

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

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

**PREPARED BY:**

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

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**YEAR EIGHT REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 2006**

**PREPARED BY:**

**AMANDA JOHNSON KANTZAVELOS, MA, PROJECT COORDINATOR**

**KRISTINA BARBER, MSM, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR**

**STEPHAN ARNDT, PHD, DIRECTOR**

## Executive Summary

### OMS Background

The Outcomes Monitoring System (OMS) was established to systematically gather data on substance abuse treatment outcomes in Iowa. Randomly selected clients are tracked for follow-up interviews that occur approximately six months after discharge from treatment. There were 556 interviews completed on clients admitted in calendar year 2005.

### Overview of Findings

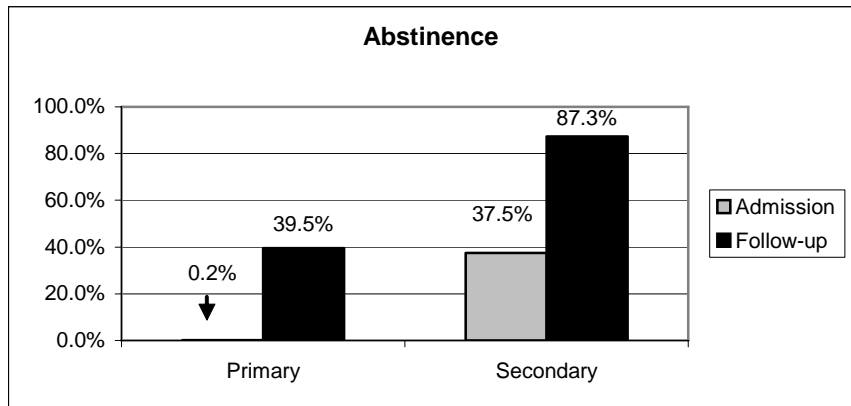
Changes between the admission and follow-up data include the following highlights:

Outcomes at Admission and Follow-Up				
	N	% Abstained	% No Arrest	% Employed Full-Time
Admission	1175	0.1 (2)	33.9 (398)	36.7 (431)
Follow-Up	556 <sup>†</sup>	39.5 (219)	87.0 (483)	51.8 (288)

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

### Primary and Secondary Substance

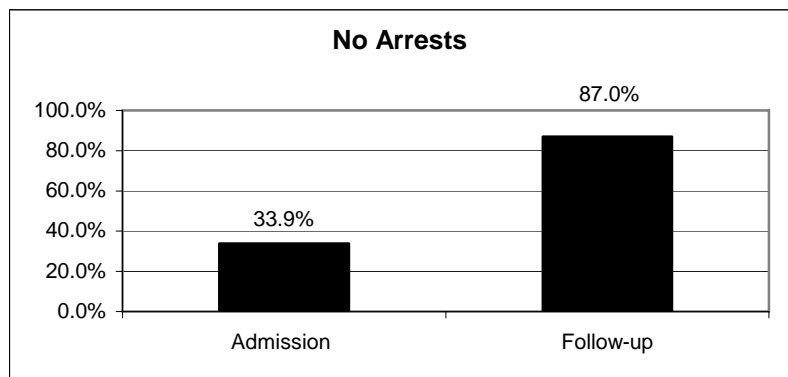
- Clients responding “none” to primary substance increased from 0.2% at admission to 39.5% at follow-up. The percent of clients reporting no secondary substance increased by approximately 50 percentage points between admission (37.5%) and follow-up (87.3%).



- Among those clients who reported use of a primary substance, alcohol was the most common at both admission (48.6%) and follow-up (52.4%).

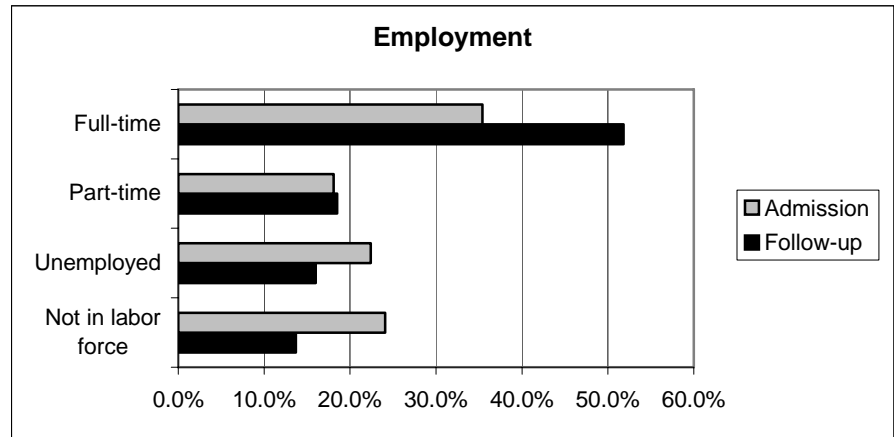
### Arrests

- At admission, 33.9% of clients reported no arrests in the twelve months prior to their admission to treatment.
- At follow-up, 87.0% of clients reported no arrests in the six months since their discharge from treatment.



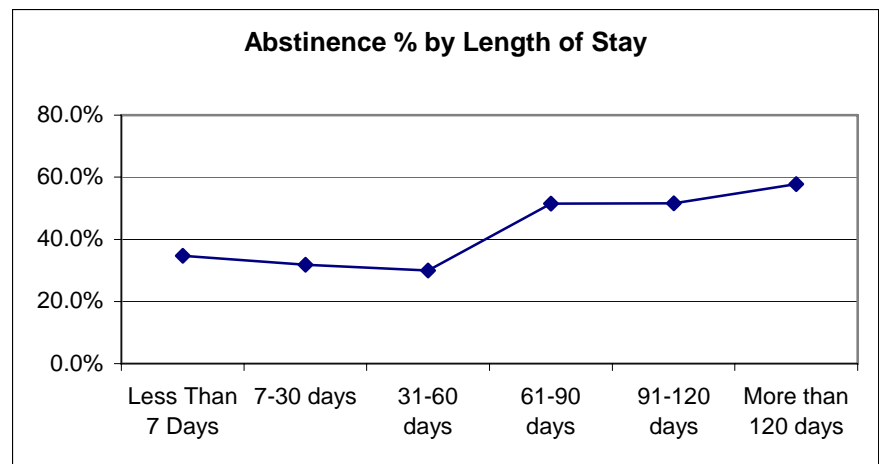
### Employment Status

- The percent of clients employed full-time increased from 35.4% at admission to 51.8% at follow-up. Conversely, unemployment dropped from 22.4% at admission to 16% at follow-up and clients not in the labor force decreased from 24.1% at admission to 13.7% at follow-up.



### Length of Stay

- Abstinence rates are similar (31.8% and 30%, respectively) for clients who remained in treatment 7-30 days and for clients that were in treatment for 31-60 days. Clients who remained in treatment for more than 120 days had the highest abstinence rate (57.8%) at follow-up.



- Clients in all length of stay categories had an arrest-free rate between 82% and 93%. Full-time employment rates varied among length of stay, with clients who remained in treatment 91-120 days having the lowest rate of 39.9% and clients who remained in treatment more than 120 days having the highest rate of 62.6%.

