



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

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

YEAR SIX

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

NOVEMBER 2008

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

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

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

**NOVEMBER 1, 2002
THROUGH
SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

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Executive Summary

Background

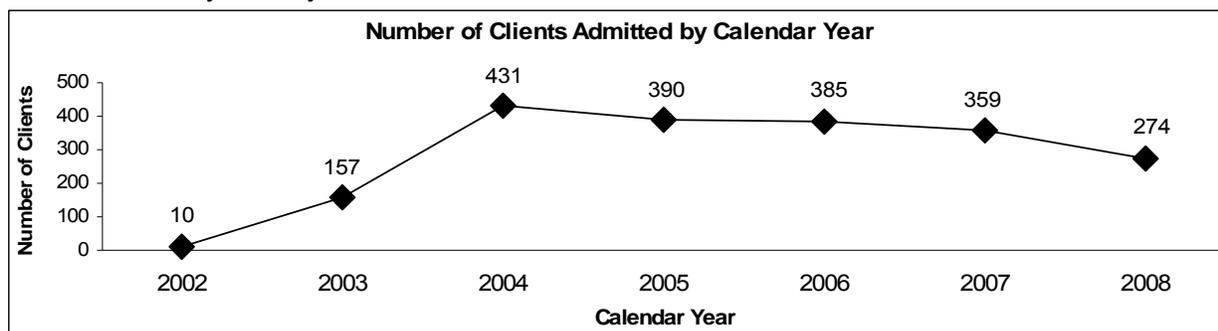
The Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program was established to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. To determine effectiveness of treatment services, clients were tracked for two follow-up interviews that occurred approximately six and twelve months after admission to the treatment program. This Year 6 report is the final cumulative evaluation report and presents follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through September 30, 2008.

Three treatment agencies in Iowa were 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

Clients Served

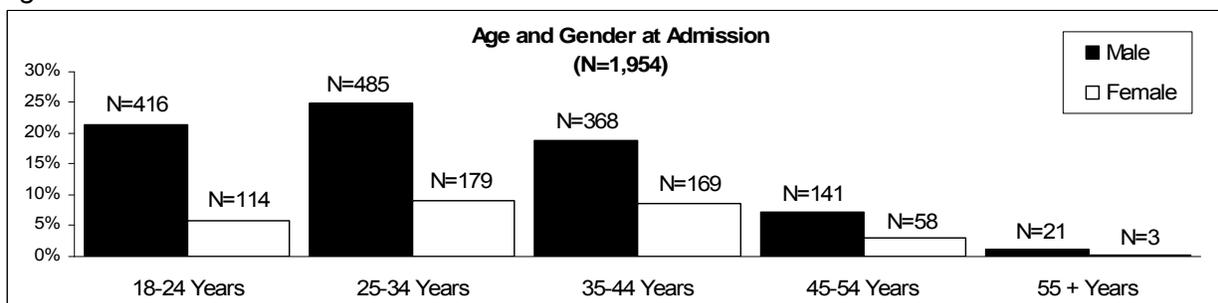
A total of 2,006 clients were served in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program from November 1, 2002 to September 30, 2008: 960 in Polk County, 667 in Scott County, and 379 in Woodbury County.



Client Characteristics

Of the 2,006 clients admitted, admission data were received on 1,954 clients; data for 52 clients are missing. Admission data collected by treatment agency staff reflect the client's status prior to incarceration. The following characteristics describe 1,954 of the 2,006 clients served.

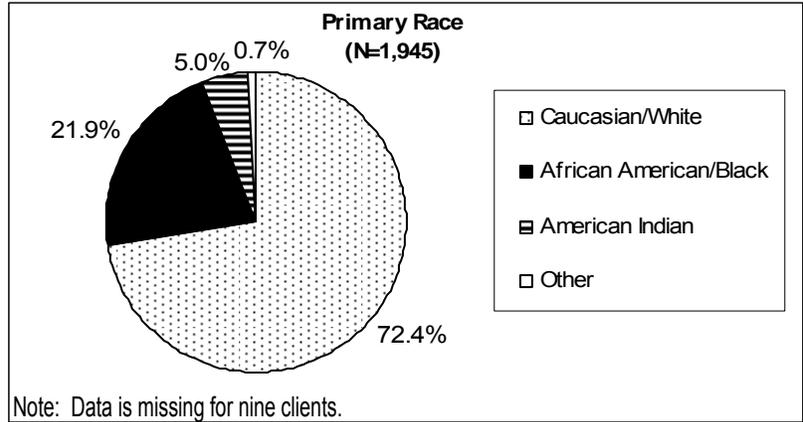
Age and Gender



- Five hundred twenty-three of the clients (26.8%) were female and 1,431 clients (73.2%) were male.
- Clients ranged in age from 18 to 66 years of age with a median age of 31 years.
- The highest number of males and females at admission were between the ages of 25 and 34 years of age.

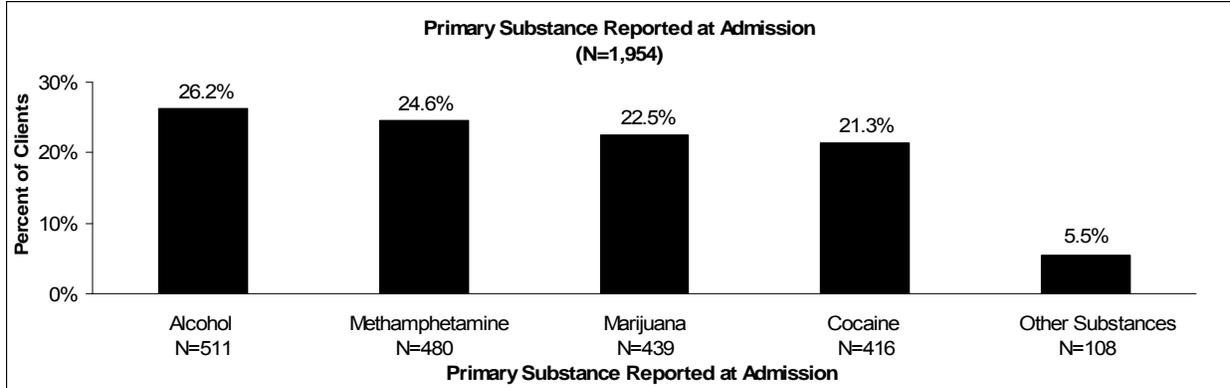
Race and Ethnicity

- One thousand four hundred nine clients reported their primary race as Caucasian/White at admission.
- Four hundred twenty-six clients indicated African American/Black.
- Ninety-seven clients reported American Indian.



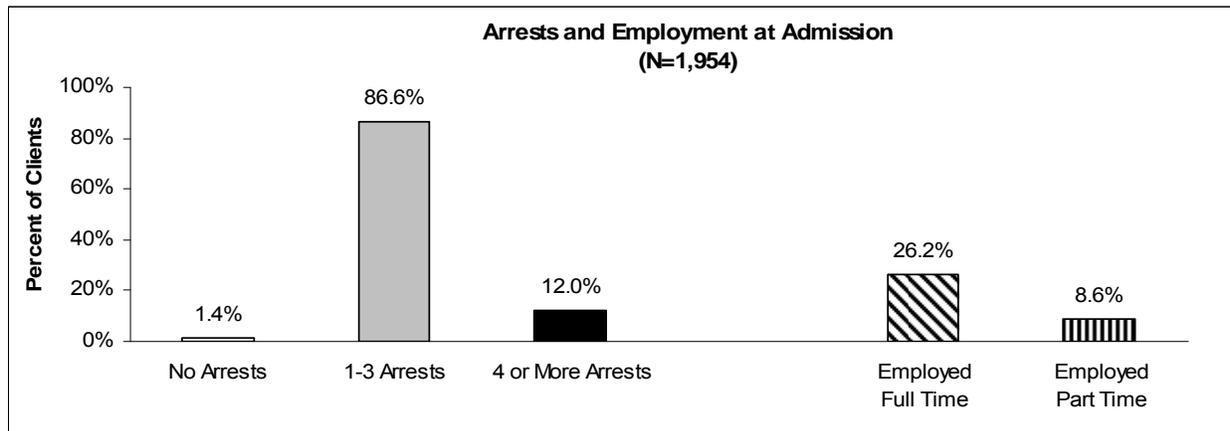
- Thirteen clients are in the “Other” race category: ten reported Asian and three reported Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.
- One hundred eight (5.6%) clients reported being of Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, Hispanic, or Latino ethnicity at admission.

Primary Substance



- At admission, 100% of clients indicated a primary substance of use. The four most common substances reported at admission were alcohol (511 clients), methamphetamine (480 clients), marijuana (439 clients), and cocaine (416 clients).
- Other primary substances reported at admission: heroin (36 clients); other opiates and synthetics (34 clients); other amphetamines (13 clients); ecstasy (8 clients); non-prescription methadone (4 clients); other hallucinogens (4 clients); benzodiazepines (3 clients); PCP (2 clients); other sedatives and hypnotics (2 clients); and oxycontin (2 clients).
- A secondary substance was reported by 1,417 clients (72.5%) at admission; marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance indicated by 524 of clients (26.8%). The second most commonly reported secondary substance at admission was alcohol indicated by 399 clients (20.4%).

Arrests and Employment

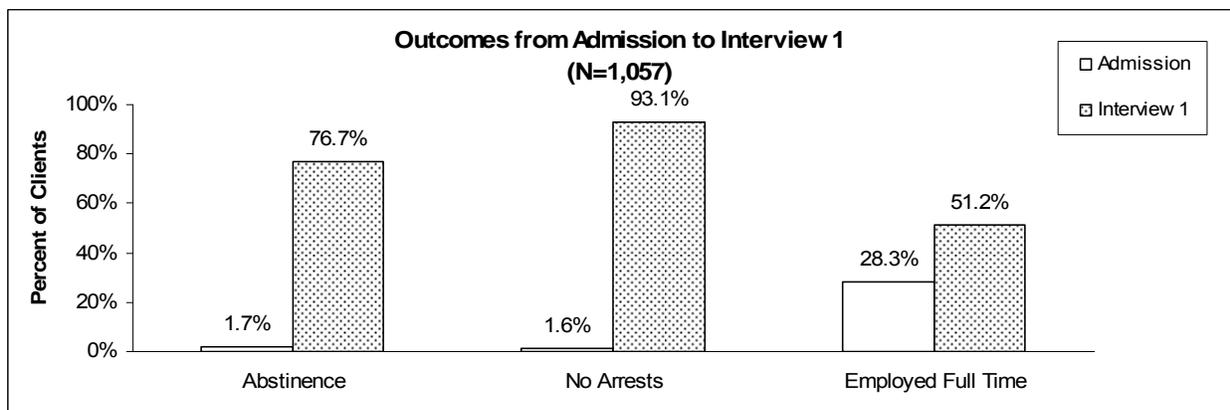


- One thousand nine hundred twenty-seven clients (98.6%) reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months. The 27 clients indicating no arrests at admission were incarcerated for a variety of reasons including probation violations, being transferred to the county jail due to other charges, and status as a federal parolee placed in the program by probation officers.
- Five hundred eleven clients (26.2%) were employed full time at admission. One hundred sixty-eight clients (8.6%) were employed part time at admission.

Outcomes

One thousand eighty clients completed Interview 1 (six months after admission) and 833 clients completed Interview 2 (twelve months after admission). Of the 1,080 clients who completed Interview 1, admission data has been received for 1,057 clients. The following data describe client outcomes for whom both admission and follow-up data were obtained. Three outcome variables are examined: abstinence, arrests, and full-time employment.

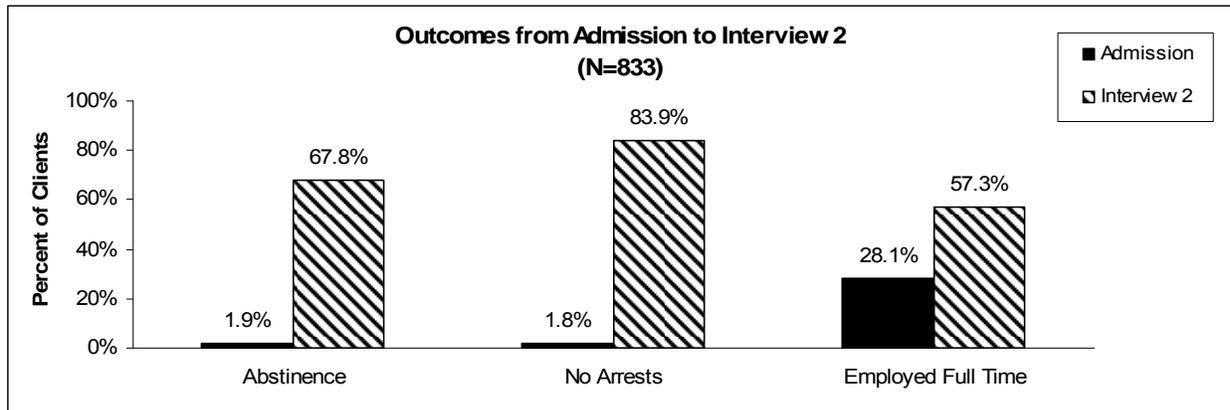
Interview 1



- **Abstinence:** Eight hundred eleven clients (76.7%) indicated abstinence. Of the 246 clients who reported use, 148 (60.2%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow up. One hundred three of the clients who reported use (41.9%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- **Arrests:** Clients indicating “no arrests” increased by 91.5 percentage points from admission. Seventy-three clients (6.9%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.

- **Employment Status:** Five hundred forty-one clients (51.2%) were working full time, which is an increase of 22.9 percentage points from admission. In addition, 188 clients (17.8%) 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

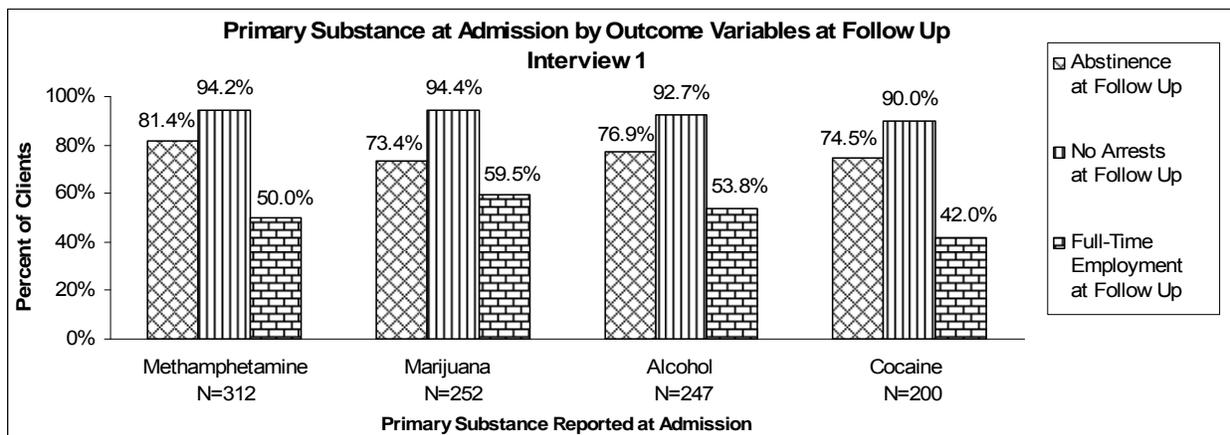


- **Abstinence:** Five hundred sixty-five clients (67.8%) indicated abstinence. Of the 268 clients who reported use during the past six months, alcohol was the most often reported substance with 63.8% of clients reporting use. Nearly half of the clients who reported use (43.3%) indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- **Arrests:** Six hundred ninety-nine clients (83.9%) interviewed were arrest-free during the six to twelve month post-admission period.
- **Employment Status:** Four hundred seventy-seven clients (57.3%) indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 29.2 percentage points from admission; 125 clients (15%) were employed part time.

Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

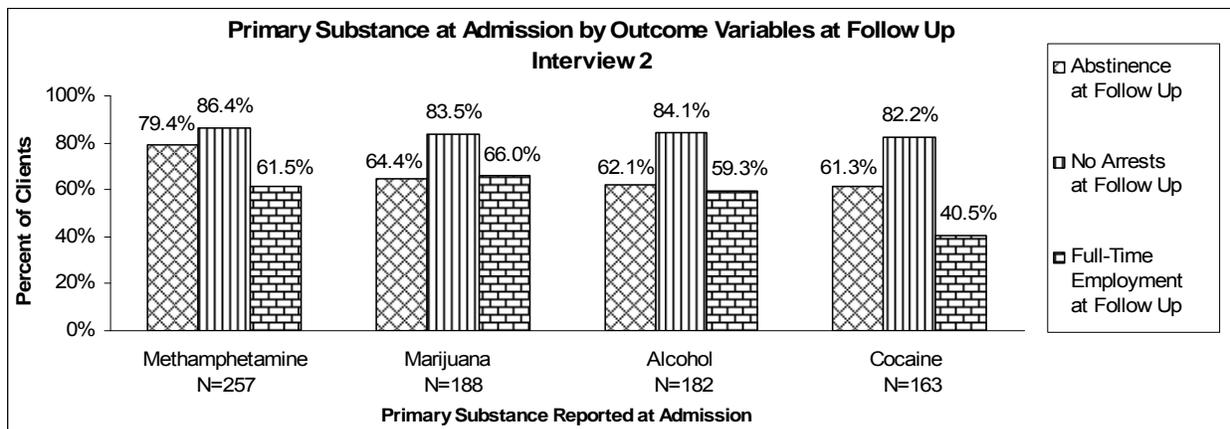
The four most common primary substances reported at admission were alcohol, methamphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine. Primary substance indicated at admission was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment. For both follow-up interviews, clients reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had the highest number of completed interviews (29.5% at Interview 1 and 30.9% at Interview 2); followed by clients reporting marijuana (23.8% at Interview 1 and 22.6% at Interview 2).

Interview 1



- **Abstinence:** Eight hundred eleven of the 1,057 clients (76.7%) interviewed indicated abstinence six months post admission. Two hundred fifty-four of 312 clients (81.4%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance were abstinent during the follow-up period and 190 of 247 clients (76.9%) who reported alcohol were abstinent. Additionally, 149 of 200 clients (74.5%) who indicated cocaine as their primary substance were abstinent and 185 of the 252 clients (73.4%) who indicated marijuana were abstinent.
- **Arrests:** Nine hundred eighty-four clients (93.1%) were arrest-free at Interview 1. Two hundred thirty-eight of the 252 clients (94.4%) who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free and 294 of the 312 clients (94.2%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free. Two hundred twenty-nine of 247 clients (92.7%) who reported alcohol were arrest-free and 180 of 200 clients (90%) of clients reporting cocaine were arrest-free.
- **Employment Status:** Of the 1,057 clients interviewed, 51.2% reported full time employment at six months post admission. One hundred fifty of 252 clients (59.5%) whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time which is a significantly higher rate of employment than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (48.6%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred thirty-three of the 247 clients (53.8%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time and 156 of the 312 clients (50%) indicating methamphetamine were working full time. Eighty-four of 200 clients reporting cocaine as the primary substance at admission (42%) were employed full time which is a statistically significant lower rate of employment than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (53.3%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$.

Interview 2



- **Abstinence:** Five hundred sixty-five of the 833 clients (67.8%) interviewed reported abstinence in the six to twelve month post admission period. Two hundred four of 257 clients (79.4%) of clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent, which is a statistically significant higher abstinence rate than clients reporting other primary substances at admission; Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$. One hundred twenty-one of the 188 clients (64.4%) reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 113 of 182 clients (62.1%) reporting alcohol and 100 of the 163 clients (61.3%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent.
- **Arrests:** Six hundred ninety-nine clients (83.9%) were arrest-free. Two hundred twenty-two of the 257 clients (86.4%) who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free and 84.1% of the clients who reported alcohol

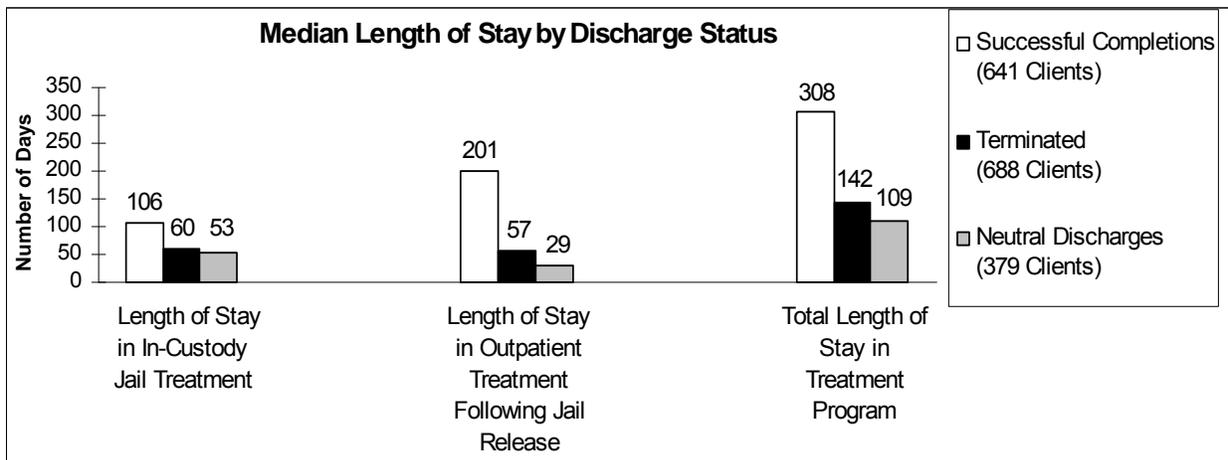
were arrest-free (153 of 182 clients). One hundred fifty-seven of 188 clients (83.5%) who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free in the six to twelve month post admission period and 134 of 163 clients (82.2%) who reported cocaine were arrest-free.

- **Employment:** Of the 833 clients interviewed, 57.3% reported full time employment at Interview 2. Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 188 clients had significantly higher employment (66%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (54.7%); Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred fifty-eight of 257 clients (61.5%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview and 108 of the 182 clients (59.3%) 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 163 clients has significantly lower employment (40.5%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (61.3%); Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Discharge

One thousand seven hundred eight clients have been discharged from the treatment program: 641 of the clients (37.5%) were discharged as “successful”; 688 clients (40.3%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as “terminated”. Three hundred seventy-nine clients (22.2%) 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). Clients who indicated methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission have a statistically significant higher rate of successful discharge compared with clients reporting other substances at admission; Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$. Additionally, clients who reported cocaine as the primary substance at admission had a significantly lower rate of successful discharges than clients reporting other primary substances at admission; Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Length of Stay

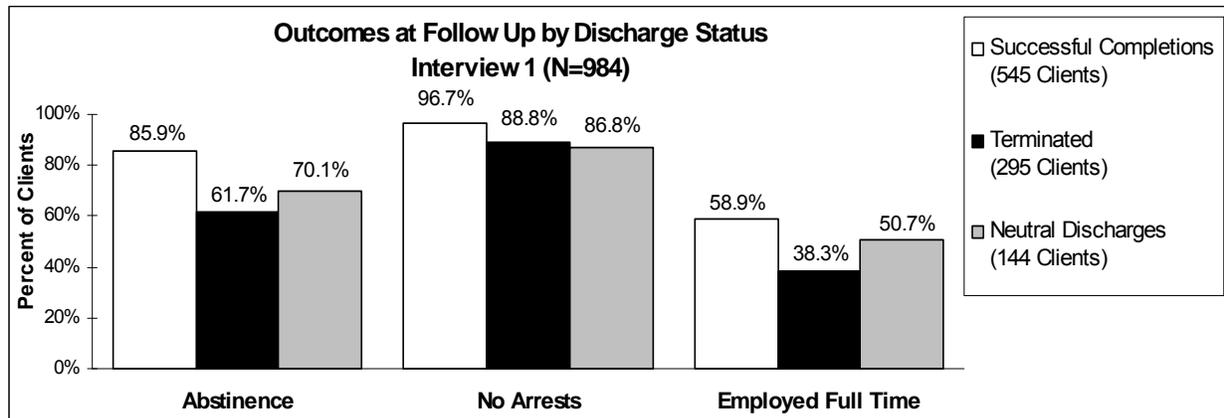


- Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients with neutral discharges had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the three discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.

Outcome Variables by Discharge Status

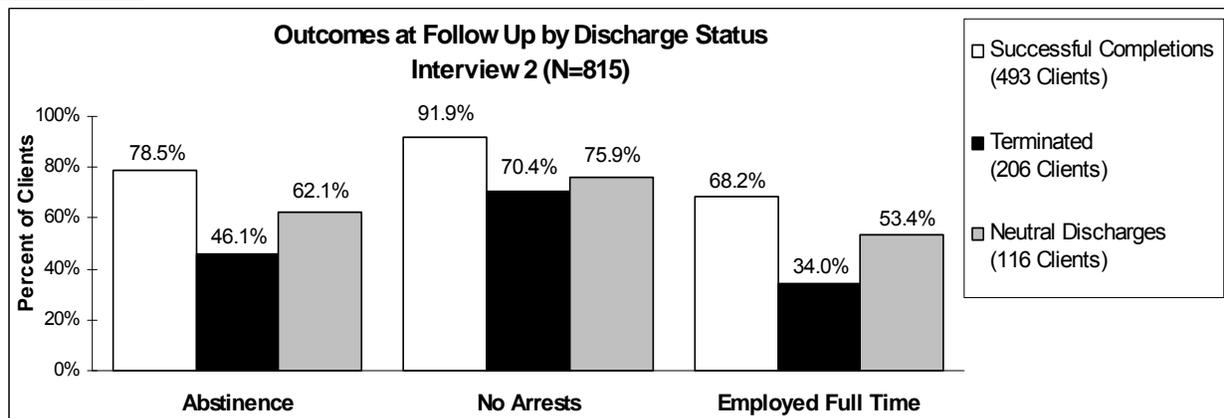
Nine hundred eighty-four clients who completed Interview 1 have been discharged from the treatment program and 815 clients who completed Interview 2 have been discharged. It is important to note that clients who completed follow-up interviews had a higher rate of successful discharges compared to all discharged clients. Overall, 37.5% of clients successfully completed the treatment program compared to 55.4% of the 984 discharged clients who completed Interview 1 and 60.5% of the 815 discharged clients who completed Interview 2. Treatment discharge status was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment.

Interview 1



- Of the 984 clients who were interviewed: 85.9% of the clients who were successfully discharged were abstinent; 96.7% had not been arrested; and 58.9% 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 815 clients who were interviewed: 78.5% of the successfully discharged clients were abstinent; 91.9% of clients had not been arrested; and 68.2% were working full time. There is a significant difference between clients who were discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program regarding the three outcome variables. Clients who successfully complete treatment were 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, $p < 0.0001$).

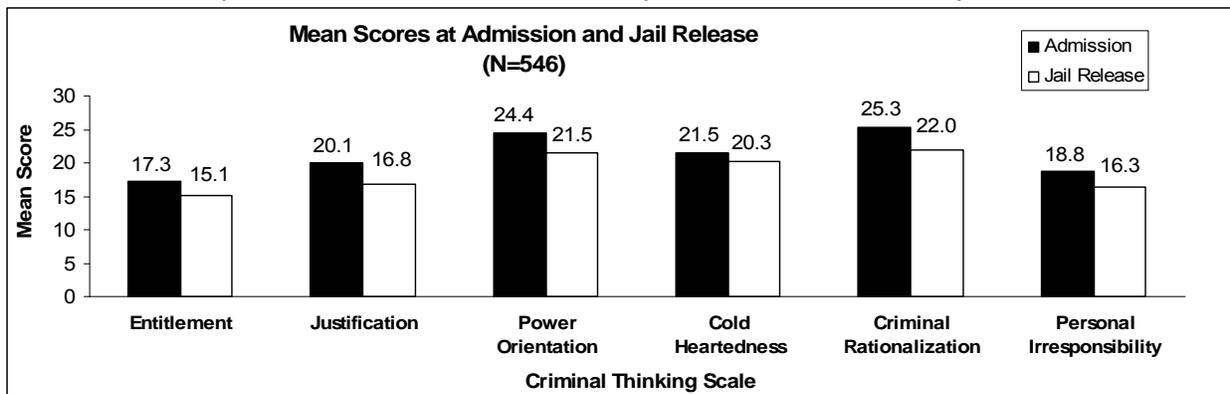
$p < 0.0001$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Criminal Thinking Assessment

In October 2005, agency staff began administering the Criminal Thinking Scales to clients participating in the Jail Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. The Criminal Thinking Scales instrument was 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). Treatment agency staff administer the survey to clients at admission, jail release, and three 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.

Admission to Jail Release

Five hundred forty-six clients completed the survey at both admission and jail release.

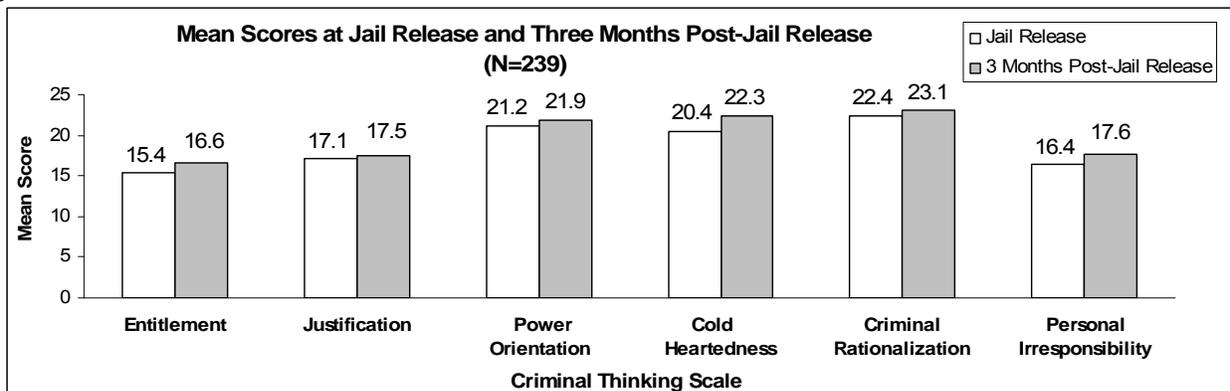


Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

- The mean scores for the six scales decreased from admission to jail release indicating improvement in criminal thinking. When comparing admission and jail release scores, significant decreases were found on all scales: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.0001$).

Jail Release to Three Months Post-Jail Release

Two hundred thirty-nine clients completed the survey at both jail release and three months post-jail release.



