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DRUG ABUSE TREND REPORT

FY 1979/80 THROUGH FY 1984/85

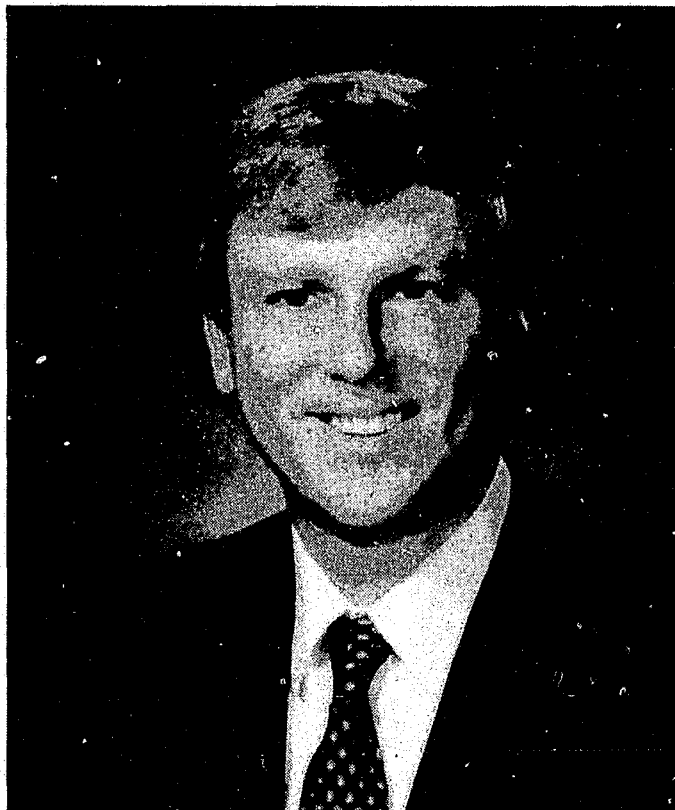
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
George Deukmejian, Governor

HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

114935



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF
ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS
111 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814
Chauncey L. Veatch III, Director



FOREWORD

The socioeconomic costs (crime, treatment, lost employment, reduced productivity, social programs) confronting California's citizens as a result of drug use and abuse is conservatively estimated at some \$6.0 billion annually. The public has identified drug abuse as one of the top serious issues facing our Nation and State. As a result, citizen and parent groups, youth and student organizations, civic groups, law enforcement agencies, educators, health care providers, business leaders, and the community at large are joining together to battle this problem and its devastating consequences on our citizens and especially our youth.

The Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, in cooperation with California's counties and communities, is targeting resources to address the problem of drug abuse. This annual report is intended to highlight drug abuse trends during the period July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1985. As we continue to work together, we look forward to the day that we can experience a drug-free society.

Chauncey L. Veatch III

CHAUNCEY L. VEATCH III
Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs

114935

**DRUG ABUSE TREND REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1979/80 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1984/85**

114935

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INTRODUCTION

While addressing all drugs of abuse, this Report focuses particularly on the most serious drugs of abuse in the State of California. Methadone is also examined. Although there are no data sources which can actually measure the number of persons abusing drugs, the Department follows several data sources in order to determine the trends in drug abuse. A number of major data sources have been consulted including the Data Management and Evaluation Services Section, State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, for clients in treatment data; Bureau of Criminal Statistics, State Department of Justice, for drug-related arrests; Vital Statistics Branch, State Department of Health Services, for drug-related deaths; Drug Abuse Warning Network, National Institute on Drug Abuse, for drug-related emergency admissions to hospitals and for drug-related deaths; Statewide Labor Market Analysis Section, State Department of Employment Development; the Demographic Research Group, State Department of Finance; and the Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health Services, for communicable diseases.

Beginning in July 1982, the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs replaced its Client-Oriented Data Acquisition Program (CODAP) with California Drug Abuse Data System (CAL-DADS). This change resulted in a significant increase in the capture of information about clients entering drug treatment programs. All programs which dispense methadone and all units which receive Short-Doyle monies for treatment are required to report to CAL-DADS. The number of reporting clinics is quite stable, whereas under CODAP there was a significant decline in clinics as methadone units became privately funded up to 1982.

CAL-DADS client treatment admissions and discharges are employed exclusively in this report to focus attention on trends within one stable data collection system. Data for Fiscal Years 1982/83, 1983/84, and 1984/85 are presented as quarterly data in the graphs and the appendix tables. Client treatment data from prior years are analyzed in CODAP Annual Reports and the first Drug Abuse Trend Report.

In this manner, care has been taken to protect the reader from mistaken conclusions which might otherwise result from variability in data capture. We have also used adjusting and indexing methodologies to focus the attention of the reader on real changes rather than misleading changes in data systems or external social conditions not relevant to drug abuse trends.

Although methadone ranks low as an abused drug, it is analyzed along with heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, marijuana/hashish, and PCP. Special consideration is justified, because it is used as a means of treating heroin addiction and, as an addictive drug itself, is under license control by the Department.

HIGHLIGHTS

Cocaine

- o Cocaine use, according to all indicators, increased dramatically. Admissions to treatment increased by 68.5 percent from FY 1982/83 through FY 1984/85, rising from 4,437 to 7,476. Cocaine is now the second most reported drug of abuse at admission, rising from fourth place in FY 1982/83. (Appendix, Table 1)
- o Emergency room episodes involving cocaine have increased 652.1 percent from 1980 through 1984, as reported by the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), which covers the three major metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego. This increase moved cocaine from the 12th most reported drug in 1980 to the 5th in 1984. (Appendix, Table 18)
- o Cocaine-related deaths rose 418 percent as reported by DAWN, increasing from 50 in 1980 to 259 in 1984. (Appendix, Table 19)
- o Cocaine-induced deaths (overdoses) increased 433.3 percent from 33 in FY 1979/80 to an estimated 176 during FY 1984/85. (Appendix, Table 20)

Heroin

- o Indicators of heroin abuse continue to rise. As the most often reported primary drug of abuse at admission to treatment, heroin has increased 14.5 percent from FY 1982/83 through FY 1984/85 to 64,414 clients. (Appendix, Table 1)
- o Deaths related to heroin have increased 161 percent as reported by the DAWN system from 156 in 1980 to 407 during 1984. (Appendix, Table 19) Opiate overdose deaths throughout the State have increased 210.2 percent from 147 to an estimated 456 over the period FY 1979/80 through FY 1984/85. (Appendix, Table 20)
- o Emergency room visits involving heroin have increased 203.1 percent from 1980 through 1984, as reported by DAWN. (Appendix, Table 23)

PCP

- o PCP abuse indicators are showing a decline. While PCP mentions within the DAWN system in 1984 were 50 percent higher than 1980, the 1984 figure of 2,691 is 15.8 percent lower than 1983. (Appendix, Table 23)
- o Admissions to treatment for PCP abuse have decreased 7.7 percent from FY 1982/83 through FY 1984/85 to 5,947. (Appendix, Table 1) Despite the decrease overall, PCP still remains a continuing problem in several counties, specifically Los Angeles, Kern, Santa Clara, Riverside, Orange, and San Bernardino.

Amphetamines

- o Indicators of amphetamine abuse point to a rising problem. DAWN emergency room mentions have increased 103 percent from 399 in 1980 to 810 during 1984. (Appendix, Table 18) Treatment admissions for the abuse of amphetamines also increased 28.5 percent from FY 1982/83 to 2,990 clients during FY 1984/85. (Appendix, Table 1)

Marijuana

- o Marijuana/hashish is probably the most used of all illegal drugs. However, it ranks lower among drugs mentioned in emergency room episodes and treatment programs, because of its relatively low incidence of overdose compared to the narcotics, cocaine, and other drugs of abuse.

Alcohol-in-Combination With Other Drugs

- o Drugs, used alone, can result in toxic effects and death. Used in combination with the legal drug, alcohol, drugs are even more deadly. DAWN emergency room episodes due to drug abuse are most likely to be the results of drugs used in combination with alcohol. Emergency room episodes involving drugs and alcohol numbered 3,317 during 1984. (Appendix, Table 18) Within the same system, alcohol used in combination with other drugs is the most reported drug-related death. At 416 in 1984, deaths related to using alcohol with other drugs represented 15.3 percent of all drug-related deaths. (Appendix, Table 19)

PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION

Of clients entering treatment to CAL-DADS-reporting units during FY 1984/85, 64,414, or 72.1 percent, cited heroin as their primary drug of abuse. Since FY 1982/83, the number of admissions for heroin has increased 14.5 percent. (Graphs 1 and 2)

Cocaine admissions increased dramatically from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85. Representing 8.3 percent of all admissions during FY 1984/85, cocaine registered a 68.5-percent increase over FY 1982/83, rising to 7,476 clients. Cocaine is now the second most cited drug at admissions, rising above marijuana during FY 1983/84 and PCP during FY 1984/85. (Graphs 1 and 3)

PCP ranks third as the drug of abuse at admission, numbering 5,947, or 6.7 percent, of all clients during FY 1984/85. This represents a decrease of 7.7 percent from FY 1982/83. (Graphs 1 and 3) In spite of the decrease, PCP still remains a stubborn problem in certain areas, most notably in Los Angeles, Kern, Santa Clara, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

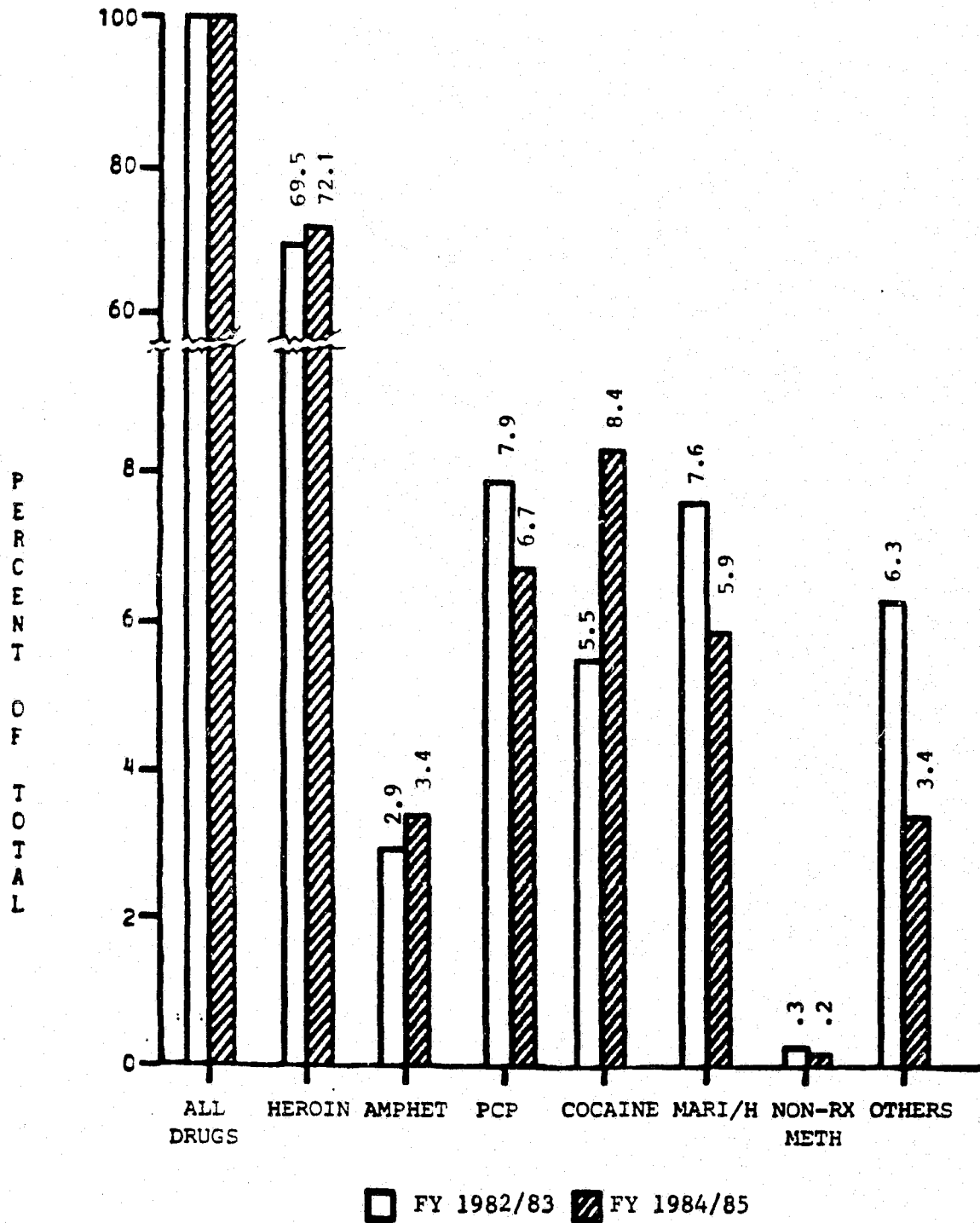
Marijuana, at 5,280 admissions, or 5.9 percent of all admissions, ranks fourth in drugs of abuse to treatment programs during FY 1984/85. Admissions for marijuana have decreased 14.4 percent since FY 1982/83. (Graphs 1 and 4)

Amphetamines have increased rapidly since FY 1982/83, rising by 28.4 percent to 2,990 clients in FY 1984/85. Representing 2.9 percent of all clients in FY 1982/83, amphetamines now represent 3.4 percent. (Graphs 1 and 4)

Methadone treatment admissions decreased substantially over the three-year period, falling 43.6 percent from FY 1982/83 to 137 in FY 1984/85. (Graphs 1 and 4)

GRAPH 1

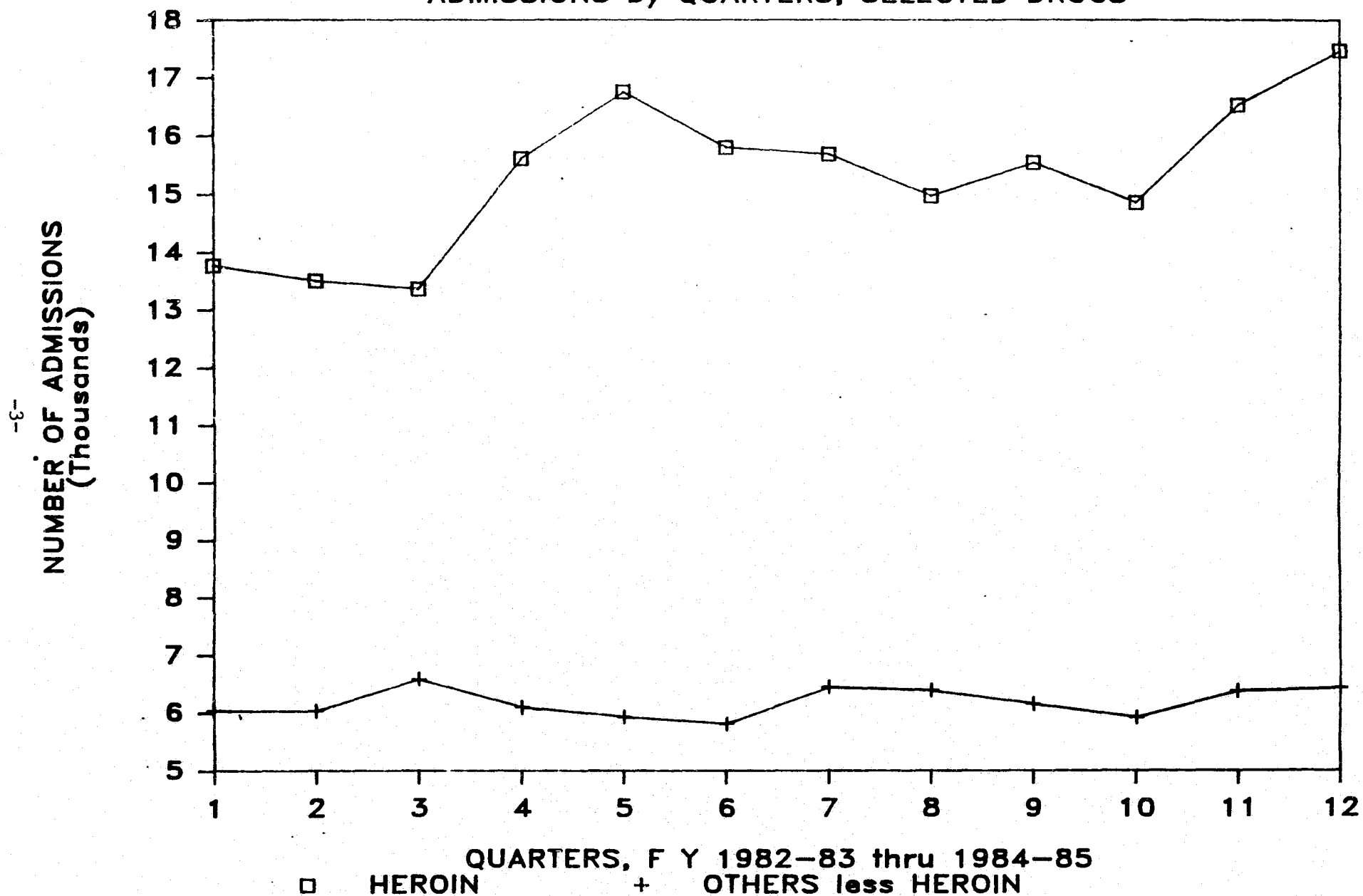
PERCENT OF ALL ADMISSIONS, SELECTED DRUGS
FY 1982/83 AND FY 1984/85



SOURCE: CAL-DADS

Graph 2

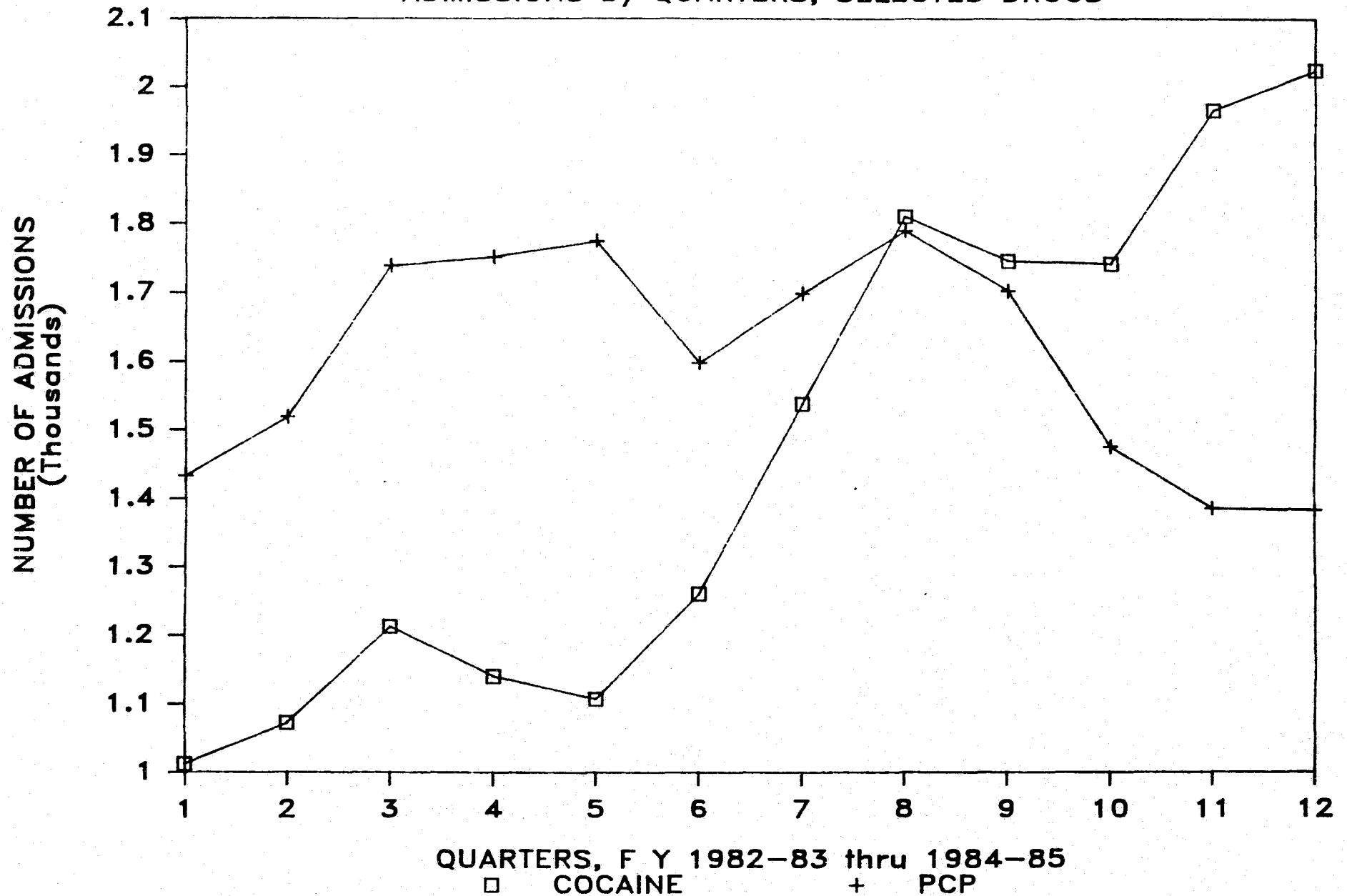
ADMISSIONS by QUARTERS, SELECTED DRUGS



Source: CAL-DADS

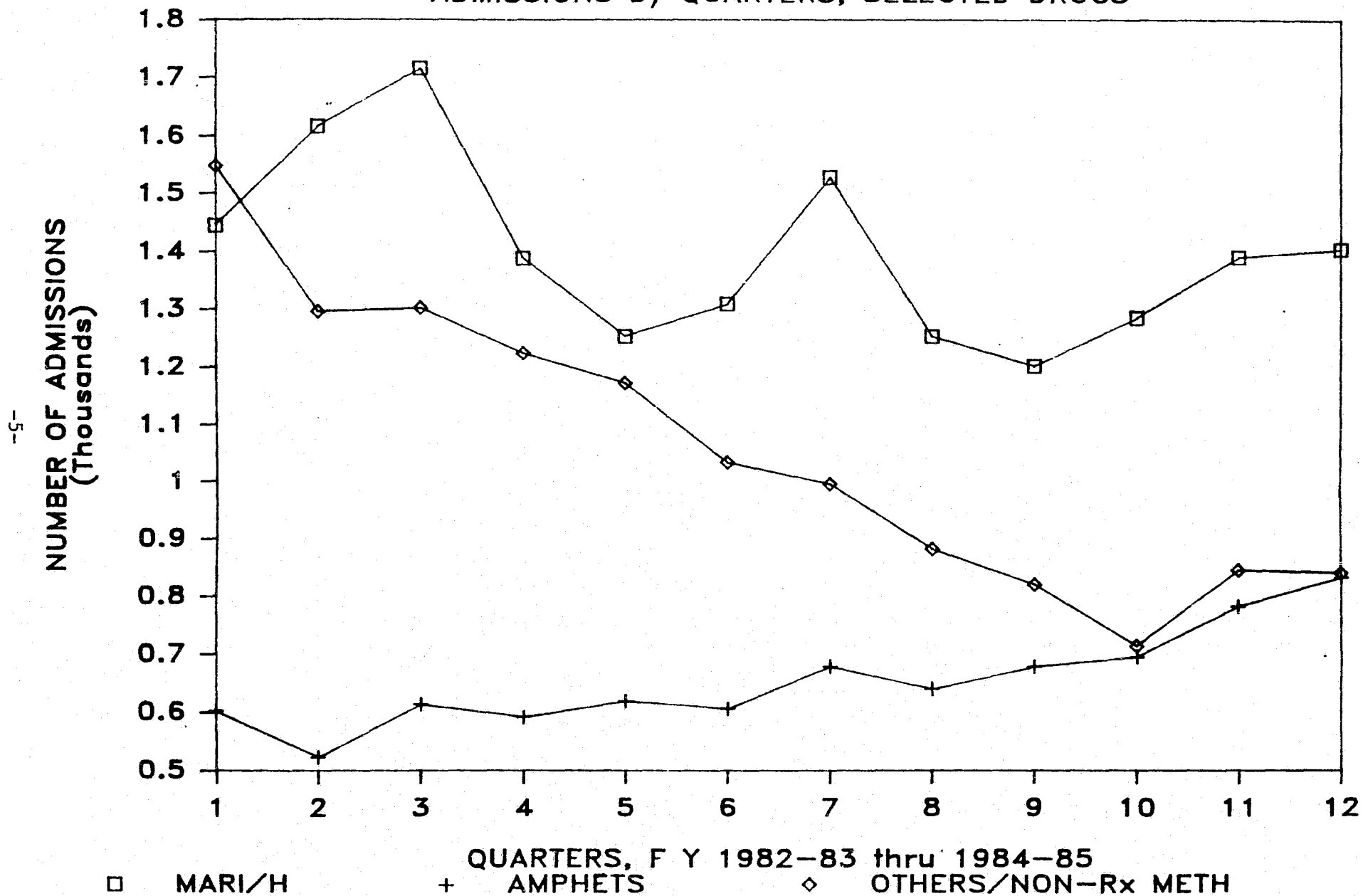
Graph 3

ADMISSIONS by QUARTERS, SELECTED DRUGS



Graph 4

ADMISSIONS by QUARTERS, SELECTED DRUGS



PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION BY SEX

Females

The number of females admitted to treatment rose from 29,073 in FY 1982/83 to 33,194 in FY 1984/85, an increase of 14.2 percent. Admissions for heroin increased 15.7 percent during the same period, rising from 20,980 to 24,276.

