



Substance Abuse Services
**Performance Outcome Measurement
System
[POMS] Final Report
July 2003**



**Substance Abuse Services
Performance Outcome
Measurement System
[POMS] Final Report**

July 2003

At A Glance

Access to Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women

- More than half of pregnant women seeking SA treatment reported getting an appointment within 48 hours of an initial request.

Reduction in Frequency of Use of Drugs

- Four in ten consumers reported a reduction in the frequency of use of a primary drug and secondary drug.
- Consumers who completed treatment were more likely to report a reduction in their use of drugs.
- Consumers who were court ordered to receive treatment were more likely to report a reduction in their use of drugs.

Arrests

- Most consumers reported no arrests in the 30-days preceding their most recent post-initial assessment.

Employment Status and Days of Paid Work

- For the POMS reporting period, 53.7% of the consumers reported being employed full-time at their most recent follow-up assessment, while 12.6% reported being employed part-time.
- Consumers who completed treatment had better outcomes--two out of three reported working full-time and half of them reported an increase in the days of paid work.

Table of Contents

At A Glance	i
Introduction	iii
Figure 1: Percentage of Substance Abusing Pregnant Women Whose First Face-to-Face Appointment was within 48 Hours of Request.....	1
Access to Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women	2
Figure 2: Percentage of SA Consumers with a Reduction in Primary and Secondary Drug Use, by Health Planning Region.....	3
Figure 3: Percentage of SA Consumers with a Reduction in Primary and Secondary Drug Use by Discharge Status.....	3
Reduction in Frequency of Use of Drugs	4
Figure 4: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Reported No Arrests in the 30 Days Prior to their Most Recent Follow-up Assessment, by Discharge Status.....	5
Figure 5: Percentage of Consumers Who Reported No Arrests in the 30 Days Prior to their Most Recent Follow-up Assessment, by Health Planning Region.....	5
Arrests	6
Figure 6: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Experienced Better Employment Outcomes, by Health Planning Region.....	7
Figure 7: Percentage of SA Consumers Employed Full-Time and Who Reported an Increase in the Number of Days of Paid Work, by Discharge Status.....	7
Employment Status and Days of Paid Work	8
Figure 8: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Reported Full-time Employment, An Increase in Paid Work Days, and Improved Employment Status, by Referral Source.....	9
Appendix 1: Outcome Data by Demographic Characteristics	10
Appendix 2: Indicator Specifications	Error! Bookmark not defined.

**Introduction
Substance Abuse Services
Performance Outcome Measurement System [POMS]**

This report is based on twenty-one months of admissions to CSBs in FY 2001-2002 (from 10/1/2000 to 6/30/2002) for SA consumers. Data presented in this report are based on a sample of consumers for whom individual-level information was collected at regular intervals over time, that is, longitudinally. The main section of the report highlights the outcome indicators and the appendices provide further information about indicators by selected demographic and geographic variables (Appendix 1) and how they were calculated (Appendix 2).

Only those consumers who met the criteria for DMHMRSAS-defined Priority Populations were eligible to be included in POMS. Information related to individual outcomes was collected at all 40 CSBs on members of three distinct population groups: adult mental health consumers (including those with co-occurring substance abuse disorders), child mental health consumers, and adult consumers of substance abuse services (Refer Table 1).

Table 1: Number of consumers by disability in POMS

	Total N	Episode of Care¹	% With Multiple Episodes
Adult SA Consumers	9,981	10,723	7.4
Adult MH Consumers	16,993	17,351	2.1
Adult Dually Diagnosed Consumers	2,986	3,080	3.1
Child MH Consumers	6,341	6,540	3.1
Total Consumers	36,301	37,694	3.8

Data collection for adult consumers with substance use disorders for POMS began on October 1, 2000. Individuals had to meet the following criteria to be included in the POMS sample:

- Be a member of the SA priority population²
- Receive non-emergency SA treatment services
- Be 18 years or older

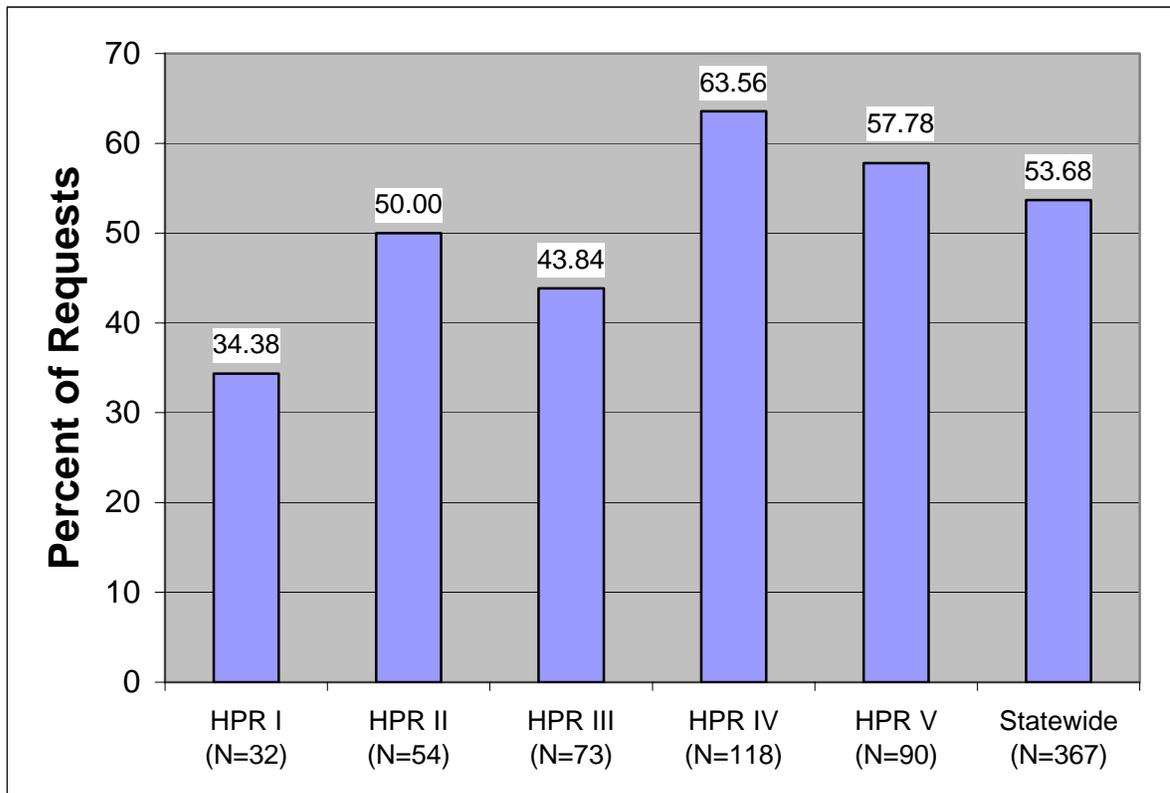
Priority population status is determined during the intake assessment for individuals needing treatment services available at a CSB or one of its contract agencies. CSBs had a choice of either randomly selecting a sample of consumers to include in POMS or providing information on the entire population. Of the 40 CSBs, six CSBs chose to randomly select consumers for inclusion in SA POMS. In FY 2001, 24 CSBs obtained informed consent from consumers in POMS. The overall non-consent rate was 38.9%. Across all CSBs, the non-consent rate ranged from 0.0% to 86.4% for SA consumers.