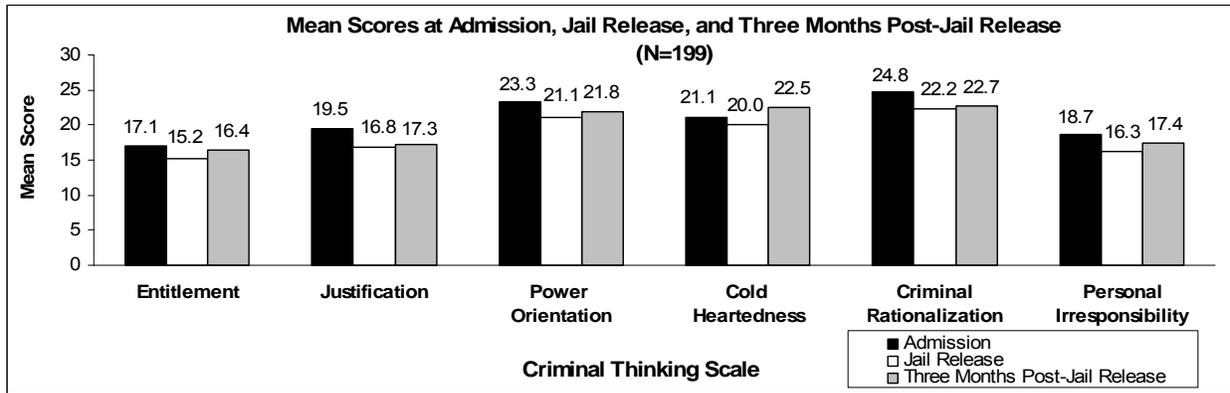
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

- The mean score increased for the six criminal thinking scales at three months post-jail release. When comparing jail release and three months post-jail release scores,

significant increases were found on three scales: entitlement, cold heartedness, and personal irresponsibility (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$).

Admission, Jail Release, and Three Months Post-Jail Release

One hundred ninety-nine clients completed the criminal thinking survey at the three survey points: admission, jail release, and three months post-jail release.



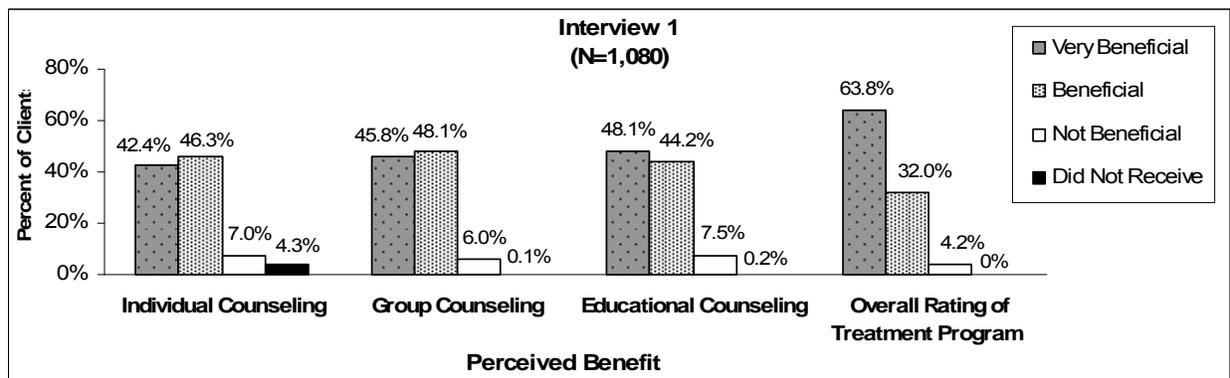
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait

- The mean scores for five of the six scales are lower at three months post-jail release compared to admission. When comparing admission and three month post-jail release scores for the 199 clients, there was a significant increase from admission to three months post-jail release for the cold heartedness scale (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$). Significant decreases were found on four scales: justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$) indicating these 199 clients are likely becoming less criminally oriented in their thinking.

Clients Perceived Benefit

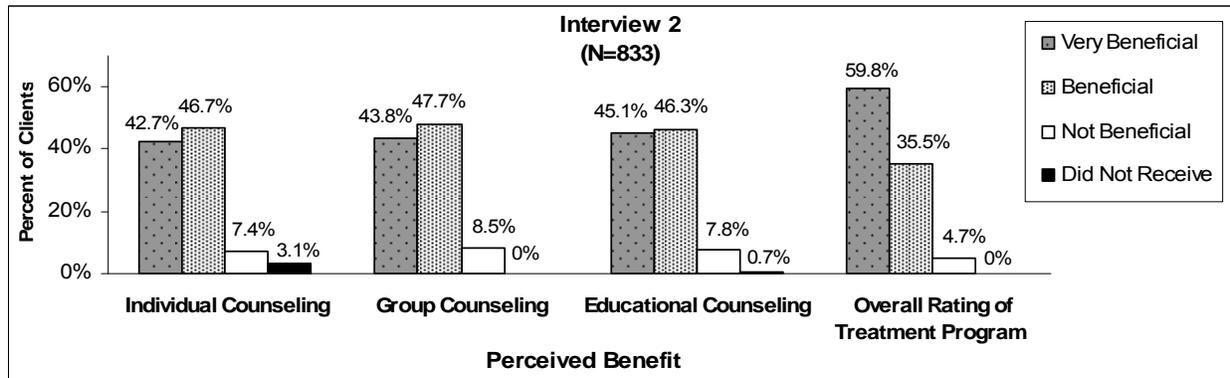
Overall, 37.5% of clients successfully completed the treatment program. It is important to note that clients who completed follow-up interviews had a higher rate of successful discharges compared to all discharged clients. Of the 1,080 clients who completed Interview 1, 545 clients (50.5%) were discharged as successful cases and of the 833 clients who completed Interview 2, 493 (59.2%) were discharged as successful cases.

Interview 1



- Results from 1,080 follow-up interviews at six months post admission indicate that 1,035 of the clients (95.8%) felt that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Interview 2



- Results from 833 follow-up interviews twelve months post admission indicate that 794 clients (95.3%) feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Client Comments

“They had my best interests in mind. It gave me the answers I was looking for and some I didn’t know I was seeking... It changed me as a person and I deal with life in a new way.”

“I have been through treatment before, but the way they taught it totally turned me around. I loved it. They teach about thought process and it opened my eyes...I am thankful I was arrested and the jail treatment program came into my life.”

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

“This program is the best thing that could have happened to me. The counselors helped save my life. I was very addicted and the time I spent in jail completely turned my life around.”

“This program saved my life. I was going to go back to the street, but they changed my mind and the transitional housing gave me a chance to get my life together. Now I’m on my way to getting my child back.”

“All the distractions were removed because I was in jail and it forced me to be honest with myself. I was helpless, desperate, and hopeless and they saved me.”

Client Comments

“This is different from other programs because treatment focused on solutions to my problems, it didn’t just focus on my problems.”

“They made me understand the ‘whys’ of how I became addicted. No treatment program I’ve been in has ever done that before.”

“They did a wonderful job showing they care and they challenge the way you think.”

“After being in the jail treatment program, I feel I can do it on my own. I have willpower. I have been woken up by this.”

“It’s a really great program and it’s changed my life. If it wasn’t for the jail treatment program, I would be dead or in prison.”

“I have been to 27 different treatment programs and this one was the best by far. They focus on your thinking, not just your use of drugs.”

“The difference between this program and others is that other treatment programs tell you to change, but this program tells you how to change.”

“They’ve given me the knowledge to be aware of my triggers and the strength to avoid them.”

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

Client Comments

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

“I finally found my freedom in jail, freedom from drugs.”

“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.”

“They helped me see things in a new way. The program helped me find some self respect and helped me find a good feeling without alcohol. The workbooks, especially the criminal thinking book, were very good and made me see the similarities in what I really needed and how I got to that point in life.”

“The gift certificate came in handy, I work outside and a couple of insulated shirts help keep me warm. I have moved to a new little apartment with the blessing of my P.O....I am doing well, I continue to obey all laws, stay sober, drug free, employed, and have a positive attitude. I thank you.”

“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.”

“This treatment program saved my life.”

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Section A. Background

In September 2002, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Behavioral Health 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. In subsequent years, treatment services and the project evaluation continued 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 conducted two follow-up interviews with clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program to determine effectiveness of treatment services. The interviews occurred approximately six and twelve months after admission to the treatment program and provided follow-up data to determine outcomes related to abstinence, arrests, and employment as well as data to compare changes between admission and follow up. The evaluation of the program concluded September 30, 2008. This Year 6 report is the final cumulative evaluation report and presents follow-up results from November 1, 2002 through September 30, 2008.

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 used 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; I-SMART is a comprehensive agency and client data management tool introduced by IDPH in 2005. SARS and I-SMART data were collected by treatment agency staff on each client at admission and at discharge. CADS and Jackson Recovery used SARS; UCS used SARS initially but began using I-SMART in July 2005. The Consortium's follow-up data collection instrument integrated 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 developed the Substance Abuse Incarceration Log System (SAILS), a web-based data management tool, to assist the agencies with tracking clients as they moved through the various phases of treatment. User accounts were set up for authorized staff at each treatment agency to access the system to assist in client management. SAILS provided data on clients admitted and discharged from the treatment program and was regularly updated by treatment agency and Consortium staff. All data transmissions were encrypted to ensure greater security. Treatment staff only had access to information relating 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 was recorded in real time and provided a database that contained 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 was admitted to the program after completing an assessment and screening process that involved judges, attorneys, jail and treatment agency personnel. A signed consent form was obtained by the treatment agency authorizing client permission for the Consortium to receive contact information for the client. Each client was provided an informational flyer that described the Consortium's role and noted that the client would be invited to participate in the evaluation after release from jail. SARS and I-SMART admission data were collected by treatment agency staff; admission data was transmitted to the Consortium.

B.1.b. Release from Jail

The client usually received substance abuse treatment both in jail and upon release from jail on an outpatient basis. Treatment agency staff notified the Consortium when the client was released from jail and provided 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 continued treatment after release from jail. Treatment length varied with individual client needs. Discharge information, including the discharge date and reason for discharge, was provided to the Consortium by treatment agency staff when the client was discharged from treatment.

B.1.d. Recruitment

Receipt of a jail release date initiated a process whereby the Consortium contacted the client to invite him/her to participate in two follow-up telephone interviews. The Consortium's recruitment and tracking procedures were designed to enhance the level of participation in the evaluation process. The first follow-up interview took place six months after admission to treatment and the second follow-up telephone interview took place twelve months after admission to treatment. A twenty dollar gift card was provided to the client upon completion of each interview.

When staff reached a potential participant via the telephone, they explained that they were calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. HRN was a pseudonym the Consortium utilized to assist in protecting client confidentiality. Procedures were established so that phone calls and mail from the Health Research Network could in no way be connected to substance abuse issues. Staff members confirmed the identity of the client before describing the project in detail and attempting to recruit the client. The confirmation process involved matching the client's date of birth and last 4 digits of their social security number. If the information matched, the staff member read the "Information Summary and Consent Document" that described the project and attempted to recruit the client by securing an oral agreement to participate in the follow-up interviews.

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

The Consortium had a toll-free number which was given to clients along with information regarding the confidential voice mail system. Clients without phone contact information or who did not have telephone service were sent letters asking them to call the Health Research Network's toll-free number in regard to a public health study. If clients did not respond to the phone calls or letters, treatment agency staff and probation officers were contacted for assistance in relaying messages or updating contact information.

Clients could decline participation at any time, including withdrawal during recruitment or at any point during the follow-up interview process. There were no penalties for withdrawing participation in the study. Once a client declined participation, the case was officially closed unless the client later contacted the HRN and indicated a desire to participate. No future attempts were made to contact clients who chose not to participate in the follow-up interviews.

B.1.e. First Follow-Up Interview

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

B.1.f. Second Follow-Up Interview

The second follow-up interview was conducted by telephone approximately twelve months after admission to treatment. The interview took place regardless of whether or not the client completed the first interview. As with the first interview, the same two weeks before and eight weeks after time frame was 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 were not formally discharged until their contact with the program was completely finished. Following jail release, clients remained in the program and received 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 was six months and twelve months post admission. Fortunately, the change occurred early in the evaluation process and twelve 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 September 2008, a total of 91 clients had been re-admitted. For the purpose of evaluation and record keeping, re-

admissions were 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 reported.

Section C. Clients

C.1. Description of Clients at Admission

The following data describe the clients who had treatment admission dates from November 1, 2002 through September 30, 2008 in Polk, Scott, and Woodbury counties. During this period, 2,006 individuals were admitted to the program: 960 in Polk County, 667 in Scott County, and 379 in Woodbury County. Table 1 shows the number of clients admitted to Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program on an annual basis from November 1, 2002 through September 30, 2008.

Table 1. Number of Admissions by Calendar Year

Treatment Admissions by Calendar Year				
	Total Number of Treatment Admissions	Polk County	Scott County	Woodbury County
2002	10	10	--	--
2003	157	157	--	--
2004	431	173	161	97
2005	390	178	119	93
2006	385	165	144	76
2007	359	155	142	62
2008	274	122	101	51
2002 thru 2008	2,006	960	667	379

Of the 2,006 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 1,954 clients; data for 52 clients are missing. Five hundred twenty-three of the clients (26.8%) were female and 1,431 clients (73.2%) were male. Table 2 shows gender by county.

Table 2. Gender

	TOTAL % (N=1,954)*	Polk County % (N=908)*	Scott County % (N=667)	Woodbury County % (N=379)
Male	73.2 (1,431)	70.3 (638)	75.1 (501)	77.0 (292)
Female	26.8 (523)	29.7 (270)	24.9 (166)	23.0 (87)

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Clients ranged from 18 to 66 years of age with a median age of 31 years. Table 3 shows the age range and median age by county.

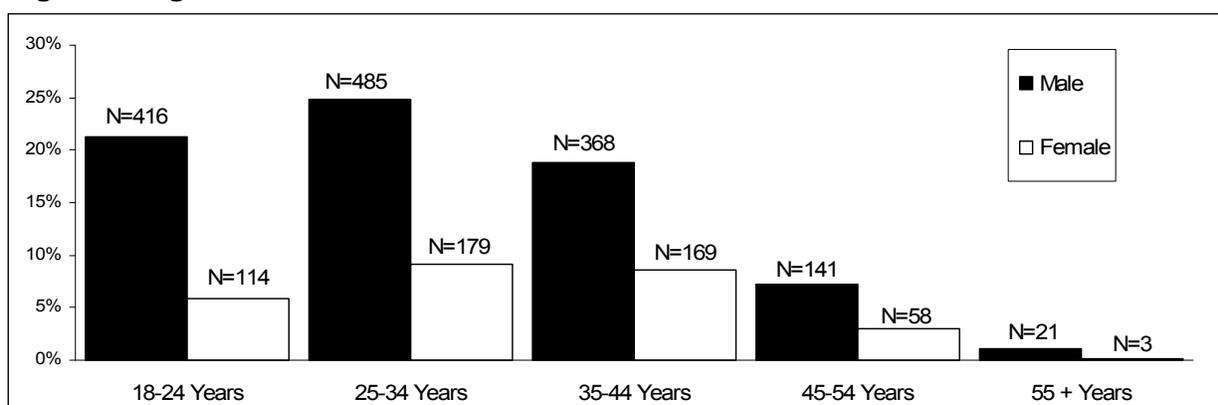
Table 3. Age

	TOTAL N=1,954*			Polk County N=908*			Scott County N=667			Woodbury County N=379		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Years of Age	18	66	31	18	60	31	18	61	29	18	66	32

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this table.

Figure 1 shows the number of males and females in five age categories. The highest number of males and females at admission were between the ages of 25 and 34 years of age.

Figure 1. Age and Gender at Admission



*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are pending and not included in this figure.

Table 4 shows the primary race reported at admission. Additionally, 108 clients (5.6%) reported being of Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, Hispanic, or Latino ethnicity at admission.

