If you have issues viewing or accessing this file, please contact us at NCJRS.gov.



A Strategy for Local Drug Abuse Assessment



1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

NCJAT

APR 30 1980

ACQUISITIONS

÷

A Strategy for Local Drug Abuse Assessment

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

National Institute on Drug Abuse Forecasting Branch 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, Maryland 20857

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sincere appreciation is extended to the staff of the Division of Drug Programs, County of San Diego for their many valuable comments and suggestions towards the development of this paper. The Division of Community Assistance and Division of Scientific and Program Information of the National Institute on Drug Abuse also reviewed earlier drafts of this paper, and provided additional comments and suggestions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2

	Page
Acknowledgments	ii
Executive Summary	iv
Introduction	1
An Overview of Drug Abuse Indicators	1
Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions	1
Hepatitis Cases	1
Drug-related Deaths	3
Nonfatal Drug Abuse Emergencies	3
Drug Law Violation Arrests	4
Drug Retail Price and Purity Levels	4
Survey Data	4
Identifying Local Drug Abuse Problems: The San Diego Experience	4
A Historical Perspective	4
Local Drug Abuse Indicators Monitored	6
Local Communication Network	9
Conclusion	9
References	9
Appendices	11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Strategy for Local Drug Abuse Assessment

One of the major responsibilities of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) as cited in Public Law 92-255, Section 229, is to assist State and local agencies and governments in the development of methods to identify and analyze local drug abuse problems. Through NIDA initiatives, researchers have begun to explore and utilize a variety of "indicators" to monitor the extent of the drug abuse problem and to assess trends and patterns of drug use and abuse in their local communities. These drug abuse "indicators" are often in unmanageable forms and are not accurate and timely enough to be a key for targeting prevention activities, drug abuse service planning, and allocating resources.

The purpose of this technical paper is to provide local program planners, administrators, and other decisionmakers with some basic tools to assess local drug abuse conditions and problems in a viable and timely manner. Implementation of the strategy will hopefully provide its users with objective data on which to base everyday judgments regarding the public health problem of drug abuse, planning for drug abuse services, and allocating limited resources on local levels.

A detailed discussion of drug abuse indicators and their rationale for selection is presented. Some of the suggested drug abuse indicators include: drug abuse treatment admissions; hepatitis morbidity; drug abuse mortality; nonfatal emergency room episodes for drug abuse; and drug law violation arrests. Methods for acquiring these data, including samples of various data collection instruments, are also discussed. The experiences of one local community are illustrated as an example,

The experiences of one local community are illustrated as an example, including their methods and procedures for acquiring and organizing drug abuse indicator data, for identifying local drug abuse problems (in this example a county), and for communicating drug abuse data to their local constituencies and the general public. Benefits to be gained by using this approach may become increasingly evident in future planning endeavors.

John O. Green Forecasting Branch Division of Resource Development National Institute on Drug Abuse

INTRODUCTION

In the field of drug abuse treatment and prevention, there has been a lack of coordinated and systematic assessment of the drug abuse problem. All too often, local treatment planners, administrators, and other decisionmakers lack objective data on which to base their everyday planning decisions regarding this social dilemma.

The purpose of this paper is to provide local program planners, administrators, and other decisionmakers with some basic tools to assess local drug abuse conditions and problems in a viable and timely manner. It is hoped that implementation of the strategy described here will provide its users with objective data on which to base everyday judgments regarding the public health problem of drug abuse, planning for drug abuse services, and allocating limited resources on local levels.

AN OVERVIEW OF DRUG ABUSE INDICATORS

Utilization of "indicators" of drug abuse is rapidly becoming an effective methodology for monitoring drug abuse trends and patterns and assessing the extent of the drug abuse problem on local (city and/or county) levels. A detailed discussion regarding indicators of drug abuse and their rationale for selection is presented below. The interested reader is also referred to Heroin Indicators Trend Report, Estimating the Prevalence of Heroin Use in a Community, Toward a Heroin Problem Index, Drug Incidence Analysis, and A Method for Estimating Heroin Use Prevalence. These publications are available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, Post Office Box 1908, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Some of the drug abuse indicators most commonly monitored include: drug abuse treatment admissions; hepatitis cases; drugrelated deaths; nonfatal emergency room episodes for drug abuse; drug law violation arrests; and drug retail price and purity levels.

The indicators are generally considered to have an association with drug use and abuse, but the absolute nature of this association is not known. Thus, the indicators should be viewed as relative measures of change in drug abuse conditions and problems rather than as absolute measures (1). Any one indicator alone is not intended to give us the actual number of heroin and other drug users (prevalence estimates) in a local community at any given time nor the rate at which these populations may be increasing or decreasing in size, but only trends and patterns of drug use and abuse--increases/decreases within a local community and various demographic characteristics of drug using/abusing populations. Through further applications of techniques, such as the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Toward a Heroin Problem Index, prevalence estimates on local levels can be determined. The following is a brief description of the rationale underlying each drug abuse indicator used in this paper (an adaptation of the Heroin Indicators Trend Report).

Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions

Drug abuse treatment admission data are considered to be related only partially to the extent of the drug using/abusing population. Admissions reflect treatment availability, utilization, and funding levels more than they describe trends in drug use and abuse. However, admission data are included in this paper to provide trend information regarding individuals who have identified themselves as having a serious problem associated with drug use and abuse requiring treatment.

Information on drug abuse treatment admissions is most often collected by the large-scale Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), installed in virtually all federally funded drug abuse treatment programs. The CODAP system provides a wealth of information regarding characteristics of program clientele, such as demographic, socio-economic characteristics, and drug using patterns. Many Single State Agencies for Drug Abuse Prevention are currently adapting the CODAP system or similar systems on statewide and local levels, and some are mandating the system as a condition of State and/or local funding. Tables 1 and 2 are examples of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) specific CODAP data for the San Francisco, California area. The tables illustrate the primary drug at admission, and primary drug at admission by race/ethnicity, age at admission, and sex, for clients admitted to federally funded treatment programs in the San Francisco SMSA during 1977. Appendices A, B, and C are examples of the data collection instruments: CODAP Client Flow Summary, Admission Report, and Discharge Report.

Hepatitis Cases

One mode of transmission of viral hepatitis is via unsterile syringes shared by individuals (primarily heroin users) who use

San Francisco

Table 1. Primary drug at admission for 1977 (in percentages)

Primary drug

None	0.0
Heroin	84,8
Illegal methadone	0.3
Other opiates	1.6
Alcohol	1.7
Marihuana	3.0
Barbiturates	2.0
Tranquilizers	0.3
Other sedatives	0.8
Amphetamines	2.5
Cocaine	1.1
Hallucinogens	1.7
Inhalants	0.1
Over the counter	0.0
Other*	0.1
Total N	8,001

*"Other" category also includes "other sedatives, hypnotics, or tranquilizers" submitted on the 1975 forms. See Introduction.

Table 2. Primary drug at admission by race/ethnicity, age at admission, and sex (in row percentages)

				ary arug	at admits	BION			
	Heroin	Other opiate	Alcohol	Mari- huana	Barbi- turate	Amphet- amine	Co- caine	Other	Total N
Race/ethnicity									
White	83.7	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.7	3.1	1.0	3.5	4,241
Black	85.2	0.6	1.7	4,5	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	2,242
Hispanic	88.3	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	4.3	1,269
Other	82.3	4.8	1.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	0.4	3.2	248
Age at admission									
Less than 18	3.5	1.3	0.4	52.4	11.7	6.5	3.5	20.8	231
18-20	53,7	2.2	3.7	8.6	9.1	7.1	4.4	11.3	408
21-25	86.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.1	3.5	2,363
26-30	90.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.4	2,664
31-44	90.4	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.4	1,8	0.8	1.0	1,932
Greater than 44	84.7	5.4	5.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	391
Sex									
Male	84.0	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.9	5,597
Female	86.6	1.6	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.0	3.1	2,404
All clients	84.8	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.1	3.0	8,001

Primary drug at admission

Source: NIDA Statistical Series, SMSA Statistics 1977. Series E, Number 9. drugs intravenously. Due to many spurious and unfounded relationships, hepatitis and its association with drug use and abuse, especially intravenous drug use, is currently under investigation by the National Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to Schreeder (2), preliminary findings indicate that: " 30 percent of drug abusers seeking treatment have a history of icteric (having Jaundice) hepatitis on one or more occasions after the onset of regular parenteral (intravenous or intramuscular) drug abuse." Even though its relationship with drug use and abuse remains unclear, incidence of hepatitis as an indicator of (new) drug use is still used by many researchers in the field of drug abuse.

Incidents of hepatitis (viral), type A, B, and unspecified are reported to the CDC in Atlanta, Georgia. Cases (incidents) of hepatitis are summarized on a weekly basis in the CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). The MMWR displays incidents of hepatitis by regional area of the Nation and by States. The case reporting originates in and/or local (city county) health departments; these local departments, in turn, forward their reports to the individual State departments of health. The States are then responsible for reporting cases of hepatitis to the CDC.

Local agencies/governments interested in obtaining information on hepatitis cases (simple frequencies by each type) should consult their local health departments. Appendix D is an example of a "Confidential Morbidity Report" submitted by hospitals and physicians to the local health departments.

Drug-Related Deaths

An increase in the number (change of rates in prevalence) of active heroin and other drug users in an area is thought to result in an increase in the number of fatal reactions to specific drugs. For instance, it is believed that the number of deaths associated with drug use and abuse would increase proportionally with the number of persons who self-administer heroin and other drugs of varying quantity and quality.