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

### Abstinence

- Clients who reported cocaine as their primary substance at admission had the highest abstinence rate of 71.8%, with the exception of the one client who reported using other stimulants. The lowest abstinence rate of 33.6% belonged to those clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol. Clients reporting marijuana as their primary substance had an abstinence rate of 37.6%, while 54.6% of clients who reported methamphetamine at admission were abstinent at follow-up.

**Arrests**

- No-arrest rates for clients who indicated alcohol or marijuana as their primary substance at admission were similar with 89% and 88.5% of clients, respectively, reporting no arrests at follow-up. Over 80% of clients whose primary substance was methamphetamine at admission reported no arrests at follow-up.

**Employment**

- 55.9% of clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol were employed full-time at follow-up. Similar full-time employment rates were found among clients who reported methamphetamine (47.5%), and those who reported marijuana (49%).

**Length of stay**

- For clients who reported marijuana as their primary substance at admission, 24.1% had a length of stay of 31-60 days. Just under 24% of clients who reported alcohol as their primary substance also had a length of stay of 31-60 days. While only 17.6% of clients who reported methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission had a length of stay of 31-60 days, clients who reported methamphetamine were the highest percent (20.7%) of clients who had a length of stay of 120 days or more. Clients reporting methamphetamine at admission, however, also had the largest percent of clients (22%) with the shortest length of stay, less than 7 days.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Several staff members at the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation made significant contributions to this report. Thank you to Tim Smith for delivering numbers for analysis and for presenting those numbers in a desirable format. There would be no data to report if it were not for the dedication and impressive work of research assistants Bethany Moore, Carole Kern, and Judy Vogelgesang. Thank you also to Suzy Hedden, who played an essential role in collecting the data. Additionally, special thanks to Dr. Stephan Arndt and Kristina Barber for their guidance through the process and their contributions to the report.

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## **Section A. Background**

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

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

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

## **Section B. OMS Overview**

### **B.1. Sampling Procedures**

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

OMS data are obtained through random sampling procedures from the population of publicly funded substance abuse treatment clients. This population includes drug or alcohol clients who receive IDPH-funded treatment in one of the following environments: medically managed inpatient, primary residential treatment, extended residential treatment, halfway house, continuing care, extended outpatient, intensive outpatient, or medically monitored residential. The monthly data set from which the sample is drawn is comprised of the previous month's SARS admission data. Given that the number of admissions varies from month to month, the sample size also varies. The average monthly sample size during calendar year 2005 was 96 with a range of 60 to 114 clients. The monthly random sample size was approximately 8% of the adult and adolescent (age 18 and younger) client population.

### **B.2. Recruitment**

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

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

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

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

### **B.3. Tracking**

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

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

### **B.4. Follow-up Interview**

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

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

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

### **Section C. Recruitment, Tracking and Follow-Up Efforts**

This report describes the group of randomly selected clients with treatment admission dates from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. During this twelve month period, 1175 individuals were selected to take part in the OMS project. Of that number, 846 individuals have consented to participate in the follow-up interview process. To date, 556 of these follow-up interviews have been completed. An additional 164 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet due for their interview, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears. Of the OMS clients admitted during the 2005 calendar year, 104 declined to participate in the project.

The total number of clients currently classified as “not able to recruit” is 167. Of this number, 38 individuals are incarcerated. OMS staff is not allowed to recruit or interview individuals that are incarcerated; however, a number of clients (23) became incarcerated after being successfully recruited into the follow-up study. There were 121 unrecruited individuals that could not be located, even after numerous phone calls, letters, and internet searches. Likewise, 76 clients who were successfully recruited, could not be located when their interview date arrived. Interview due dates already had passed for 5 unrecruited and 9 recruited clients when the Consortium received notification of their discharge dates. Four clients died and 17 clients chose to withdraw from the project after previously agreeing to participate.

In this report, the recruitment rate is calculated using two methods. The first recruitment rate is based on only those individuals OMS staff was able to contact and who then directly told the staff that they either did or did not want to participate in OMS. This calculation results in a recruitment rate of 89.0%. The second recruitment rate is based on all individuals who had a potential opportunity to state whether or not they wanted to participate in the OMS. Therefore, the denominator of the second recruitment rate includes a larger set of individuals consisting of those who were successfully recruited, those who refused, and unrecruited clients whom staff has been unable to locate. This calculation results in a recruitment rate of 79.0%.

Of the clients eligible for a follow-up interview (successfully recruited who are not in prison, and with an interview due date that has arrived), 85.7% received an interview. This includes recruited clients who could not be located when their interview was due and those who decided not to take part in the interview after initially agreeing to do so.

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

### **Section D. Changes from Admission to Follow-Up**

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

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

were identified for comparison from the SARS admission and follow-up forms. Some of the more interesting findings between the admission and follow-up data are reported below. For a complete overview of comparisons refer to the tables in Section E on pages 7 through 13.

- **Primary Substance Used:** Clients responding “no primary substance” increased from 0.2% at admission to 39.5% at follow-up. Thus, at follow-up, over one-third of the clients remained abstinent after treatment. For those clients who were not abstinent at follow-up, alcohol was the most common primary substance with 52.4% of clients reporting use at follow-up.
- **Frequency of Primary Substance Use:** At follow-up, 75% of clients did not increase the frequency of their primary substance and 50.2% of these clients reduced their use. Of the people who used at least daily at admission, 40% were abstinent and an additional 59.4% had reduced the frequency of their use at follow-up.
- **Secondary Substance Use:** Clients responding “no secondary substance” increased from 37.5% to 87.3%. Therefore, only 12.7% of clients reported using more than one substance at follow-up. For those who did indicate use of a secondary substance, marijuana was the most common followed by alcohol. The usage of both substances, however, decreased by over 20 percentage points between admission and follow-up.
- **Frequency of Secondary Substance Use:** Clients were five times more likely to reduce the frequency of their secondary substance use – over 40% reduced their use while just over 7% increased their use.
- **Arrests:** For the question regarding arrests, the admission response refers to the 12 months prior to admission and the follow-up response refers to the 6 months since discharge. Only 13.1% of the clients had been arrested during the 6 months following treatment. Of those who were arrested, nearly all were arrested 1-3 times.
- **Months Employed:** Clients responding “no months employed” decreased by 11.4 percentage points while clients responding “4 or more months” for months employed increased by 13.6 percentage points.
- **Income:** Over half of the clients who reported no income at admission had income from “wages/salary” at follow-up. An additional 36.2% of the clients with no income at admission reported receiving income from “family/friends” at follow-up.

## **Section E. Comparison of Admission and Follow-up Responses**

Tables 1 through 16 show the admission responses from all clients admitted in 2005. The tables also describe the admission and follow-up responses from the clients who completed follow-up interviews (a subset of the first group). The first column describes the responses, or categories of responses, for the SARS question. The second column describes the responses for all clients in the OMS that answered the item at admission. The third and fourth columns describe the responses for clients that answered the particular item both at admission and at follow-up—a group of 556 clients. The number of clients in this group is smaller because it represents only those clients who completed the follow-up interview. Additionally, the number of clients in this subset may be less than 556 for any given item as clients may refuse to answer any question at follow-up.

