



—— OUTCOMES MONITORING SYSTEM ——
IOWA PROJECT
YEAR NINE REPORT

PREPARED BY:

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

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SEPTEMBER 2007

PREPARED BY:

AMANDA JOHNSON KANTZAVELOS, MA, PROJECT COORDINATOR

REBECCA CLAYTON, BS, 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 contacted for follow-up interviews that occur approximately six months after discharge from treatment. There were 391 interviews completed with clients admitted in calendar year 2006.

Overview of Findings

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

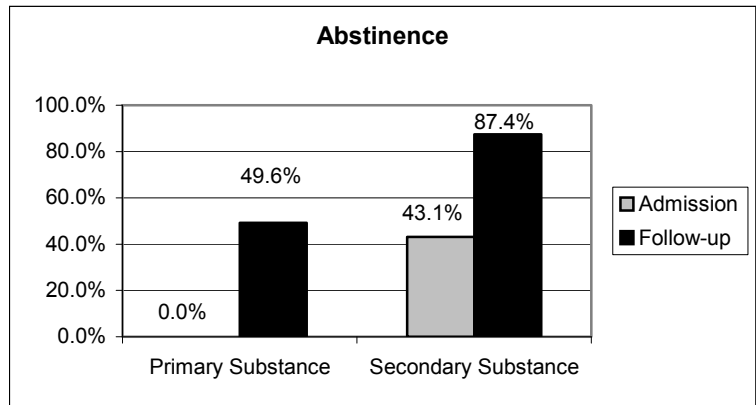
Outcomes at Admission and Follow-Up				
	N	% Abstinent	% No Arrest	% Employed Full-Time
Admission	1008	0.0 (0)	37.9 (382)	35.1 (354)
Follow-Up	391 [†]	49.6 (194)	86.9 (340)	56.0 (219)

[†] 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.

The following data describes the 391 clients who completed the follow-up interview:

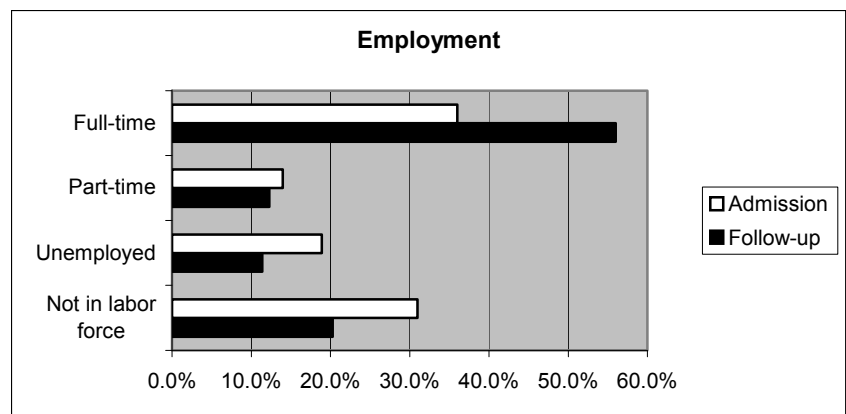
Primary and Secondary Substance

- All clients at admission reported substance use, thus no client was abstinent. At follow-up, however, 49.6% of clients were abstinent, reporting no use of a primary substance. The percent of clients reporting no secondary substance use increased by over forty percentage points between admission (43.1%) and follow-up (87.4%).
- Among those clients who reported use of a primary substance, alcohol was the most common at both admission (44.7%) and follow-up (39.6%).



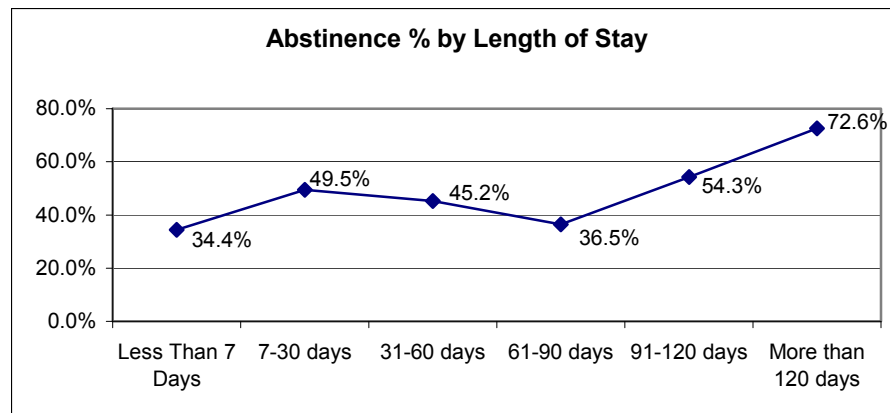
Employment Status

- The percent of clients employed full-time increased from 36.0% at admission to 56.0% at follow-up. Unemployment dropped from 18.9% at admission to 11.4% at follow-up.



Length of Stay

- Clients who remained in treatment for more than 120 days had the highest abstinence rate (72.6%) at follow-up.



- In addition to having the lowest abstinence rate at follow-up, those clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days also had the worst no-arrest and worst full-time employment rates at follow-up.

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 71.9%. The lowest abstinence rate at follow-up of 35.4% belonged to those clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol. Clients reporting marijuana as their primary substance had an abstinence rate of 55.7%, while 66.2% of clients who reported methamphetamine at admission were abstinent at follow-up.

Arrests

- No-arrest rates for clients who indicated alcohol or methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission were similar with 85.1% and 84.1% of clients, respectively, reporting no arrests at follow-up. Over 90% of clients whose primary substance was cocaine at admission reported no arrests at follow-up.

Employment

- Over 64% of clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine were employed full-time at follow-up. Similar full-time employment rates were found among clients who reported cocaine (50.0%), and those who reported marijuana (49.1%). The full-time employment rate for those clients whose primary substance was alcohol was 58.9%.

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 data analysis. There would be no data to report if it were not for the dedication and impressive work of Nicole Koch, the Consortium Research Assistant working on this project.

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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 treatment follow-up 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. The Consortium initiated OMS client sampling, recruitment, tracking, and follow-up 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). In 2005, IDPH began implementing the Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool (I-SMART), a web-based client management system used to manage client treatment episode data. 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 client data recorded in SARS/ISMART. While the primary focus of OMS is the acquisition of follow-up data, the success of its design is dependent upon complete and accurate treatment admission and discharge data.

OMS data are obtained through random sampling procedures from the population of publicly funded clients participating in substance abuse treatment. This population includes clients who receive IDPH-funded drug or alcohol 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 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 2006 was 83.5 with a range of 36 to 146 clients. The monthly random sample size was approximately 8% of the adult and adolescent 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 staff locate a potential participant via telephone, they explain that they are calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. HRN is a pseudonym for the Consortium utilized to assist in protecting client confidentiality. 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 staff until it is time for the follow-up interview. Consortium staff explain that the update calls take only a few minutes and are used to keep contact information current. Staff also collect collateral contact information for a client, such as a relative's phone number, during the initial and update calls. Participants are informed that when an update call is made, staff members will identify themselves as being 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 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 dollar gift card upon completion of the follow-up interview.

