

**THE IOWA
CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

**———— OUTCOMES MONITORING SYSTEM ————
IOWA PROJECT
YEAR SEVEN REPORT**

PREPARED BY:

**IOWA CONSORTIUM FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52242-5000**

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SEPTEMBER 2005

PREPARED BY:

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Executive Summary

OMS Background

The Outcomes Monitoring System (OMS) was established to systematically gather data on substance abuse treatment outcomes in Iowa. Randomly selected clients are tracked for follow-up interviews that occur approximately six months after discharge from treatment. In calendar year 2004, 451 follow-up interviews were completed.

Overview of Findings

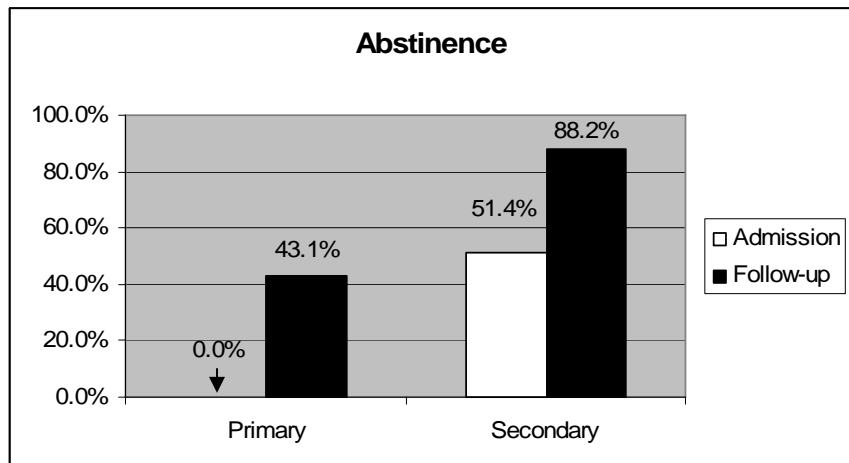
Changes between the admission and follow-up data include the following highlights:

Outcomes at Admission and Follow-Up				
	N	% Abstained	% No Arrest	% Employed Full-Time
Admission	1039	0.0 (0)	32.4 (337)	32.5 (338)
Follow-Up	437 [†]	51.4 (225)	87.4 (382)	46.8 (205)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Primary and Secondary Substance

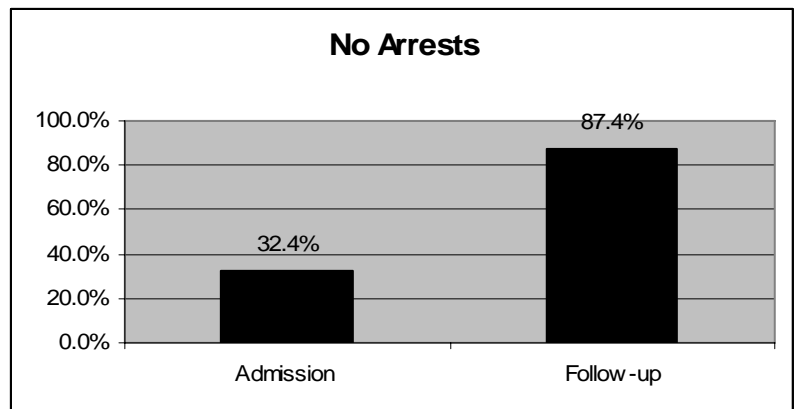
- Clients responding “none” to primary substance increased from 0.0% at admission to 51.4% at follow-up. For secondary substance use, 43.1% of clients reported no use at admission. The percent of clients reporting no secondary substance use increased to 88.2% at follow-up.



- Among those clients who reported use of a primary substance, alcohol was the most common at both admission (49.2%) and follow-up (73.0%).

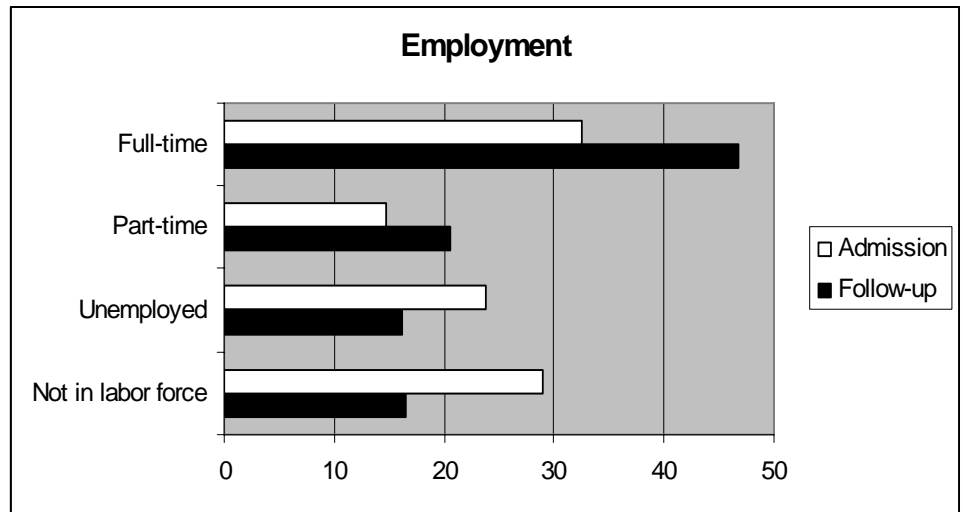
Arrests

- At admission, 32.4% of clients reported no arrests in the twelve months prior to their admission to treatment.
- At follow-up, 87.4% of clients reported no arrests in the six months since their discharge from treatment.



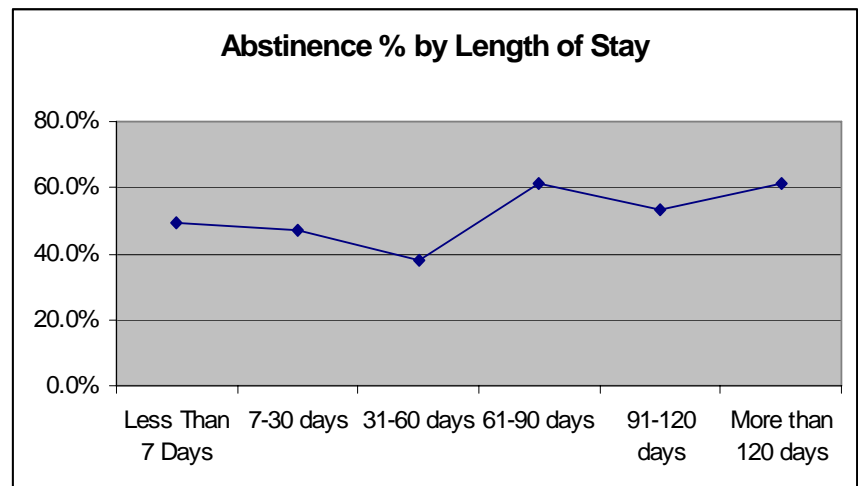
Employment Status

- The percent of clients employed full-time increased from 32.5% at admission to 46.8% at follow-up. More clients also reported part-time employment at follow-up, increasing from 14.8% at admission to 20.6% at follow-up. Conversely, unemployment dropped from 23.8% at admission to 16.2% at follow-up and clients not in the labor force decreased from 28.9% at admission to 16.5% at follow-up.



Length of Stay

- The abstinence rate of 61.1% was the same for clients who were in treatment 61-90 days and for those in treatment more than 120 days. Clients who were in treatment 31-60 days had the lowest abstinence rate of 38.1% at follow-up.
- Clients in all length of stay categories had an arrest-free rate between 80% and 90%. Full-time employment rates varied among length of stay, with clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days having the lowest rate of 29.4% and clients who remained in treatment 91-120 days having the highest rate of 60.6%.



Primary substance use was examined in relation to the key outcome variables of abstinence, number of arrests, employment, and length of stay.

Abstinence

- Clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine had the highest abstinence rate of 65.4%, with the exception of three substance groups with only one client reporting use. The lowest abstinence rate of 47.1% belonged to those clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol. Clients reporting marijuana as their primary substance at admission had an abstinence rate of 49.3%.

Arrests

- Over 98% of clients whose primary substance was cocaine at admission reported no arrests at follow-up. Alcohol and methamphetamine as primary substances at admission were similar with 88.1% and 89.2% of clients respectively, reporting no arrests at follow-up.

Employment

- Although not statistically significant, full-time employment at follow-up was reported by 48.1% of clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol. This was followed closely by clients whose primary substance at admission was cocaine, with 47.4% of clients reporting full-time employment at follow-up.

