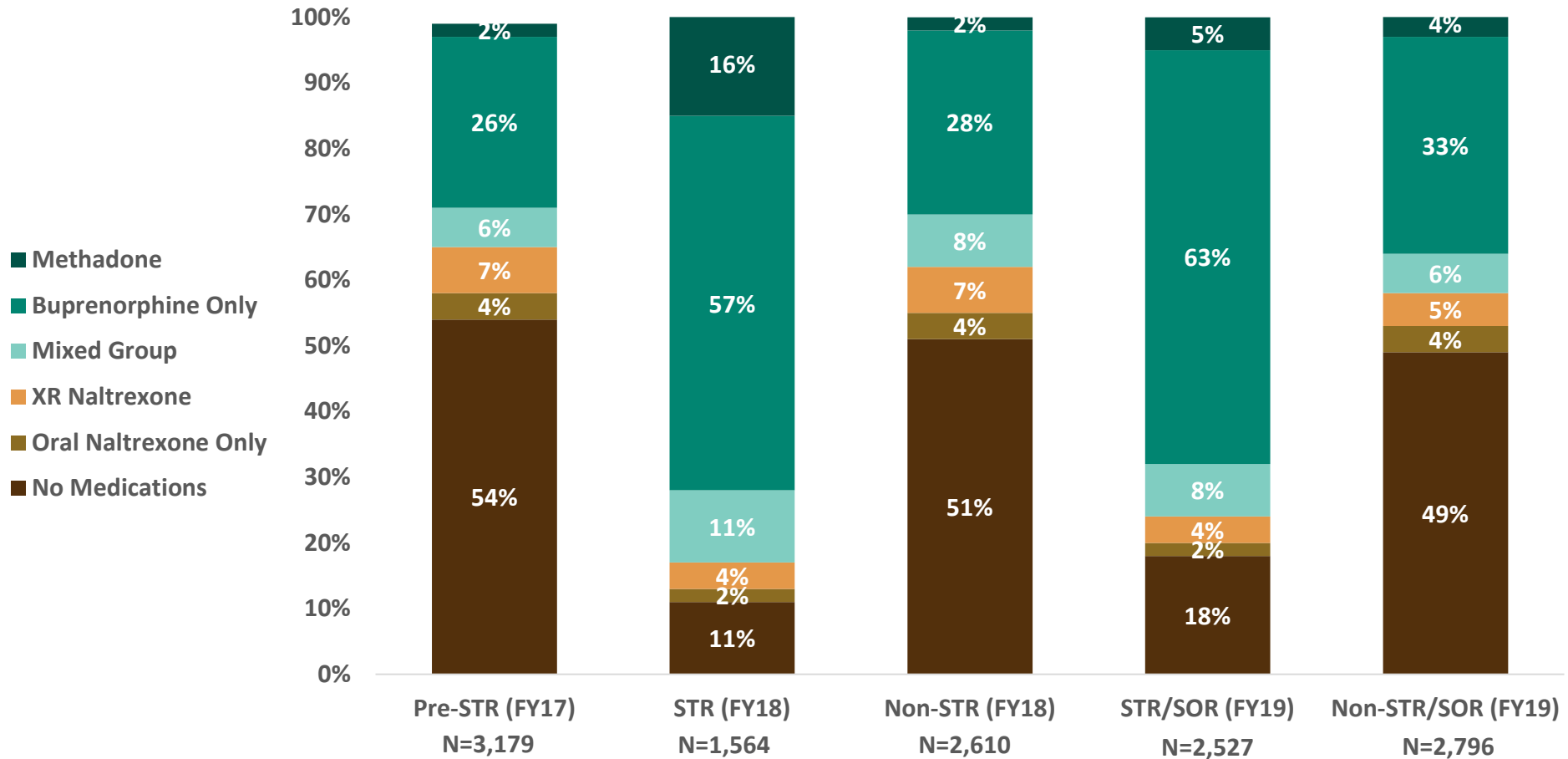


STR/SOR Treatment Data Brief: Statewide, System-Wide Results

Medication utilization and treatment retention for uninsured individuals with Opioid Use Disorder at STR/SOR-funded agencies from 2017-2019 are presented below. Episode of Care (EOC) data was analyzed at the level of the client (not the agency), using a cutoff of a 180-day gap in service to constitute a new EOC.

