



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

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

YEAR FIVE ANNUAL REPORT

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PREPARED BY:

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CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

**NOVEMBER 1, 2002
THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2007**

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Executive Summary

Background

The Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment program was established to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. To determine effectiveness of treatment services, clients are tracked for two follow-up interviews that occur approximately six and twelve months after admission to the treatment program. This report presents Year 5 follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2007.

Three treatment agencies in Iowa are involved in this program: United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency delivering treatment to clients at the Polk County Jail; Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa delivering treatment to clients at the Scott County Jail; and Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa delivering treatment to clients in Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility.

Overview of Findings

One thousand seven hundred thirty-one clients have been admitted into the treatment program from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2007: 837 in Polk County, 566 in Scott County, and 328 in Woodbury County. Eight hundred ninety-nine clients have completed Interview 1 (six months after admission) and 677 clients have completed Interview 2 (12 months after admission).

Three outcome variables are examined: abstinence, arrests, and full-time employment. A combination of many factors affect client outcomes. Therefore, it is important to use caution when ascribing reasons for changes from admission to follow up to particular causes.

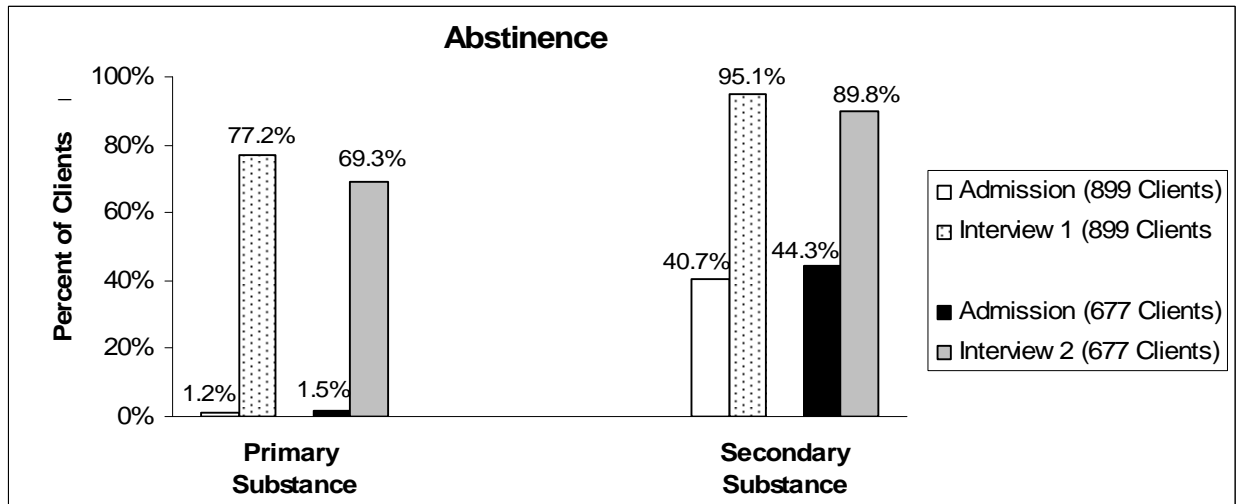
Outcomes at Admission, Six Months Post Admission, and Twelve Months Post Admission				
	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Admission*	1,708	1.7 (29)	1.4 (24)	26.8 (457)
Interview 1	899	77.2 (694)	92.9 (835)	51.7 (465)
Interview 2	677	69.3 (469)	83.9 (568)	58.5 (396)

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

- **Admission:** Of the 1,731 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 1,708 clients; data for the remaining 23 clients are pending. One thousand six hundred seventy-nine clients reported substance use in the previous six months. All 29 clients, except one, who reported no substance use in the previous six months did, however, report arrests in the previous 12 months. All clients at admission, with the exception of 24, reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months. The 24 clients indicating no arrests at admission were incarcerated for a variety of reasons including probation violations, being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and status as a federal parolee placed in the program by probation officers. Four hundred fifty-seven clients (26.8%) were employed full time at admission.
- **Interview 1:** Six months after admission, 77.2% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 92.9% had not been arrested, and 51.7% were working full time.
- **Interview 2:** Results from the 677 clients (12 months following admission to treatment) indicate that 69.3% of the clients were abstinent, 83.9% had not been arrested in the previous six months, and 58.5% were working full time.

The following data describe 899 clients who completed Interview 1 (six months post admission) and 677 clients who completed Interview 2 (twelve months post admission).

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



Primary Substance

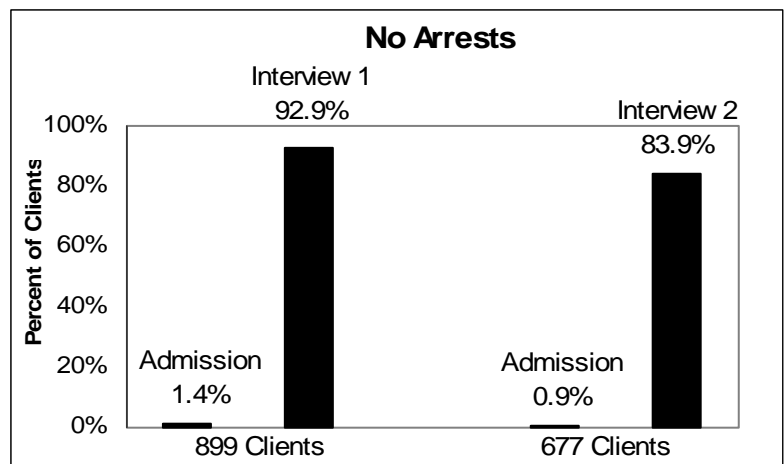
- Interview 1: Clients reporting abstinence increased 76 percentage points from admission. Of the 205 clients who reported use, 123 (60%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow up. Eight-three clients (40.5%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Interview 2: Four hundred sixty-nine clients (69.3%) indicated abstinence. Of the 208 clients who reported use during the past six months, alcohol was the most often reported substance indicated by 62.5% of non-abstinent clients. Nearly half (46.2%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Secondary Substance

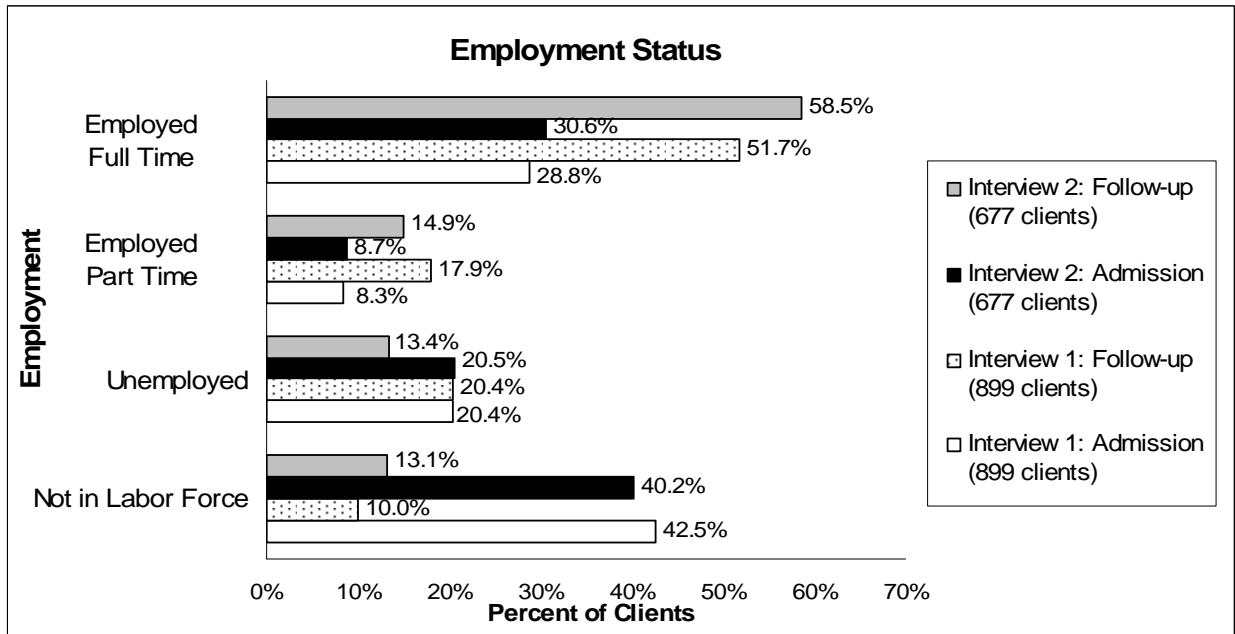
- Interview 1: Clients reporting no secondary substance use in the previous six months increased 54.4 percentage points from 40.7% to 95.1%. Of the 44 clients who reported use, alcohol was the most often reported secondary substance indicated by 19 of the non-abstinent clients (43.2%).
- Interview 2: Six hundred eight clients (89.8%) reported no secondary substance. Of the 69 clients reporting secondary substance use, 41 clients (59.4%) indicated no use of a secondary substance in the 30 day period prior to their interview.

No Arrests

- Interview 1: Clients indicating "no arrests" increased by 91.5 percentage points from admission. Sixty-four clients (7.1%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.
- Interview 2: Five hundred sixty-eight clients (83.9%) interviewed were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period.



Employment Status



- **Interview 1:** Four hundred sixty-five clients (51.7%) were working full time, which is an increase of 22.9 percentage points from admission. In addition, 161 clients (17.9%) were employed part time. Compared to admission data, there were over four times fewer clients not in the labor force (not working or looking for work) at Interview 1.
- **Interview 2:** Three hundred ninety-six clients (58.5%) indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 27.9 percentage points from admission; 101 clients (14.9%) were employed part time.

Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

Primary substance use at admission was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment.

Abstinence

- **Interview 1:** Of the 899 clients interviewed, 77.2% indicated abstinence six months post admission. The most frequently used primary substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance had an 81% rate of abstinence during the follow-up period (238 out of 294). One hundred fifty-three of the 198 clients (77.3%) who indicated alcohol were abstinent; 150 of the 202 clients (74.3%) who indicated marijuana were abstinent; and 125 of 169 clients (74%) who indicated cocaine as their primary substance were abstinent.
- **Interview 2:** Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a 79% rate of abstinence (177 of 224 clients indicated abstinence), which is a statistically significant higher abstinence rate than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). Ninety-four of the 145 clients (64.8%) reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 94 of 146 of clients (64.4%) reporting alcohol and 81 of the 127 clients (63.8%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent.