Length of stay

- For clients who reported alcohol as their primary substance at admission, 23.2% had a length of stay of 31-60 days. Just under 25% of clients who reported marijuana as their primary substance also had a length of stay of 31-60 days. While only 12.3% of clients who reported methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission had a length of stay of 31-60 days (the lowest percent for this length of stay), clients who reported methamphetamine were the highest percent (29.3%) of clients who had a length of stay of 120 days or more. Clients reporting methamphetamine at admission, however, also had the highest percent of clients (21.4%) with the shortest length of stay, less than 7 days.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table of Contents

Section A. Background	3
Section B. OMS Overview	3
B.1. Sampling Procedures	3
B.2. Recruitment	3
B.3. Tracking	4
B.4. Follow-up Interview	4
Section C. Recruitment, Tracking, Follow-up Efforts	5
Section D. Changes from Admission to Follow-up	5
Section E. Comparison of Admission and Follow-up Responses	6
Table 1: Primary Substance Used	7
Table 2: Secondary Substance Used	8
Table 3: Frequency of Primary Substance	9
Table 4: Frequency of Secondary Substance Abuse	9
Table 5: Change in Substance Use at Follow-up	9
Table 6: Days per Month Attended AA, NA or similar Meetings	10
Table 7: Arrests	10
Table 8: Hospitalizations	10
Table 9: Employment Status	11
Table 10: Months Employed	11
Table 11: Income	11
Table 12: Income Source	12
Table 13: Days Missed Work or School	12
Table 14: Education	13
Table 15: Relationship Status	13
Table 16: Living Arrangements	14
Section F. Outcome: Abstinence	14
Table 17: Abstinence by Primary Substance Used	15
Table 18: Abstinence by Employment	16
Table 19: Abstinence by Living Arrangements	16
Table 20: Abstinence by Relationship	17
Table 21: Abstinence by Income Source	17
Table 22: Abstinence by Income	18
Table 23: Abstinence by Arrests	18
Table 24: Behavioral Change and Abstinence at Follow-up	18
Table 25: AA/NA Meetings Attended	19
Section G. Outcome: Arrests	20
Table 26: No Arrests by Primary Substance Used	20
Table 27: No Arrests by Employment	21
Table 28: No Arrests by Living Arrangements	21
Table 29: No Arrests by Relationship	22
Table 30: No Arrests by Income Source	22
Table 31: No Arrests by Income	23

Section H. Outcome: Employment	24
Table 32: Full Time Employment by Primary Substance Used	24
Table 33: Full Time Employment by Living Arrangement	25
Table 34: Full Time Employment by Relationship	25
Table 35: Full Time Employment by Income Source	26
Table 36: Full Time Employment by Income	26
Section I. Length of Stay	27
Table 37: Length of Stay by Outcomes	27
Table 38: Length of Stay by Primary Substance at Admission	28
Section J. Recommendations	29

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

Table A1: Client Classification Codes	30
Diagram A1: All Clients--January 1 – December 31, 2004	31
Diagram A2: Adults--January 1 – December 31, 2004	32
Diagram A3: Adolescents--January 1 – December 31, 2004	33
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004	
Table A2. Case Status – All Clients	34
Table A3. Closed by Category- All Clients	34
Table A4. Rates for all Clients	34
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004—Adults	
Table A5. Case Status – Adults	35
Table A6. Closed by Category – Adults	35
Table A7. Rates for Adults only	35
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004--Adolescents	
Table A8. Case Status – Adolescents	36
Table A9. Closed by Category – Adolescents	36
Table A10. Rates for Adolescents only	36
Table A11. Client Contacts Closed Cases--Number and Type of Contact	37
OMS Client Contact Data--All Clients with Closed Cases	
Table A12. Clients - interview obtained	38
Table A13. Clients with no interview	38
Table A14. Average number of contacts and minutes per client	38

Section A. Background

In July 1998, at the request of the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) designed and tested an Outcomes Monitoring System (OMS) to reflect substance abuse treatment-related client outcomes in Iowa. Before then, treatment agency staff conducted their own interviews. Implementation of the OMS project relieved the treatment agencies from the responsibility of tracking and interviewing clients, and provided an independent evaluation regarding treatment related client outcomes. OMS client sampling was initiated in January 1999.

In addition to providing treatment related outcomes, OMS was created to examine:

- the costs associated with the tracking, recruiting and interviewing of substance users by an independent organization; and
- the process involved in obtaining and utilizing meaningful client outcomes at the individual agency level.

Section B. OMS Overview

B.1. Sampling Procedures

Since 1982, IDPH has collected client data using the Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS). Data are collected that relate to various aspects of the treatment provision process including: crisis, screening, admission, discharge, services received, and follow-up. OMS follow-up data collection is designed to integrate with SARS data. While the primary focus of OMS is the acquisition of follow-up data, the success of its design is dependent upon complete and accurate SARS admission and discharge data.

OMS data are obtained through random sampling procedures from the population of publicly funded substance abuse treatment clients. This population includes drug or alcohol clients who receive IDPH-funded treatment in one of the following environments: medically managed inpatient, primary residential treatment, extended residential treatment, halfway house, continuing care, extended outpatient, intensive outpatient, or medically monitored residential. The monthly data set from which the sample is drawn from the previous month's SARS admission data. Given that the number of admissions varies from month to month, the sample size also varies. The average monthly sample size during calendar year 2004 was 87 with a range of 73 to 110 clients.

B.2. Recruitment

Immediately after the monthly OMS sample is selected, Consortium staff members contact clients in an effort to secure a verbal agreement to participate in a 15 minute follow-up telephone interview that takes place approximately six months after discharge from treatment. When OMS staff locate a potential participant via telephone, they explain that they are calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN is a pseudonym for the Consortium) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. Staff members confirm the identity of the client before describing the project in detail and attempting to recruit the client. The confirmation process involves matching social security number and date of birth records during the phone call. If the information matches, the staff member will read the remaining recruitment script that describes OMS and the risks and benefits associated with participation in the OMS project.

After the script has been read, clients are asked if they would like to participate in OMS. If they agree to participate, client contact information is recorded and participants are told that they will receive periodic update calls or letters from OMS staff until it is time for the follow-up interview. OMS staff explain that the update calls take only a few minutes and are used to keep contact information current. OMS staff also collect collateral contact information for a client, such as a relative's phone number, during the update call. Participants are informed that when an update call is made, OMS staff members identify themselves as a staff member with the Health Research Network, calling to inquire about a public health study.

Clients without phone contact information or those that do not have current telephone service are sent letters asking them to call the Health Research Network's toll-free number regarding a public health study. Clients frequently call the toll-free number from a pay phone or from a neighbor's phone to contact OMS staff members. It is at this point that recruitment occurs and information about contacting the client in the future is noted.

Clients may refuse participation in OMS at any time. They may refuse during the reading of the recruitment script or they may withdraw their participation after previously indicating that they would like to take part in the follow-up interview. There are no penalties for withdrawing participation in the study. Clients do, however, receive a twenty-five dollar gift certificate upon completion of the follow-up interview.

B.3. Tracking

Client tracking information is maintained on each client until their case is closed. This tracking information consists of the successful contacts and attempted contacts that are made in an effort to communicate with the client. There are two groups of tracking information: 1) the contacts that take place prior to a client's recruitment; and 2) the contacts that take place after a client has been successfully recruited into OMS. Once a client refuses participation, the case is officially closed and tracking of that individual ceases unless the client later contacts the HRN and indicates a desire to participate.

A web-based system for recording tracking information in real time was developed and implemented in 2002. OMS staff members enter tracking attempts for each client as they occur. This provides a database that contains updated tracking and case status information for each client. This system reduces data entry time and provides more detailed information while decreasing the chance for error.

B.4. Follow-up Interview

Four important elements of OMS must be present before a client's follow-up interview can occur. OMS staff must: 1) be able to contact the client via the telephone; 2) have the client's documented agreement to participate in the follow-up interview; 3) have a discharge date from IDPH; and 4) have documented that six months have passed since the discharge date.

The discharge date is critical as it sets the time frame for when the follow-up interview should take place. Since its inception, the OMS design has follow-up interviews occurring six months after the client has been discharged from primary treatment. Without an official SARS discharge date, it is impossible for OMS staff to determine when an interview should take place.

Once OMS staff receives a SARS discharge date, a plan to obtain the client follow-up interview is implemented. Due to the normal complexities of every day living, it is not always possible to obtain the follow-up interview exactly six months post discharge. Given this, the project design allows OMS staff to interview recruited participants anywhere from two weeks prior to eight weeks after the date that indicates six months post discharge.

Section C. Recruitment, Tracking and Follow-Up Efforts

This report describes the group of randomly selected clients with treatment admission dates from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004. During this twelve month period, 1039 individuals were selected to take part in the OMS project. Of that number, 698 individuals have consented to participate in the follow-up interview process. To date, 451 of these follow-up interviews have been completed. An additional 150 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet due for their interview, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears. Of the OMS clients admitted during the 2004 calendar year, 96 declined to participate in the project.