Admissions of females with a primary problem of cocaine more than doubled from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85, increasing 107.1 percent from 1,242 to 2,572. Amphetamine admissions increased 29.7 percent to 956 over the three-year period, and PCP admissions increased 11.4 percent to 2,332.

Females admitted with a primary problem of marijuana decreased 10.7 percent from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85, dropping from 1,441 admissions to 1,287. Methadone admissions dropped 30.3 percent over the same period to 62 in FY 1984/85. Admissions for all other drugs also fell, from 2,271 to 1,425 for a 37.3-percent decrease. (Graph 5)

Males

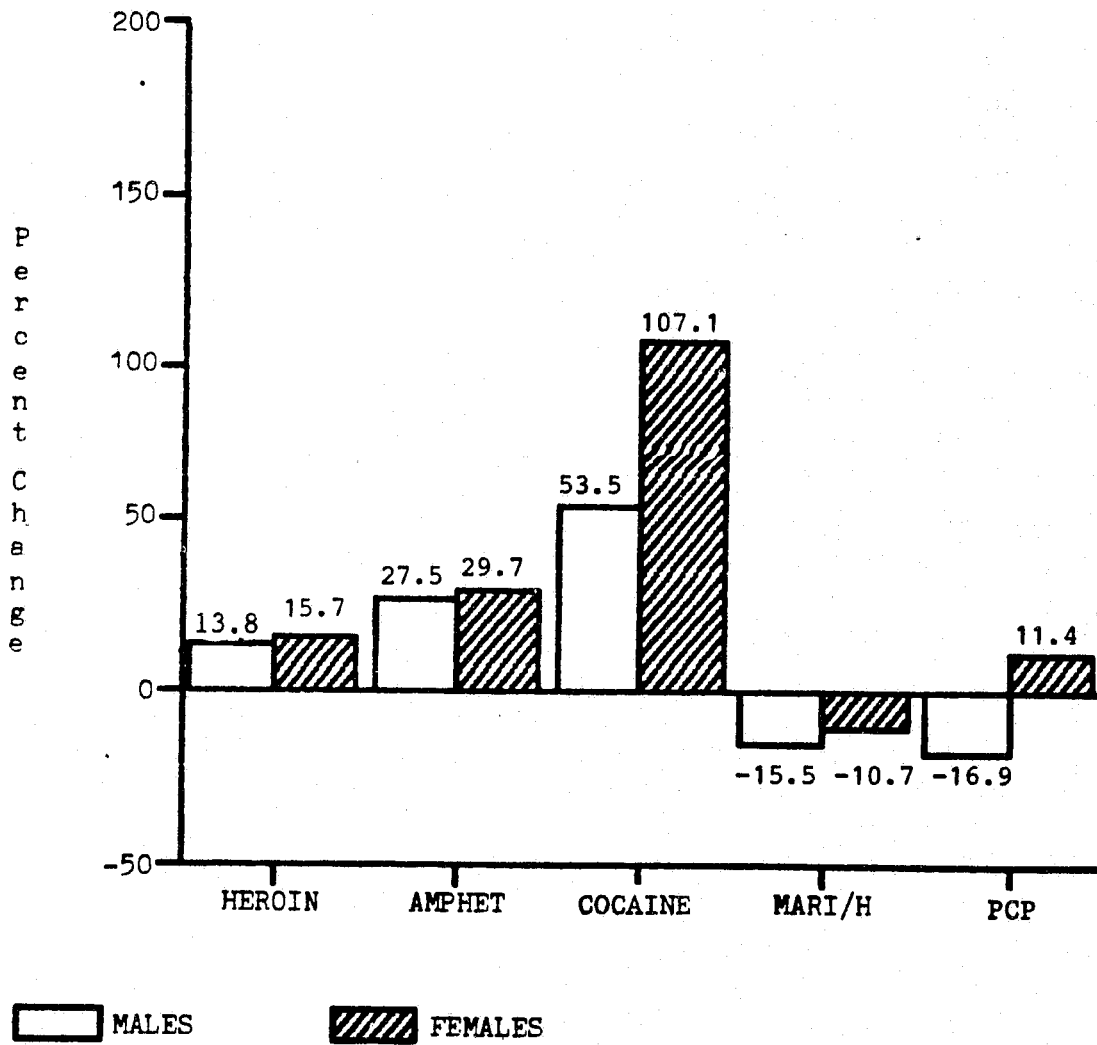
Total admissions of males to treatment increased 8.1 percent from FY 1982/83, rising from 51,926 to 56,130 in FY 1984/85.

Of the major drugs of abuse, admissions for heroin, amphetamines, and cocaine showed major increases. Cocaine admissions increased at the fastest rate, rising from 3,195 in FY 1982/83 to 4,904 in FY 1984/85, for a gain of 53.5 percent. Amphetamines admissions increased 27.5 percent to 1,750 in FY 1984/85, and heroin admissions rose from 35,271 to 40,138, for a gain of 13.8 percent over the three-year period.

Males admitted with a primary problem of marijuana decreased 15.5 percent, from 4,726 in FY 1982/83 to 3,993 in FY 1984/85. PCP admissions also declined, from 4,350 to 3,615, for a 16.9-percent decrease. Admissions for methadone decreased 51.3 percent from FY 1982/83 to 75 in FY 1984/85. Admissions for all other drugs decreased as well, from 2,857 in FY 1982/83 to 1,655 in FY 1984/85, a decrease of 42.1 percent.

GRAPH 5

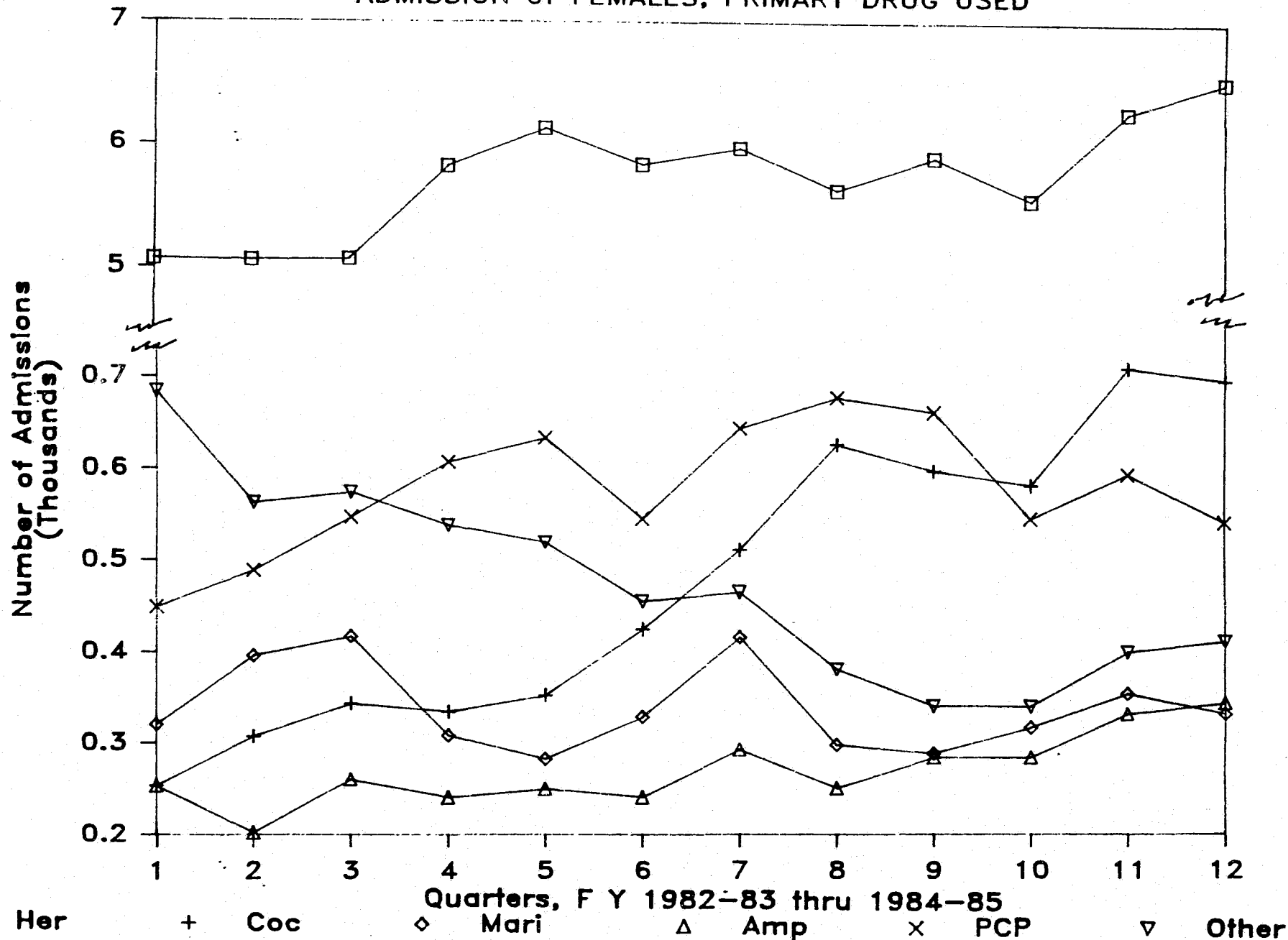
PERCENT CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS
FOR SELECTED PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE
BY SEX
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

Graph 6

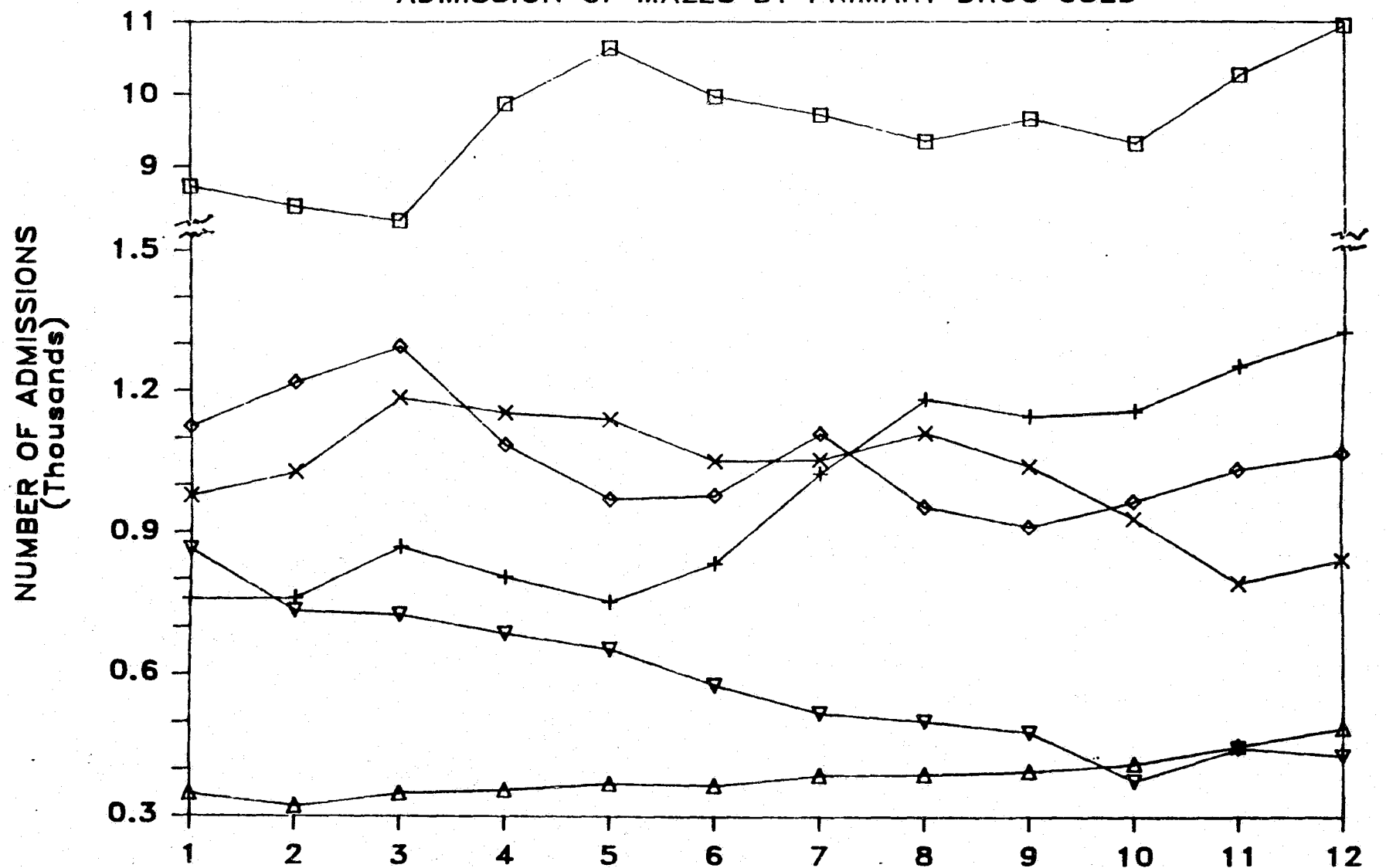
ADMISSION of FEMALES, PRIMARY DRUG USED



Source: CAL-DADS

Graph 7

ADMISSION OF MALES BY PRIMARY DRUG USED



Her
 Coc
 Mari
 Amp
 PCP
 Other

Source: CAL-DADS

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY RACE/ETHNICITY

White Clients

Admissions of White clients to treatment numbered 44,081 in FY 1984/85, up from 39,479 in FY 1982/83, or an 11.6-percent increase. Heroin admissions rose to 31,487, up 19.8 percent over the FY 1982/83 level of 26,275.

Cocaine and amphetamine admissions also registered marked increases over the same period, rising 29.5 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively. Cocaine admissions rose from 2,817 to 3,647, while amphetamines rose from 1,994 to 2,603.

PCP admissions decreased 11.2 percent from FY 1982/83 to FY 1983/84, from 920 to 817. Admissions for marijuana also decreased from 3,843 to 3,300, or 14.1 percent. Methadone decreased by 41.2 percent to 97 clients, while admissions for all other drugs dropped by 1,335 clients, or 38.5 percent. (Graph 8 and Appendix, Table 6)

Black Clients

Black clients admitted to treatment decreased by 453 clients, or 3.2 percent, to 13,855 in FY 1984/85 from FY 1982/83. Admissions for all major drugs of abuse dropped, except for cocaine, which rose 151.2 percent from 1,109 to 2,786.

Over the three-year period, heroin admissions dropped 5.7 percent, from 8,729 to 8,228; PCP dropped 39.5 percent, from 2,751 to 1,663; and marijuana dropped 26.1 percent, from 928 to 686. Amphetamine admissions dropped 27.8 percent to 91 clients, methadone to 13, a decrease of 56.7 percent, and admissions for all other drugs dropped 38.9 percent to 388. (Graph 9 and Appendix, Table 6)

Hispanic Clients

Admissions of Hispanic clients rose from 25,713 in FY 1982/83 to 29,683 in FY 1984/85, an increase of 15.4 percent. Heroin admissions rose by 3,222 clients to 23,537, for an increase of 15.9 percent.

PCP admissions rose substantially, from 2,667 in FY 1982/83 to 3,367 in FY 1984/85, an increase of 26.2 percent. Although the number of Hispanic clients admitted for treatment of cocaine is small, the 887 admissions in FY 1984/85 reflect a 114.8-percent rise over FY 1982/83.

Admissions for marijuana decreased by 7 percent over the same period, falling by 87 clients. Methadone admissions decreased by 12 clients, or 31.6 percent, while admissions for all other drugs decreased from 864 to 474, or by 45.1 percent. (Graph 10 and Appendix, Table 6)

American Indian Clients

American Indians admitted to treatment increased from 511 in FY 1982/83 to 556 in FY 1984/85, an increase of 8.8 percent. Over the same period, heroin admissions increased by 37 clients, or 11.6 percent, to 356 admissions.

Admissions for all other major drugs of abuse were very small, rendering large percentage changes for small increases and decreases in client counts. The most significant change occurred in the amphetamine category, which rose from 19 clients during FY 1982/83 to 42 in FY 1984/85. Over the same period, PCP admissions rose from 39 to 44 clients, and cocaine admissions from 20 to 27.

Marijuana admissions decreased from 61 in FY 1982/83 to 58 in FY 1984/85, admissions for all other major drugs dropped from 52 to 29, while methadone moved from 1 admission to 0. (Graph 11 and Appendix, Table 6)

Asian Clients

The number of Asian clients admitted to treatment increased by 21.2 percent, from 924 in FY 1982/83 to 1,120 in FY 1984/85. Heroin admissions rose by 215 to reach 780 in FY 1984/85, an increase of 38.1 percent.

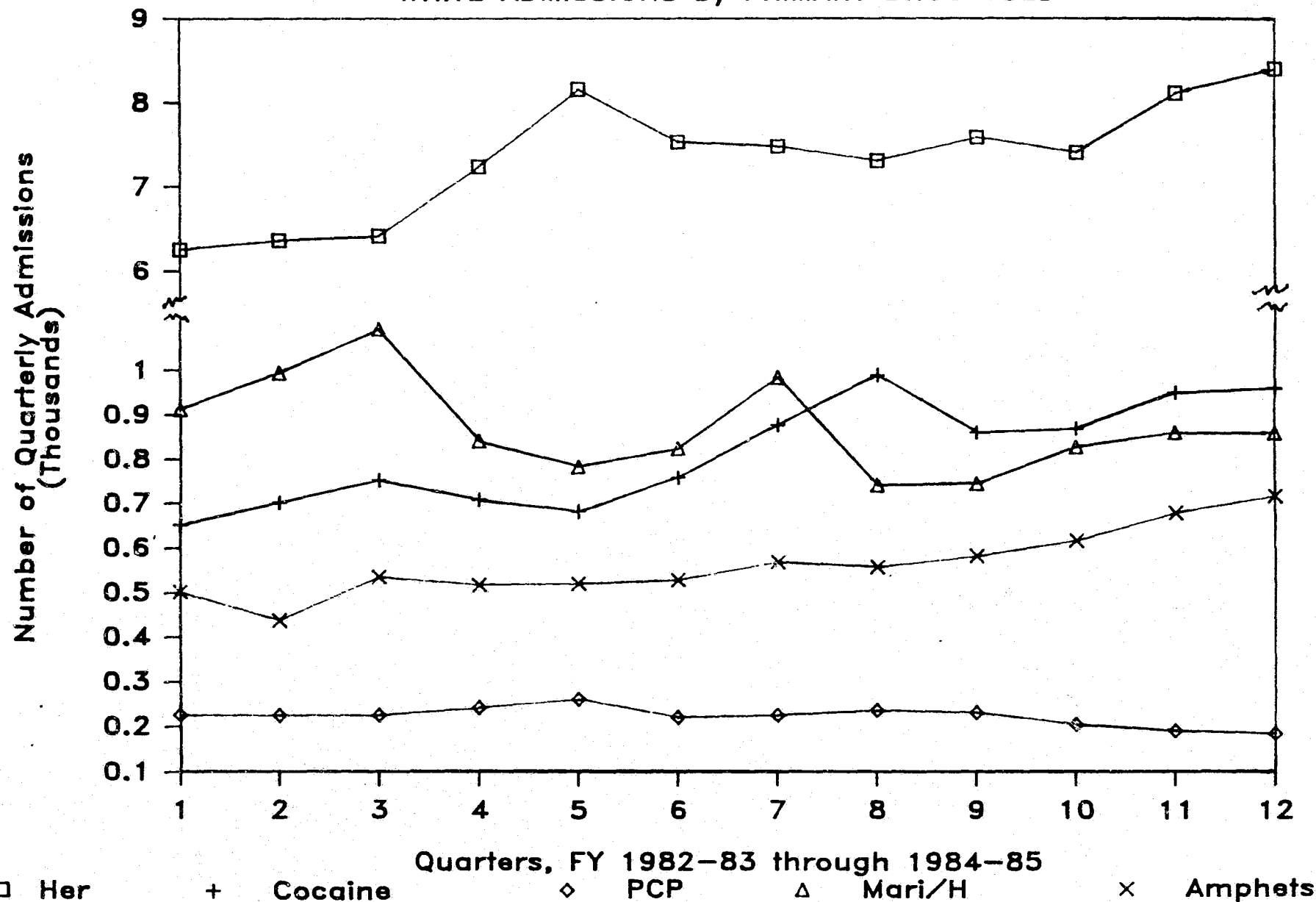
Cocaine admissions increased 69.3 percent over the same period, from 75 to 127. Amphetamines admissions changed slightly from 18 admissions in FY 1982/83 to 22 in FY 1984/85.

