

Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS) Phase II: Client Record Abstract Report

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Chapter 1. Phase II Client Record Abstracts

1.1 Introduction

This report presents data on substance abuse treatment clients from a nationally representative sample of alcohol and drug treatment facilities included in Phase II of the Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). A stratified random sample of more than 5,000 client records was selected to be nationally representative of clients in the major modalities of substance abuse treatment. Data reported upon here were abstracted from client treatment records in a stratified sample of 280 alcohol and drug treatment facilities. Phase II was in the field from August 1997 through April 1999. The sample of client records was selected from lists of clients discharged from Phase II facilities within the 6 months preceding the Phase II client sample date, as well as from lists of clients still active in outpatient methadone treatment on the client sample date.

Client records contain a rich source of information regarding substance abuse clients and their treatment experience. This report is based on a nationally representative sample of client treatment episodes from 1997 to 1999 and describes many demographic and background characteristics of clients who were in the treatment system during this period. Variations by client type of care indicate that the treatment experience could be different depending on where the individual is treated. Understanding who is in treatment and having such information as the types of facilities at which clients were treated, the referral sources that led them into treatment, their treatment histories (including their substance use, medical, and mental health histories), the services they received during treatment, their reasons for discharge, and their expected primary payment source will shed light on the characteristics of substance abuse treatment.

This report presents findings for the Phase II main study client abstracts and the in-treatment methadone study. For a complete description of the methods employed in ADSS, see the ADSS methodology report:

Office of Applied Studies. (2003). *Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS): Methodology report: Phases I, II, and III* (available as a PDF at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/adss.htm>). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

1.2 Background and Objectives

The objective of ADSS, a three-phase study, was to provide detailed national data on current substance abuse treatment practices, clients in treatment, and outcomes for use by providers, policymakers, and researchers. ADSS gathered information linking clients, treatment services, treatment cost, and post-treatment status. ADSS data represent an important step toward understanding the content, utilization, and cost of treatment.

ADSS surveyed a nationally representative stratified random sample of 2,395 substance abuse treatment facilities in Phase I, with detailed data collected on a sample of clients in a

subset of these facilities in Phase II. Types of treatment facilities excluded from the ADSS sample frame included halfway houses without paid counselors, solo practitioners, correctional facilities, Department of Defense (DoD) facilities, Indian Health Service facilities, and facilities that provide only intake and referral services. The phases of ADSS are as follows:

- Phase I was a facility-based telephone interview with the directors of a nationally representative random sample of 2,395 substance abuse treatment facilities.
- Phase II included site visits to a subsample of 280 facilities for a personal interview with the facility director, review of treatment cost records, and client record abstraction for a nationally representative sample of clients who had been discharged from treatment (5,005 clients) and a representative sample of clients currently in methadone treatment (925 clients). Records for an early-drop-out (EDO) comparison group (790 clients) also were abstracted to use as a comparison group in Phase III.
- Phase III consisted of a follow-up interview and collection of a urine specimen from clients whose records were abstracted in Phase II in order to obtain their post-treatment status in terms of alcohol and drug use, criminal justice status, and further treatment episodes.

ADSS builds on SAMHSA's 1990 Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS).¹ DSRS Phase II collected client-level data from a stratified sample of 118 drug and combined drug and alcohol treatment facilities, sampled from 1,111 treatment facilities that completed the DSRS Phase I survey.

To continue the work started with DSRS, the research objective of ADSS Phase II was to collect more recent client-level data to describe characteristics of clients in substance abuse treatment from 1997 to 1999. Information was abstracted from the sampled clients' treatment records regarding type of care for the discharge episode, length of stay in treatment, client demographics, criminal justice information, medical and psychological information, substance abuse history, substance abuse testing, services received, methadone treatment, discharge information, and financial information.

¹ The following reports, available as PDFs at the OAS website (<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dsrs.htm>), contain the DSRS findings:

Batten, H. L., Horgan, C. M., Prottas, J. M., Simon, L. J., Larson, M. J., Elliott, E. A., Bowden, M. L., & Lee, M. T. (1993). *Drug Services Research Survey, Phase I final report: Non-correctional facilities* (revised; submitted to the National Institute on Drug Abuse). Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, Institute for Health Policy.

Batten, H. L., Prottas, J. M., Horgan, C. H., Simon, L. J., Larson, M. J., Elliott, E. A., & Marsden, M. E. (1992). *Drug Services Research Survey, Phase II final report: Non-correctional facilities* (submitted to the National Institute on Drug Abuse). Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, Institute for Health Policy.

1.3 Methodology

Phase II of ADSS consisted of an administrator interview and client record abstracting. This report presents data obtained from client record abstracts for discharged clients, as well as from a cross section of clients who were in outpatient methadone treatment at the time of the site visits. During Phase II, a subset of 280 of the Phase I facilities was visited, and information was abstracted from client records to provide client-level data from the substance abuse treatment system. The Phase II sampling frame consisted of clients from the 2,395 eligible facilities responding to Phase I, excluding 203 hospital inpatient facilities and 208 facilities in which 100 percent of the clients were treated for alcohol abuse only. Phase II sampled clients in residential, outpatient methadone, and outpatient non-methadone treatment.

1.3.1 Phase II Samples

Phase II consisted of two treatment client samples:

1. *Discharged clients*: The discharged client sample of 5,005 client records was designed to be nationally representative of clients discharged from treatment during a 6-month period.
2. *In-treatment methadone clients (ITMC)*: The in-treatment methadone study was designed to give a picture of a cross section of methadone clients who were in treatment at the time of the ADSS Phase II site visits.

1.3.2 Phase II Sampling

The sample design for ADSS was a multi-stage stratified clustered design. In the first stage of the study (Phase I), a nationally representative set of 2,395 treatment facilities was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), a national index of specialty substance abuse treatment facilities known to SAMHSA. The second stage of the study (Phase II), which involved site visits to a subsample of facilities, consisted of three stages of sampling:

- First, the country was partitioned in approximately 400 geographical primary sampling units (PSUs), with a representative sample of 62 PSUs selected for Phase II on the basis of demographic and economic characteristics.
- Within these 62 PSUs, a stratified subsample of 306 Phase I responding facilities was selected using a PPS design.
- Finally for Phase II, random samples of discharges and methadone in-treatment clients were selected within the Phase II facilities.

The ADSS 62-PSU sample consists of all 24 metro certainty PSUs, 26 metro non-certainty PSUs, and 12 non-metro, non-certainty PSUs. The ADSS PSUs were selected with

probability proportionate to the population. Phase I respondents whose ZIP Code numbers placed them outside of the 62 PSUs were excluded from Phase II. This produced a clustered sample for more efficient on-site data collection at facilities. After excluding facilities based on modality and geographic criteria, there were 1,052 facilities eligible for Phase II.

1.3.3 Phase II Strata

For Phase II sampling, the eligible Phase I responding facilities were placed in Phase II sampling strata based on information collected from the Phase I questionnaire. There were six Phase I strata:

1. Hospital inpatient;
2. Non-hospital residential;
3. Outpatient, predominantly methadone;
4. Outpatient, almost exclusively alcohol;
5. Outpatient, all other; and
6. Combination.

Phase II strata were the same as for Phase I except that the hospital inpatient stratum was excluded.

1.4 Response Rates

The unweighted Phase II facility response rate was 79.6 percent. The unweighted response rate for client record abstracts was 96.1 percent. Because the Phase II sampling design incorporates a stratified random probability sample, weights were developed to produce national estimates. See the ADSS methodology report for additional information on response rates for each phase of ADSS.²

1.5 Sampling Client Records

During Phase II of ADSS, facility staff at sampled facilities were asked to provide the ADSS field staff with a list of discharged substance abuse clients for the 6 months immediately preceding the month that the administrator interview was conducted at the facility. Client records were randomly chosen from the names on the list to achieve the targeted number of abstracts for the facility. In addition, at 31 methadone facilities, a sample of approximately 30 clients who were still in methadone treatment on the sample date of each facility was randomly selected for the ITMC study. The treatment records for these sampled clients were then reviewed, and information from the records was entered into the ADSS client record abstract form. A total of 5,930 records were abstracted—5,005 for discharged clients and 925 for the ITMC study.

² Office of Applied Studies. (2003). *Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS): Methodology report: Phases I, II, and III* (available as a PDF at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/adss.htm>). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

1.6 Instrument Development

The client record abstract instrument was adapted from that used in the 1990 DSRS study. Information was abstracted from client records for the following areas:

- □ demographics and background,
- □ criminal justice history,
- □ medical history,
- □ substance abuse history,
- □ substance abuse treatment history,
- □ treatment services,
- □ methadone treatment,
- □ discharge data, and
- □ financial data.

Skip patterns were used for the in-treatment methadone clients so that questions pertaining to discharge, treatment completion, and aftercare (which were not applicable for the in-treatment group) were not abstracted. For the discharged methadone clients, only a partial client record abstraction was done consisting of information for length of stay; selected demographics; prison or jail record prior to admission; selected medical and mental health characteristics; history of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and alcohol use; and methadone treatment practices.

More details on ADSS methodology can be obtained from the ADSS methodology report (see footnote 2). The 30-page ADSS client record abstract form and its 221-page codebook are available as PDFs on the OAS website: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/adss.htm#Qn>.

1.7 Organization of the Report

The analytic portion of this report consists of two main sections—the findings for the ADSS discharged clients (Chapter 2) and the findings for the in-treatment methadone clients (Chapter 3). Both Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 begin by presenting the number of client records abstracted in that specific sample and the weighted national estimate that it represents. Next, findings for clients by facility characteristics are presented. To obtain the facility characteristics, client records were linked to Phase I facility-level data for the facilities where they received treatment. Client demographics and background information from the client abstracts then are presented, followed by subsections on primary source of referral, criminal justice information, substance use history, medical and psychological information, services information, methadone treatment practices, length of stay and duration of treatment, treatment completion and other discharge information, aftercare information, and expected primary source of payment information. Chapter 3 on the in-treatment methadone clients does not cover treatment completion, discharge, or aftercare information because these clients were still in treatment at the time of record abstraction. Client abstract sample size is provided where feasible. All findings presented are weighted national estimates.

Each chapter is followed by detailed tables, and Appendix A has a corresponding standard error (SE) table for each of the tables. Most Chapter 2 tables present data for both

abstract groups—the 6-month discharged clients group and the 1-day cross section of in-treatment methadone clients. Therefore, many of the Chapter 2 tables also are discussed in Chapter 3, which presents the analysis for the in-treatment methadone group.

Chapter 2. Findings on ADSS Discharged Clients

This chapter presents national estimates on the characteristics of substance abuse treatment clients discharged from treatment during a 6-month period, based on data from ADSS Phase II client record abstracts. The analysis is presented by client type of care—residential, outpatient methadone, and outpatient non-methadone.

The sample of 5,005 abstracts from discharged clients consists of 880 non-hospital residential clients, 467 outpatient methadone discharged clients, and 3,658 outpatient non-methadone clients. These sampled records weight up for the 6-month period to national estimates of 349,853 non-hospital residential discharges, 60,336 outpatient methadone discharges, and 704,341 outpatient non-methadone discharges. The total number of discharges for the 6-month period was estimated to be 1,114,530, or about 2,229,000 discharges in a 1-year period. [Table 2.1].