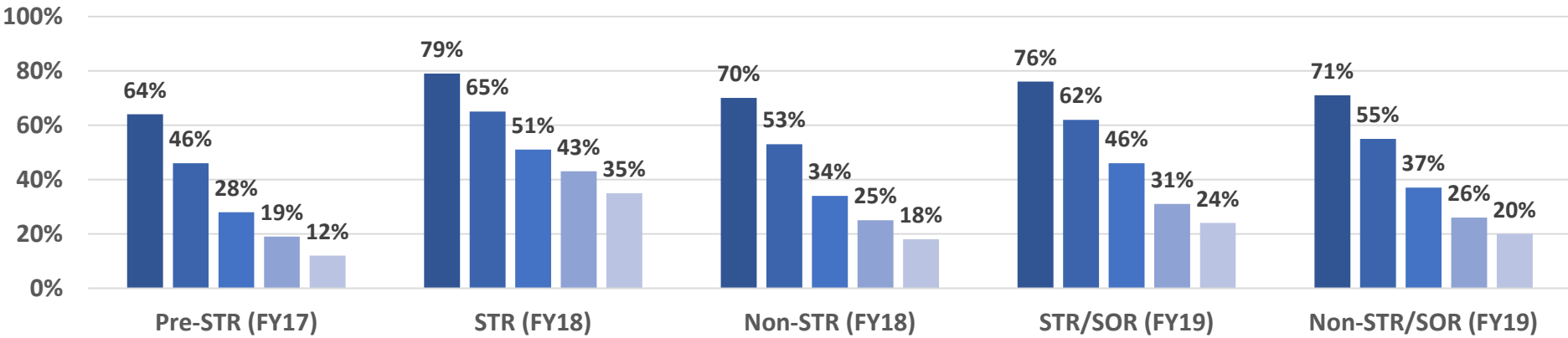
Medication Utilization 2017-2019 in and out of STR/SOR Programs



Summary: Medication utilization was highest (89%) among those enrolled in Year 1 of STR (“STR [FY18]”). The following year (FY19) demonstrated a consistent finding: the proportion of individuals receiving medication was higher among those enrolled in STR/SOR (“STR/SOR FY19”: 82%) than in the general CSTAR program (“Non-STR/SOR FY19”: 51%). *Note: “Mixed group” is composed of EOCs in which both an antagonist and agonist were prescribed. This group is highly heterogeneous and administrative data does not provide an indication of the intended treatment path.*

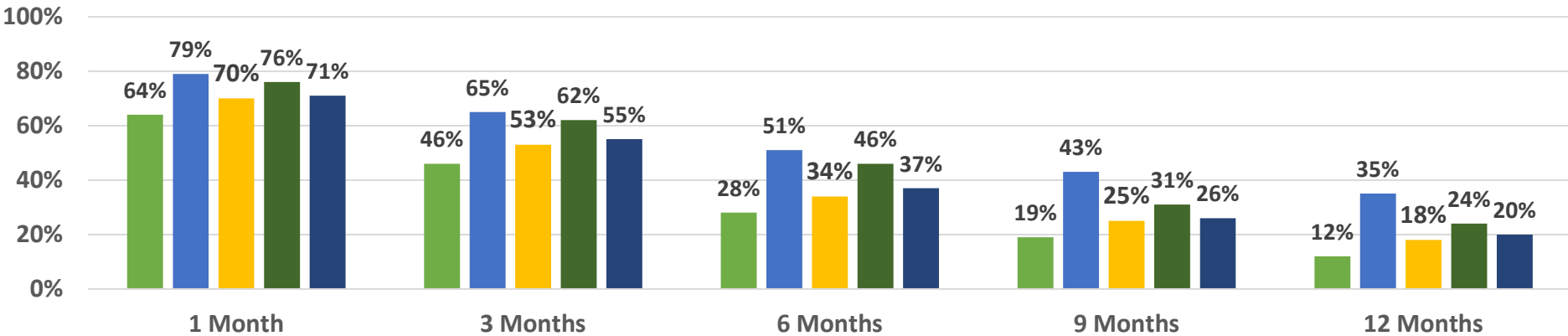
Overall Treatment Retention by Fiscal Year Group

■ 1 Month ■ 3 Months ■ 6 Months ■ 9 Months ■ 12 Months



Overall Treatment Retention by Month

■ Pre-STR (FY17) ■ STR (FY18) ■ Non-STR (FY18) ■ STR/SOR (FY19) ■ Non-STR/SOR (FY19)



Summary: Overall treatment retention was highest among those enrolled in Year 1 of STR (“STR [FY18]”), with Year 2 of STR (“STR/SOR [FY19]”) demonstrating slightly lower retention. Concurrent treatment episodes outside of STR/SOR programs (e.g., in General Adult CSTAR) evidenced somewhat lower retention rates than those from STR/SOR programs, though these rates during FY18 and FY19 were notably higher than in FY17, suggesting overall retention for OUD treatment has improved system wide since STR began.