Admissions for PCP declined by 12 from FY 1982/83 to 54 in FY 1984/85. Methadone moved from 5 admissions to 1 during the same period, while admissions for all other drugs declined from 114 to 60, a drop of 47.4 percent. (Graph 12 and Appendix, Table 6)

While heroin is the most often reported primary drug at admission across all race/ethnic categories, a larger proportion of Hispanic clients (79.3 percent) enter treatment for heroin than any other race/ethnic category. Among the other top primary drugs of abuse, Hispanic clients are more likely to report PCP than any other drug (11.3 percent); American Indian clients report marijuana most frequently (10.4 percent); White, Black, and Asian clients report cocaine most frequently (8.3 percent, 20.1 percent, and 11.3 percent) after heroin. (Graph 13)

Graph 8

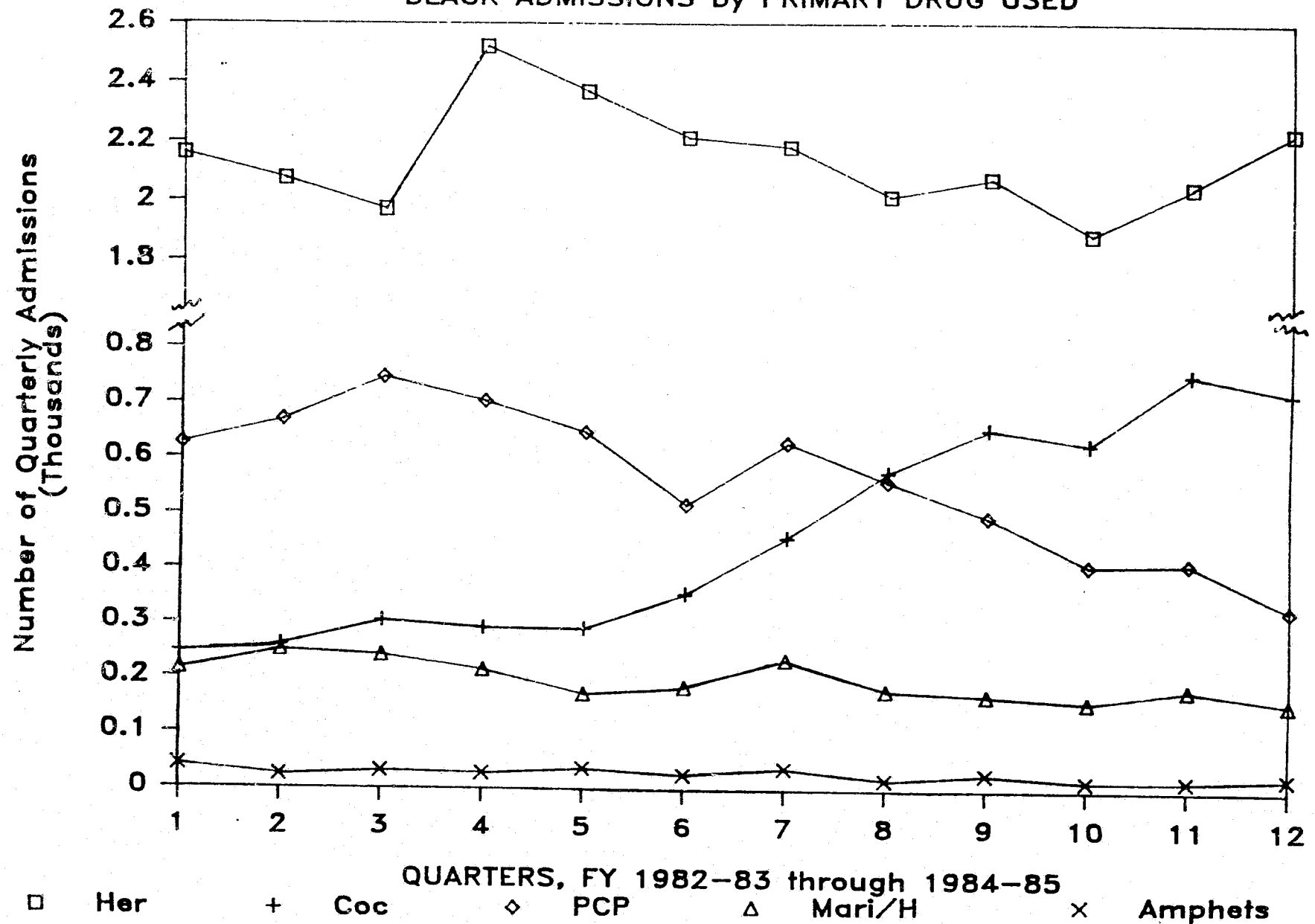
WHITE ADMISSIONS by PRIMARY DRUG USED



Source: CAL-DADS

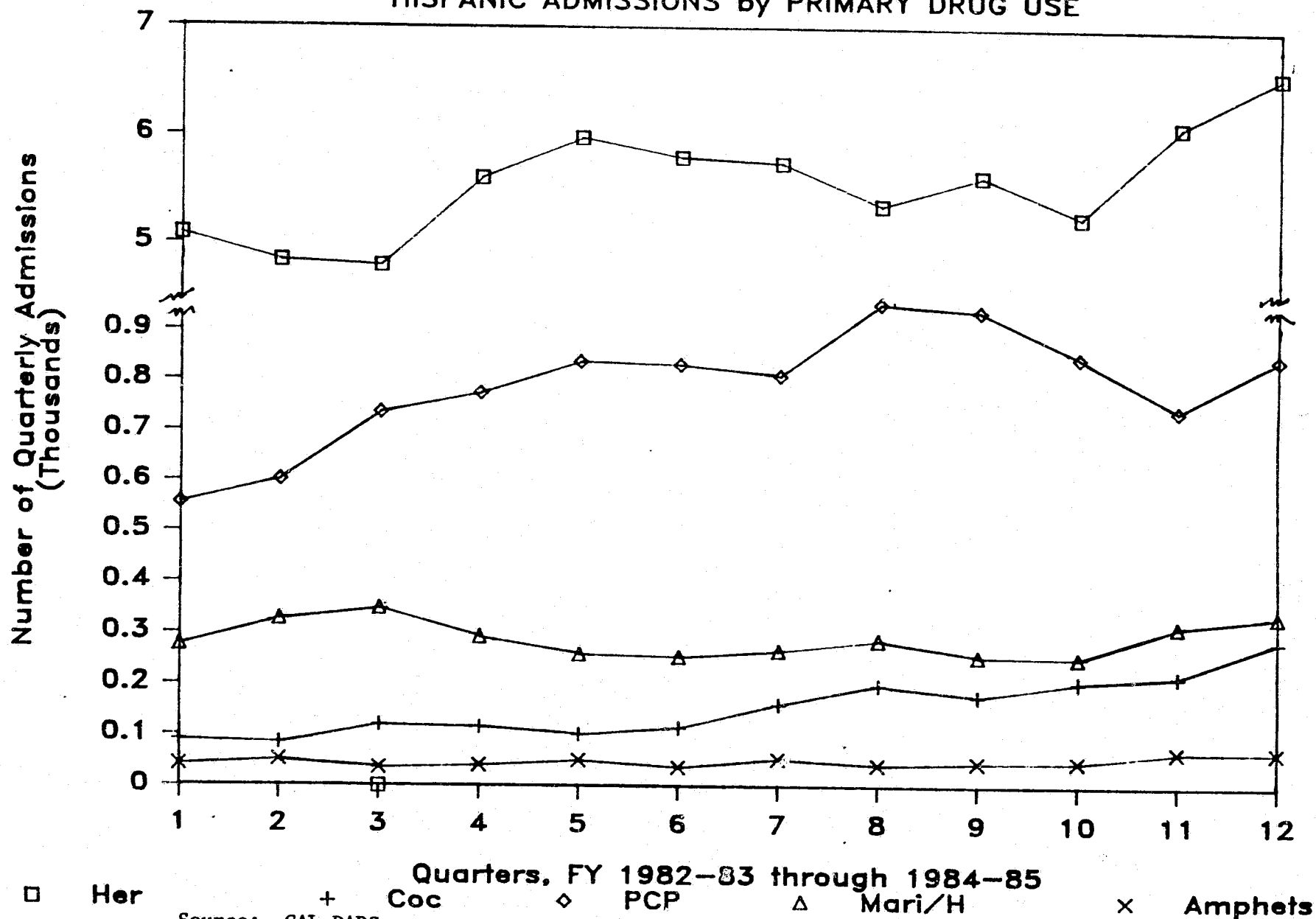
Graph 9

BLACK ADMISSIONS by PRIMARY DRUG USED



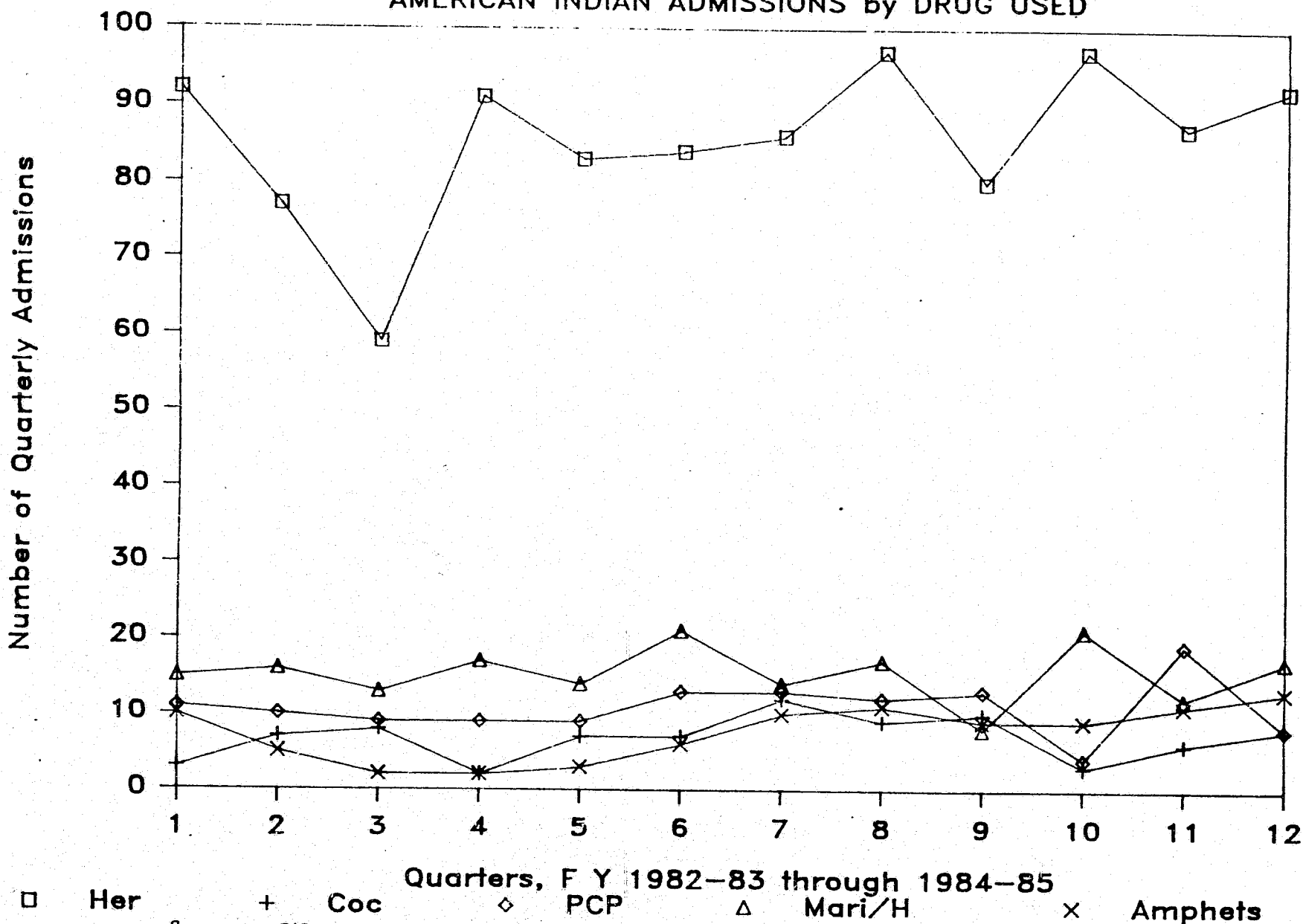
Graph 10

HISPANIC ADMISSIONS by PRIMARY DRUG USE



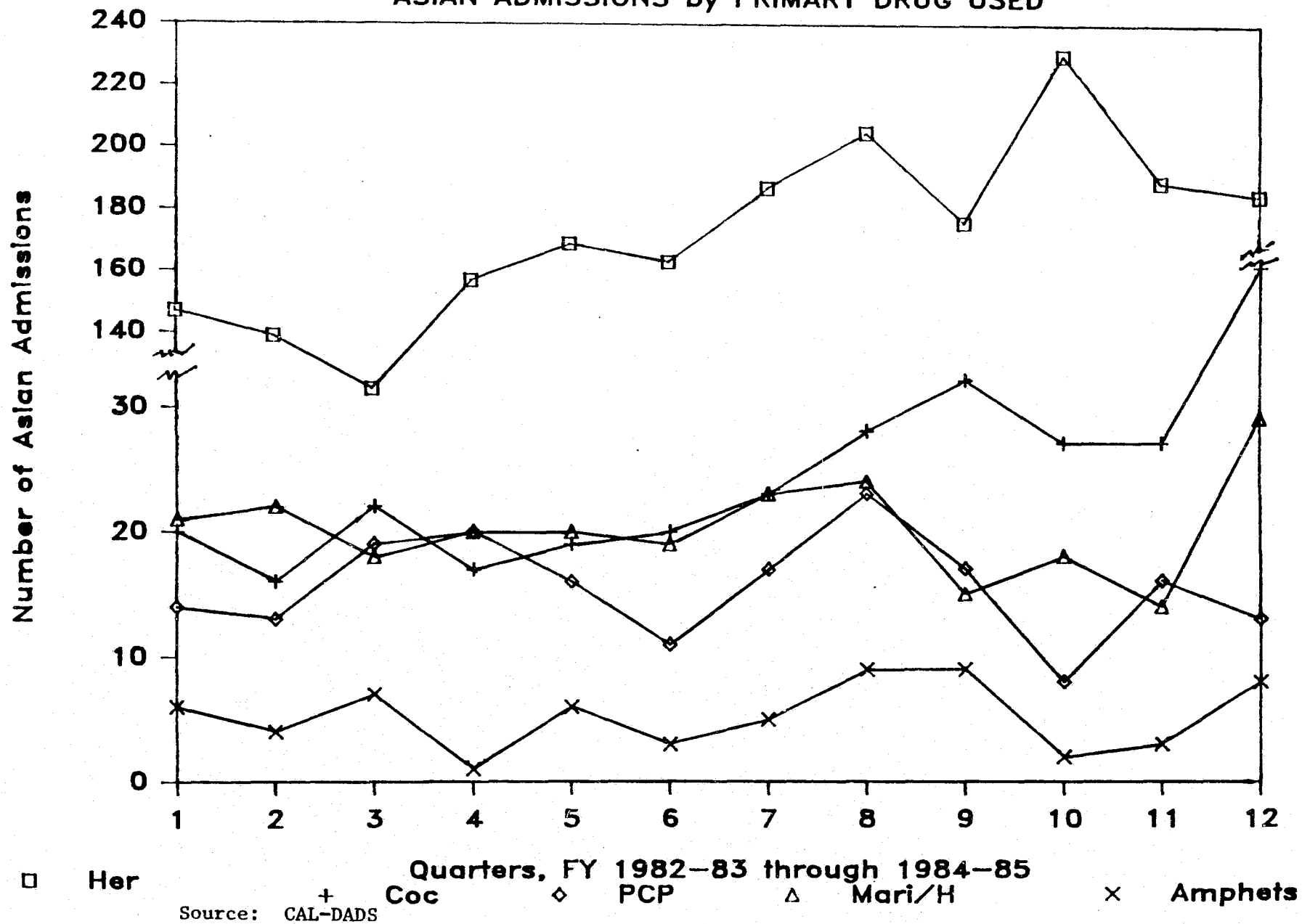
Graph 11

AMERICAN INDIAN ADMISSIONS by DRUG USED



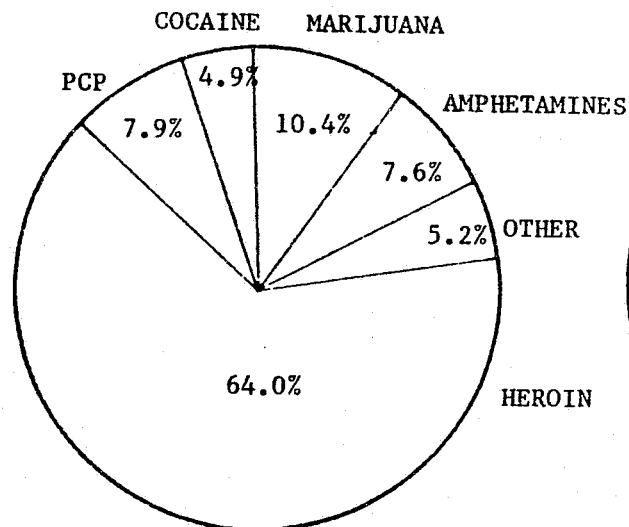
Graph 12

ASIAN ADMISSIONS by PRIMARY DRUG USED

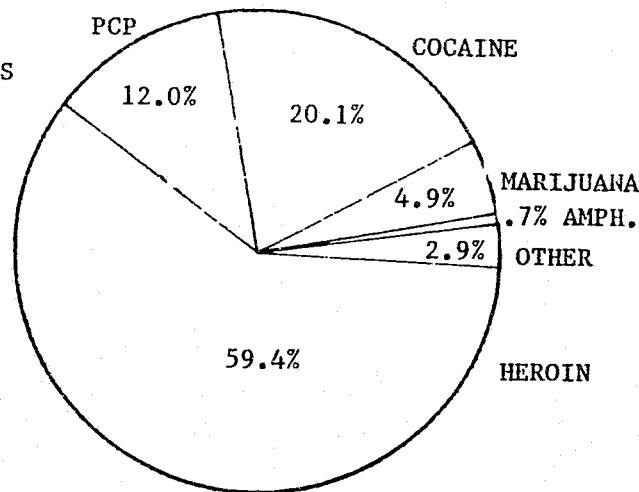


Graph 13

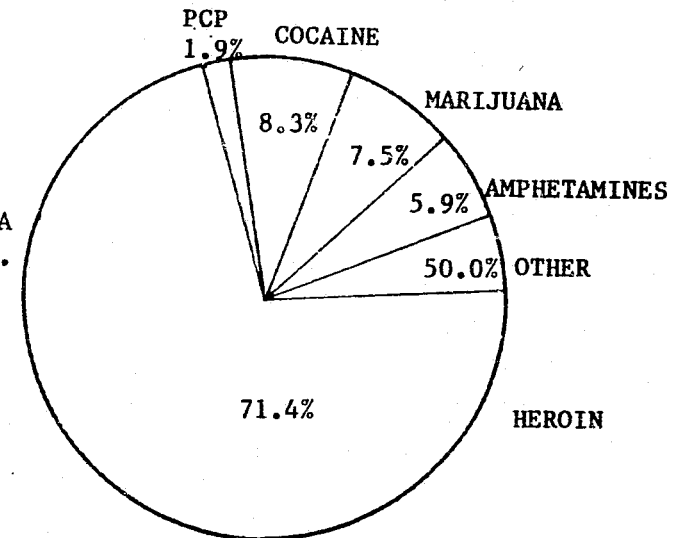
PRIMARY DRUG by RACE/ETHNICITY FY 84-85



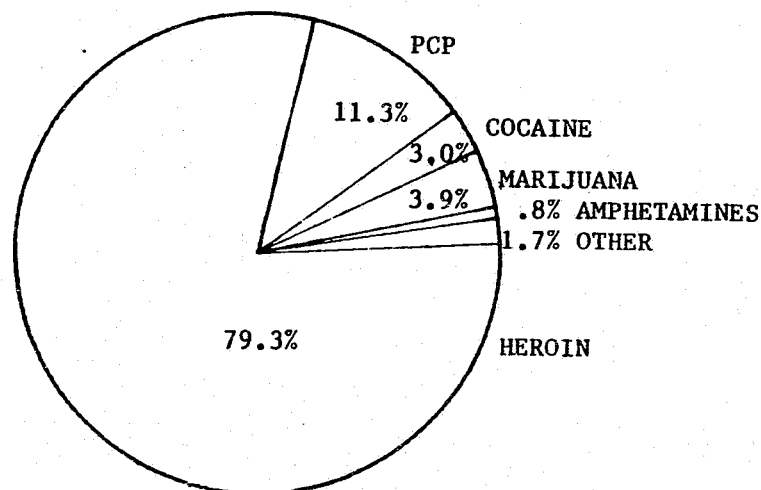
556 AMERICAN INDIANS



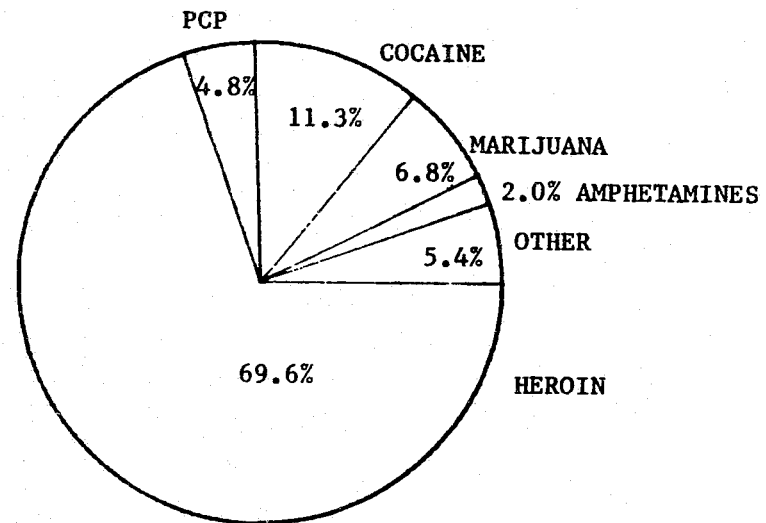
13,855 BLACKS



44,081 WHITES



29,683 HISPANICS



1,120 ASIANS

SOURCE: CAL-DADS

PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE BY AGE

Amphetamines

Admissions for a primary problem of amphetamine abuse increased for all age categories. The largest numerical increase occurred in the 21-25 age category, increasing by 186 admissions to 852 during FY 1984/85, or by 27.9 percent. Amphetamine admissions for the 26-30 and 30-45 age groups rose by 125 to 732 and 719, respectively. This represented a 20.6-percent increase from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85 for clients aged 26-30, and 21.0 percent for clients aged 31-44. Clients under the age of 18 increased by 78 to 238 for a 48.8-percent increase, while clients over 44 rose by 20 to 56 for a 55.6-percent increase. (Graph 14 and Appendix, Table 7)

Cocaine

As with amphetamines, admissions of clients with a primary problem of cocaine also increased across all age groups. For clients under the age of 18, admissions rose from 89 to 238, for a 167.4-percent increase. Clients 18-20 registered an 87.7-percent increase, rising 412 admissions from FY 1982/83 to 882 in FY 1984/85. A 75.2-percent jump occurred among admissions of clients in the 21-25 age groups, rising from 1,443 to 2,528. Admissions of clients aged 26-30 and 31-44 increased 68.8 percent and 49.4 percent, respectively. The FY 1984/85 admission figure for clients aged 26-30 was 2,056 (up 838 admissions over FY 1982/83) and for clients aged 31-44, the count was 1,646 (up 544 over FY 1982/83). Admissions for clients over 44 increased 31.3 percent, from 99 to 130 over the same period. (Graph 15 and Appendix, Table 7)

Heroin

From FY 1982/83, admissions to treatment for a primary problem of heroin abuse increased across all age groups. The largest increase occurred among clients aged 31-44, rising by 5,529 to 29,959 in FY 1984/85, or by 22.6 percent. Admissions of clients aged 26-30 rose by 1,061 from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85 to 18,919, or by 5.9 percent. For clients over 45 years of age, admissions rose from 3,541 to 4,200, for an 18.6-percent increase. Admissions of clients aged 21-25 rose from 9,308 to 9,640 for a 3.6-percent increase, while admissions for clients 18-20 rose from 1,133 to 1,575, for a 39.0-percent increase. Admissions for heroin among clients under the age of 18 rose 91.2 percent, from 91 in FY 1982/83 to 174 in FY 1984/85. (Graph 16 and Appendix, Table 7)

PCP

Admissions for PCP registered decreases across most age groups with the exception of clients aged 20 or less. PCP admissions increased 82.5 percent for clients 17 years of age or younger, rising from 268 admissions in FY 1982/83 to 489 admissions in FY 1984/85. Over the same period, admissions for clients aged 18-20 rose from 1,141 to 1,216, for a 6.6-percent increase. PCP admissions for 21-25 year-old clients fell 20.5 percent (2,809 to 2,233) and for clients aged 26-30, fell 9.3 percent (1,473 to 1,336). The admission count for clients aged 31-44 decreased from 683 to 645, for a 5.6-percent

drop, while admissions for clients over 44 fell from 50 to 32, a 36.0-percent drop. (Graph 17 and Appendix, Table 7)

Marijuana

Except for clients under the age of 18, admissions for marijuana decreased across all age groups. For clients 18-20, admissions fell from 1,167 in FY 1982/83 to 759 in FY 1984/85, for a 35.0-percent drop. Admissions among clients aged 21-25 fell 24.5 percent, from 1,398 to 1,055, while among clients aged 26-30, the count fell from 848 to 615, for a 27.5-percent drop. For clients 31-44, the drop was 15.5 percent (742 to 627), and, for clients over 44, the count dropped from 92 to 52. Unlike the older clients, clients under the age of 18 admitted for marijuana abuse rose 14.2 percent, from 1,905 in FY 1982/83 to 2,176 in FY 1984/85. (Graph 18 and Appendix, Table 7)

Methadone

Methadone admissions decreased across all age groups from FY 1982/83 to FY 1984/85. Admissions for clients aged 21-25 fell from 21 to 11; among clients aged 26-30, admissions fell from 79 to 39; for clients aged 31-44, from 129 to 77; and for clients over 44, from 15 to 9. No admissions for methadone occurred among clients less than 21. (Appendix, Table 7)

Other Drugs

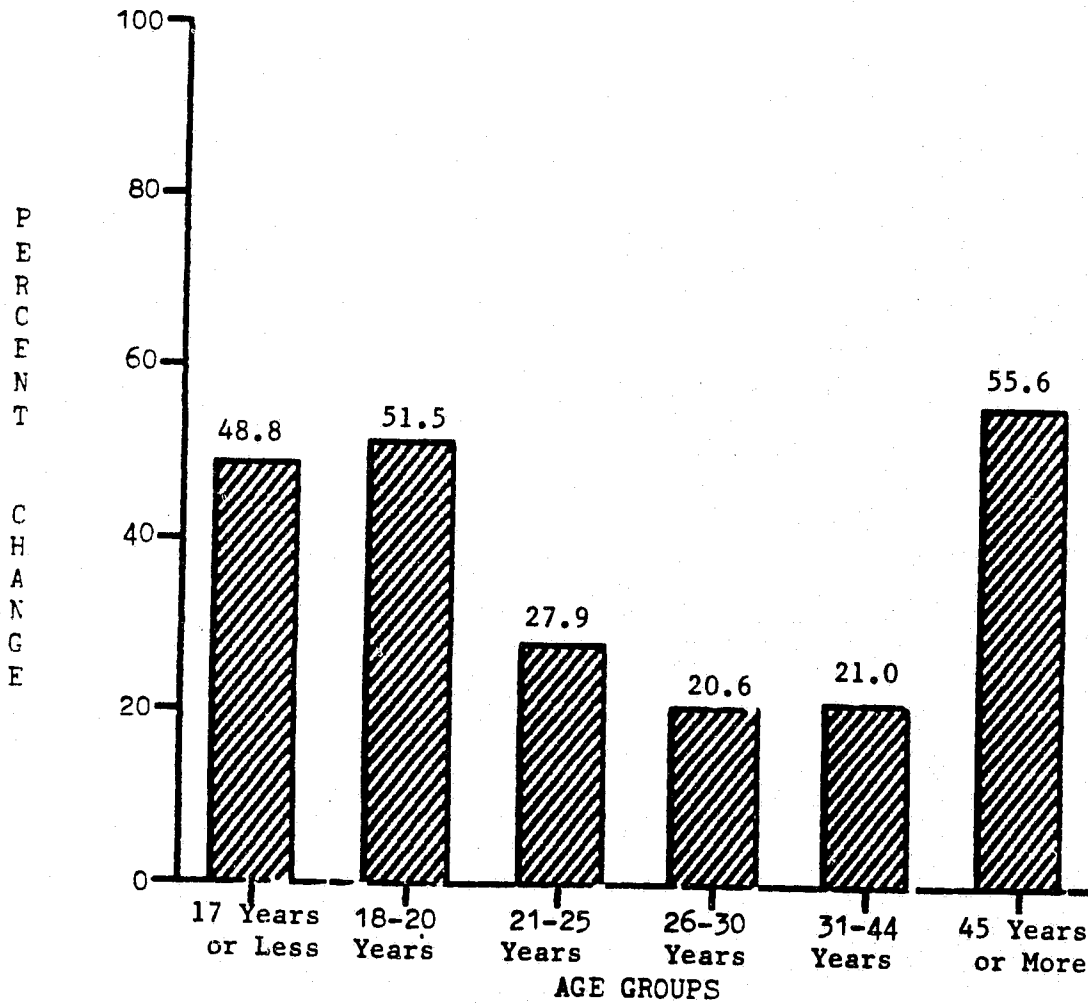
Admissions for all other drugs decreased for all age categories during the period under study. For clients under 18 years of age, admissions decreased from 449 to 237, or 47.2 percent; for clients 18-20, the decrease was 57.5 percent (355 to 151). Admissions among clients aged 21-25 dropped 47.0 percent (849 to 450); among clients aged 26-30, the decrease was 41.7 percent (1,253 to 731). Admissions for clients aged 31-44 and clients over 44 dropped 32.1 percent to 1,250 and 30.9 percent to 264, respectively. (Appendix, Table 7)

Comparisons of drug abuse by percentages within age groups show substantial proportional differences. (Appendix, Table 7) The percentage of heroin-abusing persons 21 years or older was much greater than the proportion of youth (under 21 years) with a primary heroin-abuse problem.