The percentage distribution of discharged clients indicates that 63 percent were outpatient non-methadone clients, 31 percent were non-hospital residential clients, and 5 percent were outpatient methadone clients.

A general note about the estimates derived from client record abstraction is that the estimates are based on information available in client treatment records. The percentage of "unknown" values presented in the report tables reflects the proportion of records that did not include information about the selected variable. In cases where there is a large percentage of unknowns, the estimate of the event is conservative.

2.1 Client Type of Care, by Facility Characteristics

As part of the analysis, the client record abstracts were linked to the Phase I facility survey file in order to determine the type of facility from which they received treatment. The type of care that clients received varied with selected facility characteristics.

2.1.1 Facility Type of Care

Across all facility types of care, half of the discharged clients were in treatment at outpatient non-methadone-only facilities. Almost a third (30 percent) were in treatment at combination facilities (i.e., facilities that offered more than one type of care). Some 17 percent of clients were treated in non-hospital residential-only facilities, and only 4 percent were in outpatient methadone-only facilities; however, the estimate for methadone facilities had a high coefficient of variation ($CV \geq 0.3$), indicating that it is unstable and should be interpreted with caution. [Table 2.2].

Of the clients receiving non-hospital residential care, about half (53 percent) were in non-hospital residential-only facilities, and the other half (47 percent) were in facilities with a combination of residential treatment and some other type of care. Of the methadone clients, the majority (76 percent) were treated in outpatient methadone-only facilities. Of outpatient

non-methadone clients, the majority (78 percent) were treated in outpatient non-methadone-only facilities, while 22 percent were treated in combination facilities.

2.1.2 Facility Ownership

In terms of facility ownership, almost two thirds (64 percent) of discharged clients were in treatment at private non-profit facilities. About 20 percent of the discharged clients were in treatment at public facilities, and 16 percent were in private for-profit facilities.

There were variations in facility ownership by client type of care. The majority of the non-hospital residential clients (71 percent) were treated at private non-profit facilities. Similarly, about 63 percent of outpatient non-methadone clients were treated in private non-profit facilities. Among outpatient methadone clients, however, a lower level, an estimated 41 percent, were treated in private non-profit facilities.

2.1.3 Facility Public Revenue

In addition to type of care and ownership, facility receipt of public revenue is a facility characteristic of interest. Although related to ownership to some degree, a facility's percentage of public revenue is worth viewing separately. Across all types of care, 44 percent of clients were in facilities that received 51 to 90 percent of their funding from public sources. Public revenue included Medicaid, Medicare, other Federal Government funds (e.g., VA and CHAMPUS), and other public funds, such as block grants, public contracts, and grants. Some 30 percent of clients were in facilities with up to a half (0 to 50 percent) of their revenue from public funding, and 24 percent of clients were in facilities with higher levels of public revenue (91 to 100 percent).

Distribution of facility percentage of public revenue by client type of care was also examined. The most interesting result concerning percentage of public revenue was that although over 30 percent of the discharged outpatient methadone clients had been treated in private for-profit facilities, only 9 percent had been treated in facilities with less than 50 percent of their funding from public sources.

2.2 Substance Type, by Client Type of Care

Discharged clients were categorized into a substance type depending on the substances their treatment record indicated that they were abusing at admission—alcohol abuse only, drug abuse only, or a combined alcohol and drug abuse at the time of admission. Table 2.A shows the crossing of client substance type by client type of care. The column for total discharged clients indicates that the majority of discharged clients (54 percent) were in treatment for combined alcohol and drug abuse. Some 29 percent were in treatment for alcohol abuse only, and 15 percent were in treatment for drug abuse only. The pattern is similar for all client types of care except for the outpatient methadone group. The majority of methadone clients (57 percent) were in treatment for drug abuse only. This estimated proportion is a conservative estimate because 18 percent of discharged methadone client records did not indicate the combination of substances being abused.

Table 2.A Percentage Distribution of Substance Type, by Client Type of Care for Discharged Clients, 1997 - 1998

	6-Month Discharged Client Groups			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Client Type of Care		
		Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530 (104,353)	349,853 (67,041)	60,336 (15,295)	704,341 (73,147)
Substance Type	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol abuse only	28.6 (2.49)	20.7 (5.70)	2.4 (1.26)*	34.8 (2.98)
Drug abuse only	15.1 (1.17)	16.4 (2.60)	56.7 (4.69)	10.8 (1.16)
Combined alcohol and drug abuse	53.7 (2.29)	62.2 (4.55)	23.0 (7.94)*	52.2 (3.03)
Unknown	2.6 (0.54)	0.7 (0.43)*	18.0 (4.62)	2.3 (0.74)*

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Note: Discharge data represent substance abuse treatment discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Comparing discharged non-hospital residential to discharged outpatient non-methadone clients, the majority in each group was treated for a combined alcohol and drug problem; however, there was a higher proportion of clients in outpatient non-methadone care who were treated for alcohol abuse only than in non-hospital residential care.

2.3 Client Demographics and Background Information

As noted earlier, only selected items on the client record abstract form were abstracted for the discharged outpatient methadone client records. Based on this limited set of variables, estimates for most items in Table 2.3 could be provided, but not for the items in Table 2.4.

2.3.1 Age

The mean age of the clients in the discharged client sample was 34 years, and the median age was 33 years. The age groupings were quite similar across the client types of care. Generally, for each client type of care, the majority of clients were between the ages of 25 to 39. Overall, about an equal proportion fell into the 20 to 24 and under 20 age groups (about 10 percent each). About a fifth of the discharged clients were in their 40s. Only 8 percent of discharged clients were 50 years old or older. [Table 2.3].

Outpatient methadone clients were somewhat different from outpatient non-methadone clients. A smaller proportion (5 percent) of methadone clients were aged 20 to 24 compared with outpatient non-methadone clients (12 percent). Discharged outpatient methadone clients were on average older than discharged outpatient non-methadone clients.

2.3.2 Race

Overall, 64 percent of discharged clients were white, 22 percent were black, and 5 percent fell in the "other" category. About 10 percent of the client records did not have information on race. [Table 2.3].

In non-hospital residential type of care, 57 percent of the discharged clients were white, and a third (33 percent) were black. Among discharged outpatient non-methadone clients, 69 percent were white, and 16 percent were black. In outpatient methadone type of care, 15 percent of the abstracts did not have information on race, 44 percent of the clients were white, 29 percent of the clients were black ($CV \geq 0.3$), and 11 percent were "other."

2.3.3 Ethnicity

About 11 percent of discharged clients were known to be Hispanic, 60 percent were non-Hispanic, and 29 percent of the client records did not mention ethnicity. [Table 2.3].

The pattern was similar for all client types of care, with the exception that in outpatient methadone type of care, there was a higher percentage of Hispanic clients (28 percent) than in non-hospital residential care (8 percent). The percentages of Hispanic clients in outpatient methadone and outpatient non-methadone types of care were not significantly different.

2.3.4 Gender

About 74 percent of discharged clients were men and 25 percent of discharged clients were women. The patterns were similar regardless of the client type of care, except for outpatient methadone where 56 percent of the discharged clients were men and 44 percent were women. [Table 2.3].

2.3.5 Education

An estimated 31 percent of discharged clients had not graduated from high school, while 34 percent had a high school diploma or a GED as their highest level of education. Beyond that, 17 percent of clients had some college, and 5 percent had a graduated from college or had a higher level of education. This general pattern was true for non-hospital residential and outpatient non-methadone discharged clients. [Table 2.3].

2.3.6 Employment Status

Nearly 42 percent of discharged clients were unemployed, 28 percent were employed full time, and 13 percent were employed part time (or their records indicated that they were employed

but did not specify whether it was part time or full time). Of the discharged clients, 11 percent were of "other" employment status, such as retired or incarcerated. [Table 2.3].

There were employment variations by client type of care. Discharged outpatient non-methadone clients were most likely to be employed full time (34 percent), while discharged outpatient methadone clients were the least likely to be employed full time (16 percent). Unemployment was higher among discharged non-hospital residential (56 percent) and outpatient methadone (55 percent) clients than among outpatient non-methadone clients (34 percent).

2.3.7 SSI Status

Overall, approximately 42 percent of the client records abstracted had no information on supplemental security income (SSI) benefits. Only 6 percent of client records indicated that the clients were receiving SSI benefits at admission, and 53 percent indicated that they were not receiving SSI benefits. Of the different client types of care, outpatient methadone clients were 3 times as likely to receive SSI benefits as outpatient non-methadone clients. The percentage of clients receiving SSI benefits at admission was not significantly different for methadone and residential clients. [Table 2.3].

2.3.8 Marital Status

The majority (71 percent) of discharged clients were not married. A slightly higher proportion of non-hospital residential clients were unmarried compared with outpatient non-methadone clients. [Table 2.4].

2.3.9 Parental Status

Overall, about 56 percent of discharged clients had children. The pattern was similar for all types of care. However, only 23 percent of clients had noted in their client record that they lived with their children. Some 58 percent had noted in their record that they did not live with their children, and 19 percent of the client records did not have information on whether the client lived with his or her children. [Table 2.4].

2.3.10 Living Arrangement

The majority of discharged clients lived with either their spouse/partner (27 percent) or with family or friends (36 percent). Some 13 percent lived alone, 8 percent had no stable living arrangement, and 5 percent were in correctional facilities or another type of institution. [Table 2.4].

Comparing clients in residential and outpatient non-methadone types of care, more residential clients did not have a stable living arrangement. Outpatient non-methadone clients were more likely to be living with their spouse or partner than non-hospital residential clients.

2.3.11 Marital Status, Parental Status, and Living Arrangement, by Gender

Among discharged residential and outpatient non-methadone clients, an equal proportion of men and women were married, but a higher proportion of women (69 percent) had children at admission than men (53 percent). In addition, a considerably higher proportion of women than men had children living with them at admission (38 vs. 19 percent). [Table 2.B].

A higher percentage of men than women had no stable living arrangement, and a higher percentage of women than men tended to be living with family or friends.

2.4 Primary Source of Referral

Substance abuse clients enter the treatment system through different referral sources. Among discharged clients, the majority of the referrals were either criminal justice referrals (42 percent) or self-referrals (24 percent), with an additional 12 percent of clients who were referred from health care or social service agencies. Only a small proportion of clients were referred to treatment by other treatment facilities (9 percent), family or friends (6 percent), or employers (3 percent). [Table 2.5].

Variations by client type of care show that although half of the outpatient non-methadone clients were referred to treatment by the criminal justice system, only about a third (31 percent) of non-hospital residential clients were in treatment through this type of referral. Residential clients were referred to treatment in about equal proportions by the criminal justice system and through self-referral (about a third each). A very small proportion of methadone clients got into the treatment system through the criminal justice system (6 percent, $CV \geq 0.3$). Only 5 percent of discharged methadone clients were referred to treatment by health care or social service agencies compared with 12 to 14 percent of clients in other types of care. The majority of methadone clients (62 percent) were self-referred.

2.5 Criminal Justice Information

Involvement with the criminal justice system is one of the problems often associated with substance abuse. Overall, 39 percent of clients had driving while impaired (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) arrests prior to admission; 53 percent had other types of arrests prior to admission; 34 percent had a prison or jail record prior to admission; and 46 percent entered treatment as a condition of probation or parole. [Table 2.6].

