

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

**JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE
TREATMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT
JANUARY 2010**

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

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CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

**NOVEMBER 1, 2008
THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2009**

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Executive Summary

Program Description

The Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program was established to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail. Clients are tracked for a follow-up interview that occurs approximately six months after admission to the treatment program. The client interviews provide follow-up data to determine outcomes as well as analyze changes between admission and follow up. This report presents results for clients admitted from November 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009.

Four substance abuse treatment agencies are involved in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency, delivers treatment to clients in the Polk County Jail; Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Scott County Jail; Community and Family Resources (CFR) located in Ames, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Story County Jail; and Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility. The Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation conducts the outcome evaluation component of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program.

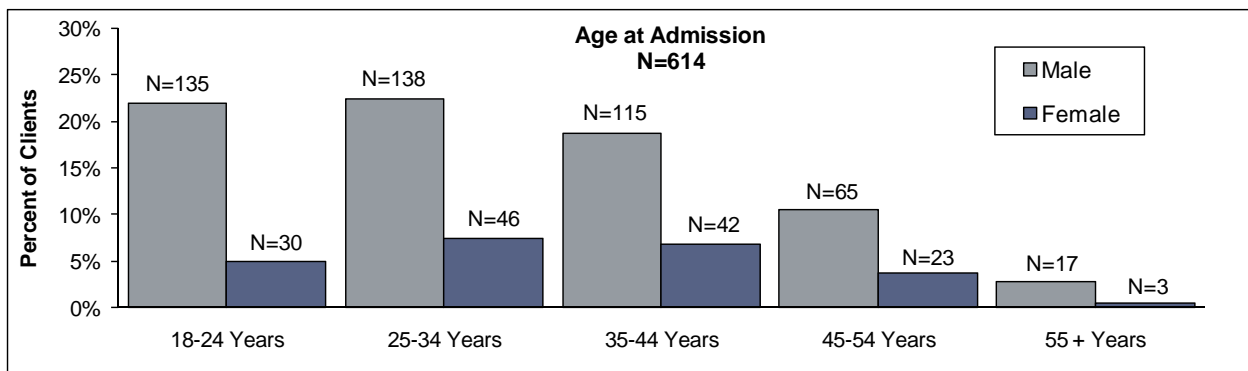
Clients Served

A total of 641 clients were served in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program from November 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009: 256 in Polk County, 199 in Scott County, 113 in Story County, and 73 in Woodbury County.

Client Characteristics

Of the 641 clients admitted, admission data has been received for 614 clients; data for 27 clients are pending and will be included in future reports. According to program guidelines, admission data collected by treatment agency staff reflect the client's status prior to incarceration. The following characteristics describe 614 of the 641 clients served.

Age and Gender

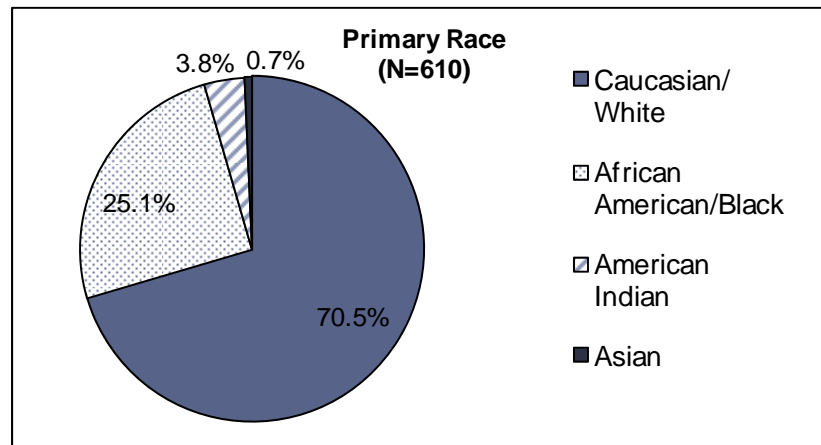


- One hundred forty-four of the clients (23.5%) were female and 470 clients (76.5%) were male.

- Clients ranged in age from 18 to 64 years of age with a median age of 31 years.
- The highest number of males and females at admission were between the ages of 25 and 34 years of age.

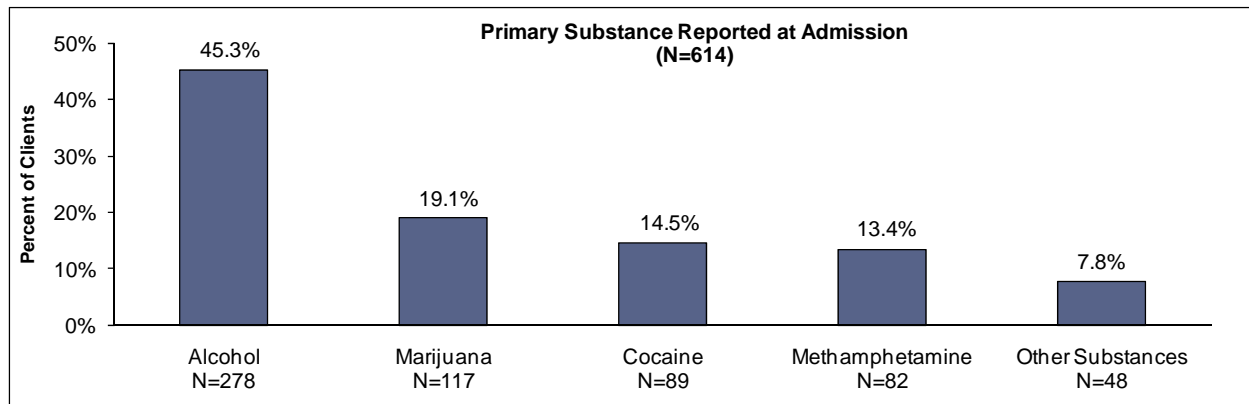
Race and Ethnicity

- Four hundred thirty clients reported their primary race as Caucasian/ White at admission.
- One hundred fifty-three clients indicated African American/Black.
- Twenty-three clients reported American Indian.
- Four clients indicated Asian.
- Thirty-four clients (5.5%) clients reported being of Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, Hispanic, or Latino ethnicity at admission.



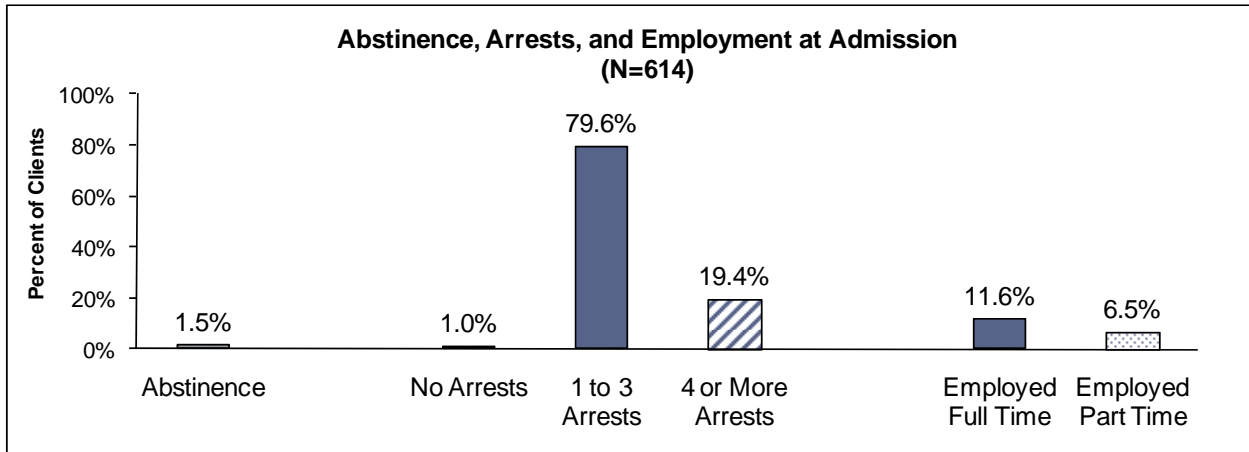
Note: Data is missing for four clients

Substance Use at Admission



- At admission, 100% of clients indicated a primary substance of use. The four most common substances reported at admission were alcohol (278 clients), marijuana (117 clients), cocaine (89 clients), and methamphetamine (82 clients).
- Other primary substances reported at admission: other opiates and synthetics (33 clients); ecstasy (4 clients); heroin (3 clients); oxycontin (2 clients); non-prescription methadone (1 client); PCP (1 client); other stimulants (1 client); benzodiazepines (1 client); inhalants (1 client); and other substance (1 client).
- A secondary substance was reported by 359 clients (58.5%) at admission; marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance indicated by 133 of clients (21.7%). The second most commonly reported secondary substance at admission was alcohol indicated by 102 clients (16.6%).

Abstinence, Arrests, and Employment

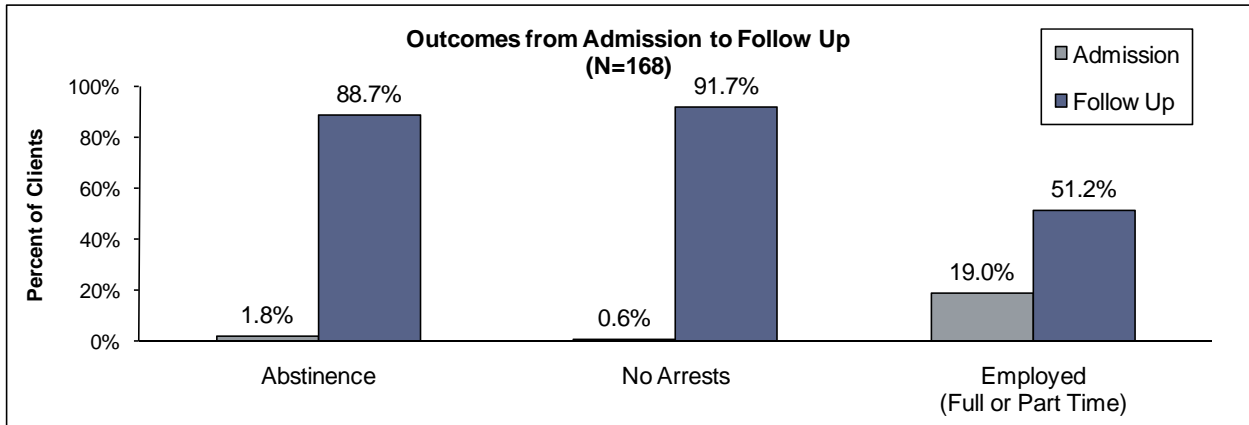


- Six hundred five clients (98.5%) reported substance use during the previous six months at admission.
- Six hundred eight clients (99%) reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months.
- One hundred eleven clients (18.1%) were employed at admission: 71 clients (11.6%) indicated full-time employment and 40 clients (6.5%) reported part-time employment.

Outcomes

One hundred seventy-one clients have completed the follow-up interview (six months after admission). Of the 171 clients, admission data has been received for 168 clients. The following data describe client outcomes for whom both admission and follow-up data were obtained. Three outcome variables are examined: abstinence, arrests, and employment.

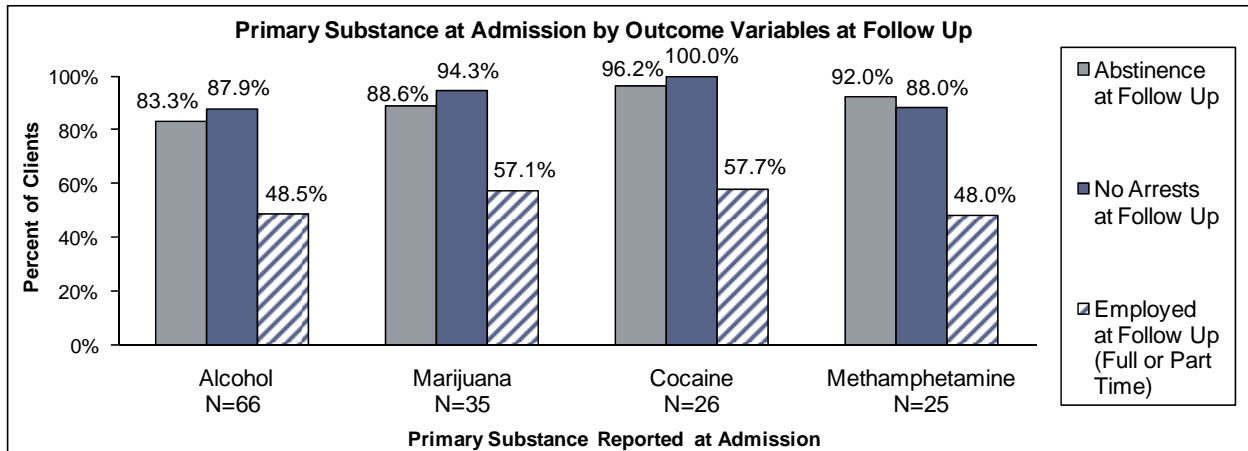
Abstinence, Arrests, and Employment



- One hundred forty-nine clients (88.7%) indicated abstinence at follow up. Of the 19 clients who reported use, 14 (73.7%) indicated alcohol as the primary substance at follow up. Ten of the 19 clients who reported use (52.6%) indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview.
- Clients indicating “no arrests” increased by 91.1 percentage points from admission to follow up. Fourteen clients (8.3%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.
- Forty-six clients (27.4%) were working full time and 40 clients (23.8%) were working part time. Compared to admission data, there were over five times fewer clients not in the labor force (not working or looking for work) at follow up.

Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

The four most common primary substances reported at admission were alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Primary substance indicated at admission was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment. Clients reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission had the highest number of completed follow up interviews (39.3%).



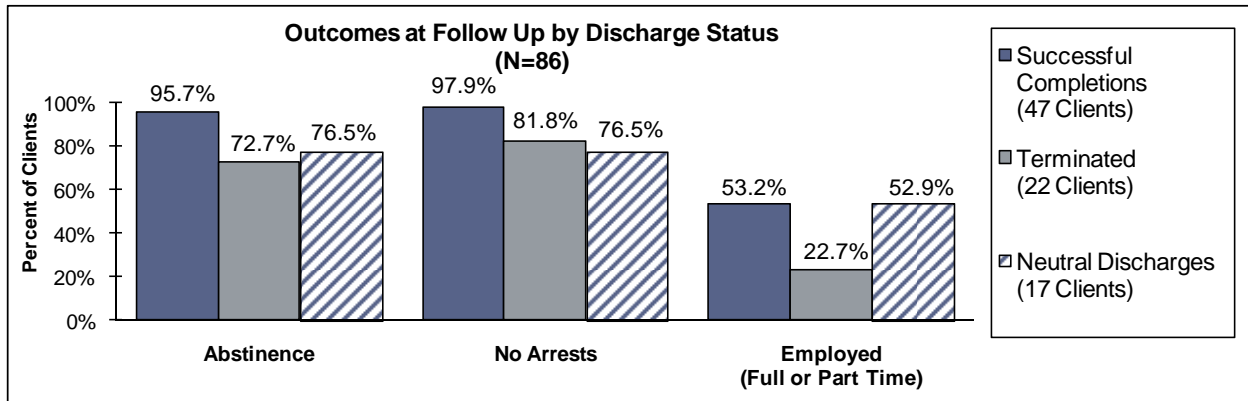
- Fifty-five of 66 clients (83.3%) who indicated alcohol as the primary substance were abstinent during the follow-up period and 31 of 35 clients (88.6%) who reported marijuana were abstinent. Additionally, 25 of 26 clients (96.2%) who reported cocaine as the primary substance at admission and 23 of 25 clients (92%) who indicated methamphetamine were abstinent.
- Eight clients who indicated an arrest during the follow-up period reported alcohol as the primary substance at admission; three clients who reported methamphetamine and two clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission had been arrested in the six months following admission.
- Thirty-two of the 66 clients (48.5%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full or part time and 20 of the 35 clients (57.1%) reporting marijuana were working at follow up. Additionally, 15 of the 26 clients (57.7%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were employed full or part time and 12 of the 25 clients (48%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed.

Discharge

Two hundred seventy-three clients have been discharged from the treatment program: 68 of the clients (24.9%) were discharged as “successful”; 96 clients (35.2%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance or as a result of the client’s decision to remove themselves from treatment program and were designated as “terminated”. One hundred nine clients (39.9%) were discharged for “neutral” reasons (this category includes, but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; medical reasons; receipt of maximum benefits; or death). Analyses indicate there are no significant differences for primary substance reported at admission and successful completion of the treatment program (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p > 0.05$). It is important to note that unsuccessful discharges tend to occur earlier in the treatment process than successful discharges and many clients who will likely be successfully discharged are still receiving treatment.

Outcome Variables by Discharge Status

Eighty-six clients who completed the follow-up interview have been discharged from the treatment program. It is important to note that clients who were successfully discharged comprise the majority of clients interviewed: 54.7% of the 86 clients. Treatment discharge status was examined in relation to key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment.



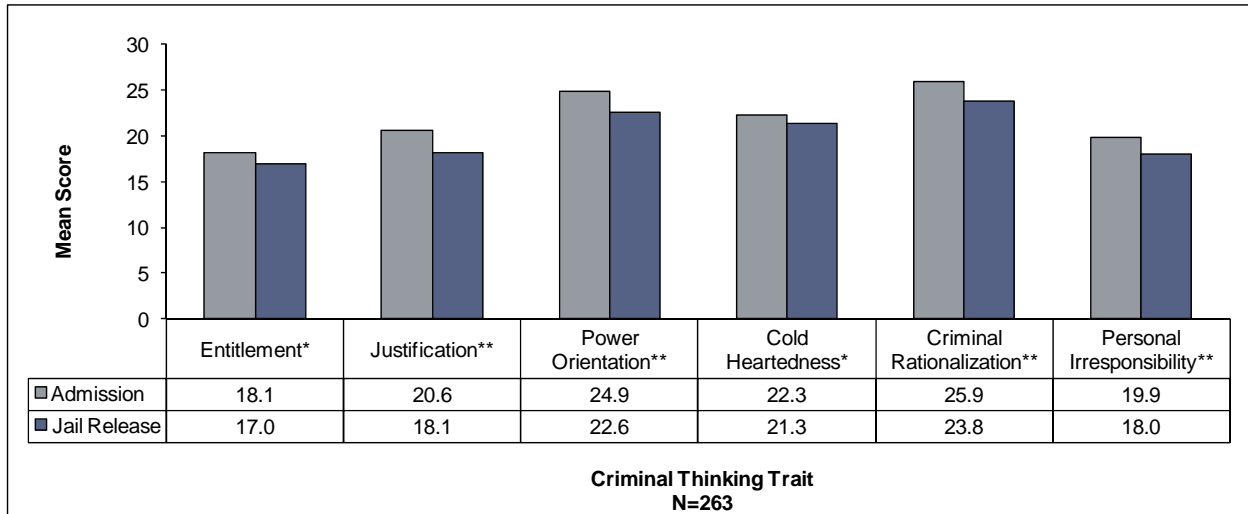
- Of the 86 clients who were interviewed: 95.7% of the successfully discharged clients were abstinent; 97.9% had not been arrested; and 53.2% were working full or part time at follow up. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program for two of the three outcome variables: successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$) and more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Criminal Thinking Assessment

Agency staff administer the Criminal Thinking Scales developed by Texas Christian University (TCU), Institute of Behavioral Research. (Simpson, D. D. & Hiller, M. [1999]. TCU data collection forms for correctional outpatient treatment. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research. [On-line]. Available: www.ibr.tcu.edu). The survey is administered to clients at admission, jail release, and three months post-jail release. The two-page instrument contains 37 items and measures six criminal thinking scales: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility.

Admission to Jail Release

Two hundred sixty-three clients have completed the survey at both admission and jail release.



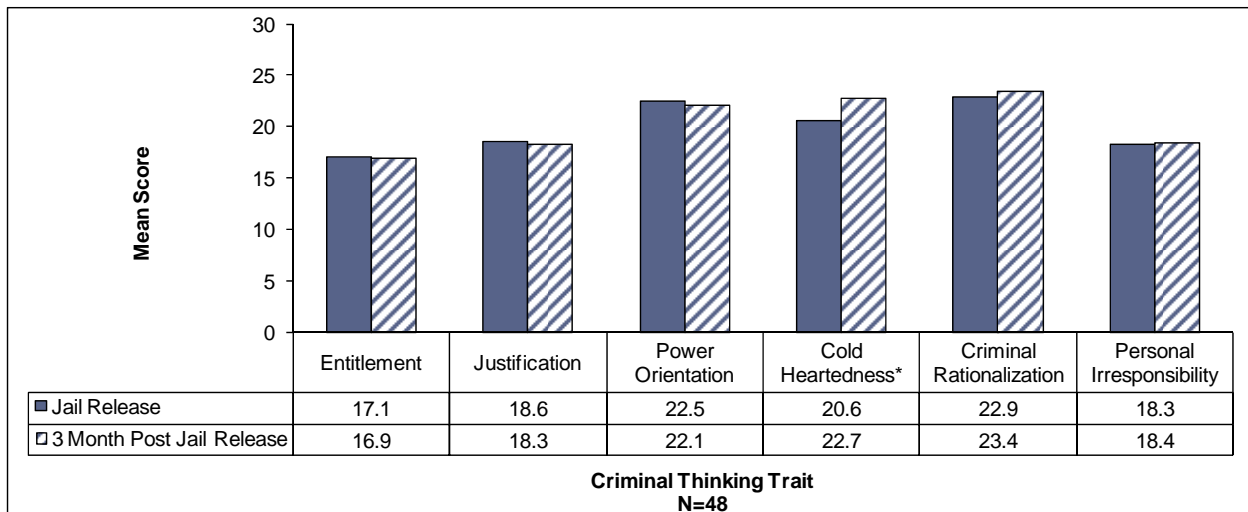
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.
Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

*Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$).
**Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.001$).

- When comparing admission and jail release scores, significant decreases were found on all scales: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility (Wilcoxon Test), indicating improvement in criminal thinking for all scales.

Jail Release to Three Months Post-Jail Release

Forty-eight clients have completed the survey at both jail release and three months post-jail release.



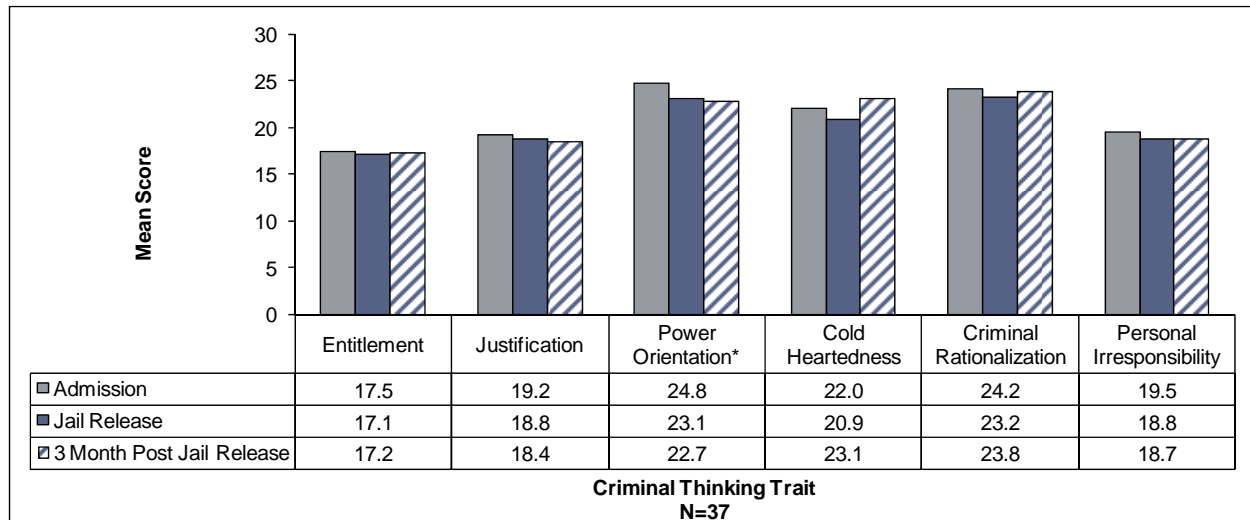
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.
Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

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

- When comparing jail release and three months post-jail release mean scores, a significant increase was found for one scale, cold heartedness, indicating an increase in criminal thinking (Wilcoxon Test).

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

Thirty-seven clients have completed the criminal thinking survey at the three survey points: admission, jail release, and three months post-jail release.



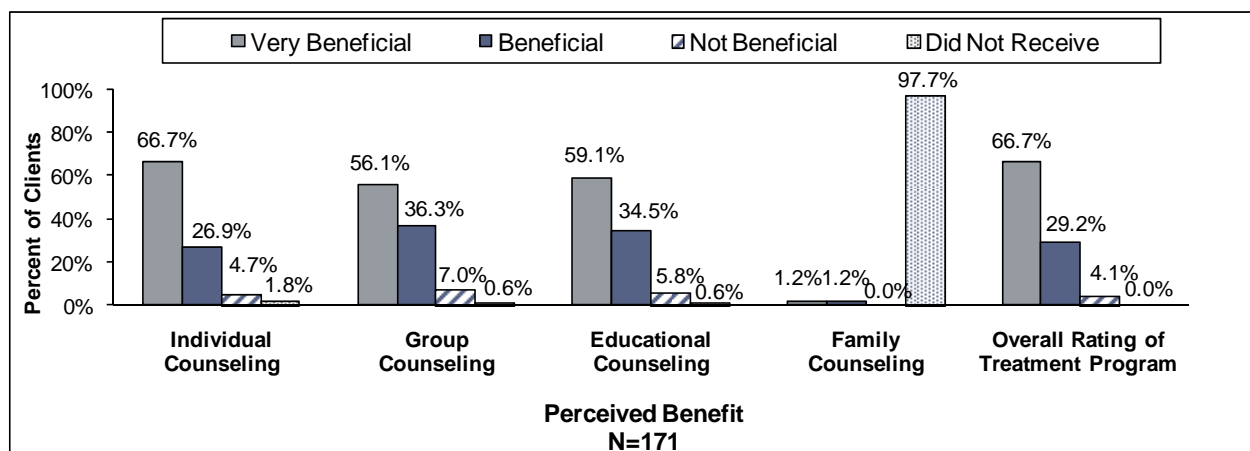
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

*Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.05$).