**Table 1. Primary Substance Used**

At follow-up, nearly 40% of clients indicated no use of a primary substance. Alcohol was the most common substance at both admission and follow-up, followed by marijuana. Although a higher percent of clients reported using alcohol at follow-up than at admission, this is most likely due to clients discontinuing their use of an illegal substance in exchange for the use of a legal substance. Table 5 shows that 35.9% of clients changed their primary substance between admission and follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	0.1	0.2	39.5
Alcohol	47.2	48.6	52.4
Marijuana and/or hashish	26.3	29.5	5.9
Methamphetamine	21.0	18.5	1.3
Cocaine	3.8	1.9	0.5
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.9	0.8	0.0
Heroin	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other Amphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Stimulants	0.2	0.1	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.1	0.3	0.0
Over the Counter	0.1	0.1	0.3
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

**Table 2. Secondary Substance Used**

The percent of clients responding none to secondary substance increased by almost 50 percentage points between admission and follow-up. Therefore, only 12.7% of clients reported using more than one substance at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %) <sup>†</sup>	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	38.0	37.5	87.3
Alcohol	22.0	24.3	2.8
Marijuana and/or hashish	27.9	28.4	7.9
Methamphetamine	6.7	5.3	0.7
Cocaine	3.5	2.0	1.2
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.3	0.3	0.0
Heroin	0.3	0.4	0.0
Other Amphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other Stimulants	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2
Barbiturates	0.2	0.4	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.1	0.2	0.0
Over the Counter	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.3	0.0

<sup>†</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

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

**Table 3. Frequency of Primary Substance**

At admission, 16.1% of clients reported “no use in past six months.” At follow-up, the percentage increased to 41.4% for this category (an increase of 25.3 percentage points). For clients that did report use in the past 6 months, “1-3 times in past month” was the most common response.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	14.5	16.1	41.4	+25.3
No past month use	35.6	31.8	12.0	-19.8
1-3 times in past month	23.0	25.1	18.5	-6.6
1-2 times per week	10.1	10.0	16.0	+6.0
3-6 times per week	6.5	6.1	6.7	+0.6
Once daily	3.1	3.2	4.2	+1.0
2-3 times daily	2.8	2.7	0.6	-2.1
4 + times daily	4.5	4.9	0.7	-4.2

**Table 4. Frequency of Secondary Substance**

Clients responding “no use in past six months” increased by 31.6 percentage points from 55.7% at admission to 87.3% at follow-up. Less than 5% of clients reported use in each of the other frequency of use categories at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175(weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	55.4	55.7	87.3	+31.6
No past month use	19.2	18.2	4.6	-13.6
1-3 times in past month	13.0	14.2	3.7	-10.5
1-2 times per week	4.9	5.1	1.7	-3.4
3-6 times per week	2.4	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Once daily	1.8	1.2	0.2	-1.0
2-3 times daily	1.2	1.0	0.0	-1.0
4 + times daily	2.2	1.8	0.0	-1.8

**Table 5. Change in substance use at follow-up**

	% of Non-abstinent Clients N=219 <sup>†</sup>
Changed primary substance	35.9
Changed secondary substance	55.2
Changed frequency of primary drug	72.3
Changed frequency of secondary drug	40.2

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



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

Clients indicating “none” to the number of days they attended meetings decreased by 14.8 percentage points. Over 31% of clients reported attending a meeting on at least one day at follow-up—compared to 17% at admission.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	80.3	83.3	68.5	-14.8
1- 10 meetings	15.0	13.0	24.0	+11.0
11 + meetings	4.8	3.8	7.6	+3.8

**Table 7. Arrests**

Clients answering “none” to number of times arrested increased by 54.1 percentage points from 32.9% at admission to 87.0% at follow-up. This shows that only 13.0% of the clients had been arrested during the 6 months after treatment. Less than 1% of clients reported being arrested “4 times or more” at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	33.9	32.9	87.0	+54.1
1-3 times	62.9	63.6	12.8	-50.8
4 times or more	3.3	3.5	0.3	-3.2

**Table 8. Hospitalizations**

The percent of clients reporting hospitalizations at follow-up (1.5%) was six times less than the percent reported at admission (9.4%). There was approximately an 8% increase at follow-up in the percent of clients reporting no hospitalizations.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	89.2	90.6	98.5	+7.9
1-3 times	10.4	9.2	1.4	-7.8
4 times or more	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1

**Table 9. Employment Status**

Clients responding “employed full-time” increased by 16.4 percentage points. There was a moderate decrease in the number of clients responding “unemployed” at follow-up. Full or part-time employment was reported by over 70% of clients at follow-up, a substantial increase from the 50.8% at admission.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	36.7	35.4	51.8	+16.4
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	14.1	18.1	18.5	+0.4
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	25.4	22.4	16.0	-6.4
Not in labor force	23.8	24.1	13.7	-10.4

**Table 10. Months Employed**

At follow-up, over 75% of clients were employed four months or more. There was a slight decrease in the percent of clients who reported being employed “1-3 months;” however, more than 90% of clients indicated they were employed at least one month at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	26.3	19.3	7.9	-11.4
1-3 months	19.6	18.9	16.8	-2.1
4 + months	54.1	61.7	75.3	+13.6

**Table 11. Income**

The percent of clients who responded “none” to income at follow-up decreased by over 20 percentage points. Excluding the \$500 or less category, there was an increase in all taxable monthly income categories, supporting the previous finding that more clients are employed.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N= 484 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	48.6	44.8	23.5	-21.3
\$500 or less	9.3	12.0	8.7	-3.3
\$501 to \$1000	16.5	16.8	21.5	+4.7
\$1001 to \$2000	21.5	21.0	34.6	+13.6
Over \$2001	4.1	5.5	11.7	+6.2

**Table 12. Income Source**

Clients indicating no income at follow-up showed a considerable decrease of 92% (from 18.9% to 1.6%). There was an more than a 15% increase in the percent of clients who reported earning an income from “wages/salary” at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	22.1	18.9	1.6	-17.3
Wages/Salary	49.3	50.0	65.2	+15.2
Family/ Friends	22.8	25.4	25.9	+0.5
Public Assistance	1.7	1.6	1.1	-0.5
Retirement/ Pension	0.3	0.0	0.3	+0.3
Disability	1.3	2.0	2.5	+0.5
Other	2.4	2.0	3.5	+1.5

**Table 13. Days Missed Work or School**

The percent of clients who reported missing work or school “six or more days” due to substance abuse decreased by approximately one-third between admission (6.3%) and follow-up (2.1%).