For consumers who were selected into POMS, data were collected at intake, at six-month intervals following intake, and at discharge. These data included demographic and clinical data, as well as data used for outcome measures on their alcohol and drug use, criminal justice system involvement, employment status, and paid work.

¹ An episode of care is defined by a period from admission to discharge for the consumer.

² The substance abuse priority population includes those consumers who seek SA services and who have a diagnosis of substance dependence; or who are pregnant, meet the criteria for the MH priority population, or women with dependent children and have a diagnosis of substance abuse; or were referred for services because of substance related violence.

Figure 1: Percentage of Substance Abusing Pregnant Women Whose First Face-to-Face Appointment was within 48 Hours of Request



Access to Substance Abuse Services for Pregnant Women

Indicator: The percentage of pregnant women whose first scheduled, face-to-face appointment for substance abuse treatment services is within 48 hours of an initial request for services.

- **More than half of pregnant women seeking SA treatment reported getting an appointment within 48 hours of an initial request.**

For the entire 21 months of POMS reporting, 53.7% of pregnant substance abusing women seeking treatment services were able to schedule their first face-to-face appointment within 48 hours of their request for services. Thirty (75.0%) of the CSBs reported receiving requests for services for substance abusing pregnant women.

- **There was variability in the access to SA services by pregnant women across CSBs and health planning regions (HPRs).**

The average number of requests made per CSB was 5.6. Across all CSBs, the minimum number of requests made at any one CSB was 1 and the maximum was 50. The largest number of requests for services was in HPR IV (118 or 32.2% of the total). Of these, 75 (63.6%) were able to get an appointment within 48 hours. Across HPRs, the percentage of substance abusing women who were able to obtain an appointment within 48 hours of the request ranged from 63.6% in HPR V to 34.4% in HPR I.

Figure 2: Percentage of SA Consumers with a Reduction in Primary and Secondary Drug Use, by Health Planning Region

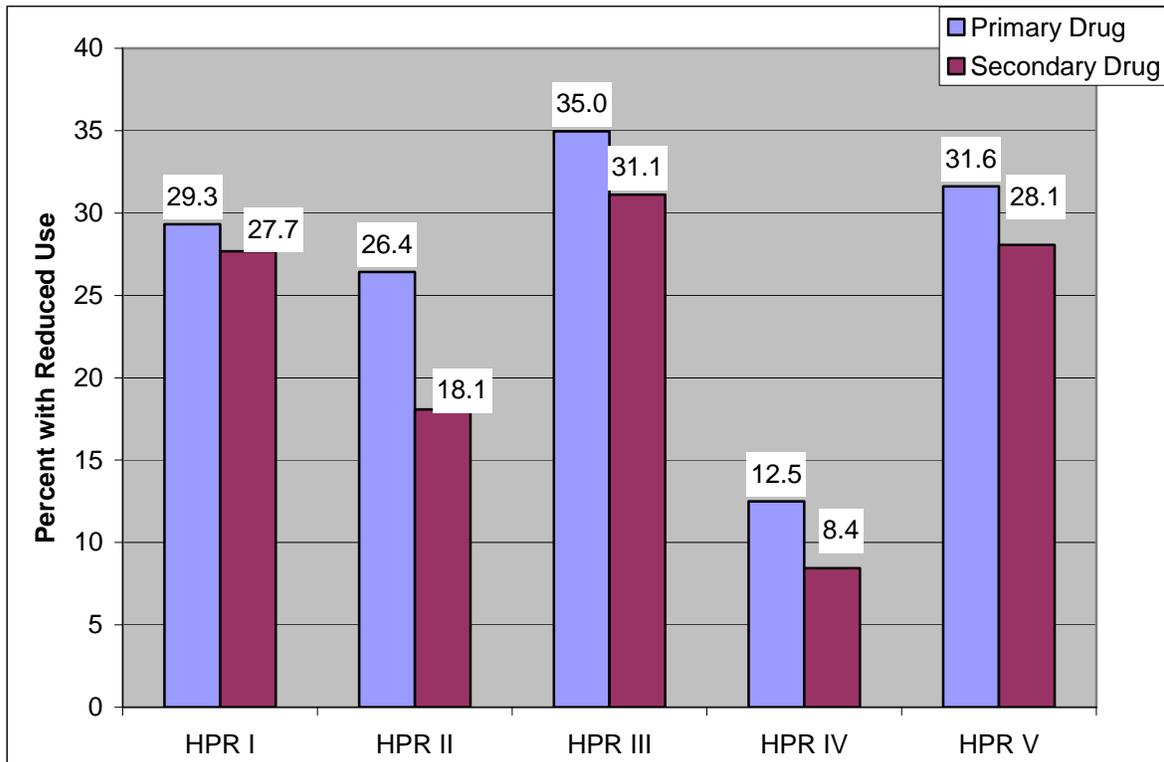
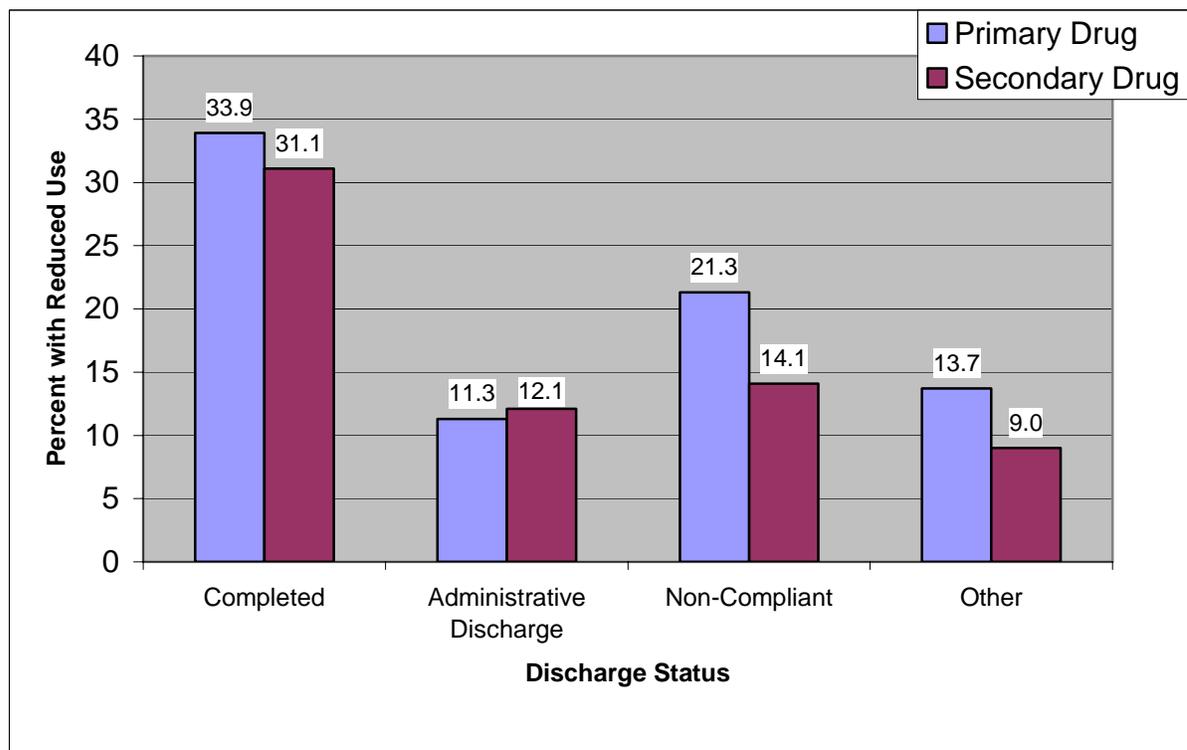


