Involuntary Treatment Act for Substance Use Disorders
Secure Withdrawal Management Report
July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021

Background

On April 1, 2018, two changes in the adult and youth Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA) for Substance Use Disorders (SUD) went into effect.

1. Designated mental health professionals became designated crisis responders (DCRs).

2. Community members who are a danger to themselves or others, other’s property, or gravely disabled due to a drug or alcohol problem may be involuntarily detained to a secure withdrawal management and stabilization (SWMS) facility.

There are three facilities that currently provide SWMS services: American Behavioral Health Services (ABHS), located in Chehalis; ABHS Cozza, located in Spokane; and Valley Cities, located in Kent. A fourth facility, Excelsior (located in Spokane), will provide SWMS services to youth, once fully operational.

Capacity and Average Daily Census

The SWMS bed capacity varies by facility, currently at 61 beds. A total of 239 individuals were served between July 1 and September 30, 2021. In the reporting period, the Average Daily Census (ADC) decreased from 32 in July to 28 in September. The bed utilization rates varied from 46% in September to 53% in July.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Clients Served: Past 3 Months</th>
<th>July-21</th>
<th>August-21</th>
<th>September-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>% Capacity</td>
<td>ADC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABHS Chehalis</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>12.452</td>
<td>59.29%</td>
<td>13.258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABHS Cozza</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>13.419</td>
<td>55.91%</td>
<td>11.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Cities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6.226</td>
<td>38.91%</td>
<td>5.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Facilities</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>52.62%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data Sources: SWMS Facilities, July to September 2021.
2 The facility monthly ADC is calculated by dividing the number of bed days by facility (i.e., the total days in a month in which clients were occupying a bed) by the number of active days by facility (i.e., the number of days in a month within which one or more individuals comprised the daily census). The total monthly ADC is a rounded sum of the facility monthly ADCs.
3 The bed utilization rate (expressed as “% Capacity”) is calculated by dividing the facility monthly ADC by each facility’s capacity; and by dividing the total monthly ADC by the composite total capacity of all participating facilities.
Admissions

There were 197 admissions to SWMS between July 1 and September 30, 2021. Clients enrolled via Molina Healthcare comprised the highest percentage admitted (32%) to SWMS during the reporting period.

Admissions vary by gender\(^4\) and age grouping (all adults). Males (61%), and persons ages 25-44 (60%) comprised most admissions during the reporting period.

\(^4\) Indicates a person’s self-identified gender.
The average count of admissions during July-September 2021 (65.7) was 21.4 percent lower than the average count of admissions in the preceding 9-month period (83.6).

Admissions to SWMS varied by rural v. urban counties of detention\(^5\), and by the geographic area (Eastern Washington at 53%, and Western Washington at 47%). Admissions from urban counties of detention outnumbered admissions from rural counties by nearly 2 to 1 (66% [urban] v. 34% [rural]).

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\(^5\) Rural counties with admissions during the reporting period include Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties. Urban counties with admissions during the reporting period include Benton, Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Whatcom counties. Records where the County of Detention is “Unknown” were attributed to the facility county in which the SWMS event occurred. Source (Rural/Urban County Flags): Washington Department of Health, based on population data from Washington State Office of Financial Management, April 2017 (DOH 609-003).
Admissions whereby clients presented with Alcohol-Related SUD diagnoses\(^6\) comprised the plurality (45%) of SWMS admissions during the reporting period.

### SWMS Admissions by SUD Diagnostic Group:
#### July to September 2021

- Alcohol-Related SUD: 45%
- Other Stimulant-Related SUD: 15%
- Opioid-Related SUD: 2%
- Other Substance-Related SUD: 1%
- No SUD Diagnosis: 38%

### Discharges

There were 208 discharges from SWMS between July 1 and September 30, 2021. Clients enrolled via Molina Healthcare comprised the highest percentage discharged (34%) from SWMS during the reporting period.

### SWMS Discharges:
#### July to September 2021

- ABHS Chehalis: 101
- ABHS Cozza: 72
- Valley Cities: 35

### SWMS Discharges by Submitter:
#### July to September 2021

- Molina: 34%
- Other Plan_BHO_Need: 6%
- Amerigroup: 6%
- CHPW: 9%
- Other: 14%
- Spokane: 8%
- United Healthcare: 6%
- Not Reported/Unknown: 1%

\(^6\) SUD Diagnostic Groups are comprised of ICD-10 diagnoses that signify substance use, abuse, or dependence. “Other Stimulant-Related SUD” is synonymous with use, abuse, or dependence of amphetamines, methamphetamine, other psychostimulants (i.e., therapeutics such as mixed amphetamine [e.g., Adderall], methylphenidate [e.g., Ritalin], or modafinil [e.g., Provigil]), and caffeine. “Other Substance-Related SUD” includes diagnoses of substance use, abuse, or dependence related to inhalants, or sedatives/hypnotics/anxiolytics.
The overall **average length of stay** (LOS) was **14 days**. The LOS measured during the reporting period varied by facility.

Discharges from SWMS varied by rural v. urban counties of detention\(^7\), and by the geographic area. Counties of detention located in **Eastern Washington** comprised the majority (53%) of SWMS discharges during the reporting period. Discharges from urban counties of detention outnumbered discharges from rural counties by more than 2 to 1 (69% [urban] v. 31% [rural]).

\(^7\)Rural counties with discharges during the reporting period include Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties. Urban counties with discharges during the reporting period include Benton, Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Whatcom counties. Records where the County of Detention is “Unknown” were attributed to the facility county in which the SWMS event occurred. **Source (Rural/Urban County Flags)**: Washington Department of Health, based on population data from Washington State Office of Financial Management, April 2017 (DOH 609-003).
The supermajority (74%) of SWMS discharges had “Voluntary” as the Legal Status at the point of discharge.

SWMS Discharges by Legal Status