B.3. Tracking

Client tracking information is maintained on each client until his or her 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. 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 potential for error.

B.4. Follow-up Interview

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

The discharge date is critical as it sets the time period for when the follow-up interview should take place. According to OMS protocol, follow-up interviews are conducted six-months after the client has been discharged from treatment. Without an official discharge date, it is impossible for staff to determine when an interview should take place.

Once 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 staff to interview recruited participants anywhere from two weeks prior to eight weeks after the six months post discharge date.

Section C. Recruitment, Tracking and Follow-Up Efforts

This report describes the group of randomly selected clients with treatment admission dates from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. During this twelve month period, 1008 individuals were selected to take part in the OMS project. Of that number, 641 individuals consented to participate in the follow-up interview process. To date, 391 of these follow-up interviews have been completed. An additional 133 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 2006 calendar year, 99 declined to participate in the project.

The total number of clients currently classified as “not able to recruit” is 169. Of this number, 35 individuals are incarcerated. Staff does not recruit or interview individuals who are incarcerated; however, a number of clients (33) became incarcerated after being successfully recruited into the follow-up study. There were 123 unrecruited individuals that could not be located, even after numerous phone calls, letters, and internet searches. Likewise, 60 clients who were successfully recruited could not be located when their interview date arrived. Interview due dates already had passed for nine unrecruited and 10 recruited clients when the Consortium received notification of their discharge dates. Five clients died and 11 clients chose to withdraw from the project after previously agreeing to participate.

In this report, the recruitment rate is calculated using two methods. The first recruitment rate is based on only those individuals staff was able to contact and who then directly told staff that they either did or did not want to participate in OMS. This calculation results in a recruitment rate of 86.6%. The second recruitment rate is based on all individuals who had a potential opportunity to state whether or not they wanted to participate. 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 74.3%.

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), 84.6% received an interview. This calculation 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 32 through 40.

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, co-occurring disorders, transportation, childcare 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/ISMAART admission data and the OMS follow-up interview data collected approximately six months after discharge. On average, the follow-up interviews occurred 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 10 through 16.

- **Primary Substance Used:** Clients responding “no primary substance” increased from 0.0% at admission to 49.6% at follow-up. Thus, at follow-up, nearly half of the clients remained abstinent after treatment. Of clients who reported use of a primary substance at follow-up, 36% reported using a different primary substance than what they were using at admission. For clients who indicated use of a primary substance, alcohol was the most common primary substance reported, with 39.6% of clients reporting use at follow-up.
- **Frequency of Primary Substance Use:** At follow-up, 75.7% of clients did not increase the frequency of use of their primary substance; furthermore, 53.7% of these clients reduced their use. Of the people who used at least daily at admission, 44.5% were abstinent and an additional 64.0% had reduced the frequency of their use at follow-up.
- **Secondary Substance Used:** Clients responding “no secondary substance” increased from 43.1% to 87.4%. Therefore, only 12.6% of clients reported using more than one substance at follow-up. Of those clients who reported use of a secondary substance at follow-up, 57.3% reported using a different secondary substance than what they were using at admission. For clients who indicated use of a secondary substance, alcohol was the most common secondary substance reported followed by marijuana. The frequency of use of both substances, however, decreased between admission and follow-up.
- **Frequency of Secondary Substance Use:** Clients were seven times more likely to reduce the frequency of their secondary substance use: over 35% reduced their use while just over 5% increased their use.
- **Arrests:** For the question regarding arrests, the admission response refers to the 12 months prior to admission and the follow-up response refers to the 6 months since discharge. Only 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 13.8 percentage points while clients responding “4 or more months” for months employed increased by 17.5 percentage points.
- **Income:** Of the clients who reported no income at admission, 66.7% had income from “wages/salary” at follow-up. An additional 20.6% 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 2006. 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/ISMAST question. The second column describes the

responses for all clients participating in the OMS who answered that item at admission. The third and fourth columns describe the responses for clients who answered the particular item both at admission and at follow-up, a group of 391 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 391 for any given item as clients may refuse to answer any question at follow-up.

Table 1. Primary Substance Used

At follow-up, nearly half of the clients indicated no use of a primary substance. The most commonly used primary substance is alcohol, with 44.7% and 39.6% reporting use at admission and follow-up respectively. Marijuana is the second most common substance used; however, there was almost a 20 percentage point decrease between admission and follow-up in the percent of clients reporting marijuana use. Methamphetamine use decreased from 17.5% of clients using at admission to just over 1% of clients reporting use at follow-up.

Primary Substance	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	0.0	0.0	49.6
Alcohol	46.2	44.7	39.6
Marijuana and/or hashish	25.9	27.1	7.9
Methamphetamine	18.3	17.5	1.1
Cocaine	7.4	8.2	0.1
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.3	1.9	0.5
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other Amphetamine	0.1	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Stimulants	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbiturates	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.3	0.0	0.0
Over the Counter	0.1	0.0	0.4
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
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Table 2. Secondary Substance Used

At follow-up, 87.4% of clients responded none to secondary substance use. For those clients who did report using a secondary substance, alcohol was the most common, followed closely by marijuana and methamphetamine. There were moderate decreases between admission and follow-up in the percent of clients reporting alcohol or marijuana as their secondary substance, 13.5 and 18.3 percentage points respectively. However, there was only a 3.2 percentage point decrease in the percent of clients reporting methamphetamine as their secondary substance.

Secondary Substance	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)†	
		Admission	Follow-Up
None	41.4	43.1	87.4
Alcohol	18.6	19.1	5.6
Marijuana and/or hashish	24.2	21.6	3.3
Methamphetamine	7.7	6.4	3.2
Cocaine	5.9	7.0	0.4
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.7	0.2	0.0
Heroin	0.9	1.9	0.0
Other Amphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.1
Benzodiazepines	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other Stimulants	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbiturates	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over the Counter	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

Tables 3 and 4 reflect changes in the frequency of substance use. These tables describe frequency change for the primary and secondary substances that are reported at the time of the interview. At follow-up, the primary substance listed at admission may no longer be the individual's drug of choice. For example, a participant who at admission reports using a primary substance of alcohol 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, one should be cautious in drawing conclusions because the participant may have made a change in the type of primary drug used. Table 5 shows the percentage of clients who changed primary drugs.

Table 3. Frequency of Use of Primary Substance

For those clients who reported primary substance use in the 6 months since discharge, 1-3 times in past month was the most common frequency (15.9%). A large decrease, 23.0 percentage points, between admission and follow-up was found among clients reporting no past month use.

Primary Substance Frequency	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	12.5	14.9	49.6	+34.7
No past month use	36.0	37.4	14.4	-23.0
1-3 times in past month	22.2	17.4	15.9	-1.5
1-2 times per week	9.8	9.9	9.5	-0.4
3-6 times per week	6.1	7.2	5.4	-1.8
Once daily	5.6	5.0	1.0	-4.0
2-3 times daily	2.9	4.6	3.3	-1.3
4 + times daily	4.9	3.6	1.0	-2.6

Table 4. Frequency of Use of Secondary Substance

Clients responding “no use in past six months” increased by 27.8 percentage points from 59.6% at admission to 87.4% at follow-up. An additional 6.1% of clients reported no past month use.

