



Bureau of Substance Abuse Services
Substance Abuse Treatment
Annual Report - FY 2012
ADULT HOMELESS ADMISSIONS



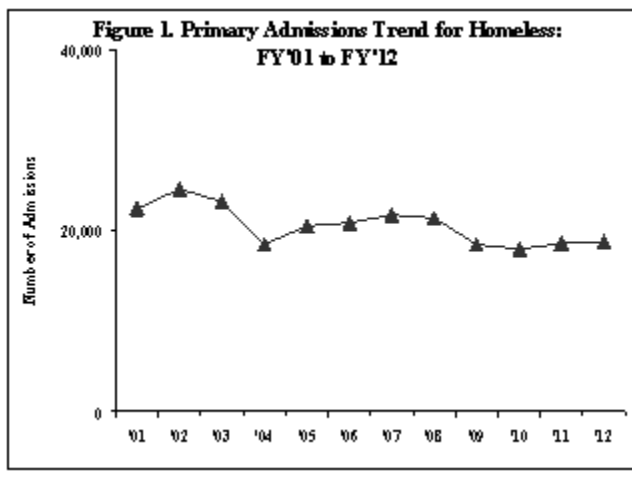
This annual report provides information on adult admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Admission data presented here were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Management Information System in FY 2012 by licensed providers.

Substance Abuse and Dependence

7.4% of homeless people meet the American Psychiatric Association’s alcohol abuse and dependence criteria (NIAAA – NLAES, 1992).

Treatment Admissions

In FY 2012 there were 18,942 admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts who were homeless; of these 40 admissions were under 18 years of age. This report presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Annual Report. Figure 1 illustrates treatment admissions trend for adults 18 years and older to all treatment services for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2012.



Characteristics of Admissions

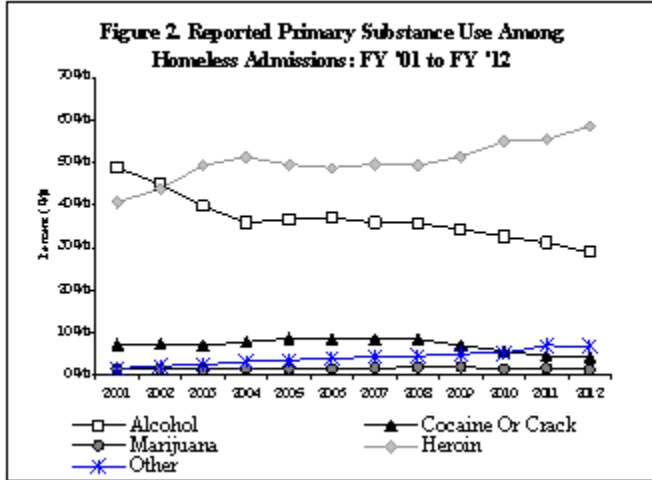
In FY 2012, adult admissions to substance abuse treatment who were homeless reported the following characteristics:

- 71.6% (13,495) were male, 28.3% (5,334) were female, and 0.1% (10) were transgender.
- 75.4% (14,103) were White, 9.9 % (1848) were Black, 3.8% (705) were multi-racial and 10.9% (2,046) were of other single race.
- 13.6% (2,570) of admissions were Hispanic.
- 97.1% (18,291) were unemployed.
- 44.5% (8,373) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 58.9% (11,095) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 60.6% (11,410) were between the ages of 21-39, with a mean age of 35.4 years.
- 19.7% (3,706) had children under six years of age. Nearly twenty five percent (4,679) were the parents of children 6-18 years old.

¹ Prior to FY 2007, all data was collected in Substance Abuse Management Information Legacy System. Beginning with 2007, BSAS started the gradual transition to the new MIS.

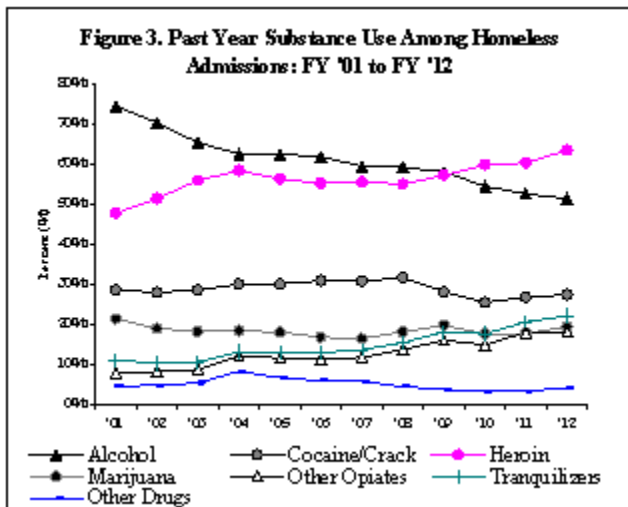
Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2012, homeless admissions reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions 28.9% (5,440) reported alcohol as primary substance of use, 58.6% (11,031) heroin, 4.4% (822) crack and/or cocaine, 1.3% (249) marijuana, and 6.9% (1,297) other drugs.



Substances Used in Past Year

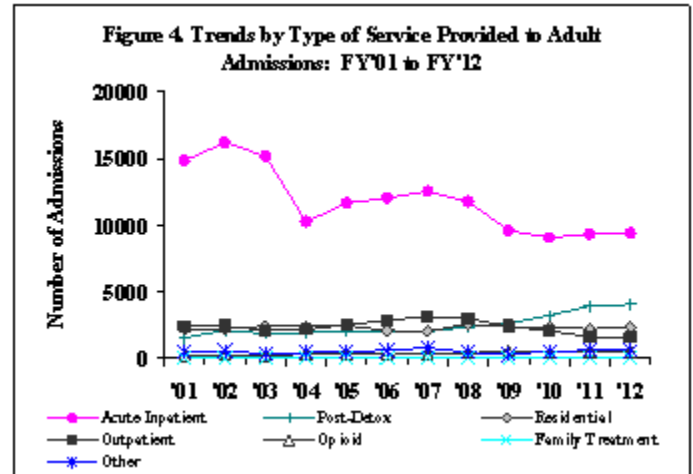
In FY 2012, at admission heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among homeless clients. The percentages of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions 51.6% (9,714) reported past year alcohol use, 63.7% (11,991) heroin, 27.5% (5,182) cocaine and/or crack, 19.5% (3,676) marijuana, 18.2% (3,425) all other opiates¹, 22.1% (4,171) Tranquilizers and 4.3% (800) all other drugs.



Admissions by Service Type²

In FY 2012, homeless admissions received services in the following service categories:

- 49.9% (9,395) were admitted Acute Inpatient Treatment Services.
- 21.6% (4,065) were admitted to Post-Detox Treatment Services.
- 12.4% (2,342) were admitted to Residential Treatment Services.
- 8.5% (1,597) were admitted to Outpatient Treatment Services.
- 2.8% (527) of admissions were admitted to Opioid Treatment Services.
- 0.3% (50) were admitted to Family Treatment Services.
- 3.2% (610) were admitted to Other treatment services



¹ All Other Opiate category includes Non-Prescription Methadone, Non-Prescription Suboxone, Oxycodone, and other Opiates/Synthetics

² The service categories that are used to classify providers changed between FY 2010 and FY 2012. The data reported here are for these new categories. These data may not correspond exactly with data provided in earlier fact sheets.