Conversely, the proportion of youth with marijuana abuse was much greater than it was among the older clients. Furthermore, the younger age groups comprised the largest proportions among the PCP, cocaine, and amphetamine primary drug abusers. (Appendix, Table 7)

GRAPH 14

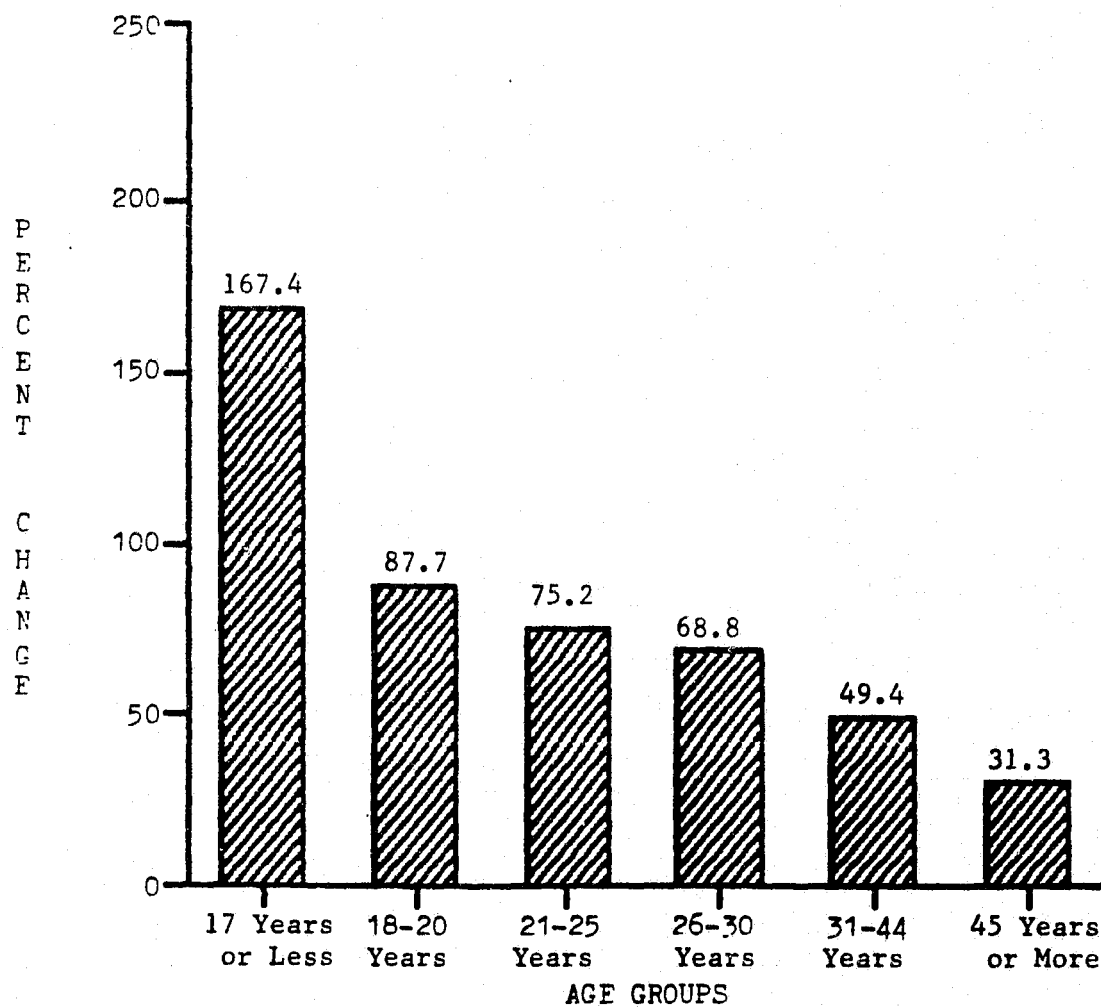
AMPHETAMINES: PERCENT CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS
BY AGE GROUPS
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 15

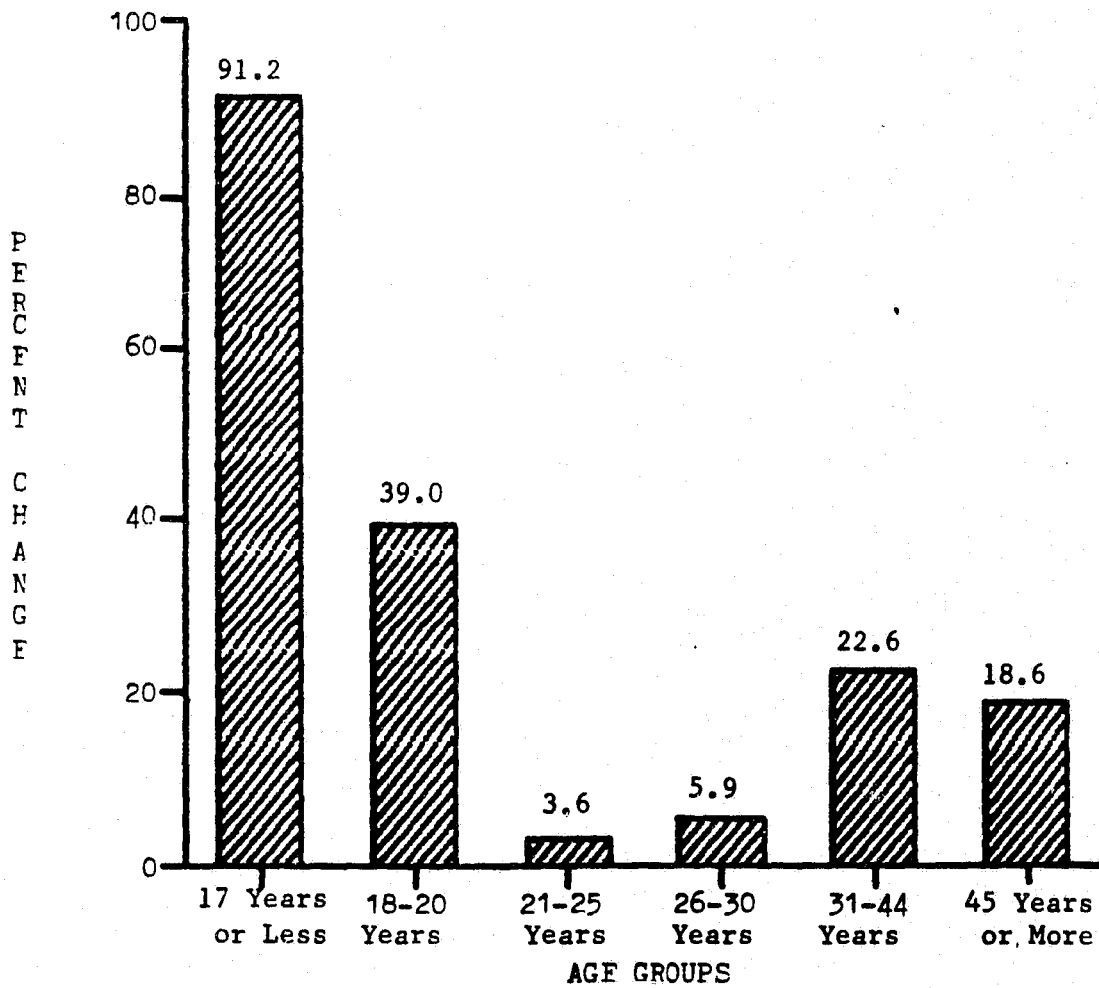
COCAINE: PERCENT CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS
BY AGE GROUPS
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 16

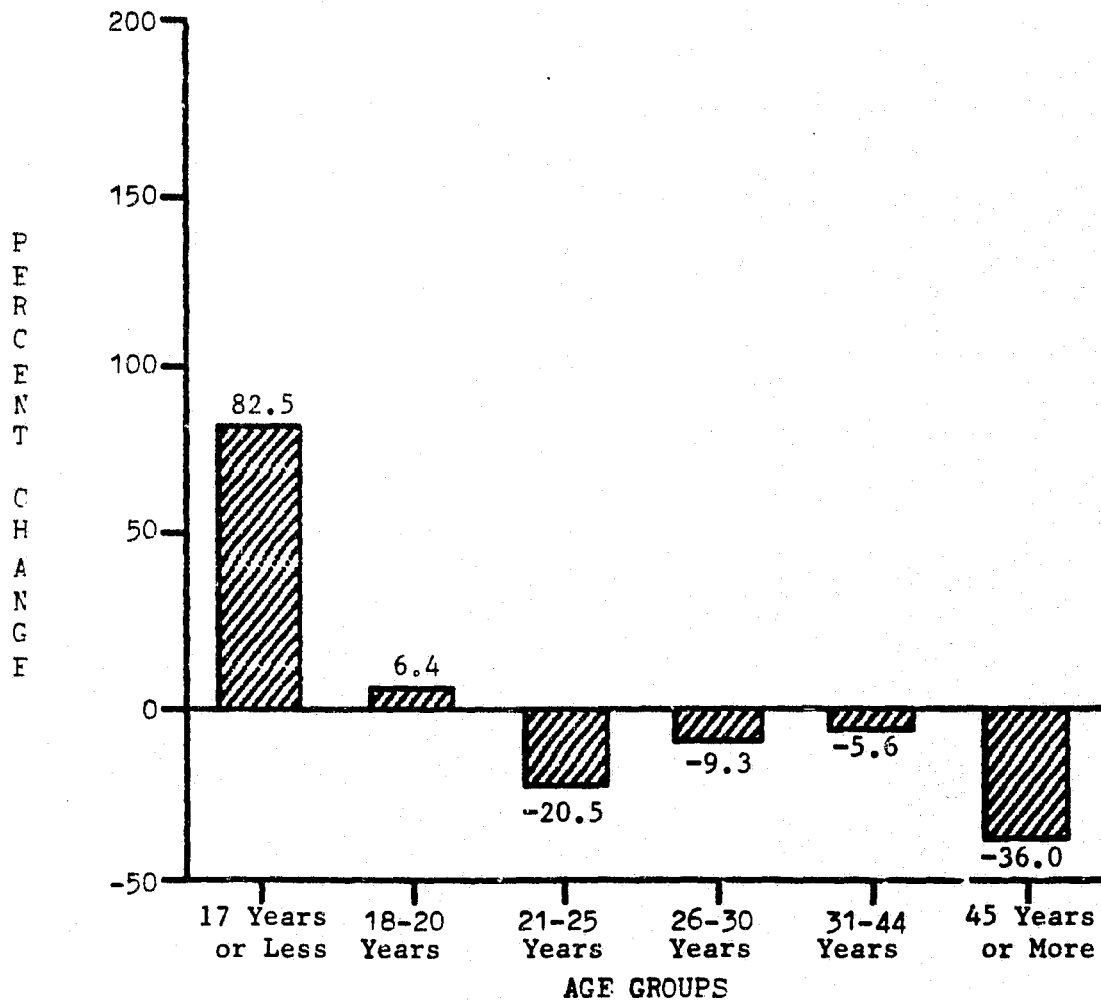
HEROIN: PERCENT CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS
BY AGE GROUPS
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 17

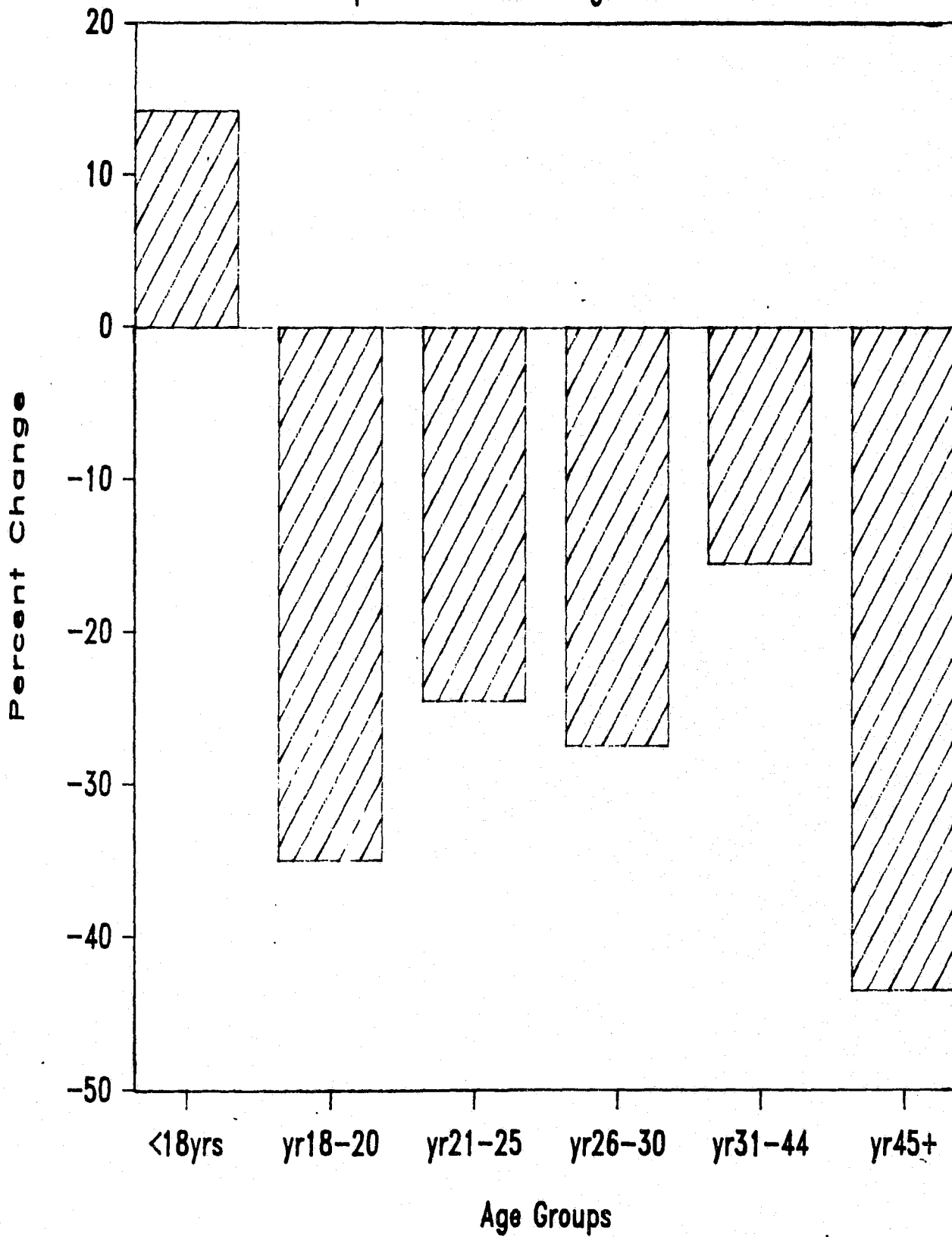
PCP: PERCENT CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS
BY AGE GROUPS
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

Graph 18

Marijuana: Percent Change In Admissions



AGE AT FIRST USE

Age at which persons began experimenting with their primary drug of abuse varies greatly by type of drug. Persons reporting marijuana/hashish use first experimented with that drug at an average age of less than 16 years; persons reporting amphetamine use, 20 years; PCP and heroin, 20 and 21 years, respectively; and cocaine, almost 23 years. (Graph 19)

POPULATION VS. PRIMARY DRUG

Heroin abuse is the principal drug problem of the majority of clients admitted to treatment in all counties. (Graph 20)

The proportion of clients having a heroin problem tends to correspond to the county population. The counties with larger populations tend to have proportionately more clients admitted to treatment with a heroin problem. This may be reflective of a societal tendency whereby heroin finds more experimentation/use/availability in urban centers than in rural areas.

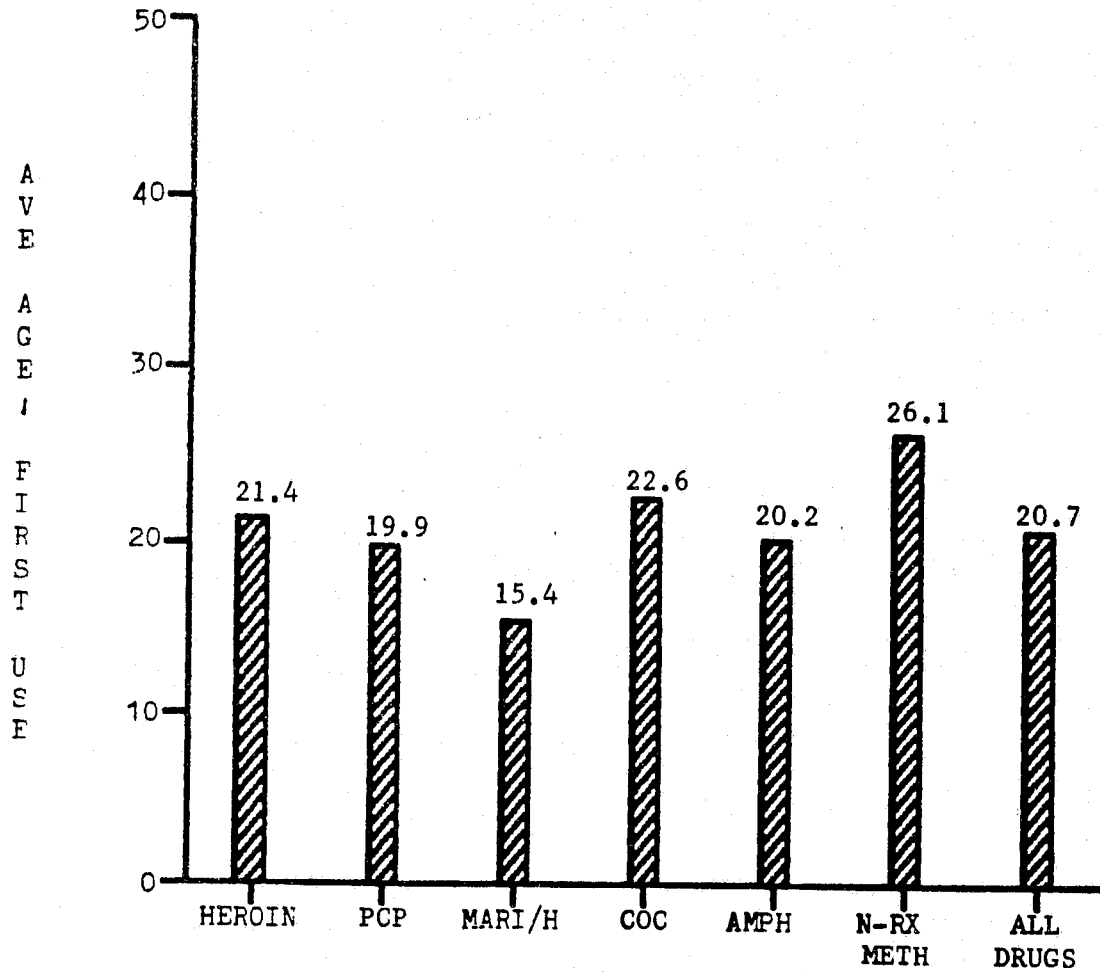
Conversely, cocaine and marijuana abuse lead to proportionately greater treatment admissions in the small and intermediate population centers than in the densely populated areas.

PCP abuse tends to be a proportionately greater drug problem at admission for the intermediate-sized counties than for the large-sized counties. PCP is a minuscule proportion of small count admissions.

Marijuana and amphetamines are more prevalent in small counties than in either intermediate or large counties.