Secondary Substance Frequency	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
No use in past six months	56.9	59.6	87.4	+27.8
No past month use	20.7	19.5	6.1	-13.4
1-3 times in past month	11.7	11.9	1.6	-10.3
1-2 times per week	4.9	5.7	2.1	-3.6
3-6 times per week	2.2	1.3	2.6	+1.3
Once daily	1.9	1.3	0.2	-1.1
2-3 times daily	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.5
4 + times daily	1.3	0.4	0.0	-0.4

Table 5. Change in Use of Primary and Secondary Substance at Follow-Up

Changes in Substance Use	% of Non-Abstinent Clients N=197 [†]
Changed primary substance	36.0
Changed secondary substance	57.3
Changed frequency of primary substance	76.7
Changed frequency of secondary substance	44.9

[†] 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 14.4 percentage points. Over 30% of clients reported attending a meeting on at least one day at follow-up, compared to 18% at admission.

Meetings Attended Per Month	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	75.6	75.2	60.8	-14.4
1- 10 meetings	18.6	18.0	30.4	+12.4
11 + meetings	5.8	6.8	8.8	+2.0

Table 7. Arrests

Over 86% of clients reported no arrests at follow-up, compared to 37.8% of clients reporting no arrests at admission. Nearly 60% of clients reported being arrested 1-3 times at admission, whereas only 13% reported 1-3 arrests at follow-up.

Arrests	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	37.9	37.8	86.9	+49.1
1-3 times	59.7	59.8	13.0	-46.8
4 times or more	2.5	2.4	0.1	-2.3

Table 8. Hospitalizations

At follow-up, over 98% of clients reported no hospitalizations for a substance abuse-related problem. Only 0.1% of clients reported being hospitalized 4 times or more at follow-up.

Hospitalizations	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	88.3	89.2	98.3	+9.1
1-3 times	11.5	10.3	1.6	-8.7
4 times or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.4

Table 9. Employment Status

At follow-up, 56.0% of clients responded that they were employed full-time, a 20.0 percentage point increase over admission. As more clients were employed full-time at follow-up, the percent of clients reporting they were unemployed or not in the labor force decreased by a modest margin.

Employment Status	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	35.1	36.0	56.0	+20.0
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	15.3	14.0	12.3	-1.7
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	24.3	18.9	11.4	-7.5
Not in labor force	25.2	31.0	20.3	-10.7

Table 10. Months Employed

At follow-up, 72% 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 88% of clients indicated they were employed at least one month at follow-up.

Months Employed	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	28.1	25.0	11.2	-13.8
1-3 months	22.1	20.5	16.8	-3.7
4 + months	49.8	54.5	72.0	+17.5

Table 11. Income

Over 40% of clients indicated their taxable monthly income at follow-up was \$1001 to \$2000. At admission, however, over 40% of clients indicated they had no monthly income. There were increases in the two highest income categories (\$1001 to \$2000 and over \$2001) at follow-up, perhaps corresponding to the previous finding that more clients were employed at follow-up.

Income	OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N= 391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	42.9	38.7	21.1	-17.6
\$500 or less	10.6	11.3	5.9	-5.4
\$501 to \$1000	20.6	24.0	14.1	-9.9
\$1001 to \$2000	22.3	22.4	42.7	+20.3
Over \$2001	3.6	3.6	16.2	+12.6

Table 12. Income Source

At follow-up, just over 2% of clients indicated they had no income source, whereas over 64% of clients responded that wages/salary were their income source. Approximately one-fifth of clients, at both admission and follow-up, stated that family/friends were their income source.

Income Source	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
None	23.0	18.6	2.1	-16.5
Wages/Salary	48.3	49.7	64.7	+15.0
Family/ Friends	19.4	21.3	22.2	+0.9
Public Assistance	1.4	1.4	2.3	+0.9
Retirement/ Pension	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Disability	2.6	3.9	5.9	+2.0
Other	4.7	4.3	2.3	-2.0

Table 13. Days Missed Work or School

There were moderate changes between admission and follow-up in client responses to how many days of work or school they had missed due to substance abuse problems. The percent of clients who reported missing six or more days of work or school decreased by 3.2 percentage points between admission and follow-up.

Days Missed	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Five or fewer days	84.9	86.0	87.2	+1.2
Six or more days	8.0	5.4	2.2	-3.2
Not Applicable	7.1	8.6	10.7	+2.1

Table 14. Education

There was a slight decrease at follow-up in the percent of clients who did not graduate high school, which indicates that some clients were able to complete high school or earn their General Education Degree (GED) between admission and follow-up. All other education levels had minor increases at follow-up.

Level of Education	OMS Sample at Admission % N=1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Did Not Graduate High School	30.9	33.3	29.4	-3.9
High School Only	45.7	41.7	42.4	+0.7
Some College	19.8	22.6	23.3	+0.7
College Graduate	3.7	2.5	4.9	+2.4

Table 15. Relationship Status

The majority of clients reported being single at both admission (55.3%) and follow-up (51.6%). Married was the second most common response with nearly 20% of clients reporting this relationship status at admission and follow-up.

Relationship Status	OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Single	54.7	55.3	51.6	-3.7
Married	13.9	19.5	18.8	-0.3
Cohabiting	10.7	8.4	9.6	+1.2
Separated	4.8	4.0	5.0	+1.0
Divorced	15.2	11.9	13.0	+1.1
Widowed	0.8	0.9	2.0	+1.1

Table 16. Living Arrangements

Almost a quarter of clients reported living with their parents at both admission and follow-up, the most common response given at both interviews. At follow-up, alone was the second most common living arrangement (16.6%), followed by significant other and children (15.7%). Admission data is similar, although other adults was the second most common response at admission (15.8%).

Living Arrangements	OMS Sample at Admission % N = 1008 (weighted)	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391 (weighted %)		
		Admission	Follow-Up	Change
Alone	15.1	14.5	16.6	+2.1
Parents	22.8	24.3	24.6	+0.3
Significant Other Only	10.8	13.2	12.9	-0.3
Significant Other and Child(ren)	13.4	15.2	15.7	+0.5
Child(ren) Only	5.5	5.9	10.1	+4.2
Other Adults	19.2	15.8	13.3	-2.5
Other Adults and Child(ren)	4.2	4.8	4.3	-0.5
Prison or Jail	1.5	1.2	0.1	-1.1
Homeless	2.3	1.6	0.7	-0.9
Half-way House	5.0	3.5	1.6	-1.9
Hospital	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Section F Outcome: Abstinence

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

Although 391 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 or marijuana abstained at a lower rate during the follow-up period than those clients whose primary substance was cocaine or methamphetamine. Clients whose primary substance at admission was cocaine had the highest abstinence rate of 71.9% during the follow-up period.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews (N=391)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at follow-up % ****(N) [†]
Alcohol	35.4 (62/175)
Marijuana	55.7 (59/106)
Methamphetamine	66.2 (45/68)
Cocaine	71.9 (23/32)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	37.5 (3/8)
Heroin	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	100.0 (1/1)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

[†] 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 follow-up had the highest abstinence rate of 57.0% at follow-up. Abstinence rates for clients who were employed full-time were similar at admission (51.8%) and follow-up (51.6%). The number of clients employed full-time increased from 141 at admission to 219 at follow-up.