The total number of clients currently classified as “not able to recruit” is 184. Of this number, 67 individuals are incarcerated. OMS staff is not allowed to recruit or interview individuals that are incarcerated; however, several clients (33) became incarcerated after being successfully recruited into the follow-up study. There were 108 unrecruited individuals that could not be located, even after numerous phone calls, letters, and internet searches. Likewise, 46 clients who were successfully recruited, could not be located when their interview date arrived. Interview due dates already had passed for 6 unrecruited and 6 recruited clients when the Consortium received notification of their discharge dates. Four clients died and 11 clients chose to withdraw from the project after previously agreeing to participate.

In this report, the recruitment rate is calculated using two methods. The first recruitment rate is based on only those individuals OMS staff was able to contact and who then directly told the staff that they either did or did not want to participate in OMS. This calculation results in a recruitment rate of 87.9%. The second recruitment rate is based on all individuals who had a potential opportunity to state whether or not they wanted to participate in the OMS. Therefore, the denominator of the second recruitment rate includes a larger set of individuals consisting of those who were successfully recruited, those who refused, and unrecruited clients whom staff has been unable to locate. This calculation results in a recruitment rate of 77.4%.

Of the clients eligible for a follow-up interview (successfully recruited who are not in prison, and with an interview due date that has arrived), 87.6% received an interview. This includes recruited clients who could not be located when their interview was due and those who decided not to take part in the interview after initially agreeing to do so.

Detailed tracking information regarding the status of the entire OMS sample is displayed in the Appendix, pages 31 through 39.

Section D. Changes from Admission to Follow-Up

Clients undergo many changes after admission to substance abuse treatment. When considering the observed changes, it is important to use caution when ascribing reasons for the changes to particular causes, i.e. good treatment/poor treatment, number of previous treatments/no previous treatment, etc. It is also important to realize that a combination of many factors affect client outcomes. These include such things as readiness to change, mental illness, transportation, child care needs, age, gender, culture, ethnicity, etc.

The tables in Section E reflect the changes in a client’s life situation based on a comparison of the SARS admission data and the OMS SARS follow-up interview data collected approximately six months after discharge and, on average, 8 months following admission. Comparisons on individual variables are made between status at admission and status at follow-up on those clients who had a response at *both* admission and follow-up for that variable. Fifteen categories

were identified for comparison from the SARS admission and follow-up forms. Some of the more interesting findings between the admission and follow-up data are reported below. For a complete overview of comparisons refer to the tables in Section E on pages 8 through 15.

- **Primary Substance Used:** Clients responding “no primary substance” increased from 0% at admission to 51.4% at follow-up. Thus, at follow-up, over half of the clients remained abstinent after treatment. For those clients who were not abstinent at follow-up, alcohol was the most common primary substance with 73.0% of clients reporting use at follow-up.
- **Frequency of Primary Substance Use:** More than twice as many clients reduced the frequency of their primary substance (52.7%) compared to those who increased their use (23.8%). Of the people who used at least daily at admission, 55.3% were abstinent and an additional 29.8% had reduced the frequency of their use.
- **Secondary Substance Use:** Clients responding “no secondary substance” increased from 43.1% to 88.2%. Therefore, only 11.8% of clients reported using more than one substance at follow-up. For those who did indicate use of a secondary substance, marijuana was most common followed by alcohol. Both showed an approximately 18 percentage point decrease between admission and follow-up in the percentage of usage.
- **Frequency of Secondary Substance Use:** Clients were seven times more likely to reduce the frequency of their secondary substance use – over 35% reduced their use while just over 5% increased their use.
- **Arrests:** For the question regarding arrests, the admission response refers to the 12 months prior to admission and the follow-up response refers to the 6 months since discharge. Only 12.6% of the clients had been arrested during the 6 months following treatment. Of those who were arrested, nearly all were arrested 1-3 times.
- **Months Employed:** Clients responding “no months employed” went down 20.8 percentage points while clients responding “4 or more months” for employment went up 16.5 percentage points.
- **Income:** Clients responding “no income” dropped 22 percentage points. Clients responding to “\$1001 to \$2000 for taxable monthly income” increased by 12.6 percentage points. This increase in monthly income corresponds with the previous finding that more clients are employed.

Section E. Comparison of Admission and Follow-up Responses

Tables 1 through 16 show the admission responses from all clients admitted in 2004. The tables also describe the admission and follow-up responses from the clients who completed follow-up interviews (a subset of the first group). The first column describes the responses, or categories of responses, for the SARS question. The second column describes the responses for all clients in the OMS that answered the item at admission. The third and fourth columns describe the responses for clients that answered the particular item both at admission and at follow-up--a group of 451 clients. The number of clients in this group is smaller because it represents only those clients who completed the follow-up interview. Additionally, the number of

clients in this subset may be less than 451 for any given item as clients may refuse to answer any question at follow-up.

Table 1. Primary Substance Used

At follow-up, slightly over 50% of clients indicated no primary substance was used. Alcohol was the most common substance at admission and follow-up, followed by marijuana.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	0.0	0.0	51.4
Alcohol	45.2	49.2	35.7
Marijuana and/or hashish	25.6	28.9	8.8
Methamphetamine	21.7	17.1	2.4
Cocaine	5.6	4.1	1.4
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.5	0.3	0.0
Heroin	0.5	0.2	0.0
Other Amphetamine	0.2	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other Stimulants	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.1	0.0	0.0
Over the Counter	0.1	0.0	0.0
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0

† Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Table 2. Secondary Substance Used

The percent of clients responding none to secondary substance increased 45.0 percentage points from admission to follow-up. Therefore, only 11.8% of clients reported using more than one substance at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %) [†]	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	41.0	43.1	88.2
Alcohol	22.4	21.8	3.7
Marijuana and/or hashish	24.5	23.2	4.7
Methamphetamine	6.9	6.0	2.2
Cocaine	3.1	4.1	0.8
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.6	0.4	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Amphetamine	0.1	0.2	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other Stimulants	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.0
Barbiturates	0.2	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.6	0.8	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over the Counter	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Tranquilizers	0.1	0.0	0.0
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0

[†] Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Tables 3 and 4 reflect changes in the frequency of substance use. These tables describe frequency change for the primary and secondary substances that are reported at the time of the interview. At follow-up, the primary substance listed at admission may no longer be their drug of choice. For example, a participant who reports alcohol as their primary substance at admission, and they use it 1-2 times per week, may report at follow-up that they have used their primary substance 1-3 times in the past month. Although this looks like a promising finding, caution must be used when interpreting it because the participant may have made a change in the type of primary drug. Table 5 shows the percentage of clients who changed primary drugs.

Table 3. Frequency of Primary Substance

At admission, 13.4% of clients reported “no use in the past six months.” At follow-up, the percentage increased to 51.8% for this category (an increase of 38.4 percentage points).

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	14.9	13.4	51.8	+38.4
No past month use	39.0	38.9	11.5	-27.4
1-3 times in past month	22.2	23.7	12.8	-10.9
1-2 times per week	7.9	8.7	16.0	+7.3
3-6 times per week	6.1	5.8	4.0	-1.8
Once daily	3.9	4.0	3.1	-0.9
2-3 times daily	2.2	1.6	0.3	-1.3
4 + times daily	4.3	3.9	0.2	-3.7

Table 4. Frequency of Secondary Substance

Clients responding “no use in the past six months” increased by 30.1 percentage points from 58.6% at admission to 88.7% at follow-up. Less than 5% of clients reported use in each of the other frequency of use categories.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	58.1	58.6	88.7	+30.1
No past month use	19.4	19.5	4.1	-15.4
1-3 times in past month	13.6	13.7	3.4	-10.3
1-2 times per week	4.7	5.0	1.9	-3.1
3-6 times per week	1.7	1.6	0.9	-0.7
Once daily	1.2	0.8	0.5	-0.3
2-3 times daily	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
4 + times daily	0.8	0.5	0.2	-0.3

Table 5. Change in substance use at follow-up

	% of Non-abstinent Clients N=213 [†]
Changed primary substance	35.9
Changed secondary substance	55.2
Changed frequency of primary drug	72.3
Changed frequency of secondary drug	40.2

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the number of clients is approximate.