Nonfatal Drug Abuse Emergencies

Similar to heroin and other drug-related deaths, the number of nonfatal reactions to specific drugs or drug combinations is thought to increase as the number of drug users increases. Thus, the number of individuals who experience heroin or other drug overdose and are treated in hospital emergency rooms should vary with the total number of active users.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), a system co-sponsored by NIDA and the Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), captures information involving drug-related deaths and nonfatal emergency room episodes for drug abuse. Emergency rooms located in non-Federal shortterm hospitals, and medical examiners and coroners are the basis for all DAWN reporting. Only 26 SMSAs, from among more than 200 in the Continental United States, are currently included in the DAWN system; they are:

> o Atlanta Baltimore 0 Boston 0 Buffalo 0 0 Chicago ο Cleveland Dallas 0 Denver 0 0 Detroit 0 Indianapolis Kansas City 0 0 Los Angeles 0 Miami Minneapolis 0 New Orleans 0 New York 0 ο Norfo1k 0 Oklahoma City Philadelphia 0 0 Phoenix St. Louis 0 San Antonio 0 0 San Diego 0 San Francisco Seattle 0 Washington, D.C. 0

Users of data from the DAWN system should keep in mind the limitations and caveats outlined in the preface of DAWN publications. For example, the hospitals are not a statistical random sample of hospitals in the United States or in the particular SMSAs (except for Norfolk, Virginia, which includes all eligible hospital emergency rooms for that SMSA). Obviously, DAWN data is not available for any cities, counties, or SMSAs that are not included in the above list.

Local agencies/governments that do not have access to the DAWN or similar systems would have to conduct independent surveys of their local hospital emergency rooms and medical examiners/coroners to obtain information regarding drug abuse morbidity and mortality in their area. Appendices E and F respectively, are examples of the DAWN system hospital emergency room and medical examiner forms which can be adapted for local use.

Reaggregated DAWN data, by county (for those SMSAs listed above), can be obtained by writing NIDA's Division of Resource ^a Development, Forecasting Branch, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A43, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Table 3 is an example of SMSA specific DAWN data for the San Diego, California area. The table illustrates "Mentions for Selected Drugs" for all DAWN system hospital emergency rooms and medical examiners in the San Diego SMSA.

Drug Law Violation Arrests

The number of arrests by law enforcement authorities for drug law violations is thought to bear a relationship to overall drug use in an area. It is assumed that as drug-related activity increases, public concern also increases, resulting in more law enforcement activity and a greater number of arrests for drug-related offenses.

Information on individuals (simple frequencies, ge, sex, and arrested for drug age, race distributions) law violations usually can be obtained from local police departments. If one does not find these available, city, county, and State level data can often be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The UCRs summarize information for the seven major violations (property and person crimes) and drug law violations. The UCR is compiled annually by the U.S. Department of Justice, and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Drug Retail Price and Purity Levels

Changes in the retail (street-level) purity or potency of heroin and changes in price (for heroin and other drugs) are generally considered a measure of heroin and other drug availability. For instance, as the purity of heroin increases and the price declines, availability of heroin increases. Increases in availability are believed to be associated with increases, in the total number of heroin and other drug users, and also related to the number of drug-related deaths and nonfatal drug abuse emergencies, Regional price and purity data for heroin is summarized on a quarterly basis by the Drug Enforcement Administration in their Performance Measurement System. These data are available by writing the U.S. Department of Justice,

Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537.

Survey Data

Surveys provide a direct measure \mathbf{of} respondents' self-reported drug experience. As such, they provide information about a different type (information from other than institutional data sources) of heroin and other drug use from that reflected in the indicators. Despite this unique other contribution to understanding the phenomenon of heroin and other drug use, survey findings must be interpreted with caution. For example, general population surveys are most often based on samples of households; thus, they may underrepresent the "traditional" heroin using/addicted population. Household surveys may further exclude the transient, incarcerated, in-treatment or heroin user/addict. In addition, special population surveys, such as high school surveys, only capture those individuals enrolled and may omit those who have dropped out. On the other hand, local surveys of general and special populations can provide an indication of drug use levels existing in these populations. The NIDA's <u>National</u> <u>Survey on</u> <u>Drug Abuse: 1977 and Drug Use Among American</u> <u>High School Students: 1975-1977 are examples</u> of general (household) and special population surveys.

IDENTIFYING LOCAL DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS: THE SAN DIEGO EXPERIENCE

A Historical Perspective

The County of San Diego (1979 population: 1.6 million, and rapidly increasing) is situated in a unique geo-political location in the southwestern United States. It is bordered by one of the largest metropolitan areas in the Nation to the north, Los Angeles, vast open areas and rural communities to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and the Mexican border to the south.

The ethnic distribution of the county is approximately 79 percent white, 12 percent Mexican descent or Spanish surname, 5 percent black, 2 percent Asian, and 2 percent American Indian and other (1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Integrated Planning Office, County of San Diego).

The community's close proximity to Mexico makes supplies of heroin and other drugs readily available. Recent studies suggest that there are approximately 11,000 heroin users (one-time, occasional, and chronic

TABLE 3

SAN DIEGO

MENTIONS FOR SELECTED DRUGS ALL DAWN EMERGENCY ROOMS AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS IN SMSA

ALL D	AWN EMERGENCY ROOMS AND MEDICAL EXAMINERS IN	SMSA Drug	Mentions
Therapeutic Class and Drug Category	Commonly Encountered Brand and Generic Name Drugs	Emergency Rooms Apr - June 1978 # %	Medical Examiners Jan - Mar 1978 # %
TRANQUIL IZERS	Valium, Ansiolin, Stesolid Librium, Libritabs, SK Lygen Thorazine, Chlor-PZ, Promapar, Largactil Mellaril Equanil, Miltown, SK-Bamate, Kesso-Bamate Tranxene, Azene Serax, Adumbran Etrafon, Triavil	253 20 3	10 11 0
Dlazepam	Vallum, Anstolin, Stesolid		
Chlordiazepoxid# Chlorpromazine	Librium, Libritabs, SK Lygen	20 1.6	1 1.1
Thioridazine	Mellaril	11 0.9	1 1.1
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown, SK-Bamate, Kesso-Bamate	6 0.5	2 2.2
Meprobamate Clorazepate Oxazepam	Tranxene, Azene Sanay, Adumbuan	4 0.3	- 0.0
Perphenazine/Amitriptyline	Etrafon, Triavil	13 1.0	- 0.0
Ciorazepan Oxazepan Perphenazine/Amitriptyline All Other Tranquilizers		56 4.5	4 4.4
BARBITURATE SEDATIVES			17 18.7
Secobarbital Secobarbital/Amobarbital	Seconal, Quinalbarbitone	19 1.5	- 0.0
Phenobarbital	Luminal, Eskabarb, Barbita, Stental	20 1.6	5 5.5
Pentobarbital	Nembutal, Nebralin	6 0.5	- 0.0
Butabarbital	Amyta) Butisol, Butazem, Bütex, Soduben, Buticans	- 0.0	1 1.1
All Other Barbiturate Sedatives	Seconal, Quinalbarbitone Tuinal Luminal, Eskabarb, Barbita, Stental Nembutal, Nebralin Amytal Butisol, Butazem, Butex, Soduben, Buticaps	26 2,1	9 9.9
NON DADDITUDATE CEDATIVEC		113 9.1	9 9,9
Flurazepam	Dalmane, Dalmadorm	28 2.2	2 2.2
Glutethimide	Quaalude, Sopor, Parest, Uptimil, Somnatac	18 1.4	2 2.2
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	15 1.2	3 3,3
<u>RUN-BARBILUKAILS SEDATIVES</u> Flurazepam Methaqualone Glutethimide Ethchlorvynol Methapyrilene/Scopolamine All Other Non-Barbiturate Sedatives	Sominex, Sleep-eze	11 0.9	- 0.0
	•••	55 2.0	6 6.6
ALCONOL-IN-COMBINATION			12_13.2
NARCOTIC ANALGESICS	Dolophine, Amidone Demerol, Pethidine Dilaudid Percodan		<u>16_17.6</u>
Methadone	Dolophine, Amidone	105 8,5	11 12.1 1 1.1
Codeine	• • •	14 1.1	4 4.4
Meperidine HCI Hydromorphone	Demerol, Pethidine	2 0.2	- 0.0
Percodan	Percodan	11 0.9	- 0.0
Hydromorphone Percodan All Other Narcotic Analgesics	• • •	$\begin{array}{c} - & 141 & 11.3 & - & - \\ 106 & 8.5 & 5 & 0.4 \\ 14 & 1.1 & 2 & 0.2 \\ - & 0.0 & \\ 11 & 0.9 & \\ 3 & 0.2 \end{array}$	- 0.0
NON-NARCOTIC_ANALGESICS		103 8.3	10_11.0
Aspirin d-Propoxyphene Pentazocine Acetaminophen	Darvon Dolene SK-65 S-Pain-65	44 3.5	- 0.0
Pentazocine	Talwin, Fortral	4 0.3	- 0.0
Acetaminophen All Other Non-Narcotic Analgesics	Darvon, Dolene, SK-65, S-Pain-65 Talwin, Fortral Tylenol, Nebs, Tempra, Datril, Capital	21 1.7 14 1.1	2 2.2
Amphetamine	Benzedrine Dexedrine, Diphylets Methedrine, Desoxyn	<u> </u>	
d-Amphetamine	Dexedrine, Diphylets	1 0.1	- 0.0
Speed	Metheurine, Desoxyn	4 0.3 8 0.6	- 0.0
Speed All Other Amphetamines	• • •	6 0.5 1 0.1 4 0.3 8 0.6 - 0.0	- 0.0
COCAINE		80.6	
PSYCHOSTIMULANTS	RitaTin Elavil, Endep	48 3.9	13 14 3
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1 0.1	
Amitriptyline All Other Psychostimulants	Elavii, Endep	25 2.0	7 7.7
		1.0	0 0,0
CANNABIS Marijuana Hashish	·	$-\frac{24}{24}$ $-\frac{1.9}{1.9}$ $$	
Hashish		- 0.0	'- 0,0
HALLUCINOGENS		52 4.2	
LSD PCP/PCP Combinations		13 1.0 37 3.0	
All Other Hallucinogens	• • •	2 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0
ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTINAUSEANTS		141.1	
DiphenyThydantoIn Sodium	DiTantin, Ekko	10 0.8	- 0.0
All Other Anticonvul/Antinaus		4 0.3	- 0.0
CODEINE COMBINATIONS			00
INHALANTS/SOLVENTS/AEROSOLS		80.6	
ALL OTHER DRUGS		103 8.3	2 2,2
DRUG UNKNOWN		62 5.0	- 0.0
Total Drug Mentions		1,246 100	91_100
Brand and/or generic name not	annlicable		
Source: Drug Abuse Warning	g Network Quarterly Report, A	pril-June 197	νδ.
U.S. Department of	f Justice, Drug Enforcement A	dministration	n and

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse. users/addicts) currently residing in the county (3).