Employment Status	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391	
	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	51.8 (73/141)	51.6 (113/219)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	38.2 (21/55)	39.6 (19/48)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	47.3 (35/74)	37.8 (17/45)
Not in labor force	53.7 (65/121)	57.0 (45/79)

[†] 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

Clients who reported living with other adults and children at admission had one of the highest abstinence rates (94.7%). One hundred percent of clients who had been living in prison or jail at admission were abstinent at follow-up. Clients living with children only at follow-up had a much higher abstinence rate (61.5%) than those clients who were living with children only at admission (34.8%).

Living Arrangements	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
Alone	49.1 (28/57)	52.3 (34/65)
Parents	47.4 (45/95)	42.7 (41/96)
Significant Other Only	38.5 (20/52)	42.0 (21/50)
Significant Other and Children	62.7 (37/59)	58.1 (36/62)
Children Only	34.8 (8/23)	61.5 (24/39)
Other Adults	37.1 (23/62)	44.2 (23/52)
Other Adults and Children	94.7 (18/19)	76.5 (13/17)
Prison or Jail	100.0 (5/5)	0.0 (0/1)
Homeless	50.0 (3/6)	0.0 (0/3)
Half-way House	53.8 (7/13)	50.0 (3/6)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

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

Table 20. Abstinence by Relationship

Clients who indicated they were divorced at admission had the highest abstinence rate of 65.2% at follow-up. There is a noticeable difference in abstinence rate between those clients who were separated at admission (62.5%) and those who reported being separated at follow-up (30.0%).

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Relationship Status	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Abstinence %*** (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
Single	46.3 (100/216)	50.1 (101/202)
Married	61.8 (47/76)	64.4 (47/73)
Cohabiting	21.2 (7/33)	45.9 (17/37)
Separated	62.5 (10/16)	30.0 (6/20)
Divorced	65.2 (30/46)	43.1 (22/51)
Widowed	25.0 (1/4)	12.5 (1/8)

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

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

Table 21. Abstinence by Income Source

Abstinence rates were similar for those clients who reported wages/salary as their income source at admission (47.4%) and those who reported wages/salary at follow-up (50.6%). One hundred percent of clients who indicated retirement/pension as their income source, whether at admission or follow-up, were abstinent at follow-up. Over 83% of clients who stated public assistance as their income source at admission were abstinent.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Income Source	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence %** (N) [†]
None	58.9 (43/73)	12.5 (1/8)
Wages/ Salary	47.4 (92/194)	50.6 (128/253)
Family/ Friends	42.2 (35/83)	41.4 (36/87)
Public Assistance	83.3 (5/6)	55.6 (5/9)
Retirement/ Pension	100.0 (3/3)	100.0 (2/2)
Disability	53.3 (8/15)	82.6 (19/23)
Other	47.1 (8/17)	44.4 (4/9)

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

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

Table 22. Abstinence by Income

The highest abstinence rate of 61.3% was found among clients earning 1001 to \$2000 at follow-up. Clients earning \$500 or less at admission and at follow-up had the lowest abstinence rates, 30.6% and 31.6%, respectively.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=320	
Income	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
None	47.6 (59/124)	42.6 (29/68)
\$500 or less	30.6 (11/36)	31.6 (6/19)
\$501 to \$1000	53.2 (41/77)	42.2 (19/45)
\$1001 to \$2000	54.2 (39/72)	61.3 (84/137)
Over \$2000	33.3 (4/12)	32.7 (17/52)

[†] 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

Abstinence rates for clients who reported no arrests at admission and follow-up were rather similar, 52.7% and 52.4%, respectively. Clients who reported being arrested 4 times or more at admission had the highest abstinence rate of 66.7%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Arrests	<i>Arrests asked at Admission</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]	<i>Arrests asked at Follow-Up</i> Abstinence % (N) [†]
None	52.7 (78/148)	52.4 (178/340)
1-3 times	46.2 (108/234)	29.4 (15/51)
4 times or more	66.7 (6/9)	0.0 (0/0)

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

Table 24. Behavioral Change and Abstinence at Follow-Up

Table 24 presents a comparison of clients at follow-up who were abstinent versus clients who were not abstinent on variables of employment, relationship, and income status. Clients who were not abstinent were more likely to change their employment status than those who were abstinent. There were minor differences in the percent of abstinent versus not abstinent clients who changed their relationship status or income status.

	Abstinent N=194 [†]	Not Abstinent N=197 [†]
Percent who changed employment status	34.9	59.3
Percent who changed relationship status	20.3	28.1
Percent who changed income status	47.5	52.8

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

Table 25. AA/NA Meetings Attended

Table 25 presents numbers showing that clients who were abstinent at follow-up attended an average of 3.6 AA, NA, or similar type meetings per month. This compares to an average of only 1.9 meetings per month for clients who were not abstinent during the follow-up period.

	Abstinent N=194	Not Abstinent N=197
Average number of NA/AA meetings attended per month since treatment ended	3.6	1.9

[†] 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

Over 85% of clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol were arrest-free during the follow-up period. This is followed closely by 84.1% of clients who reported methamphetamine at admission and were arrest-free at follow-up. Just over 82% of clients who reported marijuana as their primary substance at admission were arrest-free at follow-up.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed (N=391)	
Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrest at Follow-Up % (N) [†]
Alcohol	85.1 (149/175)
Marijuana	82.1 (87/106)
Methamphetamine	84.1 (64/68)
Cocaine	90.6 (29/32)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	100.0 (8/8)
Heroin	0.0 (0/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	100.0 (0/1)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

Table 27. No Arrests by Employment

Clients who responded they were “not in labor force” at follow-up had the highest no-arrest rate of 91.1%. Clients who reported full-time employment, whether at admission (89.4%) or follow-up (90.0%), had the second highest no-arrest rates at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Employment Status	<i>Employment asked at Admission</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Employment asked at Follow-Up</i> No Arrests % ** (N) [†]
Employed Full Time (>35 hrs/ wk)	89.4 (126/141)	90.0 (197/219)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/ wk)	80.0 (44/55)	77.1 (37/48)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	85.1 (63/74)	73.3 (33/45)
Not in labor force	88.4 (107/121)	91.1 (72/79)