Table 4. Primary Race

	TOTAL % (N=1,945)**	Polk County % (N=902)**	Scott County % (N=667)**	Woodbury County % (N=376)**
Caucasian/White	72.4 (1,409)	80.2 (723)	63.9 (426)	69.1 (260)
African American/Black	21.9 (426)	17.8 (161)	34.2 (228)	9.8 (37)
American Indian	5.0 (97)	1.2 (11)	1.6 (11)	19.9 (75)
Asian	0.5 (10)	0.6 (5)	0.3 (2)	0.8 (3)
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2 (3)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)

**In addition to missing admission data for 52 Polk County clients, data for primary race is missing for nine additional clients: six from Polk County and three from Woodbury County.

Tables 5 through 20 show 1,954 client responses at admission related to questions regarding substance use, arrests, employment, income, education, self-help group attendance, hospitalizations, relationship status, and living arrangements. Admission data collected by treatment agency staff reflect the client's status prior to incarceration. The first column describes the responses for the SARS or I-SMART question. The second column presents responses for 1,954 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program who answered this question at admission; admission data for 52 clients admitted to the Polk County program are missing. The third column describes the responses for 908 clients who were admitted in Polk County; the fourth column describes the responses for the 667 clients who

were admitted in Scott County; and the fifth column describes the responses for the 379 clients who were admitted in Woodbury County.

Admission data include the following highlights:

- At admission, 100% of clients indicated a primary substance of use. Alcohol was the most common, reported by 26.2% of clients. Methamphetamine was the second most common primary substance indicated by 24.6% of clients at admission, followed by marijuana (22.5%), and cocaine (21.3%).
- The most commonly used substance at admission was methamphetamine for clients in Polk County (41.9%); cocaine for clients in Scott County (37.6%); and alcohol for clients in Woodbury County (44.6%).
- A secondary substance was reported by 72.5% of clients at admission; marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance as indicated by 26.8% of clients.
- At admission, 98.6% clients reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months. The 27 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, 26.2% of clients were employed full time and 8.6% of clients were employed part time. The majority of clients at admission (60.5%) indicated no current taxable income. Nearly half (46.4%) of the clients indicated missing one or more days of work or school due to a substance abuse related problem in the six months prior to admission.
- The majority of clients (51.6%) reported an education level of high school or equivalent.
- In the six months prior to admission, 8.6% of the clients indicated one or more hospitalizations due to a substance abuse related problem.
- The majority of the clients (55.7%) were single at admission and the most common living arrangement prior to incarceration was living with parents (23.5%).

Table 5. Primary Substance at Admission

Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Methamphetamine	24.6 (480)	41.9 (380)	2.1 (14)	22.7 (86)
Marijuana	22.5 (439)	19.7 (179)	25.9 (173)	23.0 (87)
Alcohol	26.2 (511)	18.8 (171)	25.6 (171)	44.6 (169)
Cocaine	21.3 (416)	14.6 (133)	37.6 (251)	8.4 (32)
Heroin	1.8 (36)	0.9 (8)	4.2 (28)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.7 (34)	1.4 (13)	3.0 (20)	0.3 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.1 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (4)	0.3 (3)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.7 (13)	0.8 (8)	0.2 (1)	1.1 (4)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (3)	0.3 (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 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)	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 (8)	0.6 (5)	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.1 (2)	0.2 (2)	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 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 6. Secondary Substance at Admission

Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	27.5 (537)	32.4 (294)	20.2 (135)	28.5 (108)
Methamphetamine	8.0 (157)	11.1 (101)	1.8 (12)	11.6 (44)
Marijuana	26.8 (524)	28.4 (258)	23.8 (159)	28.2 (107)
Alcohol	20.4 (399)	14.9 (135)	27.3 (182)	21.6 (82)
Cocaine	12.1 (237)	8.9 (81)	19.2 (128)	7.4 (28)
Heroin	0.8 (16)	0.4 (4)	1.6 (11)	0.3 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.4 (27)	1.2 (11)	1.6 (11)	1.3 (5)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (4)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.4 (7)	0.3 (3)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.6 (12)	0.7 (6)	0.3 (2)	1.1 (4)
Other Stimulants	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (8)	0.7 (6)	0.3 (2)	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	0.2 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (3)	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	0.8 (16)	0.2 (2)	2.1 (14)	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 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 7. Tertiary Substance at Admission

Tertiary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	67.0 (1,309)	72.5 (658)	60.6 (404)	65.2 (247)
Methamphetamine	3.3 (64)	2.4 (22)	1.2 (8)	9.0 (34)
Marijuana	8.2 (160)	6.3 (57)	10.9 (73)	7.9 (30)
Alcohol	11.7 (228)	11.1 (101)	12.4 (83)	11.6 (44)
Cocaine	5.8 (114)	4.3 (39)	8.4 (56)	5.0 (19)
Heroin	0.7 (14)	0.6 (5)	1.2 (8)	0.3 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.7 (14)	0.2 (2)	1.5 (10)	0.5 (2)
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	0.3 (6)	0.4 (4)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.1 (2)	0.2 (2)	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	0.2 (3)	0.1 (1)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.3 (6)	0.2 (2)	0.6 (4)	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	1.0 (19)	0.4 (4)	2.2 (15)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.2 (3)	0.3 (3)	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 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 8. Frequency of Primary Substance at Admission

Frequency of Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
No use in past six months	2.1 (41)	1.3 (12)	1.3 (9)	5.3 (20)
No past month use	10.2 (199)	11.8 (108)	4.6 (31)	15.8 (60)
1-3 times in past month	8.9 (173)	5.2 (47)	7.5 (50)	20.1 (76)
1-2 times per week	6.2 (122)	7.0 (64)	5.2 (35)	6.1 (23)
3-6 times per week	13.4 (262)	12.4 (113)	14.4 (96)	14.0 (53)
Once daily	9.3 (182)	12.4 (113)	4.9 (33)	9.5 (36)
2-3 times daily	18.1 (354)	19.4 (176)	19.5 (130)	12.7 (48)
4 + times daily	31.8 (621)	30.3 (275)	42.4 (283)	16.6 (63)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 9. Frequency of Secondary Substance at Admission

Frequency of Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
No use in past six months	36.7 (717)	40.9 (371)	24.3 (162)	48.5 (184)
No past month use	8.4 (165)	8.7 (79)	4.5 (30)	14.8 (56)
1-3 times in past month	11.1 (216)	8.7 (79)	14.1 (94)	11.3 (43)
1-2 times per week	9.4 (184)	7.9 (72)	13.2 (88)	6.3 (24)
3-6 times per week	9.9 (193)	7.8 (71)	15.1 (101)	5.5 (21)
Once daily	6.5 (127)	8.5 (77)	4.6 (31)	5.0 (19)
2-3 times daily	9.5 (186)	9.9 (90)	11.4 (76)	5.3 (20)
4 + times daily	8.5 (166)	7.6 (69)	12.7 (85)	3.2 (12)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 10. Arrests in Previous Twelve Months at Admission

Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	1.4 (27)	1.2 (11)	1.2 (8)	2.1 (8)
1-3 times	86.6 (1,693)	88.5 (804)	83.7 (558)	87.3 (331)
4 times or more	12.0 (234)	10.2 (93)	15.1 (101)	10.6 (40)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 11. Employment Status at Admission

Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	26.2 (511)	23.7 (215)	28.2 (188)	28.5 (108)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	8.6 (168)	7.6 (69)	10.2 (68)	8.2 (31)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	20.5 (400)	17.6 (160)	23.2 (155)	22.4 (85)
Not in Labor Force	44.8 (875)	51.1 (464)	38.4 (256)	40.9 (155)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 12. Months Employed in Previous Six Months at Admission

Months Employed	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	39.2 (765)	40.6 (369)	39.3 (262)	35.4 (134)
3 months or less	24.2 (473)	23.3 (212)	25.8 (172)	23.5 (89)
4 + months	36.6 (716)	36.0 (327)	34.9 (233)	41.2 (156)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 13. Current Taxable Monthly Income at Admission

Taxable Monthly Income	All Clients at Admission** % (N=1,952)	Polk County Clients at Admission** % (N=906)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	60.5 (1,181)	58.3 (528)	60.3 (402)	66.2 (251)
\$500 or less	5.8 (114)	5.7 (52)	5.7 (38)	6.3 (24)
\$501 to \$1000	14.8 (289)	15.6 (141)	14.4 (96)	13.7 (52)
\$1001 to \$2000	15.1 (294)	16.7 (151)	15.6 (104)	10.3 (39)
Over \$2000	3.8 (74)	3.8 (34)	4.0 (27)	3.4 (13)

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

**In addition to missing admission data for 52 Polk County clients, data for this question is missing for two additional Polk County clients and not included in this table.

Table 14. Primary Source of Support at Admission

Income Source	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	38.8 (758)	31.8 (289)	38.5 (257)	55.9 (212)
Wages/Salary	38.6 (754)	40.2 (365)	37.5 (250)	36.7 (139)
Family/Friends	14.2 (278)	21.6 (196)	11.1 (74)	2.1 (8)
Public Assistance	1.3 (25)	0.9 (8)	1.8 (12)	1.3 (5)
Retirement/Pension	0.2 (4)	0.3 (3)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Disability	3.9 (77)	2.2 (20)	6.4 (43)	3.7 (14)
SSI/SSDI	0.2 (3)	0.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	2.8 (55)	2.6 (24)	4.5 (30)	0.3 (1)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 15. Highest Education Level at Admission

Education	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
Did Not Graduate High School	30.7 (600)	28.6 (260)	34.9 (233)	28.2 (107)
High School or Equivalent	51.6 (1,009)	53.0 (481)	46.2 (308)	58.0 (220)
1-3 Years of College	15.8 (308)	16.3 (148)	17.1 (114)	12.1 (46)
4+ Years of College	1.9 (37)	2.1 (19)	1.8 (12)	1.6 (6)

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

The SARS admission form does not provide a response category for General Education Degree (GED); however I-SMART does. Clients reporting GED in I-SMART are grouped with clients in the "high school or equivalent" category.

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 16. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem in Previous Six Months at Admission

Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
Five or fewer days	63.5 (1,241)	78.6 (714)	44.4 (296)	60.9 (231)
Six or more days	13.0 (254)	14.3 (130)	13.8 (92)	8.4 (32)
N/A	23.5 (459)	7.0 (64)	41.8 (279)	30.6 (116)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 17. Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings at Admission

Days per Month Attended AA, NA or Similar Meetings	All Clients at Admission** % (N=1,953)	Polk County Clients at Admission** % (N=907)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	81.4 (1,589)	82.0 (744)	85.3 (569)	72.8 (276)
1-10 meetings	17.0 (332)	16.2 (147)	12.7 (85)	26.4 (100)
11 + meetings	1.6 (32)	1.8 (16)	1.9 (13)	0.8 (3)

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

**In addition to missing admission data for 52 Polk County clients, data is missing for one additional Polk County client and not included in this table.

Table 18. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem in Previous Six Months at Admission

Number of Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
None	91.4 (1,786)	93.8 (852)	87.7 (585)	92.1 (349)
One time	5.6 (110)	3.7 (34)	8.4 (56)	5.3 (20)
Two or more times	3.0 (58)	2.4 (22)	3.9 (26)	2.6 (10)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 19. Relationship Status at Admission

Relationship Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
Single	55.7 (1,088)	49.7 (451)	62.5 (417)	58.0 (220)
Married	11.5 (224)	13.1 (119)	9.7 (65)	10.6 (40)
Cohabiting	12.1 (236)	14.6 (133)	9.3 (62)	10.8 (41)
Separated	6.4 (126)	5.8 (53)	6.6 (44)	7.7 (29)
Divorced	13.4 (262)	15.2 (138)	11.5 (77)	12.4 (47)
Widowed	0.9 (18)	1.5 (14)	0.3 (2)	0.5 (2)

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

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Table 20. Living Arrangements at Admission

Living Arrangements	All Clients at Admission* % (N=1,954)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=908)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=667)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=379)
Alone	12.2 (238)	12.9 (117)	9.7 (65)	14.8 (56)
Parents	23.5 (460)	27.9 (253)	18.0 (120)	23.0 (87)
Significant Other Only	14.6 (285)	16.3 (148)	15.1 (101)	9.6 (36)
Significant Other and Child(ren)	13.6 (265)	14.2 (129)	13.2 (88)	12.7 (48)
Child(ren) Only	1.9 (38)	2.0 (18)	1.5 (10)	2.6 (10)
Other Adults	18.9 (369)	16.4 (149)	22.5 (150)	18.5 (70)
Other Adults and Child(ren)	4.2 (82)	3.3 (30)	4.8 (32)	5.3 (20)
Jail/Correctional Facility	4.7 (91)	2.0 (18)	5.1 (34)	10.3 (39)
Homeless, Shelter	5.4 (105)	4.2 (38)	9.1 (61)	1.6 (6)
Halfway House, Group Home, Transitional Housing	1.0 (20)	0.8 (7)	0.9 (6)	1.8 (7)
Hospital	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 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

C.2. Overview of Client Activity

Of the 2,006 clients admitted through September 30, 2008: 1,827 clients admitted prior to April 1, 2008 were eligible to participate in the follow-up study and 179 clients admitted between April 1, 2008 and September 30, 2008 were not contacted to participate in a follow-up interview since the interview date would occur following the conclusion of the evaluation. The 161 clients admitted between October 1, 2007 and March 30, 2008 were eligible for only one follow-up interview (six months following admission).

One thousand eight hundred twenty-seven clients admitted through March 31, 2008 were eligible for Interview 1. Of these, staff recruited 1,274 clients to participate in Interview 1; forty-four clients declined participation. One thousand eighty clients completed the first interview. One hundred ten clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 84 recruited clients could not be located for Interview 1. Of the recruited clients due for follow-up Interview 1 who were not incarcerated (1,164 clients), 92.8% received an interview. There were 509 clients classified as "not able to recruit" for Interview 1. Of these 509 individuals: 313 were incarcerated (staff does not recruit or interview incarcerated individuals); 193 clients could not be located; and three clients were deceased. Clients admitted prior to October 1, 2007 who did not complete Interview 1 remained eligible to complete Interview 2.

Of the 1,274 clients recruited for Interview 1, 126 recruited clients were not eligible for Interview 2 since the twelve month interview post admission date occurred after the evaluation ended. In addition to the 1,148 clients who were recruited to participate in Interview 1 and were eligible to complete Interview 2, 97 clients who were not recruited for Interview 1 were contacted to

participate in Interview 2; ninety-five consented to participate in Interview 2, and two declined participation. Two clients who completed Interview 1 declined to participate in Interview 2.

One thousand six hundred sixty-six clients were eligible for Interview 2. Of these, staff recruited 1,241 clients to participate in Interview 2; forty-eight clients declined participation. Eight hundred thirty-three clients completed the second interview. Two hundred sixty clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and 147 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 Interview 2 who were not incarcerated (980 clients), 85% received an interview. There were 377 clients classified as “not able to recruit” for Interview 2: 236 were incarcerated, 138 clients could not be located, and three clients are deceased.

Detailed tracking information regarding client status is included in the Appendix on pages 40 through 43.