Figure 3: Percentage of SA Consumers with a Reduction in Primary and Secondary Drug Use by Discharge Status



Reduction in Frequency of Use of Drugs

Indicators: *The percentage of consumers who report a reduction in the frequency of use of: (1) primary, and (2) secondary drugs in the past month is calculated for consumers who report any primary or secondary drug use at intake.*

- **Four in ten consumers reported a reduction in the frequency of use of a primary drug and secondary drug.**

For the POMS reporting period, 44.1% reported a reduction in the frequency of use of a primary drug and 29.0% reported a reduction in the frequency of use of a secondary drug. Among consumers who met criteria for both the MH and SA priority populations (“MH/SA” consumers) 30% were found to have reduced the use of their primary drug, while 29% were found to have reduced secondary drug usage.

- **Consumers from HPR IV were least likely to report a reduction in frequency of use for primary and secondary drugs.**

There was a relatively high degree of variability among different regions of the state in the extent to which consumers reported a reduction in frequency of drug use. Consumers from HPR III were mostly likely (35%) to report a reduction in primary drug use, while consumers served in HPR IV were least likely (12.5%) to report a reduction in primary drug use and they were significantly different from consumers from HPR I (29.3%), HPR II (26.4%) and HPR V (31.6%). Consumers from HPR IV were also least likely (8.4%) to report a reduction in secondary drug use and they were significantly different from consumers from HPR I (27.7%), HPR III (31.1%) and HPR V (28.12%). No differences were found by HPR for consumers that met criteria for both MH and SA priority populations.

- **Consumers who completed treatment were more likely to report a reduction in their use of drugs.**

Consumers who completed treatment reported significantly greater reductions (33.9%) in primary drug use than those who were administratively discharged (11.3%), discharged for non-compliance or against professional advice (21.3%) or discharged for any other reason (13.7%).

- **Consumers who were court ordered to receive treatment were more likely to report a reduction in their use of drugs.**

Consumers who sought treatment voluntarily were less likely (24.9%) to report a reduction in the frequency of use of a primary drug than those who had been ordered to receive treatment (27.6%). Consumers who were referred by the criminal justice system were significantly more likely (27.2%) to report a reduction in secondary drug use than those who had been referred by any other source (23.9%).

- **Some demographic characteristics were associated with drug reduction.**

Consumers with one or more prior treatment episodes were significantly more likely to report a reduction in primary drug use (27.3%) than those with no prior episodes (22.9%). African-American consumers were significantly more likely to report a reduction in primary drug use (30%) than those who reported being White (23.9 %) or Other (23.4%). No other significant differences were found by age or gender.

Figure 4: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Reported No Arrests in the 30 Days Prior to their Most Recent Follow-up Assessment, by Discharge Status

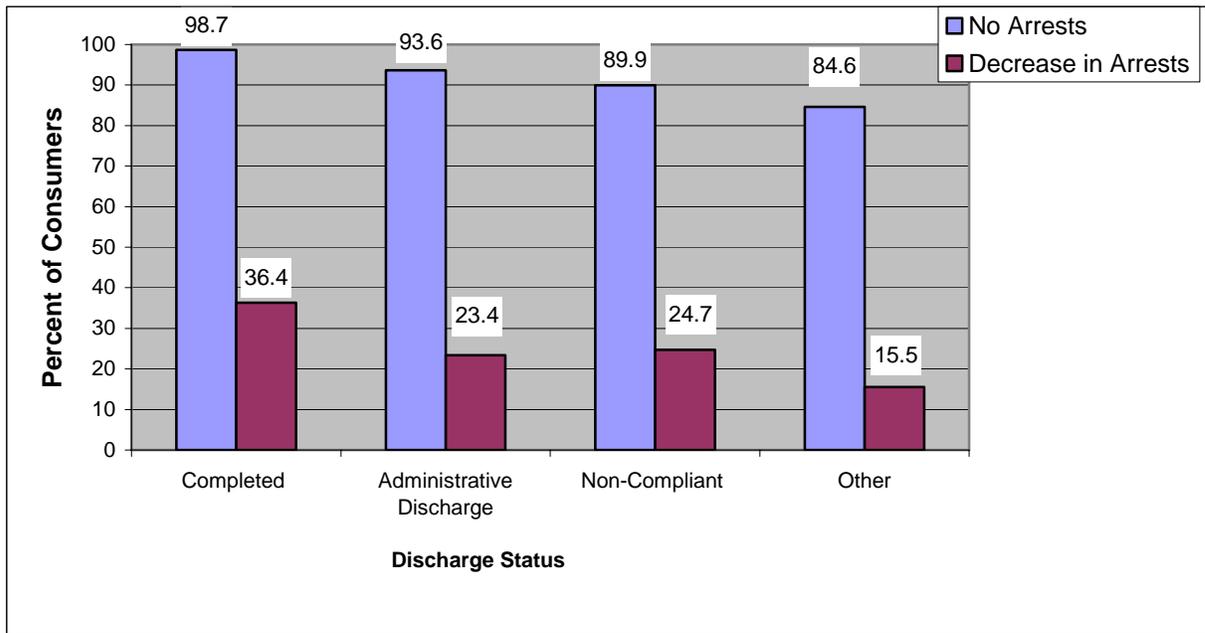
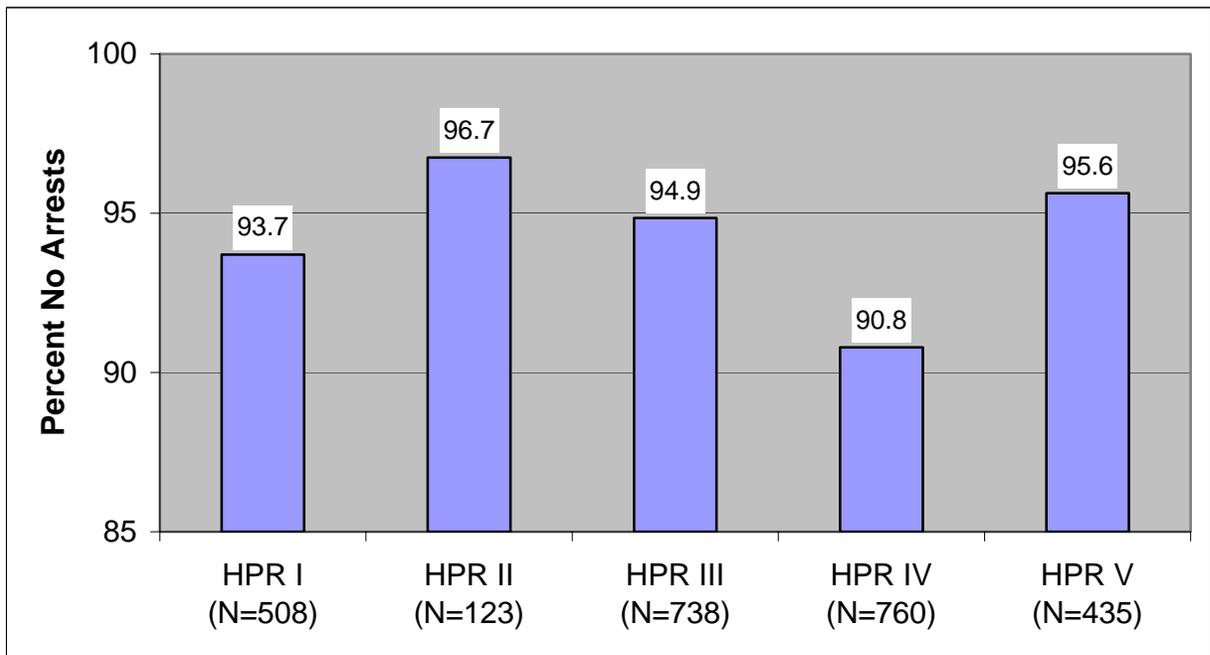


