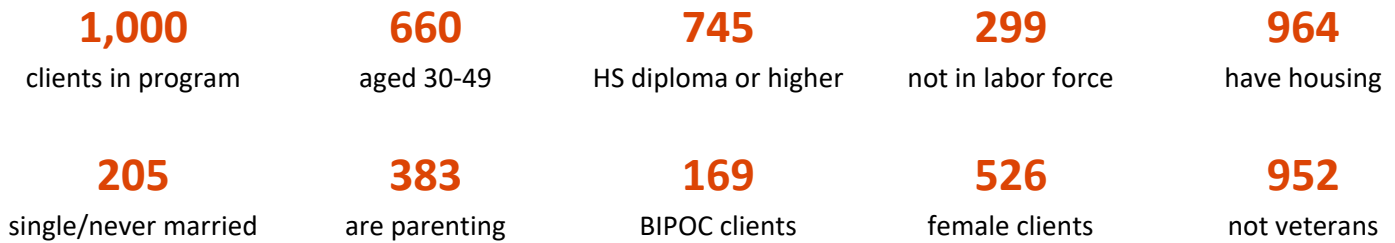




Client Demographic Information

The Opioid Treatment Program at Spokane Regional Health District (SRHD) provides services for adults dependent on opioids (such as fentanyl, heroin, morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone). This report presents client demographic information for the program to describe who it serves as of July 1, 2024.

Highlights



Age

Two-thirds of clients are 30-49 years old, and the median age of clients is 42 years. There are 59 years between the youngest and oldest clients, which shows the program treats clients across all adult life stages.

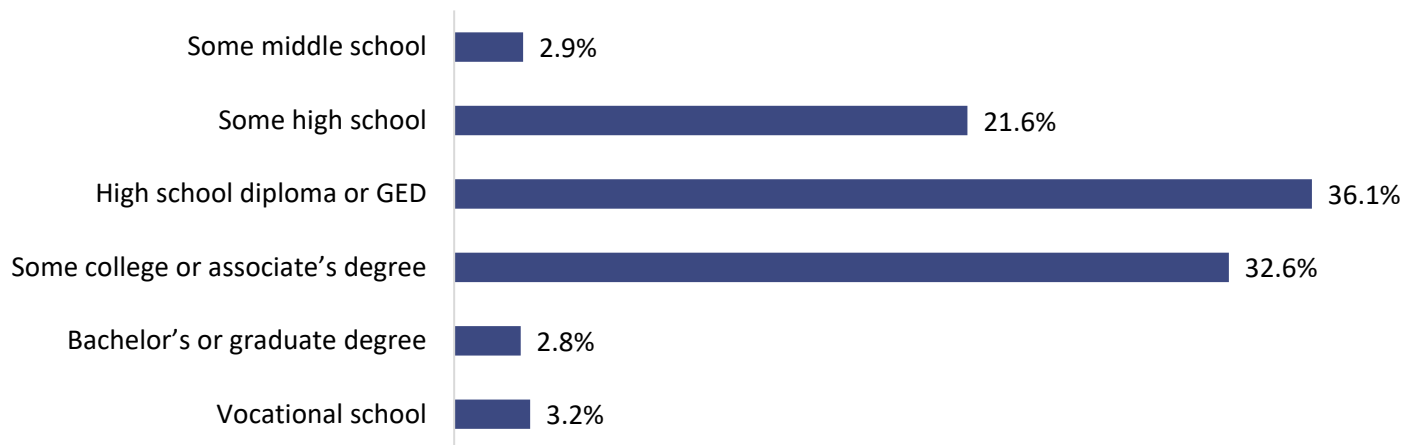
Table 1. Percentage of clients by age group

18-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years
4.3%	37.2%	28.8%	16.7%	10.7%	2.3%

Education

Almost 75% of clients earned a high school diploma or GED, attended some post-secondary education, or earned a post-secondary degree. Another 24.5% attended some middle school education.

Figure 1. Percentage of clients by educational attainment



Employment

Almost 70% of clients are in the labor force, meaning most clients are either employed or unemployed. The remaining 30% of clients are not in the labor force. Of these clients, more than 78% have a specific physical or mental condition that prevents them from working.