- When comparing admission and three month post-jail release scores for the 37 clients, there was a significant decrease from admission to three months post-jail release for the power orientation scale (Wilcoxon Test), indicating an improvement in criminal thinking.

Client's Perceived Benefit



- Results from 171 completed follow-up interviews at six months post admission indicate that 164 of the clients (95.9%) feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial overall.

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OVERVIEW

In September 2002, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Behavioral Health was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance to implement substance abuse treatment services in a jail setting. The purpose of the grant was to deliver and evaluate substance abuse treatment services to clients during incarceration and after release from jail.

IDPH contracted with the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) to conduct the outcome evaluation component of the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. The Consortium conducts a follow-up interview with clients in the program to assist in determining effectiveness of treatment services. The interview occurs approximately six months after admission to the treatment program and provides follow-up data to determine outcomes as well as analyze changes between admission and follow up.

Four substance abuse treatment agencies are involved in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. United Community Services, Inc. (UCS), a Des Moines-based agency, delivers treatment to clients in the Polk County Jail; Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc. (CADS), an agency located in Davenport, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Scott County Jail; Community and Family Resources (CFR) located in Ames, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Story County Jail; and Jackson Recovery Centers based in Sioux City, Iowa delivers treatment to clients in the Woodbury County Jail and the Prairie Hills facility.

The current evaluation and this report examine outcomes for clients admitted from November 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009. Data collected during this time period is not combined with data collected previously by the Consortium for the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program due to changes in protocol.

EVALUATION PROCESS AND METHODS

Data Collection Tools

The program uses two standardized client data collection systems: the Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) and the Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool (I-SMART). SARS and I-SMART data are collected by treatment agency staff on each client at admission and at discharge. The Consortium's follow-up data collection instrument integrates with client data recorded in SARS and I-SMART. SARS and I-SMART admission data, as well as follow-up data collected by Consortium staff, is client self-reported data.

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

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

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

Admission to the Treatment Program

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

Release from Jail

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

Discharge from the Treatment Program

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

Recruitment

The Consortium attempts to contact the client to invite him/her to participate in the follow-up telephone interview after receiving notification that the client has been released from jail. The Consortium's recruitment and tracking procedures are designed to enhance the level of participation in the evaluation process. The follow-up interview takes place six months after admission to treatment. A twenty dollar gift card is provided to the client upon completion of the follow-up interview.

When Consortium staff reach a potential participant via the telephone, they explain that they are calling on behalf of the Health Research Network (HRN) and that they would like to talk about participation in a public health study. HRN is a pseudonym the Consortium utilizes to assist in protecting client confidentiality. Procedures are established so that phone calls and mail from the Health Research Network can in no way be connected to substance abuse issues. Staff members confirm the identity of the client before describing the project in detail. The confirmation process involves matching the client's date of birth and last four digits of their social security number. If the information matches, the staff member reads the "Information Summary and Consent Document" that describes the project and attempts to recruit the client by securing an oral agreement to participate in the follow-up interview. During the recruitment call, participants are told when their interview can take place (six months post admission), and an attempt is made to set up an appointment for the interview call. In addition, they are told

they will receive periodic update calls or letters, approximately every four to six weeks, in an attempt to keep contact information current.

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

Clients can decline participation at any time, during recruitment or at any point during the follow-up interview process. There are no penalties for withdrawing participation in the study. Once a client declines participation, the case is officially closed unless the client later contacts the HRN and indicates a desire to participate. No future attempts are made to contact clients who choose not to participate in the follow-up interview.

Follow-Up Interview

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

CLIENTS

Description of Clients at Admission

Admission data in this report describe the group of clients who had treatment admission dates from November 1, 2008 through December 31, 2009 in Polk, Scott, Story, and Woodbury Counties. During this period, 641 individuals were admitted to the program: 256 in Polk County, 199 in Scott County, 113 in Story County, and 73 in Woodbury County. Of the 641 clients admitted, admission data have been received on 614 clients; data for the remaining 27 clients are pending and will be included in future reports.

Of the 614 clients for whom admission data have been received, 144 of the clients (23.5%) were female and 470 clients (76.5%) were male. Table 1 shows sex by county.

	TOTAL % (N=614)*	Polk County % (N=252)*	Scott County % (N=199)	Story County % (N=90)*	Woodbury County % (N=73)
Male	76.5 (470)	77.0 (194)	73.9 (147)	90.0 (81)	65.8 (48)
Female	23.5 (144)	23.0 (58)	26.1 (52)	10.0 (9)	34.2 (25)

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

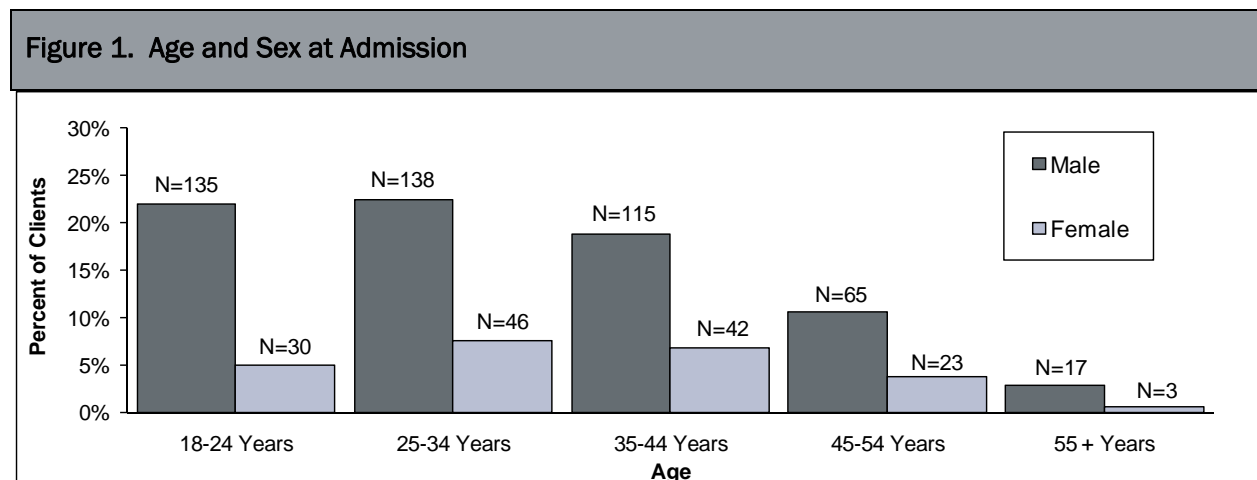
*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Clients range in age from 18 to 64 years of age with a median age of 31 years. Table 2 shows the age range and median age by county.

Table 2. Age															
Years of Age	Total N=614*			Polk County N=252*			Scott County N=199			Story County N=90*			Woodbury County N=73		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Years of Age	18	64	31	18	59	34	18	64	31	18	61	30	19	60	30

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

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



*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 3 shows the primary race reported at admission. Additionally, 34 clients (5.5%) reported being of Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, Hispanic, or Latino ethnicity at admission.

Table 3. Primary Race					
	Total % (N=610)**	Polk County % (N=249)**	Scott County % (N=199)	Story County % (N=89)**	Woodbury County % (N=73)
Caucasian/White	70.5 (430)	76.7 (191)	62.8 (125)	78.7 (70)	60.3 (44)
African American/ Black	25.1 (153)	21.3 (53)	35.7 (71)	19.1 (17)	16.4 (12)
American Indian	3.8 (23)	1.2 (3)	1.0 (2)	1.1 (1)	23.3 (17)
Asian	0.7 (4)	0.8 (2)	0.5 (1)	1.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Alaskan Native	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

**Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports. Additionally, data for primary race for four additional clients are missing or clients responded "unknown" when asked their race at admission.

Tables 4 through 17 show 614 client responses at admission related to questions regarding primary, secondary, and tertiary substances, arrests, employment, income, source of support, self-help group attendance, hospitalizations, relationship status, and living arrangements. According to program guidelines, admission data collected by treatment agency staff reflect the client's status prior to incarceration. Admission data for four Polk County clients and 23 Story County clients admitted to the program are pending and will be included in future reports. The first column describes the responses for the SARS or I-SMART question. The second column presents responses for 614 clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program who answered this question at admission. The third column describes the responses for 252 clients who were admitted in Polk County; the fourth column describes the responses for the 199 clients who were admitted in Scott County; the fifth column describes the responses for 90 clients who were admitted in Story County; and the sixth column describes the responses for the 73 clients who were admitted in Woodbury County.

Admission data include the following highlights:

Primary Substance

- At admission, 100% of clients indicated a primary substance of use. Alcohol was the most common, reported by 45.3% of clients. Marijuana was the second most common primary substance indicated by 19.1% of clients at admission, followed by cocaine (14.5%), and methamphetamine (13.4%).

Secondary Substance

- A secondary substance was reported by 58.5% of clients at admission. Marijuana was the most commonly used secondary substance, indicated by 21.7% of clients.

Arrests

- At admission, 99% of clients reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months.

Employment

- At admission, 11.6% of clients were employed full time and 6.5% of clients were employed part time. The majority of clients at admission (78.3%) indicated no current taxable income and 31.4% of the clients indicated missing one or more days of work or school due to a substance abuse related problem in the six months prior to admission.

Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem

- In the six months prior to admission, 9% of clients indicated one or more hospitalizations due to a substance abuse related problem.

Relationship Status and Living Arrangement

- Nearly half of the clients (48.5%) were single at admission and the most common living arrangement prior to incarceration was living with parents (19.2%).