Table 6. Days per month attended AA, NA or similar meetings

Clients indicating “no meetings” decreased by 19.5 percentage points. Clients indicating “1-10 meetings” increased by 14.3 percentage points. Compared to clients’ attendance at AA or NA meetings at the time of admission, there was a moderate increase in attendance during the six months following discharge from treatment.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	77.4	81.0	61.5	-19.5
1- 10 meetings	16.7	13.9	28.2	+14.3
11 + meetings	5.9	5.1	10.3	+5.2

Table 7. Arrests

Clients indicating “no arrests” increased by 55 percentage points from 32.4% at admission to 87.4% at follow-up. This shows that only 12.6% of the clients had been arrested during the 6 months following treatment.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	33.3	32.4	87.4	+55.0
1-3 times	64.1	66.1	12.5	-53.6
4 times or more	2.6	1.6	0.1	-1.5

Table 8. Hospitalizations

The percent of clients reporting hospitalization at follow-up (1.8%) was seven times less than the percent reported at admission (12.3%). Clients indicating “no hospitalizations” increased over 10 percentage points from 87.8% at admission to 98.2% at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	86.2	87.8	98.2	+10.4
1-3 times	13.2	11.0	1.7	-9.3
4 times or more	0.6	1.3	0.1	-1.2

Table 9. Employment Status

Clients responding “employed full time” increased by 14.3 percentage points. There was a moderate decrease of approximately eight percentage points in the number of clients responding “unemployed” at follow-up. Full or part-time employment was reported by 67.4% of clients at follow-up, an improvement over 47.3% at admission. The percentage of those “not in labor force” decreased slightly more than one-third (28.9% to 16.5%) between admission and follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	35.1	32.5	46.8	+14.3
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	13.0	14.8	20.6	+5.8
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	26.8	23.8	16.2	-7.6
Not in labor force	25.1	28.9	16.5	-12.4

Table 10. Months Employed

The percent of clients responding “none” to months employed was four times less at follow-up (7.5%) than at admission (28.3%). Over 70% of clients were employed 4 months or more at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=371 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	28.2	28.3	7.5	-20.8
1-3 months	20.7	18.1	22.4	+4.3
4 + months	51.1	53.6	70.1	+16.5

Table 11. Income

Clients responding “none” decreased by 22.0 percentage points. Excluding the \$500 or less category, there was an increase in all taxable monthly income categories, supporting the previous finding that more clients are employed.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=404 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	49.3	49.1	27.1	-22.0
\$500 or less	9.3	11.5	11.3	-0.2
\$501 to \$1000	16.6	16.3	19.2	+2.9
\$1001 to \$2000	21.7	20.0	32.6	+12.6
Over \$2001	3.1	3.1	9.8	+6.7

Table 12. Income Source

Clients indicating no income at follow-up showed a considerable decrease of 94% (from 20.6% to 1.1%). Over 56.8% of clients who responded “none” to income source at admission indicated earning a wage or salary at follow-up, which is a 16.5 percentage point increase.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	21.1	20.6	1.1	-19.5
Wages/Salary	46.9	44.1	60.6	+16.5
Family/ Friends	24.9	28.6	28.7	+0.1
Public Assistance	1.3	1.4	2.9	+1.5
Retirement/ Pension	0.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4
Disability	1.5	0.9	2.7	+1.8
Other	3.7	3.9	2.8	-1.1

Table 13. Days Missed Work or School

The percent of clients who reported missing work or school “six or more days” due to substance abuse decreased by approximately 95% between admission (8.7%) and follow-up (0.4%).

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Five or fewer days	84.2	84.0	84.1	+0.1
Six or more days	8.3	8.7	0.4	-8.3
N/A	7.5	7.3	15.6	+8.3

Table 14. Education

At follow-up, 51.7% of clients had completed high school, a four percentage point increase from admission. The number of clients responding “did not graduate high school” decreased by approximately seven percentage points, indicating that a number of clients completed high school or earned their General Education Degree (GED) between admission and follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Did Not Graduate High School	29.0	30.5	23.2	-7.3
High School Only	50.7	47.7	51.7	+4.0
Some College	16.7	17.9	17.7	-0.2
College Grad	3.7	3.9	7.4	+3.5

Table 15. Relationship Status

Although the percentage of clients responding “single” decreased by just over two percentage points, it is the largest category with 56.7% of clients responding “single” to relationship status at follow-up. There was a slight decrease (1.1 percentage points) in the number of married clients at follow-up, corresponding to slight increases in the number of divorced and separated clients (2.3 and 0.3 percentage points respectively).

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1039 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Single	54.7	59.0	56.7	-2.3
Married	12.7	11.0	9.9	-1.1
Cohabiting	12.0	11.7	12.2	+0.5
Separated	5.5	5.1	5.4	+0.3
Divorced	14.5	12.6	14.9	+2.3
Widowed	0.7	0.7	0.9	+0.2

Table 16. Living Arrangements

Most clients indicated living with their parents at both admission and follow-up, with more than one-third of clients at each interview. There was more than a five percentage point increase in the number of clients living alone at follow-up, while the number of clients living with other adults decreased by four percentage points.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 832 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Alone	13.8	11.6	16.7	+5.1
Parents	27.5	34.9	32.3	-2.6
Significant Other Only	11.9	12.3	14.3	+2.0
Significant Other and Child(ren)	12.3	10.5	14.2	+3.7
Child(ren) Only	2.4	2.9	4.2	+1.3
Other Adults	16.8	16.8	12.8	-4.0
Other Adults and Child(ren)	5.7	4.6	3.1	-1.5
Prison or Jail	1.8	1.9	0.1	-1.8
Homeless	2.6	1.8	0.4	-1.4
Half-way House	5.1	2.7	1.9	-0.8
Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Section F Outcome: Abstinence

Tables 17 through 25 examine abstinence in relation to other variables. Abstinence is defined as responding “none” when asked at follow-up to name a primary substance. The follow-up interview occurred approximately 6 months after the client was discharged from treatment. Mention of the “follow-up period” in this report refers to the 6 months between the client’s discharge from treatment and the follow-up interview.

Although 451 follow-up interviews were completed, individual tables contain data from fewer clients due primarily to missing data. The N for each question response represents the number of abstinent clients and the number of total clients (out of clients who answered the question at follow-up) who indicated that response.

Table 17. Abstinence by Primary Substance

Table 17 shows that clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol (47.1%) or marijuana (49.3%) abstained at a lower rate during the follow-up period than clients whose primary substance was methamphetamine (65.4%). Clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine had the highest abstinence percentage during the follow-up period, with the exception of three substance groups made up of only 1 client.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=437)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at follow-up % (N) [†]
Alcohol	47.1 (101/215)
Marijuana	49.3 (62/126)
Methamphetamine	65.4 (49/75)
Cocaine	50.1 (9/18)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	100.0 (1/1)
Heroin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (1/1)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Tables 18 through 25 present one question each and show admission and follow-up responses from clients who completed the follow-up interview. The second column lists the abstinence percentage of clients at follow-up who were asked the question at admission and the third column lists the abstinence percentage of clients when asked the question at follow-up.

Table 18. Abstinence by Employment

Clients who were not in the labor force and clients who were employed part-time when they completed their follow-up interview had the highest abstinence rate of 56.4% at follow-up. Clients who reported they were employed full-time at admission had a 53.5% abstinence rate at follow-up, while clients who were unemployed at admission had a 53.2% abstinence rate at follow-up. The number of clients employed full-time increased from 142 at admission to 205 at follow-up. Part-time employment among clients also increased from admission (64) to follow-up (90).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	53.5 (76/142)	49.7 (102/205)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	43.9 (28/64)	56.4 (51/90)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	53.2 (55/104)	44.6 (32/71)
Not in labor force	51.2 (65/126)	56.4 (41/72)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 19. Abstinence by Living Arrangements

The abstinence rate at follow-up for clients living alone at admission was 55.2% whereas clients who lived alone at follow-up had an abstinence rate of 52.3%. Clients living with children at admission or follow-up had high abstinence rates of 88.3% and 73.9%, respectively. Clients living in a half-way house at follow-up also had a high abstinence rate of 81.6%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % * (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % ** (N) [†]
Alone	55.2 (28/51)	52.3 (38/73)
Parents	42.5 (65/153)	42.7 (60/141)
Significant Other Only	47.9 (26/54)	55.5 (35/62)
Significant Other and Children	57.7 (27/46)	66.6 (41/62)
Children Only	88.3 (11/12)	73.9 (14/18)
Other Adults	54.7 (40/73)	39.1 (22/56)
Other Adults and Children	50.5 (10/20)	56.6 (8/14)
Prison or Jail	61.7 (5/8)	0.0 (0/0)
Homeless	52.8 (4/8)	0.0 (0/0)
Half-way House	74.1 (9/12)	81.6 (7/8)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

* Statistically significant (p<.05) * *Statistically significant (p<.01)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 20. Abstinence by Relationship

Clients who reported being married at follow-up had the highest abstinence rate of 75.3%. Clients who reported being single at admission and follow-up had some of the lowest abstinence rates of 47.2% and 44.6%. Clients who were separated at follow-up also had a low abstinence rate of 42.6%. The lowest abstinence rate of 41.4% is found among those clients who were cohabiting at admission. The low rates among single, separated, or cohabiting clients suggest that unstable relationships tend to have an impact on abstinence.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Abstinence %* (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence %** (N) [†]
Single	47.2 (122/258)	44.6 (111/248)
Married	61.3 (29/48)	75.3 (33/43)
Cohabiting	41.4 (21/51)	53.0 (28/53)
Separated	61.7 (14/22)	42.6 (10/24)
Divorced	66.0 (36/55)	62.8 (41/65)
Widowed	71.6 (2/3)	55.9 (2/4)