In the early 1970's, there were few "street agencies" and "kick pads" to accommodate the drug abuser. In 1974, the County Board of Supervisors created a separate department for drug and alcohol abuse services. In so doing, the Department of Substance Abuse (DSA) was given administrative jurisdiction over all County, State, and federally funded drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs. The DSA was empowered to plan for and administer all drug and alcohol abuse treatment service contracts in the county. Under DSA's auspices, there were several contracted treatment programs and also an outpatient drug-free treatment program operated directly by the County.

Under California State mandate, the DSA Division of Drug Programs was responsible for developing the county's drug abuse component for the State Plan. Since DSA's inception, the Chief of the Division of Drug Programs (designated County Drug Program Coordinator) has recognized an ever-increasing need for objective drug abuse data for management and planning purposes. This need was partially met with the implementation of a comprehensive management information system for County, State, and federally funded drug abuse treatment programs. (Contents of the system will be discussed further in following sections).

In the early years of DSA, incidence and prevalence studies, such as those initiated by NIDA (3,4), were conducted on a limited basis. One of the first concerted efforts to investigate the extent of the drug abuse problem in the county was conducted by the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP), Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C. (4). Since then, studies have been conducted other (5,6,7,8,9). Realizing a need to routinely compile, analyze, and interpret drug abuse data, the Division of Drug Programs allocated funds for a full-time research analyst within their Division.

In order to further investigate local drug abuse problems, San Diego drew upon NIDA's Community Correspondent Group (CCG) as a model in their study of drug abuse indicators. The NIDA CCG is composed of member correspondents from the drug abuse treatment, prevention, and research communities in major metropolitan areas, which also participate in the federally operated DAWN system. The Group has become an important source to NIDA of city, county, and SMSA heroin prevalence estimates, local trends and patterns of drug use and abuse, and other interpretations of changing drug abuse conditions in their local communities. Examples of their local analyses can be found in NIDA's <u>Proceedings</u>: <u>Community</u> <u>Correspondent</u> <u>Group Meeting</u> Five, December 1978.

Utilizing a design and format similar to the NIDA CCG, the member of the CCG from San Diego organized the drug abuse treatment and research communities, and other data source contributors (law enforcement and coroner) into a local Drug Abuse Indicator Correspondent Group. The make-up of the group and the interchange of drug abuse data is illustrated in figure 1 and discussed below.

Local Drug Abuse Indicators Monitored

Note: According to California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5328 and Federal Regulations the information entered on all forms is handled in the strictest confidence and is not released to unauthorized personnel.

Drug-related deaths. Medico-legal deaths are investigated by the San Diego County Coroner's Office. The Division of Drug Programs' research analyst receives death certificates from the Coroner's Office on a weekly basis via the County Vital Statistics Department. The death certificates include information on age, sex, race, name of the decedent, address, date of death, mode/manner of death (accidental, suicide, homicide, undetermined), and results from a toxicologic assay of all substances found in the decedent (see appendix G). The substances found in the decedent are listed by drug name; for instance, diazepam, d-propoxyphene, chloral hydrate, morphine (heroin), alcohol, etc. The death certificate illustrated in appendix G is also provided to the National Center for Health Statistics for compilation of national statistical reports and provided to State and Federal agencies for file clearance purposes.

Hepatitis. The San Diego County Public Health Department, Medical Services Division, is responsible for local hepatitis surveillance. The Department obtains confidential patient information regarding hepatitis A, B, and unspecified (refer to appendix D). The Department abstracts all reported cases of hepatitis occurring in the civilian and military population, including those cases reported by blood banks and plasma centers. The hepatitis data, sent on a monthly basis to the Division of Drug Programs' research analyst, includes name, address, age, sex, and race of the patient, by type.



SAN DIEGO COUNTY DRUG ABUSE DATA DISSEMINATION

 \sim



Drug abuse treatment. Drug abuse treatment data is received from every drug abuse treatment program throughout the County. Since July of 1975, every environment and modality for drug abuse treatment has been reporting on CODAP (refer to appendices A, B, and C). Treatment services in the County includes of а variety treatment modalities/environments, such as, outpatient methadone maintenance, outpatient detoxification, residential drug free, and outpatient drug free. According to CODAP figures, approximately 3,500 persons are served on an annual basis in the treatment network.

The Drug Information and Indicator System (DIIS) was designed and implemented by San Diego County as an augmentation to the Federal CODAP system for planning and management purposes (see appendix H). The DIIS is a comprehensive data collection system that requires a client service record on every client at the end of each month. The purpose of the system is as follows:

- Monitor by clinic and program the time spent and services provided to each client.
- Provide data for fiscal claims and site visits (e.g., cross-checking intakes, number of clients seen, units of service provided by various session types).
- Provide data for special research activities, such as drug abuse indicator analysis.

The system further provides data for other epidemiologic investigations, planning, management, and evaluation activities.

The DIIS Client Activity Report form has an identification section with items such as date of admission, primary counselor number, unique clinic identifier (assigned originally by NIDA), report month, treatment status, and the client number (linking all treatment service to the CODAP system). Residential census tract and zip codes are also obtained for each client on admission--facilitating needs assessments and regional drug abuse indicator analyses.

Nonfatal drug abuse emergencies. Hospital emergency room episodes associated with drug abuse are reported to DAWN. The San Diego County area was included in the DAWN system July 1975. Of twenty-four (24) eligible emergency rooms, twenty (20) located in nonfederally supported hospitals participate in the system in San Diego County. Drug Abuse Warning Network Quarterly Reports and other special computer runs are received from the NIDA Forecasting Branch and incorporated into local drug abuse indicator reports. Appendix I depicts a sample drug abuse indicator report. Prior to the inception of the DAWN system, emergency room data was collected and tabulated manually.

Law enforcement data: arrests, drug retail price and purity. The regional office of the DEA provides street-level price and purity data for heroin, including the number of drug seizures and the number of arrests involved. The price and purity data is derived from "street-buys" obtained by undercover narcotic agents. The "street-buys" are usually two gram samples or less; thus, they represent retail street-level price and purity for heroin. The San Diego County Integrated Narcotics Task Force, working in conjunction with local police jurisdictions and the DEA also provide arrest and drug retail price data.

The San Diego City Police Department, the major arresting jurisdiction in the area, is divided into two divisions--adult and juvenile. A breakdown by age, sex, race, and drug category is obtained for drug law violations from the Department and other law enforcement agencies every 6 months. A specially designed data collection instrument is used to capture arrest data from the various law enforcement agencies (see appendix J).

The San Diego County Sheriff's Office, law enforcement authority for areas outside the incorporated city limits of San Diego, also provides information on the number of adult and juvenile arrests for drug law violations by drug category, age, sex, and race.

Military. The San Diego County area entertains a substantial military population. The Marine Corp Recruit Depot, Camp Pendleton, Naval Training Center, Naval Air Bases, and a good portion of the Pacific Fleet are located in the county. A large Naval Drug Rehabilitation Center is also located in the area. The Center provides data concerning their drug abuse treatment program clientele and utilizes the San Diego County drug abuse indicator data and reports as a base for comparison.

Survey data. A survey was recently designed and conducted to assess the extent of the heroin problem (if any) among juveniles in the county. The survey was designed to assess the extent of the heroin problem by: estimating the prevalence (total number) of juvenile heroin users; surveying youth service provider agencies; and conducting a series of personal interviews with juvenile heroin users. It was determined that the juvenile heroin-using population was in the range of 100-300--a period prevalence estimate for 1975 through 1977. Due to the outcome of the survey, the county decided not to establish a residential treatment program for heroin using/addicted youth.

Another special survey was completed in 1974, which presented information on general patterns of youth drug use and other demographic characteristics of juvenile drug users/abusers (10). The extent (total number of drug users) of the drug abuse problem among youth could not be determined from the survey.

Local Communication Network

Figure 1 illustrates the communication network among the local correspondents. "Level One" represents primary data sources contributing to the local drug abuse assessment effort. Sharing of specific drug abuse data by the various constituencies has continued to be an ongoing endeavor. Interpretation/information sharing sessions are convened semi-annually with the local correspondents--leading to the final draft of the drug abuse indicator reports (see for example appendix I).

Another vital link in the assessment and data dissemination process has been the State mandated County Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse (CACDA). The CACDA is composed of representatives of the treatment, medical, and academic communities as well as lay consumers. The Committee is an approving/reviewing body for all drug-related contracts, grants, plans, and reports prepared by the County's Division of Drug Programs.

"Level Two" in figure 1, represents those organizations, agencies, and individuals that receive periodic reports on drug abuse conditions and problems in the county. These organizations may be affected by any changes in trends and patterns of drug use and abuse in their local community, leading to possible modification of prevention and treatment efforts, staffing patterns, and case loads.

CONCLUSION

This paper was written to provide local program planners, administrators, and other decisionmakers with some basic tools to assess local drug abuse conditions and problems in a viable and timely manner. Standardized format data collection instruments, such as those illustrated in this paper, demonstrated themselves to be cost-effective techniques for routinely compiling, analyzing, and interpreting indicators of drug abuse from existing data sources.

Data sharing capabilities between agencies, such as law enforcement and drug abuse treatment, can exist without violating the confidentiality of the subjects or the agencies involved, as in the example presented. Some inherent limitations when utilizing indicators of drug abuse for assessing the extent of the drug abuse problem and monitoring trends and patterns of drug use and abuse were also discussed.

Once implemented, the strategy will hopefully provide its users with the necessary objective data on which to base everyday judgments regarding the public health problem of drug abuse, planning for drug abuse services, and finally, allocating limited resources on local levels. Implementation of this paradigm by local agencies and governments requires the interest and cooperation of the various drug abuse indicator data sources.