GRAPH 19

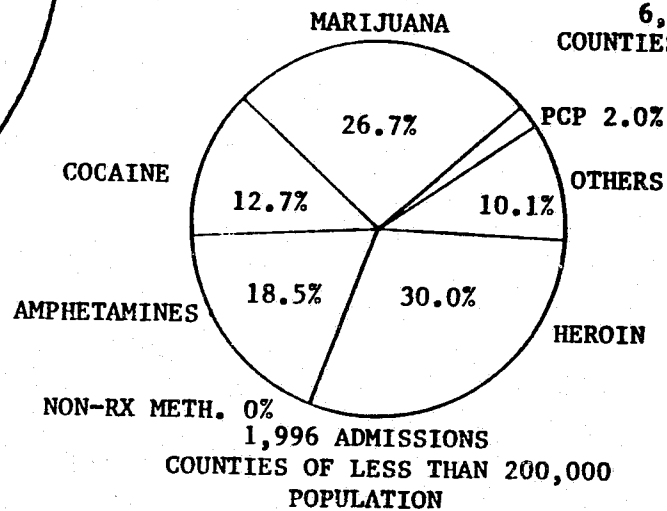
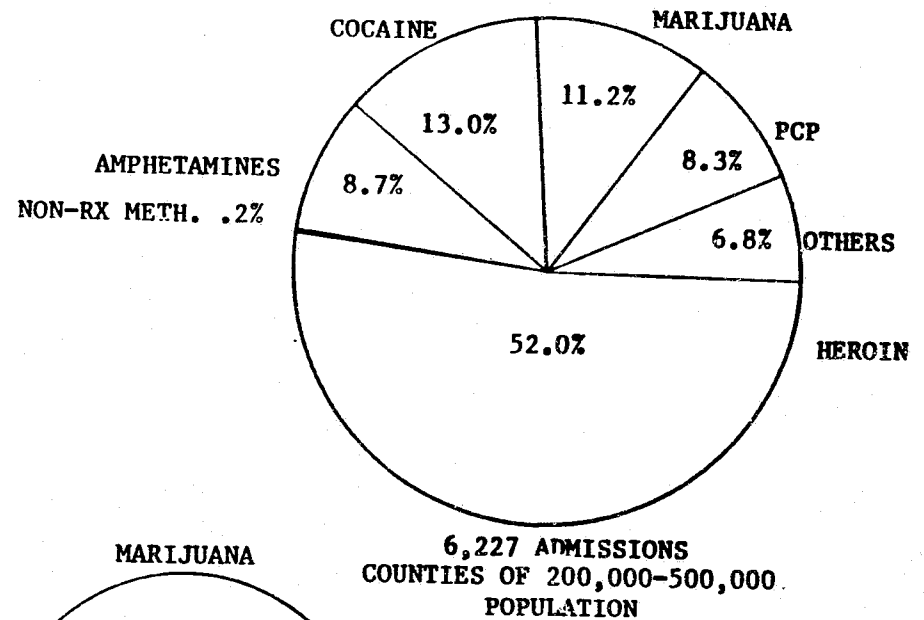
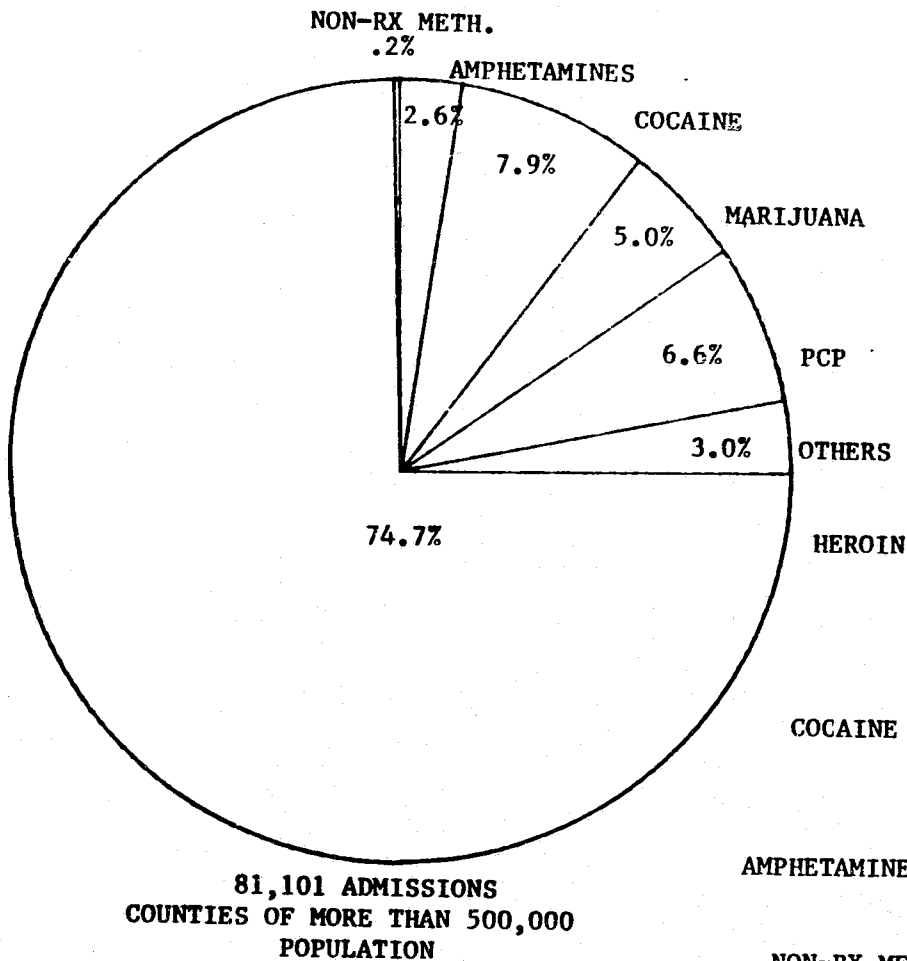
AVERAGE AGE WHEN PRIMARY DRUG WAS FIRST USED
FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

Graph 20

ADMISSIONS by PRIMARY DRUG/POPULATION



Source: CAL-DADS

SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO TREATMENT

All Admissions

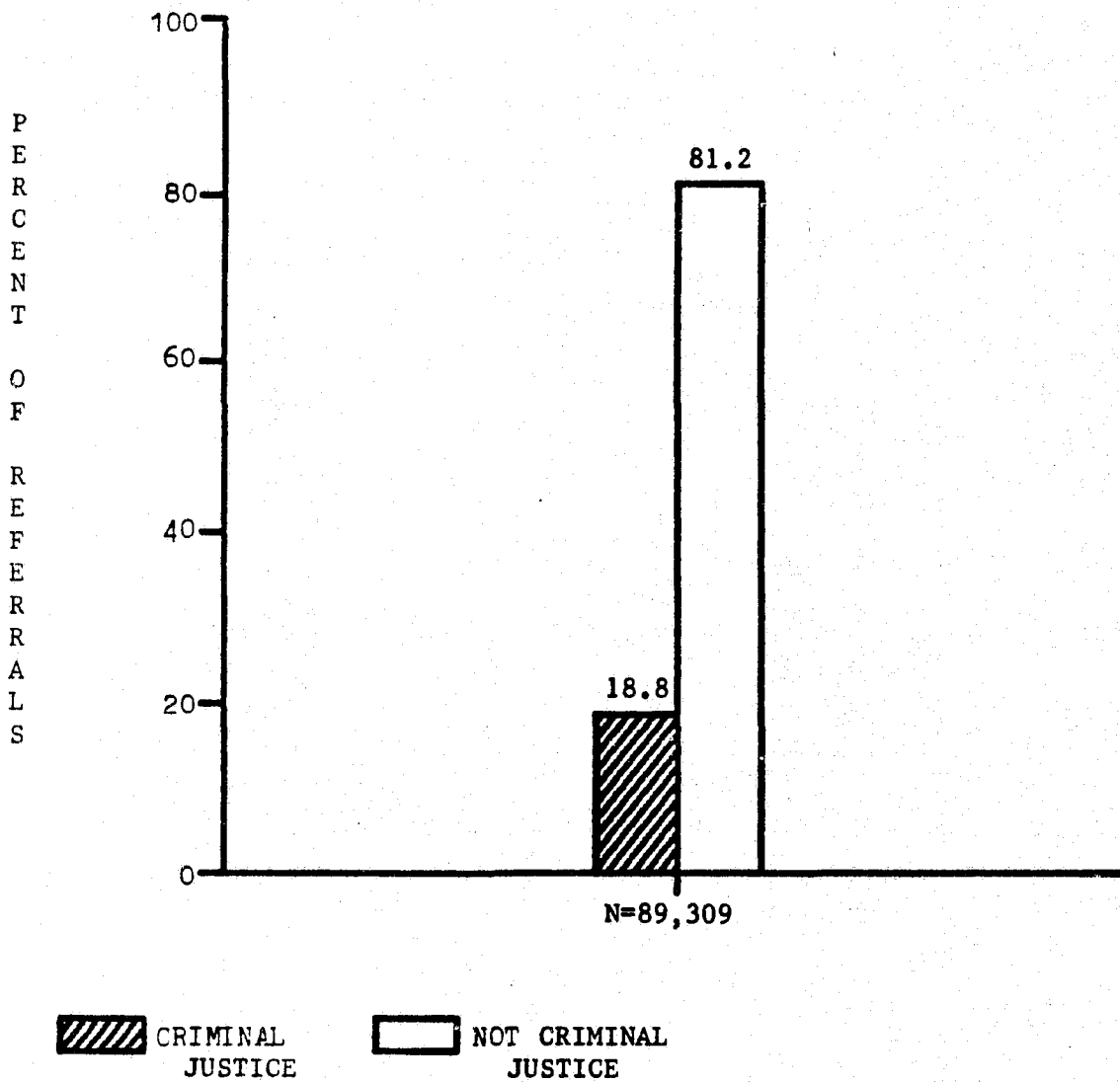
There was a slight decrease in the referral of clients to treatment from the criminal justice system for FY 1982/83 through FY 1984/85. It declined from 19.6 percent to 18.8 percent. (Appendix, Table 12)

Comparison of Criminal Justice Referrals by Age Group

Clients under the age of 21 are far more likely to be referred to treatment by the criminal justice system. Of the clients under 17 years of age, 58.1 percent were referred by the criminal justice system; clients 18-20 years of age, 51.3 percent; and clients 21 years and over, 15.0 percent. However, when comparing all criminal justice referrals, 72.5 percent are 21 years of age and over and only 27.5 percent are under 21 years of age. (Graphs 21 and 22 and Appendix, Table 12)

GRAPH 21

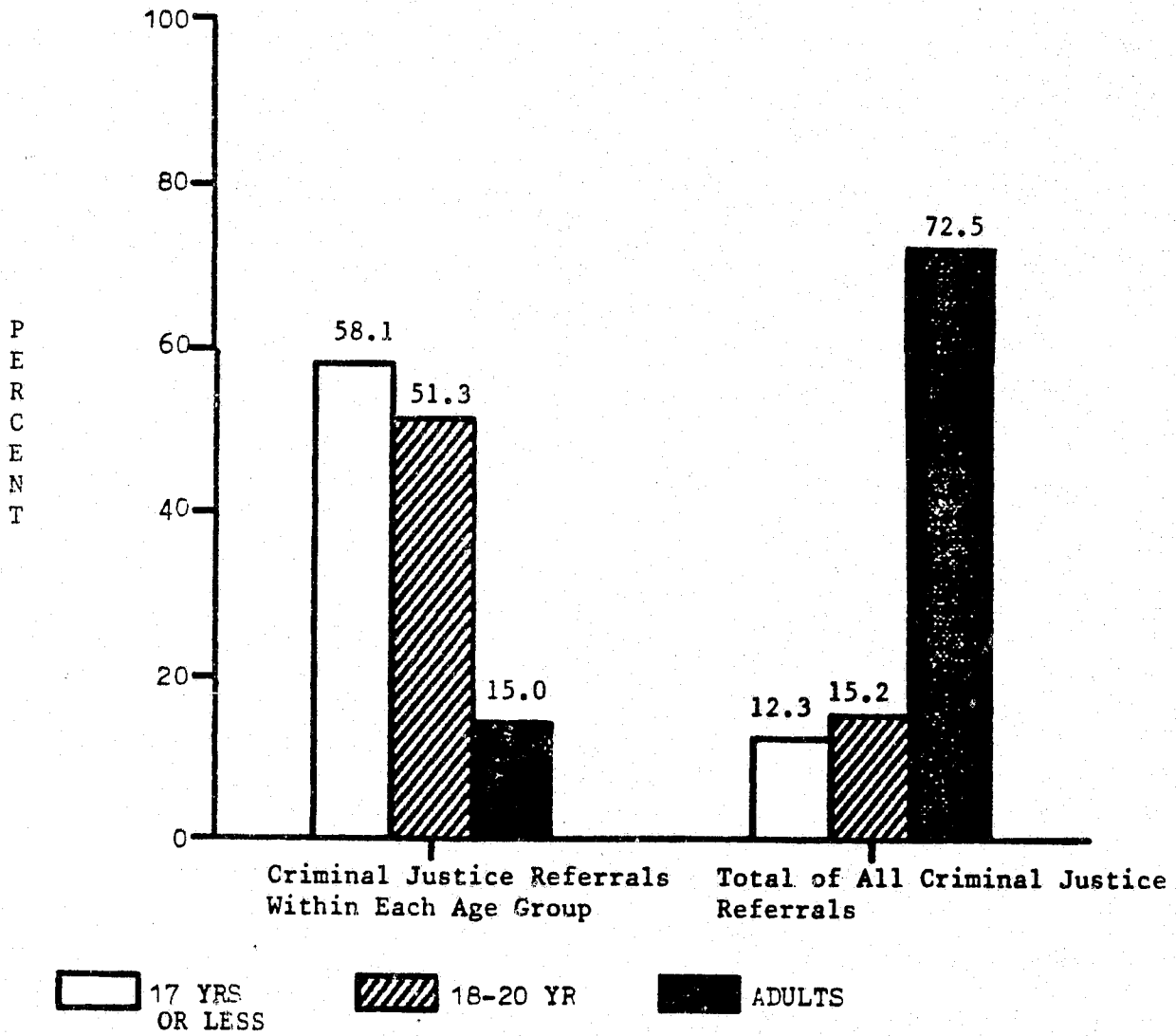
SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO
CAL-DADS TREATMENT UNITS
FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 22

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRALS
FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The CAL-DAD System employment data for FY 1984/85 (Graph 23) shows the percent of clients employed at admission increased by 3.5 percentage points over FY 1982/83. At the same time, the percent unemployed dropped from 30.1 percent to 24.9 percent. Over these fiscal years, those not seeking work and not employed increased by 1.7 percentage points. (Appendix, Table 13)

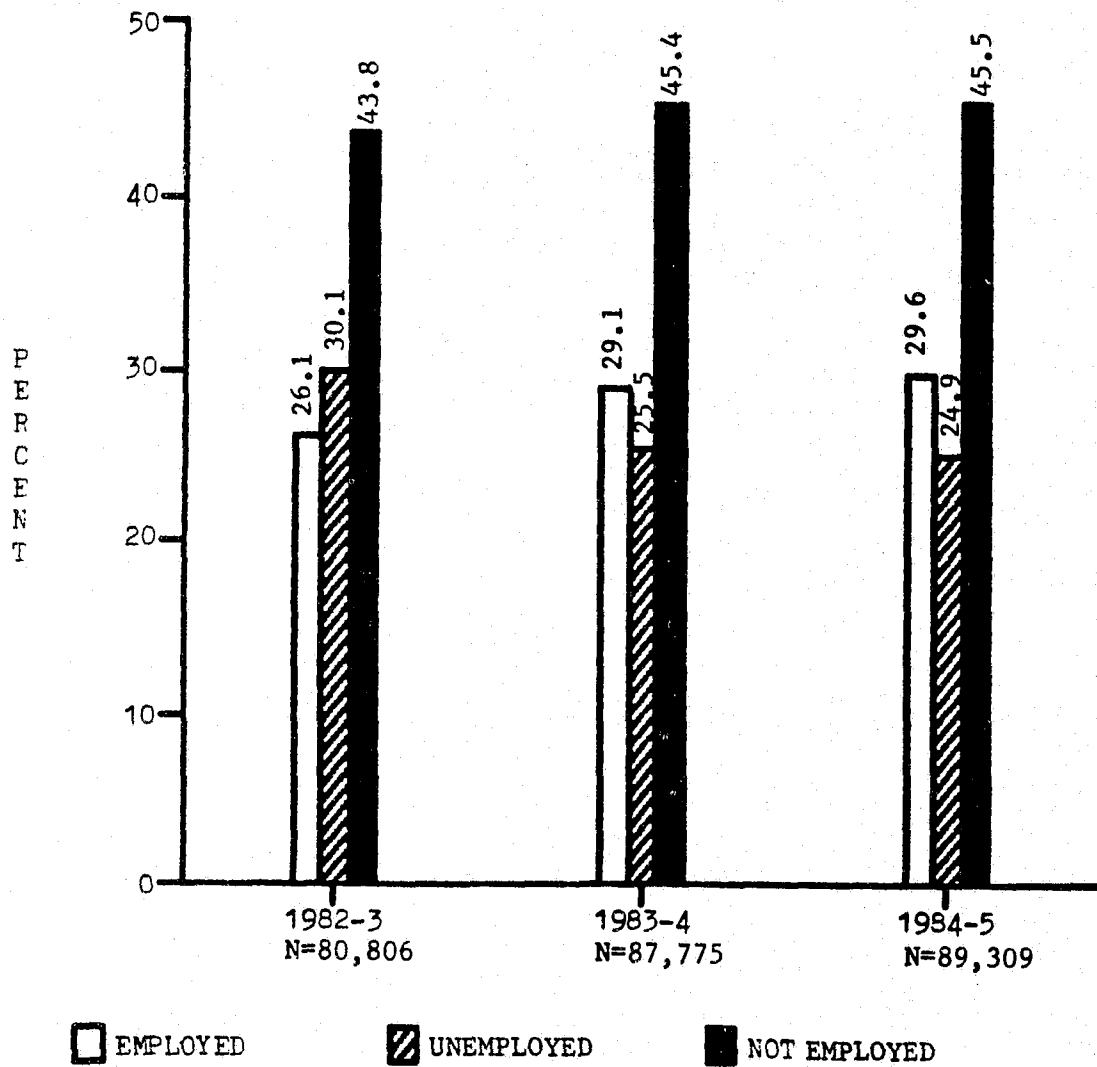
STATUS AT DISCHARGE

Within the CAL-DAD System, clients completing treatment in FY 1984/85 represented 21.4 percent of all discharges, while clients who left before completion but with satisfactory progress accounted for 19.7 percent. Clients who left with unsatisfactory progress and clients who were transferred or referred represented 50.4 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, of all discharges. (Graphs 24 and 25 and Appendix, Table 14)

The rate of clients completing treatment varies greatly by primary drug of abuse, with the lowest completion rates for opiate clients. A large number of opiate clients, particularly clients in a detoxification modality, will leave treatment prior to completion.

GRAPH 23

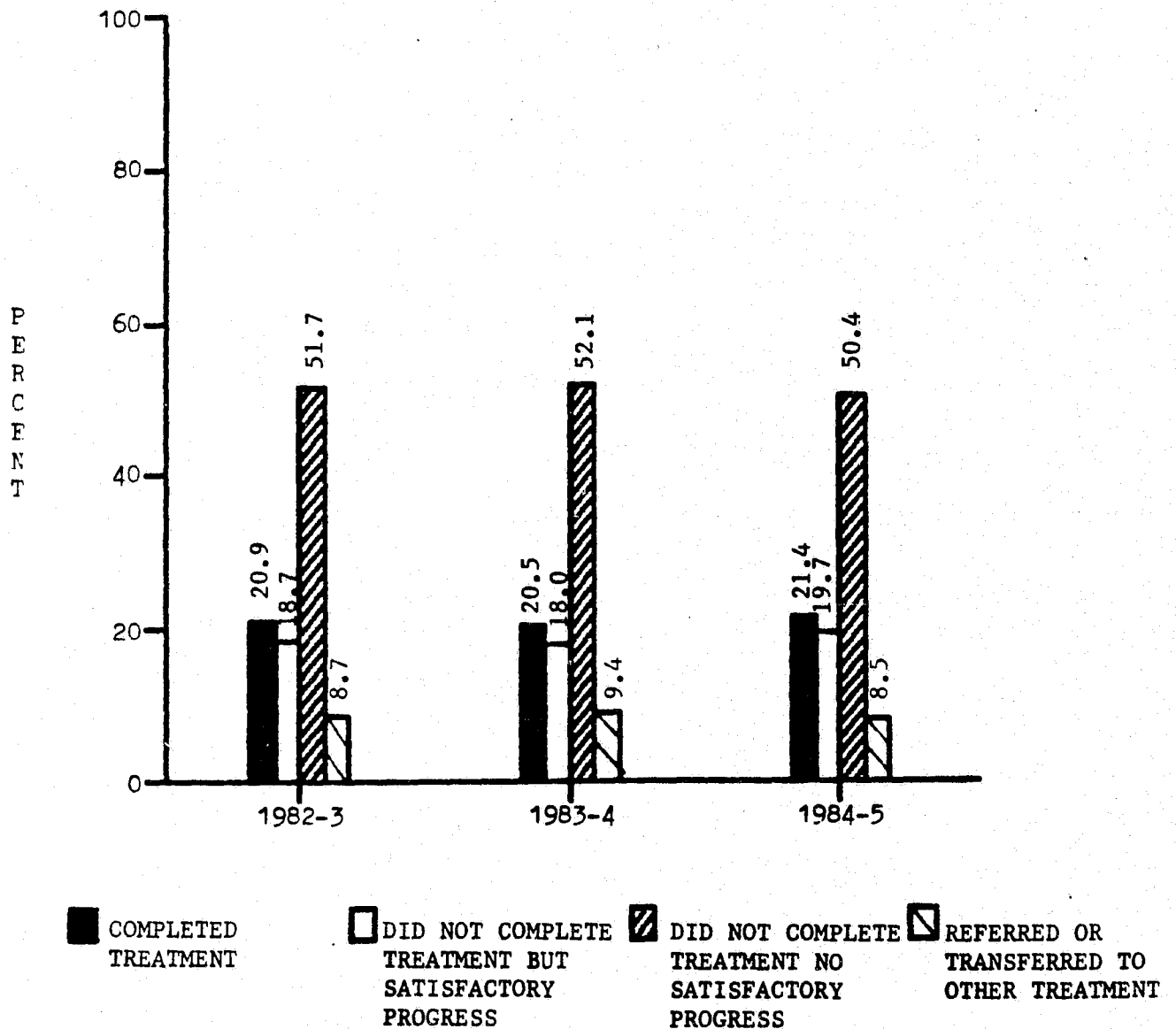
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG CLIENTS
ENTERING TREATMENT
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 24

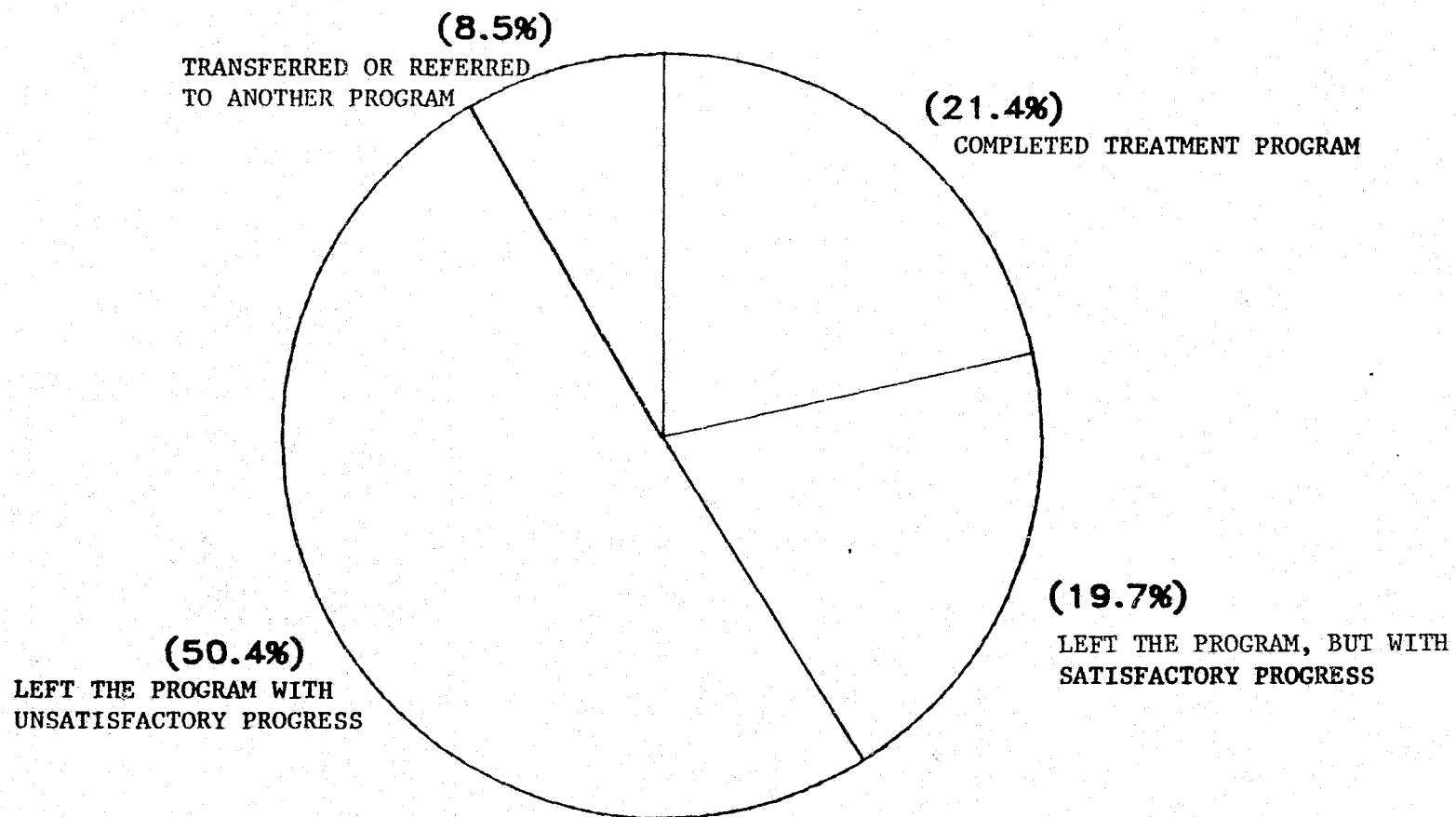
COMPLETION STATUS AT DISCHARGE
FY 1982/83 THROUGH FY 1984/85



Source: CAL-DADS

GRAPH 25

DISCHARGE STATUS, FY 1984-85



Source: CAL-DADS

DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK

Emergency Room Mentions

PCP mentions in DAWN emergency room admissions increased from 1980 to 1983 but then decreased slightly in 1984. (Graph 26)

Heroin mentions increased from 2.1 percent of the 1980 mentions to 7.7 percent of the 1984 mentions.

Tranquilizer mentions increased from 8.1 percent of 1980 mentions to 10.5 in 1981. Since 1981, tranquilizer mentions have declined to 6.9 percent of 1984 mentions.