*Statistically significant (p<.05) ** Statistically significant (p<.01)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 21. Abstinence by Income Source

The number of clients with no income decreased substantially at admission (N=90) and follow-up (N=5). Additionally, the number of clients reporting income through salary and wages increased from 193 at admission to 268 at follow-up. This supports the finding in Table 18 that more clients were successful in finding employment after treatment.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence %* (N) [†]
None	51.2 (46/90)	78.6 (4/5)
Wages/ Salary	51.7 (99/193)	52.2 (140/268)
Family/ Friends	47.6 (59/125)	46.1 (58/125)
Public Assistance	95.8 (5/5)	67.4 (9/13)
Retirement/ Pension	53.4 (2/3)	0.0 (0/2)
Disability	100.0 (4/4)	87.4 (10/12)
Other	51.8 (9/17)	32.1 (4/12)

*Statistically significant (p<.05)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 22. Abstinence by Income

Clients earning \$501 to \$1000 at admission and follow-up had the highest abstinence rates of 59.9% and 59.6% respectively. The number of clients reporting no income decreased substantially from 198 at admission to 110 at follow-up, while the number of clients reporting \$1001 to \$2000 increased from 81 at admission to 132 at follow-up. Clients earning over \$2000 at admission (35.5%) or follow-up (44.3%) had the lowest abstinence rates.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=404	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
None	52.5 (104/198)	51.2 (56/110)
\$500 or less	50.1 (23/46)	48.7 (22/46)
\$501 to \$1000	59.9 (39/66)	59.6 (46/78)
\$1001 to \$2000	50.0 (40/81)	52.9 (70/132)
Over \$2000	35.5 (4/13)	44.3 (18/40)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 23. Abstinence by Arrests

At follow-up, 382 clients had not been arrested and over 50% of the clients in this group were abstinent during the follow-up period. The number of clients indicating no arrests increased from 142 at admission to 319 at follow-up. The number of clients arrested 4 times or more decreased at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Arrests asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Arrests asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
None	49.3 (70/142)	53.1 (203/382)
1-3 times	52.5 (152/289)	39.4 (22/55)
4 times or more	46.2 (3/7)	0.0 (0/1)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 24. Behavioral change and abstinence at follow-up

A comparison of clients who were abstinent at follow-up versus clients who were not abstinent on the three variables in Table 24 reveals no differences.

	Abstinent N=224 [†]	Not Abstinent N=213 [†]
Percent that changed employment status	57.1	58.0
Percent that changed relationship status	23.5	23.2
Percent that changed income status	57.9	57.8

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the number of clients is approximate.

Table 25. AA/NA meetings attended

Table 25 presents numbers showing that clients who were abstinent at follow-up attended an average of 3.9 AA, NA, or similar type meetings per month. This compares to an average of only 2.0 meetings per month for clients who were not abstinent during the follow-up period.

	Abstinent N=235	Not Abstinent N=214
Average number of NA/AA meetings attended per month since treatment ended	3.9	2.0

† The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the number of clients is approximate.

Section G. Outcome: Arrests

Tables 26 through 31 examine arrest status in relation to other variables. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as having at least one arrest since discharge from treatment or having no arrests since discharge.

Table 26. No Arrests by Primary Substance

Clients whose primary substance at admission was cocaine were arrest-free during the follow-up period at a rate of 98.1%. Clients reporting methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission were arrest-free at a rate of 89.2%, followed by alcohol (88.1%) and marijuana (83.9%).

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=437)	
Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at follow-up % (N) [†]
Alcohol	88.1 (190/215)
Marijuana	83.9 (106/126)
Methamphetamine	89.2 (67/75)
Cocaine	98.1 (18/18)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	100.0 (1/1)
Heroin	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (1/1)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 27. No Arrests by Employment

Clients who were employed part-time at admission (90.8%) and clients who were employed full-time at follow-up (90.5%) were the most successful. Clients employed full-time at admission also had a high arrest-free rate of 89.6%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % * (N) [†]
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	89.6 (127/142)	90.5 (185/205)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	90.8 (59/65)	88.3 (79/90)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	80.5 (84/104)	76.5 (54/71)
Not in labor force	88.8 (112/126)	87.9 (63/72)

* Statistically significant (p<.05)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 28. No Arrests by Living Arrangements

The largest number of clients reported living with “parents” at both admission and follow-up, although there was a slight decrease from 153 clients at admission to 141 at follow-up. All the clients who indicated “children only” at admission remained arrest-free at follow-up. Somewhat surprisingly, high no-arrest rates were found among clients living with “significant other only” at admission (94.0%) and also at follow-up (92.7%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> No arrests %** (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) [†]
Alone	88.6 (45/81)	90.4 (66/73)
Parents	84.4 (129/153)	82.7 (117/141)
Significant Other Only	94.0 (50/54)	92.7 (58/62)
Significant Other and Children	91.3 (42/46)	89.5 (56/62)
Children Only	100.0 (12/12)	94.6 (17/18)
Other Adults	90.3 (66/73)	92.1 (51/56)
Other Adults and Children	84.4 (17/20)	74.4 (10/14)
Prison or Jail	69.2 (6/8)	0.0 (0/0)
Homeless	91.1 (7/8)	100.0 (2/2)
Half-way House	58.8 (7/12)	54.4 (4/8)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

** Statistically significant (p<.01)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 29. No Arrests by Relationship

Clients who were married at admission (93.1%) and at follow-up (95.2%) had the highest no-arrest rates. Cohabiting clients at admission and follow-up also had no-arrest rates that were over 90%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) [†]
Single	85.8 (221/258)	84.9 (211/248)
Married	93.1 (45/48)	95.2 (41/43)
Cohabiting	90.4 (46/51)	91.2 (49/53)
Separated	88.5 (20/22)	85.4 (20/24)
Divorced	87.3 (48/55)	89.6 (58/65)
Widowed	71.6 (2/3)	77.9 (3/4)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 30. No Arrests by Income Source

All clients indicating “public assistance” or “retirement/pension” as source of income at admission were arrest-free at follow-up. The number of clients reporting no income decreased substantially from admission (90) to follow-up (5, all arrest-free at follow-up).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) [†]
None	81.8 (74/90)	100.0 (5/5)
Wages/ Salary	89.6 (173/193)	88.8 (238/268)
Family/ Friends	87.0 (109/125)	82.9 (104/125)
Public Assistance	100.0 (5/5)	90.4 (11/13)
Retirement/ Pension	100.0 (3/3)	100.0 (2/2)
Disability	79.3 (3/4)	100.0 (12/12)
Other	90.2 (15/17)	74.1 (9/12)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 31. No Arrests by Income

Arrest-free rates of over 90% were found among those clients earning over \$1001 at admission and follow-up. The lowest arrest-free rate of 80.3% was found among those clients who reported earning “\$500 or less” at admission. Clients responding “none” to monthly income at admission had a no-arrest rate of 86.8%. Similarly, clients indicating “none” at follow-up had a no-arrest rate of 82.8%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=404	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) [†]
None	86.8 (172/198)	82.8 (91/110)
\$500 or less	80.3 (37/46)	88.7 (41/46)
\$501 to \$1000	90.9 (60/66)	86.2 (67/76)
\$1001 to \$2000	92.2 (75/81)	91.7 (121/132)
Over \$2000	91.1 (11/13)	92.0 (36/40)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Section H. Outcome: Employment

Tables 32 through 36 examine employment status in relation to other variables. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as being employed full-time at follow-up or not being employed full-time at follow-up.

Table 32. Full Time Employment by Primary Substance

Table 32 shows that approximately 48% of the clients who reported alcohol as their primary substance at admission were employed full-time at follow-up. Clients whose primary substance was marijuana were working full-time at a rate of 45.0%; however, marijuana tends to be a drug of choice for adolescents, which would help explain the lower full-time employment rate.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=437)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full Time at follow-up % (N) [†]
Alcohol	48.1 (104/215)
Marijuana	45.0 (57/126)
Methamphetamine	44.8 (34/75)
Cocaine	47.4 (9/18)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.0 (0/1)
Heroin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (1/1)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 33. Full Time Employment by Living Arrangements

Clients living alone at admission and follow-up had high full-time employment rates of 58.4% for the admission group and 58.3% for the follow-up group. Full-time employment rates are rather low among those clients who lived with parents at admission and follow-up. This is understandable, however, as many of these clients are adolescents and not in the work force. Clients living with children only at follow-up had a high full-time employment rate of 64.0%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Working full time % (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time % ^{***} (N) [†]
Alone	58.4 (30/51)	58.3 (43/73)
Parents	42.0 (64/153)	32.6 (46/141)
Significant Other Only	48.1 (26/54)	55.0 (34/62)
Significant Other and Children	51.1 (24/46)	59.6 (37/62)
Children Only	44.1 (6/12)	64.0 (12/18)
Other Adults	51.6 (38/73)	39.6 (22/56)
Other Adults and Children	39.3 (8/20)	33.4 (5/14)
Prison or Jail	57.0 (5/8)	0.0 (0/0)
Homeless	22.5 (2/8)	100.0 (2/2)
Half-way House	31.0 (4/12)	51.9 (4/8)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