C.3. Discharge and Length of Stay

Following release from jail, clients continued to receive treatment while on probation, therefore, jail release dates and treatment discharge dates do not coincide. All 1,827 clients eligible to participate in the follow-up interviews have been released from jail and 1,708 of these clients have been discharged from the treatment program. When completing the discharge forms for the 1,708 clients, agency staff indicated whether or not the client successfully completed the treatment program. Six hundred forty-one of the clients (37.5%) were discharged as “successful,” and 688 clients (40.3%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance and were designated as “terminated”. Three hundred seventy-nine clients (22.2%) 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). Clients reporting methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had a statistically significant higher rate of successful discharge than clients indicating other primary substances at admission; Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$. Additionally, clients who reported cocaine as the primary substance at admission had a significantly lower rate of successful discharges than clients reporting other primary substances at admission; Fisher’s Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Table 21 shows the median length of stay in jail, by county, for the 1,827 clients from the onset of treatment until their release from jail.

Table 21. Length of Stay in Jail

	TOTAL N=1,827			Polk County N=886			Scott County N=595			Woodbury County N=346		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Days	1	230	74	1	230	115	1	162	52	1	180	49

Table 22, on the following page, shows the median length of stay in the treatment program, by county, for the 1,708 discharged clients from the onset of treatment until their discharge from treatment.

Table 22. Length of Stay in Treatment

Days	TOTAL N=1,708			Polk County N=812			Scott County N=564			Woodbury County N=332		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
	1	561	184	1	532	273	1	561	110	1	348	149

Table 23 examines length of stay by discharge status. Of the 1,708 clients who have been discharged from treatment, 641 clients (37.5%) were discharged successfully. This subgroup of clients averaged: 106 days in jail (range 5 to 230 days); 201 days in treatment following their release from jail (range 0 to 504 days); and 308 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 23. Length of Stay by Discharge Status

Recorded Discharge Status	N	Median number of days client received treatment while in jail	Median number of days client received treatment following release from jail	Median number of total days client received treatment
Successful Completion	641	106	201	308
Terminated	688	60	57	142
Neutral Discharge	379	53	29	109

Section D. Outcomes

D.1. Changes from Admission to Follow Up

Table 24, on the following page, 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. It is important to note that clients who completed follow-up interviews had a higher rate of successful discharges compared to all discharged clients. Overall, 37.5% of clients successfully completed the treatment program. Of the 1,080 clients who completed Interview 1, 545 clients (50.5%) were discharged as successful cases and of the 833 clients interviewed (Interview 2), 493 (59.2%) were discharged as successful cases.

At admission, 1,913 clients (97.9%) reported substance use in the previous six months and 1,927 (98.6%) reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months. Five hundred eleven clients (26.2%) were employed full time at admission. Results from the 1,080 clients who completed a follow-up interview six months after admission show that 77% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 93.2% had not been arrested, and 51.1% were working full time. Results from the 833 clients who completed the second follow-up interview (twelve months following admission to treatment) indicate that 67.8% of the clients were abstinent, 83.9% had not been arrested in the previous six months, and 57.3% were working full time.

Table 24. 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*	1,954	2.1 (41)	1.4 (27)	26.2 (511)
Interview 1	1,080	77.0 (832)	93.2 (1,007)	51.1 (552)
Interview 2	833	67.8 (565)	83.9 (699)	57.3 (477)

*Admission data for 52 Polk County clients are missing and not included in this table.

Tables 25 through 27 and Figures 2 through 13 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 twelve 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 tables and figures list the response options for the SARS or I-SMART question and provide the responses of 1,057 clients who answered the particular item both at admission and Interview 1 and the responses for 833 clients that answered the particular item both at admission and Interview 2.

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

Primary Substance

- Interview 1: Eight hundred eleven clients (76.7%) indicated abstinence. Of the 246 clients who reported use, 148 (60.2%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow up. One hundred three of the clients who reported use in the past six months (41.9%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Interview 2: Five hundred sixty-nine clients (67.8%) indicated abstinence. Of the 268 clients who reported use during the past six months, alcohol was the most often reported substance indicated by 63.8% of non-abstinent clients. Nearly half (43.3%) of the non-abstinent clients indicated no use during the 30 days prior to the interview.

Secondary Substance

- Interview 1: One thousand two clients (94.8%) reported no secondary substance. Fifty-five clients reported use: 21 had used alcohol, 21 had used marijuana, 6 had used methamphetamine, 3 had used cocaine, 1 had used other opiates and synthetics, and 1 had used other hallucinogens.
- Interview 2: Seven hundred forty-six clients (89.6%) reported no secondary substance. Of the 87 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: Nine hundred eighty-four clients (93.1%) interviewed were arrest-free. Seventy-three clients (6.9%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.

- Interview 2: Six hundred ninety-nine clients (83.9%) were arrest-free during the six to twelve month post-admission period. One hundred thirty-four clients (16.1%) had been arrested during the six to twelve month post admission period.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: Five hundred forty-one clients (51.1%) were working full time, which is an increase of 22.8 percentage points from admission. In addition, 188 clients (17.8%) 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: Four hundred seventy-seven clients (57.3%) indicated full-time employment, representing an increase of 29.2 percentage points from admission; 125 clients (15%) were employed part time.

Although alcohol was the most common primary substance reported at admission for all clients, the most common primary substance reported at admission for clients who completed follow-up interviews was methamphetamine, reported by 29.5% of clients who completed Interview 1 and by 30.9% of clients who completed Interview 2. As shown in Table 25, no primary substance was indicated by 76.7% of clients at Interview 1 (six months after admission). No primary substance use (abstinence) was indicated by 67.8% of the clients at Interview 2 (twelve months after admission). Alcohol was the most frequently reported substance at follow up, indicated by 14% at Interview 1 and 20.5% at Interview 2.

Table 25. Primary Substance

Primary Substance	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews			
	Interview 1* % (N=1,057)		Interview 2 % (N=833)	
	Admission	Follow Up	Admission	Follow Up
None	0.0 (0)	76.7 (811)	0.0 (0)	67.8 (565)
Methamphetamine	29.5 (312)	2.6 (28)	30.9 (257)	2.8 (23)
Marijuana	23.8 (252)	3.0 (32)	22.6 (188)	4.7 (39)
Alcohol	23.4 (247)	14.0 (148)	21.8 (182)	20.5 (171)
Cocaine	18.9 (200)	2.9 (31)	19.6 (163)	3.6 (30)
Heroin	1.3 (14)	0.1 (1)	1.7 (14)	0.2 (2)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.5 (16)	0.3 (3)	1.8 (15)	0.1 (1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.6 (6)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (8)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	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	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)
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	0.2 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this table due to missing admission data.

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

A client's primary substance may change from admission to follow up.

Table 26 shows clients responding to “no secondary substance” category increased by 64.3 percentage points from 30.5% at admission to 94.8% at six months post admission. Fifty-five clients (5.2%) reported using more than one substance six months post admission. Seven hundred forty-six clients (89.6%) reported no secondary substance in the six to twelve months following admission to treatment.

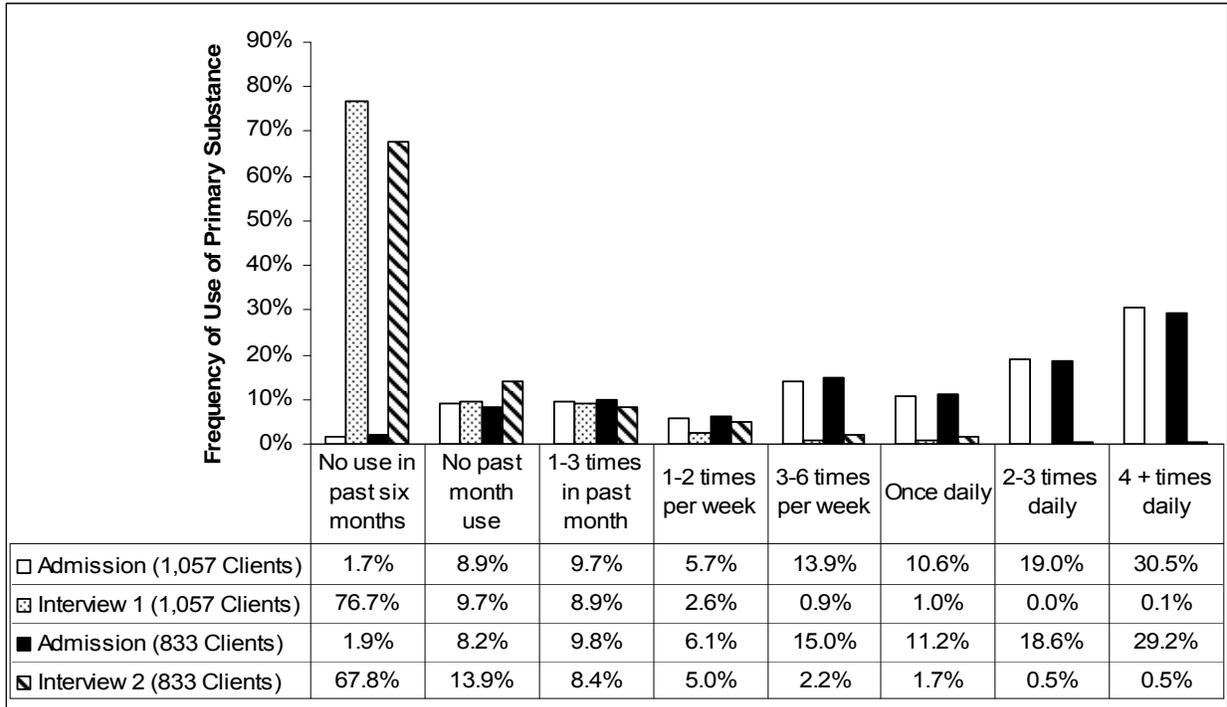
Table 26. Secondary Substance

Secondary Substance	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interviews			
	Interview 1* % (N=1,057)		Interview 2 % (N=833)	
	Admission	Follow Up	Admission	Follow Up
None	30.5 (307)	94.8 (1,002)	31.5 (262)	89.6 (746)
Methamphetamine	8.5 (90)	0.6 (6)	9.2 (77)	1.0 (8)
Marijuana	26.2 (277)	2.0 (21)	24.7 (206)	3.6 (30)
Alcohol	21.1 (223)	2.0 (21)	21.2 (177)	3.7 (31)
Cocaine	11.3 (119)	0.3 (3)	10.2 (85)	1.7 (14)
Heroin	0.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (4)	0.1 (1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.4 (15)	0.1 (1)	1.1 (9)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	1.1 (1)	0.1 (1)
Other Amphetamine	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (5)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.4 (4)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (3)	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	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	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	0.6 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)
Other	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)

Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this table due to missing admission data.
 Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.
 A client's secondary substance may change from admission to follow up.

At Interview 1, 76.7% of clients reported abstinence in the previous six months and at Interview 2, 67.8% indicated abstinence as displayed in Figure 2. Of the clients who completed Interview 1, 86.4% reported no use in the 30 days before their interview, this includes those reporting no use in the past month and no use in the past six months. At Interview 2, 81.7% reported no use in the 30 days before their interview including those reporting no use in the past month and no use in the past six months. Clients reporting daily use of a primary substance decreased from 635 clients at admission to 12 clients at Interview 1 and from 491 clients at admission to 22 clients at Interview 2.

Figure 2. Frequency of Primary Substance



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data.

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

A client's primary substance may change from admission to follow up.

Comparison of frequency among substances provides limited information regarding use as methods and volume may not be comparable (e.g. having one drink 3-6 times per week versus smoking methamphetamine 3-6 times per week). In Figure 2 (above), of the 1,057 clients who completed Interview 1, 246 clients (23.3%) reported using a primary substance at follow up. It is important to note that of the 246 clients reporting use, 121 clients indicated using the same primary substance at both admission and follow up and 125 clients reported using a substance at follow up that was different than the primary substance they reported at admission. Of the 833 clients who completed Interview 2, 268 clients (32.2%) reported a primary substance at follow up. Of these, 116 clients reported the same primary substance at both admission and follow up and 152 clients reported a substance at follow up that was different than the primary substance they reported at admission.

Table 27, on the following page, is a subset of the total group of clients who completed Interview 1 and Interview 2 and presents the change in frequency of use for those who reported the same primary substance at *both* admission and follow up. Of the 246 clients who reported substance use at Interview 1, 121 clients (49.2%) indicated the same primary substance at both admission and follow up; of the 268 clients who reported use at Interview 2, 116 clients (43.3%) reported the same primary substance at both admission and follow up. Of the 125 clients who reported a different substance at Interview 1, 61 clients identified their primary substance at follow up as

the substance originally reported as their secondary substance at admission and 64 clients reported using a primary substance at follow up that was neither the primary nor secondary substance they reported at admission. Of the 152 clients reporting a different substance at Interview 2, 63 clients identified their primary substance at follow up as the substance reported as their secondary substance at admission and 89 clients reported using a primary substance at follow up that was neither the primary nor secondary substance they reported at admission.

In Table 27, for both interviews, alcohol was the most common primary substance reported at admission and follow up indicated by 42.2% of clients at Interview 1 and 49.1% at Interview 2. Clients reporting daily use decreased by 64 clients at Interview 1 and by 63 clients at Interview 2. Since Table 27 presents data for only clients who reported use in the past six months at follow up, there is an increase in use of several times a week or month, however, overall, clients are reporting less use of substances at follow up compared to admission.

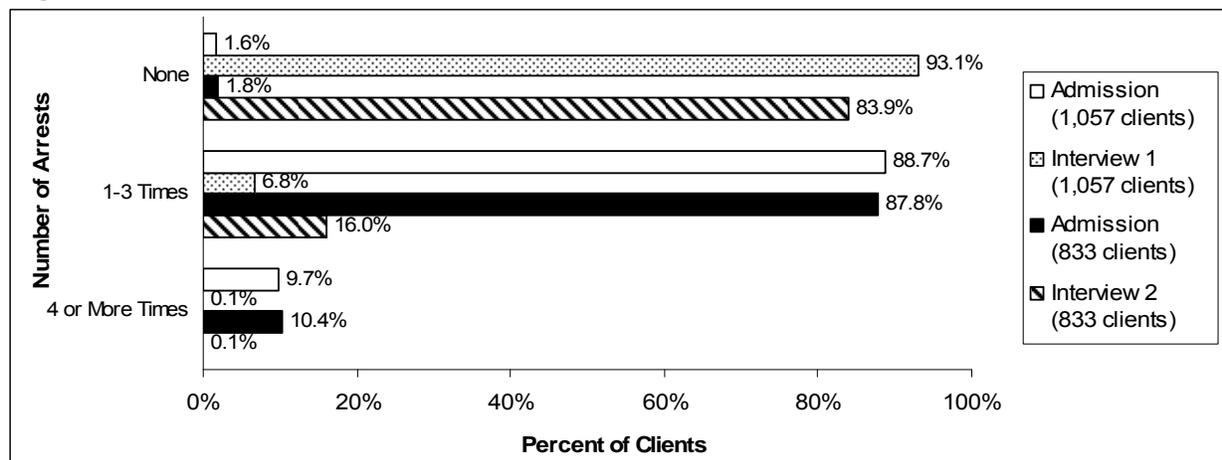
Table 27. Change in Frequency of Use of Primary Substance

Frequency of Primary Substance	Clients with Follow-Up Interviews Completed Who Reported the Same Primary Substance at Admission and Follow Up					
	Interview 1 % (N=121)			Interview 2 % (N=116)		
	Admission	Follow Up	Change	Admission	Follow Up	Change
No use in past six months	1.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	-1.7	1.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	-1.7
No past month use	5.0 (6)	42.2 (51)	+37.2	6.0 (7)	50.9 (59)	+44.9
1-3 times in past month	9.1 (11)	33.9 (41)	+24.8	7.8 (9)	17.2 (20)	+9.4
1-2 times per week	5.0 (6)	11.6 (14)	+6.6	6.9 (8)	10.3 (12)	+3.4
3-6 times per week	18.2 (22)	4.1 (5)	-14.1	18.1 (21)	6.9 (8)	-11.2
Once daily	15.7 (19)	7.4 (9)	-8.3	10.3 (12)	10.3 (12)	0.0
2-3 times daily	15.7 (19)	0.0 (0)	-15.7	15.5 (18)	2.6 (3)	-12.9
4 + times daily	29.8 (36)	0.8 (1)	-29.0	33.6 (39)	1.7 (2)	-31.9

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

Nine hundred eighty-four clients (93.1%) were arrest-free at Interview 1 as displayed in Figure 3. Seventy-three clients (6.9%) had been arrested during the six months following admission. Six hundred ninety-nine clients (83.9%) were arrest-free during the six to twelve month post-admission period, an 82.1 percentage point increase from admission.