Cocaine mentions steadily increased from 0.7 percent of 1980 mentions to 6.8 percent of 1984 mentions. (Appendix, Table 23)

Drug-Related Deaths

The trend in the percent of mentions in the DAWN system as reported by medical examiners for drug-related deaths (in 1980 as compared to 1984) shows an increase of 20 percent in total drug mentions. (Graph 27 and Appendix, Table 19)

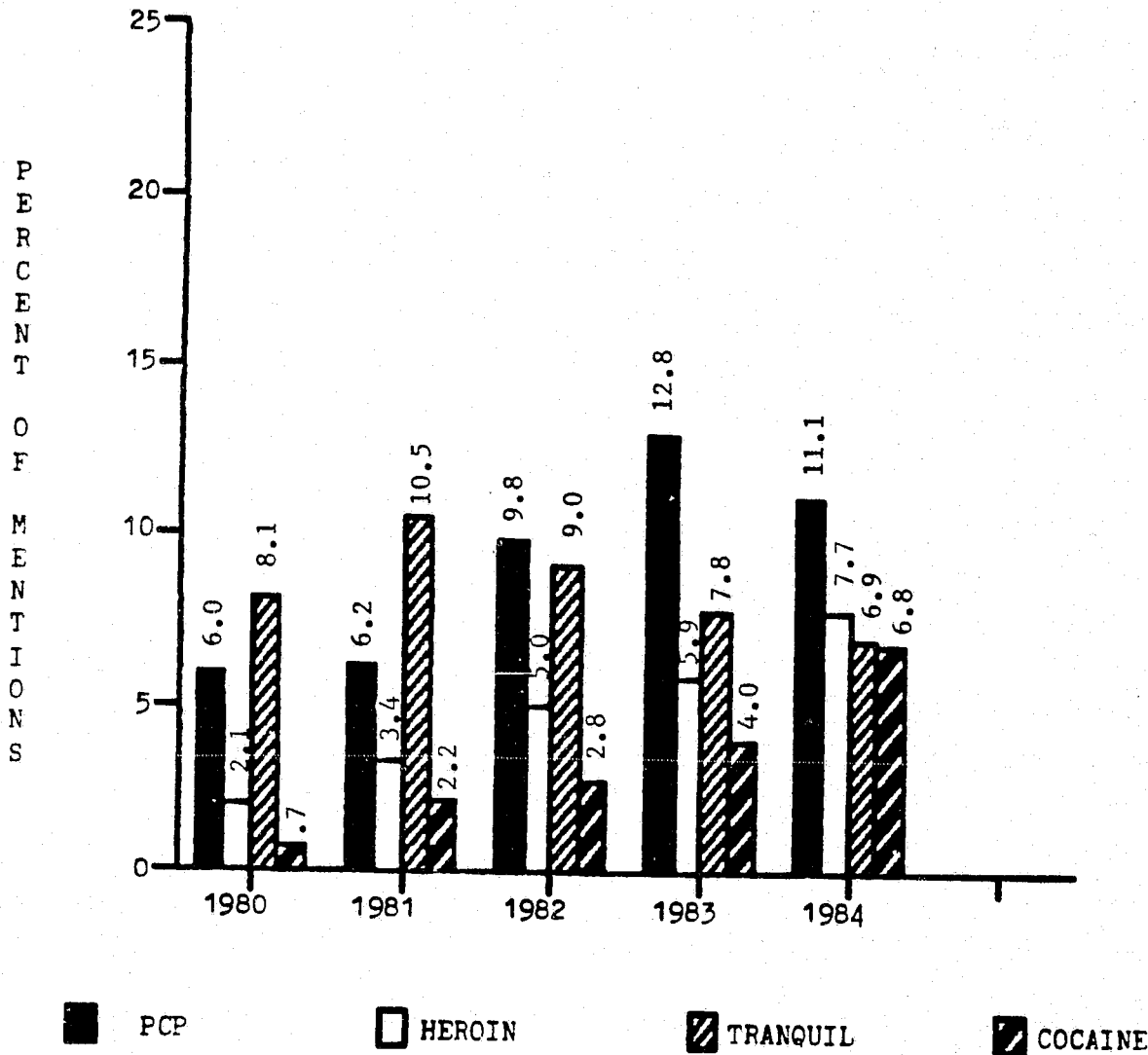
Alcohol-in-combination, heroin, and cocaine all show increased mentions. Consistent with CAL-DADS treatment admission data, the cocaine increase is major (418 percent). A 160.9-percent increase in heroin-related deaths was reported from 1980 to 1984.

Codeine mentions by medical examiners in the 3 major population centers declined 14.3 percent.

GRAPH 26

EMERGENCY ROOM MENTIONS BY DRUG TYPE

LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
1980 - 1984

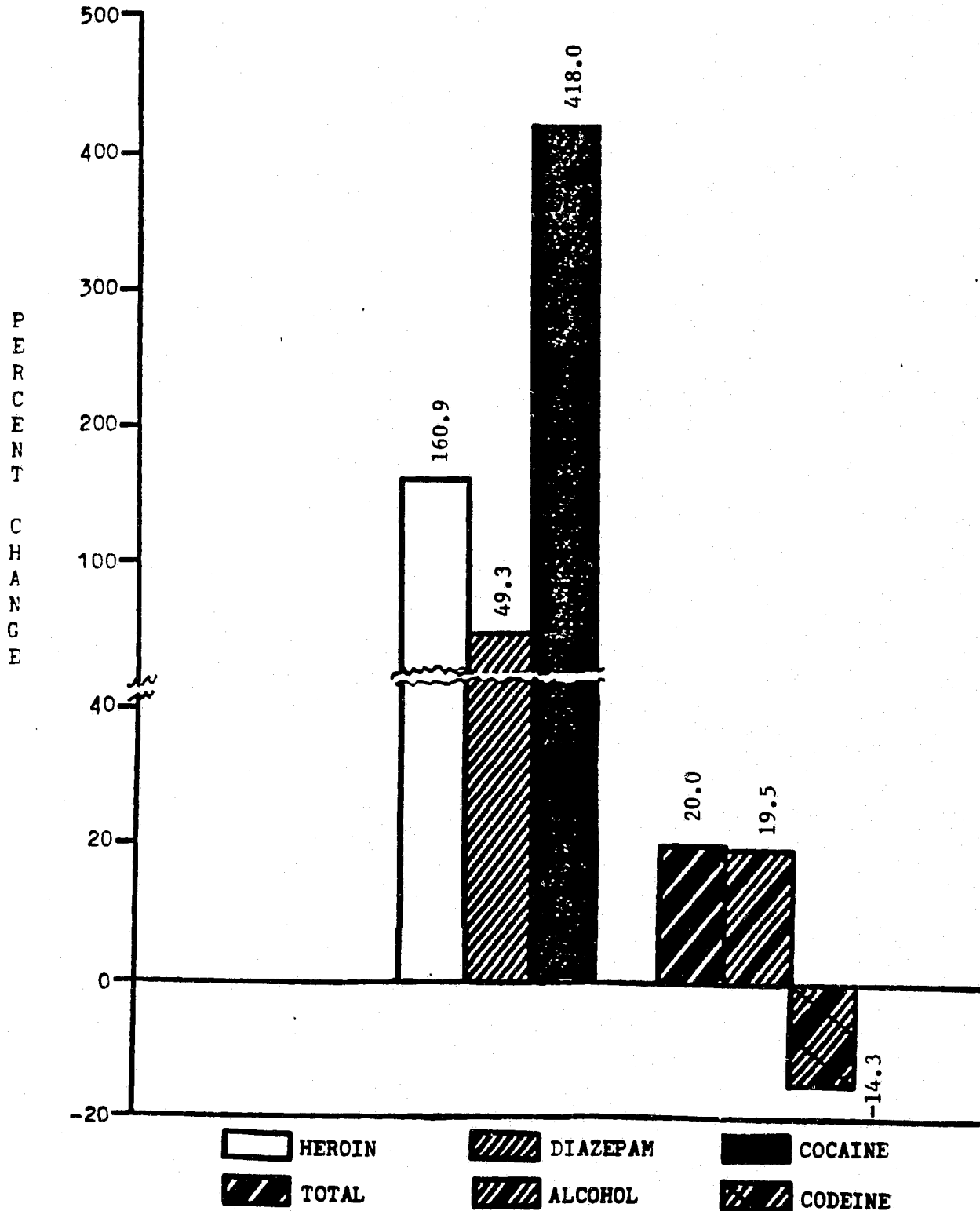


Source: DAWN, Statistical Series, Annual Data 1980 - 1984, Drug Group Data Table

GRAPH 27

PERCENT CHANGE IN MEDICAL EXAMINER
MENTIONS OF SELECTED DRUGS .

LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS



Source: DAWN, Statistical Series Annual Data 1980 and 1984, Drug Group Table

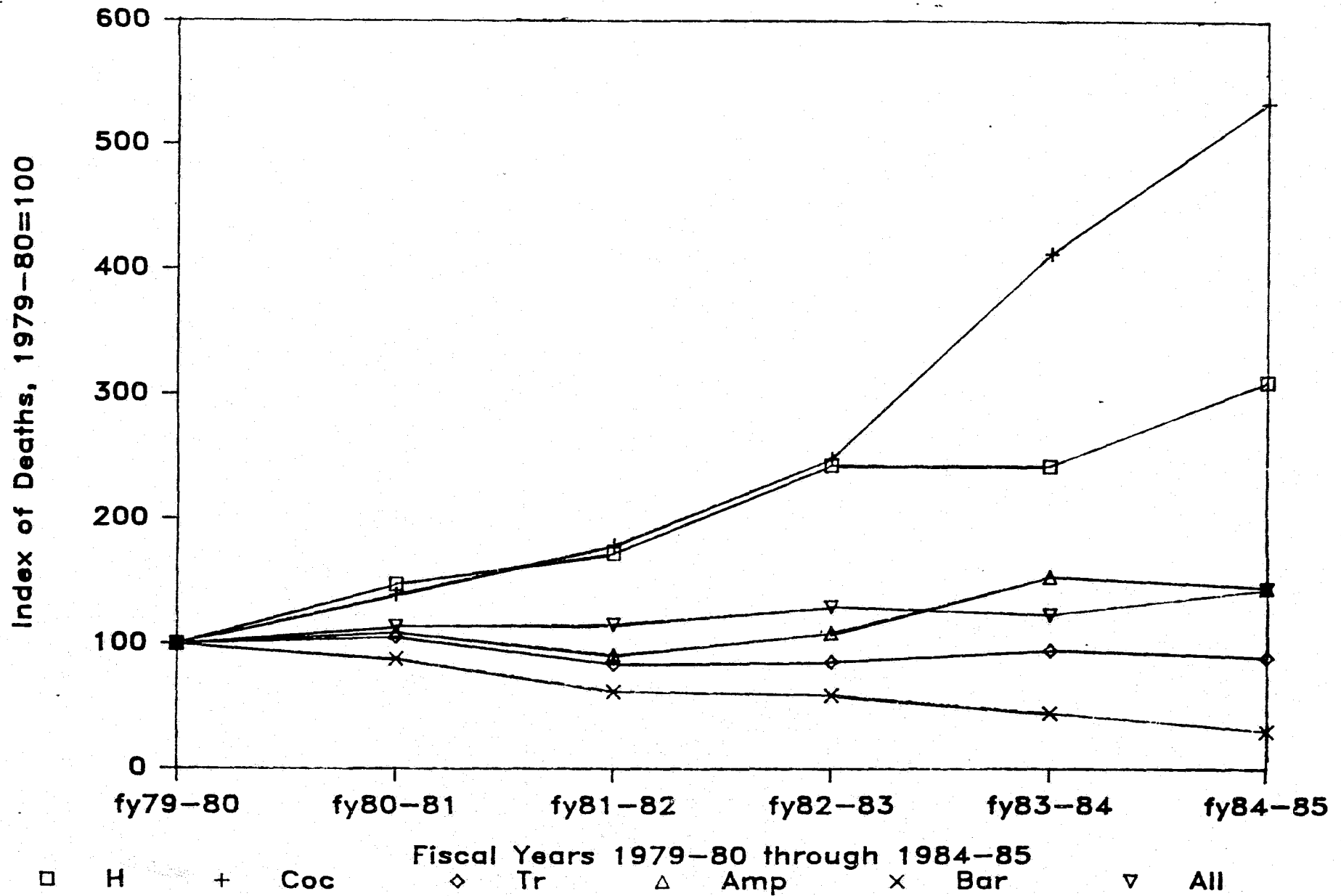
DRUG-CAUSED DEATHS

Over the six-year period FY 1979/80 through FY 1984/85 (Graph 28):

- o Deaths due to cocaine and cocaine types more than quintupled from FY 1979/80 to FY 1984/85 (index increased from 100 to 533). Heroin-caused deaths increased 310 percent. (Graph 28)
- o Deaths due to tranquilizers remained fairly stable with 224 in FY 1979/80 and 200 in FY 1984/85.
- o Barbiturate deaths declined substantially and steadily from 217 in FY 1979/80 to 66 in FY 1984/85.
- o Amphetamine-caused deaths remained almost constant until FY 1983/84, when they rose 55 percent. Such deaths then declined slightly in FY 1984/85. (Graph 28 and Appendix, Table 20)

GRAPH 28

CALIFORNIA DEATHS DUE TO DRUGS, FY 1979-80 TO FY 1984-85



Source: Vital Statistics

INDICES OF HEROIN ABUSE

Graph 29 gives a picture of the relationship between the emergency room mentions of heroin, the number of heroin addicts who have received treatment for the first time, the number of heroin deaths, and the number of hepatitis type B cases. (Appendix, Table 21)

FY 1979/80 marked the end of a steady decline in the use of heroin in the California population. Since the beginning of FY 1982/83, the leading heroin use indicators (Graph 29) have been mixed.

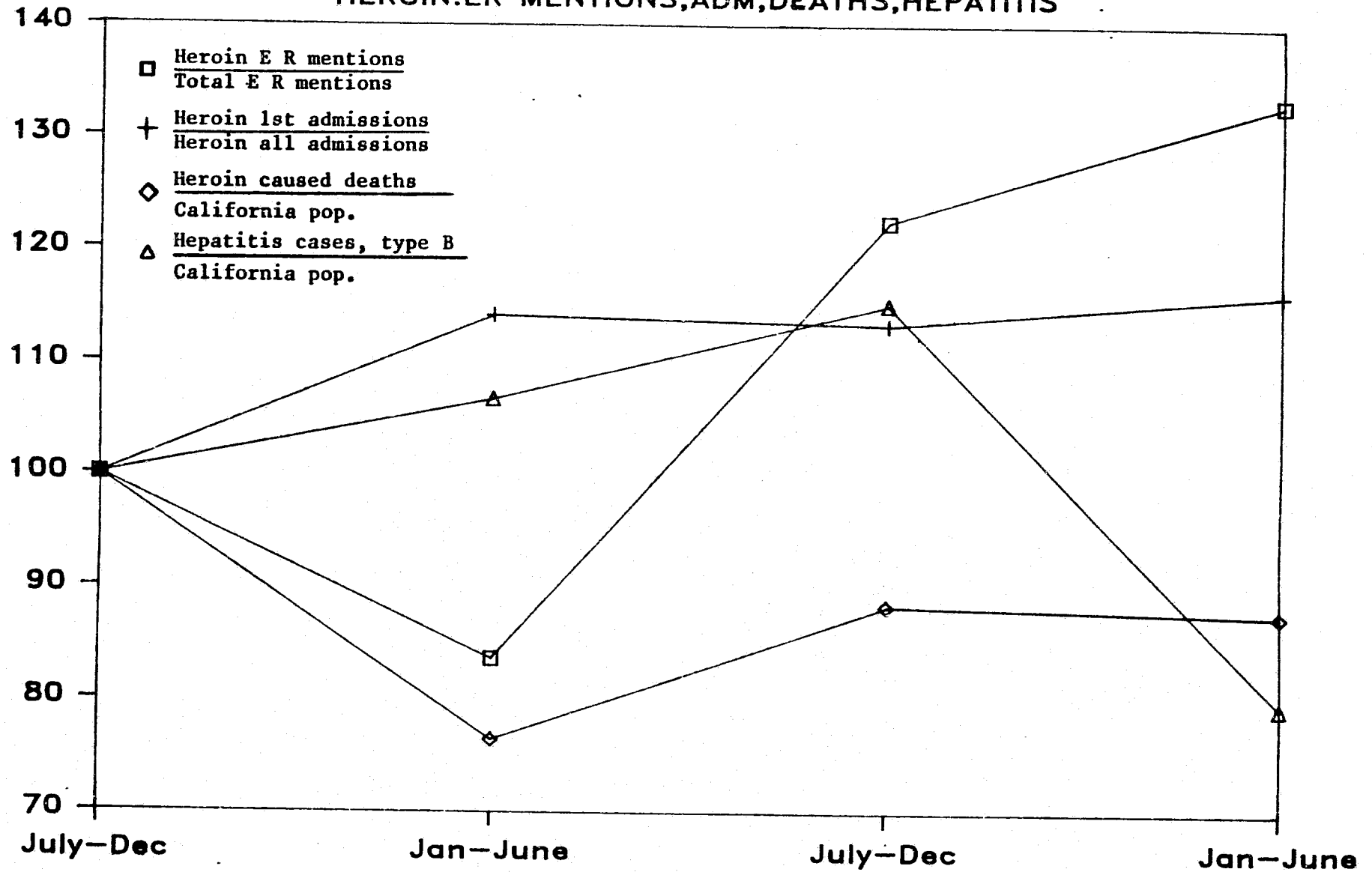
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Two indices of employment status are shown on Graph 30. They illustrate employment changes within the CAL-DADS labor force (LF) relative to California employment changes. Employment increases among CAL-DADS clients were greater than in statewide employment. (Appendix, Table 22)

Californians as a whole moved from 89 to 92 percent employment of the labor force from FY 1982/83 through FY 1983/84. Clients in CAL-DADS treatment units moved from 44 to 55 percent employment. (Appendix, Table 22) The rate of improvement was substantially higher for CAL-DADS clients as shown by the comparison of indices. More detailed data on CAL-DADS employment is displayed in Appendix, Table 22.

GRAPH 29

HEROIN:ER MENTIONS,ADM,DEATHS,HEPATITIS



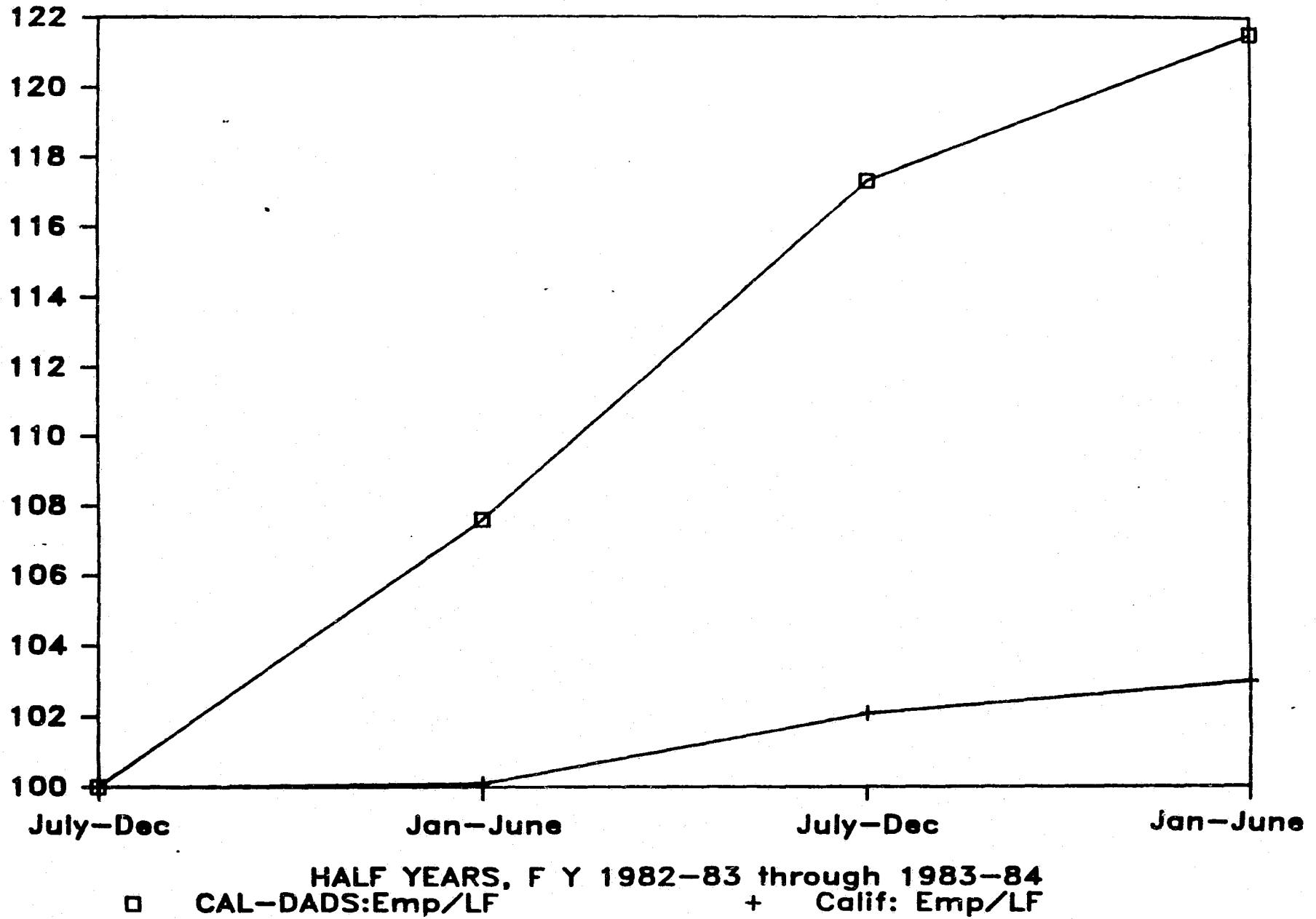
6 MO. PERIODS, FY 82-83 & 83-84

Sources: DAWN, CAL-DADS and Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics and Communicable Diseases

INDICES OF ABUSE, JULY-DEC, FY 82-83 = 100

-17-

CAL-DADS vs. CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT

-42-
INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT, J-D FY 82-83=100

Source: CAL-DADS

ARRESTS FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

Total arrests for drug violations were 203,104 in FY 1983/84; they were 68,326 (51 percent) greater in FY 1983/84 as compared to FY 1979/80. (Graph 31) Adult drug-violation arrests increased, while juvenile drug violations decreased until FY 1983/84 when they also increased. (Appendix, Tables 15 and 16)

Arrests of juveniles for drug violations were 1,388 fewer in FY 1983/84 than in FY 1979/80, a decline of 5.8 percent.

By contrast, arrests of adults were 69,714 greater in FY 1983/84 than in FY 1979/80, an increase of 62.9 percent.

Detailed data concerning adult and juvenile drug violation arrests by type of arrest can be found in the Statistical Appendix, Tables 15 and 16.

COMPARATIVE INDICES OF TRENDS IN DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS

Adult Drug-Related Arrests

There has been a steady increase over the five-year period FY 1979/80 through FY 1983/84 in the number of drug-related adult arrests. (Appendix, Table 15) Total adult arrests also increased each year until FY 1983/84, when there was a substantial decline.

The proportion of adult drug-violation arrests to total adult arrests increased steadily between FY 1979/80 and FY 1982/83. (Appendix, Table 15) Then, it rose more rapidly in FY 1983/84. (Graph 32)

Comparisons of adult drug arrests relative to the adult population and all adult arrests show a significant increase in adult drug arrest activity over the five-year period.