** Statistically significant (p<.01)

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

Table 28. No Arrests by Living Arrangements

All the clients who indicated living with children only at admission remained arrest-free at follow-up. Clients living with children only at follow-up had a high no-arrest rate of 97.4%. One hundred percent of clients who reported they were homeless at admission reported no arrests at follow-up. The three clients who indicated they were homeless at follow-up, however, all reported being arrested at least one time between discharge from treatment and follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Living Arrangements	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> No Arrests % * (N) [†]
Alone	77.2 (44/57)	86.2 (56/65)
Parents	89.5 (85/95)	85.4 (82/96)
Significant Other Only	94.2 (49/52)	92.0 (46/50)
Significant Other and Children	83.1 (49/59)	91.9 (57/62)
Children Only	100.0 (23/23)	97.4 (38/39)
Other Adults	85.5 (53/62)	82.7 (43/52)
Other Adults and Children	94.7 (18/19)	82.4 (14/17)
Prison or Jail	40.0 (2/5)	0.0 (0/1)
Homeless	100.0 (6/6)	0.0 (0/3)
Half-way House	85.7 (12/14)	83.3 (5/6)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

* Statistically significant (p<.05)

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

Table 29. No Arrests by Relationship

Clients who indicated they were married at admission and at follow-up had some of the highest no-arrest rates, 93.4% and 97.3% respectively. Clients who were divorced at admission also had a high no-arrest rate of 91.5%. The lowest no-arrest rate of 70.0% was found among those clients who reported they were separated at follow-up.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Relationship Status	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]
Single	84.3 (182/216)	84.2 (170/202)
Married	93.4 (71/76)	97.3 (71/73)
Cohabiting	78.8 (26/33)	89.2 (33/37)
Separated	87.5 (14/16)	70.0 (14/20)
Divorced	91.5 (43/47)	84.3 (43/51)
Widowed	100.0 (4/4)	100.0 (8/8)

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

Table 30. No Arrests by Income Source

All clients who indicated retirement/pension both at admission and follow-up were arrest-free at follow-up. Clients who responded public assistance at follow-up had the lowest no-arrest rate of 66.7%. Conversely, 100% of clients who indicated public assistance at admission reported no arrests at follow-up. Clients that replied none to income source at admission had one of the highest no-arrest rate of 94.5%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=391	
Income Source	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]
None	94.5 (69/73)	75.0 (6/8)
Wages/ Salary	86.6 (168/194)	88.1 (223/253)
Family/ Friends	81.9 (68/83)	86.2 (75/87)
Public Assistance	100.0 (6/6)	66.7 (6/9)
Retirement/ Pension	100.0 (3/3)	100.0 (2/2)
Disability	73.3 (11/15)	78.3 (18/23)
Other	88.2 (15/17)	88.9 (8/9)

[†] 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

No-arrest rates of over 92% were found among those clients earning \$1001 to \$2000 at admission and follow-up. Clients who indicated they had an income of over \$2000 at admission had a no-arrest rate of 66.7%, the lowest rate among all categories. Clients earning over \$2000 at follow-up, however, had a no-arrest rate of over 86%.

	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews Completed N=321	
Income	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> No Arrests % (N) [†]
None	83.9 (104/124)	76.5 (52/68)
\$500 or less	88.9 (32/36)	84.2 (16/19)
\$501 to \$1000	87.0 (67/77)	84.4 (38/45)
\$1001 to \$2000	93.1 (67/72)	92.7 (127/137)
Over \$2000	66.7 (8/12)	86.5 (45/52)

* Statistically significant ($p < .05$)

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

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 64.7% of the clients who reported methamphetamine as their primary substance at admission were employed full-time at follow-up. Clients whose primary substance at admission was alcohol had a full-time employment rate of over 58% at follow-up. Full-time employment rates at follow-up were similar between clients who reported marijuana and cocaine at admission, 49.1% and 50.0%, respectively.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews (N=391)	
Primary Substance at Admission	Employed Full Time at Follow-Up % (N) [†]
Alcohol	58.9 (102/175)
Marijuana	49.1 (52/106)
Methamphetamine	64.7 (44/68)
Cocaine	50.0 (16/32)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	37.5 (3/8)
Heroin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/1)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives and Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Over the Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)

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

Table 33. Full Time Employment by Living Arrangements

The highest full-time employment rate (83.3%) was found among those clients living in a halfway house at follow-up, perhaps because these clients must maintain employment in order to live in the half-way house. High employment rates (72.6%) were also found among those clients living with their significant other and children at follow-up, as well as among those clients who were living with other adults at admission. Clients living with other adults and children at follow-up had the lowest full-time employment rate (23.5%).

Living Arrangements	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391	
	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Admission</i> Working Full Time % (N) [†]	<i>Living Arrangements asked at Follow-Up</i> Working Full Time % (N) [†]
Alone	59.6 (34/57)	64.6 (42/65)
Parents	50.5 (48/95)	40.6 (39/96)
Significant Other Only	44.2 (23/52)	60.0 (30/50)
Significant Other and Children	64.4 (38/59)	72.6 (45/62)
Children Only	39.1 (9/23)	46.2 (18/39)
Other Adults	72.6 (45/62)	65.4 (37/52)
Other Adults and Children	36.8 (7/19)	23.5 (4/17)
Prison or Jail	40.0 (2/5)	0.0 (0/1)
Homeless	50.0 (3/6)	0.0 (0/0)
Half-way House	71.4 (10/14)	83.3 (5/6)
Hospital	0.0 (0/0)	0.0 (0/0)

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

Table 34. Full Time Employment by Relationship

By a fair margin (17.1 percentage points), clients who were cohabiting at follow-up had the highest full-time employment rate at follow-up. Just over half of clients who reported they were single at admission and follow-up, 56.9% and 52.0%, respectively, were employed full-time at follow-up. Clients who were separated at follow-up had the lowest full-time employment rate of 20.0%.

Relationship Status	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391	
	<i>Relationship asked at Admission</i> Working Full Time % (N) [†]	<i>Relationship asked at Follow-Up</i> Working Full Time % (N) [†]
Single	56.9 (123/216)	52.0 (105/202)
Married	52.6 (40/76)	57.5 (42/73)
Cohabiting	60.1 (20/33)	83.8 (31/37)
Separated	43.4 (7/16)	20.0 (4/20)
Divorced	58.7 (27/46)	66.7 (34/51)
Widowed	25.0 (1/4)	37.5 (3/8)

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

Table 35. Full Time Employment by Income Source

The highest full-time employment rates were found, as expected, among clients who indicated wages/salary as their income source, both at admission (77.3%) and follow-up (85.0%). Clients employed full-time, who indicated they had no income source at follow-up, may have just begun working and not yet have an income source to report. Less than 5% of clients who reported family/friends as their income source at follow-up were employed full-time. However, a number of these clients may be adolescents and not in the labor force.