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Five or fewer days	83.4	85.0	84.8	-0.2
Six or more days	6.9	6.3	2.1	-4.2
N/A	9.7	8.7	13.1	+4.4

**Table 14. Education**

The number of non high school graduates decreased by approximately six percentage points, which indicates that a number of clients completed high school or earned their General Education Degree (GED) between admission and follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N=1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Did Not Graduate High School	32.6	35.0	28.6	-6.4
High School Only	46.4	44.4	46.8	+2.4
Some College	17.5	16.6	20.1	+3.5
College Graduate	3.6	3.9	4.6	+0.7

**Table 15. Relationship Status**

Although the percentage of single clients decreased by approximately nine percentage points, this is the largest group with 52% of clients indicating single relationship status at follow-up. There were slight increases in all other relationship statuses.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Single	58.4	60.7	52.0	-8.7
Married	12.1	11.2	11.9	+0.7
Cohabiting	10.9	9.8	13.7	+3.9
Separated	4.5	4.1	4.2	+0.1
Divorced	13.4	13.9	17.2	+3.3
Widowed	0.7	0.4	1.0	+0.6

**Table 16. Living Arrangements**

Most clients indicated living with their parents at both admission and follow-up, although this category did experience the largest decrease between admission and follow-up. There was more than a five percentage point increase in both the percent of clients living alone and those living with significant other and children. None of the clients reported being homeless or hospitalized at follow-up.

	Complete OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1175 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Alone	15.1	13.6	18.9	+5.3
Parents	29.4	34.1	28.0	-6.1
Significant Other Only	11.4	10.4	14.5	+4.1
Significant Other and Child(ren)	10.4	9.7	15.2	+5.5
Child(ren) Only	3.3	4.7	5.3	+0.6
Other Adults	18.5	18.2	13.9	-4.3
Other Adults and Child(ren)	4.9	4.6	1.2	-3.4
Prison or Jail	1.7	1.0	0.1	-0.9
Homeless	2.1	2.1	0.0	-2.1
Half-way House	3.2	1.6	3.0	+1.4
Hospital	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2

## **Section F Outcome: Abstinence**

Tables 17 through 25 examine abstinence in relation to other variables. Abstinence is defined as responding “none” when asked at follow-up to name a primary substance. The follow-up interview occurred approximately 6 months after the client was discharged from treatment.

Mention of the “follow-up period” in this report refers to the 6 months between the client’s discharge from treatment and the follow-up interview.

Although 556 follow-up interviews were completed, individual tables may contain data from fewer clients due primarily to missing data. The N for each question response represents the number of abstinent clients and the number of total clients (out of clients who answered the question at follow-up) who indicated that response.

**Table 17. Abstinence by Primary Substance**

Table 17 shows that clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol (33.6%) or marijuana (37.6%) abstained at a lower rate during the follow-up period than clients whose primary substance was cocaine (71.8%) or methamphetamine (54.6%). Clients whose primary substance at admission was cocaine had the highest abstinence percentage during the follow-up period, with the exception of the one client who reported using other stimulants at admission.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=556)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at follow-up % ** (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alcohol	33.6 (91/270)
Marijuana	37.6 (62/164)
Methamphetamine	54.6 (56/103)
Cocaine	71.8 (7/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	34.0 (2/4)
Heroin	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	100.0 (1/1)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/1)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/2)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

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

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

**Table 18. Abstinence by Employment**

Clients who were not in the labor force at admission had the highest abstinence rate of 47.1% at follow-up. Clients who reported they were employed full-time at admission had a 32.6% abstinence rate at follow-up, while clients who were unemployed at admission had a 46.1% abstinence rate at follow-up. The number of clients employed full-time increased from 197 at admission to 288 at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % * (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	32.6 (64/197)	38.3 (110/288)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	34.3 (34/100)	43.0 (44/103)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	46.1 (57/124)	33.7 (30/89)
Not in labor force	47.1 (63/134)	45.6 (35/76)

\* Statistically significant (p<.05)

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

**Table 19. Abstinence by Living Arrangements**

The abstinence rate at follow-up for clients living with “significant other and children” at follow-up was 49.9%, similar to clients in the same category at admission (48.2%). Clients living with “other adults and children” also had some of the highest abstinence rates at both admission and follow-up. Somewhat surprising are the low abstinence rates found among clients living with “children only” at admission (20.6%) and at follow-up (33.7%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alone	45.8 (35/76)	34.2 (36/105)
Parents	36.5 (69/190)	39.0 (61/156)
Significant Other Only	51.0 (29/58)	36.3 (29/81)
Significant Other and Children	48.2 (26/54)	49.9 (42/84)
Children Only	20.6 (5/26)	33.7 (10/29)
Other Adults	27.4 (28/101)	34.3 (26/77)
Other Adults and Children	53.0 (14/26)	45.0 (3/7)
Prison or Jail	45.0 (3/6)	100.0 (1/1)
Homeless	45.4 (5/11)	0.0 (0/0)
Half-way House	55.8 (5/9)	68.9 (11/16)
Hospital	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/0)

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

**Table 20. Abstinence by Relationship**

Clients who reported being divorced at admission and follow-up had one of the highest abstinence rates (both admission and follow-up were 61.1%) while clients who were single at admission and follow-up had the lowest rates. Compared to the other categories, there was a large difference in abstinence rates between those clients who were cohabiting at admission (51.2%) and those who were cohabiting at follow-up (35%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Abstinence %**** (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence %**** (N) <sup>†</sup>
Single	31.2 (105/338)	31.3 (90/289)
Married	43.9 (27/62)	49.4 (33/66)
Cohabiting	51.2 (28/55)	35.0 (27/76)
Separated	44.5 (10/23)	40.7 (10/24)
Divorced	61.1 (47/77)	61.1 (57/96)
Widowed	83.1 (2/2)	59.2 (3/6)

\*\*\*\* Statistically significant (p<.0001)

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

**Table 21. Abstinence by Income Source**

Abstinence rates among those clients who reported income from “wages/salary” are somewhat lower than expected. Clients who were receiving public assistance at admission had the highest abstinence rate of 57%. This is followed by those clients who responded “none” to income at admission (49.8%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	49.8 (52/105)	33.9 (3/9)
Wages/ Salary	32.8 (91/278)	41.0 (148/362)
Family/ Friends	43.5 (61/141)	36.8 (53/144)
Public Assistance	57.0 (5/9)	35.3 (2/6)
Retirement/ Pension	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/2)
Disability	48.3 (5/11)	46.4 (7/14)
Other	34.8 (4/11)	32.8 (6/20)

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

**Table 22. Abstinence by Income**

The highest abstinence rate of 49.3% was found among clients earning “\$501 to \$1000” at follow-up. Clients earning “\$1001 to \$2000” at admission (26.7%) and at follow-up (33%) had the lowest abstinence rates. The number of clients who reported no income or an income of “\$500 or less” decreased between admission and follow-up, while there was an increase in the number of clients in all other income categories.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=483	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	42.2 (91/216)	34.9 (40/114)
\$500 or less	39.3 (23/58)	37.5 (16/42)
\$501 to \$1000	34.2 (28/81)	49.3 (51/104)
\$1001 to \$2000	26.7 (27/102)	33.0 (55/167)
Over \$2000	47.9 (13/26)	34.9 (20/56)

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

**Table 23. Abstinence by Arrests**

The abstinence rate of 68.4% for clients who had been arrested “4 times or more” at admission was higher than expected at follow-up. Clients who reported no arrests at follow-up had an abstinence rate of 41% while clients who reported no arrests at admission had an abstinence rate of 36.3%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Arrests asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % * (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Arrests asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	36.3 (67/183)	41.0 (198/483)
1-3 times	39.5 (139/353)	29.5 (21/71)
4 times or more	68.4 (13/20)	0.0 (0/2)

\*Statistically significant (p<.05)

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

**Table 24. Behavioral change and abstinence at follow-up**

A comparison of clients who were abstinent at follow-up versus clients who were not abstinent on the three variables in Table 24 reveals minor differences.