Table 4. Primary Substance at Admission					
Primary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Methamphetamine	13.4 (82)	21.0 (53)	1.5 (3)	8.9 (8)	24.7 (18)
Marijuana	19.1 (117)	15.1 (38)	24.1 (48)	20.0 (18)	17.8 (13)
Alcohol	45.3 (278)	40.1 (101)	39.7 (79)	66.7 (60)	52.1 (38)
Cocaine	14.5 (89)	11.9 (30)	28.1 (56)	2.2 (2)	1.4 (1)
Heroin	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	5.4 (33)	9.1 (23)	3.5 (7)	1.1 (1)	2.7 (2)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
Benzodiazepines	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.7 (4)	0.8 (2)	1.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.3 (2)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 5. Secondary Substance at Admission					
Secondary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	41.5 (255)	48.0 (121)	22.1 (44)	61.1 (55)	47.9 (35)
Methamphetamine	4.9 (30)	4.4 (11)	0.0 (0)	8.9 (8)	15.1 (11)
Marijuana	21.7 (133)	22.6 (57)	24.6 (49)	14.4 (13)	19.2 (14)
Alcohol	16.6 (102)	10.3 (26)	28.6 (57)	10.0 (9)	13.7 (10)
Cocaine	9.3 (57)	8.3 (21)	15.6 (31)	3.3 (3)	2.7 (2)
Heroin	1.5 (9)	0.8 (2)	3.5 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	2.0 (12)	3.2 (8)	2.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.5 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	1.3 (8)	1.2 (3)	1.5 (3)	2.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 6. Tertiary Substance at Admission					
Tertiary Substance	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	73.9 (454)	81.7 (206)	55.8 (111)	86.7 (78)	80.8 (59)
Methamphetamine	2.6 (16)	3.6 (9)	1.5 (3)	3.3 (3)	1.4 (1)
Marijuana	7.3 (45)	2.8 (7)	14.1 (28)	3.3 (3)	9.6 (7)
Alcohol	6.4 (39)	6.7 (17)	9.0 (18)	2.2 (2)	2.7 (2)
Cocaine	4.4 (27)	1.6 (4)	10.1 (20)	2.2 (2)	1.4 (1)
Heroin	0.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	1.1 (1)	2.7 (2)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1.5 (9)	1.6 (4)	2.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (3)	1.1 (1)	1.4 (1)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	1.5 (9)	0.8 (2)	3.5 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.2 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 7. Frequency of Primary Substance Use at Admission					
Frequency	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
No Use in Past Six Months	3.4 (21)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (5)	5.6 (5)	15.1 (11)
No Past Month Use	10.3 (63)	3.6 (9)	4.5 (9)	23.3 (21)	32.9 (24)
1 to 3 Times in Past Month	9.0 (55)	2.8 (7)	7.5 (15)	23.3 (21)	16.4 (12)
1 to 2 Times per Week	3.9 (24)	1.6 (4)	4.5 (9)	11.1 (10)	1.4 (1)
3 to 6 Times per Week	18.1 (111)	25.0 (63)	17.1 (34)	10.0 (9)	6.8 (5)
Once Daily	11.7 (72)	12.7 (32)	7.0 (14)	23.3 (21)	6.8 (5)
2 to 3 Times Daily	12.4 (76)	18.7 (47)	13.6 (27)	0.0 (0)	2.7 (2)
4 or More Times Daily	31.3 (192)	35.7 (90)	43.2 (86)	3.3 (3)	17.8 (13)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 8. Arrests in Previous Twelve Months at Admission					
Number of Arrests	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	1.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (1)	3.3 (3)	2.7 (2)
1 to 3 Times	79.6 (489)	76.6 (193)	76.4 (152)	92.2 (83)	83.6 (61)
4 or More Times	19.4 (119)	23.4 (59)	23.1 (46)	4.4 (4)	13.7 (10)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 9. Employment Status at Admission					
Employment Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
Employed Full Time (≥35 hrs/wk)	11.6 (71)	0.8 (2)	23.6 (47)	5.6 (5)	23.3 (17)
Employed Part Time (<35 hrs/wk)	6.5 (40)	0.0 (0)	15.6 (31)	3.3 (3)	8.2 (6)
Unemployed (looking for work in the past 30 days)	13.5 (83)	0.0 (0)	29.6 (59)	3.3 (3)	28.8 (21)
Not in Labor Force	68.4 (420)	99.2 (250)	31.2 (62)	87.8 (79)	39.7 (29)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 10. Months Employed in Previous Six Months at Admission					
Months Employed	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	44.8 (275)	40.9 (103)	51.3 (102)	44.4 (40)	41.1 (30)
3 Months or Less	20.5 (126)	21.4 (54)	21.1 (42)	17.8 (16)	19.2 (14)
4 or More Months	34.7 (213)	37.7 (95)	27.6 (55)	37.8 (34)	39.7 (29)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 11. Current Taxable Monthly Income at Admission					
Monthly Income	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	78.3 (481)	90.5 (228)	58.8 (117)	90.0 (81)	75.3 (55)
\$500 or Less	3.1 (19)	0.8 (2)	6.0 (12)	2.2 (2)	4.1 (3)
\$501 to \$1000	7.7 (47)	2.8 (7)	14.6 (29)	3.3 (3)	11.0 (8)
\$1001 to \$2000	6.7 (41)	3.2 (8)	13.1 (26)	2.2 (2)	6.8 (5)
Over \$2000	4.2 (26)	2.8 (7)	7.5 (15)	2.2 (2)	2.7 (2)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 12. Primary Source of Support at Admission					
Primary Source of Support	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	50.5 (310)	58.3 (147)	30.2 (60)	71.1 (64)	53.4 (39)
Wages/Salary	21.3 (131)	8.7 (22)	38.7 (77)	8.9 (8)	32.9 (24)
Family/Friends	19.5 (120)	29.0 (73)	15.6 (31)	15.6 (14)	2.7 (2)
Public Assistance	2.6 (16)	2.0 (5)	5.0 (10)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
Retirement/Pension	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Disability	2.9 (18)	0.4 (1)	6.5 (13)	2.2 (2)	2.7 (2)
SSI/SSDI	0.3 (2)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	2.4 (15)	0.4 (1)	3.5 (7)	2.2 (2)	6.8 (5)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 13. Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem in Previous Six Months at Admission					
Days of Work or School Missed Due to a Substance Abuse Problem	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
Zero Days	47.9 (294)	52.0 (131)	30.2 (60)	72.2 (65)	52.1 (38)
One to Five Days	7.3 (45)	6.7 (17)	12.1 (24)	0.0 (0)	5.5 (4)
Six or More Days	24.1 (148)	41.3 (104)	9.0 (18)	27.8 (25)	1.4 (1)
Not Applicable	20.7 (127)	0.0 (0)	48.7 (97)	0.0 (0)	41.1 (30)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 14. Days per Month Attended AA, NA, or Similar Meetings at Admission					
Number of Meetings	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	71.2 (437)	81.0 (204)	62.8 (125)	64.4 (58)	68.5 (50)
1 to 10 Meetings	27.5 (169)	17.9 (45)	35.7 (71)	34.4 (31)	30.1 (22)
11 or More Meetings	1.3 (8)	1.2 (3)	1.5 (3)	1.1 (1)	1.4 (1)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 15. Hospitalizations in Previous Six Months Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem at Admission					
Number of Hospitalizations	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
None	91.0 (559)	91.7 (231)	88.4 (176)	97.8 (88)	87.7 (64)
One Time	6.2 (38)	6.3 (16)	7.5 (15)	2.2 (2)	6.8 (5)
Two or More Times	2.8 (17)	2.0 (5)	4.0 (8)	0.0 (0)	5.5 (4)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 16. Relationship Status at Admission					
Relationship Status	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
Single	48.5 (298)	40.9 (103)	57.8 (115)	50.0 (45)	47.9 (35)
Married	11.9 (73)	13.9 (35)	9.5 (19)	11.1 (10)	12.3 (9)
Cohabiting	14.8 (91)	18.3 (46)	12.6 (25)	10.0 (9)	15.1 (11)
Separated	5.7 (35)	4.4 (11)	7.0 (14)	5.6 (5)	6.8 (5)
Divorced	18.1 (111)	21.4 (54)	13.1 (26)	21.1 (19)	16.4 (12)
Widowed	1.0 (6)	1.2 (3)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (2)	1.4 (1)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Table 17. Living Arrangements at Admission

Living Arrangement	All Clients at Admission* % (N=614)	Polk County Clients at Admission* % (N=252)	Scott County Clients at Admission % (N=199)	Story County Clients at Admission* % (N=90)	Woodbury County Clients at Admission % (N=73)
Alone	13.4 (82)	19.8 (50)	8.5 (17)	12.2 (11)	5.5 (4)
Parents	19.2 (118)	21.4 (54)	18.6 (37)	12.2 (11)	21.9 (16)
Significant Other Only	15.5 (95)	20.6 (52)	17.6 (35)	3.3 (3)	6.8 (5)
Significant Other and Child(ren)	15.6 (96)	19.4 (49)	18.1 (36)	3.3 (3)	11.0 (8)
Child(ren) Only	2.4 (15)	3.2 (8)	2.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (3)
Other Adults	12.2 (75)	10.7 (27)	15.1 (30)	8.9 (8)	13.7 (10)
Other Adults and Child(ren)	5.0 (31)	4.4 (11)	9.5 (19)	1.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
Jail/Correctional Facility	10.3 (63)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (3)	44.4 (40)	27.4 (20)
Homeless, Shelter	4.2 (26)	0.4 (1)	6.0 (12)	8.9 (8)	6.8 (5)
Halfway House, Group Home, Transitional Housing	2.1 (13)	0.0 (0)	3.0 (6)	5.6 (5)	2.7 (2)
Hospital	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

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

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY

Of the 641 clients who have been admitted into the treatment program through December 31, 2009, 140 clients are still receiving treatment in jail and 501 clients have been released from the in-jail treatment portion of the program. Following their release from jail, clients continue to receive treatment while on probation, therefore, jail release date and treatment discharge date do not coincide. Table 18 shows the median length of stay in the in-jail portion of treatment, by county, for the 501 released clients from the onset of treatment until their release from the in-jail portion of treatment.

Table 18. Length of Stay in In-Jail Portion of Treatment

	Total N=501			Polk County N=192			Scott County N=157			Story County N=86			Woodbury County N=66		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Days	0	213	56	0	213	119	1	110	52	0	162	34	13	105	56

Of the 501 clients released from jail, 273 clients have been discharged from the treatment program. When transmitting discharge information for the 273 clients, agency staff indicate whether or not the client successfully completed the treatment program. Sixty-eight of the clients (24.9%) were discharged as “successful,” and 96 clients (35.2%) were discharged from the program due to noncompliance or as a result of the client’s decision to remove themselves from treatment and were designated as “terminated.” One hundred nine clients (39.9%) were discharged for “neutral” reasons (this category includes but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; transferring to another treatment program; or medical reasons). Analyses indicate there are no significant differences between the primary substance reported at admission and successful completion of the treatment program (Fisher’s Exact Test, $p > 0.05$). It is important to note that unsuccessful discharges tend to occur earlier in the treatment process than successful discharges and many clients who will likely be successfully discharged are still receiving treatment.

Table 19 presents the median length of stay in the treatment program, by county, for the 273 discharged clients from the onset of treatment until their discharge from treatment.

	Total N=273			Polk County N=83			Scott County N=88			Story County N=56			Woodbury County N=46		
	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median	Min	Max	Median
Days	0	386	86	7	354	228	1	386	62	0	335	41	13	288	84

Table 20 examines length of stay by discharge status. Of the 273 clients who have been discharged from treatment, 68 clients (24.9%) were discharged successfully. This subgroup of clients averaged: 117 days in jail (range 0 to 132 days); 172 days in treatment following their release from jail (range 0 to 336 days); and 280 days in jail and post jail combined treatment (range 54 to 386 days). Successfully discharged clients had the longest length of stay and clients who were designated as “terminated” had the shortest length of stay. The differences in length of stay were significant among the 3 discharges categories (Kruskal-Wallis Test, $p < 0.0001$). This was consistent for length of stay in jail, length of stay in treatment following jail release, and total length of stay in treatment.

Recorded Discharge Status	N	Median number of days client received treatment while in jail	Median number of days client received treatment following release from jail	Median number of total days client received treatment
Successful Completion	68	117	172	280
Terminated	96	50	0	57
Neutral Discharge	109	53	1	64

OUTCOMES

Overview of Client Activity

Of the 641 clients admitted through December 31, 2009, 501 clients have been released from jail and are eligible to be contacted to participate in the follow-up interview. As of December 31, 2009, Consortium staff have recruited 238 clients to participate in the follow-up interview; five clients declined participation. Efforts are underway to locate and attempt to recruit clients who have been released from jail and are not yet eligible for an interview.

Three hundred twenty-one clients have been eligible for the follow-up interview. Of these, 171 clients completed the follow-up interview. Nine clients became incarcerated after recruitment into the follow-up study and twelve recruited clients could not be located for the follow-up interview. Of the recruited clients due for the follow-up interview who were not incarcerated (183 clients), 93.4% received an interview. The remaining 46 individuals, who have been recruited and are not yet eligible for an interview, are receiving regular update calls from staff as their interview date nears. There were 129 clients classified as “not able to recruit” for the follow-up interview. Of these 129 individuals: 71 were incarcerated and staff does not recruit or interview incarcerated individuals; and 58 clients could not be located.

Changes from Admission to Follow Up

Table 21 shows client outcomes by comparing admission data and follow-up interview data. Three outcome variables are presented: abstinence, no arrests, and employment. Abstinence refers to abstinence from all substances in the previous six months. The outcome “no arrests” is defined as not having been arrested during the previous six months. Employment is defined as currently working full time (at least 35 hours per week) or part time (less than 35 hours per week).

At admission, 605 clients (98.5%) reported substance use in the previous six months and 608 (99%) reported one or more arrests in the previous twelve months. One hundred eleven clients (18.1%) were employed full or part time at admission. Results from the 171 clients who completed a follow-up interview six months after admission show that 88.3% of the clients interviewed reported abstinence, 91.2% had not been arrested, and 52% were working full or part time.

	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed (Full or Part Time) % (N)
Admission*	614	1.5 (9)	1.0 (6)	18.1 (111)
Follow Up	171	88.3 (151)	91.2 (156)	52.0 (89)

*Admission data for four Polk County and twenty-three Story County clients are pending and not included in this table; data will be included in future reports.

Tables 22 through 24 and Figures 2 through 13 on the following pages reflect outcomes based on a comparison of the SARS and I-SMART admission data and the follow-up interview data

collected approximately six months after admission. The follow-up period refers to the six months preceding the interview (admission to six months post 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. The tables and figures list the response options for the SARS or I-SMART question and provide the responses of 168 clients who answered the particular item both at admission and follow up; data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.

Follow-up data include the following highlights:

Primary Substance

- One hundred forty-nine clients (88.7%) indicated abstinence. Of the 19 clients who reported use at follow up, 14 clients indicated alcohol, three clients indicated marijuana, and two clients indicated cocaine as the primary substance at follow up. Ten of the 19 clients (52.6%) who reported use in the past six months at follow up indicated no use during the 30 day period prior to their interview resulting in 94.6% of the clients with past 30-day abstinence.

Secondary Substance

- One hundred sixty-five clients (98.2%) reported no secondary substance. Two clients reported the use of cocaine and one client reported the use of marijuana as a secondary substance in the past six months at follow up.

Arrests

- One hundred fifty-four clients (91.7%) interviewed were arrest-free. Fourteen clients (8.3%) had been arrested during the six months following admission to treatment.

Employment

- At follow up, over half of the clients (51.2%) were employed (either full or part time), compared to 19% employed at admission. The majority of clients at follow up (67.1%) reported taxable monthly income. One client (0.6%) reported missing one or more days of work or school due to a substance abuse related problem in the six months from admission to follow up.

Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem

- Five clients (3%) interviewed indicated one or more hospitalizations due to a substance abuse related problem during the six months post admission time period.

Living Arrangements and Relationship Status

- The most common living arrangement was living in a halfway house or transitional housing facility at follow up, indicated by 59 clients (35.1%).

As shown in Table 22, no primary substance was indicated by 88.7% of clients at follow up (six months after admission). For clients who completed a follow-up interview, alcohol was the most frequently reported substance at admission and follow up, indicated by 39.3% at admission and 8.3% at six months post admission.