A higher proportion of discharged outpatient non-methadone clients than non-hospital residential clients had DWI/DUI arrests prior to admission and entered treatment as a condition of probation or parole. The proportions of clients who had arrests other than for DWI/DUI and the proportions with a prison or jail record were similar in non-hospital residential care and in outpatient non-methadone care. A higher proportion of outpatient methadone clients had prison or jail records prior to admission (46 percent) than outpatient non-methadone clients (30 percent).

Table 2.B Percentage Distribution of Discharged Residential and Outpatient Non-Methadone Clients by Marital Status, Parental Status, and Living Arrangement, by Gender, 1997 - 1998

Client Characteristic	Gender	
	Male	Female
Client Sample Size (n)	3,382	1,135
National 6-Month Estimate	792,749 (73,711)	255,935 (33,425)
Marital Status at Admission [Q17]	100.0	100.0
Married	25.5 (2.59)	25.8 (3.14)
Not married	71.2 (2.48)	72.1 (3.05)
Unknown	3.3 (1.12)*	2.2 (0.067)*
Have Child(ren) at Admission [Q18]	100.0	100.0
Yes	52.6 (2.07)	69.4 (3.98)
No	31.9 (2.05)	23.3 (3.44)
Unknown	15.6 (2.46)	7.4 (1.66)
Living with Child(ren) at Admission [Q19]	100.0	100.0
Yes	18.5 (1.95)	38.4 (3.12)
No	61.4 (2.82)	47.1 (3.40)
Unknown	20.2 (2.87)	14.5 (2.54)
Living Arrangement at Admission [Q20]	100.0	100.0
No stable arrangement	8.7 (1.33)	5.1 (1.27)
With spouse/partner	26.4 (2.39)	30.7 (2.96)
With family or friends	34.2 (2.12)	41.8 (2.58)
Alone	13.2 (1.46)	11.8 (2.68)
Correctional facility or other institution	5.6 (1.45)	2.6 (0.72)
Unknown	12.0 (2.83)	8.0 (2.22)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Note: Discharge data represent substance abuse treatment discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

2.6 Substance Use and Substance Abuse History

The following section presents information on the substances ever used by clients, substances used in the 30 days prior to admission, the mean age at first use, substance of choice at admission, and history of prior substance abuse treatment. As before, not all items can be estimated for methadone discharge clients.

2.6.1 Substances Ever Used

Most discharged clients had used alcohol at some point in their lives prior to admission (91 percent). Furthermore, 63 percent of clients had used marijuana, 51 percent had used crack or cocaine, and 24 percent had used heroin and/or other opiates. In addition, 24 percent had used amphetamines, 21 percent had used hallucinogens, and 15 percent had used sedatives. Inhalants were used by only 6 percent of discharged clients. [Table 2.7].

Variations by client type of care among discharged clients indicate that outpatient non-methadone clients were the least likely to have ever used crack/cocaine or opiates. Of outpatient non-methadone clients, 44 percent of clients compared with 62 percent of non-hospital residential and 69 percent of outpatient methadone had used crack/cocaine. Furthermore, only 16 percent of this population had used opiates compared with 29 percent of non-hospital residential and 96 percent of outpatient methadone clients, according to their records. As would be expected, far more outpatient methadone clients had used opiates compared with clients in other types of care. Although the majority of clients in treatment had used alcohol at some time prior to admission, clients in non-hospital residential and outpatient non-methadone treatment were more likely to have used alcohol than clients in outpatient methadone treatment. Lifetime marijuana use was fairly similar for all client types of care (overall, 63 percent of discharged clients had used the substance).

2.6.2 Substances Used in 30 Days Prior to Admission

The patterns of substance use in the 30 days prior to admission were similar to patterns of "ever used." Half of all discharged clients had used alcohol in the 30 days prior to admission. In addition, 20 percent of clients had used marijuana, 20 percent had used crack/cocaine, and 11 percent had used heroin and other opiates in the 30 days prior to admission. [Table 2.8].

In the 30 days prior to admission, a significantly lower percentage of outpatient non-methadone clients used crack/cocaine (14 percent) than non-hospital residential (30 percent) or outpatient methadone clients (34 percent). In contrast, the great majority of the discharged methadone clients used opiates in the 30 days prior to admission (76 percent) compared with 13 of non-hospital residential and 4 percent of outpatient non-methadone clients.

2.6.3 Mean Age at First Use

The initiation of substance use tends to occur during the teenage years or early 20s. On average, inhalants and alcohol were used at an earlier age; the mean age at first use was 15 years for each. Amphetamines, marijuana, hallucinogens, and over-the-counter drugs, on average, were first used during the later teenage years (age 16 to 19 years). In contrast, the mean age at first use for cocaine and heroin was 22 years for both drugs. The patterns were similar by client type of care. [Table 2.9].

2.6.4 Substance of Choice at Admission

Nearly 48 percent of clients entered treatment with alcohol as their primary substance of choice. Some 16 percent entered treatment with crack/cocaine as their substance of choice at admission, 12 percent entered with marijuana as their substance of choice, and 6 percent entered with heroin or some other opiate as their primary substance of choice at admission. [Table 2.10].

In residential type of care, nearly a quarter of the clients were in treatment with crack/cocaine as their substance of choice, while 41 percent had specified alcohol as their substance of choice. In outpatient non-methadone type of care, fewer clients had crack/cocaine as their substance of choice (11 percent), while a higher proportion had specified alcohol as their substance of choice (51 percent).

2.6.5 Injection Drug Use

Among discharged clients, 11 percent were known to have injected drugs at some time in their lifetime. A higher proportion of non-hospital residential clients (18 percent) indicated lifetime injection drug use than outpatient non-methadone clients (8 percent). Lifetime injection drug use (IDU) was not mentioned in the treatment record for 40 percent of the clients. [Table 2.C].

Table 2.C Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Injection Drug Use (IDU), by Discharged Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

	Total, All Discharged Clients	Client Type of Care		
		Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530 (104,353)	349,853 (67,041)	60,336 (15,295)	704,341 (73,147)
Total Clients	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of Clients Who Were Ever IDUs [Q58a]¹				
Yes	11.4 (1.59)	17.5 (3.95)		8.4 (1.77)
No	48.3 (3.83)	49.5 (5.74)		47.7 (4.48)
Unknown	40.3 (3.81)	33.1 (3.81)		43.9 (4.49)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Note: Discharge data represent substance abuse treatment discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

2.6.6 Treatment History

Multiple treatment episodes are common for substance abuse clients on their path to recovery. Half of the discharged clients were known to have been in substance abuse treatment at some point in their lives prior to admission. A higher proportion of discharged non-hospital residential clients (60 percent) had prior treatment compared with discharged outpatient non-methadone clients (45 percent). The average number of years over which treatment episodes were reported for all discharged clients was 4 years. [Table 2.11].

Some 30 percent of discharged clients had been in substance abuse treatment in the 12 months prior to admission, with roughly an equal proportion for non-hospital residential clients and outpatient non-methadone clients. The mean number of treatment episodes within 12 months prior to admission to the sampled episode was one.

2.7 Medical Information

Substance abuse treatment clients often have other medical problems in addition to being chemically dependent. Among discharged clients, 10 percent were known to have had a medical hospitalization within the 12 months prior to treatment episode. Client records revealed the following medical conditions: 8 percent indicated high blood pressure, 5 percent indicated heart disease, 4 percent indicated liver disease, and 4 percent indicated hepatitis or jaundice. Some 31 percent of clients had medications prescribed (excluding methadone) during treatment. A review of client treatment records indicated that 6 percent of women were known to be pregnant at admission or during treatment. The percentages of clients with selected medical conditions are likely to be conservative because not all medical conditions were listed on client records. [Table 2.12].

A difference found by client type of care was that the proportion of residential clients (57 percent) who had medications prescribed during treatment was much higher than the proportion of outpatient non-methadone clients who had medication prescribed (18 percent).

2.8 Mental Health Characteristics

About a quarter of clients (24 percent) had a history of psychological disorder prior to admission, and 32 percent of clients had a psychological disorder noted at admission or during treatment. However, only 5 percent of clients were known to have had a residential and/or hospital inpatient mental health admission in the 12 months prior to admission. In addition, 12 percent of clients were dually diagnosed at the time of discharge, 10 percent of clients were known to have been taking anti-depressants, and 2 percent were known to have been prescribed anti-psychotics. As with medical conditions, the estimates for mental health characteristics are likely to be conservative because it is unlikely that all mental health information was noted on the client record. [Table 2.13].

2.9 Services Information

Provision of services to substance abuse clients is an essential part of treatment. There are two broad categories of services, treatment and support services. Treatment services described here are generally those services that are directly oriented toward treating alcohol or drug abuse, while support services are generally those services that are directed toward problems associated with substance abuse or toward keeping the client in treatment. The following section presents information on selected treatment and support services received by clients during treatment.

2.9.1 Treatment Services

The selected treatment services received by most discharged clients in treatment were group therapy (79 percent) and individual therapy (71 percent). Comprehensive assessment/diagnosis was received by 65 percent of the discharged clients, self-help/mutual help services in connection with the treatment were received by 49 percent of clients, and aftercare was received by 26 percent of clients. For each of the services studied except acupuncture and methadone dosing, a significantly larger proportion of non-hospital residential clients received the service compared with outpatient non-methadone clients. [Tables 2.D and 2.14].

Table 2.D Percentage of Discharged Clients Receiving Counseling and Self-Help Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Treatment Services [Q67a-t]	Total, All Discharged Clients	Client Type of Care	
		Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530 (104,353)	349,853 (67,041)	704,341 (73,147)
Counseling and Self-Help Services			
Individual therapy	70.9 (4.16)	80.6 (4.85)	66.1 (4.73)
Group therapy	78.8 (3.06)	81.6 (5.10)	77.4 (4.28)
Family counseling	18.5 (2.41)	28.4 (5.55)	13.5 (2.41)
Self-help/mutual help groups	49.0 (4.84)	65.0 (5.32)	41.1 (5.33)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Note: Discharge data represent substance abuse treatment discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

2.9.2 Treatment Completion and Number of Counseling Sessions, by Client Type of Care

For substance abusers, treatment completion is an important step in the recovery process. Overall, a slight majority (53 percent) of discharged clients had completed their planned treatment. A higher proportion of non-hospital residential clients (67 percent) completed treatment than outpatient non-methadone clients (46 percent). [Table 2.15].

The analysis also compares the median number of counseling sessions received by treatment completers and non-completers by type of care. Clients who completed treatment received a greater number of therapy sessions. Treatment completers had a median of 3 sessions of individual therapy compared with 2 sessions by non-completers. The median number of group therapy sessions received by completers was 14 compared with 7 sessions for non-completers. Clients who completed treatment had a median total number of counseling sessions of 16 compared with a median of 6 for clients who did not complete treatment. Any analysis of the number of counseling sessions by client type of care should be made with caution because most estimates for the number of counseling sessions for clients in residential care were unstable.