Income Source	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=391	
	<i>Income Source asked at Admission</i> Working full time %****(N) [†]	<i>Income Source asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %**** (N) [†]
None	45.2 (33/73)	0.0 (0/8)
Wages/ Salary	77.3 (150/194)	85.0 (215/253)
Family/ Friends	33.7 (28/83)	4.6 (4/87)
Public Assistance	16.7 (1/6)	0.0 (0/9)
Retirement/ Pension	0.0 (0/3)	0.0 (0/2)
Disability	13.3 (2/15)	0.0 (0/23)
Other	29.4 (5/17)	0.0 (0/9)

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

[†] 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

At follow-up, clients who reported earning \$1001 to \$2000 at admission and follow-up were employed full-time at rates of 93.1% and 95.6% respectively; the highest employment rates among the income categories. Over 43% of the clients who reported no income at admission were employed full-time at follow-up.

Income	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews N=321	
	<i>Income asked at Admission</i> Working full time %**** (N) [†]	<i>Income asked at Follow-Up</i> Working full time %**** (N) [†]
None	43.5 (54/124)	0.0 (0/68)
\$500 or less	61.1 (22/36)	15.8 (3/19)
\$501 to \$1000	70.1 (54/77)	62.2 (28/45)
\$1001 to \$2000	93.1 (67/72)	95.6 (131/137)
Over \$2000	91.7 (11/12)	86.5 (45/52)

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

[†] 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.

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 32 clients who were in treatment less than seven days, 11 of them were abstinent at follow-up, equaling a success rate of 34.4%. 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 highest abstinence rate of 72.6%. Clients with a length of stay of 91-120 days had the second highest abstinence rate of 54.3%. The most common length of stay was 31-60 days (104 clients) while the least common was less than 7 days (32 clients).

Clients who remained in treatment for 91-120 days had the highest full-time employment rate of 65.7%. The full-time employment rate was lowest for those clients who were in treatment less than 7 days (40.6%). Over half of all clients in the other length of stay categories were employed full-time.

Clients who were in treatment more than 120 days had the highest no-arrest rate (95.2%). Clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days had a no-arrest rate of 78.1%, the lowest rate among length of stay categories. Overall, clients who remained in treatment less than 7 days had the least successful outcomes at follow-up.

Days of Treatment	OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews		
	Abstinence % *** (N) [†] Total N=391	Employed Full Time % (N) [†] Total N=391	No Arrest % * (N) [†] Total N=391
Less than 7 days	34.4 (11/32)	40.6 (13/32)	78.1 (25/32)
7 - 30 days	51.6 (49/95)	50.5 (48/95)	93.7 (89/95)
31 - 60 days	45.2 (47/104)	56.7 (59/104)	78.8 (82/104)
61 - 90 days	36.5 (23/63)	61.9 (39/63)	87.3 (55/63)
91 - 120 days	54.3 (19/35)	65.7 (23/35)	85.7 (30/35)
More than 120 days	72.6 (45/62)	59.7 (37/62)	95.2 (59/62)

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

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

Admission data revealed four substances that clients mentioned most often 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 group of 1008 clients who were sampled during 2006.

The table shows that for clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine, 28.6% were in treatment less than 7 days. This number was 25.1% for clients whose primary substance at admission was marijuana. The mean length of stay for clients who listed cocaine as their primary substance at admission was 79.9 days. This was the longest mean length of stay of the four groups. Clients who listed alcohol as their primary substance had the shortest mean length of stay in treatment at 59.4 days.

Primary Substance at Admission	Length of Stay						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=465 [†]	19.6	17.5	27.2	14.1	9.0	12.6	59.4
Marijuana N=261 [†]	25.1	18.3	22.0	12.1	7.4	15.1	61.6
Methamphetamine N=184 [†]	28.6	23.2	9.9	10.2	9.1	19.0	63.6
Cocaine N=75 [†]	24.7	28.0	16.6	7.7	0.0	22.9	79.9

[†] 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 39. Discharge Status by Outcomes

Table 39 shows discharge status by the three outcome variables of abstinence, no arrest, and employment. Clients who successfully completed treatment had the highest abstinence, no-arrest, and full-time employment rates at follow-up. Over 68% of clients who completed the follow-up interview were successfully discharged from treatment. Clients that had a neutral discharge may have been referred to another program or discharged for criminal justice issues.

OMS Sample with Follow-Up Interviews				
Recorded Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % * (N) [†]	No arrest % **** (N) [†]	Employed Full Time % ** (N) [†]
Successful Completion	266	53.4 (142)	91.4 (243)	61.7 (164)
Terminated	105	41.9 (44)	81.0 (85)	44.8 (47)
Neutral Discharge	20	40.0 (8)	55.0 (11)	40.0 (8)
Total	391	49.1 (194)	86.7 (339)	56.0 (219)

*Statistically significant (p<.05) ****Statistically significant (p<.0001) **Statistically Significant (p<.01)

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

APPENDIX: Presentation of Tracking Data

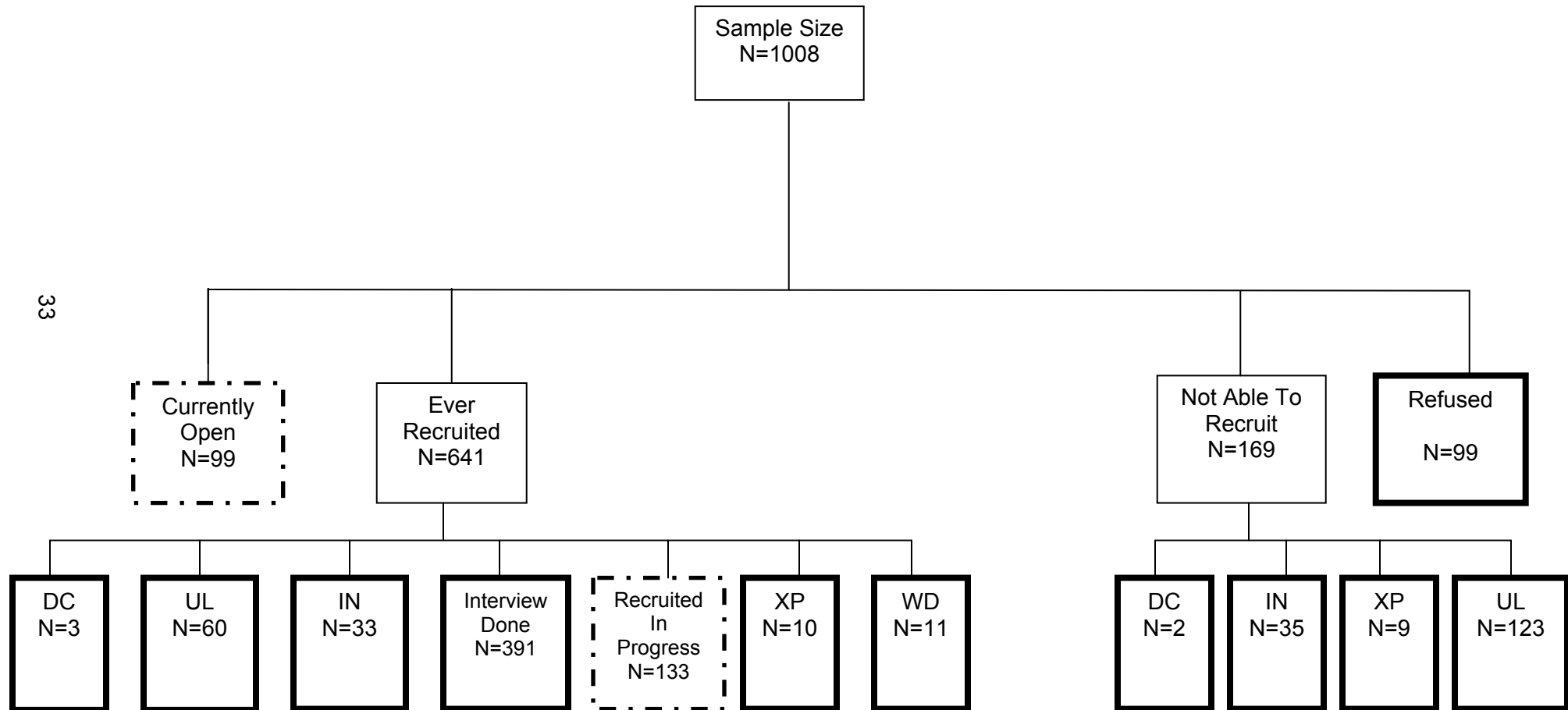
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Several tracking categories are used in the OMS tracking database to organize the clients.