Table 22. Primary Substance		
Primary Substance	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interview % (N=168)	
	Admission	Follow Up
None	0.0 (0)	88.7 (149)
Methamphetamine	14.9 (25)	0.0 (0)
Marijuana	20.8 (35)	1.8 (3)
Alcohol	39.3 (66)	8.3 (14)
Cocaine	15.5 (26)	1.2 (2)
Heroin	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	8.3 (14)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

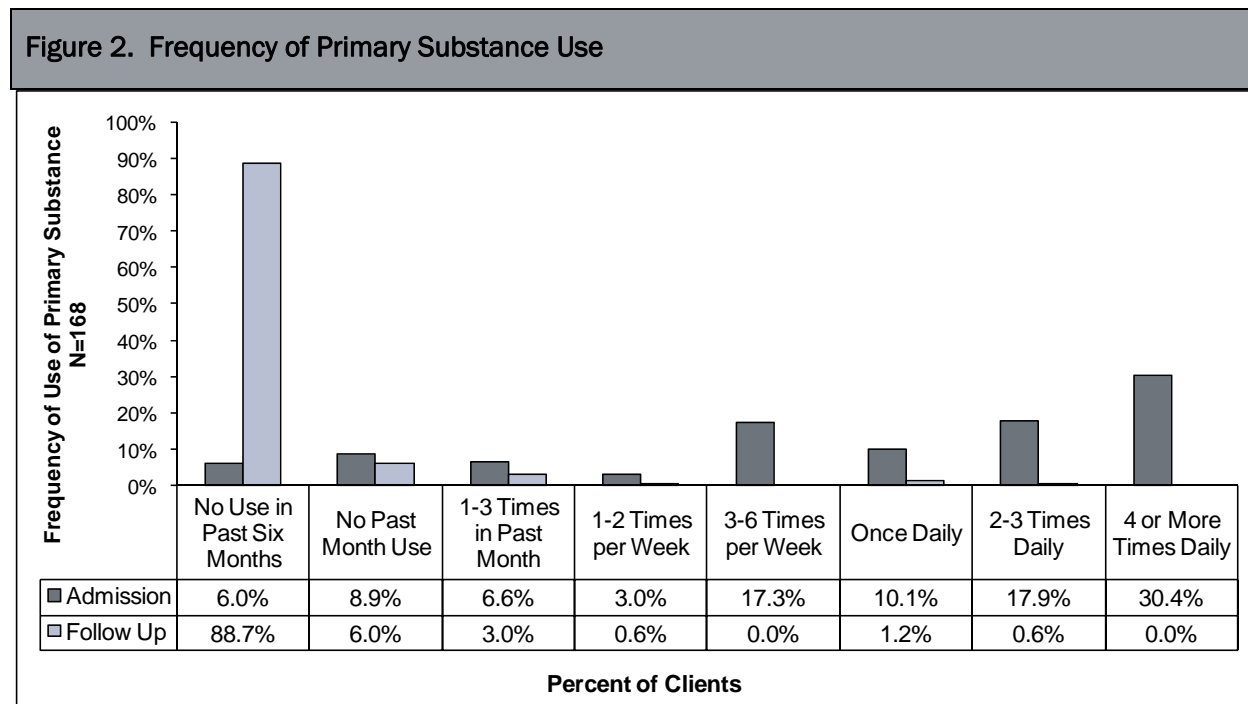
Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
 Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.
 A client's primary substance may change from admission to follow up.

Table 23 shows clients responding “none” to secondary substance use increased by 55.3 percentage points from 42.9% at admission to 98.2% at six months post admission. Three clients (1.8%) reported use of a secondary substance at follow up.

Table 23. Secondary Substance		
Secondary Substance	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interview % (N=168)	
	Admission	Follow Up
None	42.9 (72)	98.2 (165)
Methamphetamine	3.6 (6)	0.0 (0)
Marijuana	20.2 (34)	0.6 (1)
Alcohol	18.5 (31)	0.0 (0)
Cocaine	9.5 (16)	1.2 (2)
Heroin	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	2.4 (4)	0.0 (0)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Steroids	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Ecstasy	1.8 (3)	0.0 (0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
 Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.
 A client's secondary substance may change from admission to follow up.

At the follow-up interview, 149 of 168 clients (88.7%) reported abstinence in the previous six months as displayed in Figure 2. Of the clients who completed the follow-up interview, 94.7% reported no use in the 30 days before their interview, this includes those reporting no use in the past month and no use in the past six months. Clients reporting daily use (once daily or more) of a primary substance decreased from 98 clients (58.3%) at admission to three clients (1.8%) at the follow-up interview.



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
 Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.
 A client's primary substance may change from admission to follow up.

Comparison of frequency among substances provides limited information regarding use as methods and volume may not be comparable (e.g. having one drink 3 to 6 times per week versus smoking methamphetamine 3 to 6 times per week). In Figure 2 (above), of the 168 clients who completed the follow-up interview, 19 clients (11.3%) reported using a primary substance at follow up. It is important to note that of the 19 clients reporting use, 14 clients indicated using the same primary substance at both admission and follow up and five clients reported using a substance at follow up that was different than the primary substance they reported at admission. Of the five clients who reported a different substance at the follow-up interview, two clients identified their primary substance at follow up as the substance originally reported as their secondary substance at admission and three clients reported using a primary substance at follow up that was neither the primary nor secondary substance they reported at admission.

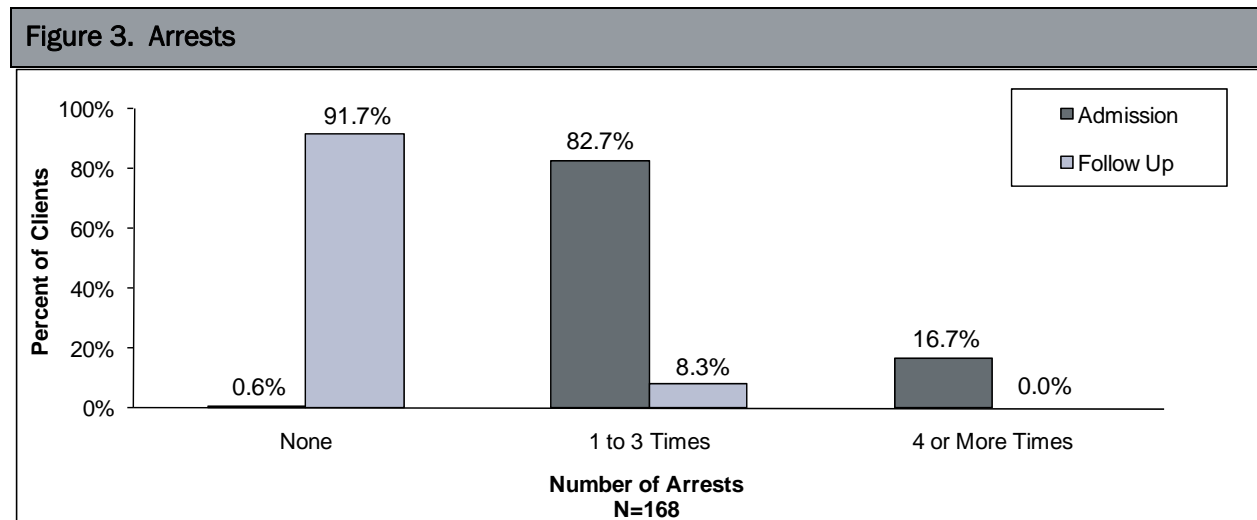
Table 24, on the following page, is a subset of the total group of clients who completed the follow-up interview and presents the change in frequency of use for the 14 clients who reported the same primary substance at both admission and follow up. In Table 24, alcohol was the most common primary substance reported at admission and follow up indicated by ten of the 14 clients (71.4%). It is important to note that Table 24 presents data for only clients who reported

use in the past six months at follow up. Overall, clients are reporting less use of substances at follow up compared to admission.

Table 24. Change in Frequency of Use of Primary Substance			
Primary Substance	Clients with Completed Follow-Up Interview % (N=14)		
	Admission	Follow Up	Change
No Use in Past Six Months	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	-7.1
No Past Month Use	7.1 (1)	42.9 (6)	+35.8
1 to 3 Times in Past Month	7.1 (1)	28.6 (4)	+21.5
1 to 2 Times per Week	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	-7.2
3 to 6 Times per Week	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	-14.3
Once Daily	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	+7.2
2 to 3 Times Daily	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	-7.2
4 or More Times Daily	28.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	-28.6

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

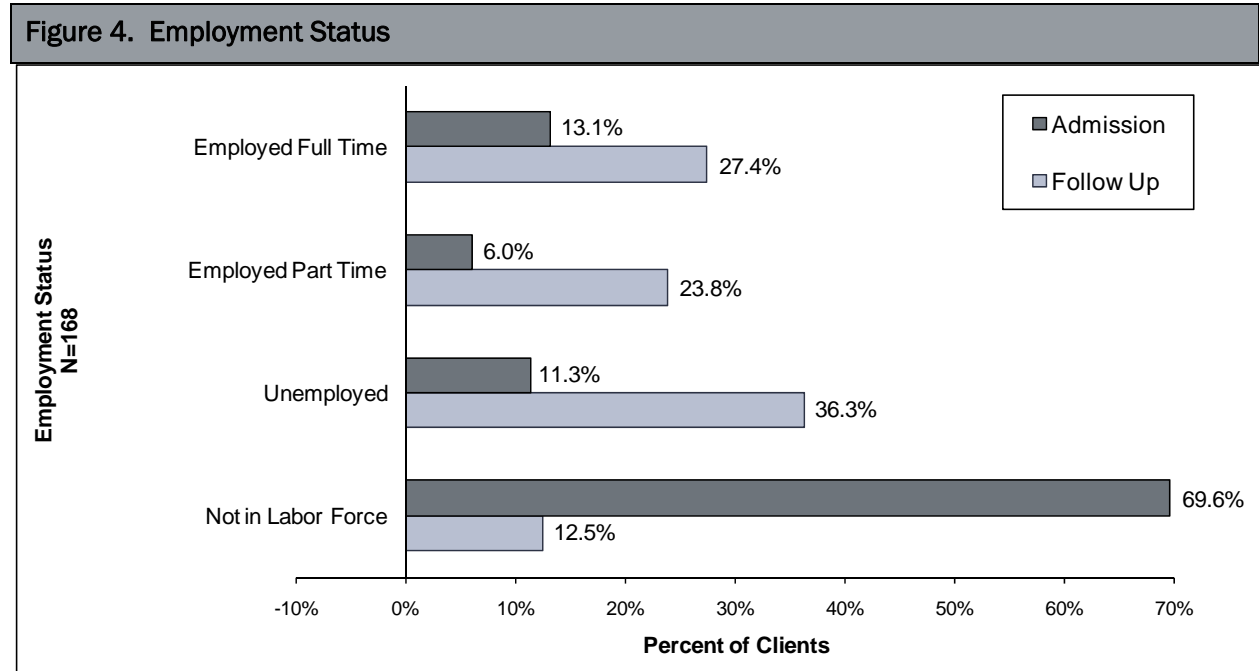
One hundred fifty-four clients (91.7%) were arrest-free at follow up as displayed in Figure 3. Fourteen clients (8.3%) had been arrested during the six months following admission.



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

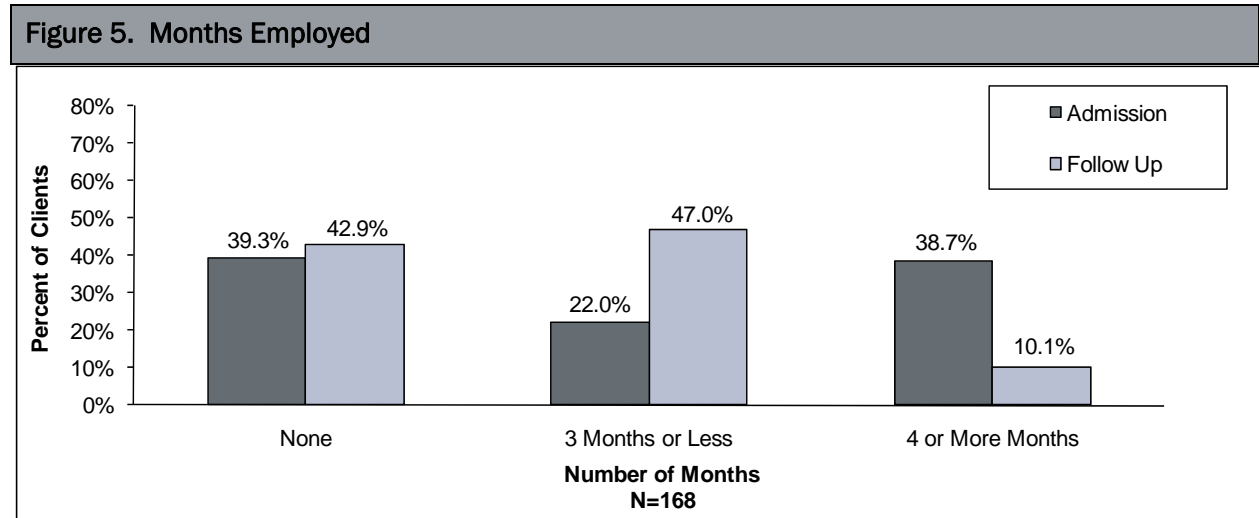
Figure 4, on the following page, shows at six months post admission, forty-six of the clients (27.4%) were working full time (at least 35 hours per week), which represents an increase of 14.3 percentage points from admission. In addition, 40 clients (23.8%) were working part time (less than 35 hours per week) and 61 clients (36.3%) were looking for work. Clients categorized as not being in the labor

force are clients who are not employed and not seeking employment. Compared to admission data, there were over five times fewer clients “not in the labor force” at the follow-up interview.