Figure 5: Percentage of Consumers Who Reported No Arrests in the 30 Days Prior to their Most Recent Follow-up Assessment, by Health Planning Region



Arrests

Indicator: The Percentage of Adult SA consumers: (1) with no arrests in the 30 days preceding the most recent post-initial assessment, and (2) with a decrease in arrests from intake to the most recent post-initial assessment.

- **Most consumers reported no arrests in the 30-days preceding their most recent post-initial assessment.**

93.6% of the consumers reported no arrests in the 30 days preceding their most recent follow-up assessment, and 5.6% reported a decrease in the number of arrests from the 30 days prior to intake to 30-days preceding the most recent follow-up assessment. Among consumers who met criteria for both the MH and SA priority populations (“MH/SA” consumers), 93.8% of consumers reported no arrests and 10% showed a decrease in their number of arrests at their most recent post-initial follow-up assessment.

- **Consumers from HPR V reported least number of arrests in the 30-days preceding their most recent follow-up assessment.**

Consumers from HPR V were least likely (3.3%) to report an arrest compared to other regions of the state and their arrest rates were significantly different from consumers from HPR I (6.3%), and HPR IV (9.2%).

- **Consumers who completed treatment reported fewer arrests at their most recent follow-up assessment.**

Consumers who completed treatment reported significantly fewer arrests (1.3%) at their most recent follow-up assessment than those who were discharged for non-compliance or against professional advice (20.1%) or those who were discharged due to other reasons (15.4%). In addition, consumers who completed treatment were significantly more likely to report a decrease in the number of arrests (6.9%) than those who were administratively discharged (2.4%), those who were non-compliant (6.3%), or discharged due to other reasons (5.5%).

- **Some demographic characteristics were found to be associated with decrease in arrests.**

In addition, younger consumers (18-34 years) were significantly more likely (8.1%) to report an arrest in the 30 days preceding the most recent follow-up assessment than those who were 35 and older (4.4%). Consumers who reported being White were more likely (6.3%) to report a decrease in number of arrests than those who were African-American (4.5%) or Other (1.3%). Consumers who reported one or more prior treatment episode were significantly more likely (7.4%) to report an arrest in the 30 days preceding the most recent follow-up assessment than those who reported no prior treatment (5.2%). No other significant differences were found related to consumer characteristics.

Figure 6: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Experienced Better Employment Outcomes, by Health Planning Region

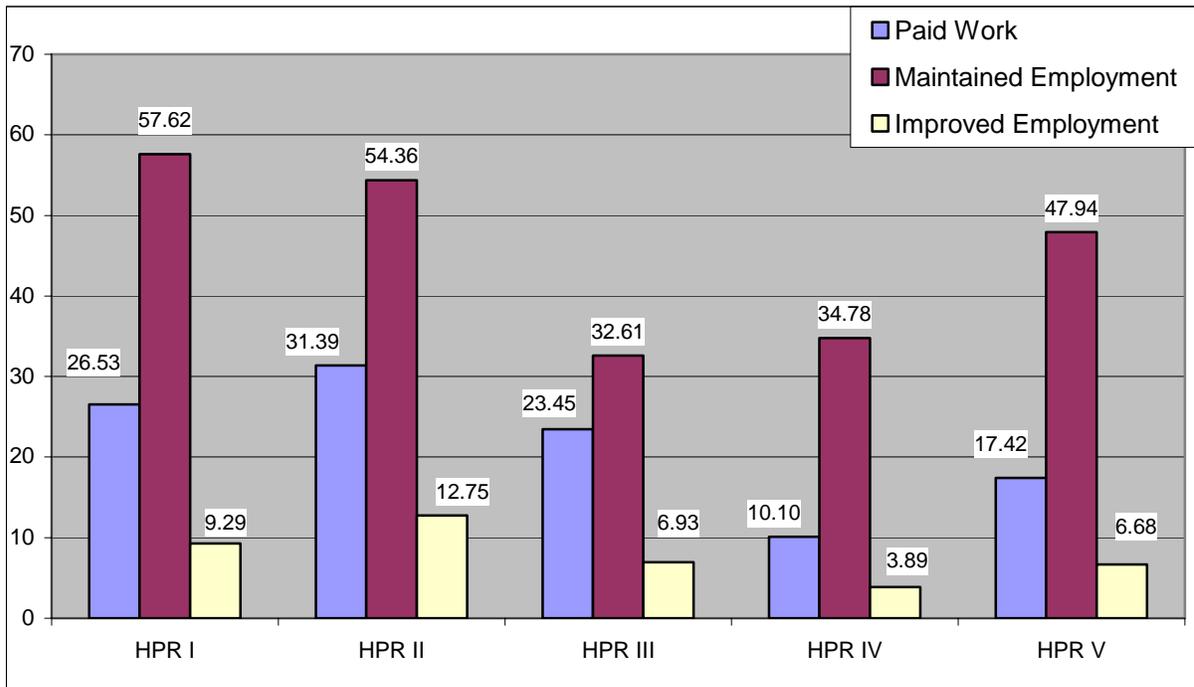
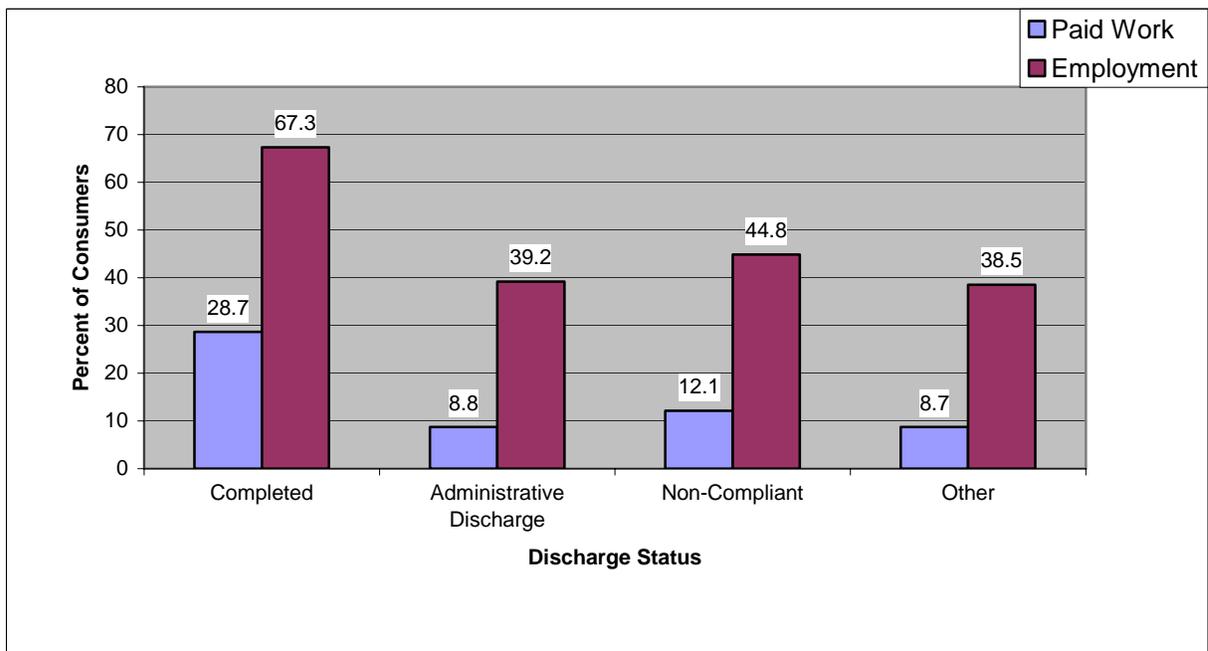