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 for 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 closed.
Deceased (DC)	Client died before recruitment or if the client was recruited but died 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 staff received discharge date for a client from the treatment agency via 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 agreed to take part in the follow-up interview. Client will receive update calls and/or letters until the interview date nears. Case will close when interview takes place.
Unable to Locate (UL)	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 incarcerated at the time their interview was due to take place. The client may or may not have been successfully recruited. Case is closed.

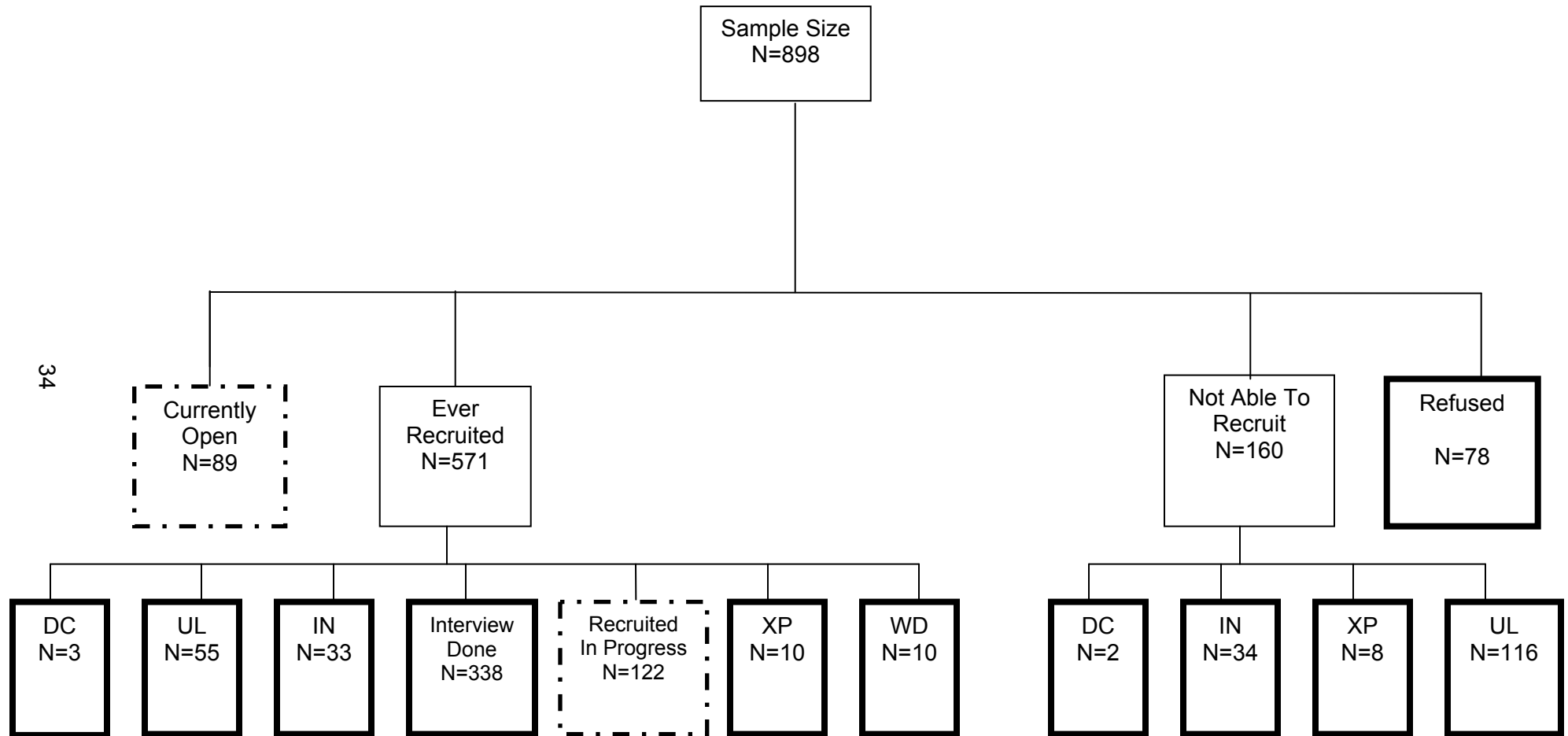
Diagram A1: Outcomes Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2006 All Clients*



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.)