Arrests

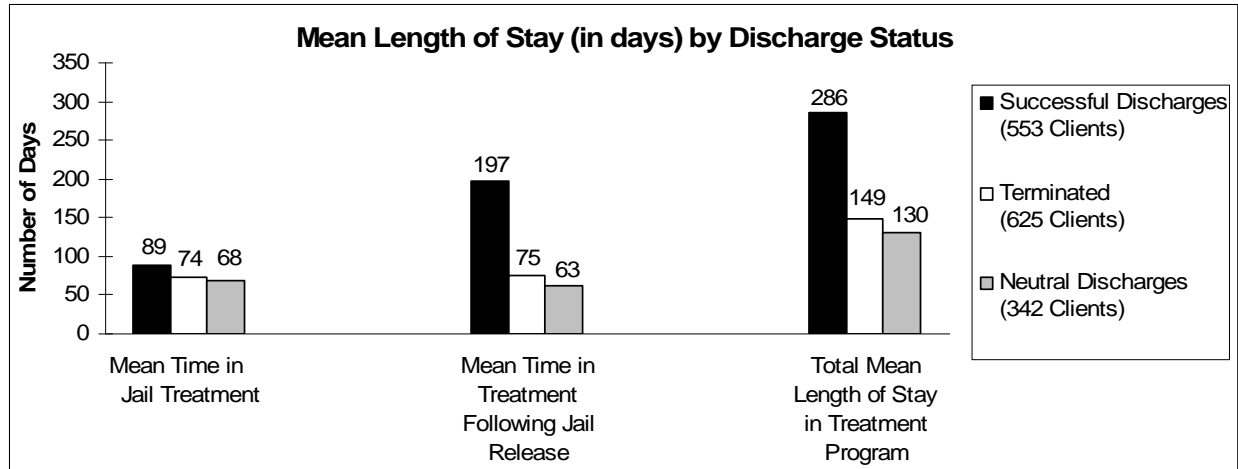
- Interview 1: Eight hundred thirty-five clients (92.9%) were arrest-free. Two hundred seventy-seven of the 294 clients (94.2%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Sixty-four clients had been arrested: eighteen clients indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission; 17 clients indicated methamphetamine; 17 clients indicated alcohol; 11 clients indicated marijuana; and one client indicated other opiates and synthetics.
- Interview 2: One hundred ninety-one of the 224 clients (85.3%) who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. One hundred nine clients interviewed had been arrested during the follow-up period: thirty-three clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 24 indicated alcohol; 22 indicated cocaine; 22 indicated marijuana; three indicated other opiates and synthetics; two indicated heroin; one indicated other sedatives and hypnotics; one indicated other amphetamines; and one indicated ecstasy.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time at a rate of 59.9%. Analysis of data show that this subgroup of 202 clients reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission has a significantly higher rate of employment (59.9%) at Interview 1 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (49.4%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred ten of the 198 clients (55.6%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time; 144 of the 294 clients (49%) indicating methamphetamine and 76 of the 169 clients (45%) reporting cocaine as the primary substance of admission were working full time.
- Interview 2: Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 145 clients has a significantly higher rate of employment (68.3%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (55.8%); Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred forty clients (62.5%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview and 87 of the 146 clients (59.6%) who reported alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview. Analysis of clients who indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission continues to show that this subgroup of 127 clients has a significantly lower rate of employment (41.7%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (62.4%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Length of Stay

One thousand five hundred twenty clients have been discharged from the treatment program: 553 of the clients (36.4%) were discharged as "successful;" 625 clients (41.1%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as "terminated". Three hundred forty-two clients (22.5%) were discharged for "neutral" reasons (this category includes, but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death).



- Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients with neutral discharges had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the three discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.
- When comparing primary substance reported at admission, there is a significant difference between clients who indicated methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission versus clients reporting other substances. The rate of methamphetamine clients having successful discharges was 1.5 times higher than clients reporting other substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

Discharge Status by Outcome Variables

Eight hundred thirty-nine clients who completed Interview 1 have been discharged from the treatment program and 671 clients who completed Interview 2 have been discharged.

Treatment discharge status was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment.

- Interview 1: Of the 839 clients who were interviewed six months post admission: 86.7% of the clients considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 96.6% had not been arrested; and 58.5% were working full time. Successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), and more likely to be employed full time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.
- Interview 2: Twelve months post admission, of the 671 clients who were interviewed: 79.5% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 92% of clients had not been arrested; and 69% were working full time. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program regarding the 3 outcome variables: clients who successfully complete treatment are 1.5 times more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); 1.3 times more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); and 1.6 times more likely to be employed full time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Clients Perceived Benefit

- Interview 1: Results from 899 completed interviews at six months post admission indicate that 862 of the clients (95.9%) feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial.
- Interview 2: Results from 677 interviews twelve months post admission indicate that 642 clients (94.8%) feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Client Comments

"The jail treatment program made a huge impact on my life. It was very intimate and I got to know other people who were going through the same things as me, we supported each other."

"This program helps you recognize your problems and teaches you skills to solve them."

"It changed my life to learn about my addiction."

"They helped me break down my criminal thinking and find solutions."

"I've used off and on my entire life. This program was long enough for me to really look at me and think about the reasons why I've used and correct them."

"This treatment brought things out from inside me and helped me better myself and contribute to society."

"This program saved my life. They taught me a whole new outlook. I'm not the same person."

"They didn't just help me solve my drug problem; they helped me solve my criminal thinking."

"It's a great program. It was a wake up call to me. Thanks to this program, my life has been saved, as well as my career."

"The jail treatment program is amazing. They helped me find the root of my addiction and then solve it."

"I have been through quite a few programs. This one is absolutely the best."

"I learned a lot about myself. I realized I'm an addict and this program has been a changing point in my life. I couldn't have done it on my own. This program helped me change my behaviors and resolve the issues that led to my drug use."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section A. Background	1
Section B. Evaluation Process and Methods	1
B.1. Data Collection Tools	1
B.1.a. Admission to the Treatment Program	2
B.1.b. Release from Jail	2
B.1.c. Discharge from the Treatment Program	2
B.1.d. Recruitment	2
B.1.e. First Follow-Up Interview	3
B.1.f. Second Follow-Up Interview	3
B.2. Program and Evaluation Protocol Changes	3
Section C. Clients	4
C.1. Description of Clients at Admission	4
Table 1. Gender	4
Table 2. Age	4
Table 3. Primary Substance at Admission	6
Table 4. Secondary Substance at Admission	7
Table 5. Tertiary Substance at Admission	8
Table 6. Arrests at Admission	9
Table 7. Employment Status at Admission	9
C.2. Overview of Client Activity	9
Table 8. Clients Admitted into Treatment, Released from Jail and Discharged From Treatment	11
C.3. Length of Stay	11
Table 9. Length of Stay in Jail	11
Table 10. Length of Stay in Treatment for Clients Discharged from Treatment	11
Table 11. Length of Stay by Discharge Status	12
Section D. Outcomes	12
D.1. Changes from Admission to Follow Up	12
Table 12. Outcomes at Admission, Six Months Post Admission, and Twelve Months Post Admission	12
Table 13. Primary Substance	14
Table 14. Secondary Substance	15
Table 15. Frequency of Primary Substance	16
Table 16. Frequency of Secondary Substance	16
Table 17. Arrests	17
Table 18. Employment Status	17
Table 19. Months Employed	18
Table 20. Taxable Monthly Income	18
Table 21. Income Source	19
Table 22. Education	19
Table 23. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem	20
Table 24. Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings	20
Table 25. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem	21
Table 26. Relationship Status	21
Table 27. Living Arrangements	22

D.2. Primary Substance Use by Outcome Variables	22
Table 28. Abstinence at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission.....	24
Table 29. No Arrests at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission	25
Table 30. Full-Time Employment at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission	26
D.3. Discharge Status by Outcome Variables.....	27
Table 31. Discharge Status by Outcomes at Six Months Post Admission.....	28
Table 32. Discharge Status by Outcomes at Twelve Months Post Admission.....	28
D.4. Clients Perceived Benefits	28
Table 33. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 1	29
Table 34. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 2	29
Section E. Criminal Thinking Assessment	30
Table 35. Criminal Thinking Scales	31
Table 36. Changes in Criminal Thinking Scales	32
Table 37. Mean Scores at Admission, Jail Release, and 3 Months Post-Jail Release	33

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

Table A1. Client Classification Codes.....	35
Diagram A1: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.....	36
Diagram A2: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.....	37

Section A. Background

In September 2002, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Behavioral Health and Professional Licensure was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance to implement substance abuse treatment services in a jail setting. The purpose of the grant was to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. Treatment services and the project evaluation continue to be supported by grant funds and additional sources.

In November 2002, IDPH contracted with the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) to conduct the evaluation component of the project. The Consortium conducts two follow-up interviews with clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment program to determine effectiveness of treatment services. The interviews occur approximately six and twelve months after admission to the treatment program and provide follow-up data to determine outcomes related to abstinence, arrests, and employment as well as data to compare changes between admission and follow up. This report presents follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2007.

In November 2002, IDPH contracted with United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency, to deliver treatment to clients in the Polk County Jail. UCS began client admissions in December 2002. In October 2003, IDPH contracted with Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa to deliver treatment to clients in the Scott County Jail. CADS began admitting clients in January 2004. IDPH also contracted with Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa in October 2003 to deliver treatment to clients in Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility. Jackson Recovery Centers began client admissions in February 2004.

Section B. Evaluation Process and Methods

B.1. Data Collection Tools

The program uses two standardized client data collection systems: the Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) and the Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool (I-SMART). SARS has been used by IDPH since 1982. SARS and I-SMART data are collected by treatment agency staff on each client at admission and at discharge. I-SMART is a comprehensive agency and client data management tool introduced by IDPH in 2005. UCS began using I-SMART in July 2005 to collect data on jail treatment clients and is the only jail treatment site that uses I-SMART at this time; CADS and Jackson Recovery use SARS. The Consortium's follow-up data collection instrument integrates with client data recorded in SARS and I-SMART. Data from the follow-up interviews are used for program evaluation purposes to provide comparative data regarding client outcomes. SARS and I-SMART admission data, as well as follow-up data collected by Consortium staff, is client self-reported data.

