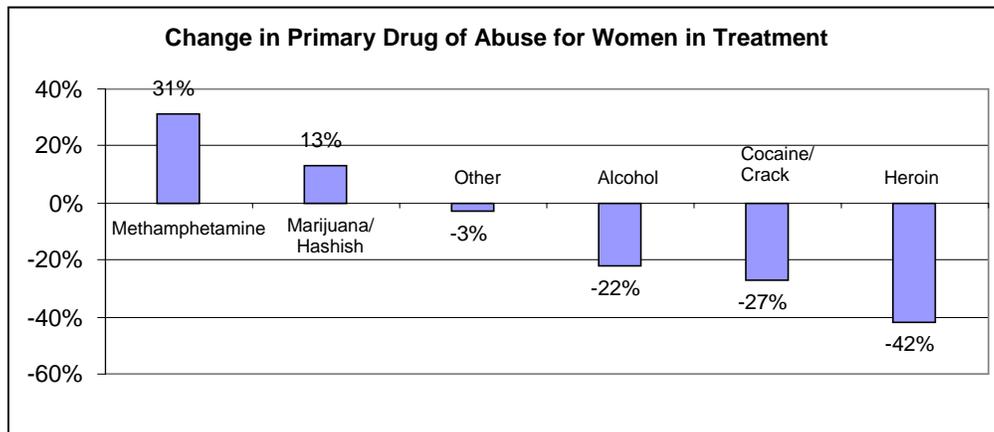


- Alcohol was the second most commonly reported drug of choice at admission among both men and women. Alcohol was the most common drug of abuse for

20 percent of men and 17 percent of women.

- A slightly higher percentage of men (38%) completed their treatment plan, as compared to women (34%).
- Slightly over half of both men and women treatment admissions (54% and 52% respectively) used their primary drug of choice for the first time when they were under 18 years old.
- The employment rate at admission for men (28%) was higher than for women (16%). The rate of participation in education at admission for men (41%) was similar to women (43%).
- There was no significant difference in the reported incidence of homelessness at admission between men and women admissions (20% for men and 18% for women).

Change in Primary Drug of Abuse for Women Treatment Admissions Based on Data from the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs)					
Drug	FY 2001-02		FY 2005-06		Percent change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Heroin	19,800	23%	11,500	14%	-42%
Alcohol	17,600	20	13,700	17	- 22
Methamphetamine	27,400	31	35,900	44	+31
Cocaine/Crack	10,700	12	7,800	10	-27
Marijuana/Hashish	7,900	9	8,900	11	+13
Other	3,700	4	3,600	4	-3



The maps below are based on admissions data from the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs) for FY 2000-01 and 2005-06.

Primary Drug of Abuse for Women