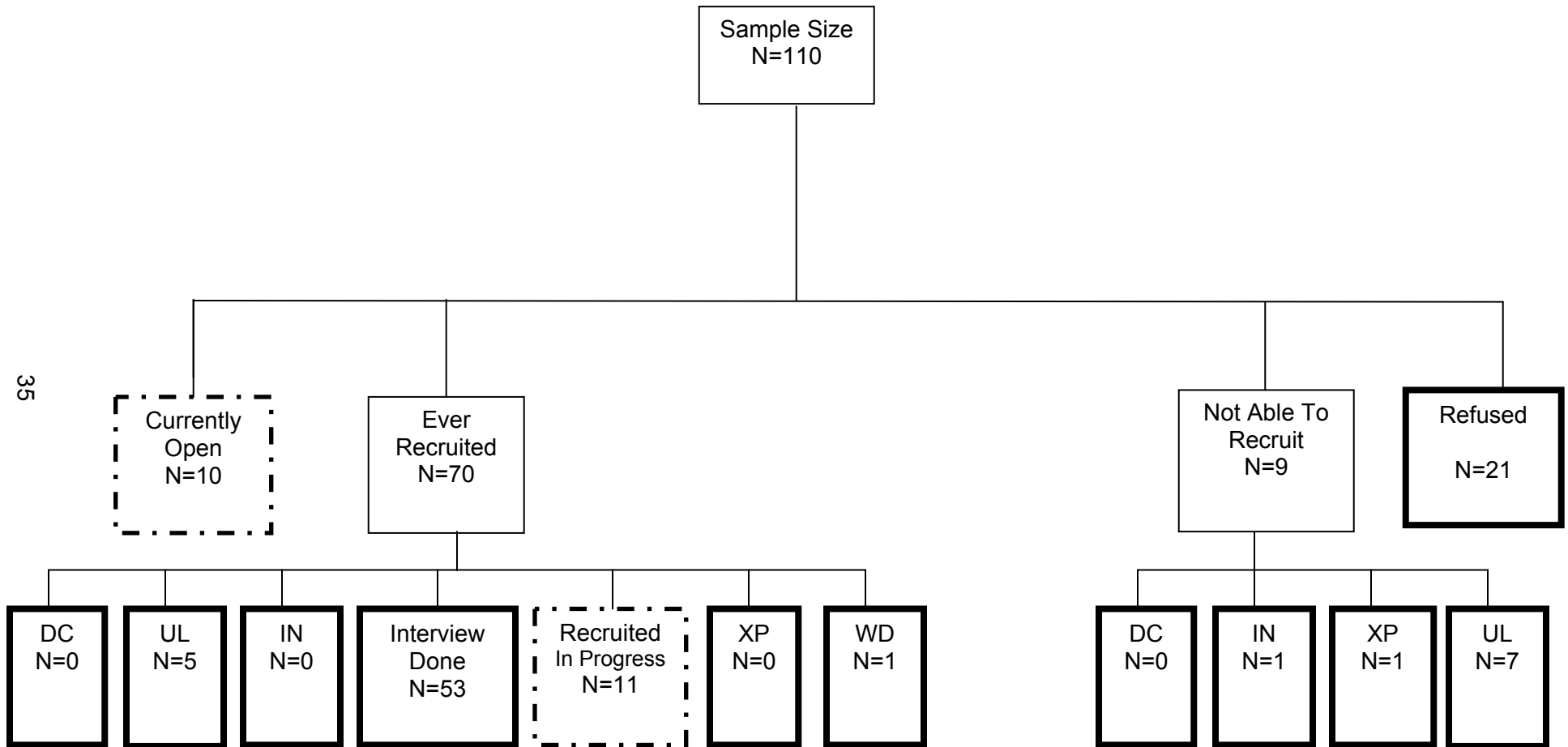
Diagram A2: Outcomes Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2006 Adults*



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

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

Diagram A3: Outcomes Monitoring System January 1 – December 31, 2006 Adolescents*



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

* 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 2006

ALL CLIENTS - 1008

Table A2. Case Status – All Clients

Status	Number of Clients
Open cases	232
Closed cases	776
Total	1008

Table A3. Closed by Category- All Clients

Category name	Number of Clients	Percentage of Clients
Follow-up interview complete	391	50.4
Unable to locate	183	23.6
Refused participation	99	12.8
Incarcerated	68	8.8
Expired	19	2.4
Withdrew	11	1.4
Deceased	5	0.6
Total	776	100.0

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

Table A4. Rates for All Clients

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	86.6
Recruitment rate *	74.3
Refusal rate	13.4
Follow-up rate	60.8
Not able to recruit rate	21.8

* For information regarding this recruitment rate, please refer to page 8 of the report.

Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2006

ADULTS - 898

Table A5. Case Status – Adults

Status	Number of Clients
Open cases	211
Closed cases	687
Total	898

Table A6. Closed by Category - Adults

Category Name	Number of Clients	Percentage of Clients
Follow-up interview complete	338	49.2
Unable to locate	171	24.9
Refused participation	78	11.4
Incarcerated	67	9.8
Expired	18	2.6
Withdrew	10	1.5
Deceased	5	0.7
Total	687	100.0

Table A7. Rates for Adults Only

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	88.0
Recruitment rate *	74.6
Refusal rate	12.0
Follow-up rate	59.0
Not able to recruit rate	23.3

* For information regarding this recruitment rate, please refer to page 8 of the report.

Tracking Report for Clients Admitted in 2006

ADOLESCENTS - 110

Table A8. Case Status – Adolescents

Status	Number of Clients
Open cases	21
Closed cases	89
Total	110

Table A9. Closed by Category - Adolescents

Category name	Number of Clients	Percentage of Clients
Follow-up interview complete	53	59.6
Unable to locate	12	13.5
Refused participation	21	23.6
Incarcerated	1	1.1
Expired	1	1.1
Withdrew	1	1.1
Deceased	0	0.0
Total	89	100.0

Table A10. Rates for Adolescents only

Category	Percentage
Recruitment rate	76.9
Recruitment rate *	71.4
Refusal rate	23.1
Follow-up rate	75.7
Not able to recruit rate	10.1

* For information regarding this recruitment rate, refer to page 8 of the report.

**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.	433	4779	4912
An outgoing phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	51	674	425
An incoming phone call in which recruitment has actually taken place and the client has either agreed to participate or refused.	18	187	205
An outgoing phone call attempting to update/check-in with client.	161	1581	1742
An incoming phone call from client or collateral contact (not from treatment agency).	26	282	308
An outgoing phone call attempting to reach client for the 6-month follow-up interview.	242	1559	1801
An outgoing phone call completing the 6-month follow-up interview.	46	275	321
An incoming phone call in with the 6-month follow-up interview is completed.	7	63	70
An outgoing phone call attempting to track client through collateral contacts.	12	151	163
Any incoming and outgoing attempts (phone call/letter/fax) to track client through original treatment agency.	27	464	491
(Other) Usually directory assistance or an Internet search, but also any call/contact that doesn't fall under any other category.	112	2044	2156
A letter sent to contact client; includes letters that have been returned and notification of address changes from post office; outgoing or incoming.	395	4391	4786
Sum of all types of client contacts	1530	15850	17380
Sum of minutes for all types of client contacts	11801	117867	129668
Mean number of client contacts per closed client	17.2	23.1	22.4
Mean number of minutes per closed client	132.3	171.4	166.9

OMS CLIENT CONTACT DATA

All Clients with Closed Cases *

Table A12. Clients - Interview Obtained

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Total Interviews Completed	391	6752	56430	1711

Table A13. Clients with No Interview

Status	Clients	Contacts	Minutes	Letters
Unable to Locate	183	4518	30815	1392
Refused	99	686	4400	184
Incarcerated	68	1313	8600	318
Expired	19	281	1990	69
Withdrew	11	185	1215	34
Deceased	5	82	590	30
Grand Total	385	7065	47610	2027

Table A14. Mean Number of Contacts and Minutes per Client

Status	Clients	Contacts	Contacts (Mean)	Minutes	Minutes (Mean)
Interviews Completed	391	6752	17.3	56430	144.3
Unable to Locate	183	4518	24.7	30815	168.4
Refused	99	686	6.9	4400	44.4
Incarcerated	68	1313	19.3	8600	126.5
Expired	19	281	14.8	1990	104.7
Withdrew	11	185	16.8	1215	110.5
Deceased	5	82	16.4	590	118

* Information in Tables A12 through A14 represents only closed cases. Cases are closed for 77% of the 1008 clients in this report.