The Consortium has developed the Substance Abuse Incarceration Log System (SAILS), a web-based data management tool, to assist the agencies with tracking clients as they move through the various phases of treatment. SAILS provides real-time data on clients admitted and discharged from the treatment program and is regularly updated by treatment agency and Consortium staff. User accounts are set up for authorized staff at each treatment agency to access the system to assist in client management. All data transmissions are encrypted to ensure greater security. Treatment staff only have access to information that relates to clients served by their agency.

Additionally, a web-based tracking system was developed by the Consortium to assist research assistants in managing individual client data. Client tracking information is recorded in real time and provides a database that contains updated tracking and detailed case status information for each client.

The following subsections describe the evaluation process as it relates to the program.

B.1.a. Admission to the Treatment Program

An incarcerated client is admitted to the program after an assessment and screening process that involves judges, attorneys, and jail and treatment agency personnel. A signed consent form is obtained by the treatment agency authorizing client permission for the Consortium to receive contact information for the client. Each client is provided an informational flyer that describes the Consortium's role and notes that the client will be invited to participate in the evaluation after release from jail. At this time, SARS and I-SMART admission data is collected by treatment agency staff; admission data are transmitted to the Consortium.

B.1.b. Release from Jail

The client usually receives substance abuse treatment both in jail and upon release from jail on an outpatient basis. Treatment agency staff notifies the Consortium when the client is released from jail and provides the following information: a jail release date; updated client address and telephone information; and collateral contact information.

B.1.c. Discharge from the Treatment Program

In most cases, clients continue treatment after release from jail. Treatment length varies with individual client needs for clinical counseling. Discharge information, including the discharge date and reason for discharge, is provided to the Consortium by treatment agency staff when the client is discharged from treatment.

B.1.d. Recruitment

Receipt of a jail release date initiates a process whereby the Consortium initiates contact with the client to recruit and secure an oral agreement to participate in two follow-up telephone interviews. The Consortium's recruitment and tracking procedures are designed to enhance the level of participation in the evaluation process. The first follow-up interview takes place six months after admission to treatment and the second follow-up telephone interview takes place twelve months after admission to treatment. A twenty dollar gift card is provided upon completion of each interview.

When staff reach a potential participant via the telephone, they explain that they are calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. HRN is a pseudonym for the Consortium utilized to assist in protecting client confidentiality. Procedures are established so that phone calls and mail from the Health Research Network may in no way be connected to substance abuse issues. 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 the client's date of birth and last 4 digits of their social security number. If the information matches, the staff member will read the "Information Summary and Consent Document" that describes the project and attempts to recruit the client by securing an oral agreement to participate in the follow-up interviews.

During the recruitment call, participants are told when their first and second interviews can take place (six and twelve months post admission), and an attempt is made to set up an appointment for the first interview call. In addition, they are told they will receive periodic update calls or letters, approximately every four to six weeks, in an attempt to keep contact information current.

The Consortium has a toll-free number which is given to clients along with information regarding the confidential voice mail system. Clients frequently call the toll-free number from a pay phone, halfway house or use a friend's phone to contact Consortium staff members. Clients without phone contact information or who do not have telephone service are sent letters asking them to call the Health Research Network's toll-free number in regard to a public health study. If clients do not respond to the phone calls or letters, treatment agency staff and probation officers are contacted for assistance in relaying messages or updating contact information.

Clients may refuse participation at any time. They may refuse during the reading of the recruitment script or withdraw their participation at any point in the process of the follow-up interviews. There are no penalties for withdrawing participation in the study. Once a client refuses participation, the case is officially closed unless the client later contacts the HRN and indicates a desire to participate. No future attempts are made to contact clients who choose not to participate in the follow-up interviews.

B.1.e. First Follow-Up Interview

The first follow-up interview is conducted by telephone six months after the client has been admitted into treatment. At this time, clients usually have received treatment for six months, both in and out of jail. It is not always possible to obtain the follow-up interview exactly six months post admission, therefore, the project design allows staff to interview participants anywhere from two weeks prior to eight weeks after the date that indicates six months post admission.

B.1.f. Second Follow-Up Interview

The second follow-up interview is conducted by telephone approximately twelve months after admission to treatment. The interview takes place regardless of whether or not the client completed the first interview. As with the first interview, the same two week before and eight week after time frame is used for the second interview.

B.2. Program and Evaluation Protocol Changes

Initially, treatment was defined as the time from admission to the date the client completed clinical counseling services. Follow-up interview data were collected at six months post admission and six months post discharge. In January 2004, the treatment definition was modified to include continuing care services; therefore, clients are not formally discharged until their contact with the program is completely finished. Following jail release, clients remain in the program and receive services including extended outpatient treatment, peer-facilitated groups, case management, continuing care and other clinical services. The change in treatment definition necessitated a change in the evaluation design. To maximize follow up evaluation success rate, the revised time frame for follow-up interviews is six months and 12 months post admission. Fortunately, the change occurred early in the evaluation process and 12 month post admission data was not adversely affected.

An additional change occurred when agencies began re-admitting clients who had been discharged. Initially, the evaluation was not designed to accommodate clients with multiple

admissions. Although infrequent, such situations did occur and through December 2007, a total of 66 clients have been re-admitted. For the purpose of evaluation and record keeping, re-admissions are excluded and only the first admission data are included in this report. Excluding re-admission data may make the reporting of successful discharge cases more conservative than if re-admission data was included. For example, a client who did not maintain abstinence after the first admission, and did not successfully complete the program, could be re-admitted and obtain a successful discharge and abstinence record. This successful outcome would be omitted from the report since only the first admission and discharge are recorded.

Section C. Clients

C.1. Description of Clients at Admission

This report describes the group of clients who had treatment admission dates from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2007 in Polk, Scott, and Woodbury counties. During this period, 1,731 individuals were admitted to the program: 837 in Polk County, 566 in Scott County, and 328 in Woodbury County. Of the 1,731 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 1,708 clients; data for the remaining 23 clients are pending awaiting data transmission. Four hundred fifty-seven of the clients (26.8%) were female and 1,251 clients (73.2%) were male. Table 1 shows gender by county.

Table 1. Gender

	TOTAL % (N=1,708)*	Polk County % (N=814)*	Scott County % (N=566)	Woodbury County % (N=328)
Male	73.2 (1,251)	70.4 (573)	74.9 (424)	77.4 (254)
Female	26.8 (457)	29.6 (241)	25.1 (142)	22.6 (74)

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Clients ranged in age from 18 to 66 years of age with a median age of 31 years. Table 2 shows the age range and median age by county.

Table 2. Age

	TOTAL N=1,708*			Polk County N=814*			Scott County N=566			Woodbury County N=328		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Years of Age	18	66	31	18	60	31	18	61	30	18	66	32

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Tables 3 through 7 show 1,708 client responses at admission related to questions regarding primary and secondary substance usage, employment status, and number of arrests in the previous 12 months. Admission data for 23 clients admitted to the program are pending. The first column shows the type of primary substance reported in SARS and I-SMART at admission. The second column presents the percent of responses for each primary substance identified by the 1,708 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Treatment Program who answered this question at admission. Admission data collected by treatment agency staff reflect the client's status prior to incarceration. The third column describes the responses for the 814 clients who were admitted in Polk County; the fourth column describes the responses for the 566 clients who were admitted in Scott County; and the fifth column describes the responses for the 328 clients who were admitted in Woodbury County.

Upon admission, 100% of clients in the 3 counties indicated a primary substance of use. Methamphetamine was the most common with 26.2% of clients reporting it as their primary substance. A secondary substance was reported by 72.5% of clients at admission; marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance indicated by 27.3% of clients. At admission, 98.6% clients reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months (Table 6 on page 9). The 24 clients indicating no arrests at admission were incarcerated for a variety of reasons including probation violations, being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and status as a federal parolee placed in the program by probation officers. At admission, 26.8% of clients were employed full time (Table 7 on page 9).

Table 3. Primary Substance at Admission

Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=814)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=566)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=328)
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Methamphetamine	26.2 (448)	44.2 (360)	2.1 (12)	23.2 (76)
Marijuana	22.2 (380)	19.8 (161)	25.4 (144)	22.9 (75)
Alcohol	23.9 (408)	16.6 (135)	23.1 (131)	43.3 (142)
Cocaine	22.1 (378)	14.3 (116)	41.0 (232)	9.1 (30)
Heroin	1.9 (33)	1.0 (8)	4.4 (25)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.6 (28)	1.5 (12)	2.7 (15)	0.3 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (4)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.1 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (4)	0.4 (3)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.7 (12)	0.9 (7)	0.2 (1)	1.2 (4)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (3)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.4 (6)	0.6 (5)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 4. Secondary Substance at Admission

Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=814)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=566)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=328)
None	27.5 (469)	31.8 (259)	20.7 (117)	28.4 (93)
Methamphetamine	8.3 (142)	11.1 (90)	2.1 (12)	12.2 (40)
Marijuana	27.3 (466)	30.0 (244)	23.3 (132)	27.4 (90)
Alcohol	20.8 (355)	14.5 (118)	29.2 (165)	22.0 (72)
Cocaine	11.9 (203)	8.4 (68)	19.1 (108)	8.2 (27)
Heroin	0.7 (12)	0.5 (4)	1.4 (8)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.0 (17)	1.0 (8)	1.1 (6)	0.9 (3)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (4)	0.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.4 (6)	0.4 (3)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.6 (10)	0.6 (5)	0.4 (2)	0.9 (3)
Other Stimulants	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (7)	0.7 (6)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.6 (10)	0.2 (2)	1.4 (8)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 5. Tertiary Substance at Admission

Tertiary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=814)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=566)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=328)
None	66.9 (1,143)	71.1 (579)	62.0 (351)	64.9 (213)
Methamphetamine	3.5 (60)	2.7 (22)	1.2 (7)	9.5 (31)
Marijuana	8.0 (137)	6.2 (50)	11.0 (62)	7.6 (25)
Alcohol	12.3 (210)	12.1 (98)	12.5 (71)	12.5 (41)
Cocaine	5.4 (93)	4.7 (38)	7.2 (41)	4.3 (14)
Heroin	0.8 (14)	0.6 (5)	1.4 (8)	0.3 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.6 (11)	0.2 (2)	1.4 (8)	0.3 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (4)	0.4 (3)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (7)	0.7 (6)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.3 (5)	0.2 (2)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.9 (15)	0.5 (4)	1.9 (11)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.1 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 6. Arrests at Admission

Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=814)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=566)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=328)
None	1.4 (24)	1.2 (10)	1.2 (7)	2.1 (7)
1-3 times	86.6 (1,479)	88.6 (721)	83.6 (473)	86.9 (285)
4 times or more	12.0 (205)	10.2 (83)	15.2 (86)	11.1 (36)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 7. Employment Status at Admission

Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=814)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=566)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=328)
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	26.8 (457)	26.3 (214)	27.4 (155)	26.8 (88)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	8.8 (151)	8.5 (69)	9.9 (56)	7.9 (26)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	20.8 (356)	19.4 (158)	23.1 (131)	20.4 (67)
Not in labor force	43.6 (744)	45.8 (373)	39.6 (224)	44.8 (147)

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

* Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

C.2. Overview of Client Activity

Of the 1,731 clients who have been admitted into the treatment program, 70 clients are still receiving treatment in jail and 1,661 clients have been released from the in-jail treatment portion of the program. Following release from jail, clients continue to receive treatment while on probation, therefore, jail release dates and treatment discharge dates do not coincide.