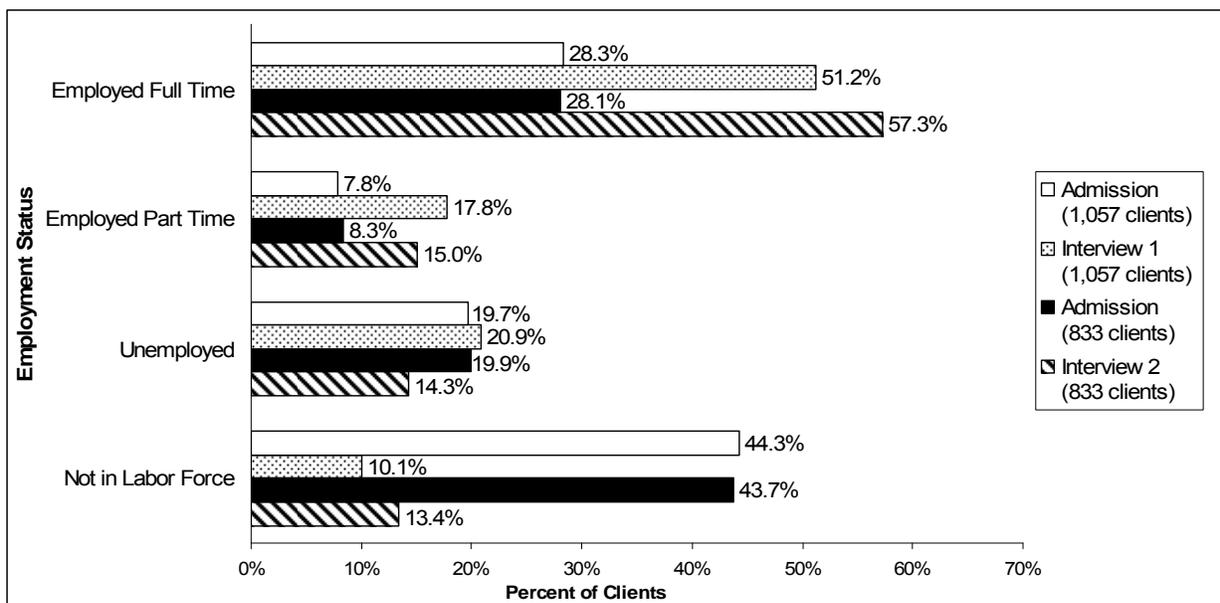
Figure 3. Arrests



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Figure 4 shows at six months post admission, five hundred forty-one of the clients (51.2%) were working full time, which represents an increase of 22.9 percentage points. In addition, 188 clients (17.8%) were working part time and 221 clients (20.9%) 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, 477 clients (57.3%) reported full-time employment, 125 clients (15%) were employed part time, and 119 clients (14.3%) were looking for work.

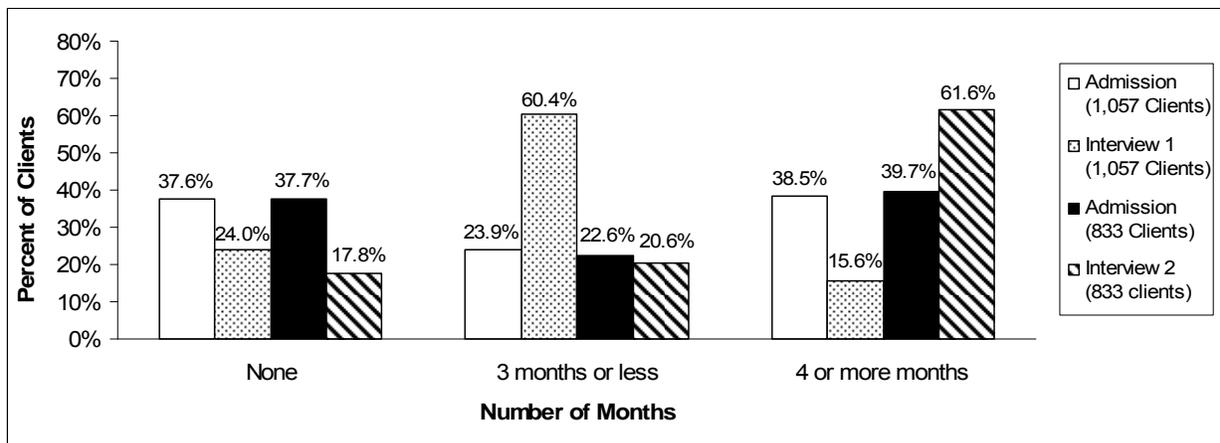
Figure 4. Employment Status



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

In Figure 5, clients employed four or more months increased 21.9 percentage points from admission to twelve 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 253 clients to 638 clients).

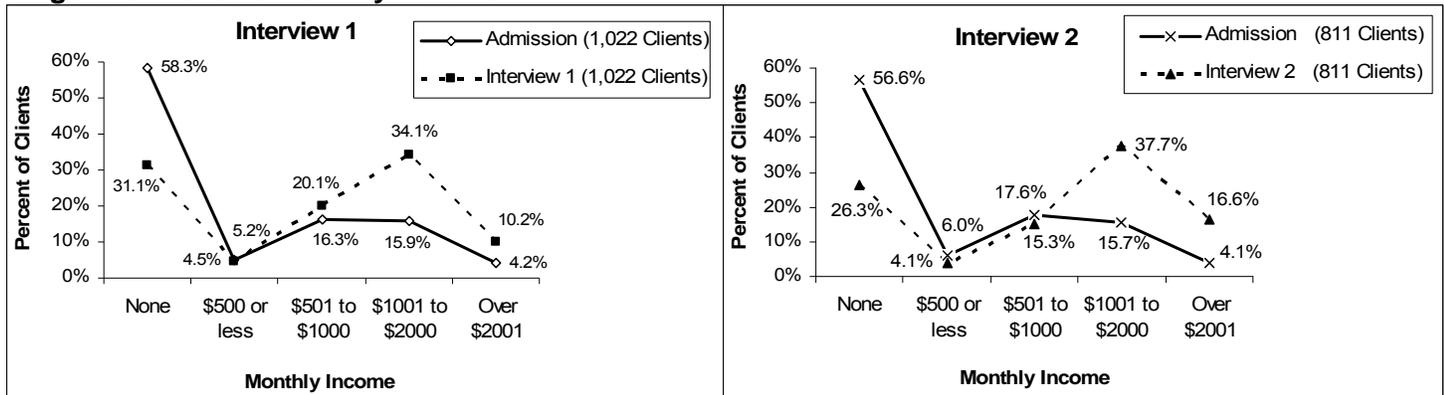
Figure 5. Months Employed



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

As displayed in Figure 6, clients responding to “no taxable monthly income” category decreased by 27.2 percentage points from admission to six months post admission and decreased by 30.3 percentage points from admission to twelve months post admission. The most common income category at both interviews was “\$1001 to \$2000”. Clients responding to “\$1001 to \$2000” for taxable monthly income increased by 18.2 percentage points at Interview 1 and 22 percentage points at Interview 2.

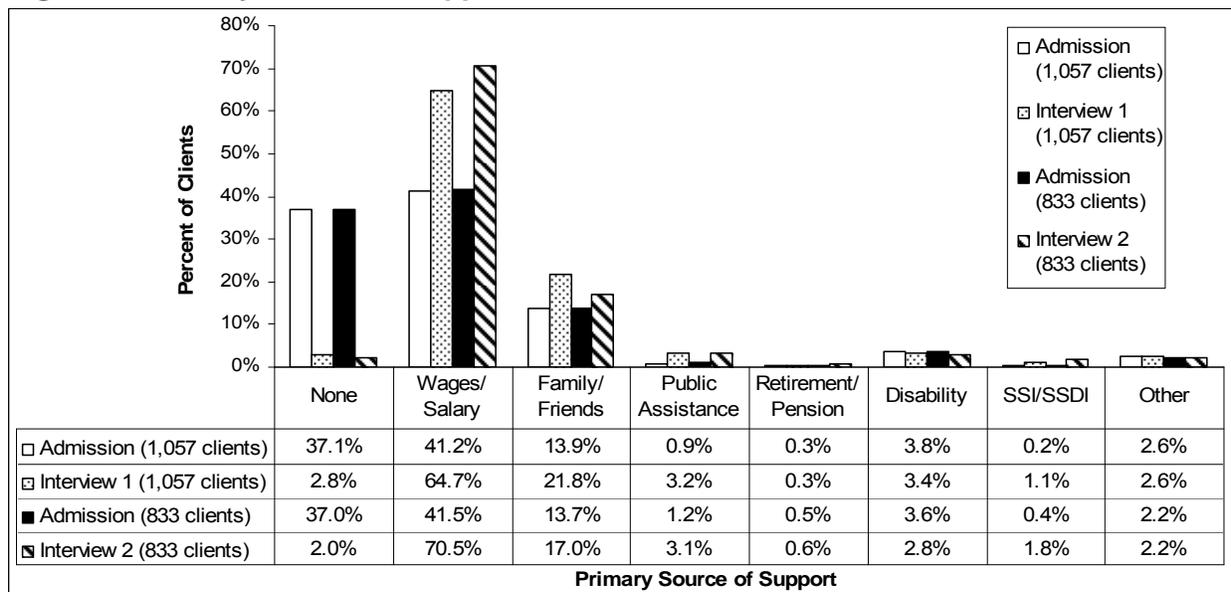
Figure 6. Taxable Monthly Income



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Additionally, 35 clients who completed Interview 1 and 22 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 declining to disclose their income. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

In Figure 7, clients responding to “wages/salary” as their primary means of support increased by 23.5 percentage points at Interview 1 and by 29 percentage points at Interview 2. Clients responding to the “none” category decreased by 34.3 percentage points at Interview 1 and decreased by 35 percentage points at Interview 2.

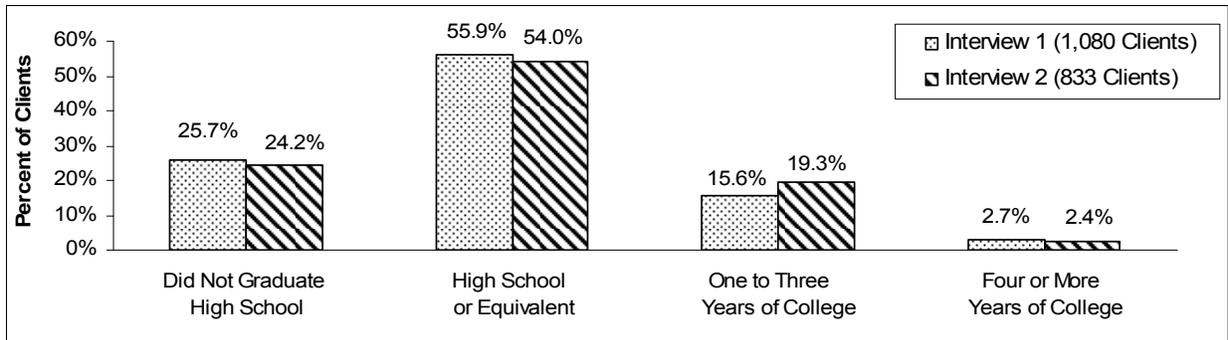
Figure 7. Primary Source of Support



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Admission data is not included in Figure 8 since the SARS admission form does not provide a response category for a General Education Degree (GED), therefore comparison cannot be made for clients who did not graduate from high school and those who earned a high school or equivalent degree (GED). However, the question is specifically asked at follow up. Clients who receive a GED are grouped with clients in the “high school or equivalent” category at follow up; therefore, responses at follow up more accurately reflect a client’s level of education. Many clients without high school diplomas are encouraged to work on their GED while in treatment.

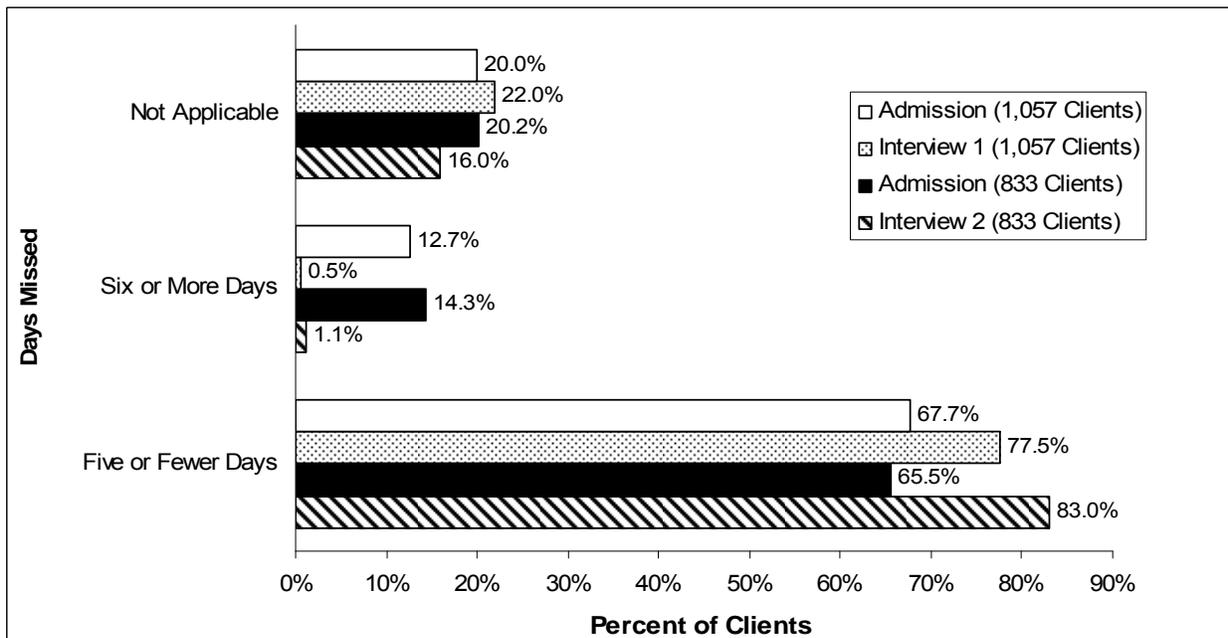
Figure 8. Education



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

Over 80% of clients at Interview 2 report missing 5 or fewer days of work or school due to a substance abuse problem as shown in Figure 9. The number of clients missing zero days due to a substance abuse problem increased 18.8 percentage points from 609 clients (57.6%) to 808 clients (76.4%) at Interview 1 and increased 30 percentage points at Interview 2 from 472 clients (56.6%) to 677 clients (86.6%).