	Abstinent N=219 <sup>†</sup>	Not Abstinent N=337 <sup>†</sup>
Percent that changed employment status	56.2	47.9
Percent that changed relationship status	29.1	21.9
Percent that changed income status	47.3	53.5

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



**Table 25. AA/NA meetings attended**

Table 25 presents numbers showing that clients who were abstinent at follow-up attended an average of 3.4 AA, NA, or similar type meetings per month. This compares to an average of only 1.8 meetings per month for clients who were not abstinent during the follow-up period.

	Abstinent N=241	Not Abstinent N=314
Average number of NA/AA meetings attended per month since treatment ended	3.4	1.8

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

**Section G. Outcome: Arrests**

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

**Table 26. No Arrests by Primary Substance**

Clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol were arrest-free during the follow-up period at a rate of 89%. This is followed closely by 88.5% of clients who reported marijuana at admission and were arrest-free at follow-up. Just over 80% of clients who reported methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission were arrest-free at follow-up.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=556)	
Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at follow-up % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alcohol	89.0 (241/270)
Marijuana	88.5 (145/164)
Methamphetamine	80.8 (83/103)
Cocaine	65.8 (7/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	86.3 (4/4)
Heroin	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	100.0 (1/1)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (1/1)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	100.0 (2/2)
Over the Counter	100.0 (1/1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

**Table 27. No Arrests by Employment**

Clients who reported full or part-time employment, whether at admission or follow-up, had the highest no-arrest rates at follow-up. Those clients who responded they were “not in labor force” at admission had a relatively high no-arrest rate of 87.7%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> No arrests % * (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	90.7 (179/197)	88.1 (254/288)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	88.0 (88/100)	91.5 (94/103)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	79.4 (99/1247)	81.3 (72/89)
Not in labor force	87.7 (118/134)	83.0 (63/76)

\* Statistically significant ( $p < .05$ )

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

**Table 28. No Arrests by Living Arrangements**

All the clients who indicated living with “children only” at admission remained arrest-free at follow-up. Somewhat surprisingly, a high no-arrest rate (92.6%) was found among clients living “alone” at admission. Clients living with “other adults” or with “other adults and children” at follow-up also had no-arrest rates of over 90%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> No arrests % * (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alone	92.6 (70/76)	87.1 (91/105)
Parents	84.4 (160/190)	84.5 (132/156)
Significant Other Only	87.7 (51/58)	87.2 (70/81)
Significant Other and Children	87.0 (47/54)	88.7 (75/84)
Children Only	100.0 (26/26)	89.9 (26/29)
Other Adults	87.4 (88/101)	91.8 (71/77)
Other Adults and Children	84.6 (22/26)	91.2 (6/7)
Prison or Jail	71.4 (4/6)	0.0 (0/1)
Homeless	89.5 (10/11)	0.0 (0/0)
Half-way House	68.1 (6/9)	73.4 (12/16)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

\* Statistically significant ( $p < .05$ )

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

**Table 29. No Arrests by Relationship**

Clients who were married at admission (94.6%) and at follow-up (99.3%) had the highest no-arrest rates, with the exception of the two clients who were widowed at admission and arrest-free at follow-up. Clients who were separated at follow-up had the lowest no-arrest rate of 77.4%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Single	87.0 (294/338)	85.8 (248/289)
Married	94.6 (59/62)	99.3 (66/66)
Cohabiting	79.7 (44/55)	83.2 (63/76)
Separated	85.9 (19/23)	77.4 (18/24)
Divorced	85.9 (66/77)	87.0 (84/96)
Widowed	100.0 (2/2)	85.6 (5/6)

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

**Table 30. No Arrests by Income Source**

All clients indicating “public assistance” at admission and those who indicated “retirement/pension” at follow-up were arrest-free at follow-up. Clients who reported no income at follow-up had one of the highest no-arrest rates (93.3%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	85.4 (90/105)	93.3 (8/9)
Wages/ Salary	89.6 (249/278)	89.5 (324/362)
Family/ Friends	82.6 (117/141)	80.3 (116/144)
Public Assistance	100.0 (9/9)	90.9 (5/6)
Retirement/ Pension	0.0 (0/0)	100.0 (2/2)
Disability	84.3 (10/11)	88.2 (12/14)
Other	84.1 (10/11)	83.8 (16/20)

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

**Table 31. No Arrests by Income**

Arrest-free rates of over 90% were found among those clients earning “\$501 to \$1000” at admission and follow-up. The lowest arrest-free rate of 82.9% was found among those clients who reported earning no income at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=483	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> No arrests % * (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> No arrests % (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	83.5 (181/216)	82.9 (94/114)
\$500 or less	87.9 (51/58)	84.5 (36/42)
\$501 to \$1000	90.4 (73/81)	91.9 (95/104)
\$1001 to \$2000	92.7 (94/102)	86.7 (145/167)
Over \$2000	89.0 (24/26)	92.5 (52/56)

\* Statistically significant ( $p < .05$ )

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

**Section H. Outcome: Employment**

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

**Table 32. Full Time Employment by Primary Substance**

Table 32 shows that 55.9% of the clients who reported alcohol as their primary substance at admission were employed full-time at follow-up. Full-time employment rates at follow-up were similar between clients who reported marijuana and methamphetamine at admission (49% and 47.5%, respectively).

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=556)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full Time at follow-up % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alcohol	55.9 (151/270)
Marijuana	49.0 (80/164)
Methamphetamine	47.5 (49/103)
Cocaine	38.1 (4/10)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	33.0 (1/4)
Heroin	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	100.0 (1/1)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/1)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/2)
Over the Counter	100.0 (1/1)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

**Table 33. Full Time Employment by Living Arrangements**

Full-time employment rates were rather low among those clients who lived with parents at admission and follow-up. This is understandable, however, as many of these clients were adolescents and not in the work force. Clients living with “significant other only” or “children only” at follow-up had relatively high employment rates while clients living with “significant other and children” at follow-up had a relatively low employment rate, perhaps because their partner was the one working in the household.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Working full time % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Alone	53.7 (41/76)	56.4 (59/105)
Parents	40.9 (78/190)	38.0 (59/156)
Significant Other Only	55.5 (32/58)	72.2 (58/81)
Significant Other and Children	65.0 (35/54)	49.7 (42/84)
Children Only	61.7 (16/26)	71.0 (21/29)
Other Adults	61.0 (62/101)	49.3 (38/77)
Other Adults and Children	53.4 (14/26)	0.0 (0/7)
Prison or Jail	12.9 (1/6)	100.0 (1/1)
Homeless	24.2 (3/11)	0.0 (0/0)
Half-way House	81.1 (7/9)	62.6 (10/16)
Hospital	100.0 (1/1)	0.0 (0/0)