Figure 7: Percentage of SA Consumers Employed Full-Time and Who Reported an Increase in the Number of Days of Paid Work, by Discharge Status



Employment Status and Days of Paid Work

Indicators: Percentage of adult substance abuse consumers who report: (1) were employed, (2) improved their employment status, (3) had an increase in the number days of paid work. and (4) maintained their employment status.

- **A notable percentage of SA consumers had improvements in employment.**

For the POMS reporting period, 53.7% of the consumers reported being employed full-time at their most recent follow-up assessment, while 12.6% reported being employed part-time. For consumers in the labor force, approximately 6.7% of the consumers reported an improvement in their employment status, and 41.8% reported maintaining their employment status. For the same period 19.2% of the consumers reported an increase in the days of paid work from admission to the most recent follow-up assessment.

- **SA consumers in Northern Virginia reported the best employment outcomes.**

HPR II had the largest percentage of consumers who had an increase in the number of days of paid work (31.4%). There was a significant difference between HPRs. HPR I was a close second where 26.5% of the consumers had an increase in the number of days of paid work. The smallest percent increase (17.4%) was found in HPR IV. HPR I had the largest percentage of consumers that were able to maintain their employment or student status from admission to follow-up (57.6%) and was significantly different from the other HPRs. HPR III had the smallest percent of consumers (32.6) that were able to maintain their employment status.

- **Consumers who completed treatment had better outcomes--two out of three reported working full-time and half of them reported an increase in the days of paid work.**

Consumers who completed treatment were significantly more likely to be employed full-time (67.3%) than those who were administratively discharged (39.2%), non-compliant, or discharged against professional advice (44.8%), or discharged due to other reasons (29.5%). In addition, consumers who completed treatment had a significantly higher increase in the number of days of paid work (28.7%) than those who were administratively discharged (8.8%), non-compliant or had been discharged against professional advice (12.1%) or had been discharged due to any other reason (8.7%). Consumers who completed treatment were also significantly more likely to improve (7.4%) or maintain (59.5%) their employment status as opposed to other discharge statuses.

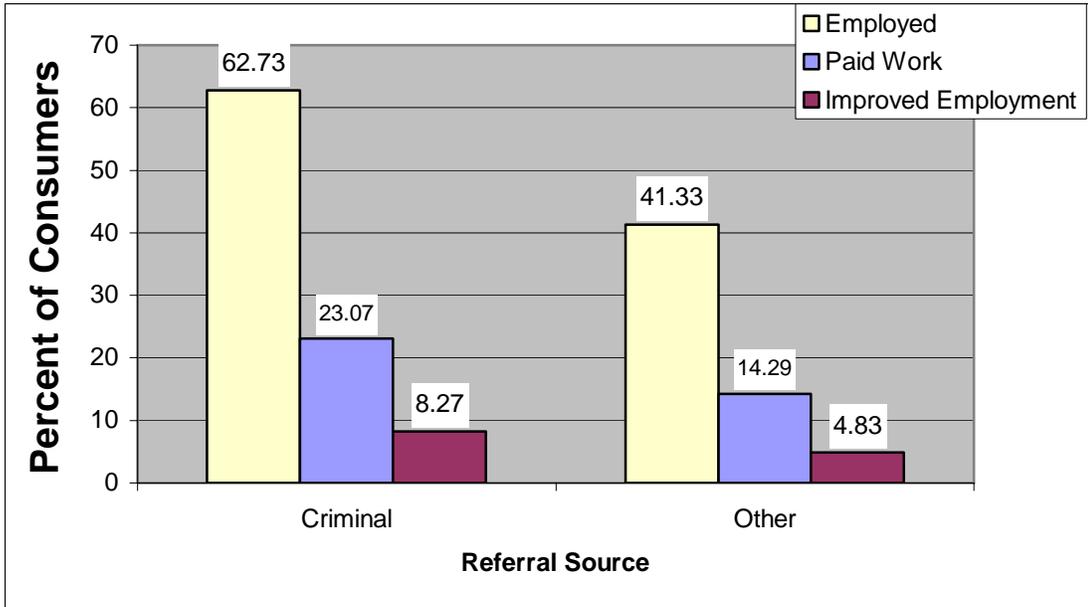
- **Consumers who were referred by the criminal justice system had better employment outcomes.**

Consumers who had been referred by the criminal justice system were significantly more likely (62.7%) to be working full-time than those who were referred by some other source (41.3%); they were significantly more likely to have an improved employment status (8.3% vs. 4.8%) and they were significantly more likely to report an increase in the number of days of paid work (23.1% vs. 14.3%). They were significantly more likely to maintain their employment status as well (50.6% vs. 33.1%).

- **Some demographic variables influenced employment outcomes as well.**

Consumers with no prior treatment episodes were more likely to maintain their employment status than those notes with one or more treatment episodes (47.3% vs. 34.9%), however the reverse was found for improvement in employment status (5.5% vs. 8.2%). Females were more likely than males to improve employment status (8.1% vs. 6.1%), but males were significantly more likely to maintain their employment status (48.1% vs. 28.5%). White consumers were more likely to maintain their employment status (44.6%) than were African-American consumers (35.4%).