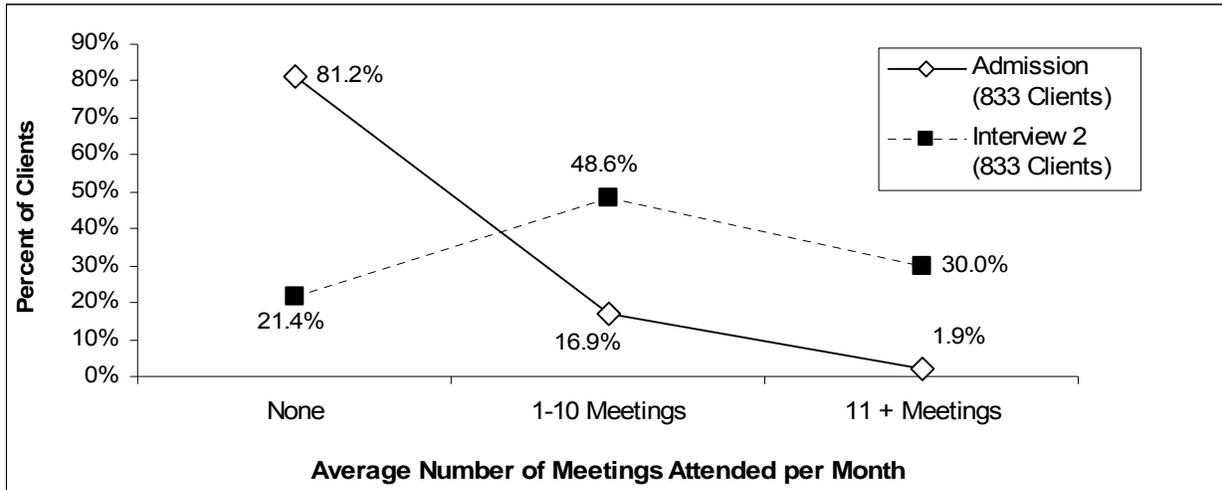
Figure 9. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Interview 1 was omitted from Figure 10 because this question is not asked at six months post admission since the client is usually still in treatment. The number of clients reporting attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), or similar meetings was nearly four times greater at Interview 2 than at admission, with nearly 80% of clients at Interview 2 reporting attendance at meetings during the past six months.

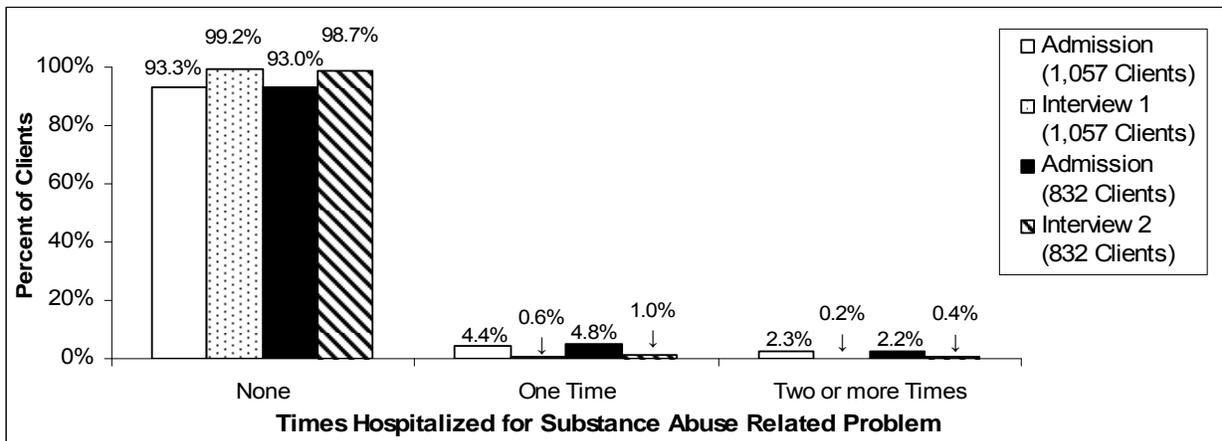
Figure 10. Days per Month Attended Self-Help Meetings



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

As displayed in Figure 11, substance abuse related hospitalizations decreased at both follow-up interviews. Six clients at Interview 1 reported being hospitalized one time for a substance abuse related problem, one client indicated two hospitalizations, and one client reported four hospitalizations since admission. Eleven clients at Interview 2 reported being hospitalized in the previous six months: eight clients reported one and three clients indicated two hospitalizations for a substance abuse related problem.

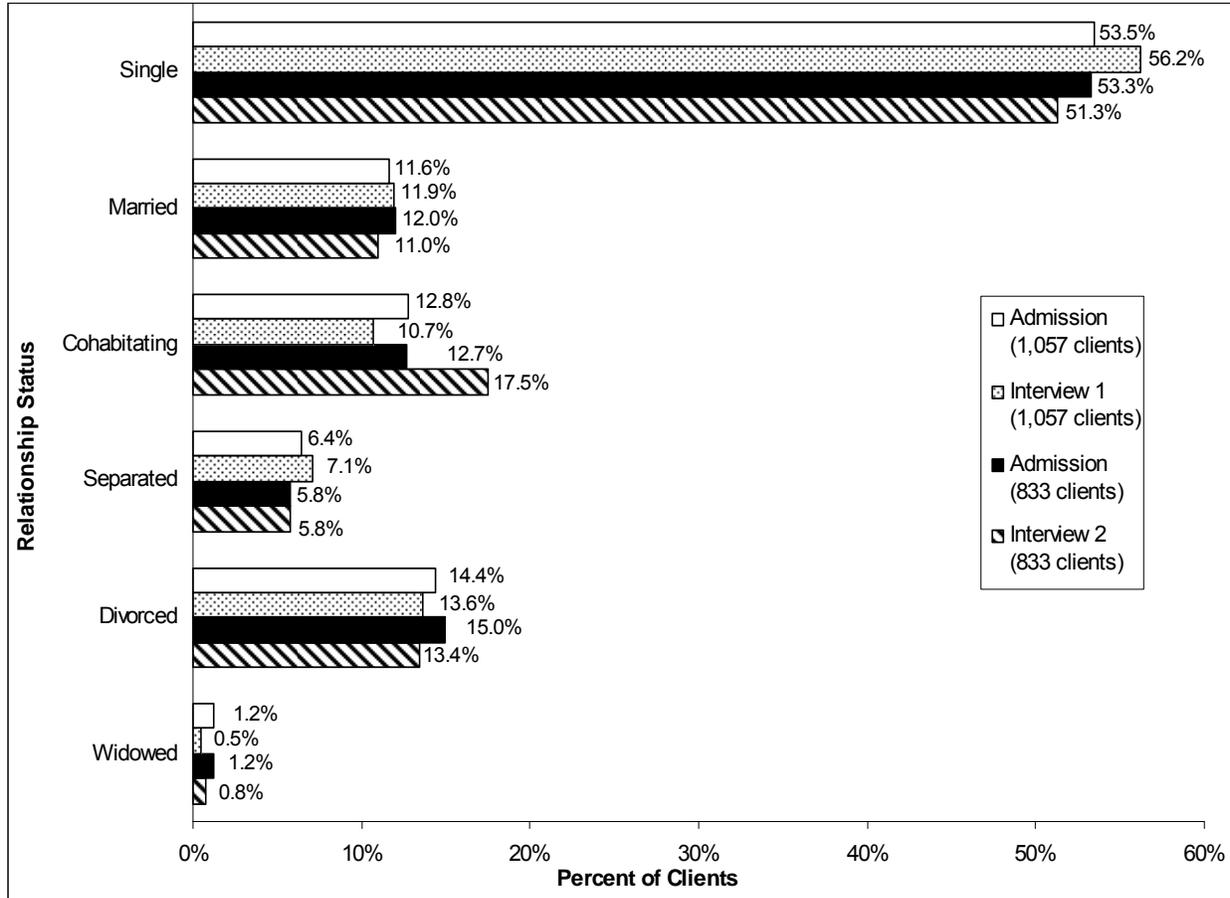
Figure 11. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%. Data for 1 client is not included at Interview 2 due to the client's request not to discuss hospitalizations.

As shown in Figure 12, over 50% of clients reported being single at both admission and at follow up. Divorced was the second most common response at Interview 1 with 13.6% of clients reporting this at follow up; cohabitating was the second most common response at Interview 2, indicated by 17.5% of clients.

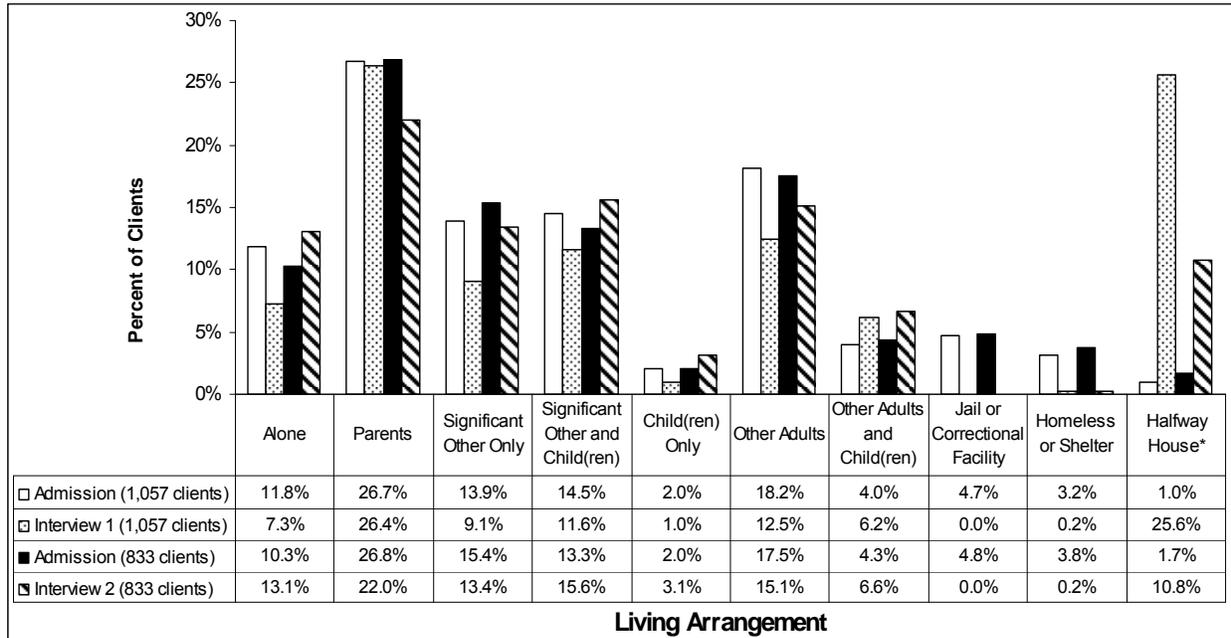
Figure 12. Relationship Status



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

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. Figure 13 shows the majority of clients indicated living with their parents at both Interview 1 and Interview 2. Clients living in a halfway house increased by 24.6 percentage points six months post admission. At Interview 2, 10.8% of the clients indicated living in halfway houses.

Figure 13. Living Arrangement



Note: Data for 23 clients who completed Interview 1 are excluded from this figure due to missing admission data. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

*Included in the halfway house category are clients living in substance abuse halfway houses, correctional halfway houses, and transitional housing facilities.

D.2. Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

In Tables 28 through 30, primary substance reported 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 (29.5% at Interview 1 and 30.9% at Interview 2). Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

Abstinence

- **Interview 1:** Of the 1,057 clients interviewed, 76.7% indicated abstinence six months post admission. The most frequently used primary substance at admission was alcohol, followed by methamphetamine. Two hundred fifty-four of 312 clients (81.4%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance were abstinent during the follow-up period and 190 of 247 clients (76.9%) who reported alcohol were abstinent. Additionally, 149 of 200 clients (74.5%) who indicated cocaine as their primary substance were abstinent and 185 of the 252 clients (73.4%) who indicated marijuana were abstinent.
- **Interview 2:** Two hundred four of 257 clients (79.4%) indicating methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent, which is statistically significant

higher abstinence than clients reporting other primary substances at admission; Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$. One hundred twenty-one of the 188 clients (64.4%) reporting marijuana as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 113 of 182 clients (62.1%) reporting alcohol and 100 of the 163 clients (61.3%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent.

Arrests

- Interview 1: Nine hundred eighty-four clients (93.1%) were arrest-free. Two hundred ninety-four of the 312 clients (94.2%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free and 92.7% of the clients who reported alcohol were arrest-free (229 of 247 clients). Seventy-three clients had been arrested: 20 clients who had an arrest indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission; 18 clients indicated methamphetamine; 18 clients indicated alcohol; 14 clients indicated marijuana; two clients indicated other opiates and synthetics, and one client reported other hallucinogens.
- Interview 2: Six hundred ninety-nine clients (83.9%) were arrest-free. Two hundred twenty-two of the 257 clients (86.4%) who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free and 84.1% of the clients who reported alcohol were arrest-free (153 of 182 clients). One hundred thirty-four clients interviewed had been arrested during the follow-up period: 35 clients indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission; 31 indicated marijuana; 29 indicated alcohol; 29 indicated cocaine; four indicated other opiates and synthetics; three indicated heroin; one indicated other sedatives and hypnotics; one indicated other amphetamines; and one indicated ecstasy.

Employment Status

- Interview 1: One hundred fifty of 252 clients (59.5%) whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time which is a significantly higher rate of employment than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (48.6%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred thirty-three of the 247 clients (53.8%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full time and 156 of the 312 clients (50%) indicating methamphetamine were working full time. Eighty-four of 200 clients indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission (42%) were employed full time which is a statistically significant lower rate of employment than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (53.3%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$.
- Interview 2: Analysis of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission show that this subgroup of 188 clients has a significantly higher rate of employment (66%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (54.7%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$. One hundred fifty-eight of 257 clients (61.5%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed full time at the second follow-up interview and 108 of the 182 clients (59.3%) 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 163 clients has significantly lower employment (40.5%) at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (61.3%); Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$.

Table 28 examines primary substance reported at admission in relation to abstinence at follow up. Abstinence refers to no substance use during the follow-up period. Clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission had significantly higher abstinence (79.4%) at Interview 2 compared to clients who reported other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.0001$). At Interview 2, 64.4% of clients who indicated marijuana as their primary substance at admission were abstinent and 62.1% of clients reporting alcohol were abstinent. At Interview 1, 81.4% of clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent, followed by alcohol (76.9%), cocaine (74.5%), and marijuana (73.4%).

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

Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at Interview 1 % (N=1,057)	Abstinence at Interview 2 % (N=833)
Methamphetamine	81.4 (254/312)	79.4 (204/257)
Marijuana	73.4 (185/252)	64.4 (121/188)
Alcohol	76.9 (190/247)	62.1 (113/182)
Cocaine	74.5 (149/200)	61.3 (100/163)
Heroin	64.3 (9/14)	64.3 (9/14)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	75.0 (12/16)	60.0 (9/15)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	50.0 (1/2)	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (6/6)	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	50.0 (1/2)	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 (0/2)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	100.0 (1/1)	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 primary substance at admission in relation to arrests at follow up. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as having one or more arrests at follow up or having no arrests at follow up. At six months post admission, 94.4% of clients indicating marijuana were arrest-free; followed by methamphetamine (94.2%), alcohol (92.7%), and cocaine (90%). At twelve months post admission, 86.4% of clients who reported methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free; 84.1% of clients indicating alcohol were arrest-free; 83.5% of clients who reported marijuana were arrest-free; and 82.2% of clients who indicated cocaine as the primary substance at admission were arrest-free.