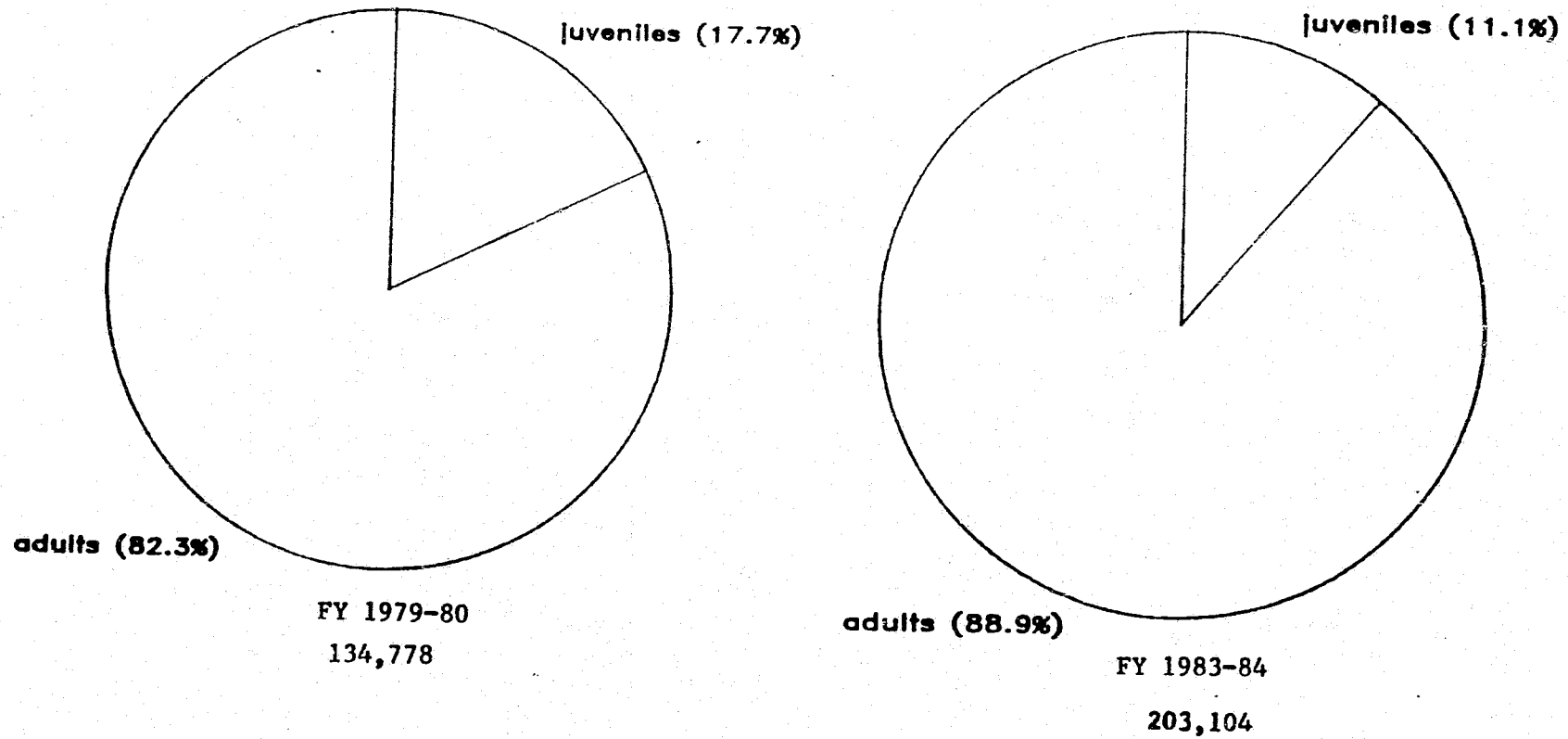
Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests

Total juvenile arrests and juvenile drug-violation arrests declined steadily over the four-year period FY 1979/80 through FY 1982/83. (Appendix, Table 16)

In FY 1983/84, total juvenile arrests dropped another 15 percent to 191,999, and drug arrests increased by about 10 percent to 22,495. The proportion of juvenile drug-violation arrests to total juvenile arrests rose substantially, as did juvenile drug arrests relative to the juvenile population. (Graph 33)

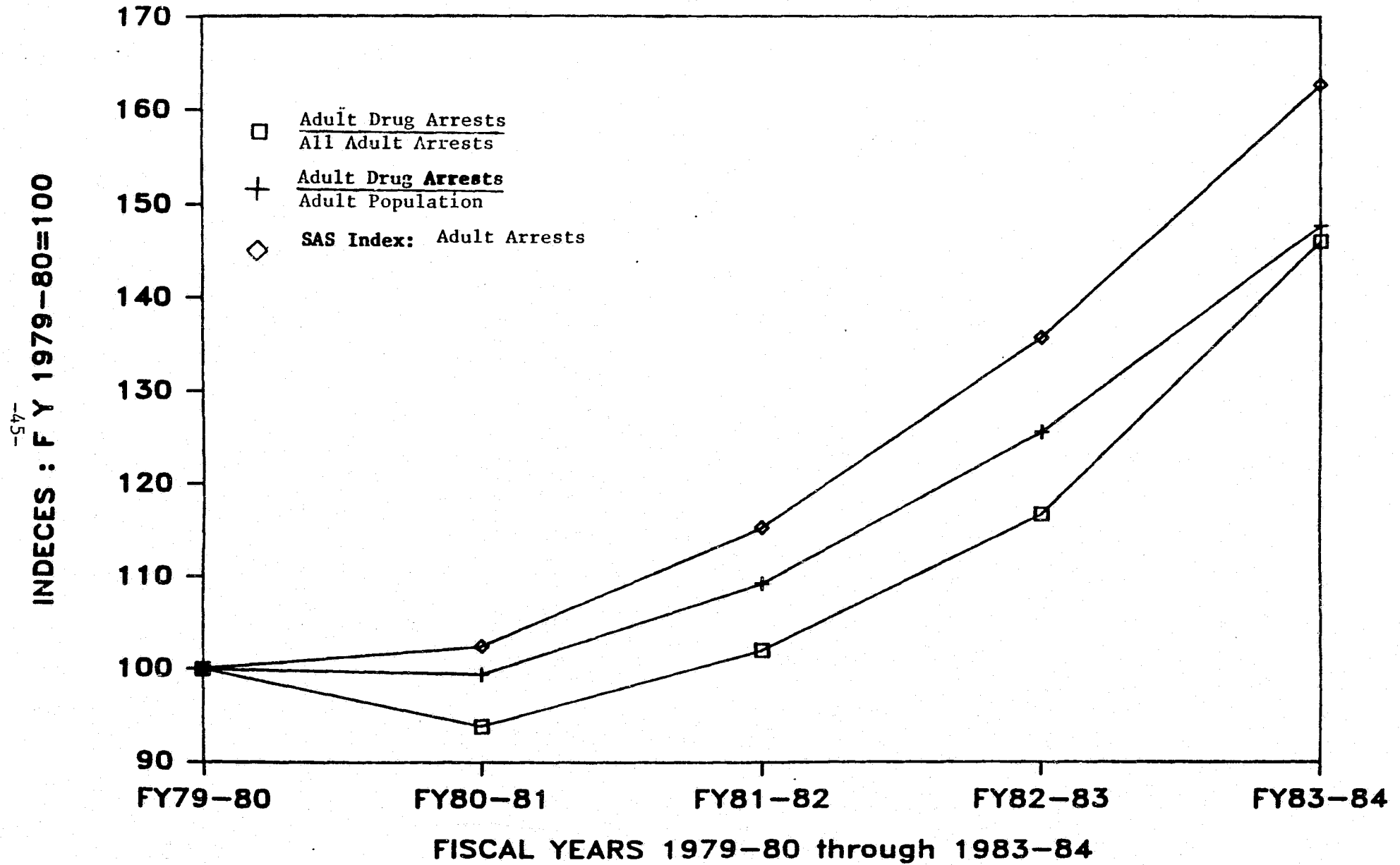
GRAPH 31

ADULT AND JUVENILE DRUG VIOLATIONS



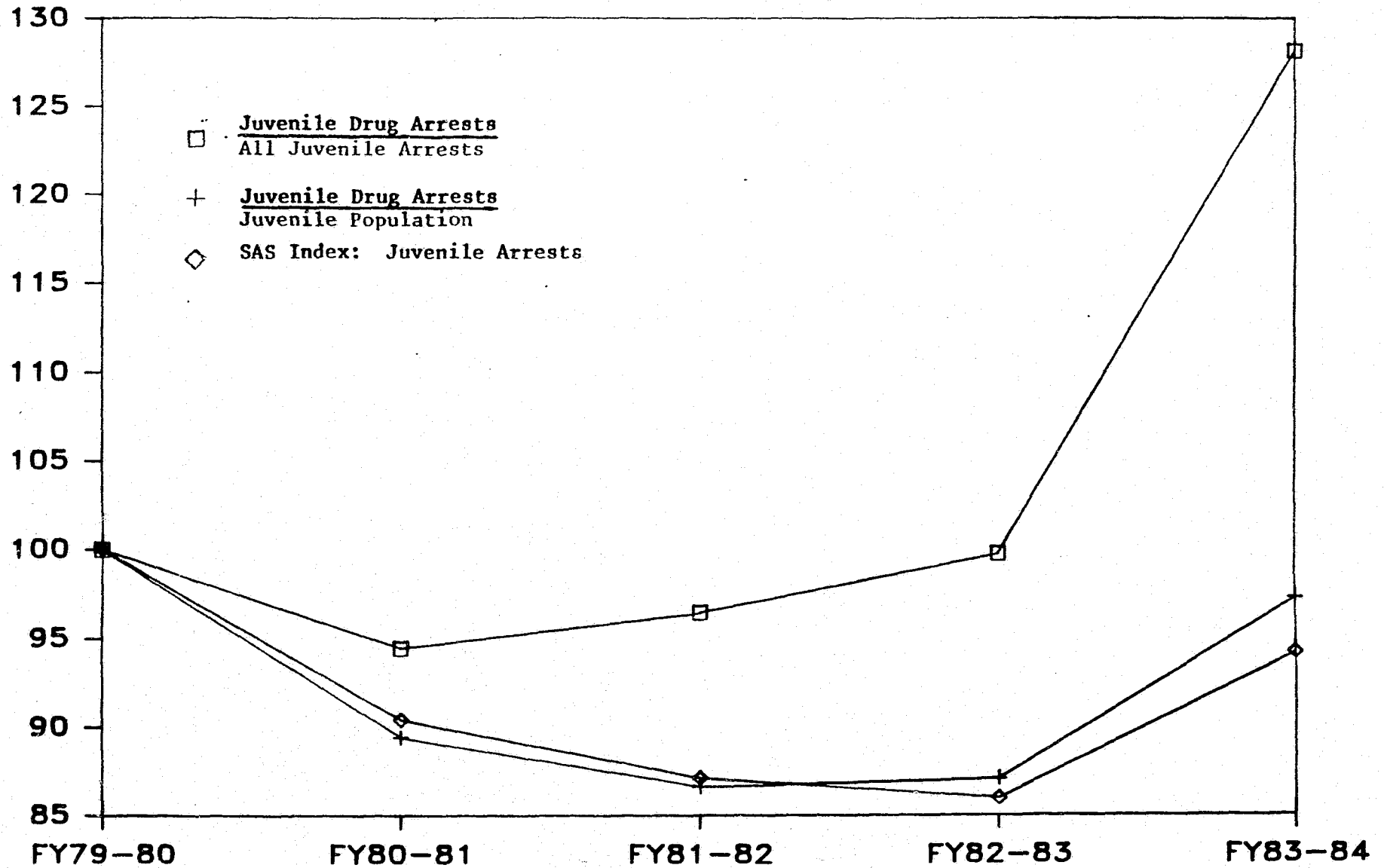
Source: California Department of Justice

ADULT DRUG VIOLATIONS



Source: California Department of Justice

JUVENILE DRUG VIOLATIONS



FISCAL YEARS 1979-80 through 1983-84

Source: California Department of Justice.

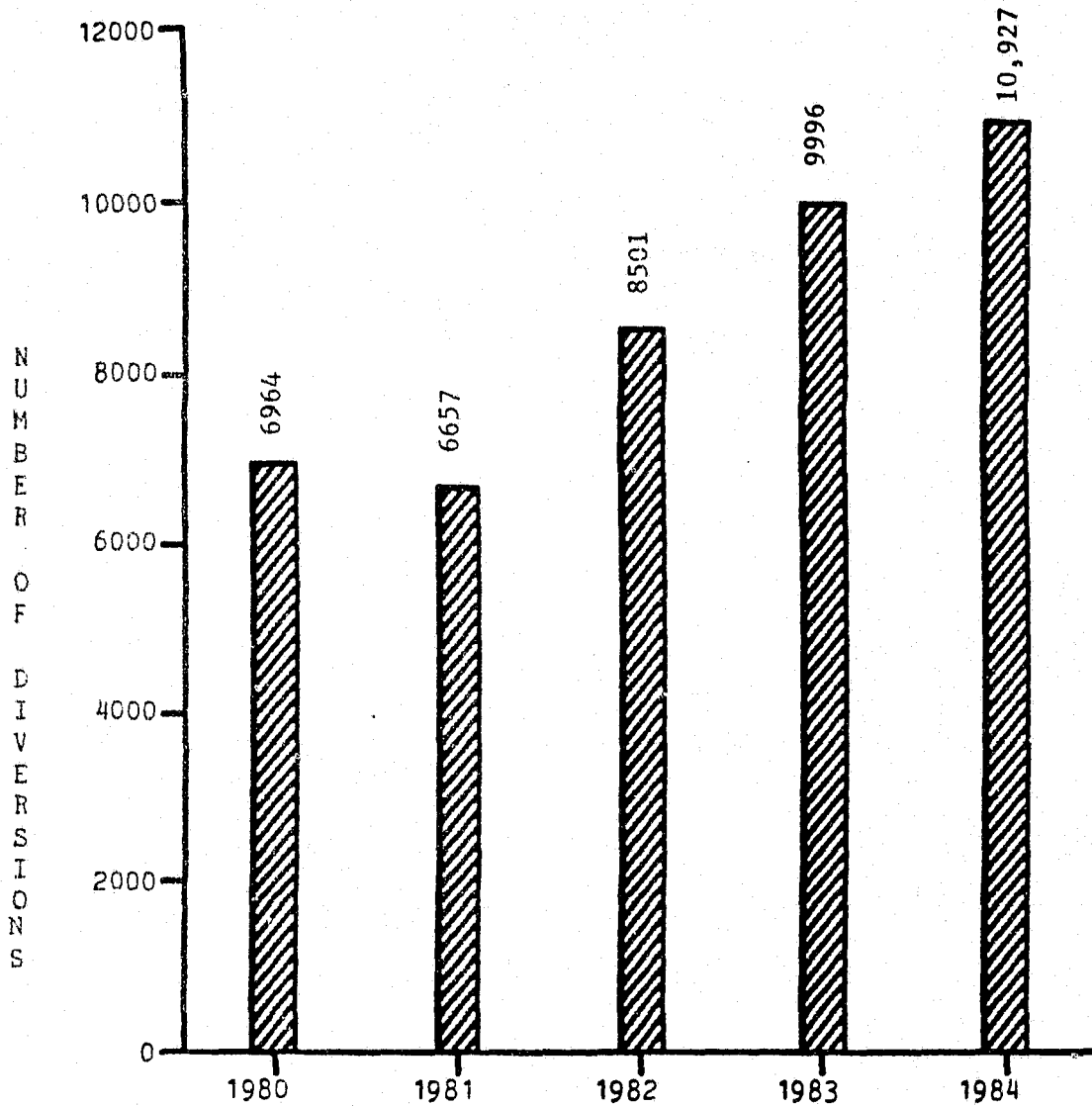
DIVERSIONS

Approximately 33 counties report diversion statistics to the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. As reported by those counties, total diversions from the criminal justice system into treatment prevention or intervention services (in lieu of incarceration) increased a significant 57 percent from 6,964 to 10,927 between 1980 and 1984. (Graph 34) Diversion for use of narcotics increased 14 percentage points over the period. Diversions for marijuana possessions decreased 26 percentage points. (Appendix, Table 17)

GRAPH 34

COURT DIVERSIONS BY YEAR

Drug Offender Diversion Statute (PC 1000)
1980-84



Source: Reports from 33 County Probation Departments

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE 1

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED AT ADMISSION
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

FISCAL YEAR	Total Admissions	Percent	Heroin	Percent	Non-Rx Methadone	Percent	Ampheta- mines	Percent	Cocaine	Percent	Marijuana/ Hashish	Percent	PCP	Percent	All Other Drugs	Percent
1982-83	80,999	100.0	56,251	69.5	243	.3	2,329	2.9	4,437	5.5	6,167	7.6	6,444	7.9	5,128	6.3
Quarter 1	19,812	100.0	13,772	69.5	81	.4	602	3.1	1,012	5.1	1,445	7.3	1,433	7.2	1,467	7.4
Quarter 2	19,529	100.0	13,501	69.1	53	.3	523	2.7	1,072	5.5	1,617	8.3	1,520	7.8	1,243	6.3
Quarter 3	19,950	100.0	13,366	67.0	54	.3	613	3.0	1,213	6.1	1,716	8.6	1,739	8.7	1,249	6.3
Quarter 4	21,708	100.0	15,612	71.9	55	.3	591	2.7	1,140	5.2	1,389	6.4	1,752	8.1	1,169	5.4
1983-84	87,775	100.0	63,223	72.0	166	.2	2,546	2.9	5,716	6.5	5,345	6.1	6,862	7.8	3,917	4.5
Quarter 1	22,692	100.0	16,764	73.9	42	.2	620	2.7	1,107	4.9	1,254	5.5	1,775	7.8	1,130	5.0
Quarter 2	21,607	100.0	15,800	73.1	46	.2	606	2.8	1,261	5.8	1,309	6.1	1,598	7.4	987	4.6
Quarter 3	22,123	100.0	15,683	70.9	50	.2	680	3.1	1,538	6.9	1,528	6.9	1,699	7.7	945	4.3
Quarter 4	21,353	100.0	14,976	70.1	28	.1	640	3.0	1,810	8.5	1,254	5.9	1,790	8.4	855	4.0
1984-85	89,326	100.0	64,414	72.1	137	.2	2,990	3.4	7,476	8.3	5,280	5.9	5,947	6.7	3,082	3.4
Quarter 1	21,694	100.0	15,547	71.7	34	.2	679	3.1	1,745	8.0	1,201	5.5	1,702	7.9	786	3.6
Quarter 2	20,772	100.0	14,861	71.5	43	.2	696	3.4	1,741	8.4	1,285	6.2	1,475	7.1	671	3.2
Quarter 3	22,899	100.0	16,531	72.2	32	.1	782	3.4	1,965	8.6	1,390	6.1	1,386	6.0	813	3.6
Quarter 4	23,961	100.0	17,475	72.9	28	.1	833	3.5	2,025	8.4	1,404	5.9	1,384	5.8	812	3.4

Source: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 2

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY SEX
FY 1982-83 THROUGH FY 1984-85

FISCAL YEAR	Percent		Heroin		Non-Rx Methadone		Amphetamines		Cocaine		Marij/Hashish		PCP		All Other Drugs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1982-83	64.1	35.9	62.7	37.3	63.4	36.6	59.0	41.0	72.0	28.0	76.6	23.4	67.5	32.5	55.7	44.3
Quarter 1	64.6	35.4	63.4	36.6	67.9	32.1	57.8	42.2	74.9	25.1	77.8	22.2	68.2	31.8	55.1	44.9
Quarter 2	64.1	35.9	62.6	37.4	54.7	45.3	61.4	38.6	71.0	29.0	75.4	24.6	67.7	32.3	56.7	43.3
Quarter 3	63.5	36.5	61.7	38.3	64.8	35.2	56.9	43.1	71.7	28.3	75.5	24.5	68.3	31.7	55.3	44.7
Quarter 4	64.2	35.8	63.1	36.9	63.6	36.4	60.1	39.9	70.7	29.3	78.3	21.7	66.0	34.0	55.8	44.2
1983-84	63.3	36.7	62.7	37.3	60.8	39.2	59.5	40.5	66.6	33.4	75.3	24.7	63.7	36.3	55.0	45.0
Quarter 1	64.0	36.0	63.4	36.6	61.9	38.1	59.7	40.3	68.2	31.8	77.5	22.5	64.3	35.7	55.6	44.4
Quarter 2	63.7	36.3	63.0	37.0	60.9	39.1	60.4	39.6	66.4	33.6	74.9	25.1	66.0	34.0	55.8	44.2
Quarter 3	62.4	37.6	61.9	38.1	60.0	40.0	57.1	42.9	66.8	33.2	72.8	27.2	62.2	37.8	52.0	48.0
Quarter 4	63.2	36.8	62.3	37.7	60.7	39.3	60.9	39.1	65.5	34.5	76.3	23.7	62.3	37.7	56.8	43.2
1984-85	62.8	37.2	62.3	37.7	54.7	45.3	58.5	41.5	65.6	34.4	75.6	24.4	60.8	39.2	53.7	46.3
Quarter 1	62.8	37.2	62.0	38.0	64.7	35.3	58.3	41.7	65.9	34.1	76.1	23.9	61.3	38.7	58.3	41.7
Quarter 2	63.3	36.7	62.5	37.5	48.8	51.2	59.3	40.7	66.7	33.3	75.4	24.6	63.2	36.8	52.8	47.2
Quarter 3	62.2	37.8	62.0	38.0	50.0	50.0	57.7	42.3	64.1	35.9	74.6	25.4	57.4	42.6	53.0	47.0
Quarter 4	63.1	36.9	62.6	37.4	57.1	42.9	58.8	41.2	65.8	34.2	76.4	23.6	61.1	38.9	50.9	49.1

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 3

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY SEX
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

FISCAL YEAR	Total Admissions		Heroin		Non-Rx Methadone		Amphetamines		Cocaine		Marijuana/Hashish		PCP		All Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
CAL-DADS																
1982-83	51,926	29,073	35,271	20,980	154	89	1,373	956	3,195	1,242	4,726	1,441	4,350	2,094	2,857	2,271
Quarter 1	12,797	7,015	8,725	5,047	55	26	348	254	758	254	1,124	321	978	455	809	658
Quarter 2	12,509	7,020	8,445	5,056	29	24	321	202	761	311	1,219	398	1,029	491	705	538
Quarter 3	12,674	7,276	8,246	5,120	35	19	349	264	870	343	1,296	420	1,187	552	691	558
Quarter 4	13,946	7,762	9,855	5,757	35	20	355	236	806	334	1,087	302	1,156	596	652	517
1983-84	55,587	32,188	39,619	23,604	101	65	1,514	1,032	3,806	1,910	4,023	1,322	4,368	2,494	2,156	1,761
Quarter 1	14,523	8,169	10,630	6,134	26	16	370	250	755	352	972	282	1,142	633	628	502
Quarter 2	13,772	7,835	9,955	5,845	28	18	366	240	837	424	981	328	1,054	544	551	436
Quarter 3	13,807	8,316	9,700	5,983	30	20	388	292	1,028	510	1,113	415	1,057	642	491	454
Quarter 4	13,485	7,868	9,334	5,642	17	11	390	250	1,186	624	957	297	1,115	675	486	369
1984-85	56,130	33,194	40,138	24,276	75	62	1,750	1,240	4,904	2,572	3,993	1,287	3,615	2,332	1,655	1,425
Quarter 1	13,626	8,068	9,643	5,904	22	12	396	283	1,150	595	914	287	1,043	659	458	328
Quarter 2	13,145	7,627	9,294	5,567	21	22	413	283	1,162	579	969	316	932	543	354	317
Quarter 3	14,241	8,657	10,253	6,278	16	16	451	331	1,259	706	1,037	353	795	591	430	382
Quarter 4	15,118	8,842	10,948	6,527	16	12	490	343	1,333	692	1,073	331	845	539	413	398

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 4A

COCAINE ADMISSIONS IN FY 1983-84

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>		<u>Percent of Total</u>
		<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
1	22,692	1,107	19.3	4.9
2	21,607	1,261	22.1	5.8
3	22,123	1,538	26.9	7.0
4	21,353	1,810	31.7	8.5
TOTAL	87,775	5,716	100.0	6.5

TABLE 4B

COCAINE ADMISSIONS IN FY 1984-85

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>		<u>Percent of Total</u>
		<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
1	21,694	1,745	23.3	8.0
2	20,772	1,741	23.3	8.4
3	22,899	1,965	26.3	8.6
4	23,961	2,025	27.1	8.5
TOTAL	89,326	7,476	100.0	8.4

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 5

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FY 1983-84

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Total	87,742	63,201	6,861	5,714	5,343	2,542	166	3,915
White								
Total	43,066	30,468	949	3,313	3,338	2,181	116	2,701
Quarter 1	11,204	8,155	262	683	784	521	24	775
Quarter 2	10,592	7,535	222	760	825	530	38	682
Quarter 3	10,838	7,477	227	879	986	571	35	563
Quarter 4	10,432	7,301	238	991	743	559	19	581
Black								
Total	14,227	8,783	2,369	1,695	784	123	12	461
Quarter 1	3,658	2,371	650	293	175	38	4	127
Quarter 2	3,419	2,215	521	358	188	27	2	108
Quarter 3	3,681	2,182	633	462	238	39	5	122
Quarter 4	3,469	2,015	565	582	183	19	1	104
American Indian								
Total	574	350	47	35	66	30	1	45
Quarter 1	124	83	9	7	14	3	0	8
Quarter 2	144	84	13	7	21	6	0	13
Quarter 3	152	86	13	12	14	10	0	17
Quarter 4	154	97	12	9	17	11	1	7

TABLE 5 (cont/d)

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FY 1983-84

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Asian								
Total	1,051	724	67	90	86	23	4	57
Quarter 1	249	169	16	19	20	6	2	17
Quarter 2	236	163	11	20	19	3	1	19
Quarter 3	260	187	17	23	23	5	0	5
Quarter 4	306	205	23	28	24	9	1	16
Hispanic								
Total	28,824	22,876	3,429	581	1,069	185	33	651
Quarter 1	7,440	5,976	837	103	260	51	12	201
Quarter 2	7,203	5,797	831	116	255	38	5	161
Quarter 3	7,191	5,747	809	162	267	54	10	142
Quarter 4	6,990	5,356	952	200	287	42	6	147