Table 2. Percentage of all clients by employment status

Employed	Unemployed	Disabled	Homemaker	Retired	Student
35.2%	34.7%	23.5%	3.2%	2.3%	1.0%

Table 3. Percentage of clients who are not in the labor force by employment status

Disabled	Homemaker	Retired	Student
78.3%	10.7%	7.7%	3.3%

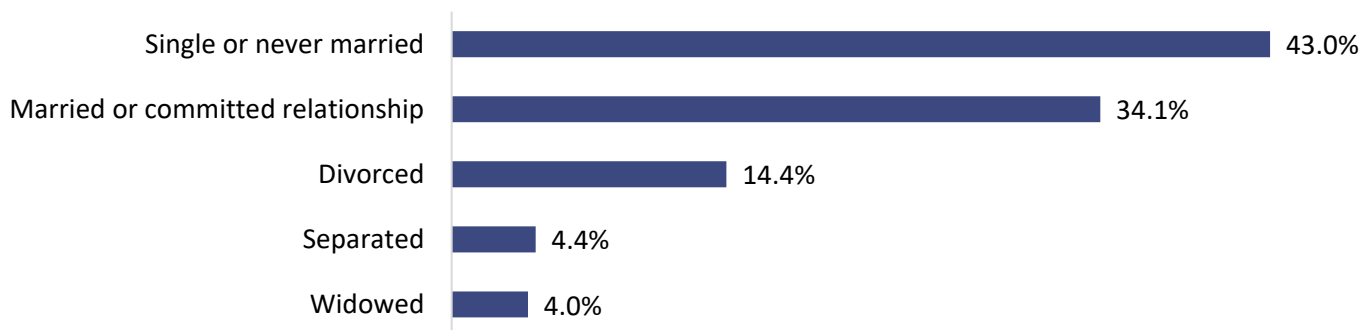
Housing

Most clients are not homeless (96%). Among the 4% of clients who are homeless, there is a relationship between housing status and employment status. The unemployment rate for clients who are homeless is double the rate for clients who are not homeless. The client demographic information cannot be used to determine whether housing impacts employment, employment impacts housing, or both. However, a 2016 study of Milwaukee area renters showed that, while both effects occur, housing impacts employment to a much stronger degree.¹

Marital Status

People who are single or never married represent 43% of all clients. There is an association between gender and marital status. A greater proportion of men (47%) have never been married compared to women (39%).

Figure 2. Percentage of clients by marital status



Pregnant or Parenting

Among clients who are female, most are not pregnant. More than 38% of clients are parenting. There is an association between sex and parenting status. A greater proportion of female clients (48%) report they are currently parenting compared to male clients (28%).

Table 4. Percentage of clients by pregnancy and parenting status

Female clients only		All clients	
Not pregnant	Pregnant	Not parenting	Parenting
97.1%	2.9%	61.6%	38.4%

Race and Ethnicity

Race

Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) make up 17% of all clients. To protect client confidentiality, not all race categories can be reported separately.

Table 5. Percentage of all clients by race

American Indian and Alaska Native, alone	Black, alone	Other races, alone	Multiracial	White, alone
8.1%	2.3%	1.8%	4.7%	83%

Table 6. Percentage of clients who are Black, Indigenous, or people of color by race

American Indian and Alaska Native, alone	Black, alone	Other races, alone	Multiracial
47.9%	13.6%	10.7%	27.8%

Ethnicity

Almost 6% of clients are Hispanic or Latino. This includes anyone who identifies as having Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or another South or Central American or Spanish culture or origin.

Sex

Approximately 53% of clients are female, and 47% are male. Although it works out to 1.12 female clients for every male client, the difference in sex is not statistically significant from the expected ratio of 1.0.

Veteran Status

Most clients are not veterans, but there are 46 veterans, representing 4.6% of all clients.

References

1. Desmond M, Gershenson G. Housing and employment insecurity among the working poor, *Social Problems*, 2016;63(1):46–67. <https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/mdesmond/files/desmondgershenson.sp2016.pdf>

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