2.9.3 Support Services

Among the support services studied, HIV/AIDS counseling/support/education was received by the most clients (42 percent of all discharged clients). The following support services were received by a significantly larger proportion of non-hospital residential clients than outpatient non-methadone clients: HIV/AIDS counseling/support/education, employment counseling/training, academic education/GED, and medical care. The difference in services was most evident in the provision of medical care. Some 45 percent of non-hospital residential clients received medical care while in treatment compared with 7 percent of outpatient non-methadone clients. [Table 2.16].

2.10 Methadone Treatment Practices

Methadone dosage and methadone take-home practices, as documented in methadone client treatment records and abstracted in ADSS Phase II, are presented below. Methadone dose information is provided for methadone clients at several points during their treatment episode. The mean daily dosage of methadone for methadone clients at their first treatment was 35 milligrams (mg). The mean daily dosage was 47 mg at 2 weeks after the first treatment and 51 mg at 1 month before the last treatment. At the last treatment, the mean daily dosage for discharged methadone clients was 38 mg. [Table 2.17].

Take-home supplies of methadone, such as for a weekend, are permitted for some clients who have been in treatment for a while and who have shown that they are responsible in handling narcotic drugs. This usually means that they have negative drug tests, attend the clinic regularly, and have not demonstrated any behavioral problems. Based on information in client records, an estimated 43 percent of discharged methadone clients had been permitted take-home supplies of methadone at some point during their treatment episode. [Table 2.17].

Note that estimates for methadone dosage for in-treatment methadone clients are discussed in Chapter 3.

2.11 Average Length of Stay, Duration of Treatment, and Reason for Discharge

This section presents information on the average length of stay in treatment, average duration of treatment, and reason for discharge by client type of care. An episode's "length of stay" value, calculated from the admission date to the discharge date, was generally longer than its "duration of treatment" value, calculated from the date of the first visit to the date of the last visit. This was due to a possible lag between an admission date and the date the first treatment was received, and, more likely, a lag between the last treatment date and the date when an end of treatment was recognized and a formal discharge was made.

The mean length of stay for all discharged clients was 133 days, or about 4.4 months. The median for the same variable was only 65 days (about 2 months). Having a mean more than twice the median indicates a highly skewed distribution with a number of extremely long stays. Findings were similar for the abstracted episodes' mean and median duration of treatment, but these measures, as described above, were shorter than for length of stay measures. The mean duration of treatment for all discharged clients was 105 days, and the median was 42 days. [Table 2.18].

Length of stay (and duration of treatment) varied with client type of care. Outpatient methadone clients had the longest average length of stay with a mean of 520 days (17.3 months) and a median of 168 days (5.6 months). Residential clients had the shortest average length of stay with a mean of 45 days and a median of 16 days. Outpatient non-methadone clients had a mean length of stay of 144 days (4.8 months) and a median stay of 94 days (3.5 months).

The percentage of discharged clients who completed treatment also is presented. Overall, 53 percent of clients completed their planned treatment. About a quarter of the clients left treatment due to their own choice, 9 percent left due to administration choice, and 6 percent were referred or transferred to another program. An additional 7 percent left for other or unknown reasons. [Table 2.18].

Residential clients completed treatment at a higher rate than outpatient non-methadone clients (67 vs. 46 percent, respectively). Conversely, outpatient non-methadone clients were more likely to leave treatment prematurely by their own choice (i.e., to drop out) (30 vs. 17 percent, respectively). The "reason for discharge" information was not abstracted for methadone clients.

2.12 Aftercare Information

This analysis also presents information on the level of aftercare services planned for clients after discharge, as indicated in their treatment records. Overall, 43 percent of the clients had an aftercare plan specified in their records. A larger percentage of residential clients had an aftercare plan (61 percent) than did outpatient non-methadone clients (34 percent). [Table 2.19].

Specific aftercare services tended not to be noted on client records. Therefore, the estimates for aftercare services are very conservative. With that caveat, it is noted that about a third of discharged clients were slated to attend self-help groups, and 15 percent were to have received relapse prevention services. About 10 percent were expected to receive individual counseling, and 10 percent were to receive group counseling. Family counseling and support services, such as employment counseling or legal services, were noted in the aftercare plans for a very low proportion of clients (below 6 percent for each). Generally, aftercare services were planned more often for non-hospital residential clients than for outpatient non-methadone clients.

2.13 Expected Primary Source of Payment

Payment for substance abuse treatment is made through various sources. Across all client types of care, 31 percent of discharged clients' records indicated that the expected primary source of payment for treatment was client self-pay, 15 percent indicated private health insurance as the primary payer, 9 percent indicated Medicaid, 2 percent noted Medicare, and 13 percent gave some other source. Some 15 percent of treatment records did not indicate the primary source of payment. [Table 2.20].

As to differences by discharged client type of care, a larger percentage of outpatient non-methadone clients (36 percent) was expected to pay for treatment out of pocket than outpatient methadone clients (29 percent) and non-hospital residential clients (22 percent). Outpatient methadone clients (32 percent) were more likely than residential and outpatient non-methadone clients to have Medicaid listed as the expected primary source of payment.

Table 2.1 Abstract Sample Size, National Estimate of Substance Abuse Treatment Clients, and Percentage Distribution by Client Type of Care, ADSS Phase II Client Record Abstract Study, 1997 - 1999

Client Type of Care	Number of Abstracts in 6-Month Sample (n)	Weighted National Estimate	
		Number of Discharges, ¹ 6-Month Estimate (N)	Percentage Distribution (%)
a. Discharge Sample			
Total, All Types of Care	5,005	1,114,530	100.0
Non-hospital residential	880	349,853	31.4
Outpatient methadone	467	60,336	5.4
Outpatient non-methadone	3,658	704,341	63.2
b. In-Treatment Methadone Client Sample			
ADSS In-Treatment Methadone Client Study	Number of Abstracts in Sample (n)	Weighted National Estimate for Number of Clients in Outpatient Methadone Treatment on the 1-Day Sample Date² (Point-Prevalence Estimate) (N)	
In-treatment methadone clients (outpatient care)	925	172,795	

¹ Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

² In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Approximately 70 percent of the point-prevalence clients were sampled in 1997, representing 76 percent of the weighted estimate. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day. The in-treatment methadone client study includes methadone clients "in treatment" or on the active treatment roster on the 1-day sample date of each facility.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Facility Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Facility Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Facility Type of Care	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-hospital residential only	16.5	52.6	-	-	-
Outpatient methadone only	4.1*	-	75.5	-	82.6
Outpatient non-methadone only	49.6	-	3.4*	78.3	-
Combination facilities ¹	29.8	47.4	21.1*	21.7	17.4*
Facility Ownership	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private for-profit	15.9	2.5*	33.4*	21.1	25.6*
Private non-profit	64.4	71.2	41.2	63.0	51.1
Public	19.7	26.3*	25.4*	16.0	23.3*
Facility Public Revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 50%	29.5	29.9*	9.2*	31.0	15.2*
51 - 90%	44.4	35.9*	52.6	48.0	38.0
91 - 100%	23.8	31.7*	36.3*	18.8	46.7
Unknown	2.3*	2.5*	1.94*	2.2*	-

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Combination facilities are comprised of 50 percent with outpatient non-methadone and inpatient hospital care, 37 percent with outpatient non-methadone and residential care, 5 percent with outpatient methadone and outpatient non-methadone care, and 8 percent with other combinations of care.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

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Table 2.3 Mean and Median Age and Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Client Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Average Age					
Mean age	34.1	34.4	36.8	33.7	38.3
Median age	33.4	35.6	33.0	33.7	38.0
Age in Years [Q12-13]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20	9.2	8.4*	0.5*	10.4	0.7*
20-24	10.3	8.9	4.6	11.5	4.7
25-29	14.4	14.5	13.4	14.4	10.4
30-34	18.4	19.0	21.5	17.8	16.6
35-39	18.9	19.6	21.4	18.3	22.9
40-44	12.2	13.8	19.7	10.8	23.8
45-49	7.7	8.2*	11.8	7.1	13.4
50-54	4.0	3.9	4.1*	4.0	4.4*
55 or over	4.1	3.5*	1.6*	4.7	3.0
Unknown	0.8*	0.3*	1.5*	1.0*	0.3*
Race [Q15]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.7	57.2	44.2	68.6	49.6
Black	21.7	32.7	29.3*	15.5	27.0
Other	4.8	3.9*	11.0	4.7*	9.8*
Unknown	9.9	6.2*	15.4	11.3	13.6*
Ethnicity [Q16]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic	11.1	8.2*	28.1	11.0	26.6
Not Hispanic	59.7	63.9	51.8	58.2	56.7
Unknown	29.3	27.9	20.2*	30.8	16.7*
Gender [Q14]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	74.2	76.9	56.2	74.3	62.2
Female	25.3	22.9	43.7	25.0	37.7
Unknown	0.5*	0.2*	0.1*	0.7*	0.1*

(continued)

Table 2.3 Mean and Median Age and Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Client Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999 (continued)