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FY 1984-85

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Total	89,326	64,414	5,947	7,476	5,280	2,990	137	3,082
White								
Total	44,081	31,487	817	3,647	3,300	2,603	97	2,130
Quarter 1	10,575	7,583	233	862	747	584	27	539
Quarter 2	10,420	7,398	206	871	830	619	31	465
Quarter 3	11,385	8,110	192	952	862	681	21	567
Quarter 4	11,701	8,396	186	962	861	719	18	559
Black								
Total	13,855	8,228	1,663	2,786	686	91	13	388
Quarter 1	3,555	2,074	501	661	175	30	3	111
Quarter 2	3,194	1,883	412	634	163	17	3	82
Quarter 3	3,528	2,044	417	763	187	19	4	94
Quarter 4	3,578	2,227	333	728	161	25	3	101
American Indian								
Total	556	356	44	27	58	42	0	29
Quarter 1	122	80	13	10	8	9	0	2
Quarter 2	141	97	4	3	21	9	0	7
Quarter 3	146	87	19	6	12	11	0	11
Quarter 4	147	92	8	8	17	13	0	9

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FY 1984-85

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Asian								
Total	1,120	780	54	127	76	22	1	60
Quarter 1	261	176	17	32	15	9	0	12
Quarter 2	299	230	8	27	18	2	0	14
Quarter 3	270	189	16	27	14	3	1	20
Quarter 4	290	185	13	41	29	8	0	14
Hispanic								
Total	29,683	23,537	3,367	887	1,160	232	26	474
Quarter 1	7,169	5,626	937	178	256	47	4	121
Quarter 2	6,715	5,250	845	206	253	49	9	103
Quarter 3	7,564	6,096	741	217	315	68	6	121
Quarter 4	8,235	6,565	844	286	336	68	7	129

TABLE 6

Primary Drug Type Used by Race/Ethnicity
FY 1982-83 Through FY 1984-85

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Total FY 1982-83	80,935	56,203	6,443	4,434	6,160	2,326	239	5,130
White	39,479	26,275	920	2,817	3,843	1,994	165	3,465
Percent	100.0	66.6	2.3	7.1	9.7	5.1	0.4	8.8
Black	14,308	8,729	2,751	1,109	928	126	30	635
Percent	100.0	61.0	19.2	7.8	6.5	0.9	0.2	4.4
American Indian	511	319	39	20	61	19	1	52
Percent	100.0	62.5	7.6	3.9	11.9	3.7	0.2	10.2
Asian	924	565	66	75	81	18	5	114
Percent	100.0	61.2	7.1	8.1	8.8	2.0	0.5	12.3
Hispanic	25,713	20,315	2,667	413	1,247	169	38	864
Percent	100.0	79.0	10.4	1.6	4.8	0.7	0.1	3.4
Total FY 1983-84	87,742	63,201	6,861	5,714	5,343	2,542	166	3,915
White	43,066	30,468	949	3,313	3,338	2,181	116	2,701
Percent	100.0	70.7	2.2	7.7	7.8	5.1	0.2	6.3
Black	14,227	8,783	2,369	1,695	784	123	12	461
Percent	100.0	61.7	16.7	11.9	5.5	0.9	0.1	3.2
American Indian	574	350	47	35	66	30	1	45
Percent	100.0	61.0	8.2	6.1	11.5	5.2	0.2	7.8
Asian	1,051	724	67	90	86	23	4	57
Percent	100.0	68.9	6.4	8.5	8.2	2.2	0.4	5.4
Hispanic	28,824	22,876	3,429	581	1,069	185	33	651
Percent	100.0	79.4	11.9	2.0	3.7	0.6	0.1	2.3

TABLE 6 (cont'd)

Primary Drug Type Used by Race/Ethnicity
FY 1982-83 Through FY 1984-85

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Admissions</u>
Total FY 1984-85	89,326	64,414	5,947	7,476	5,280	2,990	137	3,082
White	44,081	31,487	817	3,647	3,300	2,603	97	2,130
Percent	100.0	71.4	1.9	8.3	7.5	5.9	.2	4.8
Black	13,855	8,228	1,663	2,786	686	91	13	388
Percent	100.0	59.4	12.0	20.1	4.9	.7	.1	2.8
American Indian	556	356	44	27	58	42	0	29
Percent	100.0	64.0	7.9	4.9	10.4	7.6	.0	5.2
Asian	1,120	780	54	127	76	22	1	60
Percent	100.0	69.6	4.8	11.3	6.8	2.0	.1	5.4
Hispanic	29,683	23,537	3,367	887	1,160	232	26	474
Percent	100.0	79.3	11.3	3.0	3.9	.8	.1	1.6
Unknown	31	26	2	2	0	0	0	1
Percent	100.0	83.8	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	3.2

Source: CAL-DADS Admissions

TABLE 7
PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY AGE
FY 1982-83 THROUGH FY 1984-85

<u>Age and Year 17 or Less</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Drugs</u>
FY 1982-83	2,962	91	268	1,905	89	160	0	449
1983-84	2,766	120	372	1,725	115	149	0	285
1984-85	3,552	174	489	2,176	238	238	0	237
Percent Change	19.9	91.2	82.5	14.2	167.4	48.8	0	-47.2
<u>18-20</u>								
FY 1982-83	4,526	1,133	1,141	1,167	470	260	0	355
1983-84	4,358	1,157	1,234	922	518	287	0	240
1984-85	4,978	1,575	1,216	759	882	394	1	151
Percent Change	10.0	39.0	6.6	-35.0	87.7	51.5	0	-57.5
<u>21-25</u>								
FY 1982-83	16,494	9,308	2,809	1,398	1,443	666	21	849
1983-84	16,537	9,423	2,731	1,193	1,850	752	15	573
1984-85	16,769	9,640	2,233	1,055	2,528	852	11	450
Percent Change	1.7	3.6	-20.5	-24.5	75.2	27.9	-47.6	-47.0
<u>26-30</u>								
FY 1982-83	23,336	17,858	1,473	848	1,218	607	79	1,253
1983-84	25,047	19,270	1,685	773	1,702	656	43	918
1984-85	24,428	18,919	1,336	615	2,056	732	39	731
Percent Change	4.7	5.9	-9.3	-27.5	68.8	20.6	-50.6	-41.7

TABLE 7 (cont'd)
PRIMARY DRUG TYPE USED BY AGE
FY 1982-83 THROUGH FY 1984-85

<u>Age and Year</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>PCP</u>	<u>Marijuana/ Hashish</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Non-Rx Methadone</u>	<u>All Other Drugs</u>
<u>31-44</u>								
FY 1982-83	29,522	24,430	683	742	1,102	594	129	1,842
1983-84	34,261	29,071	797	668	1,424	662	98	1,541
1984-85	34,923	29,959	645	627	1,646	719	77	1,250
Percent Change	18.3	22.6	-5.6	-15.5	49.4	21.0	-40.3	-32.1
<u>45 or more</u>								
FY 1982-83	4,215	3,541	50	92	99	36	15	382
1983-84	4,806	4,182	43	64	107	40	10	360
1984-85	4,743	4,200	32	52	130	56	9	264
Percent Change	12.5	18.6	-36.0	-43.5	31.3	55.6	-40.0	-30.9

TABLE 8

Average Age When Primary Drug Was First Used

Primary Drug	<u>FY 82-83</u>	<u>FY 83-84</u>	<u>FY 84-85</u>
Heroin	21.1	21.5	21.4
PCP	20.4	20.3	19.9
Marijuana/Hashish	16.1	15.9	15.4
Cocaine	22.3	22.7	22.6
Amphetamines	19.8	20.2	20.2
Non-RX Methadone	25.1	24.7	26.1
Average Age for All Drugs	20.9	21.2	20.7

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 9
Drug Type by County Population
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

County Population	Total Admissions	Percent	Heroin	Non-Rx Methadone	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish	PCP	All Other Drugs
Total Admissions 1982-83	80,884	100.0	69.5	0.3	2.9	5.5	7.6	7.9	6.3
500,000 people or more	73,362	100.0	72.2	0.3	2.3	5.0	6.5	7.9	5.8
200,000 - 500,000	5,010	100.0	49.6	0.6	7.8	9.0	13.0	11.4	8.6
Under 200,000	2,512	100.0	29.6	0.1	9.4	13.0	29.0	1.3	17.6
Total Admissions 1983-84	87,775	100.0	72.0	0.2	2.9	6.5	6.1	7.8	4.5
500,000 people or more	79,911	100.0	74.8	0.2	2.3	6.0	5.0	7.7	4.0
200,000 - 500,000	5,292	100.0	49.2	0.2	8.1	10.5	12.8	12.5	6.7
Under 200,000	2,572	100.0	33.3	0.0	11.3	13.9	25.8	1.5	14.2
Total Admissions 1984-85	89,324	100.0	72.1	0.2	3.4	8.3	5.9	6.7	3.4
500,000 people or more	81,101	100.0	74.7	0.2	2.6	7.9	5.0	6.6	3.0
200,000 - 500,000	6,227	100.0	51.9	0.2	8.7	12.9	11.2	8.3	6.8
Under 200,000	1,996	100.0	30.0	-0-	18.5	12.7	26.7	2.0	10.1

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 10

SOURCE OF REFERRAL
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Not Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1982-83	81,007	15,849	19.6	65,158	80.4
Quarter 1	19,816	3,831	19.3	15,985	80.7
Quarter 2	19,529	3,813	19.5	15,716	80.5
Quarter 3	19,951	4,215	21.1	15,736	78.9
Quarter 4	21,711	3,990	18.4	17,721	81.6
1983-84	87,733	15,468	17.6	72,265	82.4
Quarter 1	22,683	3,795	16.7	18,888	83.3
Quarter 2	21,602	3,590	16.6	18,012	83.4
Quarter 3	22,108	3,935	17.8	18,173	82.2
Quarter 4	21,340	4,148	19.4	17,192	80.6
1984-85	89,309	16,749	18.8	72,560	81.2
Quarter 1	21,691	4,077	18.8	17,614	81.2
Quarter 2	20,765	4,008	19.3	16,757	80.7
Quarter 3	22,896	4,313	18.8	18,583	81.2
Quarter 4	23,957	4,351	18.2	19,606	81.8

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 11

Source of Referral by Primary Drug Type Used at Admission
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

<u>Drug Type Used</u>	<u>Percent</u>	FY 1982-83		FY 1983-84		FY 1984-85	
		<u>Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Not Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Not Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Criminal Justice</u>	<u>Not Criminal Justice</u>
Total Admissions		15,846	65,213	15,468	72,278	16,749	72,560
Heroin	100.0	5.7	94.3	5.1	94.9	5.6	94.4
Non-Rx Methadone	100.0	5.3	94.7	6.6	93.4	7.3	92.7
Amphetamines	100.0	42.9	57.1	36.1	63.9	41.5	58.5
Cocaine	100.0	47.7	52.3	43.1	56.9	48.2	51.8
Marijuana/Hashish	100.0	64.4	35.6	59.1	40.9	59.6	40.4
PCP	100.0	65.2	34.8	68.9	31.1	72.7	27.3
All Other Drugs	100.0	26.5	73.5	25.1	74.9	26.1	73.9

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 12

REFERRALS FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE BY AGE

AGE	<u>FY 82-83</u>		<u>FY 83-84</u>		<u>FY 84-85</u>	
	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Criminal Justice Referrals</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Criminal Justice Referrals</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Criminal Justice Referral</u>
Total	80,998	19.6	87,746	17.6	89,309	18.8
17 years or less	2,960	57.5	2,764	54.8	3,549	58.1
18-20	4,523	53.6	4,357	52.7	4,976	51.3
21-25	16,483	29.8	16,528	28.7	16,758	29.3
26-30	23,319	14.8	25,040	14.4	24,411	14.9
31-44	29,501	10.0	34,252	8.8	34,897	9.4
45 or more	4,212	8.1	4,805	6.7	4,735	6.8

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ADMISSION
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Employed Full or Part Time</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unemployed Seeking Work</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Not Employed Not Seeking Work</u>	<u>Percent</u>
FY 1982-83	80,982	100.0	21,108	26.1	24,407	30.1	35,467	43.8
Quarter 1	19,815	100.0	4,896	24.7	5,947	30.0	8,972	45.3
Quarter 2	19,471	100.0	4,897	25.1	6,209	31.9	8,365	43.0
Quarter 3	19,720	100.0	5,302	26.9	5,907	30.0	8,511	43.1
Quarter 4	21,976	100.0	6,013	27.3	6,344	28.9	9,619	43.8
FY 1983-84	87,711	100.0	25,495	29.1	22,367	25.5	39,849	45.4
Quarter 1	22,676	100.0	6,292	27.8	6,058	26.7	10,326	45.5
Quarter 2	21,594	100.0	6,258	29.0	5,379	24.9	9,957	46.1
Quarter 3	22,104	100.0	6,450	29.2	5,504	24.9	10,150	45.9
Quarter 4	21,337	100.0	6,495	30.5	5,426	25.4	9,416	44.1
FY 1984-85	89,233	100.0	26,431	29.6	22,173	24.9	40,629	45.5
Quarter 1	21,681	100.0	6,469	29.8	5,367	24.8	9,845	45.4
Quarter 2	20,743	100.0	6,317	30.4	5,093	24.6	9,333	45.0
Quarter 3	22,875	100.0	6,533	28.5	5,871	25.7	10,471	45.8
Quarter 4	23,934	100.0	7,112	29.7	5,842	24.4	10,980	45.9

SOURCE: CAL-DADS ADMISSIONS

TABLE 14
DISCHARGE STATUS

FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Completed Treatment</u>	<u>Left Before Completion</u>		<u>Referred or Transferred</u>
				<u>Satisfactory Progress</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory Progress</u>	
FY 1982-83	77,484	100.0	20.9	18.7	51.7	8.7
Quarter 1	18,506	100.0	20.8	20.1	50.8	8.3
Quarter 2	18,895	100.0	20.2	18.1	53.9	7.8
Quarter 3	18,894	100.0	21.3	17.5	51.1	10.1
Quarter 4	21,189	100.0	21.3	18.9	51.0	8.8
FY 1983-84	86,237	100.0	20.5	18.0	52.1	9.4
Quarter 1	22,310	100.0	20.3	17.9	52.0	9.8
Quarter 2	21,634	100.0	20.0	18.2	52.6	9.2
Quarter 3	20,520	100.0	20.4	18.0	52.2	9.4
Quarter 4	21,773	100.0	21.3	17.8	51.6	9.3
FY 1984-85	85,942	100.0	21.4	19.7	50.4	8.5
Quarter 1	21,155	100.0	20.9	18.6	52.1	8.4
Quarter 2	20,128	100.0	21.9	20.0	50.4	7.7
Quarter 3	20,983	100.0	21.0	20.5	49.6	8.9
Quarter 4	23,676	100.0	21.7	19.9	49.5	8.9

SOURCE: CAL-DADS DISCHARGES

TABLE 15
ADULT DRUG VIOLATIONS

	<u>FY 79-80</u>	<u>FY 80-81</u>	<u>FY 81-82</u>	<u>FY 82-83</u>	<u>FY 83-84</u>
Adult Drug Arrests	110,895	113,573	127,623	150,491	180,609
1. Felony	56,550	58,137	60,836	67,953	78,976
2. Misdemeanor	54,345	55,436	66,787	82,538	101,633
Total Adult Arrests	1,336,125	1,459,903	1,509,301	1,555,093	1,490,349
Total Adult Population (18 and older)	16,850,501	17,356,683	17,745,509	18,194,173	18,559,647
1. <u>Adult Drug Arrests</u> <u>All Adult Arrests</u>	100.0	93.7	101.9	116.6	146.0
2. <u>Adult Drug Arrests</u> <u>Adult Population</u>	100.0	99.4	109.3	125.7	147.9
3. SAS Index of Drug Arrests	100.0	102.4	115.1	135.7	162.9

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Note: The three indices are based upon FY 1979-80 = 100.

TABLE 16
JUVENILE DRUG VIOLATIONS

	<u>FY 79-80</u>	<u>FY 80-81</u>	<u>FY 81-82</u>	<u>FY 82-83</u>	<u>FY 83-84</u>
All Juvenile Drug Arrests	23,883	21,587	20,793	20,532	22,495
1. Felony Drug Arrests	7,745	7,187	6,279	6,020	6,833
2. Misdemeanor Arrests	16,138	14,400	14,514	14,512	15,662
Total Juvenile Arrests	261,211	250,098	235,843	225,155	191,999
Juvenile Population (age 10-17)	3,006,736	3,040,176	3,022,817	2,968,985	2,910,972
Indices of Comparison					
1. <u>Juvenile Drug Arrests</u> <u>All Juvenile Arrests</u>	100.0	94.4	96.4	99.7	128.1
2. <u>Juvenile Drug Arrests</u> <u>Juvenile Population</u>	100.0	89.4	86.6	87.1	97.3
3. SAS Index of Drug Arrests (1979-80 = 100.0)	100.0	90.4	87.1	86.0	94.2

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Note: The three indices are based upon FY 1979-80 = 100.

TABLE 17

COURT DIVERSIONS
UNDER THE
DRUG OFFENDER DIVERSION STATUTE (P.C. 1000)

Offense	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Possession of Narcotics*	20.0%	24.1%	23.5%	20.9%	22.7%
Use of Narcotics	3.6	5.5	10.6	16.0	17.6
Possession of Paraphernalia	1.3	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.3
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	18.1	15.1	14.4	13.3	12.9
Marijuana Possession	39.6	35.8	30.7	23.1	13.6
Cultivation of Marijuana	10.4	10.4	8.7	6.3	5.5
Glue Sniffing	.5	.5	.5	.4	.1
Public Intoxication	2.3	1.6	1.3	.5	.2
Other	4.2	5.2	7.0	18.3	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	6,964	6,657	8,501	9,996	10,927

*Substantial increases in the percentage of clients diverted for 1982 "possession of narcotics" occurred between 1979 and 1983. Since the possession of narcotics offenses includes cocaine, the increase may be due to a jump in cocaine offenses rather than in narcotics offenses.

Note: Alameda County discontinued a breakout reporting system as of June 1983 and all of their data is reported under "Other".

Source: 33 county probation departments.

TABLE 18

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS
 MAJOR THERAPUTIC CLASSES
 DAWN EMERGENCY ROOM MENTIONS
 IN LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO

<u>Drug</u> <u>Therapeutic Classes</u>	Mentions 1980	Rank	Mentions 1981	Rank	Mentions 1982	Rank	Mentions 1983	Rank	Mentions 1984	Rank
Total	16,746		17,839		20,161		20,042		19,438	
Tranquilizers	2,864	1	2,739	2	2,627	3	2,330	4	2,213	4
Barbiturate Sedatives	1,339	7	1,101	8	947	9	712	11	535	12
Nonbarbiturate Sedatives	1,855	4	2,091	3	2,149	5	1,541	6	1,153	7
Alcohol-in-Combination**	2,657	2	3,188	1	3,494	1	3,624	1	3,317	1
Narcotic Analgesics	1,604	5	1,916	4	2,387	4	2,382	3	2,686	3
Non-narcotic Analgesics	1,367	6	1,567	6	1,588	6	1,648	5	1,562	6
Hallucinogens*	1,981	3	1,658	5	2,799	2	3,412	2	2,871	2
Antidepressants	1,280	8	1,257	7	1,213	7	891	9	872	9
Cannabis**	322	11	345	12	530	12	736	10	696	11
Antipsychotics	859	9	922	9	1,109	8	1,107	7	1,076	8
Cocaine**	219	12	527	11	711	10	1,001	8	1,647	5
Amphetamines	399	10	528	10	607	11	658	12	810	10

Source: DAWN Annual Reports - 1980 through 1984, Drug use by therapeutic classes and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

*Includes PCP and LSD

**Drug groups as major source for other depressants, other stimulants and other drugs.

Note: During 1981 and 1982, persons requiring emergency care in Los Angeles due to PCP were diverted from hospital emergency rooms to mental institutions. This caused some data loss in the hallucinogen category which was remedied in 1982.

TABLE 19

MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED DRUG CATEGORIES
 BY DAWN-AFFILIATED MEDICAL EXAMINERS
 FOR LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO
 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Drug Type	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Total Mentions	2,269	100.0	2,390	100.0	2,844	100.0	2,485	100.0	2,722	100.0
Alcohol-in-Combination	348	15.3	359	15.0	490	17.2	369	14.8	416	15.3
Heroin	156	6.9	257	10.8	337	11.9	343	13.8	407	15.0
Codeine	196	8.6	213	8.9	222	7.8	179	7.2	168	6.2
Amitripyline	95	4.2	130	5.4	129	4.5	107	4.3	119	4.4
Diazepam	69	3.0	94	3.9	87	3.1	84	3.4	103	3.8
Cocaine	50	2.2	69	2.9	102	3.6	123	4.9	259	9.5

Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network, (DAWN) Annual Reports - 1980-84, drug-related or drug-induced deaths by SMSA's

TABLE 20

CALIFORNIA DRUG DEATHS BY CAUSE
FY 1979-80 Through 1984-85

Cause	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
Total, all drugs	1,383	1,576	1,597	1,799	1,717	1,998
Heroin and other opiates	147	215	253	358	357	456
Cocaine and cocaine types	33	46	60	82	136	176
Tranquillizers	224	237	187	192	214	200
Amphetamines	11	12	10	12	17	16
Barbiturates	217	191	134	117	88	66

*Projections based on the last six months of 1984. For a trend index, FY 1979-80 = 100. cf. Graph 35.

Source: Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 21

Heroin Addicts:
Emergency Room Mentions, First Time Treatment Admissions
Deaths and Hepatitis Type B Cases
FY 1982-83 and FY 1983-84

<u>Variables and Indices</u>	FY 1982-83		FY 1983-84	
	<u>July-December</u>	<u>January-June</u>	<u>July-December</u>	<u>January-June</u>
Heroin: Emergency Room Mentions	663	584	815	873
Total ER Mentions	10,710	11,280	10,752	10,597
Index: J-D FY 82-83 = 100	100	83.6	122.4	133.1
Heroin Addicts, First Admission	4,742	5,754	6,420	6,192
Heroin: Total Admissions	27,273	28,978	32,564	30,650
Index: J-D, FY 82-83 = 100	100	114.2	113.4	116.2
Heroin Caused Deaths	202	156	182	175
Index: J-D, FY 82-83 = 100	100	76.5	88.4	86.6
Hepatitis Cases Type B	1,954	2,107	2,295	1,597
Index: J-D FY 82-83 = 100	100	106.8	115.2	79.4

TABLE 22
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FY 1982-83 through FY 1984-85

	FY 1982-83				FY 1983-84				FY 1984-85			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
California Labor Force (1000's)	12,291	12,230	12,130	12,220	12,270	12,355	12,456	12,662	12,754	12,930	12,962	12,911
California Employment (1000's)	10,964	10,887	10,934	11,111	11,223	11,318	11,489	11,660	11,808	11,987	12,010	11,977
Percent	89.2	89.0	90.1	90.9	91.4	91.6	92.2	92.1	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8
Index (1st Q, FY 82-83=100)	100.0	99.8	101.0	101.9	102.5	102.7	103.4	103.3	103.8	103.9	103.9	104.0
CALDADS Labor Force	10,843	11,106	11,209	12,357	12,350	11,637	11,954	11,921	11,836	11,410	12,402	12,954
CALDADS Employment	4,896	4,897	5,302	6,013	6,292	5,258	6,450	6,495	6,469	6,317	6,533	7,112
Percent	45.2	44.1	47.3	48.7	50.9	53.8	54.0	54.5	54.6	55.3	52.6	54.9
Index (1st Q, FY 82-83=100)	100.0	97.6	104.6	107.7	112.6	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.0	122.6	116.6	121.5

SOURCES: CALDADS AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TABLE 23

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS
Selected Drug Groups
DAWN Emergency Room Mentions in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco

<u>Drug Classification</u>	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	<u>Mentions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Mentions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Mentions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Mentions</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Mentions</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total, drug groups	29,778	100.0	23,739	100.0	25,820	100.0	25,019	100.0	24,292	100.0
All Others	22,086	74.2	15,244	64.2	15,480	59.9	13,765	55.0	13,092	53.9
Alcohol-in-combination	2,657	8.9	3,188	13.4	3,494	13.5	3,624	14.5	3,317	13.6
Cocaine	219	0.7	527	2.2	711	2.8	1,001	4.0	1,647	6.8
Heroin	619	2.1	818	3.5	1,295	5.0	1,470	5.9	1,876	7.7
PCP*	1,794	6.0	1,464	6.2	2,520	9.8	3,196	12.8	2,691	11.1
Tranquilizers	2,403	8.1	2,498	10.5	2,320	9.0	1,963	7.8	1,669	6.9

SOURCE: DAWN ANNUAL REPORTS 1980-1984, DRUG USE BY DRUG GROUPS AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS.

NOTE: During 1981 and 1982, persons requiring emergency care in Los Angeles due to PCP were diverted from hospital emergency rooms to mental institutions. This data loss was remedied in 1982.