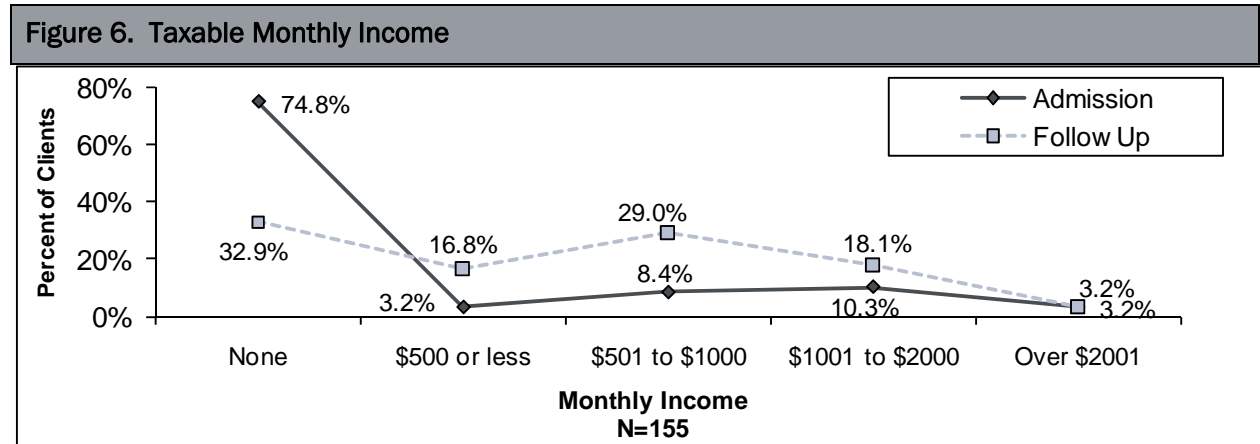
Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

In Figure 5, the number of clients employed up to three months more than doubled from admission to the follow-up interview (from 37 clients to 79 clients). While there was a decrease in clients who were employed four or more months at follow up, many had spent a large portion of the previous six months in jail.



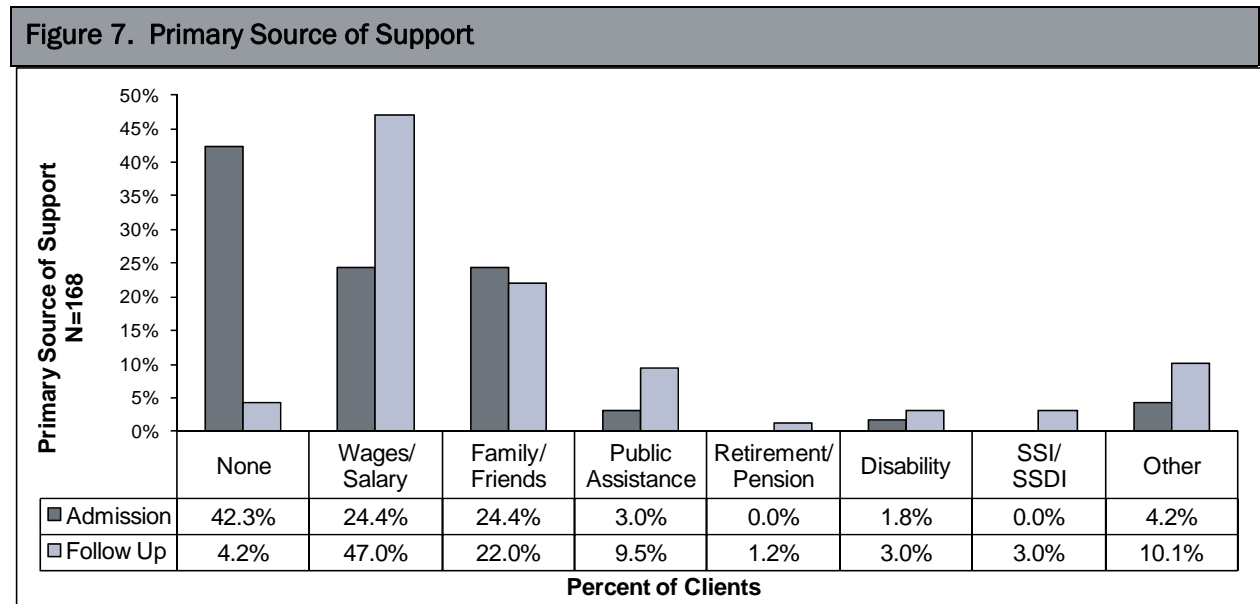
Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

As displayed in Figure 6, clients responding to the “no taxable monthly income” category decreased by 41.9 percentage points (from 96 clients to 52 clients) from admission to six months post admission. Compared to admission, there were increases in three income categories: clients responding to \$500 or less increased by 13.6 percentage points (21 clients); clients responding to monthly taxable income of \$501 to \$1000 increased by 20.6 percentage points (32 clients); and clients in the income category of \$1001 to \$2000 increased by 7.8 percentage points (12 clients).



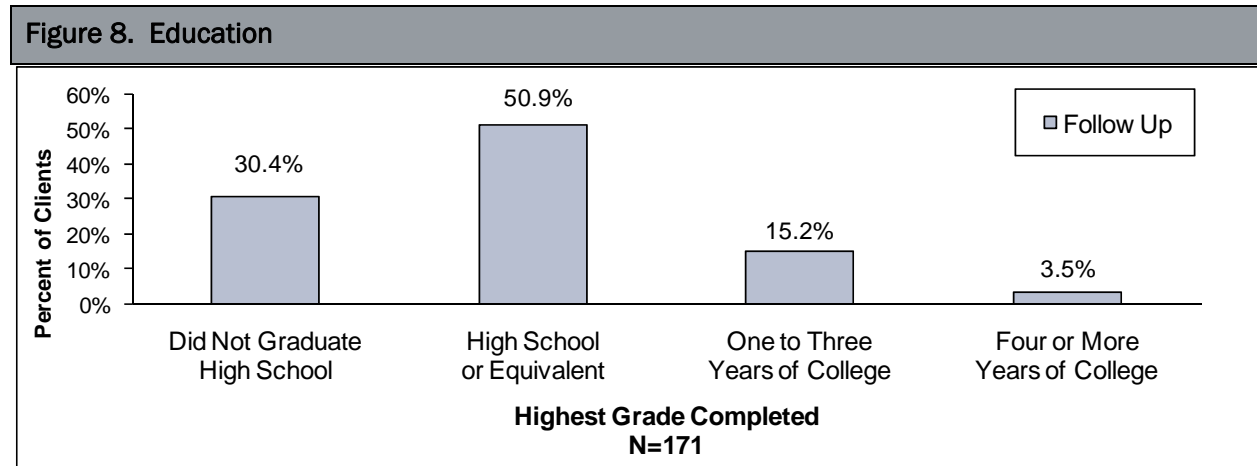
Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports. Additionally, 13 clients who completed the follow-up interview were excluded from this table due to the variability of income (due to contractual/seasonal work or commission based pay) or declining to disclose their income. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

As shown in Figure 7, clients reporting “wages/salary” as their primary means of support increased by 22.6 percentage points (by 38 clients) from admission to the follow-up interview. Clients responding to the “none” category decreased by 38.1 percentage points (by 64 clients) from admission to follow up.



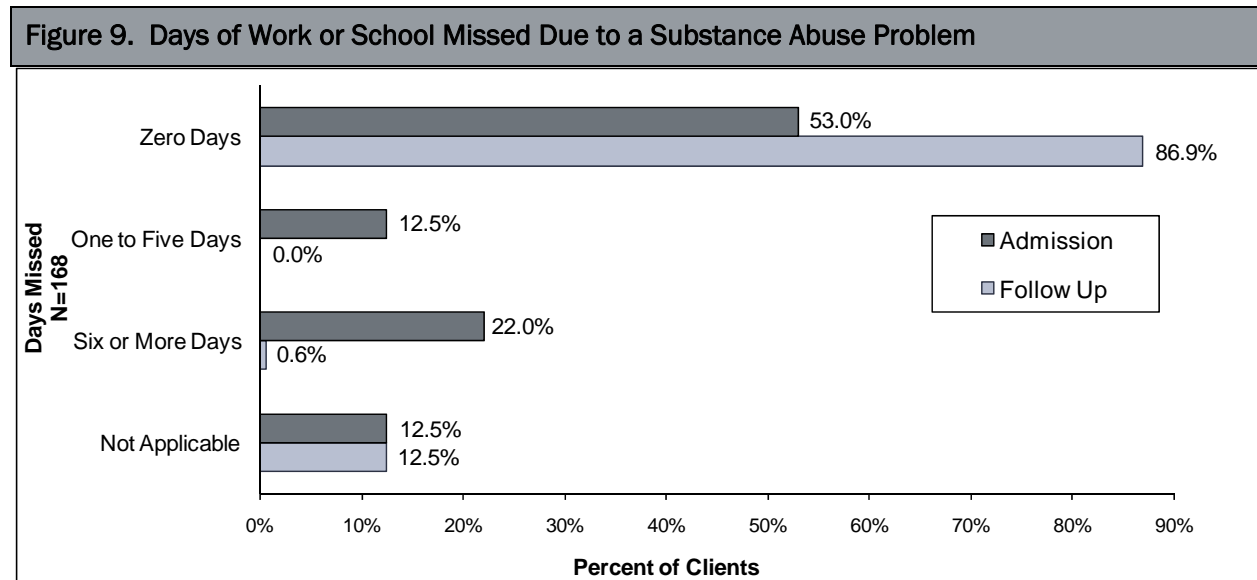
Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports. Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

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



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

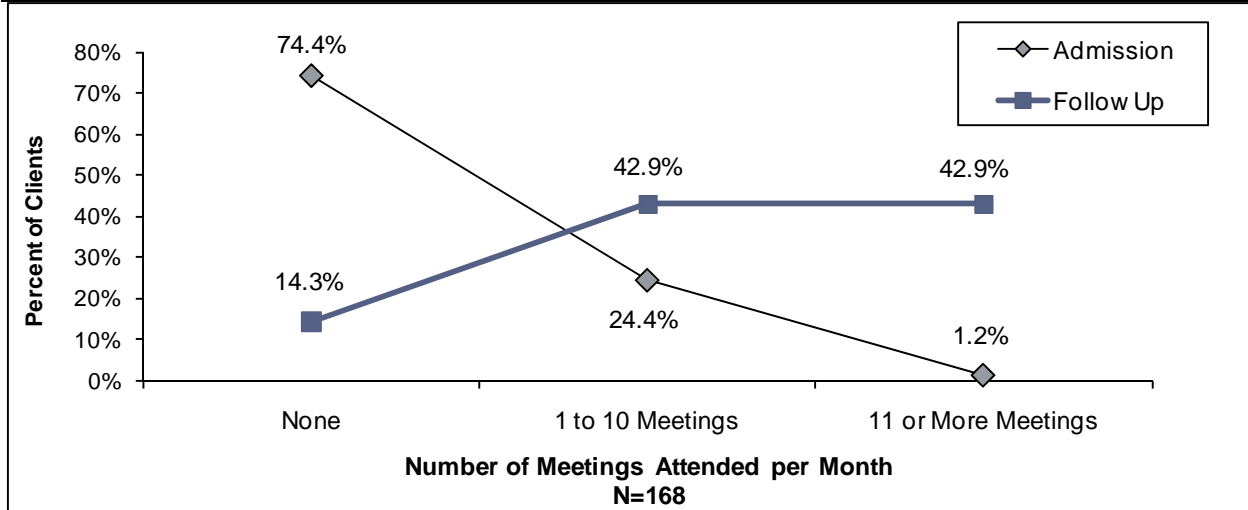
One client at the follow-up interview reported missing seven days of work or school due to a substance abuse problem as shown in Figure 9. The number of clients missing zero days due to a substance abuse problem increased 33.9 percentage points from 89 clients (53%) to 146 clients (86.9%) at follow up. Clients in the “not applicable” category include clients not in the labor force and not enrolled in school in the past six months.



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

The number of clients reporting attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), or similar meetings was over three times greater at the follow-up interview than at admission, with over 85% of clients at six months post admission reporting attendance at meetings.

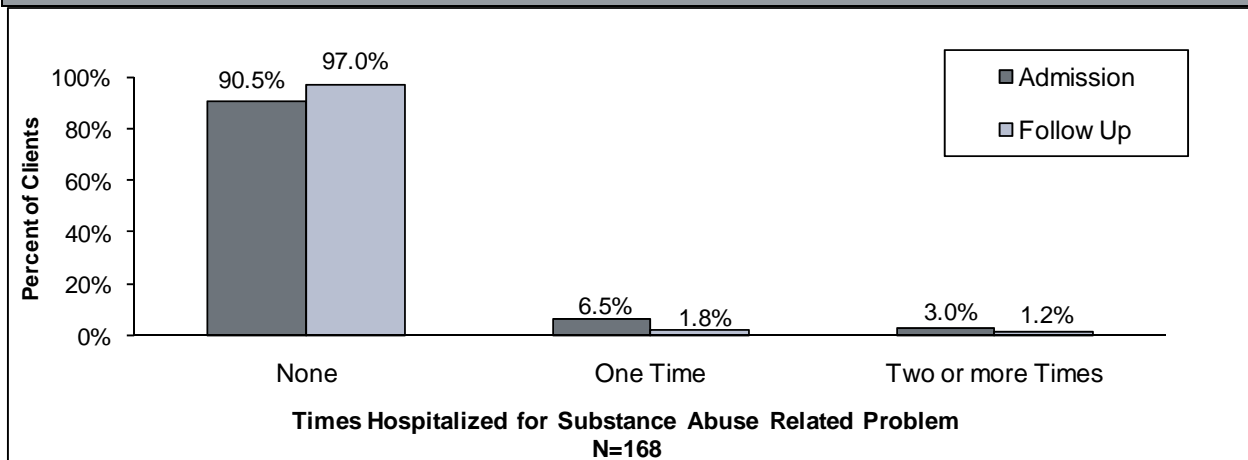
Figure 10. AA, NA, or Similar Meetings Attended



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

As displayed in Figure 11, fewer clients reported substance abuse related hospitalizations at follow up compared to admission. Three clients at the follow-up interview reported being hospitalized one time for a substance abuse related problem, one client indicated two hospitalizations, and one client reported four hospitalizations since admission.