*** Statistically significant ($p > .001$)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 34. Full Time Employment by Relationship

At follow-up, clients who reported being single at admission and follow-up were working full-time at rates of 40.9% and 40.4% respectively—the lowest employment rates among the relationship statuses. Of clients who were married at follow-up, 60.4% were working full-time. Similarly, 61.3% of clients who were married at admission were employed full-time at follow-up. The number of clients in each relationship status showed little change between admission and follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Working full time % * (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time % * (N) [†]
Single	40.9 (105/258)	40.4 (100/248)
Married	61.3 (29/48)	60.4 (26/43)
Cohabiting	49.4 (25/51)	57.0 (30/53)
Separated	59.9 (13/22)	58.0 (14/24)
Divorced	51.4 (28/55)	47.9 (31/65)
Widowed	100.0 (3/3)	78.0 (3/4)

* Statistically significant ($p > .05$)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 35. Full Time Employment by Income Source

Clients with income from wages at admission had a full-time employment rate at follow-up of 64.1% compared to a 75.0% rate for clients at follow-up. None of the clients who indicated “public assistance” or “retirement/pension” at admission or follow-up were employed full-time. Low employment rates were found among clients whose income source was family and/or friends at admission (28.6%) and follow-up (1.8%). Presumably, these clients are adolescents and are not in the work force.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=404	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Working full time %*** (N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %*** (N) [†]
None	42.9 (39/90)	21.4 (1/5)
Wages/ Salary	64.1 (123/193)	75.0 (201/268)
Family/ Friends	28.6 (36/125)	1.8 (2/125)
Public Assistance	0.0 (0/5)	0.0 (0/12)
Retirement/ Pension	0.0 (0/3)	0.0 (0/2)
Disability	27.3 (1/4)	0.0 (0/12)
Other	33.0 (6/17)	0.0 (0/12)

*** Statistically significant (p<.001)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Table 36. Full Time Employment by Income

Clients in the \$1001 to \$2000 category at admission had a full-time employment rate of 71.4%, while clients in this category at follow-up had a full-time employment rate of 84.0% at follow-up. None of the clients reporting “none” for monthly income at follow-up were employed full-time at follow-up. Conversely, 35.4% of the clients who reported “none” at admission were employed full-time at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=437	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Working full time %*** (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %*** (N) [†]
None	35.4 (70/198)	0.0 (0/110)
\$500 or less	37.3 (17/46)	15.9 (7/46)
\$501 to \$1000	57.8 (38/66)	46.1 (36/78)
\$1001 to \$2000	71.4 (58/81)	84.0 (111/132)
Over \$2000	72.2 (9/13)	98.0 (39/40)

*** Statistically significant (p<.001)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Section I. Length of Stay

Length of stay is defined as the number of days from client admission through discharge and represents the number of days that the client had an active, open case with the treatment agency. The length of stay for clients in residential treatment is defined as the time they spend physically living at the treatment facility along with the number of days they participate in aftercare as an outpatient.

Percentages in the column titled “abstinence” refer to the percentage of clients that were abstinent during the follow-up period for each length of stay range. The numbers in parentheses represent the approximate number of clients who were abstinent and the approximate total number of clients who were in that length of stay range. For example, of the 42 clients who were in treatment less than seven days, 21 of them were abstinent at follow-up, equaling a success rate of 49.1%. Numbers in the “no arrests” and “employed full-time” columns are presented the same way as abstinence.

The follow-up interview took place approximately 6 months after the client was discharged from treatment. The follow-up period refers to the period of time between the client’s discharge and completion of the follow-up interview.

Table 37. Length of Stay by Outcomes

Clients who were in treatment at least four months (more than 120 days) or who were in treatment for 61-90 days had the most success and remained abstinent at a rate of 61.1%. The most common length of stay was 61-90 days while the least common was less than 7 days.

This table shows that the longer clients are in treatment, the less they are arrested. Clients who were in treatment 91-120 days had the highest no-arrest rate (91.6%). Similarly, clients who remained in treatment 61-90 days had a no-arrest rate of 89.8%. Clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days, however, had a no-arrest rate of 79.1%, the lowest rate among length of stay categories.

Clients who remained in treatment for 61-90 days had the highest full-time employment rate of 60.6%. Clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days had the lowest full-time employment rate of 29.4%.

Days of Treatment	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed		
	Abstinence % * (N) [†] Total N=437	No arrest % (N) [†] Total N=437	Employed Full Time %* (N) [†] Total N=437
Less than 7 days	49.1 (21/42)	79.1 (33/42)	29.4 (12/42)
7 - 30 days	47.0 (38/81)	89.1 (72/81)	38.7 (31/81)
31 - 60 days	38.1 (37/97)	83.9 (82/97)	51.1 (50/97)
61 - 90 days	61.1 (60/98)	89.8 (88/98)	43.2 (42/98)
91 - 120 days	53.2 (25/47)	91.6 (43/47)	60.6 (28/47)
More than 120 days	61.1 (44/72)	89.0 (64/72)	56.0 (40/72)

* Statistically significant (p<.05)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the numbers of clients are approximate but the percentages are accurate.

Admission data revealed four substances that clients repeatedly mentioned as their primary substance: alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine (see Table 1). Table 38 presents the percent of clients in each length of stay category for these substances. The table also presents the average number of days in treatment when the client listed that substance as their primary substance at admission.

Table 38. Length of Stay by Primary Substance at Admission

Unlike previous tables in this section that include data only from clients who completed follow-up interviews, data in Table 38 are drawn from the entire 1039 clients who were sampled during 2004.

The table shows that for clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana, 15.7% were in treatment less than 7 days. This number was 21.4% for clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine were in treatment an average of 87.4 days. This was the longest average length of stay of the four groups. Clients who listed marijuana as their primary substance had the shortest average length of stay in treatment at 70 days.

Primary Substance at Admission	Length of Treatment						Average # of days treated
	Less than 7 days %	7-30 days %	31-60 days %	61-90 days %	91-120 days %	More than 120 days %	
Alcohol * N=457 [†]	12.1	18.1	23.2	16.6	12.0	18.0	72.6
Marijuana N=254 [†]	15.7	14.5	24.7	18.8	9.6	16.7	70.0
Methamphetamine ***N=247 [†]	21.4	13.2	12.3	14.9	9.0	29.3	87.4
Cocaine *N=57 [†]	14.0	26.1	17.9	12.5	0.4	29.2	83.9

* Statistically significant (p<.05) *** Statistically significant (p<.001)

[†] The number of clients is rounded to the nearest integer but could contain a decimal point due to weighting of the data. Therefore, the number of clients is approximate.

Section J. Recommendations

- In January of 2005, the Consortium began providing quarterly reports containing data on outcome measures for the state and the individual agency. However, due to a lack of feedback from agencies, the Consortium is considering providing individual agency reports on all variables on an annual basis.
- The number of expired clients continues to increase each year. The Consortium will try to investigate ways to emphasize the importance of timely data submission to the agencies.
- The Consortium would like to investigate the possibility of submitting the SARS follow-up data using the ISMART system and, perhaps in the future, using the ISMART system to collect admission and follow-up data for clients participating in OMS.