REFERENCES

- 1. <u>Heroin Indicators Trend Report</u>. A publication of the Forecasting Branch, Division of Resource Development, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, D.C. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 76-315, 1976.
- Schreeder, Marshall T.,M.D. 'What is the Relationship Between Viral Hepatitis and Drug Abuse.'' In: Proceedings: <u>Community Correspondents Group Meeting</u> Five. Forecasting Branch, Division of Resource Development, National Institute on Drug Abuse, December 1978.
- Person, Phillip H., Retka, Robert L. and Woodward, J. Arthur. <u>A Method for</u> <u>Estimating Heroin Use Prevalence</u>. Forecasting Branch, Division of Resource Development, National Institute on Drug Abuse. DHEW Publication No. 017-024-00589-4.
- 4. Greene, Mark H.; Kozel, Nicholas J.; and Appletree, Roy D. <u>An Epidemiologic</u> Study of Heroin Use Patterns and Trends in Four Cities on the <u>Mexican-American</u> Border. Special Action Office Monograph. Executive Office of the President, Special Action Office for

Drug Abuse Prevention, Washington, D.C. January 1975.

- Crider, Raquel A. and Green, John O. "Drug Use Indicators Report--San Diego County." San Diego County Department of Substance Abuse, Division of Drug Programs, May 1977.
- Crider, Raquel A. and Green, John O. "Regional Analysis of Drug Use Indicators." San Diego County Department of Substance Abuse, Division of Drug Programs, May 1977.
- Green, John O. "Indicators of Heroin and Other Drug Use." San Diego County Department of Substance Abuse, Division of Drug Programs, October 1977.
- Green, John O. "Annual Report on Heroin and Other Drug Use." San Diego County Department of Substance Abuse, Division of Drug Programs, June 1978.
- 9. Lampkin, Ann and Green, John O. "Indicators of Heroin and Other Drug Use." San Diego County Department of Substance Abuse, Division of Drug Programs, December 1978.
- Judd, Lewis L., M.D. "Youth Drug Use Survey." County of San Diego, Health Care Agency, 1974.

CLIENT ORIENTE	DC)A.	TA	A	cαι	JIS	ST.	ON	I PR	00	CE	SS	(C	OĽ	DAP	·)							С	LIE	N	FL	-01	N S	UM	MAI	RY	(CFS)
								····-				ĊA	RD	11												onth		Day		'ear		
1. CLINIC IDENTIFIER													1-1	- 1	3.	. DA	TE	FOF	RM C	OM	PLE	TEC	5								28-:	33
NAME OF CLINIC	(ple	858	prin	t or	typ	e)									4, REPORT MONTH					'ear	34-:	37										
																				in It					zer	os fa	r no	one)				
	(nui	mbe	er)					(stre	at)						5. TOTAL REPORTED CLIENTS IN TREATMENT ON LAST DAY OF PREVIOUS MONTH (Item 10 on /ast month's CFS)							38-	\$1									
CLINIC ADDRESS	(cit	vł				6	tata				_	rin	cod	te)	6.	CL	IEN'	TS A	DM	э, ПТТІ ТН (L.,	1 + [I		, ,	
NAME OF CODAP														-						ports							·		I		42-	44
LIAISON	ļ														7.										ner		+ [Γ	·	45	47
CODAP LIAI- SON'S TELE- PHONE NUMBER	(are	a co	ode)			(nun	nber	.))							8.	of i . CL	late a IEN	idm TSE	issio DISC	n rep HAF	GE	en DDD	c <i>los</i> IUR	ed) ING			 		I T] 48-	
NAME OF PROGRAM															9	dis	char	ge re	por	ts en HAI	close	d)					- [L] -0-	
Check box if any of the	apo	ve h	as c	han	ged s	since	a las	t rep	ort]	19			PR lati	EVI e disi	ous char	s MC ge ri	onti eport	IS (I s en	Equ clos	als i ed)	numl		of	-				51-	53
2. PROGRAM IDENTIFIE	ER		Τ		_			Γ]:	20-2	7	*10	TR		ME		ON I					:	= [] 54-	57
*11. NUMBER OF CLIEN	ITS I	IN 7	RE	AT	IEN	то	NL	AST	DAY	0	FM	ON	тн	(C	ompl	ete	only	app	lical	ble b	lock	s-a	lo n	ot en	ter	zeros	5)					
	Ţ	_											IOD.	AL																		
ENVIRONMENT	ł		ETO						MAIN	TE					NID	_	FR	EE DTA	L-		IDA		_									
CARD		CL	IEN	TS	CL	IEN	TS	CL	IENT	s	CL	IEN	ITS	ļc	LIEN	TS	CL	IEN	TS	CL	EN.	rs	CL	IEN	rs							
PRISON 11-				ļ					<u> </u>				ļ				<u> </u>		-													
HOSPITAL 35-																																
RESIDENTIAL 11-					 		 				_		<u> </u>			_		ļ	<u> </u>													
DAY CARE 35-							ļ											L.		L												
GUTPATIENT CARD																													AND	тот		
35-	66		IEN			OTA			IIDA IENT	s	TC CL	DTA IEN			NID/			DTA IEN			IDA IEN'			DTA				DA ENTS	5	(TOT	
TOTALS														T		Τ		Γ	Γ													
12. TREATMENT FUNDI (Complete all blocks)	NGS	sou	IRC	ES		L	1	1			1	AR 1-1	D 5 2	1		CTI	VE W	IAI'	rind		ST O	N I	.AS	T D/								21-23
FUNDING CODES:								2			1	3-1	4	1	4. NI	UME	BER	OF	BOF	CLI	ENT				s			Γ				24-26
10 = NIDA 60 = THI 20 = BOP 70 = STA 30 = VA 80 = LOC	TE	РАН	ITY	PA	YME	.NT		3			-	5-1		1	5. NI	UM	BER	OF	COF		сте							L F	 ```	<u></u>		27-29
40 = LEAA 90 = PRI 50 = HUD 97 = NOT	VAT		CAE	BLE				4 5	-+		-	7-1 9-2		1	6. то	ота	L N	UMI	BER	ED OF T MO	APP	LIC	AN	TS S	CR	EEN		Ĺ	 			30-32
								<u>_</u> _	l.											Spec	ial_S	tud	ies		• ·					<u> </u>		
17. CODED REMARKS				2	3	4	5	6	3 7	8		Ī	П	11	12	13	14	15	16		18	T	9 2	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	22	3 2	·• 2	5 20	- - -	3-58	
		1	33	L		.L	<u> </u>		_L	1. 40	0		l		·	L	.L	L	<u> </u>		50	1	_1		1_				<u>_</u>			
									1.		1							1	1	1			Ţ			1						
NIDA TREATMENT 18. CONTRACT/GRANT				L				1		1								1						1			·					
NUMBERS							1															1										
19. APPROVED BY		<u></u>															1															
·····					gnat			<u>.</u>									17	itle,	1							····						
*Items 10 and 11 (Grand							· ·			_	- i					let d	ha -:					le c	ale :-		115	A T-		ant	Gran		0000	
ADM 427-4 This rej Rev. 4-79 The inf																														orc	UNITE	

APPENDIX A

(USE BALL POINT PEN-PRESS DOWN FIRMLY)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE FORM APPROVED O.M.B. No. 68-R1442

APPENDIX A (SIDE 2)

CLIENT FLOW SUMMARY

Codes, Definitions And Instructions

Listed below are selected codes, definitions and instructions to assist in the completion of the data items on the front of this Client Flow Summary. This aid is NOT designed to replace the comprehensive definitions and instructions contained in Chapter 4 – Client Flow Summary of the CODAP Instruction Manual. <u>A thorough review of the Instruction Manual and its</u> accessibility at the reporting unit is required.

*Item 10 And Item 11 (Grand Total Clients) Should Be Equal.

Data Item 10 'Total Reported Clients In Treatment On Last Day Of Month'' *is substantiated* by the cumulative submissions, since implementation, of the following reports:

AR (Item 6) LATE AR (Item 7) DR (Item 8) LATE DR (Item 9)

When Item 10 does not conform with Item 11 (Grand Total Clients) because AR's and/or DR's have not been submitted, the missing Reports are to be submitted (as Late ARs and/or DRs) so that Items 10 and 11 will be the same.

Data Item 11 – Grand Total Clients "Number Of Clients In Treatment On Last Day Of Month" represents the ACTUAL clients in treatment. This total should be substantiated by the Clinic's internal records as being the actual population in treatment on the last day of the Report Month and is verified by the individual who approves the submission in Item 19 – Approved By.

Item 11 Number Of Clients In Treatment On Last Day Of Month

For purposes of inclusion in the NIDA CLIENTS and TOTAL CLIENTS columns, the following definitions apply:

NIDA Clients

These columns should include clients who have been admitted to the CODAP system and are treated with NIDA 410 funds through the Statewide Services Contract, H-80 grants, staffing grants (H-19), direct contract to the program, and those clients treated with the matching funds stipulated in the NIDA grant or contract.

Enter the Total for each column.

Total Clients

These columns should include <u>all</u> drug abuse clients regardless of funding. Not only would this column <u>include</u> <u>NIDA CLIENTS</u> but <u>also</u> those clients being treated with other sources of funding (state, local, LEAA, etc.) in addition to other NIDA funding such as Research and Demonstration Grants and 409 Funds.

Enter the Total for each column.

Grand Totals

Enter the combined Totals of each NIDA CLIENTS column.

Enter the combined Totals of each TOTAL CLIENTS column.

This grand total should be the same as the number indicated in Item 10.

COMPLETE THE APPLICABLE BLOCKS ONLY - DO NOT ENTER ZEROS.