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Education at Admission [Q21]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Less than high school	31.0	34.8		31.7	40.4
High school graduate/GED	34.0	37.3		35.3	33.8
Some college	17.0	17.2		18.2	17.4
College graduate or higher	4.6	4.9		4.8	4.4*
Unknown	13.4	5.8*		9.9	4.1
Employment at Admission [Q23]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed full time (35 hr/wk or more)	28.0	18.4	15.7	33.8	19.7
Employed part time or unknown level	12.8	6.1	14.0	16.0	12.5
Unemployed	41.9	56.2	54.9	33.6	51.8
Other status (e.g., retired, incarcerated)	10.9	14.9	10.0*	8.9	12.6
Unknown	6.6	4.3*	5.4*	7.8	3.5*
Receiving SSI Benefits at Admission [Q11]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	5.8	7.9	12.0	4.3	45.7
No	52.7	52.8	47.5	53.1	18.6
Unknown	41.5	39.3	40.5	42.6	35.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Marital Status, Parental Status, and Living Arrangement, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Marital Status at Admission [Q17]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Married	25.5	21.0		27.7	30.1
Not married	71.2	77.4		68.1	67.2
Unknown	3.3	1.5*		4.2*	2.7*
Have Child(ren) at Admission [Q18]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Yes	56.4	59.0		55.1	68.6
No	29.8	31.0		29.2	23.1
Unknown	13.8	10.0		15.7	8.3
Living with Child(ren) at Admission [Q19]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Yes	23.2	18.4		25.6	32.2
No	57.8	63.8		54.8	49.9
Unknown	19.0	17.8		19.6	17.9
Living Arrangement at Admission [Q20]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
No stable arrangement	7.8	13.6		5.0	2.4
With spouse/partner	27.3	20.0		30.9	35.0
With family or friends	35.9	32.0		37.8	37.7
Alone	12.7	12.5		12.9	13.7
Jail or prison or other institution	4.8	9.8*		2.4	0.3*
Unknown	11.4	12.2*		11.1	10.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Primary Source of Referral, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Primary Referral Source [Q9]	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Primary Referral Source [Q9]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other treatment facility	8.9	10.7	11.0	7.8	18.7
Criminal justice system	42.3	31.3	5.6*	50.8	4.0*
Self	23.7	32.6	61.6	16.1	51.8
Family/friends	5.9	6.5*	8.8*	5.4	12.5*
Employer	2.7	0.9*	0.1*	3.8	-
Health care or social service agencies	12.2	14.1	5.0	11.9	5.5
Unknown	4.3	4.0*	7.9*	4.2	7.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.6 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Criminal Justice System Status, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Criminal Justice System Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
DWI/DUI Arrests Prior to Admission [Q25]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Yes	39.4	23.4		47.3	8.3
No	26.7	29.6		25.3	42.4
Unknown	33.9	47.0		27.4	49.3
Other Arrests Prior to Admission [Q26]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Yes	52.7	57.4		50.3	59.7
No	22.5	19.5		24.0	23.4
Unknown	24.9	23.2		25.7	16.9
Prison or Jail Record Prior to Admission [Q27]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	33.5	37.9	45.7	30.3	38.2
No	29.5	26.5	32.3	30.8	35.2
Unknown	37.0	35.7	22.0	39.0	26.6
Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment as a Condition of Probation or Parole [Q28]¹	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Yes	46.2	33.1		52.7	6.3
No	34.0	42.9		29.6	61.2
Unknown	19.8	24.0		17.7	32.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.7 Percentage of Clients Ever Using Each Substance Prior to Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Substance Used Ever					
Crack ² /cocaine	50.8	61.9	69.1	43.8	71.5
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	24.4	28.7	95.5	16.2	98.7
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	14.9	17.1		13.8	33.0
Amphetamines ²	23.5	24.0		23.2	16.1
Marijuana, hashish, THC	63.3	60.2	55.7	65.5	52.4
Hallucinogens ²	20.7	21.9		20.2	16.2
Inhalants ²	5.8	6.6		5.4	1.6*
Over-the-counter ²	1.5	0.9*		1.8	2.0*
Alcohol	91.4	91.3	60.4	94.2	63.6
Other drugs ²	2.6	3.4*		2.2	4.0*
Not specified ²	0.8*	0.2*		1.0*	0.5*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Clients may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.8 Percentage of Clients Using Each Substance During the 30 Days Prior to Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Substance Used Prior 30 Days					
Crack ² /cocaine	20.2	30.3	33.6	14.1	25.9
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/ other opiates)	10.7	13.0	75.9	4.0	69.7
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	4.0	5.8		3.0	9.0*
Amphetamines ²	6.1	7.7		5.2*	1.2*
Marijuana, hashish, THC	20.2	23.3	16.8*	19.0	9.6
Hallucinogens ²	1.9	2.3*		1.7	0.3*
Inhalants ²	0.5*	1.0*		0.3*	0.1*
Over-the-counter ²	0.4*	0.1*		0.6*	0.3*
Alcohol	50.4	62.7	25.3*	46.4	17.7
Other drugs ²	1.1	1.5*		0.8*	1.6*
Not specified ²	27.4	17.9		32.1	17.9

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Clients may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.9 Mean Age at First Use of Substance, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
	Mean Age in Years				
Substance Used					
Crack ² /cocaine	22.3	23.1	22.5	21.6	23.4
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	22.4	22.8	22.2	22.2	20.9
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	21.4	22.0		21.1	22.4
Amphetamines ²	19.1	20.2		18.6	19.5
Marijuana, hashish, THC	15.8	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.0
Hallucinogens ²	16.9	17.0		16.9	17.5
Inhalants ²	14.7	14.7		14.7	14.2
Over-the-counter ²	18.7	12.4*		19.1	19.5
Alcohol	15.3	14.8	15.4	15.6	15.3
Other drugs ²	21.5	24.1		19.7	21.6

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Age calculated among clients with reported use. Client may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.10 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Substance of Choice at Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance of Choice [Q57] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Total Clients	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Substance of Choice					
Crack/cocaine	15.5	23.7		11.3	1.3*
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	5.6	10.2*		3.4	89.4
Sedatives (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	0.3*	0.3*		0.2*	0.3*
Amphetamines	3.2	4.3*		2.6	-
Marijuana, hashish, THC	11.9	8.7*		13.5	-
Hallucinogens	0.3*	0.6*		0.1*	0.1*
Inhalants	0.2*	0.2*		0.2*	-
Over-the-counter	0.2*	0.4*		0.0*	0.1*
Alcohol	47.8	41.3		51.1	0.1*
Other drugs	0.1*	-		0.1*	-
Unknown	15.0	10.3		17.4	8.6*

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.11 Percentage of Clients with Prior Substance Abuse Treatment History and Characteristics of Treatment History, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Treatment History Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Percentage of Clients with Prior Substance Abuse Treatment History [Q63]¹	49.7	59.9		44.7	74.7
Mean number of treatment episodes at any time prior to admission [Q63] ¹					
For all clients	1.9	2.7		1.4	3.0
For clients with prior substance abuse treatment history	2.7	3.6		2.2	3.4
Average number of years over which treatment episodes were reported [Q64] ¹	4.3	4.9		4.0	6.1
Percentage of Clients with Substance Abuse Treatment History in the 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q65]¹	29.5	31.8		28.3	49.2
Mean number of treatment episodes in the 12 months prior to admission [Q65] ¹					
For all clients	0.9	1.0		0.9	0.9
For clients with substance abuse episode(s) in the past 12 months	1.3	1.4		1.3	1.1

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.12 Percentage of Clients with Selected Medical Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Medical Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Had a Medical Hospitalization in the 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q29]¹	10.0	12.5		8.8	10.7
Had Medical Condition(s) Prior to Admission or During Treatment [Q30]¹					
AIDS or HIV seropositive	0.7*	0.9*		0.5*	8.1
STD (other than AIDS)	2.2	3.1		1.7	11.4
Hepatitis or jaundice	4.0	5.6		3.3	18.9
Positive TB test	2.1	4.0*		1.2*	9.4
Active TB	0.2*	0.3*		0.2*	0.9*
TB, not otherwise specified	0.4*	0.4*		0.4*	1.0*
Heart disease	4.8	5.7		4.4	4.4*
High blood pressure	7.5	7.7		7.4	11.6
Liver disease	3.9	6.5*		2.7	5.8
Convulsions	2.9*	4.2*		2.2*	2.4
Had Medications Prescribed During Treatment Excluding Methadone [Q68]¹	30.7	56.9		17.7	41.2
Pregnancy Status of Female Clients at Admission [Q36] or During Treatment [Q37]¹					
Pregnant	6.2	9.6*	4.3*	4.9	12.4
Not pregnant	64.0	74.2	65.6	59.2	62.8
Unknown/Not mentioned in record	29.8	16.2	30.1*	36.0	24.8

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.13 Percentage of Clients with Selected Mental Health Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Psychological Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Had Residential and/or Hospital Inpatient Mental Health Admission in 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q35]¹	5.4	6.8*		4.7	1.9*
Had History of Psychological Disorder(s) Prior to Admission [Q31]	23.7	30.8	20.3	20.4	20.7
Had Psychological Disorder(s) at Admission or During Treatment [Q33]¹	32.1	39.2		28.7	30.3
Taking Anti-Depressant or Anti-Psychotic Prescription Medications at Admission [Q32]¹					
Anti-depressant ²	10.3	12.9		9.1	9.4
Anti-psychotic ²	1.8	2.6*		1.4*	0.7*
None	49.2	59.5		44.1	59.7
Unknown	39.4	26.4		45.9	30.3
Dual-Diagnosis Client at Discharge [Q75]¹	12.0	16.8		9.7	3

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

² Note that clients can be taking both anti-depressants and anti-psychotics.

³ Question 75 is a discharge question and not relevant for the in-treatment methadone clients who are still in treatment.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.14 Percentage of Clients Receiving Selected Treatment Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Treatment Service [Q67a-t] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Treatment Services					
Methadone dosing	0.3*	0.8*		0.1*	99.2
Individual therapy	70.9	80.6		66.1	97.2
Group therapy	78.8	81.6		77.4	56.2
Family counseling	18.5	28.4		13.5	9.3*
Self-help/mutual help groups	49.0	65.0		41.1	35.6
Comprehensive assessment/diagnosis	64.6	75.3		59.3	75.2
Detoxification	14.5	36.3		3.7	15.5
Combined substance abuse and mental health treatment	18.7	26.9		14.7	19.3*
Acupuncture	1.3*	0.6*		1.7*	1.4*
Outcome follow-up	15.8	30.6		8.4	0.6*
Aftercare	25.7	41.9		17.6	3.5*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.15 Percentage of Clients Completing Treatment and Median Number of Counseling Sessions by Completion Status, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Completion Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341
Percentage Completing Treatment [Q73] ¹	52.6	66.6		45.7
Median Number of Counseling Sessions Received [Q67] ¹				
By Completers				
Individual therapy	3	4		3
Group therapy	14	11*		15
Family therapy	2*	2*		2*
Total number of counseling sessions	16	12*		17
By Non-Completers				
Individual therapy	2	3*		2
Group therapy	7	14*		7
Family therapy	2*	3*		1
Total number of counseling sessions	6	10*		6

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.16 Percentage of Clients Receiving Selected Support Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Support Service [Q67a-t] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Support Services					
HIV/AIDS counseling/support/education	41.9	54.1		35.8	82.2
Employment counseling/training	6.8	14.1		3.1*	21.9
Academic education/GED	4.9*	11.7*		1.5*	3.2*
Medical care	19.7	44.5		7.3	53.8
TB screening	28.0	41.6		21.2	73.7
TB treatment	0.4*	0.7*		0.3*	3.3*
Prenatal care	0.7*	1.6*		0.3*	1.8*
Psychological testing	14.4	18.8*		12.2	24.4*
Smoking cessation	5.4*	12.7*		1.8*	2.9*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.17 Methadone Treatment Practices (Mean Daily Methadone Dose and Percentage of Clients Who Received Take-Home Methadone) for Discharged Methadone Clients, 1997 - 1998

Methadone Treatment Practices	Discharged Methadone Clients
Client Sample Size (n)	467
National 6-Month Estimate	60,336
Methadone Treatment - Mean Daily Dose (mg) [Q69a-d]	
At first treatment	35.0 mg
Two weeks after first treatment	47.0
One month before last treatment	51.2
At last treatment	37.7
Percentage of Clients Who Received Take-Home Methadone [Q70]	42.5%

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.18 Average Length of Stay, Average Duration of Treatment, and Reason for Discharge, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Completion Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341
Average Length of Stay (Days) [Q5-Q2]¹				
Mean (days)	133.0	44.8	519.8	143.9
Median (days)	65.0	16.0*	168.0	94.0
Average Duration of Treatment (Days)² [Q4-Q3]				
Mean (days)	104.7	40.4	509.3	103.5
Median (days)	42.0	14.0*	154.0*	62.0
Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Discharge [Q73]	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Completed planned treatment	52.6	66.6		45.7
Did not complete treatment:				
Referred/transferred to another program	6.4	4.8*		7.2
Facility administration choice	8.6	7.8*		9.0
Client choice (drop out)	25.6	17.3		29.6
Other	4.1	1.6*		3.2
Unknown	2.8	2.0*		5.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Length of stay is calculated from admission date to discharge date.