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

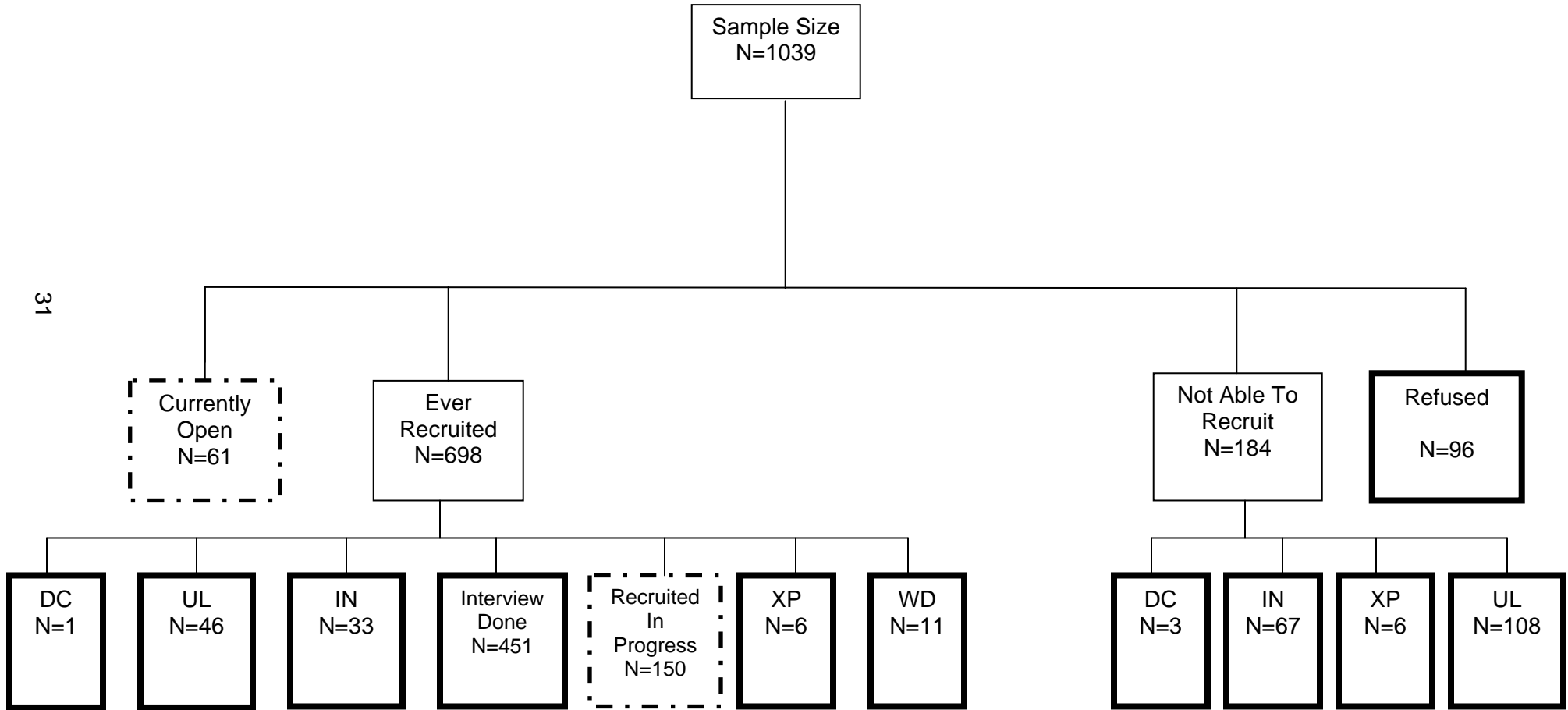
Table A1: Client Classification Codes	30
Diagram A1: All Clients--January 1 – December 31, 2004	31
Diagram A2: Adults--January 1 – December 31, 2004	32
Diagram A3: Adolescents--January 1 – December 31, 2004	33
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004	
Table A2. Case Status – All Clients	34
Table A3. Closed by Category- All Clients	34
Table A4. Rates for all Clients	34
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004—Adults	
Table A5. Case Status – Adults	35
Table A6. Closed by Category – Adults	35
Table A7. Rates for Adults only	35
Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004--Adolescents	
Table A8. Case Status – Adolescents	36
Table A9. Closed by Category – Adolescents	36
Table A10. Rates for Adolescents only	36
Table A11. Client Contacts Closed Cases--Number and Type of Contact	37
OMS Client Contact Data--All Clients with Closed Cases	
Table A12. Clients - interview obtained	38
Table A13. Clients with no interview	38
Table A14. Average number of contacts and minutes per client	38

Several tracking categories are used in the OMS tracking database. These categories increase the understanding of what happens to individuals after they are discharged from treatment.

Table A1. Client Classification Codes

Sample Size	The total number of clients who have been randomly selected for inclusion in the OMS.
Currently Open	This includes clients that staff is actively trying to locate and recruit. Included are clients who are new to the sample, have been sent a letter, or have no working phone and have not yet responded to multiple letters.
Ever Recruited	This includes clients, who at some point, agreed to participate in the follow-up interview aspect of the OMS. Included are clients who were recruited but died before their interview date, were recruited but incarcerated at the time of their interview, were recruited but could not be located at the time of their interview, were recruited and interviewed, were recruited but waiting for their interview date, were recruited but their interview date had expired at the time the Consortium received notice of their discharge date, or were recruited but withdrew from the project.
Not Able to Recruit	This includes clients that staff has never been able to successfully contact. Included are clients who died before staff could contact them, clients who had not been successfully contacted and were incarcerated at the time of their interview date, clients who staff were unable to locate despite months of effort, and clients who had not been contacted but had a potential interview date that had already passed when the Consortium received notice of the client's discharge date.
Refused (RF)	Client refused participation in the follow-up interview aspect of the OMS. Case is immediately closed.
Deceased (DC)	Client died before recruitment or, if the client is recruited, before the interview could take place. Case is closed.
Withdrew (WD)	Client initially agreed to participate in the study but then decided not to participate in the project. Case is closed.
Expired (XP)	When OMS staff received SARS discharge date for a client from the treatment agency via the IDPH, the subsequent interview date had already expired. Client may or may not have been successfully recruited. Case is closed.
Recruited In Progress or Interview Done	Client agrees to take part in the follow-up interview aspect of the OMS. Client will receive update calls and/or letters until the interview date nears. Case will close when interview takes place.
Unable to Locate (UL)	OMS staff was not able to make contact with the client either via the telephone or mail system at time interview was due to take place. Client may have initially been contacted and successfully recruited. Case is closed.
Incarcerated (IN)	Client is incarcerated at the time their interview was due to take place. The client may or may not have been successfully recruited. Case is closed.

Diagram A1: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2004 All Clients*

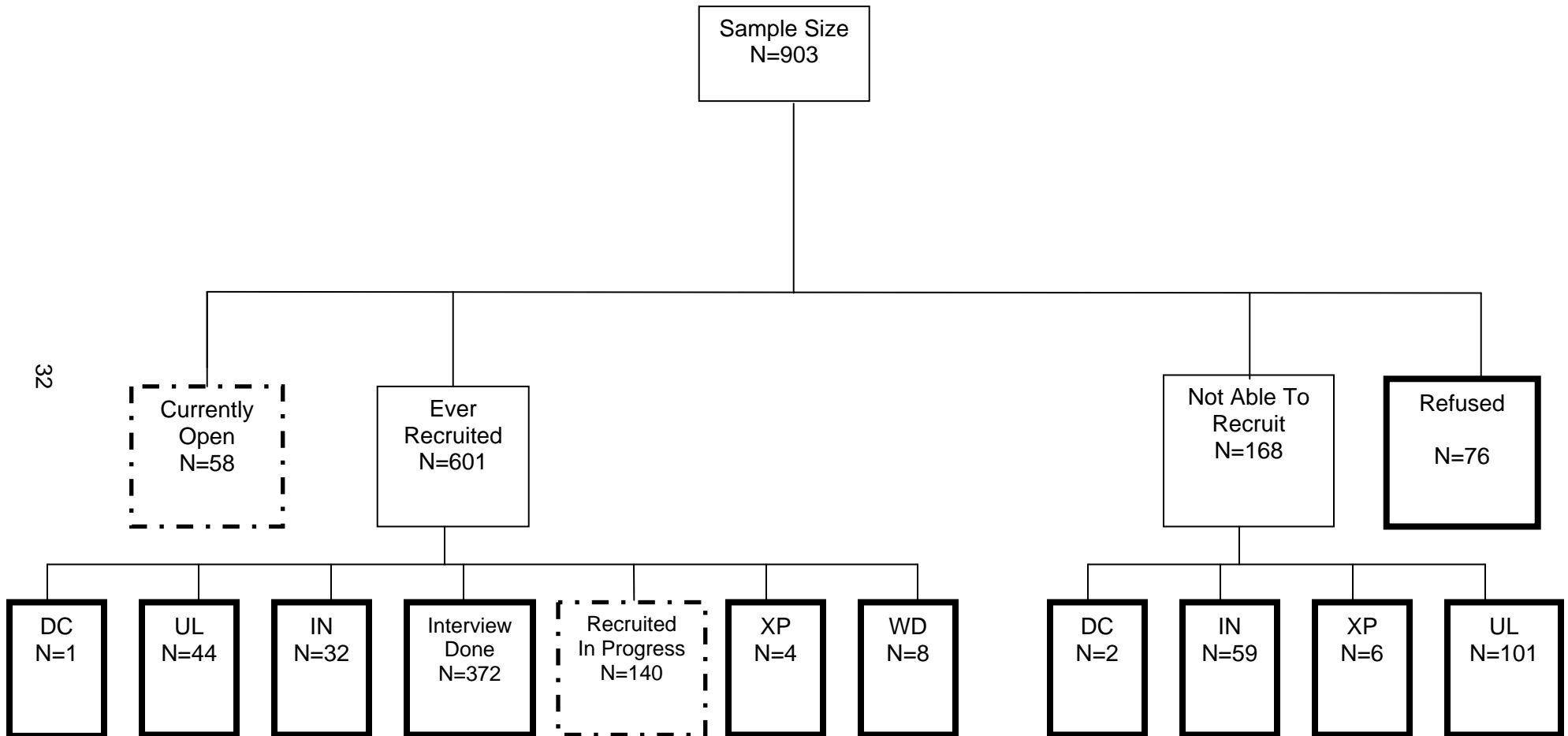


31

Key: DC= Deceased, UL=Unable to Locate, IN=Incarcerated, XP=Expired, WD= Withdraw

* Bolded boxes represent clients with a closed status. Dashed boxes represent clients with an open status (staff are attempting to locate, recruit, and/or interview the client.)