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

**Table 34. Full Time Employment by Relationship**

At follow-up, clients who reported being single at admission and follow-up were working full-time at rates of 48.4% and 47.3% respectively—the lowest employment rates among the relationship statuses. The highest full-time employment rates at follow-up were found among clients who were separated, whether at admission or follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Working full time % (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time % (N) <sup>†</sup>
Single	48.4 (164/338)	47.3 (137/289)
Married	59.0 (37/62)	59.8 (40/66)
Cohabiting	59.8 (33/55)	59.5 (45/76)
Separated	77.2 (17/23)	73.7 (17/24)
Divorced	48.6 (37/77)	51.2 (48/96)
Widowed	16.9 (0/2)	30.9 (2/6)

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

**Table 35. Full Time Employment by Income Source**

Clients with income from wages at admission had a full-time employment rate at follow-up of 69.5% compared to a 76% rate for clients at follow-up. Low employment rates were found among clients whose income source was family and/or friends at admission (27.7%) and follow-up (6.9%). Presumably, these clients were adolescents and were not in the work force. For clients who were employed full-time, yet indicated they had no income source at follow-up, these clients may have just begun working and not yet have an income source to report.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=556	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Working full time %****(N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %**** (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	44.1 (46/105)	33.1 (3/9)
Wages/ Salary	69.5 (193/278)	76.0 (275/362)
Family/ Friends	27.7 (39/141)	6.9 (10/144)
Public Assistance	49.9 (5/9)	0.0 (0/6)
Retirement/ Pension	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/2)
Disability	0.0 (0/12)	0.0 (0/14)
Other	43.6 (5/11)	0.0 (0/20)

\*\*\*\* Statistically significant (p<.0001)

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

**Table 36. Full Time Employment by Income**

Clients in the “\$1001 to \$2000” category at admission had a full-time employment rate of 83%, while clients in this category at follow-up had a full-time employment rate of 91.8% at follow-up. Over 40% of the clients who reported no income at admission were employed full-time at follow-up. Almost all of the clients who reported an income of “over \$2000” at follow-up were employed full-time.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=483	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Working full time %**** (N) <sup>†</sup>	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %**** (N) <sup>†</sup>
None	41.0 (89/216)	0.9 (1/114)
\$500 or less	42.3 (24/58)	20.0 (8/42)
\$501 to \$1000	68.3 (55/81)	50.7 (53/104)
\$1001 to \$2000	83.0 (84/102)	91.8 (154/167)
Over \$2000	65.9 (17/26)	97.2 (55/56)

\*\*\*\* Statistically significant (p<.0001)

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



## **Section I. Length of Stay**

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

Percentages in the column titled “abstinence” refer to the percentage of clients that were abstinent during the follow-up period for each length of stay range. The numbers in parentheses represent the approximate number of clients who were abstinent and the approximate total number of clients who were in that length of stay range. For example, of the 59 clients who were in treatment less than seven days, 20 of them were abstinent at follow-up, equaling a success rate of 34.7%. Numbers in the “no arrests” and “employed full-time” columns are presented the same way as abstinence.

### **Table 37. Length of Stay by Outcomes**

Clients who were in treatment at least four months (more than 120 days) had the most success and remained abstinent at a rate of 57.8%. The most common length of stay was 7-30 days and 31-60 days (132 clients in both) while the least common was less than 91-120 days (55 clients).

Clients who were in treatment 61-90 days had the highest no-arrest rate (93.3%). Somewhat surprisingly, clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days had the second highest no-arrest rate of 89%. Clients who remained in treatment 7-30 days, however, had a no-arrest rate of 82.2%, the lowest rate among length of stay categories.

Clients who remained in treatment for more than 120 days had the highest full-time employment rate of 62.6%. The full-time employment rate was lower than expected for those clients who remained in treatment for 91-120 days, especially when noticing that clients who were in treatment for 61-90 days had the second highest full-time employment rate.

Days of Treatment	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed		
	Abstinence % *** (N) <sup>†</sup> Total N=556	No arrest % (N) <sup>†</sup> Total N=556	Employed Full Time % * (N) <sup>†</sup> Total N=556
Less than 7 days	34.7 (20/58)	89.0 (52/58)	44.6 (26/58)
7 - 30 days	31.8 (42/132)	82.2 (109/132)	49.4 (65/132)
31 - 60 days	30.0 (40/132)	85.3 (113/132)	49.7 (66/132)
61 - 90 days	51.5 (53/103)	93.3 (96/103)	60.2 (62/103)
91 - 120 days	51.6 (29/55)	87.8 (49/55)	39.9 (22/55)
More than 120 days	57.8 (36/76)	87.4 (66/76)	62.6 (47/76)

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

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

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

**Table 38. Length of Stay by Primary Substance at Admission**

Unlike previous tables in this section that include data only from clients who completed follow-up interviews, data in Table 38 are drawn from the entire 1175 clients who were sampled during 2005.

The table shows that for clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana, 17% were in treatment less than 7 days. This number was 22% for clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine. Clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine were in treatment an average of 73.2 days. This was the longest average length of stay of the four groups. Clients who listed cocaine as their primary substance had the shortest average length of stay in treatment at 58.2 days.

Primary Substance at Admission	Length of Treatment						Average # of days treated
	Less than 7 days %	7-30 days %	31-60 days %	61-90 days %	91-120 days %	More than 120 days %	
Alcohol N=267 <sup>†</sup>	15.6	24.1	23.8	13.7	8.8	14.0	60.5
Marijuana N=138 <sup>†</sup>	17.0	17.4	24.1	19.4	9.0	13.1	61.7
Methamphetamine N=122 <sup>†</sup>	22.0	19.3	17.6	12.1	8.4	20.7	73.2
Cocaine N=17 <sup>†</sup>	21.3	32.2	9.1	19.0	9.2	9.2	58.2