ADM 427-4 (Back) Rev. 11-78

APPENDIX B

(USE BALL POINT PEN-PRESS DOWN FIRMLY)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE FORM APPROVED C.M.B. No. 68-R1442

CLIENT ORIENTED DATA ACQUISITION PROCES	SS (C	ODAP)	A	DMISSION R	EPORT (AR)
CA	RD 1	Item 21-DRUG TYPE(S)		
* 1, CLINIC IDENTIFIER	11-18	Indicate in the following	order;		
		-Drug problems for	which the client is	being admitted	treatment
Month Day Year	19-24	-Other drugs used d		-	
* 2. DATE FORM COMPLETED	19-24	If 00 for None is entered,	leave Items 22-25	blank.	•
* 3. CLIENT' NUMBER	25-34	00 = None 01 ≕ Heroin		08 = Cocaine 09 = Marijuar	
Month Day Year		02 = Non-Rx Methadone 03 = Other Opiates and S		 10 = Hailucin 11 = Inhalant 	
* 4. DATE OF ADMISSION	35-40	04 = Alcohol 05 = Barbiturates		12 = Over-the 13 = Trangui	-Counter
		06 = Other Sedatives or H 07 = Amphetamines	lypnotics	14 = Other 21 = PCP	112013
5. ADMISSION TYPE	41	Item 22-SEVERITY OF	DRUG PROBLEM	(S) AT TIME OF	ADMISSION
1 = First Admission—To Any Clinic Within This Program		0 = Use (Not A Problem)		
2 = Fleadmission—To Any Clinic Within This Program 3 = Transfer Admission—From Another CODAP Reporting		1 ≈ Primary 2 ≈ Secondary			
Clinic Within This Program 4 = Transfer Admission—From A Non-CODAP Reporting		3 = Tertiary			
Clinic Within This Program		Item 23-FREQUENCY			
6. MODALITY ADMITTED TO (See reverse side for codes)	42	0 = No Use During Mon 1 = Less Than Once Per		5 = Two To	Three Times Daily
7. ENVIRONMENT ADMITTED TO (See riverse side for codes)	43	2 = Once Per Week 3 = Several Times Per W	eek	6 ≃ More Th Daily	an Three Times
8. MEDICATION PRESCRIBED		Item 24-MOST RECEN	T USUAL ROUTE	OF ADMINISTRA	TION
(See reverse side for codes)	44-45	1 = Oral 2 = Smoking		4 = Intramu 5 = Intraven	
* 9, SEX 1 = Male 2 = Female	46	3 = Inhalation		5 - 11118461	
Month Year		DRUG PATTERNS	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
*10. DATE OF BIRTH	47-50	AT ADMISSION	PROBLEM OR USE	PROBLEM OR USE	PROBLEM OR USE
11. RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND (See reverse side for codes)	51.52	CARD 2	11 12	13 14	15 16
12. SOURCE OF REFERRAL		21. DRUG TYPE(S) (Complete all			
(Seu reverse side for codes)	53-54	blocks)			
13. MARITAL STATUS (See reverse side for codes)	55	22. SEVERITY OF	19	20	21
14. ENIPLOYMENT STATUS	<u> </u>	DRUG PROB- LEM(S) AT TIME			
(See reverse side for codes)	57	OF ADMISSION			
15. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	59-60	23. FREQUENCY OF	23	24	25
		USE DURING MONTH PRIOR			
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 1 = Yes 2 = No	61	TO ADMISSION			
17. NUMBER OF TIMES ARRESTED WITHIN 24 MONTHS PRIOR TO THIS ADMISSION (00 or none)	62-63	24. MOST RECENT	27	28	29
18 INTIMBER OF PRIOR ADMISSIONS TO ANY	64-65	USUAL ROUTE OF ADMINIS- TRATION			
	66-67		31 32	33 34	35 36
(00 = none; 97 ≈ not applicable) 20. HEALTH INSURANCE TYPE (See reverse side for codes)	68	25, YEAR OF FIRST USE	19	19	19
	13 1	4 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	9 30 31
26. CODED					47-77
REMARKS 47 48 53 58	. .		67	73	77
		Special Studies	********		

*The information entered in these Critical Items is used to match client's Admission and Discharge Reports and to match Corrected Copy with Admission Report.

ADM 427-1 Rev. 4-79 This report is required by P.L. 92-255. Failure to report may result in the suspension or termination of NIDA Treatment Grant or Contract. The information entered on this form will be held in strict confidence and will not be released to unauthorized personnel.

APPENDIX B (SIDE 2) ADMISSION REPORT CODES

Listed below are the codes required for the completion of Items on the front of this Admission Report. This aid is NOT designed to replace the comprehensive definitions and instructions contained in Chapter 2 - Admission Report of the CODAP Instruction Manual. A thorough review of the Instruction Manual and its accessibility at the reporting unit is required.

Item 6 - Modality Admitted To

1 = Detoxification

2 = Maintenance 3 = Drug Free

4 = Other

Item 7 - Environmer t Admitted To

1 = Prison

2 = Hospital 3 = Residential

- 4 = Day Care
- 5 = Outpatient

Item 8 - Medication Prescribed

00 = None

- 01 = Methadone 02 = LAAM
- 03 = Propoxypnene-N
- 04 = Naloxone 05 = Cyclazocine
- 06 = Disulfiram
- 07 = Other Antagonist
- 08 = Naltrexone 09 = Other

Item 11 - Race/Ethnic Background

- 01 = White (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 02 = Black (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 03 American Indian
- 04 = Alaskan Native (Aleut, Eskimo Indian) 05 = Asian Or Pacific Islander
- 06 = Hispanic-Mexican 07 = Hispanic-Puerto Rican
- 08 = Hispanic-Cuban 09 = Other Hispanic

Item 12 - Source of Referral

- 01 = Self Referral
- 02 = Hospital
- 03 = Community Mental Health Center 04 = Community Services Agencies/Individuals 05 = Family/Friend
- 06 = Employer
- 07 = School
- 08 = Other Voluntary
- 09 = Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) 10 = Federal/State/County Probation
- 11 = Federal/State/County Parole
- 12 = Other Non-Voluntary

ADM 427-1 (Back) Rev. 11-78

FOR BUREAU OF PRISONS ONLY

13 = BOP NARA II 14 = BOP - IPDDR 15 = BOP Study 16 = BOP Probationer 17 = Other BOP (Formerly DAP)

FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ONLY

ł

1

1 į .

18 = VA ASMRO

- Item 13 Marital Status
- 1 = Never Married 2 = Married 3 = Widowed
- 4 = Divorced
- 5 = Separated

Item 14 - Employment Status

- 1 = Unemployed, Has Not Sought Employment In Last 30 Days
- 2 = Unemployed, Has Sought Employment In Last 30 Days 3 = Pert-Time (Less Than 35 Hours A Week) 4 = Full-Time (35 Or More Hours A Week)

Item 20 - Health Insurance Type

- 0 = No Health Insurance
- 1 = Blue Cross/Blue Shield
- 2 = Other Private Insurance 3 = Medicald/Medicare
- 4 =CHAMPUS (Civilian Health And Medical Program Of The Uniformed Services)
- 5 = Other Public Funds For Health Care

APPENDIX C

(USE BALL POINT PEN-PRESS DOWN FIRMLY)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTI4, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

FORM APPROVED O.M.B. No. 68-R1442

DISCHARGE REPORT (DR)

CLIENT ORIENTED DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS (CODAP)

I	ARD 1	17. SKILL DEVELOPM DURING TREATM		COMPLETED 2 = No]	71
* 1. CLINIC IDENTIFIER	11-18	18. NUMBER OF TIME DURING TREATM		RRESTED		72-73
Month Day Year		Item 19-DRUG TYPE	S)			
* 2. DATE FORM COMPLETED	19-24	Indicate in the following Drug Problem(s)	order: at the time of disc!	harge regardless	of freque	ncy of
* 3. CLIENT NUMBER	25-34	use at discharge -Other Drug(s) use	-		e	
Month Day Year		If 00 for None is entered	l, Icave Items 20-23	2 blank		
	35-40	00 = None 01 = Heroin 02 = Non-Rx Methadone			rijuana/Ha Ilucinogen valants	
* 5. DATE OF ADMISSION		03 = Other Opiates and 1 04 = Alcohol		12 = Ov	er-the-Cou anguilizers	
	41-46	05 = Barbiturates 06 = Other Sedatives or	Hypnotics	14 = Ot	her ug Unknov	
6. DATE OF ADMISSION		07 = Amphetamines 08 = Cocaine		21 = PC	P	
TO THIS PROGRAM	47-52	Item 20-SEVERITY O	DRUG PROBLE	M(S) AT TIME	OF DISC	HARGE
7. REASON FOR DISCHARGE 01 = Completed Treatment, No Drug Use	53-54	0 = Use (Not A Probler 1 = Primary 2 = Secondary 3 = Tertiary	n)			
02 = Completed Treatment, Some Drug Use 03 = Transfer To A CODAP Reporting Clinic Within This Program		Item 21-FREQUENCY	OF USE DURING		ов то ри	SCHARGE
04 = Transfer To a Non-CODAP Reporting Clinic Within This Progra 05 = Referred Outside This Program	im	0 = No Use During Mor			vo To Thre	
06 = Program Decision To Discharge Client For Noncompliance with	1	1 = Less Than Once Per		Da	ily	
Program Rules 07 = Client Left Before Completing Treatment		2 = Once Per Week 3 = Several Times Per V	Veek	Da	ily	hree Times
08 = Incarcerated 09 = Death		4 = Once Daily Item 22-MOST RECEN	T USUAL ROUT		equency U STRATIO	
8. MODALITY AT TIME OF DISCHARGE (See reverse side for codes)	55	1 = Oral 2 = Smoking		4 = Int	tramuscula travenous	
9. ENVIRONMENT AT TIME OF DISCHARGE (See reverse side for codes)	56	3 = Inhalation		6 = Ro	ute Unkn	
*10. SEX 1 = Male	57	DRUG PATTERNS	PRIMARY PROBLEM OR USE	SECONDAR PROBLEM OR USE	1 PF	RTIARY ROBLEM DR USE
2 = Female		CARD 2	11 12	13 14		
Month Year		19. DRUG TYPE(S)				
*11. DATE OF BIRTH	58-61	(Complete all blocks)	•			
12. RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND (See reverse side for codes)	62-63	20. SEVERITY OF DRUG PROB	19	20		21
13. MARITAL STATUS (See reverse side for codes)	64	LEM(S) AT TIME OF DISCHARGE				
14. EMPLOYMENT STATUS (See reverse side for codes)	66	21. FREQUENCY OF USE DURING MONTH PRIOR	23	24		25
15. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	68-69	TO DISCHARGE				
		22. MOST RECENT USUAL ROUTE	27	28		29
16. CURRENTLY IN EDUCATIONAL OR SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 1 = Yes 2 ≈ No	70	OF ADMINIS- TRATION				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24	25 26		
23. CODED REMARKS				31-56	5	

*The information entered in these Critical Items is used to match client's Admission and Discharge Reports and to match Corrected Copy with Discharge Report.

ADM 427-3 Rev. 4-79

This report is required by P.L. 92-255. Failure to report may result in the suspension or termination of NIDA Treatment Grant or Contract. The information entered on this form will be held in strict confidence and will not be released to unauthorized personnel.