Figure 8: Percentage of SA Consumers Who Reported Full-time Employment, An Increase in Paid Work Days, and Improved Employment Status, by Referral Source



Appendix 1: Outcome Data by Demographic Characteristics

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Gender					
	Female			Male	
	%	(N)		%	(N)
Reduction in Substance Abuse					
Primary Drug	28.81%	(140)	486	70.99%	(345)
Secondary Drug	26.75%	(65)	243	73.25%	(243)
Arrests					
No Arrest	30.44%	(767)	2520	69.52%	(1752)
Decrease in Arrests	27.78%	(40)	144	72.22%	(104)
Employment Status					
Full-Time	19.77%	(239)	1209	80.23%	(970)
Part-Time	42.29%	(118)	279	57.71%	(161)
Improved Employment Status	36.68%	(73)	199	63.32%	(126)
Maintained Employment Status	21.47%	(269)	1253	78.53%	(984)
Increase in Days of Paid Work	27.45%	(140)	510	72.55%	(370)

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Age	Young (18-34)		Old (35 and Older)	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
Reduction in Substance Abuse				
Primary Drug	50.62%	(246)	486	49.38% (240) 486
Secondary Drug	60.91%	(148)	243	39.09% (95) 243
Arrests				
No Arrest	50.95%	(1285)	2522	49.05% (1237) 2522
Decrease in Arrests	54.17%	(78)	145	45.83% (66) 145
Employment Status				
Full-Time	51.66%	(593)	1148	48.34% (555) 1148
Part-Time	56.27%	(157)	279	43.73% (122) 279
Improved Employment Status	50.75%	(101)	199	49.25% (98) 199
Maintained Employment Status	53.55%	(671)	1253	46.45% (582) 1253
Increase in Days of Paid Work	48.82%	(249)	510	51.18% (261) 510

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Race									
	Black		White		Other				
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)			
Reduction in Substance Abuse									
Primary Drug	39.59%	(192)	485	58.14%	(282)	485	2.27%	(11)	485
Secondary Drug	34.57%	(84)	243	64.20%	(156)	243	1.23%	(3)	243
Arrests									
No Arrest	30.63%	(767)	2504	66.13%	(1656)	2504	3.23%	(81)	2504
Decrease in Arrests	24.48%	(35)	143	74.83%	(107)	143	0.70%	(1)	143
Employment Status									
Full-Time	29.48%	(337)	1143	66.49%	(760)	1143	4.02%	(46)	1143
Part-Time	26.52%	(74)	279	68.82%	(192)	279	4.66%	(13)	279
Improved Employment Status	34.17%	(68)	199	63.32%	(126)	199	2.51%	(5)	199
Maintained Employment Status	27.14%	(339)	1249	68.45%	(855)	1249	4.40%	(55)	1249
Increase in Days of Paid Work	31.24%	(159)	509	65.62%	(334)	509	3.14%	(16)	509

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Marital Status

	Married		Never Married		Other	
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)
Reduction in Substance Abuse						
Primary Drug	19.29%	(93)	482	51.24%	(247)	482
Secondary Drug	17.57%	(42)	239	52.72%	(126)	239
Arrests						
No Arrest	30.63%	(767)	2504	66.13%	(1656)	2504
Decrease in Arrests	17.02%	(24)	145	44.68%	(63)	145
Employment Status						
Full-Time	21.08%	(238)	1130	48.14%	(544)	1130
Part-Time	14.34%	(39)	272	56.99%	(155)	272
Improved Employment Status	11.28%	(22)	195	55.38%	(108)	195
Maintained Employment Status	20.21%	(248)	1227	50.53%	(620)	1227
Increase in Days of Paid Work	16.73%	(84)	502	51.59%	(259)	502

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Prior Tx Episode				
	No Prior Tx		1 or More Tx Episodes	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
Reduction in Substance Abuse				
Primary Drug	46.53%	(208)	53.47%	(239)
Secondary Drug	45.70%	(101)	54.30%	(120)
Arrests				
No Arrest	55.75%	(1358)	44.25%	(1078)
Decrease in Arrests	53.90%	(76)	46.10%	(65)
Employment Status				
Full-Time	61.31%	(710)	38.69%	(448)
Part-Time	59.49%	(163)	40.51%	(111)
Improved Employment Status	46.32%	(88)	53.68%	(102)
Maintained Employment Status	63.12%	(765)	36.88%	(447)
Increase in Days of Paid Work	53.62%	(259)	46.38%	(224)

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Referral Source						
	Criminal		Other			
	%	(N)	%	(N)		
Reduction in Substance Abuse						
Primary Drug	62.23%	(285)	458	37.77%	(173)	458
Secondary Drug	62.22%	(140)	225	37.78%	(85)	225
Arrests						
No Arrest	60.32%	(1450)	2404	39.68%	(954)	2404
Decrease in Arrests	60.56%	(86)	142	39.44%	(56)	142
Employment Status						
Full-Time	70.76%	(835)	1180	29.24%	(345)	1180
Part-Time	60.53%	(161)	266	39.47%	(105)	266
Improved Employment Status	71.73%	(137)	191	28.27%	(54)	191
Maintained Employment Status	68.74%	(840)	1222	31.26%	(382)	1222
Increase in Days of Paid Work	71.08%	(349)	491	28.92%	(142)	491

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Legal Status									
	Voluntary		Tx Ordered		Other				
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)			
Reduction in Substance Abuse									
Primary Drug	48.27%	(223)	462	29.22%	(104)	462	22.51%	(135)	462
Secondary Drug	49.79%	(117)	235	30.64%	(72)	235	19.57%	(46)	235
Arrests									
No Arrest	50.24%	(1174)	2337	29.44%	(688)	2337	20.33%	(475)	2337
Decrease in Arrests	59.12%	(81)	137	21.90%	(30)	137	18.98%	(26)	137
Employment Status									
Full-Time	39.52%	(449)	1136	34.60%	(393)	1136	25.88%	(294)	1136
Part-Time	50.40%	(126)	250	26.80%	(67)	250	22.80%	(57)	250
Improved Employment Status	43.46%	(83)	191	32.46%	(62)	191	24.08%	(46)	191
Maintained Employment Status	41.12%	(479)	1165	33.05%	(385)	1165	25.84%	(301)	1165
Increase in Days of Paid Work	42.36%	(208)	491	34.62%	(170)	491	23.01%	(113)	491

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Primary Drug Type	Alcohol		Cocaine		Marijuana		Heroin/Other Opiates		Other		None							
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)						
Reduction in Substance Abuse																		
Primary Drug	53.88%	(264)	490	21.22%	(104)	490	17.14%	(84)	490	5.92%	(29)	490	1.22%	(6)	490	0.61%	(3)	490
Secondary Drug	34.55%	(85)	246	31.71%	(78)	246	21.95%	(54)	246	7.32%	(18)	246	3.25%	(8)	246	1.22%	(3)	246
Arrests																		
No Arrest	44.04%	(997)	2264	17.05%	(386)	2264	14.18%	(321)	2264	6.63%	(150)	2264	10.16%	(230)	2264	7.95%	(180)	2264
Decrease in Arrests	45.80%	(60)	131	22.14%	(29)	131	17.56%	(23)	131	8.40%	(11)	131	6.11%	(8)	131	—	—	—
Employment Status																		
Full-Time	48.16%	(496)	1030	18.16%	(187)	1030	16.21%	(167)	1030	6.99%	(72)	1030	6.31%	(65)	1030	4.17%	(43)	1030
Part-Time	47.98%	(119)	248	13.31%	(33)	248	14.11%	(35)	248	4.84%	(12)	248	10.48%	(26)	248	9.27%	(23)	248
Improved Employment Status	40.84%	(78)	191	29.84%	(57)	191	12.57%	(24)	191	12.04%	(23)	191	3.14%	(6)	191	1.57%	(3)	191
Maintained Employment Status	49.62%	(526)	1060	14.06%	(149)	1060	16.79%	(178)	1060	5.47%	(58)	1060	8.11%	(86)	1060	5.94%	(63)	1060
Increase in Days of Paid Work	51.34%	(249)	485	22.27%	(108)	485	14.85%	(72)	485	7.42%	(36)	485	2.68%	(13)	485	1.44%	(7)	485