² Duration of treatment is calculated from date of first visit to date of last visit as noted in the client's treatment record.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.19 Percentage of Discharged Clients with Aftercare Plan and Selected Aftercare Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Aftercare Plan/Service	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341
Percentage of Clients with Aftercare Plan [Q76]¹	42.7	61.0		33.6
Percentage of Clients with Selected Services in Aftercare Plan [Q77a-g]¹				
Individual therapy	10.2	18.2*		6.2
Group therapy (not including relapse prevention)	10.2	14.5		8.0
Relapse prevention	14.8	22.1		11.1
Family counseling	5.6	10.3*		3.2*
Self-help groups	33.1	50.5		24.5
Support services (e.g., employment counseling)	3.7	7.2*		1.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.20 Percentage Distribution of Clients by Expected Primary Source of Payment, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Expected Primary Payment Source [Q10]	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Client Sample Size (n)	5,005	880	467	3,658	925
National 6-Month Estimate	1,114,530	349,853	60,336	704,341	172,795
Expected Primary Payment Source [Q10]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No payment	4.9*	2.6*	2.0*	6.2*	0.6*
Client self-payment	31.0	21.5	28.8	35.9	31.0*
Private health insurance	15.2	15.0*	4.8*	16.2	3.9*
Criminal justice system	10.2*	11.7*	-	10.3*	0.3*
Medicaid	8.8	6.8*	32.2	7.9	45.6
Medicare	2.4	3.7*	0.5*	1.9*	1.0*
Other	12.7	23.2*	18.5*	7.0	6.7*
Unknown	14.8	15.6*	13.3*	14.6	10.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Chapter 3. Findings on ADSS In-Treatment Methadone Clients

The analyses conducted for the discharged cohort were also conducted for the in-treatment methadone clients, who comprise a cross section of clients in treatment on the sample date for each facility. However, information about treatment completion, discharge, and aftercare were not yet determined for clients still in treatment and thus were not available for abstraction. Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 indicates that the 925 in-treatment methadone abstracts represented a point-prevalence national estimate of 172,795 in-treatment methadone clients.

3.1 In-Treatment Methadone Clients, by Facility Characteristics

The last column of Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 shows that 83 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were treated at outpatient facilities that treated only methadone clients. The 17 percent who were not treated at methadone-only facilities were treated at facilities that offered both outpatient methadone and outpatient non-methadone treatment.

The majority of in-treatment methadone clients (51 percent) were treated at facilities that had private non-profit ownership. Most were treated in facilities that were largely funded by public revenue. Some 47 percent were in facilities with public revenue for 91 to 100 percent of their funding, and 38 percent were in treatment at facilities that had 51 to 90 percent public revenue.

3.2 Client Demographics and Background Information

The last columns of Tables 2.3 and 2.4 in Chapter 2 show the demographic and background client characteristics for the ADSS Phase II in-treatment methadone clients.

3.2.1 Age, Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

Both the mean and median age of in-treatment methadone clients was 38 years. About 15 percent were under 30 years old. Some 40 percent of this cohort were in their 30s; 37 percent were in their 40s; and about 7 percent were 50 or older. Note that the estimates for the under 20 and age 50 to 54 groups are unstable due to high coefficients of variation (CVs). Half of the in-treatment methadone clients were white, and about a quarter were black. Some 27 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were Hispanic. About 38 percent were female. [Table 2.3].

3.2.2 Education, Employment, and SSI Status

Forty percent of in-treatment methadone clients had less than a high school education, 34 percent had graduated from high school or had earned their GED, and 17 percent had some college. Nearly 52 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were unemployed. Some 20 percent were employed full time, and 12 percent were either employed part time or indicated an unknown level. Close to a half (46 percent) of in-treatment methadone clients were receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits at admission. [Table 2.3].

3.2.3 Family Status and Living Arrangement

About 67 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were not married, 30 percent were married, and the remaining 3 percent had unknown marital status. [Table 2.4].

In-treatment methadone clients were more likely to have children than not (69 vs. 23 percent). However, about 50 percent of the clients did not live with their children at admission. The majority of in-treatment methadone clients either lived with family or friends or with their spouse or partner (38 percent and 35 percent, respectively). A small percentage lived alone (14 percent) or had no stable living arrangement (2 percent).

3.3 Primary Source of Referral

Over one half (52 percent) of in-treatment methadone clients were self-referred, and almost a fifth (19 percent) were referred from another treatment facility. The percentage of referrals from health care or social service agencies was low (6 percent). Referrals by family and friends accounted for 13 percent, while criminal justice referrals were low at 4 percent (note that the CVs for both of these estimates were high). [Table 2.5].

3.4 Criminal Justice Information

Only 8 percent of in-treatment methadone clients had driving while impaired (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) arrests prior to admission. Some 60 percent had arrests other than DWI/DUI arrests prior to admission, and 38 percent had a prison or jail record prior to admission. Although 61 percent of in-treatment methadone clients did not enter treatment as a condition of probation or parole, 6 percent did, and 32 percent had treatment records that did not note whether treatment was a condition of the criminal justice system. [Table 2.6].

3.5 Substance Use and Substance Abuse History

The following section presents information on the substances that had ever been used by in-treatment methadone clients prior to admission, the clients' substance use in the 30 days prior to their admission, their mean age at first use, their indicated substance of choice at admission, and their prior drug treatment history.

3.5.1 Substances Ever Used

As expected, the records of almost all in-treatment methadone clients (99 percent) reported use of some type of opiate at some point in their lives. A high percentage (72 percent) had also used crack or cocaine. Alcohol and marijuana were other substances that had been used by a majority of in-treatment methadone clients (64 and 52 percent, respectively). Sedatives were used by a third of in-treatment methadone clients, while 16 percent had ever used amphetamines and 16 percent had used hallucinogens. [Table 2.7].

3.5.2 Substances Used in 30 Days Prior to Admission

Substances used among in-treatment methadone clients 30 days prior to admission were similar to those that they reported having ever used in their lifetime. In the month prior to entering treatment, the majority of in-treatment methadone clients used some type of opiate (70 percent). Opiate use was followed by crack or cocaine use (26 percent), alcohol use (18 percent), and marijuana use (10 percent). [Table 2.8].

3.5.3 Mean Age at First Use

Among in-treatment methadone clients, the initiation of the use of most substances usually occurred during their teenage years. The mean age at first use of inhalants was 14 years. Alcohol was used for the first time, on average, by this cohort at age 15. Marijuana use started, on average, at age 16 and hallucinogens use at age 18. Amphetamines and over-the-counter drugs were used for the first time by in-treatment methadone clients at age 20. The use of opiates started, on average, at the age of 21, while crack or cocaine was first used, on average, at age 23 and sedatives at age 22. [Table 2.9].

3.5.4 Substance of Choice at Admission

Opiates were the substance of choice for most in-treatment methadone clients (89 percent). A high percentage was expected because methadone treatment was developed as a treatment for long-term heroin addiction. About 9 percent of the in-treatment methadone clients had records that did not indicate their substance of choice at admission. [Table 2.10].

3.5.5 Injection Drug Use

About 73 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were known to have injected drugs at some time prior to admission, and 48 percent were known to be injection drug users (IDUs) at admission. An estimated 37 percent were engaging in injection drug use on a daily basis. These estimates are probably conservative because a considerable percentage of abstracted in-treatment methadone client records did not contain detailed information on injection drug use. [Table 3.A].

3.5.6 Treatment History

The ADSS client record abstract study collected information noted in the clients' records about prior substance abuse treatment episodes. Nearly 75 percent of in-treatment methadone clients had had prior substance abuse treatment some time before admission. The average number of years over which treatment episodes were reported for in-treatment methadone clients was 6 years. Among in-treatment methadone clients, the average number of prior treatment episodes was three. [Table 2.11].

Nearly half (49 percent) of the in-treatment methadone clients had been in treatment during the 12 months prior to admission. The mean number of treatment episodes during the 12 months prior to admission was one.

Table 3.A Percentage Distribution of In-Treatment Methadone Clients, by Injection Drug Use (IDU), 1997 - 1999

Injection Drug Use	In-Treatment Methadone Clients
Client Sample Size (n)	925
National 6-Month Estimate	172,795 (32,557)
Percentage of Clients Who Were Ever IDUs [Q58a]	100.0
Yes	73.3 (3.44)
No	11.5 (2.83)
Unknown	15.2 (2.74)
Percentage of Clients Who Were IDUs at Admission [Q58b]	100.0
Yes	48.2 (3.00)
No	14.2 (1.92)
Unknown	37.6 (2.89)
Frequency of Injection Drug Use at Admission [Q58c]	100.0
Daily	37.2 (3.12)
Regularly, not daily	4.0 (1.23)*
Sporadically	0.4 (0.19)*
Unknown	58.5 (3.39)

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Note: In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

3.6 Medical Information

As with discharged client records, the percentages of in-treatment methadone clients with selected medical conditions are conservative estimates because client treatment records may not indicate all medical problems. Among in-treatment methadone clients, 11 percent were known to have had a medical hospitalization in the 12 months prior to admission. The medical conditions most noted from in-treatment methadone clients' records were hepatitis or jaundice (19 percent), high blood pressure (12 percent), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) other than AIDS (11 percent), a positive TB test (9 percent), AIDS or HIV seropositivity (8 percent), and liver disease (6 percent). Among in-treatment methadone clients, 41 percent had medications prescribed to them during treatment (excluding methadone). [Table 2.12].

An estimated 12 percent of the females in the in-treatment methadone group were pregnant at the time of admission or during treatment. Some 63 percent had records that noted

that they were not pregnant, and 25 percent had records that did not mention their pregnancy status.

3.7 Mental Health Characteristics

As with medical conditions, the estimates for mental health characteristics are likely to be conservative. About 21 percent of in-treatment methadone clients were known to have a history of a psychological disorder prior to admission, and 30 percent had a psychological disorder at the time of admission or during treatment. About 9 percent took anti-depressants at the time of admission. [Table 2.13].

3.8 Services Information

The following section presents information on services received by in-treatment methadone clients during treatment.

3.8.1 Treatment Services

The selected treatment services received by most in-treatment methadone clients according to treatment records were methadone dosing (99 percent), individual therapy (97 percent), comprehensive assessment/diagnosis (75 percent), and group therapy (56 percent). All other treatment services were received by less than 20 percent of the in-treatment methadone clients, with the exception of self-help/mutual help groups, which were attended by 36 percent of the clients. [Table 2.14].

3.8.2 Support Services

Several of the selected support services were received by a majority of in-treatment methadone clients. HIV/AIDS counseling/support/education was received by 82 percent of these clients, while 74 percent received TB screening and 54 percent received medical care. In addition, 22 percent of in-treatment methadone clients received employment counseling/training, and 24 percent received psychological testing ($CV \geq 0.3$). [Table 2.16].

3.9 Expected Primary Source of Payment

Payment for methadone treatment is derived from a number of sources; however, 46 percent of the records for in-treatment methadone clients indicated that the expected primary source of payment was Medicaid. [Table 2.20].

3.10 Methadone Treatment Practices

Characteristics of the methadone treatment also were examined for in-treatment methadone clients. The mean dosage at first treatment (meaning early in the treatment episode) for in-treatment methadone clients was 43 milligrams (mg) per day and the median dose was 30 mg per day. The distribution for the first treatment is generally skewed toward the lower end. The

mean daily dosage at 2 weeks after the first treatment was 57 mg, and the median daily dose was 54 mg. The mean current dose (at the point during treatment when the cross section of in-treatment clients was sampled) was 67 mg, and the median current dose was 68 mg. [Table 3.1].