Special Studies

5

APPENDIX C (SIDE 2)

DISCHARGE REPORT CODES

Listed below are the codes required for the completion of Items on the front of this Discharge Report. This aid is NOT designed to replace the comprehensive definitions and instructions contained in Chapter 3 – Discharge Report of the CODAP Instruction Manual. A thorough review of the Instruction Manual and its accessibility at the reporting unit is required.

Item 8 - Modality At Time Of Discharge

1 = Detoxification

2 = Maintenance

3 = Drug Free

4 = Other

Item 9 - Environment At Time Of Discharge

- 1 = Prison
- 2 = Hospital
- 3 = Residential
- 4 = Day Care
- 5 = Outpatient

Item 12 -- Race/Ethnic Background

- 01 = White (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 02 = Black (Not Of Hispanic Origin)
- 03 = American Indian
- 04 = Alaskan Native (Aleut, Eskimo Indian)
- 05 = Asian Or Pacific Islander
- 06 = Hispanic-Mexican
- 07 = Hispanic-Puerto Rican
- 08 = Hispanic-Cubas
- 09 = Other Hispatter

Item 13 - Marital Status

- 1 = Never Married
- 2 = Married
- 3 = Widowed
- 4 = Divorced
- 5 = Separated

Item 14 - Employment Status

- 1 = Unemployed, Has Not Sought Employment In Last 30 Days
- 2 = Unemployed, Has Sought Employment In Last 30 Days
- 3 = Part-Time (Less Than 35 Hours A Week)

4 = Full-Time (35 Or More Hours A Week)

ADM 427-3 (Back) Rev. 11-78

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL MORBIDITY REPORT (SEND TO LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER) STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PATIENT'S LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE INITIAL ETHNIC ORIGIN AGE DATE OF BIRTH SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER SEX NUMBER STREET CITY COUNTY PRESENT ADDRESS NUMBER STREET CITY COUNTY USUAL DISEASE- (VIRAL HEPATITIS, TYPE A, TYPE B OR UNSPECIFIED: SYPHILIS, TUBERCULOSIS, SEE OVER) DATE OF ONBET ATTENDING PHYSICIAN (NAME AND ADDRESS); HOSPITAL, INSTITUTION OR OTHER REPORTING AGENCY. DATE OF DIAG. DATE OF DEATH PM 110 (11-73)

TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSTIC INFORMATION

	TUBERCU	LOSIS DIAGN	OSTI	C INFOR	MATIO	N					
DIAGNOSIS PRIMARY PULNONARY EXTRAPUL- NONARY SITE:	REACTIVATION	BACTERIOLOGY SWEAR: DOS CULTURE: POS NOT DONE D TYPICAL (Af. fuberculosis)			R NORE) (KIN TEST (LOGIC		ENT PULMONABT NINIMAL MODERATE ADVANCED FAR ADVAN	LY			
CONVERTER		CIRCLE NO. OF R	UNYON	GROUP ERIA:	l	11	111	١٧			
	SYPHI	LIS DIAGNOS	TIC	NFORM/	TION						
INFECTIOUS NON-INFECTIOUS PRIMARY ELATENT NEUROSYPHILIS, ASYMPTOMATIC EDIDENIOLOGIC NOTE: TO MINIMIZE SPREAD, CARDIOVASCULAR PROMPT CONTROL MEASURES ARE ESSENTIAL, OTHER LATE PLEASE PHONE REPORTS FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. CONGENITAL SPECIFY											
	HEPAT	ITIS DIAGNO	STIC	INFORM	ATION						
ASSOCIATION TRANSFUSIO	N OF BLOOD;	ITHS PRIOR TO O	OF DRU		TIS:	100		NE KNOWN			
HEPATITIS B A	NTIGEN TESTI	YES NO		DATE		G	Pos				

REMARKS:

(SIDE 2)

APPENDIX E

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM

HOSPITAL

DATE				TIME OF	_		-		
					U <i>I</i>	<u>\.М.</u>	□ P.M.`		
			(A) PATIENT IN	IFORMATIO	N				
AGE	SEX		RACE						
		FEMAL		D BLACK	UNKNOWN		OTHER		
EMPLOYMENT ST	ATUS CI STU	DENT (ANY)	UNEMPLOYED		ED WORKER		NOWN		
		LOYED	HOMEMAKER		R				
PATIENT CURREN	TLY ENROLLE	O IN TREAT	ENT/REHABILITATION	I	CHECK TYPE I ME	THADO	NE DETOXIFICATION		
PROGRAM D	YES ONO		NOWN	🗋 МЕТН	ADONE MAINTENA	NCE	OTHER		
REASON FOR TAI	KING SUBSTAN	CE(S) RE	ASON FOR PRESENT CO	NTACT	DISPOSITION				
D PSYCHIC EFFE	стѕ		UNEXPECTED REACTIO	N	C REFERRED TO	ANOTH	ER AGENCY		
			OVERDOSE		TREATED AND	REFERI	RED		
SUICIDE ATTE	MPT OR GESTU	RE D	CHRONIC EFFECTS		TREATED AND	RELEAS	SED		
UNKNOWN			JNKNOWN		ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL				
D OTHER, SPECI	FY		OTHER, SPECIFY		LEFT AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE				
	·								
					UNKNOWN				

(B) DRUG SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

1. 2. 3.	LIST EACH SUBSTANCE NAME (CHEMICA	L, GENERIC, TRADE OR STREET NAME) IN OI	NE OF THE NUMBERED SPACES BELOW
	1.	2.	3.

FOR EACH OF THE SUBSTANCES LISTED ABOVE, CHECK APPROPRIATE ANSWERS IN EACH RESPONSE FIELD BELOW.

FORM IN WHICH DRUG WAS	ACQUIRED			ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION			
	ຸຣບເ	BSTAN	ICE 3			STAN	
TAB/CAP/PILL		ĉ	å		1	UMBE 2	н 3
AEROSOL				ORAL		Ō	
LIQUID	0			INJECTION (SPECIFY I.V., S.C., I.M.)			
POWDER				INHALED (GAS, VOLATILE LIQUID, AEROSOL)			
PAPER				SMOKED			
INJECTÁBLE LIQUID				SNIFFED, SNORTED (e.g., COCAINE)			
CIGARETTE				UNKNOWN			
PLANT MATERIAL				OTHER, SPECIFY			
UNKNOWN							
OTHER SPECIEY							
SOURCE OF SUBSTANCE		BSTAN		IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE	SU N	BSTAN	R
	1	2	3	(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	1	2	3
				Build and a second and falls said and			
LEGAL RX				Patient's statement of identification	ġ	<u> </u>	
LEGAL RX FORGED RX				Doctor's statement of identification			
				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug			
FORGED RX				Doctor's statement of identification			
FORGED RX STREET BUY				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug			
FORGED RX STREET BUY O. T. C.				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug Possession of commercial identifiable dosage form			
FORGED RX STREET BUY O. T. C. STOLEN				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug Possession of commercial identifiable dosage form Statement of accompanying individual			
FORGED RX STREET BUY O, T, C. STOLEN GIFT				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug Possession of commercial identifiable dosage form Statement of accompanying individual Identification of substance from blood sample Identification of substance from urine sample Identification of substance from other body fluid or tissue			
FORGED RX STREET BUY O. T. C. STOLEN GIFT UNKNOWN				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug Possession of commercial identifiable dosage form Statement of accompanying individual Identification of substance from blood sample Identification of substance from urine sample			
FORGED RX STREET BUY O. T. C. STOLEN GIFT UNKNOWN OTHER, SPECIFY				Doctor's statement of identification Positive clinical response to symptomatic treatment of drug Possession of commercial identifiable dosage form Statement of accompanying individual Identification of substance from blood sample Identification of substance from urine sample Identification of substance from other body fluid or tissue			

APPENDIX F

MEDICAL EXAMINERS

COUNTY & STATE								DATEO	FDEATH				
									UMED OR		CONFIR	MED	
L									E A DRUG INVOLV	ED DEATH			
AGE	SEX:		(/	A) INFC		ION ON	DECEA	SED					
	D MALE		EMALE		🗆 wн					П отн	ÉR		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	STUDENT IA	NYI				 яети отне 		RKËR		1			Ì
WAS DECEASED ENRO				OGRAM			► IF	YES, CHECK	TYPE D METHAD		IFICATIC	DN .	
									MANNER OF D				
	CAU	E OF DEAT	н			.	ACCI UNE>	DENTAL/	SUICIDE	номіс	IDE	UNH	NOWN
	(Ove		LE DRUG CA ingle drug is n)]		
DRUG INDUCED {Overdose or Drug Reaction}	(Cau	ie not attribu	TIPLE DRUG Itable specific drug overdose.	ally to a]		
	EFF IMM	CT. ANAPH UNE REACT	C - UNEXPE IYLACTIC O ION (Drug R	H eaction)						_		_	
DRUG RELATED		DITION	WITH PHYSIC	ULUGI	CAL]	L	
(Contributory Factor)		EINATION SICAL EVEI	WITH EXTER VT	NAL			i]		
			WITH MEDIC BABLY DRU		SED								
CAUSE OF DEATH DETERMINATION SUPPORTED BY: (Check All that Apply) Toxicological Lab Report Autopsy Site Inspection External Physical Symptoms Staterraging of Family/Friends						Whe was psyc con	n the n the dec chic effi	ACCI nanner of de edent's use ects or depen I to the deat		ECTED man /unexpected either by a	(uninter desire fo	ntional), r	
Other (specify)					L		·····						·
LIST EACH SUBST	ANCE NAME (CHI	MICAL, GEN				ANCE II			ED SPACES BELO	Ň			
1.			2.						3.				
L	FOR EACH OF	THE SUBSTA		ABOVE	CHECK	APPROP	RIATE	ANSWERS IN	EACH RESPONSE		v	i	
FORM IN WHICH DRU			ANCE NUMBE					TRATION				TANCE NU	MBER
TAB/CAP/PILL AEROSOL LIQUID (ORAL) POWDER PAPER INJECTABLE LIQU CIGARETTE PLANT MATERIAL UNKNOWN OTHER, SPECIFY_				3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	INH SMC SNI UNI	ECTION ALED (DKED	GAS, V	ED (e.g., CO	IQUID, AEROSO	L)	-0000000		°000000000000000000000000000000000000
LABORATORY TEST METHOD ORDERED TO IDENTIFY DRUGS								OTHER ME (check all th	THODS OF IDENTI at apply)	FICATION	\$110 P	TANCE NU	
				FINDI mg.% if a	NG vällabte)			TATEMENT OF		1	2	3 []	
							•		S STATEMENT C	F		D	
		·							ON OF COMMER				۵

(C) REMARKS

, .