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Secondary Drug Type	Alcohol		Cocaine		Marijuana		Heroin/Other Opiates		Other		None							
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)						
Reduction in Substance Abuse																		
Primary Drug	25.79%	(106)	411	13.63%	(56)	411	26.52%	(109)	411	1.95%	(8)	411	6.57%	(27)	411	25.55%	(105)	411
Secondary Drug	44.72%	(110)	246	14.23%	(35)	246	29.27%	(72)	246	3.66%	(9)	246	7.72%	(19)	246	0.41%	(1)	246
Arrests																		
No Arrest	22.87%	(413)	1806	12.68%	(229)	1806	20.65%	(373)	1806	1.99%	(36)	1806	13.62%	(246)	1806	28.18%	(509)	1806
Decrease in Arrests	21.19%	(25)	118	10.17%	(12)	118	27.97%	(33)	118	4.24%	(5)	118	16.10%	(19)	118	20.34%	(24)	118
Employment Status																		
Full-Time	26.15%	(211)	807	12.14%	(98)	807	22.68%	(183)	807	1.36%	(11)	807	7.81%	(63)	807	29.86%	(241)	807
Part-Time	21.72%	(43)	198	13.64%	(27)	198	27.78%	(55)	198	1.52%	(3)	198	11.62%	(23)	198	23.74%	(47)	198
Improved Employment Status	28.93%	(46)	159	10.69%	(17)	159	25.79%	(41)	159	3.77%	(6)	159	6.92%	(11)	159	23.90%	(38)	159
Maintained Employment Status	25.00%	(204)	816	12.38%	(101)	816	23.16%	(189)	816	0.98%	(8)	816	8.82%	(72)	816	29.66%	(242)	816
Increase in Days of Paid Work	22.52%	(91)	404	12.62%	(51)	404	26.49%	(107)	404	2.72%	(11)	404	6.68%	(27)	404	28.96%	(117)	404

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Discharge

	Tx Completed		Drops Outs		Non-compliance		Other					
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)				
Reduction in Substance Abuse												
Primary Drug	57.32%	(188)	328	10.06%	(33)	328	22.56%	(74)	328	10.06%	(33)	328
Secondary Drug	59.15%	(97)	164	12.80%	(21)	164	18.90%	(31)	164	9.15%	(15)	164
Arrests												
No Arrest	37.45%	(703)	1877	23.65%	(444)	1877	24.35%	(457)	1877	15.45%	(273)	1877
Decrease in Arrests	38.46%	(35)	91	10.99%	(10)	91	32.97%	(30)	91	17.58%	(16)	91
Employment Status												
Full-Time	50.06%	(442)	883	16.19%	(143)	883	23.22%	(205)	883	10.53%	(93)	883
Part-Time	32.51%	(66)	203	27.59%	(56)	203	24.63%	(50)	203	15.27%	(31)	203
Improved Employment Status	50.89%	(57)	112	16.07%	(18)	112	26.79%	(30)	112	6.25%	(7)	112
Maintained Employment Status	46.39%	(444)	957	18.29%	(175)	957	23.20%	(222)	957	12.12%	(116)	957
Increase in Days of Paid Work	61.63%	(204)	331	11.78%	(39)	331	18.13%	(60)	331	8.46%	(28)	331

Substance Abuse Services Final POMS Report

Services														
Percentile Total Hours	10 Percentile 1-100 Hr		25 Percentile 101-215 Hr		50 Percentile 215--280 Hr		75 Percentile 281-1000 Hr		90 Percentile 1000-1174 Hr		95 Percentile 1175-3155 Hr		95+ Percentile >3156 Hr	
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)
Reduction in Substance Use														
Primary Drug	21	193	25.6	293	24.3	424	34.5	223	20	501	30.1	103	34.2	79
Secondary Drug	27.5	109	20.9	201	20	255	33.8	160	13.4	283	29.7	64	12.2	41
Arrests														
No Arrests	74.1	240	93.4	334	92.9	605	94.4	252	92.4	863	96.2	157	92.9	113
Decrease in Arrests	6.1	229	10.9	313	6.9	593	4.8	250	3.4	863	5.1	157	1.8	112
Employment Status														
Full-time	48.2	197	48.9	292	58.8	559	61.4	244	45	664	68.1	113	74.1	89
Part-time	15.7	197	12.6	292	14.1	559	9.8	244	12	664	7.9	113	12.3	89
Student	1.5	197	1.02	292	1.07	559	0.4	244	1.6	664	0.8	113	**	89
Employment program	0.5	197	**	292	***	559	****	244	0.3	664	**	113	**	89
Improved Employment	4.5	309	8.1	434	7.5	690	11.7	291	3	881	7.6	157	83.2	113
Maintained Employment	34	309	30.6	434	49.7	690	45.4	291	41	881	45.9	157	49.6	113
Increase in Paid Work	21.3	244	22.7	330	22.7	625	28.1	270	9.5	860	22.9	157	68.1	113

N represents the total number of consumers who met the criteria for the calculation of the indicator within the categories.

For example, for reduction of use, of the 193 consumers who received between 1 and 100 hours of service, 21% experienced a reduction in the frequency of use of their primary drug.

The services categories include emergency, outpatient, case management, methadone detoxification, opioid replacement, day treatment, rehabilitation, supported employment, supportive services, prevention and early intervention.

Appendix 2: Indicator Specifications

OUTCOME INDICATOR 1: REDUCTION IN SUBSTANCE USE

PROGRAM AREA: (1) Adult SA
(2) Dual Diagnosis

INDICATORS: Percentage of consumers with a reduction in the frequency of use of primary and secondary drugs between their initial assessment and their most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

RATIONALE FOR USE: This indicator is included in the proposed indicators to be collected by states as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, beginning, on a voluntary basis, in FFY 2001.

MEASURE: Current categories for the SCADS data element "SA Primary Drug - Frequency of Use" and "SA Secondary Drug - Frequency of Use" should be used:

- 01 - No use in past month
- 02 - 1-3 times in past month
- 03 - 1-2 times per week
- 04 - 3-6 times per week
- 05 - Daily

If the CSB collects this data element by asking the actual number of days the substance(s) was/were used in the past 30 days (ASI question), the values should be converted to the SCADS categories via the following scheme:

- No use in past month: 0 days
- 1-3 times in past month: 1-3 days
- 1-2 times per week: 4-12 days
- 3-6 times per week: 13-25 days
- Daily: 26-30 days

METHOD: Consumer drug use should be collected at admission, every six months after admission while in treatment, and at discharge. The consumer's status at initial assessment is compared with their most recent post-initial assessment that falls within a reporting period.

SOURCE OF DATA: Clinician interview or ASI

POPULATIONS: (1) Adult substance abuse priority population
(2) Dual diagnosis

ISSUES: (1) This data element has been collected at admission for SCADS in the past; SAPT block expectations in FFY 2000 add collection of the data element at discharge. (2) The response categories as currently defined by CSAT are not inclusive of all possible values; that is, if the actual number of days the primary or secondary drug were used in a month were ascertained, this value may not be represented exactly in the current categories. (3) The CSAT-defined categories may produce an inaccurate picture of change in given consumers, since change from daily use to six times per week (e.g., value 05 to 04) counts the same as change from three times per month (value 02) to no use (value 01). These problems have been pointed out to CSAT, but no change has been forthcoming.