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

## APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

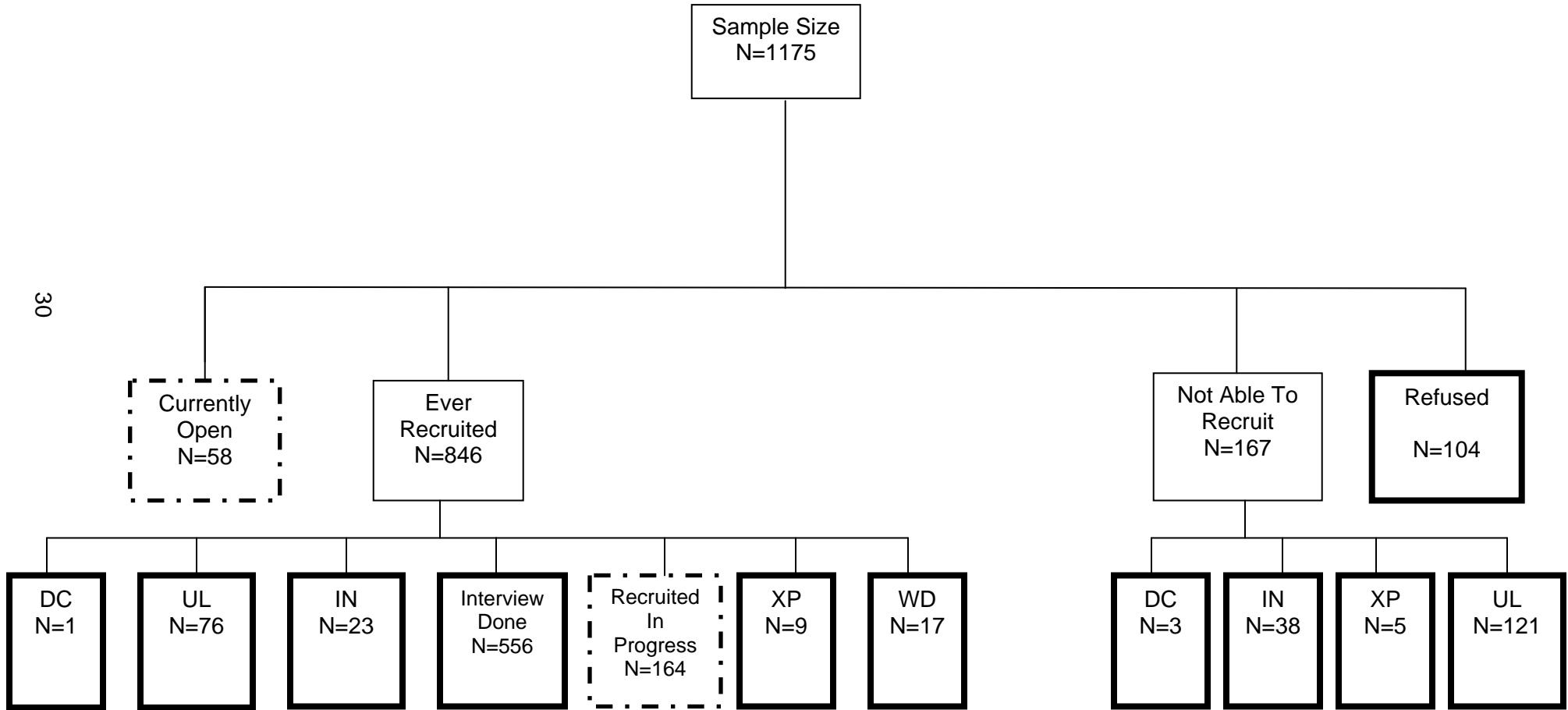
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Several tracking categories are used in the OMS tracking database. These categories increase the understanding of what happens to individuals after they are discharged from treatment.