The 75th percentile was 84 mg. Therefore, half of the in-treatment methadone clients had a current daily dose of 68 mg or higher, and a quarter of them were receiving a daily dose of 84 mg or higher.

Table 3.1 Methadone Treatment Practices (Average Daily Methadone Dose) for In-Treatment Methadone Clients, 1997 - 1999

Methadone Treatment Practices	In-Treatment Methadone Clients
Client Sample Size (n)	925
National 6-Month Estimate	172,795
Daily Dose at First Treatment (mg) [Q69a]	
Mean	43.2 mg
25 th percentile	29.0
50 th percentile	30.0
75 th percentile	53.0
Daily Dose at 2 Weeks After First Treatment (mg) [Q69b]	
Mean	57.1 mg
25 th percentile	40.0
50 th percentile	54.0
75 th percentile	68.0
Current Dose¹ (mg) [Q69d]	
Mean	66.9 mg
25 th percentile	49.0
50 th percentile	68.0
75 th percentile	84.0

Note: In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

¹ The most recent dose at the time the cross section of in-treatment methadone clients was sampled.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Appendix A
Standard Error Tables

Table 2.1C Standard Errors - National Estimate of Substance Abuse Treatment Clients and Percentage Distribution by Client Type of Care, ADSS Phase II Client Record Abstract Study, 1997 - 1999

Client Type of Care	Standard Error for Weighted National Estimate	
	Number of Discharges, ¹ 6-Month Estimate (N)	Percentage Distribution (%)
a. Discharge Sample		
Total, All Types of Care	104,352.88	.
Non-hospital residential	67,041.36	4.38
Outpatient methadone	15,294.68	1.35
Outpatient non-methadone	73,147.12	4.71
b. In-Treatment Methadone Client Sample		
	Standard Error for Weighted National Estimate for Number of Clients in Outpatient Methadone Treatment on the 1-Day Sample Date² (Point-Prevalence Estimate) (N)	
ADSS In-Treatment Methadone Client Study		
In-treatment methadone clients (outpatient care)	32,557.53	

¹ Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

² In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Approximately 70 percent of the point-prevalence clients were sampled in 1997, representing 76 percent of the weighted estimate. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day. The in-treatment methadone client study includes methadone clients "in treatment" or on the active treatment roster on the 1-day sample date of each facility.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.2C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Facility Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Facility Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Facility Type of Care					
Non-hospital residential only	3.50	8.85	.	.	.
Outpatient methadone only	1.31*	.	8.93	.	6.25
Outpatient non-methadone only	4.14	.	2.53*	4.75	.
Combination facilities ¹	3.64	8.85	8.93*	4.75	6.25*
Facility Ownership					
Private for-profit	3.53	2.74*	15.82*	4.96	14.10*
Private non-profit	5.21	12.83	11.68	5.71	11.13
Public	4.68	12.65*	13.58*	4.38	13.39*
Facility Public Revenue					
0 - 50%	6.11	12.12*	7.25*	5.64	11.19*
51 - 90%	5.55	11.79*	10.63	6.11	9.33
91 - 100%	4.47	10.45*	10.98*	5.07	9.58
Unknown	1.80*	2.74*	2.08*	2.15*	.

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Combination facilities are comprised of 50 percent with outpatient non-methadone and inpatient hospital care, 37 percent with outpatient non-methadone and residential care, 5 percent with outpatient methadone and outpatient non-methadone care, and 8 percent with other combinations of care.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

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Table 2.3C Standard Errors - Mean and Median Age and Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Client Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Average Age					
Mean age	0.40	1.06	0.53	0.59	0.94
Median age	0.42	0.98	0.67	0.53	1.24
Age in Years [Q12-13]					
Under 20	1.63	3.58*	0.34*	1.76	0.40*
20-24	0.86	1.89	1.29	1.10	0.81
25-29	1.18	2.50	3.24	1.22	1.42
30-34	0.77	1.53	2.69	1.15	2.81
35-39	1.08	2.15	2.76	1.24	3.30
40-44	1.23	2.24	4.31	1.12	2.86
45-49	0.89	2.56*	1.38	0.81	2.41
50-54	0.47	0.88	1.33*	0.65	1.34*
55 or over	0.58	1.30*	0.66*	0.84	0.75
Unknown	0.28*	0.23*	0.98*	0.41*	0.21*
Race [Q15]					
White	2.83	5.48	8.66	3.59	9.08
Black	2.88	6.01	9.70*	2.50	7.16
Other	1.29	2.15*	2.73	1.44*	3.55*
Unknown	2.07	2.68*	4.58	2.88	4.55*
Ethnicity [Q16]					
Hispanic	2.07	2.90*	7.65	2.55	6.55
Not Hispanic	5.92	8.40	6.40	7.17	4.23
Unknown	5.23	8.19	6.81*	5.81	5.60*
Gender [Q14]					
Male	1.39	3.71	2.89	2.00	3.25
Female	1.36	3.65	2.89	1.85	3.24
Unknown	0.21*	0.17*	0.09*	0.31*	0.07*
Education at Admission [Q21]¹					
Less than high school	1.48	3.24		1.90	3.65
High school graduate/GED	1.43	2.73		1.73	1.17
Some college	1.31	2.03		1.48	2.31
College graduate or higher	0.60	1.37		0.75	1.36*
Unknown	1.39	2.07*		2.05	1.01

(continued)

Table 2.3C Standard Errors - Mean and Median Age and Percentage Distribution of Clients by Selected Client Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999 (continued)

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Employment at Admission [Q23]					
Employed full time (35 hr/wk or more)	2.98	5.29	4.27	3.13	4.53
Employed part time or unknown level	1.45	1.54	3.79	2.12	2.61
Unemployed	2.87	6.27	8.01	2.30	5.05
Other status (e.g., retired, incarcerated)	1.53	3.49	3.40*	1.43	2.52
Unknown	1.15	1.65*	3.66*	1.63	1.27*
Receiving SSI Benefits at Admission [Q11]					
Yes	5.36	5.80	9.55	6.67	6.64
No	0.81	1.28	3.34	0.75	2.28
Unknown	5.30	5.97	9.42	6.31	7.16

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.4C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Marital Status, Parental Status, and Living Arrangement, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Client Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Marital Status at Admission [Q17]¹					
Married	2.28	4.12		2.12	2.75
Not married	2.18	4.12		2.14	2.94
Unknown	0.99	0.57*		1.37*	0.81*
Have Child(ren) at Admission [Q18]¹					
Yes	2.00	4.55		2.18	2.65
No	1.71	3.59		1.80	3.04
Unknown	2.23	2.93		2.90	1.49
Living with Child(ren) at Admission [Q19]¹					
Yes	1.67	4.10		1.64	3.20
No	2.05	4.62		2.17	3.96
Unknown	2.70	4.67		3.01	4.01
Living Arrangement at Admission [Q20]¹					
No stable arrangement	1.17	2.07		1.21	0.70
With spouse/partner	1.87	3.99		1.96	2.63
With family or friends	1.89	3.77		1.77	2.85
Alone	1.51	3.74		1.39	1.49
Jail or prison or other institution	1.09	3.28*		0.61	0.19*
Unknown	2.50	4.87*		2.58	2.11

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.5C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Primary Source of Referral, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Primary Referral Source [Q9]	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Primary Referral Source [Q9]					
Other treatment facility	1.48	2.33	2.53	2.19	4.73
Criminal justice system	3.26	7.08	3.00*	3.68	1.32*
Self	2.51	4.93	4.57	2.10	5.09
Family/friends	0.90	2.04*	4.47*	0.91	4.67*
Employer	0.43	0.48*	0.09*	0.61	.
Health care or social service agencies	1.45	2.67	1.47	1.78	1.34
Unknown	0.72	1.25*	3.06*	0.76	1.04

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the one-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.6C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Criminal Justice System Status, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Criminal Justice System Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
DWI/DUI Arrests Prior to Admission [Q25]¹					
Yes	2.02	2.23		3.07	2.00
No	1.93	3.50		2.55	5.54
Unknown	2.66	4.12		2.97	5.98
Other Arrests Prior to Admission [Q26]¹					
Yes	2.88	7.64		3.29	3.36
No	2.76	5.49		2.89	4.07
Unknown	2.83	4.51		3.60	3.26
Prison or Jail Record Prior to Admission [Q27]					
Yes	2.87	5.88	4.93	3.84	2.86
No	3.26	6.08	3.88	3.73	4.28
Unknown	3.15	4.86	3.88	3.91	3.75
Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment as a Condition of Probation or Parole [Q28]¹					
Yes	3.17	6.55		3.75	1.62
No	3.32	7.59		2.90	6.08
Unknown	2.67	4.42		3.17	6.79

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.7C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients Ever Using Each Substance Prior to Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Substance Used Ever					
Crack ² /cocaine	2.75	5.93	4.96	2.55	3.78
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	2.49	4.84	3.13	1.93	0.50
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	1.16	2.17		1.55	5.56
Amphetamines ²	2.79	4.87		3.55	4.34
Marijuana, hashish, THC	2.46	6.03	6.71	3.52	4.57
Hallucinogens ²	1.78	4.27		2.08	3.46
Inhalants ²	1.04	1.92		1.15	0.74*
Over-the-counter ²	0.37	0.44*		0.51	1.46*
Alcohol	1.00	2.17	5.70	1.04	3.52
Other drugs ²	0.60	1.14*		0.66	1.23*
Not specified ²	0.28*	0.17*		0.38*	0.36*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Clients may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.8C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients Using Each Substance During the 30 Days Prior to Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Substance Used Prior 30 Days					
Crack ² /cocaine	2.18	5.35	6.07	1.93	2.71
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	1.55	3.54	5.46	0.60	4.37
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	0.64	1.34		0.74	2.96*
Amphetamines ²	1.62	2.16		1.86*	0.39*
Marijuana, hashish, THC	1.57	4.23	5.73*	1.76	1.91
Hallucinogens ²	0.42	1.08*		0.41	0.25*
Inhalants ²	0.20*	0.52*		0.11*	0.08*
Over-the-counter ²	0.15*	0.08*		0.20*	0.33*
Alcohol	2.77	5.58	8.04*	3.52	2.38
Other drugs ²	0.32	0.66*		0.25*	0.56*
Not specified ²	2.65	4.58		3.52	3.45

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Clients may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.9C Standard Errors - Mean Age at First Use of Substance, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance [Q40-Q56] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
	Standard Error for Mean Age in Years				
Substance Used					
Crack ² /cocaine	0.35	0.56	0.39	0.50	0.54
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	0.52	0.80	0.94	0.68	0.48
Sedatives ² (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	0.69	1.78		0.57	0.68
Amphetamines ²	0.69	0.95		0.68	0.88
Marijuana, hashish, THC	0.17	0.29	0.41	0.19	0.41
Hallucinogens ²	0.29	0.66		0.19	1.19
Inhalants ²	0.67	1.13		0.76	0.69
Over-the-counter ²	1.88	4.55*		2.13	3.62
Alcohol	0.21	0.37	0.46	0.29	0.28
Other drugs ²	1.31	2.75		1.59	2.59

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Age calculated among clients with reported use. Client may be counted in more than one substance category.

² Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.10C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Substance of Choice at Admission, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Substance of Choice [Q57] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Substance of Choice					
Crack/cocaine	1.95	3.56		1.77	0.51*
Opiates (heroin/non-treatment methadone/other opiates)	1.16	3.23*		0.69	4.61
Sedatives (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, other sedatives or hypnotics)	0.08*	0.19*		0.10*	0.26*
Amphetamines	0.85	2.05*		0.66	.
Marijuana, hashish, THC	1.55	2.95*		1.70	.
Hallucinogens	0.10*	0.29*		0.06*	0.08*
Inhalants	0.12*	0.18*		0.16*	.
Over-the-counter	0.13*	0.37*		0.04*	0.17*
Alcohol	2.74	5.48		2.72	0.14*
Other drugs	0.06*	.		0.09*	.
Unknown	2.88	2.03		3.89	4.70*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.11C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients with Prior Substance Abuse Treatment History and Characteristics of Treatment History, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Treatment History Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Percentage of Clients with Prior Substance Abuse Treatment History [Q63]¹	3.05	3.55		4.12	2.65
Mean number of treatment episodes at any time prior to admission [Q63] ¹					
For all clients	0.21	0.51		0.10	0.25
For clients with prior substance abuse treatment history	0.30	0.70		0.10	0.25
Average number of years over which treatment episodes were reported [Q64] ¹	0.29	0.55		0.33	0.87
Percentage of Clients with Substance Abuse Treatment History in the 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q65]¹	2.23	3.20		3.03	3.19
Mean number of treatment episodes in the 12 months prior to admission [Q65] ¹					
For all clients	0.06	0.12		0.05	0.04
For clients with substance abuse episode(s) in the past 12 months	0.06	0.16		0.04	0.04

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.12C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients with Selected Medical Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Medical Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Had a Medical Hospitalization in the 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q29]¹	0.87	1.97		1.36	2.20
Had Medical Condition(s) Prior to Admission or During Treatment [Q30]¹					
AIDS or HIV seropositive	0.24*	0.47*		0.24*	1.41
STD (other than AIDS)	0.40	0.86		0.41	3.16
Hepatitis or jaundice	0.80	1.51		0.72	2.12
Positive TB test	0.62	1.58*		0.37*	2.61
Active TB	0.08*	0.16*		0.09*	0.41*
TB, not otherwise specified	0.13*	0.33*		0.14*	0.71*
Heart disease	0.76	1.53		1.03	1.74*
High blood pressure	1.16	1.68		1.30	2.44
Liver disease	0.94	2.22*		0.49	1.37
Convulsions	1.01*	1.98*		1.18*	0.63
Had Medications Prescribed During Treatment Excluding Methadone [Q68]¹	3.54	7.46		2.07	4.47
Pregnancy Status of Female Clients at Admission [Q36] or During Treatment [Q37]¹					
Pregnant	1.05	2.92*	1.79*	1.07	3.12
Not pregnant	4.22	5.46	9.73	5.27	4.97
Unknown/Not mentioned in record	4.48	3.95	9.82*	5.64	3.80

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.13C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients with Selected Mental Health Characteristics, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Psychological Characteristic	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Had Residential and/or Hospital Inpatient Mental Health Admission in 12 Months Prior to Admission [Q35]¹	0.91	2.31*		0.91	0.81*
Had History of Psychological Disorder(s) Prior to Admission [Q31]	1.54	2.93	4.83	1.82	2.31
Had Psychological Disorder(s) at Admission or During Treatment [Q33]¹	2.12	4.03		2.52	3.21
Taking Anti-Depressant or Anti-Psychotic Prescription Medications at Admission [Q32]¹					
Anti-depressant ²	1.26	2.45		1.34	1.31
Anti-psychotic ²	0.48	0.87*		0.47*	0.32*
None	3.12	4.74		3.02	4.39
Unknown	3.75	5.48		3.63	4.78
Dual-Diagnosis Client at Discharge [Q75]¹	2.08	4.79		1.62	³

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

² Note that clients can be taking both anti-depressants and anti-psychotics.

³ Question 75 is a discharge question and not relevant for the in-treatment methadone clients who are still in treatment.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.14C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients Receiving Selected Treatment Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Treatment Service [Q67a-t] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Treatment Services					
Methadone dosing	0.20*	0.61*		0.04*	0.37
Individual therapy	4.16	4.85		4.73	1.49
Group therapy	3.06	5.10		4.28	8.60
Family counseling	2.41	5.55		2.41	2.97*
Self-help/mutual help groups	4.84	5.32		5.33	7.76
Comprehensive assessment/diagnosis	4.43	6.33		4.58	7.10
Detoxification	4.02	10.66		1.02	4.50
Combined substance abuse and mental health treatment	2.53	5.23		2.69	6.42*
Acupuncture	0.68*	0.55*		0.95*	1.97*
Outcome follow-up	3.06	7.06		2.08	0.39*
Aftercare	4.14	8.26		3.54	3.08*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.15C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients Completing Treatment and Median Number of Counseling Sessions by Completion Status, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Completion Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12
Percentage Completing Treatment [Q73]¹	3.34	4.94		3.30
Median Number of Counseling Sessions Received [Q67]¹				
By Completers				
Individual therapy	0.43	0.91		0.45
Group therapy	1.53	10.69*		1.04
Family therapy	1.47*	3.56*		1.70*
Total number of counseling sessions	1.65	6.62*		0.96
By Non-Completers				
Individual therapy	0.26	1.93*		0.25
Group therapy	0.85	16.31*		0.80
Family therapy	0.81*	3.15*		0.37
Total number of counseling sessions	0.71	7.25*		0.62

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.16C Standard Errors - Percentage of Clients Receiving Selected Support Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Support Service [Q67a-t] ¹	6-Month Discharged Client Group			1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients	
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Non-Methadone		
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Support Services					
HIV/AIDS counseling/support/education	4.59	8.19		4.89	3.70
Employment counseling/training	1.30	3.69		0.99*	5.52
Academic education/GED	1.59*	4.73*		0.67*	1.10*
Medical care	2.86	8.24		1.21	8.88
TB screening	4.60	8.68		5.47	6.25
TB treatment	0.16*	0.34*		0.17*	1.25*
Prenatal care	0.22*	0.63*		0.15*	0.85*
Psychological testing	3.15	6.72*		2.61	8.70*
Smoking cessation	2.57*	7.25*		0.78*	1.76*

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.17C Standard Errors - Methadone Treatment Practices (Mean Daily Methadone Dose and Percentage of Clients Who Received Take-Home Methadone) for Discharged Methadone Clients, 1997 - 1998

Methadone Treatment Practices	Discharged Methadone Clients
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	15,294.68
Methadone Treatment - Mean Daily Dose (mg) [Q69a-d]	
At first treatment	2.07 mg
Two weeks after first treatment	3.31
One month before last treatment	4.51
At last treatment	3.97
Percentage of Clients Who Received Take-Home Methadone [Q70]	7.76%

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.18C Standard Errors - Average Length of Stay, Average Duration of Treatment, and Reason for Discharge, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Completion Status	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12
Average Length of Stay (Days) [Q5-Q2]¹				
Mean (days)	12.09	8.02	130.67	12.89
Median (days)	8.72	5.15*	50.16	8.57
Average Duration of Treatment (Days)² [Q4-Q3]				
Mean (days)	11.01	7.88	136.02	9.47
Median (days)	7.15	4.83*	58.62*	6.42
Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Discharge [Q73]				
Completed planned treatment	3.34%	4.94%		3.30%
Did not complete treatment:				
Referred/transferred to another program	0.94	1.48*		1.10
Facility administration choice	1.46	2.78*		1.58
Client choice (drop out)	2.41	2.71		3.08
Other	0.68	0.93*		0.83
Unknown	0.55	0.74*		0.66

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Length of stay is calculated from admission date to discharge date.

² Duration of treatment is calculated from date of first visit to date of last visit as noted in the client's treatment record.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.19C Standard Errors - Percentage of Discharged Clients with Aftercare Plan and Selected Aftercare Services, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1998

Aftercare Plan/Service	6-Month Discharged Client Group			
	Client Type of Care			
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12
Percentage of Clients with Aftercare Plan [Q76]¹	4.18	6.98		3.85
Percentage of Clients with Selected Services in Aftercare Plan [Q77a-g]¹				
Individual therapy	2.38	5.59*		1.18
Group therapy (not including relapse prevention)	1.54	2.77		1.67
Relapse prevention	3.06	5.89		2.86
Family counseling	1.35	3.37*		1.08*
Self-help groups	3.61	5.42		3.44
Support services (e.g., employment counseling)	0.78	2.34*		0.56

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Question not abstracted for discharged methadone clients.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 2.20C Standard Errors - Percentage Distribution of Clients by Expected Primary Source of Payment, by Client Type of Care, 1997 - 1999

Expected Primary Payment Source [Q10]	6-Month Discharged Client Group				1-Day Cross Section of In-Treatment Methadone Clients
	Client Type of Care				
	Total, All Discharged Clients	Non-Hospital Residential	Outpatient Methadone	Outpatient Non-Methadone	
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	104,352.88	67,041.36	15,294.68	73,147.12	32,557.53
Expected Primary Payment Source [Q10]					
No payment	2.05*	1.10*	0.84*	2.98*	0.43*
Client self-payment	3.73	6.27	8.25	4.51	10.45*
Private health insurance	2.71	5.55*	2.04*	2.70	1.70*
Criminal justice system	3.55*	5.02*	.	5.55*	0.35*
Medicaid	1.51	3.41*	7.02	1.42	10.68
Medicare	0.58	1.70*	0.27*	0.86*	0.48*
Other	3.11	7.70*	8.91*	1.66	5.05*
Unknown	3.12	5.27*	4.47*	3.77	3.03

Note: Discharge data represent discharges during a sample 6-month period between February 1997 and December 1998 for each sampled facility. Weighted discharges provide a national estimate of discharges for a 6-month period. In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

* The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is greater than or equal to 0.3, indicating this number should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

Table 3.1C Standard Errors - Methadone Treatment Practices (Average Daily Methadone Dose) for In-Treatment Methadone Clients, 1997 - 1999

Methadone Treatment Practices	In-Treatment Methadone Clients
Standard Error for National 6-Month Estimate	32,557.53
Daily Dose at First Treatment (mg) [Q69a]	
Mean	2.52 mg
25 th percentile	0.29
50 th percentile	2.57
75 th percentile	6.66
Daily Dose at 2 Weeks After First Treatment (mg) [Q69b]	
Mean	2.81 mg
25 th percentile	1.85
50 th percentile	2.18
75 th percentile	5.07
Current Dose¹ (mg) [Q69d]	
Mean	3.36 mg
25 th percentile	3.69
50 th percentile	4.42
75 th percentile	2.75

Note: In-treatment methadone data represent the 1-day point-prevalence client cohort on a sample date between August 1997 and February 1999 for each sampled methadone facility. Weighted in-treatment methadone clients provide a national estimate of methadone clients in treatment on a given day.

¹ The most recent dose at the time the cross section of in-treatment methadone clients was sampled.

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services Study, Phase II Client Record Abstract data (weighted). SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.