Ì,

APPENDIX G

						STATE O	F CALII	FORNIA									
STATE FILE NUMBER 1A. NAME OF DECEDENT-FIRST			1B, MIDDLE			IC. LAST					OCAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT AND CERTIFICATE NUMBER 2A. DATE OF DEATH (NONTH, DAY, YEAR) 2B. HOUR						
	3, SEX 4. RACE			5. ETHNICITY			6, DATE OF BIRTH									R 24 HOURS MINUTES	
DECEDENT PERSONAL DATA	8, BIRTHP FORLIGN CO		DENT (STATE OR	9. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				YEARS 10. BIRTH NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF NOTHER					
	11. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY			12. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER			13. MARITAL STATUS					14. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, ENTER BIRTH NAME)					
	15, PRIMARY OCCUPATION			16. NUMBER OF YI THIS OCCUPATION				R (IF SELF-EMPLOYED, SO STATE)				18, KIND OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS					
	19A. Usu	L RESIDENCE	-STREET ADDR	ESS (STREET AND N	UNBER OR LO	CATION)	198),			1	ISC. CITY OR T	OWN				
USUAL RESIDENCE	19D. COUN	117			19E. STATE			20. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT-BELATIONSHIP									
PLACE	21A. PLACE OF DEATH				21B, COUNTY												
DEATH	21C. STREET ADDRESS (STREET AND NUMBER OR LOCATION)					21D, CI	21D. CITY OR TOWN										
CAUSE OF DEATH	IMMEDIA	22. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR A. B. AND C) IMMEDIATE CAUSE conditions, if any, / (A)											24. WAS DEATH REPORTED TO COROHER? MATE				
	WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE INMEDIATE CAUSE, STATING THE UNDER DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF								4		INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH 26, WAS AUTOPSY PERFORM						
	LVING CAUSE LAST (C)																
	23, OTHER	CONDITIONS	CONTRIBUTING E	IUT NOT RELATED TO	THE IMMEDIA	TE CAUSE OF D	DEATH			27, WAS OPER TYPE OF OPERA		RFORMED FOR AN	IY CONDITIO		22 OR 231 ATE		
PHYSI- CIAN'S CERTIFICA-	AND I ATTENDE	PLACE STATE	SICIAN	IANSIGNATURE AND DEGREE OR TITLE					28C, DATE SIGNED 28D, PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE NUNBE			NSE NUMBER					
CERTIFICA- TION	(ENTE	R MO. DA. YR) {ENT	EN MO, DA. YR.)	28E. TYP	E PHYSICIAN	'S NAME	AND ADDR	ESS								
INJURY INFORMA-	29, SPECIFY ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, ETC, 30, PLACE OF INJUI					RY 31. INJURY AT WORK 32					32A. 1	A, DATE OF INJURY					
TION CORONER'S	33. LOCA	TION (STHEET	AND NUMBER O	R LOCATION AND CITY	OR 10WN)		34, 0	DESCRIBE H	си мо	URY OCCURNE	D (EVENI	IS WHICH RESUL	TED IN INJU	RYI			
ONLY				AT THE HOUR, DAT LAW I HAVE HELD A				CORONER	-stan	ATURE AND DEG	REE OR TI	TLE			35C.	DATE SIGNED	
36, DISPOSITION	37.	DATEHONT	H, DAY, YEAR	38, NAME AND ADD	RESS OF CEN	ETERY OR CREA	ATORY					39. EMBALME	R'S LICENS	C NUMBER A	ND SIGNATI	JAC	
40, NAME OF FU	INERAL DIRECT	OR (OR PERSO	N ACTING AS SU	CH)	41. LOCAL	REGISTRAR	SIGNATURE	E				 ,	42. DATE	ACCEPTED	BY LOCAL R	EGISTRAR	
STATE	A.		В.		C.			D,			F		l	F.			

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH STATE OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX G

(SIDE 2)

PRIVACY NOTIFICATION

Civil Code Section 1798.9 et seq. requires each state agency to provide notice to individuals completing this form. The information is being requested by:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES, STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS 410 N STREET, TELEPHONE (916) 445-2684

The information requested on this certificate is authorized and required by Divisions 7 and 9 of the Health and Safety Code, and related provisions within the Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, and Government Code.

The completion of all items requested on this form is mandatory, Health and Safety Code Section 10675 provides that, "Every person who refuses or fails to furnish correctly any information in his possession, or furnishes false information affecting any certificate or record, required by this division is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The principal purpose for this record is:

- 1. To establish a permanent record that is legally recognized as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein for each birth, death, and marriage occurring in the state of California.
- 2. To provide individuals with certified copies from the records to serve their personal needs, such as obtaining admission to schools, securing passports, and applying for social security or death benefits.
- 3. To provide information, to health authorities and other qualified persons with a valid education or scientific interest, for demographic and epidemiological studies for health and social purposes.
- This information is also provided to the National Center for Health Statistics for compiling national statistical reports. Death information is also provided to state and federal agencies for file clearance purposes,

Your record shall be open for examination during regularly scheduled office hours, except when access is specifically prohibited by statute or regulations.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Each death shall be registered with the local registrar of birth and death registration in the district in which the death was officially. pronounced or the body was found, within five days after death and prior to any disposition of the human remains.

The medical and health section data and the time of death shall be completed and attested to by the physician last in attendance provided such physician is legally authorized to certify and attest to these facts, or by the coroner in those cases in which he is required to complete the medical and health section data and certify and attest to these facts.

The medical and health section data and the physician's or coroner's certification shall be completed by the attending physician within 15 hours after the death, or by the coroner within three days after examination of the body.

59433-450 3-78 300M DUP ()W OSP

APPENDIX G

AMENDMENT

		AMENDM	ient of medical An			N DA	TA-DEATH						
STATE CERT	IFICATE NUMBER	INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)						LOCAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT AND CERTIFICATE NUMBER					
IDENTIFICATION	IA. FIRST NAME		B MIDDLE	3. DATE OF EVENT					NAME				
OF THE RECORD	2 PLACE OF OCCURR	ENCE-CITY OR CO	DUNTY						4.	DATE ORI	DATE ORIGINAL FILED		
		IN	FORMATION AS REPOR	RTED O	N THE ORIG	INALL	Y REGISTE	RED CE	RTIFICATE				
	22. DEATH WAS CAU IMMEDIATE CAUSE			APPROXI-	24. WAS DEATH REPORTED TO CORONERT								
ORIGINALLY REPORTED INFORMATION	CONDITIONS, IF ANY, WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE,	(A) DUE TO, OR AS A C (B)	ONSEQUENCE OF							MATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET	25. WAS BIOPSY PERFORMED		
	STATING THE UNDER. LYING CAUSE LAST	DUE TO, OR AS A C	OWSEQUENCE OF							AND DEATH	26. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED		
	23. OTHER CONDITIONS	CONTRIBUTING BUT N	ATH	27. WAS OPERATION PERFORMED FOR ANY CONDITION IN ITEMS 22 OR 237 OPERATION DATE									
	29. SPECIFY ACCIDENT, S	<u>.</u>		31. 1	NJURY AT WORK	AT WORK 32A. DATE OF INJURY-NONTH, DAY, YEAR			32B, HOUR				
	33. LOCATION (STREET AND NUMBER OR LOCATION AND CITY OR TOWN) 34. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (EVENTS WHICH RESULTED IN INJURY)												
Colored The sector with the	INFORMATION AS IT SHOULD BE STATED ON THE ORIGINALLY REGISTERED CERTIFICATE												
	22. DEATH WAS CAU IMMEDIATE CAUSE			24. WAS DEATH REPORTED TO COROHER 1 APPROXI-									
	CONDITIONS, IF ANY, WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE,	(A)	ONSTRUCE OF							MATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET	25. WAS BIOPSY PERFORMED?		
INFORMATION AS IT SHOULD BE STATED	STATING THE UNDER.	DUE TO, OR AS A C	ONSEQUENCE OF							AND DEATH	26. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED		
ON THE ORIGINALLY REGISTERED	23. OTHER CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING BUT NOT RELATED TO THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH 27. WAS OPERATION									RFORMED FOR ANY CONDITION IN ITEMS 22 OR 231 Date			
CERTIFICATE	29. SPECIFY ACCIDENT,	SUICIDE, ETC.	30. PLACE OF INJURY	URY 31.			HJURY AT WORK	32A. DA	TE OF THIDRY	MONTH, D	Y, YEAR	328, HOUR	
	33, LOCATION (STREET	34. DESCRIBE	BE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (EVENTS WHICH RESULTED IN INJURY)										
DECLARATION				6A. SI	6a. SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN OR CORONER 6b. DATE SIGNED								
OF CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN	5.1. THE CERTIFYING PH KNOWLEDGE OF SUPPLE THE INFORMATION ORI PENALTY OF PERJURY T	74. NA	7A. NAME OF PHYSICIAN OR CORONER (PRINT OR TYPE)						78 DEGREE OR TITLE				
OR CORONER	AND CORRECT TO THE B			7C ADDRESS—STREET. CITY. STATE									
REGISTRAR' S OFFICE	BA OFFICE OF STATE	_	· ·				8	DATE AC	CEPTED				
· · ·	STATE OF CALIFORN		OF HEALTH-OFFICE OF T	HE STAT	E REGISTRAR	OF VI	TAL STATIST	CS			FORM VS.	248 (BEV 1.1.78)	