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

Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at Interview 1 % (N=1,057)	No Arrest at Interview 2 % (N=833)
Methamphetamine	94.2 (294/312)	86.4 (222/257)
Marijuana	94.4 (238/252)	83.5 (157/188)
Alcohol	92.7 (229/247)	84.1 (153/182)
Cocaine	90.0 (180/200)	82.2 (134/163)
Heroin	100.0 (14/14)	78.6 (11/14)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	87.5 (14/16)	73.3 (11/15)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	100.0 (2/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	50.0 (1/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	100.0 (6/6)	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 (2/2)	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 (2/2)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	100.0 (1/1)	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 primary substance at admission in relation to employment status at follow up. 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. Clients who indicated marijuana had a significantly higher rate of employment at Interview 2 than clients reporting other primary substances at admission (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$). At twelve months post admission, 66% of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission were working full time; 61.5% of the clients who reported methamphetamine were employed full time; 59.3% of clients who indicated alcohol were working full time; and 40.5% of clients who reported cocaine were working full time. At Interview 1, 59.5% of clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana were working full time, followed by alcohol (53.8%), methamphetamine (50%), and cocaine (42%).

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

Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full Time at Interview 1 % (N=1,057)	Employed Full Time at Interview 2 % (N=833)
Methamphetamine	50.0 (156/312)	61.5 (158/257)
Marijuana	59.5 (150/252)	66.0 (124/188)
Alcohol	53.8 (133/247)	59.3 (108/182)
Cocaine	42.0 (84/200)	40.5 (66/163)
Heroin	21.4 (3/14)	35.7 (5/14)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	43.8 (7/16)	53.3 (8/15)
Non-Prescription Methadone	100.0 (1/1)	50.0 (1/2)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	100.0 (2/2)	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	50.0 (3/6)	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	50.0 (1/2)	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 (0/2)	0.0 (0/1)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0/1)	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. Outcome Variables by Discharge Status

Tables 31 and 32 on the following page show the three outcome variables (abstinence, arrests, and full-time employment) by discharge status 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 had completed treatment or were discharged prior to their interview; other clients were still engaged in treatment at the time their interview was conducted. Of the 1,708 discharged clients, 984 clients completed Interview 1 and 815 clients completed Interview 2. It is also important to note that clients who were successfully discharged comprise the majority of clients interviewed: 55.4% of clients in Table 31 and 60.5% of clients in Table 32. Ninety-six clients who completed Interview 1 were still receiving treatment at final report time and therefore are not included in Table 31. Eighteen clients who completed Interview 2 were 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 984 clients who were interviewed: 85.9% of the successfully discharged clients were abstinent; 96.7% had not been arrested; and 58.9% 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 815 clients who were interviewed: 78.5% of the clients who were considered successfully discharged were abstinent; 91.9% of clients had not been arrested; and 68.2% 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 were 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.

Nine hundred eighty-four discharged clients are represented in Table 31 on the following page. Of these, 545 clients (55.4%) were discharged as successful cases and 439 clients (44.6%) did not successfully complete the treatment program. Of the 439 clients who did not complete treatment, 295 were terminated for non-compliance and 144 were neutral discharges.

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

Outcomes by Discharge Status at Six Months Post Admission				
Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Successful Completion	545	85.9 (468)*	96.7 (527)*	58.9 (321)*
Terminated	295	61.7 (182)	88.8 (262)	38.3 (113)
Neutral Discharge	144	70.1 (101)	86.8 (125)	50.7 (73)
Total	984	76.3 (751)	92.9 (914)	51.5 (507)

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

Eight hundred fifteen clients are represented in Table 32. Of these, 493 (60.5%) were discharged as successful cases and 322 (39.5%) did not successfully complete treatment. Of the 322 clients who did not successfully complete the program, 206 were terminated for non-compliance and 116 were discharged for neutral reasons.

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

Outcomes by Discharge Status at Twelve Months Post Admission				
Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full Time % (N)
Successful Completion	493	78.5 (387)*	91.9 (453)*	68.2 (336)*
Terminated	206	46.1 (95)	70.4 (145)	34.0 (70)
Neutral Discharge	116	62.1 (72)	75.9 (88)	53.4 (62)
Total	815	68.0 (554)	84.2 (686)	57.4 (468)

*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. Overall, 37.5% of clients successfully completed the treatment program. Clients who completed follow-up interviews had a higher rate of successful discharges compared to all discharged clients. Of the 1,080 clients who completed Interview 1, 545 clients (50.5%) were discharged as successful cases and of the 833 clients who completed Interview 2, 493 (59.2%) were discharged as successful cases. Also included on the following page are comments made by clients at follow up. In general, clients had very positive feedback regarding the treatment program. The area of concern most often identified by clients was the need for additional individual counseling.

Results from 1,080 completed follow-up interviews at six months post admission in Table 33 indicate that 1,035 of the clients (95.8%) feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Table 33. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 1

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=1,080)	Group Counseling % (N=1,080)	Educational Counseling % (N=1,080)	Family Counseling* % (N=1,080)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=1,080)
Very Beneficial	42.4 (458)	45.8 (495)	48.1 (520)	3.4 (37)	63.8 (689)
Beneficial	46.3 (500)	48.1 (519)	44.2 (477)	4.9 (53)	32.0 (346)
Not Beneficial	7.0 (76)	6.0 (65)	7.5 (81)	0.5 (5)	4.2 (45)
Did Not Receive	4.3 (46)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (2)	91.2 (985)	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.

Results from 833 follow-up interviews twelve months post admission in Table 34 indicate that 794 clients (95.3%) feel the program was either very beneficial or beneficial.

Table 34. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Interview 2

Perceived Benefit of Counseling	Individual Counseling % (N=833)	Group Counseling % (N=833)	Educational Counseling % (N=833)	Family Counseling* % (N=833)	Overall Rating of Treatment Program % (N=833)
Very Beneficial	42.7 (356)	43.8 (365)	45.1 (376)	5.2 (43)	59.8 (498)
Beneficial	46.7 (389)	47.7 (397)	46.3 (386)	4.8 (40)	35.5 (296)
Not Beneficial	7.4 (62)	8.5 (71)	7.8 (65)	1.0 (8)	4.7 (39)
Did Not Receive	3.1 (26)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (6)	89.1 (742)	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

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

“They had my best interests in mind. It gave me the answers I was looking for and some I didn’t know I was seeking... It changed me as a person and I deal with life in a new way.”

“The difference between this treatment program and others is that other treatment programs tell you to change, but this program tells you how to change.”

“They made me understand the ‘whys’ of how I became addicted. No treatment program I’ve been in has ever done that before.”

“I finally found my freedom in jail, freedom from drugs.”

“This is different from other programs because treatment focused on solutions to my problems, it didn’t just focus on my problems.”

“All the distractions were removed because I was in jail and it forced me to be honest with myself. I was helpless, desperate, and hopeless and they saved me.”

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

“This program saved my life. I was going to go back to the street, but they changed my mind and the transitional housing gave me a chance to get my life together. Now I’m on my way to getting my child back.”

“This treatment program saved my life.”

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). Treatment agency staff administer the survey to clients at admission, jail release, and three 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.

Nine hundred sixty-five clients completed the criminal thinking survey at admission, 640 clients completed the survey at jail release, and 247 clients completed the survey three 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 25.1 at admission, 22.0 at jail release, and 23.0 at three months post-jail release. Clients scored lowest on the entitlement scale averaging 17.1 at admission, 15.3 at jail release, and 16.5 at three months post-jail release.

Table 35. Criminal Thinking Scale Mean Scores

Criminal Thinking Scale	Mean Score for All Clients at Admission (N=965)	Mean Score for All Clients at Jail Release (N=640)	Mean Score for All Clients at Three Months Post-Jail Release (N=247)
Entitlement	17.1	15.3	16.5
Justification	19.8	17.0	17.4
Power Orientation	24.2	21.5	21.8
Cold Heartedness	21.4	20.6	22.3
Criminal Rationalization	25.1	22.0	23.0
Personal Irresponsibility	18.6	16.3	17.5

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 six 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 three months post-jail release for clients who had a response at *both* jail release and three 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 546 clients. The fourth column indicates the change in the mean percentage point from admission to jail release, negative change indicates improvement in criminal thinking. The fifth and sixth columns describe the mean scores for clients who completed the survey both at jail release and at three months post-jail release, a group of 239 clients. The last column indicates the change in the mean percentage point from jail release to three months post-jail release with a positive change indicating an increase in criminal thinking and a negative change indicating improvement in criminal thinking.

The mean scores for the 6 scales decreased from admission to jail release indicating improvement in criminal thinking. Justification and criminal rationalization had the largest decreases (3.3). When comparing admission and jail release scores, significant differences were found on all scales: 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, $p < 0.0001$).

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

Table 36. Change in Criminal Thinking at Admission and Jail Release, and at Jail Release and Three Months Post-Jail Release

Criminal Thinking Scale	Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Admission and Jail Release (N=546)			Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Jail Release and Three Months Post-Jail Release (N=239)		
	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	17.3	15.1	-2.2*	15.4	16.6	+1.2**
Justification	20.1	16.8	-3.3*	17.1	17.5	+0.4
Power Orientation	24.4	21.5	-2.9*	21.2	21.9	+0.7
Cold Heartedness	21.5	20.3	-1.2*	20.4	22.3	+1.9*
Criminal Rationalization	25.3	22.0	-3.3*	22.4	23.1	+0.7
Personal Irresponsibility	18.8	16.3	-2.5*	16.4	17.6	+1.2**

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

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

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

One hundred ninety-nine clients have completed the criminal thinking survey at the three survey points: admission, jail release, and three months post-jail release. Table 37, on the following page, shows the comparison of the mean scores for the six criminal thinking scales at the three survey points. Although there was a significant increase from admission to three months post-jail release for the cold heartedness scale (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$), the mean scores for five of the six scales are lower at three months post-jail release compared to admission. When comparing admission and three month post-jail release scores for the 199 clients, significant differences were found on four scales: justification, power orientation, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$) indicating these 199 clients are becoming less criminally oriented in their thinking.

Table 37. Change in Criminal Thinking at Admission, Jail Release, and Three Months Post-Jail Release

Criminal Thinking Scale	Clients with Criminal Thinking Survey Completed at Admission, Jail Release, and Three Months Post-Jail Release (N=199)			Change Score From Admission to Three Months Post-Jail Release
	Mean Score for Clients at Admission	Mean Score for Clients at Jail Release	Mean Score for Clients At Three Months Post-Jail Release	
Entitlement	17.1	15.2	16.4	-0.7
Justification*	19.5	16.8	17.3	-2.2
Power Orientation*	23.3	21.1	21.8	-1.5
Cold Heartedness*	21.1	20.0	22.5	+1.4
Criminal Rationalization*	24.8	22.2	22.7	-2.1
Personal Irresponsibility*	18.7	16.3	17.4	-1.3

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

Negative change score indicates improvement.

*Statistically significant from admission to three months post-jail release (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$).

APPENDIX

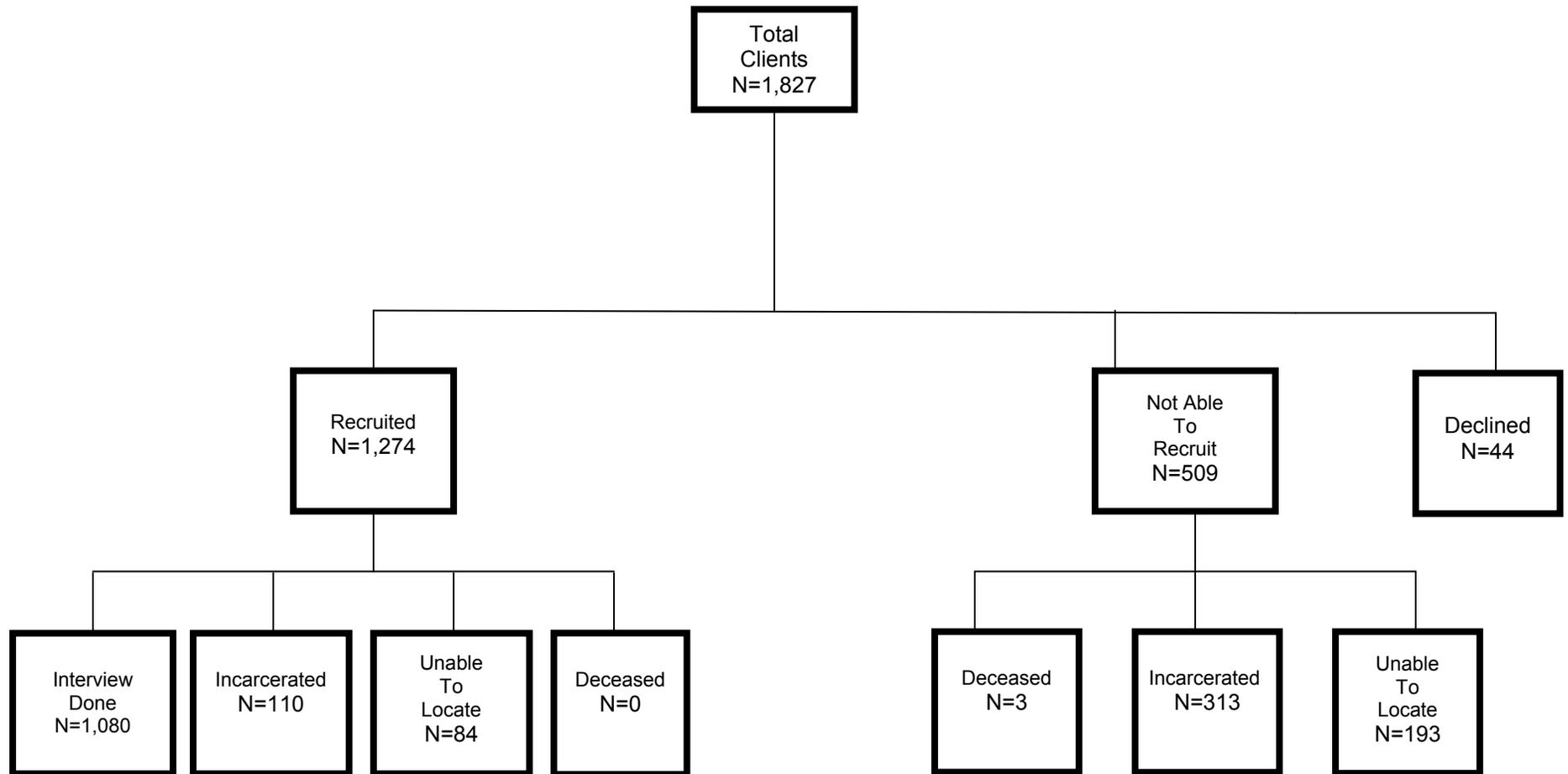
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The following tracking categories are used in Figures A1 and A2.

Table A1. Client Classification Codes

Total Clients	The total number of clients admitted to the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program and were eligible to complete follow-up interview.
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 and interviewed, were recruited but incarcerated at the time of their interview, were recruited but could not be located at the time of their interview, and were recruited but died before their interview date.
Not Able to Recruit	This includes clients that staff was never 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,
Declined	Client declined participation in the follow-up interview aspect of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.
Interview Done	Client completed the follow-up interview.
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.
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.
Deceased	Client died before recruitment or, if the client was recruited, before the interview could take place.

**Figure A1. Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – September 30, 2008
Clients Eligible for Follow-Up Interview 1**



**Figure A2. Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program
November 1, 2002 – September 30, 2008
Clients Eligible for Follow-Up Interview 2**