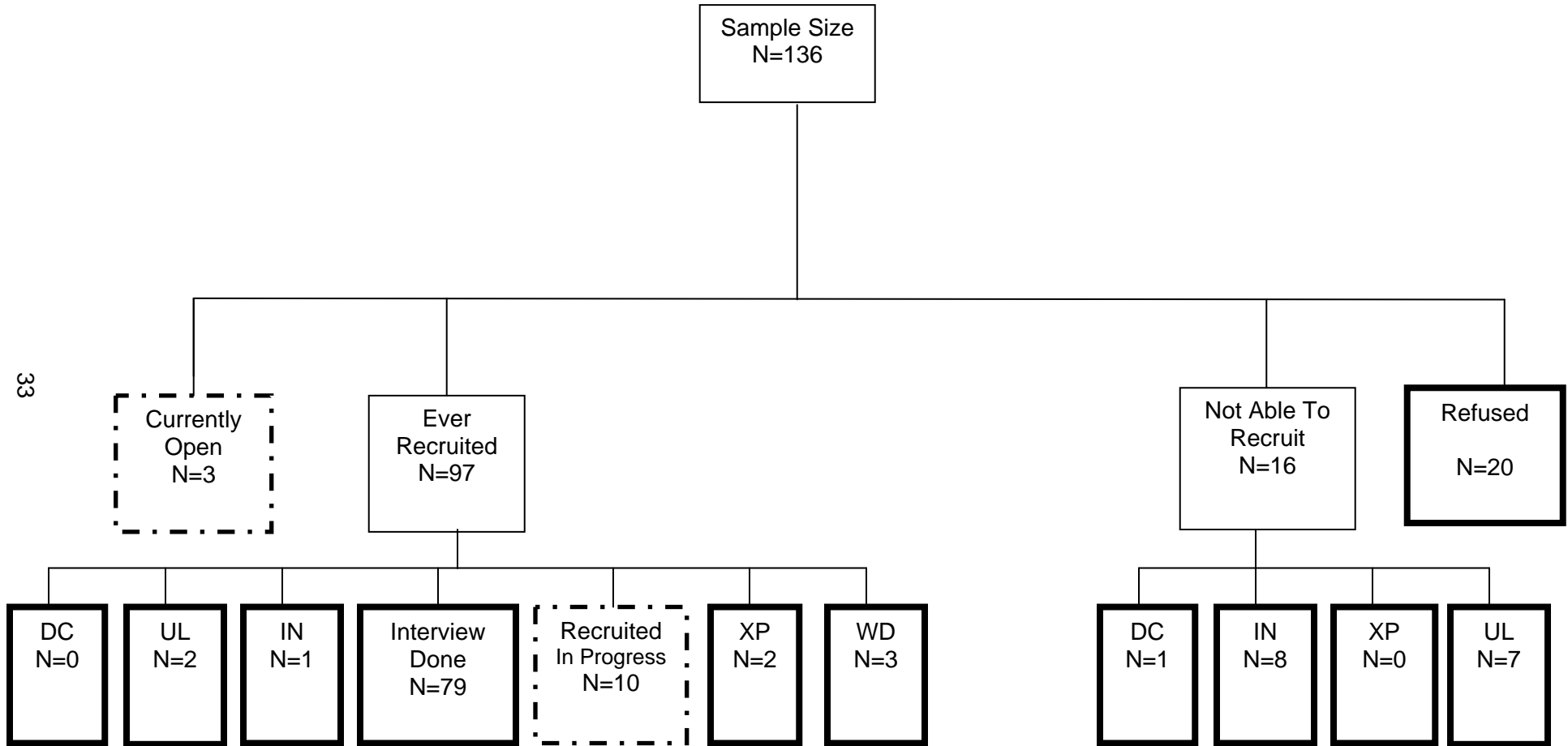
Diagram A2: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2004 Adults*



Key: DC= Deceased, UL=Unable to Locate, IN=Incarcerated, XP=Expired, WD= Withdrew

* Bolded boxes represent clients with a closed status. Dashed boxes represent clients with an open status (staff are attempting to locate, recruit, and/or interview the client.)

Diagram A3: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2004 Adolescents*



33

Key: DC=Deceased, UL=Unable to locate, IN=Incarcerated, XP= Expired, WD=Withdraw

* Bolded boxes represent clients with a closed status. Dashed boxes represent clients with an open status (staff are attempting to locate, recruit, and/or interview the client.)

**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004
ALL CLIENTS - 1039**

Table A2. Case Status – All Clients

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	211
Closed cases	828
Total	1039

Table A3. Closed by Category- All Clients

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	451	54.5
Unable to locate	154	18.6
Refused participation	96	11.6
Incarcerated	100	12.1
Expired	12	1.4
Withdrew	11	1.3
Deceased	4	0.5
Total	828	100.0

[†] Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Table A4. Rates for all Clients

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	87.9
Recruitment rate *	77.4
Refusal rate	12.1
Follow-up rate	64.6
Not able to recruit rate	22.2

* For information regarding this recruitment rate, refer to page 5 of the report.

**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004
ADULTS - 903**

Table A5. Case Status – Adults

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	198
Closed cases	705
Total	903

Table A6. Closed by Category - Adults

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	372	52.8
Unable to locate	145	20.6
Refused participation	76	10.8
Incarcerated	91	12.9
Expired	10	1.4
Withdrew	8	1.1
Deceased	3	0.4
Total	705	100.0

Table A7. Rates for Adults only

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	88.8
Recruitment rate *	77.3
Refusal rate	11.2
Follow-up rate	61.9
Not able to recruit rate	23.8

* For information regarding how this recruitment rate is calculated, refer to page 5

**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2004
ADOLESCENTS - 136**

Table A8. Case Status – Adolescents

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	13
Closed cases	123
Total	136

Table A9. Closed by Category - Adolescents

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	79	64.2
Unable to locate	9	7.3
Refused participation	20	16.3
Incarcerated	9	7.3
Expired	2	1.6
Withdrew	3	2.4
Deceased	1	0.8
Total	123	100.0

Table A10. Rates for Adolescents only

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	82.9
Recruitment rate *	78.2
Refusal rate	17.1
Follow-up rate	81.4
Not able to recruit rate	13.0

* For information regarding how this recruitment rate is calculated, refer to page 5

**Table A11. Client Contacts Closed Cases
Number and Type of Contact**

Type of contact	Adolescent	Adult	Total
An outgoing phone call attempting to recruit client.	483	3768	4251
An outgoing phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	79	417	496
An incoming phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	24	215	239
An outgoing phone call attempting to update/check-in with client.	213	1347	1560
An incoming phone call from client or collateral contact (not from treatment agency).	51	382	433
An outgoing phone call attempting to reach client for the 6-month follow-up interview.	307	1536	1843
An outgoing phone call completing the 6-month follow-up interview.	61	279	340
An incoming phone call in with the 6-month follow-up interview is completed.	18	94	312
An outgoing phone call attempting to track client through collateral contacts.	20	341	361
Any incoming and outgoing attempts (phone call/letter/fax) to track client through original treatment agency.	71	655	726
(Other) Usually directory assistance or an Internet search, but also any call/contact that doesn't fall under any other category.	185	1975	2160
A letter sent to contact client; includes letters that have been returned and notification of address changes from post office; outgoing or incoming.	408	3847	4255
Sum of all types of client contacts	1920	14856	16776
Sum of minutes for all types of client contacts	15051	112817	127868
Average of # client contacts per closed client	15.6	21.1	20.3
Average of # minutes per closed client	122.0	159.5	153.9

OMS CLIENT CONTACT DATA

All Clients with Closed Cases *

Table A12. Clients - interview obtained

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Total Interviews Completed	451	7203	60965	1665

Table A13. Clients with no interview

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Unable to Locate	154	3733	25670	1085
Refused	96	557	3780	94
Incarcerated	100	1515	10125	366
Expired	12	232	1695	74
Withdrew	11	163	1035	23
Deceased	4	57	415	21
Grand Total	377	6257	42720	1663

Table A14. Average number of contacts and minutes per client

Status	Clients	Contacts	Contacts (Mean)	Minutes	Minutes (Mean)
Interviews Completed	451	7203	16.0	60965	135.2
Unable to Locate	154	3733	24.2	25670	166.7
Refused	96	557	5.7	3780	39.0
Incarcerated	100	1515	15.2	10125	101.3
Expired	12	232	19.3	1695	141.3
Withdrew	11	163	16.3	1035	103.5
Deceased	4	57	14.3	415	103.8

* Information in Tables A12 through A14 represents only closed cases. Cases are closed for 76.9% of the 832 clients in this report.