OUTCOME INDICATOR 2: ARRESTS

PROGRAM AREA: (1) Adult SA
(2) Dual Diagnosis

- INDICATOR:**
- A. Percentage of consumers with no arrests in the 30 days preceding the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.
 - B. Percentage change in the number of arrests from initial assessment to the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

RATIONALE FOR USE: Mental health and substance abuse services are expected to reduce the psychosocial causes and/or precipitants of illegal behavior. Given the emphasis in SA treatment on the impact of criminal behavior, this indicator, along with the indicator measuring incarceration, constitute key face-valid outcomes. This indicator is included in the proposed indicators to be collected by states as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, beginning, on a voluntary basis, in FFY 2001.

MEASURE:

- A. Percentage of consumers with no arrests in the 30 days preceding the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

Numerator: Number of consumers with a valid initial assessment with no arrests in the 30 days preceding the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

Denominator: Total number of consumers with a valid initial assessment and a valid post-initial assessment that falls within a reporting period.

- B. **Percentage** change in the number of arrests from initial assessment to the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

Numerator: Number of arrests in last 30 days at initial assessment - Number of arrests in last 30 days at the most recent post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period.

Denominator: Total number of persons who had been arrested within 30 days prior to their initial assessment who have a valid post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period.

METHOD: Clinician report based on interview with consumer at admission, every six months after admission while in treatment, and at discharge.

SOURCES OF DATA: The consumer's history of arrests in the past 30 days should be assessed via clinical interview or the Legal section of the ASI (e.g., self-report) at admission. The consumer's history of arrests in the past 30 days should be assessed via clinical interview at the six-month follow-ups and at discharge.

POPULATIONS: (1) Adult substance abuse priority population
(2) Dual Diagnosis

ISSUES: (1) Self-report has been found to be most accurate when referencing a 30-day time period, but is still open to distortion via minimization or memory deficit. (2) Differences across CSBs in the extent to which they serve jail-based consumers may affect the comparability of this indicator. To address this, the results will be case-mix adjusted. For example, results can be reported separately for those consumers whose type of residence is “jail” at the time of admission.

OUTCOME INDICATOR 3: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PROGRAM AREA: (1) Adult MH
(2) Adult SA

- INDICATOR:**
- A. Percentage of consumers employed by type of employment at the most recent assessment within a reporting period.
 - B. Percentage of consumers with improved employment and/or student status between their initial assessment and their most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

RATIONALE FOR USE: Paid work is an important component of role functioning for adults. Clearly, this is a distal outcome that is determined by several factors, many of which are outside the control of the mental health system. Monitoring this indicator for populations with mental illness and/or substance abuse problems, however, is critical to determine progress in rehabilitation. This measure can be used as both a measure of system performance (i.e., improvement in proportion of consumers competitively employed and/or involved in an employment program) and individual outcome. This indicator is included in the proposed indicators to be collected by states as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, beginning, on a voluntary basis, in FFY 2001.

MEASURE(S):

- A. Percentage of consumers with who are employed, by type of employment, at the most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

Employment types:

- Competitive (full time)
- Competitive (part time)
- Employment Program (transitional, supported and sheltered employment)
- Student/Job Training

Numerator: Number of consumers with a valid initial assessment in each category of employment status at the time of their most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

Denominator: Number of consumers with a valid initial assessment who also have a valid post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period.

- B1. Percentage of consumers with improved employment status.

Numerator: Number of persons in the labor force whose employment status improved one or more levels (e.g., from employment program to competitive part-time employment) from initial assessment to the most recent post-initial assessment that falls within a reporting period. The rank-order of levels of employment are presented below.

Denominator: Number of consumers in the labor force with a valid post-initial assessment who were not competitively employed at the time of the initial assessment.

METHOD: This measure is collected at admission/initial assessment, every six-months following admission while in treatment, and at discharge. The consumer's status at initial assessment is compared with the most recent post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period, etc. Persons "not in labor force" are excluded from the calculations. Persons who were competitively employed at the time of the initial assessment are excluded from the calculations since they cannot "improve" on this measure. There must be a minimum of 10 consumers who are not competitively employed at the time of admission/initial assessment in order to calculate this measure for an individual CSB.

B2. Percentage of consumers with maintained employment status.

Numerator: Number of persons employed (i.e., competitive, transitional, supported, sheltered) or in a student status (i.e., job training/education) who maintained their previous level of employment or student status from the time of their initial assessment to the most recent post-admission assessment falling within a reporting period.

Denominator: Number of consumers with a valid initial assessment who also have a valid post-admission assessment that falls within a reporting period.

METHOD: This measure is collected at admission/initial assessment, every six-month following admission while in treatment, and at discharge. The consumer's status at the initial assessment is compared with the most recent post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period. Persons "not in labor force" are excluded from the calculations.

Rank-Order of Employment Level

1. Competitive (full time or part time)
2. Student/Job Training and Employment Program (transitional, supported and sheltered employment)
3. Unemployed

SOURCE OF DATA: MH -- Clinician interview with consumer/case records (ICDE).
SA -- ASI or Clinician interview with consumer/case records (ICDE).

POPULATION: (1) Adult MH priority population, ages 18 - 64
(2) Adult SA priority population, ages 18 - 64

OUTCOME INDICATOR 4: PAID WORK

PROGRAM AREA: (1) Adult MH
(2) Adult SA

INDICATOR: Percentage of consumers for whom there is an increase in the number of days of paid work between their initial assessment and their most recent post-initial assessment within a reporting period.

RATIONALE FOR USE: Paid work is an important component of role functioning for adults. Clearly, employment is determined by several factors, including economic conditions. Monitoring this indicator for mental health and substance abuse populations, however, is critical to assess progress in rehabilitation/recovery.

MEASURE: Consumer response to the question: "How many days were you paid for working in the past 30? (includes "under the table" work)."

Numerator: For each consumer in the labor force, calculate the following: (Days paid work in last month) at the most recent post-initial assessment falling within a reporting period minus (Days of paid work in last month) at initial assessment. Where this calculation is greater than or equal to "one," this consumer is counted in the numerator.

Denominator: Number of persons in the labor force who have a valid initial assessment and who also have a valid post-initial assessment that falls within a reporting period.

METHOD: This indicator is measured at admission/initial assessment, every six-month following admission while in treatment, and at discharge. The consumer's status at initial assessment is compared with the most recent post-initial assessment that falls within a reporting period. Persons "not in labor force" are excluded from the calculations.

SOURCE OF DATA: For MH, based on consumer self-report through a consumer interview; for SA, based on consumer interview or taken from the ASI.

POPULATION: (1) Adult mental health priority population, ages 18 - 64
(2) Adult substance abuse priority population, ages 18 - 64

ISSUES: An analysis strategy must be developed to address "ceiling effects." That is, consumers who had the most days of paid work in the 30 days prior to admission will not have opportunity to show improvement on this indicator. Potential strategies include establishing a "threshold" above which consumers are excluded from the calculation of this measure (e.g., exclude consumers who had 17 or more days of paid work in the 30 days prior to admission) or to stratify the results based on the number of paid work in the 30 days prior to admission.

**For questions, comments or to request additional copies of this report, please contact
osasnewsletter@dmhmrsas.state.va.us or (804) 371-0802.**