22

APPENDIX H

DOUG INCOMATION AND INDICATOR SYSTEM

DEPARTMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE	DIVISION OF DRUG PROGRAMS						
	26. NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT REFERRALS 71-72						
2. PRIMARY COUNSELOR NUMBER	27. NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS 73						
	28. NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT TRNG. REFER. 74						
3. CLINIC IDENTIFIER	29. NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT TRNG. PLCMTS.						
4. REPORT MONTH	30. NUMBER OF EDUCATIONA (REFERRALS 76						
5. TREATMENT STATUS	31. NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENTS 77						
6. CLIENT NUMBER 30-34	_ 32, TIME IN EMPLOYMENT						
7. CENSUS TRACT	Since admission to treatment						
8. ZIP CODE (Last Three Digits)							
9. CODAP ELIGIBLE? 1 = YES 2 = NO 43	ITEM 32 TIME IN EMPLOYMENT CODES						
10. PRIMARY PRESENTING PROBLEM	ITEM 33 TIME IN EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CODES						
See reverse side for codes	1. Less Than One Week						
See reverse side for codes 46-4	2. 1 Week to 1 Month 3. 1 to 3 Months						
12. THIRD PRESENTING PROBLEM 48-4	4. 3 to 6 Months 5. 6 to 12 Months						
SPECIAL RESEARCH	6. Over 1 Year						
13. PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE 50-5	CARD 2						
14. SECOND INCOME SOURCE See reverse side for codes 52-5	3 35. NUMBER OF NO SHOWS						
15. AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME 54	36. NUMBER OF CANCELLATIONS 4 INTAKE/SCREENING HOURS MINS						
COST OF DRUG USE PER DAY See reverse side for codes 55	37. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 5 38. 6-9						
17. NUMBER OF PROPERTY ARRESTS	INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING						
(i.e. Burglary, Thefr \$200+) 50 18. NUMBER OF PERSON ARRESTS 57 (i.e. Robbery, Assault, Rape) 57	39. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 19-20 40. 21-24						
19. NUMBER OF DRUG ARRESTS (Felony and Misdemeanor) 58	GROUP COUNSELING 41. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 35-36 42. 37-40						
20. NUMBER OF OTHER ARRESTS 59							
DISCHARGE DATA							
21. DATE OF DISCHARGE	43. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 41-42 44. 43-46						
22. DISCHARGE REFERRAL See reverse side for codes							
23. PRIMARY PROBLEM SCORE	CRISIS COUNSELING / INTERVENTION						
24. SECOND PROBLEM SCORE	47. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 53-54 48. 55-58						
25. THIRD PROBLEM SCORE 70 ITEM 23 PRIMARY PROBLEM SCORE CODES	49. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 59.60 50. 61.64						
ITEM 24 SECOND PROBLEM SCORE CODES							
ITEM 25 THIRD PROBLEM SCORE CODES	51. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 65-66 52 67-70						
NO LITTLE SOME CONSIDERABLE CHANGE CHANGE CHANGE RESOLVED	53. NUMBER OF SESSIONS 71-72 54. 73-76						
METHADONE AND RESIDENTIA	L (COMPLETE ONLY APPLICABLE ITEMS)						
نوی CARD 3 مع مع محمد الحق التي تعلق محمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد محمد المحمد ا							
99.	9 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 45 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 80						
CONFIDENTIAL CLIENT INFORMATION DSA / DDP SZE CAURONIA WELAKE AND INSTITUTION S328							

23

A second second

APPENDIX H

(SIDE 2)

CLIENT ACTIVITY REPORT CODES

Listed below are the Codes required for the completion of Items on the front of this Client Activity Report. This aid is NOT designed to replace the comprehensive definitions and instructions contained in the Client Activity Report Instruction Manual and Handbook.

> ITEM 10, PRIMARY PRESENTING PROBLEM ITEM 11, SECOND PRESENTING PROBLEM ITEM 12, THIRD PRESENTING PROBLEM

- 01 Drug Addiction (i.e., heroin,
- opiates, etc.)
- 02 Drug Use/Abuse

- Ola Alcohoi Use/Abuse
 O4 Physical Health/Medical
 O5 Interpersonal / Family / Marital
 O6 Relationships (friends, peers, etc.)
 O7 Intrapersonal Relationships
- (developmental / emotional, i.e., depression, anxiety, suicidal, growth, identity) 08 Sexuality (bisexual, gay, etc.) 09 Social Functioning 10 Vocational / Educational

- 11 Employment 12 Economic / Financial
- 13 Law Enforcement / Criminal Justice / Legal
- 14 Environmental / Situational (housing)
- 15 Other

ITEM 13, PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE ITEM 14, SECOND INCOME SOURCE

CLIENT'S INCOME ONLY

- 01 Employment
- 02 Unemployment Insurance
- 03 VA Benefits
- 04 Savings
- 05 AFDC
- 06 Aid to Disabled (ATD)
- 07 Social Security (SSI, SSA, etc.)
- 08 General Assistance or Relief
- **09** Parents, Relatives or Friends
- 10 Illegai
- 11 No Income Source
- 12 Unknown

ITEM 15, AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (of client)

- 1 Under \$50
- \$50 to \$200 2 3
- \$201 to \$500
- 4 \$501 to \$1,000 5 \$1,001 to \$1,500
- 6 Over \$1,500
- 7 Unknown

ITEM 16, COST OF DRUG USE PER DAY

- Only for those drugs used "once daily" or more often; on CODAP Admission Report.
- 1 \$0 to \$15
- \$16 to \$30 2
- 3 \$31 to \$45
- \$46 to \$60
- 5 \$61 to \$75
- 6 \$76 to \$90
- 7 Over \$90
- 8 Unknown

ITEM 22, DISCHARGE REFERRAL

- 01 Self, "on his/her own"
- 02 General Hospital
- 03 Mental Hospital
- 04 Community Mental Health Center 05 Social or Community Services

- Agency 06 Private Physician
- 07 Another Drug Program 08 Family or Relative
- 09 Friend
- 10 Employer
- 11 School 14 TASC
- 15 State/County Probation State/County Parole 16
- 17 Federal Probation 18 Federal Parole
- 19 Police 20 Other

METHADONE AND RESIDENTIAL (COMPLETE ONLY APPLICABLE ITEMS)

VOCATION (5)

- 1 = Skilled manual labor
- 2 = Unskilled manual labor
- 3 = Professional/Tech.
- 4 = Clerical/Secretaria
- 5 =Owner of business
- 6 = Domestic worker
- 7 = Salesperson
- 8 = Homemaker*
- 9 = Student/Voc. Train.

* HOMEMAKER is defined as a person who lives with someone upon whose income he/she is dependent

VETERAN (6)

1 = Yes2 = No

DRUG PREFERENCE (8) 1 = Heroin

- 2 = Other opiates
- 3 = Methadone
- 4 = Hallucinogens
- 5 = Barbiturates
- 6 = Amphetamines
- 7 = Alcohoi
- 8 = Cocaine 9 = Marijuana

TA/APU (9)

1 ≃ Traditional addict 2 = Addicted polydrug user

TAKE-HOME STEP LEVEL (22)

1 = Step 1 3 = Step 3

2 = Step 2 4 = Step 4

24

CONTINUOUS TREATMENT (48) 1 = 0.3 months

CONTINUOUS TREAT. EOQ (49)

DAYS ABSENT FROM CASELOAD

2 = 3 - 12 months

4 = 24 or more

(46-47)

being:

- Hospitalized

- Incarcerated

3 = 12-24 months

Projected time in treat-

Record <u>only</u> those days absent as a result of

- Terminated during month - Admitted during month

- Temporarily transferred

ment end of quarter. Use

same codes as column 48

APPENDIX I

Annual Report on Heroin and other Drug use San Diego County



Department of Substance Abuse Division of Drug Programs June 1978

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY

The most salient feature affecting the countywide drug abuse problem has been the declining purity and availability of street-level heroin. This general trend has resulted in a greater demand for treatment (demonstrated by the increasing readmission rate), fewer heroin-related deaths and emergency room episodes. But, there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths associated with barbiturate, sedative, and tranquilizer abuse. This suggests that heroin users may be turning to substitute drugs.

MAJOR DRUGS OF ABUSE

o <u>Heroin</u>, <u>marijuana</u>- drug abuse treatment programs reported heroin and <u>marijuana</u> to be the major drugs of abuse during 1976 and 1977 with high levels of treatment admissions.

Hospital emergency rooms reported heroin to be the second drug of abuse countywide during the first half of 1977 (second only to diazepam).

The Coroner's Office reported a 37.6 percent decline in total heroinrelated deaths.

Law enforcement agencies reported significant increases in marijuana and dangerous drug violation arrests and decreased heroin-related arrests.

- o <u>PCP</u> (phencyclidine) hospital emergency rooms reported increased mentions of PCP. During the first half of 1977 there were 24 mentions of PCP compared with 31 mentions during calendar year 1976.
- o <u>Diazepam (Valium)</u>- diazepam was the most often mentioned drug in hospital emergency rooms during the first half of 1977.

The Coroner's Office reported that deaths associated with barbiturate, sedative, and tranquilizer (including diazepam) abuse, increased 27.1 percent during calendar year 1977 as compared to the same period in 1976.

APPENDIX J

County of San Diego Drug Arrest Profile

DEPARTMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE 2870 Fourth Avenue San Diego, CA 92103 STAFF CONTACT:

ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (Name):

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT:

(Person filling out form)

1.0

5

Instructions: If the following information is available please indicate the number of arrests for any drug law violation for the calendar year or year-to-date. Then indicate the category of drug which the arrest was made: (A) Heroin, (B) Marijuana/Hashish, (C) Cocaine, and (D) Dangerous Drugs. Finally indicate the age, sex, and ethnic background of the arrestee. If no demographic information is know, please indicate the total number of arrests only in the first column.

.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION 5600 FISHERS LANE ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20857

OFFICIAL BUSINESS Penalty for private use, \$300 POSTAGE AND FEES PAID U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.E.W. HEW 396

> THIRD CLASS BLK. RT.



NOTICE OF MAILING CHANGE

□ Check here if you wish to discontinue receiving this type of publication.

☐ Check here if your address has changed and you wish to continue receiving this type of publication. (Be sure to furnish your complete address including zip code.)

Tear off cover with address label still affixed and send to:

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Printing and Publications Management Branch 5600 Fishers Lane (Rm. 6C-02) Rockville, Maryland 20857

DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 80-966 Printed 1980