Of the 1,661 clients released from jail, 1,520 clients have been discharged from the treatment program. When completing the discharge forms for the 1,520 clients, agency staff indicated whether or not the client successfully completed the treatment program. Five hundred fifty-three of the clients (36.4%) were discharged as “successful,” and 625 clients (41.1%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as “terminated.” Three hundred forty-two clients (22.5%) were discharged for “neutral” reasons (this category includes but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death). There is a significant difference when comparing clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission versus clients reporting other substances. The rate of successful discharges was 1.5 times higher for clients reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission than clients indicating other primary substances at admission (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < .0001$).

The remaining 141 clients, who were released from jail, continue to receive treatment while on probation.

One thousand six hundred sixty-one clients have been released from jail through December 31, 2007 and are eligible to participate in the follow-up study. Staff recruited 1,119 clients to participate in Interview 1; forty clients declined participation. An additional 90 clients who were not recruited for Interview 1 were contacted to participate in Interview 2; eighty-three consented to participate in Interview 2 and seven declined participation.

One thousand five hundred four clients were eligible for Interview 1. Of these, 899 clients completed the first interview. One hundred one clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 73 recruited clients could not be located for Interview 1. Of the recruited clients due for follow-up Interview 1 who were not incarcerated (972 clients), 92.5% received an interview. The remaining 46 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet eligible for an interview, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears. There were 431 clients classified as "not able to recruit" for Interview 1. Of these 431 individuals: two hundred sixty-nine were incarcerated and staff does not recruit or interview incarcerated individuals; 159 clients could not be located; and 3 clients are deceased. Clients who do not complete Interview 1 remain eligible to complete Interview 2.

One thousand three hundred fifteen clients were eligible for Interview 2. Of these, 677 clients have completed the second interview. Two hundred seventeen clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 115 recruited clients could not be located for Interview 2. One client who was recruited and completed Interview 1 subsequently died. Of the recruited clients eligible for follow-up Interview 2 who are not incarcerated (792 clients), 85.5% received an interview. The remaining 192 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet eligible for Interview 2, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears. There were 305 clients classified as "not able to recruit" for Interview 2: one hundred ninety-two were incarcerated, 110 clients could not be located, and 3 clients are deceased.

Detailed tracking information regarding client status is included in the Appendix on pages 35 through 37.

Table 8, on the following page, shows the number of clients: 1) admitted to jail treatment; 2) released from jail; and 3) discharged from treatment. The data are shown on an annual basis from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2007.

Table 8. Clients Admitted into Treatment, Released from Jail and Discharged From Treatment

	Number of Treatment Admissions	Number of Jail Releases	Number of Treatment Discharges
2002	10	0	0
2003	157	118	48
2004	431	390	327
2005	390	395	370
2006	385	386	440
2007	358	372	335
2002 thru 2007	1,731	1,661	1,520

C.3. Length of Stay

Table 9 shows the mean length of stay in jail, by county, for the 1,661 released clients from the onset of treatment until their release from jail.

Table 9. Length of Stay in Jail

	TOTAL N=1,661			Polk County N=790			Scott County N=553			Woodbury County N=318		
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean
Days	1	230	78	1	230	109	1	160	51	1	180	50

Table 10 shows the mean length of stay in the treatment program, by county, for the 1,520 clients discharged from the onset of treatment until their discharge from treatment.

Table 10. Length of Stay in Treatment

	TOTAL N=1,520			Polk County N=732			Scott County N=489			Woodbury County N=299		
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean
Days	1	561	195	1	532	256	1	561	140	1	348	134

Table 11, on the following page, examines length of stay by discharge status. Of the 1,520 clients who have been discharged from treatment, 553 clients were discharged successfully. This subgroup of clients averaged: 89 days in jail (range 5 to 230 days); 197 days in treatment following their release from jail (range 0 to 504 days); and 286 days in jail and post jail combined treatment (range 5 to 561 days). Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients with neutral discharges had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the 3 discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.

Table 11. Length of Stay by Discharge Status

Recorded Discharge Status	N	Mean number of days client received treatment while in jail	Mean number of days client received treatment following release from jail	Mean number of total days client received treatment
Successful Completion	553	89	197	286
Terminated	625	74	75	149
Neutral Discharge	342	68	63	130

Section D. Outcomes**D.1. Changes from Admission to Follow Up**

Table 12 shows client outcomes by comparing admission data and follow-up interview data. Three outcome variables are presented: abstinence, arrests, and full-time employment. Abstinence is defined as a response of “none” when asked at follow up to name a primary substance of use, and it refers to abstinence from all substances. The outcome “no arrests” is defined as not having been arrested during the previous six months. Working full time is defined as working at least 35 hours per week.

At admission, 1,679 clients (98.3%) reported substance use in the previous six months and 1,684 (98.6%) reported one or more arrests in the previous 12 months. Four hundred fifty-seven clients (26.8%) were employed full time at admission. Six months after admission, 77.2% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 92.9% had not been arrested, and 51.7% were working full time. Results from the 677 clients who completed the second follow-up interview (12 months following admission to treatment) indicate that 69.3% of the clients were abstinent, 83.9% had not been arrested in the previous six months, and 58.5% were working full time.

Table 12. Outcomes at Admission, Six Months Post Admission, and Twelve Months Post Admission

Outcomes at Admission, Six Months Post Admission, and Twelve Months Post Admission				
	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Admission*	1,708	1.7 (29)	1.4 (24)	26.8 (457)
Interview 1	899	77.2 (694)	92.9 (835)	51.7 (465)
Interview 2	677	69.3 (469)	83.9 (568)	58.5 (396)

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

A combination of many factors affect client outcomes. Therefore, it is important to use caution when ascribing reasons for changes from admission to follow up to particular causes.

Tables 13 through 27 reflect outcomes based on a comparison of the SARS and I-SMART admission data and the follow-up interview data collected approximately six months after admission for Interview 1 and 12 months after admission for Interview 2. The follow-up period

refers to the six months preceding the interview (admission to six months post admission for Interview 1, and six to twelve months post admission for Interview 2).

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. The first column describes the responses, or categories of responses, for the SARS or I-SMART question. The second column describes the responses for 1,708 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program admitted between November 1, 2002 and December 31, 2007; admission data for the remaining 23 clients are pending. The third and fourth columns describe the client responses who answered the particular item both at admission and at Interview 1, a group of 899 clients. The fifth and sixth columns describe the responses for clients that answered the particular item both at admission and at Interview 2, a group of 677 clients.

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

Primary Substance

- Interview 1: Six hundred ninety-four clients (77.2%) indicated abstinence. Of the 205 clients who reported use, 123 (60%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow up. Eight-three clients (40.5%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Interview 2: Four hundred sixty-nine clients (69.3%) indicated abstinence. Of the 208 clients who reported use during the past six months, alcohol was the most often reported substance indicated by 62.5% of non-abstinent clients. Nearly half (46.2%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Secondary Substance

- Interview 1: Eight hundred fifty-five clients (95.1%) reported no secondary substance. Forty-four clients reported use: nineteen had used alcohol, 17 had used marijuana, 5 had used methamphetamine, 2 used cocaine, and 1 had used other hallucinogens.
- Interview 2: Six hundred eight clients (89.8%) reported no secondary substance. Of the 69 clients who reported use of a secondary substance, 41 clients (59.4%) indicated no use of a secondary substance in the 30 day period prior to their interview.

No Arrests

- Interview 1: Eight hundred thirty-five clients (92.9%) interviewed were arrest-free. Sixty-four clients (7.1%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.
- Interview 2: Five hundred sixty-eight clients (83.9%) were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period. One hundred nine clients (16.1%) had been arrested during the 6 to 12 month post admission period.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Four hundred sixty-five clients (51.7%) were working full time, which is an increase of 22.9 percentage points from admission. In addition, 161 clients (17.9%) were employed part time. Compared to admission data, there was more than a fourfold reduction in the number of clients “not in labor force” at Interview 1.
- Interview 2: Three hundred ninety-six clients (58.5%) indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 27.9 percentage points from admission; 101 clients (14.9%) were employed part time.

Table 13. Primary Substance

No primary substance was indicated by 77.2% of clients at Interview 1 (six months after admission). No primary substance was indicated by 69.3% of the clients at Interview 2 (12 months after admission). Alcohol was the most frequently reported substance at follow up, indicated by 13.7% at Interview 1 and 19.2% at Interview 2.

Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews			
		Interview 1 % (N=899)		Interview 2 % (N=677)	
		Admission	Follow Up	Admission	Follow Up
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	77.2 (694)	0.0 (0)	69.3 (469)
Methamphetamine	26.2 (448)	32.7 (294)	3.1 (28)	33.1 (224)	3.3 (22)
Marijuana	22.2 (380)	22.5 (202)	2.8 (25)	21.4 (145)	4.3 (29)
Alcohol	23.9 (408)	22.0 (198)	13.7 (123)	21.6 (146)	19.2 (130)
Cocaine	22.1 (378)	18.8 (169)	2.8 (25)	18.8 (127)	3.4 (23)
Heroin	1.9 (33)	1.4 (13)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	0.3 (2)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.6 (28)	1.3 (12)	0.2 (2)	1.6 (11)	0.1 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (4)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (4)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.7 (12)	0.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.2 (8)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (3)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.4 (6)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 14. Secondary Substance

At Interview 1, clients responding to “no secondary substance” category increased by 64.6 percentage points from 30.5% to 95.1% at six months post admission. Forty-four clients (4.9%) reported using more than one substance six months post admission. Six hundred eight clients (89.8%) reported no secondary substance in the 6 to 12 months following admission to treatment.

Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews			
		Interview 1 % (N=899)		Interview 2 % (N=677)	
		Admission	Follow Up	Admission	Follow Up
None	27.5 (469)	30.5 (274)	95.1 (855)	33.5 (227)	89.8 (608)
Methamphetamine	8.3 (142)	8.6 (77)	0.6 (5)	8.4 (57)	0.7 (5)
Marijuana	27.3 (466)	26.7 (240)	1.9 (17)	24.8 (168)	3.4 (23)
Alcohol	20.8 (355)	20.6 (185)	2.1 (19)	19.8 (134)	4.0 (27)
Cocaine	11.9 (203)	10.3 (93)	0.2 (2)	10.5 (71)	1.5 (10)
Heroin	0.7 (12)	0.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.1 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.0 (17)	1.1 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (6)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (4)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.4 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other Amphetamine	0.6 (10)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (7)	0.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.6 (10)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 15. Frequency of Primary Substance

At Interview 1, 77.2% of clients reported abstinence. Of the 205 clients who reported use, 83 (40.5%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview. At Interview 2, 69.3% indicated abstinence and nearly half (46.2%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Frequency of Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
No use in past six months	1.7 (29)	1.2 (12)	77.2 (694)	+76.0	1.5 (10)	69.3 (469)	+67.8
No past month use	8.1 (138)	8.8 (79)	9.2 (83)	+0.4	8.6 (58)	14.2 (96)	+5.6
1-3 times in past month	8.7 (149)	10.3 (93)	9.3 (84)	-1.0	11.2 (76)	7.7 (52)	-3.5
1-2 times per week	6.6 (113)	5.9 (53)	2.4 (22)	-3.5	6.4 (43)	5.2 (35)	-1.2
3-6 times per week	13.3 (227)	14.0 (126)	0.9 (8)	-13.1	15.7 (106)	1.8 (12)	-13.9
Once daily	10.5 (180)	11.7 (105)	0.9 (8)	-10.8	13.1 (89)	1.2 (8)	-11.9
2-3 times daily	19.0 (324)	18.5 (166)	0.0 (0)	-18.5	17.4 (118)	0.4 (3)	-17.0
4 + times daily	32.1 (548)	29.5 (265)	0.0 (0)	-29.5	26.1 (177)	0.3 (2)	-25.8

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 16. Frequency of Secondary Substance

Compared to admission data, the number of clients reporting no secondary substance use in past six months more than doubled at both Interview 1 and Interview 2.

Frequency of Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
No use in past six months	36.5 (624)	40.7 (366)	95.1 (855)	+54.4	44.3 (300)	89.8 (608)	+45.5
No past month use	7.3 (124)	7.7 (69)	2.0 (18)	-5.7	6.7 (45)	6.1 (41)	-0.6
1-3 times in past month	10.9 (187)	10.3 (93)	2.2 (20)	-8.1	10.5 (71)	2.2 (15)	-8.3
1-2 times per week	9.3 (158)	9.5 (85)	0.4 (4)	-9.1	9.9 (67)	1.2 (8)	-8.7
3-6 times per week	10.1 (173)	9.0 (81)	0.2 (2)	-8.8	9.0 (61)	0.6 (4)	-8.4
Once daily	7.2 (123)	7.7 (69)	0.0 (0)	-7.7	6.4 (43)	0.1 (1)	-6.3
2-3 times daily	10.1 (172)	7.9 (71)	0.0 (0)	-7.9	7.9 (53)	0.0 (0)	-7.9
4 + times daily	8.6 (147)	7.2 (65)	0.0 (0)	-7.2	5.5 (37)	0.0 (0)	-5.5

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 17. Arrests

Eight hundred thirty-five clients (92.9%) were arrest-free at Interview 1. Sixty-four clients (7.1%) had been arrested during the six months following admission. Five hundred sixty-eight clients (83.9%) were arrest-free during the 6 to 12 month post-admission period, an 83 percentage point increase from admission.

Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	1.4 (24)	1.4 (13)	92.9 (835)	+91.5	0.9 (6)	83.9 (568)	+83.0
1-3 times	86.6 (1,479)	89.2 (802)	7.0 (63)	-82.2	90.1 (610)	16.0 (108)	-74.1
4 times or more	12.0 (205)	9.3 (84)	0.1 (1)	-9.2	9.0 (61)	0.1 (1)	-8.9

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 18. Employment Status

At six months post admission, 51.7% of the clients were working full time, which represents an increase of 22.9 percentage points. In addition, 161 clients (17.9%) were working part time and 183 clients (20.4%) were looking for work. Compared to admission data, there were over four times fewer clients “not in the labor force” at Interview 1, and over three times fewer at Interview 2. Twelve months post admission, 396 clients (58.5%) indicated full-time employment, 101 clients (14.9%) were employed part time, and 91 clients (13.4%) were looking for work.

Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	26.8 (457)	28.8 (259)	51.7 (465)	+22.9	30.6 (207)	58.5 (396)	+27.9
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	8.8 (151)	8.3 (75)	17.9 (161)	+9.6	8.7 (59)	14.9 (101)	+6.2
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	20.8 (356)	20.4 (183)	20.4 (183)	0.0	20.5 (139)	13.4 (91)	-7.1
Not in labor force	43.6 (744)	42.5 (382)	10.0 (90)	-32.5	40.2 (272)	13.1 (89)	-27.1

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 19. Months Employed

Clients employed four or more months increased 21.5 percentage points from admission to 12 months post-admission. While there was a decrease in clients who were employed more than four months at Interview 1, many had spent a large portion of the previous six months in jail. The number of clients employed up to three months more than doubled from admission to Interview 1 (from 216 clients to 550 clients.)

Months Employed	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	39.1 (669)	37.9 (341)	24.5 (220)	-13.4	37.7 (255)	17.3 (117)	-20.4
3 months or less	24.1 (411)	24.0 (216)	61.2 (550)	+37.2	21.6 (146)	20.4 (138)	-1.2
4 + months	36.8 (628)	38.0 (342)	14.3 (129)	-23.7	40.8 (276)	62.3 (422)	+21.5

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 20. Taxable Monthly Income

Clients responding to “no taxable monthly income” category decreased by 27.5 percentage points from admission to six months post admission and decreased by 31.9 percentage points from admission to twelve months post admission. The most common income category at both interviews is “\$1001 to \$2000.” Clients responding to “\$1001 to \$2000” for taxable monthly income increased by 18.1 percentage points at Interview 1 and 23.2 percentage points at Interview 2. This increase in monthly income corresponds with the previous finding that more clients are employed.

Monthly Income	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=862)			Interview 2 % (N=659)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	58.5 (999)	58.5 (504)	31.0 (267)	-27.5	56.9 (375)	25.0 (165)	-31.9
\$500 or less	5.7 (97)	5.6 (48)	4.9 (42)	-0.7	6.5 (43)	4.4 (29)	-2.1
\$501 to \$1000	15.9 (272)	16.7 (144)	21.7 (187)	+5.0	17.6 (116)	16.1 (106)	-1.5
\$1001 to \$2000	15.9 (271)	15.3 (132)	33.4 (288)	+18.1	15.0 (99)	38.2 (252)	+23.2
Over \$2000	4.0 (69)	3.9 (34)	9.0 (78)	+5.1	3.9 (26)	16.2 (107)	+12.3

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

Thirty-seven clients who completed Interview 1 and 18 clients who completed Interview 2 were excluded from this table due to the variability of income (due to contractual/seasonal work or commission based pay) or due to their refusal to disclose their income.

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 21. Income Source

Clients responding to “wages/salary” as their primary means of support increased by 24.9 percentage points at Interview 1 and by 30.1 percentage points at Interview 2. Clients responding to the “none” category decreased by 33.5 percentage points at both Interview 1 and Interview 2.

Income Source	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	39.1 (668)	36.8 (331)	3.3 (30)	-33.5	36.0 (244)	2.5 (17)	-33.5
Wages/Salary	39.8 (680)	40.7 (366)	65.6 (590)	+24.9	41.7 (282)	71.8 (486)	+30.1
Family/Friends	13.1 (223)	14.9 (134)	21.4 (192)	+6.5	14.5 (98)	15.5 (105)	+1.0
Public Assistance	1.1 (19)	0.7 (6)	2.7 (24)	+2.0	1.2 (8)	3.0 (20)	+1.8
Retirement/Pension	0.2 (4)	0.2 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.0	0.4 (3)	0.4 (3)	0.0
Disability	3.6 (62)	3.7 (33)	3.9 (35)	+0.2	3.8 (26)	3.4 (23)	-0.4
Other	3.0 (52)	3.0 (27)	2.9 (26)	-0.1	2.4 (16)	3.4 (23)	+1.0

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 22. Education

Admission and follow-up data cannot be compared for “did not graduate from high school” and “high school only” because the SARS admission form does not provide a response category for a General Education Degree (GED); however, the question is specifically asked at follow up. Clients who receive a GED are grouped with clients in the “high school only” category at follow up; therefore, responses at follow up more accurately reflect a client’s level of education. Clients without high school diplomas are encouraged to work on their GED while in treatment.

Education	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
Did Not Graduate High School	31.6 (539)	31.7 (285)	26.5 (238)	-5.2	31.2 (211)	23.8 (161)	-7.4
High School Only	51.0 (871)	51.7 (465)	55.5 (499)	+3.8	50.4 (341)	54.7 (370)	+4.3
1-3 Years of College	15.5 (265)	14.6 (131)	15.4 (138)	+0.8	17.3 (117)	19.6 (133)	+2.3
4+ Years of College	1.9 (33)	2.0 (18)	2.7 (24)	+0.7	1.2 (8)	1.9 (13)	+0.7

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 23. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem

Over 80% of clients at Interview 2 report missing 5 or fewer days of work or school due to a substance abuse problem. The number of clients missing zero days increased 17.7 percentage points from 527 clients (58.6%) to 686 clients (76.3%) at Interview 1 and increased 23.3 percentage points at Interview 2 from 398 clients (58.8%) to 556 clients (82.1%).

Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
Five or fewer days	63.3 (1,081)	68.6 (617)	77.3 (695)	+8.7	68.2 (462)	83.8 (567)	+15.6
Six or more days	12.8 (219)	12.0 (108)	0.4 (4)	-11.6	13.4 (91)	1.0 (7)	-12.4
N/A	23.9 (408)	19.4 (174)	22.2 (200)	+2.8	18.3 (124)	15.2 (103)	-3.1

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 24. Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings

The number of clients reporting attendance at AA, NA, or similar meetings was over four times greater at Interview 2 than at admission, with over 80% of clients at Interview 2 reporting attendance at meetings during the past six months.

Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interview 2 Completed N=677		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	81.7 (1,395)	80.2 (543)	19.6 (133)	-60.6
1-10 meetings	16.7 (285)	17.9 (121)	49.9 (338)	+32.0
11 + meetings	1.6 (28)	1.9 (13)	30.4 (206)	+28.5

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

Interview 1 was omitted from this table because this question is not asked at six months post admission since the client is usually still in treatment.

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 25. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem

Substance abuse related hospitalizations decreased at both follow-up interviews. Six clients at Interview 1 and ten clients at Interview 2 reported being hospitalized 1-3 times and no one was hospitalized more than 3 times at follow up.

Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse-Related Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=676)**		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
None	91.6 (1,564)	93.9 (844)	99.3 (893)	+5.4	93.6 (633)	98.5 (666)	+4.9
1-3 times	8.1 (138)	5.7 (51)	0.7 (6)	-5.0	6.2 (42)	1.5 (10)	-4.7
4 times or more	0.4 (6)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	-0.4	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	-0.1

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

**Data for 1 client is not included at Interview 2 due to the client's request not to discuss hospitalizations.

Table 26. Relationship Status

Although clients responding “single” decreased by over 2 percentage points at Interview 2, it is the largest category for relationship status at both interviews.

Relationship Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
Single	55.4 (947)	52.3 (471)	54.5 (490)	+2.2	53.3 (361)	50.8 (344)	-2.5
Married	11.4 (194)	11.5 (103)	12.0 (108)	+0.5	11.4 (77)	10.9 (74)	-0.5
Cohabiting	12.1 (207)	12.8 (115)	10.3 (93)	-2.5	13.0 (88)	16.0 (108)	+3.0
Separated	6.7 (115)	6.7 (60)	7.5 (67)	+0.8	5.8 (39)	5.9 (40)	+0.1
Divorced	13.5 (230)	15.4 (138)	15.1 (136)	-0.3	15.4 (104)	15.7 (106)	+0.3
Widowed	0.9 (15)	1.3 (12)	0.6 (5)	-0.7	1.2 (8)	0.7 (5)	-0.5

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Table 27. Living Arrangements

Clients living in a halfway house increased by 23.9 percentage points six months post admission. At Interview 2, 9% of the clients indicated living in halfway houses. Many clients in this program are referred by treatment agency staff or the court system to halfway houses due to the need for sober housing, additional structure, or a lack of housing options upon jail release. The majority of clients indicated living with their parents at both Interview 1 and Interview 2.

Living Arrangements	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,708)	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed					
		Interview 1 % (N=899)			Interview 2 % (N=677)		
		Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
Alone	11.6 (198)	10.8 (97)	6.9 (62)	-3.9	9.3 (63)	13.4 (91)	+4.1
Parents	24.2 (413)	27.8 (250)	27.9 (251)	+0.1	27.9 (189)	24.4 (165)	-3.5
Significant Other Only	14.5 (248)	13.5 (121)	9.2 (83)	-4.3	14.6 (99)	13.9 (94)	-0.7
Significant Other and Child(ren)	13.3 (227)	14.3 (129)	11.7 (105)	-2.6	12.4 (84)	14.5 (98)	+2.1
Child(ren) Only	1.9 (33)	2.1 (19)	1.1 (10)	-1.0	2.1 (14)	2.8 (19)	+0.7
Other Adults	18.9 (322)	18.1 (163)	13.0 (117)	-5.1	18.6 (126)	14.5 (98)	-4.1
Other Adults and Child(ren)	4.0 (68)	3.8 (34)	5.1 (46)	+1.3	4.4 (30)	5.5 (37)	+1.1
Prison or Jail	5.0 (85)	5.0 (45)	0.0 (0)	-5.0	4.9 (33)	0.0 (0)	-4.9
Homeless	5.5 (94)	3.6 (32)	0.1 (1)	-3.5	4.0 (27)	0.3 (2)	-3.7
Halfway House	1.1 (19)	1.0 (9)	24.9 (224)	+23.9	1.8 (12)	10.8 (73)	+9.0
Hospital	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0

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

*Admission data for 23 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

D.2. Primary Substance Use by Outcome Variables

In Tables 28 through 30, primary substance use at admission is shown in relation to the three key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment. For both follow-up interviews, clients reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had the highest number of completed interviews (32.7% at Interview 1 and 33.1% at Interview 2). Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

Abstinence

- **Interview 1:** Of the 899 clients interviewed, 77.2% indicated abstinence six months post admission. The most frequently used primary substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance had an 81% rate of abstinence during the follow-up period (238 out of 294). One hundred fifty-three of the 198 clients (77.3%) who indicated alcohol were abstinent; 150

of the 202 clients (74.3%) who indicated marijuana were abstinent; and 125 of 169 clients (74%) who indicated cocaine as their primary substance were abstinent.

- Interview 2: Clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a 79% rate of abstinence (177 of 224 clients indicated abstinence), which is a statistically significant higher abstinence rate than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). Ninety-four of the 145 clients (64.8%) reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 94 of 146 of clients (64.4%) reporting alcohol and 81 of the 127 clients (63.8%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent.

Arrests

- Interview 1: Eight hundred thirty-five clients (92.9%) were arrest-free. Two hundred seventy-seven of the 294 clients (94.2%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Sixty-four clients had been arrested: eighteen clients who had an arrest indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission; 17 clients indicated methamphetamine; 17 clients indicated alcohol; 11 clients indicated marijuana; and one client indicated other opiates and synthetics.
- Interview 2: One hundred ninety-one of the 224 clients (85.3%) who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. One hundred nine clients interviewed had been arrested during the follow-up period: thirty-three clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 24 indicated alcohol; 22 indicated cocaine; 22 indicated marijuana; three indicated other opiates and synthetics; two indicated heroin; one indicated other sedatives and hypnotics; one indicated other amphetamines; and one indicated ecstasy.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time at a rate of 59.9%. Analysis of data show that this subgroup of 202 clients reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission has a significantly higher rate of employment (59.9%) at Interview 1 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (49.4%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. There are many factors that may explain the apparent association between marijuana and employment. One hundred ten of the 198 clients (55.6%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time; 144 of the 294 clients (49%) indicating methamphetamine and 76 of the 169 clients (45%) reporting cocaine as the primary substance of admission were working full time.
- Interview 2: Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 145 clients has a significantly higher rate of employment (68.3%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (55.8%); Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred forty clients (62.5%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview and 87 of the 146 clients (59.6%) who reported alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview. Analysis of clients who indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission continues to show that this subgroup of 127 clients has a significantly lower rate of employment (41.7%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (62.4%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Table 28 examines abstinence at follow up in relation to primary substance at admission. Abstinence refers to no substance use during the follow-up period.

Table 28. Abstinence at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission

Clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a significantly higher abstinence rate (79%) at Interview 2 than clients who reported other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). At Interview 1, clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had an 81% rate of abstinence. At Interview 1, clients who indicated alcohol as their primary substance at admission abstained at a rate of 77.3%; clients indicating marijuana as their primary substance at admission abstained at a rate of 74.3%; and clients indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission abstained at a rate of 74%.

Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at Interview 1 % (N=899)	Abstinence at Interview 2 % (N=677)
Methamphetamine	81.0 (238/294)	79.0 (177/224)
Marijuana	74.3 (150/202)	64.8 (94/145)
Alcohol	77.3 (153/198)	64.4 (94/146)
Cocaine	74.0 (125/169)	63.8 (81/127)
Heroin	69.2 (9/13)	60.0 (6/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	83.3 (10/12)	72.7 (8/11)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (5/5)	75.0 (6/8)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (2/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

Table 29 examines arrest status at follow up in relation to primary substance at admission. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as having one or more arrests at follow up or having no arrests at follow up.

Table 29. No Arrests at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission

At six months post admission, 94.2% of the clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. At twelve months post admission, 85.3% of clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free.

Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at Interview 1 % (N=899)	No Arrest at Interview 2 % (N=677)
Methamphetamine	94.2 (277/294)	85.3 (191/224)
Marijuana	94.6 (191/202)	84.8 (123/145)
Alcohol	91.4 (181/198)	83.6 (122/146)
Cocaine	89.3 (151/169)	82.7 (105/127)
Heroin	100.0 (13/13)	80.0 (8/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	91.7 (11/12)	72.7 (8/11)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (5/5)	87.5 (7/8)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	100.0 (2/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

Table 30 describes employment status at follow up in relation to primary substance at admission. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as being employed full time at follow up (working 35 hours or more per week) or not being employed full time at follow up.

Table 30. Full-Time Employment at Follow Up by Primary Substance at Admission

At twelve months post admission, 62.5% of the clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full time. Additionally, clients who indicated marijuana had a significantly higher rate of employment at Interview 1 and Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's exact Test, $p < 0.01$). At Interview 1, 465 (51.7%) of the interviewed clients were working full time. Clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time at a rate of 59.9%, followed by alcohol (55.6%), methamphetamine (49%), and cocaine (45%).

Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full Time at Interview 1 % (N=899)	Employed Full Time at Interview 2 % (N=677)
Methamphetamine	49.0 (144/294)	62.5 (140/224)
Marijuana	59.9 (121/202)	68.3 (99/145)
Alcohol	55.6 (110/198)	59.6 (87/146)
Cocaine	45.0 (76/169)	41.7 (53/127)
Heroin	23.1 (3/13)	40.0 (4/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	41.7 (5/12)	45.5 (5/11)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	50.0 (1/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	60.0 (3/5)	62.5 (5/8)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	50.0 (1/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/1)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

D.3. Discharge Status by Outcome Variables

Tables 31 and 32, on the following page, show discharge status by the three outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and full-time employment for Interview 1 and Interview 2. There are three discharge categories: successful; terminated (clients discharged from the program due to noncompliance); and neutral (this category includes, but is not limited to those who are discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death). It is important to note that while some clients have completed treatment or been discharged prior to their interview, other clients are still engaged in treatment at the time their interview is conducted. Of the 1,520 discharged clients, 839 clients have completed Interview 1 and 671 clients have completed Interview 2. Sixty clients who completed Interview 1 are still receiving treatment and therefore are not included in Table 31. Six clients who completed Interview 2 are still receiving treatment and therefore are not included in Table 32. Clients who were discharged with a successful completion had the best outcomes for all three variables. Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

- Interview 1: Of the 839 clients who were interviewed: 86.7% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 96.6% had not been arrested; and 58.5% were working full time. Successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$), and more likely to be employed full time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.
- Interview 2: Of the 671 clients who were interviewed: 79.5% of the clients who are considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 92% of clients had not been arrested; and 69% were working full time. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program regarding the 3 outcome variables: clients who successfully complete treatment are 1.5 times more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); 1.3 times more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$); and 1.6 times more likely to be employed full time (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Eight hundred thirty-nine discharged clients are represented in Table 31 on the following page. Of these, 465 clients (55.4%) were discharged as successful cases and 374 clients (44.6%) did not successfully complete the treatment program. Of the 374 clients who did not complete treatment, 253 were terminated for non-compliance and 121 were neutral discharges.

Table 31. Discharge Status by Outcomes at Six Months Post Admission

Discharge Status by Outcomes at Six Months Post Admission				
Recorded Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Successful Completion	465	86.7 (403)*	96.6 (449)*	58.5 (272)*
Terminated	253	62.5 (158)	88.5 (224)	39.1 (99)
Neutral Discharge	121	68.6 (83)	85.1 (103)	49.6 (60)
Total	839	76.8 (644)	92.5 (776)	51.4 (431)

*Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

Six hundred seventy-one clients are represented in Table 32. Of these, 410 (61.1%) were discharged as successful cases and 261 (38.9%) did not successfully complete treatment. Of the 261 clients who did not successfully complete the program, 165 were terminated for non-compliance and 96 were discharged for neutral reasons.

Table 32. Discharge Status by Outcomes at Twelve Months Post Admission

Discharge Status by Outcomes at Twelve Months Post Admission				
Recorded Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Successful Completion	410	79.5 (326)*	92.0 (377)*	69.0 (283)*
Terminated	165	49.1 (81)	69.1 (114)	34.5 (57)
Neutral Discharge	96	62.5 (60)	76.0 (73)	55.2 (53)
Total	671	69.6 (467)	84.1 (564)	58.6 (393)

*Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$).

D.4. Clients Perceived Benefits

Tables 33 and 34, on the following page, indicate client responses when asked their opinion of the various types of treatment received in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program at Interview 1 and Interview 2.

- Interview 1: Results from 899 completed interviews at six months post admission indicate that 862 of the clients (95.9%) feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial.
- Interview 2: Results from 677 interviews twelve months post admission indicate that 642 clients (94.8%) feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Table 33. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 1

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=899)	Group Counseling % (N=899)	Educational Counseling % (N=899)	Family Counseling* % (N=899)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=899)
Very Beneficial	42.0 (378)	45.2 (406)	48.2 (433)	4.7 (42)	63.7 (573)
Beneficial	46.6 (419)	48.5 (436)	43.7 (393)	3.9 (35)	32.1 (289)
Not Beneficial	6.5 (58)	6.2 (56)	7.9 (71)	0.6 (5)	4.1 (37)
Did Not Receive	4.9 (44)	0.1 (1)	0.3 (2)	90.9 (817)	Not Applicable

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

*Family counseling is not available in jail due to security issues and is sometimes available for clients who chose to participate following jail release.

Table 34. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 2

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=677)	Group Counseling % (N=677)	Educational Counseling % (N=677)	Family Counseling* % (N=677)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=677)
Very Beneficial	41.7 (282)	44.6 (302)	45.1 (305)	4.9 (33)	59.4 (402)
Beneficial	47.0 (318)	46.4 (314)	45.9 (311)	4.7 (32)	35.5 (240)
Not Beneficial	7.5 (51)	9.0 (61)	8.1 (55)	1.0 (7)	5.2 (35)
Did Not Receive	3.8 (26)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (6)	89.4 (605)	Not Applicable

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

*Family counseling is not available in jail due to security issues and is sometimes available for clients who chose to participate following jail release.

Client Comments

“The jail treatment program made a huge impact on my life. It was very intimate and I got to know other people who were going through the same things as me, we supported each other.”

“This program helps you recognize your problems and teaches you skills to solve them.”

“It changed my life to learn about my addiction.”

“They helped me break down my criminal thinking and find solutions.”

“I’ve used off and on my entire life. This program was long enough for me to really look at me and think about the reasons why I’ve used and correct them.”

“This treatment brought things out from inside me and helped me better myself and contribute to society.”

“This program saved my life. They taught me a whole new outlook. I’m not the same person.”

“They didn’t just help me solve my drug problem; they helped me solve my criminal thinking.”

“It’s a great program. It was a wake up call to me. Thanks to this program, my life has been saved, as well as my career.”

“The jail treatment program is amazing. They helped me find the root of my addiction and then solve it.”

“I have been through quite a few programs. This one is absolutely the best.”

“I learned a lot about myself. I realized I’m an addict and this program has been a changing point in my life. I couldn’t have done it on my own. This program helped me change my behaviors and resolve the issues that led to my drug use.”

Section E. Criminal Thinking Assessment

In October 2005, agency staff began administering the Criminal Thinking Scales developed by Texas Christian University (TCU), Institute of Behavioral Research (Simpson, D. D. & Hiller, M. [1999]. TCU data collection forms for correctional outpatient treatment. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research. [On-line]. Available: www.ibr.tcu.edu). The survey is administered to clients at admission, jail release, and 3 months post-jail release. The two-page instrument contains 37 items and measures six criminal thinking scales: entitlement, justification, personal irresponsibility, power orientation, cold heartedness, and criminal rationalization. Scores are obtained by averaging the ratings on items that make up each scale (after reversing scores on reflected items), and then multiplying this mean score by 10 in order to rescale the final scores that range from 10 to 50; higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait. The Consortium developed a software application for scoring the instrument.

Entitlement conveys a sense of ownership and privilege, and misidentifies wants as needs. Offenders who score high on the entitlement scale believe that the world “owes them” and they deserve special consideration.

Justification reflects a thinking pattern characterized by the offender minimizing the seriousness of antisocial acts and by justifying actions based on external circumstances. High scores on this scale suggest that antisocial acts are justified because of perceived social injustice.

Power Orientation is a measure of need for power and control. Offenders who score high on this scale typically show an outward display of aggression in an attempt to control their external environment and they try to achieve a sense of power by manipulating others.

Cold Heartedness addresses callousness and high scores on this scale reflect a lack of emotional involvement in relationships with others.

Criminal Rationalization displays a generally negative attitude toward the law and authority figures. Offenders who score high on this scale view their behaviors as being no different than the criminal acts they believe are committed every day by authority figures.

Personal Irresponsibility assesses the degree to which an offender is willing to accept ownership for criminal actions. High scores suggest an offender’s unwillingness to accept responsibility and are associated with the offender casting blame on others.

Seven hundred four clients completed the criminal thinking survey at admission, 484 clients completed the survey at jail release, and 172 clients completed the survey 3 months post-jail release. Table 35, on the following page, shows the mean score for each of the six criminal thinking scales at the three survey points. The highest mean scores at all three data collection points were on the criminal rationalization scale with clients scoring a mean score of 25.2 at admission, 22.0 at jail release, and 23.0 at 3 months post-jail release. Clients scored lowest on the entitlement scale averaging 17.2 at admission, 15.3 at jail release, and 16.5 at 3 months post-jail release.

Table 35. Criminal Thinking Scales

Criminal Thinking Scale	Mean Score for All Clients at Admission (N=704)	Mean Score for All Clients at Jail Release (N=484)	Mean Score for All Clients at 3 Months Post-Jail Release (N=172)
Entitlement	17.2	15.3	16.5
Justification	19.9	17.2	17.5
Power Orientation	24.2	21.7	21.8
Cold Heartedness	21.3	20.6	22.2
Criminal Rationalization	25.2	22.0	23.0
Personal Irresponsibility	18.6	16.4	17.6

Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

Table 36, on the following page, shows the comparison of the mean scores for the 6 criminal thinking scales. Comparisons of mean scores are made between admission and jail release on those clients who had a response at *both* admission and jail release, as well as jail release and 3 months post-jail release for clients who had a response at *both* jail release and 3 months post-jail release. The first column lists the criminal thinking scale. The second and third columns describe the mean scores of clients who completed the survey both at admission and at jail release, a group of 412 clients. The fifth and sixth columns describe the mean scores for clients that answered the particular item both at jail release and at 3 months post-jail release, a group of 172 clients.

The mean scores for the 6 scales decreased from admission to jail release indicating improvement in criminal thinking. Criminal rationalization had the largest decrease (3.4). When comparing admission and jail release scores, significant differences were found on all measures: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility (see Table 36). Additional analyses show there are statistically significant changes in mean scores from admission to subsequent survey points for all scales (Friedman Test, $p < .0001$).

One hundred seventy-two clients have completed the survey at both jail release and 3 months post-jail release. The mean score increased for the 6 criminal thinking scales at 3 months post-jail release. When comparing jail release and 3 months post-jail release scores, significant differences were found on three measures: entitlement, cold heartedness, and personal irresponsibility (see Table 36).

Table 36. Changes in Criminal Thinking Scales

Criminal Thinking Scale	Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Admission and Jail Release (N=412)			Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Jail Release and 3 Months Post-Jail Release (N=172)		
	Mean Score for Clients at Admission	Mean Score for Clients at Jail Release	Change	Mean Score for Clients at Jail Release	Mean Score for Clients at 3 Months Post-Jail Release	Change
Entitlement	17.2	15.1	-2.1*	15.2	16.5	+1.3**
Justification	20.2	17.0	-3.1*	17.3	17.5	+0.2
Power Orientation	24.3	21.6	-2.7*	21.4	21.8	+0.5
Cold Heartedness	21.4	20.3	-1.1*	20.5	22.2	+1.7**
Criminal Rationalization	25.4	21.9	-3.4*	22.5	23.0	+0.6
Personal Irresponsibility	18.9	16.4	-2.5*	16.5	17.6	+1.1**

Note: Negative change indicates improvement. Due to rounding, change column may not equal the actual difference between mean scores.

*Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, $p < 0.0001$).

**Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, $p < 0.01$).

Table 37, on the following page, shows the comparison of the mean scores for the six criminal thinking scales. One hundred forty-four clients have completed the criminal thinking survey at the three survey points: admission, jail release, and 3 months post jail release. The mean scores for five of the six scales are lower at 3 months post-jail release compared to admission, indicating these 144 clients are becoming less criminally oriented in their thinking. When comparing admission and 3 month post-jail release scores for the 144 clients, significant differences were found on four measures: justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility. (Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, $p < 0.01$).

Table 37. Mean Scores at Admission, Jail Release, and 3 Months Post-Jail Release

Criminal Thinking Trait	Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Admission, Jail Release, and 3 months Post-Jail Release (N=144)		
	Mean Score for Clients at Admission	Mean Score for Clients at Jail Release	Mean Score for Clients at 3 Months Post-Jail Release
Entitlement	17.0	15.0	16.3
Justification	19.5	17.0	17.2
Power Orientation	23.4	21.2	21.6
Cold Heartedness	21.0	20.2	22.5
Criminal Rationalization	24.5	22.1	22.5
Personal Irresponsibility	18.7	16.5	17.3

Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

Table A1. Client Classification Codes 35

Diagram A1: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program 36

Diagram A2: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program 37

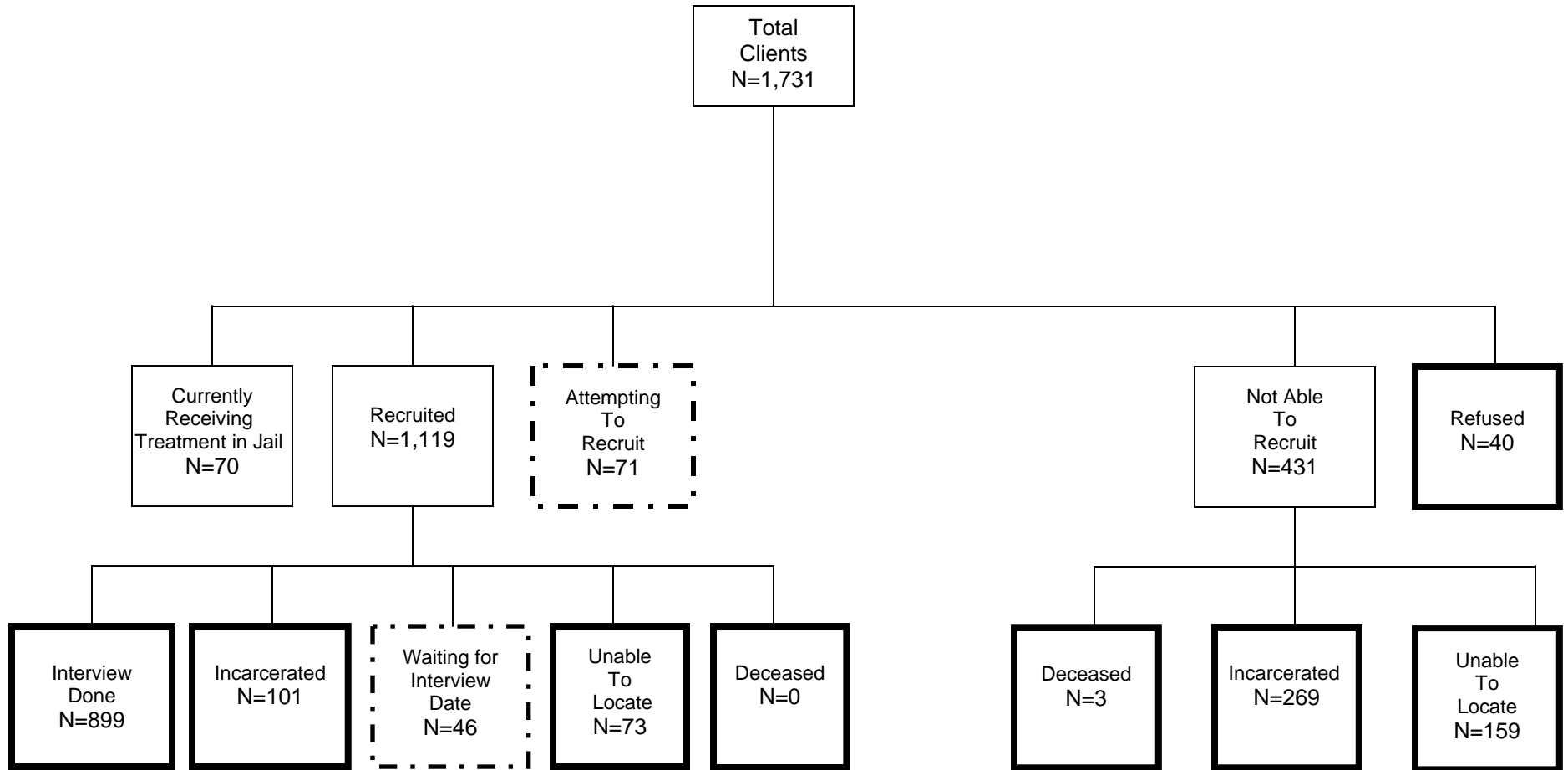
The following tracking categories are used in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment tracking database.

Table A1. Client Classification Codes

Total Clients	The total number of clients who have been admitted in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.
Currently Receiving Treatment in Jail	This is the number of clients who are receiving substance abuse treatment services while incarcerated in jail.
Currently Open	This includes clients that Consortium staff is actively trying to locate and recruit. Included are clients who have been released from jail and phone contact is being attempted, clients who have been sent a letter, or have no working phone and have not yet responded to multiple letters.
Recruited	This includes clients, who at some point, agreed to participate in the follow-up interview aspect of the project. Included are clients who 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 but died before their interview date, were recruited and interviewed, and were recruited but are waiting for their interview date..
Not Able to Recruit	This includes clients that staff has never been able to successfully contact. Included are 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 died before staff could contact them,
Refused	Client refused participation in the follow-up interview aspect of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Case is immediately closed.
Deceased	Client died before recruitment or, if the client is recruited, before the interview could take place. Case is closed.
Interview Done	Client has completed the follow-up interview.
Waiting for Interview Date	Client agrees to take part in the follow-up interview aspect of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Client will receive update calls and/or letters until the interview date nears. Case will close when interview takes place.
Unable to Locate	Consortium 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	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: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – December 31, 2007
Clients for Follow Up Interview 1***

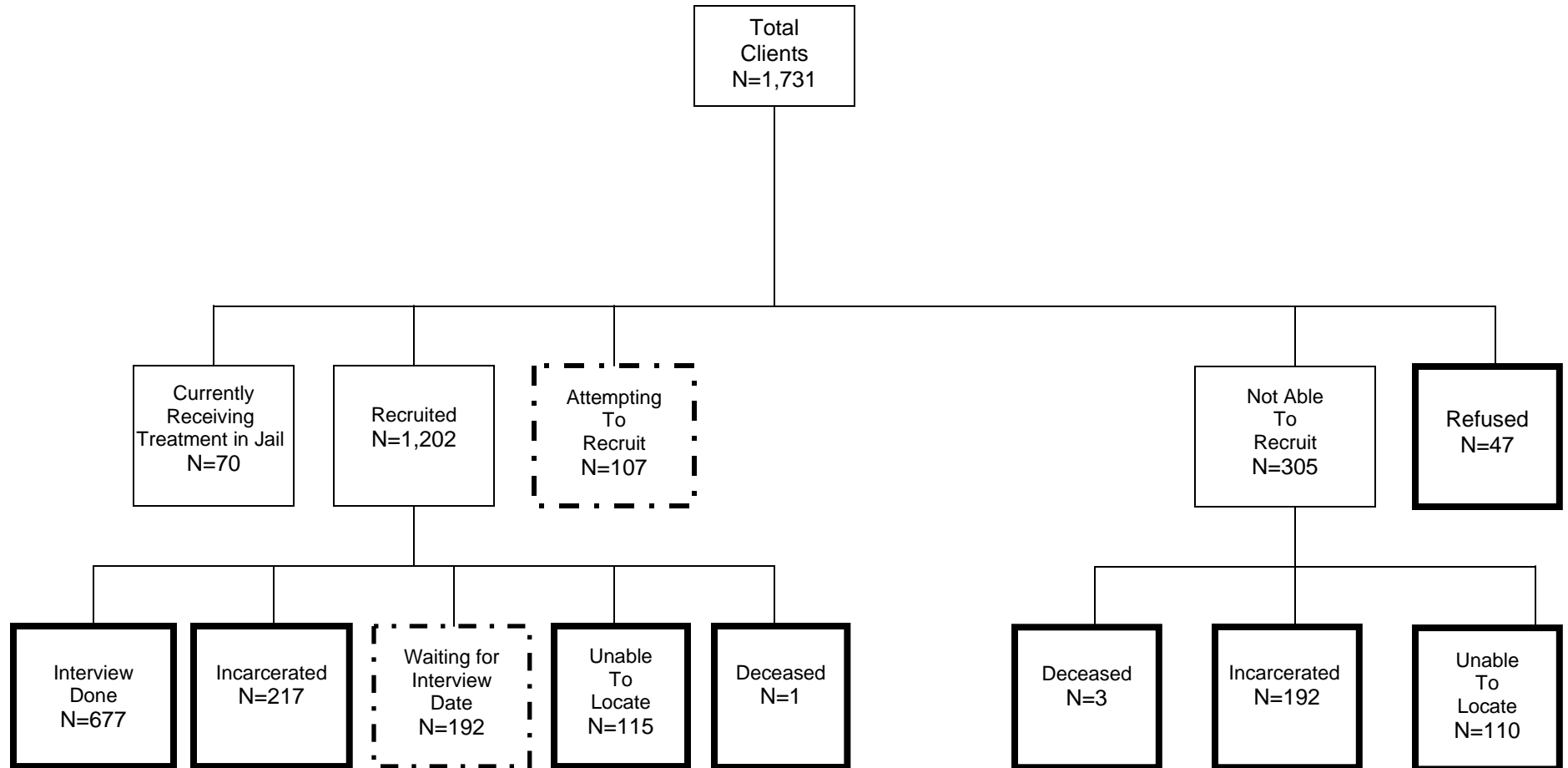
36



*Bolted 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: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – December 31, 2007
Clients for Follow Up Interview 2***

37



*Bolted 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.)