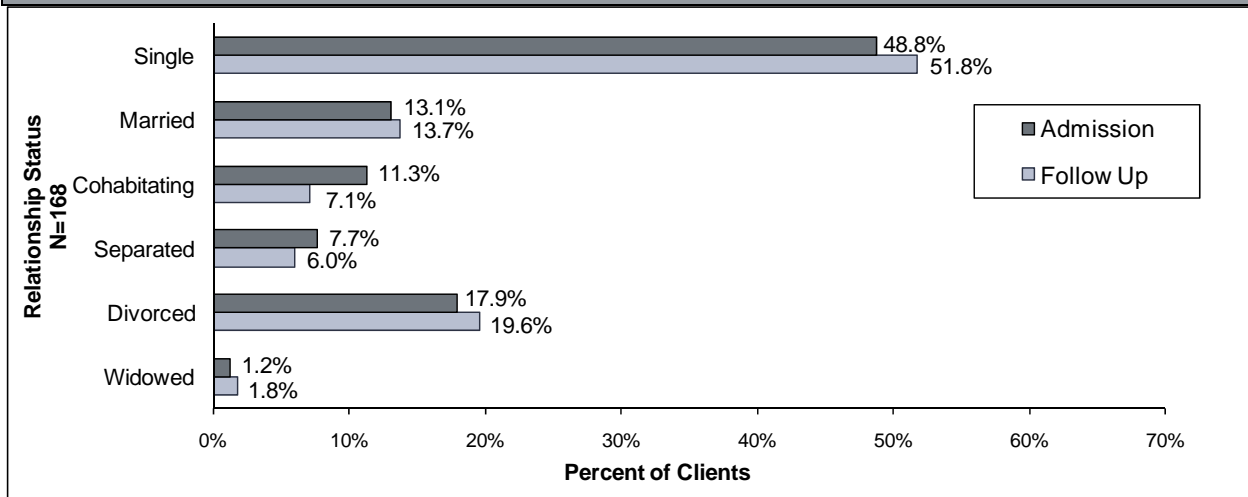
Figure 11. Hospitalizations Due to a Substance Abuse Related Problem



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

As shown in Figure 12, “single” was the most common response with nearly 50% of clients reporting this relationship status at admission and over 50% reporting single at follow up. “Divorced” was the second most common response at both admission and follow up.

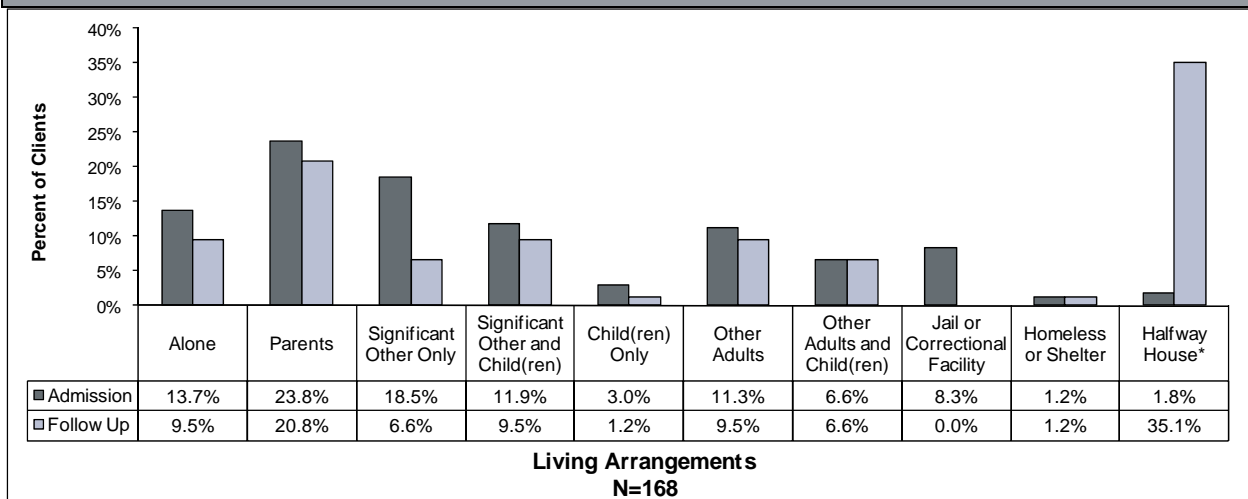
Figure 12. Relationship Status



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Many clients in this program are referred by treatment agency staff or the court system to halfway houses due to the need for sober housing, additional structure, or a lack of housing options upon jail release. Figure 13 shows the most common living arrangement reported by clients at admission was living with their parents. At follow up, the most common living arrangement was living in a halfway house or transitional living facility, indicated by 59 clients (35.1%).

Figure 13. Living Arrangements



Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

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

Primary Substance at Admission by Outcome Variables

In Tables 25 through 27, primary substance reported at admission is shown in relation to the three key outcome variables: abstinence, arrests, and employment. The most frequently used primary substance at admission was alcohol, followed by marijuana. At follow up, clients reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission had the highest number of completed follow-up interviews (39.3%).

Some of the more interesting findings are reported below.

Abstinence

- Of the 168 clients who were interviewed, 88.7% indicated abstinence six months post admission. The most frequently used substance at admission was alcohol, followed by marijuana. Fifty-five of 66 clients (83.3%) who indicated alcohol as the primary substance were abstinent during the follow-up period and 31 of 35 clients (88.6%) who reported marijuana were abstinent. The one client (100%) who indicated heroin and the one client (100%) who indicated oxycontin as the primary substance at admission were abstinent at follow up. Additionally, 25 of 26 clients (96.2%) who reported cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; 13 of 14 clients (92.9%) who indicated other opiates and synthetics were abstinent; and 23 of 25 clients (92%) who indicated methamphetamine were abstinent.

No Arrests

- One hundred fifty-four clients (91.7%) were arrest-free six months post admission. Fourteen clients had been arrested: eight clients who had an arrest indicated alcohol as the primary substance at admission, three clients reported methamphetamine, two clients indicated marijuana, and one client indicated other opiates and synthetics.

Employment

- Eighty-six clients (51.2%) were employed full or part time at follow up. Thirty-two of the 66 clients (48.5%) reporting alcohol as the primary substance at admission were employed full or part time and 20 of the 35 clients (57.1%) reporting marijuana were employed. Additionally, 15 of the 26 clients (57.7%) indicating cocaine as the primary substance at admission were employed full or part time, seven of 14 clients (50%) who reported other opiates and synthetics were working; and 12 of the 15 clients (48%) who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission were employed.

Table 25 examines primary substance reported at admission in relation to abstinence at follow up. Abstinence at follow up refers to abstinence from all substances in the previous six months. The one client who indicated heroin as the primary substance at admission was abstinent and the one client who indicated oxycontin was abstinent. Additionally, 96.2% of clients who reported cocaine as the primary substance at admission were abstinent; this is followed by clients who indicated other opiates and synthetics (92.9%), methamphetamine (92%), marijuana (88.6%), and alcohol (83.3%).

Table 25. Primary Substance at Admission by Abstinence at Follow Up	
Primary Substance at Admission	Abstinence at Follow Up % (N=168)
Methamphetamine	92.0 (23/25)
Marijuana	88.6 (31/35)
Alcohol	83.3 (55/66)
Cocaine	96.2 (25/26)
Heroin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	92.9 (13/14)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)
Oxycontin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)

Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.

Table 26 examines primary substance at admission in relation to arrests at follow up. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as having one or more arrests in the previous six months at follow up or having no arrests at follow up. Eight clients who reported alcohol as the primary substance at admission, three clients who indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance at admission, two clients who reported marijuana, and one client who indicated other opiates and synthetics as the primary substance at admission had been arrested at follow up. At six months post admission, 100% of clients indicating cocaine as the primary substances at admission were arrest-free; the one client who indicated heroin and the one client who reported oxycontin were also arrest-free.

Table 26. Primary Substance at Admission by No Arrests at Follow Up	
Primary Substance at Admission	No Arrests at Follow Up % (N=168)
Methamphetamine	88.0 (22/25)
Marijuana	94.3 (33/35)
Alcohol	87.9 (58/66)
Cocaine	100.0 (26/26)
Heroin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	92.9 (13/14)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)
Oxycontin	100.0 (1/1)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)

Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.

Table 27 describes primary substance at admission in relation to employment status at follow up. For purposes of this report, clients were categorized as being employed (full or part time) at follow up or not being employed at follow up. At six months post admission, 57.7% of clients who indicated cocaine were working full or part time; 57.1% of clients who indicated marijuana as the primary substance at admission were employed; 50% of clients who indicated other opiates and synthetics as the primary substance at admission were working full or part time; 48.5% of the clients who reported alcohol were employed; and 48% of clients who reported methamphetamine were employed.

Table 27. Primary Substance at Admission by Employment at Follow Up	
Primary Substance at Admission	Employed (Full or Part Time) at Follow Up % (N=168)
Methamphetamine	48.0 (12/25)
Marijuana	57.1 (20/35)
Alcohol	48.5 (32/66)
Cocaine	57.7 (15/26)
Heroin	0.0 (0/1)
Other Opiates and Synthetics	50.0 (7/14)
Non-Prescription Methadone	0.0 (0/0)
PCP	0.0 (0/0)
Other Hallucinogens	0.0 (0/0)
Other Amphetamine	0.0 (0/0)
Other Stimulants	0.0 (0/0)
Benzodiazepines	0.0 (0/0)
Other Tranquilizers	0.0 (0/0)
Barbiturates	0.0 (0/0)
Other Sedatives/Hypnotics	0.0 (0/0)
Inhalants	0.0 (0/0)
Over-the-Counter	0.0 (0/0)
Steroids	0.0 (0/0)
Ecstasy	0.0 (0/0)
Oxycontin	0.0 (0/1)
Other Prescribed Analgesics	0.0 (0/0)
Other	0.0 (0/0)

Note: Data for three clients who completed the follow-up interview are excluded from this table due to pending admission data; data will be included in future reports.

Outcome Variables by Discharge Status

Table 28 shows the three outcome variables for the follow-up interview (abstinence, arrests, and full or part-time employment) by treatment discharge status. There are three discharge categories: successful; terminated (clients discharged from the program due to noncompliance); and neutral (this category includes but is not limited to clients who were discharged due to: legal issues related to a sentence; transferring to another treatment program; or medical reasons). It is important to note that while some clients have completed treatment or have been discharged prior to their follow-up interview; other clients are still engaged in treatment at the time their interview is conducted. Of the 273 discharged clients, 86 clients have completed the follow-up interview. It is also important to note that clients who were successfully discharged comprise the majority of clients interviewed: 54.7% of the clients in Table 28. Eighty-five clients who completed the follow-up interview are still receiving treatment and therefore are not included in Table 28.

Eighty-six discharged clients are represented in Table 28. Of these, 47 clients (54.7%) were discharged as successful cases and 39 clients (45.3%) did not successfully complete the treatment program. Of the 39 clients who did not complete treatment, 22 were terminated for non-compliance and 17 were neutral discharges. Of the 86 clients who were interviewed: 95.7% of the successfully discharged clients were abstinent; 97.9% had not been arrested; and 53.2% were working full or part time. There is a significant difference between clients who are discharged successfully and those who did not complete the treatment program for two of the three outcome variables: successfully discharged clients were significantly more likely to be abstinent (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$) and more likely to be arrest-free (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$) than clients who did not successfully complete the treatment program.