**Table A1. Client Classification Codes**

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

# Diagram A1: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2005 All Clients\*

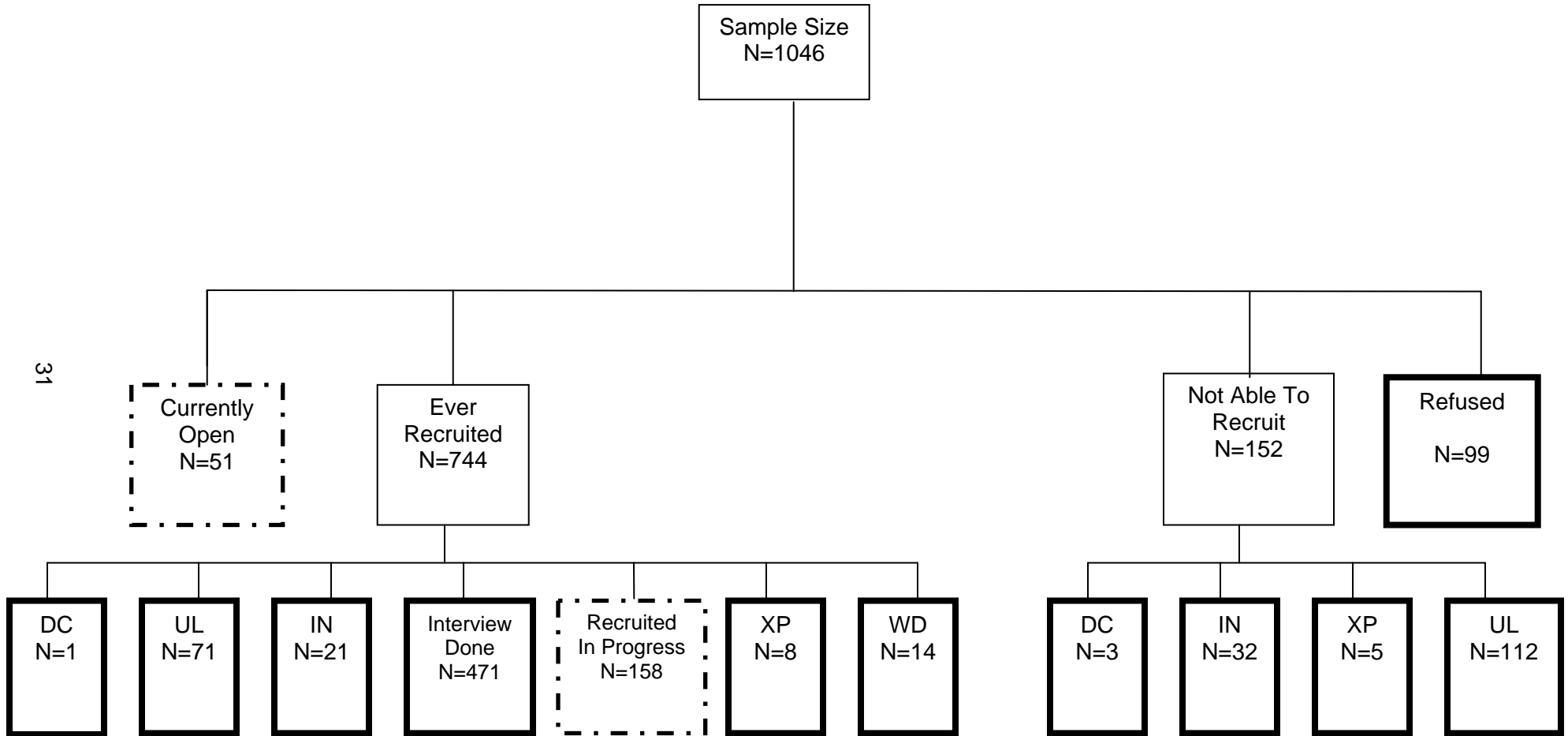


30

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

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

## Diagram A2: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2005 Adults\*

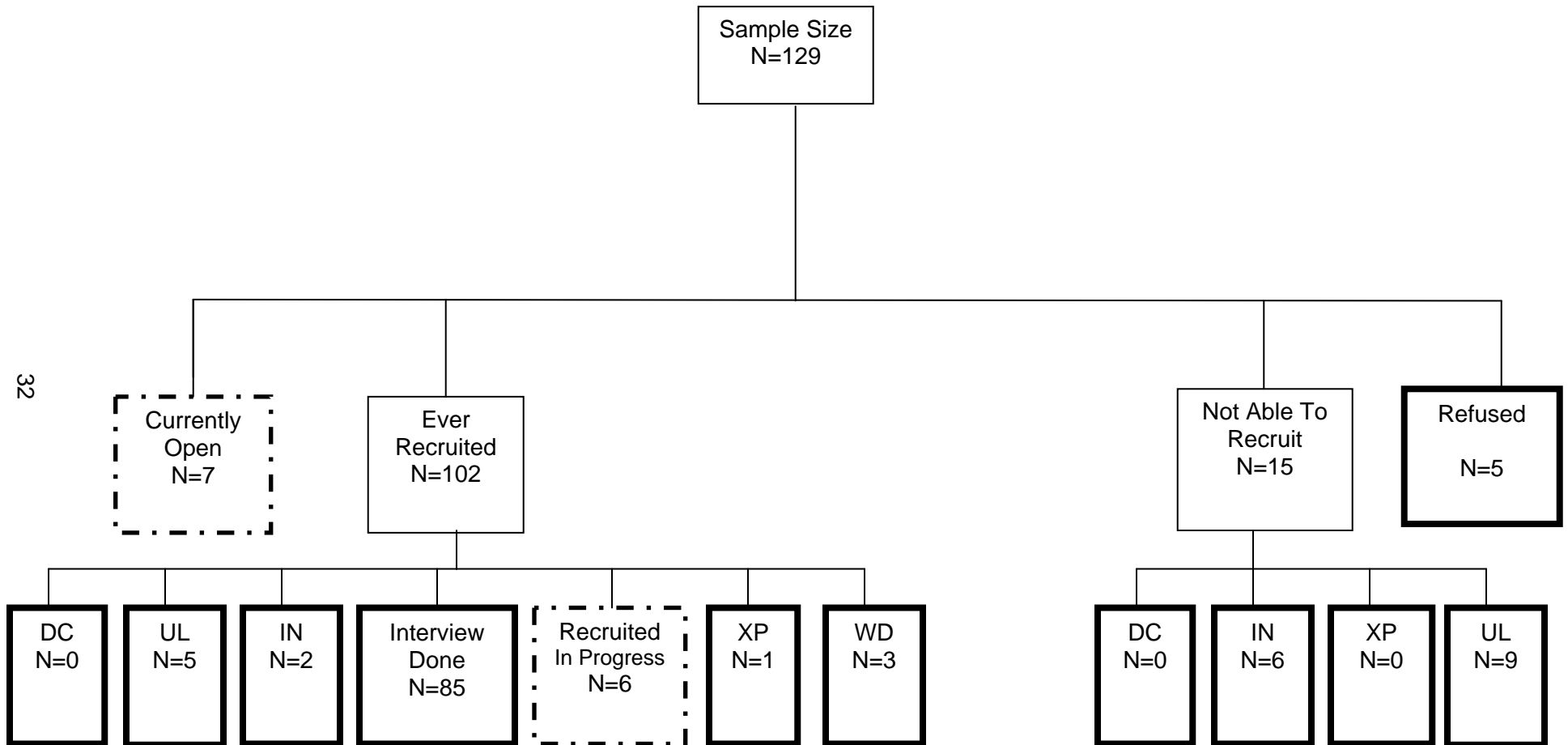


31

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

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

# Diagram A3: Outcome Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2005 Adolescents\*



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

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

**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2005  
ALL CLIENTS - 1175**

**Table A2. Case Status – All Clients**

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	222
Closed cases	953
<b>Total</b>	<b>1175</b>

**Table A3. Closed by Category- All Clients**

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	556	58.6
Unable to locate	197	20.5
Refused participation	104	10.8
Incarcerated	61	6.4
Expired	14	1.5
Withdrew	17	1.8
Deceased	4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>†</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

**Table A4. Rates for all Clients**

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	89.0
Recruitment rate *	79.0
Refusal rate	11.3
Follow-up rate	65.7
Not able to recruit rate	17.5

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



**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2005  
ADULTS - 1046**

**Table A5. Case Status – Adults**

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	209
Closed cases	837
<b>Total</b>	<b>1046</b>

**Table A6. Closed by Category - Adults**

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	471	56.3
Unable to locate	183	21.9
Refused participation	99	11.8
Incarcerated	53	6.3
Expired	13	1.6
Withdrew	14	1.7
Deceased	4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table A7. Rates for Adults only**

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	88.2
Recruitment rate *	77.9
Refusal rate	12.0
Follow-up rate	63.3
Not able to recruit rate	18.2

---

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

**Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2005  
ADOLESCENTS - 129**

**Table A8. Case Status – Adolescents**

Status	Number of clients
Open cases	13
Closed cases	116
Total	129

**Table A9. Closed by Category - Adolescents**

Category name	Number of clients	Percentage of clients
Follow-up interview complete	85	73.3
Unable to locate	14	12.1
Refused participation	5	4.3
Incarcerated	8	6.9
Expired	1	0.9
Withdrew	3	2.5
Deceased	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table A10. Rates for Adolescents only**

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	95.3
Recruitment rate *	87.9
Refusal rate	5.6
Follow-up rate	83.3
Not able to recruit rate	12.9

---

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

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

Type of contact	Adolescent	Adult	Total
An outgoing phone call attempting to recruit client.	541	4888	5429
An outgoing phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	70	486	556
An incoming phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	30	254	284
An outgoing phone call attempting to update/check-in with client.	317	2448	2765
An incoming phone call from client or collateral contact (not from treatment agency).	37	371	408
An outgoing phone call attempting to reach client for the 6-month follow-up interview.	320	2123	2443
An outgoing phone call completing the 6-month follow-up interview.	67	342	409
An incoming phone call in with the 6-month follow-up interview is completed.	18	131	149
An outgoing phone call attempting to track client through collateral contacts.	50	430	480
Any incoming and outgoing attempts (phone call/letter/fax) to track client through original treatment agency.	54	686	740
(Other) Usually directory assistance or an Internet search, but also any call/contact that doesn't fall under any other category.	175	2187	2362
A letter sent to contact client; includes letters that have been returned and notification of address changes from post office; outgoing or incoming.	493	5123	5616
<b>Sum of all types of client contacts</b>	<b>2172</b>	<b>19469</b>	<b>21641</b>
<b>Sum of minutes for all types of client contacts</b>	<b>16757</b>	<b>145986</b>	<b>162743</b>
<b>Average of # client contacts per closed client</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Average of # minutes per closed client</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>170.3</b>

## OMS CLIENT CONTACT DATA

### All Clients with Closed Cases \*

**Table A12. Clients - interview obtained**

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Total Interviews Completed	556	9837	81645	2342

**Table A13. Clients with no interview**

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Unable to Locate	197	5370	37055	1684
Refused	104	681	4315	161
Incarcerated	61	1132	7580	304
Expired	14	220	1595	47
Withdrew	17	231	1635	56
Deceased	4	30	220	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>7664</b>	<b>52400</b>	<b>2259</b>

**Table A14. Average number of contacts and minutes per client**

Status	Clients	Contacts	Contacts (Mean)	Minutes	Minutes (Mean)
Interviews Completed	556	9837	17.7	81645	146.8
Unable to Locate	197	5370	27.3	37055	188.1
Refused	104	681	6.5	4315	41.5
Incarcerated	61	1132	18.6	7580	124.3
Expired	14	220	15.7	1595	113.9
Withdrew	17	231	13.6	1635	96.2
Deceased	4	30	7.5	220	55

\* Information in Tables A12 through A14 represents only closed cases. Cases are closed for 81.1% of the 1175 clients in this report.