Discharge Status	N	Abstinence % (N)	No Arrests % (N)	Employed Full or Part Time % (N)
Successful Completion	47	95.7 (45)*	97.9 (46)*	53.2 (25)
Terminated	22	72.7 (16)	81.8 (18)	22.7 (5)
Neutral Discharge	17	76.5 (13)	76.5 (13)	52.9 (9)
Total	86	86.0 (74)	89.5 (77)	45.3 (39)

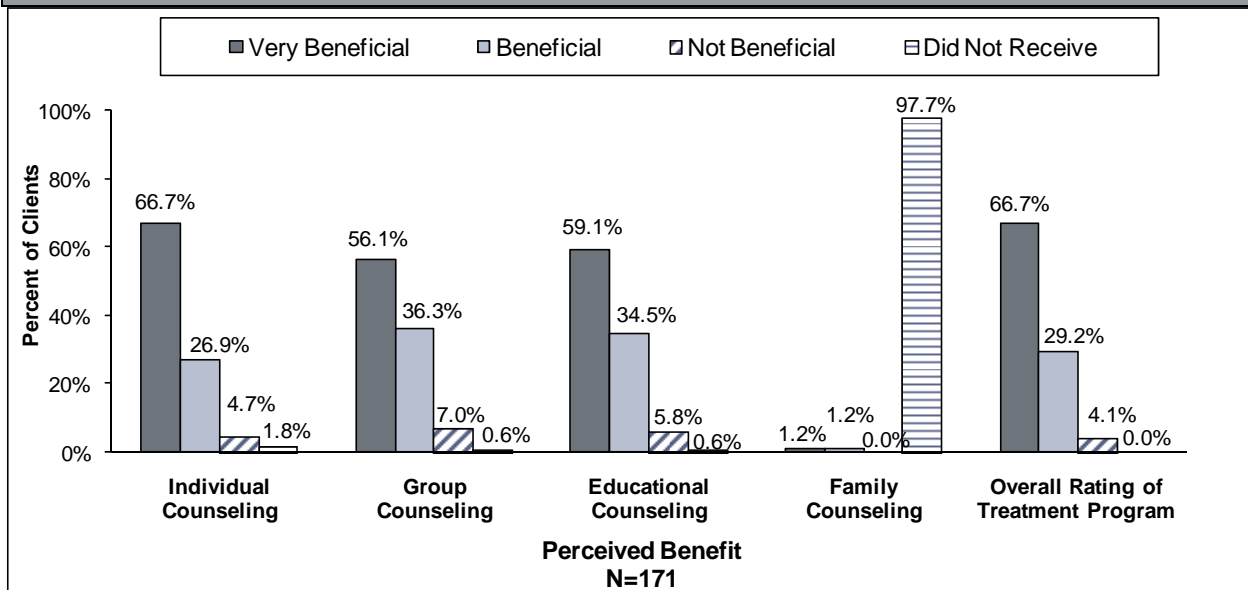
*Statistically significant (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.01$).

Client's Perceived Benefits

Figure 14, on the following page, displays client responses when asked their opinion at follow up of the various types of treatment received in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Also included are comments made by clients at follow up. In general, clients had very positive feedback regarding the treatment program.

Results from 171 completed follow-up interviews at six months post admission in Figure 14, on the following page, indicate that 164 of the clients (95.9%) feel that the jail-based treatment program was either very beneficial or beneficial overall.

Figure 14. Perceived Benefit of Counseling at Follow-Up Interview



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

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

Client Comments

"I've been clean and sober for 7 months and that's the first time in about 15 years that I can say that. I liked the length of this program. It let me take the time I needed to shape up."

"I've been through a few treatment programs and this one was about the best."

"It was a great program. It helped me a lot. The movies and speakers were excellent. The books were repetitive, but that is needed."

"It was a really good program.

I had lots of time to find myself while I was in jail and think about things."

"I've been in and out of jail and prison numerous times and this was the first time that I even stayed sober. This program was great and I learned a lot. I use the knowledge I gained on a daily basis."

"It was a very good treatment program. They were very strict and I learned a lot. I am definitely healthier now."

"I thought it was great. I think they should open more of these programs. It really saved my life."

"This program completely changed my life. This program allowed me to get my life together."

"This was a very good program that led me towards a better life and in the right direction."

"The program helped me out a ton. Thanks to this program, I'm getting back on my feet."

"The group helped me open up. It was great to have people who understand."

"The halfway house was crucial in my ability to stay clean and sober after jail. It is very important to find this or similar resources for clients when they leave jail. This program works."

CRIMINAL THINKING ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

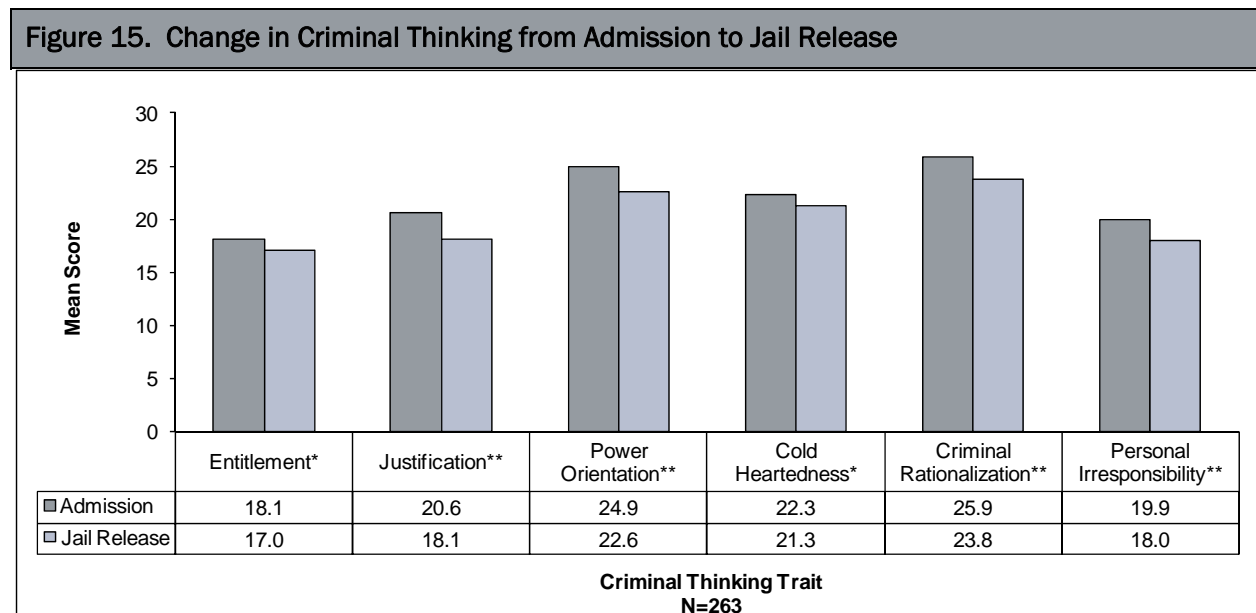
Personal Irresponsibility assesses the degree to which an offender is willing to accept ownership for criminal actions. High scores suggest an offender’s unwillingness to accept responsibility and are associated with the offender casting blame on others.

Five hundred one clients completed the criminal thinking survey at admission, 323 clients completed the survey at jail release, and 52 clients completed the survey three months post-jail release. Table 29, on the following page, shows the mean score for each of the six criminal thinking scales at the three survey points. The highest mean scores at all three data collection points were on the criminal rationalization scale with clients scoring a mean score of 26.1 at admission, 24.0 at jail release, and 23.6 at three months post-jail release. Clients scored lowest on the entitlement scale averaging 17.9 at admission, 16.9 at jail release, and 16.9 at three months post-jail release.

Table 29. Criminal Thinking Scale Mean Scores			
Criminal Thinking Scale	Mean Score for All Clients at Admission (N=501)	Mean Score for All Clients at Jail Release (N=323)	Mean Score for All Clients at Three Months Post-Jail Release (N=52)
Entitlement	17.9	16.9	16.9
Justification	20.5	18.1	18.6
Power Orientation	24.6	22.4	22.5
Cold Heartedness	21.7	21.3	22.5
Criminal Rationalization	26.1	24.0	23.6
Personal Irresponsibility	19.7	18.0	18.5

Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.
 Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

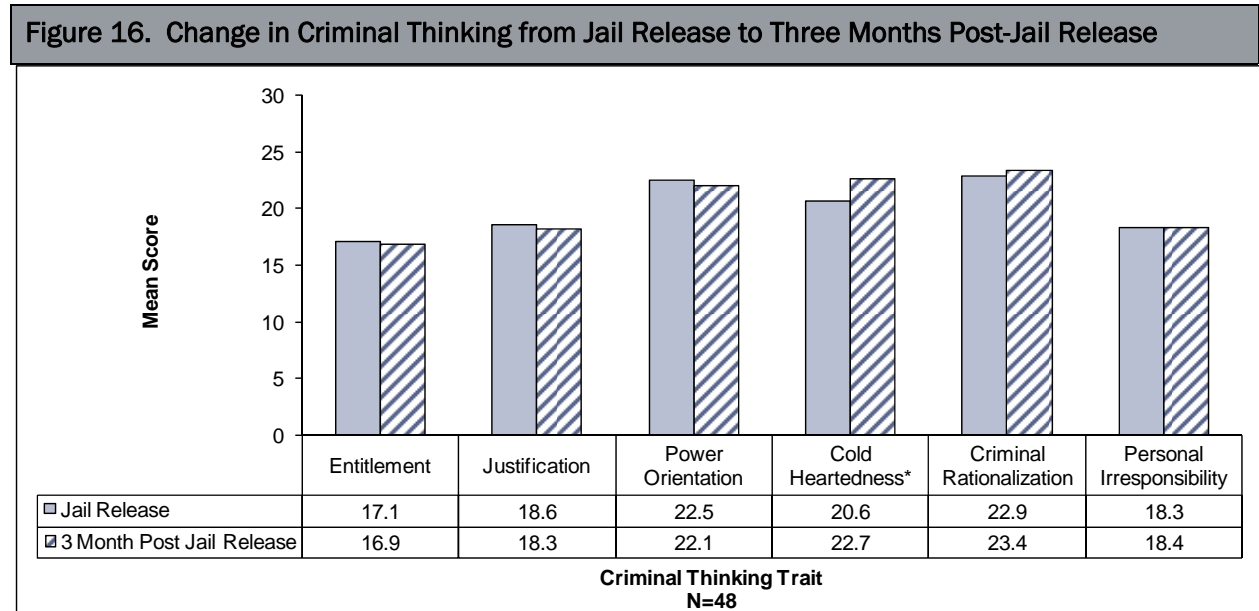
Two hundred sixty-three clients have completed the survey at both admission and jail release. Figure 15 shows the comparison of the mean scores for the six criminal thinking scales for the 263 clients who completed the survey at *both* admission and jail release. Analyses indicate there are statistically significant changes in mean scores from admission to jail release for all of the six criminal thinking scales (Wilcoxon Test), indicating improvement in criminal thinking for entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility.



Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.
 Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

*Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.01$).
 **Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.001$).

Forty-eight clients have completed the survey at both jail release and three months post-jail release. Figure 16 shows the comparison of the mean scores for the six criminal thinking scales for the 48 clients who completed the survey at *both* jail release and three months post-jail release. Analyses indicate there is a statistically significant change in mean scores from jail release to three months post-jail release for one of the six criminal thinking scales (Wilcoxon Test), indicating an increase in criminal thinking for cold heartedness.



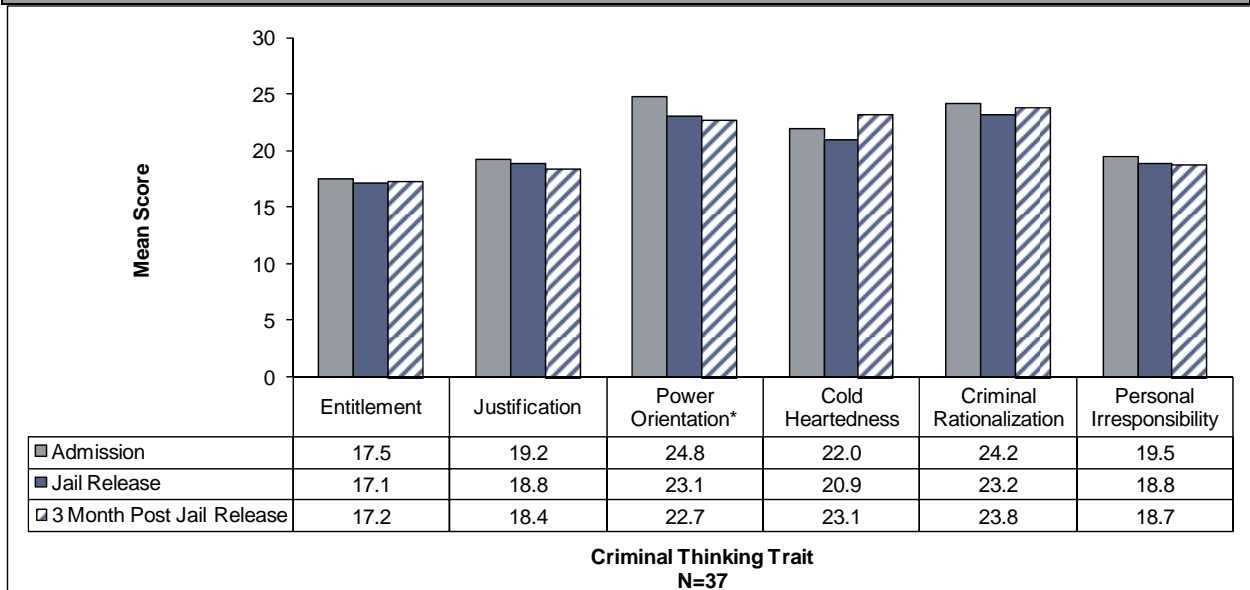
Note: Higher scores are stronger indications of the corresponding personality trait.

Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

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

Thirty-seven clients have completed the criminal thinking survey at the three survey points: admission, jail release, and three months post-jail release. Figure 17, on the following page, shows the comparison of the mean scores for the six criminal thinking scales at the three survey points. Analyses indicate there is a statistically significant change in the mean score from admission to three months post-jail release for one of the six criminal thinking scales (Wilcoxon Test), indicating an improvement in criminal thinking for power orientation.

Figure 17. Change in Criminal Thinking at Admission, Jail Release, and Three Months Post-Jail Release



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

Not all clients complete surveys. To the extent that this causes a bias in the sample, comparisons may not reflect clients in the Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a whole.

*Statistically significant (Wilcoxon Test, $p < 0.05$).